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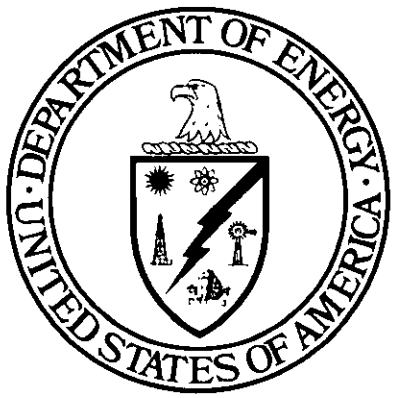
DOE/EIA-0035(82/03)

Monthly Energy Review

March 1982



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration

The *Monthly Energy Review* is prepared in the Statistics Branch of the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, under the direct supervision of Samuel O. Wood, Jr.

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Released for printing: March 24, 1982

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The *Monthly Energy Review* presents current data and trends for production, consumption, stocks, imports, exports, and prices for the principal energy commodities in the United States. Also included are data on international production of crude oil, consumption of petroleum products, petroleum stocks, and production of electricity from nuclear powered facilities. This report is published to keep the public and other interested parties fully informed with respect to current energy production, consumption, stocks, and prices.

Publication of this report is in keeping with responsibilities given the Energy Information Administration in Public Law 95-91 (Section 205(a)(2)) that states:

"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. . ."

From time-to-time an article that addresses some facet of energy is included in this publication. Feature articles that have appeared in previous issues are as follows:

Energy Consumption . . . . . March 1975
Nuclear Power . . . . . April 1975
The Price of Crude Oil . . . . . June 1975
U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves . . . . . July 1975
Propane, A National Energy Resource . . . . . September 1975
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Part 1 Executive Summary

Overview

Production

Energy production during 1981 totaled 64.9 quadrillion Btu, 0.6 percent* below the 1980 level. Decreases in production occurred for petroleum (0.4 percent) and coal (2.4 percent). Natural gas production increased 0.2 percent, while other forms of energy production combined were up by 1.5 percent.

Consumption

During 1981, energy consumption totaled 73.9 quadrillion Btu, a 2.4 percent decrease compared to consumption during 1980. Decreases in the consumption of petroleum (6.2 percent) and natural gas (2.0 percent) contributed to the overall decline in energy consumption during this period. Coal consumption increased by 3.8 percent and consumption of other energy sources combined increased 2.4 percent over the 1980 level.

Imports

Net imports of energy during 1981 totaled 9.5 quadrillion Btu, 22.0 percent below the level for 1980. By energy source, the decreases in net imports were petroleum (15.4 percent) and natural gas (11.4 percent). Other (net electricity and coal coke combined) increased 23.5 percent. Net exports of coal during 1981 were 23.5 percent higher than the 1980 level.

*All percentage increases/decreases are on a daily rate basis to remove impact of 1980 leap year.

ENERGY SUMMARY (Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	December			Cumulative January through December				
	1981	1980	Percent Change	1981	1981 Daily Rate	1980	1980 Daily Rate	Percent Change*
Total Production	**5.613**	**5.678**	**−1.1**	**64.949**	**0.178**	**65.499**	**0.179**	**−0.6**
Petroleum[1]	1.551	1.547	+0.2	18.125	0.050	18.249	0.050	−0.4
Natural Gas	1.765	1.792	−1.5	20.098	0.055	20.112	0.055	+0.2
Coal	1.567	1.670	−6.2	18.700	0.051	19.209	0.052	−2.4
Other[2]	0.731	0.668	+9.3	8.026	0.022	7.930	0.022	+1.5
Total Consumption	**6.951**	**7.221**	**−3.7**	**73.915**	**0.203**	**75.913**	**0.207**	**−2.4**
Petroleum[3]	2.820	3.127	−9.8	31.998	0.088	34.202	0.093	−6.2
Natural Gas	2.165	2.204	−1.8	19.927	0.055	20.394	0.056	−2.0
Coal	1.413	1.394	+1.4	16.011	0.044	15.461	0.042	+3.8
Other[4]	0.553	0.496	+11.4	5.979	0.016	5.856	0.016	+2.4
Net Imports	**0.749**	**1.025**	**−26.9**	**9.536**	**0.026**	**12.265**	**0.034**	**−22.0**
Petroleum[5]	0.940	1.126	−16.5	11.388	0.031	13.499	0.037	−15.4
Natural Gas	0.091	0.095	−4.3	0.846	0.002	0.957	0.003	−11.4
Coal	(0.299)	(0.214)	(+40.2)	(2.918)	(0.008)	(2.371)	(0.006)	(+23.5)
Other[6]	0.017	0.017	−0.8	0.222	0.001	0.180	0.000	+23.5

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.
* Based on daily rates in order to remove the influence of leap year.
[1] Includes crude oil and lease condensate.
[2] Includes hydroelectric, nuclear, natural gas plant liquids, and geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.
[3] Includes refined petroleum products and natural gas plant liquids.
[4] Includes hydroelectric, nuclear, and geothermal power, electricity produced from wood and waste, and net imports of electricity and coal coke.
[5] Includes crude oil, lease condensate, refined petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, plant condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[6] Includes net imports of electricity and coal coke.

Executive Summary

Energy Summary

		Energy Production[1]	Energy Consumption[2]	Energy Imports[3]	Energy Exports[4]
		Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu			
1973	**TOTAL**	**62.433**	**74.609**	**14.732**	**2.073**
1974	**TOTAL**	**61.229**	**72.759**	**14.417**	**2.241**
1975	**TOTAL**	**60.059**	**70.707**	**14.113**	**2.389**
1976	**TOTAL**	**60.091**	**74.510**	**16.838**	**2.213**
1977	**TOTAL**	**60.293**	**76.332**	**20.092**	**2.097**
1978	**TOTAL**	**R61.231**	**R78.175**	**R19.261**	**1.952**
1979	**TOTAL**	**R63.851**	**R78.910**	**R19.620**	**2.900**
1980	January	R5.668	R7.426	R1.695	R0.227
	February	R5.308	R6.988	R1.473	R0.210
	March	R5.696	R6.878	R1.476	R0.264
	April	R5.458	R5.988	R1.339	R0.287
	May	R5.591	R5.815	R1.281	R0.344
	June	R5.398	R5.670	R1.287	R0.359
	July	R5.242	R5.929	R1.210	R0.323
	August	R5.335	R5.818	R1.203	R0.313
	September	R5.301	R5.773	R1.168	R0.330
	October	R5.491	R6.148	R1.248	R0.370
	November	R5.333	R6.261	R1.227	R0.341
	December	R5.678	R7.221	R1.363	R0.338
	TOTAL	**R65.499**	**R75.913**	**R15.971**	**R3.706**
1981	January	R5.489	R7.382	1.339	R0.264
	February	R5.241	R6.319	1.205	R0.278
	March	R5.725	R6.415	1.184	R0.371
	April	R4.637	R5.680	R1.099	R0.326
	May	R4.757	R5.736	R1.116	R0.278
	June	R5.287	R5.808	R1.035	R0.249
	July	R5.612	R6.086	R1.136	R0.393
	August	R5.806	R5.901	R1.124	R0.422
	September	R5.590	R5.654	1.194	R0.412
	October	R5.723	R5.970	R1.174	R0.469
	November	R5.471	R6.014	R1.086	R0.442
	December	R5.613	R6.951	R1.183	R0.434
	TOTAL	**R64.949**	**R73.915**	**R13.873**	**R4.336**

Revisions result primarily from updates to Btu conversion factors.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]See Explanatory Note 1.
[2]See Explanatory Note 2.
[3]See Explanatory Note 3.
[4]See Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data.
Note: The sum of domestic energy production and net imports of energy does not equal domestic energy consumption. The difference is attributed to stock changes; losses and gains in conversion, transportation and distribution; the addition of blending compounds; shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces in Europe; and adjustments to account for discrepancies between reporting systems.
Source: •Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

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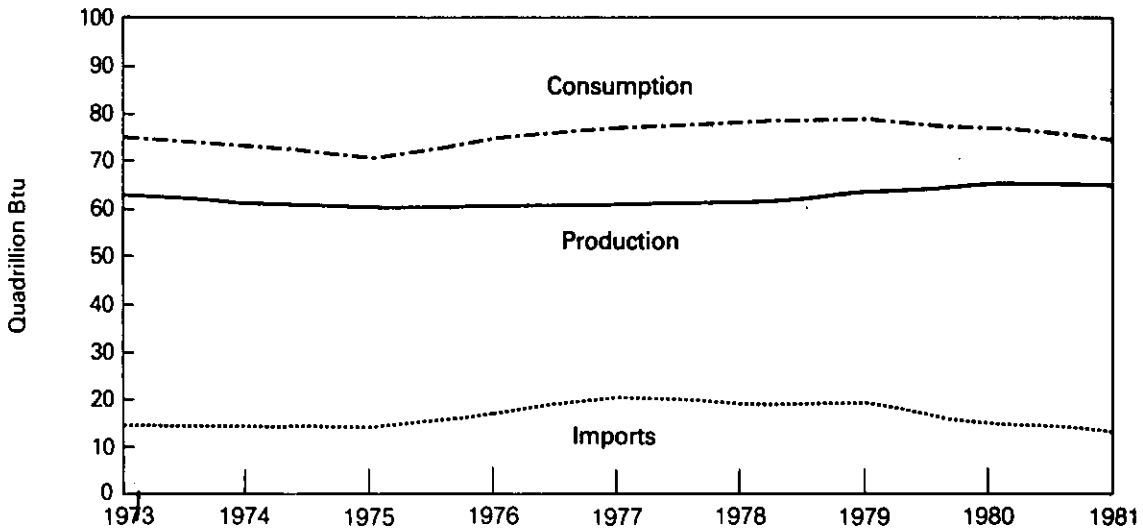
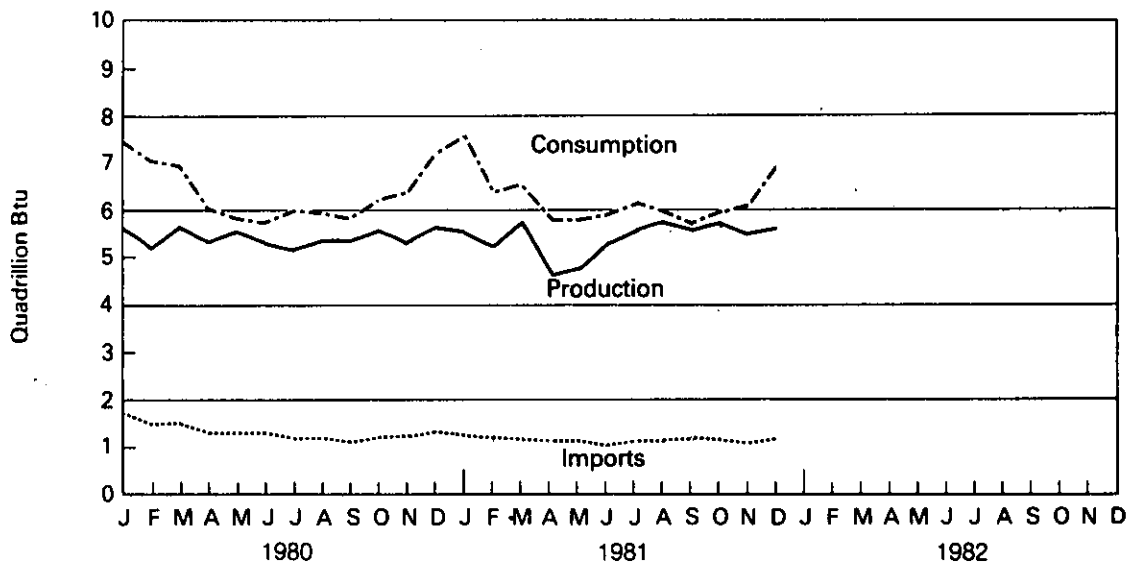
Executive Summary

Energy Summary

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Production of Energy by Type

		Coal[1]	Crude Oil[2]	NGPL[3]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Hydro-electric Power[4]	Nuclear Electric Power	Other[5]	Total Energy Produced	Yearly Cumulative Energy Produced
					Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu					
1973	**TOTAL**	**14.366**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**22.187**	**2.861**	**0.910**	**0.046**	**62.433**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**14.468**	**18.575**	**2.471**	**21.210**	**3.177**	**1.272**	**0.056**	**61.229**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**15.189**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**19.640**	**3.155**	**1.900**	**0.072**	**60.059**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**15.853**	**17.262**	**2.327**	**19.480**	**2.976**	**2.111**	**0.081**	**60.091**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**15.829**	**17.454**	**2.327**	**19.565**	**2.333**	**2.702**	**0.082**	**60.293**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**15.037**	**18.434**	**2.245**	**19.485**	**R2.937**	**R3.024**	**0.068**	**R61.231**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**17.651**	**18.104**	**2.286**	**20.076**	**R2.931**	**R2.715**	**0.089**	**R63.851**	
1980	January	R1.611	1.560	R0.200	R1.814	R0.265	R0.210	0.008	R5.668	R5.668
	February	R1.517	1.464	R0.188	R1.702	R0.224	R0.205	0.008	R5.308	R10.976
	March	R1.643	1.564	R0.190	R1.823	R0.255	R0.213	0.008	R5.696	R16.672
	April	R1.613	1.511	R0.191	R1.664	R0.270	R0.200	0.008	R5.458	R22.130
	May	R1.645	1.553	R0.196	R1.690	R0.302	R0.196	0.010	R5.591	R27.720
	June	R1.652	1.488	R0.183	R1.581	R0.290	R0.195	0.009	R5.398	R33.119
	July	R1.419	1.537	R0.185	R1.612	R0.256	R0.224	0.010	R5.242	R38.361
	August	R1.584	1.513	R0.184	R1.571	R0.214	R0.259	0.011	R5.335	R43.696
	September	R1.593	1.500	R0.178	R1.576	R0.194	R0.251	0.010	R5.301	R48.997
	October	R1.674	1.534	R0.184	R1.641	R0.187	R0.261	0.011	R5.491	R54.489
	November	R1.589	1.478	R0.184	R1.646	R0.201	R0.223	0.011	R5.333	R59.822
	December	R1.670	1.547	R0.189	R1.792	R0.233	R0.235	0.011	R5.678	R65.499
	TOTAL	**R19.209**	**18.249**	**R2.254**	**R20.112**	**R2.890**	**R2.672**	**0.114**	**R65.499**	
1981	January	R1.519	1.534	R0.194	R1.748	R0.234	R0.249	0.011	R5.489	R5.489
	February	R1.632	1.396	R0.177	R1.574	R0.221	R0.230	0.010	R5.241	R10.730
	March	R1.803	1.546	R0.192	R1.723	R0.216	R0.234	0.011	R5.725	R16.455
	April	R0.864	1.486	R0.182	R1.656	R0.218	R0.220	0.010	R4.637	R21.091
	May	R0.869	1.528	R0.189	R1.699	R0.253	R0.210	0.010	R4.757	R25.848
	June	R1.444	1.499	R0.185	R1.647	R0.276	R0.225	0.010	R5.287	R31.135
	July	R1.711	1.514	R0.188	R1.679	R0.263	R0.246	0.011	R5.612	R36.747
	August	R1.823	1.542	R0.192	R1.726	R0.226	R0.287	0.011	R5.806	R42.553
	September	R1.858	R1.496	R0.191	R1.587	R0.187	R0.260	0.011	R5.590	R48.143
	October	R1.929	R1.537	R0.194	1.644	R0.190	R0.219	0.011	R5.723	R53.866
	November	R1.683	R1.496	R0.190	R1.652	R0.199	R0.242	0.010	R5.471	R59.337
	December	R1.567	R1.551	R0.195	R1.765	R0.250	R0.277	R0.010	R5.613	R64.949
	TOTAL	**R18.700**	**18.125**	**R2.268**	**R20.098**	**R2.734**	**R2.897**	**R0.127**	**R64.949**	

Revisions result primarily from updates to Btu conversion factors.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.
[2]Includes lease condensate.
[3]Natural gas plant liquids.
[4]Includes industrial and utility production of hydropower.
[5]Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.
R = Revised data.
Source: •Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

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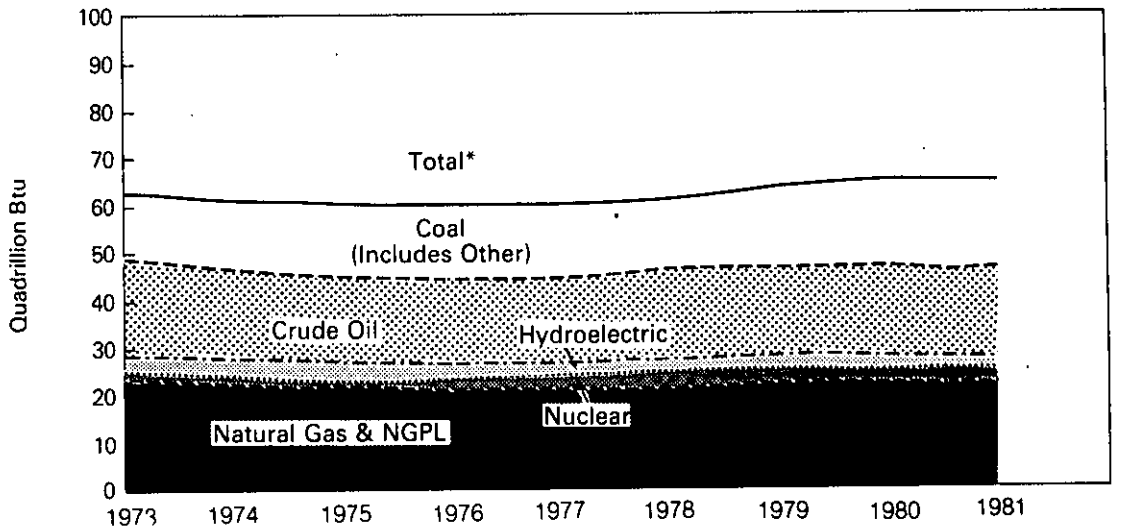
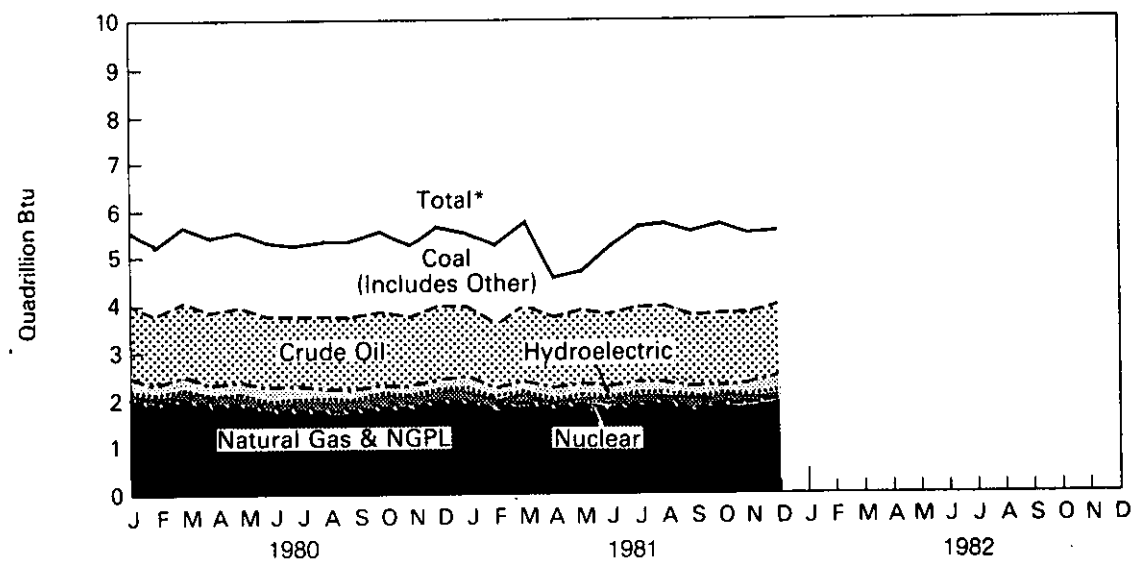
Executive Summary

Production of Energy by Type

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu equivalents for all fuels are cumulated to create total.

Executive Summary

Consumption of Energy by Type

		Coal[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Hydroelectric Power[2]	Nuclear Electric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke[3]	Other[4]	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
					Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu					
1973	**TOTAL**	**13.300**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**3.010**	**0.910**	**(0.008)**	**0.046**	**74.609**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**12.876**	**21.732**	**33.455**	**3.309**	**1.272**	**0.059**	**0.056**	**72.759**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**12.823**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**3.219**	**1.900**	**0.014**	**0.072**	**70.707**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**13.733**	**20.345**	**35.175**	**3.066**	**2.111**	**0.000**	**0.081**	**74.510**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**R13.964**	**19.931**	**37.122**	**2.515**	**2.702**	**0.015**	**0.082**	**76.332**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**13.846**	**20.000**	**37.965**	**R3.141**	**R3.024**	**0.131**	**0.068**	**R78.175**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**15.109**	**20.666**	**37.123**	**R3.141**	**R2.715**	**0.066**	**0.089**	**R78.910**	
1980	January	R1.398	R2.322	R3.202	R0.283	R0.210	0.003	0.008	R7.426	R7.426
	February	R1.313	R2.232	R2.990	R0.241	R0.205	(0.001)	0.008	R6.988	R14.413
	March	R1.295	R2.140	R2.951	R0.273	R0.213	(0.003)	0.008	R6.878	R21.291
	April	R1.158	R1.580	R2.759	R0.287	R0.200	(0.005)	0.008	R5.988	R27.279
	May	R1.162	R1.374	R2.758	R0.321	R0.196	(0.006)	0.010	R5.815	R33.093
	June	R1.234	R1.267	R2.661	R0.307	R0.195	(0.004)	0.009	R5.670	R38.763
	July	R1.389	R1.317	R2.719	R0.275	R0.224	(0.004)	0.010	R5.929	R44.692
	August	R1.381	R1.263	R2.676	R0.232	R0.259	(0.003)	0.011	R5.818	R50.510
	September	R1.261	R1.316	R2.728	R0.211	R0.251	(0.004)	0.010	R5.773	R56.283
	October	R1.227	R1.564	R2.887	R0.205	R0.261	(0.006)	0.011	R6.148	R62.431
	November	R1.250	R1.815	R2.745	R0.219	R0.223	(0.002)	0.011	R6.261	R68.692
	December	R1.394	R2.204	R3.127	R0.252	R0.235	(0.001)	0.011	R7.221	R75.913
	TOTAL	**R15.461**	**R20.394**	**R34.202**	**R3.107**	**R2.672**	**(0.037)**	**0.114**	**R75.913**	
1981	January	R1.477	R2.284	R3.106	R0.255	R0.249	0.000	0.011	R7.382	R7.382
	February	R1.310	R1.934	R2.597	R0.240	R0.230	(0.001)	0.010	R6.319	R13.701
	March	R1.321	R1.925	R2.690	0.236	R0.234	(0.003)	0.011	R6.415	R20.116
	April	R1.196	R1.506	R2.512	0.237	R0.220	(0.001)	0.010	R5.680	R25.796
	May	R1.202	R1.460	R2.581	0.273	R0.210	0.000	0.010	R5.736	R31.532
	June	R1.305	R1.347	R2.629	0.296	R0.225	(0.004)	0.010	R5.808	R37.340
	July	R1.476	R1.400	R2.669	0.283	R0.246	0.000	0.011	R6.086	R43.426
	August	R1.438	R1.330	R2.588	R0.247	R0.287	0.000	0.011	R5.901	R49.326
	September	R1.306	R1.305	R2.567	R0.207	R0.260	(0.002)	0.011	R5.654	R54.980
	October	R1.285	R1.557	R2.690	R0.210	R0.219	(0.003)	0.011	R5.970	R60.950
	November	R1.280	R1.713	R2.549	R0.219	R0.242	0.000	0.010	R6.014	R66.964
	December	R1.413	R2.165	R2.820	R0.270	R0.277	R(0.003)	R0.010	R6.951	R73.915
	TOTAL	**R16.011**	**R19.927**	**R31.998**	**R2.972**	**R2.897**	**R(0.017)**	**R0.127**	**R73.915**	

Revisions result primarily from updates to Btu conversion factors.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
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[4]Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.
R=Revised data.
Source: •Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

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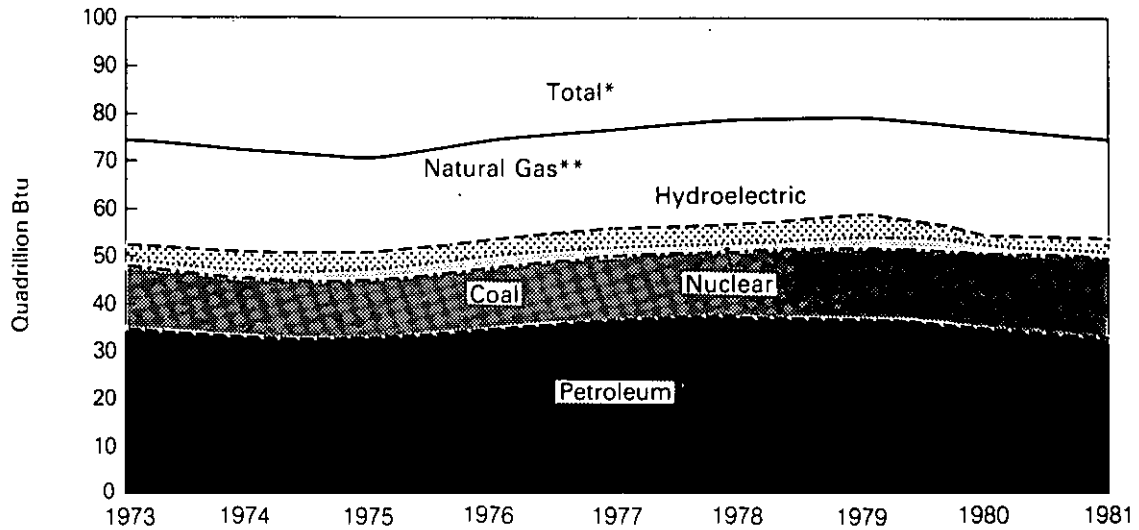
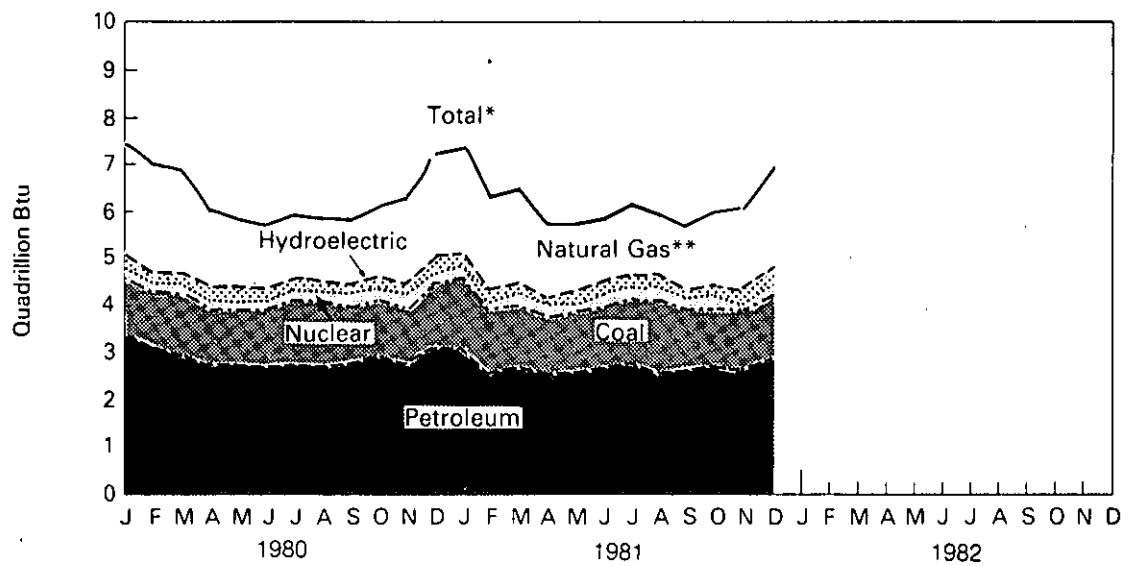
Executive Summary

Consumption of Energy by Type

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu equivalents for all fuels were cumulated to create total.
**Includes net imports of coal coke and other.

Executive Summary

Net Imports of Energy by Type[1]

		Coal[2]	Crude Oil[3]	Refined Petroleum Products[4]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Electricity	Coal Coke	Net Imports	Yearly Cumulative Net Imports of Energy
				Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu					
1973	**TOTAL**	**(1.443)**	**6.883**	**6.097**	**0.981**	**0.148**	**(0.008)**	**12.659**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**(1.585)**	**7.389**	**5.273**	**0.907**	**0.133**	**0.059**	**12.175**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**(1.766)**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**0.904**	**0.064**	**0.014**	**11.725**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**(1.590)**	**11.221**	**3.982**	**0.922**	**0.089**	**0.000**	**14.625**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**(1.424)**	**13.921**	**4.321**	**0.981**	**0.182**	**0.015**	**17.995**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**(1.024)**	**13.125**	**3.932**	**0.941**	**R0.204**	**0.131**	**R17.309**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**(1.730)**	**13.328**	**3.603**	**1.243**	**R0.211**	**0.066**	**R16.720**	
1980	January	R(0.114)	1.096	R0.349	R0.115	0.018	0.003	R1.468	R1.468
	February	R(0.101)	R0.958	R0.284	R0.105	0.017	(0.001)	R1.262	R2.731
	March	R(0.145)	0.967	R0.269	R0.106	0.018	(0.003)	1.212	R3.943
	April	R(0.196)	R0.943	R0.218	R0.076	R0.018	(0.005)	R1.053	4.995
	May	R(0.220)	0.861	R0.214	R0.069	0.018	(0.006)	R0.937	R5.933
	June	R(0.230)	0.892	R0.193	R0.059	R0.018	(0.004)	R0.928	R6.861
	July	R(0.215)	0.830	R0.199	R0.059	0.018	(0.004)	R0.887	R7.748
	August	R(0.238)	0.851	R0.204	R0.058	0.018	(0.003)	R0.890	R8.638
	September	R(0.219)	0.765	R0.223	R0.056	R0.018	(0.004)	R0.839	R9.477
	October	R(0.244)	0.803	R0.235	R0.072	0.018	(0.006)	R0.878	R10.355
	November	R(0.235)	R0.766	R0.252	R0.087	R0.018	(0.002)	R0.885	R11.240
	December	R(0.214)	0.854	R0.272	R0.095	0.018	(0.001)	R1.025	R12.265
	TOTAL	**R(2.371)**	**R10.586**	**R2.912**	**R0.957**	**R0.217**	**(0.037)**	**R12.265**	
1981	January	R(0.151)	0.826	R0.297	R0.083	R0.020	0.000	R1.075	R1.075
	February	R(0.175)	0.761	R0.246	R0.078	R0.018	(0.001)	R0.927	R2.002
	March	R(0.252)	R0.777	R0.200	R0.071	R0.020	(0.003)	R0.813	R2.815
	April	R(0.215)	R0.743	R0.161	R0.066	R0.020	(0.001)	R0.773	R3.589
	May	R(0.157)	R0.713	R0.205	R0.057	R0.020	0.000	R0.838	R4.427
	June	R(0.158)	R0.691	R0.179	R0.059	R0.020	(0.004)	R0.786	R5.213
	July	R(0.281)	0.735	R0.206	R0.062	R0.020	0.000	R0.742	R5.955
	August	R(0.292)	R0.714	R0.200	R0.059	R0.020	0.000	R0.702	R6.657
	September	R(0.310)	0.788	R0.221	R0.064	R0.020	(0.002)	R0.782	R7.439
	October	R(0.321)	0.749	R0.185	R0.075	R0.020	(0.003)	R0.705	R8.143
	November	R(0.308)	R0.648	R0.205	R0.080	R0.020	0.000	R0.644	R8.787
	December	R(0.299)	R0.721	R0.220	R0.091	R0.020	R(0.003)	R0.749	R9.536
	TOTAL	**R(2.918)**	**R8.864**	**R2.524**	**R0.846**	**R0.238**	**R(0.017)**	**R9.536**	

Revisions result primarily from updates to Btu conversion factors.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Net imports = imports minus exports. Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.
[2]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.
[3]Includes crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[4]Includes refined petroleum products, unfinished oils, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.
R = Revised data.
Source: •Energy Information Administration calculations based on data reported elsewhere in this publication.

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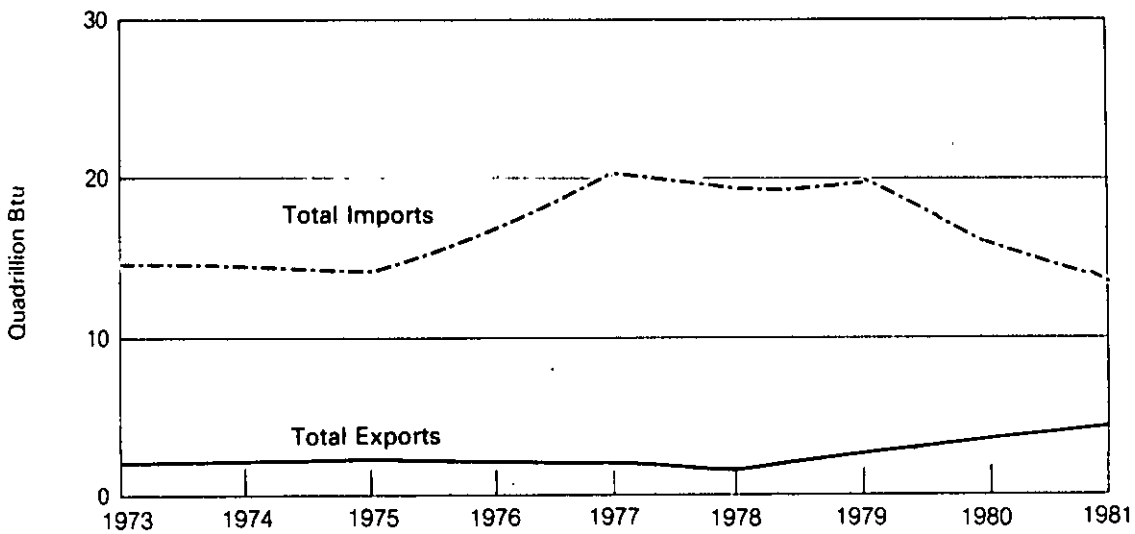
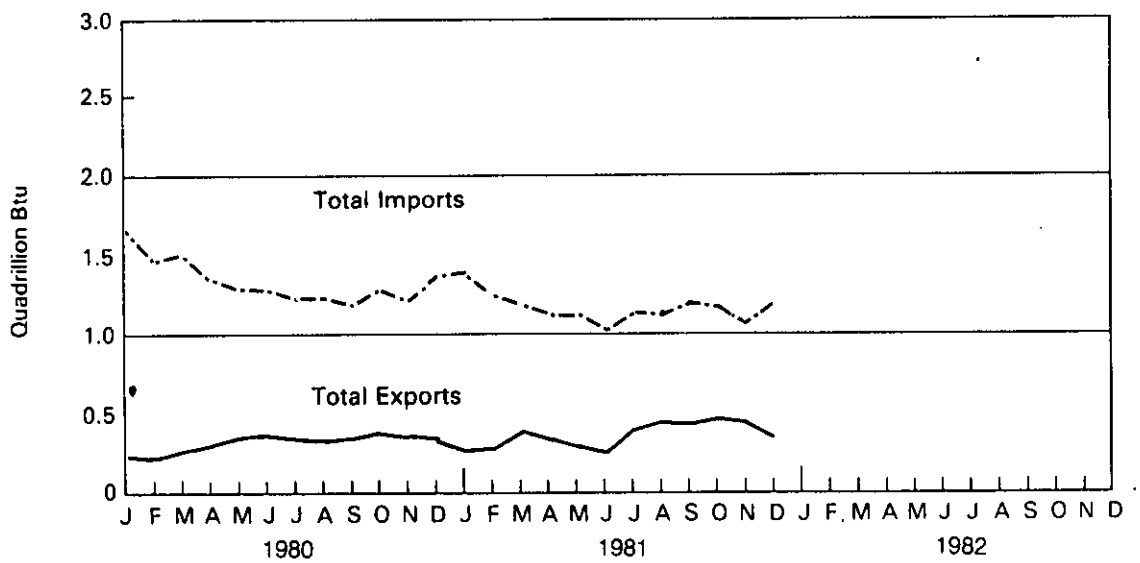
Executive Summary

Energy Imports and Exports

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Merchandise Trade Value

		Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
		Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total
					Million dollars					
1973	**TOTAL**	**1,671**	**69,202**	**70,873**	**8,173**	**61,659**	**69,832**	**-6,502**	**+7,543**	**+1,041**
1974	**TOTAL**	**3,444**	**94,553**	**97,997**	**25,454**	**75,194**	**100,648**	**-22,010**	**+19,360**	**-2,650**
1975	**TOTAL**	**4,470**	**103,119**	**107,589**	**26,476**	**70,094**	**96,570**	**-22,006**	**+33,025**	**+11,019**
1976	**TOTAL**	**4,226**	**110,924**	**115,150**	**33,996**	**87,013**	**121,009**	**-29,770**	**+23,911**	**-5,859**
1977	**TOTAL**	**4,184**	**116,966**	**121,150**	**44,537**	**103,148**	**147,685**	**-40,353**	**+13,818**	**-26,535**
1978	**TOTAL**	**3,881**	**139,696**	**143,577**	**42,096**	**129,882**	**171,978**	**-38,215**	**+9,814**	**-28,401**
1979	**TOTAL**	**5,621**	**176,030**	**181,651**	**59,998**	**146,258**	**206,256**	**-54,377**	**+29,772**	**-24,605**
1980	January	619	16,801	17,419	7,118	14,024	21,142	-6,499	+2,776	-3,723
	February	584	16,400	16,984	8,152	13,626	21,779	-7,568	+2,774	-4,794
	March	636	17,629	18,265	7,564	13,384	20,947	-6,928	+4,246	-2,682
	April	607	17,960	18,567	6,797	12,969	19,766	-6,190	+4,992	-1,198
	May	660	16,987	17,647	7,150	13,437	20,587	-6,490	+3,549	-2,941
	June	656	17,784	18,440	7,276	13,077	20,353	-6,620	+4,708	-1,912
	July	695	17,572	18,267	5,986	13,153	19,139	-5,291	+4,419	-872
	August	702	18,385	19,087	6,461	13,252	19,713	-5,759	+5,133	-626
	September	710	18,119	18,828	6,278	13,662	19,941	-5,568	+4,456	-1,112
	October	662	18,552	19,214	6,601	13,747	20,347	-5,939	+4,805	-1,134
	November	709	18,006	18,715	6,128	13,732	19,860	-5,419	+4,274	-1,145
	December	706	18,545	19,251	7,413	14,023	21,436	-6,707	+4,522	-2,185
	TOTAL	**7,982**	**212,644**	**220,626**	**82,924**	**161,947**	**244,871**	**-74,942**	**+50,698**	**-24,244**
1981	January	R756	R18,146	R18,902	R8,007	R14,609	R22,616	R-7,251	R+3,537	R-3,714
	February	R999	R18,789	R19,788	R7,939	R13,977	R21,916	R-6,940	R+4,813	R-2,127
	March	R939	R20,339	R21,278	R6,471	R14,558	R21,029	R-5,532	R+5,781	R+249
	April	R738	R19,048	R19,786	R7,831	R14,418	R22,249	R-7,093	R+4,630	R-2,463
	May	R593	R18,306	R18,899	R6,075	R15,157	R21,232	R-5,482	R+3,149	R-2,333
	June	R565	R19,185	R19,750	R7,252	R14,753	R22,005	R-6,687	R+4,432	R-2,255
	July	R847	R18,442	R19,289	R5,687	R14,427	R20,114	R-4,840	R+4,015	R-825
	August	R884	R18,147	R19,031	R6,876	R16,366	R23,242	R-5,992	R+1,780	R-4,212
	• September	R939	R18,612	R19,551	R6,555	R14,719	R21,274	R-5,616	R+3,892	R-1,724
	October	R991	R18,172	R19,163	R6,638	R16,439	R23,077	R-5,647	R+1,733	R-3,914
	November	R997	R18,156	R19,153	R6,608	R15,900	R22,508	R-5,611	R+2,255	R-3,356
	December	R1,067	R17,818	R18,885	R5,422	R14,324	R19,746	R-4,355	R+3,494	R-861
	TOTAL	**R10,315**	**R223,160**	**R233,475**	**R81,361**	**R179,647**	**R261,008**	**R-71,046**	**R+43,511**	**R-27,535**
1982	January	1,269	17,468	18,737	7,439	15,390	22,829	-6,170	+2,078	-4,092

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
R=Revised.
Note: The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory which includes the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. See Note at the end of this section.
Sources: • 1973 through 1978: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, *Overseas Business Reports,* "United States Foreign Trade Annual", 1973-1979;
• 1979 forward: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," December 1980 issue for 1979 data and most recent monthly issue for 1980 and forward.

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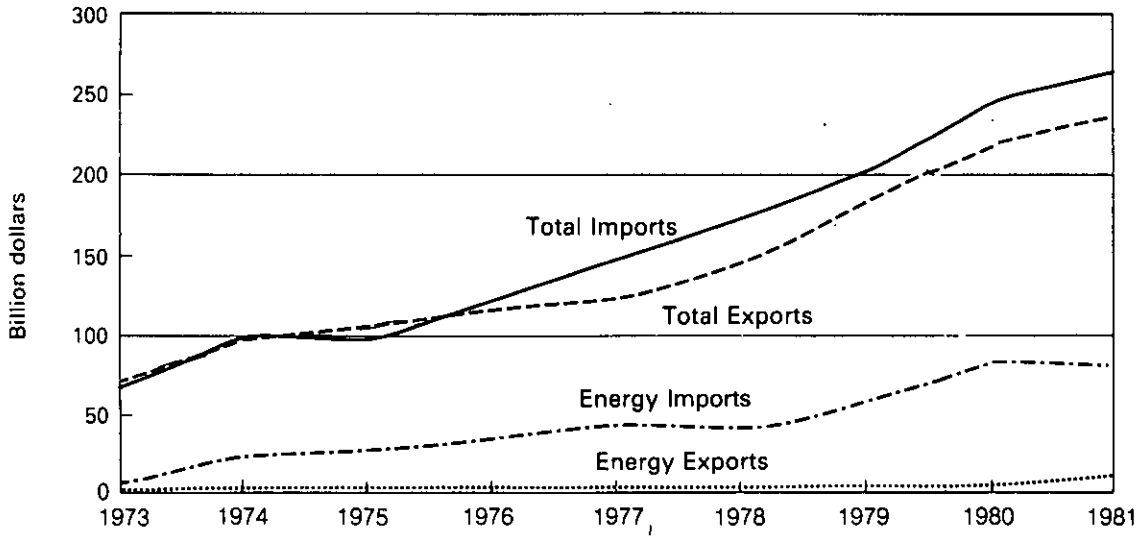
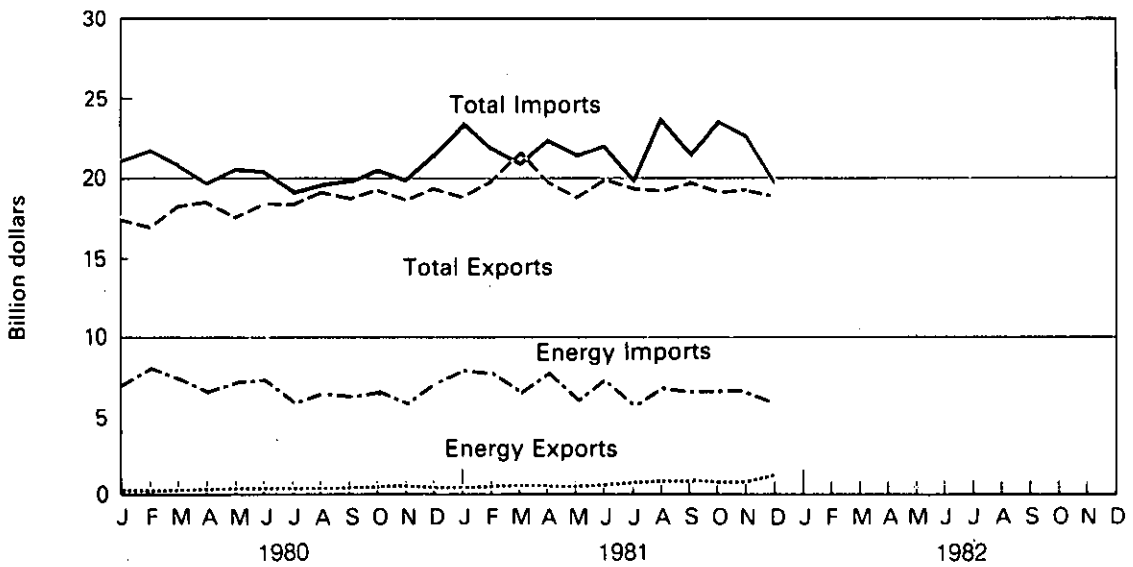
Executive Summary

Merchandise Trade Value

Yearly



Monthly



Executive Summary

Heating Degree-Days[1]

Petroleum Administration For Defense (PAD) Districts	February 1 through February 28					Cumulative July 1 through February 28				
	1982	1981[2]		Normal (1941-70)[2]		1981-82	1980-81[2]		Normal (1941-70)[2]	
PAD District I	758	678	(11.8)	803	(-5.6)	3,655	3,660	(-0.1)	3,398	(7.6)
New England Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	1,017	832	(22.3)	1,039	(-2.1)	4,741	4,774	(-0.7)	4,451	(6.5)
Middle Atlantic Del., Md., N.J., N.Y., Pa.	918	791	(16.0)	946	(-3.0)	4,305	4,273	(0.8)	3,983	(8.1)
Lower Atlantic Fla., Ga., N.C., S.C., Va., W. Va.	405	441	(-8.3)	484	(-16.3)	2,200	2,250	(-2.2)	2,055	(7.1)
PAD District II Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Wisc.	1,102	931	(18.4)	1,017	(8.4)	4,905	4,548	(7.9)	4,514	(8.7)
PAD District III Ala., Ark., La., Miss., N. Mex., Tex.	469	409	(14.6)	427	(9.7)	1,880	1,996	(-4.4)	1,873	(0.4)
PAD District IV Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah, Wyo.	988	827	(19.5)	934	(5.8)	4,374	3,976	(10.0)	4,612	(-5.2)
PAD District V Ariz., Calif., Nev., Oreg., Wash.	338	300	(12.4)	399	(-15.4)	1,742	1,525	(14.2)	2,007	(-13.2)
U.S. AVERAGE[3]	**782**	**679**	**(15.2)**	**774**	**(1.0)**	**3,600**	**3,455**	**(4.2)**	**3,415**	**(5.4)**

[1] See Explanatory Note 6 for explanation of degree-days.
[2] Percentage change in parentheses.
[3] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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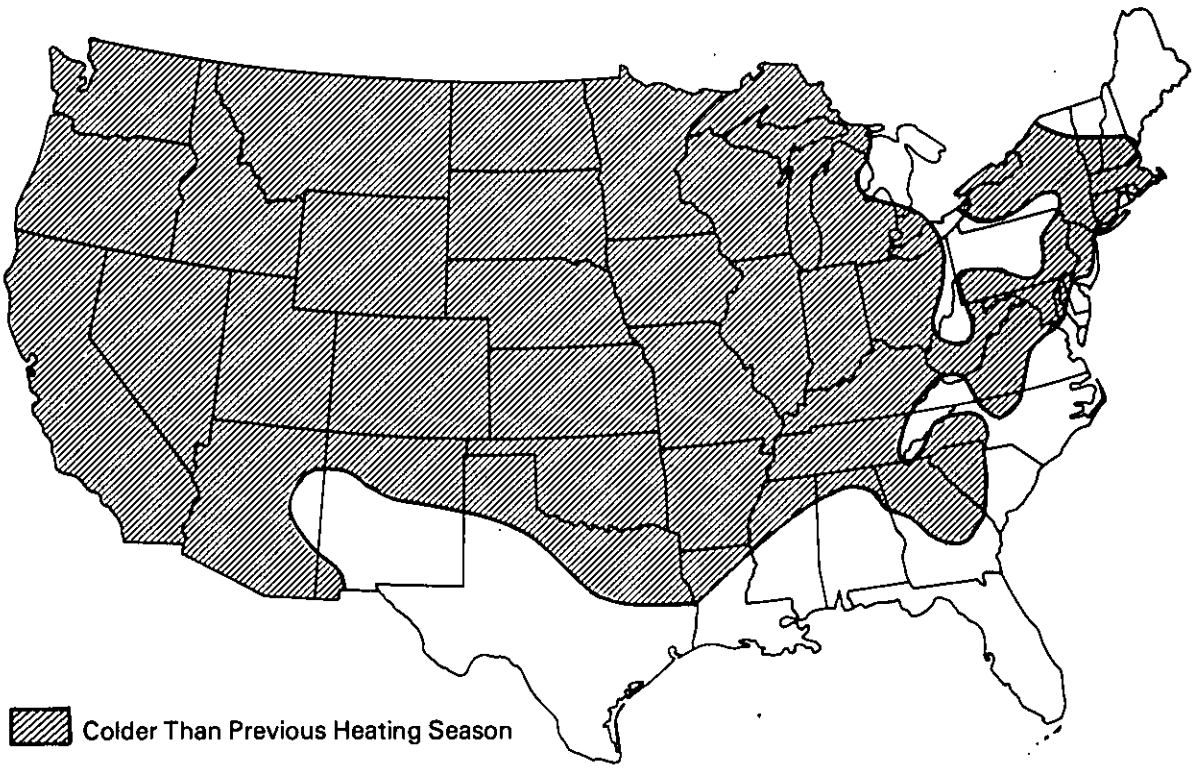
Executive Summary

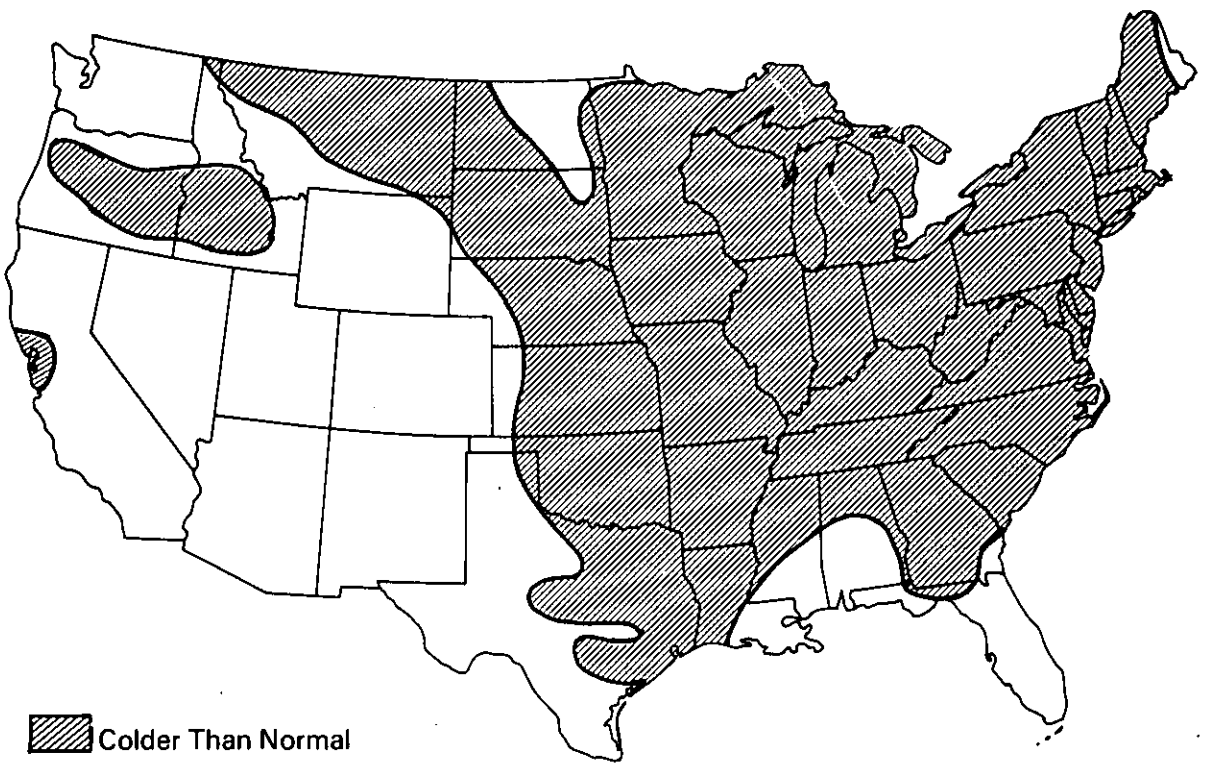
Heating Degree-Days Accumulated from July 1, 1981, through February 28, 1982

Departure from Previous Heating Season



Colder Than Previous Heating Season

Departure from Normal



Colder Than Normal

Source: • Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Executive Summary

Energy Indicators—

		Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar				U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Imports[1]			
				Gross National Product (Annual rate)		Direct Imports			
		Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar[2]	Yearly Rate of Energy Consumption	Current Dollars	1972 Dollars[3]	From Arab/OPEC Countries	From OPEC Countries	Total All Countries	Domestic Petroleum Products Supplied
ANNUAL RATE			Quadrillion Btu	Trillion Dollars		Million barrels per day			
1973	AVERAGE	59.4	74.609	1.326	1.255	0.92	2.99	6.26	17.31
1974	AVERAGE	58.3	72.759	1.434	1.248	0.75	3.28	6.11	16.65
1975	AVERAGE	57.3	70.707	1.549	1.234	1.38	3.60	6.06	16.32
1976	AVERAGE	57.3	74.510	1.718	1.300	2.42	5.07	7.31	17.46
1977	AVERAGE	55.6	76.332	1.918	1.372	3.19	6.19	8.81	18.43
1978	AVERAGE	54.4	R78.175	2.156	1.437	2.96	5.75	8.36	18.85
1979	AVERAGE	53.2	R78.910	2.414	1.483	3.06	5.64	8.46	18.51
1980	1st Qtr	R57.0	R85.632	2.572	1.502	R2.99	R5.05	R8.00	R18.34
	2nd Qtr	R48.0	R70.272	2.565	1.463	2.59	R4.29	R6.86	R16.40
	3rd Qtr	R47.3	R69.699	2.637	1.472	R2.28	R3.80	R6.23	R16.11
	4th Qtr	R52.6	R78.093	2.731	1.486	R2.35	R4.06	R6.56	R17.38
	AVERAGE	R51.3	R75.913	2.626	1.481	R2.55	R4.30	R6.91	R17.06
1981	1st Qtr	R53.8	R81.582	2.853	1.516	2.06	3.81	6.53	17.02
	2nd Qtr	R45.8	R69.085	2.886	1.510	R1.82	R3.14	R5.63	R15.49
	3rd Qtr	R46.2	R69.985	R2.965	R1.516	R1.85	R3.18	R5.95	R15.52
	4th Qtr	50.1	75.123	2.995	1.498	1.67	3.15	5.82	15.99
	AVERAGE	49.0	73.915	2.925	1.510	1.85	3.32	5.98	16.00

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
R = Revised.
[1]Beginning in October 1977 Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
[2]Thousand Btu per 1972 constant dollar.
[3]Current dollars are converted to 1972 constant dollars by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Gross National Product rates are from the *Business Conditions Digest* published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Note: This page is updated every quarter, during the months of March, June, September, and December. In other months, data appearing elsewhere in this publication are more current.

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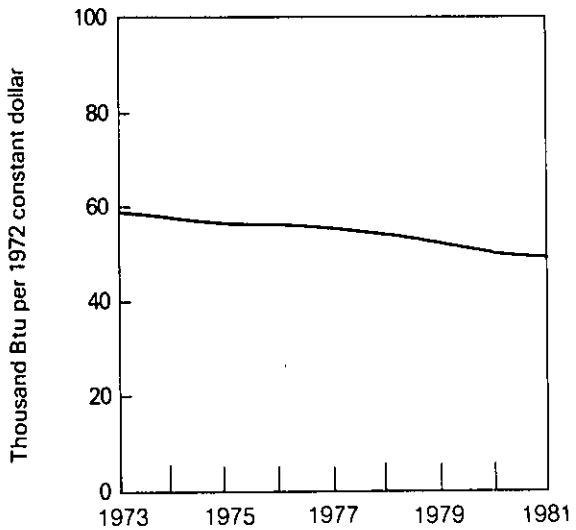
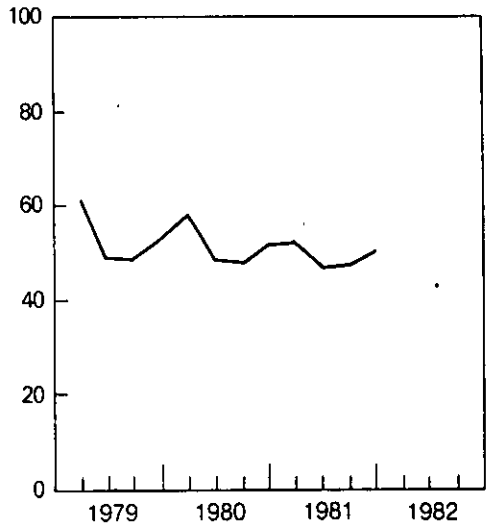
Executive Summary

Energy Consumption per GNP Dollar

Yearly

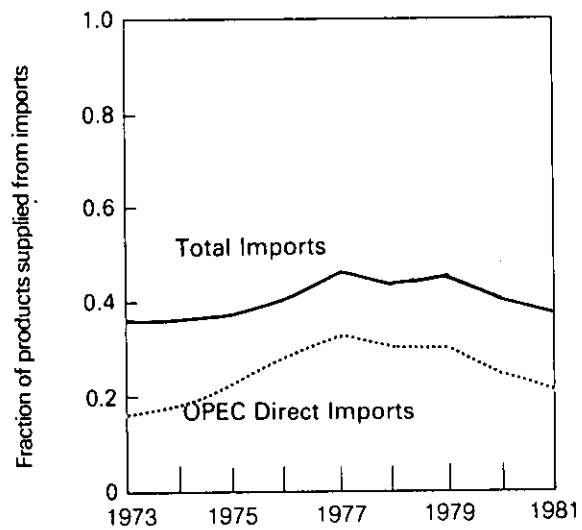


Quarterly

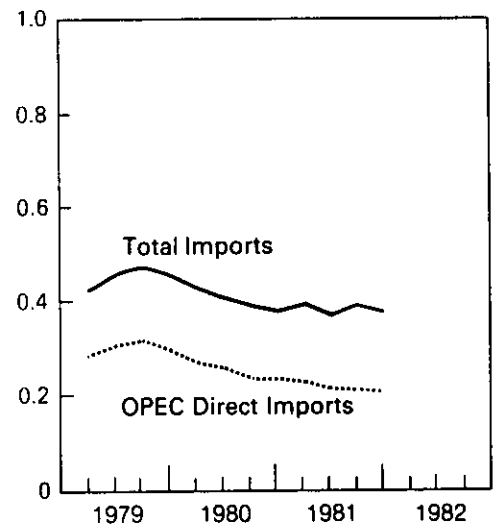


U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Imports

Yearly



Quarterly

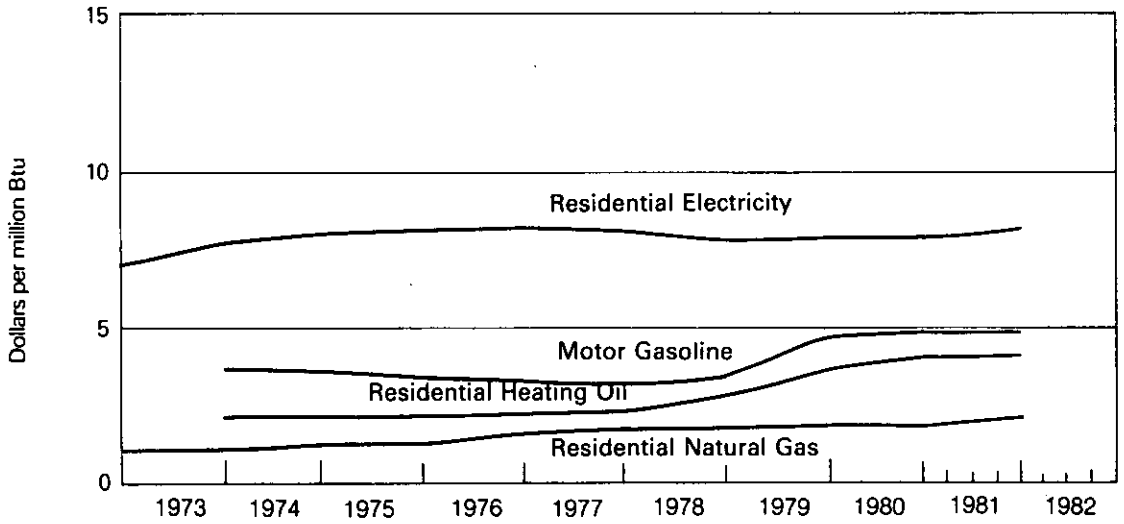


Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—Cost of Fuels to End Users (1972 Dollars)

		Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
		cent/gal	$/MMBtu	cent/gal	$/MMBtu	cent/Mcf	$/MMBtu	cent/kWh	$/MMBtu
1973	**AVERAGE**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**121.2**	**1.19**	**2.39**	**7.00**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**45.1**	**3.61**	**29.4**	**2.12**	**121.4**	**1.19**	**2.63**	**7.71**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**44.1**	**3.53**	**29.3**	**2.11**	**132.8**	**1.30**	**2.73**	**8.00**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**43.4**	**3.47**	**29.8**	**2.15**	**145.4**	**1.43**	**2.74**	**8.03**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**42.9**	**3.43**	**31.8**	**2.29**	**162.2**	**1.59**	**2.80**	**8.21**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**40.1**	**3.21**	**31.7**	**2.29**	**164.4**	**1.62**	**2.76**	**8.09**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**49.4**	**3.95**	**37.8**	**2.73**	**171.5**	**1.68**	**2.67**	**7.83**
1980	1st Qtr	60.9	4.87	49.8	3.59	190.9	R1.86	2.53	7.42
	2nd Qtr	62.1	4.97	49.8	3.59	197.2	R1.93	2.75	8.06
	3rd Qtr	60.6	4.85	49.2	3.55	207.6	R2.03	2.86	8.38
	4th Qtr	58.2	4.65	50.7	3.66	198.9	R1.94	2.73	8.00
	AVERAGE	**60.5**	**4.84**	**49.7**	**3.58**	**R186.9**	**R1.83**	**2.72**	**7.97**
1981	1st Qtr	62.1	4.97	57.0	4.11	196.0	R1.91	2.65	7.77
	2nd Qtr	62.1	4.97	57.2	4.12	207.5	R2.03	2.91	8.53
	3rd Qtr	59.3	4.74	54.4	3.92	213.3	2.08	2.99	8.76
	4th Qtr	57.9	4.63	54.0	3.89	213.1	2.08	2.87	8.41
	AVERAGE	**60.4**	**4.83**	**55.7**	**4.01**	**207.6**	**2.03**	**2.85**	**8.35**

Average Cost of Fuels to End Users (1972 constant dollars)



Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
NA = Not available. R = Revised.
Note: This page is updated every quarter, during the months of March, June, September, and December. In other months, data appearing elsewhere in this publication are more current.
Sources: • Motor Gasoline—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
• Heating Oil—1974 and 1975: Form CLC-92, "No. 2 Heating Oil Monthly Price Adjustment Report"; 1976 forward: FEA Form P112-M-1 and EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report."
• Natural Gas—1973 through 1980 annual numbers: Bureau of Mines and Energy Information Administration, Form 1340-A, "Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas to Non-Producing Distributors" and Form 1341-A, "Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas to Producers and Pipelines"; 1980 and 1981 quarterly numbers and 1981 annual numbers: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
• Electricity—1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 forward: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
• Deflator—The Consumer Price Index.

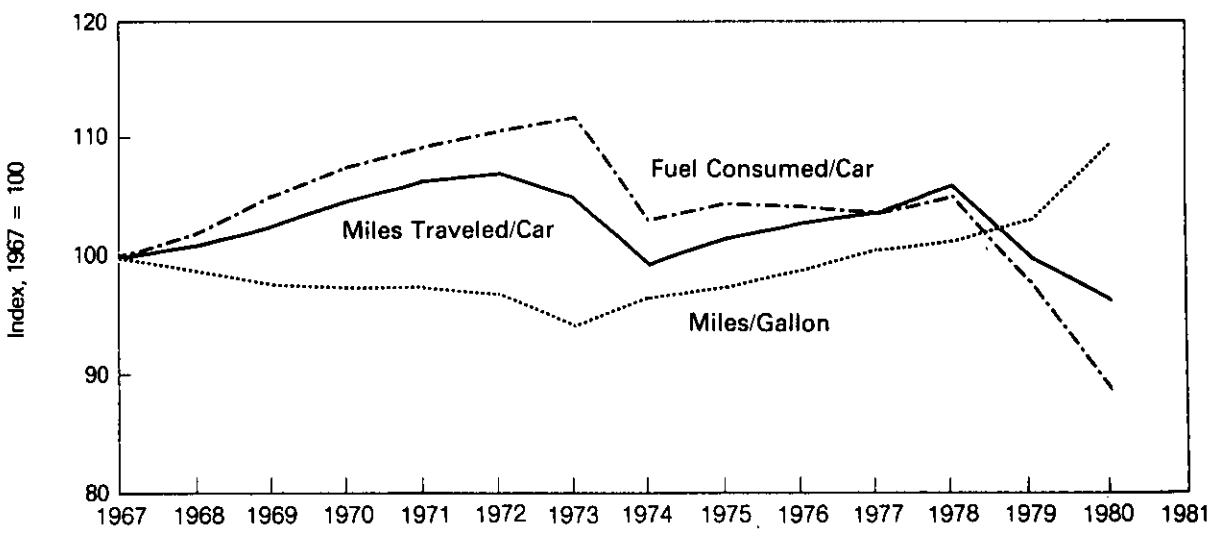
Mar 82

Executive Summary

Energy Indicator—U.S. Passenger Car Efficiency

	Average Fuel Consumed per Car		Average Miles Traveled per Car		Average Miles Traveled per Gallon of Fuel Consumed	
	Gallons	Index	Miles	Index	Miles	Index
1967	684	100.0	9,531	100.0	13.93	100.0
1968	698	102.0	9,627	101.0	13.79	99.0
1969	718	105.0	9,782	102.6	13.63	97.8
1970	735	107.5	9,978	104.7	13.57	97.4
1971	746	109.1	10,121	106.2	13.57	97.4
1972	755	110.4	10,184	106.9	13.49	96.8
1973	763	111.5	9,992	104.8	13.10	94.0
1974	704	102.9	9,448	99.1	13.43	96.4
1975	712	104.1	9,634	101.1	13.53	97.1
1976	711	103.9	9,763	102.4	13.72	98.5
1977	706	103.2	9,839	103.2	13.94	100.1
1978	715	104.5	10,046	105.4	14.06	100.9
1979	664	97.1	9,485	99.5	14.29	102.6
1980	603	88.2	9,135	95.8	15.15	108.8

U.S. Passenger Car Efficiency Index



Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Source: • U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division, "Highway Statistics," Table VM-1.

Note for the Executive Summary Section

•**Merchandise Trade Value Table:** The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory which includes the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The statistics exclude imports into Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; as well as shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, between the United States and U.S. possessions, and between any of these outlying areas. Also, U.S. Virgin Island trade with foreign countries is included in all import data and total export data beginning with January 1980 and is included in energy export data beginning with January 1981. Data presented are on a customs value basis (i.e., the value of imports as appraised by the U.S. Customs Service in accordance with the legal requirements of the Tariff Act of 1930) for 1973, 1981 and foward. Values for all other years are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis. Monthly data are adjusted for seasonal and working-day variation; annual data are unadjusted. Statistics include nonmonetary gold. Statistics exclude Department of Defense (DOD) Military Program Grant-Aid shipments. "All Other" and "Total" columns include foreign exports (i.e., reexports). The "Energy" columns include mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "Imports" represent general imports (i.e., entries for immediate consumption, entries into Customs bonded warehouses, and entries for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve). "Trade Balance" is exports minus imports: positive indicates surplus trade value and negative indicates deficit trade value. The "All Other" columns are calculated by subtracting "energy" from "total." Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Jan 82

Part 2

Energy Consumption

Total U.S. energy consumption in 1981 dropped to 73.9 quadrillion Btu, 2.6 percent below 1980 and a 6.3 percent decrease from the 1979 consumption level.

The Residential and Commercial Sector consumption was 25.6 quadrillion Btu in 1981, a 0.9 percent decrease from the amount consumed last year and 1.7 percent below the 1979 level. The Residential and Commercial Sector consumed 34.7 percent of the 1981 total, as compared to the sector's 34.1 percent share in 1980.

The Industrial Sector consumption was 29.0 quadrillion Btu in 1981, down 4.4 percent from 1980, and down 10.4 percent from the consumption level in 1979. The Industrial Sector consumed 39.3 percent of the 1981 total, as compared to the sector's 40.0 percent share in 1980.

The Transportation Sector consumption was 19.2 quadrillion Btu in 1981, down 2.3 percent from 1980 and down 5.9 percent from the consumption level in 1979. This sector consumed 26.0 percent of the 1981 total, as compared to the sector's 25.9 percent share in 1980.

The Electric Utilities consumption was an estimated 24.6 quadrillion Btu of energy in 1981, 0.7 percent higher than in the previous year, and 2.0 percent higher than the energy consumed in 1979. Coal contributed 51.6 percent of the energy consumed by Electric Utilities in 1981, while natural gas contributed 15.3 percent, petroleum 8.9 percent, hydroelectric power 11.9 percent, nuclear power 11.8 percent, and geothermal, wood, and waste 0.5 percent.

Consumption

Energy Consumption Summary for December 1981
Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu

Primary Energy Source	Sector: Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	TOTAL
Coal	0.020	0.259	0.000	1.131	1.413
Natural Gas (dry)	0.962	0.885	0.069	0.248	2.165
Petroleum	0.304	0.684	1.632	0.200	2.820
Hydroelectric	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.267	0.270
Nuclear	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.277	0.277
Net Coke Imports	0.000	(0.003)	0.000	0.000	(0.003)
Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.010
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY	**1.285**	**1.826**	**1.701**	**2.132**	**6.951**
Electricity Sales	0.368	0.219	0.001	(0.588)	
Net Energy Consumption	1.654	2.045	1.702		5.407
Electrical Energy Losses	0.967	0.574	0.002	(1.544)	1.544
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED	**2.621**	**2.619**	**1.705**		**6.951**

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and, in the case of coal, the use of preliminary conversion factors.
Notes and sources for this table and all other tables in this section are provided on the last page of this section.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector[1]

		Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total Energy Consumed
		Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu			
1973	**TOTAL**	**R24.197**	**R31.886**	**R18.520**	**74.609**
1974	**TOTAL**	**R23.774**	**R30.943**	**R18.035**	**72.759**
1975	**TOTAL**	**R23.920**	**R28.608**	**18.177**	**70.707**
1976	**TOTAL**	**R25.004**	**R30.435**	**R19.064**	**74.510**
1977	**TOTAL**	**R25.405**	**R31.186**	**R19.736**	**76.332**
1978	**TOTAL**	**R25.990**	**R31.570**	**R20.614**	**R78.175**
1979	**TOTAL**	**R26.073**	**R32.399**	**R20.434**	**R78.910**
1980	January	R2.822	R2.857	R1.749	R7.426
	February	R2.752	R2.562	R1.676	R6.988
	March	R2.568	R2.618	R1.694	R6.878
	April	R2.028	R2.337	R1.631	R5.988
	May	R1.760	R2.443	R1.618	R5.815
	June	R1.761	R2.349	R1.559	R5.670
	July	R1.966	R2.332	R1.624	R5.929
	August	R1.947	R2.278	R1.586	R5.818
	September	R1.809	R2.397	R1.562	R5.773
	October	R1.813	R2.673	R1.663	R6.148
	November	R2.028	R2.674	R1.559	R6.261
	December	R2.618	R2.841	R1.761	R7.221
	TOTAL	**R25.870**	**R30.361**	**R19.682**	**R75.913**
1981	January	R3.080	R2.531	R1.769	R7.382
	February	R2.645	R2.164	R1.510	R6.319
	March	R2.389	R2.416	R1.610	R6.415
	April	R1.912	R2.231	R1.538	R5.680
	May	R1.768	R2.403	R1.563	R5.736
	June	R1.818	R2.379	R1.605	R5.808
	July	R1.964	R2.483	R1.634	R6.086
	August	R1.905	R2.405	R1.586	R5.901
	September	R1.727	R2.375	R1.551	R5.654
	October	R1.817	R2.545	R1.607	R5.970
	November	R1.995	R2.476	R1.543	R6.014
	December	R2.621	R2.619	R1.705	R6.951
	TOTAL	**R25.642**	**R29.027**	**R19.220**	**R73.915**

See page 28 for summary of revisions in Part 2.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of preliminary conversion factors after 1980.
[1]See Explanatory Note 5 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sectors. The methodology used for sector calculations is provided in the Notes and Sources at the end of this section.
R=Revised data.
Source: •See Notes and Sources at the end of this section.

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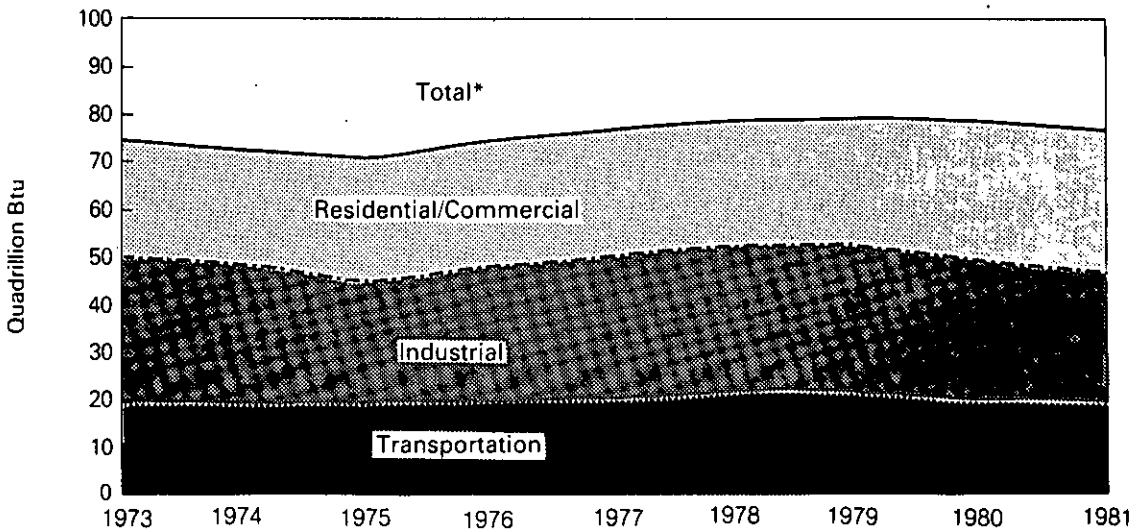
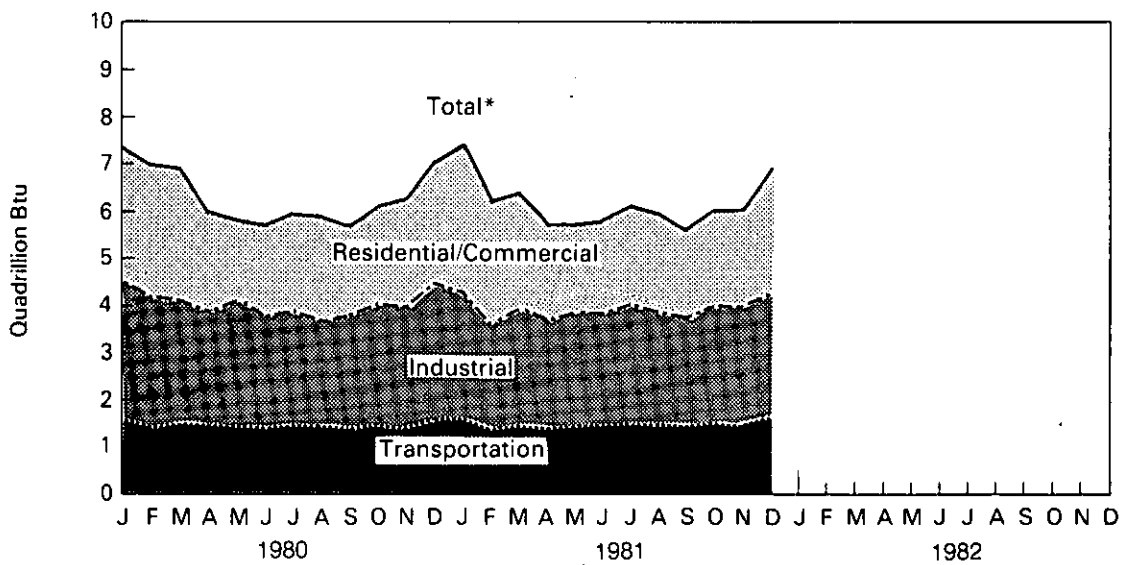
Consumption

Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Btu consumption for all sectors were cumulated to create total.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector[1]

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
					Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu			
1973	**TOTAL**	**0.291**	**7.626**	**R4.321**	**3.495**	**R8.464**	**R24.197**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**0.292**	**7.518**	**R3.932**	**3.475**	**R8.558**	**R23.774**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**0.238**	**7.581**	**R3.760**	**R3.604**	**R8.736**	**R23.920**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**0.227**	**7.866**	**R4.160**	**R3.747**	**R9.005**	**R25.004**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**0.225**	**7.461**	**R4.148**	**R3.955**	**R9.615**	**R25.405**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**0.239**	**7.624**	**R4.062**	**R4.116**	**R9.950**	**R25.990**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**0.210**	**7.891**	**R3.687**	**4.184**	**R10.101**	**R26.073**	
1980	January	R0.021	1.114	R0.358	0.381	R0.947	R2.822	R2.822
	February	0.019	R1.176	R0.329	0.375	R0.853	R2.752	R5.574
	March	R0.013	R1.040	R0.300	0.358	R0.857	R2.568	R8.142
	April	R0.014	R0.707	R0.245	0.319	R0.742	R2.028	R10.170
	May	0.009	R0.443	R0.238	0.298	R0.772	R1.760	R11.929
	June	0.007	R0.324	R0.224	0.334	R0.872	R1.761	R13.690
	July	R0.008	R0.255	R0.225	0.410	R1.068	R1.966	R15.656
	August	0.008	R0.239	R0.221	0.439	R1.039	R1.947	R17.603
	September	0.011	R0.248	R0.246	0.410	R0.895	R1.809	R19.412
	October	R0.014	R0.369	R0.279	0.343	R0.808	R1.813	R21.225
	November	R0.015	R0.634	R0.271	0.322	R0.785	R2.028	R23.252
	December	0.020	R0.992	R0.343	0.364	R0.899	R2.618	R25.870
	TOTAL	**R0.160**	**R7.540**	**R3.280**	**4.355**	**R10.536**	**R25.870**	
1981	January	R0.021	R1.292	R0.373	0.413	R0.981	R3.080	R3.080
	February	0.014	R1.140	R0.288	0.379	R0.825	R2.645	R5.725
	March	0.012	R0.929	R0.270	0.344	R0.833	R2.389	R8.114
	April	0.014	0.605	R0.230	0.315	R0.749	R1.912	R10.027
	May	0.009	R0.430	R0.226	0.313	R0.790	R1.768	R11.794
	June	R0.007	0.302	R0.227	0.355	R0.926	R1.818	R13.612
	July	R0.010	0.251	R0.229	0.420	R1.054	R1.964	R15.576
	August	0.010	0.243	R0.222	0.421	R1.010	R1.905	R17.482
	September	0.013	0.253	R0.233	0.383	R0.845	R1.727	R19.209
	October	0.014	0.399	R0.264	0.339	R0.802	R1.817	R21.026
	November	0.015	R0.596	R0.261	0.327	R0.797	R1.995	R23.021
	December	R0.020	R0.962	R0.304	0.368	R0.967	R2.621	R25.642
	TOTAL	**R0.158**	**R7.404**	**R3.125**	**R4.376**	**R10.579**	**R25.642**	

See page 28 for summary of revisions in Part 2.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]The Residential and Commercial Sector consists of housing units, non-manufacturing business establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail businesses), health and educational institutions, and government office buildings. Notes on the methodology used for sector calculations are provided in the Notes and Sources at the end of this section.
[2]Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.
R=Revised data.
Source: • See Notes and Sources at the end of this section.

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Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector[1]

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petro-leum	Hydro-electric	Net Coke Imports[2]	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[3]	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
						Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu				
1973	**TOTAL**	**4.349**	**R10.388**	**R9.103**	**0.035**	**(0.008)**	**2.341**	**R5.679**	**R31.886**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**4.048**	**R10.003**	**R8.707**	**0.033**	**0.059**	**2.337**	**R5.756**	**R30.943**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**3.797**	**R8.532**	**R8.192**	**0.032**	**0.014**	**R2.346**	**R5.694**	**R28.608**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**3.786**	**R8.761**	**R9.092**	**0.033**	**0.000**	**R2.573**	**R6.189**	**R30.435**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**3.498**	**R8.636**	**R9.789**	**0.033**	**0.015**	**R2.682**	**R6.533**	**R31.186**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**3.372**	**R8.539**	**R10.046**	**0.032**	**0.131**	**R2.761**	**R6.691**	**R31.570**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**3.636**	**R8.549**	**R10.294**	**0.034**	**0.066**	**2.873**	**R6.948**	**R32.399**	
1980	January	R0.308	R0.845	R0.895	0.003	0.003	0.230	R0.572	R2.857	R2.857
	February	R0.286	R0.710	R0.798	0.003	(0.001)	0.234	R0.532	R2.562	R5.419
	March	R0.291	R0.738	R0.790	0.003	(0.003)	0.236	R0.564	R2.618	R8.037
	April	R0.285	R0.557	R0.726	0.003	(0.005)	0.232	R0.539	R2.337	R10.373
	May	R0.276	R0.595	R0.750	0.003	(0.006)	0.229	R0.594	R2.443	R12.816
	June	R0.250	R0.556	R0.721	0.003	(0.004)	0.228	R0.595	R2.349	R15.165
	July	R0.229	R0.588	R0.710	0.003	(0.004)	0.224	R0.583	R2.332	R17.496
	August	R0.231	R0.566	R0.708	0.002	(0.003)	0.230	R0.544	R2.278	R19.774
	September	R0.225	R0.658	R0.762	0.002	(0.004)	0.237	R0.517	R2.397	R22.172
	October	R0.253	R0.833	R0.796	0.002	(0.006)	0.237	R0.558	R2.673	R24.845
	November	R0.263	R0.858	R0.761	0.002	(0.002)	0.231	R0.563	R2.674	R27.520
	December	R0.286	R0.890	R0.854	0.002	(0.001)	0.234	R0.577	R2.841	R30.361
	TOTAL	**R3.181**	**R8.395**	**R9.272**	**0.033**	**(0.037)**	**2.781**	**R6.736**	**R30.361**	
1981	January	R0.299	R0.677	R0.779	0.003	0.000	0.229	R0.544	R2.531	R2.531
	February	R0.277	R0.499	R0.656	0.003	(0.001)	0.230	R0.501	R2.164	R4.695
	March	R0.280	R0.651	R0.684	0.003	(0.003)	0.234	R0.566	R2.416	R7.111
	April	R0.253	R0.556	R0.635	0.003	(0.001)	0.232	R0.553	R2.231	R9.342
	May	R0.232	R0.659	R0.681	0.003	0.000	0.235	R0.593	R2.403	R11.746
	June	R0.226	R0.603	R0.670	0.003	(0.004)	0.244	R0.637	R2.379	R14.125
	July	R0.264	R0.682	R0.674	0.003	0.000	0.245	R0.615	R2.483	R16.607
	August	R0.267	R0.641	R0.659	0.002	0.000	0.246	R0.590	R2.405	R19.012
	September	R0.259	R0.675	R0.664	0.002	(0.002)	0.242	R0.534	R2.375	R21.387
	October	R0.252	R0.797	R0.702	0.002	(0.003)	0.236	R0.558	R2.545	R23.932
	November	R0.265	R0.795	R0.637	0.002	0.000	0.226	R0.551	R2.476	R26.408
	December	R0.259	R0.885	R0.684	0.002	R(0.003)	R0.219	R0.574	R2.619	R29.027
	TOTAL	**R3.134**	**R8.120**	**R8.123**	**0.033**	**R(0.017)**	**R2.817**	**R6.816**	**R29.027**	

See page 28 for summary of revisions in Part 2.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]The Industrial Sector is made up of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining establishments. Notes on the methodology used for sector calculations are provided in the Notes and Sources at the end of this section.
[2]Net imports equals imports minus exports. Parentheses indicate exports are greater than imports.
[3]Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.
R=Revised data.
Source: •See Notes and Sources at the end of this section.

Consumption

Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector[1]

		Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum	Electricity Sales	Electrical Energy Losses[2]	Total Energy Consumed	Yearly Cumulative Energy Consumed
				Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu				
1973	**TOTAL**	**0.003**	**0.743**	**17.745**	**0.009**	**R0.021**	**R18.520**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**0.002**	**0.685**	**R17.317**	**0.009**	**R0.022**	**R18.035**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**0.001**	**0.595**	**17.547**	**0.010**	**R0.025**	**18.177**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**(3)**	**0.559**	**18.469**	**0.010**	**0.025**	**R19.064**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**(3)**	**0.543**	**19.157**	**0.010**	**R0.025**	**R19.736**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**(3)**	**0.539**	**20.044**	**0.009**	**R0.022**	**R20.614**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**(3)**	**0.612**	**R19.786**	**0.010**	**R0.025**	**R20.434**	
1980	January	(3)	R0.074	R1.671	0.001	0.002	R1.749	R1.749
	February	(3)	R0.071	R1.602	0.001	0.002	R1.676	R3.424
	March	(3)	R0.068	R1.623	0.001	0.002	R1.694	R5.119
	April	(3)	R0.050	R1.578	0.001	0.002	R1.631	R6.749
	May	(3)	R0.044	R1.571	0.001	0.002	R1.618	R8.367
	June	(3)	R0.040	R1.516	0.001	0.002	R1.559	R9.927
	July	(3)	R0.042	R1.579	0.001	0.002	R1.624	R11.551
	August	(3)	R0.040	R1.543	0.001	0.002	R1.586	R13.137
	September	(3)	R0.042	R1.517	0.001	0.002	R1.562	R14.699
	October	(3)	R0.050	R1.610	0.001	0.002	R1.663	R16.361
	November	(3)	R0.058	R1.498	0.001	0.002	R1.559	R17.921
	December	(3)	R0.070	R1.688	0.001	0.002	R1.761	R19.682
	TOTAL	**(3)**	**R0.650**	**R18.996**	**0.011**	**R0.026**	**R19.682**	
1981	January	(3)	R0.073	R1.693	0.001	0.002	R1.769	R1.769
	February	(3)	R0.062	R1.445	0.001	0.002	R1.510	R3.279
	March	(3)	R0.061	R1.546	0.001	0.002	R1.610	R4.889
	April	(3)	R0.048	R1.487	0.001	0.002	R1.538	R6.427
	May	(3)	R0.047	R1.513	0.001	0.002	R1.563	R7.989
	June	(3)	R0.043	R1.559	0.001	0.002	R1.605	R9.594
	July	(3)	R0.045	R1.586	0.001	0.002	R1.634	R11.229
	August	(3)	R0.042	R1.541	0.001	0.002	R1.586	R12.815
	September	(3)	R0.042	R1.506	0.001	0.002	R1.551	R14.366
	October	(3)	R0.050	R1.554	0.001	0.002	R1.607	R15.973
	November	(3)	R0.055	R1.485	0.001	0.002	R1.543	R17.515
	December	(3)	R0.069	R1.632	0.001	0.002	R1.705	R19.220
	TOTAL	**(3)**	**R0.635**	**R18.548**	**0.011**	**R0.027**	**R19.220**	

See page 28 for summary of revisions in Part 2.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]The Transportation Sector consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations. Notes on the methodology used for sector calculations are provided in the Notes and Sources at the end of this section.
[2]Incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy losses that are attributed to each sector in proportion to the sector's share of total electricity sales in the United States.
[3]Since 1976 the amount of coal consumed by the Transportation Sector has been negligible.
R=Revised data.
Source: •See Notes and Sources at the end of this section.

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Consumption

Energy Input at Electric Utilities

		Coal[1]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Petroleum[2]	Hydroelectric power[3]	Nuclear Electric Power	Other[4]	Total Energy Input	Yearly Cumulative Energy Input
					Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu				
1973	**TOTAL**	**8.658**	**3.748**	**3.671**	**2.975**	**0.910**	**0.046**	**20.008**	
1974	**TOTAL**	**8.535**	**3.519**	**3.499**	**3.276**	**1.272**	**0.056**	**20.156**	
1975	**TOTAL**	**8.786**	**3.240**	**3.231**	**3.187**	**1.900**	**0.072**	**20.416**	
1976	**TOTAL**	**9.720**	**3.152**	**3.454**	**3.032**	**2.111**	**0.081**	**21.549**	
1977	**TOTAL**	**10.243**	**3.284**	**4.028**	**2.482**	**2.702**	**0.082**	**22.821**	
1978	**TOTAL**	**10.236**	**3.297**	**3.813**	**R3.110**	**R3.024**	**0.068**	**R23.548**	
1979	**TOTAL**	**11.264**	**3.609**	**3.357**	**R3.107**	**R2.715**	**0.089**	**R24.141**	
1980	January	1.073	R0.286	R0.277	R0.280	R0.210	0.008	R2.134	R2.134
	February	1.012	R0.273	R0.261	R0.238	R0.205	0.008	R1.997	R4.131
	March	R0.994	R0.294	R0.238	R0.270	R0.213	0.008	R2.017	R6.148
	April	R0.866	R0.265	R0.210	R0.284	R0.200	0.008	R1.835	R7.983
	May	0.883	R0.291	R0.199	R0.317	R0.196	0.010	R1.896	R9.879
	June	0.976	R0.348	R0.199	R0.304	R0.195	0.009	R2.031	R11.910
	July	1.143	R0.435	R0.204	R0.272	R0.224	0.010	R2.287	R14.197
	August	R1.133	R0.419	R0.203	R0.230	R0.259	0.011	R2.255	R16.452
	September	R1.020	R0.369	R0.203	R0.209	R0.251	0.010	R2.063	R18.515
	October	R0.960	R0.312	R0.201	R0.203	R0.261	0.011	R1.948	R20.463
	November	R0.973	R0.264	R0.215	R0.217	R0.223	0.011	R1.903	R22.366
	December	R1.089	R0.250	R0.243	R0.249	R0.235	0.011	R2.077	R24.444
	TOTAL	**R12.122**	**R3.807**	**R2.654**	**R3.074**	**R2.672**	**0.114**	**R24.444**	
1981	January	1.158	0.239	R0.262	R0.252	R0.249	0.011	R2.170	R2.170
	February	R1.020	R0.232	R0.208	0.237	R0.230	0.010	R1.937	R4.108
	March	1.031	R0.282	R0.190	0.233	R0.234	0.011	R1.981	R6.088
	April	0.930	R0.297	R0.160	0.234	R0.220	0.010	R1.852	R7.940
	May	R0.958	R0.325	R0.161	R0.270	R0.210	0.010	R1.934	R9.874
	June	R1.064	R0.400	R0.173	0.293	R0.225	0.010	R2.166	R12.040
	July	1.196	R0.424	R0.180	0.280	R0.246	0.011	R2.337	R14.377
	August	1.157	R0.404	R0.167	0.244	R0.287	0.011	R2.269	R16.646
	September	R1.032	R0.336	R0.165	0.204	R0.260	0.011	R2.008	R18.654
	October	1.018	R0.312	R0.170	R0.208	R0.219	0.011	R1.937	R20.591
	November	1.001	R0.268	R0.166	R0.217	R0.242	0.010	R1.903	R22.495
	December	R1.131	R0.248	R0.200	R0.267	R0.277	R0.010	R2.132	R24.626
	TOTAL	**R12.695**	**R3.766**	**R2.202**	**R2.939**	**R2.897**	**R0.127**	**R24.626**	

See page 28 for summary of revisions in Part 2.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.
[2]Based on deliveries to utilities.
[3]Includes net imports of electricity.
[4]Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.
R = Revised data.
Source: •See Notes and Sources at the end of this section.

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section

1. See Explanatory Note 5 in the Explanatory Notes Section located at the end of this publication for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, Transportation, and Electric Utilities Sectors. See the inside back cover for factors applied in converting physical unit data into Btu.

2. **Coal:** Coal is anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite.

Sources:
- Anthracite—1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coal—Pennsylvania Anthracite, Annual."
  1977 forward: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Weekly Coal Report."
- Bituminous coal and lignite—1973 through 1975: U.S. DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Annual," Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
  1976 forward: DOE, EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Weekly Coal Report."
- Electric Utilities consumption of coal—same as Note 6 below.

3. **Natural Gas:** Total natural gas consumption is estimated monthly based on a supply disposition balance calculation. Residential and Commercial Sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the EIA annual Residential and Commercial Sectors consumption to the months in proportion to the American Gas Association (AGA) monthly sales to the Residential and Commercial Sectors. For incomplete years, the AGA monthly sales data are used temporarily. Monthly Transportation consumption (which is natural gas for pipeline use) for complete years is estimated by allocating the EIA annual Transportation total to the months based on each month's total natural gas consumption as a share of the annual total natural gas consumption. For incomplete years, each month's Transportation total is estimated by applying the percentage of total natural gas accounted for by the Transportation Sector in the same month a year ago to the current month's total natural gas consumption. Electric Utilities consumption of natural gas is available monthly from FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." Each month's Industrial Sector consumption is estimated by subtracting the Residential and Commercial, Transportation, and Electric Utilities Sectors consumption from the total natural gas consumption.

Sources:
- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter.
- 1976 forward: DOE, *Energy Data Reports*, "Natural Gas Production and Consumption."
- Electric Utilities consumption—1973 through 1976: FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
  1977 forward: DOE, EIA, FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

4. **Petroleum:** Petroleum consumption by end-use is the sum of all individual petroleum products consumed in each end-use sector. First, total consumption by product is determined. Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* uses the series called "products supplied" in the Petroleum Section.

Sources for petroleum products supplied by individual products are:
- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1976 through 1980: DOE, EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1981: DOE, EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Monthly,"

Notes regarding specific petroleum products' end-use allocations follow:
- Aviation Gasoline—All product supplied is assigned to the Transportation Sector.
- Asphalt and Road Oil—All product supplied is assigned to the Industrial Sector.
- Distillate Fuel—Total product supplied is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to annual deliveries grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports as follows:
  - —Residential deliveries are presented for 1979 and 1980. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of heating plus industrial is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;
  - —Commercial deliveries are presented for 1979 and 1980. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of heating plus industrial is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;
  - —Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 and 1980 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's heating plus industrial subtotal 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;
  - —Transportation deliveries are the sum of railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years; and
  - —Electric utility deliveries are presented for all years.

  The 1980 shares are used as estimates for succeeding periods until deliveries for more recent periods are available.
- Jet Fuel—Small amounts in 1975 through 1977 are used by the Industrial Sector, and small amounts in all periods are consumed by the Electric Utility Sector. All remaining jet fuel is consumed by the Transportation Sector.
- Kerosene—Total product supplied is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to annual deliveries grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports as follows:
  - —Residential deliveries are presented for 1979 and 1980. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;
  - —Commercial deliveries are presented for 1979 and 1980. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and
  - —Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 and 1980 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, farm, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to all other uses.

  The 1980 shares are used as estimates for succeeding periods until deliveries for more recent periods are available.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)—Total product supplied is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of sales categories formed from EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane." Year-specific categorizations are developed for 1973 through 1978 but, due to potential discontinuities with the sales data from the sales reports after 1978, the 1978 sales aggregations are continued for all following periods. Sales categories are formed as follows:
  - —Residential and Commercial sales represent the Residential and Commercial Sector;
  - —Industrial sales are the sum of industrial use, miscellaneous use, utility gas company use, chemical plant use, and an estimated 84 percent of the internal combustion engine fuel use; and
  - —Transportation sales are estimated to be the remaining 16 percent of sales for internal combustion engine fuel use.
- Lubricants—Total product supplied is allocated to the Industrial Sector and the Transportation Sector for all months according to proportions developed from annual sales of lubricants to those 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—Total product supplied is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of sales categories formed from 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, miscellaneous use, and unclassified use;
  - —Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics*; and

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Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section (continued)

4. Petroleum (continued):

—Transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels which are primarily diesel fuel and accounted for in the Transportation Sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use.

- Petroleum Coke—The portion consumed by the Electric Utility Sector is from FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." The remaining portion is assigned to the Industrial Sector.
- Residual Fuel—Total product supplied is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to annual deliveries grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" reports as follows:
  - —Commercial deliveries are presented for 1979 and 1980. Prior to 1979, each year's subtotal of heating plus industrial is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;
  - —Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 and 1980 are the sum of industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's heating plus industrial subtotal 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 deliveries are the sum of railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years; and
  - —Electric utility deliveries are presented for all years.

  The 1980 shares are used as estimates for succeeding periods until deliveries for more recent periods are developed.
- All Other Petroleum Products—The product supplied of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the Industrial Sector.

5. **Hydroelectric:** Includes electricity generated by hydropower at electric utilities, small amounts in the Industrial Sector, and net imports of electricity, which are assumed to be generated by hydropower and are included in the hydroelectricity in the Electric Utilities Sector.

Sources for Electric Utilities Sector:

- 1973 through 1976, FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 forward: DOE, EIA, FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for Industrial Sector:

- 1973 through 1978: FPC Forms 4 and 12-C.
- 1979: FPC Form 4 and EIA estimates.
- 1980 forward: EIA estimates.

Note: For 1977 forward, monthly data are not available from above sources and were estimated by seasonalizing the annual numbers in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the Electric Utility Sector.

Sources for Imports and Exports of Electricity: Annual data from DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico." Monthly estimates are derived from annual data by dividing by the number of days in the year and multiplying by the number of days in the month. 1981 is estimated by assuming 10 percent growth over 1980.

6. **Nuclear:** *Sources:*
- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 forward: DOE, EIA, FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

7. **Net Coke Imports:** Net coke imports is coke made from coal.

Sources:
- 1973 through 1975, DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals, Annual."
- 1976 forward: DOE, EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Coke and Coal Chemicals, Monthly."

8. **Other Energy:** "Other" is electricity produced from geothermal power and from wood and waste.

Sources: same as Note 6 above, for Nuclear.

9. **Electricity Sales:** From the sources cited below the following sales categories are available: residential, commercial, industrial, and other. For the end-use estimates in this section, the "other" category (which is primarily sales for use in government buildings) is added to the Commercial Sector except for approximately 4.2 percent which represents the Transportation Sector use of electricity. Sales of electricity are converted into Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour.

Sources of sales data: 1973 through February 1980: FPC, Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
March 1980 forward: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

10. **Electrical Energy Losses:** Total electrical energy losses (i.e., incurred in the generation and transmission of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for) are estimated as the difference between total energy input at utilities and electricity sold to the end-users. Total losses are disaggregated to each end-use sector in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. In general, about 65 percent of total energy input at utilities is lost in the form of heat, and an additional 3 percent is lost in the transmission and distribution of the electricity to the end-user.

Summary of Revisions to the Consumption Section

Revisions in end-use consumption estimates in this month's *Monthly Energy Review* result from:

- The implementation of updated factors for converting physical unit data into Btu data. (See "Conversion Factors" on inside back cover).
- The implementation of revisions in several assumptions regarding the end-use of petroleum products:
  - —Distillate fuel, residual fuel, and kerosene product supplied totals are disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to their deliveries to the sectors. A new survey (EIA-172) was implemented for deliveries data beginning with 1979, and some end-use information was no longer comparable with previous surveys. Where discontinuities occurred, the pre-1979 years have been adjusted in proportion to the 1979 data. For example, for residual fuel deliveries in 1979, the categories "commercial" and "industrial" are available; in prior years, the categories "heating" and "industrial" are available. The pre-1979 categories individually are not continuous with the 1979 categories; however, their subtotals are continuous. That is, commercial plus industrial deliveries in 1979 is continuous with heating plus industrial from the prior years. Therefore, the 1979 shares of commercial and industrial of their sum is applied to each prior year's sum of heating plus industrial to estimate those years' commercial and industrial deliveries. Similar assumptions have been applied to distillate fuel and kerosene. The general impact of these alterations has been to lower the Residential and Commercial Sector and to raise the Industrial Sector estimated petroleum consumption for all years prior to 1979. More information is available on pages 26 and 27.
  - —Asphalt and road oil consumption has been moved from the Residential and Commercial Sector to the Industrial Sector in all time periods;
  - —A small portion of motor gasoline used for construction purposes has been moved from the Commercial Sector to the Industrial Sector in all time periods; and
  - —The "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports for 1973 through 1978 are used for disaggregating each year's total product supplied into estimated end-uses. Because of survey alterations for collecting the sales data since 1979, the 1978 end-use shares are used for 1978 forward.

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products*

Domestic crude oil production during January 1982 was estimated to be 8.7 million barrels per day. This estimated production rate was 1.7 percent above the rate in January 1981 and 0.7 percent higher than in December 1981.

Total petroleum imports averaged 5.5 million barrels per day in January 1982, 17.9 percent less than the January 1981 rate and 3.9 percent lower than in December 1981.

In January 1982, 16.5 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use. Motor gasoline accounted for 36.9 percent of the total, distillate fuel oil 22.1 percent, and residual fuel oil 14.4 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during January 1982 averaged 6.1 million barrels per day, 9.5 percent lower than in December 1981.

In January 1982, 3.6 million barrels of distillate fuel oil were supplied per day, 11.6 percent higher than the December 1981 rate. Distillate fuel oil stocks were 162.6 million barrels at the end of January 1982, 14.5 percent lower than at the end of the previous month.

Residual fuel oil supplied in January 1982 averaged 2.4 million barrels per day, 8.1 percent higher than in December 1981. Residual fuel oil stocks measured 68.7 million barrels at the end of January 1982, 12.3 percent lower than during the previous month.

*Estimates for the most current month are based on Energy Information Administration (EIA) weekly data (except crude production) and will be revised to conform with data from the EIA Petroleum Reporting System as available. For the most recent month, crude production is an EIA estimate based on provisional data for October 1981. The total petroleum import data excludes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Petroleum

Crude Oil

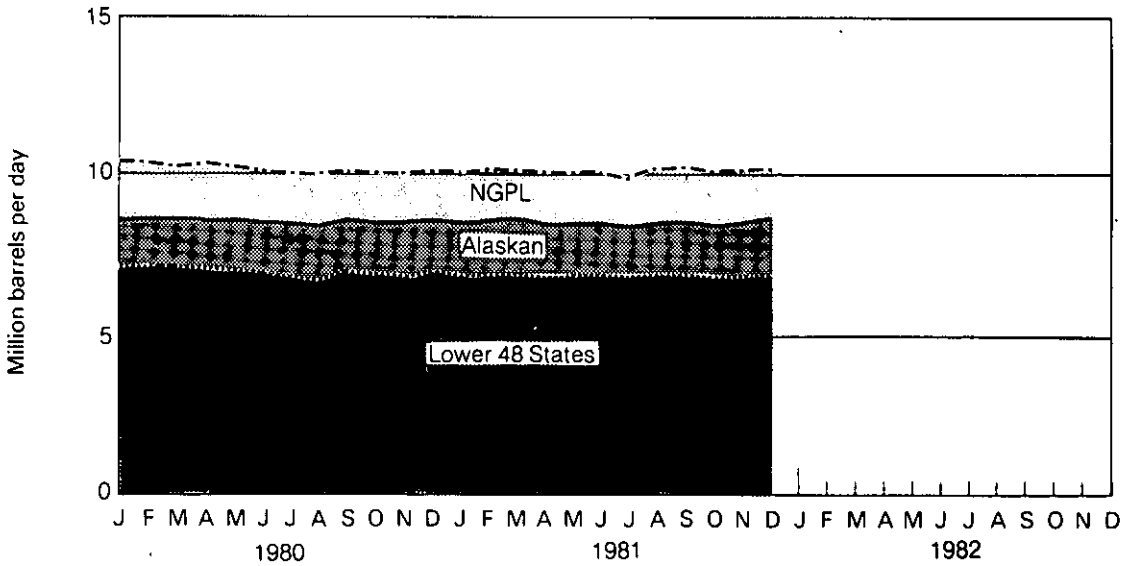
		Crude Input to Refineries	Total Domestic Production[1,2]	Alaskan Production	Crude Oil Imports[3]	Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports	Crude Oil Exports	Primary Crude Oil Stocks[1,3]	Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Stocks
		Thousand barrels per day						Thousand barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**12,431**	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**2**	**‡242,478**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**12,133**	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3**	**‡265,020**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**12,442**	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**6**	**‡271,354**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**13,416**	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**8**	**‡285,471**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**14,602**	**8,245**	**464**	**6,594**	**R21**	**50**	**‡R340,228**	**‡R7,455**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**14,739**	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,195**	**162**	**158**	**‡309,421**	**‡66,860**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**14,648**	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,452**	**67**	**235**	**‡339,074**	**‡91,191**
1980	January	14,301	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	322	357,500	91,191
	February	14,187	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	332	365,965	91,191
	March	13,709	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	330	367,420	91,191
	April	13,484	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	192	379,788	91,191
	May	13,326	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	326	383,420	91,191
	June	13,705	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	365	381,472	91,191
	July	13,264	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	238	378,742	91,191
	August	12,984	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	78	387,223	91,191
	September	13,313	8,619	1,610	4,653	54	322	376,388	92,824
	October	12,772	8,532	1,588	4,637	131	309	378,503	96,645
	November	13,119	8,495	1,561	4,538	142	289	373,077	102,320
	December	13,648	8,606	1,602	4,884	198	343	358,166	107,800
	AVERAGE	**13,481**	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,219**	**44**	**R287**		
1981	January	13,248	8,533	1,606	4,817	106	339	R381,456	112,490
	February	12,903	8,598	1,619	4,793	80	198	386,793	116,057
	March	12,383	8,601	1,618	4,382	140	210	397,191	120,860
	April	12,090	8,543	1,608	4,185	272	198	407,182	134,170
	May	12,309	8,496	1,580	3,881	386	312	402,273	150,068
	June	12,415	8,616	1,632	3,766	318	123	392,211	163,081
	July	12,267	8,422	1,605	4,161	175	257	392,514	173,128
	August	12,911	R8,574	1,602	3,908	257	204	365,219	184,674
	September	12,510	R8,598	R1,607	4,279	435	194	361,428	199,247
	October	12,065	R8,547	R1,596	3,929	453	226	369,496	214,777
	November	R12,260	R8,595	R1,618	R3,720	R271	278	R372,277	222,542
	December	R12,383	R8,624	R1,630	R4,024	R165	189	R368,500	R230,341
	AVERAGE	**R12,477**	**8,562**	**R1,610**	**R4,150**	**R256**	**228**		
1982	January†	*11,943*	*8,682*	*1,715*	*3,974*	*140*	NA	*388,865*	*235,041*

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Includes lease condensate.
[2]Includes Alaskan production.
[3]Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve storage that began in October 1977.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

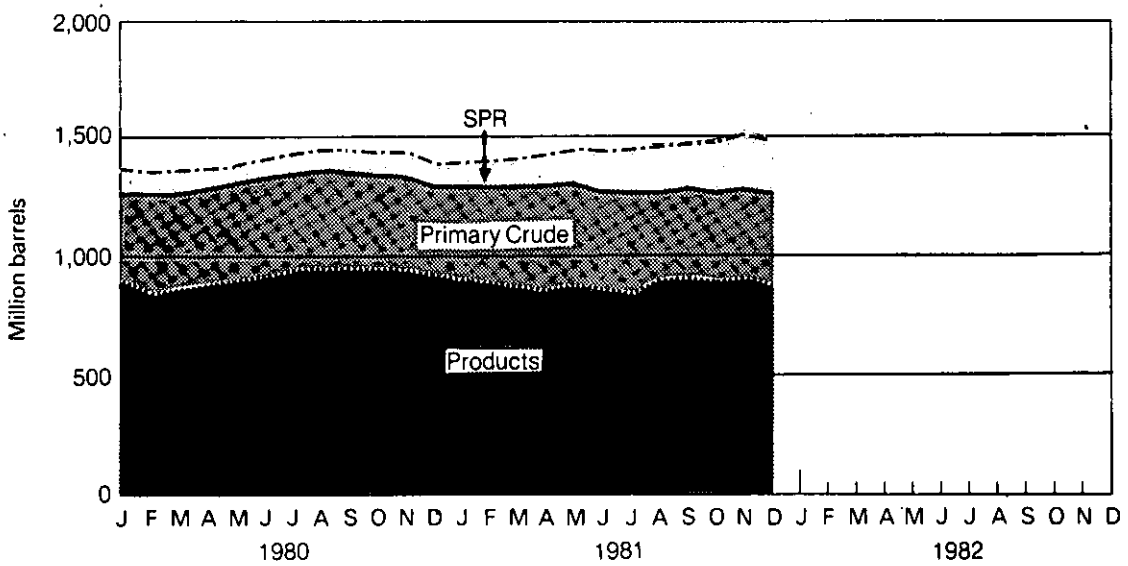
Petroleum

Overview

Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids



Stocks



Petroleum

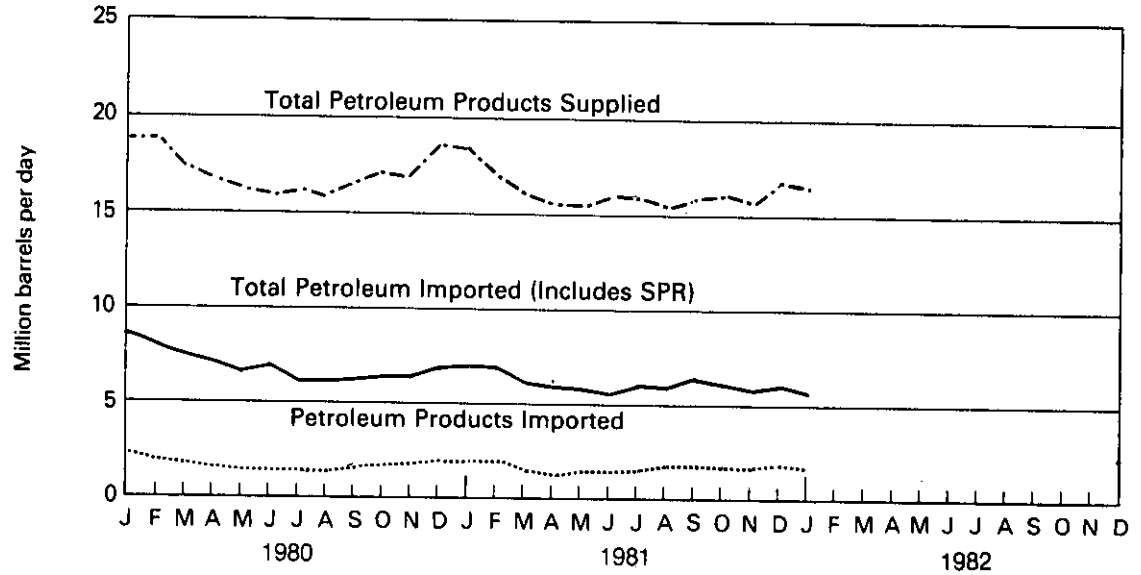
		Total Petroleum Products[1]			Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Trade				
		Products Supplied[1]	Product Imports[2]	Product Exports	Total Imports (Excluding SPR)	SPR Imports[3]	Total Imports (Including SPR)[3]	Total Exports	Net Imports
		Thousand barrels per day				Thousand barrels per day			
1973	**AVERAGE**	**17,308**	**3,012**	**229**	**6,256**			**231**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**16,653**	**2,635**	**218**	**6,112**			**221**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**16,322**	**1,951**	**204**	**6,056**			**209**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**17,461**	**2,026**	**215**	**7,313**			**223**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**18,431**	**2,193**	**193**	**8,787**	**R21**	**8,807**	**243**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**18,847**	**2,008**	**204**	**8,202**	**162**	**8,363**	**362**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**18,513**	**1,937**	**236**	**8,389**	**67**	**8,456**	**471**	**7,985**
1980	January	18,851	2,192	228	8,598	0	8,598	550	8,048
	February	18,817	1,931	227	7,945	0	7,945	558	7,386
	March	17,377	1,757	243	7,452	0	7,452	573	6,879
	April	16,784	1,508	241	7,106	0	7,106	434	6,672
	May	16,238	1,472	266	6,579	0	6,579	591	5,987
	June	16,187	1,414	289	6,894	0	6,894	654	6,240
	July	16,008	1,414	293	6,257	0	6,257	531	5,727
	August	15,753	1,389	241	6,192	0	6,192	319	5,873
	September	16,598	1,532	235	6,185	54	6,239	557	5,682
	October	16,995	1,611	288	6,248	131	6,379	598	5,781
	November	16,702	1,728	260	6,266	142	6,408	549	5,859
	December	18,410	1,812	279	6,696	198	6,894	622	6,272
	AVERAGE	**17,056**	**1,646**	**258**	**6,865**	**44**	**6,909**	**544**	**6,365**
1981	January	18,288	1,892	219	6,709	106	6,814	558	6,257
	February	16,930	1,904	371	6,697	80	6,777	569	6,208
	March	15,838	1,505	376	5,886	140	6,026	586	5,440
	April	15,280	1,310	372	5,495	272	5,767	570	5,198
	May	15,196	1,436	283	5,317	386	5,702	595	5,107
	June	15,996	1,338	297	5,104	318	5,422	420	5,002
	July	15,713	1,473	314	5,634	175	5,809	571	5,238
	August	15,236	1,572	440	5,480	257	5,737	644	5,093
	September	15,619	1,612	325	5,890	435	6,326	519	5,807
	October	15,840	1,557	512	5,486	453	5,939	738	5,202
	November	R15,508	R1,619	423	R5,339	271	R5,610	701	R4,909
	December	R16,602	R1,707	467	R5,730	R165	R5,896	656	5,240
	AVERAGE	**R16,001**	**R1,576**	**367**	**R5,726**	**R256**	**R5,981**	**595**	**5,387**
	January†	*16,460*	*1,531*	NA	*5,505*	*140*	*5,645*	NA	NA

Geographic coverage: 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]See Definitions.
[2]Includes plant condensate, natural gasoline, and unfinished oils.
[3]Strategic Petroleum Reserve storage began in October 1977.
†Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

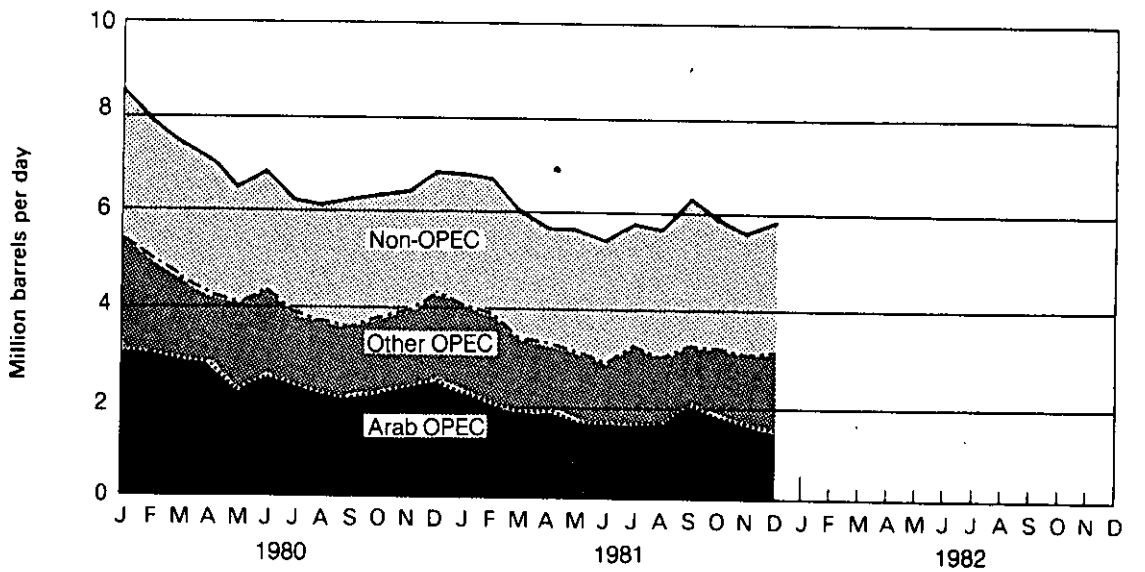
Petroleum

Products Supplied and Imports

Products Supplied and Imports



Petroleum Imports by Source



Petroleum

Petroleum Imports from OPEC Sources

		Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Libya	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Arab Members of OPEC[2]
		Thousand barrels per day										
1973	**AVERAGE**	**136**	**213**	**223**	**164**	**459**	**486**	**71**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**190**	**300**	**469**	**4**	**713**	**461**	**74**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**282**	**390**	**280**	**232**	**762**	**715**	**117**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**432**	**539**	**298**	**453**	**1,025**	**1,230**	**254**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**559**	**541**	**535**	**723**	**1,143**	**1,380**	**335**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**649**	**573**	**555**	**654**	**919**	**1,144**	**385**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**636**	**420**	**304**	**658**	**1,080**	**1,356**	**281**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980	January	503	454	95	618	1,054	1,576	202	786	179	5,467	3,034
	February	656	317	9	603	1,036	1,412	304	543	152	5,031	3,058
	March	472	405	0	654	924	1,380	289	352	175	4,652	2,889
	April	546	374	0	683	734	1,300	150	343	240	4,369	2,862
	May	441	360	0	468	955	1,149	172	405	147	4,098	2,329
	June	497	331	0	561	998	1,328	178	409	106	4,408	2,598
	July	557	365	0	492	752	1,192	158	417	62	3,995	2,418
	August	432	289	0	431	792	1,139	142	406	112	3,743	2,222
	September	375	299	0	505	735	1,112	107	425	111	3,670	2,185
	October	465	348	0	478	728	1,044	182	482	95	3,821	2,226
	November	493	348	0	500	624	1,201	105	595	78	3,944	2,338
	December	423	288	0	658	958	1,301	83	610	101	4,423	2,484
	AVERAGE	**488**	**348**	**9**	**554**	**857**	**1,261**	**172**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981	January	324	424	0	500	908	1,297	93	556	27	4,129	2,214
	February	381	407	0	468	866	1,122	93	466	92	3,895	2,064
	March	352	328	0	485	771	1,027	47	360	54	3,425	1,911
	April	263	314	0	496	826	1,056	85	237	42	3,317	1,916
	May	393	277	0	443	664	929	17	317	124	3,164	1,792
	June	390	355	0	380	519	865	60	248	118	2,934	1,736
	July	333	340	0	251	651	1,073	80	502	38	3,269	1,757
	August	348	377	0	274	321	1,068	61	514	84	3,047	1,751
	September	336	371	0	154	323	1,451	96	359	149	3,238	2,036
	October	242	427	0	147	412	1,342	90	383	172	3,214	1,820
	November	185	R353	0	132	517	1,236	112	R487	55	R3,077	1,665
	December	176	395	0	122	698	1,075	158	415	102	3,141	1,532
	AVERAGE	**310**	**364**	**0**	**320**	**622**	**1,128**	**83**	**404**	**88**	**3,318**	**1,848**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[2]Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
R = Revised data.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petrolem Reserve imports are included.
Sources: • See Sources at the end of this section.

Petroleum

Petroleum Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Puerto Rico	Trinidad and Tobago	Virgin Islands	Other[1]	Total
					Thousand barrels per day					
1973	**AVERAGE**	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**99**	**255**	**329**	**480**	**3,263**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**90**	**251**	**391**	**347**	**2,832**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**90**	**242**	**406**	**314**	**2,454**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**88**	**274**	**422**	**382**	**2,247**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**105**	**289**	**466**	**676**	**2,614**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**94**	**253**	**429**	**663**	**2,613**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**92**	**190**	**431**	**751**	**2,819**
1980	January	175	570	545	289	57	239	467	788	3,131
	February	111	540	477	205	95	192	536	757	2,914
	March	124	460	460	184	101	189	449	833	2,800
	April	56	459	546	231	76	143	425	801	2,737
	May	77	419	576	176	88	221	303	621	2,481
	June	77	409	627	197	91	162	314	610	2,486
	July	43	378	460	242	90	180	378	491	2,262
	August	62	319	646	255	85	159	264	659	2,449
	September	58	458	550	213	52	205	343	691	2,569
	October	70	475	605	230	107	114	372	585	2,557
	November	22	470	459	264	108	158	391	591	2,464
	December	54	502	445	212	109	149	423	576	2,471
	AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**88**	**176**	**388**	**666**	**2,609**
1981	January	39	543	401	197	89	150	494	771	2,686
	February	84	546	437	227	46	163	481	897	2,881
	March	74	471	488	227	45	93	370	832	2,601
	April	68	410	440	198	40	139	365	R789	R2,450
	May	122	366	522	213	58	105	344	807	2,538
	June	51	352	537	196	67	124	262	898	2,488
	July	77	381	384	212	50	177	206	1,053	2,540
	August	69	378	489	255	68	123	184	1,125	2,691
	September	111	419	708	163	72	169	265	1,181	3,088
	October	63	446	668	153	60	121	303	910	2,726
	November	R53	R540	R612	168	76	108	294	681	R2,533
	December	70	499	588	148	73	125	367	885	2,755
	AVERAGE	**73**	**445**	**523**	**196**	**62**	**133**	**327**	**903**	**2,663**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes Non-OPEC Arab, Western Europe, Angola, U.S.S.R., Rumania, other Western Hemisphere and other Eastern Hemisphere.
R = Revised data.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

Petroleum

Motor Gasoline

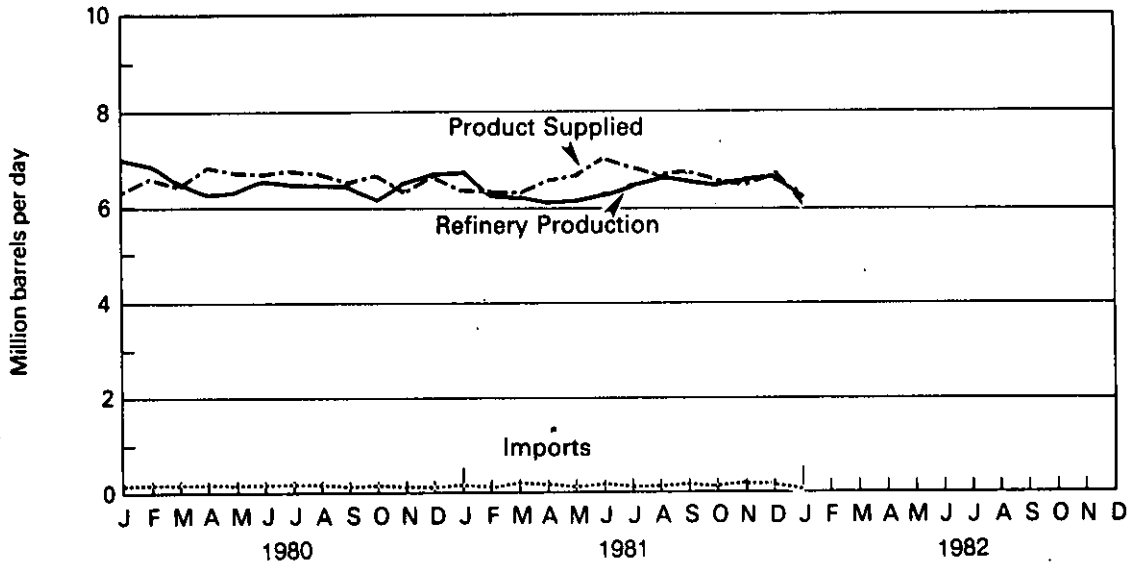
		Product Supplied[1]				Imports[1,2]			Stocks[1,2,3]	
		Total	Unleaded	Unleaded Percent of Total	Refinery Production[1,3]	Total Motor Gasoline	Finished Motor Gasoline	Exports	Total Motor Gasoline	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand barrels per day							Thousand barrels	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,674**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,527**	**134**		**4**	**‡209,395**	
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,537**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,358**	**204**		**2**	**‡218,346**	
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,675**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,518**	**184**		**2**	**‡234,925**	
1976	**AVERAGE**	**6,978**	**NA**	**NA**	**6,838**	**131**		**3**	**‡231,387**	
1977	**AVERAGE**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**7,031**	**217**		**2**	**‡257,578**	
1978	**AVERAGE**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**7,167**	**190**		**1**	**‡237,956**	
1979	**AVERAGE**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**6,837**	**181**		**(s)**	**‡237,082**	
1980	January	6,323	2,718	43.0	6,977	141		1	262,137	
	February	6,596	2,969	45.0	6,851	154		(s)	274,390	
	March	6,406	3,032	47.3	6,509	155		(s)	282,720	
	April	6,800	3,021	44.4	6,268	155		1	271,799	
	May	6,729	2,980	44.3	6,299	132		1	263,071	
	June	6,657	3,099	46.6	6,552	148		1	264,823	
	July	6,743	3,131	46.4	6,446	149		3	260,731	
	August	6,648	3,135	47.2	6,438	141		1	258,986	
	September	6,510	3,054	46.9	6,369	106		7	258,140	
	October	6,662	3,110	46.7	6,124	152		1	246,422	
	November	6,234	3,123	50.1	6,456	126		(s)	257,176	
	December	6,632	3,421	51.6	6,632	122		1	261,327	
	AVERAGE	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**6,492**	**140**		**1**		
1981	January	6,389	3,113	48.7	6,677	152	138	(s)	276,511	226,686
	February	6,293	3,100	49.3	6,269	121	111	1	283,983	229,465
	March	6,303	3,095	49.1	6,202	200	170	(s)	284,859	231,977
	April	6,585	3,278	49.8	6,110	195	174	(s)	271,782	223,240
	May	6,608	3,117	47.2	6,119	159	146	1	258,187	212,729
	June	7,001	3,418	48.8	6,219	195	161	1	241,671	194,200
	July	6,817	3,417	50.1	6,415	124	118	(s)	227,131	185,451
	August	6,645	3,343	50.3	6,614	167	125	3	232,474	188,333
	September	6,660	3,334	50.1	6,565	193	169	2	237,015	190,558
	October	6,598	3,250	49.3	6,446	161	143	3	234,983	190,240
	November	R6,395	R3,200	50.0	6,582	185	145	1	R247,414	R200,227
	December	R6,715	3,440	51.2	R6,618	R211	196	11	R251,384	203,031
	AVERAGE	**R6,586**	**3,260**	**49.5**	**R6,404**	**R172**	**150**	**2**		
1982	January†	*6,079*	NA	NA	*6,233*	*99*	NA	NA	*257,460*	NA

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified its monthly petroleum surveys. Non-refinery blenders were added to the reporting universe and gasohol was included as a motor gasoline component. On the new basis motor gasoline production and product supplied during the last half of 1980 would have averaged 289,000 barrels per day higher than shown.
[2]Total motor gasoline includes finished motor gasoline and blending components.
[3]See Definitions.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Note: Bureau of Mines' stock coverage was expanded at the end of 1974 to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators; the new coverage begins here with 1975.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

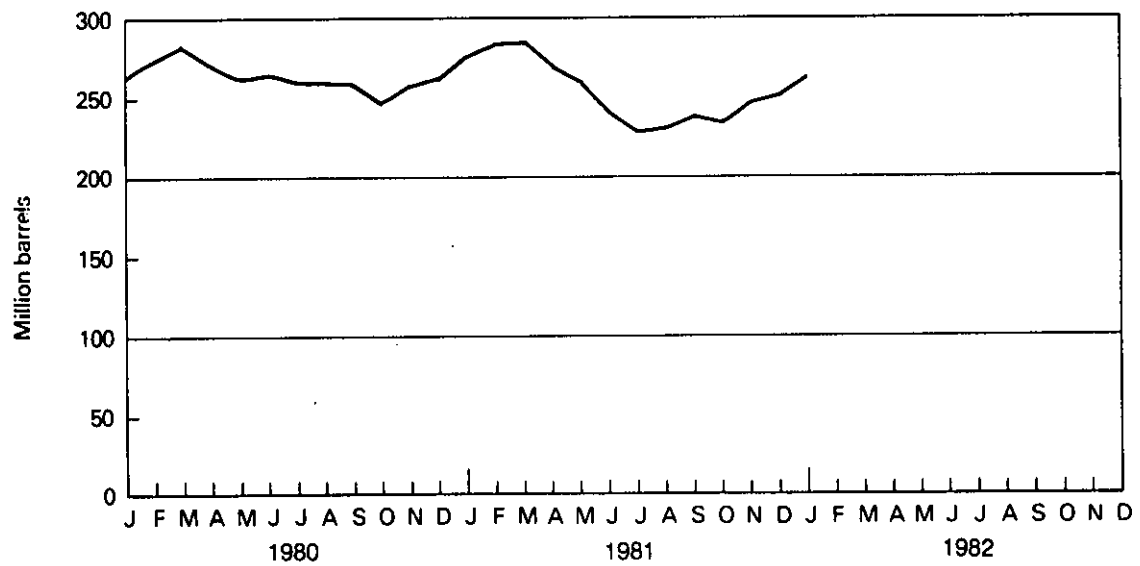
Petroleum

Motor Gasoline

Product Supplied, Refinery Production and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Jet Fuel

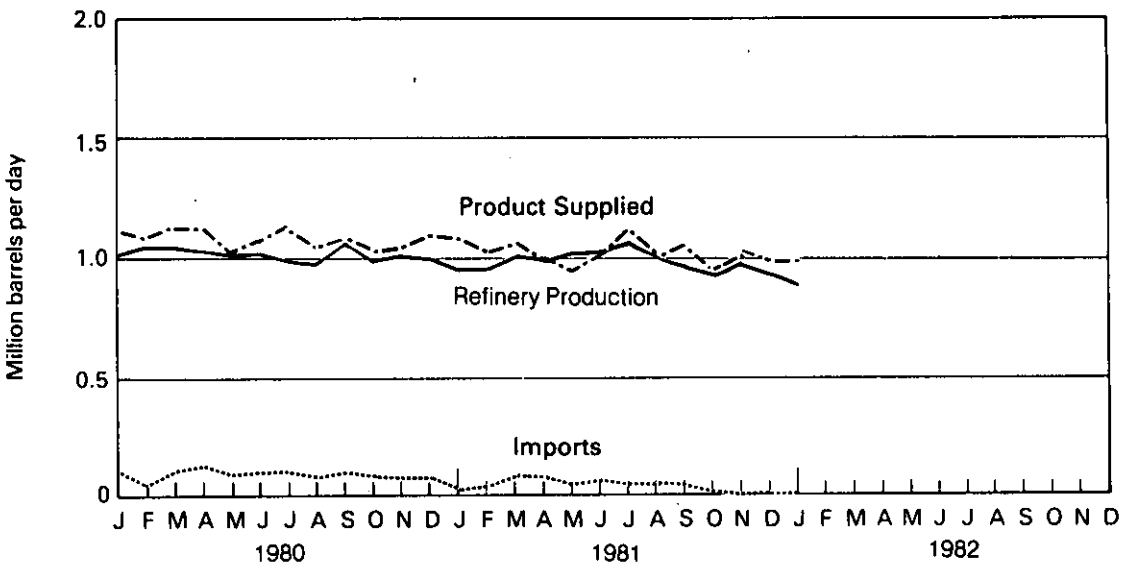
		Product Supplied	Refinery Production	Imports	Exports	Stocks
		Thousand barrels per day				Thousand barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,059**	**859**	**212**	**4**	**‡28,544**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**993**	**836**	**163**	**3**	**‡29,435**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,001**	**871**	**133**	**2**	**‡30,380**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**987**	**918**	**76**	**2**	**‡32,085**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,039**	**973**	**75**	**2**	**‡34,548**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,057**	**970**	**86**	**1**	**‡33,665**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,076**	**1,012**	**78**	**1**	**‡38,520**
1980	January	1,103	1,004	96	1	38,412
	February	1,072	1,026	43	2	38,258
	March	1,116	1,031	100	2	38,674
	April	1,108	1,023	110	3	39,339
	May	1,008	1,002	73	2	41,346
	June	1,058	1,004	86	1	42,283
	July	1,110	974	93	2	40,904
	August	1,043	959	67	1	40,331
	September	1,055	1,041	77	1	42,178
	October	1,031	976	86	1	43,112
	November	1,025	988	63	1	43,904
	December	1,082	962	60	1	42,031
	AVERAGE	**1,068**	**999**	**R80**	**1**	
1981	January	1,060	956	12	1	39,478
	February	1,016	949	41	1	38,726
	March	1,055	995	76	(s)	39,206
	April	965	960	55	1	40,690
	May	924	1,006	47	1	44,668
	June	1,038	993	68	(s)	45,372
	July	1,086	1,038	35	1	44,926
	August	1,025	977	47	1	44,899
	September	1,031	934	45	1	43,313
	October	934	903	14	(s)	42,772
	November	R993	R964	R9	R9	R41,909
	December	R991	R944	R7	7	R40,470
	AVERAGE	**R1,010**	**R968**	**38**	**2**	
1982	January†	*996*	*899*	*3*	NA	*36,996*

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are to be revised.
Note: Bureau of Mines' stock coverage was expanded at the end of 1974 to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators; the new coverage begins here with 1975.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

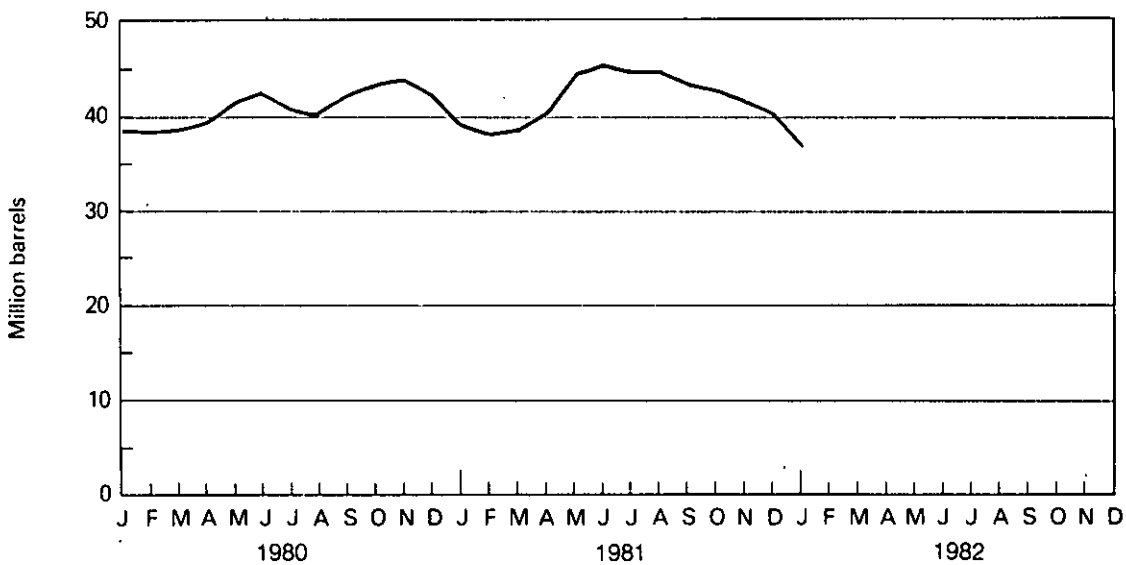
Petroleum

Jet Fuel

Product Supplied, Refinery Production and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil

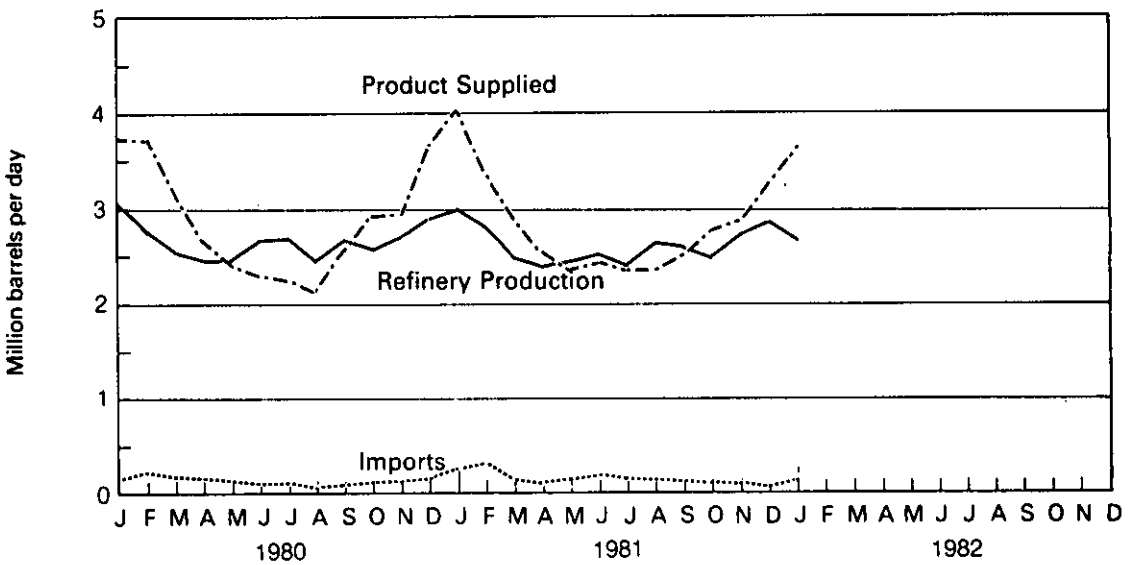
		Product Supplied[1]	Refinery Production[1,2]	Imports	Exports	Stocks[2]
		Thousand barrels per day				Thousand barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3,092**	**2,820**	**392**	**9**	**‡196,421**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,948**	**2,668**	**289**	**2**	**‡200,029**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,851**	**2,653**	**155**	**1**	**‡208,787**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**3,133**	**2,924**	**146**	**1**	**‡185,948**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,352**	**3,277**	**250**	**1**	**‡250,260**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,432**	**3,167**	**173**	**3**	**‡216,439**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,311**	**3,152**	**193**	**3**	**‡228,712**
1980	January	3,714	3,013	179	7	212,394
	February	3,712	2,766	237	8	191,657
	March	3,179	2,557	193	19	177,866
	April	2,635	2,460	154	2	177,241
	May	2,402	2,474	126	1	183,405
	June	2,317	2,646	108	(s)	196,566
	July	2,249	2,689	117	3	213,835
	August	2,137	2,461	77	(s)	226,331
	September	2,587	2,686	101	(s)	232,373
	October	2,920	2,589	115	(s)	225,707
	November	2,949	2,703	133	(s)	222,365
	December	3,615	2,891	166	(s)	R205,113
	AVERAGE	**2,866**	**2,661**	**142**	**3**	
1981	January	4,090	2,987	273	(s)	180,004
	February	3,395	2,809	325	17	172,528
	March	2,891	2,484	144	(s)	164,638
	April	2,541	2,418	116	3	164,634
	May	2,395	2,454	165	(s)	171,918
	June	2,437	2,501	201	(s)	180,176
	July	2,381	2,403	179	2	186,675
	August	2,384	2,656	159	(s)	200,268
	September	2,532	2,610	129	1	206,766
	October	2,792	2,490	117	5	201,132
	November	R2,886	2,729	114	6	R199,996
	December	R3,258	R2,862	R95	26	R190,164
	AVERAGE	**R2,830**	**R2,616**	**R167**	**5**	
1982	January†	*3,635*	*2,691*	*116*	NA	*162,581*

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified its monthly petroleum surveys. On the new basis distillate fuel oil production and product supplied in 1980 would have been an average of 105,000 barrels per day higher than shown.
[2]See Definitions.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Note: Bureau of Mines' stock coverage was expanded at the end of 1974 to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators; the new coverage begins here with 1975.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

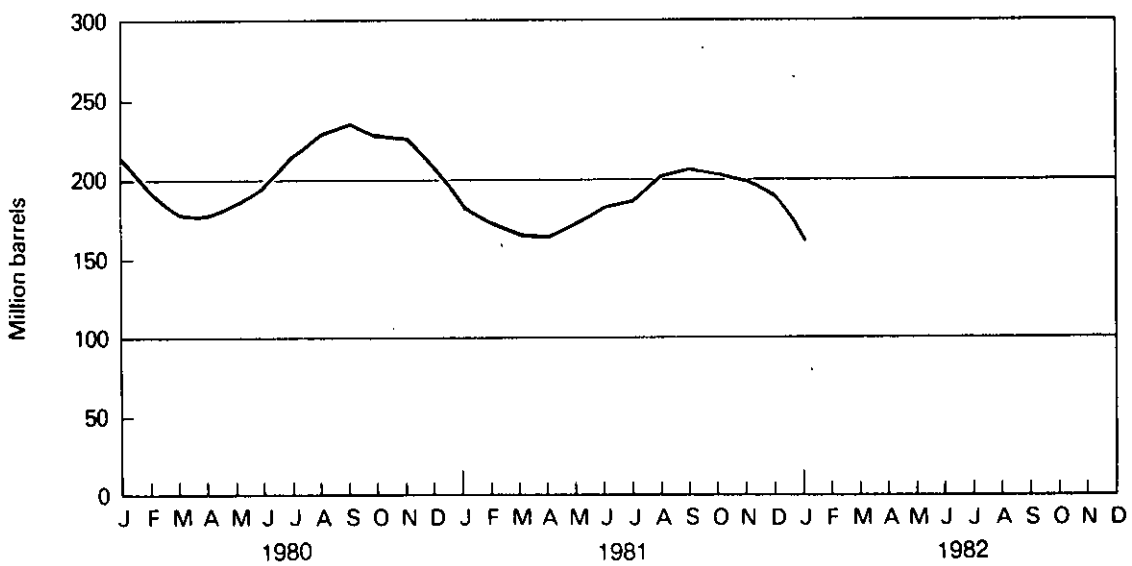
Petroleum

Distillate Fuel Oil

Product Supplied, Refinery Production and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Residual Fuel Oil

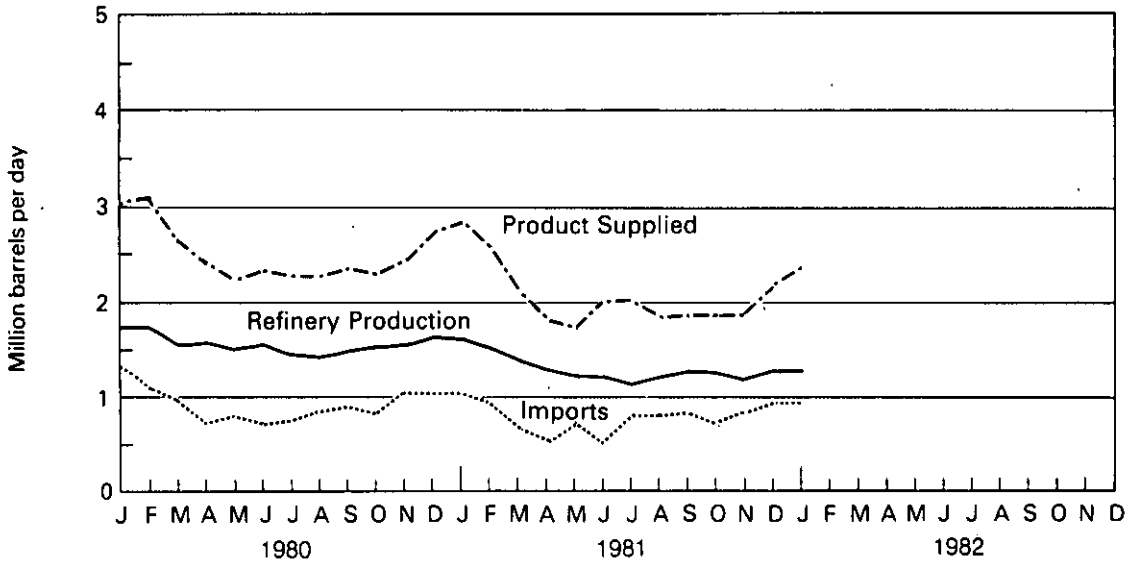
		Product Supplied[1]	Refinery Production[1]	Imports	Exports	Stocks
		Thousand barrels per day				Thousand barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**971**	**1,853**	**23**	**‡53,480**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,639**	**1,070**	**1,587**	**14**	**‡59,694**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,462**	**1,235**	**1,223**	**15**	**‡74,126**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,801**	**1,377**	**1,413**	**12**	**‡72,344**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,071**	**1,754**	**1,359**	**6**	**‡89,993**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,023**	**1,667**	**1,355**	**13**	**‡90,194**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**2,826**	**1,687**	**1,151**	**9**	**‡95,598**
1980	January	3,067	1,771	1,338	5	97,187
	February	3,105	1,773	1,122	17	90,993
	March	2,658	1,584	976	2	88,302
	April	2,444	1,595	775	[2]40	85,252
	May	2,235	1,509	812	20	87,671
	June	2,321	1,575	749	14	87,792
	July	2,291	1,480	787	60	85,603
	August	2,286	1,444	875	2	86,944
	September	2,359	1,495	906	21	87,868
	October	2,227	1,512	875	70	90,975
	November	2,451	1,579	1,024	88	93,208
	December	2,679	1,660	1,025	62	91,786
	AVERAGE	**2,508**	**1,580**	**939**	**33**	
1981	January	2,870	1,611	1,015	65	82,267
	February	2,549	1,565	956	125	78,230
	March	2,098	1,423	699	145	74,920
	April	1,829	1,320	584	151	73,045
	May	1,769	1,222	735	25	78,542
	June	1,993	1,232	540	76	70,064
	July	1,995	1,174	830	82	69,264
	August	1,849	1,230	819	69	74,813
	September	1,878	1,286	841	126	80,041
	October	1,865	1,232	773	202	79,782
	November	R1,878	R1,218	844	203	R80,836
	December	R2,191	R1,295	R920	157	R78,348
	AVERAGE	**R2,062**	**R1,316**	**R796**	**118**	
1982	January†	*2,369*	*1,276*	*921*	NA	*68,677*

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified its monthly petroleum surveys. On the new basis residual fuel oil production and product supplied in 1980 would have been an average of 54,000 barrels per day higher than shown.
[2]Beginning in April 1980, residual fuel oil exports increased due to shipments of high sulfur fuel to the Carribean to be desulfurized and returned to the United States. In July 1980, additional exports of high sulfur fuel oil began to be shipped to Asia.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Note: Bureau of Mines' stock coverage was expanded at the end of 1974 to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators; the new coverage begins here with 1975.
Sources: •See Sources at the end of this section.

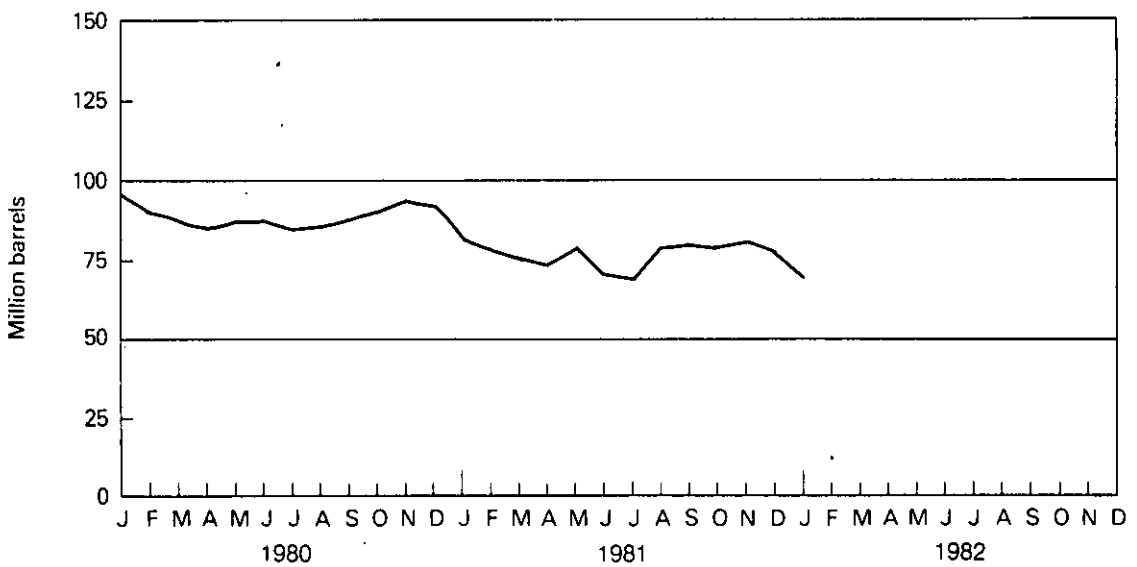
Petroleum

Residual Fuel Oil

Product Supplied, Refinery Production and Imports



Stocks



Petroleum

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Including Liquefied Refinery Gases

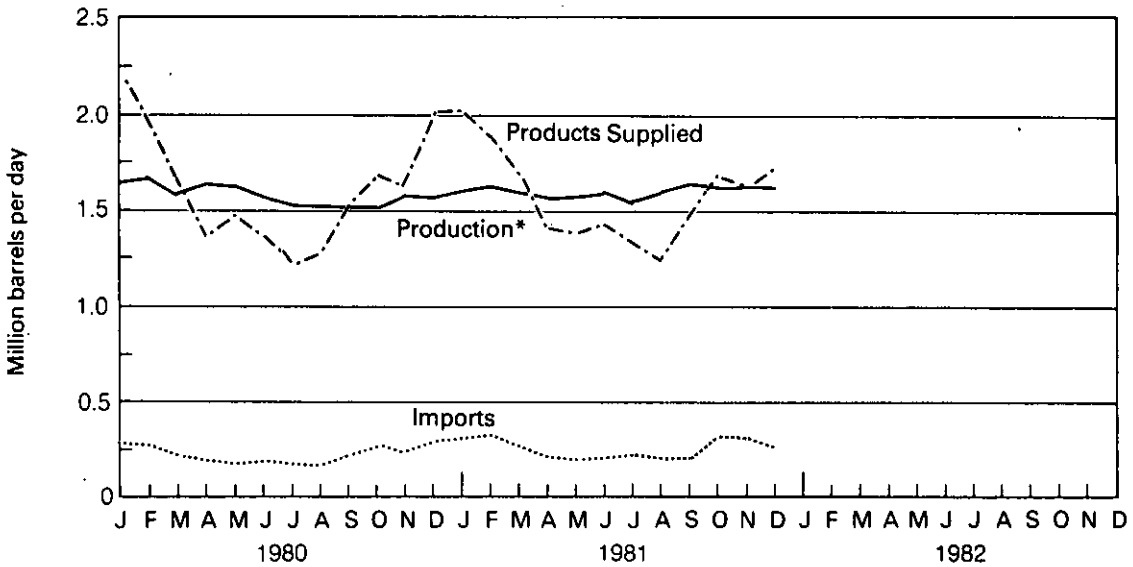
		Products Supplied[1]	Production[1]		Used at Refineries[1]	Imports	Stocks[1]
			At processing plants	At refineries			
		Thousand barrels per day					Thousand barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,454**	**1,738**	**375**	**815**	**239**	**‡106,659**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,422**	**1,688**	**338**	**746**	**212**	**‡120,175**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,352**	**1,633**	**311**	**710**	**185**	**‡132,653**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,407**	**1,603**	**340**	**725**	**196**	**‡124,518**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,427**	**1,618**	**352**	**673**	**203**	**‡144,902**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,416**	**1,567**	**355**	**639**	**139**	**[2]‡140,052**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,695**	**1,584**	**340**	**504**	**230**	**‡125,289**
1980	January	2,174	1,648	338	547	282	110,107
	February	1,924	1,656	353	483	265	105,260
	March	1,669	1,568	342	412	224	105,973
	April	1,359	1,630	335	400	196	117,261
	May	1,470	1,615	325	410	189	124,318
	June	1,370	1,561	335	386	193	133,586
	July	1,217	1,524	329	441	178	144,450
	August	1,262	1,519	323	428	166	153,771
	September	1,515	1,515	314	460	223	155,380
	October	1,681	1,516	299	501	262	151,249
	November	1,641	1,571	324	R528	240	149,226
	December	2,009	1,560	346	545	299	[3]137,460
	AVERAGE	**1,607**	**1,573**	**330**	**462**	**226**	
1981	January	2,010	1,595	324	611	319	134,010
	February	1,893	1,615	332	560	338	128,722
	March	1,696	1,581	313	484	260	127,279
	April	1,405	1,551	322	462	222	133,375
	May	1,384	1,554	325	443	197	140,492
	June	1,424	1,579	326	471	209	146,376
	July	1,349	1,547	307	465	218	153,841
	August	R1,249	1,582	341	466	201	161,934
	September	1,470	1,630	326	530	205	166,185
	October	1,683	1,601	298	569	313	162,602
	November	R1,611	R1,615	R299	R596	R302	R161,117
	December	1,709	1,605	288	650	261	153,253
	AVERAGE	**1,572**	**1,588**	**317**	**525**	**253**	

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]See Explanatory Note 7 and Definitions.
[2]Energy Information Administration (EIA) natural gas plant coverage was expanded in January 1979 to include approximately 80 more plants. Calculated on the new basis, December 1978 closing stocks totaled 147,548 thousand barrels.
[3]EIA natural gas liquids operations coverage was expanded in January 1981 to include additional storage terminals. Calculated on the new basis, December 1980 closing stocks totaled 146,544 thousand barrels.
‡Total as of December 31. R=Revised data.
Sources: • See Sources at the end of this section.

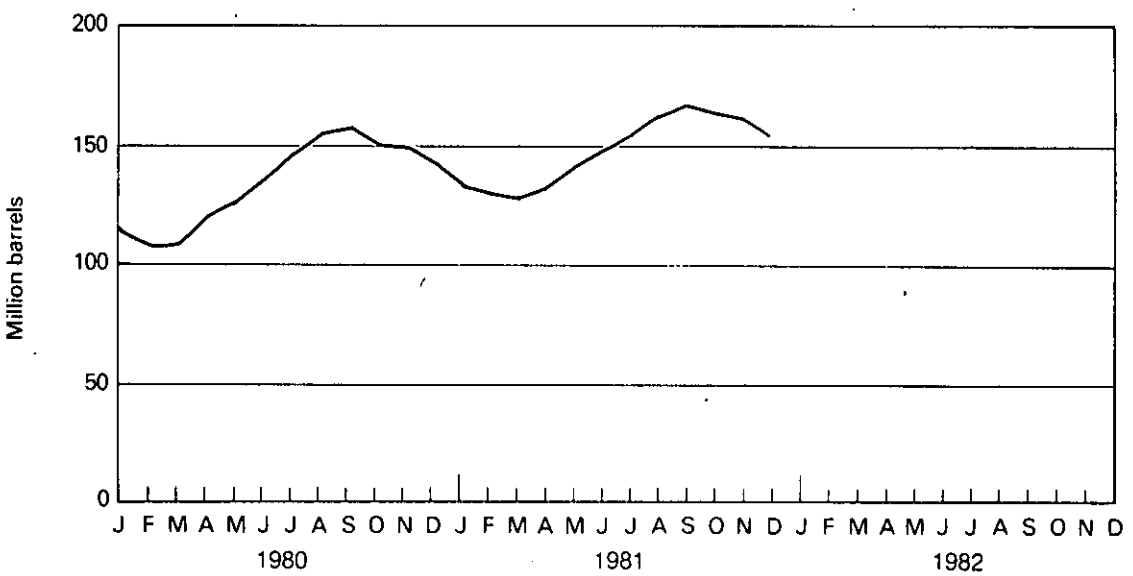
Petroleum

Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Products Supplied, Production and Imports



Stocks



*At processing plants.

Petroleum

Petroleum Primary Supply Balance

	1980				
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year
	Thousand barrels per day				
Primary Supply					
Crude oil and lease condensate production	R8,693	8,625	R8,526	R8,545	8,597
Natural gas plant liquids production	R1,623	R1,602	R1,520	R1,548	R1,573
Other hydrocarbon supply	R44	R46	44	42	R44
Crude oil imported[1]	R6,039	R5,392	R4,785	R4,845	R5,263
Petroleum products imported[2]	R1,961	R1,465	R1,444	R1,717	R1,646
Total new primary supply	R18,359	R17,129	R16,319	R16,697	R17,123
Processing gain	R627	R575	R595	R592	R597
Stock change—all oils[3]	R+74	R+693	R+394	R-597	R+140
Total net primary supply	R18,912	R17,011	R16,520	R17,886	R17,580
Unaccounted for crude oil[4]	R+1	R-35	R+76	R+94	R+34
Disposition					
Crude oil and petroleum products exported	R560	R560	468	590	R544
Crude oil losses	15	14	14	14	14
Total products supplied[5]	R18,338	R16,401	R16,114	R17,376	R17,056
Total disposition	R18,914	R16,976	R16,596	R17,980	R17,615

	1981				
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year
Primary Supply					
Crude oil and lease condensate production	8,577	R8,551	R8,531	8,588	8,562
Natural gas plant liquids production	1,596	R1,561	R1,586	1,607	1,588
Other hydrocarbon supply	37	57	R54	54	50
Crude oil imported[1]	4,769	R4,269	R4,402	4,190	4,406
Petroleum products imported[2]	1,762	R1,362	R1,552	1,628	1,576
Total new primary supply	16,741	R15,800	R16,124	16,067	16,181
Processing gain	528	R476	R474	539	504
Stock change—all oils[3]	-219	R+357	R+464	+86	+173
Total net primary supply	17,489	R15,920	R16,134	16,521	16,512
Unaccounted for crude oil[4]	+109	R+101	R-29	+170	+88
Disposition					
Crude oil and petroleum products exported	571	R529	579	698	595
Crude oil losses	5	R5	R4	4	4
Total products supplied[5]	17,021	R15,487	R15,522	15,988	16,001
Total disposition	17,598	R16,021	R16,105	16,690	16,600

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[2]Includes plant condensate, natural gasoline and unfinished oils.
[3]Includes petroleum stored in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[4]Balancing item resulting from statistical inconsistencies.
[5]Includes international bunkers.
R=Revised data.
Sources: • 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
• 1981: EIA, *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Monthly."
• Sources for the *Energy Data Reports* are shown on the last page of this section.

Sources for the Petroleum Section

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual" (except unleaded gasoline) and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
- Unleaded gasoline—1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report."
- 1977 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual".
- 1981: EIA, *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Monthly."
- Data for the most recent month are estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic production).
- Domestic production for the most recent month is an EIA estimate based on historical data from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey.
- Sources for the *Energy Data Reports* and the "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report" are: EIA Forms EIA-64 (Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report), EIA-87 (Refinery Report), EIA-88 (Bulk Terminals Report), EIA-89 (Pipeline Report), and EIA-90 (Crude Oil Stock Report); Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) Forms ERA-60 (Imports) and FEA P133 (Imports from Puerto Rico); Bureau of the Census IM 145 (Imports), EM 522 (Exports), and EM 594 (Exports); U.S. Geological Survey (Crude Production); and State Conservation Agencies (Crude Production).

Natural Gas

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in the United States during January 1982 was an estimated 2.4 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). This was 13.3 percent higher than in December 1981 and 7.4 percent more than in January 1981.

Dry natural gas production in January 1982, including nonhydrocarbon gases, was an estimated 1.7 Tcf, the same as in December 1981 and 0.9 percent higher than in January 1981.

Imports of natural gas in January 1982 were an estimated 95 billion cubic feet (Bcf), 10.5 percent more than in the previous January. Receipts of foreign gas in January 1982 included Algerian liquefied natural gas (LNG) equivalent to approximately 3 Bcf.

Domestic producer sales to major interstate pipelines in November 1981 (latest data available) totaled 904 Bcf, almost the same as sales during the previous November. Total sales during the first 11 months of 1981 were 9.9 Tcf, approximately 2.6 percent above sales during the comparable 1980 period.

Stocks of working gas* in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of January 1982 totaled 2.2 Tcf, according to preliminary data. This was 1.3 percent above stocks available a year earlier. Net withdrawals from storage during January 1982 were 632 Bcf, 25.9 percent higher than during the previous January.

*Gas available for withdrawal.

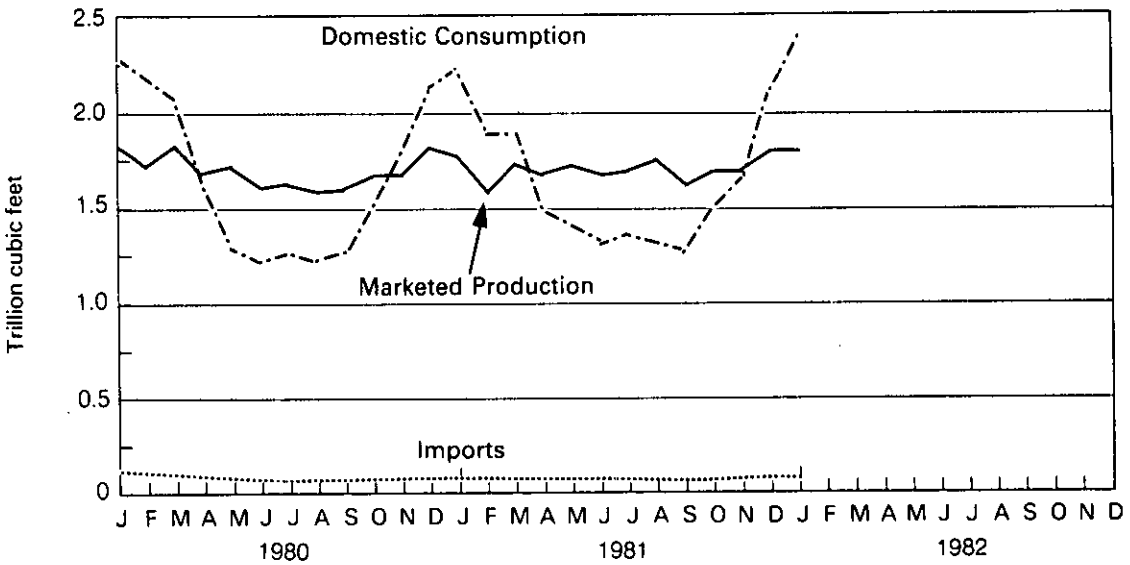
Natural Gas

		Domestic Consumption[1]	Production		Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports	Exports
			Marketed[2]	Dry[2]			
		Billion cubic feet					
1973	**TOTAL**	**22,049**	**22,648**	**21,731**	**12,067**	**1,033**	**77**
1974	**TOTAL**	**21,223**	**21,601**	**20,713**	**11,462**	**959**	**77**
1975	**TOTAL**	**19,538**	**20,109**	**19,236**	**10,652**	**953**	**73**
1976	**TOTAL**	**19,946**	**19,952**	**19,098**	**10,140**	**964**	**65**
1977	**TOTAL**	**19,521**	**20,025**	**19,163**	**9,883**	**1,011**	**56**
1978	**TOTAL**	**19,627**	**19,974**	**19,122**	**9,911**	**966**	**53**
1979	**TOTAL**	**20,241**	**20,471**	**19,663**	**10,496**	**1,253**	**56**
1980	January	R2,263	R1,838	R1,768	981	118	6
	February	R2,175	R1,725	R1,659	898	108	5
	March	R2,086	R1,847	R1,777	960	109	5
	April	R1,540	R1,686	R1,622	897	77	3
	May	R1,339	R1,712	R1,647	859	70	3
	June	R1,235	R1,602	R1,541	794	61	3
	July	R1,284	R1,633	R1,571	825	61	3
	August	R1,231	R1,592	R1,531	828	60	3
	September	R1,283	R1,597	R1,536	800	60	5
	October	R1,524	R1,663	R1,599	894	75	5
	November	R1,769	R1,668	R1,604	906	88	3
	December	R2,148	R1,816	R1,747	963	98	5
	TOTAL	**R19,877**	**R20,379**	**R19,602**	**10,605**	**985**	**49**
1981	January	R2,226	1,769	R1,704	965	86	5
	February	R1,885	1,592	R1,534	873	79	3
	March	R1,876	1,745	R1,679	945	73	4
	April	R1,468	1,675	R1,614	905	68	3
	May	R1,423	1,720	R1,656	909	61	5
	June	R1,313	1,666	R1,605	877	63	5
	July	R1,365	1,697	R1,636	889	64	3
	August	R1,296	1,747	R1,682	864	62	4
	September	R1,272	1,607	R1,547	869	67	4
	October	R1,518	1,680	R1,602	889	78	5
	November	R1,670	*R1,680*	*R1,610*	904	82	4
	December	R2,110	*1,790*	*1,720*	NA	R94	5
	TOTAL	**R19,422**	**R20,368**	**R19,589**	**NA**	**R877**	**50**
1982	January	2,390	*1,790*	*1,720*	NA	95	6

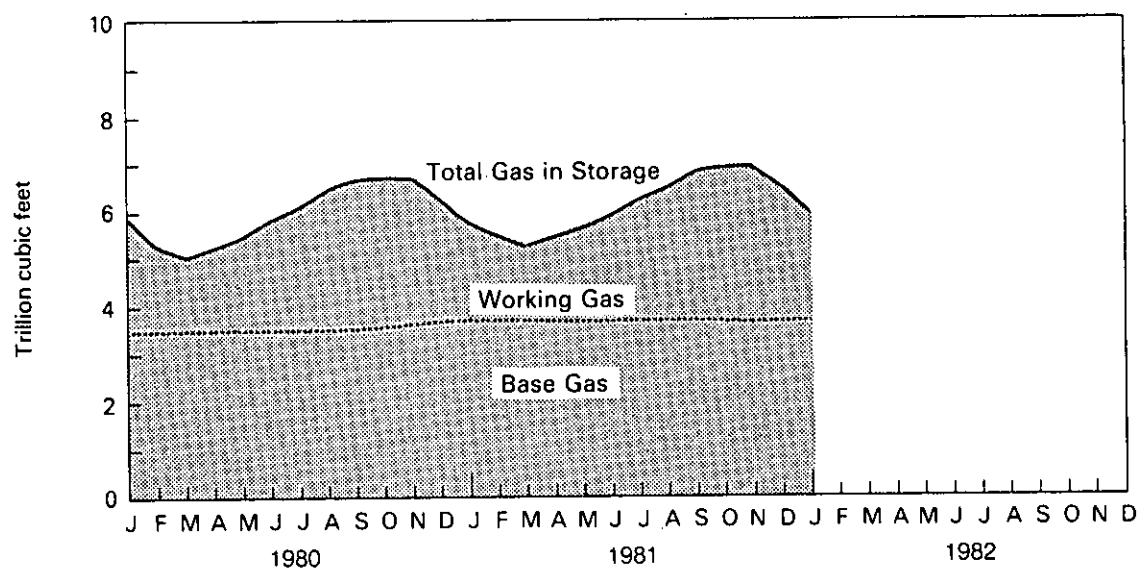
Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Includes 155 billion cubic feet of supplemental gaseous fuels in 1980, an estimated 151 billion cubic feet in 1981, and an estimated 18 billion cubic feet in January 1982. Consumption data prior to 1980 include unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels.
[2]Includes 495 billion cubic feet of nonhydrocarbon gases removed in 1980, an estimated 501 billion cubic feet in 1981, and an estimated 42 billion cubic feet in January 1982. Data are not available on nonhydrocarbon gases removed prior to 1980.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Note: Estimated data are in italics and are likely to be revised.
Sources: • Domestic Consumption—1973 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter; 1976 through 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Report*, "Natural Gas Production and Consumption"; 1980: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual*; January 1981 forward: EIA estimates based on a supply/disposition balance calculation.
• Production—State reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, data from the United States Geological Survey and EIA estimates for states that do not report monthly data on a regular or timely basis.
• Domestic Producer Sales—Federal Power Commission (FPC) Form 11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement."
• Imports—1973 through 1980: FPC Form 14, "Imports and Exports of Natural Gas"; January 1981 forward: EIA estimates based on import data from FPC Form 11.
• Exports—1973 through 1980: FPC Form 14; January 1981 forward: EIA estimates based primarily on historical data reported on FPC Form 14.

Natural Gas

Domestic Consumption, Marketed Production and Imports



Gas in Storage



Natural Gas

Natural Gas in Underground Storage[1]

		Total Gas In Storage	Base Gas	Working Gas	Storage Injections	Storage Withdrawals	Net Storage Injections[2]
		Billion cubic feet					
1973	**TOTAL**	**‡4,898**	**‡2,864**	**‡2,034**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974	**TOTAL**	**‡4,962**	**‡2,912**	**‡2,050**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975	**TOTAL**	**‡5,358**	**‡3,150**	**‡2,208**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976	**TOTAL**	**‡5,231**	**‡3,310**	**‡1,922**	**1,952**	**2,074**	**(122)**
1977	**TOTAL**	**‡5,844**	**‡3,377**	**‡2,466**	**2,390**	**1,767**	**623**
1978	**TOTAL**	**‡5,999**	**‡3,459**	**‡2,540**	**2,330**	**2,176**	**154**
1979	**TOTAL**	**‡6,297**	**‡3,537**	**‡2,761**	**2,384**	**2,041**	**343**
1980	January	5,865	3,535	2,330	21	465	(444)
	February	5,397	3,536	1,861	24	493	(469)
	March	5,131	3,542	1,589	41	307	(266)
	April	5,227	3,547	1,680	174	78	96
	May	5,538	3,553	1,985	319	8	311
	June	5,841	3,560	2,281	316	13	303
	July	6,127	3,564	2,563	302	18	284
	August	6,444	3,594	2,850	328	30	298
	September	6,692	3,596	3,096	260	11	249
	October	6,782	3,598	3,184	141	53	88
	November	6,639	3,620	3,019	66	203	(137)
	December	6,272	3,629	2,643	34	402	(368)
1981	January	R5,794	R3,642	R2,152	R33	R535	R(502)
	February	R5,472	R3,648	R1,824	R59	R388	R(329)
	March	R5,284	R3,654	R1,630	R55	243	R(188)
	April	R5,434	R3,670	R1,764	R207	R58	R149
	May	R5,659	R3,683	R1,976	R254	R28	R226
	June	R5,932	R3,680	R2,252	R314	R27	R287
	July	R6,204	3,649	R2,555	R295	R27	R268
	August	R6,591	3,709	R2,882	R399	R19	R380
	September	R6,870	3,719	R3,151	285	R7	R278
	October	R6,967	3,724	R3,243	149	53	96
	November	R6,927	R3,728	R3,199	R85	R124	R(39)
	December†	R6,561	3,748	R2,813	R31	R398	R(367)
1982	January†	5,926	3,747	2,179	23	655	(632)

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]See Explanatory Note 9.
[2]Net storage injections are storage injections minus storage withdrawals. Parentheses indicate withdrawals greater than injections.
‡Total as of December 31. †Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Source: • 1973 and 1974: American Gas Association, *Gas Facts;* 1975 forward: Energy Information Administration, EIA Form 191 and FPC Form 8, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

Part 5 Oil and Gas Resource Development

Oil and Gas Resource Development

The January 1982 rotary rig count of 4,436 dropped 1.9 percent below the all-time record of 4,520 rigs attained the month before but was 31.0 percent higher than the January 1981 count of 3,386 rotary rigs.

Well completions reported in January 1982 totaled 5,890. This is a 43.8 percent increase above the January 1981 level of 4,097 reported.

The oil well completions in January 1982 (2,790 reported) were up 55.5 percent over the 1981 figure (1,794 reported). During January 1982, 957 gas well completions were reported, 0.7 percent below the 1981 period (964 reported). Total reported footage drilled in January increased 42.1 percent (28.3 million feet as compared to 19.9 million feet) above last year's figure.

There were 53 crews engaged in seismic exploratory work offshore during January 1982. This was a 39.5-percent increase from the January 1981 level. January 1982 onshore seismic activity decreased from the previous month's level to 642, but was 16.1 percent higher than activity during January 1981.

Although two drilling indicators dropped in January (rotary rigs and seismic exploration), industry projections for 1982 drilling indicate a 10-percent real growth in operating rigs and footage drilled over 1981. This is based on the announced exploration and development budgets of major drilling companies.

Oil and Gas Resource Development

		Rotary Rigs In Operation[1]		Exploratory and Development Wells Completed[2,3]				Total Footage of Wells Completed[2,3]
		Monthly average		Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Thousand feet
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,194**	**TOTAL**	**9,902**	**6,385**	**10,305**	**26,592**	**136,391**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**R1,472**	**TOTAL**	**12,784**	**7,240**	**11,674**	**31,698**	**150,551**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,660**	**TOTAL**	**16,408**	**7,580**	**13,247**	**37,235**	**174,434**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**R1,658**	**TOTAL**	**17,059**	**9,085**	**13,621**	**39,765**	**181,780**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**2,001**	**TOTAL**	**18,912**	**11,378**	**14,692**	**44,982**	**210,848**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**2,259**	**TOTAL**	**17,775**	**13,064**	**16,218**	**47,057**	**227,110**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**2,177**	**TOTAL**	**19,383**	**14,681**	**15,752**	**49,816**	**238,659**
1980	January	2,571		1,436	782	1,240	3,458	16,475
	February	2,613		1,635	1,000	1,297	3,932	18,891
	March	2,658		2,390	1,834	1,542	5,766	27,691
	April	2,682		1,841	1,121	1,158	4,120	18,855
	May	2,797		2,059	1,070	1,191	4,320	19,899
	June	2,850		2,228	1,282	1,451	4,961	24,479
	July	2,953		2,079	1,042	1,337	4,458	21,734
	August	3,045		2,357	1,275	1,539	5,171	24,112
	September	3,099		2,641	1,720	1,767	6,128	28,171
	October	3,148		2,417	1,190	1,697	5,304	24,600
	November	3,220		2,258	1,503	1,617	5,378	25,417
	December	3,286		3,685	1,910	2,257	7,852	34,161
	AVERAGE	**2,909**	**TOTAL**	**27,026**	**15,730**	**18,089**	**60,845**	**284,461**
1981	January	3,386		R1,794	R964	R1,339	R4,097	R19,907
	February	3,502		2,462	1,045	1,609	5,116	22,763
	March	3,595		3,102	1,424	1,878	6,404	30,144
	April	3,728		2,905	1,600	1,546	6,051	27,836
	May	3,816		2,604	1,159	1,675	5,438	24,842
	June	3,926		3,497	1,320	2,105	6,922	31,689
	July	3,998		2,790	1,116	1,698	5,604	25,542
	August	4,131		3,137	1,266	1,867	6,270	28,886
	September	4,242		3,416	1,967	2,019	7,402	33,608
	October	4,352		3,775	1,875	2,091	7,741	35,500
	November	4,436		3,587	1,577	2,057	7,221	32,149
	December	4,520		4,581	2,572	3,055	10,208	48,275
	AVERAGE	**3,970**	**TOTAL**	**37,639**	**17,870**	**22,945**	**78,454**	**360,987**
1982	January	4,436		2,790	957	2,143	5,890	28,288

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]These data are for rotary rigs operating reported to the Hughes Tool Company during the reporting period. Monthly figures are averages of a 4 or 5 week reporting period and are not calendar months.
[2]These data are for well completions reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during the reporting period. They exclude service wells and stratigraphic and core tests.
[3]Data reported for the first 2 months of each quarter cover 4 weeks of drilling activity, and data for the last month of the quarter cover 5 weeks of drilling activity.
R=Revised data.
Note: Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.
Sources: • Rotary Rigs: Hughes Tool Company, "Rotary Rigs Running—By State."
• Wells: API, "Monthly Drilling Report" and "Quarterly Review of Drilling Statistics for the United States."

Oil and Gas Resource Development

		Crews Engaged In Seismic Exploration			Line-Miles of Seismic Exploration		
		Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore[1]	Onshore[1]	Total[1]
		Monthly average			Annual total		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**23**	**227**	**250**	**258,944**	**127,160**	**386,104**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**31**	**274**	**305**	**341,784**	**158,629**	**500,413**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**30**	**254**	**284**	**309,283**	**150,694**	**459,977**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**25**	**237**	**262**	**226,303**	**142,926**	**369,229**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**27**	**281**	**308**	**124,676**	**120,072**	**244,748**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**25**	**327**	**352**	**174,607**	**135,899**	**310,506**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**30**	**370**	**400**	**193,212**	**163,929**	**357,141**
1980	January	29	439	468			
	February	29	440	469			
	March	29	448	477			
	April	31	465	496			
	May	34	468	502			
	June	39	496	535			
	July	42	514	556			
	August	44	521	565			
	September	44	523	567			
	October	41	530	571			
	November	41	531	572			
	December	40	540	580			
	AVERAGE	**37**	**493**	**530**	**202,694**	**184,088**	**386,782**
1981	January	38	553	591			
	February	41	561	602			
	March	40	570	610			
	April	40	605	645			
	May	42	619	661			
	June	44	652	696			
	July	43	668	711			
	August	46	689	735			
	September	47	697	744			
	October	52	689	741			
	November	52	681	733			
	December	47	656	703			
	AVERAGE	**44**	**637**	**681**			
1982	January	53	642	695			

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Monthly data not available.
Sources: • Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count" and annual reports published in their bulletin, *Geophysics.*

Coal

Coal production in January 1982 was 63.4 million short tons, 3.3 percent below the 65.6 million short tons produced in January 1981.

Electric utility coal consumption in December 1981 totaled 53.1 million short tons, 3.8 percent more than consumption in December 1980. Total electric utility coal consumption in calendar year 1981 totaled 596.2 million short tons, an increase of 26.9 million short tons, or 4.7 percent, compared to 1980.

Electric utility coal stocks of 167.7 million short tons at the end of December 1981 were 15.3 million short tons (8.4 percent) below the level 1 year earlier.

Imports of coal in December 1981 totaled 127 thousand short tons. Total imports in 1981 totaled 1.0 million short tons, down 14.5 percent from the amount imported in 1980. Exports of coal in December 1981 totaled 11.6 million short tons, 3.3 million short tons (40.5 percent) more than the amount exported during December 1980. Total coal exports in calendar year 1981 totaled 112.5 million short tons, 20.8 million short tons, or 22.7 percent, higher than the amount exported in 1980. Coal exports in 1981 were principally to Europe (50.2 percent), Japan (23.0 percent), and Canada (16.2 percent).

Coal

Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

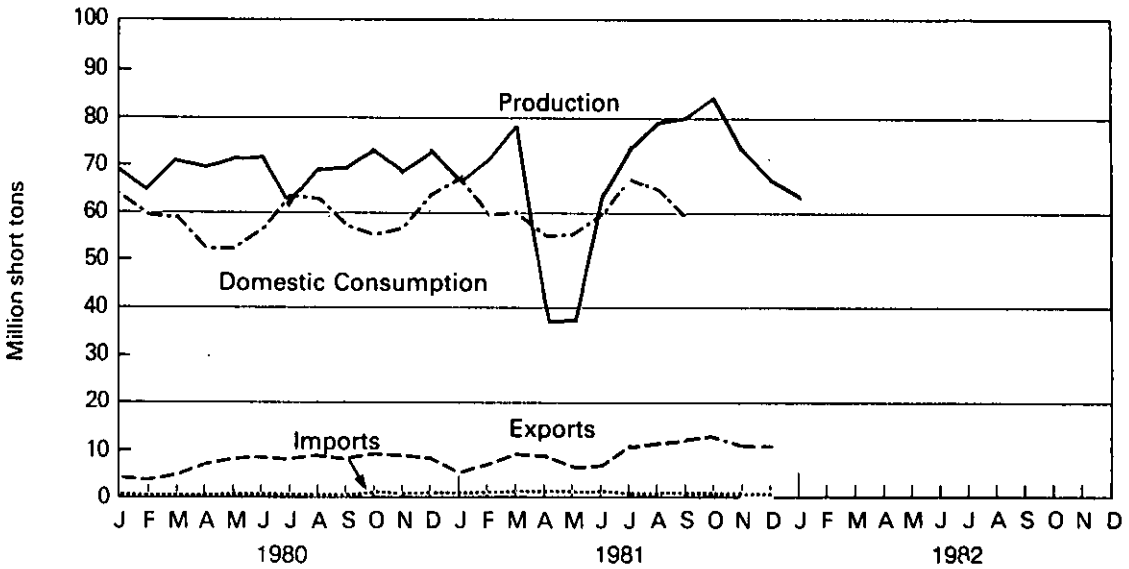
		Production	Domestic Consumption	Imports[1]	Exports[2,3]	Stocks[4]
				Thousand short tons		
1973	**TOTAL**	**598,568**	**562,584**	**127**	**53,587**	**104,335**
1974	**TOTAL**	**610,023**	**558,402**	**2,080**	**60,661**	**96,323**
1975	**TOTAL**	**654,641**	**562,641**	**940**	**66,309**	**128,050**
1976	**TOTAL**	**684,913**	**603,790**	**1,203**	**60,021**	**134,438**
1977	**TOTAL**	**697,205**	**625,291**	**1,647**	**54,312**	**157,098**
1978	**TOTAL**	**670,164**	**625,225**	**2,953**	**40,714**	**145,551**
1979	**TOTAL**	**781,134**	**680,524**	**2,059**	**66,042**	**181,646**
1980	January	69,594	63,521	121	4,460	179,450
	February	65,546	59,678	193	4,041	176,808
	March	70,953	58,851	93	5,633	176,685
	April	69,658	52,635	63	7,563	185,367
	May	71,043	52,834	207	8,597	193,920
	June	71,338	56,098	104	8,899	199,299
	July	61,285	63,122	32	8,247	187,913
	August	68,399	62,752	166	9,270	190,689
	September	68,822	57,306	2	8,364	194,467
	October	72,290	55,774	139	9,454	201,975
	November	68,655	56,800	3	8,987	204,436
	December	72,117	63,362	70	8,228	204,028
	TOTAL	**829,700**	**702,733**	**1,194**	**91,742**	
1981	January†	65,601	67,146	35	5,795	198,603
	February†	70,498	59,530	104	6,771	197,962
	March†	77,873	60,054	77	9,710	206,850
	April†	37,332	54,354	63	8,271	186,816
	May†	37,516	54,644	96	6,086	166,814
	June†	62,379	59,319	138	6,158	157,773
	July†	73,911	67,092	13	10,762	154,390
	August†	78,738	65,382	150	11,315	156,529
	September†	80,240	59,364	69	11,900	164,222
	October†	83,309	NA	94	12,360	NA
	November†	72,676	NA	76	11,849	NA
	December†	67,672	NA	127	11,564	NA
	TOTAL	**807,745**	**NA**	**1,043**	**112,541**	**NA**
1982	January†	63,423	NA	NA	NA	NA

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Note 10 for methodology used to calculate domestic consumption from 1978 forward.
[1]Bituminous coal is the only type of coal imported during the years shown above.
[2]Includes exports of lignite beginning in 1978. Lignite prior to 1978 was combined with lignite briquets. Exports of lignite totaled 22,821 short tons in 1978; 26,389 short tons in 1979; and 65,064 short tons in 1980.
[3]Excludes shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces overseas (340,000 short tons in 1980).
[4]Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, and general industry at the end of period. Excludes stocks at retail dealers (which are consumed by the Residential and Commercial Sectors).
†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.
Sources: • See Sources at the end of this section.

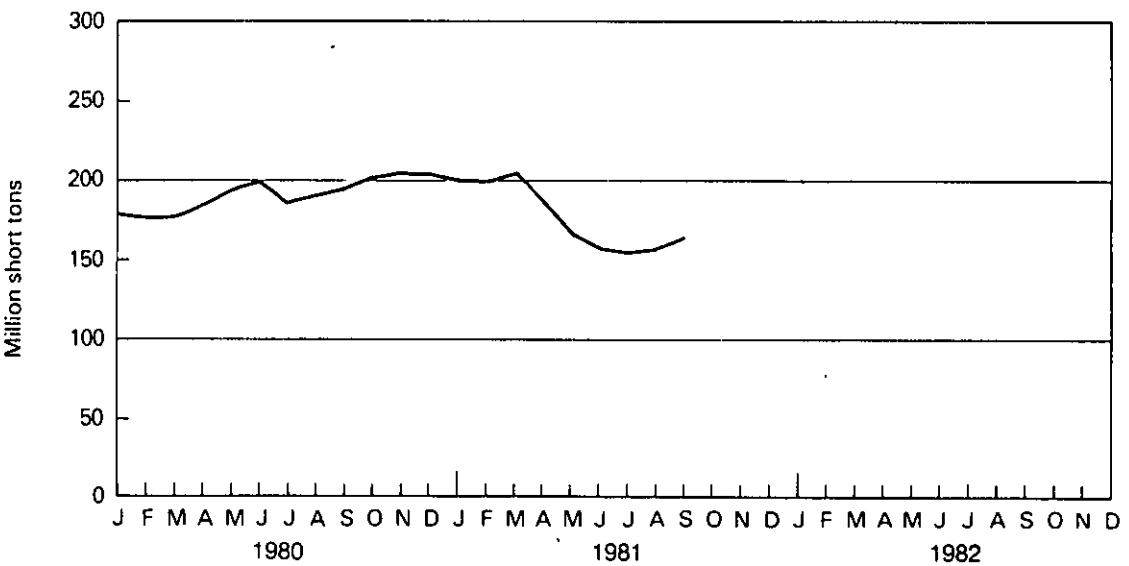
Coal

Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

Production, Consumption, Imports, and Exports



Stocks



Coal

Consumption—Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

			Industrial			
		Electric Utilities	Coke Plants[1]	Other Industrial[2] Including Transportation	Residential and Commercial	Total
			Thousand short tons			
1973	**TOTAL**	**389,212**	**94,101**	**68,154**	**11,117**	**562,584**
1974	**TOTAL**	**391,811**	**90,191**	**64,983**	**11,417**	**558,402**
1975	**TOTAL**	**405,962**	**83,598**	**63,670**	**9,410**	**562,641**
1976	**TOTAL**	**448,371**	**84,704**	**61,799**	**8,916**	**603,790**
1977	**TOTAL**	**477,126**	**77,739**	**61,472**	**8,954**	**625,291**
1978	**TOTAL**	**481,235**	**71,394**	**63,085**	**9,511**	**625,225**
1979	**TOTAL**	**527,051**	**77,368**	**67,717**	**8,388**	**680,524**
1980	January	50,371	6,342	5,944	864	63,521
	February	47,512	6,010	5,400	756	59,678
	March	46,685	6,428	5,199	539	58,851
	April	40,692	6,247	5,118	578	52,635
	May	41,464	6,127	4,894	349	52,834
	June	45,821	5,326	4,675	276	56,098
	July	53,655	4,903	4,222	342	63,122
	August	53,214	4,878	4,337	323	62,752
	September	47,913	4,794	4,170	429	57,306
	October	45,092	5,107	4,990	585	55,774
	November	45,698	5,152	5,331	619	56,800
	December	51,157	5,346	6,067	792	63,362
	TOTAL	**569,274**	**66,660**	**60,347**	**6,452**	**702,733**
1981	January†	54,357	5,465	6,469	855	67,146
	February†	47,914	5,177	5,874	565	59,530
	March†	48,398	5,532	5,654	470	60,054
	April†	43,677	4,862	5,254	561	54,354
	May†	44,999	4,259	5,016	370	54,644
	June†	49,988	4,460	4,571	300	59,319
	July†	56,144	5,440	5,092	416	67,092
	August†	54,328	5,425	5,233	396	65,382
	September†	48,483	5,329	5,025	527	59,364
	October†	47,800	NA	NA	NA	NA
	November†	47,014	NA	NA	NA	NA
	December†	53,116	NA	NA	NA	NA
	TOTAL	**596,219**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Bituminous coal and anthracite only. Lignite is not used at coke plants.
[2]See Explanatory Note 10.
†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.
Sources: • See Sources at the end of this section.

Coal

Stocks[1]—Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite

		Industrial			
		Electric Utilities	Coke Plants[2]	Other Industrial	Total[3]
		Thousand short tons			
1973		**86,967**	**6,998**	**10,370**	**104,335**
1974		**83,509**	**6,209**	**6,605**	**96,323**
1975		**110,724**	**8,797**	**8,529**	**128,050**
1976		**117,436**	**9,902**	**7,100**	**134,438**
1977		**133,219**	**12,816**	**11,063**	**157,098**
1978		**128,225**	**8,278**	**9,048**	**145,551**
1979		**159,714**	**10,155**	**11,777**	**181,646**
1980	January	158,717	9,634	11,099	179,450
	February	157,124	9,263	10,421	176,808
	March	157,625	9,317	9,743	176,685
	April	165,817	9,579	9,971	185,367
	May	174,029	9,692	10,199	193,920
	June	178,959	9,913	10,427	199,299
	July	168,806	8,427	10,680	187,913
	August	171,891	7,866	10,932	190,689
	September	175,067	8,213	11,187	194,467
	October	182,045	8,488	11,442	201,975
	November	184,133	8,606	11,697	204,436
	December	183,010	9,067	11,951	204,028
1981	January†	176,975	9,634	11,994	198,603
	February†	175,715	10,211	12,036	197,962
	March†	183,983	10,788	12,079	206,850
	April†	168,894	6,952	10,970	186,816
	May†	152,103	4,850	9,861	166,814
	June†	144,520	4,500	8,753	157,773
	July†	140,656	5,074	8,660	154,390
	August†	142,315	5,648	8,566	156,529
	September†	149,526	6,224	8,472	164,222
	October†	159,676	NA	NA	NA
	November†	167,002	NA	NA	NA
	December†	167,681	NA	NA	NA

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, and general industry at end of period.
[2]Bituminous coal and anthracite only. Lignite is not used at coke plants.
[3]Total excludes stocks at retail dealers (which are consumed by the Residential and Commercial Sectors).
†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.
Sources: • See Sources at the end of this section.

Sources for the Coal Section

•**Production:** 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys;* October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Weekly Coal Report," "Coal Distribution Report," (Form EIA-6), and selected State agencies.
•**Consumption and Stocks:** 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys;*
—Electric Utilities—October 1977 forward: EIA, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (FPC Form 4).
—Other Industrial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" (Form EIA-3); January 1980 forward: EIA, "Quarterly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" (Form EIA-3) and EIA, "Coal Distribution Report" (Form EIA-6).
—Coke Plants—October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual" (Form EIA-5/5A); January 1981 forward: EIA, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Quarterly/Annual" Form EIA-5/5A).
—Residential and Commercial—October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks" (Form EIA-2); January 1980 forward: EIA, "Coal Distribution Report" (Form EIA-6).
•**Imports/Exports:** 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys;* October 1977 forward: Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM 145 (Imports) and EM 522 (Exports).

Electric Utilities

December 1981 production of electricity by utilities was 195.6 billion kilowatt-hours, slightly lower than the December 1980 production level. Coal-fired production totaled 106.6 billion kilowatt-hours, 2.2 percent above the December 1980 level. Nuclear production totaled 26.0 billion kilowatt-hours, 17.5 percent above the December 1980 level. Hydroelectric production was 23.9 billion kilowatt-hours in December 1981, 7.1 percent above the December 1980 level. Natural gas-fired production decreased to 22.9 billion kilowatt-hours, 0.4 percent below the level 1 year earlier. Petroleum-fired production totaled 15.8 billion kilowatt-hours, 32.6 percent below the December 1980 level.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in December 1981 totaled 172.4 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase of 6.3 percent from sales of the month before and 1.8 percent below December 1980 sales. Sales to residential consumers during December 1981 were 60.8 billion kilowatt-hours, 0.1 percent above sales for the corresponding month in 1980. Commercial sales were 40.8 billion kilowatt-hours, 2.3 percent more than the amount in December 1980. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 64.1 billion kilowatt-hours in December 1981, 6.4 percent less than the December 1980 figure. In December 1981 other sales totaled 6.6 billion kilowatt-hours, 2.6 percent above the December 1980 level.

Electric utility petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during December 1981 was 26.9 million barrels, a 32.1-percent drop from the December 1980 level. Coal consumption for December 1981 was 53.1 million tons, 3.8 percent above the December 1980 rate. During December 1981, consumption of natural gas by electric utilities was 239.4 billion cubic feet, 1.1 percent below the December 1980 consumption level.

On December 31, 1981, utility stocks of anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite totaled 167.7 million tons. Stockpiles were 8.4 percent below the levels of December 1980. Petroleum stocks (exluding petroleum coke) on December 31, 1981, totaled 127.7 million barrels, 5.7 percent below the levels for the same month of 1980.

Electric Utilities

Net Electricity Production by Primary Energy Source

		Coal[1]	Petroleum[2]	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydro	Other[3]	Total
				Million kilowatt-hours				
1973	**TOTAL**	**847,651**	**314,343**	**340,858**	**83,479**	**272,083**	**2,294**	**1,860,710**
1974	**TOTAL**	**828,433**	**300,931**	**320,065**	**113,976**	**301,032**	**2,703**	**1,867,140**
1975	**TOTAL**	**852,786**	**289,095**	**299,778**	**172,505**	**300,047**	**3,437**	**1,917,649**
1976	**TOTAL**	**944,391**	**319,988**	**294,624**	**191,104**	**283,707**	**3,883**	**2,037,696**
1977	**TOTAL**	**985,219**	**358,179**	**305,505**	**250,883**	**220,475**	**4,063**	**2,124,323**
1978	**TOTAL**	**975,742**	**365,060**	**305,391**	**276,403**	**280,419**	**3,315**	**2,206,331**
1979	**TOTAL**	**1,075,037**	**303,525**	**329,485**	**255,155**	**279,783**	**4,387**	**2,247,372**
1980	January	103,258	24,986	26,349	19,746	25,278	388	200,005
	February	98,151	24,781	24,755	19,277	21,378	373	188,715
	March	95,386	20,415	26,891	20,039	24,332	401	187,464
	April	83,562	16,025	24,181	18,794	25,748	410	168,720
	May	84,884	16,545	26,587	18,385	28,865	468	175,734
	June	93,692	18,020	31,295	18,322	27,656	445	189,430
	July	108,457	23,289	39,063	21,024	24,469	475	216,776
	August	107,580	24,885	37,647	24,333	20,431	517	215,393
	September	97,557	17,815	33,580	23,572	18,491	469	191,485
	October	91,196	15,858	28,592	24,510	17,866	533	178,555
	November	93,501	19,989	24,338	20,984	19,217	520	178,550
	December	104,339	23,386	22,961	22,130	22,290	506	195,613
	TOTAL	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**251,116**	**276,021**	**5,506**	**2,286,439**
1981	January	111,148	25,724	22,081	23,368	22,355	540	205,217
	February	97,653	17,444	21,339	21,595	21,134	483	179,648
	March	99,482	16,962	25,900	22,004	20,572	541	185,461
	April	88,109	15,106	27,309	20,646	20,723	500	172,393
	May	88,941	14,508	29,920	19,723	24,081	483	177,656
	June	99,828	18,972	35,885	21,166	26,370	473	202,694
	July	112,854	19,973	38,602	23,080	25,133	523	220,164
	August	108,225	16,031	36,888	26,946	21,635	520	210,245
	September	97,664	15,566	30,850	24,398	17,842	538	186,858
	October	97,046	16,213	28,917	20,556	18,114	531	181,377
	November	94,841	13,847	24,670	22,783	19,030	465	175,637
	December	106,608	15,767	22,874	25,997	23,880	457	195,582
	TOTAL	**1,202,400**	**206,113**	**345,235**	**272,263**	**260,869**	**6,054**	**2,292,933**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Includes bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.
[2]Includes fuel oil No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.
[3]Includes geothermal, wood and waste.
Source: •Federal Power Commission Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Electric Utilities

Electricity Sales[1]

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other[2]	Total
				Million kilowatt-hours		
1973	**TOTAL**	**579,231**	**388,266**	**686,085**	**59,326**	**1,712,909**
1974	**TOTAL**	**578,184**	**384,826**	**684,875**	**58,039**	**1,705,924**
1975	**TOTAL**	**R588,140**	**R403,049**	**R687,680**	**R68,222**	**R1,747,091**
1976	**TOTAL**	**R606,452**	**R425,094**	**R754,069**	**R69,631**	**R1,855,246**
1977	**TOTAL**	**R645,239**	**R446,514**	**R786,037**	**R70,571**	**R1,948,361**
1978	**TOTAL**	**R674,466**	**R461,163**	**R809,078**	**R73,215**	**R2,017,922**
1979	**TOTAL**	**682,819**	**473,307**	**841,903**	**73,070**	**R2,071,099**
1980	January	65,841	39,578	67,532	6,634	179,585
	February	64,514	39,528	68,508	6,171	178,720
	March	60,497	38,762	69,086	6,028	174,373
	April	51,749	36,453	67,908	5,591	161,702
	May	45,699	36,110	67,235	5,807	154,851
	June	52,267	40,129	66,739	5,737	164,872
	July	68,611	45,525	65,531	6,215	185,882
	August	75,020	47,763	67,415	6,266	196,464
	September	67,969	46,028	69,570	6,572	190,139
	October	54,014	40,479	69,413	6,174	170,080
	November	50,539	37,954	67,613	6,068	162,174
	December	60,775	39,846	68,517	6,469	175,607
	TOTAL	**717,495**	**R488,155**	**815,067**	**73,732**	**2,094,449**
1981	January	72,240	42,120	67,087	6,830	188,277
	February	64,588	40,244	67,394	6,387	178,613
	March	56,238	38,586	68,599	6,366	169,789
	April	49,624	36,975	68,136	5,953	160,688
	May	47,281	38,409	68,761	6,191	160,642
	June	54,997	43,130	71,615	6,237	175,979
	July	68,901	47,859	71,716	6,532	195,008
	August	69,224	47,842	72,021	6,553	195,640
	September	60,173	45,877	70,986	6,585	183,620
	October	51,985	41,175	69,132	6,388	168,679
	November	50,754	38,746	66,139	6,490	162,129
	December	60,826	40,782	64,130	6,637	172,375
	TOTAL	**706,831**	**501,745**	**825,716**	**77,149**	**2,111,439**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Electricity sales to all ultimate consumers.
[2]Includes street lighting and transportation uses.
R=Revised data.
Source: •1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 forward: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Electric Utilities

Primary Energy Consumed to Produce Electricity

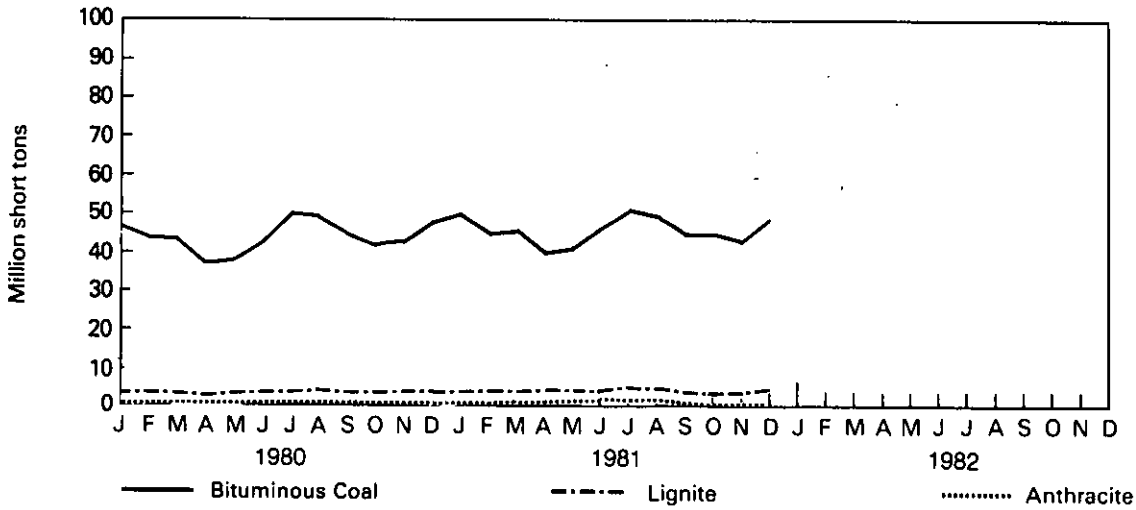
		Coal				Petroleum				Natural Gas
		Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Steam	Gas Turb./ Int. Comb.	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	
		Thousand short tons				Thousand barrels			Thousand short tons	Million cubic feet
1973	**TOTAL**	**1,443**	**376,975**	**10,794**	**389,212**	**513,190**	**47,058**	**560,248**	**507**	**3,660,172**
1974	**TOTAL**	**1,498**	**378,643**	**11,670**	**391,811**	**483,146**	**53,128**	**536,274**	**625**	**3,443,428**
1975	**TOTAL**	**1,480**	**388,523**	**15,960**	**405,962**	**467,221**	**38,907**	**506,128**	**70**	**3,157,669**
1976	**TOTAL**	**1,350**	**425,205**	**21,817**	**448,371**	**514,077**	**41,843**	**555,920**	**68**	**3,080,868**
1977	**TOTAL**	**1,425**	**451,051**	**24,650**	**477,126**	**574,869**	**48,837**	**623,705**	**98**	**3,191,200**
1978	**TOTAL**	**1,064**	**448,763**	**31,407**	**481,235**	**588,319**	**47,520**	**635,839**	**398**	**3,188,363**
1979	**TOTAL**	**1,046**	**488,129**	**37,876**	**527,051**	**492,606**	**30,691**	**523,297**	**268**	**3,490,523**
1980	January	74	46,518	3,779	50,371	40,695	2,197	42,892	54	276,743
	February	72	43,969	3,471	47,512	40,231	1,919	42,150	21	263,771
	March	83	43,244	3,357	46,685	33,406	1,379	34,785	13	283,945
	April	71	37,971	2,651	40,692	26,867	673	27,540	7	256,606
	May	86	38,116	3,262	41,464	26,991	840	27,831	11	281,886
	June	89	42,073	3,658	45,821	29,551	1,138	30,689	11	336,894
	July	93	49,815	3,746	53,655	37,297	2,791	40,088	11	420,339
	August	80	49,077	4,057	53,214	40,019	2,833	42,852	15	405,343
	September	84	44,487	3,342	47,913	29,367	1,286	30,653	11	357,286
	October	73	41,819	3,200	45,092	26,269	689	26,958	8	301,266
	November	56	42,379	3,263	45,698	32,782	1,320	34,102	7	255,559
	December	89	47,212	3,856	51,157	38,387	1,285	39,672	9	241,957
	TOTAL	**951**	**526,680**	**41,642**	**569,274**	**401,863**	**18,351**	**420,214**	**179**	**3,681,595**
1981	January	81	50,304	3,972	54,357	41,556	2,027	43,583	10	231,606
	February	58	44,583	3,272	47,914	28,948	1,049	29,997	9	224,003
	March	75	45,168	3,155	48,398	28,492	784	29,276	9	272,348
	April	73	40,535	3,069	43,677	25,028	557	25,585	7	287,679
	May	91	41,405	3,503	44,999	23,958	967	24,925	14	314,767
	June	105	46,500	3,383	49,988	30,673	1,741	32,413	13	386,972
	July	102	51,705	4,337	56,144	32,577	1,720	34,297	11	409,979
	August	133	50,010	4,184	54,328	26,630	586	27,216	13	390,587
	September	98	44,557	3,828	48,483	25,762	520	26,282	13	324,824
	October	115	44,161	3,524	47,800	26,646	556	27,201	15	301,578
	November	141	43,032	3,841	47,014	22,749	433	23,182	12	258,811
	December	148	48,487	4,481	53,116	26,351	567	26,918	12	239,396
	TOTAL	**1,221**	**550,449**	**44,548**	**596,219**	**339,371**	**11,506**	**350,877**	**139**	**3,642,551**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: •Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

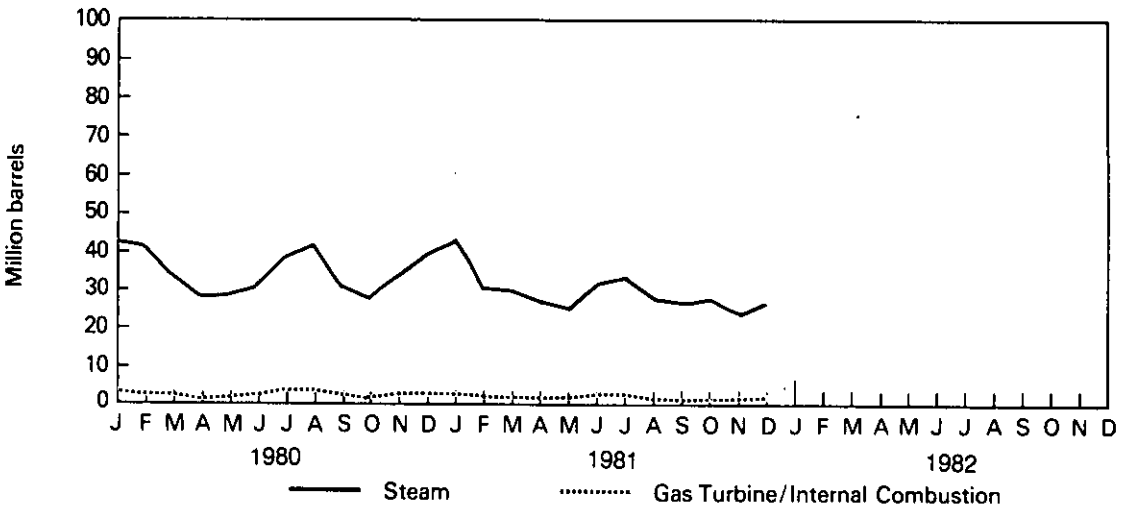
Electric Utilities

Primary Energy Consumed to Produce Electricity

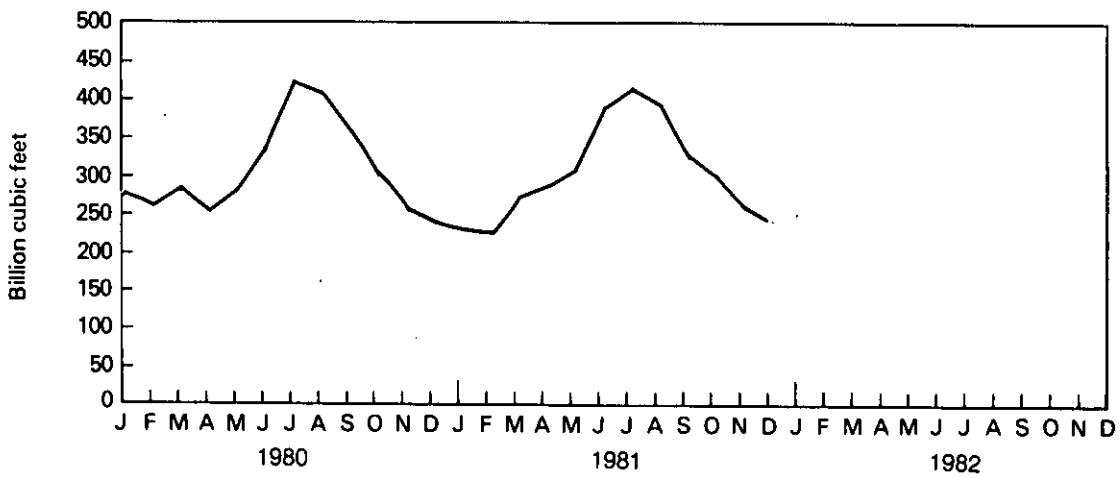
Coal Consumption



Petroleum Consumption



Natural Gas Consumption



Electric Utilities

End-of-Month Coal and Petroleum Stocks

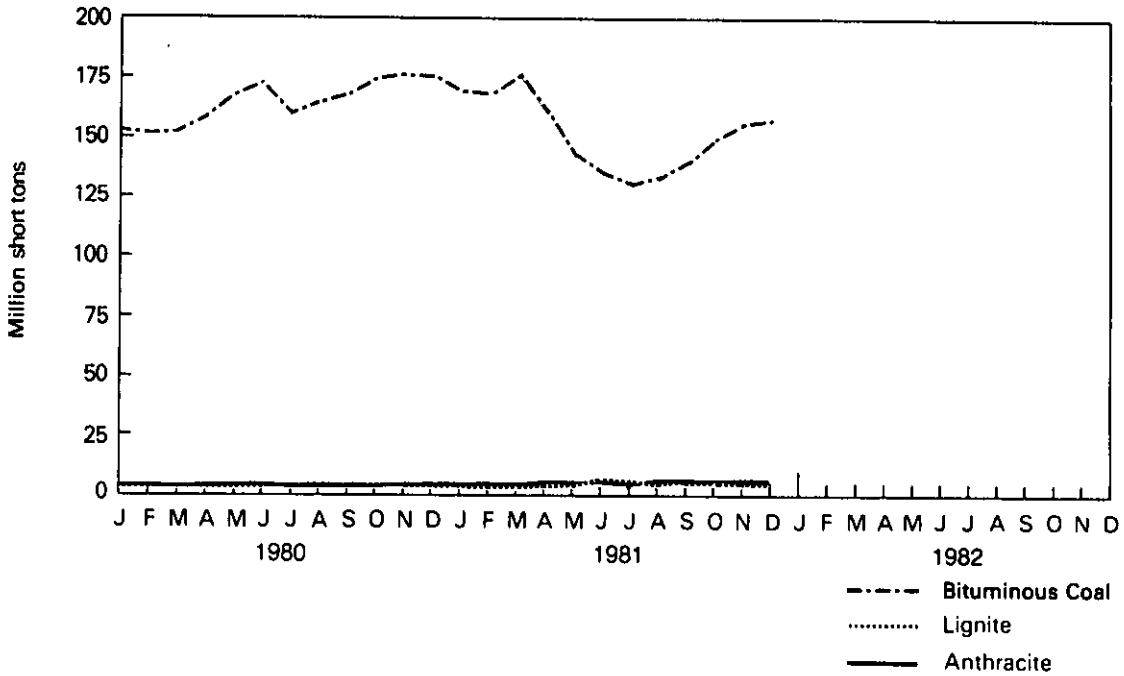
		Coal				Petroleum			
		Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Steam	Gas Turb./ Int. Comb.	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke
		Thousand short tons				Thousand barrels			Thousand short tons
1973		**‡1,066**	**‡84,941**	**‡961**	**‡86,967**	**‡79,121**	**‡10,095**	**‡89,216**	**‡312**
1974		**‡930**	**‡81,712**	**‡867**	**‡83,509**	**‡97,718**	**‡15,199**	**‡112,917**	**‡35**
1975		**‡982**	**‡107,927**	**‡1,815**	**‡110,724**	**‡108,825**	**‡16,432**	**‡125,257**	**‡31**
1976		**‡1,000**	**‡114,130**	**‡2,306**	**‡117,436**	**‡106,993**	**‡14,703**	**‡121,696**	**‡32**
1977		**‡2,321**	**‡128,210**	**‡2,688**	**‡133,219**	**‡124,750**	**‡19,281**	**‡144,031**	**‡44**
1978		**‡2,178**	**‡123,020**	**‡3,027**	**‡128,225**	**‡102,402**	**‡16,386**	**‡118,788**	**‡198**
1979		**‡3,274**	**‡152,981**	**‡3,459**	**‡159,714**	**‡111,121**	**‡20,301**	**‡131,422**	**‡183**
1980	January	3,371	151,891	3,455	158,717	114,313	19,597	133,909	175
	February	3,451	150,151	3,522	157,124	111,353	19,055	130,409	168
	March	3,488	151,022	3,116	157,625	116,246	18,934	135,180	154
	April	3,533	158,441	3,843	165,817	118,824	19,201	138,025	103
	May	3,725	166,325	3,980	174,029	123,043	19,485	142,529	69
	June	3,838	171,042	4,079	178,959	124,177	19,273	143,450	65
	July	3,955	161,159	3,691	168,806	121,596	18,680	140,276	65
	August	4,098	163,756	4,036	171,891	118,514	18,150	136,664	63
	September	4,291	166,515	4,262	175,067	122,240	18,064	140,304	61
	October	4,481	173,411	4,153	182,045	124,046	18,398	142,445	60
	November	4,661	175,489	3,983	184,133	119,863	18,051	137,915	53
	December	4,741	174,154	4,115	183,010	117,227	18,147	135,374	52
1981	January	4,824	167,884	4,267	176,975	109,915	18,280	128,195	51
	February	4,859	166,552	4,304	175,715	112,439	17,397	129,836	52
	March	4,951	174,554	4,478	183,983	111,105	17,502	128,607	52
	April	5,035	159,318	4,541	168,894	108,848	17,205	126,053	52
	May	5,008	142,188	4,907	152,103	111,758	17,068	128,826	52
	June	5,081	134,321	5,119	144,520	109,313	18,027	127,341	49
	July	5,802	129,684	5,171	140,656	110,294	16,883	127,177	48
	August	5,337	132,068	4,909	142,315	113,472	R16,838	R130,310	47
	September	5,428	138,808	5,290	149,526	112,771	16,588	129,359	46
	October	5,512	148,952	5,213	159,676	111,578	16,220	127,798	44
	November	5,548	156,360	5,094	167,002	110,971	16,064	127,035	43
	December	5,537	157,046	5,098	167,681	111,972	15,711	127,682	42

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
‡Total as of December 31. R=Revised data.
Source: •Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

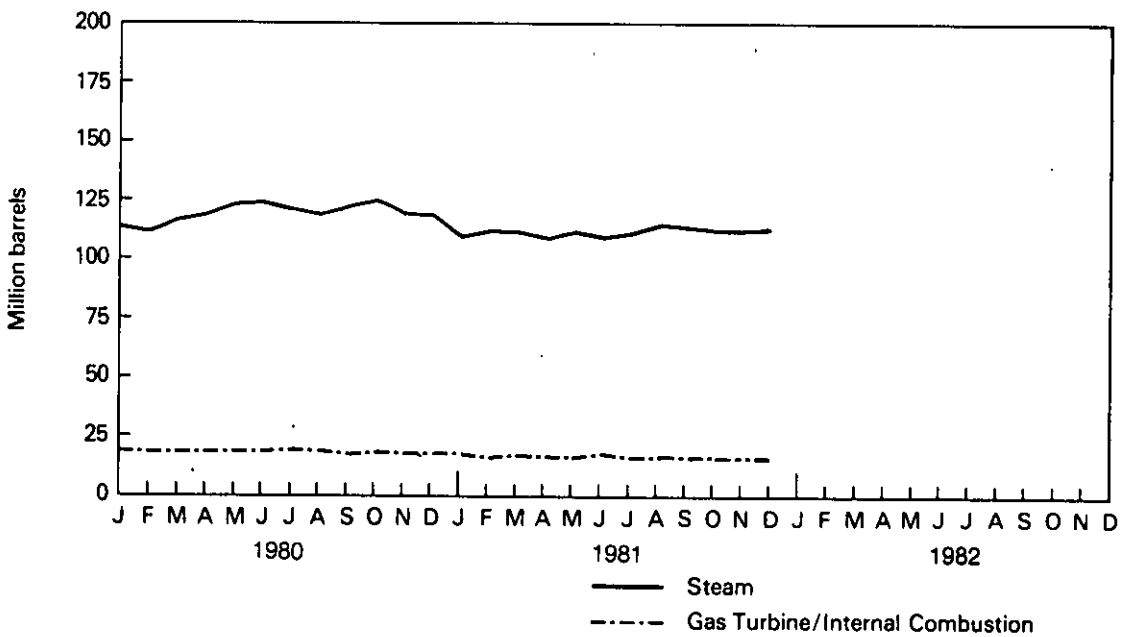
Electric Utilities

End-of-Month Coal and Petroleum Stocks

Coal Stocks (Bituminous Coal, Lignite, and Anthracite)



Petroleum Stocks



Nuclear

During December 1981, operating domestic power reactors generated a total of 25,997 million net kilowatt-hours of electricity, 14.1 percent above the November 1981 output and 17.5 percent above December 1980 generation. Nuclear power accounted for 13.3 percent of all U.S. commercial electricity generation in December 1981. While the 1981 ratio of commercial electricity derived from nuclear power (11.9 percent) is less than the record 1978 ratio of 12.5 percent, nuclear power surpassed hydropower to challenge natural gas as the second major energy source for electricity generation.

There were no changes in the status of "Reactors Licensed For Commercial Operations" during December 1981; the number of operational units remained at 74. As of December 31, 1981, the maximum dependable capacity of the 74 licensed domestic power reactor units was 55.756 million net kilowatts (MWe). Of these 74 units, 2 units (McGuire-1 and Sequoyah-2) were in power ascension and 14 units (Browns Ferry-3, Farley-1, Fitzpatrick, Fort St. Vrain, Hanford, Millstone-2, Monticello, Oconee-1, Palisades, Pilgrim-1, Quad Cities-2, Surry-2, Three Mile Island-1, and Turkey Point-3) generated no electricity or operated substantially below capacity during December. Nevertheless, the average capacity factor for these 74 licensed units was 65.6 percent in December, the highest monthly level since February 1979.

During December 1981, three reactors which had previously been granted construction permits were cancelled: Carolina Power and Light's Harris-3 and -4 units with a capacity of 900 MWe each, and New Jersey Public Service Electric and Gas' Hope Creek-2 with a capacity of 1,067 MWe. These three cancellations reduced the "Total Reactor Units" to 163 and decreased total design capacity to 157 million net kilowatts. During 1981, a total of nine units were cancelled or otherwise removed from the "Status" table (Bailly-1, Callaway-2, Dresden-1, Harris-3 and -4, Hope Creek-2, Humboldt Bay, Pilgrim-2, and Three Mile Island-2). Since 1975, when "Total Reactor Units" achieved its highest number of 236, 73 reactors (almost 31 percent) have been cancelled or otherwise dropped from the total number of reactor units. This reduction represents an aggregate capacity potential of 79 million net kilowatts or 33.5 percent of the 1975 value.

Nuclear

Nuclear Powerplant Operations

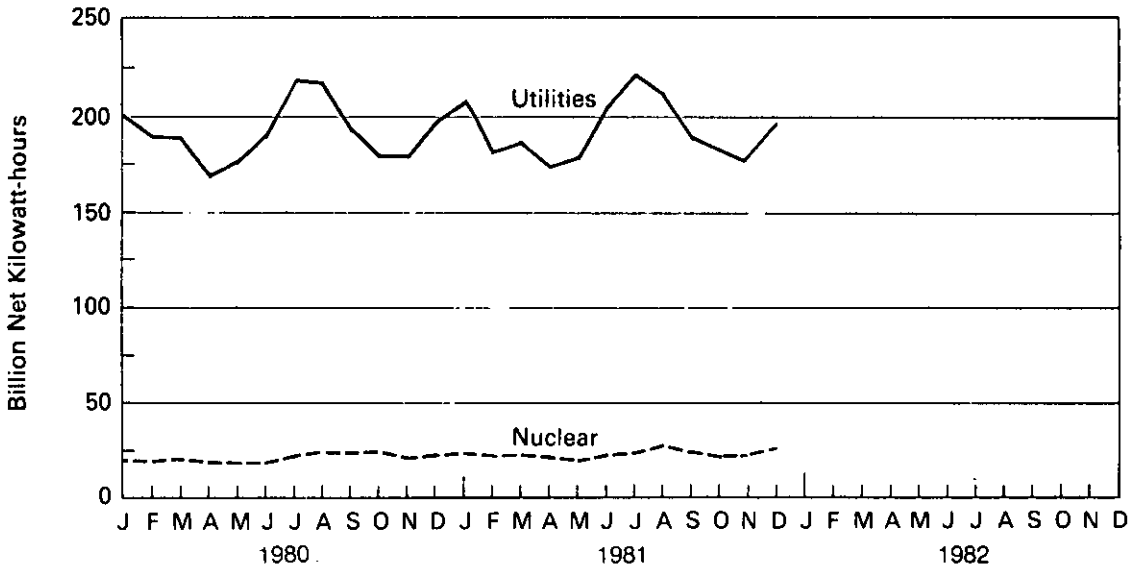
		Reactors Licensed For Commercial Operations[1]	Nuclear-Based Electricity Generation[2]	Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Generation	Maximum Dependable Capacity[3]	Capacity Factor[4]
			Million net kilowatt-hours	Percent	Million net kilowatts	Percent
1973	**AVERAGE**	**40**	**83,479**	**4.5**	**13.850**	**63.2**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**53**	**113,976**	**6.1**	**29.921**	**43.5**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**56**	**172,505**	**9.0**	**35.671**	**55.2**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**62**	**191,104**	**9.4**	**40.642**	**53.5**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**67**	**250,883**	**11.8**	**45.554**	**62.9**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**71**	**276,403**	**12.5**	**49.385**	**63.9**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**71**	**255,155**	**11.4**	**50.604**	**57.6**
1980	January	71	19,746	9.9	49.945	53.1
	February	72	19,277	10.2	51.055	54.3
	March	72	20,039	10.7	51.031	52.8
	April	74	18,794	11.1	53.040	49.3
	May	74	18,385	10.5	53.040	46.6
	June	74	18,322	9.7	53.040	48.0
	July	74	21,024	9.7	54.064	52.3
	August	74	24,333	11.3	53.957	60.6
	September	74	23,572	12.3	53.855	60.8
	October	75	24,510	13.7	54.724	60.1
	November	75	20,984	11.8	54.737	53.2
	December	75	22,130	11.3	54.749	54.3
	AVERAGE	**74**	**251,116**	**11.0**	**53.103**	**53.8**
1981	January	75	23,368	11.4	55.853	56.2
	February	75	21,595	12.0	55.830	57.6
	March	75	22,004	11.9	55.818	53.0
	April	75	20,646	12.0	55.817	51.4
	May	75	19,723	11.1	55.841	47.5
	June	76	21,166	10.4	56.981	51.6
	July	74	23,080	10.5	55.840	55.6
	August	74	26,946	12.8	55.840	64.9
	September	75	24,398	13.1	56.924	59.5
	October	75	20,556	11.3	56.869	48.5
	November	74	22,783	13.0	55.785	56.7
	December	74	25,997	13.3	55.756	65.6
	AVERAGE	**75**	**272,263**	**11.9**	**56.096**	**55.7**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]See next table (Reactor Status Table) for explanation and sources.
[2]Electricity generation entries represent yearly or monthly totals rather than averages.
[3]See Explanatory Note 11.
[4]Average percentage of the net Maximum Dependable Capacity utilized yearly or monthly.
Sources: • Capacity data for units in commercial operation or start-up testing—Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 'Licensed Operating Reactors."
• Generation Data—FPC Form 4, 'Monthly Power Plant Report."

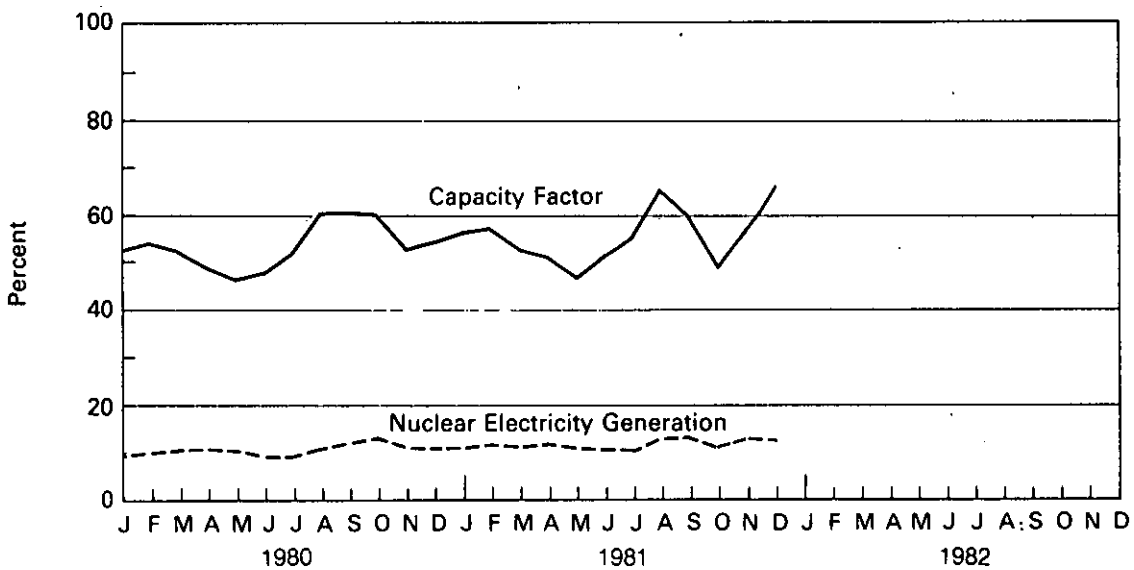
Nuclear

Nuclear Powerplant Operations

Electricity Generated by Utilities and by Nuclear Powerplants



Nuclear Portion of Electricity Generation and Capacity Factor*



*Percentage of Maximum Dependable Capacity utilized.

Nuclear

Status of Nuclear Reactor Units[1]

		Reactors Licensed For Commercial Operations[2]	Construction Permits Granted	Construction Permits Pending	Reactor Units on Order	Reactor Units Announced	Total Reactor Units	Total Design Capacity[3] (Million Net Kilowatts)
1973		**40**	**51**	**58**	**48**	**20**	**217**	**212**
1974		**53**	**58**	**80**	**28**	**16**	**235**	**234**
1975		**56**	**69**	**73**	**19**	**19**	**236**	**236**
1976		**62**	**72**	**66**	**16**	**19**	**235**	**236**
1977		**67**	**80**	**52**	**13**	**9**	**221**	**220**
1978		**71**	**90**	**32**	**9**	**4**	**206**	**204**
1979		**71**	**91**	**21**	**3**	**0**	**186**	**180**
1980	January	71	90	17	3	0	181	174
	February	72	89	16	3	0	180	173
	March	72	87	14	3	0	176	169
	April	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	May	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	June	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	July	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	August	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	September	74	85	14	3	0	176	169
	October	75	84	14	3	0	176	169
	November	75	82	14	3	0	174	167
	December	75	82	12	3	0	172	164
1981	January	75	81	12	3	0	171	164
	February	75	81	12	3	0	171	164
	March	75	81	12	3	0	171	164
	April	75	81	12	3	0	171	164
	May	75	81	12	3	0	171	164
	June	76	80	12	3	0	171	164
	July	74	80	12	3	0	169	163
	August	74	79	12	3	0	168	162
	September	75	78	11	3	0	167	161
	October	75	77	11	3	0	166	160
	November	74	78	11	3	0	166	160
	December	74	75	11	3	0	163	157

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Monthly data are the status as of the last day of the month. Annual data are the status as of December 31 of each year.
[2]These figures include reactors in fuel-loading, power-testing, and power-ascension stages. They also include two Department of Energy,dual-purpose reactors -Shippingport (capacity=60 MWe) and Hanford (capacity=800 MWe) which, while they are not licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, do generate electricity on a commercial basis. Not included in the above table is the Experimental Breeder Reactor-2 (EBR-2), which generates electricity but does not distribute it commercially. Three reactors, which have each been inoperative for at least 2 years, were dropped from this list due to their uncertain futures: Humboldt Bay (capacity=65 MWe) -which requires major seismic modifications, was dropped from the list in January 1981; while Dresden-1 (capacity =200 MWe) -which is undergoing major modifications, and Three Mile Island-2 (capacity=906 MWe) -where operations were suspended in March 1979 due to an accident, were both dropped from the list as of July 1981.
[3]See Explanatory Note 11.
Sources: • Compiled from various sources, primarily the Nuclear Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, 'U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones," and from the Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Price

Crude Oil

The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was $30.72 per barrel in December 1981. This was 0.8 percent below the previous month's level and 19.1 percent above the level in December 1980.

During December 1981, the composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil was $34.26 per barrel, $0.08 per barrel (0.2 percent) below the previous month's price of $34.34. The imported price decreased $0.46 per barrel from the November 1981 level to $35.80 per barrel in December. This price was 0.5 percent above the December 1980 level. The domestic price in December 1981 was $33.47, a decrease of $0.02 per barrel from the November average.

Residual Fuel Oil

The average price, excluding taxes, for No. 6 residual fuel oil sold to utilities, industry, and other ultimate consumers in November 1981 was $30.16 per barrel, $0.16 per barrel (0.5 percent) below the previous month's price and 0.2 percent over the November 1980 average. The average price, excluding taxes, for No. 6 residual fuel oil sold to resellers, bulk plants, jobbers, and other wholesale accounts in November 1981 was $28.03 per barrel, $1.25 (4.7 percent) above the October 1981 average and a 0.3 percent decrease from the November 1980 average.

Heating Oil

The national average price of heating oil sold to residential customers in December 1981 was 122.0 cents per gallon. This was 1.0 percent above the selling price in November 1981 and 14.6 percent above the December 1980 price. The average distributor margin on residential heating oil in December was 18.3 cents per gallon, 29.8 percent above the margin during December 1980. The refiners' national average selling price to resellers and retailers was 100.7 cents per gallon in December 1981, 13.7 percent above the December 1980 average.

Aviation Fuel

The average price, excluding taxes, for kerosene-type jet fuel sold to commercial airlines, Department of Defense, and other ultimate consumers in November 1981 was 102.6 cents per gallon, a 1.5 percent increase from the previous month's average and a 12.7 percent increase over the November 1980 average.

Motor Gasoline

The national average retail price for all grades and all types of motor gasoline was 134.1 cents per gallon in January 1982. Leaded regular gasoline at all types of stations sold for an average of 128.5 cents per gallon in January, 0.8 cents lower (0.6 percent) than the price in December. The price for unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was 135.8 cents per gallon in January, 0.7 cents lower (0.5 percent) than the price in December.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases

The average wholesale price for propane during November 1981, excluding taxes, was 47.6 cents per gallon, 0.6 percent above the previous month's level and 5.5 percent above the November 1980 level.

In November 1981, the average wholesale price for butane, excluding taxes, was 61.0 cents per gallon, 5.7 percent below the previous month's price and 6.9 percent below the November 1980 average.

Part 9 Price

Price

Petroleum Price Summary

		Actual Domestic Average Wellhead Price	Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil[2]			No. 6 Residual Oil Price Average[3]	
			Domestic	Imported	Composite	Wholesale[4]	Retail[4]
		Dollars per barrel					
1976	**AVERAGE**	**8.19**	**8.84**	**13.48**	**10.89**	**10.72**	**11.49**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8.57**	**9.55**	**14.53**	**11.96**	**11.96**	**13.23**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**9.00**	**10.61**	**14.57**	**12.46**	**11.51**	**12.75**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**12.64**	**14.27**	**21.67**	**17.72**	**17.66**	**18.67**
1980	January	17.86	19.78	30.75	24.81	24.41	26.21
	February	18.81	21.22	32.40	26.11	23.34	26.48
	March	19.34	22.07	33.42	26.88	21.11	25.33
	April	20.29	22.89	33.54	27.09	19.09	22.87
	May	21.01	23.63	34.33	27.85	20.22	23.75
	June	21.53	24.48	34.48	28.80	20.44	24.09
	July	22.26	25.05	34.51	28.73	21.28	23.86
	August	22.63	24.98	34.44	28.70	22.25	25.00
	September	22.59	25.37	34.46	28.96	22.47	25.31
	October	23.23	26.21	34.63	29.56	24.06	26.68
	November	23.92	26.51	35.09	29.79	28.12	30.10
	December	25.80	28.55	35.63	31.39	29.76	32.33
	AVERAGE	**21.19**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**	**23.14**	**26.09**
1981	January	28.85	32.71	38.85	34.86	31.14	33.65
	February	34.14	36.27	39.00	37.28	31.81	36.04
	March	34.70	36.97	38.31	37.48	31.78	36.11
	April	34.05	35.58	38.41	36.58	30.56	34.70
	May	32.71	35.21	37.84	36.11	30.41	34.11
	June	31.71	34.20	37.03	35.03	25.95	31.03
	July	31.13	33.76	36.58	34.70	26.52	30.57
	August	31.13	33.79	35.82	34.46	27.01	30.52
	September	31.13	33.47	35.44	34.11	26.20	30.33
	October	31.00	33.48	35.43	34.07	R26.78	R30.32
	November	30.98	33.49	36.26	34.34	†28.03	†30.16
	December	†30.72	†33.47	†35.80	†34.26	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**31.77**	**34.88**	**37.14**	**35.64**	**NA**	**NA**
1982	January	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Geographic coverage: Actual domestic average wellhead prices and No. 6 residual oil prices—the 50 United States and District of Columbia. Refiner acquisition cost of crude oil—the 50 United States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.
[1]See Explanatory Note 12.
[2]See Explanatory Note 13.
[3]Wholesale refers to the price of residual fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and other residual dealers. Retail refers to the price at which residual fuel oil is sold to ultimate consumers such as utility, industrial, commercial, and residential accounts.
[4]Excludes tax.
†Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Sources: •Actual domestic average—January 1976: FEA Form 90, "Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report"; February 1976 forward: ERA Form 182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."
•Refiner acquisition cost—January 1976: Form FEO 96, "Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; February 1976 through June 1978: FEA Form P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report"; July 1978 through December 1980: ERA Form 49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report"; January 1981 forward: Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report."
•No.6 residual oil price—FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

Price

Petroleum Price Summary (continued)

		No. 2 Diesel Price Average[1]		No. 2 Heating Oil Price Average		Gasoline Price Average All Types[2]	Propane Price Average[3]	Butane Price Average[3]
		Wholesale[4]	Retail[4]	Wholesale	Retail	Retail	Wholesale[4]	Wholesale[4]
		Cents per gallon						
1976	**AVERAGE**	**31.9**	**34.7**	**32.6**	**40.6**	**NA**	**20.6**	**21.9**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**36.1**	**39.3**	**36.9**	**46.0**	**NA**	**25.0**	**25.4**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**37.1**	**40.2**	**38.7**	**49.4**	**65.2**	**24.0**	**23.0**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**58.2**	**62.4**	**53.0**	**65.6**	**88.2**	**29.5**	**45.8**
1980	January	76.0	82.2	75.2	90.8	111.0	41.8	73.3
	February	78.3	85.0	79.0	95.3	118.6	42.7	70.1
	March	79.8	87.8	80.4	97.1	123.0	41.0	66.8
	April	80.4	88.0	81.0	97.4	124.2	41.2	63.1
	May	80.5	87.8	81.4	97.2	124.4	41.7	63.7
	June	81.7	88.6	82.5	97.9	124.6	41.2	58.2
	July	81.9	87.6	83.0	97.9	124.7	40.8	53.8
	August	81.6	86.9	82.9	97.9	124.3	40.6	53.1
	September	80.3	86.6	83.0	98.1	123.1	41.4	51.2
	October	81.5	85.9	83.7	98.7	122.3	43.2	54.3
	November	83.6	88.9	86.1	101.1	122.2	45.1	65.5
	December	87.5	92.4	91.3	106.5	123.1	46.5	72.7
	AVERAGE	**81.2**	**87.3**	**82.2**	**97.8**	**122.1**	**42.4**	**62.9**
1981	January	92.5	100.9	98.6	114.4	126.9	46.5	66.1
	February	99.5	106.1	106.0	123.4	135.3	48.2	63.0
	March	101.7	108.8	106.3	125.5	138.8	48.3	62.1
	April	101.3	107.7	105.2	123.9	138.1	49.3	60.1
	May	100.8	106.8	104.0	122.7	137.0	48.6	56.8
	June	99.5	106.6	103.0	120.9	136.2	46.0	52.7
	July	98.8	103.8	102.7	121.0	135.3	46.0	56.5
	August	97.8	105.9	102.2	119.4	134.8	47.2	60.6
	September	97.6	104.8	101.6	119.7	135.8	47.7	64.6
	October	R97.4	105.3	101.1	118.8	135.3	R47.3	R64.7
	November	†98.4	†105.2	102.3	R120.8	135.1	†47.6	†61.0
	December	NA	NA	†102.6	†122.0	134.8	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**102.6**	**120.5**	**135.3**	**NA**	**NA**
1982	January	NA	NA	NA	NA	134.1	NA	NA

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Wholesale refers to the price of diesel fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including branded jobbers, unbranded jobbers, and commercial accounts. Retail refers to the price at which company-owned and operated retail dealers sell to customers.
[2]Beginning with September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. In the average for all types category, gasohol is now included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily. See Explanatory Note 16 for additional information on motor gasoline prices.
[3]Wholesale refers to the price at which refiners, resellers, retailers and gas plants sell to one another, including sales to agricultural and industrial accounts. Excludes butane/propane mixtures.
[4]Excludes tax.
†Preliminary data. R = Revised data. NA = Not available.
Sources: •No. 2 diesel price—FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."
•No. 2 heating oil price—1976 through October 1980: FEA Form P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report"; November 1980 forward: EIA-9A "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report."
•Gasoline price—Bureau of Labor Statistics.
•Propane and butane prices—FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

Price

FOB Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries[1]

		Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Libya	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Venezuela
						Dollars per barrel					
1976	**AVERAGE**	**13.05**	**12.76**	**11.61**	**12.55**	**NA**	**13.08**	**11.69**	**11.94**	**NA**	**11.32**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**14.36**	**13.57**	**12.67**	**13.90**	**13.42**	**14.44**	**12.37**	**12.83**	**NA**	**12.68**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**14.10**	**13.64**	**12.65**	**13.75**	**13.24**	**14.04**	**12.70**	**13.24**	**13.82**	**12.45**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**20.65**	**19.35**	**23.71**	**22.43**	**20.29**	**21.80**	**17.63**	**19.58**	**21.20**	**17.37**
1980	January	33.67	29.67	29.28	35.72	29.43	31.57	26.25	29.85	30.77	25.34
	February	34.03	31.11	NA	35.71	31.77	33.39	26.62	30.95	32.66	24.82
	March	36.74	31.54	[2]	35.88	30.56	35.59	26.85	29.34	34.34	24.03
	April	36.93	32.22	[2]	35.30	30.24	36.11	27.78	30.38	34.15	23.85
	May	37.10	32.40	[2]	36.13	30.68	36.50	28.50	32.67	34.10	24.82
	June	37.61	32.90	[2]	36.83	30.76	36.99	28.95	33.34	36.28	25.56
	July	38.40	33.19	[2]	37.26	31.84	37.17	28.47	NA	36.26	24.34
	August	37.53	33.01	[2]	37.01	31.87	36.69	29.74	NA	34.83	25.30
	September	37.21	33.13	[2]	36.94	31.21	36.38	30.34	NA	35.18	24.21
	October	37.60	32.31	[2]	37.15	31.27	36.82	30.19	NA	35.66	22.71
	November	37.05	32.94	[2]	36.90	31.59	36.87	31.43	NA	35.47	26.83
	December	37.37	33.21	[2]	37.58	32.33	36.79	32.01	NA	35.00	26.66
	AVERAGE	**36.57**	**32.37**	**[2]**	**36.41**	**31.11**	**35.82**	**28.53**	**NA**	**34.58**	**24.78**
1981	January	39.37	36.54	[2]	40.52	35.88	40.11	32.39	NA	38.34	32.87
	February	40.13	36.13	[2]	40.73	36.57	40.03	32.60	NA	39.41	30.36
	March	40.30	36.40	[2]	40.25	35.60	39.85	32.73	NA	39.50	31.24
	April	39.70	36.38	[2]	40.04	33.81	39.92	32.41	NA	38.85	29.93
	May	39.57	36.09	[2]	38.91	34.45	39.11	32.13	NA	37.16	28.39
	June	39.20	36.95	[2]	39.85	30.30	38.44	32.42	NA	35.84	30.50
	July	38.06	35.47	[2]	38.70	32.72	39.25	32.07	NA	34.89	29.25
	August	39.34	35.61	[2]	39.45	31.23	39.55	31.95	NA	34.38	27.08
	September	39.60	35.82	[2]	36.74	30.37	36.04	32.09	NA	34.44	28.14
	October	36.90	35.08	[2]	36.36	30.83	35.45	33.56	NA	34.87	27.27
	November	36.55	35.53	[2]	37.15	31.80	36.41	33.49	NA	35.97	28.39
	December†	37.15	35.73	[2]	36.81	31.08	36.41	33.72	NA	36.46	28.03
	AVERAGE	**39.09**	**35.93**	**[2]**	**39.44**	**33.13**	**38.53**	**32.48**	**NA**	**36.08**	**28.86**

[1]The Free on Board (FOB) cost excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Explanatory Note 14.
[2]No crude oil has been imported from Iran since February 1980.
†Preliminary data. NA = Not available.
Note: Prices shown for 1980 are for the month of loading; whereas prior to 1980 the prices are for the month of reporting.
Sources: • 1976 through January 1979: Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA), FEA Form 701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
• February 1979 forward: ERA Form 51, "Transfer Pricing Report."

Price

Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries[1]

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Libya	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	Venezuela
						Dollars per barrel						
1975	**AVERAGE**	**12.72**	**12.72**	**13.79**	**12.21**	**12.35**	**NA**	**12.62**	**12.30**	**12.87**	**NA**	**11.65**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**13.81**	**13.57**	**13.82**	**12.82**	**13.58**	**NA**	**13.80**	**13.04**	**13.30**	**NA**	**11.80**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**15.20**	**14.21**	**14.63**	**13.80**	**14.87**	**13.75**	**15.25**	**13.61**	**14.04**	**NA**	**13.13**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**14.91**	**14.50**	**14.64**	**13.88**	**14.72**	**13.54**	**14.86**	**13.92**	**14.39**	**NA**	**12.83**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**21.90**	**20.43**	**20.69**	**25.02**	**23.68**	**20.86**	**22.96**	**19.15**	**21.90**	**22.16**	**18.18**
1980	January	35.32	27.73	31.03	30.37	37.10	30.18	33.03	27.85	32.35	32.14	26.25
	February	35.28	28.60	32.95	NA	36.98	32.38	35.25	28.15	32.71	34.07	25.91
	March	38.54	30.75	33.04	[2]	37.18	31.17	36.93	28.26	30.96	35.73	24.97
	April	38.52	30.31	33.81	[2]	36.57	30.77	37.41	29.14	32.29	35.34	25.10
	May	38.54	31.16	33.73	[2]	37.36	31.22	37.53	30.30	34.06	35.82	25.93
	June	38.71	31.26	34.51	[2]	38.09	31.43	38.15	30.16	34.96	37.41	26.42
	July	39.60	31.31	34.81	[2]	38.39	32.60	38.23	30.04	NA	37.25	25.47
	August	38.60	31.44	34.81	[2]	38.38	32.62	37.77	31.24	NA	36.20	26.37
	September	38.28	30.97	34.64	[2]	38.30	31.93	37.60	31.86	NA	36.35	25.47
	October	38.77	29.22	33.65	[2]	38.53	31.96	37.75	31.73	NA	36.82	23.92
	November	38.41	28.81	34.55	[2]	38.22	32.42	37.97	32.86	NA	36.62	27.75
	December	38.63	32.72	34.64	[2]	39.04	33.76	38.11	33.40	NA	36.31	27.66
	AVERAGE	**37.90**	**30.47**	**33.92**	**[2]**	**37.72**	**31.80**	**37.05**	**30.02**	**NA**	**35.88**	**25.86**
1981	January	41.25	34.26	38.08	[2]	41.81	36.81	41.55	34.06	NA	39.90	33.80
	February	41.90	33.73	37.86	[2]	42.19	37.23	41.46	34.38	NA	40.69	31.20
	March	41.62	33.88	38.11	[2]	41.60	36.42	40.98	34.42	NA	40.72	32.09
	April	40.96	33.74	37.95	[2]	41.58	34.42	41.04	34.16	NA	40.02	30.97
	May	40.81	32.70	37.72	[2]	40.46	34.83	40.10	33.73	NA	38.31	29.39
	June	40.31	32.67	38.73	[2]	41.44	31.03	39.60	34.29	NA	37.04	31.46
	July	39.59	31.19	37.20	[2]	40.27	33.18	40.05	33.72	NA	35.87	29.22
	August	40.65	30.44	37.07	[2]	40.30	31.77	40.85	33.23	NA	35.40	28.11
	September	41.62	30.83	37.52	[2]	37.73	30.84	37.20	33.66	NA	35.26	29.12
	October	37.52	31.17	36.39	[2]	38.15	31.34	36.64	34.88	NA	36.00	28.27
	November	37.43	31.04	36.84	[2]	38.50	32.42	37.59	34.91	NA	36.87	29.27
	December†	38.10	31.22	37.02	[2]	38.90	31.64	37.49	35.39	NA	37.45	29.21
	AVERAGE	**40.49**	**32.16**	**37.57**	**[2]**	**40.92**	**33.78**	**39.70**	**34.19**	**NA**	**37.24**	**29.87**

[1]See Explanatory Note 15.
[2]No crude has been imported from Iran since February 1980.
†Preliminary data. NA=Not available.
Note: Prices shown for 1980 are for the month of loading; whereas prior to 1980 prices are for the month of reporting
Sources: • 1975 through January 1979: Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA), FEA Form 701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report."
• February 1979 forward: ERA Form 51, "Transfer Pricing Report."

Price

U.S. City Average Retail Prices for Motor Gasoline[1]

		Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Leaded Premium	Average for All Types
		Cents per gallon, including tax			
1974	**AVERAGE**	**53.2**	**NA**	**56.9**	**NA**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**56.7**	**NA**	**60.9**	**NA**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**59.0**	**61.4**	**63.6**	**NA**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**62.2**	**65.6**	**67.4**	**NA**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**62.6**	**67.0**	**69.4**	**65.2**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**85.7**	**90.3**	**92.2**	**88.2**
1980	January	108.6	113.1	114.9	111.0
	February	115.9	120.7	123.3	118.6
	March	120.2	125.2	127.7	123.0
	April	121.2	126.4	129.2	124.2
	May	121.5	126.6	129.5	124.4
	June	121.7	126.9	130.0	124.6
	July	121.6	127.1	130.7	124.7
	August	121.0	126.7	131.0	124.3
	September	119.7	125.7	130.4	123.1
	October	118.8	125.0	130.1	122.3
	November	118.8	125.0	129.9	122.2
	December	119.7	125.8	131.0	123.1
	AVERAGE	**119.1**	**124.5**	**128.1**	**122.1**
1981	January	123.8	129.8	133.8	126.9
	February	132.1	138.2	141.0	135.3
	March	135.2	141.7	144.9	138.8
	April	134.4	141.2	145.1	138.1
	May	133.3	140.0	144.7	137.0
	June	132.4	139.1	144.6	136.2
	July	131.5	138.2	144.6	135.3
	August	131.0	137.6	144.4	134.8
	September[2]	130.5	137.6	145.6	135.8
	October	129.9	137.1	145.7	135.3
	November	129.7	136.9	146.2	135.1
	December	129.3	136.5	146.0	134.8
	AVERAGE	**131.1**	**137.8**	**143.9**	**135.3**
1982	January	128.5	135.8	145.6	134.1

Geographic coverage: 1974 through 1977—56 urban areas; 1978 forward—85 urban areas.
[1]See Explanatory Note 16.
[2]Beginning with September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. In the average for all types category, gasohol is now included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.
NA = Not available.
Source: •Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price

Aviation Fuel

		Aviation Gasoline		Naphtha-Type[1]	Kerosene-Type	
		Wholesale[2]	Retail[2]	Retail[2]	Wholesale[2]	Retail[2]
		Cents per gallon, excluding tax				
1976	**AVERAGE**	**42.4**	**43.1**	**31.5**	**32.5**	**31.2**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**46.7**	**47.7**	**35.0**	**36.7**	**35.8**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**51.0**	**52.1**	**37.5**	**38.9**	**38.9**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**68.5**	**69.5**	**52.3**	**66.5**	**55.1**
1980	January	90.6	90.0	76.0	83.4	77.0
	February	98.5	97.8	80.1	86.2	83.0
	March	102.9	107.0	84.1	86.6	86.3
	April	104.8	109.6	83.2	88.4	87.4
	May	106.2	109.7	89.1	89.0	87.6
	June	107.7	111.4	90.0	86.1	88.6
	July	109.3	113.4	91.4	88.3	89.7
	August	110.2	112.9	90.6	86.2	90.7
	September	110.8	113.3	92.9	86.4	88.8
	October	110.8	113.0	91.1	87.6	88.7
	November	112.4	113.0	92.5	89.9	91.0
	December	115.1	117.2	94.1	91.4	91.6
	AVERAGE	**107.2**	**109.4**	**88.2**	**87.5**	**87.4**
1981	January	118.9	121.6	99.2	97.1	95.7
	February	121.3	128.1	102.7	103.6	101.6
	March	127.2	131.1	106.9	104.8	106.3
	April	117.5	131.3	109.0	103.8	106.4
	May	120.7	133.5	109.1	104.4	106.2
	June	116.5	132.1	107.6	102.3	104.8
	July	120.1	133.4	106.3	100.5	103.8
	August	120.0	132.5	105.7	101.4	103.3
	September	121.0	133.5	105.6	103.0	103.3
	October	117.2	134.5	104.8	99.9	101.1
	November†	114.4	133.2	104.6	101.9	102.6
	AVERAGE	**118.9**	**131.5**	**105.9**	**102.0**	**103.2**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Nearly all naphtha-type fuels are sold directly to the Defense Fuel Supply Center. Consequently, wholesale prices are not applicable.
[2]Wholesale refers to the price of aviation fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and aviation fuel distributors. Retail refers to the price of aviation fuel sold to ultimate consumers, including commercial airline and military accounts.
†Preliminary data.
Source: • FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

Price

National Average Heating Oil Prices[1]

		Refiners' Average Selling Price to Resellers and Retailers	Average Purchase Price Paid by Distributors for Heating Oil[2]	Average Distributor Margin on Residential Heating Oil[2]	Average Selling Price to Residential Customers[2]
		Cents per gallon			
1976	**AVERAGE**	**31.4**	**32.6**	**NA**	**40.6**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**35.7**	**36.9**	**NA**	**46.0**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**37.2**	**38.7**	**11.0**	**49.4**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**55.9**	**53.0**	**12.8**	**65.6**
1980	January	75.0	75.2	16.2	90.8
	February	77.8	79.0	16.7	95.3
	March	78.8	80.4	17.1	97.1
	April	78.8	81.0	17.0	97.4
	May	79.3	81.4	16.3	97.2
	June	80.2	82.5	15.8	97.9
	July	79.2	83.0	15.3	97.9
	August	79.3	82.9	15.2	97.9
	September	79.3	83.0	15.4	98.1
	October	80.7	83.7	15.3	98.7
	November	84.0	86.1	13.8	101.1
	December	88.6	91.3	14.1	106.5
	AVERAGE	**80.0**	**82.2**	**15.8**	**97.8**
1981	January	94.9	98.6	15.1	114.4
	February	102.5	106.0	16.1	123.4
	March	102.8	106.3	17.6	125.5
	April	100.9	105.2	17.7	123.9
	May	100.7	104.0	17.6	122.7
	June	99.3	103.0	16.9	120.9
	July	98.5	102.7	17.1	121.0
	August	98.2	102.2	16.2	119.4
	September	97.8	101.6	17.2	119.7
	October	98.0	101.1	16.6	118.8
	November	100.0	102.3	17.6	R120.8
	December†	100.7	102.6	18.3	122.0
	AVERAGE	**99.3**	**102.6**	**16.8**	**120.5**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]See Explanatory Note 17.
[2]Average selling prices, purchase prices, and dealer margins represent sales for residential heating oil only.
†Preliminary data. R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Source: • 1976 through October 1980: FEA Form P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and EIA-9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report"; November 1980 forward: EIA-9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report."

Price

Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region

		Standard Federal Region[1]									
		Cents per gallon									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1979	January	55.1	54.5	53.3	51.6	51.5	(2)	49.6	50.4	47.6	50.8
	February	57.7	57.3	55.5	53.2	53.7	(2)	51.3	51.4	49.4	52.9
	March	60.6	59.8	57.5	54.3	56.3	(2)	54.7	55.3	50.8	55.3
	April	62.8	61.9	60.0	57.3	58.8	(2)	58.2	58.4	53.8	57.8
	May	65.9	64.8	63.4	61.2	62.8	(2)	62.0	62.7	56.2	60.8
	June	70.5	69.7	68.4	66.2	68.5	(2)	68.9	67.8	62.2	66.4
	July	75.9	73.9	72.9	70.9	73.2	(2)	72.0	72.5	68.4	72.3
	August	80.1	78.6	77.7	74.8	78.5	(2)	76.4	77.1	71.7	77.2
	September	83.3	81.4	80.0	79.4	81.5	(2)	79.5	80.1	76.8	81.4
	October	84.1	82.5	81.7	79.1	82.6	(2)	80.2	81.3	81.2	82.6
	November	85.1	83.7	82.4	80.5	83.9	(2)	82.2	84.0	80.4	82.3
	December	87.2	85.7	85.1	82.9	86.1	(2)	85.3	86.3	82.6	84.6
1980	January	91.8	91.0	90.2	88.6	90.4	(2)	90.0	90.2	89.6	91.0
	February	96.7	95.3	94.7	93.0	93.5	(2)	93.6	93.5	95.8	95.7
	March	98.7	97.2	96.5	94.8	94.3	(2)	95.1	95.9	93.9	97.6
	April	99.2	97.3	96.6	94.1	94.5	(2)	95.3	99.5	94.7	99.0
	May	98.7	97.3	96.4	94.2	95.8	(2)	95.2	97.7	95.5	98.6
	June	99.8	97.9	96.8	95.1	95.8	(2)	95.3	98.4	96.0	99.8
	July	100.3	98.1	96.6	94.2	96.2	(2)	93.1	97.0	96.7	100.2
	August	100.2	97.9	96.8	94.8	95.7	(2)	95.4	92.1	99.7	100.4
	September	100.5	98.2	97.0	94.7	95.7	(2)	93.7	93.0	97.2	100.6
	October	101.1	98.8	97.4	95.6	95.9	(2)	94.7	94.1	98.6	100.4
	November	102.5	103.0	99.9	101.5	98.8	(2)	95.2	98.5	101.0	103.1
	December	108.2	108.5	105.3	106.6	103.4	(2)	99.6	101.8	(2)	105.6
1981	January	116.2	117.1	113.2	114.0	110.4	(2)	106.3	108.6	(2)	107.5
	February	125.8	126.6	123.0	124.4	117.8	(2)	114.2	113.1	(2)	113.7
	March	127.6	128.4	125.0	125.3	119.3	(2)	115.4	119.3	111.5	116.5
	April	126.8	126.6	122.7	124.8	118.3	(2)	114.7	118.4	(2)	117.5
	May	125.5	125.6	122.1	118.8	117.3	(2)	114.5	115.1	114.1	115.6
	June	124.1	123.6	121.1	115.9	116.5	(2)	112.5	116.0	(2)	117.1
	July	123.3	122.9	120.6	120.2	116.0	(2)	115.9	116.2	(2)	118.3
	August	122.7	122.2	117.9	117.4	115.1	(2)	112.1	116.9	(2)	117.7
	September	122.7	121.4	118.5	120.5	116.2	(2)	111.6	116.8	(2)	117.8
	October	122.5	122.0	115.3	117.6	116.3	(2)	112.0	115.8	(2)	118.2
	November	R123.3	R123.2	R119.5	R118.2	R116.7	(2)	R114.1	R115.8	(2)	R118.8
	December†	124.9	124.5	120.8	118.7	117.5	(2)	(2)	117.3	(2)	119.9

[1]Standard Federal Regions are defined in Explanatory Note 18.
[2]Not available for publication. Data for Region 6, and occasionally Region 9, are based on a sample of less than four reporting firms.
†Preliminary data. R=Revised data.
Source: • 1979 through October 1980: FEA Form P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report"; November 1980 forward: EIA-9A,"No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report".

Price

Average No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil Prices

		0.0 to 0.3 percent sulfur		0.31 to 1.0 percent sulfur		Greater than 1.0 percent sulfur		Average	
		Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
		Dollars per barrel, excluding taxes							
1976	**AVERAGE**	**12.20**	**12.54**	**10.83**	**11.79**	**9.98**	**10.43**	**10.72**	**11.49**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**13.45**	**14.36**	**12.09**	**13.45**	**11.31**	**12.27**	**11.96**	**13.23**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**12.77**	**14.47**	**11.95**	**12.78**	**10.73**	**11.70**	**11.51**	**12.75**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**19.87**	**21.21**	**18.33**	**19.33**	**15.89**	**16.44**	**17.66**	**18.67**
1980	January	29.11	30.35	26.15	28.12	21.56	21.98	24.41	26.21
	February	27.07	30.32	25.82	28.15	20.21	22.22	23.34	26.48
	March	26.88	30.20	23.73	27.29	17.81	20.34	21.11	25.33
	April	25.16	28.69	20.38	24.78	16.41	18.36	19.09	22.87
	May	25.48	31.73	22.72	25.77	17.72	18.04	20.22	23.75
	June	23.14	31.37	22.35	25.44	17.72	19.27	20.44	24.09
	July	24.89	28.51	23.44	25.55	19.20	20.58	21.28	23.86
	August	23.20	30.93	24.98	26.11	20.42	21.45	22.25	25.00
	September	24.27	33.12	23.46	26.31	20.62	21.71	22.47	25.31
	October	25.72	31.88	25.86	28.00	22.30	23.29	24.06	26.68
	November	29.52	33.70	29.40	30.89	27.08	27.50	28.12	30.10
	December	31.69	35.76	31.29	32.61	28.39	30.03	29.76	32.33
	AVERAGE	**26.41**	**31.13**	**24.91**	**27.59**	**20.77**	**22.11**	**23.14**	**26.09**
1981	January	34.27	37.23	32.12	33.96	29.12	31.35	31.14	33.65
	February	38.04	41.60	34.96	37.32	28.96	32.02	31.81	36.04
	March	37.78	41.19	34.47	38.01	29.55	31.95	31.78	36.11
	April	35.66	41.71	33.10	35.94	28.35	30.56	30.56	34.70
	May	33.61	41.09	32.53	35.94	28.77	30.64	30.41	34.11
	June	28.01	38.30	26.71	32.38	25.33	27.16	25.95	31.03
	July	29.56	39.02	27.38	31.93	25.62	25.96	26.52	30.57
	August	30.48	36.57	27.77	32.04	26.03	26.20	27.01	30.52
	September	29.91	39.17	27.46	32.08	24.80	26.26	26.20	30.33
	October	30.26	39.90	28.64	31.88	R24.96	R26.18	R26.78	R30.32
	November†	31.71	39.48	29.65	31.02	26.12	26.45	28.03	30.16
	AVERAGE	**33.18**	**39.48**	**30.82**	**33.77**	**27.22**	**28.75**	**29.03**	**32.62**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
†Preliminary data. R = Revised data.
Note: Wholesale refers to the price of residual fuel sold to other refiners and resellers, including bulk plants, branded and unbranded jobbers, and other residual dealers. Retail refers to the price at which residual fuel oil is sold to ultimate consumers such as utility, industrial, commercial, and residential accounts.
Source: • FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices."

Price

Natural Gas

		Average Wellhead Value	Delivered to Electric Plant[1]	Average Residental Heating
			Cents per thousand cubic feet	
1973	**AVERAGE**	**21.6**	**35.0**	**108.2**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**30.4**	**49.0**	**125.3**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**44.5**	**76.9**	**154.2**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**58.0**	**105.9**	**184.6**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**79.0**	**133.4**	**226.4**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**90.5**	**147.9**	**262.6**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**117.8**	**180.3**	**323.1**
1980	January	R138.2	201.1	354.9
	February	R143.5	210.5	357.9
	March	R148.8	214.7	368.1
	April	R155.3 •	210.4	367.8
	May	R157.3	218.1	393.9
	June	R157.8	216.4	394.8
	July	R165.5	237.3	410.6
	August	R165.5	245.6	413.1
	September	R170.5	245.6	417.0
	October	R172.3	253.4	420.6
	November	R177.0	238.4	396.1
	December	R175.0	232.7	403.3
	AVERAGE	**R160.3**	**212.8**	**391.5**
1981	January	R181.0	258.8	406.9
	February	R189.5	268.9	409.3
	March	R192.7	273.0	417.4
	April	R198.0	282.5	421.7
	May	R201.7	293.2	457.1
	June	R206.1	296.7	457.6
	July	R210.4	298.2	460.4
	August	R211.3	299.9	466.6
	September	R216.1	297.4	486.3
	October	R219.6	299.3	487.4
	November	223.2	309.3	473.8
	December	226.7	NA	471.1
	AVERAGE	**206.3**	**NA**	**451.3**

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]Includes all electric utility generating plants with a combined capacity for 25 megawatts or greater. Small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas are included.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Sources: • Annual data for wellhead values are from the appropriate agencies of the individual producing States and the U.S. Geological Survey; monthly data are estimated primarily on the basis of values reported by State agencies in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
• Electric plant data—FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."
• Average residential heating prices—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price

Electricity

		Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants				Average Retail Electricity Prices Selected Class A Privately-Owned Utilities				
		Coal	Residual Oil[1]	Natural Gas[2]	All Fossil Fuels[1]	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total[3]
		Cents per million Btu				Cents per kilowatt-hour				
1973	**AVERAGE**	**40.5**	**78.8**	**33.8**	**47.5**	**2.54**	**2.41**	**1.25**	**2.10**	**1.96**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**71.0**	**191.0**	**48.1**	**90.9**	**3.10**	**3.04**	**1.69**	**2.75**	**2.49**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**81.4**	**201.4**	**75.4**	**103.0**	**3.51**	**3.45**	**2.07**	**3.08**	**2.92**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**84.8**	**195.9**	**103.4**	**110.4**	**3.73**	**3.69**	**2.21**	**3.27**	**3.09**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**94.7**	**220.4**	**130.0**	**127.7**	**4.05**	**4.09**	**2.50**	**3.51**	**3.42**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**111.6**	**212.3**	**143.8**	**139.3**	**4.31**	**4.36**	**2.79**	**3.62**	**3.69**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**122.4**	**299.7**	**175.4**	**162.1**	**4.64**	**4.68**	**3.05**	**3.96**	**3.99**
1980	January	128.7	423.5	194.8	187.3	4.69	4.90	3.32	4.19	4.21
	February	129.9	429.7	203.9	189.8	4.74	4.97	3.32	4.63	4.25
	March	130.1	411.0	207.9	184.8	4.92	5.17	3.45	4.69	4.40
	April	133.8	394.9	204.0	178.2	5.14	5.28	3.49	4.71	4.48
	May	133.3	403.1	212.0	180.3	5.41	5.44	3.59	4.97	4.63
	June	135.1	392.7	209.3	178.8	5.60	5.61	3.79	4.58	4.85
	July	137.4	394.5	228.5	199.0	5.66	5.65	3.93	4.93	5.03
	August	139.5	404.9	237.2	196.2	5.72	5.64	3.94	4.81	5.07
	September	138.9	411.3	238.7	193.5	5.69	5.73	3.89	4.95	5.03
	October	138.1	452.2	245.7	192.2	5.68	5.84	3.84	4.88	4.95
	November	139.3	496.0	231.3	200.0	5.60	5.70	3.85	5.06	4.89
	December	137.8	521.9	226.3	206.6	5.49	5.69	3.88	4.82	4.90
	AVERAGE	**135.2**	**427.9**	**212.9**	**189.3**	**5.36**	**5.48**	**3.69**	**4.76**	**4.73**
1981	January	142.3	540.2	254.1	221.3	5.44	5.73	3.94	4.92	4.96
	February	146.3	572.9	260.5	218.4	5.52	5.83	3.95	5.01	4.99
	March	148.4	583.9	263.8	215.2	5.76	6.01	4.04	5.33	5.12
	April	146.9	568.4	273.5	242.1	5.99	6.14	4.07	5.20	5.20
	May	146.7	552.8	282.7	250.8	6.27	6.30	4.17	5.49	5.37
	June	152.8	503.2	286.3	236.2	6.48	6.48	4.36	5.38	5.59
	July	156.5	502.4	288.6	227.5	6.58	6.47	4.48	5.60	5.76
	August	157.0	494.4	291.0	220.3	6.62	6.49	4.49	5.52	5.78
	September	157.3	506.7	287.6	213.2	6.63	6.48	4.49	5.65	5.74
	October	160.2	511.9	300.7	218.1	6.57	6.52	4.40	5.31	5.64
	November	159.1	520.5	300.0	215.2	6.42	6.48	4.46	5.43	5.61
	December	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.32	6.47	4.56	4.60	5.65
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**6.20**	**6.29**	**4.29**	**5.28**	**5.46**

Geographic coverage: Fossil Fuels—the lower 48 States and District of Columbia. Electricity—the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]See Explanatory Note 19.
[2]Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas and blast furnace gas.
[3]Average price for total sales to ultimate consumers.
NA=Not available.
Sources: • Cost of fossil fuels—FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."
• Retail price—January 1973 thru February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 forward: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

International

Crude Oil Production

World crude oil production during November 1981 was 53.4 million barrels per day, down 1.0 million barrels per day (1.8 percent) from the October 1981 level.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) output during November 1981 averaged 20.6 million barrels per day, a decrease of 0.6 million barrels per day from the previous month. Average production by Arab members of OPEC was 14.0 million barrels per day, down 1.0 million barrels per day from the October 1981 level. Most of the decrease in OPEC production can be attributed to a decrease in production of 1.0 million barrels per day in Saudi Arabia. Important increases occurred in Libya, Nigeria, and Venezuela, up 0.2, 0.3, and 0.3 million barrels per day, respectively.

Production by most non-OPEC nations was virtually unchanged from October to November. However, production decreased by 0.4 million barrels per day in Mexico and increased almost 0.2 million barrels per day in Canada.

Petroleum Consumption

Preliminary petroleum consumption data for November 1981 were available for France, Italy, and the United States. The consumption levels for all of these countries decreased from the consumption levels in November 1980.

Petroleum consumption by International Energy Agency (IEA) member nations was 31.7 million barrels per day during September 1981 (latest data available). This preliminary average was a decrease of 0.3 million barrels per day from the average rate of 32.0 million barrels per day in September 1980. The United States decreased petroleum consumption during the same period by 1.0 million barrels per day.

Petroleum Stocks

Preliminary data on petroleum stocks for October 1981 were available for Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Petroleum stocks in the United States were up from the level at the end of October 1980 by 4.1 percent. In contrast, stocks in Canada, France, and the United Kingdom were down 5.6, 12.2, and 11.8 percent, respectively, during the same interval.

Petroleum stocks of all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members stood at 3,647 million barrels at the end of Septemer 1981 (latest data available), an decrease of 43 million barrels (1.2 percent) from stocks held at the end of September 1980. The United States held 1,481 million barrels of these stocks (40.6 percent).

Nuclear Electricity Production

In December 1981, 18 non-Communist nations generated 70.0 billion gross kilowatt-hours (kWh) of nuclear-based electricity, an increase of 17.7 percent over November 1981 generation and 15.5 percent above the comparable level for December 1980. Total 1981 nuclear-based electricity generation for the 18 nations was 728.5 billion gross kWh, an increase of 17.5 percent over the comparable 1980 level. U.S. nuclear electricity production was 39.2 percent of nuclear generation during December 1981, and 39.6 percent of the 18-nation total during 1981.

During 1981, 4 domestic and 12 foreign reactors (8 French, and one unit each from Japan, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan) began operating commercially. As of December 31, 1981, there were a total of 220 operational non-Communist power reactors with a combined capacity of 143.2 million gross kilowatts (GWe), an increase of 9.7 percent over the comparable December 1980 level. About 59.8 GWe (41.8 percent) of that combined capacity at year's end was associated with the 74 operational U.S. units.

International

Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Producing Countries

		Algeria	Iraq	Kuwait[1]	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[1]	United Arab Emirates	Arab Members of OPEC[2]	Indonesia	Iran
		Thousand barrels per day									
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,097**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**18,009**	**1,339**	**5,861**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,009**	**1,971**	**2,546**	**1,521**	**518**	**8,480**	**1,679**	**17,724**	**1,375**	**6,022**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**983**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**15,986**	**1,307**	**5,350**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,075**	**2,415**	**2,145**	**1,933**	**497**	**8,577**	**1,936**	**18,578**	**1,504**	**5,883**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,152**	**2,348**	**1,969**	**2,063**	**445**	**9,245**	**1,999**	**19,221**	**1,686**	**5,663**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,161**	**2,563**	**2,131**	**1,983**	**487**	**8,301**	**1,831**	**18,457**	**1,635**	**5,242**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,154**	**3,477**	**2,500**	**2,092**	**508**	**9,532**	**1,831**	**21,094**	**1,591**	**3,168**
1980	January	1,150	3,400	2,140	2,100	495	9,785	1,740	20,810	1,565	2,295
	February	1,150	3,400	2,335	2,100	460	9,780	1,740	20,965	1,550	2,500
	March	1,150	3,400	2,090	2,000	500	9,790	1,695	20,625	1,575	2,350
	April	1,000	3,300	1,570	1,750	500	9,765	1,705	19,590	1,580	2,200
	May	1,000	3,300	1,525	1,750	480	9,775	1,765	19,595	1,550	1,700
	June	1,000	3,300	1,575	1,700	440	9,775	1,750	19,540	1,545	1,500
	July	1,000	3,100	1,365	1,680	460	9,765	1,710	19,080	1,565	1,700
	August	1,000	3,100	1,465	1,690	465	9,765	1,665	19,150	1,565	1,600
	September	1,000	3,000	1,290	1,680	460	9,740	1,670	18,840	1,565	1,400
	October	1,000	150	1,385	1,665	440	10,255	1,675	16,540	1,585	600
	November	1,000	350	1,505	1,680	475	10,265	1,695	16,930	1,630	800
	December	1,000	450	1,779	1,680	483	10,260	1,706	17,360	1,617	1,360
	AVERAGE	**1,012**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**19,050**	**1,577**	**1,662**
1981	January	950	600	1,765	1,600	505	10,265	1,620	17,305	1,630	1,600
	February	950	700	1,565	1,650	480	10,265	1,605	17,215	1,620	1,700
	March	950	1,000	1,560	1,600	505	10,110	1,610	17,335	1,635	1,700
	April	900	1,000	995	1,600	515	10,195	1,570	16,775	1,630	1,600
	May	900	1,000	990	1,400	435	10,140	1,550	16,415	1,600	1,500
	June	800	1,000	1,080	1,200	340	10,180	1,435	16,035	1,600	1,600
	July	725	1,100	1,200	750	380	10,170	1,415	15,740	1,600	1,400
	August	600	1,100	830	700	295	10,330	1,480	15,335	1,600	1,100
	September	550	1,100	855	700	365	9,155	1,465	14,190	1,600	1,100
	October	700	1,100	985	700	360	9,685	1,480	15,010	1,600	1,000
	November	750	1,100	890	900	340	8,640	1,365	13,985	1,600	800

U.S. geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Monthly data may not average to annual data due to independent rounding. Data for 1981 are preliminary.
[1]Includes about one-half of the production in the former Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. In November 1981 total production in this region amounted to approximately 279,000 barrels per day.
[2]Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) include Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
Additional footnotes on following page.

International

Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Producing Countries (continued)

		Nigeria	Vene-zuela	Total OPEC[3]	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	United States	China	USSR	Other[4]	World
						Thousand barrels per day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,054**	**3,366**	**30,989**	**1,800**	**465**	**2**	**9,208**	**1,090**	**8,465**	**3,729**	**55,748**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,255**	**2,976**	**30,729**	**1,684**	**571**	**2**	**8,774**	**1,315**	**9,000**	**3,835**	**55,910**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,783**	**2,346**	**27,155**	**1,439**	**705**	**12**	**8,375**	**1,490**	**9,625**	**4,151**	**52,952**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,067**	**2,294**	**30,738**	**1,295**	**831**	**245**	**8,132**	**1,670**	**10,143**	**4,351**	**57,405**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**2,085**	**2,238**	**31,278**	**1,320**	**981**	**768**	**8,245**	**1,874**	**10,682**	**4,647**	**59,795**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,897**	**2,166**	**29,805**	**1,313**	**1,209**	**1,082**	**8,707**	**2,082**	**11,185**	**4,782**	**60,165**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**2,302**	**2,356**	**30,928**	**1,496**	**1,461**	**1,568**	**8,552**	**2,122**	**11,460**	**5,111**	**62,698**
1980	January	2,155	2,280	29,535	1,515	1,720	1,600	8,675	2,111	11,615	5,060	61,831
	February	2,160	2,200	29,805	1,475	1,725	1,660	8,705	2,127	11,590	5,043	62,130
	March	2,155	1,995	29,100	1,475	1,830	1,670	8,698	2,119	11,615	5,020	61,527
	April	2,100	2,045	27,965	1,390	1,885	1,510	8,685	2,121	11,680	5,245	60,481
	May	2,200	2,150	27,645	1,470	1,910	1,600	8,635	2,133	11,750	4,903	60,046
	June	2,110	2,050	27,175	1,535	1,905	1,625	8,554	2,132	11,660	5,117	59,703
	July	2,095	2,170	27,030	1,520	2,015	1,585	8,547	2,124	11,825	4,865	59,511
	August	2,050	2,210	27,010	1,440	2,000	1,535	8,414	2,143	11,875	5,065	59,482
	September	1,600	2,190	25,955	1,420	2,125	1,540	8,619	2,110	11,950	4,963	58,682
	October	1,879	2,225	23,255	1,311	2,182	1,572	8,532	2,076	11,875	5,231	56,034
	November	2,062	2,230	24,065	1,467	1,901	1,731	8,495	2,088	11,930	5,101	56,778
	December	2,026	2,330	25,050	1,300	2,027	1,795	8,606	2,083	11,850	5,307	58,018
	AVERAGE	**2,055**	**2,167**	**26,890**	**1,424**	**1,937**	**1,622**	**8,597**	**2,114**	**11,770**	**5,098**	**59,452**
1981	January	1,900	2,220	25,025	1,260	2,220	1,765	8,533	2,024	11,900	5,248	57,975
	February	1,960	2,195	25,075	1,300	2,120	1,820	8,598	2,025	11,900	5,257	58,095
	March	1,875	2,240	25,190	1,200	2,365	1,885	8,601	2,025	11,900	5,244	58,410
	April	1,625	2,200	24,215	1,190	2,540	1,750	8,543	2,011	11,800	5,376	57,325
	May	1,295	2,200	23,380	1,195	2,545	1,770	8,496	2,025	11,800	5,424	56,635
	June	1,350	1,990	22,945	1,130	2,300	1,765	8,616	2,025	11,800	5,284	55,865
	July	770	1,760	21,620	1,270	2,095	1,750	8,422	2,010	11,800	5,393	54,360
	August	710	1,960	21,050	1,235	2,260	1,760	R8,574	2,020	11,800	R5,071	53,770
	September	1,065	2,080	20,385	1,265	2,480	1,830	R8,598	1,990	11,800	R5,272	53,620
	October	1,250	1,970	21,200	1,120	2,490	1,845	R8,547	2,020	11,800	R5,363	54,385
	November	1,590	2,230	20,575	1,280	2,090	1,840	8,595	2,020	11,800	5,200	53,400

[3]OPEC total includes production in Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Gabon.
[4]Other is a calculated total derived from the difference between world production and the nations represented above.
R=Revised data.
Sources: • 1973-1980 annual data: Energy Information Administration, *1980 International Energy Annual.*
• 1973-1981 United States data: See sources at the end of the Petroleum Section.
• 1980 and 1981 monthly data (except U.S. and World total): Central Intelligence Agency, *International Energy Statistical Review.*
• 1981 monthly data for World: Sum of data for all countries using above sources.

International

Petroleum Consumption for Major Non-Communist Industrialized Countries[1]

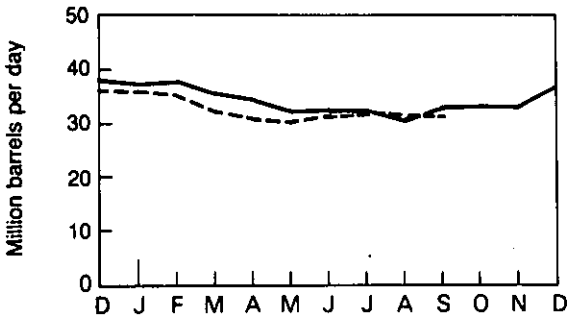
		Canada	France[2]	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other IEA[3]	Total IEA[4]
					Thousand barrels per day					
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,597**	**2,219**	**1,525**	**5,000**	**1,958**	**17,308**	**2,693**	**4,069**	**34,150**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,630**	**2,094**	**1,521**	**4,872**	**1,829**	**16,653**	**2,408**	**4,047**	**32,960**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,595**	**1,925**	**1,468**	**4,568**	**1,633**	**16,322**	**2,319**	**3,905**	**31,810**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,647**	**2,075**	**1,503**	**4,786**	**1,601**	**17,461**	**2,507**	**4,265**	**33,770**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,661**	**1,973**	**1,476**	**5,015**	**1,655**	**18,431**	**2,478**	**4,214**	**34,930**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,701**	**2,077**	**1,551**	**5,115**	**1,683**	**18,847**	**2,596**	**4,387**	**35,880**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,766**	**2,107**	**1,607**	**5,173**	**1,690**	**18,513**	**2,664**	**4,487**	**35,900**
1980	January	1,820	2,465	1,778	5,255	1,769	18,851	2,690	4,337	36,500
	February	1,930	2,444	1,864	5,722	1,621	18,817	2,410	4,736	37,100
	March	1,720	1,982	1,657	5,433	1,585	17,377	2,430	4,398	34,600
	April	1,600	2,110	1,541	4,626	1,472	16,784	2,680	4,197	32,900
	May	1,590	1,853	1,448	4,376	1,348	16,238	2,230	3,870	31,100
	June	1,660	1,848	1,511	4,224	1,286	16,187	2,220	4,012	31,100
	July	1,680	1,450	1,537	4,250	1,217	16,008	2,420	3,988	31,100
	August	1,650	1,220	1,310	3,910	1,120	15,753	2,150	3,807	29,700
	September	1,710	1,740	1,650	4,120	1,270	16,598	2,540	4,112	32,000
	October	1,770	2,050	1,670	4,250	1,430	16,995	2,230	3,855	32,200
	November	1,720	2,040	1,530	4,550	1,440	16,702	2,110	3,948	32,000
	December	1,940	2,410	1,740	5,350	1,480	18,410	2,190	4,390	35,500
	AVERAGE	**1,730**	**1,965**	**1,602**	**4,680**	**1,420**	**17,056**	**2,360**	**4,152**	**33,000**
1981	January	1,760	2,310	1,710	4,980	1,400	18,288	2,230	4,632	35,000
	February	1,770	2,170	2,010	5,350	1,460	16,930	2,510	4,270	34,300
	March	1,550	1,790	1,700	5,020	1,430	15,838	2,100	3,762	31,400
	April	1,600	1,500	1,620	4,140	1,290	15,280	1,810	4,060	31,300
	May	1,490	1,670	1,290	3,600	1,190	15,196	1,880	4,084	30,400
	June	1,635	1,600	1,340	3,915	1,210	15,996	2,155	4,149	32,000
	July	1,620	1,450	1,435	4,235	1,170	15,713	2,150	4,127	31,900
	August	1,630	1,160	1,225	4,082	1,125	15,236	2,111	3,931	30,500
	September	R1,595	1,425	R1,570	4,070	R1,285	15,619	2,085	4,051	31,700
	October	1,585	1,655	1,495	NA	1,390	15,840	NA	NA	NA
	November	NA	2,010	1,500	NA	NA	15,508	NA	NA	NA

U.S. geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
[1]These data represent inland consumption, i.e., sales of petroleum products excluding refinery fuel, refinery losses, and ocean bunkers except for the United States, where it represents domestic products supplied.
[2]Not a member of the International Energy Agency (IEA).
[3]Other is a calculated total derived from the difference between total IEA consumption and the IEA nations represented above.
[4]The 21 signatory nations of the IEA are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Australia and Portugal joined the IEA as new members in 1979 and 1980, respectively. In an effort to maintain comparability within this time series, consumption data for these two countries have been incorporated into the IEA total for all years.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
Note: Data for 1980 and 1981 are preliminary.
Sources: • Central Intelligence Agency, 'International Energy Statistical Review,' 22 February 1982 (except the United States).
• 1973-1981 United States data: See sources at the end of the Petroleum Section.
• IEA totals for latest months are Energy Information Administration estimates.

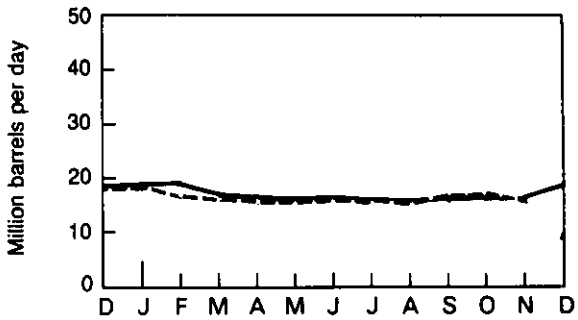
International

Petroleum Consumption

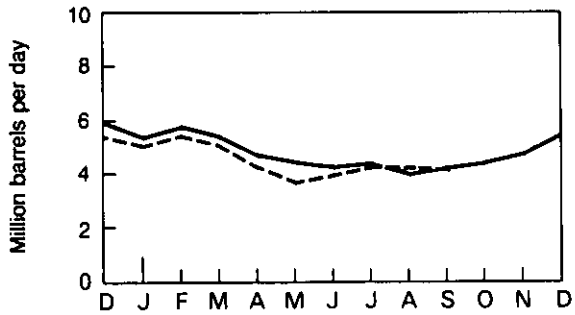
Total IEA



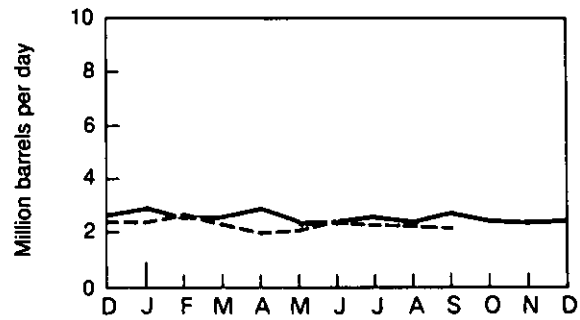
United States



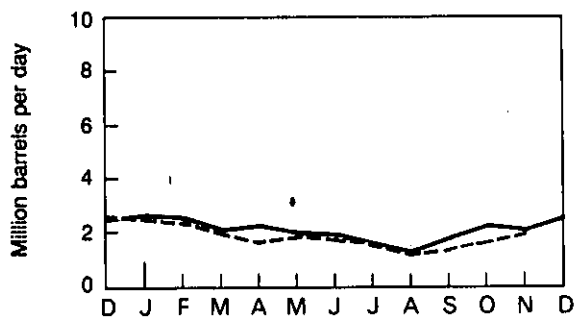
Japan*



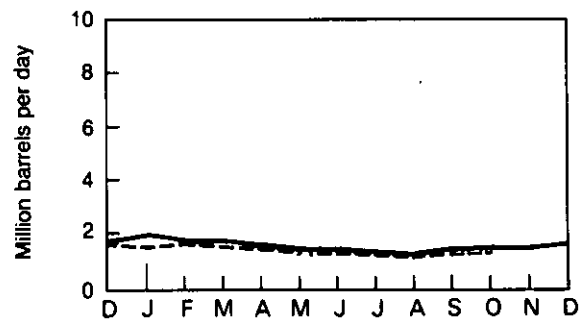
West Germany



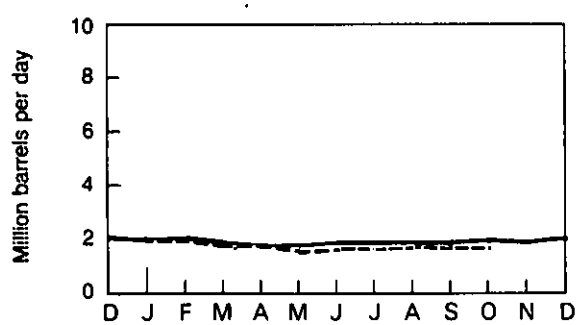
France**



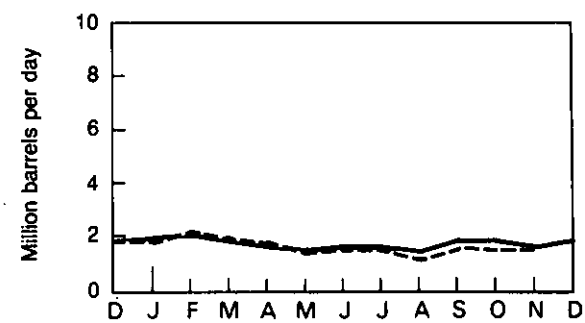
United Kingdom



Canada



Italy***



*Excludes liquefied petroleum gases and condensates.

**Not a member of IEA.

***Principal products only.

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International

Petroleum Stocks for Major Non-Communist Industrialized Countries at End of Period[1]

		Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	Other OECD[2]	Total OECD[3]
						Million barrels				
1973		**149**	**203**	**NA**	**303**	**156**	**1,008**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1974		**164**	**240**	**169**	**370**	**191**	**1,074**	**215**	**NA**	**NA**
1975		**167**	**239**	**143**	**375**	**164**	**1,133**	**190**	**NA**	**NA**
1976		**156**	**231**	**142**	**394**	**165**	**1,112**	**214**	**NA**	**NA**
1977		**170**	**241**	**162**	**399**	**147**	**1,312**	**236**	**485**	**3,152**
1978		**148**	**214**	**153**	**422**	**147**	**1,278**	**239**	**487**	**3,089**
1979		**156**	**231**	**163**	**457**	**163**	**1,341**	**273**	**574**	**3,358**
1980	January	156	228	164	445	164	1,348	282	NA	NA
	February	153	225	153	419	162	1,339	305	NA	NA
	March	156	233	152	427	163	1,342	299	535	3,307
	April	161	220	155	442	160	1,366	287	NA	NA
	May	168	233	164	463	167	1,387	300	NA	NA
	June	171	239	165	471	174	1,410	313	557	3,500
	July	178	247	176	494	172	1,425	308	NA	NA
	August	184	266	186	508	176	1,449	315	NA	NA
	September	183	264	192	508	173	1,447	306	617	3,690
	October	178	271	186	497	169	1,430	307	NA	NA
	November	172	260	179	488	170	1,434	313	NA	NA
	December	171	254	173	481	169	1,395	323	587	3,553
1981	January	169	234	155	479	168	1,391	319	NA	NA
	February	162	235	184	457	170	1,398	312	NA	NA
	March	165	227	158	452	164	1,405	R319	R577	R3,468
	April	174	235	169	484	165	1,423	322	NA	NA
	May	176	229	173	496	162	1,447	321	NA	NA
	June	179	225	R172	484	158	1,438	R314	R622	R3,592
	July	174	228	177	476	153	1,444	305	NA	NA
	August	177	233	189	483	151	1,458	308	NA	NA
	September	177	241	188	493	R151	1,481	309	607	3,647
	October	168	238	188	500	149	1,488	NA	NA	NA

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

[1]Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. Petroleum stocks include all non-military petroleum held for storage regardless of ownership, within each particular country in the following facilities: bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. These data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for the United States), in rail and truck cars, in sea-going ships' bunkers, in service stations, retail stores, and in tankers at sea.

[2]"Other OECD" includes Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members not shown.

[3]The members of OECD are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Total OECD excludes United States Territories.

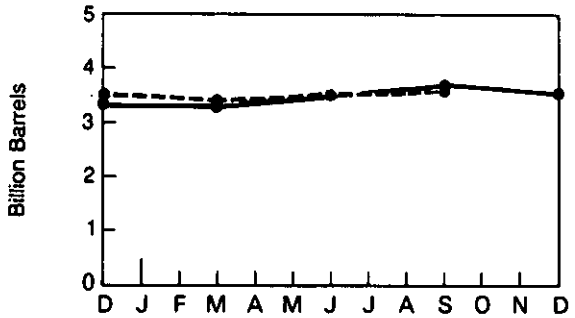
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Sources: • Canada: Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, *Energy Information Handbook*; Statistics Canada, *Refined Petroleum Products*. • France: Comite Professionel du Petrole, *Petrole 80: Activite de L'Industrie Petroliere* and *Bulletin Mensuel*. • West Germany and Italy: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics* and *Monthly Oil Statistics*. • Japan: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, *Yearbook of Coal, Petroleum, and Coke Statistics 1979; Energy Production: Supply and Demand Statistics Report*. • United Kingdom: United Kingdom Department of Energy, *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 1981* and *Energy Trends*; and OECD, *Monthly Oil Statistics*. • United States: 1973 through 1979: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual"; January 1980 through October 1981: EIA, "Petroleum Statement, Monthly". • Other OECD: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics*. • Total OECD: Sum of data for all OECD member countries using above sources.

International

Petroleum Stocks

Total OECD



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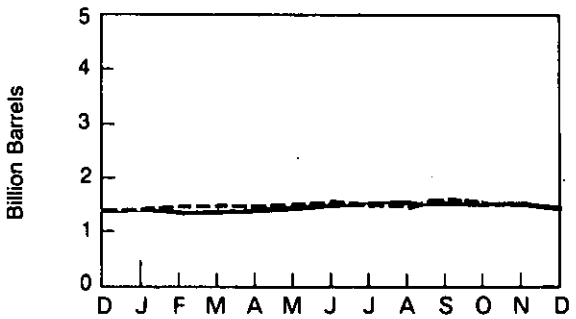

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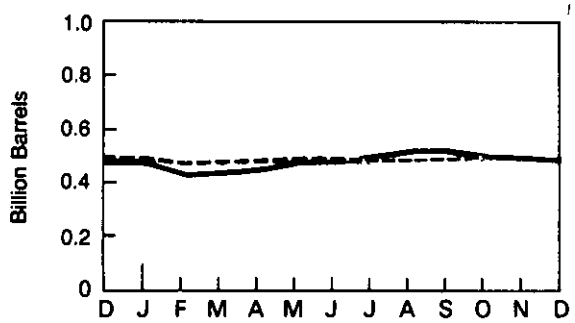

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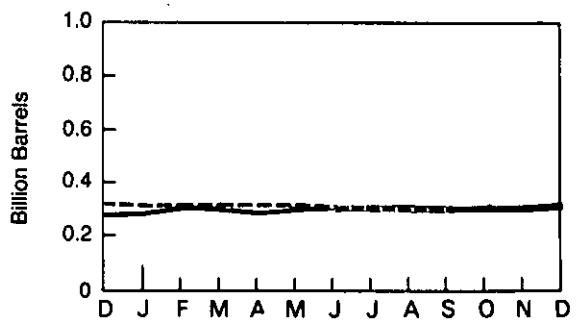

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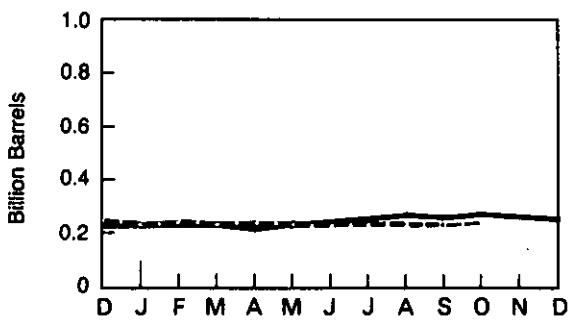

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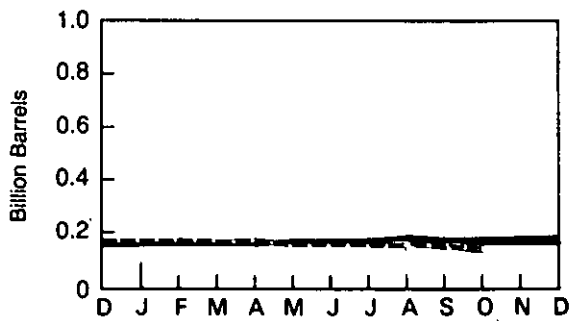

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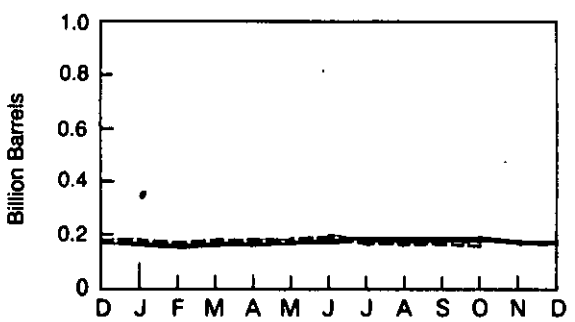

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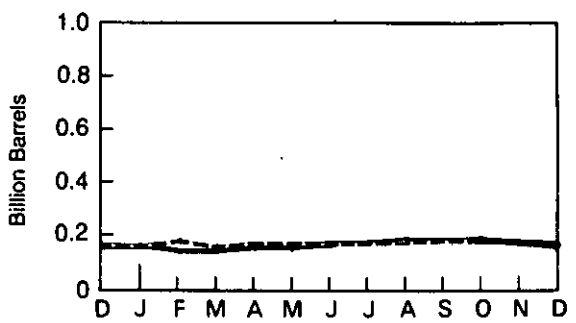

1980
1981

International

Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries[1]

		Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Finland	France	India	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Pakistan
						Billion gross kilowatt-hours					
1973	**TOTAL**	**0**	**0**	**18.3**	**0**	**11.6**	**1.9**	**3.1**	**9.4**	**1.1**	**0.5**
1974	**TOTAL**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**15.4**	**0**	**14.7**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**18.1**	**3.3**	**0.6**
1975	**TOTAL**	**2.5**	**6.8**	**13.2**	**0**	**18.3**	**2.5**	**3.8**	**22.2**	**3.3**	**0.5**
1976	**TOTAL**	**2.6**	**10.0**	**18.0**	**0**	**15.8**	**3.2**	**3.8**	**36.8**	**3.9**	**0.5**
1977	**TOTAL**	**1.6**	**11.9**	**26.8**	**2.7**	**17.9**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**28.1**	**3.7**	**0.3**
1978	**TOTAL**	**2.9**	**12.5**	**32.9**	**3.3**	**30.5**	**2.3**	**4.4**	**53.2**	**4.1**	**0.2**
1979	**TOTAL**	**2.7**	**11.4**	**38.4**	**6.7**	**39.9**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**62.0**	**3.5**	**(s)**
1980	January	0.3	1.2	3.6	0.8	5.5	0.2	0.2	8.0	0.4	0
	February	0.1	1.0	3.5	0.8	5.3	0.1	0.4	7.4	0.4	0
	March	0	1.0	3.7	0.8	5.1	0.2	0.5	8.0	0.4	0
	April	0.1	0.5	3.2	0.8	5.0	0.3	0.4	5.6	0.3	0
	May	0.2	0.7	2.5	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.3	6.0	0.3	0
	June	0.2	1.1	3.1	0	4.1	0.2	0.1	6.7	0.3	0
	July	0.2	1.3	3.6	0.4	4.8	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.4	(s)
	August	0.3	1.3	3.9	0.4	3.2	0.3	0.1	8.6	0.4	(s)
	September	0.3	1.1	3.1	0.4	4.5	0.3	0.1	7.0	0.4	(s)
	October	0.3	0.9	3.3	0.5	5.1	0.2	0	6.0	0.3	0
	November	0.3	1.1	3.4	0.6	5.8	0.3	0	5.4	0.3	(s)
	December	0.3	1.2	3.5	1.2	8.5	0.2	0	6.3	0.3	(s)
	TOTAL	**2.3**	**12.5**	**40.4**	**7.0**	**61.2**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**82.8**	**4.2**	**0.1**
1981	January	0.3	1.2	3.2	1.3	9.3	0.2	0.2	8.2	0.1	(s)
	February	0.2	1.0	3.5	0.9	8.6	0.2	0.3	7.1	(s)	(s)
	March	0.3	0.6	3.9	1.4	8.8	0.3	0.1	7.8	0.3	0
	April	0.2	0.7	3.3	1.5	8.3	0.3	0.6	7.9	0.4	0
	May	0.2	1.2	3.4	1.0	8.9	0.4	0.3	8.0	0.4	(s)
	June	0.2	1.2	3.6	0.7	8.3	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.4	(s)
	July	0.3	1.3	4.0	0.8	8.4	0.3	0.3	8.3	0.4	(s)
	August	0.2	1.2	4.0	1.4	7.7	0.2	0.1	8.1	0.4	(s)
	September	0.3	0.9	3.3	1.5	8.5	0.2	0.1	5.9	0.4	(s)
	October	0.2	1.0	3.4	1.4	8.1	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.4	(s)
	November	0.2	R1.3	3.5	1.3	9.3	0.2	0.1	4.8	0.4	(s)
	December	0.2	1.3	4.1	1.2	11.0	0.3	0.4	5.6	0.3	(s)
	TOTAL	**2.8**	**12.8**	**43.3**	**14.5**	**105.2**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**83.5**	**3.7**	**0.2**

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Figures are for gross electricity generation as opposed to net electricity generation. Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, which represents the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.
R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion gross kilowatt-hours.
Source: • *Nucleonics Week.*

International

Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries[1] (continued)

		South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Taiwan	United Kingdom[2]	West Germany	Non-Communist World Excluding U.S.	United States	Total Non-Communist World
		Billion gross kilowatt-hours									
1973	**TOTAL**	**0**	**6.5**	**2.1**	**6.2**	**0**	**28.0**	**11.9**	**100.7**	**88.0**	**188.7**
1974	**TOTAL**	**0**	**7.2**	**1.6**	**7.0**	**0**	**34.0**	**12.0**	**121.1**	**104.5**	**225.6**
1975	**TOTAL**	**0**	**7.5**	**12.0**	**7.7**	**0**	**30.5**	**21.7**	**152.7**	**181.8**	**334.5**
1976	**TOTAL**	**0**	**7.6**	**16.0**	**7.9**	**0**	**36.8**	**24.5**	**187.3**	**201.7**	**389.1**
1977	**TOTAL**	**0.1**	**6.5**	**19.9**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**38.1**	**35.8**	**207.8**	**263.3**	**471.0**
1978	**TOTAL**	**2.3**	**7.6**	**23.8**	**8.3**	**2.7**	**36.7**	**35.9**	**263.6**	**292.7**	**556.3**
1979	**TOTAL**	**3.2**	**6.7**	**21.0**	**11.8**	**6.3**	**38.5**	**42.2**	**300.1**	**270.7**	**570.8**
1980	January	0.1	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.9	3.7	4.7	34.2	21.1	55.3
	February	(s)	0.3	2.4	1.2	0.7	3.4	4.2	31.3	21.0	52.2
	March	0.4	0.4	2.3	1.3	0.8	4.2	3.4	32.4	21.0	53.4
	April	0.4	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.7	2.7	3.6	27.3	19.8	47.1
	May	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	0.4	2.6	3.5	25.1	19.6	44.7
	June	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.9	24.7	19.4	44.1
	July	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.0	3.0	27.2	22.4	49.6
	August	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.7	27.2	25.7	52.9
	September	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	3.1	3.2	28.4	24.8	53.2
	October	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.4	0.8	2.7	3.1	28.2	25.7	53.9
	November	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.4	0.6	3.2	4.1	30.8	22.0	52.8
	December	0.3	0.7	3.6	1.5	0.5	4.2	5.3	37.5	23.1	60.7
	TOTAL	**3.5**	**5.2**	**26.7**	**14.3**	**8.2**	**37.2**	**43.7**	**354.4**	**265.5**	**619.9**
1981	January	0.3	0.8	3.5	1.5	0.8	3.8	5.0	39.7	25.7	65.4
	February	0	0.6	3.6	1.4	0.7	3.4	4.6	36.2	22.6	58.8
	March	0	0.7	3.7	1.5	0.8	4.2	4.9	39.1	23.1	62.2
	April	0	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	4.4	36.5	21.7	58.2
	May	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.8	2.5	4.3	36.6	20.9	57.4
	June	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.7	0.8	3.3	4.1	34.5	22.6	57.1
	July	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.5	5.2	36.1	24.8	60.9
	August	0.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	3.9	35.6	28.3	63.9
	September	0.3	0.6	3.0	1.3	0.8	3.1	3.2	33.4	25.7	59.1
	October	0.3	1.2	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	4.0	34.2	21.6	55.8
	November	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.4	1.0	3.1	4.3	35.5	24.1	59.5
	December	0.4	0.7	4.1	1.5	1.1	4.9	5.4	42.6	27.5	70.0
	TOTAL	**2.9**	**9.4**	**37.7**	**15.2**	**10.7**	**38.9**	**53.3**	**439.9**	**288.6**	**728.5**

United States geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
[1]Figures are for gross electricity generation, as opposed to net electricity generation. Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, which represents the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.
[2]The United Kingdom assesses generation at 4-, 5- or 6-week intervals, rather than by calendar month.
R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion gross kilowatt-hours.
Source: • *Nucleonics Week.*

Definitions

Anthracite

A hard, black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. Often referred to as hard coal. Includes metaanthracite and semianthracite. Conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for anthracite.

Average Retail Selling Price, Motor Gasoline

The average price of sales of motor gasoline to retail customers at service stations.

Bituminous Coal

A coal that is high in carbonaceous matter having a volatility greater than anthracite and a calorific value greater than lignite. Often referred to in the United States as soft coal. Includes subbituminous coal and conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for bituminous and subbituminous coal.

Coke (Coal)

Bituminous coal from which constituents have been driven off by heat so that the fixed carbon and the ash are fused together. It is used primarily in blast furnaces for smelting ores, especially iron ore.

Crude Oil

A mixture of hydrocarbons that is in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Statistically, crude oil reported at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases may include lease condensate, shale oil, and tar sands oil.

Crude Oil Domestic Production

Domestic crude oil production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate, which is a natural gas liquid recovered from lease separators or field facilities.

Crude Oil Refinery Input

Total crude oil (including lease condensate) input to crude oil distillation units and other units for processing.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of crude oil and lease condensate held at refineries, in pipelines, at pipeline terminals, and on leases.

Distillate Fuel Oil

A light fuel oil distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil, which conform to either ASTM Specification D396 or D975. These products are used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel), and electric power generation.

Distillate Fuel Oil Production

Total production of distillate fuel by refineries, measured at the refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of distillate fuel are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Electricity Production

Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at the generator terminals, minus powerplant use) generated at electric utilities. Excludes industrial electricity generation. International data are gross electricity output.

Exploratory Well

A well drilled to (1) find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area; (2) find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir; or (3) extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Full-Serve Station

Station at which services such as pumping gas, washing windows, and checking under the hood are performed by attendants.

Imports

Receipts into the 50 States and the District of Columbia of foreign goods (including receipts of goods from U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones) that are classified by customs officials as "imports for consumption" or "withdrawals from bonded warehouse for consumption," including withdrawals from bonded warehouse for military offshore use and for bunkering of vessels or aircraft engaged in international commerce. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Excluded are receipts into bonded warehouse and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Jet Fuel

Includes both naphtha-type and kerosene-type jet fuel meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines or meeting ASTM Specification D1655. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as fuel for turbines to produce electricity.

Landed Cost of Imported Crude Oil

Includes the purchase price at the foreign port (or U.S. land border), transportation and insurance costs, wharfage and demurrage, brokerage fees, import fees and duties, license (ticket) fees, and transportation costs to the refinery. Averages are computed based on major importers, which account for an estimated 90 to 95 percent of total crude oil imports. Coverage includes United States and its territories.

Lease Condensate

A natural gas liquid recovered from gas-well gas in lease separators and field facilities. It consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons. Generally, it is blended with crude oil for refining.

Lignite

A brownish-black coal of low rank with high inherent moisture and volatile matter. It is also referred to as brown coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for lignite and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic surveying.

Maximum Dependable Capacity, Net

Represents the dependable main-unit net capacity of domestic reactors and generally varies throughout the year because the unit efficiency varies with seasonal cooling water temperature variations. Usually maximum dependable capacity is the highest net dependable output of the turbine generator during the most restrictive seasonal conditions (usually summer).

Motor Gasoline

A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark ignition engines. Included are leaded and unleaded products and all refinery products listed in ASTM Specification D439.

Motor Gasoline, Premium Grade

A volatile hydrocarbon mixture suitable for operation of an internal combustion engine and customarily marketed as "ethyl," "super," or equivalent classification.

Motor Gasoline Production

Total production of motor gasoline by refineries, measured at the refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of motor gasoline are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Motor Gasoline, Regular Grade

Motor gasoline that has an antiknock designation of 2 for unleaded motor gasoline and 3 for leaded motor gasoline.

Natural Gas

A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions.

Natural Gas Liquids

Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquid from the gas at lease separators, field facilities, or natural gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids and lease condensate.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids

Those portions of natural gas that are liquefied at natural gas processing plants, including natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators, and, in some instances, field facilities. Products obtained include ethane, liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures), isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated streams, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Production (Dry)

Derived by subtracting extraction loss from marketed production. It represents the amount of domestic natural gas production that is available to be marketed and consumed as a gas.

Petroleum

A generic term applied to oil and oil products in all forms, such as crude oil, lease condensate, unfinished oils, refined petroleum products, natural gas plant liquids, and nonhydrocarbon compounds blended into finished petroleum products.

Petroleum Coke

A solid residue; the final product of the condensation process in cracking. It consists of aromatic hydrocarbons very poor in hydrogen. Calcination of petroleum coke can yield almost pure carbon or artificial graphite suitable for production of carbon or graphite electrodes, structural graphite, motor brushes, dry cells, and similar products.

Petroleum Products

Products obtained from the processing of crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, and other miscellaneous hydrocarbon compounds. Includes aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, ethane, liquefied gases, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, paraffin wax, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and other miscellaneous products.

Refined Petroleum Product Supplied

Total refined petroleum product supplied is the sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each product the amount supplied is derived by summing production, imports, crude oil burned directly, and subtracting changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals is a plus quantity; net additions is a minus quantity) and exports.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude oil. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude oil costs and represents the amount of crude oil cost that refiners may pass on to their customers.

Residual Fuel Oil

The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oil that conform to ASTM Specification D396, Navy Special Fuel Oil, Bunker C fuel oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refinery fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of

electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig

A machine, used for drilling wells, that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Self-Serve Station

Station at which services such as pumping gas, washing windows, and checking under the hood are not performed by attendants.

Startup Test Phase of Nuclear Powerplant

A nuclear powerplant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate, but that is in the initial testing phase during which production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer, and places it in "commercial operation" status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the powerplant in the rate base calculation.

Stocks (Refined Petroleum Product)

Stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines (including pipeline fill) where the storage capacity exceeds 50,000 barrels. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants and stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers, are excluded.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Petroleum inventories (currently only crude oil) held in Government-owned underground storage for use during periods of supply interruptions. Congress enacted legislation to establish a Strategic Petroleum Reserve in Title I, Part B, of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, Public Law 94-163.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)

A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of hydrocarbons that may be easily substituted for or interchanged with pipeline-quality natural gas.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil

Represents the arithmetic difference between the indicated demand for crude oil and the total disposition of crude oil. Indicated demand is the sum of crude oil production and imports less changes in crude oil stocks. Total disposition of crude oil is the sum of refinery input, exports of crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Well

A hole drilled for the process of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas or providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas. Wells are classified as oil wells, gas wells, dry holes, stratigraphic or core tests, or service wells.

Explanatory Notes

1. Domestic production of energy includes production of coal (anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite), crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas (dry), electric utility and industrial production of hydropower, and electricity generated from nuclear power, geothermal power, and wood and waste. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu values) of these energy sources using conversion factors listed in Thermal Conversion Factors.

2. Domestic consumption of energy includes consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous coal, and lignite), natural gas (dry), refined petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial production of hydropower, net imports of electricity produced from hydropower, net imports of coke made from coal, and electricity generated from nuclear power, geothermal power, and wood and waste. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) were derived using conversion factors listed in Thermal Conversion Factors.

3. U.S. energy imports include imports of bituminous coal, crude oil (including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), refined petroleum products, natural gas (dry), electricity produced from hydropower, and coke made from coal.

4. U.S. energy exports include bituminous coal and anthracite, crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas (dry), electricity produced from hydropower, and coke made from coal.

5. The Residential and Commercial Sector consists of housing units, non-manufacturing business establishments (e.g, wholesale and retail businesses), health and educational institutions, and government office buildings. The Industrial Sector is made up of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining establishments. The Transportation Sector consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations. The Electric Utilities Sector is made up of privately- and publicly-owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for resale.

6. Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature. Cooling degree-days are defined as deviations of the mean daily temperature at a sampling station above a base temperature equal to 65° F by convention. Heating degree-days are deviations of the mean daily temperature below 65° F. For example, if a weather station recorded a mean daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and heating degree-days, 0). A weather station recording a mean daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days (and 0 cooling degree-days).

There are two degree-day data bases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Weekly degree-day information is based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. Monthly data are based on readings at more than 8,000 weather stations. The temperature information recorded at these weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts and into the national average, also using a population weighting method.

Weekly weather reports are available much sooner than the monthly reports, and therefore the degree-day information published in the *Monthly Energy Review* is normally derived from the weekly source.

7. Domestic products supplied figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) in this publication do not include amounts utilized by refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Use of NGL at refineries is reported in a separate column. The production series cited in this publication shows both NGL produced at processing plants and liquefied gases produced at refineries (LRG). The stock series shown in this volume includes natural gas liquids held as stocks at both natural gas processing plants and at refineries and LRG held at refineries.

8. Domestic consumption of natural gas includes the quantities sold to consumers plus the gas used for plant and pipeline fuel, after the natural gas liquids have been extracted. All monthly consumption data are estimated. Marketed production of natural gas includes gross withdrawals from the ground less the quantities used for repressuring and the amount vented and flared, before the natural gas liquids have been extracted. Dry production of natural gas is the quantity remaining after the natural gas liquids have been extracted.

9. The Federal Energy Administration and Federal Power Commission began the coordinated collection and compilation of monthly underground storage information from all underground storage operators in the United States in October 1975. Initial storage information reported was for the month of September 1975. Comparable monthly information for total U.S. storage operations is not available for prior periods.

The total gas in storage is the total volume of gas (base gas plus working gas) in storage reservoirs as of the end of the month. Base gas is the volume of gas, including all native gas in place at the time of conversion to storage, needed as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the withdrawal season. Base gas includes the volumes that will not be recoverable upon termination of storage operations. Working gas is the volume of gas above the designated base gas level available for withdrawal.

10. Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production are based on the number of cars loaded at mines reported weekly to the Association of American Railroads by Class I railroads. The amount of coal produced and shipped by other modes of transportation is derived by employing the ratio of railroad shipments to total production for the most recent period for which this ratio is known. Final monthly and annual coal production data are derived from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) "Coal Distribution Report" (Form EIA-6) and selected State agencies.

Domestic consumption data in this series approximate actual consumption. This is in contrast to domestic products supplied reported for petroleum products, which is a calculated value representing total disappearance from primary supplies.

The data sources used to compute the monthly coal consumption estimates from 1978 forward for the "Other Industrial" (i.e. Industrial except coke plants) sector are:

(a) Form EIA-3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report—Manufacturing Plants."
(b) Form EIA-6, "Bituminous Coal and Lignite Distribution Report."

The basic assumption used in deriving a quarterly estimate for coal consumption is that consumption is equal to beginning stocks plus receipts minus ending stocks. In terms of an equation, consumption can be expressed as

$$C = S_B + R - S_E, \quad (1)$$

where

S_B = beginning stocks
R = receipts
S_E = ending stocks.

The change in stocks ($S_B - S_E$) can be denoted by ΔS. From equation (1), consumption is

$$C = \Delta S + R. \quad (2)$$

The Form EIA-6 provides complete coverage of the "Other Industrial" sector. The quarterly receipts are obtained from this form.

The Form EIA-3 does not provide total coverage of the "Other Industrial" sector; however, it does contain stock change information. The impact of the stock change in the portion of the sector that is not covered by the Form EIA-3 is not substantial.

Given the estimated quarterly consumption for the "Other Industrial" sector (C), the monthly consumption for the sector (C_M) can be estimated for each month in the quarter as

$$C_M = (C_{M3}/C_3) \bullet C \quad (3)$$

where

C_{M3} = the monthly consumption in the "Other Industrial" sector as reported on Form EIA-3.

C_3 = the quarterly consumption in the "Other Industrial" sector as reported on Form EIA-3.

Equation (3) insures that a) the monthly consumption estimates (C_M) sum to C over the quarter and b) the estimated seasonality for the C_M's is the same as that for the C_{M3}'s.

11. The units used to describe power generation at nuclear plants are based on the watt, a unit of power. (Power is energy produced per unit of time.) Nuclear powerplants may have more than one type of power rating, including:

(a). Design Capacity or Design Electrical Rating (DER)—The nominal net electrical output of the unit specified by the utility and used for the purpose of plant design.
(b). Maximum Dependable Capacity, Gross—The gross electrical output as measured at the output terminals of the turbine generator during the most restrictive seasonal conditions (usually summer).
(c). Maximum Dependable Capacity, Net—The gross maximum dependable capacity less the nominal station service load. (The nominal station service load for a nuclear plant is about 5 percent of its gross generation.)
(d). Thermal Capacity—The rate of heat production by the reactor core. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorizes a maximum thermal power rating for U.S. reactors.

12. The actual domestic average price represents the average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the domestic crude oil wellhead price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; after February 1976, the wellhead price represents an average of first sale prices.

13. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on Form EIA-14, the "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." These prices were previously published from data collected on Form ERA-49, the "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." The 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. Also, the respondents for the two forms are 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 in comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The costs previously published for January 1981, viz., $30.87 per barrel for domestic crude, $37.59 per barrel for imported, and $33.40 per barrel for the composite, were from data collected on Form ERA-49. The revised costs are from data collected on Form EIA-14. The January prices are being replaced because the Form ERA-49 data were based on only the 27 days of controlled activity, and because there was considerable recertification of oil, which occurred in January.

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, the "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on the FEA Form P110-M-1 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.

14. FOB 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.

15. The landed cost of imported crude oil from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Prior to March 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 March 1975, however, coverage was expanded to include U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean. Landed costs do not include supplemental fees.

16. The motor gasoline prices are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the period 1974 through 1978 prices were collected in 56 urban areas. For the period 1978 forward, prices were 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).

17. The survey and method used to derive data for March 1976 forward differ from those used for prior months. Data for January 1974 through February 1976 are derived from a survey of distributors, and prices and margins are computed as unweighted averages. The average distributor purchase price and average dealer margin for March 1976 forward are for distributors only, whereas the average selling price includes both refiners and distributors. Data for March 1976 forward are computed as sales weighted averages.

18. Standard Federal Regions are defined as follows:

Region 1 —Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island;
Region 2 —New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;
Region 3 —Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Delaware;
Region 4 —Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Canal Zone;
Region 5 —Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio;
Region 6 —Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana;
Region 7 —Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska;
Region 8 —Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado;
Region 9 —California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Guam;
Region 10 —Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska.

19. Residual fuel oil prices include fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, and topped crude fuel oil prices. The weighted average for all fossil fuels includes both residual fuel oil prices and light oil (fuel oil No. 2, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices.

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Conversion Factors

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981†
Anthracite										
Production	Thousand Btu/short ton	23,170	22,560	23,390	22,770	23,180	23,520	23,590	23,350	23,350
Imports and exports	Thousand Btu/short ton	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400	25,400
Consumption, average	Thousand Btu/short ton	22,710	21,950	21,740	22,150	22,690	22,970	22,700	22,160	22,160
Electric utility consumption	Thousand Btu/short ton	17,920	17,200	17,060	17,530	17,240	17,100	17,450	17,650	17,650
Non-utility consumption	Thousand Btu/short ton	24,340	23,750	23,650	23,840	24,990	25,170	25,200	23,740	23,740
Bituminous coal and lignite										
Production	Thousand Btu/short ton	24,010	23,730	23,200	23,150	22,700	22,430	22,590	23,150	23,150
Imports	Thousand Btu/short ton	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Exports	Thousand Btu/short ton	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	26,180	26,180
Consumption, average	Thousand Btu/short ton	23,650	23,070	22,800	22,750	22,330	22,140	22,200	22,000	22,000
Electric utility consumption	Thousand Btu/short ton	22,260	21,800	21,660	21,690	21,480	21,280	21,380	21,300	21,300
Non-utility consumption	Thousand Btu/short ton	26,840	26,120	25,810	25,870	25,130	25,070	25,060	25,060	25,060
Coal Coke	Thousand Btu/short ton	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Crude petroleum [1]										
Production	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Imports	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,817	5,827	5,821	5,808	5,810	5,802	5,810	5,812	5,812
Exports	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Crude petroleum and products										
Imports, average	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,897	5,884	5,858	5,856	5,834	5,839	5,810	5,796	5,796
Exports, average	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,752	5,774	5,748	5,745	5,797	5,808	5,832	5,820	5,820
Petroleum products										
Consumption, average	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,515	5,504	5,494	5,504	5,518	5,519	5,494	5,479	5,479
Residential and Commercial	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,381	5,371	5,354	5,383	5,384	5,386	5,281	5,270	5,230
Industrial	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,559	5,531	5,522	5,534	5,546	5,553	5,485	5,443	5,512
Transportation	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,398	5,396	5,395	5,400	5,404	5,412	5,429	5,441	5,429
Electric Utility	Thousand Btu/barrel	6,223	6,215	6,229	6,235	6,231	6,227	6,243	6,249	6,244
Imports	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,983	5,959	5,935	5,980	5,908	5,955	5,811	5,748	5,748
Exports	Thousand Btu/barrel	5,752	5,773	5,747	5,743	5,796	5,814	5,864	5,841	5,841
LPG consumption average [2]	Thousand Btu/barrel	3,746	3,730	3,715	3,711	3,677	3,669	3,680	3,674	3,674
Natural gas plant liquid production	Thousand Btu/barrel	4,049	4,011	3,984	3,964	3,941	3,925	3,955	3,914	3,914
Natural gas, dry										
Production and consumption	Btu/cubic foot	1,021	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,021	1,026	1,026
Electric utility consumption	Btu/cubic foot	1,024	1,022	1,026	1,023	1,029	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034
Non-utility consumption	Btu/cubic foot	1,020	1,024	1,020	1,019	1,019	1,016	1,018	1,024	1,024
Imports	Btu/cubic foot	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,026	1,030	1,037	1,022	1,022
Exports	Btu/cubic foot	1,023	1,016	1,014	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013
Natural gas, wet										
Production	Btu/cubic foot	1,093	1,097	1,095	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,099	1,099
Hydropower [3]	Btu/kWh	10,389	10,442	10,406	10,373	10,435	10,361	10,353	10,353	10,353
Nuclear power [3]	Btu/kWh	10,903	11,161	11,013	11,047	10,769	10,941	10,640	10,640	10,640
Geothermal power [3]	Btu/kWh	21,674	21,674	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,553	21,629	21,629
Electricity consumption	Btu/kWh	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412

Refined Petroleum Products:	Thousand Btu barrel
Asphalt	6,636
Aviation gasoline	5,048
Butane	4,326
Butane-propane mixture[4]	4,130
Distillate fuel oil	5,825
Ethane	3,082
Ethane-propane mixture[5]	3,308
Isobutane	3,974
Jet fuel—kerosene type	5,670
Jet fuel—naphtha type	5,355
Kerosene	5,670
Lubricants	6,065
Motor gasoline	5,253
Natural gasoline	4,620
Petrochemical feedstocks	
Naphtha 400°	5,248
Other oils over 400°	5,825
Still gas	6,000
Petroleum coke	6,024
Plant condensate	5,418
Propane	3,836
Residual fuel oil	6,287
Road oil	6,636
Special naphtha	5,248
Still gass	6,000
Unfinished oils	5,825
Unfractionated Stream	5,418
Wax	5,537
Miscellaneous	5,796

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton	**contains**	1,000 kilograms or 2,204.62 pounds
1 long ton	**contains**	2,240 pounds
1 short ton	**contains**	2,000 pounds

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil (Average Gravity)

1 barrel	**contains**	42 gallons
1 barrel	**contains**	0.136 metric tons (0.150 short tons)
1 metric ton	**contains**	7.33 barrels
1 short ton	**contains**	6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U_3O_8)	**contains**	0.769 metric tons of uranium
1 short ton (UF_6)	**contains**	0.613 metric tons of uranium
1 metric ton (UF_6)	**contains**	0.676 metric tons of uranium

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] LPG consumption average is the annual weighted average of the LPG product supplied components: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, butane, butylene, butane-propane mixture, ethane-propane mixture, and isobutane.
[3] There is no generally accepted practice for measuring hydropower thermal conversion rates. The hydropower factors on this page are the prevailing heat rate factors at fossil fuel steam electric powerplants. By using the heat rate factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing hydropower production during periods of drought. Furthermore, it allows for better comparisons with certain other countries such as Norway where hydropower is the principal means for producing electricity. Similarly, the nuclear power and geothermal power conversion factors represent the thermal conversion equivalent of the uranium and geothermal steam consumed at powerplants. The heat content of a kilowatt-hour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatt-hour. It is not possible to determine the hydroelectric powerplant efficiency by using these factors. The efficiency factor for hydroelectric powerplants is derived by multiplying generation efficiency by turbine efficiency. The average hydroelectric powerplant efficiency in the United States is 86 percent while average generation efficiency is 97 percent and average turbine efficiency is 89 percent.
[4] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.
[5] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.
† Preliminary data.

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