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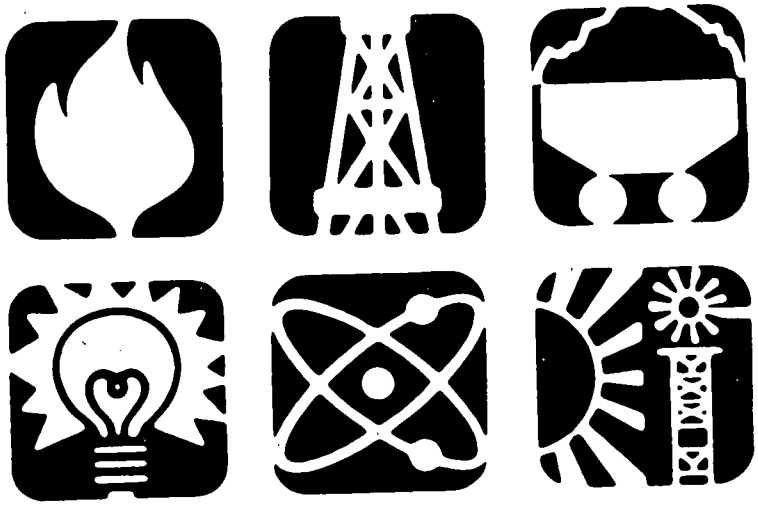
Energy Information Administration

Monthly Energy Review

June 1988



First Half 1988 Summary

Monthly Energy Review

The *Monthly Energy Review* presents current data on production, consumption, stocks, imports, exports, and prices of 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.

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 . .*

The *Monthly Energy Review* is intended to provide timely energy information to Members of Congress, to Federal and State agencies, and to the general public.

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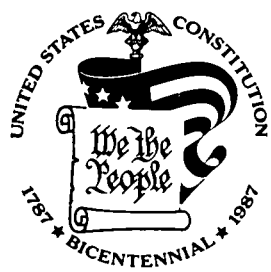

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Feature Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are occasionally included in this publication. The following is a complete list of all the feature articles that have been published to date.

Highlights

"Highlights"--special features that summarize the most important information presented in selected Energy Information Administration reports--are occasionally included in this publication. The following is a complete list of all the reports that have been summarized to date.

U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report	September 1982
Energy Company Development Patterns in the Postembargo Era, Volume One	November 1982
Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures	January 1983
Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics	February 1983
Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1980	July 1983
Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Coal	August 1983
Port Deepening and User Fees: Impact on U.S. Coal Exports	August 1983
U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1982 Annual Report	September 1983
Annual Energy Review 1983	February 1984
State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982	March 1984
Annual Energy Outlook 1983	March 1984
State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1970-1981	May 1984
Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity 1983	June 1984
Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983	September 1984
International Energy Annual 1983	September 1984
Energy Conservation Indicators 1983 Annual Report	November 1984
Annual Energy Outlook 1984	December 1984
Annual Energy Review 1984	January 1985
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State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1970-1982	March 1985
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Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1985	June 1985
Short-Term Energy Outlook, Volume 1, October 1985	August 1985
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Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 2: Regional Data	May 1987
Uranium Industry Annual 1986	September 1987
Potential Oil Production from the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (Revised Edition)	October 1987
Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1986	November 1987

A U.S. Perspective on Condensate

By H. A. Merklein and David K. Murchison

On a recent trip to the Middle East, EIA officials were repeatedly asked by representatives of the governments of producing nations whether and how the U.S. producing States achieved a uniform definition of condensate, as distinguished from crude oil. The answer, in a nutshell, is they don't. Here is why.

Lease condensate, a water-clear to tea-colored petroleum liquid that often condenses from natural gas as a normal part of the production process, has become something of an issue for the major petroleum-producing countries of the non-Communist world. One or more members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have been exporting large quantities of light petroleum liquids in addition to their full quotas of crude oil, and other members of the cartel have objected. The problem arises from the wide range of definitions of 'condensate' that are used by different members within OPEC, some of which, it is argued, allow light crudes (as low as 41 degrees of API gravity) to be shipped as condensate.

The issue is purely international and has no parallel among the large producing States of the United States. Recent meetings of OPEC oil ministers have tackled the definition problem, attempting to fix the definition of condensate on the basis of its appearance and API gravity. Despite repeated efforts to reach a compromise, the ministers failed to reach agreement. In the temporary state of market oversupply that exists worldwide, the condensate, which is easily refined into motor gasoline and similar products, may be displacing OPEC crude oil in the marketplace and further damaging a quota system that has been suffering from abuse for several years.

While the OPEC oil ministers wrestle with the definition of condensate in hopes that the adoption of a single definition worldwide will help control condensate sales and stabilize the price of crude oil, it may be instructive to look at the large producing States in the United States to see if their definitions of condensate are consistent. It may be of further interest to speculate on why the issue of lease condensate production has never been a matter of serious contention among the States.

Six States of the United States produce more than 300,000 barrels of oil and other hydrocarbon liquids each day. These are Texas (2,085,000 barrels per day), Alaska (1,962,000 bbl/d), California (999,000 bbl/d), Louisiana (480,000 bbl/d), Oklahoma (368,000 bbl/d), and Wyoming (316,000 bbl/d). In addition, large volumes of oil, gas, and condensate are produced in federally owned Outer Continental Shelf areas (977,000 bbl/d) under the jurisdiction of the Minerals Management Service (MMS). A recent inquiry by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) into the definitions used by these States, and by the MMS, has revealed that there is little or no agreement among them on the definition, or the need for a definition, of 'condensate.' The States' definitions range from elaborate to none and reflect local conditions and needs for accurate production accounting. Table FE1 gives a compilation of the information gathered in EIA's inquiry. The definitions are not used to regulate sales, as far as we can determine.

* * * * *

Dr. Merklein is the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Mr. Murchison is a geologist in EIA's Office of Oil and Gas.

Table FE1. Treatment of Lease Condensate in Major U.S. Producing States

TEXAS

Definitions

Condensate: A hydrocarbon liquid produced by a gas well.

Oil: Crude petroleum oil is liquid from an oil well.

Oil Well: Gas/Oil Ratio (GOR) no more than 100 Mcf/bbl.

Gas Well: GOR at least 100 Mcf/bbl.

Note: An operator may request an exception to the statutory definitions of 'oil well' and 'gas well' by submitting the results of a distillation test showing that a liquid produced in excess of 1 barrel per 100 Mcf is in fact a liquid in the reservoir.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form T-1, Monthly Transportation and Storage Report: Reports crude and condensate transported and/or stored by a 'gatherer or transporter.'

Form P-2, Producer's Monthly Report of Gas Wells (Gas Well Gas and Condensate): Reports total wet gas and condensate production and disposition.

ALASKA

Definitions

Condensate: Not defined, although the term is used on State production reports.

Oil: Liquid hydrocarbons produced at the wellhead, regardless of gravity, including liquid hydrocarbons recovered by field separation from non-associated gas. However, liquids recovered from gas by a gas processing plant and liquids from solution and/or gas cap gas are not defined as oil.

Gas: Those hydrocarbons produced that are not defined as oil.

Oil Well: A well that produces hydrocarbons from a pool where some of the hydrocarbons in the pool exist in the liquid phase at the original temperature and pressure conditions of the pool.

Gas Well: A well that produces natural gas from a pool where all of the hydrocarbons exist in the gaseous phase at the original temperature and pressure conditions of the pool.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form 10-405, Monthly Production and Injection Report.

CALIFORNIA

Definitions

Condensate: Liquid from a nonassociated gas well.

Oil Well: A well completed in an oil zone.

Gas Well: A well completed in a gas zone.

Note: GOR ratios are not used to differentiate oil and gas wells. The following rules of thumb are noted. Gas from an oil zone is usually 70 percent to 80 percent methane. Liquids from gas zones are usually API gravity 50 degrees or higher. Once a zone has been classified, it is rarely reclassified.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form OG110, Monthly Oil, Water, & Gas Production Report: On this form oil and condensate can be distinguished only by the type of well. Condensate is liquid from a gas well but is treated as oil.

LOUISIANA

Definitions

Condensate: Liquids produced from a gas well at the wellhead by normal production methods. There are three classifications of condensate in Louisiana: Lease Condensate, Allocated Condensate, and Calculated Theoretical Condensate. **Lease Condensate** is measured by the well operator at the separator on the lease. **Allocated Condensate** is separated at a gas plant from a gas stream that did not pass through lease separators, metered at the plant, and allocated back to the lease. Allocated Condensate is reported as lease condensate. **Calculated Theoretical Condensate** (CTC) is separated at the plant and estimated but not metered, and the estimated amount is allocated back to the lease. CTC is reported separately from oil.

Oil Well (rule of thumb): GOR no more than 2 Mcf/bbl.

Gas Well: GOR at least 15 Mcf/bbl.

Note: Operators are asked to classify wells with GOR's between 2 and 15 and to support their decisions with tests determining the gas/liquid ratio under reservoir conditions.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form R-5-P, Operator's Monthly Natural Gas and Condensate Report.

OKLAHOMA

Definitions

Condensate: Hydrocarbon liquid that (a) is recovered as a liquid at the surface, (b) exists in the gaseous phase in the reservoir, and (c) has an API gravity of 50 degrees or higher unless otherwise proven.

Oil Well: GOR no more than 15 Mcf/bbl.

Gas Well: GOR at least 15 Mcf/bbl.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

OTC 300-R-7-81 2, Gross Production Monthly Tax Report: One report for each product, i.e., oil, condensate, gas, natural gas liquids, etc.

OTC 300-R-7-81 2, Purchaser's Monthly Report: Similarly, one for each product.

WYOMING

Definitions

Condensate: No definition, reported as oil.

Oil Well: A well that produces mainly oil at the wellhead. Most wells in northern Wyoming are oil.

Gas Well: A well that produces mainly gas at the wellhead. Usually more than 5 Mcf/bbl. Most wells in southwestern Wyoming are gas wells.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form 2, Operator's Monthly Report of Wells: Operators report production of oil, water, and gas, and sales of oil and gas. Lease condensate treated as oil.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE (FEDERAL OFFSHORE)

Definitions

Condensate: Liquid hydrocarbons (normally exceeding 40 degrees of API gravity) recovered at the surface without resorting to processing. Condensate is the mixture of liquid hydrocarbons that results from condensation of petroleum hydrocarbons existing initially in a gaseous phase in an underground reservoir.

Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities and is marketed or used as such. Condensate recovered in lease separators or field facilities is considered to be oil.

Oil Well: A well completed in a reservoir where hydrocarbons are in the liquid phase at reservoir temperature and pressure.

Gas Well: A well completed in a reservoir where hydrocarbons are in the gaseous phase at reservoir temperature and pressure.

Forms Used To Gather Data on Lease Condensate

Form 9-152, Monthly Report of Operations--Outer Continental Shelf (through 1985): Volumes reported on these forms are not metered, but estimated.

Form 9-361, Monthly Report of Sales and Royalty.

Form 4054, Oil and Gas Operations Report (after 1985): This is a three-part form: Part A is similar to Form 9-152 above, Part B is for disposition of produced fluids, and Part C tracks inventories of oil and gas. Condensate is treated the same as oil on this form.

Texas regulates the production of oil, gas, and condensate through the Texas Railroad Commission. The Commission defines condensate as a hydrocarbon liquid produced by a gas well. A gas well is defined by statute as a well that produces less than 1 barrel of oil for every 100 thousand cubic feet (Mcf) of gas. Exceptions to this rule are granted to operators who are able to prove to the satisfaction of the Commission that the hydrocarbon liquids being produced at the wellhead are in fact present in the gaseous phase in the underground reservoir where they originate. The definition of condensate in Texas, therefore, depends on gas/oil production ratios in the field and on distillation tests in the laboratory, rather than on the API gravity and appearance of the produced liquid.

Alaska regulates oil and gas production through the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. The Commission has no official definition of condensate, even though the word is used in production reports submitted to the State. Oil is defined as the liquid hydrocarbons produced at the wellhead, regardless of gravity, including liquid hydrocarbons recovered by field separation from nonassociated gas but not including liquids that condense from associated and/or dissolved gas. Thus, the condensate from gas that was part of a gas cap, or that was dissolved in the crude oil of an oil field, is not counted as oil and does not count toward the allowable production from the oil field. Operators may produce their full allowable of crude oil, plus the condensate from the associated and dissolved gas. They report the entire volume of hydrocarbon liquids on monthly production reports to the Commission, with a notation indicating the volume of condensate that is included. Liquid production may thus exceed the crude oil allowable because the condensate is not considered to be oil. This is of considerable significance for the operators of the Prudhoe Bay Field, which produces more than 55,000 bbl/d of condensate. Alaska's definitions, or lack thereof, are an excellent illustration of one of our main points: that precise definitions of condensate, oil, and gas are not a vital issue in the United States.

California regulates oil and gas production through the California Division of Oil and Gas. The Division defines condensate as liquid from a nonassociated gas well. This definition has little practical effect, however, since the produced condensate is reported to the State as oil. Therefore, the appearance and gravity of a liquid do not contribute to its classification. The gravity of a produced liquid may be taken into account in the original classification of a new producer as an 'oil well' or 'gas well.' A new well will be classified as a gas well or an oil well according to whether it is completed in a gas zone or an oil zone. Among the factors taken into account in the classification process is the gravity of produced fluids--if the fluids exceed 50 degrees of API gravity, the zone is likely to be classified as a gas zone, and the discovery well and all subsequent development wells will be classified as gas wells. But gravity of the fluids and gas/oil ratios are not the only factors in the decision.

The Minerals Management Service, the Federal agency that supervises offshore oil and gas production on the Outer Continental Shelf, defines condensate as liquid hydrocarbons (normally exceeding 40 degrees of API gravity) recovered at the surface without resorting to processing. Further, condensate is defined as the mixture of liquid hydrocarbons that results from condensation of petroleum hydrocarbons existing initially in a gaseous phase in an underground reservoir. No part of the definition addresses the color or appearance of the fluid. The definition has little practical effect for most operators since condensate recovered in lease separators and field facilities is reported to the MMS as oil.

Louisiana tracks oil and gas production through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The Department defines condensate as liquids produced from a gas well at the wellhead by normal production methods. A gas well is defined as having a gas/oil ratio of 15 Mcf/barrel or higher. Wells having a gas/oil ratio as low as 2 Mcf/barrel may be classified as gas wells if the operator shows that the condensate is in the gaseous phase under reservoir conditions. Wells under a 2 Mcf/barrel gas/oil ratio are normally considered oil wells. Condensate is subclassified into one of three types: Lease Separated Condensate, Allocated Condensate, or Calculated Theoretical Condensate, depending on the place and method of its separation from the gas stream. Lease Separated Condensate is removed by the well operator on the lease and is counted as crude oil for reporting purposes. Allocated Condensate is condensate removed and metered at a gas plant when the gas flows full stream from the well to the plant with no lease separation. Allocated Condensate is allocated back to the lease holder just as if the condensate had been separated at the lease, and is counted as crude oil for reporting purposes. Calculated Theoretical Condensate, like Allocated Condensate, is removed from a gas stream at a gas plant, but the volumes from each lease are calculated, rather than metered, at the plant. Calculated Theoretical Condensate is reported separately from oil. Thus, the API gravity and the appearance of a hydrocarbon liquid have little bearing on the classification process in Louisiana, and most condensate winds up being classified with oil in any case.

Oklahoma regulates oil and gas production through the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, and taxes production through the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Corporation Commission defines condensate as the hydrocarbon liquid that (a) is recovered as a liquid at the surface, (b) exists in the gaseous phase in the reservoir, and (c) has an API gravity of 50 degrees or higher, unless otherwise proven. Each hydrocarbon product, such as oil, gas, condensate, and other natural gas liquids, is reported separately to the Oklahoma Tax Commission. In Oklahoma, therefore, the API gravity of a

liquid does contribute to its definition as oil or condensate, and oil and condensate are reported separately.

Wyoming tracks oil and gas production through the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. The Commission does not define condensate. Oil wells are defined as wells that produce mainly oil at the wellhead. Most wells in northern Wyoming are oil wells. A gas well is a well that produces mainly gas at the wellhead, usually more than 5 Mcf/barrel. Most wells in southwestern Wyoming are gas wells. Condensate is reported as oil. Obviously, the appearance and API gravity of hydrocarbon liquids is a minor issue in Wyoming.

It should be clear from this discussion that the major producing States have never felt a need to standardize the definition of condensate, nor has the Federal Government had any interest in suggesting one. It is doubtful whether a clear-cut and objective technical definition could be developed even if one were considered desirable. The definitions that exist are those suited to local usage and have more bearing on reservoir engineering and contract law than on government of the States' oil and gas industries. The distinction between oil and condensate may be an important issue between a leaseholder and a first purchaser of hydrocarbons, because of the market price differentials between products. The distinction may be of vital importance to a reservoir engineer seeking to wring the ultimate barrel out of a reservoir for his or her company. The States' interest, however, is to make sure the leaseholder and purchaser follow acceptable production and accounting procedures, to prevent waste and ensure accurate taxation. The issue of whether a particular barrel is 'oil' or 'condensate' is minor.

It might be different if the oil-producing States of the United States were gathered into a marketing consortium and faced with a serious production overcapacity. Such a consortium might well seek to control prices by setting quotas for its members, and members might well feel internal pressure to exceed the quotas to increase revenues. In the absence of a comprehensive and enforceable quota system to account for condensate and plant liquids production and sales, as well as crude sales, the States might well find members aggressively promoting the sale of condensate even if they did not overproduce their quotas of straight crude oil. In the absence of a clear-cut technical and strictly objective definition of condensate, the oil-producing States would have to resolve their differences through political accommodation, rather than by means of a technical consensus, even though the language used and the vehicle chosen might be technical in appearance.

This, in a nutshell, is OPEC's condensate problem today. While OPEC members spend considerable effort in finding a technical solution to the problem of OPEC non-quota condensate displacing OPEC quota crudes in world markets, such a technical solution does not exist. Like the original quotas themselves, the condensate production issue can only be resolved by a process of political consensus.

The U.S. Energy Industry's Financial Recovery Continued in the First Half of 1988

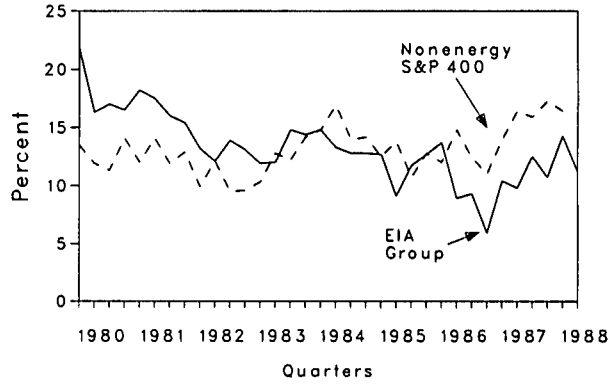
By Matthew W. Addison and T. Crawford Honeycutt

Abstract. This article reviews financial results in the U.S. energy industry as a whole and in major industry segments for the second quarter and first half of 1988 and compares these results with the same periods of 1987. Financial data for 211 companies in two broad groups, fossil fuel industries and rate-regulated utilities, are included.

Aggregate net income for the 211 energy companies included in this article exhibited solid growth during the first half of 1988. Second-quarter net income rose to $8.1 billion, 20 percent above second-quarter income in 1987, and net income in the first 6 months of 1988 rose to $18.2 billion, up 27 percent from the same period in 1987 (Table FE1). However, energy industry profitability, measured by total corporate return on equity, continued to lag behind the nonenergy companies among the 400 largest industrial companies (Figure FE1).

While aggregate energy industry income rose, segments of the energy industry exhibited mixed financial performance. Overall, the fossil fuel group continued to show strong growth in the second quarter of 1988 (Q288). Led by income gains in refining/marketing, chemicals, and coal production, the fossil fuel industries' income rose to $5.4 billion, an increase of 41 percent from the level in the second quarter of 1987 (Q287). However, income from oil and gas production fell during the quarter mostly due to lower oil production and prices. Despite some recovery in oilfield activity, oilfield service companies still lagged behind all others in overall profitability. The rate-regulated utilities, gas transmission and distribution and electric utility companies, registered net income of $2.7 billion in Q288, down 8 percent from the Q287 level. Asset writedowns and poor performance of nonregulated lines of business were contributing factors.

Figure FE1. Energy and Nonenergy S&P 400, Return on Equity, 1980-1988



Note: The data for the second quarter of 1988 are estimated.
Sources: Companies' reports to stockholders; "Earnings Digest," *Wall Street Journal* (various issues, July and August 1988); and Standard and Poor's Compustat Services, Inc., COMPUSTAT II Quarterly Data Item 8 (Income Before Extraordinary Items) and Data Item 60 (Total Equity), August 1988.

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The authors are economists in the Office of Energy Markets and End Use of the Energy Information Administration.

Major Petoleum Companies Buoyed by Refining/Marketing

In the second quarter of 1988, the major petroleum companies reported increased income in most lines of business. Second-quarter income totaled $5.0 billion, 30 percent above Q287 income. As a result of lower petroleum feedstock prices and increased industrial demand, refining/marketing and chemicals activities contributed most of the income gains.[1] Income from refining/marketing was more than triple the depressed levels of Q287 (Table FE2). Further, income from chemicals increased by 50 percent and reached record levels for several of the majors. Reflecting the decline in oil prices and production, the majors' income from oil and gas production slipped from prior-year levels. Income from other businesses (excluding chemicals) was relatively small and the asset base in these areas has been contracting as a result of the majors' restructuring programs.

Refining Profitability Surged While Production Profitability Fell

The nine independent refiner/marketers reported that second-quarter 1988 income more than doubled to $170 million in comparison to last year's level. The gain reflected a sharp improvement in refining margins from the relatively low levels of last year. The estimated gross refining margin for the quarter exceeded the 5-year average by over $1 per barrel (Figure FE2). However, this level remains below margins experienced in several earlier years. For the first 6 months of this year, income increased 233 percent to $234 million. The 12 majors that reported domestic refining/marketing income separately registered even stronger gains--a threefold increase from the Q287 level. For the first half of 1988, the majors' refining/marketing income was six times higher than in the first 6 months of 1987.

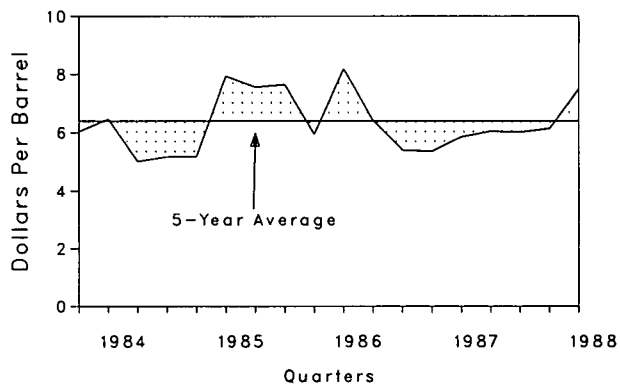
Several factors produced these results. First, petroleum product prices generally changed more slowly than did crude oil prices, which increased the gross refining margin. Second, refinery utilization rates averaged 84 percent in the first 6 months, 3 percentage points higher than for the same period last year.[2] Third, the motor gasoline output slate changed substantially (more barrels of high octane and unleaded gasoline were produced).

Crude oil production and prices continued to decline in the second quarter of 1988 relative to the second quarter of 1987. Wellhead natural gas spot prices also fell during the second quarter after having increased in the first quarter. Natural gas production, however, increased by 3 percent in Q288 compared with Q287. In response to those changes, independent oil and gas producers witnessed a 13-percent reduction in net income from the level in Q287 (Table FE1) and financial performance of the majors' oil and gas production operations followed a similar path, down 12 percent (Table FE2).

Oilfield Services Improved But Remained in Financial Doldrums

Capital and exploratory expenditures of the major petroleum companies continued to exceed the depressed levels of last year. However, there are some reports that companies are underspending their budgets due to lower than expected crude oil prices. Nevertheless, the 10 majors that reported capital and exploratory expenditures indicated increases of 46 percent in Q288 compared with Q287 and 59 percent in the first half of 1988 compared with the first half of 1987.

Figure FE2. Quarterly Gross Refining Margin, 1984-1988



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 1988, DOE/EIA-0380(88/06) (Washington, DC, August 1988), pp. 8-13.

[1]The 18 companies considered "major" for this article are Amerada Hess, Amoco, Atlantic Richfield, Chevron, Coastal, Du Pont, Exxon, Kerr McGee, Mobil, Murphy, Occidental, Phillips, Shell, Sun, Texaco, Union Pacific, Unocal, and USX. Of these 18, 14 also reported data by line of business. Only the latter are included in Table FE2.

[2]Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, August 26, 1988, DOE/EIA-0208(88-36) (Washington, DC, September 1988), p. 4.

Table FE1. Energy Industry Income, First Half, 1988

Segment	1988 Period		Change from 1987 Period	
	Second Quarter	First Half Year	Second Quarter	First Half Year
	Million Dollars		Percent	
Fossil Fuel Industries				
Major Petroleum Companies (18)	5,049.3	10,252.7	29.5	44.4
Independent Oil and Gas Producers (31)	29.7	104.6	-13.2	4.9
Independent Refiner/Marketers (9)	170.4	233.7	149.9	233.2
Oilfield Services (24)	72.3	75.4	NM	NM
Petroleum Subtotal (82)	5,321.7	10,666.5	40.5	53.0
Coal (7)	57.3	119.9	55.4	105.7
Fossil Fuel Subtotal (89)	5,378.9	10,786.3	40.7	53.5
Rate-Regulated Energy Industries				
Natural Gas Transmission (17)	76.4	695.8	-29.7	17.6
Natural Gas Distribution (28)	35.5	562.1	-8.9	21.3
Electric Utilities (77)	2,587.8	6,173.2	-6.9	-1.2
Rate-Regulated Subtotal (122)	2,699.7	7,431.1	-7.8	1.7
Total Energy Industries (211)	8,078.6	18,217.4	19.6	27.1
Nonenergy Manufacturing Industries (236)	20,944.2	NA	28.6	NA

NA=Not available.

NM=Not meaningful. Oilfield service companies reported losses of $214 million and $299 million in the second quarter and first half of 1987, respectively.

Notes: The number of companies is in parentheses. Components may not sum to total due to independent rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

Sources: Energy companies data were compiled from companies' quarterly reports to stockholders and "Earnings Digest," *Wall Street Journal,* various issues, July and August 1988.

Data for the nonenergy industrial companies were presented in the *Wall Street Journal,* August 8, 1988, p. 6. The *Wall Street Journal* group is adjusted to exclude energy and nonmanufacturing companies.

Table FE2. Major Petroleum Companies' Income and Expenditures, First Half, 1988

Item	1988 Period		Change from 1987 Period	
	Second Quarter	First Half Year	Second Quarter	First Half Year
	Million Dollars		Percent	
Lines of Business				
Petroleum (14)	3,466	7,600	26.7	42.4
Chemicals (11)	2,513	4,832	49.8	48.9
Coal (5)	95	195	51.0	54.4
Other Businesses (4)	61	126	-0.1	10.5
Petroleum Income by Geographic Sector				
Domestic (9)	1,586	3,137	65.0	98.4
Foreign (8)	1,555	3,834	9.9	19.6
Domestic Petroleum Income by Function				
Oil and Gas Production (9)	706	1,473	-12.4	-4.0
Refining/Marketing (12)	1,060	2,002	245.8	505.9
Capital and Exploratory Expenditures (10)	6,375	10,962	45.9	59.3

Notes: The number of companies is in parentheses. Components may not sum to total due to independent rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

Sources: Compiled from companies' quarterly reports to stockholders.

The increased capital and exploratory expenditures were reflected in increased exploration and development activity. The number of working seismic crews and operating rigs was up by 16 percent and 17 percent, respectively, over the second quarter of last year. Gains were greatest for offshore rigs, where the rig count jumped 55 percent over the Q287 count,[3] due to a flurry of activity in the Gulf of Mexico that was prompted by the scheduled expiration of several undrilled Federal leases.

The favorable operating developments led to some financial improvements for the oilfield companies, although the drilling companies continued to be plagued by relatively low utilization and low charges for their services. Overall, the oilfield companies reported positive second-quarter income for the first time since 1984.

Coal Income Improved on Record Coal Production

Production of coal continued at record levels during Q288 despite lower coal prices. The seven coal-producing companies included in this article registered a 55-percent increase in net income over the same quarter last year and a 106-percent increase in the first 6 months' net income over net income in the same period of 1987. Similarly, the coal operations of five major petroleum companies exhibited a 51-percent increase in income over Q287. The major factors cited as contributing to the improvement were increased productivity, lower costs, and substantial increases in coal sales.

Rate-Regulated Utilities' Income Slid

The 122 rate-regulated companies included in this article registered income of $2.7 billion in Q288, an 8-percent decrease from Q287. The second quarter's relatively poor performance was offset by a strong first quarter and, as a result, net income for the first 6 months of 1988 rose 2 percent above the level attained during the first 6 months of 1987.

Transmission Companies Continued Restructuring

Natural gas transmission companies reported a 30-percent decrease in Q288 net income over Q287. Increased transportation volumes and revenues failed to offset lower natural gas prices and sales volumes for many of the companies. Additionally, many of the transmission companies have oil and gas subsidiary companies which experienced lower net income due to lower crude oil and natural gas prices.

The second quarter of 1988 saw a continuation of the trend for transmission company reorganization. The companies use two distinct strategies. Some companies have begun disposing of their oil and gas operations while expanding the geographic scope of the transportation network they operate. Others have sought to increase their involvement in oil and gas producing activities. In the future, transmission companies are expected to be divided into two groups--those with extensive oil and gas production operations and those with none.

Natural gas distribution companies reported a decline in second-quarter net income of 9 percent in 1988 compared with net income in Q287. In contrast, first-half income registered a gain of 21 percent. The second-quarter decline in financial performance was partially attributable to higher costs from transmission companies because they have been allowed to pass through a portion of their take-or-pay burden to distribution companies. It was also due to lower price realizations, especially from industrial customers that have bargaining power to bypass distributors and purchase gas directly from producers.

Electric Utilities Faced Accounting Changes

Net income of the 77 reporting electric utilities totaled $2.6 billion in Q288, a decline of 7 percent compared with Q287. Net income for the first 6 months of 1988 was 1 percent lower than for the same period of 1987, even while overall electricity generation increased by 5 percent. The fall in income was due to numerous rate decreases in the last year.[4] Additional problems were caused by the 1988 drought and the continuation of low-water conditions in the Northwest, which resulted in lower hydroelectric generation and brought higher cost generation facilities on line. Comparison of 1988 financial performance with earlier years is difficult because companies have adopted revised accounting methods for plant abandonments and disallowances and assets placed in service subject to rate phase-in regulations.

[3]Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review,* May 1988, DOE/EIA-0035(88/05) (Washington, DC, August 1988), p. 70.
[4]Edison Electric Institute, *First Quarter Rate Increase Amounts Down by One-Half from a Year Ago,* (Washington, DC, September 1988), p. 1.

Highlights:
Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986

Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986, published in September 1988 by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), is the only source of national-level data on the energy-related characteristics of commercial buildings. The information in the report is based on data collected from a nation-wide statistical sample of over 6,000 nonresidential buildings (see box) and provides the basis for analysis regarding the energy-related characteristics of all commercial buildings in the United States. Several characteristics were surveyed: the primary activity for which the building is used (Table FE1); building size and location; energy sources and end uses; conservation features; heating, cooling, and lighting equipment and practices; and roof and wall construction materials.

Table FE1. Commercial Buildings by Principal Activity, 1986

Activity	Total Floorspace (million square feet)	Number of Buildings (thousand)
Total	58,229	4,154
Mercantile and Service	12,805	1,287
Office	9,546	614
Warehouse (nonrefrigerated)	8,522	524
Assembly	7,339	575
Education	7,321	241
Vacant	2,931	238
Lodging	2,179	123
Health Care (inpatient)	1,757	14
Food Services	1,281	201
Food Sales	712	102
Public Order and Safety	680	55
Skilled Nursing	605	13
Warehouse (refrigerated)	474	25
Health Care (outpatient)	350	38
Laboratory	283	17
Other	1,442	86

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Nonresidential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986*, DOE/EIA-0246(86) (Washington, DC, September 1988), Table 1.

About the Survey

EIA conducts the Nonresidential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (NBECS) to collect data on the characteristics of and energy consumption in nonresidential buildings. Three NBECS have been conducted, in 1979, 1983, and 1986. In the 1986 NBECS, coverage of several topics was added or expanded. For example, information on lighting equipment was collected for the first time, and energy sources for both space heating and water heating were categorized as primary or secondary. Eight other areas of the survey, including electricity generation, heating and cooling equipment, and conservation features, also were added or enhanced.

The NBECS is conducted in two stages. In the first stage, information about the selected buildings is collected through voluntary personal interviews with the buildings' owners, managers, or tenants. In the second stage, data concerning the actual consumption of energy are obtained via a mandatory mail survey of energy suppliers to the building. *Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986* is based on results from the first stage. *Commercial Buildings: Consumption and Expenditures 1986*, based on the energy supplier data, is scheduled for publication in mid-1989.

Buildings were eligible to be included in the survey if they met three criteria: (1) they were totally enclosed by walls extending from the foundation to the roof; (2) they were used primarily for some commercial purpose; and (3) they measured more than 1,000 square feet.

Data from the 1986 survey indicate that, as of the end of 1986, there were 4.2 million commercial buildings with approximately 58 billion square feet of floorspace in the United States. The average (mean) floorspace per building was 14,000 square feet. However, the median was lower--5,000 square feet--indicating that, although the majority of commercial buildings are small, a substantial share of the total floorspace is contained in relatively few large buildings.

Of the four Census regions, the South was the largest and fastest growing in terms of both the number of commercial buildings and the amount of commercial floorspace. The 1.6 million commercial buildings in the South accounted for 38 percent of the U.S. total and 33 percent of U.S. commercial floorspace. New buildings in the South (those added since 1983) totaled 0.1 million, 44 percent of the total new construction throughout the United States. The South relied on electricity to a greater extent than did the other three regions. For space heating (the largest single use of energy), commercial buildings in the South turned to electricity almost as frequently as to natural gas.

In the West and Midwest, natural gas predominated as the source of energy for space heating, whereas in the Northeast, commercial buildings relied on natural gas and fuel oil to an approximately equal extent.

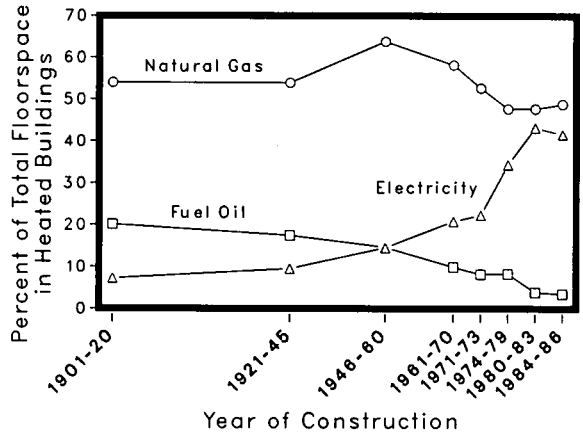
Space heating, cooling, and water heating were the three most prevalent end uses of energy in commercial buildings. Of the 4.2 million commercial buildings in the United States, 3.7 million consumed energy for space heating. Just under 2.9 million buildings consumed energy for water heating, and about the same number used energy for cooling.

Changes in energy sources used in commercial buildings can be analyzed by disaggregating the 1986 data by each building's year of construction. Those data show that in the oldest buildings, natural gas was by far the most frequently used source of heating energy. Among heated buildings constructed from 1901 through 1920, 54 percent of the floorspace was in buildings using natural gas as the primary heating source (Figure FE1). Among the newest heated buildings (those built from 1984 through 1986), only 49 percent of the floorspace was in buildings relying on natural gas.

The use of fuel oil as the primary source of heating energy also showed a decline with respect to construction year. In terms of floorspace, the fuel oil share fell from 20 percent in the older buildings to 4 percent in the newest.

In contrast, the use of electricity as the primary source for space heating rose markedly, particularly for buildings constructed after 1970. For the newest buildings, the use of electricity for the primary source of heating energy reached 42 percent.

Figure FE1. Primary Heating Source by Year of Building Construction, 1901-1986



Note: Energy sources included in NBECS but not shown above are steam, hot water, chilled water, and liquefied petroleum gases.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Nonresidential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986*, DOE/EIA-0246(86) (Washington, DC, September 1988), Figure 3.

To Order the Report

Nonresidential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey: Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986 may be obtained by using the order form in the back of this publication.

Section 1. Energy Summary

U.S. Energy Markets in the First Half of 1988

U.S. economic conditions were favorable during the first half of 1988. Real gross national product (GNP), measured in billions of 1982 dollars, was up 4 percent compared with GNP in the first half of 1987, and the index of industrial production rose 6 percent from first half 1987 to first half 1988.

Oil prices during the first half tended to favor growth in oil consumption and imports while continuing to restrain domestic production. U.S. refiners' costs averaged only $15.70 per barrel--even lower than the average during the first half of 1987, when oil markets remained unsettled by the disruptions of 1986.

Colder than normal weather also tended to drive up consumption in the first half of 1988 compared with the first half of 1987. Population-weighted heating degree-days, an indirect measure of space heating requirements, were 10 percent higher in first half 1988.

As a result of those and other factors, U.S. consumption of all forms of energy combined rose to 41 quadrillion Btu in the first half of 1988, 6 percent above consumption during the first half of 1987 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Energy Summary for June 1988
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	June			Cumulative January Through June				
	1988	1987	Percent Change[a]	1988	1988 Daily Rate	1987	1987 Daily Rate	Percent Change[a]
Total Production[b]	**5.331**	**5.252**	**1.5**	**32.834**	**0.180**	**31.929**	**0.176**	**2.3**
Petroleum[c]	1.603	1.621	-1.1	9.836	.054	9.923	.055	-1.4
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.328	1.310	1.3	8.650	.048	8.447	.047	1.8
Coal	1.709	1.688	1.2	10.221	.056	9.658	.053	5.2
Other[d]	.692	.633	9.3	4.126	.023	3.901	.022	5.2
Total Consumption[b]	**6.379**	**6.056**	**5.3**	**40.755**	**.224**	**38.255**	**.211**	**6.0**
Petroleum[e]	2.764	2.728	1.3	16.705	.092	16.150	.089	2.9
Natural Gas[f]	1.270	1.102	15.2	10.586	.058	9.371	.052	12.4
Coal	1.625	1.555	4.5	9.168	.050	8.594	.047	6.1
Other[g]	.720	.671	7.3	4.295	.024	4.139	.023	3.2
Net Imports	**.948**	**.965**	**-1.8**	**6.209**	**.034**	**5.387**	**.030**	**14.6**
Petroleum[h]	1.039	1.065	-2.5	6.483	.036	5.663	.031	13.8
Natural Gas	.088	.053	66.1	.609	.003	.432	.002	40.0
Coal[i]	-.206	-.190	8.3	-1.051	-.006	-.946	-.005	10.5
Other[j]	.028	.038	-26.5	.169	.001	.238	.001	-29.5

[a]Based on daily rates prior to rounding.
[b]Production and consumption totals exclude wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
[c]Includes crude oil, lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids.
[d]Other is hydroelectric and nuclear electric power, and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[e]Includes petroleum products.
[f]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[g]Other is hydroelectric and nuclear electric power; electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy; and net imports of electricity and coal coke.
[h]Includes crude oil, lease condensate, petroleum products, pentanes plus, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[i]Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.
[j]Other is net imports of electricity and coal coke.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Monthly Energy Review* Section 1 and EIA calculations.

Consumption of petroleum, natural gas, and coal all increased. On the other hand, U.S. energy production rose only 2 percent to 33 quadrillion Btu. (A decline in petroleum production partially offset other gains.) The shortfall was met primarily by a 15-percent increase in net energy imports to 6.2 quadrillion Btu for the first half of the year.

Production: Mixed Results

Oil prices remained significantly below prices during the first half of the 1980's, when the highest annual average of U.S. refiners' costs reached $35.24 per barrel (in 1981). The low price of oil continued to depress domestic oil production. First-half production fell for the third consecutive year and dropped to its lowest level since 1977.

At 9.8 quadrillion Btu, domestic production of petroleum (crude oil, lease condensate, and natural gas plant liquids) during the first half of 1988 was down 1.4 percent from the first-half-1987 level. Although increased production from the Endicott offshore field boosted Alaskan production to a record high, production in the lower 48 States continued to suffer from the effects of lower crude oil prices.

In contrast, production of the other two major fossil fuels increased during the first half of 1988 compared with the first half of 1987. Coal production continued at a record pace, totaling 10.2 quadrillion Btu in the first half and surpassing production of petroleum. Natural gas production totaled 8.7 quadrillion Btu in the first half of 1988, up 1.8 percent from the first-half-1987 level.

Demand for electricity remained strong and net generation from all major energy sources except hydroelectric power increased in the first half of 1988 compared with the first half of 1987. First-half-year nuclear-based generation totaled 256 billion kilowatthours, up 17 percent, and coal-fired generation totaled 739 billion kilowatthours, up 6 percent. Oil-fired generation increased to 62 billion kilowatthours, up 5 percent, as the average price of heavy oil consumed at steam-electric utility plants continued to decline. Natural-gas fired generation rose less than 1 percent. In contrast, hydroelectric generation in the first half of 1988 fell to 120 billion kilowatthours, the lowest level since 1977.

Continued Growth in Energy Consumption

U.S. energy consumption rose to 40.8 quadrillion Btu in the first half of 1988, up 6 percent from the first-half-1987 level. On a percentage basis, natural gas consumption increased the most, up by over 12 percent to 10.6 quadrillion Btu. Coal consumption rose by 6 percent to 9.2 quadrillion Btu. Of the three major fossil fuels, petroleum registered the smallest increase--3 percent--but, at 16.7 quadrillion Btu for the first half, continued to account for the largest share of the total.

In the first half of 1988, the ratio of total energy consumption to constant-dollar GNP (a measure of the energy intensity of the economy) increased 1.5 percent compared with the ratio in the first half of 1987. The modest upturn reversed a 3-year decline in the first-half-year average of energy intensity. In the first half of 1988, that measure of energy intensity, in thousand Btu per constant 1982 dollars, equaled 20.3, compared with 20.0 in the first half of 1987. By comparison, the ratio 4 years earlier, in the first half of 1984, was 21.9.

Continued Growth in Imports

Weaker oil prices in the first half of the year contributed to growth in net energy imports. Net imports of all forms of energy combined rose 15 percent in the first half of 1988 compared with the first-half-1987 level. The level of imports for the first half--6.2 quadrillion Btu--as well as the rate of increase generated concern about dependence on foreign sources of supply.

Changes in the trade of both petroleum and natural gas contributed to the growth in net imports. Petroleum net imports rose 14 percent, and natural gas net imports rose 40 percent. An 11-percent increase in coal net exports partially offset the increase in net imports.

The increase in the volume of energy imports offset the modest decline in oil prices, and the energy trade deficit in the first half of 1988 totaled $17.3 billion, more than $1.5 billion higher than the deficit recorded in the first half of 1987.

Petroleum continued to account for by far the largest share of energy net imports in terms of volume as well as cost. In the first half of 1988, net imports of petroleum reached 6.2 million barrels per day, 0.8 million barrels per day above the first-half-1987 level.

Reliance on Foreign Oil

U.S. reliance on foreign sources of oil continued to increase during the first half of 1988. Petroleum net imports from all countries rose to 36 percent of U.S. petroleum products supplied, up from 33 percent in the first half of 1987.

Petroleum net imports from all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in

the first half of 1988 accounted for more than half of all petroleum net imports into the United States. Net imports from OPEC equaled 19 percent of U.S. petroleum products supplied during the first half of the year, up from a 16-percent share in the first half of 1987.

Petroleum net imports from Arab OPEC accounted for almost 10 percent of U.S. petroleum consumption, up from 6 percent for the first half of 1987.

Petroleum total imports from the three largest suppliers--Saudi Arabia, Canada, and Venezuela--all increased. Saudi Arabia supplied 1.0 million barrels per day, the highest level since 1981 and 56 percent above the level during the first half of 1987. Canada and Venezuela supplied 1.0 million barrels per day and 0.8 million barrels per day, respectively.

Energy Price Adjustments

Despite lower crude oil prices, average prices of motor gasoline increased in the first half of 1988. On the other hand, prices of some other petroleum products, natural gas, and fossil fuels consumed at electric utilities declined.

Selected Petroleum Products

Lower prices, combined with continued economic growth (and, to some extent, the passage of State legislation raising the speed limit on rural highways to 65 miles per hour) spurred demand for **motor gasoline** in the first half of 1988. The U.S. city retail price of motor gasoline (average for all types) was 95 cents per gallon, about 2 cents per gallon higher than during the first half of 1987.

After a precipitous fall from 67 cents per gallon in the first half of 1985 to 43 cents per gallon in the first half of 1986, the average price (excluding tax) of **residual fuel oil** sold to end users had climbed to 44 cents in the first half of 1987. But for the first 6 months of 1988, the price averaged only 38 cents per gallon. The price (excluding tax) of **distillate fuel oil** to end users during the first half of the year rose to 57 cents per gallon, up 2 percent from the price during the first half of 1987.

Natural Gas

The city-gate price of natural gas averaged $2.80 per thousand cubic feet in the first half of 1988, down 3 percent from the average price in the first half of 1987. Price savings to natural gas consumers varied by end-use sector. Industrial consumers actually paid 6 percent more, whereas residential and commercial consumers paid about 3 percent less.

Fuels at Electric Utilities

The average cost, in cents per Btu, of fossil fuels delivered to steam-electric utility plants for the first 5 months of 1988 (most recent available data) was down 4 percent from the comparable period in 1987. Lower prices for all three fuels (coal, heavy oil, and natural gas) contributed to the decline.

Electricity

At 6.2 cents per kilowatthour, the average retail price of electricity to all consumers in the first half of 1988 was down 1 percent from the first-half 1987 level. On a dollar-per-Btu basis, electricity remained one of the most expensive sources of energy.

The Outlook for 1988: Petroleum, Electricity Demand Expected To Grow

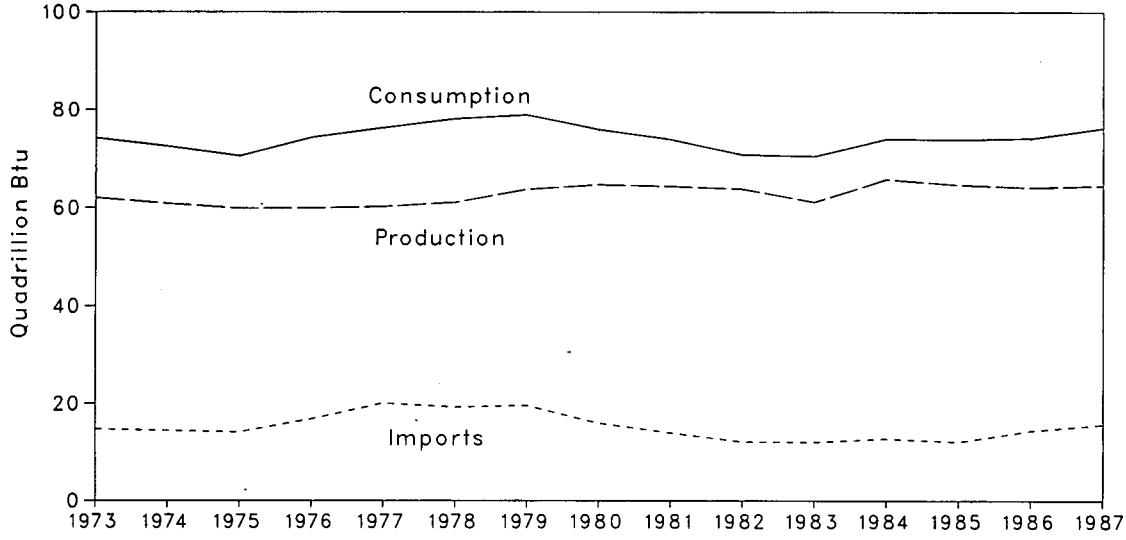
In the Energy Information Administration's July 1988 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, world oil prices are projected (in the base case) to average $15.40 per barrel in 1988. Relatively low oil prices tend to depress domestic production and, at the same time, to encourage consumption and a resulting increase in imports. Domestic crude oil production is projected to decline to 8.2 million barrels per day in 1988, down 0.1 million barrels per day from the 1987 level. That rate of decline is slower than the rate of decline from 1986 to 1987.

Petroleum demand, which has increased steadily since 1985, is expected to rise by 0.3 million barrels per day in 1988 compared with demand in 1987. Petroleum demand in 1988 is expected to reach almost 17 million barrels per day. Increases in petroleum net imports are projected to keep pace with the production shortfall. Petroleum net imports are expected to reach 6.3 million barrels per day, the equivalent of 37 percent of projected petroleum consumption.

Electricity demand is expected to grow 3.2 percent to 2.6 trillion kilowatthours for the year, due to unusually cold weather in the first quarter and to higher levels of manufacturing and commercial activity. Because of the 1988 drought and resulting drop in hydroelectric generation, increases in the use of other energy sources (fossil fuels and nuclear power) are required to meet demand.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview

Yearly



Monthly

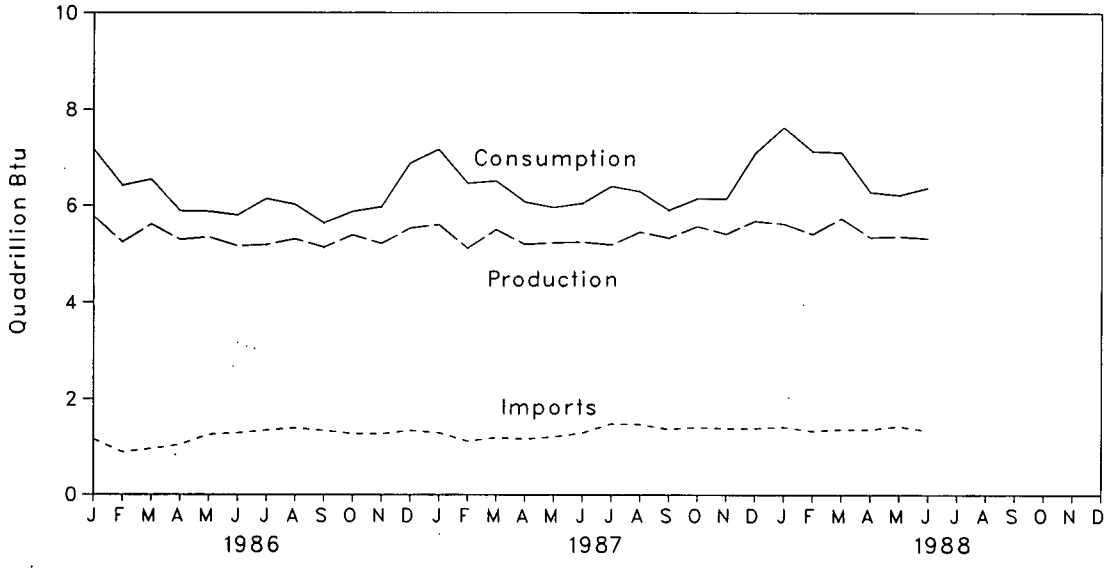


Table 1.2 Energy Overview[a]
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Production[b]	Consumption[b] [c]	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
1973 Total	**62.060**	**74.282**	**14.731**	**2.051**	**12.680**
1974 Total	**60.835**	**72.543**	**14.413**	**2.223**	**12.190**
1975 Total	**59.860**	**70.546**	**14.111**	**2.359**	**11.752**
1976 Total	**59.892**	**74.362**	**16.837**	**2.188**	**14.648**
1977 Total	**60.219**	**76.288**	**20.090**	**2.071**	**18.019**
1978 Total	**61.103**	**78.089**	**19.254**	**1.931**	**17.323**
1979 Total	**63.801**	**78.898**	**19.616**	**2.870**	**16.746**
1980 Total	**64.761**	**75.955**	**15.971**	**3.723**	**12.247**
1981 Total	**64.421**	**73.990**	**13.975**	**4.329**	**9.646**
1982 Total	**63.898**	**70.848**	**12.092**	**4.633**	**7.460**
1983 Total	**61.215**	**70.524**	**12.028**	**3.717**	**8.311**
1984 Total	**65.847**	**74.101**	**12.763**	**3.804**	**8.959**
1985 Total	**64.765**	**73.945**	**12.098**	**4.232**	**7.866**
1986 January	5.774	7.173	1.144	.320	.825
February	5.245	6.416	.875	.291	.584
March	5.610	6.543	.943	.313	.630
April	5.294	5.886	1.028	.380	.648
May	5.348	5.875	1.241	.365	.876
June	5.165	5.801	1.275	.315	.960
July	5.191	6.145	1.336	.338	.998
August	5.311	6.023	1.388	.374	1.014
September	5.141	5.640	1.333	.347	.986
October	5.395	5.877	1.268	.352	.916
November	5.220	5.976	1.261	.331	.929
December	5.532	6.885	1.336	.329	1.007
Total	**64.225**	**74.237**	**14.430**	**4.055**	**10.375**
1987 January	5.607	7.166	1.289	.282	1.007
February	5.126	6.469	R 1.108	.289	R .819
March	5.505	6.514	R 1.180	.311	R .869
April	5.202	6.084	R 1.154	.324	R .830
May	5.237	5.966	R 1.198	.302	R .896
June	5.252	6.056	1.286	R .321	R .965
July	5.195	6.406	R 1.485	.309	R 1.176
August	5.459	6.297	R 1.472	.335	R 1.137
September	5.339	5.911	R 1.368	.326	R 1.041
October	5.572	6.155	1.411	.304	1.107
November	5.418	6.147	R 1.384	.332	R 1.052
December	5.684	7.089	R 1.389	.417	R .972
Total	**64.596**	**76.259**	**R 15.723**	**3.850**	**R 11.873**
1988 January	5.625	R 7.622	1.415	.288	1.128
February	5.415	R 7.130	1.332	.275	1.057
March	5.740	R 7.107	1.367	.351	1.017
April	5.351	R 6.287	1.365	.365	1.000
May	R 5.371	6.228	1.435	.375	1.060
June	5.331	6.379	1.337	.389	.948
6-Month Total	**32.834**	**40.755**	**8.252**	**2.043**	**6.209**
1987 6-Month Total	**31.929**	**38.255**	**7.216**	**1.829**	**5.387**
1986 6-Month Total	**32.436**	**37.694**	**6.507**	**1.984**	**4.523**

[a]For definitions, see Notes at end of section.

[b]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

[c]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.

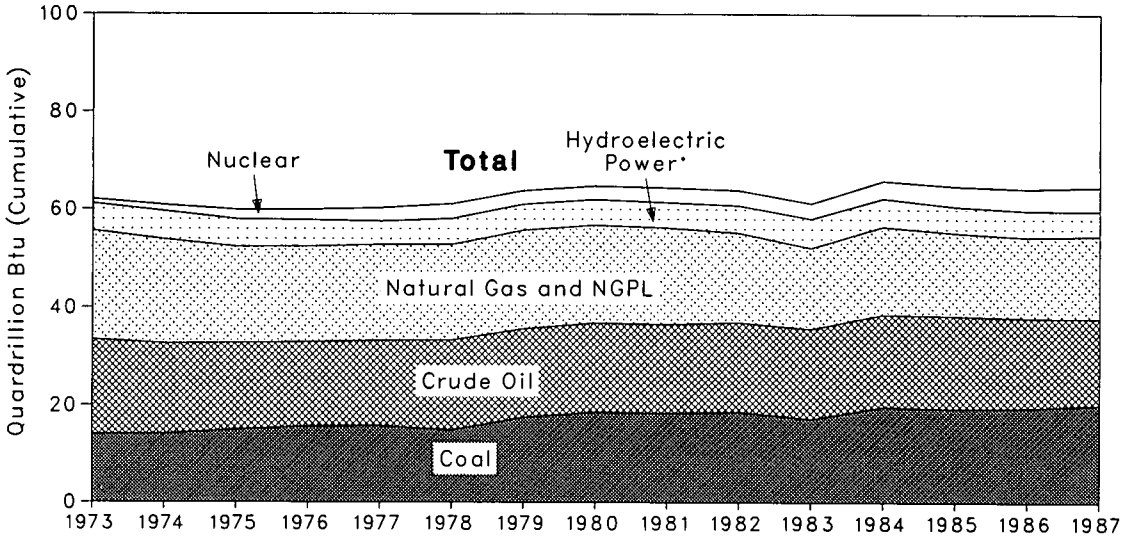
R=Revised data.

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

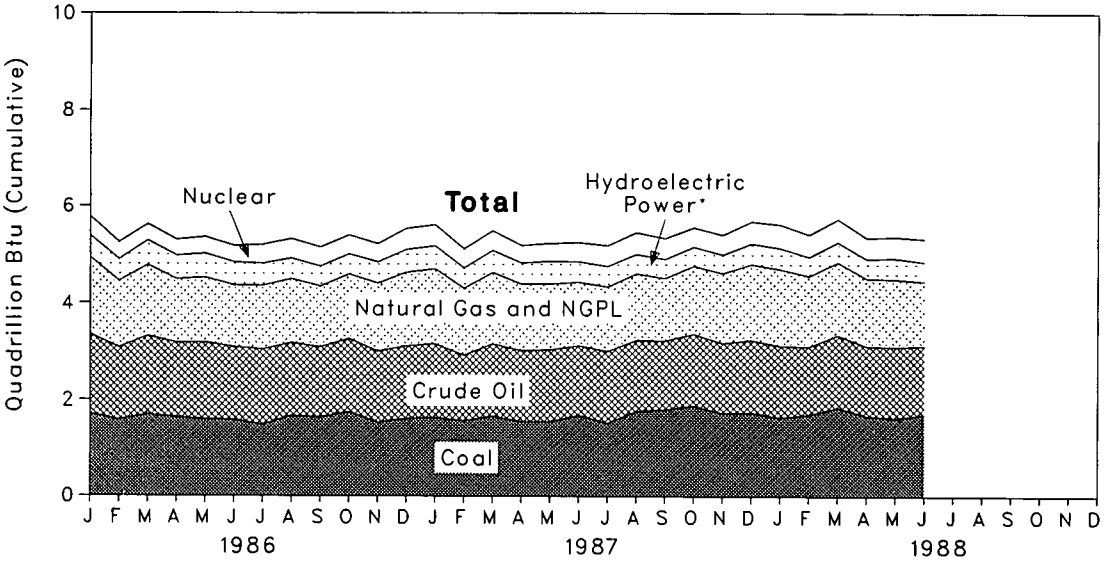
Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.2 Production of Energy by Source

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes other.

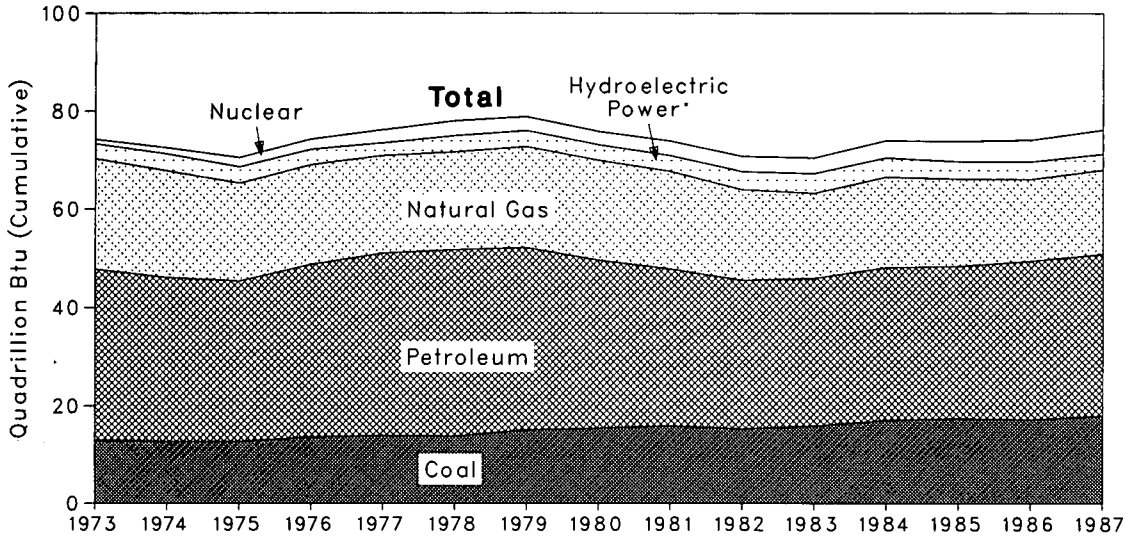
Table 1.3 Production of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Crude Oil[a]	NGPL[b]	Natural Gas (Dry)	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Nuclear Electric Power	Other[d]	Total[e]	Year to Date
1973 Total	**13.993**	**19.493**	**2.569**	**22.187**	**2.861**	**0.910**	**0.046**	**62.060**	
1974 Total	**14.074**	**18.575**	**2.471**	**21.210**	**3.177**	**1.272**	**.056**	**60.835**	
1975 Total	**14.990**	**17.729**	**2.374**	**19.640**	**3.155**	**1.900**	**.072**	**59.860**	
1976 Total	**15.654**	**17.262**	**2.327**	**19.480**	**2.976**	**2.111**	**.081**	**59.892**	
1977 Total	**15.755**	**17.454**	**2.327**	**19.565**	**2.333**	**2.702**	**.082**	**60.219**	
1978 Total	**14.910**	**18.434**	**2.245**	**19.485**	**2.937**	**3.024**	**.068**	**61.103**	
1979 Total	**17.539**	**18.104**	**2.286**	**20.076**	**2.931**	**2.776**	**.089**	**63.801**	
1980 Total	**18.597**	**18.249**	**2.254**	**19.908**	**2.900**	**2.739**	**.114**	**64.761**	
1981 Total	**18.376**	**18.146**	**2.307**	**19.699**	**2.758**	**3.008**	**.127**	**64.421**	
1982 Total	**18.639**	**18.309**	**2.191**	**18.255**	**3.266**	**3.131**	**.108**	**63.898**	
1983 Total	**17.246**	**18.392**	**2.184**	**16.530**	**3.527**	**3.203**	**.133**	**61.215**	
1984 Total	**19.719**	**18.848**	**2.274**	**17.931**	**3.348**	**3.553**	**.174**	**65.847**	
1985 Total	**19.325**	**18.992**	**2.241**	**16.906**	**2.939**	**4.149**	**.213**	**64.765**	
1986 January	1.711	1.643	.201	1.582	.222	.391	.023	5.774	5.774
February	1.588	1.490	.180	1.373	.241	.353	.019	5.245	11.019
March	1.696	1.621	.189	1.457	.295	.332	.020	5.610	16.629
April	1.636	1.542	.173	1.309	.285	.329	.018	5.294	21.923
May	1.598	1.589	.182	1.334	.283	.345	.018	5.348	27.270
June	1.587	1.500	.171	1.276	.272	.338	.020	5.165	32.436
July	1.481	1.557	.177	1.316	.250	.388	.021	5.191	37.626
August	1.672	1.506	.170	1.317	.220	.405	.021	5.311	42.937
September	1.639	1.449	.167	1.254	.219	.395	.018	5.141	48.078
October	1.751	1.514	.174	1.327	.221	.391	.017	5.395	53.472
November	1.538	1.464	.179	1.407	.240	.377	.015	5.220	58.693
December	1.612	1.502	.185	1.517	.269	.426	.020	5.532	64.224
Total	**19.510**	**18.376**	**2.149**	**16.471**	**3.017**	**4.471**	**.231**	**64.225**	
1987 January	1.635	1.525	.187	1.545	.264	.432	.020	5.607	5.607
February	1.569	1.362	.172	1.387	.220	.395	.019	5.126	10.733
March	1.661	1.522	.188	1.469	.241	.403	.021	5.505	16.238
April	1.555	1.479	.181	1.376	.229	.362	.019	5.202	21.440
May	1.549	1.499	.187	1.360	.252	.371	.020	5.237	26.677
June	1.688	1.440	.180	1.310	.217	.395	.021	5.252	31.929
July	1.528	1.484	.187	1.332	.210	.433	.022	5.195	37.124
August	1.767	1.476	.185	1.370	.192	.447	.022	5.459	42.583
September	1.806	1.428	.181	1.288	.189	.428	.020	5.339	47.922
October	1.881	1.504	.189	1.398	.186	.394	.020	5.572	53.494
November	1.734	1.461	.187	1.437	.175	.404	.020	5.418	58.912
December	1.747	1.495	.191	1.558	.219	.454	.020	5.684	64.596
Total	**20.121**	**17.675**	**2.215**	**16.829**	**2.595**	**4.916**	**.244**	**64.596**	
1988 January	1.643	1.482	.185	1.581	.231	.482	.021	5.625	5.625
February	1.702	1.409	.176	1.455	.199	.456	.018	5.415	11.040
March	1.851	1.501	.192	1.498	.203	.474	.021	5.740	16.780
April	1.683	1.439	.184	1.395	.199	.433	.019	5.351	22.131
May	1.633	1.475	.192	R 1.394	.221	.439	.018	R 5.371	R 27.502
June	1.709	1.419	.183	R .328	.196	.476	.020	5.331	32.834
6-Month Total	**10.221**	**8.725**	**1.111**	**8.650**	**1.250**	**2.760**	**.116**	**32.834**	
1987 6-Month Total	**9.658**	**8.827**	**1.096**	**8.447**	**1.424**	**2.357**	**.120**	**31.929**	
1986 6-Month Total	**9.816**	**9.385**	**1.097**	**8.332**	**1.598**	**2.089**	**.118**	**32.436**	

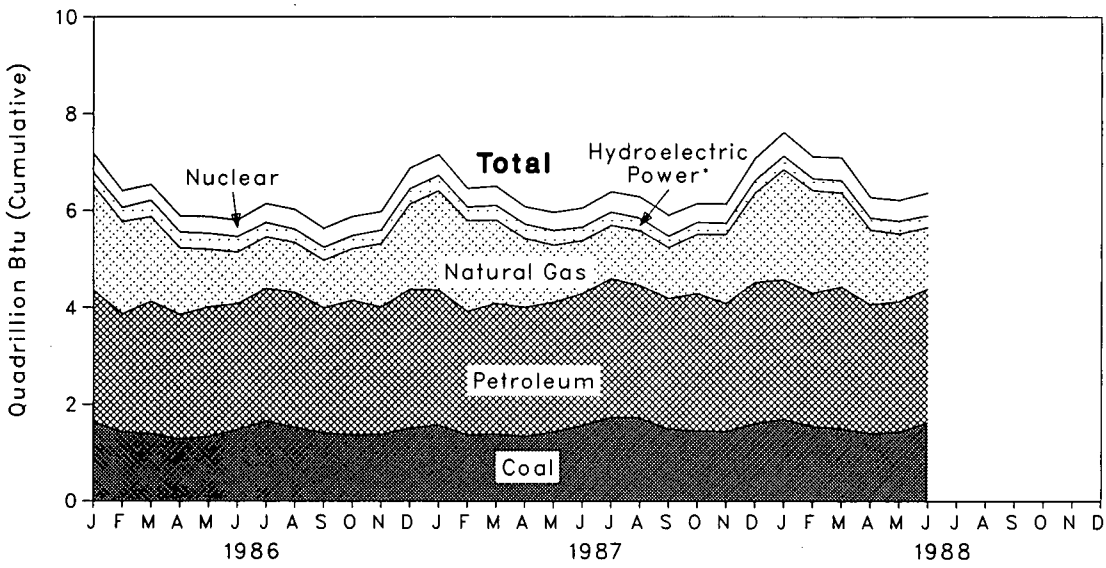
[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]Natural gas plant liquids.
[c]Includes industrial and utility production of hydroelectric power.
[d]Other is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[e]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.3 Consumption of Energy by Source

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes other.

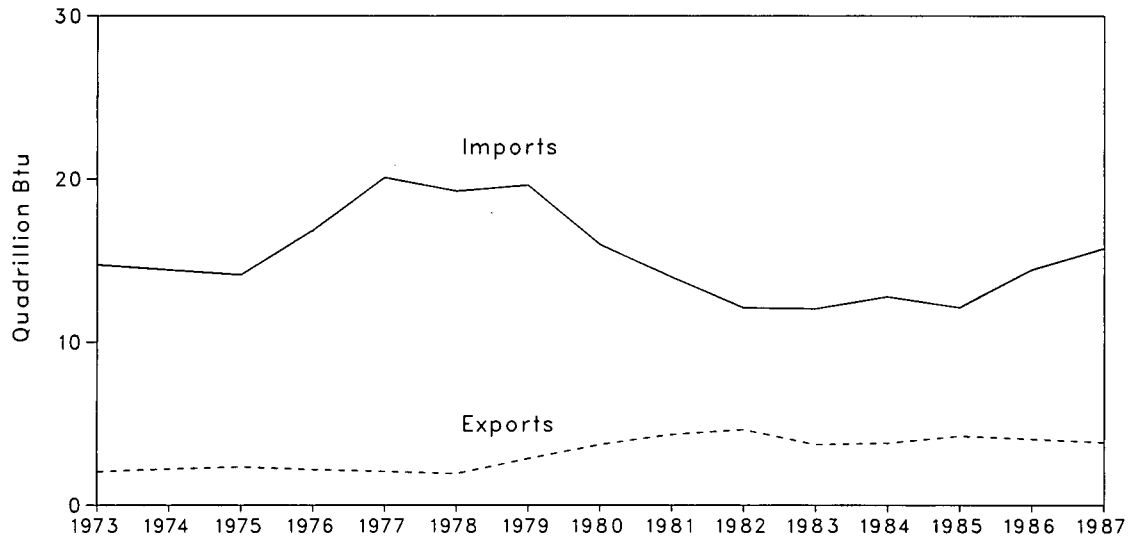
Table 1.4 Consumption of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petro-leum	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Other[c]	Total[d]	Year to Date
1973 Total	**12.971**	**22.512**	**34.840**	**3.010**	**0.910**	**0.039**	**74.282**	
1974 Total	**12.663**	**21.732**	**33.455**	**3.309**	**1.272**	**.112**	**72.543**	
1975 Total	**12.663**	**19.948**	**32.731**	**3.219**	**1.900**	**.086**	**70.546**	
1976 Total	**13.584**	**20.345**	**35.175**	**3.066**	**2.111**	**.081**	**74.362**	
1977 Total	**13.922**	**19.931**	**37.122**	**2.515**	**2.702**	**.097**	**76.288**	
1978 Total	**13.765**	**20.000**	**37.965**	**3.141**	**3.024**	**.193**	**78.089**	
1979 Total	**15.039**	**20.666**	**37.123**	**3.141**	**2.776**	**.152**	**78.898**	
1980 Total	**15.423**	**20.394**	**34.202**	**3.118**	**2.739**	**.079**	**75.955**	
1981 Total	**15.907**	**19.928**	**31.931**	**3.105**	**3.008**	**.111**	**73.990**	
1982 Total	**15.322**	**18.505**	**30.231**	**3.572**	**3.131**	**.086**	**70.848**	
1983 Total	**15.894**	**17.357**	**30.054**	**3.899**	**3.203**	**.118**	**70.524**	
1984 Total	**17.070**	**18.507**	**31.051**	**3.757**	**3.553**	**.163**	**74.101**	
1985 Total	**17.478**	**17.834**	**30.922**	**3.363**	**4.149**	**.199**	**73.945**	
1986 January	1.628	2.169	2.702	.259	.391	.023	7.173	7.173
February	1.415	1.904	2.455	.269	.353	.019	6.416	13.588
March	1.385	1.754	2.734	.319	.332	.019	6.543	20.132
April	1.265	1.373	2.592	.310	.329	.018	5.886	26.018
May	1.321	1.196	2.686	.312	.345	.016	5.875	31.893
June	1.464	1.070	2.609	.300	.338	.020	5.801	37.694
July	1.648	1.070	2.739	.280	.388	.019	6.145	43.838
August	1.515	1.037	2.791	.259	.405	.016	6.023	49.861
September	1.401	.987	2.586	.253	.395	.017	5.640	55.501
October	1.356	1.072	2.789	.252	.391	.017	5.877	61.377
November	1.367	1.314	2.637	.269	.377	.012	5.976	67.353
December	1.498	1.761	2.877	.302	.426	.020	6.885	74.238
Total	**17.262**	**16.708**	**32.196**	**3.385**	**4.471**	**.215**	**74.237**	
1987 January	1.564	2.058	2.794	.299	.432	.019	7.166	7.166
February	1.358	1.873	2.558	.265	.395	.020	6.469	13.635
March	1.373	1.724	2.707	.287	.403	.019	6.514	20.149
April	1.324	1.428	2.678	.273	.362	.020	6.084	26.233
May	1.420	1.187	2.684	.284	.371	.021	5.966	32.199
June	1.555	1.102	2.728	.254	.395	.023	6.056	38.255
July	1.733	1.102	2.866	.250	.433	.022	6.406	44.661
August	1.721	1.137	2.738	.231	.447	.022	6.297	50.958
September	1.485	1.056	2.702	.216	.428	.024	5.911	56.869
October	1.449	1.235	2.838	.217	.394	.022	6.155	63.024
November	1.435	1.435	2.649	.202	.404	.022	6.147	69.171
December	1.603	1.846	2.922	.246	.454	.019	7.089	76.260
Total	**18.020**	**17.180**	**32.865**	**3.024**	**4.916**	**.253**	**76.259**	
1988 January	1.693	R 2.279	2.885	.259	.482	.024	R 7.622	R 7.622
February	1.545	R 2.129	2.755	.226	.456	.019	R 7.130	R 14.753
March	1.491	R 1.949	2.936	.231	.474	.026	R 7.107	R 21.860
April	1.393	R 1.550	2.665	.223	.433	.023	R 6.287	R 28.147
May	1.422	1.409	2.700	.242	.439	.017	6.228	R 34.375
June	1.625	1.270	2.764	.219	.476	.024	6.379	40.755
6-Month Total	**9.168**	**10.586**	**16.705**	**1.401**	**2.760**	**.134**	**40.755**	
1987 6-Month Total	**8.594**	**9.371**	**16.150**	**1.661**	**2.357**	**.121**	**38.255**	
1986 6-Month Total	**8.477**	**9.467**	**15.778**	**1.769**	**2.089**	**.114**	**37.694**	

[a]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes industrial and utility production and net imports of electricity.
[c]Other is net imports of coal coke and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[d]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.4 Energy Imports and Exports

Yearly



Monthly

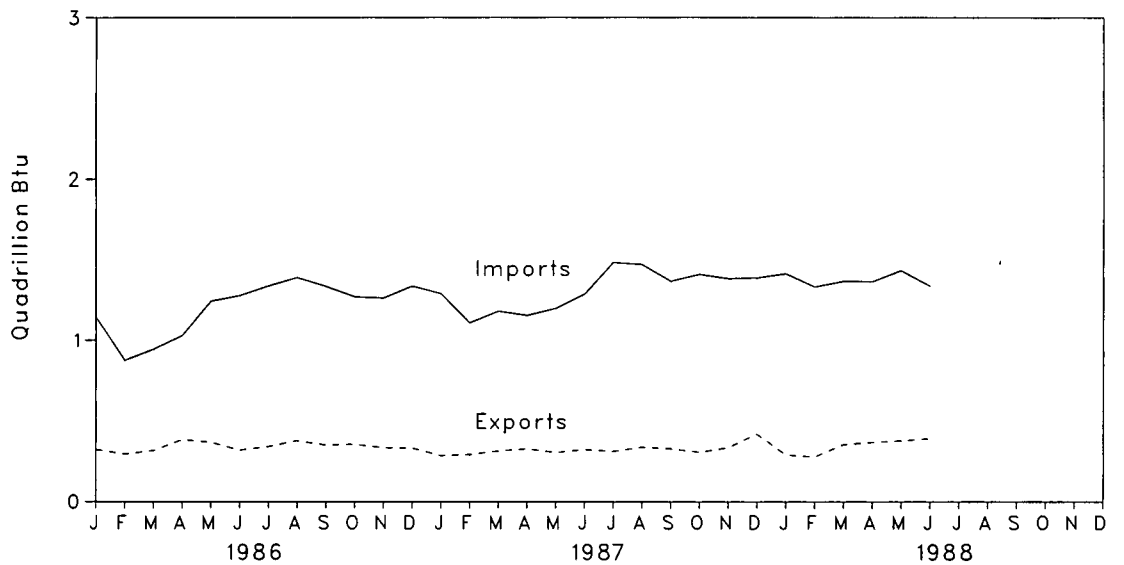


Table 1.5 Net Imports[a] of Energy by Source
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Crude Oil[b]	Petroleum Products[c]	Natural Gas	Electricity[d]	Coal Coke	Total	Year to Date
1973 Total	**-1.422**	**6.883**	**6.097**	**0.981**	**0.148**	**-0.007**	**12.680**	
1974 Total	**-1.568**	**7.389**	**5.273**	**.907**	**.133**	**.056**	**12.190**	
1975 Total	**-1.738**	**8.708**	**3.800**	**.904**	**.064**	**.014**	**11.752**	
1976 Total	**-1.567**	**11.221**	**3.982**	**.922**	**.089**	**0**	**14.648**	
1977 Total	**-1.401**	**13.921**	**4.321**	**.981**	**.182**	**.015**	**18.019**	
1978 Total	**-1.004**	**13.125**	**3.932**	**.941**	**.204**	**.125**	**17.323**	
1979 Total	**-1.702**	**13.328**	**3.603**	**1.243**	**.211**	**.063**	**16.746**	
1980 Total	**-2.391**	**10.586**	**2.912**	**.957**	**.217**	**-.035**	**12.247**	
1981 Total	**-2.918**	**8.854**	**2.522**	**.857**	**.347**	**-.016**	**9.646**	
1982 Total	**-2.768**	**6.917**	**2.128**	**.898**	**.306**	**-.022**	**7.460**	
1983 Total	**-2.013**	**6.731**	**2.351**	**.887**	**.372**	**-.016**	**8.311**	
1984 Total	**-2.119**	**6.918**	**2.970**	**.792**	**.409**	**-.011**	**8.959**	
1985 Total	**-2.389**	**6.381**	**2.570**	**.894**	**.423**	**-.013**	**7.866**	
1986 January	-.152	.607	.240	.094	.037	0	.825	0.825
February	-.130	.464	.152	.071	.028	0	.584	1.409
March	-.159	.509	.206	.050	.025	-.001	.630	2.039
April	-.213	.636	.164	.037	.024	0	.648	2.686
May	-.220	.760	.262	.049	.029	-.003	.876	3.563
June	-.188	.779	.303	.038	.028	0	.960	4.523
July	-.200	.853	.274	.042	.031	-.002	.998	5.521
August	-.199	.847	.288	.045	.039	-.006	1.014	6.535
September	-.211	.863	.250	.049	.035	0	.986	7.521
October	-.187	.782	.227	.064	.031	-.001	.916	8.437
November	-.167	.797	.210	.064	.029	-.003	.929	9.366
December	-.167	.779	.279	.084	.034	-.001	1.007	10.374
Total	**-2.193**	**8.676**	**2.855**	**.686**	**.368**	**-.017**	**10.375**	
1987 January	-.141	.787	.231	.096	E .035	-.001	1.007	1.007
February	-.120	.593	.220	R .081	E .045	.001	R .819	R 1.826
March	-.168	.664	.248	R .081	E .045	-.002	R .869	R 2.695
April	-.158	.689	.191	R .065	E .044	0	R .830	R 3.525
May	-.169	.782	.194	R .058	E .032	0	R .896	R 4.422
June	-.190	.831	.234	R .053	E .036	.002	R .965	R 5.387
July	-.171	.942	.304	R .061	E .040	0	R 1.176	R 6.563
August	-.200	.982	.244	R .070	E .040	.001	R 1.137	R 7.700
September	-.171	.885	.230	R .068	E .027	.004	R 1.041	R 8.742
October	-.173	.926	.234	.088	E .030	.002	1.107	R 9.849
November	-.183	.859	.246	R .101	E .027	.003	R 1.052	R 10.901
December	-.209	.809	.231	R .116	E .027	-.001	R .972	R 11.873
Total	**-2.053**	**9.748**	**2.806**	R **.935**	E **.429**	**.009**	R **11.873**	
1988 January	-.113	.807	.275	.128	E .028	.003	1.128	1.128
February	-.114	.778	.254	.111	E .026	.002	1.057	2.184
March	-.183	.837	.225	.104	E .028	.006	1.017	3.201
April	-.233	.887	.226	.092	E .024	.004	1.000	4.201
May	-.203	.932	.223	.088	E .021	-.002	1.060	5.261
June	-.206	.870	.168	.088	E .023	.005	.948	6.209
6-Month Total	**-1.051**	**5.111**	**1.372**	**.609**	E **.151**	**.018**	**6.209**	
1987 6-Month Total	**-.946**	**4.345**	**1.318**	**.432**	E **.237**	**.001**	**5.387**	
1986 6-Month Total	**-1.063**	**3.755**	**1.327**	**.338**	**.170**	**-.004**	**4.523**	

[a]Net imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.
[b]Includes crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c]Includes petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.
[d]Assumed to be hydroelectricity and estimated at the average input heat rate for fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation, which has ranged from 10.3 to 10.5 thousand Btu per kilowatthour since 1973. Actual rates applied in converting kilowatthour to Btu are listed by year in the "Conversion Factors" section of this publication.

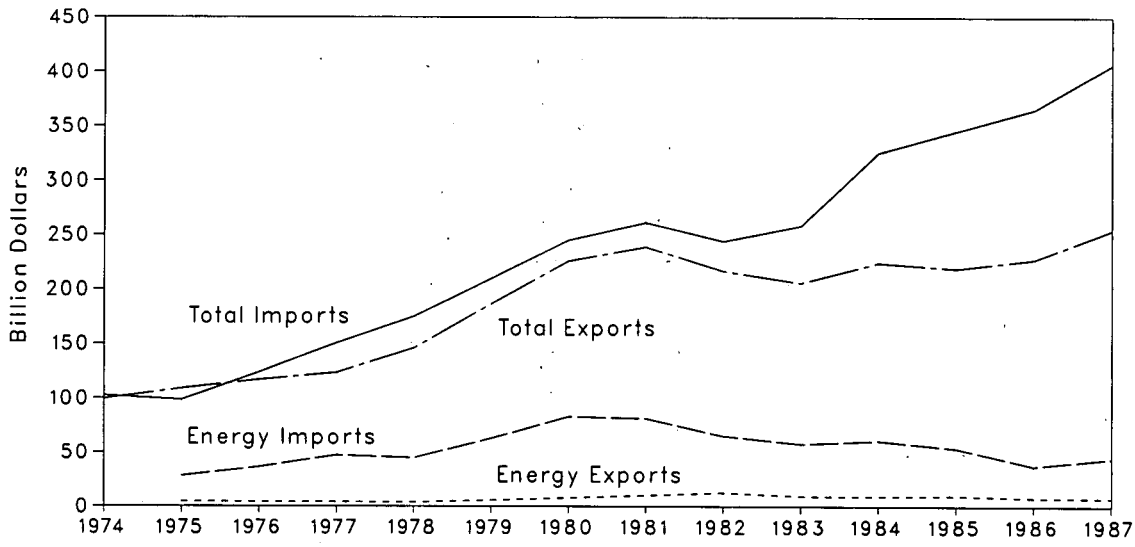
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration calculations based on data appearing elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value

Yearly



Monthly

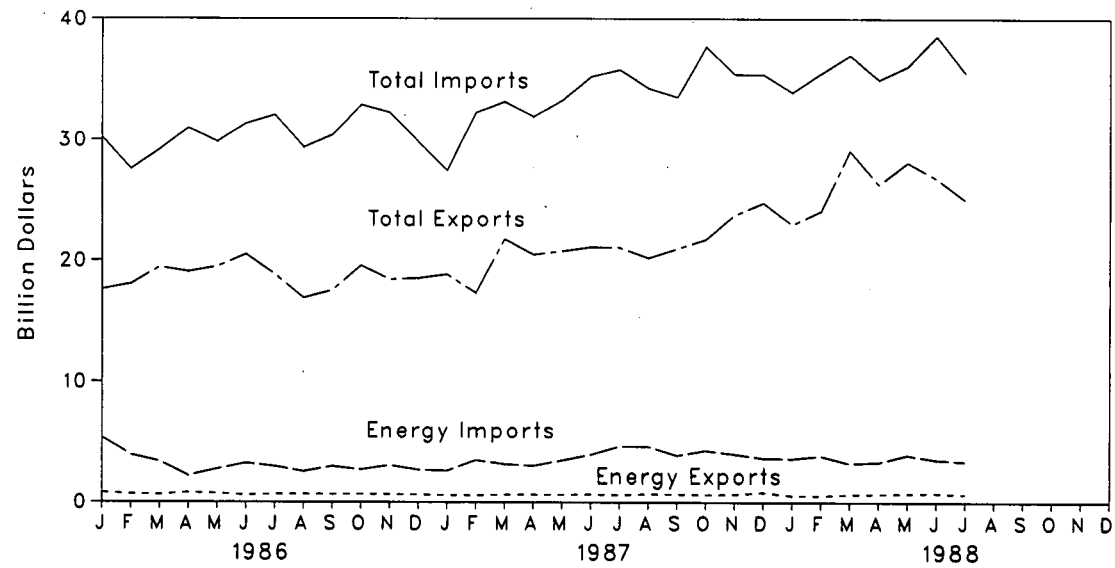


Table 1.6 Merchandise Trade Value
(Million Dollars)

	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total	Energy	All Other	Total
1974 Total	**NA**	**NA**	**99,437**	**NA**	**NA**	**102,559**	**NA**	**NA**	**-3,122**
1975 Total	**4,470**	**104,386**	**108,856**	**28,325**	**70,178**	**98,503**	**-23,855**	**34,208**	**10,353**
1976 Total	**4,226**	**112,568**	**116,794**	**36,384**	**87,093**	**123,477**	**-32,158**	**25,475**	**-6,683**
1977 Total	**4,184**	**118,998**	**123,182**	**47,153**	**103,237**	**150,390**	**-42,969**	**15,761**	**-27,208**
1978 Total	**3,882**	**141,965**	**145,847**	**44,763**	**129,994**	**174,757**	**-40,881**	**11,971**	**-28,910**
1979 Total	**5,675**	**180,688**	**186,363**	**63,077**	**146,381**	**209,458**	**-57,402**	**34,307**	**-23,095**
1980 Total	**7,982**	**217,584**	**225,566**	**82,924**	**161,947**	**244,871**	**-74,942**	**55,637**	**-19,305**
1981 Total	**10,279**	**228,436**	**238,715**	**81,360**	**179,622**	**260,982**	**-71,081**	**48,814**	**-22,267**
1982 Total	**12,729**	**203,713**	**216,442**	**65,409**	**178,543**	**243,952**	**-52,680**	**25,170**	**-27,510**
1983 Total	**9,500**	**196,139**	**205,639**	**57,952**	**200,096**	**258,048**	**-48,452**	**-3,957**	**-52,409**
1984 Total	**9,311**	**214,665**	**223,976**	**60,980**	**264,746**	**325,726**	**-51,669**	**-50,081**	**-101,750**
1985 Total	**9,971**	**208,844**	**218,815**	**53,917**	**291,359**	**345,276**	**-43,946**	**-82,515**	**-126,461**
1986 January	812	16,793	17,605	5,344	24,427	29,771	-4,532	-7,634	-12,166
February	676	17,377	18,053	3,874	23,206	27,080	-3,198	-5,829	-9,027
March	622	18,805	19,427	3,331	26,057	29,388	-2,709	-7,252	-9,961
April	791	18,248	19,039	2,176	28,481	30,657	-1,385	-10,233	-11,618
May	728	18,743	19,471	2,700	27,477	30,177	-1,972	-8,734	-10,706
June	584	19,913	20,497	3,185	27,524	30,709	-2,601	-7,611	-10,212
July	653	18,176	18,829	2,933	28,952	31,885	-2,280	-10,776	-13,056
August	661	16,662	17,323	2,511	26,969	29,480	-1,850	-10,307	-12,157
September	657	17,128	17,785	2,933	27,996	30,929	-2,276	-10,868	-13,144
October	670	19,687	20,357	2,662	30,165	32,827	-1,992	-10,478	-12,470
November	641	18,714	19,355	3,014	29,481	32,495	-2,373	-10,767	-13,140
December	620	18,797	19,417	2,647	27,393	30,040	-2,027	-8,596	-10,623
Total	**8,115**	**219,044**	**227,159**	**37,310**	**328,128**	**365,438**	**-29,195**	**-109,084**	**-138,279**
1987 January	573	16,773	17,346	2,564	28,235	30,799	-1,991	-11,462	-13,453
February	564	18,290	18,854	3,440	26,370	29,810	-2,876	-8,080	-10,956
March	620	21,216	21,836	3,120	29,344	32,464	-2,500	-8,128	-10,628
April	633	20,045	20,678	2,979	29,312	32,291	-2,346	-9,267	-11,613
May	623	20,137	20,760	3,425	29,745	33,170	-2,802	-9,608	-12,410
June	654	20,983	21,637	3,895	31,463	35,358	-3,241	-10,480	-13,721
July	605	20,774	21,379	4,593	31,217	35,810	-3,988	-10,443	-14,431
August	675	19,404	20,079	4,582	29,244	33,826	-3,907	-9,840	-13,747
September	657	20,527	21,184	3,830	29,838	33,668	-3,173	-9,311	-12,484
October	630	22,148	22,778	4,240	33,836	38,076	-3,610	-11,688	-15,298
November	660	22,619	23,279	3,940	31,271	35,211	-3,280	-8,652	-11,932
December	817	23,497	24,314	3,612	32,147	35,759	-2,795	-8,650	-11,445
Total	**7,713**	**246,409**	**254,122**	**44,220**	**362,021**	**406,241**	**-36,507**	**-115,612**	**-152,119**
1988 January	560	22,430	22,990	3,576	29,419	32,995	-3,016	-6,989	-10,005
February	548	23,591	24,139	3,795	31,774	35,569	-3,247	-8,183	-11,430
March	645	28,461	29,106	3,190	33,840	37,030	-2,545	-5,379	-7,924
April	678	25,657	26,335	3,281	31,746	35,027	-2,603	-6,089	-8,692
May	729	27,414	28,143	3,865	32,282	36,147	-3,136	-4,868	-8,004
June	753	R 26,086	R 26,839	3,491	R 35,099	R 38,590	-2,738	R -9,013	R -11,751
July	660	24,391	25,051	3,339	32,244	35,583	-2,679	-7,852	-10,531
7-Month Total	**4,573**	**178,029**	**182,602**	**24,536**	**226,404**	**250,940**	**-19,963**	**-48,375**	**-68,338**

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Monthly data are not adjusted for seasonal variations. • The U.S. import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. customs territory (which comprises the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) and the Virgin Islands.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.6 Quarterly Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross National Product (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

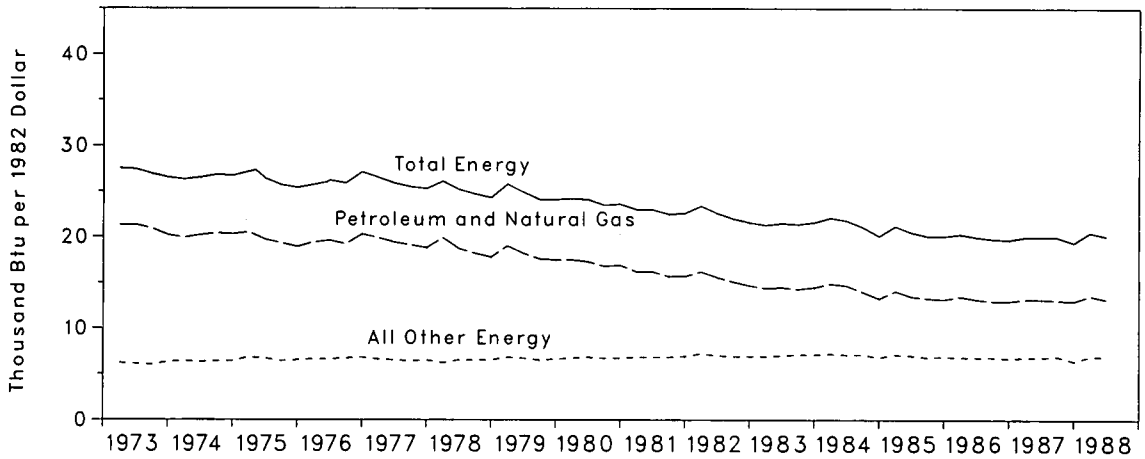


Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross National Product (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	Energy Consumption[a]	Gross National Product (GNP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GNP		
			Total Energy	Petroleum and Natural Gas	All Other Energy
	Quadrillion Btu	Trillion 1982 Dollars	Thousand Btu per 1982 Dollar		
1973 Year	**74.282**	**2.744**	**27.1**	**20.9**	**6.2**
1974 Year	**72.543**	**2.729**	**26.6**	**20.2**	**6.4**
1975 Year	**70.546**	**2.695**	**26.2**	**19.5**	**6.7**
1976 Year	**74.362**	**2.827**	**26.3**	**19.6**	**6.7**
1977 Year	**76.288**	**2.959**	**25.8**	**19.3**	**6.5**
1978 Year	**78.089**	**3.115**	**25.1**	**18.6**	**6.5**
1979 Year	**78.898**	**3.192**	**24.7**	**18.1**	**6.6**
1980 Year	**75.955**	**3.187**	**23.8**	**17.1**	**6.7**
1981 Year	**73.990**	**3.249**	**22.8**	**16.0**	**6.8**
1982 Year	**70.848**	**3.166**	**22.4**	**15.4**	**7.0**
1983 Year	**70.524**	**3.279**	**21.5**	**14.5**	**7.0**
1984 Year	**74.101**	**3.501**	**21.2**	**14.2**	**7.0**
1985 Year	**73.945**	**3.619**	**20.4**	**13.5**	**6.9**
1986 1st Quarter[b]	75.458	3.719	20.3	13.5	6.8
2nd Quarter[b]	74.380	3.712	20.0	13.2	6.8
3rd Quarter[b]	73.663	3.721	19.8	13.0	6.8
4th Quarter[b]	73.476	3.735	19.7	13.0	6.7
Year	**74.237**	**3.722**	**20.0**	**13.2**	**6.8**
1987 1st Quarter[b]	75.437	3.777	20.0	13.2	6.8
2nd Quarter[b]	76.578	3.823	20.0	13.2	6.8
3rd Quarter[b]	76.936	3.865	20.0	13.1	6.9
4th Quarter[b]	76.079	3.923	19.4	13.0	6.4
Year	**76.259**	**3.847**	**19.8**	**13.1**	**6.7**
1988 1st Quarter[b]	R 81.184	3.956	R 20.5	R 13.6	6.9
2nd Quarter[b]	80.251	3.988	20.1	13.2	6.9

[a]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.

[b]Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual rates.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Yearly data may not equal average of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.7 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports

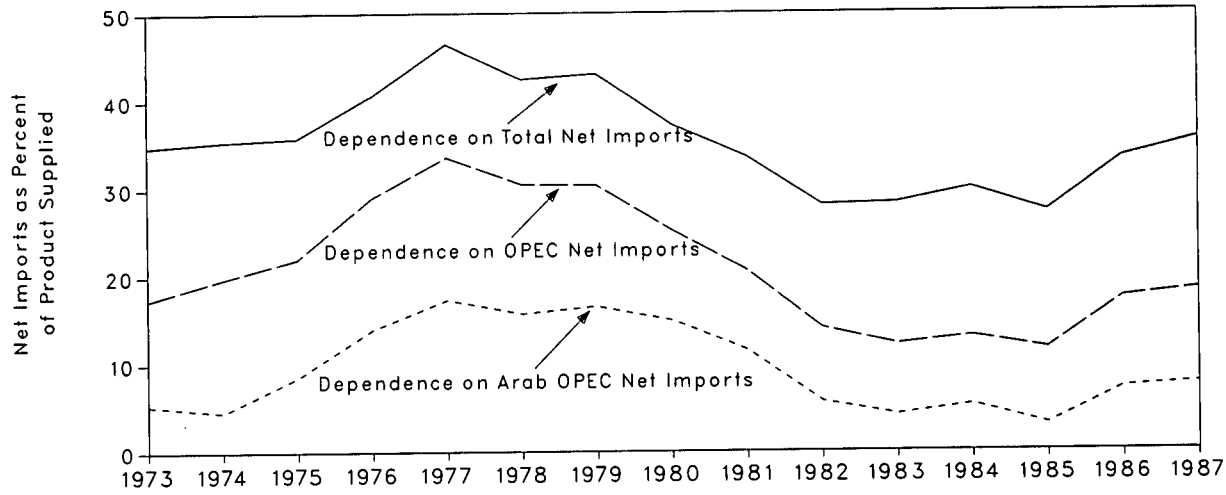


Table 1.8 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports[a]

Annual Rate	Net Imports[b]			Petroleum Products Supplied	Net Imports as Percent of U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied		
	From Arab OPEC[c]	From OPEC[d]	From All Countries		From Arab OPEC[c]	From OPEC[d]	From All Countries
	Thousand Barrels per Day				Percent		
1973 Average	**914**	**2,991**	**6,025**	**17,308**	**5.3**	**17.3**	**34.8**
1974 Average	**752**	**3,277**	**5,892**	**16,653**	**4.5**	**19.7**	**35.4**
1975 Average	**1,382**	**3,599**	**5,846**	**16,322**	**8.5**	**22.0**	**35.8**
1976 Average	**2,423**	**5,063**	**7,090**	**17,461**	**13.9**	**29.0**	**40.6**
1977 Average	**3,184**	**6,190**	**8,565**	**18,431**	**17.3**	**33.6**	**46.5**
1978 Average	**2,962**	**5,747**	**8,002**	**18,847**	**15.7**	**30.5**	**42.5**
1979 Average	**3,054**	**5,633**	**7,985**	**18,513**	**16.5**	**30.4**	**43.1**
1980 Average	**2,549**	**4,293**	**6,365**	**17,056**	**14.9**	**25.2**	**37.3**
1981 Average	**1,844**	**3,315**	**5,401**	**16,058**	**11.5**	**20.6**	**33.6**
1982 Average	**852**	**2,136**	**4,298**	**15,296**	**5.6**	**14.0**	**28.1**
1983 Average	**630**	**1,843**	**4,312**	**15,231**	**4.1**	**12.1**	**28.3**
1984 Average	**817**	**2,037**	**4,715**	**15,726**	**5.2**	**13.0**	**30.0**
1985 Average	**470**	**1,821**	**4,286**	**15,726**	**3.0**	**11.6**	**27.3**
1986 1st Quarter	845	2,086	4,177	16,183	5.2	12.9	25.8
2nd Quarter	1,131	2,766	5,493	15,996	7.1	17.3	34.3
3rd Quarter	1,359	3,337	6,310	16,282	8.3	20.5	38.8
4th Quarter	1,300	3,105	5,749	16,656	7.8	18.6	34.5
Average	**1,160**	**2,828**	**5,439**	**16,281**	**7.1**	**17.4**	**33.4**
1987 1st Quarter	1,077	2,608	5,252	16,575	6.5	15.7	31.7
2nd Quarter	968	2,734	5,514	16,455	5.9	16.6	33.5
3rd Quarter	1,501	3,607	6,697	16,710	9.0	21.6	40.1
4th Quarter	1,534	3,251	6,175	16,916	9.1	19.2	36.5
Average	**1,272**	**3,053**	**5,914**	**16,665**	**7.6**	**18.3**	**35.5**
1988 1st Quarter	1,668	3,155	6,006	17,443	9.6	18.1	34.4
2nd Quarter	1,640	3,355	6,240	16,533	9.9	20.3	37.7

[a]Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserves are included.

[b]Net imports equals imports minus exports. Imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) exclude indirect imports, which are petroleum products imported primarily from Caribbean and West European areas and refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[c]The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Net imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in net imports from "Arab OPEC."

[d]OPEC consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.8 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars

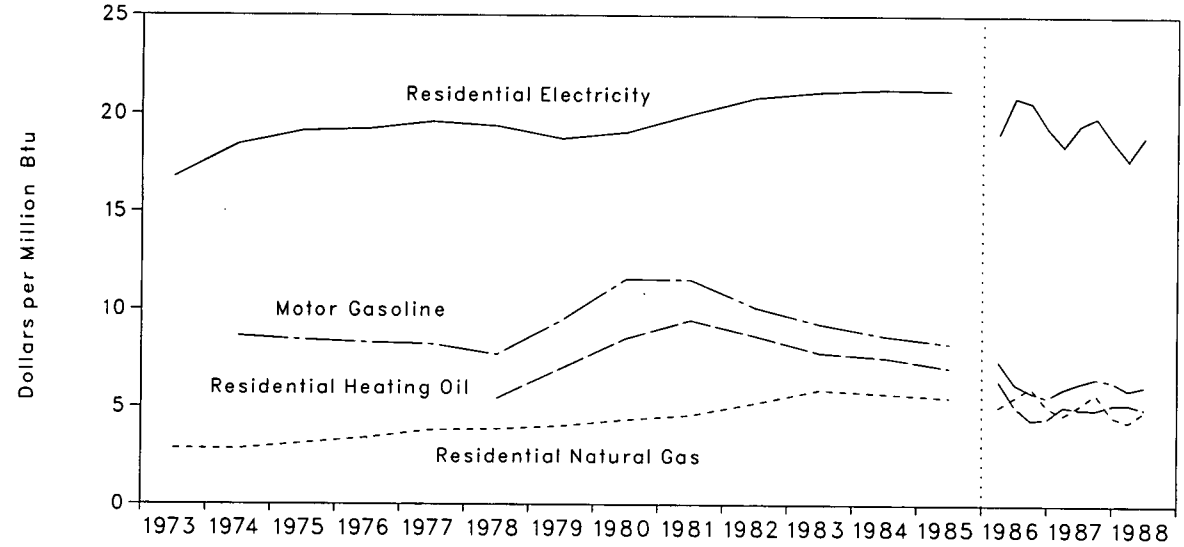


Table 1.9 Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars[a]

	Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity[b]	
	Cent/Gal	$/MMBtu	Cent/Gal	$/MMBtu	Cent/Mcf	$/MMBtu	Cent/kWh	$/MMBtu
1973 Average	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.5**	**2.85**	**5.72**	**16.77**
1974 Average	**107.9**	**8.63**	**NA**	**NA**	**290.1**	**2.83**	**6.29**	**18.43**
1975 Average	**105.4**	**8.43**	**NA**	**NA**	**317.8**	**3.12**	**6.52**	**19.12**
1976 Average	**103.7**	**8.29**	**NA**	**NA**	**348.0**	**3.41**	**6.56**	**19.21**
1977 Average	**102.6**	**8.21**	**NA**	**NA**	**387.8**	**3.81**	**6.68**	**19.59**
1978 Average	**96.0**	**7.68**	**75.2**	**5.42**	**392.6**	**3.86**	**5.08**	**19.37**
1979 Average	**118.0**	**9.44**	**97.0**	**6.99**	**410.5**	**4.03**	**6.39**	**18.73**
1980 Average	**144.5**	**11.56**	**118.2**	**8.52**	**446.6**	**4.36**	**6.50**	**19.06**
1981 Average	**144.2**	**11.53**	**131.4**	**9.47**	**471.9**	**4.60**	**6.82**	**19.99**
1982 Average	**126.6**	**10.12**	**120.2**	**8.67**	**535.8**	**5.22**	**7.11**	**20.83**
1983 Average	**116.2**	**9.29**	**108.2**	**7.80**	**608.4**	**5.90**	**7.21**	**21.13**
1984 Average	**108.7**	**8.69**	**105.0**	**7.57**	**589.0**	**5.72**	**7.26**	**21.27**
1985 Average	**103.6**	**8.29**	**97.9**	**7.06**	**568.8**	**5.52**	**7.24**	**21.22**
1986 1st Quarter	92.7	7.41	88.8	6.40	519.2	5.05	6.49	19.03
2nd Quarter	78.1	6.24	70.7	5.10	572.5	5.56	6.92	20.27
3rd Quarter	72.8	5.82	61.1	4.41	625.7	6.08	7.03	20.61
4th Quarter	69.4	5.55	62.2	4.49	522.6	5.08	6.60	19.35
Average	**78.2**	**6.25**	**76.3**	**5.50**	**531.9**	**5.17**	**6.76**	**19.82**
1987 1st Quarter	75.0	6.00	70.7	5.10	480.3	4.67	6.28	18.41
2nd Quarter	78.8	6.30	68.9	4.97	531.4	5.16	6.65	19.49
3rd Quarter	81.8	6.54	68.4	4.94	591.8	5.75	6.78	19.88
4th Quarter	80.1	6.40	71.9	5.19	474.9	4.61	6.39	18.72
Average	**79.0**	**6.31**	**70.5**	**5.08**	**489.4**	**4.76**	**6.52**	**19.12**
1988 1st Quarter	74.3	5.94	72.4	5.22	R 443.6	R 4.31	6.04	17.70
2nd Quarter	76.7	6.13	69.2	4.99	501.3	4.87	6.45	18.91

[a]Fuel costs shown on this page are calculated using the Urban Consumer Price Index developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Note 6 at end of section.

[b]Calculated from Table 9.9 "Old Series" for 1973 through 1985 and "New Series" for 1986 forward.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.9 Passenger Car Efficiency

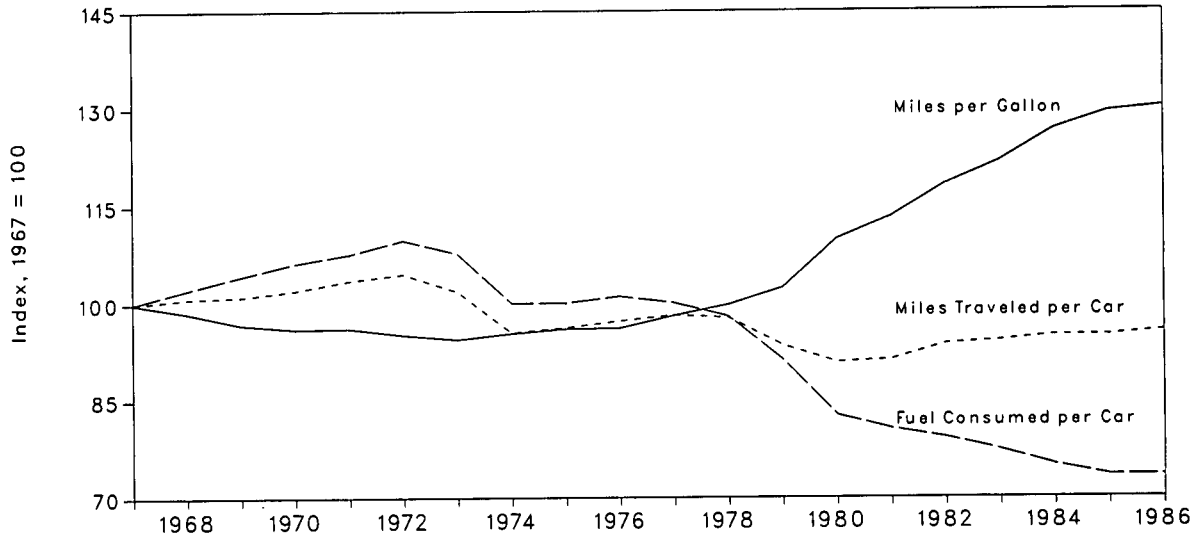


Table 1.10 Passenger Car Efficiency

	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	715	100.0	10,060	100.0	14.07	100.0
1968	731	102.2	10,144	100.8	13.87	98.6
1969	746	104.3	10,158	101.0	13.62	96.8
1970	760	106.3	10,272	102.1	13.52	96.1
1971	770	107.7	10,422	103.6	13.54	96.2
1972	785	109.8	10,521	104.6	13.40	95.2
1973	771	107.8	10,256	101.9	13.30	94.5
1974	716	100.1	9,606	95.5	13.42	95.4
1975	716	100.1	9,690	96.3	13.52	96.1
1976	723	101.1	9,785	97.3	13.53	96.2
1977	716	100.1	9,879	98.2	13.80	98.1
1978	701	98.0	9,835	97.8	14.04	99.8
1979	653	91.3	9,403	93.5	14.41	102.4
1980	591	82.7	9,141	90.9	15.46	109.9
1981	576	80.6	9,186	91.3	15.94	113.3
1982	566	79.2	9,428	93.7	16.65	118.3
1983	553	77.3	9,475	94.2	17.14	121.8
1984	536	75.0	9,558	95.0	17.83	126.7
1985	525	73.4	9,560	95.0	18.20	129.4
1986	525	73.4	9,625	95.7	18.32	130.2

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 1.11 Population-Weighted Cooling Degree-Days[a]

Census Divisions	August 1 through August 31					Cumulative January 1 through August 31				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[b]	1987	1988	Normal to 1988	1987 to 1988	Normal[b]	1987	1988	Normal to 1988	1987 to 1988
New England CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	143	120	241	68.5	100.8	402	394	576	43.3	46.2
Middle Atlantic NJ, NY, PA	217	189	291	34.1	54.0	630	724	805	27.8	11.2
East North Central IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	210	219	317	51.0	44.7	672	883	918	36.6	4.0
West North Central IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD	262	249	357	36.3	43.4	888	1,007	1,104	24.3	9.6
South Atlantic DE, FL, GA, MD and DC, NC, SC, VA, WV	391	443	440	12.5	-.7	1,442	1,609	1,482	2.8	-7.9
East South Central AL, KY, MS, TN	385	451	452	17.4	.2	1,320	1,492	1,359	3.0	-8.9
West South Central AR, LA, OK, TX	537	583	585	8.9	.3	1,958	1,949	1,910	-2.5	-2.0
Mountain AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY	266	258	285	7.1	10.5	875	932	1,030	17.7	10.5
Pacific CA, OR, WA	189	152	165	-12.7	8.6	472	375	464	-1.7	23.7
U.S. Average[c]	**287**	**294**	**347**	**20.9**	**18.0**	**954**	**1,045**	**1,065**	**11.6**	**1.9**

[a]See Note 7 at end of section.
[b]Normal is based on calculations of data from 1951 through 1980.
[c]Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
Source: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Energy Summary Section

Notes

1. Energy Production: Production of energy includes production of coal, crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, natural gas (dry), electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Production also includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. The volumetric data are converted to approximate heat contents (Btu values) of these energy sources using the conversion factors provided in the Conversion Factors section of this publication.

2. Energy Consumption: Consumption of energy includes consumption of coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial production of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), net imports of coal coke, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Consumption also includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Conversion Factors section of this publication.

3. Energy Imports: Energy imports include imports of coal, crude oil (including crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve), petroleum products, natural gas, electricity (assumed to be hydroelectricity), and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Conversion Factors section of this publication. For further information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 7 of the Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section.

4. Energy Exports: Energy exports include coal, crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas, electricity produced from hydroelectric power, and coal coke. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Conversion Factors section of this publication. For more information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 7 of the Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section.

5. Merchandise Trade Value: Import data presented are based on the customs value. That value does not include insurance and freight and is consequently lower than the cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) value, which is also reported by the Bureau of the Census. All export data, and import data prior to 1981, are on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

"Trade Balance" is exports minus imports; a positive balance indicates a surplus trade value and a negative balance indicates a deficit trade value. The "Energy" columns include mineral fuels, lubricants, and related material. "All Other" and "Total" columns include foreign exports (i.e., reexports) and nonmonetary gold and Department of Defense Grant-aid shipments. The "All Other" columns are calculated by subtracting "Energy" from "Total."

"Imports" represent general imports (i.e., entries for immediate consumption, entries into customs bonded warehouses, and entries for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve). The 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) and the Virgin Islands. The statistics exclude imports into Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions, as well as shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, between the United States and other U.S. possessions, and between any two of those outlying areas.

6. The Consumer Price Index: The values for the Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, All Items, 1982-84=100, are as follows:

1973	44.4	1986:	1st Quarter	109.2
1974	49.3		2nd Quarter	109.0
1975	53.8		3rd Quarter	109.8
1976	56.9		4th Quarter	110.4
1977	60.6		Year	109.1
1978	65.2	1987:	1st Quarter	111.6
1979	72.6		2nd Quarter	113.1
1980	82.4		3rd Quarter	114.4
1981	90.9		4th Quarter	115.4
1982	96.5		Year	112.4
1983	99.6	1988:	1st Quarter	116.1
1984	103.9		2nd Quarter	117.5
1985	107.6			

7. Degree-Days: 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 several degree-day data bases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-

tion. The information published in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Analysis Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for 1980 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data shown in the *MER* are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 and 5-2 developed by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Sources

Merchandise Trade Value: 1974 through 1980: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade," FT990 (January 1982), Appendix for total imports and exports. Energy imports and exports from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," December issues, plus Bureau of the Census reports EA691 "Exports from the Virgin Islands to Foreign Countries," and IA245V "U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports into the Virgin Islands." 1981 forward: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade," most recent monthly issue.

Gross National Product: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business.*

U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports: Imports and products supplied--Section 3 of this publication. Exports--1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys.* 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual". 1981-1986: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.* 1987 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Cost of Fuels to End Users in Constant (1982-84) Dollars:

- Leaded Regular Motor Gasoline--Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
- Residential Heating Oil--EIA, 1983 forward: EIA Form-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" and EIA Form-782B, "Resellers/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." Prices prior to 1983 are EIA estimates using data from FEA Form P112-M1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and EIA Form 9-A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report." See Note 6 in the Notes and Sources *Monthly Energy Review* Section 9, Price, for additional information.
- Residential Natural Gas--EIA, Annual data from Form EIA-176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Monthly data from Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."
- Residential Electricity--Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), 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, All Urban Consumers, All Items, 1982-84=100)--BLS.

Passenger Car Efficiency: Indices are prepared from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division. 1967-1985: "Highway Statistics Summary to 1985," Table VM-201A; 1986: "Highway Statistics 1986," Table VM-1.

Section 2. Consumption

U.S. total energy consumption in June 1988 was 6.4 quadrillion Btu. Petroleum products accounted for 43 percent[5] of the energy consumed in June 1988, while coal accounted for 25 percent, and natural gas accounted for 20 percent.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 2.1 quadrillion Btu in June 1988, up 3 percent from the June 1987 level. The sector accounted for 32 percent of June 1988 total consumption, down 1 percentage point from its 33-percent share in June 1987.

Industrial sector consumption was 2.4 quadrillion Btu in June 1988, up 9 percent from the June 1987 level. The industrial sector accounted for 38 percent of June 1988 total consumption, up 1 percentage point from its 37-percent share in June 1987.

Transportation sector consumption of energy was 1.9 quadrillion Btu in June 1988, up 3 percent from the June 1987 level. The sector consumed 30 percent of June 1988 total consumption, about the same share as in June 1987.

Electric utility consumption of energy totaled 2.5 quadrillion Btu in June 1988, up 3 percent from the June 1987 level. Coal contributed 55 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities in June 1988, while nuclear electric power contributed 19 percent; natural gas, 12 percent; hydroelectric power, 9 percent; petroleum, 4 percent; and wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy, about 1 percent.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption Summary for June 1988
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

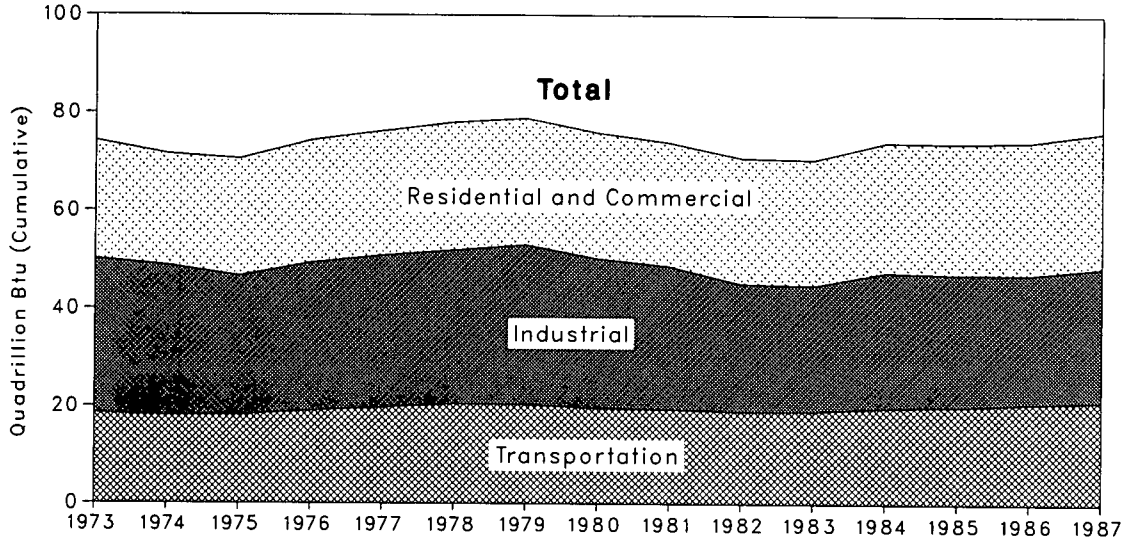
Energy Source	Sector				Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	
Coal	0.009	0.237	[a]	1.379	1.625
Natural Gas[b]	.278	.661	0.041	.290	1.270
Petroleum Products	.169	.648	1.842	.105	2.764
Hydroelectric Power	-	.003	-	.216	.219
Nuclear Electric Power	-	-	-	.476	.476
Net Imports of Coal Coke	-	.005	-	-	.005
Other[c]	-	-	-	.020	.020
Primary Consumption	**.456**	**1.554**	**1.883**	**2.486**	**6.379**
Electricity	.465	.255	.001		
Net Energy Consumption	**.921**	**1.809**	**1.884**		**4.615**
Electrical System Energy Losses	1.138	.623	.003		1.764
Total Energy Consumption[d]	**2.060**	**2.432**	**1.887**		**6.379**

[a]Small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.
[b]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.
[c]Other is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[d]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovotaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of sector-specific conversion factors.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

[5]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Figure 2.1 Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector

Yearly



Monthly

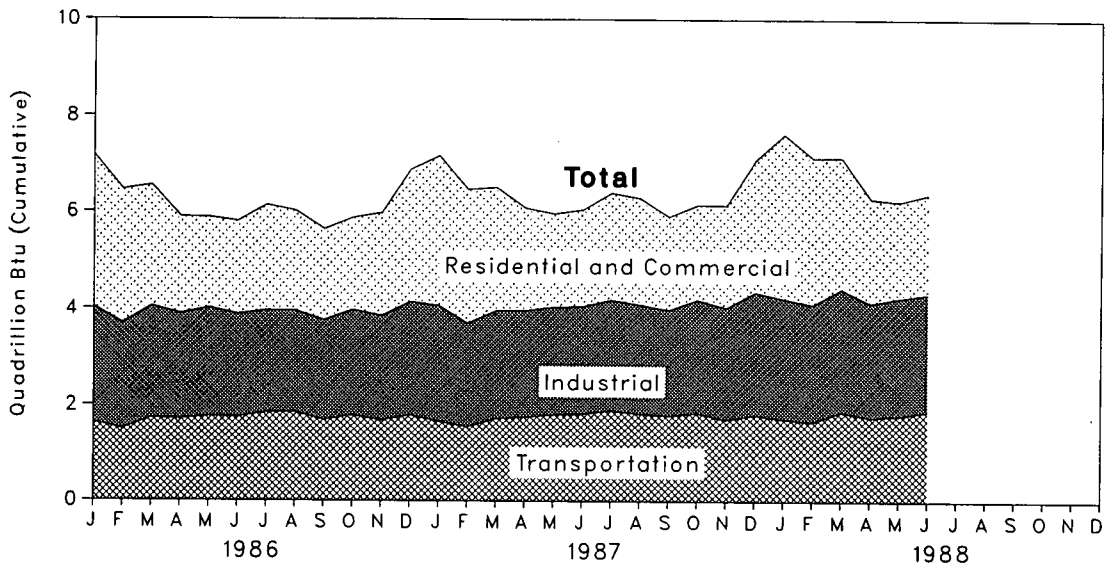


Table 2.2 Consumption of Energy by End-Use Sector
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Residential and Commercial		Industrial		Transportation		Total Net	Total Gross
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross		
1973 Total	**15.766**	**24.143**	**25.926**	**31.537**	**18.575**	**18.595**	**60.274**	**74.282**
1974 Total	**15.246**	**23.724**	**24.997**	**30.699**	**18.091**	**18.113**	**58.341**	**72.543**
1975 Total	**15.200**	**23.900**	**22.742**	**28.406**	**18.215**	**18.240**	**56.157**	**70.546**
1976 Total	**15.997**	**25.020**	**24.045**	**30.241**	**19.068**	**19.093**	**59.119**	**74.362**
1977 Total	**15.828**	**25.387**	**24.605**	**31.087**	**19.783**	**19.808**	**60.223**	**76.288**
1978 Total	**16.023**	**26.088**	**24.659**	**31.410**	**20.567**	**20.589**	**61.251**	**78.089**
1979 Total	**15.709**	**25.809**	**25.687**	**32.623**	**20.439**	**20.464**	**61.836**	**78.898**
1980 Total	**15.075**	**25.653**	**23.852**	**30.607**	**19.669**	**19.695**	**58.597**	**75.955**
1981 Total	**14.540**	**25.243**	**22.544**	**29.249**	**19.470**	**19.496**	**56.556**	**73.990**
1982 Total	**14.630**	**25.631**	**20.018**	**26.142**	**19.040**	**19.066**	**53.697**	**70.848**
1983 Total	**14.396**	**25.631**	**19.396**	**25.752**	**19.108**	**19.134**	**52.907**	**70.524**
1984 Total	**15.007**	**26.486**	**21.059**	**27.732**	**19.852**	**19.881**	**55.920**	**74.101**
1985 Total	**14.898**	**26.754**	**20.410**	**27.071**	**20.091**	**20.123**	**55.397**	**73.945**
1986 January	2.034	3.142	1.880	2.387	1.642	1.644	5.556	7.173
February	1.795	2.721	1.736	2.209	1.485	1.488	5.013	6.416
March	1.573	2.501	1.802	2.320	1.724	1.726	5.095	6.543
April	1.152	2.001	1.669	2.185	1.705	1.707	4.519	5.886
May	.945	1.868	1.668	2.240	1.769	1.772	4.378	5.875
June	.860	1.915	1.569	2.131	1.751	1.753	4.181	5.801
July	.905	2.176	1.525	2.113	1.846	1.849	4.283	6.145
August	.905	2.058	1.566	2.102	1.856	1.858	4.331	6.023
September	.869	1.876	1.545	2.070	1.690	1.692	4.106	5.640
October	.960	1.898	1.651	2.182	1.793	1.795	4.406	5.877
November	1.170	2.120	1.628	2.167	1.685	1.687	4.485	5.976
December	1.661	2.742	1.806	2.341	1.796	1.799	5.265	6.885
Total	**14.827**	**27.017**	**20.043**	**26.446**	**20.746**	**20.775**	**55.616**	**74.237**
1987 January	1.955	3.101	1.872	2.396	1.663	1.666	5.494	7.166
February	1.815	2.759	1.691	2.157	1.549	1.551	5.057	6.469
March	1.572	2.547	1.708	2.237	1.726	1.728	5.006	6.514
April	1.236	2.122	1.684	2.203	1.761	1.763	4.677	6.084
May	.952	1.930	1.646	2.225	1.810	1.813	4.408	5.966
June	.891	1.998	1.626	2.222	1.829	1.832	4.350	6.056
July	.941	2.214	1.687	2.292	1.895	1.898	4.526	6.406
August	.944	2.202	1.668	2.255	1.835	1.838	4.450	6.297
September	.921	1.926	1.662	2.191	1.793	1.795	4.375	5.911
October	1.030	1.962	1.789	2.340	1.853	1.855	4.669	6.155
November	1.190	2.118	1.759	2.315	1.715	1.717	4.661	6.147
December	1.645	2.735	1.971	2.541	1.813	1.815	5.427	7.089
Total	**15.094**	**27.613**	**20.765**	**27.375**	**21.243**	**21.272**	**57.099**	**76.259**
1988 January	R 2.182	R 3.397	R 1.942	R 2.491	1.730	1.732	R 5.856	R 7.622
February	R 1.985	R 3.030	R 1.914	R 2.429	1.669	1.671	R 5.569	R 7.130
March	R 1.688	R 2.711	R 2.000	R 2.549	1.847	1.849	R 5.532	R 7.107
April	R 1.250	R 2.160	R 1.830	R 2.363	1.766	1.768	R 4.842	R 6.287
May	1.029	1.995	1.841	2.433	1.800	1.803	4.668	6.228
June	.921	2.060	1.809	2.432	1.884	1.887	4.615	6.379
6-Month Total	**9.055**	**15.352**	**11.335**	**14.697**	**10.696**	**10.709**	**31.082**	**40.755**
1987 6-Month Total	**8.422**	**14.457**	**10.228**	**13.441**	**10.339**	**10.353**	**28.992**	**38.255**
1986 6-Month Total	**8.359**	**14.149**	**10.323**	**13.472**	**10.076**	**10.090**	**28.742**	**37.694**

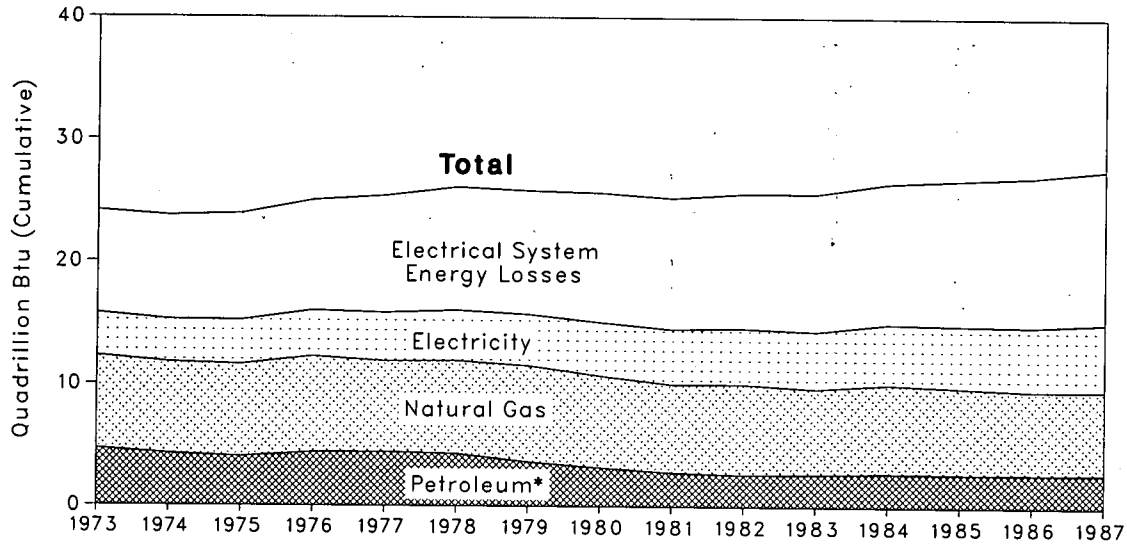
R=Revised data.

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

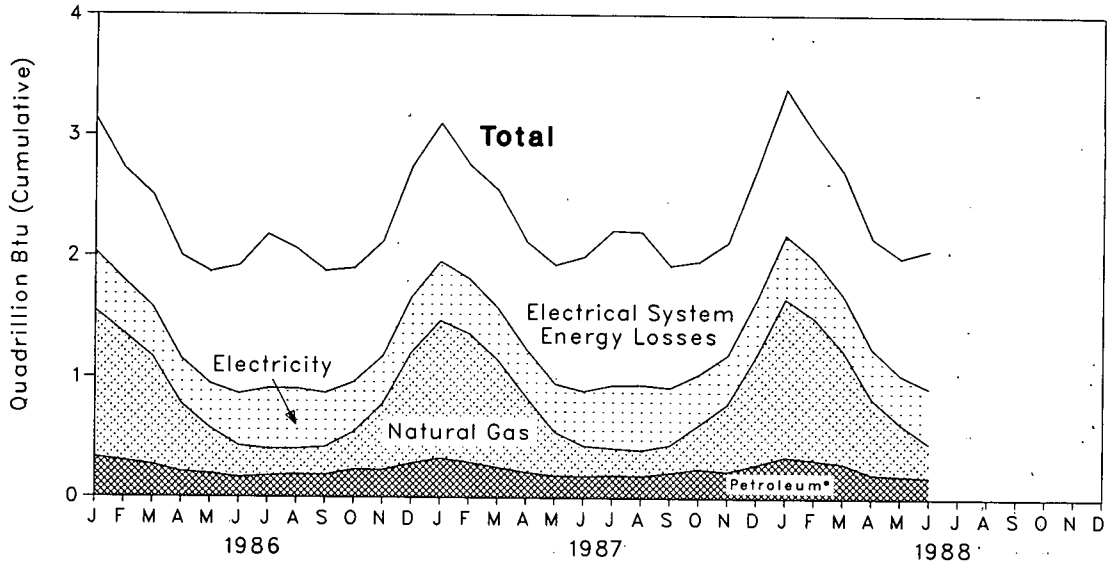
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.2 Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes coal.

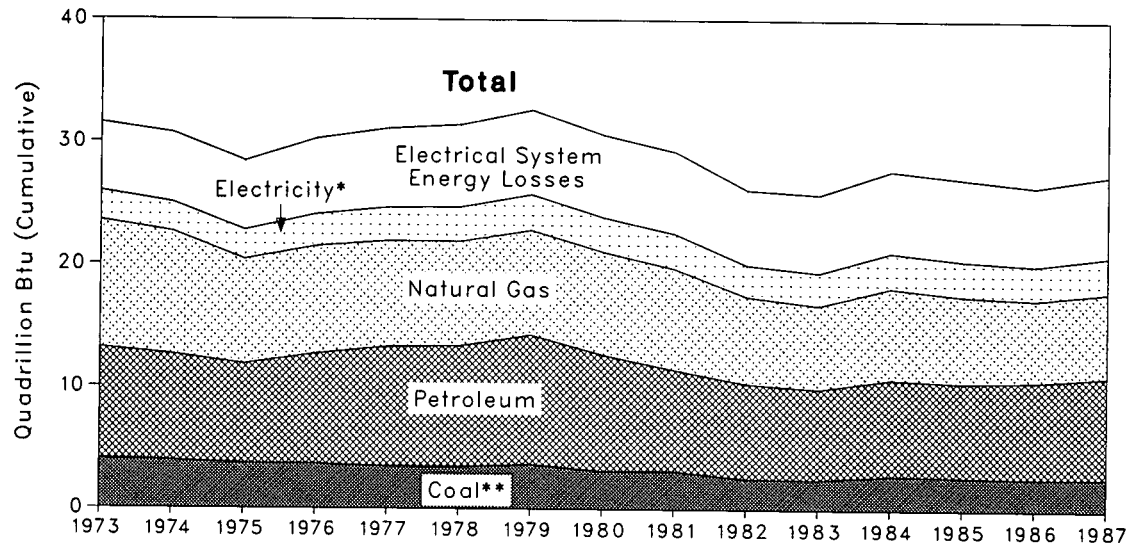
Table 2.3 Consumption of Energy by the Residential and Commercial Sector
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Electricity[b]	Net Energy	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total[c]	Year to Date
1973 Total	**0.254**	**7.626**	**4.391**	**3.495**	**15.766**	**8.377**	**24.143**	
1974 Total	**.257**	**7.518**	**3.996**	**3.475**	**15.246**	**8.478**	**23.724**	
1975 Total	**.209**	**7.581**	**3.805**	**3.604**	**15.200**	**8.700**	**23.900**	
1976 Total	**.203**	**7.866**	**4.181**	**3.747**	**15.997**	**9.023**	**25.020**	
1977 Total	**.205**	**7.461**	**4.206**	**3.955**	**15.828**	**9.559**	**25.387**	
1978 Total	**.214**	**7.624**	**4.070**	**4.116**	**16.023**	**10.065**	**26.088**	
1979 Total	**.187**	**7.891**	**3.448**	**4.184**	**15.709**	**10.101**	**25.809**	
1980 Total	**.145**	**7.540**	**3.035**	**4.355**	**15.075**	**10.578**	**25.653**	
1981 Total	**.167**	**7.243**	**2.634**	**4.497**	**14.540**	**10.703**	**25.243**	
1982 Total	**.187**	**7.427**	**2.449**	**4.566**	**14.630**	**11.001**	**25.631**	
1983 Total	**.192**	**7.025**	**2.498**	**4.680**	**14.396**	**11.235**	**25.631**	
1984 Total	**.209**	**7.291**	**2.585**	**4.922**	**15.007**	**11.478**	**26.486**	
1985 Total	**.176**	**7.078**	**2.573**	**5.072**	**14.898**	**11.855**	**26.754**	
1986 January	.020	1.217	.308	.488	2.034	1.108	3.142	3.142
February	.018	1.060	.280	.437	1.795	.927	2.721	5.863
March	.013	.896	.254	.410	1.573	.928	2.501	8.365
April	.018	.568	.190	.375	1.152	.849	2.001	10.365
May	.011	.378	.182	.374	.945	.922	1.868	12.233
June	.009	.261	.154	.436	.860	1.056	1.915	14.149
July	.011	.221	.166	.507	.905	1.271	2.176	16.324
August	.010	.212	.178	.505	.905	1.153	2.058	18.383
September	.013	.228	.173	.454	.869	1.007	1.876	20.259
October	.015	.310	.216	.419	.960	.938	1.898	22.157
November	.016	.551	.212	.392	1.170	.949	2.120	24.276
December	.021	.924	.262	.454	1.661	1.081	2.742	27.018
Total	**.176**	**6.824**	**2.576**	**5.251**	**14.827**	**12.190**	**27.017**	
1987 January	.017	1.140	.308	.490	1.955	1.145	3.101	3.101
February	.015	1.071	.277	.452	1.815	.944	2.759	5.860
March	.011	.895	.239	.427	1.572	.975	2.547	8.407
April	.014	.628	.198	.396	1.236	.885	2.122	10.529
May	.009	.365	.174	.404	.952	.978	1.930	12.459
June	.007	.252	.172	.460	.891	1.107	1.998	14.457
July	.012	.224	.175	.529	.941	1.273	2.214	16.671
August	.011	.213	.172	.548	.944	1.258	2.202	18.873
September	.015	.227	.196	.483	.921	1.005	1.926	20.799
October	.016	.367	.226	.421	1.030	.932	1.962	22.761
November	.016	.562	.207	.405	1.190	.929	2.118	24.880
December	.021	.908	.258	.458	1.645	1.090	2.735	27.614
Total	**.164**	**6.853**	**2.602**	**5.475**	**15.094**	**12.520**	**27.613**	
1988 January	.020	R 1.310	.325	.528	R 2.182	1.215	R 3.397	R 3.397
February	.016	R 1.176	.304	.489	R 1.985	1.045	R 3.030	R 6.427
March	.012	R .944	.278	.454	R 1.688	1.023	R 2.711	R 9.138
April	.011	R .634	.192	.413	R 1.250	.910	R 2.160	R 11.297
May	.011	.435	.180	.403	1.029	.966	1.995	R 13.292
June	.009	.278	.169	.465	.921	1.138	2.060	15.352
6-Month Total	**.078**	**4.777**	**1.448**	**2.752**	**9.055**	**6.296**	**15.352**	
1987 6-Month Total	**.073**	**4.352**	**1.368**	**2.630**	**8.422**	**6.035**	**14.457**	
1986 6-Month Total	**.090**	**4.380**	**1.369**	**2.519**	**8.359**	**5.790**	**14.149**	

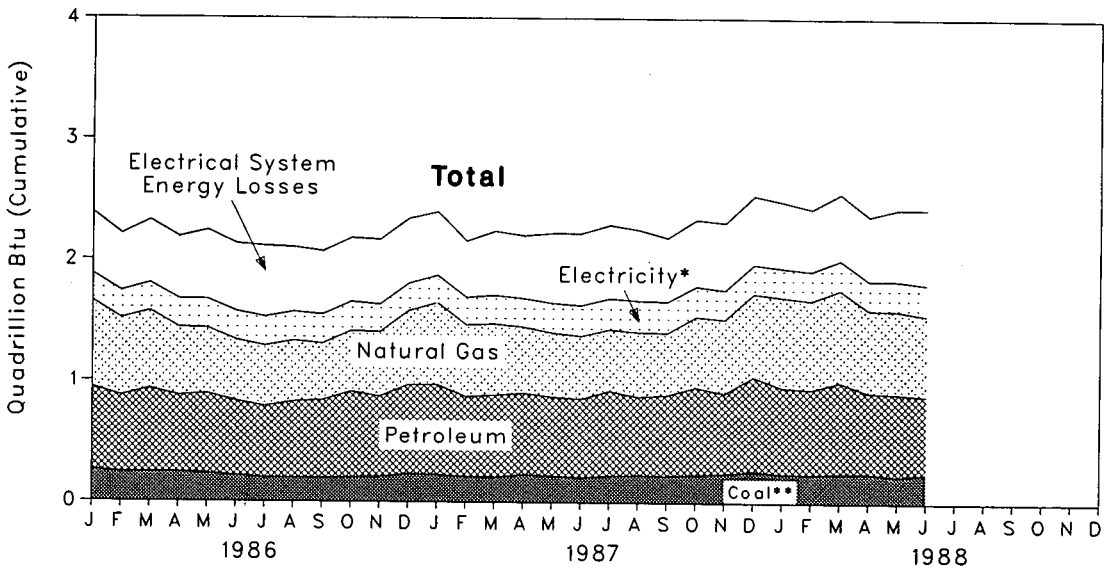
[a]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[c]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes hydroelectric power.
**Includes net imports of coal coke.

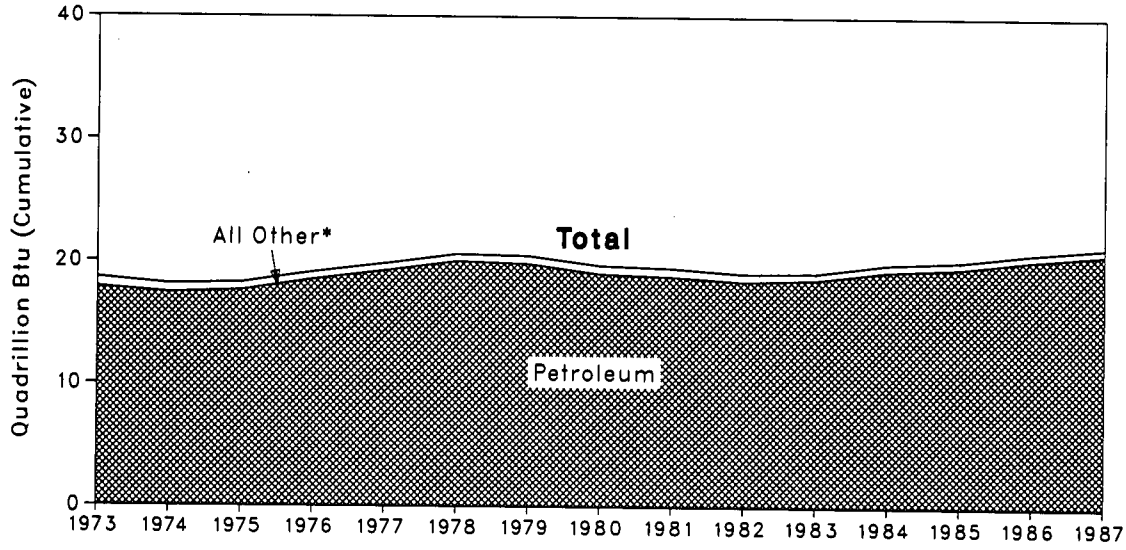
Table 2.4 Consumption of Energy by the Industrial Sector
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Hydroelectric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Electricity[b]	Net Energy	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total[c]	Year to Date
1973 Total	4.057	10.388	9.113	0.035	-0.007	2.341	25.926	5.611	31.537	
1974 Total	3.870	10.003	8.698	.033	.056	2.337	24.997	5.701	30.699	
1975 Total	3.667	8.532	8.151	.032	.014	2.346	22.742	5.664	28.406	
1976 Total	3.661	8.761	9.018	.033	0	2.573	24.045	6.196	30.241	
1977 Total	3.454	8.636	9.786	.033	.015	2.682	24.605	6.481	31.087	
1978 Total	3.314	8.539	9.890	.032	.125	2.761	24.659	6.751	31.410	
1979 Total	3.593	8.549	10.576	.034	.063	2.873	25.687	6.935	32.623	
1980 Total	3.155	8.394	9.524	.033	-.035	2.781	23.852	6.755	30.607	
1981 Total	3.157	8.257	8.295	.033	-.016	2.817	22.544	6.705	29.249	
1982 Total	2.552	7.116	7.797	.033	-.022	2.542	20.018	6.124	26.142	
1983 Total	2.490	6.821	7.420	.033	-.016	2.648	19.396	6.356	25.752	
1984 Total	2.842	7.449	7.885	.033	-.011	2.862	21.059	6.674	27.732	
1985 Total	2.760	7.080	7.702	.033	-.013	2.850	20.410	6.661	27.071	
1986 January	.259	.709	.686	.003	0	.223	1.880	.507	2.387	2.387
February	.239	.637	.634	.003	0	.223	1.736	.473	2.209	4.596
March	.240	.638	.693	.003	-.001	.229	1.802	.518	2.320	6.915
April	.239	.563	.637	.003	0	.228	1.669	.516	2.185	9.100
May	.231	.540	.664	.003	-.003	.232	1.668	.573	2.240	11.340
June	.212	.502	.620	.003	0	.232	1.569	.562	2.131	13.472
July	.196	.499	.593	.003	-.002	.235	1.525	.588	2.113	15.584
August	.199	.501	.635	.002	-.006	.235	1.566	.536	2.102	17.686
September	.193	.466	.647	.002	0	.237	1.545	.525	2.070	19.756
October	.198	.499	.715	.002	-.001	.237	1.651	.531	2.182	21.938
November	.208	.531	.668	.002	-.003	.223	1.628	.539	2.167	24.105
December	.229	.607	.742	.002	-.001	.225	1.806	.536	2.341	26.446
Total	2.643	6.693	7.934	.032	-.017	2.758	20.043	6.402	26.446	
1987 January	.224	.673	.748	.003	-.001	.224	1.872	.524	2.396	2.396
February	.207	.592	.665	.003	.001	.223	1.691	.466	2.157	4.554
March	.206	.587	.682	.003	-.002	.232	1.708	.530	2.237	6.791
April	.226	.545	.678	.003	0	.232	1.684	.519	2.203	8.994
May	.218	.529	.656	.003	0	.239	1.646	.578	2.225	11.219
June	.201	.518	.655	.003	.002	.248	1.626	.596	2.222	13.441
July	.221	.508	.703	.003	0	.252	1.687	.605	2.292	15.733
August	.224	.534	.652	.002	.001	.255	1.668	.586	2.255	17.988
September	.217	.513	.671	.002	.004	.254	1.662	.529	2.191	20.179
October	.228	.581	.727	.002	.002	.249	1.789	.551	2.340	22.518
November	.238	.606	.668	.002	.003	.242	1.759	.555	2.315	24.833
December	.262	.684	.785	.002	-.001	.240	1.971	.570	2.541	27.374
Total	2.671	6.872	8.290	.032	.009	2.891	20.765	6.611	27.375	
1988 January	.238	R .741	.717	.003	.003	.239	R 1.942	.549	R 2.491	R 2.491
February	.233	R .728	.707	.003	.002	.241	R 1.914	.515	R 2.429	R 4.920
March	.241	R .749	.757	.003	.006	.244	R 2.000	.550	R 2.549	R 7.469
April	.243	R .668	.670	.003	.004	.242	R 1.830	.532	R 2.363	R 9.831
May	.222	.683	.687	.003	-.002	.247	1.841	.593	2.433	R 12.265
June	.237	.661	.648	.003	.005	.255	1.809	.623	2.432	14.697
6-Month Total	1.415	4.231	4.186	.018	.018	1.467	11.335	3.362	14.697	
1987 6-Month Total	1.281	3.445	4.084	.018	.001	1.399	10.228	3.213	13.441	
1986 6-Month Total	1.419	3.589	3.934	.018	-.004	1.367	10.323	3.148	13.472	

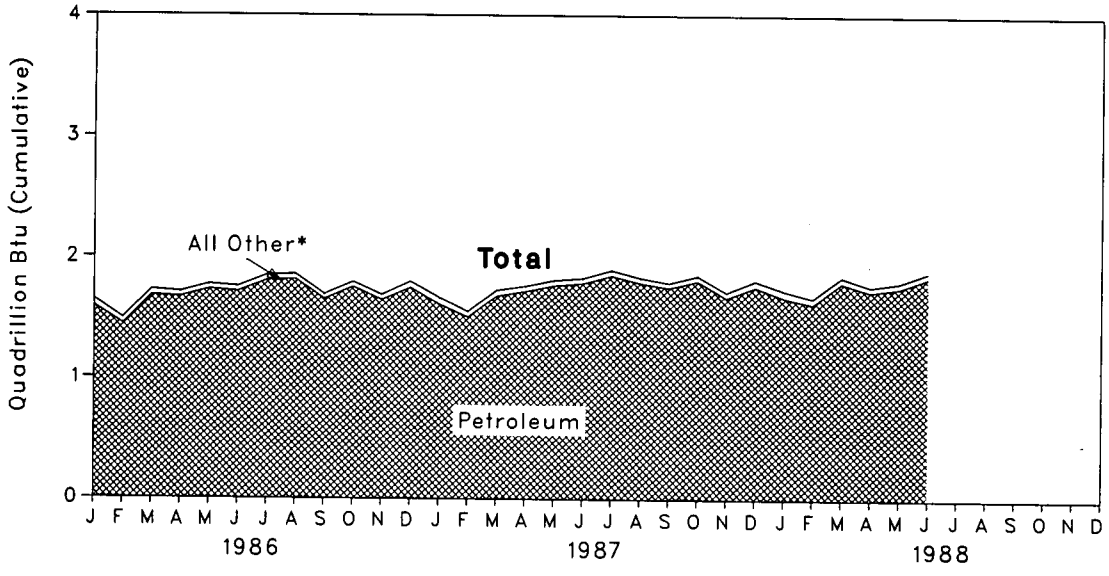
[a]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[c]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy except for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.4 Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes coal, natural gas, electricity, and electrical system energy losses.

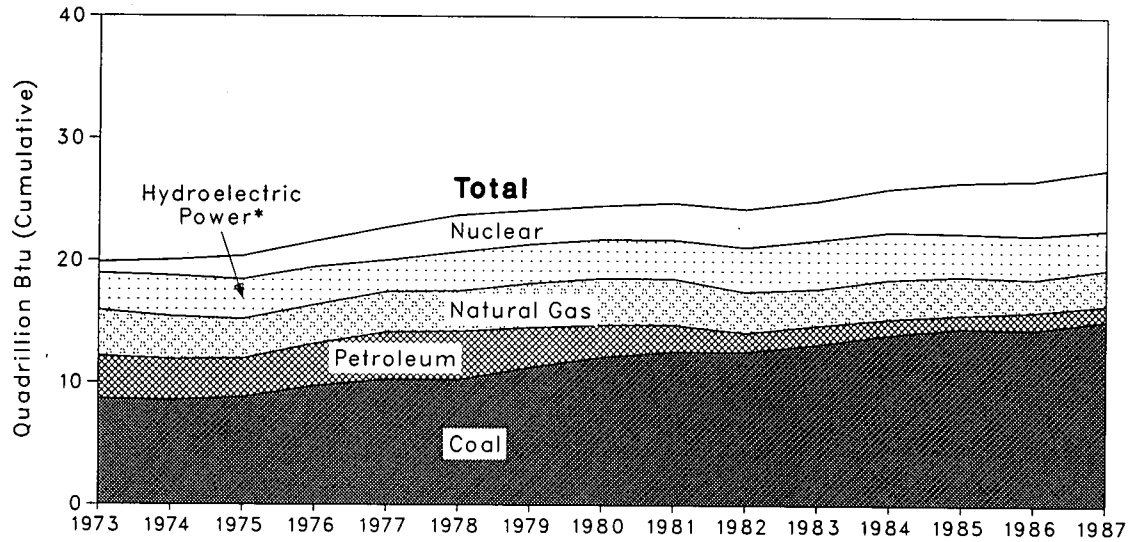
Table 2.5 Consumption of Energy by the Transportation Sector
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Electricity[b]	Net Energy	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total[c]	Year to Date
1973 Total	0.003	0.743	17.821	0.008	18.575	0.020	18.595	
1974 Total	.002	.685	17.396	.009	18.091	.022	18.113	
1975 Total	.001	.595	17.610	.010	18.215	.025	18.240	
1976 Total	[d]	.559	18.499	.010	19.068	.025	19.093	
1977 Total	[d]	.543	19.230	.010	19.783	.025	19.808	
1978 Total	[e]	.539	20.019	.009	20.567	.022	20.589	
1979 Total	[e]	.612	19.817	.010	20.439	.025	20.464	
1980 Total	[e]	.650	19.009	.011	19.669	.026	19.695	
1981 Total	[e]	.658	18.800	.011	19.470	.026	19.496	
1982 Total	[e]	.612	18.417	.011	19.040	.026	19.066	
1983 Total	[e]	.505	18.592	.011	19.108	.026	19.134	
1984 Total	[e]	.545	19.295	.013	19.852	.029	19.881	
1985 Total	[e]	.519	19.558	.014	20.091	.032	20.123	
1986 January	[e]	.051	1.589	.001	1.642	.002	1.644	1.644
February	[e]	.044	1.440	.001	1.485	.002	1.488	3.132
March	[e]	.043	1.679	.001	1.724	.002	1.726	4.858
April	[e]	.037	1.667	.001	1.705	.002	1.707	6.565
May	[e]	.039	1.729	.001	1.769	.003	1.772	8.336
June	[e]	.038	1.712	.001	1.751	.002	1.753	10.090
July	[e]	.039	1.806	.001	1.846	.003	1.849	11.939
August	[e]	.039	1.816	.001	1.856	.002	1.858	13.797
September	[e]	.037	1.651	.001	1.690	.002	1.692	15.489
October	[e]	.039	1.753	.001	1.793	.002	1.795	17.284
November	[e]	.039	1.645	.001	1.685	.002	1.687	18.972
December	[e]	.048	1.747	.001	1.796	.003	1.799	20.771
Total	[e]	**.499**	**20.235**	**.012**	**20.746**	**.029**	**20.775**	
1987 January	[e]	.052	1.610	.001	1.663	.003	1.666	1.666
February	[e]	.044	1.504	.001	1.549	.002	1.551	3.217
March	[e]	.044	1.680	.001	1.726	.002	1.728	4.945
April	[e]	.041	1.719	.001	1.761	.002	1.763	6.709
May	[e]	.041	1.768	.001	1.810	.003	1.813	8.522
June	[e]	.039	1.789	.001	1.829	.003	1.832	10.353
July	[e]	.040	1.854	.001	1.895	.003	1.898	12.251
August	[e]	.040	1.794	.001	1.835	.003	1.838	14.089
September	[e]	.038	1.754	.001	1.793	.002	1.795	15.884
October	[e]	.040	1.812	.001	1.853	.002	1.855	17.739
November	[e]	.042	1.672	.001	1.715	.002	1.717	19.457
December	[e]	.050	1.761	.001	1.813	.003	1.815	21.272
Total	[e]	**.513**	**20.716**	**.013**	**21.243**	**.030**	**21.272**	
1988 January	[e]	.055	1.674	.001	1.730	.002	1.732	1.732
February	[e]	.048	1.619	.001	1.669	.002	1.671	3.403
March	[e]	.045	1.800	.001	1.847	.002	1.849	5.252
April	[e]	.041	1.724	.001	1.766	.002	1.768	7.020
May	[e]	.043	1.756	.001	1.800	.002	1.803	8.823
June	[e]	.041	1.842	.001	1.884	.003	1.887	10.709
6-Month Total	[e]	**.274**	**10.416**	**.006**	**10.696**	**.014**	**10.709**	
1987 6-Month Total	[e]	**.262**	**10.070**	**.006**	**10.339**	**.015**	**10.353**	
1986 6-Month Total	[e]	**.253**	**9.816**	**.006**	**10.076**	**.014**	**10.090**	

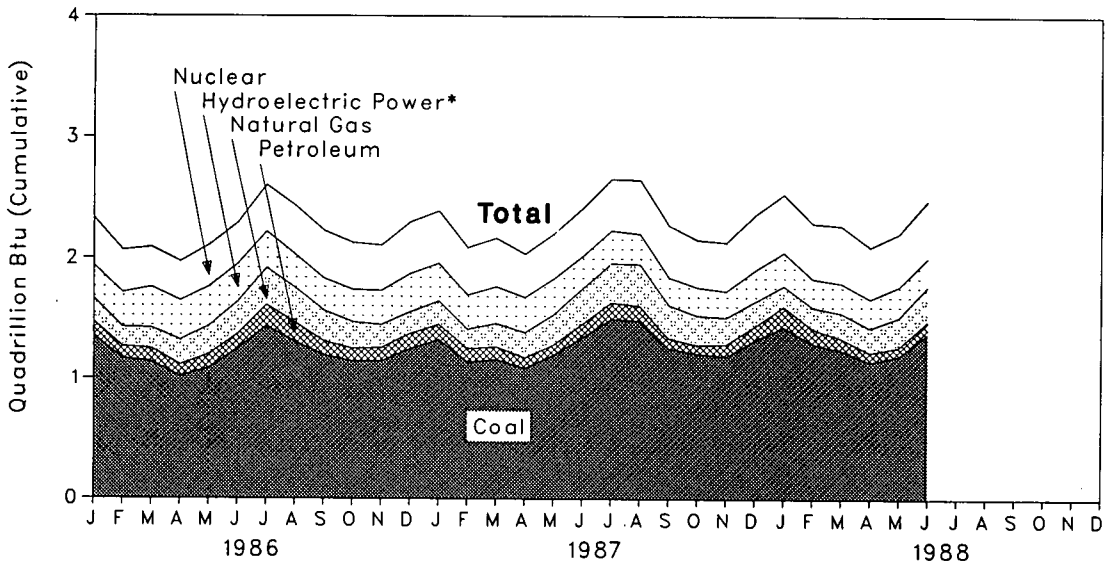
[a]Pipeline fuel only, including supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[c]Excludes wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy for small amounts used by electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution.
[d]Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.
[e]Since 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation have been reported as industrial sector consumption.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Energy Input at Electric Utilities

Yearly



Monthly



*Includes other.

Table 2.6 Energy Input at Electric Utilities
(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petro-leum[b]	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Nuclear Electric Power	Other[d]	Total	Year to Date
1973 Total	**8.658**	**3.748**	**3.515**	**2.975**	**0.910**	**0.046**	**19.852**	
1974 Total	**8.534**	**3.519**	**3.365**	**3.276**	**1.272**	**.056**	**20.022**	
1975 Total	**8.786**	**3.240**	**3.166**	**3.187**	**1.900**	**.072**	**20.350**	
1976 Total	**9.720**	**3.152**	**3.477**	**3.032**	**2.111**	**.081**	**21.574**	
1977 Total	**10.262**	**3.284**	**3.901**	**2.482**	**2.702**	**.082**	**22.713**	
1978 Total	**10.238**	**3.297**	**3.987**	**3.110**	**3.024**	**.068**	**23.724**	
1979 Total	**11.260**	**3.613**	**3.283**	**3.107**	**2.776**	**.089**	**24.128**	
1980 Total	**12.123**	**3.810**	**2.634**	**3.085**	**2.739**	**.114**	**24.505**	
1981 Total	**12.583**	**3.768**	**2.202**	**3.072**	**3.008**	**.127**	**24.760**	
1982 Total	**12.582**	**3.342**	**1.568**	**3.539**	**3.131**	**.108**	**24.270**	
1983 Total	**13.213**	**2.998**	**1.544**	**3.866**	**3.203**	**.133**	**24.956**	
1984 Total	**14.020**	**3.220**	**1.286**	**3.725**	**3.553**	**.174**	**25.977**	
1985 Total	**14.542**	**3.160**	**1.090**	**3.330**	**4.149**	**.213**	**26.484**	
1986 January	1.350	.190	.119	.256	.391	.023	2.329	2.329
February	1.161	.162	.101	.266	.353	.019	2.063	4.392
March	1.136	.175	.107	.317	.332	.020	2.088	6.480
April	1.014	.205	.097	.307	.329	.018	1.970	8.451
May	1.084	.239	.111	.308	.345	.018	2.105	10.556
June	1.242	.269	.123	.297	.338	.020	2.289	12.844
July	1.434	.311	.173	.278	.388	.021	2.605	15.449
August	1.301	.286	.163	.256	.405	.021	2.432	17.881
September	1.192	.255	.115	.251	.395	.018	2.226	20.107
October	1.141	.224	.105	.250	.391	.017	2.128	22.236
November	1.142	.193	.112	.267	.377	.015	2.106	24.342
December	1.246	.181	.126	.300	.426	.020	2.300	26.642
Total	**14.444**	**2.691**	**1.452**	**3.353**	**4.471**	**.231**	**26.642**	
1987 January	1.321	.191	.128	.296	.432	.020	2.388	2.388
February	1.136	.164	.111	.263	.395	.019	2.088	4.476
March	1.156	.197	.107	.284	.403	.021	2.168	6.644
April	1.088	.213	.084	.270	.362	.019	2.037	8.680
May	1.195	.251	.086	.280	.371	.020	2.203	10.884
June	1.343	.293	.112	.250	.395	.021	2.415	13.298
July	1.497	.330	.134	.248	.433	.022	2.662	15.960
August	1.483	.350	.120	.229	.447	.022	2.650	18.611
September	1.254	.277	.082	.214	.428	.020	2.275	20.886
October	1.208	.246	.073	.215	.394	.020	2.156	23.042
November	1.184	.224	.103	.200	.404	.020	2.135	25.177
December	1.323	.203	.117	.244	.454	.020	2.361	27.538
Total	**15.188**	**2.941**	**1.257**	**2.991**	**4.916**	**.244**	**27.538**	
1988 January	1.434	.173	.169	.256	.482	.021	2.534	2.534
February	1.296	.176	.125	.223	.456	.018	2.293	4.827
March	1.240	.210	.101	.228	.474	.021	2.273	7.101
April	1.143	.206	.079	.220	.433	.019	2.099	9.200
May	1.192	.247	.076	.239	.439	.018	2.212	11.412
June	1.379	.290	.105	.216	.476	.020	2.486	13.898
6-Month Total	**7.683**	**1.301**	**.655**	**1.383**	**2.760**	**.116**	**13.898**	
1987 6-Month Total	**7.240**	**1.310**	**.629**	**1.643**	**2.357**	**.120**	**13.298**	
1986 6-Month Total	**6.987**	**1.241**	**.658**	**1.751**	**2.089**	**.118**	**12.844**	

[a]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in steam plants" through 1979 and "heavy oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be residual fuel oil; petroleum products reported as "oil consumed in gas turbine and internal combustion engine plants" through 1979 and "light oil" from 1980 forward, which are assumed to be distillate fuel oil and kerosene; and petroleum coke.
[c]Includes net imports of electricity.
[d]Other is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Consumption Section

1. Total Energy Consumed: Total energy consumed includes coal, natural gas (including supplemental gaseous fuels), petroleum products supplied, electric utility and industrial generation of hydroelectric power, net imports of electricity generated from hydroelectric power, and electricity generated from nuclear power. Total energy consumed also includes electricity generated from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy but excludes other energy obtained from those sources because consistent historical data are not available.

2. Economic Sectors: Energy use is assigned to the major economic sectors according to the following guidelines as closely as possible:

- Residential and Commercial Sector-- private household establishments (which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, cooking, and clothes drying); nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public swimming pools are also included.
- Industrial sector--manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments.
- Transportation sector--private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.
- Electric utility sector--privately- and publicly-owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for use by the public.

3. Conversion Factors: See the Conversion Factors section of this publication.

4. Coal: Coal is anthracite, bituminous coal, (including sub-bituminous coal), and lignite. Sources:

- 1973 through September 1977: U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.*
- Electric Utilities--October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), EIA Form 759 (formerly FPC Form 4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Other Industrial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 3, "Quarterly Fuel Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants" and EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."
- Coke Plants--October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 forward: EIA, EIA Form 5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Quarterly/Annual."
- Residential and Commercial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, EIA Form 2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers and Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, EIA Form 6, "Coal Distribution Report."

5. Natural Gas: Natural gas consumption by end-use sector is based on data presented in Table 4.3 of this report. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are added to the industrial sector deliveries and pipeline fuel represents the transportation sector's use of natural gas. Values in Btu are derived using the conversion factors provided in the Conversion Factors section of this publication. Sources:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Natural Gas" chapter.
- 1976 through 1978: EIA, *Energy Data Reports,* "Natural Gas, Annual."
- 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979.*
- 1980 through 1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual.*
- 1987 forward: EIA, EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," and EIA computations.
- Electric utilities consumption--1973 through 1976: FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report."

6. Petroleum: Petroleum consumption by end-use is the sum of all individual petroleum products estimated to be consumed in each end-use sector. First, total consumption by product is determined. Petroleum consumption in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* is the series called "petroleum products supplied" in Section 3. Sources for petroleum products supplied by individual products are:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1976 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1981 through 1986: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*
- 1987 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Specific petroleum products' end-use allocation procedures follow:

- **Aviation Gasoline**--All product supplied is assigned to the transportation sector.
- **Asphalt**--All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **Distillate Fuel**

Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.

Monthly and annual consumption in 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil (minus small amounts of kerosene and kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries) reported as consumed in internal combustion and gas turbine engine plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of distillate fuel is assumed to be the petroleum products reported as "light oil" (minus small amounts of kerosene deliveries through 1982) consumed at utilities.
Sources: 1973 through September 1977--FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981--FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward--EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Annual Estimates Through 1986.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual totals are allocated into the individual non-electric utility sectors in proportion to the amount of distillate fuel delivered to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" ("Deliveries") reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172) as follows:

- Residential sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1986 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, farm, oil company, off-highway, diesel, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company, off-highway diesel, and all other uses; and

- Transportation sector deliveries are the sum of deliveries for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1986.

- Residential and commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual sector estimates described above into months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 heating oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation from 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-782-A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, for 1983 through 1986.

- The transportation sector highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." The remaining transportation use of distillate fuel (i.e., for railroads, vessel bunkering, and military use) is evenly distributed over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

- Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total distillate fuel supplied.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, 1987 Forward.

Each month's non-electric utility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the non-electric utility subtotal in the same month in 1986.

- **Jet Fuel**--Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by the electric utility sector. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to electric utilities as reported on the FERC-423 (formerly FPC-423) were used as estimates of this consumption. All remaining jet fuel (kerosene-type and naphtha-type) is consumed by the transportation sector.
- **Kerosene**--Total product supplied monthly 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" ("Deliveries") reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172) as follows:

  - Residential sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Deliveries for 1986 are used as estimates for suc-

ceeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Deliveries for 1986 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and

- Industrial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Deliveries for 1986 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to "all other uses."

- **Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)**--The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be consumed by each end-use sector are applied to each month's total LPG consumption (i.e., product supplied) to create monthly end-use consumption estimates. The annual end-use shares are calculated in the following manner:

  - Sales of LPG to the residential and commercial sector are converted from thousand gallons per year to thousand barrels per year and are assumed to be the annual consumption of LPG by the sector;

  - The quantity of LPG sold each year that is consumed in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors according to a 5-year moving average of the percentage of carburetors sold to each end-use category. The proportions range from 31 percent transportation and 69 percent industrial in 1973 to 63 percent transportation and 37 percent industrial in 1985.

  - LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG's total supplied and the estimated consumption by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector. The industrial sector includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and for use in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

The sources of the annual sales data for creating annual end-use shares are:

  - 1973 through 1982: EIA's "Sales of Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane" reports, based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-174.

  - 1983: End-use consumption estimates for 1983 are based on 1982 end-use consumption because the collection of data under Form EIA-174 was discontinued after data year 1982.

  - 1984 through 1986: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases" based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.

  - Succeeding periods: The 1986 source is used to estimate succeeding periods.

- **Lubricants**--Total product supplied is allocated to the industrial and transportation sectors 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 monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual 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

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

- **Petroleum Coke**--The portion consumed by the electric utility sector is from EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly FPC Form 4). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.

- **Residual Fuel**

  Electric Utility Sector, All Periods.

  Monthly and annual consumption 1973 through 1979 is assumed to be the amount of oil reported as consumed in steam-electric power plants. From January 1980, electric utility consumption of residual fuel is assumed to be the petroleum

products reported as "heavy oil" consumed at utilities.

Sources: 1973 through September 1977--FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" October 1977 through 1981--FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report;" 1982 forward--EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Annual Estimates Through 1986.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of residual fuel is total residual fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual totals are allocated into the individual non-electric utility sectors in proportion to the amount of residual fuel delivered to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's "Deliveries of Fuel Oil and Kerosene" ("Deliveries") reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172) as follows:

- Commercial sector deliveries are directly from the "Deliveries" reports for 1979 through 1986. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares;

- Industrial sector deliveries for 1979 through 1986 are the sum of deliveries for industrial, oil company, and all other uses. Prior to 1979, each year's deliveries subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares; and this estimated industrial portion is added to oil company and all other uses; and

- Transportation sector deliveries are the sum of deliveries for railroad, vessel bunkering, and military uses for all years.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, Monthly Estimates Through 1986.

- Commercial sector monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual commercial sector estimates described above into months in proportion to each month's share of the year's sales of No. 2 fuel oil as reported in the "Monthly Report of Heating Oil Sales" by the Ethyl Corporation for 1973 through 1980 and the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-782-A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, 1983 through 1986.

- Transportation sector monthly estimates are made by evenly distributing the annual sector estimate over the months, adjusted for the number of days per month.

- Industrial sector monthly estimates are made by subtracting the commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total residual fuel supplied.

Non-Electric Utility Sectors, 1987 Forward.

Each month's non-electric utility consumption subtotal is disaggregated into the major end-use sectors in proportion to the shares each sector held of the non-electric utility subtotal in the same month in 1986.

- **Road Oil**--All product supplied is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **All Other Petroleum Products**--The product supplied of all remaining petroleum products is assigned to the industrial sector.

7. Hydroelectric Power: Includes electricity generated by hydroelectric power at electric utilities, small amounts in the industrial sector, and net imports of electricity, which are assumed to be generated by hydroelectric power and are included in the electric utilities sector.

Sources for electric utilities sector:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for industrial sector:

- 1973 through 1978: FPC Form 4, *Monthly Power Plant Report* for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts and FPC Form 12-C, *Industrial Electric Generating Capacity*, for all other plants.
- 1979: FPC Form 4, *Monthly Power Plant Report* for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts and EIA estimates for all other plants.
- 1980 forward: Annual generation estimated by EIA as the average generation over the 6-year period of 1974 through 1979; monthly generation estimated to be in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility industry in 1980.

Note for imports and exports of electricity:

- Monthly electricity imports and exports estimates for 1982 forward were revised in the May 1984 *MER*. The revisions do not cause discontinuity in the annual data series: the data continue to come from the same source. The monthly data series, however, are discontinuous because monthly data from January 1982 forward are now available from the same source as the annual data. Estimates for monthly values prior to 1982, published in previous issues, were developed by con-

verting the annual value to a daily rate and multiplying by the number of days in the month. Accordingly, month-to-month analyses are not comparable when taken across the transition date of January 1982. Monthly analyses on either side of that date will be comparable. There is no known bias in either the annual data or the monthly data since January 1982.

Sources for imports and exports of electricity:

- 1973 through 1980: DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico."
- 1981: DOE, Office of Energy Emergency Operations, "Report on Electric Energy Exchanges with Canada and Mexico for Calendar Year 1981," April 1982 (revised June 1982).
- 1982 through 1986: DOE, Economic Regulatory Administration, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders* (DOE/RG-0069) from the ERA-781, "Annual Report of International Electric Import/Export Data."
- 1987 forward: EIA estimates.

8. Nuclear Electric Power and Wood, Waste, Geothermal, Wind, Photovoltaic, and Solar Thermal Energy Sources Connected to Electric Utility Distribution Systems:
Sources:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1977 through 1981: FERC, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- 1982 forward: EIA, EIA Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

9. Net Imports of Coal Coke: Net imports means imports minus exports, and a minus sign indicates that exports are greater than imports.
Sources:

- 1973 through 1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," chapter.
- 1976 through 1980: EIA, *Energy Data Report,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals," annual.
- 1981: EIA, *Energy Data Report,* "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
- 1982 forward: EIA, *Quarterly Coal Report.*

10. Electricity: Sales of electricity represent consumption. From the sources cited below the following electricity 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 percent used by railroads and railways and accounted for in the transportation sector. Sales of electricity are converted into Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour.
Sources of sales data:

- 1973 through 1976: FPC, Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
- 1977 through February 1980: EIA, FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income."
- March 1980 through December 1982: EIA, FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."
- January 1983 forward: EIA, EIA Form 826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

11. Electrical System Energy Losses: Electrical system energy losses are calculated as the difference between total energy input at electric utilities and the total energy content of electricity sold to end-use consumers. Most of those losses occur at steam-electric power plants (conventional and nuclear) in the conversion of heat energy into mechanical energy to turn electric generators. The loss is a thermodynamically necessary feature of the steam-electric cycle. Part of the energy input-to-output losses are a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line-losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent in transmission and distribution. Calculated electrical system energy losses may be less than actual losses, because primary consumption does not include the energy equivalent of utility purchases of electricity from non-electric utilities and from Canada and Mexico, although they are included in electricity sales.

Section 3. Petroleum

Domestic crude oil production during August 1988 was estimated to be 8.1 million barrels per day, 1 percent[6] higher than the July 1988 rate but 1 percent lower than the rate in August 1987.

Total petroleum imports averaged 6.9 million barrels per day in August 1988, 1 percent less than the July 1988 rate and 7 percent less than the August 1987 rate.

In August 1988, 16.9 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 2 percent more than in the previous month and 4 percent above the level 1 year earlier. Motor gasoline accounted for 42 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 17 percent; and residual fuel oil, 7 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during August 1988 averaged 7.2 million barrels per day, 4 percent below the rate in July 1988 and 2 percent below the rate of the previous August. Stocks of motor gasoline totaled 222 million barrels at the end of August 1988, 8 million barrels above the stock level at the end of July 1988 but 4 million barrels below the stock level 1 year earlier.

In August 1988, 2.8 million barrels of distillate fuel oil were supplied per day, 6 percent higher than the July 1988 rate and 10 percent above the August 1987 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for August 1988 were 125 million barrels, 6 million barrels higher than the previous month but the same as the August 1987 ending stock level.

Residual fuel oil supplied in August 1988 averaged 1.2 million barrels per day, 1 percent lower than in July 1988 and 1 percent lower than the August 1987 rate. Residual fuel oil stocks measured 38 million barrels at the end of August 1988, 3 million barrels lower than the previous month and 8 million barrels lower than the stock level 1 year earlier.

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 historical and provisional data through May 1988. The total import data above include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[6]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Table 3.1a Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview

	Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[b]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Domestic[d]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[e] and Petroleum Products
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974 Average	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**I 1,074**
1975 Average	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**I -17**	**I -15**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976 Average	**9,774**	**8,132**	**h 1,604**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977 Average	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978 Average	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979 Average	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980 Average	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-97**	**-42**	**17,056**	**I 1,392**
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**I -290**	**I 130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**-136**	**283**	**15,296**	**I 1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	**I -214**	**I 234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**-199**	**-81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**-50**	**153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 January	10,911	9,137	1,711	-383	-151	16,088	1,535
February	10,916	9,173	1,696	-37	804	16,186	1,514
March	10,664	9,013	1,604	-345	1,160	16,276	1,489
April	10,435	8,864	1,523	41	262	15,945	1,479
May	10,440	8,838	1,543	260	-1,109	15,993	1,506
June	10,187	8,623	1,504	3	-1,238	16,049	1,543
July	10,225	8,660	1,507	-541	-422	16,307	1,573
August	9,875	8,374	1,445	242	-551	16,618	1,582
September	9,852	8,328	1,468	-217	-973	15,909	1,618
October	9,954	8,419	1,477	-233	476	16,602	1,610
November	10,061	8,412	1,569	95	-147	16,221	1,612
December	9,985	8,352	1,571	186	443	17,131	1,593
Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**-78**	**-124**	**16,281**	
1987 January	10,139	8,480	1,582	-166	376	16,684	1,586
February	10,073	8,389	1,618	-22	831	16,908	1,563
March	10,131	8,464	1,598	-125	340	16,165	1,557
April	10,139	8,498	1,590	50	532	16,524	1,539
May	9,977	8,336	1,585	36	-116	16,026	1,542
June	9,906	8,279	1,578	-165	-42	16,830	1,548
July	9,895	8,251	1,582	33	-372	17,113	1,558
August	9,843	8,210	1,571	-345	-737	16,346	1,592
September	9,851	8,205	1,582	-220	-236	16,670	1,606
October	10,037	8,364	1,602	-661	523	16,941	1,610
November	10,112	8,397	1,637	-355	-478	16,343	1,635
December	10,001	8,318	1,621	405	482	17,445	1,607
Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**-128**	**87**	**16,665**	
1988 January	E 9,874	E 8,245	1,569	56	285	17,224	1,597
February	E 10,016	E 8,376	1,594	-130	895	17,584	1,575
March	E 10,044	E 8,347	1,628	-212	748	17,530	1,559
April	E 9,935	E 8,268	1,609	-194	-450	16,440	1,578
May	E 9,881	E 8,203	1,624	-41	-1,049	16,117	1,612
June	E 9,815	E 8,158	1,605	-113	146	17,054	1,611
July	RE 9,728	RE 8,059	R 1,609	R 270	R -788	R 16,555	R 1,627
August	PE 9,797	PE 8,147	E 1,616	E 535	E -322	E 16,924	E 1,615
8-Month Average	PE **9,885**	PE **8,224**	E **1,607**	E **24**	E **-74**	E **16,925**	
1987 8-Month Average	**10,012**	**8,363**	**1,588**	**-89**	**91**	**16,570**	
1986 8-Month Average	**10,452**	**8,832**	**1,565**	**-97**	**-165**	**16,184**	

[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[c]Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d]Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.
[e]Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f]Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[g]Net imports equals imports minus exports.
[h]Due to a rounding difference, this value is 1,603 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
[I]In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stocks withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.1b Crude Oil[a] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[g]
	Total	Crude Oil[f]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974 Average	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975 Average	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976 Average	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977 Average	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978 Average	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979 Average	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**471**	**235**	**236**	**7,985**
1980 Average	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 January	5,573	3,472	2,101	859	159	700	4,714
February	4,676	2,968	1,709	876	162	715	3,800
March	4,712	2,988	1,724	732	212	520	3,980
April	5,439	3,684	1,755	850	94	756	4,589
May	6,400	4,250	2,150	724	98	625	5,676
June	6,848	4,635	2,213	642	240	401	6,206
July	6,942	4,726	2,216	685	65	620	6,256
August	7,168	4,859	2,309	868	233	635	6,300
September	7,090	5,031	2,059	714	161	553	6,375
October	6,427	4,419	2,008	831	151	680	5,597
November	6,592	4,615	1,977	821	115	706	5,771
December	6,700	4,412	2,288	820	159	661	5,881
Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 January	6,353	4,385	1,968	703	84	619	5,650
February	5,984	3,866	2,118	977	284	694	5,007
March	5,794	3,779	2,015	720	150	570	5,074
April	5,911	4,132	1,779	870	247	624	5,041
May	6,073	4,340	1,732	666	69	597	5,407
June	6,769	4,807	1,962	669	116	554	6,099
July	7,588	5,295	2,293	680	149	531	6,908
August	7,454	5,510	1,944	664	141	523	6,790
September	7,178	5,110	2,068	795	116	680	6,382
October	7,068	5,142	1,926	646	84	562	6,422
November	7,068	5,013	2,055	737	164	573	6,331
December	6,833	4,640	2,194	1,057	220	838	5,776
Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 January	6,900	4,619	2,281	891	212	679	6,009
February	6,995	4,692	2,303	867	149	718	6,128
March	6,727	4,788	1,938	839	218	622	5,888
April	7,050	5,126	1,924	678	117	562	6,371
May	7,218	5,234	1,983	817	141	676	6,401
June	6,885	5,055	1,830	941	141	800	5,944
July	R 6,994	R 5,006	R 1,988	R 831	R 191	R 640	R 6,164
August	E 6,914	E 5,121	E 1,793	E 869	E 141	E 728	E 6,045
8-Month Average	**E 6,960**	**E 4,956**	**E 2,004**	**E 842**	**E 164**	**E 678**	**E 6,118**
1987 8-Month Average	**6,498**	**4,523**	**1,976**	**741**	**153**	**588**	**5,758**
1986 8-Month Average	**5,984**	**3,958**	**2,026**	**778**	**158**	**621**	**5,206**

Footnotes continued.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.1 Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production

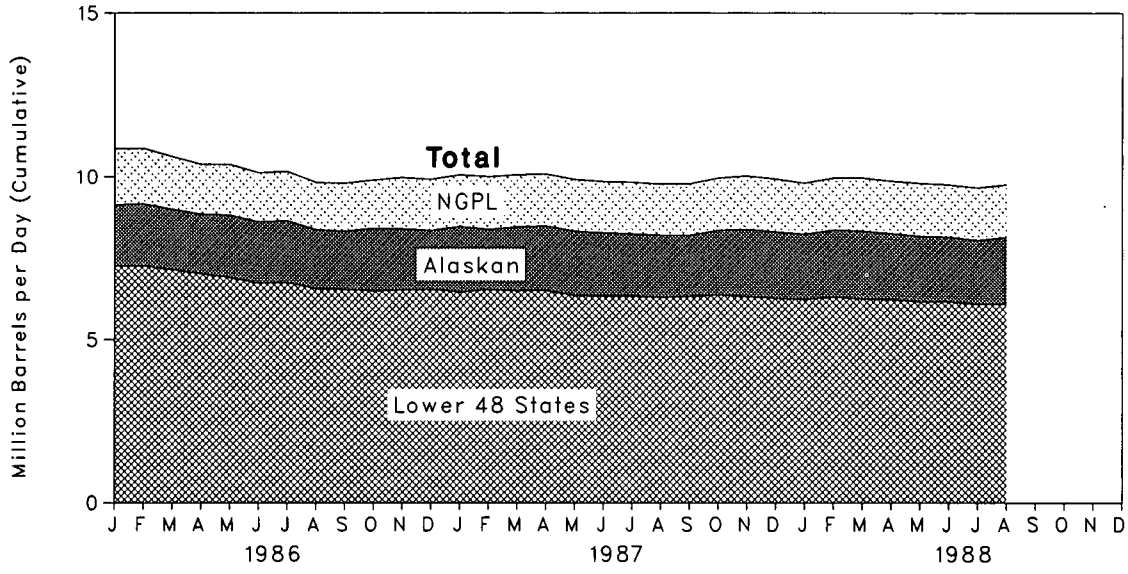


Figure 3.2 Petroleum Stocks

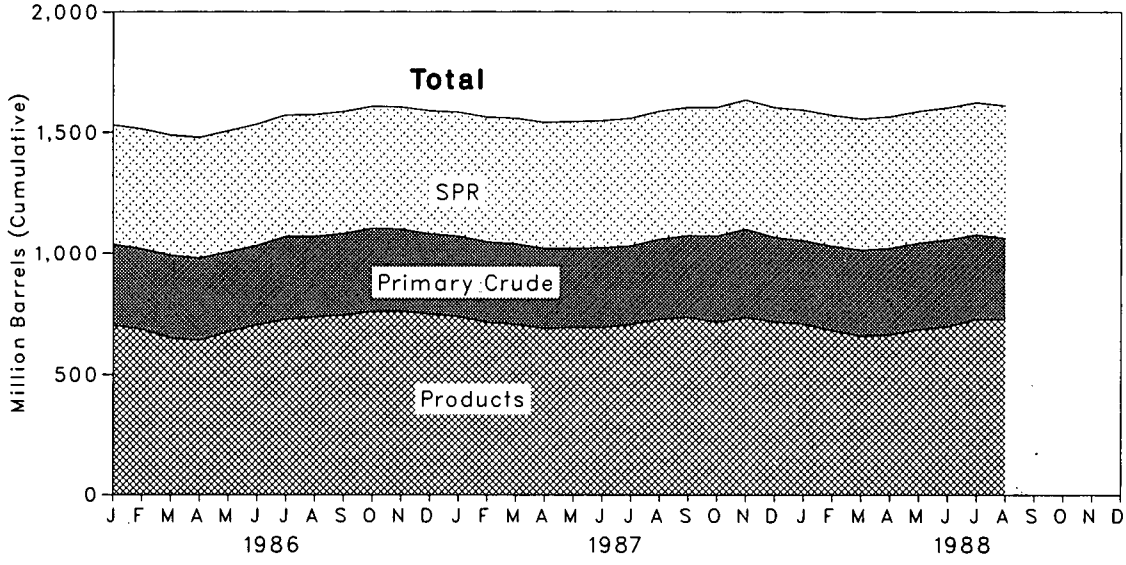


Figure 3.3 Petroleum Products Supplied and Imports

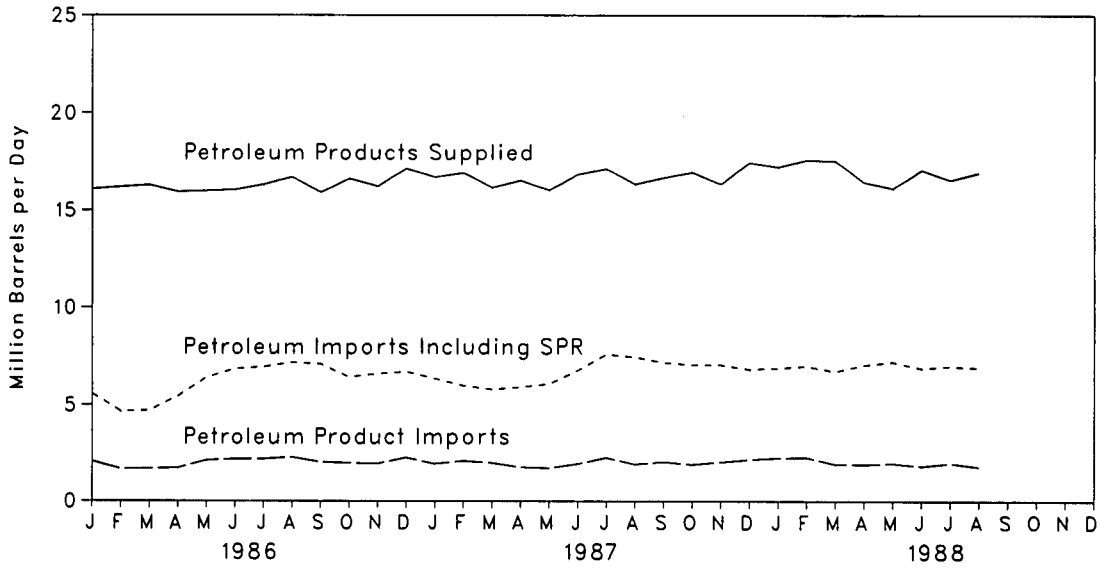


Figure 3.4 Petroleum Imports by Source

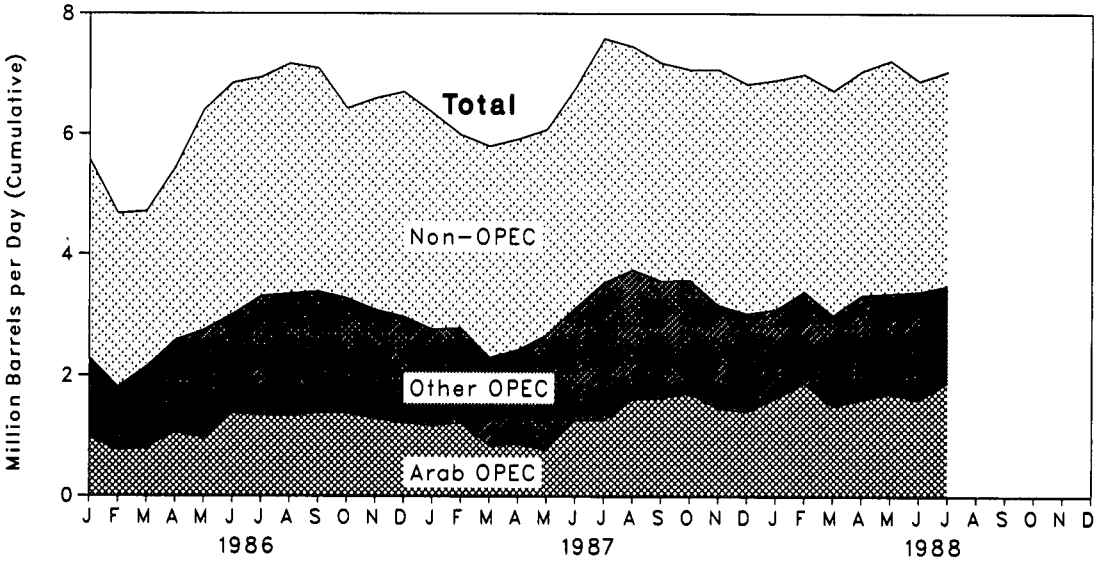


Table 3.2a Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Supply							
	Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal[c]		Unaccounted for Crude Oil[e]
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[d]	Other	SPR[d]	Other	
1973 Average	**9,208**	**198**	**3,244**		**3,244**		**11**	**3**
1974 Average	**8,774**	**193**	**3,477**		**3,477**		**-62**	**-25**
1975 Average	**8,375**	**191**	**4,105**		**4,105**		**-17**	**17**
1976 Average	**8,132**	**173**	**5,287**		**5,287**		**-39**	**77**
1977 Average	**8,245**	**464**	**6,615**	**21**	**6,594**	**-20**	**-150**	**-6**
1978 Average	**8,707**	**1,229**	**6,356**	**162**	**6,195**	**-163**	**84**	**-57**
1979 Average	**8,552**	**1,401**	**6,519**	**67**	**6,452**	**-67**	**-81**	**-11**
1980 Average	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**	**34**
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	[g] **46**	**83**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**-174**	**38**	**71**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**-234**	[g] **20**	**114**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**-195**	**-4**	**185**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**-117**	**67**	**145**
1986 January	9,137	1,870	3,472	51	3,420	-35	-348	364
February	9,173	1,907	2,968	24	2,944	-35	-2	32
March	9,013	1,860	2,988	59	2,929	-49	-296	259
April	8,864	1,836	3,684	63	3,621	-63	104	70
May	8,838	1,927	4,250	36	4,215	-35	295	79
June	8,623	1,887	4,635	64	4,571	-64	66	292
July	8,660	1,903	4,726	52	4,674	-52	-489	189
August	8,374	1,811	4,859	51	4,809	-51	293	93
September	8,328	1,782	5,031	47	4,984	-47	-170	161
October	8,419	1,927	4,419	37	4,382	-36	-197	223
November	8,412	1,883	4,615	45	4,570	-65	160	-136
December	8,352	1,807	4,412	48	4,365	-68	254	28
Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**-50**	**-28**	**139**
1987 January	8,480	2,019	4,385	92	4,293	-108	-58	-5
February	8,389	1,853	3,866	44	3,822	-64	42	382
March	8,464	1,968	3,779	95	3,684	-106	-19	151
April	8,498	1,990	4,132	57	4,076	-67	116	120
May	8,336	1,979	4,340	92	4,248	-101	137	51
June	8,279	1,930	4,807	64	4,743	-69	-97	434
July	8,251	1,910	5,295	76	5,218	-91	124	32
August	8,210	1,908	5,510	63	5,447	-63	-281	177
September	8,205	1,874	5,110	64	5,047	-64	-157	217
October	8,364	1,986	5,142	57	5,085	-57	-604	-3
November	8,397	2,068	5,013	97	4,916	-97	-258	115
December	8,318	2,043	4,640	68	4,572	-68	472	101
Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**-80**	**-49**	**145**
1988 January	[E] 8,245	[E] 1,999	4,619	67	4,552	-67	123	303
February	[E] 8,376	[E] 2,070	4,692	49	4,643	-49	-81	-21
March	[E] 8,347	[E] 2,086	4,788	23	4,766	-26	-187	419
April	[E] 8,268	[E] 2,029	5,126	78	5,049	-77	-117	126
May	[E] 8,203	[E] 2,016	5,234	22	5,213	-22	-19	251
June	[E] 8,158	[E] 1,984	5,055	70	4,985	-70	-43	601
July	[RE] 8,059	[RE] 1,960	[R] 5,006	[R] 42	[R] 4,965	[R] -42	[R] 312	[R] 548
August	[PE] 8,147	[PE] 2,042	[E] 5,121	[E] 22	[E] 5,100	[E] -22	[E] 557	[E] 188
8-Month Average	[PE] **8,224**	[PE] **2,023**	[E] **4,956**	[E] **46**	[E] **4,910**	[E] **-47**	[E] **71**	[E] **304**
1987 8-Month Average	**8,363**	**1,946**	**4,523**	**73**	**4,449**	**-84**	**-5**	**164**
1986 8-Month Average	**8,832**	**1,875**	**3,958**	**50**	**3,908**	**-48**	**-49**	**174**

[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c]A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[d]Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] A balancing item.
[f]Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[g]Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Notes 4 and 5 at end of section.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil[a] Supply and Disposition (continued)

	Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks[b]		
	Crude Used Directly[f]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[f]	Total	SPR[d]	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	**-19**	**13**	**12,431**	**2**		**242**		**242**
1974 Average	**-15**	**13**	**12,133**	**3**		**265**		**265**
1975 Average	**-17**	**13**	**12,442**	**6**		**271**		**271**
1976 Average	**-18**	**15**	**13,416**	**8**		**285**		**285**
1977 Average	**-14**	**16**	**14,602**	**50**		**348**	**7**	**340**
1978 Average	**-14**	**16**	**14,739**	**158**		**376**	**67**	**309**
1979 Average	**-13**	**16**	**14,648**	**235**		**430**	**91**	**339**
1980 Average	**-13**	**15**	**13,481**	**287**		**[g] 466**	**108**	**[g] 358**
1981 Average	**-58**	**5**	**12,470**	**228**		**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**-59**	**3**	**11,774**	**236**		**[g] 644**	**294**	**350**
1983 Average	**NA**	**2**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**NA**	**2**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**NA**	**1**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 January	NA	1	12,374	159	57	826	494	332
February	NA	(s)	11,918	162	56	827	495	332
March	NA	(s)	11,652	212	52	838	497	341
April	NA	(s)	12,512	94	51	837	499	338
May	NA	(s)	13,279	98	49	829	500	329
June	NA	(s)	13,261	240	52	828	502	327
July	NA	(s)	12,917	65	51	845	503	342
August	NA	(s)	13,287	233	48	838	505	333
September	NA	(s)	13,097	161	45	844	506	338
October	NA	(s)	12,636	151	41	851	508	344
November	NA	(s)	12,831	115	41	849	509	339
December	NA	(s)	12,777	159	42	843	512	331
Average	**NA**	**(s)**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**			
1987 January	NA	1	12,570	84	41	848	515	333
February	NA	(s)	12,290	284	41	849	517	332
March	NA	1	12,081	150	39	852	520	332
April	NA	(s)	12,512	247	41	851	522	329
May	NA	(s)	12,653	69	42	850	525	325
June	NA	(s)	13,202	116	36	855	527	328
July	NA	(s)	13,430	149	32	854	530	324
August	NA	(s)	13,380	141	31	864	532	332
September	NA	(s)	13,168	116	28	871	534	337
October	NA	(s)	12,733	84	25	892	536	356
November	NA	(s)	12,981	164	25	902	539	364
December	NA	(s)	13,212	220	31	890	541	349
Average	**NA**	**(s)**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**			
1988 January	NA	(s)	12,975	212	36	888	543	345
February	NA	(s)	12,715	149	52	892	544	348
March	NA	(s)	13,072	218	52	899	545	354
April	NA	(s)	13,167	117	42	904	547	357
May	NA	(s)	13,472	141	34	906	548	358
June	NA	(s)	13,528	141	32	909	550	359
July	NA	(s)	[R] 13,663	[R] 191	[R] 29	[R] 901	551	[R] 349
August	NA	[E] (s)	[E] 13,798	[E] 141	[E] 33	[E] 887	[E] 552	[E] 335
8-Month Average	**NA**	**[E] (s)**	**[E] 13,303**	**[E] 164**	**[E] 39**			
1987 8-Month Average	**NA**	**(s)**	**12,770**	**153**	**38**			
1986 8-Month Average	**NA**	**(s)**	**12,657**	**158**	**52**			

Footnotes continued.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.3a Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports from OPEC Sources[a]										
	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia[b]	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[b,c]	Total OPEC[d]	Total Arab OPEC[e]
1973 Average	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974 Average	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975 Average	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976 Average	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977 Average	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978 Average	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979 Average	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980 Average	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981 Average	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982 Average	**170**	**26**	**552**	**92**	**248**	**35**	**514**	**412**	**97**	**2,146**	**854**
1983 Average	**240**	**0**	**337**	**30**	**338**	**48**	**302**	**422**	**144**	**1,862**	**632**
1984 Average	**323**	**1**	**325**	**117**	**343**	**10**	**216**	**548**	**166**	**2,049**	**819**
1985 Average	**187**	**4**	**168**	**45**	**314**	**27**	**293**	**605**	**187**	**1,830**	**472**
1986 January	215	0	664	11	290	0	278	629	210	2,298	976
February	157	0	574	0	290	(s)	204	518	64	1,807	757
March	260	0	482	0	161	0	328	797	117	2,145	798
April	275	0	698	21	292	0	319	831	139	2,576	1,058
May	193	0	574	40	314	40	398	899	290	2,749	966
June	319	0	662	83	353	0	382	772	439	3,010	1,377
July	310	0	738	59	532	66	542	730	330	3,307	1,357
August	363	0	680	37	274	93	606	916	378	3,346	1,339
September	245	0	810	62	341	31	684	856	356	3,383	1,388
October	305	0	697	147	388	0	530	863	346	3,276	1,387
November	311	0	868	34	335	0	483	843	214	3,088	1,295
December	291	0	769	30	251	0	511	841	284	2,976	1,223
Average	**271**	**0**	**685**	**44**	**318**	**19**	**440**	**793**	**265**	**2,837**	**1,162**
1987 January	156	0	875	15	254	0	346	899	218	2,764	1,184
February	307	0	776	54	418	30	256	791	155	2,785	1,222
March	334	0	430	0	317	73	312	702	135	2,305	843
April	323	0	463	62	236	47	512	710	77	2,430	866
May	196	0	499	26	297	75	550	913	119	2,675	775
June	247	0	782	45	261	165	546	808	268	3,122	1,275
July	347	0	756	42	349	237	792	854	157	3,533	1,264
August	250	0	961	103	312	208	732	831	351	3,748	1,611
September	378	0	902	146	242	193	615	821	263	3,560	1,640
October	274	0	1,051	111	305	86	518	829	401	3,576	1,713
November	395	0	637	97	219	41	607	771	402	3,169	1,477
December	339	0	876	31	216	23	613	717	220	3,033	1,415
Average	**295**	**0**	**751**	**61**	**285**	**98**	**535**	**804**	**231**	**3,060**	**1,274**
1988 January	312	0	849	61	179	[f] 1	406	752	540	3,100	1,632
February	358	0	1,265	79	148	0	501	830	214	3,394	1,883
March	259	0	934	6	123	0	541	790	352	3,006	1,506
April	342	0	931	48	166	0	651	812	385	3,335	1,613
May	320	0	1,034	34	298	0	488	835	354	3,363	1,710
June	262	0	923	11	158	0	703	839	495	3,391	1,603
July	193	0	1,076	43	198	0	614	706	609	3,439	1,897
7-Month Average	**292**	**0**	**1,000**	**40**	**182**	**(s)**	**557**	**794**	**423**	**3,288**	**1,691**
1987 7-Month Average	**272**	**0**	**653**	**34**	**303**	**90**	**476**	**812**	**161**	**2,802**	**1,059**
1986 7-Month Average	**248**	**0**	**628**	**31**	**319**	**16**	**352**	**742**	**229**	**2,564**	**1,044**

[a]Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

[b]Prior to January 1988, data on crude oil and petroleum product imports from the Neutral Zone are included in the data for Saudi Arabia. From January 1988 forward, those imports are included in the data for "Other OPEC."

[c]The other members of OPEC are Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

[d]"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

[e]The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

[f]A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States (defined in this publication as the 50 States and the District of Columbia) in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. The oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 3.3b Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[9]										Total Imports
	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non-OPEC	Total Non-OPEC	
1973 Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974 Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975 Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976 Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977 Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978 Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979 Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980 Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981 Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982 Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983 Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984 Average	88	630	748	188	94	402	42	294	902	3,388	5,437
1985 Average	40	770	816	40	113	310	28	247	873	3,237	5,067
1986 January	62	823	681	58	108	333	21	326	862	3,275	5,573
February	33	690	557	11	85	218	18	309	949	2,870	4,676
March	18	750	616	27	79	178	25	186	688	2,567	4,712
April	34	798	694	13	111	188	23	209	793	2,863	5,439
May	32	881	743	37	130	365	27	237	1,199	3,651	6,400
June	29	753	884	17	167	569	30	233	1,157	3,838	6,848
July	44	763	850	25	131	353	29	237	1,202	3,634	6,942
August	39	801	738	12	133	584	7	214	1,294	3,822	7,168
September	15	801	615	17	162	437	23	291	1,345	3,706	7,090
October	38	842	680	26	112	173	21	215	1,043	3,151	6,427
November	39	960	565	53	129	448	21	179	1,111	3,504	6,592
December	57	809	746	7	148	351	12	291	1,304	3,724	6,700
Average	**37**	**807**	**699**	**25**	**125**	**350**	**21**	**244**	**1,080**	**3,387**	**6,224**
1987 January	59	799	689	29	100	384	33	327	1,170	3,589	6,353
February	56	783	692	23	127	260	24	296	938	3,199	5,984
March	43	738	721	14	124	322	17	247	1,262	3,489	5,794
April	43	818	679	12	123	485	24	259	1,037	3,481	5,911
May	31	884	541	33	117	392	21	214	1,164	3,398	6,073
June	22	912	664	13	114	377	21	281	1,242	3,646	6,769
July	46	901	680	71	98	354	17	288	1,598	4,055	7,588
August	27	841	577	51	100	289	20	274	1,526	3,706	7,454
September	48	846	705	42	105	259	25	271	1,318	3,618	7,178
October	26	938	697	16	88	321	17	250	1,138	3,492	7,068
November	31	827	627	14	111	456	15	235	1,585	3,899	7,068
December	10	883	591	24	73	324	23	327	1,543	3,800	6,833
Average	**37**	**848**	**655**	**29**	**106**	**352**	**21**	**272**	**1,296**	**3,617**	**6,678**
1988 January	49	953	767	40	104	312	29	341	1,205	3,800	6,900
February	58	995	699	21	93	313	16	200	1,206	3,601	6,995
March	45	989	745	30	89	461	22	180	1,160	3,720	6,727
April	12	975	674	31	82	581	29	193	1,137	3,714	7,050
May	17	990	718	38	102	383	20	243	1,345	3,855	7,218
June	25	1,022	765	19	112	232	13	212	1,094	3,494	6,885
July	15	962	723	35	96	208	22	215	1,280	3,556	R 6,994
7-Month Average	**31**	**983**	**728**	**31**	**97**	**356**	**22**	**227**	**1,205**	**3,679**	**6,967**
1987 7-Month Average	**43**	**834**	**666**	**28**	**115**	**369**	**22**	**273**	**1,206**	**3,556**	**6,358**
1986 7-Month Average	**36**	**781**	**719**	**27**	**116**	**316**	**25**	**248**	**979**	**3,247**	**5,811**

Footnotes continued.

[9]Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.5 Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

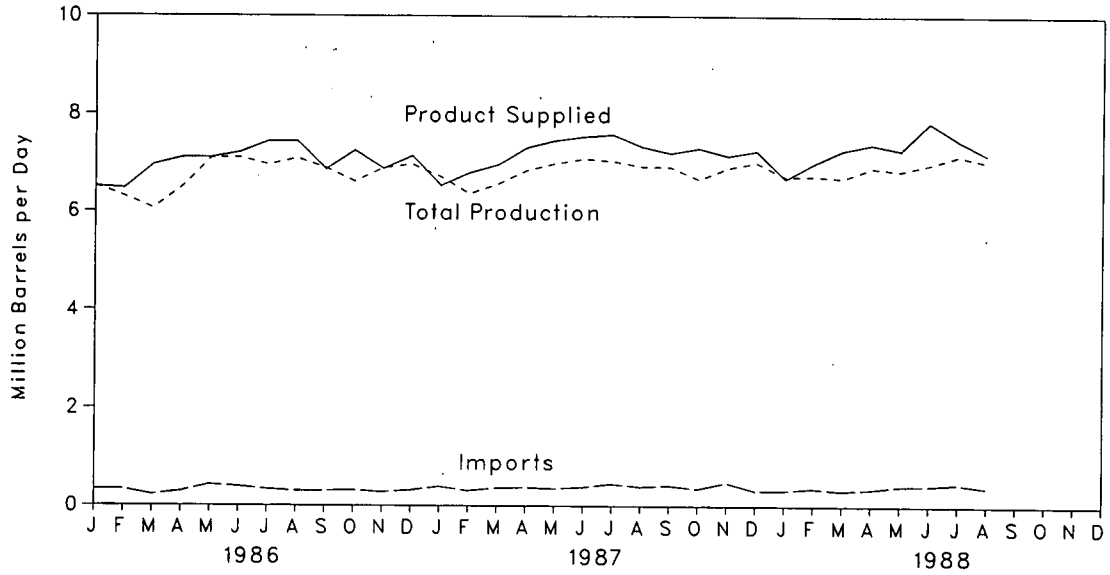


Figure 3.6 Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

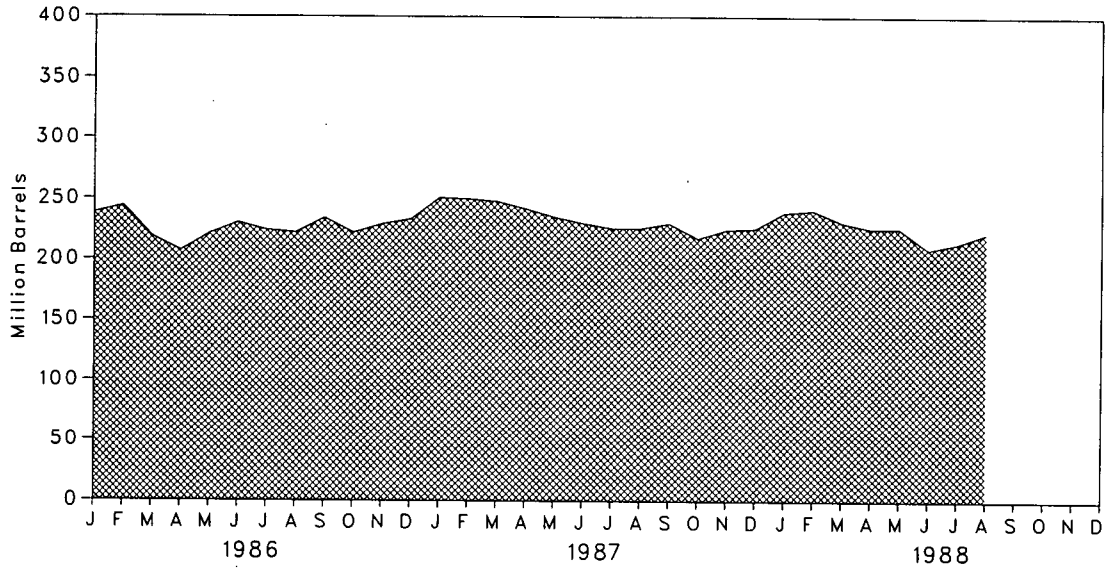


Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
					Product Supplied				
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Withdrawal[b] [c]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[d]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[e]	Finished Motor Gasoline
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Million Barrels	
1973 Average	**6,535**	**134**	**9**	**4**	**6,674**			**209**	
1974 Average	**6,360**	**204**	**-24**	**2**	**6,537**			**[f] 218**	
1975 Average	**6,520**	**184**	**[f] -28**	**2**	**6,675**			**235**	
1976 Average	**6,841**	**131**	**10**	**3**	**6,978**			**231**	
1977 Average	**7,033**	**217**	**-72**	**2**	**7,177**	**1,976**	**27.5**	**258**	
1978 Average	**7,169**	**190**	**54**	**1**	**7,412**	**2,521**	**34.0**	**238**	
1979 Average	**6,852**	**181**	**2**	**(s)**	**7,034**	**2,798**	**39.8**	**237**	
1980 Average	**6,506**	**140**	**-66**	**1**	**6,579**	**3,067**	**46.6**	**[f] 261**	
1981 Average[g]	**6,405**	**157**	**[f] 28**	**2**	**6,588**	**3,264**	**49.5**	**253**	
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**25**	**20**	**6,539**	**3,409**	**52.1**	**[f] 235**	
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	**[f] 45**	**10**	**6,622**	**3,647**	**55.1**	**222**	**186**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**-54**	**6**	**6,693**	**3,987**	**59.6**	**243**	**205**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**41**	**10**	**6,831**	**4,406**	**64.5**	**223**	**190**
1986 January	6,522	332	-347	6	6,502	4,404	67.7	238	201
February	6,302	334	-156	11	6,469	4,365	67.5	244	205
March	6,061	224	691	21	6,955	4,678	67.3	219	184
April	6,498	291	338	23	7,105	4,783	67.3	207	174
May	7,095	471	-450	9	7,106	4,729	66.5	221	188
June	7,101	392	-265	18	7,209	4,914	68.2	230	196
July	6,956	337	189	47	7,436	5,182	69.7	224	190
August	7,092	303	83	43	7,435	5,138	69.1	222	187
September	6,891	303	-289	40	6,864	4,813	70.1	234	196
October	6,616	322	372	61	7,250	5,086	70.1	222	184
November	6,895	280	-200	96	6,879	4,918	71.5	229	190
December	6,970	320	-122	24	7,143	5,193	72.7	233	194
Average	**6,752**	**326**	**-11**	**33**	**7,034**	**4,854**	**69.0**		
1987 January	6,714	393	-528	44	6,535	4,822	73.8	251	211
February	6,365	309	144	22	6,796	5,068	74.6	250	207
March	6,569	364	51	20	6,964	5,193	74.6	248	205
April	6,850	374	133	42	7,314	5,405	73.9	242	201
May	6,991	354	164	48	7,460	5,569	74.7	235	196
June	7,089	385	111	46	7,539	5,678	75.3	230	193
July	7,043	452	119	33	7,581	5,740	75.7	226	189
August	6,933	396	29	19	7,338	5,656	77.1	226	188
September	6,921	421	-107	30	7,205	5,536	76.8	230	191
October	6,668	356	302	21	7,305	5,636	77.1	218	182
November	6,907	484	-208	32	7,151	5,589	78.2	225	188
December	7,015	320	-24	59	7,251	5,715	78.8	226	189
Average	**6,841**	**384**	**15**	**35**	**7,206**	**5,470**	**75.9**		
1988 January	6,723	324	-361	8	6,679	5,392	80.7	239	200
February	6,736	365	-78	18	7,004	5,571	79.5	241	202
March	6,695	318	271	18	7,265	5,845	80.4	231	194
April	6,906	349	148	18	7,384	5,946	80.5	226	190
May	6,847	415	34	28	7,269	5,813	80.0	226	188
June	6,983	424	490	59	7,838	6,356	81.1	209	174
July	[R] 7,159	[R] 461	[R] -135	[R] 12	[R] 7,473	[R] 6,126	[R] 82.0	[R] 214	[R] 178
August	[E] 7,030	[E] 385	[E] -205	[E] 40	[E] 7,170	[E] 5,915	[E] 82.5	[E] 222	[E] 185
8-Month Average	**[E] 6,886**	**[E] 380**	**[E] 19**	**[E] 25**	**[E] 7,260**	**[E] 5,871**			
1987 8-Month Average	**6,824**	**379**	**26**	**34**	**7,194**	**5,394**			
1986 8-Month Average	**6,707**	**336**	**12**	**22**	**7,033**	**4,778**			

[a]Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b]Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[c]A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[d]Includes gasohol.
[e]Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[f]In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.
[g]Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.7 Distillate Fuel Oil Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

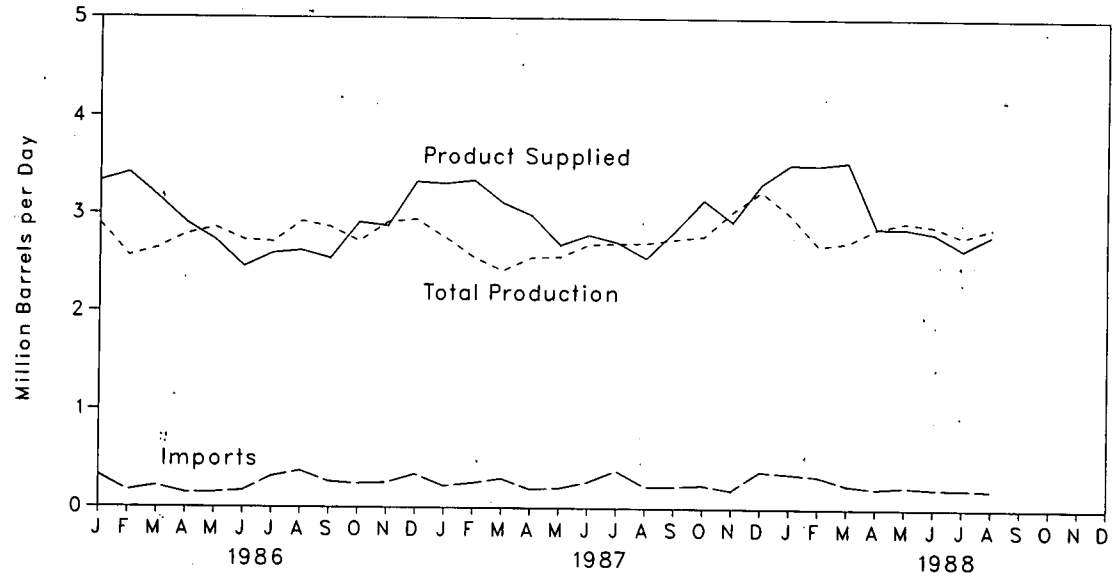


Figure 3.8 Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

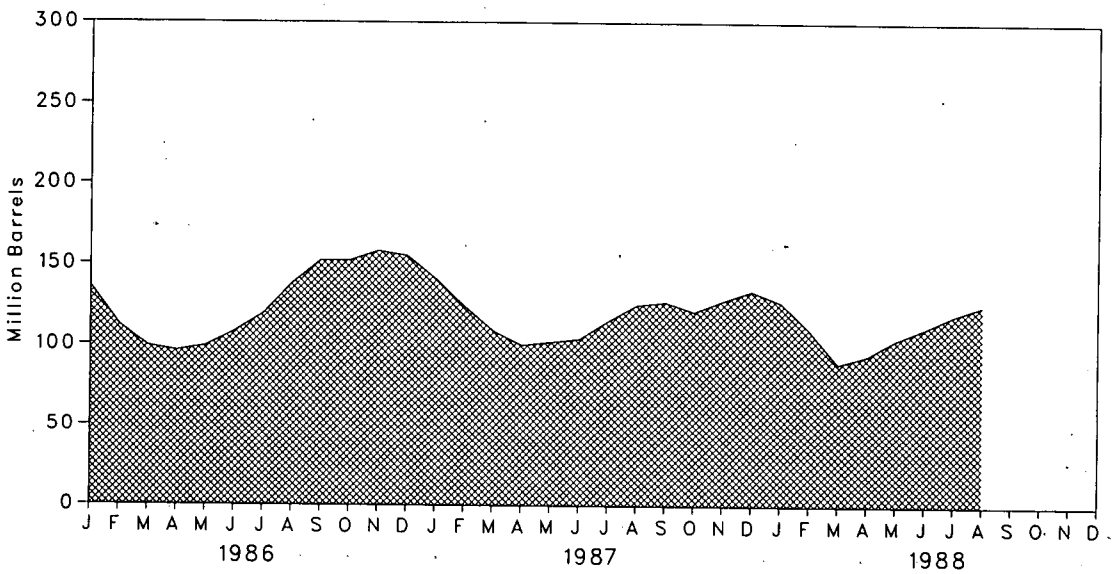


Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[a]	Crude Used Directly[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974 Average	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**[d] 200**
1975 Average	**2,654**	**155**	**[d] 40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976 Average	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977 Average	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978 Average	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979 Average	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980 Average	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	**[d] 205**
1981 Average[e]	**2,613**	**173**	**[d] 38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**35**	**10**	**74**	**2,671**	**[d] 179**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	**[d] 124**	**NA**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**-57**	**NA**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**48**	**NA**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**
1986 January	2,899	325	232	NA	126	3,330	136
February	2,563	169	860	NA	176	3,416	112
March	2,643	217	438	NA	131	3,168	99
April	2,788	147	97	NA	128	2,904	96
May	2,858	149	-95	NA	149	2,762	99
June	2,729	169	-301	NA	53	2,544	108
July	2,710	313	-355	NA	75	2,592	119
August	2,922	370	-607	NA	64	2,621	138
September	2,865	262	-489	NA	98	2,540	152
October	2,717	243	25	NA	74	2,912	152
November	2,917	254	-222	NA	72	2,877	158
December	2,943	339	102	NA	55	3,329	155
Average	**2,798**	**247**	**-31**	**NA**	**100**	**2,914**	
1987 January	2,759	222	444	NA	115	3,310	141
February	2,556	253	629	NA	93	3,345	124
March	2,421	297	464	NA	67	3,116	109
April	2,553	192	300	NA	53	2,991	100
May	2,563	203	-31	NA	51	2,684	101
June	2,689	265	-104	NA	61	2,790	104
July	2,700	381	-329	NA	38	2,713	115
August	2,706	222	-327	NA	47	2,553	125
September	2,748	222	-68	NA	64	2,838	127
October	2,780	237	187	NA	53	3,151	121
November	3,035	187	-234	NA	56	2,932	128
December	3,242	378	-209	NA	92	3,318	134
Average	**2,731**	**255**	**56**	**NA**	**66**	**2,976**	
1988 January	3,008	355	236	NA	82	3,517	127
February	2,683	330	604	NA	107	3,511	110
March	2,720	243	656	NA	74	3,544	89
April	2,869	208	-166	NA	42	2,870	94
May	2,931	228	-328	NA	74	2,757	104
June	2,893	209	-207	NA	76	2,820	111
July	[R] 2,783	[R] 205	[R] -283	NA	[R] 58	[R] 2,647	119
August	[E] 2,876	[E] 196	[E] -195	NA	[E] 75	[E] 2,802	[E] 125
8-Month Average	**[E] 2,846**	**[E] 246**	**[E] 37**	**NA**	**[E] 73**	**[E] 3,056**	
1987 8-Month Average	**2,619**	**255**	**125**	**NA**	**65**	**2,933**	
1986 8-Month Average	**2,767**	**234**	**24**	**NA**	**112**	**2,913**	

[a] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[b] Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Note 3 at end of section.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.
[e] Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.9 Residual Fuel Oil Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

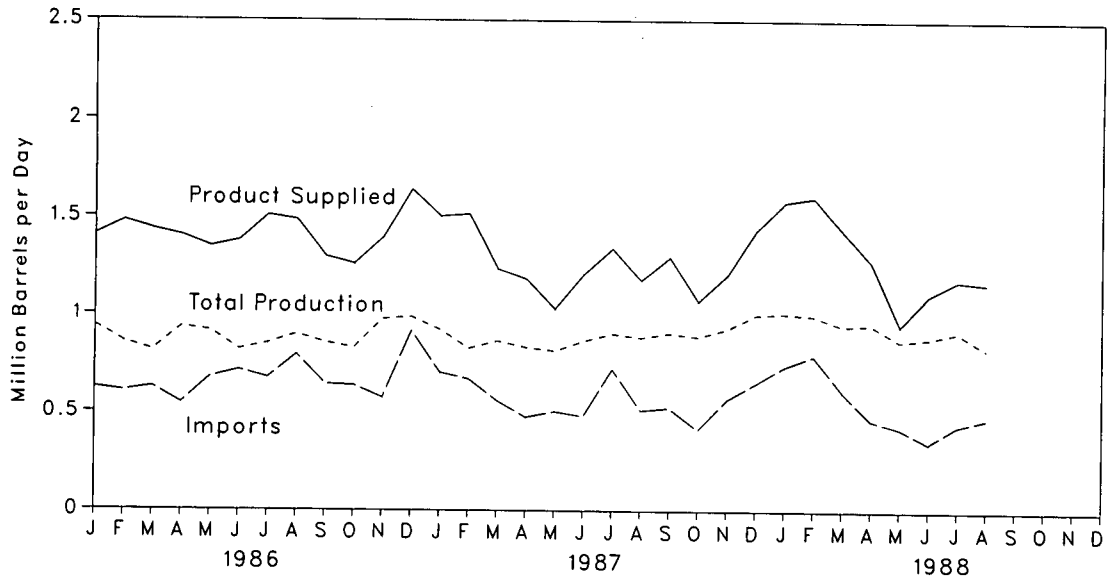


Figure 3.10 Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

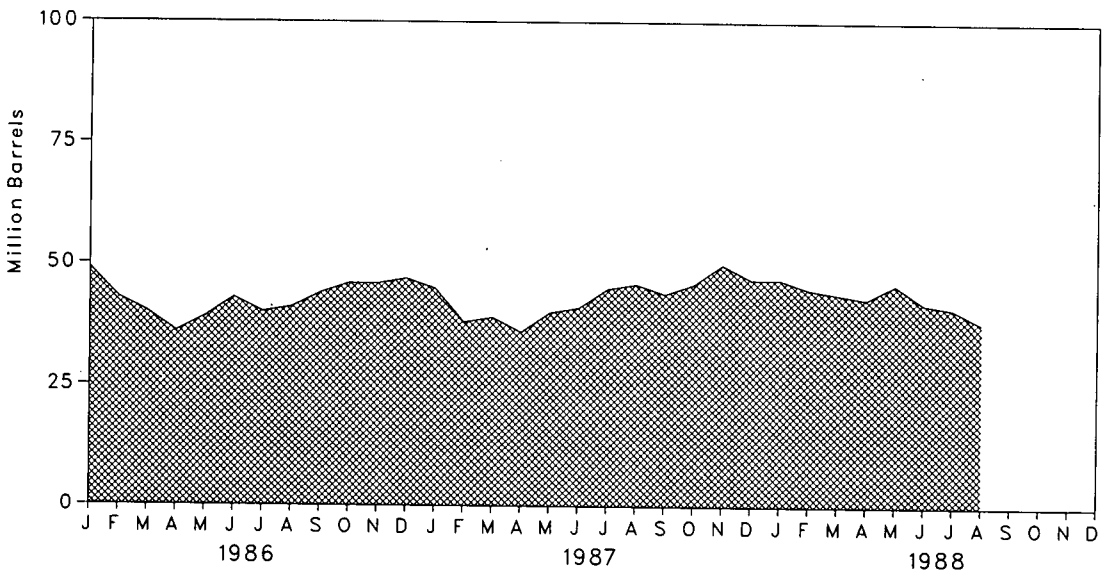


Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply				Disposition		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[a]	Crude Used Directly[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**971**	**1,853**	**5**	**17**	**23**	**2,822**	**53**
1974 Average	**1,070**	**1,587**	**-17**	**13**	**14**	**2,639**	**[d] 60**
1975 Average	**1,235**	**1,223**	**[d] 2**	**15**	**15**	**2,462**	**74**
1976 Average	**1,377**	**1,413**	**5**	**17**	**12**	**2,801**	**72**
1977 Average	**1,754**	**1,359**	**-48**	**13**	**6**	**3,071**	**90**
1978 Average	**1,667**	**1,355**	**-1**	**13**	**13**	**3,023**	**90**
1979 Average	**1,687**	**1,151**	**-15**	**12**	**9**	**2,826**	**96**
1980 Average	**1,580**	**939**	**10**	**12**	**33**	**2,508**	**[d] 92**
1981 Average[e]	**1,321**	**800**	**[d] 37**	**48**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**32**	**48**	**209**	**1,716**	**[d] 66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	**[d] 55**	**NA**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**-12**	**NA**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**7**	**NA**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 January	940	622	56	NA	211	1,407	49
February	856	604	200	NA	183	1,478	43
March	813	626	108	NA	113	1,435	40
April	933	545	127	NA	202	1,402	36
May	913	675	-114	NA	129	1,345	39
June	818	712	-111	NA	43	1,377	43
July	850	673	75	NA	90	1,508	40
August	896	793	-29	NA	174	1,485	41
September	854	641	-89	NA	110	1,296	44
October	827	635	-59	NA	144	1,259	46
November	975	574	-15	NA	143	1,391	46
December	987	913	-37	NA	224	1,638	47
Average	**889**	**669**	**8**	**NA**	**147**	**1,418**	
1987 January	920	701	81	NA	198	1,504	45
February	825	668	243	NA	221	1,515	38
March	863	559	-38	NA	150	1,234	39
April	831	476	114	NA	239	1,182	36
May	813	505	-145	NA	144	1,029	40
June	864	481	-33	NA	105	1,207	41
July	901	721	-108	NA	175	1,339	45
August	882	512	-32	NA	185	1,176	46
September	904	526	42	NA	177	1,296	44
October	887	414	-39	NA	194	1,069	46
November	928	568	-145	NA	146	1,205	50
December	1,001	650	83	NA	300	1,434	47
Average	**885**	**565**	**0**	**NA**	**186**	**1,264**	
1988 January	1,009	737	23	NA	190	1,578	47
February	997	792	40	NA	229	1,601	45
March	944	610	45	NA	165	1,434	44
April	951	465	27	NA	170	1,272	43
May	866	423	-81	NA	263	945	46
June	881	349	121	NA	249	1,102	42
July	[R] 913	[R] 436	[R] 34	NA	[R] 206	[R] 1,177	[R] 41
August	[E] 826	[E] 472	[E] 121	NA	[E] 257	[E] 1,162	[E] 38
8-Month Average	**[E] 923**	**[E] 534**	**[E] 41**	**NA**	**[E] 216**	**[E] 1,282**	
1987 8-Month Average	**863**	**577**	**7**	**NA**	**177**	**1,271**	
1986 8-Month Average	**878**	**657**	**37**	**NA**	**143**	**1,429**	

[a]A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[b]Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Note 3 at end of section.
[c]Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d]In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.
[e]Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 3.11 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Product Supplied, Production, and Imports

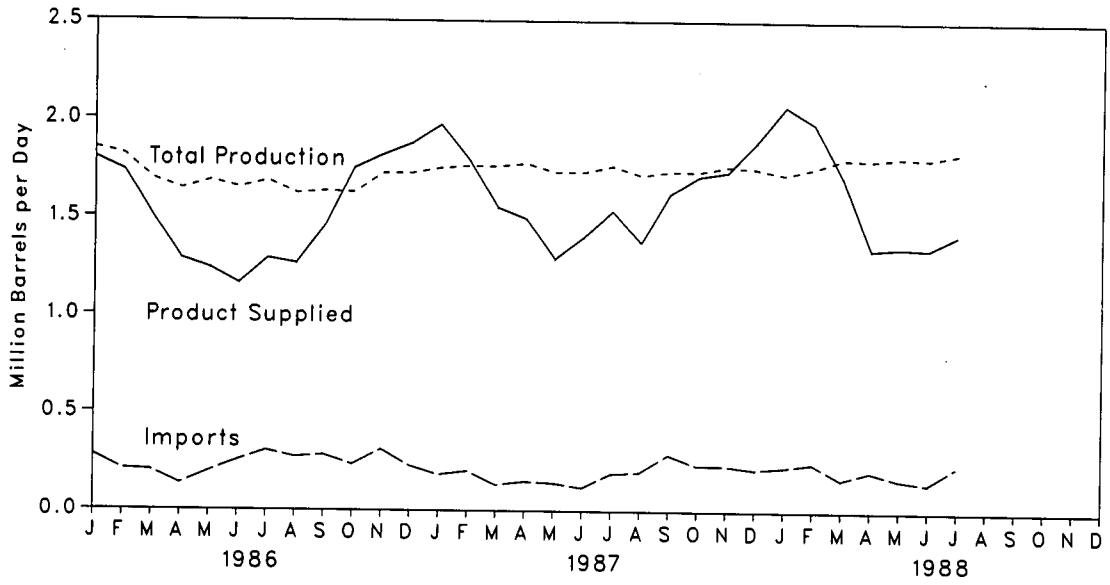


Figure 3.12 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

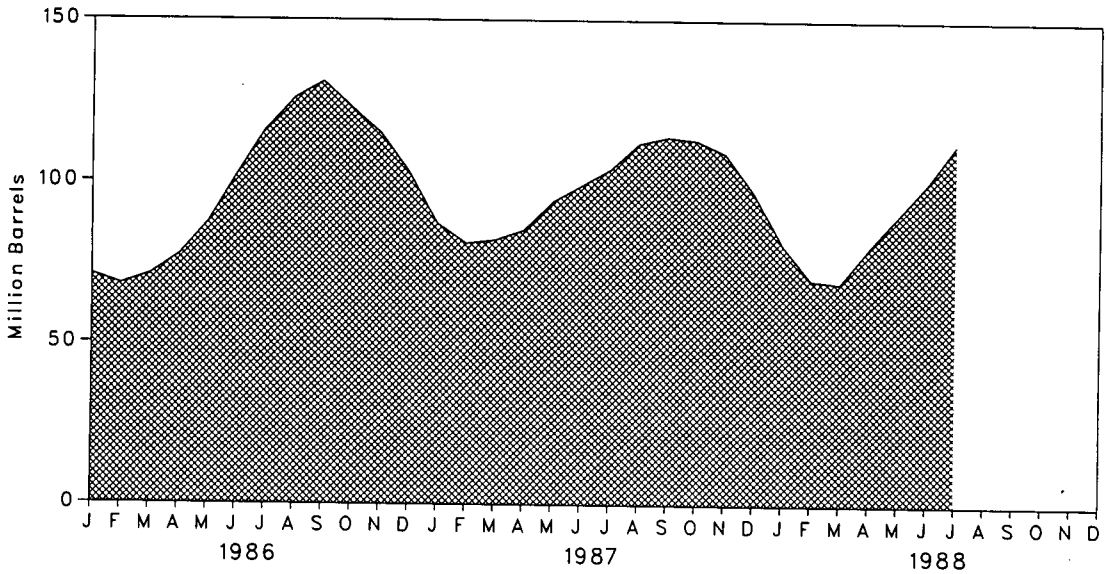


Table 3.7 Liquefied Petroleum Gases[a] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[c]
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974 Average	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**[d] 113**
1975 Average	**1,527**	**112**	**[d] -35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976 Average	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977 Average	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978 Average	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979 Average	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980 Average	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	**[d] 120**
1981 Average	**1,571**	**244**	**[d] -18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	**135**
1982 Average	**[e] 1,527**	**226**	**111**	**300**	**65**	**1,499**	**[d] 94**
1983 Average	**1,642**	**190**	**4**	**253**	**73**	**1,509**	**[d] 101**
1984 Average	**1,697**	**195**	**19**	**291**	**48**	**1,572**	**101**
1985 Average	**1,704**	**187**	**75**	**304**	**62**	**1,599**	**74**
1986 January	1,850	280	80	364	47	1,800	71
February	1,815	208	108	325	74	1,733	68
March	1,693	202	-98	250	47	1,500	71
April	1,642	134	-200	256	33	1,286	77
May	1,685	196	-336	267	40	1,238	87
June	1,649	253	-490	228	25	1,158	102
July	1,684	303	-450	199	50	1,287	116
August	1,619	271	-332	243	53	1,262	126
September	1,631	282	-142	288	27	1,456	131
October	1,625	234	249	332	26	1,750	123
November	1,724	310	254	417	53	1,817	115
December	1,725	227	411	456	33	1,875	103
Average	**1,695**	**242**	**-80**	**302**	**42**	**1,512**	
1987 January	1,751	183	500	419	43	1,971	87
February	1,762	201	205	341	38	1,789	81
March	1,761	132	-10	282	52	1,550	82
April	1,775	149	-121	274	36	1,493	85
May	1,732	142	-283	269	34	1,288	94
June	1,732	119	-175	255	22	1,400	99
July	1,764	190	-145	244	30	1,534	104
August	1,717	198	-259	252	33	1,372	112
September	1,736	288	-81	266	56	1,622	114
October	1,736	233	59	294	23	1,711	113
November	1,763	233	129	356	35	1,735	109
December	1,753	214	372	395	56	1,887	97
Average	**1,748**	**190**	**15**	**304**	**38**	**1,612**	
1988 January	1,723	226	529	366	44	2,069	81
February	1,757	245	364	336	47	1,982	70
March	1,802	165	45	266	36	1,710	69
April	1,796	205	-362	256	43	1,339	80
May	1,809	165	-333	253	37	1,350	90
June	1,804	144	-333	234	38	1,343	100
July	1,831	233	-384	228	35	1,416	112
7-Month Average	**1,789**	**197**	**-69**	**277**	**40**	**1,600**	
1987 7-Month Average	**1,754**	**159**	**-6**	**297**	**36**	**1,573**	
1986 7-Month Average	**1,716**	**226**	**-201**	**269**	**45**	**1,426**	

[a]Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
[b]A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[c]Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d]In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of section.
[e]Due to a rounding difference, this value is 1,528 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 3.8 Other Petroleum Products[a] Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[b]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	**3,693**	**502**	**-9**	**750**	**166**	**3,270**	**208**
1974 Average	**3,558**	**432**	**-28**	**665**	**174**	**3,123**	**[d] 218**
1975 Average	**3,418**	**277**	**[d] 4**	**537**	**160**	**3,002**	**219**
1976 Average	**3,643**	**206**	**-5**	**524**	**175**	**3,145**	**220**
1977 Average	**3,912**	**205**	**-27**	**514**	**165**	**3,410**	**230**
1978 Average	**4,046**	**166**	**14**	**492**	**167**	**3,568**	**225**
1979 Average	**4,153**	**195**	**-37**	**352**	**209**	**3,749**	**238**
1980 Average	**3,956**	**210**	**-23**	**311**	**198**	**3,634**	**[d] 247**
1981 Average	**3,739**	**226**	**[d] 46**	**723**	**199**	**3,088**	**282**
1982 Average	**3,453**	**334**	**80**	**787**	**211**	**[e] 2,870**	**[d] 253**
1983 Average	**3,460**	**411**	**[d] 6**	**712**	**242**	**2,923**	**[d] 256**
1984 Average	**3,632**	**565**	**23**	**791**	**245**	**3,183**	**240**
1985 Average	**3,721**	**588**	**-17**	**886**	**240**	**3,166**	**246**
1986 January	3,902	541	-172	967	311	2,993	252
February	3,868	393	-209	747	270	3,035	258
March	3,754	454	21	854	208	3,167	257
April	3,788	638	-100	760	369	3,196	260
May	4,055	659	-114	810	298	3,492	264
June	4,209	687	-70	853	263	3,710	266
July	4,145	589	119	1,064	357	3,432	262
August	4,223	572	335	1,061	301	3,768	252
September	4,225	571	35	846	278	3,708	251
October	3,969	575	-112	666	375	3,391	254
November	3,904	559	36	940	342	3,217	253
December	3,920	490	90	1,069	325	3,105	250
Average	**3,997**	**561**	**-10**	**888**	**308**	**3,353**	
1987 January	3,852	469	-121	659	219	3,323	254
February	3,796	687	-389	352	320	3,422	265
March	3,766	663	-128	757	281	3,262	269
April	3,933	589	107	872	254	3,502	266
May	4,049	529	178	913	320	3,523	260
June	4,203	712	158	896	320	3,857	255
July	4,363	550	91	835	256	3,913	253
August	4,340	616	-148	693	238	3,876	257
September	4,350	611	-24	903	353	3,681	258
October	4,223	686	14	971	272	3,680	258
November	4,010	583	-20	975	305	3,294	258
December	4,050	633	261	1,091	330	3,523	250
Average	**4,080**	**610**	**1**	**829**	**289**	**3,572**	
1988 January	3,988	639	-143	785	354	3,345	254
February	3,941	570	-35	726	318	3,433	255
March	4,175	603	-269	656	328	3,525	264
April	4,052	697	-97	832	288	3,533	267
May	4,097	752	-341	471	274	3,763	277
June	4,278	703	76	759	379	3,920	275
July	4,333	652	-20	824	329	3,812	276
7-Month Average	**4,125**	**660**	**-120**	**721**	**324**	**3,619**	
1987 7-Month Average	**3,997**	**598**	**-11**	**759**	**281**	**3,544**	
1986 7-Month Average	**3,961**	**567**	**-73**	**868**	**297**	**3,291**	

[a]Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oil, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

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

[c]Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[d]In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Note 4 at end of this section.

[e]Due to a rounding difference, this value is 2,869 in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Petroleum Section

Notes

1. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) uses a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *Oil Daily* for information on facilities or companies starting up or closing down operations. Those sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems.

Every 3 years an extensive survey is conducted to update the frames completely. The updating involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, Federal agencies (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

2. Motor Gasoline: Beginning in January 1981, the EIA expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Also, survey forms were modified to describe refinery operations more accurately. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

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

4. New Stock Basis: In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982--645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974--1,121; 1980--1,425; and 1982--1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974--225; 1980--263; 1982--244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974--224; 1980--205; and 1982--186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974--75; 1980--91; and 1982--68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974--113; 1980--128; and 1982--103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974--220; 1980--249; and 1982--259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, and 1983, were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983--108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983--248.

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

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual" and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.*
- 1981 through 1987: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*
- January 1988 through July 1988: Detailed Statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- August 1988: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production).
- January 1988 through August 1988: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during July 1988 was an estimated 1.3 trillion cubic feet, 2 percent[7] more than in July 1987.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in July 1988 was 1.2 trillion cubic feet, 17 percent above the level in July 1987.

Deliveries to residential consumers in June 1988 (latest data available) were 154 billion cubic feet, 3 percent higher than in June 1987. Total deliveries to residential consumers in the first half of 1988 were up 7 percent compared with deliveries during the first half of 1987. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during June were 569 billion cubic feet, 32 percent higher than in June 1987. Deliveries to industrial consumers during the first half of 1988 were 26 percent higher than deliveries during the first half of 1987.

Imports of natural gas in July 1988 were 129 billion cubic feet, 95 percent higher than in the previous July.

Stocks of working gas[8] in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of July 1988 totaled 2.6 trillion cubic feet, 2 percent below the level of stocks available 1 year earlier. Net injections to storage during July 1988 were 275 billion cubic feet, 42 percent higher than during the previous July.

[7]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.
[8]Gas available for withdrawal.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Production
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Wet Gas Withdrawals[a]	Used for Repressuring[b]	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed[c]	Vented and Flared	Marketed Production (Wet)[d]	Extraction Loss[c]	Total Dry Gas Production[e]
1973 Total	**24,067**	**1,171**	**NA**	**248**	**[f] 22,648**	**917**	**[f] 21,731**
1974 Total	**22,850**	**1,080**	**NA**	**169**	**[f] 21,601**	**887**	**[f] 20,713**
1975 Total	**21,104**	**861**	**NA**	**134**	**[f] 20,109**	**872**	**[f] 19,236**
1976 Total	**20,944**	**859**	**NA**	**132**	**[f] 19,952**	**854**	**[f] 19,098**
1977 Total	**21,097**	**935**	**NA**	**137**	**[f] 20,025**	**863**	**[f] 19,163**
1978 Total	**21,309**	**1,181**	**NA**	**153**	**[f] 19,974**	**852**	**[f] 19,122**
1979 Total	**21,883**	**1,245**	**NA**	**167**	**[f] 20,471**	**808**	**[f] 19,663**
1980 Total	**21,870**	**1,365**	**199**	**125**	**20,180**	**777**	**19,403**
1981 Total	**21,587**	**1,312**	**222**	**98**	**19,956**	**775**	**19,181**
1982 Total	**20,210**	**1,388**	**208**	**93**	**18,520**	**762**	**17,758**
1983 Total	**18,597**	**1,458**	**222**	**95**	**16,822**	**790**	**16,033**
1984 Total	**20,192**	**1,630**	**224**	**108**	**18,230**	**838**	**17,392**
1985 Total	**19,534**	**1,915**	**326**	**95**	**17,198**	**816**	**16,382**
1986 January	1,815	163	29	9	1,614	77	1,536
February	1,583	150	26	8	1,401	68	1,333
March	1,691	167	29	8	1,487	72	1,415
April	1,526	155	28	8	1,336	65	1,271
May	1,553	158	26	8	1,361	66	1,295
June	1,482	145	28	8	1,302	63	1,239
July	1,524	145	28	8	1,344	65	1,278
August	1,523	142	29	8	1,347	68	1,279
September	1,443	133	25	7	1,280	63	1,217
October	1,543	157	25	8	1,353	65	1,288
November	1,634	162	29	9	1,430	63	1,366
December	1,748	161	32	9	1,536	64	1,473
Total	**19,063**	**1,838**	**337**	**98**	**16,791**	**800**	**15,991**
1987 January	1,788	167	35	12	1,575	75	1,500
February	1,608	154	32	8	1,414	67	1,347
March	1,708	167	35	9	1,497	71	1,426
April	1,619	175	31	9	1,403	67	1,336
May	1,611	185	31	9	1,386	66	1,320
June	1,554	181	30	8	1,335	63	1,272
July	1,574	178	27	11	1,358	65	1,293
August	1,613	175	32	10	1,396	66	1,330
September	1,523	173	28	9	1,313	63	1,250
October	1,664	195	36	9	1,424	67	1,357
November	1,700	196	31	8	1,465	70	1,395
December	1,843	207	36	11	1,589	76	1,513
Total	**19,805**	**2,153**	**384**	**113**	**17,155**	**816**	**16,339**
1988 January	1,871	211	37	11	1,612	77	1,535
February	1,721	194	34	10	1,483	70	1,413
March	1,760	187	36	10	1,527	73	1,454
April	1,648	183	33	10	1,422	68	1,354
May	[R] 1,666	[R] 201	33	[R] 11	[R] 1,421	[R] 68	[R] 1,353
June	[E] 1,564	[E] 170	[E] 32	[E] 9	[E] 1,353	[E] 64	[E] 1,289
July	[E] 1,608	[E] 183	[E] 32	[E] 10	[E] 1,383	[E] 66	[E] 1,317
7-Month Total	**[E] 11,838**	**[E] 1,329**	**[E] 237**	**[E] 71**	**[E] 10,201**	**[E] 486**	**[E] 9,715**
1987 7-Month Total	**11,462**	**1,207**	**221**	**66**	**9,968**	**474**	**9,494**
1986 7-Month Total	**11,174**	**1,083**	**194**	**57**	**9,845**	**476**	**9,367**

[a]Gas withdrawn from gas and oil wells.
[b]Gas returned to formations for repressuring, pressure maintenance, and cycling.
[c]For definitions and further explanations, see Notes at end of section.
[d]Equal to gross withdrawals minus volumes used for repressuring, volumes of nonhydrocarbon gases removed, and volumes vented and flared. See Note 2 at end of section.
[e]Equal to marketed production (wet) minus extraction loss.
[f]May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 4.2 Natural Gas Supply and Disposition
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Supply					Disposition			
	Total Dry Gas Production	Withdrawals from Storage[a]	Supplemental Gaseous Fuels[b]	Imports[b]	Total Supply/ Disposition[c]	Additions to Storage[a]	Exports[b]	Consumption[b]	Unaccounted for[e]
1973 Total	[d] 21,731	1,533	NA	1,033	24,297	1,974	77	22,049	196
1974 Total	[d] 20,713	1,701	NA	959	23,373	1,784	77	21,223	289
1975 Total	[d] 19,236	1,760	NA	953	21,949	2,104	73	19,538	235
1976 Total	[d] 19,098	1,921	NA	964	21,983	1,756	65	19,946	216
1977 Total	[d] 19,163	1,750	NA	1,011	21,924	2,307	56	19,521	41
1978 Total	[d] 19,122	2,158	NA	966	22,245	2,278	53	19,627	287
1979 Total	[d] 19,663	2,047	NA	1,253	22,964	2,295	56	20,241	372
1980 Total	19,403	1,972	155	985	22,515	1,949	49	19,877	640
1981 Total	19,181	1,930	176	904	22,191	2,228	59	19,404	501
1982 Total	17,758	2,164	145	933	21,000	2,472	52	18,001	475
1983 Total	16,033	2,270	132	920	19,354	1,822	55	16,835	[e] 642
1984 Total	17,392	2,098	110	843	20,443	2,295	55	17,951	[e] 143
1985 Total	16,382	2,397	126	949	19,855	2,163	57	17,281	354
1986 January	1,536	421	12	99	2,068	48	5	2,106	-91
February	1,333	375	11	74	1,793	54	3	1,849	-113
March	1,415	215	11	55	1,696	109	5	1,703	-121
April	1,271	73	8	43	1,395	142	6	1,333	-86
May	1,295	42	8	52	1,397	260	3	1,161	-27
June	1,239	24	8	44	1,315	260	6	1,039	10
July	1,278	29	8	48	1,363	281	6	1,039	37
August	1,279	26	8	51	1,364	285	6	1,007	66
September	1,217	25	8	54	1,304	244	5	958	97
October	1,288	48	9	69	1,414	192	5	1,041	176
November	1,366	200	10	70	1,646	74	6	1,276	290
December	1,473	358	12	90	1,933	36	6	1,710	181
Total	**15,991**	**1,837**	**113**	**750**	**18,692**	**1,984**	**61**	**16,221**	**427**
1987 January	1,500	512	18	101	2,131	42	5	1,998	86
February	1,347	332	15	[R] 84	[R] 1,778	37	3	1,818	[R] -80
March	1,426	220	14	[R] 86	[R] 1,746	109	5	1,674	[R] -42
April	1,336	109	12	[R] 68	[R] 1,525	166	3	1,386	[R] -30
May	1,320	26	11	[R] 61	[R] 1,418	289	3	1,152	[R] -26
June	1,272	24	11	58	1,365	260	[R] 5	1,070	[R] 30
July	1,293	32	12	[R] 66	[R] 1,403	226	5	1,070	[R] 102
August	1,330	49	12	[R] 75	[R] 1,466	252	5	1,104	[R] 105
September	1,250	18	11	[R] 73	[R] 1,352	231	5	1,025	[R] 91
October	1,357	100	12	93	1,562	155	5	1,199	203
November	1,395	203	14	[R] 107	[R] 1,719	148	6	1,393	[R] 172
December	1,513	356	16	[R] 121	[R] 2,006	47	5	1,792	[R] 162
Total	**16,339**	**1,981**	**158**	[R] **992**	[R] **19,470**	**1,962**	**54**	**16,680**	[R] **774**
1988 January	1,535	546	19	133	2,233	25	5	[R] 2,213	[R] -10
February	1,413	452	16	116	1,997	49	5	[R] 2,067	[R] -124
March	1,454	249	15	109	1,827	103	5	[R] 1,892	[R] -173
April	1,354	79	13	97	1,543	164	5	[R] 1,505	[R] -131
May	[R] 1,353	35	[R] 12	93	[R] 1,493	294	5	1,368	[R] -174
June	[E] 1,289	26	11	[R] 92	[R] 1,418	291	4	[R] 1,233	[R] -110
July	[E] 1,317	31	9	129	1,486	306	5	1,249	-74
7-Month Total	[E] **9,715**	**1,418**	**95**	**769**	**11,997**	**1,232**	**34**	**11,527**	**-796**
1987 7-Month Total	**9,494**	**1,255**	**93**	**524**	**11,366**	**1,129**	**29**	**10,168**	**40**
1986 7-Month Total	**9,367**	**1,179**	**66**	**415**	**11,027**	**1,154**	**34**	**10,230**	**-391**

[a]Data for 1980 through 1985 include underground storage and liquefied natural gas storage. All other data include underground storage only. Computation procedures are discussed in Note 8 at end of section.
[b]For definitions and further explanations, see Notes at end of section.
[c]Data for 1978 forward do not include in-transit receipts and deliveries.
[d]May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.
[e]See Note 7 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 4.3 Natural Gas[a] Consumption by End-Use Sector
(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel	Delivered to Consumers					Total Consumption
			Residential	Commercial[b]	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	
1973 Total	**1,496**	**728**	**4,879**	**2,597**	**8,689**	**3,660**	**19,825**	**22,049**
1974 Total	**1,477**	**669**	**4,786**	**2,556**	**8,292**	**3,443**	**19,077**	**21,223**
1975 Total	**1,396**	**583**	**4,924**	**2,508**	**6,968**	**3,158**	**17,558**	**19,538**
1976 Total	**1,634**	**548**	**5,051**	**2,668**	**6,964**	**3,081**	**17,764**	**19,946**
1977 Total	**1,659**	**533**	**4,821**	**2,501**	**6,815**	**3,191**	**17,329**	**19,521**
1978 Total	**1,648**	**530**	**4,903**	**2,601**	**6,757**	**3,188**	**17,449**	**19,627**
1979 Total	**1,499**	**601**	**4,965**	**2,786**	**6,899**	**3,491**	**18,141**	**20,241**
1980 Total	**1,026**	**635**	**4,752**	**2,611**	**7,172**	**3,682**	**18,216**	**19,877**
1981 Total	**928**	**642**	**4,546**	**2,520**	**7,128**	**3,640**	**17,834**	**19,404**
1982 Total	**1,109**	**596**	**4,633**	**2,606**	**5,831**	**3,226**	**16,295**	**18,001**
1983 Total	**978**	**490**	**4,381**	**2,433**	**5,643**	**2,911**	**15,367**	**16,835**
1984 Total	**1,077**	**529**	**4,555**	**2,524**	**6,154**	**3,111**	**16,345**	**17,951**
1985 Total	**966**	**504**	**4,433**	**2,432**	**5,901**	**3,044**	**15,811**	**17,281**
1986 January	89	50	791	392	600	184	1,967	2,106
February	77	43	685	345	542	157	1,729	1,849
March	82	42	580	291	538	170	1,579	1,703
April	73	36	363	189	474	198	1,224	1,333
May	75	38	236	131	449	231	1,047	1,161
June	71	37	155	99	416	260	930	1,039
July	74	38	126	89	410	301	926	1,039
August	74	38	117	89	412	276	894	1,007
September	70	36	131	91	384	247	852	958
October	74	38	185	116	411	217	929	1,041
November	79	38	346	189	436	187	1,157	1,276
December	85	47	599	299	507	175	1,580	1,710
Total	**923**	**485**	**4,314**	**2,318**	**5,579**	**2,602**	**14,814**	**16,221**
1987 January	87	51	749	359	568	185	1,860	1,998
February	78	43	697	344	497	158	1,697	1,818
March	82	43	582	288	488	191	1,549	1,674
April	77	40	407	203	452	206	1,269	1,386
May	76	40	226	129	439	243	1,036	1,152
June	73	38	149	96	430	284	959	1,070
July	75	39	127	91	420	319	957	1,070
August	76	39	119	88	443	339	988	1,104
September	73	37	128	93	426	268	915	1,025
October	77	39	226	131	488	238	1,083	1,199
November	81	41	359	187	508	217	1,271	1,393
December	89	49	599	283	576	197	1,654	1,792
Total	**944**	**499**	**4,368**	**2,292**	**5,734**	**2,844**	**15,237**	**16,680**
1988 January	89	53	R 850	R 423	R 630	167	R 2,071	R 2,213
February	81	47	R 753	R 390	R 626	170	R 1,939	R 2,067
March	84	44	R 595	R 322	R 643	203	R 1,764	R 1,892
April	78	40	398	R 218	R 572	199	R 1,387	R 1,505
May	78	42	264	159	586	239	1,248	1,368
June	74	40	154	116	569	280	1,119	R 1,233
6-Month Total	**484**	**266**	**3,014**	**1,628**	**3,626**	**1,258**	**9,528**	**10,278**
1987 6-Month Total	**473**	**255**	**2,810**	**1,419**	**2,874**	**1,267**	**8,370**	**9,098**
1986 6-Month Total	**467**	**246**	**2,810**	**1,447**	**3,019**	**1,200**	**8,476**	**9,191**

[a]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b]Includes deliveries to local, State, and Federal agencies engaged in nonmanufacturing activities.
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
• Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 4.4 Underground Storage of Natural Gas
(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total[a]	Volume	Percent	Injections	Withdrawals	Net[b]
1973 Total	**2,864**	**2,034**	**4,898**	**305**	**17.6**	**1,974**	**1,533**	**441**
1974 Total	**2,912**	**2,050**	**4,962**	**16**	**.8**	**1,784**	**1,701**	**83**
1975 Total	**3,162**	**2,212**	**5,374**	**162**	**7.9**	**2,104**	**1,760**	**344**
1976 Total	**3,323**	**1,926**	**5,250**	**-286**	**-12.9**	**1,756**	**1,921**	**-165**
1977 Total	**3,391**	**2,475**	**5,866**	**549**	**28.5**	**2,307**	**1,750**	**557**
1978 Total	**3,473**	**2,547**	**6,020**	**72**	**2.9**	**2,278**	**2,158**	**120**
1979 Total	**3,553**	**2,753**	**6,306**	**207**	**8.1**	**2,295**	**2,047**	**248**
1980 Total	**3,642**	**2,655**	**6,297**	**-99**	**-3.6**	**1,896**	**1,910**	**-14**
1981 Total	**3,752**	**2,817**	**6,569**	**162**	**6.1**	**2,180**	**1,887**	**293**
1982 Total	**3,808**	**3,071**	**6,879**	**255**	**9.0**	**2,399**	**2,094**	**306**
1983 Total	**3,847**	**2,595**	**6,442**	**-476**	**-15.5**	**1,700**	**2,142**	**-442**
1984 Total	**3,830**	**2,876**	**6,706**	**281**	**10.8**	**2,252**	**2,064**	**188**
1985 Total	**3,842**	**2,607**	**6,448**	**-270**	**-9.4**	**2,128**	**2,359**	**-231**
1986 January	3,842	2,213	6,056	-29	-1.3	48	414	-366
February	3,842	1,872	5,714	19	1.0	54	369	-315
March	3,838	1,764	5,602	21	1.2	109	213	-104
April	3,834	1,841	5,675	-18	-1.0	140	73	67
May	3,830	2,076	5,906	-53	-2.5	255	42	213
June	3,829	2,323	6,153	-28	-1.2	255	24	231
July	3,841	2,570	6,412	-35	-1.3	274	29	245
August	3,840	2,842	6,683	10	.4	279	26	253
September	3,840	3,066	6,906	-16	-.5	239	25	215
October	3,840	3,208	7,048	4	.1	189	48	141
November	3,820	3,077	6,897	-9	-.3	74	197	-123
December	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	36	352	-316
Total						**1,952**	**1,812**	**140**
1987 January	3,821	2,280	6,101	67	3.0	42	512	-470
February	3,818	1,988	5,806	116	6.2	37	332	-295
March	3,816	1,878	5,694	114	6.5	109	220	-112
April	3,814	1,937	5,751	96	5.2	166	109	57
May	3,813	2,201	6,014	125	6.0	289	26	264
June	3,817	2,433	6,250	110	4.7	260	24	235
July	3,812	2,628	6,440	58	2.2	226	32	194
August	3,811	2,832	6,643	-11	-.4	252	49	203
September	3,813	3,043	6,856	-23	-.7	231	18	213
October	3,813	3,097	6,910	-110	-3.4	155	100	54
November	3,771	3,055	6,826	-22	-.7	148	203	-55
December	3,792	2,755	6,547	6	.2	47	356	-309
Total						**1,962**	**1,981**	**-21**
1988 January	3,792	2,223	6,015	-57	-2.5	25	546	-521
February	3,792	1,820	5,612	-168	-8.4	49	452	-402
March	3,791	1,678	5,468	-200	-10.7	103	249	-146
April	3,790	1,763	5,553	-174	-9.0	164	79	85
May	3,791	2,021	5,812	-180	-8.2	294	35	258
June	3,793	2,287	6,080	-146	-6.0	291	26	266
July	3,793	2,567	6,359	-62	-2.3	306	31	275

[a]Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1978--6,890; 1979--6,929; 1980--7,434; 1981--7,805; 1982--7,915; 1983--7,985; 1984--8,043; 1985--8,087; 1986--8,145; and 1987--8,124. Current capacity is 8,124.

[b]Positive numbers indicate injections are greater than withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate withdrawals are greated than injections. Net injections or withdrawals may not equal the difference between applicable ending stocks. See Note 8 at end of section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas Consumption, Production, and Imports

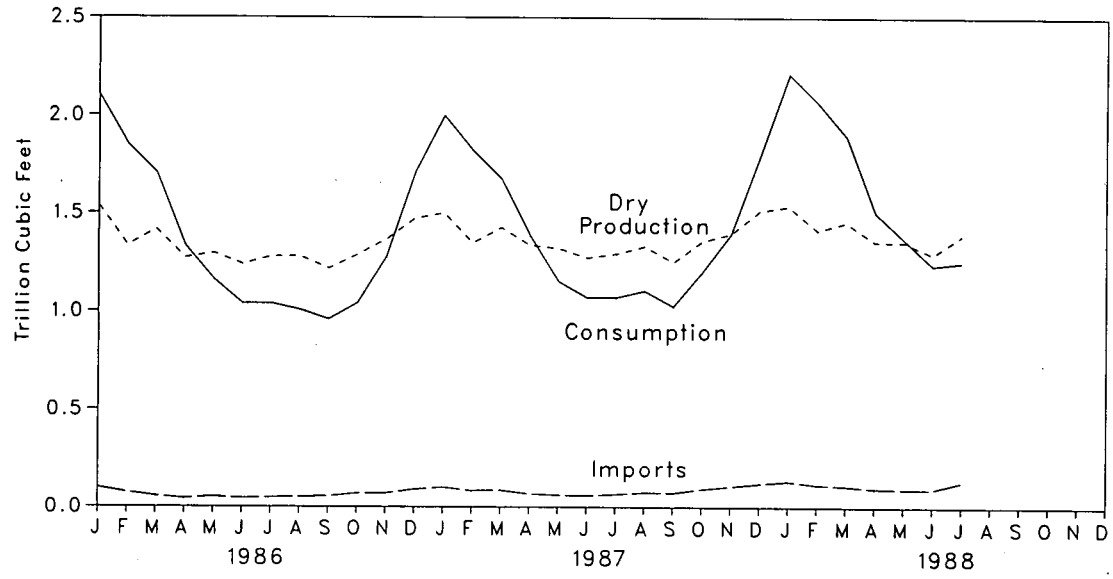
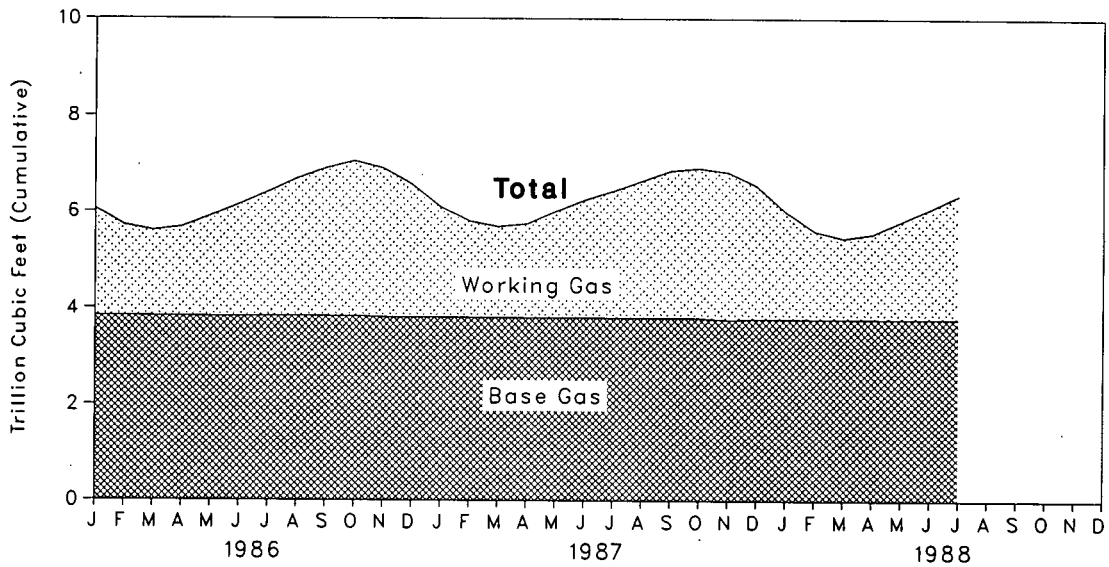


Figure 4.2 Natural Gas In Storage, End of Period



Notes and Sources for the Natural Gas Section

Notes

1. Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed: Annual data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed from marketed production--carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen--are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) *Natural Gas Annual (NGA) 1986.* These data are not available for periods prior to 1980. For 1986, of the 32 producing States, 24 reported data on nonhydrocarbon gases removed. These 24 States accounted for 59 percent of total 1986 gross withdrawals. In addition, gross withdrawals data from two States, which together accounted for 36 percent of the 1986 total production, did not include all or most of the nonhydrocarbon gases removed on leases. No estimates are made for the two States not reporting nonhydrocarbon gases removed. For further information, see the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM).*

Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. All monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA* for that year. For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *NGM.*

Monthly data are revised and considered final after publication of the EIA *NGA* by proportionally allocating the differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the preliminary monthly data (January-December).

2. Production: Annual data. Final annual data are from the EIA *NGA 1986.*

Estimated Monthly Data. All data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM.*

Preliminary monthly data. All monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA* for that year. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary to a standard 14.73 psia pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA.*

Final monthly data. The difference between annual production data published in the EIA *NGA 1986* and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January-December) is allocated proportionally to the preliminary monthly data.

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

Annual data for extraction loss are from the EIA *NGA* for which they have been estimated based on the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA.*

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

Monthly data are revised and considered final after the publication of the EIA *NGA.* Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual extraction loss data to each month based on its total natural gas disposition.

4. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Supplemental gaseous fuels are mainly synthetic natural gas, propane-air, and refinery gas. Other gases may also be included such as, coke oven gas, biomass gas, manufactured gas, and air injected for Btu stabilization.

Annual data beginning with 1980 are from the EIA *NGA 1986.* Unknown quantities of supplemental gaseous fuels are included in consumption data for 1979 and earlier years.

All monthly data are considered preliminary until after the publication of the EIA *NGA* for that year. Monthly estimates are based on the annual ratio of supplemental gaseous fuels to the sum of dry gas production, net imports, and net withdrawals from storage. This ratio is applied to the monthly sum of these three elements to compute a monthy supplemental gaseous fuels figure.

5. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Mexico and Canada, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) (until September 1985) via tanker from Algeria. One shipment of LNG was received in December 1986 from Indonesia. The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Mexico and Canada and liquefied natural gas via tanker to Japan.

Annual and final monthly data are published from the annual Form FPC-14, "Annual Report for Importers and Exporters of Natural Gas," which requires data to be reported by month for the calendar year.

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

6. Consumption: Consumption includes pipeline fuel use, lease and plant fuel use, and deliveries to consuming sectors.

All final data are from the EIA, *NGA*. All monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. For more detailed information on the methods of estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

7. Unaccounted for: The "Unaccounted for" category represents the following: (1) quantities lost; (2) the net result of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure conditions and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; (3) metering inaccuracies; (4) differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; (5) the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; and (6) imbalances from EIA's merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents. The increase of 0.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in the "Unaccounted for" category in 1983 followed by a decline of 0.5 trillion cubic feet in 1984 reflected unusually large differences resulting from the use of the annual billing cycle (essentially December 15, through the following December 14) consumption data in conjunction with calendar year supply data. Record cold temperatures during the last half of December 1983 resulted in a reported 0.3 Tcf increase in net withdrawals from underground storage for peak shaving as compared with the same period in 1982, but the effect of this cold weather was reflected primarily in 1984 consumption data. For underground storage data, see Table F2 in the May 1985 *NGM*, which was published in July 1985.

8. Natural Gas Storage: Gas in storage at the end of a reporting period may not equal the quantity derived by adding or subtracting net injections or withdrawals from the quantity in storage at the end of the previous period. This difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

All monthly data concerning underground storage are collected from the essentially identical Forms FPC-8 and EIA-191. Monthly data are revised after publication of the EIA *Underground Natural Gas Storage in the United States* for that heating year (April through March). In addition, injection and withdrawal data from the FPC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *Natural Gas Annual*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980 through 1986 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Underground storage data are taken from the FPC-8/EIA-191 surveys in the manner described earlier. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are taken from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying it to annual LNG data.

Sources

Production: 1973 through 1986: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1986;* January 1987 forward: State reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, data from the U.S. Minerals Management Service, and EIA estimates for States that do not report monthly data on a regular or timely basis.

Extraction Loss, Consumption, and Unaccounted For: 1973 through 1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1986;* January 1987 forward: EIA computations.

Withdrawals from and Additions to Storage: 1973 through 1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1986;* January 1987 forward: Form FPC-8 and Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: 1980 through 1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1986;* January 1987 forward: EIA computations.

Imports and Exports: 1973 through 1986: Form FPC-14, "Imports and Exports of Natural Gas"; January 1987 forward: EIA computations.

End-Use Consumption: All data except electric utility--1973 through 1986: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual, 1986;* January 1987 forward: Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers," and EIA computations. Electric utility data--EIA, Form 759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4).

Underground Storage: 1973 and 1974: American Gas Association, *Gas Facts;* 1975 through 1979: EIA, Form FPC-8 and Form EIA-191, and the *Natural Gas Annual;* 1980 forward: EIA, Form FPC-8, Form EIA-191, and Form 176, "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition."

Section 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development

In August 1988, the number of crews engaged in seismic exploration increased by two from the previous month. The August 1988 total of 188 was one higher than in August 1987. Of the total, 156 were land crews and 32 were marine vessels. The number of land crews was down by three from August 1987, but the number of marine vessels was up by four.

The August 1988 rotary rig count of 930 was 2 percent higher than in the previous month but 7 percent lower than in August 1987. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 807 were onshore and 123 were offshore. The number of onshore rigs was down 10 percent from the number in August 1987, but the number of offshore rigs was up 13 percent.

Exploratory and development well completions during July 1988 totaled an estimated 2,730, up 3 percent from the previous month but 5 percent lower than the July 1987 total. Oil well completions were 1,220, down 10 percent from the level in July 1987, and gas well completions totaled 620, up 7 percent from the July 1987 total. Total footage drilled in July 1988 was 11.9 million feet, up 2 percent[9] from the total in June 1988 but down 5 percent from the total in July 1987.

Figure 5.1. Seismic Crews, Rotary Rigs, and Footage Drilled

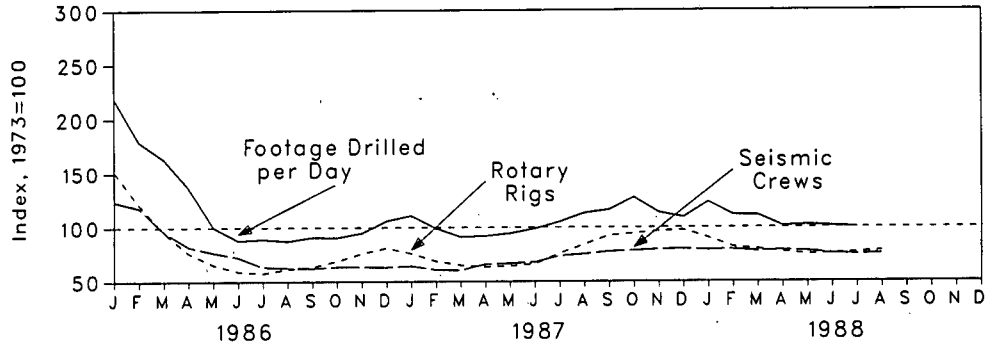
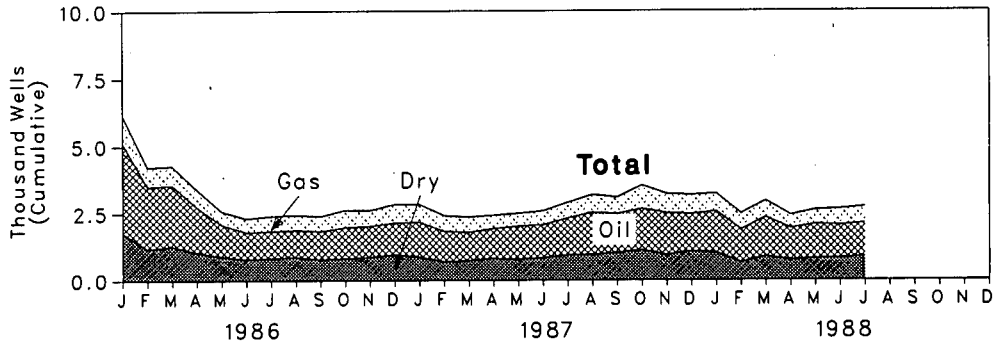


Figure 5.2 Exploratory and Development Wells Completed



[9]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Table 5.1 Seismic Crews and Rotary Rigs

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
	Monthly Average			Weekly Average		
1973 Average	**23**	**227**	**250**	**84**	**1,110**	**1,194**
1974 Average	**31**	**274**	**305**	**94**	**1,378**	**1,472**
1975 Average	**30**	**254**	**284**	**106**	**1,554**	**1,660**
1976 Average	**25**	**237**	**262**	**129**	**1,529**	**1,658**
1977 Average	**27**	**281**	**308**	**167**	**1,834**	**2,001**
1978 Average	**25**	**327**	**352**	**185**	**2,074**	**2,259**
1979 Average	**30**	**370**	**400**	**207**	**1,970**	**2,177**
1980 Average	**37**	**493**	**530**	**231**	**2,678**	**2,909**
1981 Average	**44**	**637**	**681**	**256**	**3,714**	**3,970**
1982 Average	**57**	**531**	**588**	**243**	**2,862**	**3,105**
1983 Average	**47**	**426**	**473**	**199**	**2,033**	**2,232**
1984 Average	**49**	**445**	**494**	**213**	**2,215**	**2,428**
1985 Average	**45**	**333**	**378**	**206**	**1,774**	**1,980**
1986 January	39	271	310	175	1,635	1,810
February	39	256	295	164	1,280	1,444
March	28	212	240	132	1,007	1,139
April	20	185	205	112	794	906
May	19	172	191	94	687	781
June	18	162	180	73	632	705
July	20	138	158	65	621	686
August	19	137	156	65	665	730
September	24	131	155	74	681	755
October	22	136	158	80	739	819
November	19	139	158	79	820	899
December	18	139	157	89	874	963
Average	**24**	**176**	**201**	**99**	**865**	**964**
1987 January	18	142	160	88	812	900
February	19	132	151	75	743	818
March	18	132	150	76	696	772
April	19	145	164	73	681	754
May	20	146	166	76	687	763
June	22	147	169	85	703	788
July	24	159	183	97	804	901
August	28	159	187	109	894	1,003
September	29	164	193	114	987	1,101
October	32	163	195	116	1,008	1,124
November	28	170	198	118	1,034	1,152
December	27	172	199	128	1,034	1,162
Average	**24**	**153**	**176**	**95**	**841**	**936**
1988 January	30	167	197	127	949	1,076
February	30	168	198	123	853	976
March	29	165	194	119	832	951
April	29	167	196	117	800	917
May	30	164	194	123	768	891
June	30	158	188	124	773	897
July	28	158	186	126	786	912
August	32	156	188	123	807	930
8-Month Average	**30**	**163**	**193**	**123**	**820**	**943**
1987 8-Month Average	**21**	**145**	**166**	**85**	**754**	**839**
1986 8-Month Average	**25**	**192**	**217**	**109**	**910**	**1,019**

[a]Monthly data are averages of 4- or 8-week reporting periods, not calendar months.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 5.2 Total Oil and Gas Wells Completed and Footage Drilled

	Wells Completed				Footage Drilled
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	
	Thousand Wells				Million Feet
1973 Total	**10.25**	**6.98**	**10.47**	**27.69**	**139.42**
1974 Total	**13.66**	**7.17**	**12.21**	**33.04**	**153.79**
1975 Total	**16.98**	**8.17**	**13.74**	**38.89**	**181.05**
1976 Total	**17.70**	**9.44**	**13.81**	**40.94**	**187.29**
1977 Total	**18.70**	**12.12**	**15.04**	**45.86**	**215.70**
1978 Total	**19.07**	**14.41**	**16.59**	**50.06**	**238.39**
1979 Total	**20.70**	**15.17**	**16.04**	**51.91**	**243.69**
1980 Total	**32.28**	**17.22**	**20.34**	**69.84**	**312.30**
1981 Total	**42.84**	**19.91**	**27.28**	**90.03**	**408.84**
1982 Total	**38.75**	**18.73**	**25.96**	**83.43**	**374.85**
1983 Total	**36.77**	**14.28**	**23.85**	**74.90**	**314.73**
1984 Total	**42.20**	**16.79**	**25.36**	**84.35**	**367.33**
1985 Total	**34.57**	**14.10**	**20.51**	**69.18**	**306.98**
1986 January	3.34	1.04	1.78	6.15	26.06
February	2.33	.72	1.18	4.22	19.86
March	2.29	.71	1.27	4.26	19.51
April	1.69	.66	1.05	3.40	16.18
May	1.18	.50	.90	2.59	12.30
June	.99	.52	.80	2.31	10.46
July	R 1.00	.57	R .85	R 2.42	R 10.88
August	.99	.57	.88	2.43	10.54
September	1.03	R .59	.79	R 2.40	R 10.66
October	1.14	.65	.83	2.61	11.36
November	1.15	.59	.87	2.60	11.34
December	1.17	R .73	.97	R 2.86	R 13.19
Total	**R 18.29**	**R 7.84**	**R 12.14**	**R 38.27**	**R 172.34**
1987 January	1.29	.67	.88	2.84	13.10
February	1.12	.59	.70	2.41	10.99
March	1.04	.58	.74	2.37	11.08
April	1.10	.50	.82	2.41	10.96
May	1.22	.48	.79	2.48	11.39
June	1.22	.52	.84	2.58	11.61
July	R 1.36	R .58	.94	R 2.88	R 12.51
August	1.55	.67	.97	3.18	13.37
September	1.45	.62	1.02	3.09	13.71
October	1.54	.88	1.12	3.53	15.61
November	1.55	.72	.95	3.21	14.32
December	1.39	.72	1.07	3.18	15.11
Total	**15.82**	**R 7.52**	**10.82**	**R 34.15**	**R 153.76**
1988 January	R 1.30	R .65	R .83	R 2.77	R 13.57
February	1.20	.61	.67	2.48	11.90
March	1.45	.62	.89	2.95	13.13
April	1.17	.50	.75	2.42	11.58
May	1.26	.54	.81	2.61	12.11
June	1.21	.61	.83	2.65	11.58
July	1.22	.62	.89	2.73	11.85
7-Month Total	**8.82**	**4.15**	**5.66**	**18.62**	**85.73**
1987 7-Month Total	**8.35**	**3.91**	**5.71**	**17.96**	**81.65**
1986 7-Month Total	**12.82**	**4.72**	**7.82**	**25.36**	**115.24**

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Includes exploratory and development wells; excludes service wells, stratigraphic tests, and core tests. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals and averages may not equal sum of components due to subsequent revisions and independent rounding. • Due to the method of estimation, data shown on this page are frequently revised. See end of section.

Source: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Oil and Gas Resource Development Section

Notes

Beginning in the March 1985 *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) revised the exploratory and development wells drilled data series. In order to present a consistent series, historical as well as current statistics were adjusted.

In previous issues, the *MER* published statistics based on data on well completions reported to the American Petroleum Institute during a given month, as opposed to data on wells actually completed during the month. Because of the time lag from date of well completion to date of reporting, data on well completions reported are not as accurate an indicator of drilling activity as are data on well completions. For example, during 1982 well completions reported continued to rise even though the number of wells actually completed fell. Starting in the March 1985 issue of the *MER*, published figures have been EIA estimates of the number of wells actually completed in a given month and are shown in thousands, rounded to two decimal places. The associated footage drilled is shown in millions, also rounded to two decimal places.

The EIA estimates are calculated using an adjustment process that imputes total well counts and footage by type and class based on partial counts of well completions available from the reported data. That is, based on statistical analysis of the incomplete reported data, the process imputes the missing portions to determine values for total well completions and footage. Estimates for a given month are first published in the *MER* for that month, that is estimates for June 1984 are first published in the June 1984 *MER*. Revisions to the estimates are scheduled for the 6th, 12th, and 24th months following initial publication, as newly reported data refine the accuracy of the estimate. Unscheduled revisions to the published data will also be made when the latest estimate differs by more than 10 percent during the first 5 months, more than 10 percent during the next 6 months, more than 5 percent thereafter through 5 years. After 5 years, the actual reported data will be published.

The three well types considered are oil, gas, and dry. By convention, wells with both oil and gas zones are categorized as oil. Well classes are either development or exploratory; wells in any other class have been deleted. Exploratory well categories considered are new field wildcat, new pool wildcat, deeper pool test, or extension (American Association of Petroleum Geologists well classification codes 1 through 5).

Additional information may be obtained from "Estimating Well Completions," the feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

Sources

- Crews Engaged: Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count" and annual reports published in their bulletins, *Geophysics* and *Leading Edge*.
- Rotary Rigs: Hughes Tool Company, "Rotary Rigs Running--by State."
- Wells and Footage Drilled: EIA computations based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by Petroleum Information Corporation.

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in July 1988 totaled 72 million short tons, 4 percent[10] higher than the 70 million short tons produced in July 1987.

Exports of coal in June 1988 totaled 8 million short tons, 10 percent more than exports in June 1987. Coal exports for January through June 1988 totaled 41 million short tons, 12 percent higher than exports during the same period in 1987.

Coal imports totaled 257 thousand short tons in June 1988, more than double the imports in June 1987. During the first 6 months of 1988, coal imports totaled 1 thousand short tons, 39 percent more than during the first 6 months of 1987.

Electric utility coal consumption in June 1988 totaled 65 million short tons, 3 percent higher than in June 1987. During the first 6 months of 1988 coal consumption at electric utilities was 363 million short tons, 6 percent higher than during the same period of 1987.

Electric utility coal stocks were 161 million short tons at the end of June 1988, 1 percent lower than at the end of June 1987.

[10]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Figure 6.1 Coal Production, Consumption, Imports, and Exports

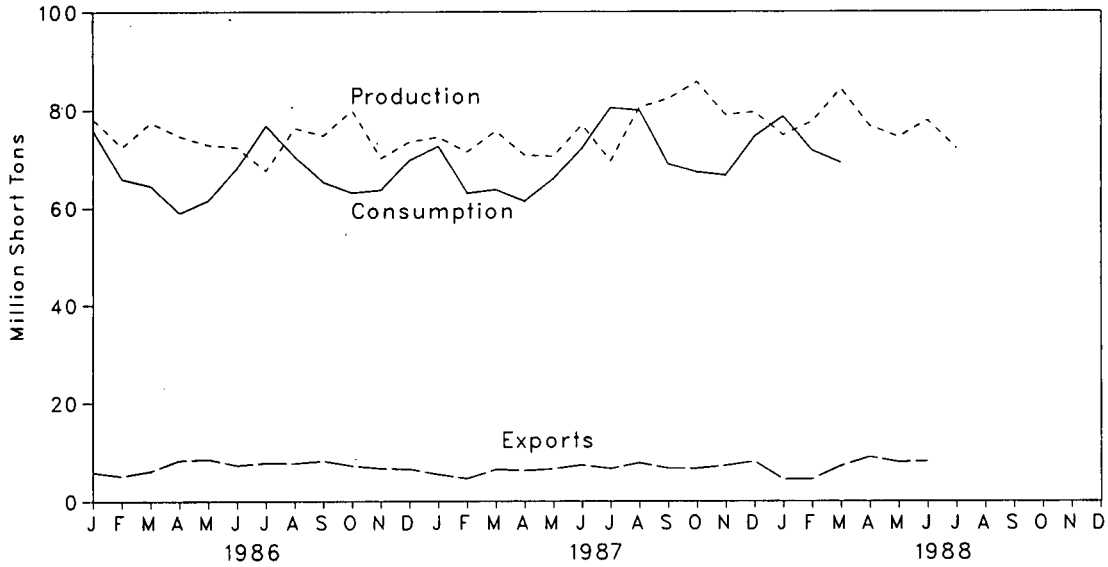


Figure 6.2 Coal Stocks, End of Period

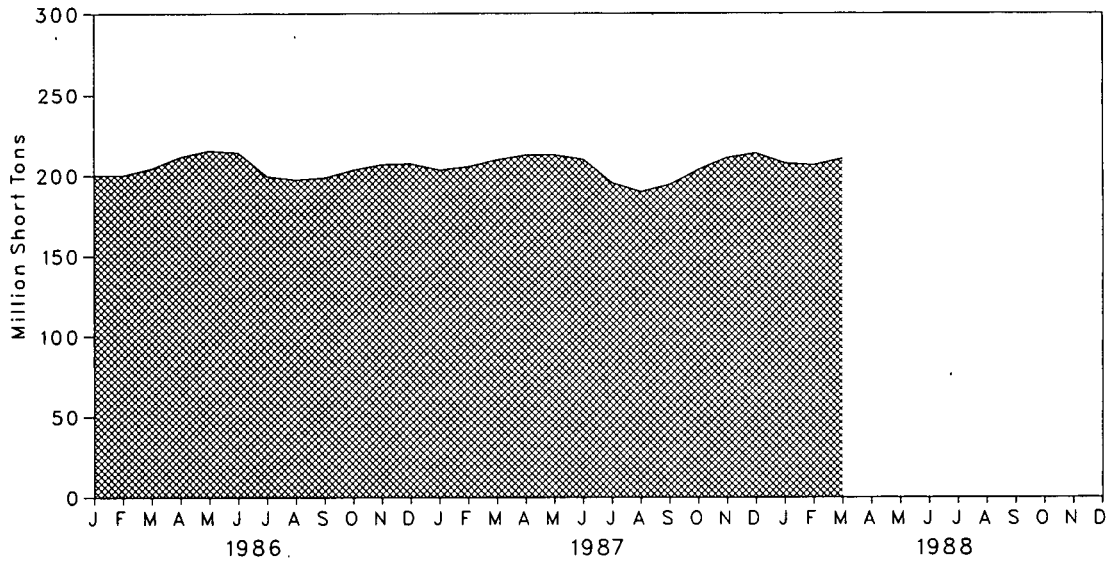


Table 6.1 Coal Overview
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production	Consumption	Imports[a]	Exports[b]	Stocks[c]
1973 Total	**598,568**	**562,584**	**127**	**53,587**	**NA**
1974 Total	**610,023**	**558,402**	**2,080**	**60,661**	**NA**
1975 Total	**654,641**	**562,640**	**940**	**66,309**	**NA**
1976 Total	**684,913**	**603,790**	**1,203**	**60,021**	**NA**
1977 Total	**697,205**	**625,291**	**1,647**	**54,312**	**NA**
1978 Total	**670,164**	**625,225**	**2,953**	**40,714**	**NA**
1979 Total	**781,134**	**680,524**	**2,059**	**66,042**	**202,472**
1980 Total	**829,700**	**702,729**	**1,194**	**91,742**	**228,407**
1981 Total	**823,775**	**732,628**	**1,043**	**112,541**	**209,423**
1982 Total	**838,111**	**706,910**	**742**	**106,277**	**232,037**
1983 Total	**782,091**	**736,671**	**1,271**	**77,772**	**202,585**
1984 Total	**895,921**	**791,291**	**1,286**	**81,483**	**231,300**
1985 Total	**883,638**	**818,049**	**1,952**	**92,680**	**203,367**
1986 January	78,106	75,877	154	5,935	200,074
February	72,489	65,917	209	5,158	200,159
March	77,379	64,521	122	6,152	204,422
April	74,680	58,921	214	8,302	211,500
May	72,907	61,559	172	8,545	215,508
June	72,413	68,193	190	7,323	214,166
July	67,597	76,787	178	7,780	199,556
August	76,293	70,590	171	7,718	197,412
September	74,791	65,293	188	8,189	198,689
October	79,891	63,179	110	7,205	203,538
November	70,189	63,682	319	6,676	206,834
December	73,580	69,792	185	6,536	207,319
Total	**890,315**	**804,312**	**2,212**	**85,518**	
1987 January	74,512	72,648	134	5,471	203,432
February	71,517	63,091	85	4,643	205,551
March	75,701	63,784	111	6,462	209,733
April	70,863	61,472	229	6,229	212,699
May	70,589	65,950	135	6,557	212,788
June	76,914	72,204	118	7,328	209,976
July	69,634	80,479	120	6,611	195,431
August	80,528	79,935	191	7,758	189,919
September	82,295	68,984	164	6,665	194,373
October	85,705	67,299	86	6,633	203,544
November	79,008	66,634	263	7,210	211,067
December	79,585	74,462	109	8,042	213,780
Total	**916,851**	**836,941**	**1,747**	**79,607**	
1988 January	74,849	78,629	159	4,434	207,568
February	77,569	71,753	162	4,482	206,388
March	84,369	69,227	221	7,145	210,434
April	76,708	NA	107	8,943	NA
May	74,403	NA	224	7,905	NA
June	77,866	NA	257	8,053	NA
July	72,171	NA	NA	NA	NA
7-Month Total	**537,934**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	
1987 7-Month Total	**509,730**	**479,628**	**933**	**43,299**	
1986 7-Month Total	**515,571**	**471,775**	**1,239**	**49,194**	

[a]Includes Puerto Rico.

[b]Excludes shipments of anthracite to U.S. Armed Forces overseas (218 thousand short tons in 1982, 341 thousand short tons in 1983, 298 thousand short tons in 1984, 240 thousand short tons in 1985, 209 thousand short tons in 1986, and 278 thousand short tons in 1987.)

[c]Stocks held by electric utilities, coke plants, general industry, and coal producers and distributors at end of period. Excludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • See Note at end of section for methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by End-Use Sector[a]
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Electric Utilities	Industrial		Residential and Commercial	Total
		Coke Plants	Other Industrial Including Transportation		
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**	**562,640**
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 Total	**569,274**	**66,657**	**60,347**	**6,452**	**702,729**
1981 Total	**596,797**	**61,015**	**67,395**	**7,422**	**732,628**
1982 Total	**593,666**	**40,908**	**64,096**	**8,240**	**706,910**
1983 Total	**625,211**	**37,033**	**65,979**	**8,448**	**736,671**
1984 Total	**664,399**	**44,022**	**73,744**	**9,128**	**791,291**
1985 Total	**693,841**	**41,056**	**75,372**	**7,779**	**818,049**
1986 January	64,034	3,508	7,443	893	75,877
February	55,050	3,324	6,761	781	65,917
March	53,898	3,555	6,511	557	64,521
April	48,114	3,602	6,401	805	58,921
May	51,420	3,533	6,120	486	61,559
June	58,892	3,071	5,846	384	68,193
July	68,021	2,591	5,705	470	76,787
August	61,709	2,578	5,860	444	70,590
September	56,536	2,534	5,634	589	65,293
October	54,116	2,523	5,878	662	63,179
November	54,158	2,545	6,279	701	63,682
December	59,108	2,641	7,146	896	69,792
Total	**685,056**	**36,006**	**75,583**	**7,667**	**804,312**
1987 January	62,414	2,645	6,865	724	72,648
February	53,715	2,506	6,236	634	63,091
March	54,647	2,681	6,005	452	63,784
April	51,435	3,298	6,137	603	61,472
May	56,484	3,235	5,868	364	65,950
June	63,500	2,812	5,605	288	72,204
July	70,736	3,265	5,973	504	80,479
August	70,075	3,249	6,135	476	79,935
September	59,259	3,193	5,899	633	68,984
October	57,117	3,297	6,228	656	67,299
November	55,961	3,326	6,653	694	66,634
December	62,551	3,452	7,572	888	74,462
Total	**717,894**	**36,957**	**75,175**	**6,914**	**836,941**
1988 January	67,779	3,219	6,806	825	78,629
February	61,247	3,062	6,767	677	71,753
March	58,609	3,339	6,779	499	69,227
April	54,014	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	56,343	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	65,168	NA	NA	NA	NA
6-Month Total	**363,160**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 6-Month Total	**342,195**	**17,175**	**36,716**	**3,063**	**399,150**
1986 6-Month Total	**331,408**	**20,593**	**39,081**	**3,906**	**394,988**

[a]See Note 2 at end of section.
NA=Not available .
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks, End of Period
(Thousand Short Tons)

	Consumer				Producers and Distributors	Total[a]
	Electric Utilities	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Total[a]		
1973 Year	**86,967**	**6,998**	**10,370**	**104,335**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Year	**83,509**	**6,209**	**6,605**	**96,323**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Year	**110,724**	**8,797**	**8,529**	**128,050**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Year	**117,436**	**9,902**	**7,100**	**134,438**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Year	**133,219**	**12,816**	**11,063**	**157,098**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Year	**128,225**	**8,278**	**9,048**	**145,551**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Year	**159,714**	**10,155**	**11,777**	**181,646**	**20,826**	**202,472**
1980 Year	**183,010**	**9,067**	**11,951**	**204,028**	**24,379**	**228,407**
1981 Year	**168,893**	**6,475**	**9,906**	**185,274**	**24,149**	**209,423**
1982 Year	**181,132**	**4,642**	**9,479**	**195,253**	**36,784**	**232,037**
1983 Year	**155,598**	**4,346**	**8,710**	**168,654**	**33,931**	**202,585**
1984 Year	**179,727**	**6,166**	**11,317**	**197,210**	**34,090**	**231,300**
1985 Year	**156,376**	**3,420**	**10,438**	**170,234**	**33,133**	**203,367**
1986 January	152,078	3,302	9,930	165,311	34,763	200,074
February	151,157	3,185	9,423	163,765	36,394	200,159
March	154,415	3,067	8,916	166,398	38,024	204,422
April	161,076	3,224	9,135	173,434	38,065	211,500
May	164,667	3,380	9,353	177,401	38,107	215,508
June	162,909	3,537	9,572	176,018	38,148	214,166
July	149,803	3,313	9,740	162,856	36,700	199,556
August	149,163	3,090	9,908	162,161	35,252	197,412
September	151,945	2,866	10,074	164,885	33,804	198,689
October	157,202	2,908	10,195	170,305	33,233	203,538
November	160,908	2,950	10,314	174,171	32,663	206,834
December	161,806	2,992	10,429	175,226	32,093	207,319
1987 January	157,061	2,886	9,903	169,850	33,582	203,432
February	158,322	2,780	9,377	170,479	35,071	205,551
March	161,648	2,675	8,850	173,173	36,560	209,733
April	165,103	3,028	8,881	177,012	35,686	212,699
May	165,683	3,382	8,911	177,976	34,813	212,788
June	163,361	3,735	8,941	176,037	33,939	209,976
July	150,217	3,603	9,393	163,213	32,217	195,431
August	146,106	3,472	9,845	159,422	30,496	189,919
September	151,961	3,340	10,297	165,598	28,775	194,373
October	160,942	3,521	10,457	174,920	28,624	203,544
November	168,274	3,703	10,617	182,594	28,472	211,067
December	170,797	3,884	10,777	185,459	28,321	213,780
1988 January	162,518	3,880	10,037	176,435	31,133	207,568
February	159,270	3,876	9,297	172,444	33,944	206,388
March	161,249	3,873	8,557	173,678	36,755	210,434
April	165,122	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	165,847	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	161,212	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a]Total excludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.
NA=Not available.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Coal Section

Notes

1. Production: Preliminary monthly estimates of national coal production are the sum of weekly estimates developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. When a week extends into a new month, production is allocated on a daily basis and added to the appropriate month. Weekly estimates are based on Association of American Railroads (AAR) data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads. This number is converted into tons of coal by EIA using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). If an average coal tonnage per railcar loaded is not available for a specific railroad, the national average is used. To derive the estimate of total weekly production, the total rail tonnage for the week is divided by the ratio of quarterly production shipped by rail and total quarterly production. Data for the corresponding quarter of previous years are used to derive this ratio. This method insures that the seasonal variations are preserved in the production estimates.

When preliminary quarterly data become available, the monthly and weekly estimates are adjusted to conform to the quarterly figure. The adjustment procedure uses State-level production data and is explained in the *Quarterly Coal Report.* Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first 9 months (three quarters) and weekly/monthly estimates for the fourth quarter. The fourth quarter estimates may or may not be revised when preliminary data become available in March of the following year, depending on the magnitude of the difference between the estimates and the preliminary data. In any event, all quarterly, monthly, and weekly production figures are adjusted to conform to the final annual production data published in the *Monthly Energy Review* in the fall of the following year.

2. Consumption: Both monthly and quarterly consumption for electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data. Prior to 1980, monthly consumption at coke plants was also taken directly from reported data. Since that time, it has been estimated by proportioning reported quarterly data using the ratios of monthly to quarterly consumption in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Quarterly consumption is taken directly from reported data.

Prior to 1978, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector (i.e., all industrial users minus coke plants) was derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and subsequent years, monthly figures were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. Beginning in 1980, monthly figures have been estimated by proportioning derived quarterly data using the ratios of monthly to quarterly consumption in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption for the other industrial sector is derived from reported data by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts are taken as the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption are included where appropriate.

Prior to 1980, monthly consumption for the residential and commercial sector was derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures developed by the Bureau of Mines. Since that time, it has been estimated by proportioning reported quarterly data using the ratios of monthly to quarterly consumption in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-2. During 1981 and 1982, the estimates were also modified to reflect air temperature degree-days. Quarterly consumption is taken directly from reported data and is defined as distribution to the residential and commercial sector as reported by coal producers and distributors on Form EIA-6.

3. Stocks: Both monthly and quarterly stocks at electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data. Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were also taken directly from reported data. Since that time, they have been estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.

Prior to 1978, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. During the period 1978 through 1982, they were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. Since that time, they have been estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries: data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.

Prior to 1980, monthly and quarterly stock data for the residential and commercial sector were taken directly from reported data. Monthly and quarterly stock data are not available for the residential and commercial sector after December 1979.

Quarterly stocks at producers and distributors are taken directly from reported data. Monthly data are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks.

4. Imports and Exports: All coal import and export figures are taken directly from data reported monthly by the Bureau of the Census.

Additional information concerning coal production, consumption, and stock data and estimation procedures may be obtained in EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report,* DOE/EIA-0121.

Sources

Production: 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys;* October 1977 forward: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Weekly Coal Production.*

Consumption and Stocks: 1973 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Mineral Industry Surveys* (except Residential and Commercial Consumption and Stocks and Producers and Distributors Stocks);

- Electric Utilities--October 1977 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly FPC Form 4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Coke Plants--October 1977 through December 1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual"; January 1981 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement."
- Other Industrial--October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Fuel Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Fuel Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants" and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."
- Residential and Commercial Consumption and Stocks-1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook;* January 1977 through September 1977: Bureau of Mines, Form 6-1400-M, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks"; October 1977 through December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks" January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," (stock data are not collected).
- Producers and Distributors Stocks--January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

Imports and Exports: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-522 (Exports).

Section 7. Electric Utilities

During June 1988, electric utilities generated 232 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 3 percent[11] above the June 1987 generation level. Coal-fired generation totaled 132 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the June 1987 level. Nuclear generation totaled 44 billion kilowatthours, 21 percent above the June 1987 level. Natural gas-fired generation was 27 billion kilowatthours in June 1988, 1 percent lower than the June 1987 level. Hydroelectric generation was 19 billion kilowatthours in June 1988, 10 percent below the level 1 year earlier. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 10 billion kilowatthours, 8 percent below the June 1987 level.

During the first half of 1988, electric utilities generated 1,304 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 5 percent above the first half 1987 generation level. Coal-fired generation totaled 739 billion kilowatthours, 6 percent above the first half 1987 level. Nuclear generation totaled 256 billion kilowatthours, 17 percent above the first half 1987 level. Natural gas-fired generation was 122 billion kilowatthours, slightly above the level 1 year earlier. Hydroelectric generation was 120 billion kilowatthours in the first half of 1988, 12 percent below the first half 1987 level. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 62 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent above the first half 1987 level.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in June 1988 were 211 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the June 1987 sales. Sales to residential consumers during June 1988 were 68 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent below the level of sales during the previous year. Commercial sales were 62 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent above the amount sold to commercial consumers 1 year earlier. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 75 billion kilowatthours in June 1988, 3 percent above the previous year's figure. In June 1988, other sales totaled 7 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent below the June 1987 level.

During the first half of 1988, sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States were 1,238 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent above the first-half 1987 sales. Sales to residential consumers were 429 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent above the level of sales during the same period in 1987. Industrial sales were 430 billion kilowatthours, 5 percent greater than the amount sold to industrial consumers in the first half of 1987. Sales to commercial consumers totaled 340 billion kilowatthours, 6 percent above the level of sales 1 year earlier. During the first half of 1988, other sales totaled 40 billion kilowatthours, 7 percent below the first-half 1987 level.

Electric utility petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during June 1988 was 17 million barrels, 6 percent below the June 1987 level. Coal consumption during June 1988 was 65 million short tons, 3 percent higher than the June 1987 rate. During June 1988, electric utilities consumed 280 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 1 percent below the June 1987 consumption level.

Electric utility petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during the first half of 1988 was 104 million barrels, 4 percent above the first half 1987 level. Coal consumption during the first 6 months of 1988 was 363 million short tons, 6 percent above the first 6 months of 1987 rate. During the first half of 1988, electric utilities consumed 1,258 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 1 percent below the first half 1987 consumption level.

On June 30, 1988, utility stocks of all types of coal totaled 161 million short tons, 1 percent lower than the level on June 30, 1987. Petroleum stocks (excluding petroleum coke) on June 30, 1988, totaled 69 million barrels, 8 percent above the level on June 30, 1987.

[11]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.

Table 7.1 Net Generation of Electricity by Electric Utilities
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Coal	Petroleum[a]	Natural Gas[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power	Other[c]	Total
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 Total	**1,161,562**	**245,994**	**346,240**	**251,116**	**276,021**	**5,506**	**2,286,439**
1981 Total	**1,203,203**	**206,421**	**345,777**	**272,674**	**260,684**	**6,054**	**2,294,812**
1982 Total	**1,192,004**	**146,797**	**305,260**	**282,773**	**309,213**	**5,164**	**2,241,211**
1983 Total	**1,259,424**	**144,499**	**274,098**	**293,677**	**332,130**	**6,456**	**2,310,285**
1984 Total	**1,341,681**	**119,808**	**297,394**	**327,634**	**321,150**	**8,638**	**2,416,304**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**100,202**	**291,946**	**383,691**	**281,149**	**10,724**	**2,469,841**
1986 January	130,190	11,088	17,472	36,219	21,377	1,123	217,470
February	110,982	9,529	14,925	32,721	23,222	956	192,336
March	110,390	10,073	16,149	30,773	28,465	984	196,834
April	98,995	9,227	18,961	30,477	27,523	891	186,074
May	104,900	10,435	21,947	31,924	27,205	903	197,315
June	120,154	11,563	24,767	31,334	26,223	973	215,015
July	136,654	16,296	28,712	35,894	24,072	1,045	242,672
August	123,618	15,466	26,352	37,483	21,189	1,058	225,166
September	113,957	10,677	23,457	36,593	21,114	895	206,692
October	108,584	9,873	20,876	36,214	21,335	872	197,754
November	109,045	10,464	18,044	34,944	23,153	781	196,432
December	118,362	11,894	16,845	39,463	25,965	1,022	213,551
Total	**1,385,831**	**136,585**	**248,508**	**414,038**	**290,844**	**11,503**	**2,487,310**
1987 January	126,631	11,927	17,788	39,975	25,412	1,017	222,749
February	109,648	10,502	15,120	36,598	21,226	940	194,034
March	111,920	10,007	18,349	37,290	23,248	1,034	201,849
April	105,474	7,912	19,602	33,518	22,025	965	189,496
May	115,155	8,146	23,239	34,320	24,202	1,012	206,074
June	129,351	10,655	27,090	36,560	20,863	1,071	225,589
July	143,503	12,547	30,512	40,056	20,195	1,103	247,915
August	143,194	11,289	32,262	41,352	18,446	1,101	247,645
September	120,777	7,696	25,678	39,666	18,180	1,011	213,008
October	117,743	6,819	22,985	36,492	17,955	1,015	203,009
November	114,172	9,803	21,005	37,438	16,857	983	200,258
December	126,213	11,189	18,992	42,006	21,087	1,013	220,500
Total	**1,463,781**	**118,493**	**272,621**	**455,270**	**249,695**	**12,267**	**2,572,127**
1988 January	137,439	15,960	16,281	44,658	22,214	1,033	237,586
February	126,085	11,920	16,499	42,246	19,165	898	216,813
March	119,858	9,763	19,750	43,912	19,514	1,041	213,838
April	108,945	7,491	19,255	40,067	19,102	959	195,818
May	114,993	7,194	23,154	40,650	21,230	922	208,144
June	131,755	9,758	26,757	44,079	18,829	1,004	232,183
6-Month Total	**739,076**	**62,086**	**121,697**	**255,613**	**120,054**	**5,856**	**1,304,381**
1987 6-Month Total	**698,179**	**59,148**	**121,188**	**218,261**	**136,976**	**6,040**	**1,239,792**
1986 6-Month Total	**675,612**	**61,916**	**114,222**	**193,448**	**154,016**	**5,830**	**1,205,043**

[a]Includes fuel oil Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.
[b]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[c]Other is electricity produced from geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

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

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Table 7.2 Electricity Sales[a] by End-Use Sector
(Million Kilowatthours)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[b]		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
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	**588,140**		**403,049**		**687,680**		**68,222**		**1,747,091**	
1976 Total	**606,452**		**425,094**		**754,069**		**69,631**		**1,855,246**	
1977 Total	**645,239**		**446,514**		**786,037**		**70,571**		**1,948,361**	
1978 Total	**674,466**		**461,163**		**809,078**		**73,215**		**2,017,922**	
1979 Total	**682,819**		**473,307**		**841,903**		**73,070**		**2,071,099**	
1980 Total	**717,495**		**488,155**		**815,067**		**73,732**		**2,094,449**	
1981 Total	**722,265**		**514,338**		**825,743**		**84,756**		**2,147,103**	
1982 Total	**729,520**		**526,397**		**744,949**		**85,575**		**2,086,441**	
1983 Total	**750,948**		**543,788**		**775,999**		**80,219**		**2,150,955**	
1984 Total	**777,654**	**780,092**	**578,281**	**577,275**	**840,588**	**838,718**	**81,849**	**88,887**	**2,278,372**	**2,284,972**
1985 Total	**790,977**	**793,828**	**608,968**	**604,679**	**824,523**	**835,207**	**85,075**	**91,988**	**2,309,543**	**2,325,702**
1986 January[c]		82,755		53,377		65,400		7,246		208,779
February		70,949		50,481		65,373		6,863		193,665
March		65,318		48,256		67,018		6,837		187,430
April		56,647		47,243		66,783		6,275		176,949
May		54,266		48,867		68,076		6,804		178,012
June		63,986		57,121		67,973		6,872		195,953
July		80,365		61,100		68,814		7,533		217,812
August		80,425		60,528		68,737		7,254		216,943
September		68,543		57,711		69,396		7,156		202,807
October		62,875		53,256		69,487		7,025		192,642
November		58,589		50,278		65,239		6,255		180,362
December		72,945		53,250		65,995		7,290		199,480
Total		**817,663**		**641,469**		**808,292**		**83,409**		**2,350,835**
1987 January		82,175		54,359		65,742		7,431		209,708
February		73,486		52,090		65,430		7,162		198,168
March		67,404		51,123		68,009		7,021		193,557
April		60,014		49,554		68,128		6,855		184,551
May		58,498		53,287		70,105		7,050		188,940
June		68,842		59,068		72,568		7,308		207,786
July		83,630		64,215		73,715		7,599		229,159
August		88,180		64,937		74,751		7,690		235,558
September		73,494		61,139		74,525		7,274		216,431
October		60,885		55,767		72,924		7,053		196,630
November		59,980		51,940		71,015		7,105		190,040
December		73,125		54,310		70,282		7,249		204,966
Total		**849,714**		**671,789**		**847,193**		**86,798**		**2,455,494**
1988 January		89,529		58,723		69,984		6,873		225,109
February		80,248		56,682		70,701		6,767		214,398
March		71,560		55,127		71,435		6,560		204,682
April		61,395		53,456		70,782		6,365		191,998
May		57,566		54,379		72,471		6,410		190,826
June		68,218		61,567		74,690		6,917		211,392
6-Month Total		**428,515**		**339,934**		**430,062**		**39,893**		**1,238,405**
1987 6-Month Total		**410,419**		**319,482**		**409,981**		**42,828**		**1,182,710**
1986 6-Month Total		**393,921**		**305,346**		**400,624**		**40,897**		**1,140,788**

[a]Electricity sales to all ultimate consumers.
[b]Includes sales of electricity to Government, railways, street lighting authorities, and sales not included elsewhere.
[c]Beginning in January 1986, monthly Form EIA-826 electricity sales estimates, which are preliminary Form EIA-861 values, are based on a new sample and new expansion factors from data reported on Form EIA-861.

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

Sources: **Old Series:** • 1973 through February 1980: Federal Power Commission, FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; • March 1980 through 1982: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; • 1983 through 1985, Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." **New Series:** • 1984 and 1985 annual data: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." • 1985 monthly data: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-861 annual data ratioed to months based on Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826 monthly data. • 1986 monthly and annual data: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." • 1987 monthly and annual, and 1988 monthly data: Energy Information Administration, Form-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions."

Figure 7.1 Coal Consumed to Produce Electricity

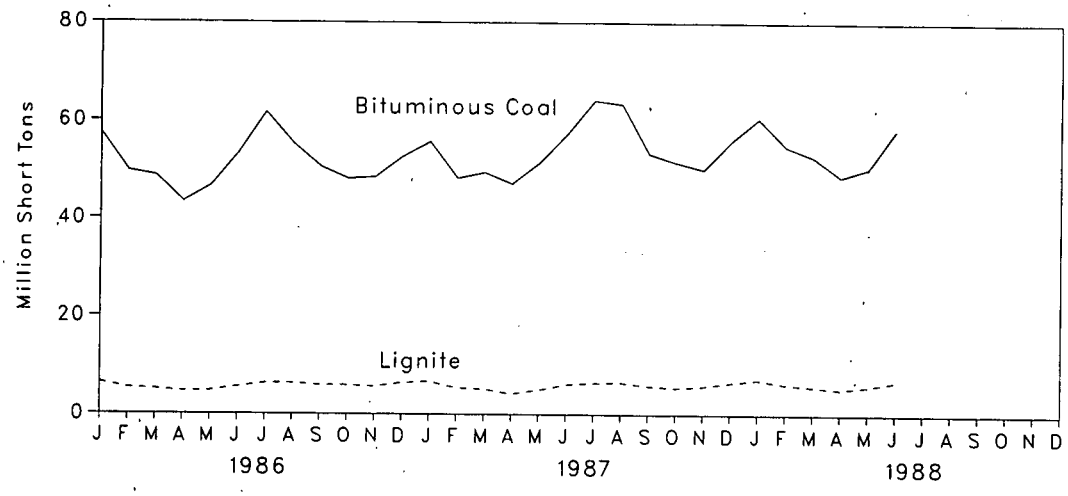


Figure 7.2 Petroleum Consumed to Produce Electricity

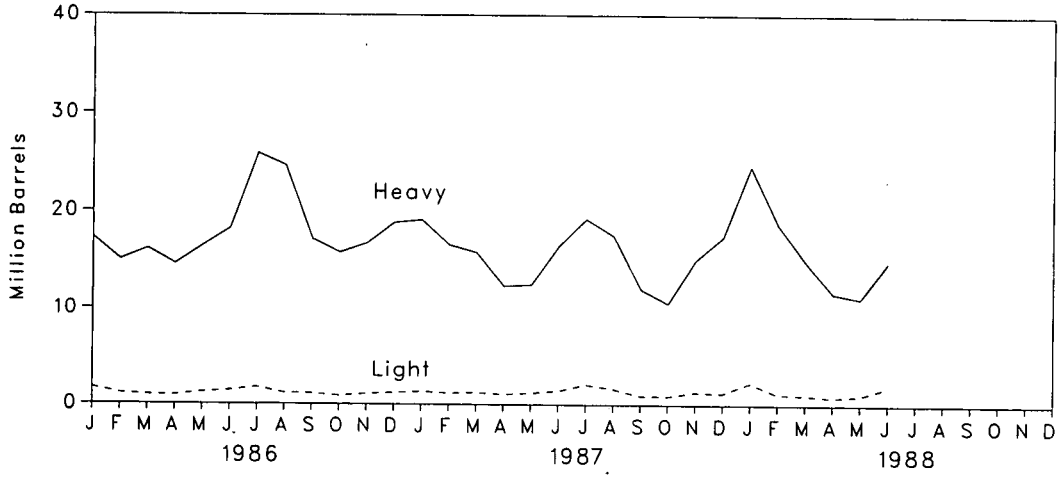


Figure 7.3 Natural Gas Consumed to Produce Electricity

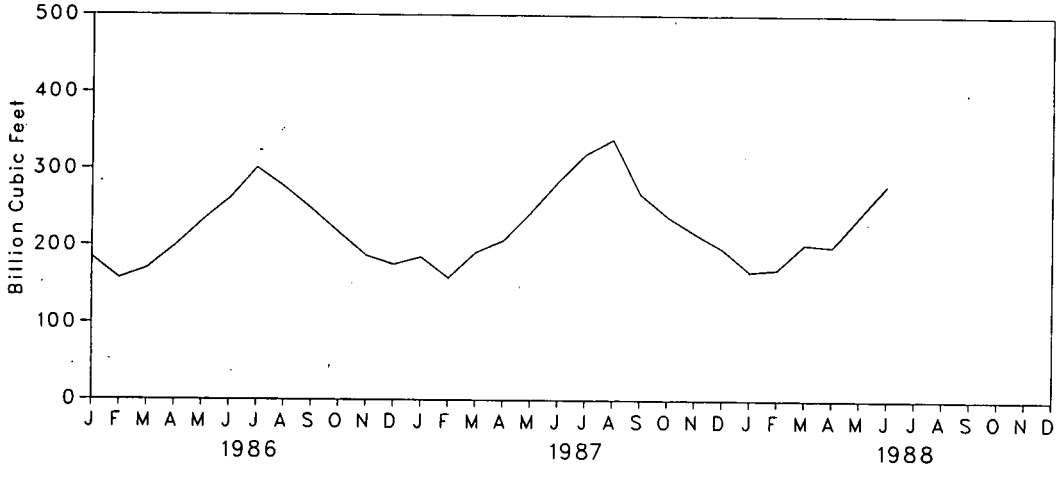


Table 7.3 Fossil Fuels Consumed by Electric Utilities To Generate Electricity

	Coal				Petroleum				Natural Gas[c]
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy[a]	Light[b]	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**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**560,248**	**507**	**3,660,172**
1974 Total	**1,498**	**378,643**	**11,670**	**391,811**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**536,274**	**625**	**3,443,428**
1975 Total	**1,480**	**388,523**	**15,960**	**405,962**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**506,128**	**70**	**3,157,669**
1976 Total	**1,350**	**425,205**	**21,817**	**448,371**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**555,920**	**68**	**3,080,868**
1977 Total	**1,425**	**451,051**	**24,650**	**477,126**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**623,705**	**98**	**3,191,200**
1978 Total	**1,064**	**448,763**	**31,407**	**481,235**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**635,839**	**398**	**3,188,363**
1979 Total	**1,046**	**488,129**	**37,876**	**527,051**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**523,297**	**268**	**3,490,523**
1980 Total	**951**	**526,680**	**41,642**	**569,274**	**391,163**	**29,051**	**420,214**	**179**	**3,681,595**
1981 Total	**1,221**	**550,784**	**44,792**	**596,797**	**329,798**	**21,313**	**351,111**	**139**	**3,640,154**
1982 Total	**1,075**	**543,346**	**49,245**	**593,666**	**234,434**	**15,337**	**249,771**	**149**	**3,225,518**
1983 Total	**1,036**	**570,108**	**54,067**	**625,211**	**228,984**	**16,512**	**245,497**	**261**	**2,910,767**
1984 Total	**1,070**	**606,339**	**56,990**	**664,399**	**189,289**	**15,190**	**204,479**	**252**	**3,111,342**
1985 Total	**1,033**	**631,885**	**60,923**	**693,841**	**158,779**	**14,635**	**173,414**	**231**	**3,044,083**
1986 January	67	57,525	6,442	64,034	17,254	1,688	18,942	15	184,024
February	50	49,711	5,289	55,050	14,978	1,100	16,077	15	157,070
March	88	48,737	5,073	53,898	16,090	928	17,018	23	169,697
April	84	43,391	4,639	48,114	14,538	893	15,431	23	198,143
May	68	46,629	4,723	51,420	16,386	1,209	17,595	25	231,041
June	64	53,332	5,496	58,892	18,173	1,390	19,564	24	260,163
July	67	61,669	6,285	68,021	25,839	1,727	27,567	26	300,870
August	64	55,331	6,314	61,709	24,633	1,150	25,782	31	276,163
September	47	50,574	5,916	56,536	17,102	1,107	18,209	31	246,674
October	57	48,151	5,907	54,116	15,714	869	16,584	26	216,738
November	84	48,451	5,623	54,158	16,656	1,076	17,731	34	186,605
December	88	52,634	6,386	59,108	18,794	1,189	19,983	38	175,181
Total	**829**	**616,134**	**68,093**	**685,056**	**216,156**	**14,326**	**230,482**	**313**	**2,602,370**
1987 January	68	55,682	6,664	62,414	19,069	1,317	20,386	28	184,722
February	75	48,243	5,397	53,715	16,510	1,149	17,658	29	158,341
March	79	49,428	5,140	54,647	15,741	1,227	16,968	28	190,893
April	75	47,153	4,207	51,435	12,297	1,033	13,330	23	206,438
May	91	51,415	4,977	56,484	12,420	1,183	13,603	31	242,615
June	100	57,307	6,093	63,500	16,384	1,407	17,790	26	283,554
July	105	64,203	6,428	70,736	19,193	2,075	21,268	28	319,239
August	95	63,456	6,524	70,075	17,470	1,648	19,118	31	338,646
September	72	53,338	5,850	59,259	12,015	924	12,939	31	268,080
October	66	51,572	5,479	57,117	10,538	891	11,429	35	238,185
November	60	50,095	5,805	55,961	14,995	1,307	16,302	27	216,781
December	85	55,930	6,535	62,551	17,380	1,207	18,587	30	196,556
Total	**972**	**647,824**	**69,098**	**717,894**	**184,011**	**15,367**	**199,378**	**348**	**2,844,051**
1988 January	77	60,543	7,159	67,779	24,571	2,307	26,878	24	166,906
February	85	54,899	6,263	61,247	18,677	1,127	19,804	27	169,789
March	92	52,742	5,775	58,609	14,909	1,031	15,940	36	202,716
April	87	48,670	5,258	54,014	11,637	794	12,431	33	199,422
May	88	50,409	5,847	56,343	11,072	988	12,059	33	239,132
June	74	58,320	6,774	65,168	14,810	1,851	16,661	42	280,274
6-Month Total	**501**	**325,583**	**37,076**	**363,160**	**95,675**	**8,098**	**103,772**	**194**	**1,258,239**
1987 6-Month Total	**489**	**309,229**	**32,477**	**342,195**	**92,420**	**7,315**	**99,735**	**164**	**1,266,564**
1986 6-Month Total	**421**	**299,325**	**31,662**	**331,408**	**97,419**	**7,208**	**104,627**	**126**	**1,200,138**

[a]Heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[b]Light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[c]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[d]Prior to 1980, petroleum consumption data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in Table 7.5.

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

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Figure 7.4 Coal Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

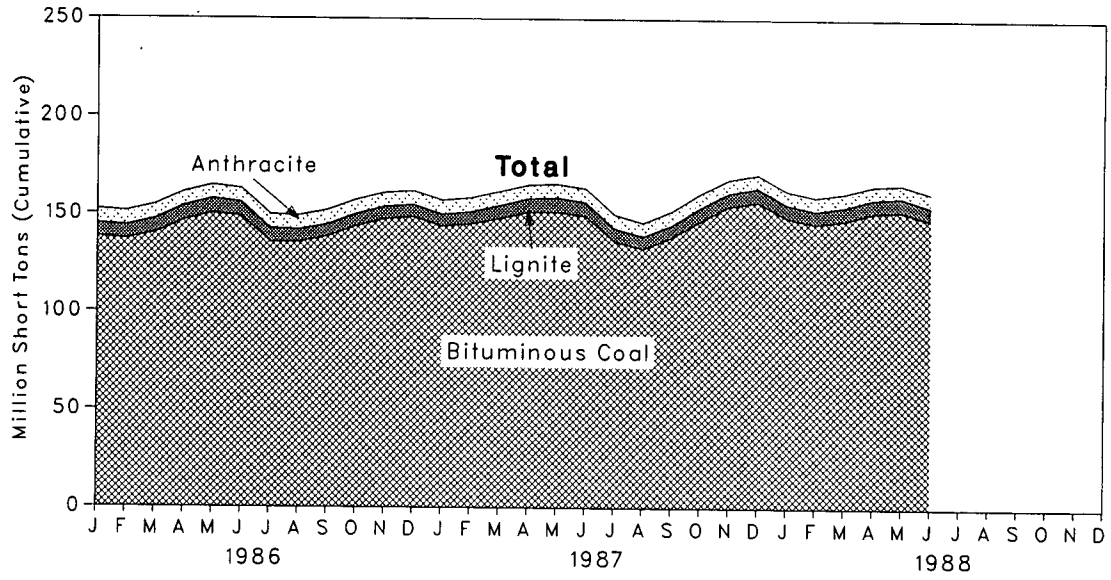


Figure 7.5 Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

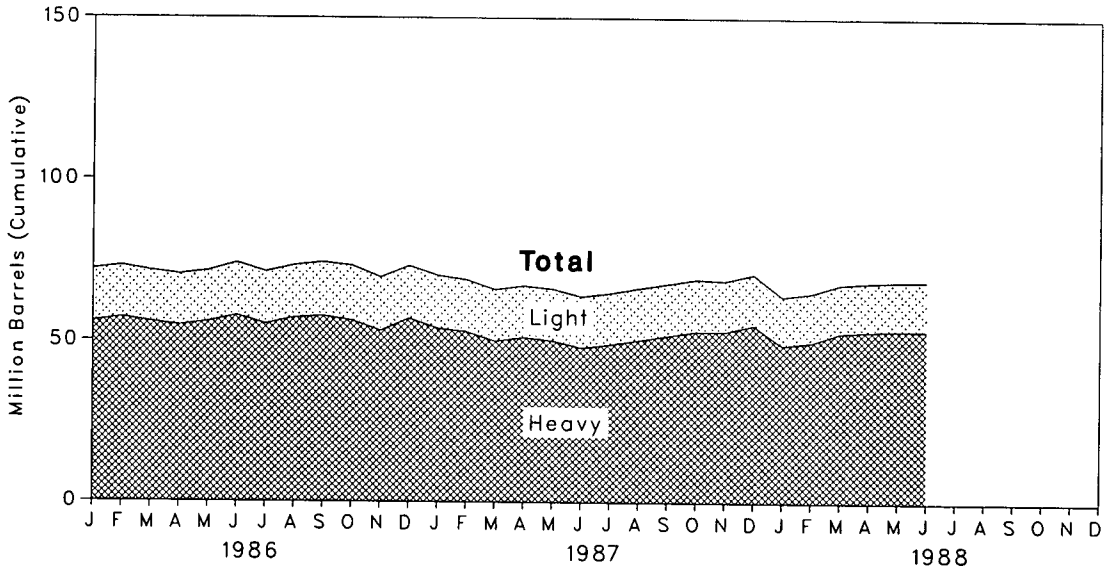


Table 7.4 Coal and Petroleum Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Period

	Coal				Petroleum			
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy[a]	Light[b]	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels			Thousand Short Tons
1973 Year	**1,066**	**84,941**	**961**	**86,967**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**89,216**	**312**
1974 Year	**930**	**81,712**	**867**	**83,509**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**112,917**	**35**
1975 Year	**982**	**107,927**	**1,815**	**110,724**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**125,257**	**31**
1976 Year	**1,000**	**114,130**	**2,306**	**117,436**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**121,696**	**32**
1977 Year	**2,321**	**128,210**	**2,688**	**133,219**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**144,031**	**44**
1978 Year	**2,178**	**123,020**	**3,027**	**128,225**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**118,788**	**198**
1979 Year	**3,274**	**152,981**	**3,459**	**159,714**	**(c)**	**(c)**	**131,422**	**183**
1980 Year	**4,741**	**174,154**	**4,115**	**183,010**	**105,351**	**30,023**	**135,374**	**52**
1981 Year	**5,537**	**158,258**	**5,098**	**168,893**	**102,042**	**26,094**	**128,136**	**42**
1982 Year	**6,080**	**170,480**	**4,573**	**181,132**	**95,515**	**23,369**	**118,884**	**41**
1983 Year	**6,507**	**145,250**	**3,841**	**155,598**	**70,573**	**18,801**	**89,375**	**55**
1984 Year	**6,710**	**167,118**	**5,899**	**179,727**	**68,503**	**19,116**	**87,619**	**50**
1985 Year	**7,189**	**142,144**	**7,043**	**156,376**	**57,304**	**16,386**	**73,689**	**49**
1986 January	7,182	138,077	6,819	152,078	55,797	16,147	71,943	52
February	7,172	136,944	7,042	151,157	56,956	16,020	72,976	50
March	7,146	140,023	7,246	154,415	55,649	15,821	71,470	36
April	7,127	146,639	7,310	161,076	54,556	15,793	70,350	28
May	7,133	150,164	7,370	164,667	55,665	15,764	71,429	34
June	7,148	148,686	7,075	162,909	57,611	16,319	73,930	36
July	7,158	135,630	7,016	149,803	55,023	16,145	71,168	43
August	7,117	135,542	6,504	149,163	56,964	16,221	73,185	42
September	7,146	138,396	6,403	151,945	57,474	16,686	74,160	45
October	7,158	143,855	6,189	157,202	56,148	17,009	73,157	41
November	7,119	147,597	6,191	160,908	53,000	16,575	69,575	42
December	7,099	148,665	6,042	161,806	56,841	16,269	73,111	40
1987 January	7,091	144,044	5,926	157,061	53,789	16,365	70,153	35
February	7,087	145,206	6,030	158,322	52,847	16,085	68,932	34
March	7,098	148,020	6,530	161,648	50,035	15,946	65,981	41
April	7,103	151,205	6,795	165,103	51,201	15,970	67,171	35
May	7,098	151,329	7,255	165,683	50,221	16,006	66,227	43
June	7,098	149,394	6,868	163,361	48,047	15,822	63,869	55
July	7,102	136,385	6,729	150,217	49,123	15,819	64,942	64
August	7,083	132,535	6,488	146,106	50,451	16,038	66,489	57
September	7,068	138,490	6,403	151,961	51,858	16,029	67,887	48
October	7,070	147,034	6,838	160,942	53,175	16,081	69,256	60
November	6,963	154,545	6,767	168,274	53,160	15,704	68,864	63
December	6,940	156,670	7,187	170,797	55,069	15,759	70,827	51
1988 January	6,905	148,956	6,657	162,518	48,948	15,070	64,018	56
February	6,864	145,823	6,583	159,270	49,899	15,246	65,145	55
March	6,821	147,601	6,826	161,249	52,848	14,985	67,833	58
April	6,780	151,493	6,848	165,122	53,361	15,109	68,471	54
May	6,732	152,261	6,853	165,847	53,648	15,067	68,715	56
June	6,785	147,750	6,677	161,212	53,531	15,319	68,850	77

[a]Heavy oil includes Grade Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[b]Light oil includes Grade No. 2 heating oil, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[c]Prior to 1980, petroleum stock data were not disaggregated by type of fuel. Disaggregation by prime mover type is provided in Table 7.5.
Notes: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
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Table 7.5 Petroleum Consumption and Stocks at Electric Utilities by Prime Mover Type
(Thousand Barrels)

	Petroleum Consumption			Petroleum Stocks, End of Period		
	Steam Plants	GT/IC[a]	Total Liquids	Steam Plants	GT/IC[a]	Total Liquids
1973 Total	**513,190**	**47,058**	**560,248**	**79,121**	**10,095**	**89,216**
1974 Total	**483,146**	**53,128**	**536,274**	**97,718**	**15,199**	**112,917**
1975 Total	**467,221**	**38,907**	**506,128**	**108,825**	**16,432**	**125,257**
1976 Total	**514,077**	**41,843**	**555,920**	**106,993**	**14,703**	**121,696**
1977 Total	**574,869**	**48,837**	**623,705**	**124,750**	**19,281**	**144,031**
1978 Total	**588,319**	**47,520**	**635,839**	**102,402**	**16,386**	**118,788**
1979 Total	**492,606**	**30,691**	**523,297**	**111,121**	**20,301**	**131,422**
1980 Total	**401,863**	**18,351**	**420,214**	**117,227**	**18,147**	**135,374**
1981 Total	**339,680**	**11,431**	**351,111**	**112,380**	**15,756**	**128,136**
1982 Total	**243,537**	**6,234**	**249,771**	**105,287**	**13,597**	**118,884**
1983 Total	**237,845**	**7,652**	**245,497**	**78,285**	**11,090**	**89,375**
1984 Total	**197,050**	**7,429**	**204,479**	**76,836**	**10,784**	**87,619**
1985 Total	**166,842**	**6,572**	**173,414**	**64,704**	**8,985**	**73,689**
1986 January	17,915	1,027	18,942	63,043	8,901	71,943
February	15,536	541	16,077	64,134	8,842	72,976
March	16,585	433	17,018	62,671	8,799	71,470
April	14,982	449	15,431	61,758	8,591	70,350
May	16,933	662	17,595	63,010	8,419	71,429
June	18,796	768	19,564	65,115	8,816	73,930
July	26,373	1,193	27,567	62,322	8,845	71,168
August	25,104	678	25,782	64,167	9,018	73,185
September	17,500	709	18,209	65,183	8,976	74,160
October	16,194	390	16,584	63,937	9,220	73,157
November	17,171	561	17,731	60,527	9,048	69,575
December	19,410	572	19,983	64,258	8,853	73,111
Total	**222,500**	**7,983**	**230,482**			
1987 January	19,718	668	20,386	61,042	9,111	70,153
February	17,004	655	17,658	59,907	9,025	68,932
March	16,335	633	16,968	57,052	8,929	65,981
April	12,873	457	13,330	58,250	8,921	67,171
May	13,017	586	13,603	57,521	8,706	66,227
June	16,976	814	17,790	55,063	8,806	63,869
July	19,754	1,513	21,268	56,236	8,706	64,942
August	17,948	1,170	19,118	57,748	8,741	66,489
September	12,441	498	12,939	58,902	8,984	67,887
October	11,108	321	11,429	60,138	9,117	69,256
November	15,651	651	16,302	59,873	8,991	68,864
December	17,994	593	18,587	61,705	9,123	70,827
Total	**190,818**	**8,560**	**199,378**			
1988 January	25,322	1,556	26,878	55,271	8,747	64,018
February	19,237	567	19,804	56,140	9,005	65,145
March	15,469	471	15,940	59,275	8,558	67,833
April	12,106	325	12,431	59,665	8,806	68,471
May	11,652	407	12,059	59,883	8,832	68,715
June	15,353	1,308	16,661	59,976	8,874	68,850
6-Month Total	**99,138**	**4,634**	**103,772**			
1987 6-Month Total	**95,922**	**3,812**	**99,735**			
1986 6-Month Total	**100,747**	**3,880**	**104,627**			

[a]GT/IC=Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

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

Sources: • 1973 through September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • October 1977 through 1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; • 1982 forward: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Section 8. Nuclear

In June 1988, U.S. nuclear generating units produced a total of 44 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 21 percent[12] higher than in June 1987. Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 64.5 percent, 8 percentage points higher than in June 1987. Nuclear power supplied 19.0 percent of the total electricity generated in June 1988, compared to 16.2 percent in June 1987.

No Low or Full Power Operating Licenses were issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) during June 1988.

On June 30, 1988, there were 108 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer generating capability of 95 million kilowatts of electricity. Two additional units (Seabrook 1 and Shoreham[13]) had Low Power Operating Licenses from the NRC authorizing fuel loading and low-power testing. Of the 108 operable units, 25 units generated at less than 25 percent of capacity. Of the 25 units, 17 units were out of service at least part of the month for maintenance or refueling.

As of June 30, there were 126 domestic nuclear generating units in all stages of planning, construction, and operation, with an aggregate design capacity of 118 million net kilowatts.

[12]Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.
[13]In May 1988, the State of New York and the Long Island Lighting Company reached a tentative agreement to close the Shoreham plant.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear and Total Net Generation of Electricity

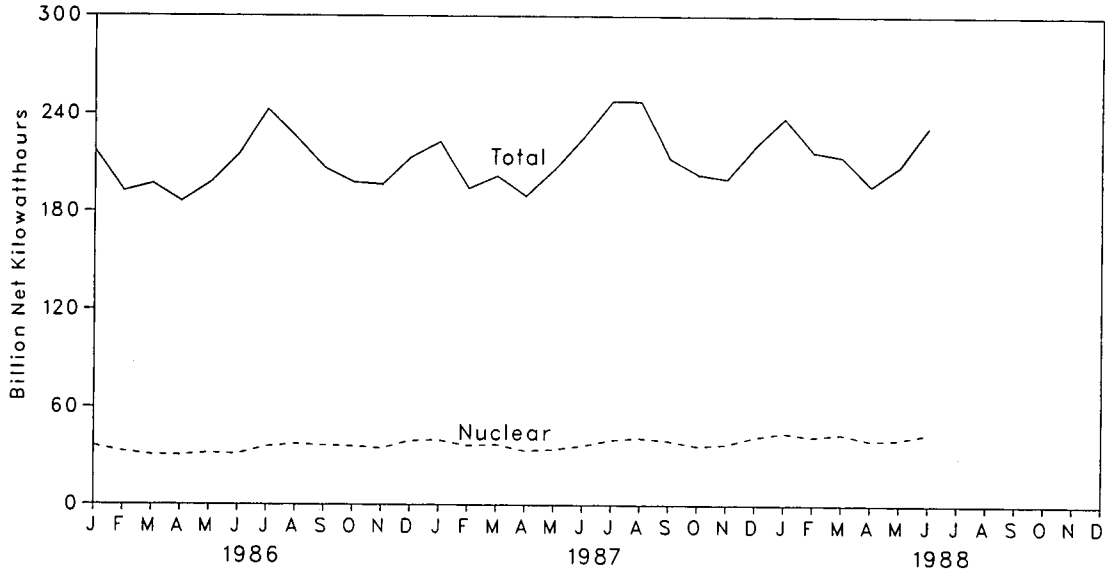


Figure 8.2 Nuclear Power Plants' Capacity Factor and Share of Total Net Generation

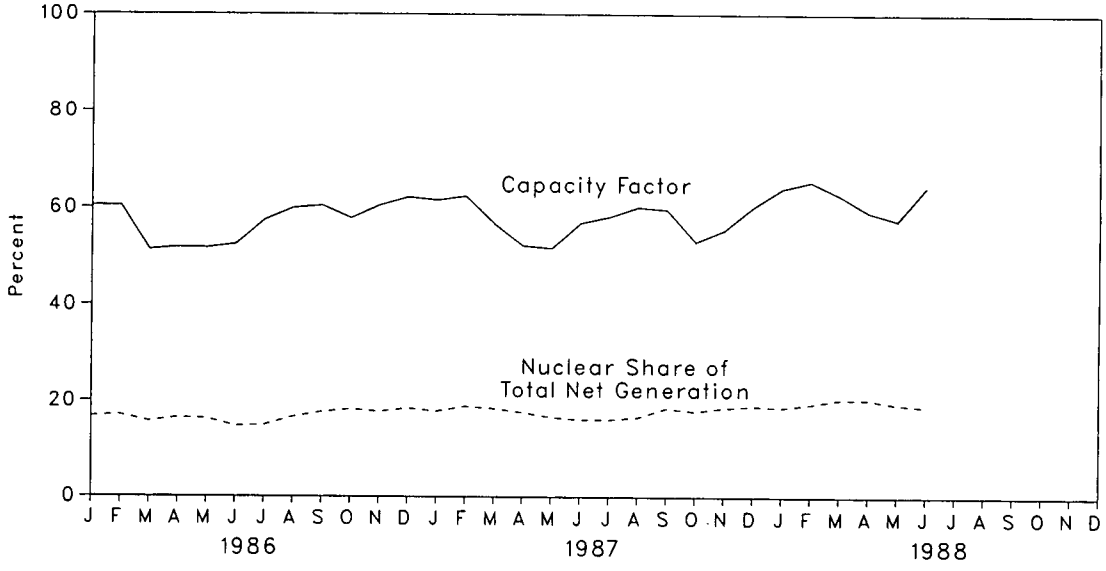


Table 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

	Operable Units[a] [b]	Nuclear Electricity Generation	Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Generation	Net Summer Capability of Operable Units[a] [c]	Capacity Factor[d]
	Number	Million Net Kilowatthours	Percent	Million Net Kilowatts	Percent
1973 Year	**39**	**83,479**	**4.5**	**22.615**	**53.7**
1974 Year	**48**	**113,976**	**6.1**	**31.803**	**47.9**
1975 Year	**54**	**172,505**	**9.0**	**37.161**	**56.0**
1976 Year	**61**	**191,104**	**9.4**	**43.657**	**54.9**
1977 Year	**65**	**250,883**	**11.8**	**46.202**	**63.4**
1978 Year	**70**	**276,403**	**12.5**	**50.709**	**64.7**
1979 Year	**68**	**255,155**	**11.4**	**49.630**	**58.5**
1980 Year	**70**	**251,116**	**11.0**	**51.668**	**56.4**
1981 Year	**74**	**272,674**	**11.9**	**55.914**	**58.4**
1982 Year	**77**	**282,773**	**12.6**	**59.927**	**56.7**
1983 Year	**80**	**293,677**	**12.7**	**63.009**	**54.4**
1984 Year	**86**	**327,634**	**13.6**	**69.652**	**56.3**
1985 Year	**95**	**383,691**	**15.5**	**79.397**	**58.0**
1986 January	96	36,219	16.7	80.604	60.4
February	96	32,721	17.0	80.604	60.4
March	96	30,773	15.6	80.604	51.3
April	97	30,477	16.4	81.863	51.8
May	98	31,924	16.2	82.995	51.7
June	98	31,334	14.6	82.995	52.4
July	99	35,894	14.8	84.048	57.4
August	99	37,483	16.6	84.048	59.9
September	99	36,593	17.7	84.048	60.5
October	99	36,214	18.3	84.048	57.8
November	100	34,944	17.8	85.241	56.9
December	100	39,463	18.5	85.241	62.2
Year		**414,038**	**16.6**		**56.9**
1987 January	102	39,975	17.9	87.248	61.6
February	102	36,598	18.9	87.248	62.4
March	103	37,290	18.5	88.446	56.7
April	103	33,518	17.7	89.330	52.2
May	103	34,320	16.7	89.330	51.7
June	103	36,560	16.2	89.330	56.9
July	105	40,056	16.2	91.581	58.2
August	106	41,352	16.7	92.417	60.2
September	106	39,666	18.6	92.417	59.7
October	106	36,492	18.0	92.417	53.1
November	107	37,438	18.7	93.676	55.5
December	107	42,006	19.1	93.676	60.3
Year		**455,270**	**17.7**		**57.4**
1988 January	107	44,658	18.8	93.676	64.1
February	106	42,246	19.5	92.836	65.5
March	107	43,912	20.5	94.075	62.7
April	107	40,067	20.5	94.075	59.2
May	108	40,650	19.5	95.091	57.5
June	108	44,079	19.0	95.091	64.5

[a]Monthly data are the status as of the last day of the month. Yearly data are the status as of December 31 of each year.
[b]See Note 1 at end of section.
[c]When possible, net summer capability is used. When a unit has not operated long enough to permit determination of a net summer capability, an estimation is made based on the net design electrical rating. For the definitions of net summer capability and net design electrical rating, see Note 3 at end of section.
[d]For an explanation of the method of calculating the capacity factor, see Note 4 at end of section.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 8.2 Status of Nuclear Generating Units[a]

	Licensed for Operation		Construction Permits		On Order	Announced	Total	Total Design Capacity[d]
	Operable[b]	In Startup[c]	Granted	Pending				
	Number of Units							Million Net Kilowatts
1973 Year	**39**	**3**	**51**	**58**	**48**	**20**	**219**	**212**
1974 Year	**48**	**5**	**58**	**80**	**28**	**16**	**235**	**234**
1975 Year	**54**	**2**	**69**	**73**	**19**	**19**	**236**	**236**
1976 Year	**61**	**0**	**72**	**66**	**16**	**19**	**234**	**236**
1977 Year	**65**	**1**	**80**	**52**	**13**	**9**	**220**	**220**
1978 Year	**70**	**0**	**90**	**32**	**9**	**4**	**205**	**204**
1979 Year	**68**	**0**	**91**	**21**	**3**	**0**	**183**	**179**
1980 Year	**70**	**2**	**82**	**12**	**3**	**0**	**169**	**163**
1981 Year	**74**	**0**	**75**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**163**	**157**
1982 Year	**77**	**2**	**60**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**144**	**135**
1983 Year	**80**	**3**	**53**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**138**	**129**
1984 Year	**86**	**6**	**38**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**132**	**123**
1985 Year	**95**	**3**	**30**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**130**	**121**
1986 January	96	2	30	0	2	0	130	121
February	96	3	29	0	2	0	130	121
March	96	4	28	0	2	0	130	121
April	97	4	27	0	2	0	130	121
May	98	3	27	0	2	0	130	121
June	98	3	27	0	2	0	130	121
July	99	2	25	0	2	0	128	119
August	99	2	25	0	2	0	128	119
September	99	3	24	0	2	0	128	119
October	99	7	20	0	2	0	128	119
November	100	7	19	0	2	0	128	119
December	100	7	19	0	2	0	128	119
1987 January	102	6	18	0	2	0	128	119
February	102	6	18	0	2	0	128	119
March	103	6	17	0	2	0	128	119
April	103	5	17	0	2	0	127	119
May	103	6	16	0	2	0	127	119
June	103	6	16	0	2	0	127	119
July	105	4	16	0	2	0	127	119
August	106	3	16	0	2	0	127	119
September	106	4	15	0	2	0	127	119
October	106	4	15	0	2	0	127	119
November	107	3	15	0	2	0	127	119
December	107	4	14	0	2	0	127	119
1988 January	107	4	14	0	2	0	127	119
February	106	4	14	0	2	0	126	118
March	107	3	14	0	2	0	126	118
April	107	3	14	0	2	0	126	118
May	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118
June	108	2	14	0	2	0	126	118

[a]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.
[b]See Note 1 at end of section.
[c]See Note 2 at end of section.
[d]Net design electrical rating (DER) is used because many of the units were canceled prior to being assigned a net summer capability. See Note 3 at end of section.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Nuclear Section

Notes

1. Operable Units: Nuclear generating units that have been issued a Full Power Operating License by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The Hanford-N unit (net summer capability of 840 MWe), was included prior to cold shutdown by the Department of Energy (DOE) in February 1988. The Shippingport unit (net summer capability of 60 MWe) operated by DOE was included prior to retirement from service on October 1, 1982, except during March 1974 through August 1977, when it was excluded because of a major core modification outage. The DOE-operated Experimental Breeder Reactor 2 unit (EBR-2) is not included because the electricity it generates is not distributed commercially.

Six units were deleted subsequent to their removal from service: Peach Bottom 1 (net summer capability of 40 MWe) and Indian Point 1 (net summer capability of 265 MWe), both out of service since November 1974; Humboldt Bay (net summer capability of 65 MWe), down since August 1976 for major seismic modifications and subsequently officially retired; Dresden 1 (net summer capability of 200 MWe), out of service since January 1979 for major modifications and officially retired in August 1984; Three Mile Island 2 (net summer capability of 880 MWe), whose core was severely damaged by a loss-of-coolant accident in March 1979; and LaCrosse (net summer capability of 51 MWe), out of service as of April 30, 1987.

Seven units with Full Power Operating Licenses have been shut down by the NRC for an extended period. The names of the seven units, their net summer capabilities, and dates of shut down are as follows: Browns Ferry 1, 1,065 MWe, March 1985; Browns Ferry 2, 1,065 MWe, September 1984; Browns Ferry 3, 1,065 MWe, March 1985; Sequoyah 1, 1,148 MWe, August 1985; Peach Bottom 2, 1,052, March 1987; Peach Bottom 3, 1,033 MWe, March 1987; and Pilgrim 1, 667 MWe, April 1986.

2. In Startup: Two units that have been issued a Low Power Operating License by the NRC authorizing fuel loading and low power testing prior to issuance of a Full Power Operating License. These units are Shoreham (804 MWe) and Seabrook 1 (1,186 MWe).

3. Capacity: Nuclear generating units may have more than one type of net capacity rating including:

(a) Net Summer Capability--The steady hourly output which generating equipment is expected to supply to system load exclusive of auxiliary power, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. Auxiliary power of a typical nuclear power plant is about 5 percent of gross generation.

(b) Net Design Capacity or Net Design Electrical Rating (DER)--The nominal net electrical output of the unit, specified by the utility and used for plant design.

4. Monthly Capacity Factors: The monthly capacity factors are computed as the actual monthly generation divided by the maximum possible generation for that month. The maximum possible generation is the number of hours in the month multiplied by the monthly net summer capability. This fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Sources

Nuclear Units Licensed for Operation: Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors."

Electricity Generation: 1973 through September 1977--Federal Power Commission, Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." October 1977 through 1981--Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, FPC Form 4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." 1982 forward--Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Net Summer Capability: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Capacity Factor: Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Unit Construction and Planning Data: 1973 through June 1982--Compiled from various sources, primarily the Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones," Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors," and from the Energy Information Administration, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels. July 1982 forward--Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0871, "Summary Information Report," Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors," and various trade journals.

Total Design Capacity: Nuclear Regulatory Commission report NUREG-0020, "Licensed Operating Reactors," Nuclear Regulatory Commission Report NUREG-0871, "Summary Information Report," and Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Section 9. Price

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was $13.52 per barrel in June 1988, 15 percent below the level in June 1987.

The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in June 1988 was $15.60 per barrel, 17 percent below the June 1987 level. The cost of domestic crude oil in June 1988 was $15.84, a decrease of 14 percent from the June 1987 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of leaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was 92 cents per gallon in July 1988, 1 percent higher than the price in June 1988. The price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was 97 cents per gallon in July 1988, 1 percent higher than the price in June 1988. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged $1.12 per gallon in July 1988, 1 percent higher than the price in June 1988.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in June 1988 was 34 cents per gallon, slightly below the previous month's price, but 25 percent below the June 1987 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in June 1988 was 31 cents per gallon, 2 percent below the May 1988 average and 27 percent below the June 1987 average.

Aviation Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of aviation gasoline sold to end users in June 1988 was 87 cents per gallon, 3 percent lower than the price in the previous month and 4 percent below the price in June 1987. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in June 1988 was 53 cents per gallon, slightly lower than the previous month's price and 1 percent lower than the price 1 year earlier.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The June 1988 national average price of heating oil sold to residential customers was 79 cents per gallon, 4 percent below the May 1988 price but 2 percent above the June 1987 price. The average price for resale was 47 cents per gallon in June 1988, 7 percent below the price in the previous month and 11 percent below the June 1987 average.

Electricity. Beginning with January 1986, there are new series of national average price estimates based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Previously, average price estimates were derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and were not national averages.

The mean price of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in June 1988 was 6.44 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent below the June 1987 mean price. The national retail price of electricity to residential consumers in June 1988 was 7.86 cents per kilowatthour, slightly higher than the June 1987 price. The price of electricity to commercial consumers averaged 7.19 cents per kilowatthour in June 1988, 1 percent above the June 1987 price. The average electricity price to other consumers was 5.94 cents per kilowatthour, 12 percent below the price 1 year earlier. The June national retail price of electricity to industrial users was 4.66 cents per kilowatthour, 3 percent below the June 1987 price.

Natural Gas. In May 1988 (latest data available), the average wellhead price of natural gas was $1.66 per thousand cubic feet, 2 percent below the May 1987 price. The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was $2.13 per thousand cubic feet in May 1988, 7 percent below the May 1987 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in June 1988 was $6.45 per thousand cubic feet, 2 percent less than the June 1987 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in June 1988 was $2.61 per thousand cubic feet, 2 percent more than the June 1987 price.

Figure 9.1 Crude Oil Prices

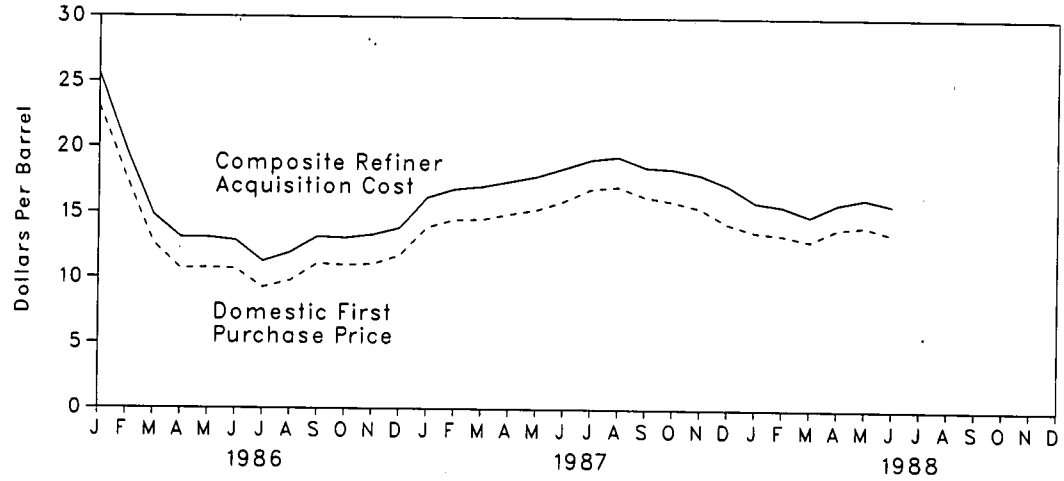


Figure 9.2 Refiner Sales Prices to End Users: Motor Gasoline, Diesel Fuel, and Jet Fuel

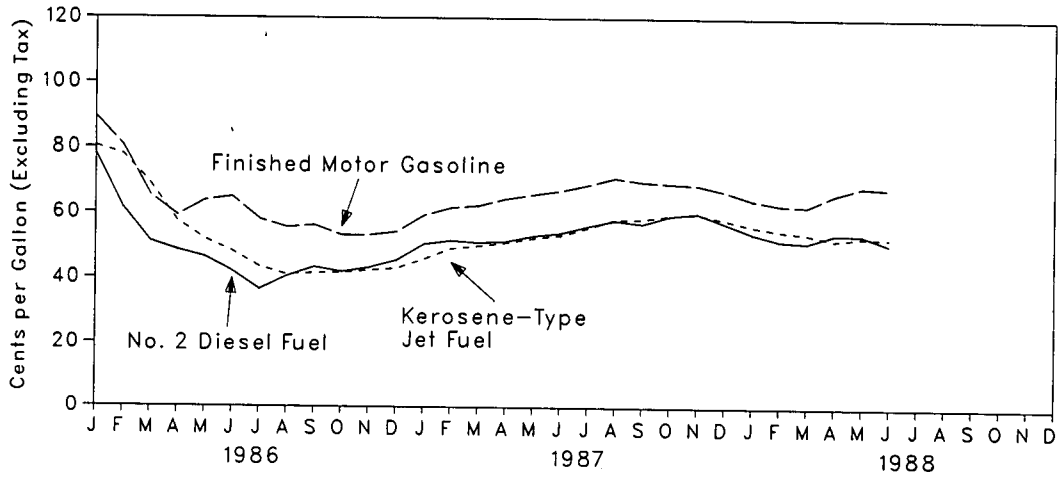


Figure 9.3 Refiner Sales Prices to End Users: No. 2 Fuel Oil, Propane, and Residual Fuel Oil

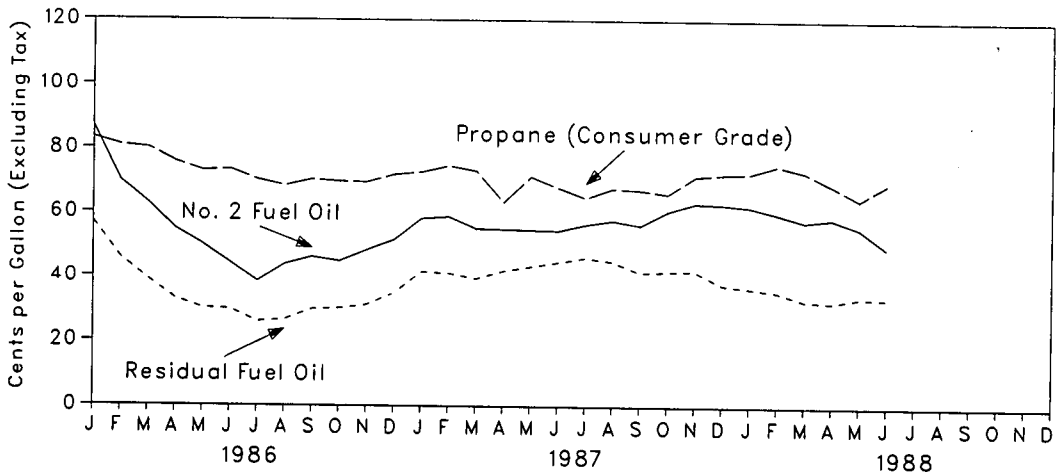


Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[a]	FOB Cost of Imports[b]	Landed Cost of Imports[c]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[d]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1976 Average	**8.19**	**12.17**	**13.34**	**8.84**	**13.48**	**10.89**
1977 Average	**8.57**	**13.24**	**14.31**	**9.55**	**14.53**	**11.96**
1978 Average	**9.00**	**13.30**	**14.38**	**10.61**	**14.57**	**12.46**
1979 Average	**12.64**	**20.19**	**21.65**	**14.27**	**21.67**	**17.72**
1980 Average	**21.59**	**32.27**	**33.95**	**24.23**	**33.89**	**28.07**
1981 Average	**31.77**	**35.10**	**36.52**	**34.33**	**37.05**	**35.24**
1982 Average	**28.52**	**32.11**	**33.18**	**31.22**	**33.55**	**31.87**
1983 Average	**26.19**	**27.73**	**28.93**	**28.87**	**29.30**	**28.99**
1984 Average	**25.88**	**27.44**	**28.46**	**28.53**	**28.88**	**28.63**
1985 Average	**24.09**	**25.83**	**26.66**	**26.66**	**26.99**	**26.75**
1986 January	23.12	21.46	22.88	25.91	24.93	25.63
February	17.65	15.11	16.23	20.31	18.11	19.76
March	12.62	12.62	13.55	15.02	14.22	14.80
April	10.68	11.60	12.45	13.01	13.15	13.05
May	10.75	11.05	12.22	12.99	13.17	13.05
June	10.68	10.85	11.90	13.12	12.25	12.83
July	9.25	9.74	10.87	11.44	10.91	11.26
August	9.77	10.59	11.51	11.97	11.87	11.93
September	11.09	11.78	12.70	13.29	12.85	13.13
October	11.00	11.98	13.10	13.20	12.78	13.05
November	11.05	12.63	13.55	13.22	13.46	13.30
December	11.73	13.84	14.50	13.66	14.17	13.84
Average	**12.51**	**12.52**	**13.49**	**14.82**	**14.00**	**14.55**
1987 January	13.89	15.30	16.16	16.02	16.43	16.17
February	14.50	15.98	16.87	16.76	16.96	16.82
March	14.53	16.31	17.05	16.93	17.24	17.03
April	14.95	16.79	17.52	17.21	17.88	17.43
May	15.29	17.20	17.91	17.64	18.24	17.84
June	15.95	17.52	18.34	18.34	18.71	18.47
July	16.88	17.92	18.89	19.05	19.25	19.14
August	17.06	17.74	18.88	19.41	19.30	19.36
September	16.29	17.10	18.05	18.58	18.55	18.57
October	15.95	17.16	18.06	18.37	18.57	18.45
November	15.46	16.68	17.71	17.95	18.16	18.03
December	14.27	14.77	16.07	17.03	17.45	17.19
Average	**15.41**	**16.78**	**17.71**	**17.77**	**18.16**	**17.91**
1988 January	13.64	13.66	14.92	15.82	16.10	15.92
February	13.41	13.76	14.72	15.61	15.61	15.61
March	12.95	13.46	14.48	14.92	14.82	14.88
April	13.91	R 14.28	R 15.17	15.88	15.69	15.81
May	14.11	R 14.64	R 15.61	16.35	16.02	16.22
June	13.52	14.04	14.91	15.84	15.60	15.75

[a]See Note 1 at end of section.
[b]See Note 2 at end of section.
[c]See Note 3 at end of section.
[d]See Notc 4 at end of section.
R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all U.S. Territories and Possessions. • Values for Domestic First Purchase Price and Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil for the current month, and for FOB and Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports for the current 2 months, are preliminary.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.2 FOB Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries[a]
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC[b]	Total OPEC[c]
1976 Average	**13.05**	**12.76**	**11.61**	**NA**	**13.08**	**11.69**	**NA**	**11.32**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**14.36**	**13.57**	**12.67**	**13.42**	**14.44**	**12.37**	**NA**	**12.68**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**14.10**	**13.64**	**12.65**	**13.24**	**14.04**	**12.70**	**13.82**	**12.45**	**13.35**	**13.28**	**13.30**
1979 Average	**20.65**	**19.35**	**23.71**	**20.29**	**21.80**	**17.63**	**21.20**	**17.37**	**21.43**	**19.25**	**19.91**
1980 Average	**36.57**	**32.37**	**(d)**	**31.11**	**35.82**	**28.53**	**34.58**	**24.78**	**34.24**	**31.61**	**32.25**
1981 Average	**39.09**	**35.93**	**(d)**	**33.13**	**38.53**	**32.48**	**36.08**	**28.86**	**36.69**	**34.73**	**35.11**
1982 Average	**34.23**	**35.27**	**30.93**	**28.07**	**35.13**	**33.50**	**33.46**	**23.77**	**31.96**	**33.84**	**33.45**
1983 Average	**30.06**	**29.93**	**28.25**	**25.19**	**29.78**	**28.03**	**29.84**	**21.48**	**27.96**	**28.38**	**28.45**
1984 Average	**28.04**	**29.10**	**26.93**	**26.37**	**29.39**	**27.60**	**28.90**	**24.16**	**27.65**	**27.68**	**27.59**
1985 Average	**26.84**	**27.12**	**W**	**25.33**	**28.04**	**22.04**	**27.63**	**23.64**	**26.11**	**24.30**	**25.66**
1986 January	25.21	26.68	NA	19.96	26.17	12.75	25.15	21.40	23.21	14.74	21.02
February	W	W	W	14.26	19.83	11.64	17.82	12.56	16.82	11.63	13.99
March	W	13.32	W	11.60	15.78	11.95	15.62	10.45	13.43	12.15	12.53
April	W	10.77	W	10.39	14.54	12.12	12.14	10.48	11.87	12.04	11.82
May	12.17	11.28	W	10.72	13.58	7.91	13.25	10.82	11.91	8.80	10.46
June	W	11.84	W	9.93	12.31	8.54	12.91	9.54	11.88	9.03	10.33
July	W	10.00	W	8.61	10.99	10.15	10.38	7.71	10.55	10.20	9.85
August	W	9.82	W	10.55	11.44	9.35	10.45	9.96	11.52	9.80	10.36
September	W	12.22	NA	11.58	13.43	10.45	13.47	10.16	12.35	10.64	11.31
October	W	12.47	W	11.40	13.86	11.34	13.65	10.26	12.64	11.45	11.81
November	W	12.05	NA	11.78	13.88	13.65	14.05	10.73	12.84	13.37	12.64
December	W	W	W	12.73	15.04	15.15	15.26	12.68	13.80	14.98	14.13
Average	**13.62**	**13.19**	**W**	**11.84**	**14.35**	**11.36**	**13.84**	**10.92**	**13.32**	**11.59**	**12.21**
1987 January	16.30	15.22	W	15.55	17.38	14.51	17.42	13.76	15.71	14.81	14.93
February	16.35	17.75	W	15.34	18.07	W	W	13.93	16.52	16.31	15.89
March	W	16.91	W	16.02	17.72	W	17.36	14.76	16.31	16.37	16.34
April	W	17.24	W	16.40	18.44	W	17.79	15.29	16.83	16.46	16.78
May	W	17.28	W	17.68	18.68	16.75	18.36	15.65	17.14	16.82	16.92
June	W	17.66	W	17.78	18.75	16.64	18.61	16.24	17.58	16.77	17.24
July	W	17.89	W	18.75	18.93	16.57	19.33	16.49	18.13	16.80	17.38
August	W	18.46	NA	17.54	19.60	W	19.55	15.70	18.18	17.05	17.38
September	W	17.74	NA	16.27	18.58	16.73	18.35	15.50	17.51	16.90	17.05
October	W	17.66	NA	16.64	18.69	W	18.40	15.69	17.39	16.81	17.07
November	W	17.56	NA	15.51	18.49	W	17.90	14.47	17.02	16.99	16.80
December	W	16.28	NA	12.72	17.61	W	W	13.23	15.99	13.39	14.57
Average	**16.84**	**17.40**	**W**	**16.36**	**18.47**	**W**	**18.28**	**15.08**	**17.12**	**16.26**	**16.59**
1988 January	W	16.62	NA	12.79	17.04	W	16.23	12.37	14.96	12.39	13.29
February	W	16.16	NA	12.91	15.69	W	W	12.31	14.59	13.15	13.68
March	W	13.65	NA	11.82	15.69	W	14.68	12.67	13.82	13.31	13.86
April	W	R 14.59	NA	13.65	R 16.10	W	15.20	R 13.44	R 14.70	R 13.37	R 14.23
May	W	15.66	NA	R 13.68	R 16.06	W	16.10	R 13.42	15.00	R 13.96	R 14.72
June	W	15.24	NA	12.77	15.83	W	15.32	13.11	14.58	13.61	14.36

[a]The Free on Board (FOB) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section.
[b]The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
[c]"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."
[d]No crude oil was imported.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. W=Value withheld to avoid disclosure of company data.
Notes: • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are the weighted average of the 12 monthly prices, including those prices that were not published. • Cargoes that were purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.3 Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries[a]
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC[b]	Total OPEC[c]
1975 Average	**12.72**	**12.72**	**13.79**	**12.21**	**NA**	**12.62**	**12.30**	**NA**	**11.65**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Average	**13.81**	**13.57**	**13.82**	**12.82**	**NA**	**13.80**	**13.04**	**NA**	**11.80**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**15.20**	**14.21**	**14.63**	**13.80**	**13.75**	**15.25**	**13.61**	**NA**	**13.13**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**14.91**	**14.50**	**14.64**	**13.88**	**13.54**	**14.86**	**13.92**	**NA**	**12.83**	**14.58**	**14.36**	**14.34**
1979 Average	**21.90**	**20.43**	**20.69**	**25.02**	**20.86**	**22.96**	**19.15**	**22.16**	**18.18**	**23.18**	**20.79**	**21.29**
1980 Average	**37.90**	**30.47**	**33.92**	**(d)**	**31.80**	**37.05**	**30.02**	**35.88**	**25.86**	**36.02**	**32.97**	**33.56**
1981 Average	**40.49**	**32.16**	**37.57**	**(d)**	**33.78**	**39.70**	**34.19**	**37.24**	**29.87**	**38.54**	**36.22**	**36.60**
1982 Average	**35.28**	**26.92**	**36.75**	**32.40**	**28.64**	**36.17**	**35.00**	**34.28**	**24.82**	**34.03**	**35.15**	**34.81**
1983 Average	**31.26**	**25.63**	**31.57**	**29.81**	**25.78**	**30.84**	**29.76**	**30.87**	**22.94**	**29.68**	**30.03**	**29.87**
1984 Average	**29.08**	**26.59**	**30.64**	**28.67**	**26.87**	**30.50**	**29.50**	**29.60**	**25.15**	**29.20**	**29.12**	**28.93**
1985 Average	**27.46**	**25.71**	**28.67**	**25.79**	**25.63**	**28.96**	**24.72**	**28.35**	**24.43**	**27.33**	**25.88**	**26.85**
1986 January	24.69	23.89	28.45	NA	20.33	27.73	14.54	25.36	22.21	24.85	17.57	22.68
February	W	17.42	W	W	14.61	21.18	13.80	18.22	13.27	17.58	13.88	15.40
March	W	12.96	14.94	W	11.94	16.44	13.60	16.02	11.04	14.89	13.52	13.67
April	W	11.69	12.29	W	10.74	15.02	13.66	13.00	11.13	13.20	13.44	12.97
May	13.27	12.11	12.74	W	10.06	14.22	10.68	14.17	11.44	13.21	11.43	11.98
June	W	12.74	13.27	W	10.26	13.95	10.49	13.65	10.24	12.66	11.08	11.70
July	W	11.19	11.72	W	8.93	12.11	11.33	11.83	8.45	11.34	11.45	11.14
August	W	11.71	11.45	11.18	10.87	12.29	11.27	11.56	10.66	11.86	11.63	11.54
September	12.88	12.52	13.67	W	11.95	14.11	12.08	14.15	10.86	13.18	12.53	12.60
October	W	12.47	14.18	W	11.74	14.64	12.84	14.76	10.87	13.91	13.00	13.15
November	13.19	12.51	13.96	NA	12.13	14.64	14.63	14.65	11.24	14.21	14.39	13.72
December	W	12.85	14.32	W	13.04	15.56	16.13	15.42	13.24	14.94	15.82	15.01
Average	**14.82**	**13.43**	**14.63**	**12.38**	**12.17**	**15.29**	**12.84**	**14.63**	**11.52**	**14.25**	**13.14**	**13.46**
1987 January	16.96	14.65	16.24	W	15.94	18.02	15.87	17.47	14.46	17.17	16.08	16.03
February	17.03	15.49	18.10	17.76	15.67	18.54	17.80	18.14	14.63	18.11	17.38	16.99
March	W	15.72	18.19	17.78	16.32	18.30	17.61	18.02	15.27	17.75	17.49	17.25
April	18.06	16.31	18.32	17.87	16.71	18.96	17.69	18.14	16.03	18.06	17.55	17.69
May	18.51	17.11	18.38	17.96	18.02	19.29	17.66	19.04	16.24	18.36	17.82	17.82
June	W	17.73	19.04	18.32	18.07	19.54	17.77	19.43	16.85	18.70	17.96	18.28
July	W	18.61	19.10	18.69	19.08	19.95	17.70	20.38	17.09	19.27	18.04	18.56
August	19.05	19.00	19.68	19.00	17.89	20.63	18.02	20.41	16.53	19.38	18.35	18.72
September	18.26	17.81	19.18	18.67	16.61	19.38	17.93	18.96	16.14	18.55	18.11	18.14
October	W	17.68	18.94	18.37	16.98	19.45	W	19.05	16.26	18.35	18.18	18.15
November	18.18	17.38	18.77	W	15.84	19.44	W	18.76	15.19	18.13	18.08	17.94
December	W	16.13	17.75	NA	13.09	18.50	W	17.99	13.90	17.17	15.59	16.12
Average	**17.90**	**17.04**	**18.49**	**18.26**	**16.70**	**19.32**	**W**	**18.78**	**15.77**	**18.31**	**17.61**	**17.75**
1988 January	W	14.58	17.99	W	13.16	17.91	W	17.56	13.10	16.34	14.16	14.61
February	W	14.37	17.44	NA	13.30	16.48	W	16.70	13.05	15.87	14.23	14.59
March	W	13.66	15.13	NA	12.22	16.45	W	15.72	13.50	15.13	14.35	14.77
April	W	14.39	16.30	NA	13.97	R 16.88	W	16.11	R 14.18	R 15.77	R 14.71	R 15.27
May	W	15.12	17.07	NA	R 14.09	R 17.00	W	16.97	R 14.15	16.06	R 15.20	15.70
June	W	14.66	16.42	NA	13.15	16.82	W	16.29	13.77	15.72	14.35	15.12

[a]See Note 3 at end of section.

[b]The Arab members of OPEC are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

[c]"Total OPEC" consists of Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."

[d]No crude oil was imported.

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

Notes: • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. Annual averages are the weighted average of the 12 monthly prices, including those prices that were not published. • Cargoes that were purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.4 U.S. City Average Retail Prices of Motor Gasoline[a]
(Cents per Gallon, Including Tax)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	Average for All Types[b]
1974 Average	**53.2**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Average	**56.7**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Average	**59.0**	**61.4**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Average	**62.2**	**65.6**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Average	**62.6**	**67.0**	**NA**	**65.2**
1979 Average	**85.7**	**90.3**	**NA**	**88.2**
1980 Average	**119.1**	**124.5**	**NA**	**122.1**
1981 Average[c]	**131.1**	**137.8**	**147.0**	**135.3**
1982 Average	**122.2**	**129.6**	**141.5**	**128.1**
1983 Average	**115.7**	**124.1**	**138.3**	**122.5**
1984 Average	**112.9**	**121.2**	**136.6**	**119.8**
1985 Average	**111.5**	**120.2**	**134.0**	**119.6**
1986 January	110.7	119.4	133.6	119.0
February	103.4	112.0	128.2	111.9
March	89.4	98.1	116.0	98.3
April	81.5	88.8	106.1	89.5
May	85.2	92.3	107.5	92.7
June	88.5	95.5	110.0	95.8
July	82.2	89.0	104.5	89.5
August	77.8	84.3	99.9	84.8
September	79.7	86.0	101.0	86.4
October	77.1	83.1	98.7	83.7
November	76.2	82.1	98.0	82.7
December	76.4	82.3	98.4	83.0
Average	**85.7**	**92.7**	**108.5**	**93.1**
1987 January	80.6	86.2	100.7	86.8
February	84.8	90.5	104.7	91.1
March	85.6	91.2	105.2	91.8
April	87.9	93.4	107.3	94.0
May	88.8	94.1	107.9	94.8
June	90.6	95.8	109.8	96.6
July	92.1	97.1	111.5	98.0
August	94.6	99.5	113.9	100.4
September	94.0	99.0	113.6	100.0
October	93.1	97.6	112.8	98.8
November	92.8	97.6	112.5	98.7
December	91.2	96.1	111.9	97.5
Average	**89.7**	**94.8**	**109.3**	**95.7**
1988 January	88.1	93.3	109.5	94.7
February	85.9	91.3	108.2	92.8
March	85.0	90.4	107.4	92.0
April	88.3	93.0	108.8	94.6
May	91.1	95.5	110.5	97.0
June	91.0	95.5	111.1	97.1
July	92.3	96.7	112.3	98.4

[a]See Note 5 at end of section.
[b]Also includes types of gasoline not shown separately.
[c]In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, in the average for all types category, gasohol is included and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.
NA=Not available.
Note: Geographic coverage for 1974 through 1977 is 56 urban areas. For 1978 forward, it is 85 urban areas.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.5 Refiner Sales Prices of Residual Fuel Oil[a]
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	**29.3**	**31.4**	**24.5**	**27.5**	**26.3**	**29.8**
1979 Average	**45.0**	**46.8**	**36.6**	**38.9**	**39.9**	**43.6**
1980 Average	**60.8**	**67.5**	**47.9**	**52.3**	**52.8**	**60.7**
1981 Average	**74.8**	**82.9**	**62.2**	**67.3**	**66.3**	**75.6**
1982 Average	**69.5**	**74.7**	**57.2**	**61.1**	**61.2**	**67.6**
1983 Average	**64.3**	**69.5**	**59.1**	**61.1**	**60.9**	**65.1**
1984 Average	**68.5**	**72.0**	**63.9**	**65.9**	**65.4**	**68.7**
1985 Average	**61.0**	**64.4**	**56.0**	**58.2**	**57.7**	**61.0**
1986 January	56.0	62.0	49.7	52.8	51.8	57.1
February	43.0	49.0	36.5	42.7	38.7	45.8
March	37.0	42.7	28.7	35.7	31.8	39.0
April	31.0	36.8	26.0	30.1	28.0	33.0
May	30.1	35.0	23.6	26.8	26.5	30.1
June	29.9	32.3	23.1	26.8	26.2	29.8
July	23.7	27.4	20.4	24.4	21.9	25.9
August	26.5	29.3	21.7	23.2	23.4	26.5
September	29.7	31.5	26.6	28.2	28.1	29.8
October	28.7	31.9	26.4	28.8	27.6	30.1
November	29.3	33.7	25.2	29.0	27.4	31.2
December	34.0	37.7	27.7	31.6	30.4	34.8
Average	**32.8**	**37.2**	**28.9**	**31.7**	**30.5**	**34.3**
1987 January	39.9	44.5	35.7	37.9	37.7	41.5
February	40.2	43.5	34.4	38.3	37.2	41.1
March	39.5	41.8	33.5	37.2	36.3	39.4
April	40.1	43.7	35.5	39.9	37.2	41.9
May	41.8	44.6	38.6	41.7	39.8	43.3
June	43.7	45.3	40.9	43.8	42.2	44.7
July	44.3	47.2	42.1	44.4	43.3	46.2
August	44.4	45.4	41.4	44.5	42.8	45.0
September	41.4	44.0	36.7	39.6	39.0	41.6
October	41.3	44.5	36.2	39.5	38.8	41.9
November	41.3	45.0	34.6	38.7	37.4	42.1
December	39.2	41.4	28.1	32.8	33.8	37.7
Average	**41.3**	**44.3**	**36.2**	**39.5**	**38.6**	**42.1**
1988 January	36.6	41.8	27.8	31.8	32.3	36.7
February	35.3	40.2	27.3	31.5	32.0	35.6
March	32.3	36.9	25.0	29.1	28.4	32.9
April	33.7	35.8	27.5	30.2	30.0	32.4
May	R 34.1	36.8	29.5	R 32.1	R 31.3	R 33.8
June	32.5	35.2	28.8	32.4	30.6	33.6

[a]Sales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as commercial customers.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.6 Refiner Sales Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale[a]
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**43.4**	**53.7**	**38.6**	**40.4**	**36.9**	**36.5**	**23.7**
1979 Average	**63.7**	**72.1**	**66.0**	**62.4**	**56.9**	**57.4**	**29.1**
1980 Average	**94.1**	**112.8**	**86.8**	**86.4**	**80.3**	**80.1**	**41.5**
1981 Average	**106.4**	**125.0**	**101.2**	**106.6**	**97.6**	**97.2**	**46.6**
1982 Average	**97.3**	**122.8**	**95.3**	**101.8**	**91.4**	**91.4**	**42.7**
1983 Average	**88.2**	**117.8**	**85.4**	**89.2**	**81.5**	**80.8**	**48.4**
1984 Average	**83.2**	**116.5**	**83.0**	**91.6**	**82.1**	**80.3**	**45.0**
1985 Average	**83.5**	**113.0**	**79.4**	**87.4**	**77.6**	**77.2**	**39.8**
1986 January	76.7	111.0	77.9	83.8	73.6	73.3	44.0
February	65.1	108.9	67.7	67.1	56.4	56.1	35.4
March	52.4	105.1	58.6	60.8	51.9	47.4	29.2
April	51.8	97.8	50.0	52.2	45.9	46.3	27.3
May	57.9	95.6	47.5	50.1	45.2	44.2	28.5
June	54.4	91.7	44.5	49.3	40.0	39.6	28.3
July	45.7	86.3	40.1	41.1	34.8	34.0	25.3
August	47.9	83.7	39.8	47.8	40.0	38.8	24.6
September	48.6	81.6	42.5	49.1	41.6	41.8	24.8
October	46.1	82.9	43.4	47.9	41.0	40.9	25.1
November	47.1	81.7	43.7	51.3	42.4	41.9	24.3
December	47.4	81.4	45.2	53.4	44.2	43.4	23.6
Average	**53.1**	**91.2**	**49.5**	**60.6**	**48.6**	**45.2**	**29.0**
1987 January	53.3	82.9	49.0	59.1	50.6	49.5	25.0
February	55.0	84.3	49.5	56.7	49.3	49.5	24.5
March	56.2	83.6	49.2	54.0	49.0	48.7	23.7
April	57.7	83.7	50.0	55.2	49.4	49.6	24.5
May	59.4	85.4	51.1	54.7	51.5	52.0	24.0
June	60.7	86.9	52.6	55.2	52.6	53.0	23.5
July	62.5	86.4	55.0	56.7	54.8	55.0	24.4
August	63.6	86.8	56.6	58.9	55.1	57.0	25.6
September	60.6	86.7	55.8	58.5	53.2	55.9	26.1
October	60.5	86.8	57.9	62.7	56.7	58.1	26.8
November	59.9	87.1	58.4	63.5	57.0	57.9	27.1
December	55.6	86.1	55.5	60.7	54.3	53.9	26.1
Average	**58.9**	**85.7**	**53.6**	**59.2**	**52.7**	**53.4**	**25.2**
1988 January	53.7	86.0	53.0	59.3	52.1	51.2	26.7
February	53.9	84.2	52.1	57.2	48.9	49.1	26.4
March	53.8	84.4	50.2	54.3	47.6	49.1	25.4
April	58.4	84.6	50.3	54.2	50.6	51.5	25.0
May	59.8	85.2	51.1	R 53.3	50.1	51.3	24.6
June	59.2	85.3	50.7	50.3	46.6	47.8	24.1

[a]Sales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers.

[b]See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.7 Refiner Sales Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users[a]
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**48.4**	**51.6**	**38.7**	**42.1**	**40.0**	**37.7**	**33.5**
1979 Average	**71.3**	**68.9**	**54.7**	**58.5**	**51.6**	**58.5**	**35.7**
1980 Average	**103.5**	**108.4**	**86.8**	**90.2**	**78.8**	**81.8**	**48.2**
1981 Average	**114.7**	**130.3**	**102.4**	**112.3**	**91.4**	**99.5**	**56.5**
1982 Average	**106.0**	**131.2**	**96.3**	**108.9**	**90.5**	**94.2**	**59.2**
1983 Average	**95.4**	**125.5**	**87.8**	**96.1**	**91.6**	**82.6**	**70.9**
1984 Average	**90.7**	**123.4**	**84.2**	**103.6**	**91.6**	**82.3**	**73.7**
1985 Average	**91.2**	**120.1**	**79.6**	**103.0**	**84.9**	**78.9**	**71.7**
1986 January	89.3	116.2	80.4	104.7	86.9	78.1	83.3
February	80.5	117.2	77.8	93.0	69.8	61.5	80.9
March	65.4	111.5	68.9	84.9	62.9	51.2	80.1
April	59.1	104.3	57.3	79.5	54.9	48.5	75.9
May	63.8	102.2	51.9	67.6	50.0	46.4	73.1
June	64.9	101.0	48.2	51.6	44.3	42.0	73.5
July	58.0	98.2	43.4	48.2	38.4	36.5	70.3
August	55.5	94.9	41.0	60.5	43.8	40.5	68.4
September	56.2	93.2	41.5	73.7	46.1	43.3	70.4
October	53.2	91.2	41.6	69.5	44.8	41.9	69.8
November	53.2	87.2	42.4	74.5	48.3	43.2	69.6
December	54.2	88.8	43.0	76.8	51.5	45.5	72.0
Average	**62.4**	**101.1**	**52.9**	**79.0**	**56.0**	**47.8**	**74.5**
1987 January	59.3	87.9	45.9	82.8	58.2	50.5	72.8
February	61.7	89.7	49.2	80.4	58.8	51.6	74.8
March	62.4	90.3	50.0	82.0	55.1	51.0	73.2
April	64.5	89.8	51.0	78.2	54.9	51.4	63.3
May	65.8	90.0	52.4	66.8	54.7	53.1	71.5
June	67.0	90.6	53.3	59.8	54.5	54.0	68.0
July	68.8	91.1	55.6	60.4	56.5	56.1	64.8
August	70.9	92.0	58.2	60.1	57.8	57.9	67.8
September	69.7	91.6	58.3	76.6	56.3	56.9	67.3
October	69.2	91.2	59.5	78.8	60.7	59.3	66.1
November	68.8	90.7	59.9	82.7	63.2	60.2	71.7
December	66.9	90.1	58.2	87.9	62.9	57.1	72.4
Average	**66.2**	**90.5**	**54.3**	**76.9**	**58.1**	**54.9**	**70.0**
1988 January	64.3	88.0	56.2	84.1	62.1	54.0	72.7
February	62.8	87.9	54.8	84.7	60.0	51.8	75.2
March	62.4	87.8	53.9	77.5	57.6	51.3	73.1
April	66.0	87.6	52.1	82.2	58.5	53.8	68.9
May	68.4	89.9	53.0	61.2	55.5	53.7	64.4
June	67.9	87.2	52.7	55.4	49.3	50.8	69.5

[a]Sales for resale, that is, wholesale sales, are those made to purchasers who are other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers.

[b]See Note 5 at end of section.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.8a Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States[a]
(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT	DE	DC
1978 Average	**50.1**	**48.6**	**48.8**	**50.3**	**50.7**	**50.8**	**47.8**	**50.7**
1979 Average	**72.0**	**68.8**	**70.9**	**72.5**	**72.8**	**72.5**	**68.2**	**74.2**
1980 Average	**98.0**	**96.3**	**97.8**	**100.4**	**101.1**	**101.5**	**95.4**	**102.6**
1981 Average	**121.7**	**120.4**	**121.3**	**123.7**	**123.8**	**125.4**	**117.3**	**127.4**
1982 Average	**118.3**	**115.5**	**117.6**	**117.4**	**120.1**	**120.1**	**111.3**	**124.5**
1983 Average	**109.1**	**102.8**	**109.1**	**104.1**	**110.5**	**112.9**	**106.0**	**117.0**
1984 Average	**112.1**	**103.9**	**111.6**	**108.4**	**111.4**	**111.9**	**109.6**	**118.7**
1985 Average	**108.0**	**99.7**	**107.0**	**102.4**	**106.7**	**107.7**	**104.6**	**114.3**
1986 January	111.5	101.1	105.9	103.7	101.8	109.0	102.3	116.5
February	99.5	90.9	90.6	88.6	93.5	100.2	93.9	105.5
March	93.5	86.5	85.8	84.3	84.6	95.6	87.0	97.6
April	86.2	77.9	76.8	75.2	79.7	89.0	77.1	93.2
May	80.7	74.5	74.2	70.7	76.6	84.7	74.3	87.9
June	77.6	68.5	68.7	65.4	69.0	78.9	73.7	81.7
July	68.5	59.4	65.6	63.3	69.2	70.9	65.5	74.7
August	66.9	58.5	65.0	63.3	69.1	68.8	66.6	70.7
September	68.4	58.2	67.8	63.0	69.6	69.4	67.0	72.1
October	68.9	58.7	68.2	64.3	68.7	69.5	66.6	74.2
November	70.2	59.3	69.3	65.3	71.6	70.5	67.9	77.0
December	72.5	66.3	72.6	69.5	74.6	72.4	71.2	80.8
Average	**89.0**	**74.4**	**82.1**	**75.9**	**82.8**	**86.6**	**85.0**	**93.1**
1987 January	80.0	72.8	80.4	76.1	79.9	78.2	78.2	87.1
February	83.4	73.3	80.7	75.3	81.5	79.6	79.5	92.6
March	82.4	74.3	80.2	74.0	81.6	79.2	79.5	91.9
April	82.5	75.0	79.3	73.5	81.4	78.5	78.1	90.6
May	83.0	75.0	80.1	74.1	81.0	79.8	78.6	91.0
June	78.2	74.1	76.3	74.3	79.0	79.9	73.6	92.2
July	82.7	74.5	74.7	74.3	80.4	80.8	76.2	90.2
August	83.0	74.8	73.7	75.9	79.5	80.3	74.8	92.4
September	82.5	74.7	78.7	76.0	80.9	81.0	76.2	91.4
October	84.6	73.2	80.8	78.0	83.1	83.6	79.5	92.2
November	87.5	75.1	83.2	79.3	86.0	84.4	82.5	93.7
December	87.9	78.9	83.9	81.8	87.9	84.9	82.6	95.6
Average	**83.2**	**74.7**	**80.5**	**76.4**	**82.6**	**81.2**	**79.4**	**91.8**
1988 January	89.2	80.1	85.7	82.4	88.1	85.9	83.7	95.8
February	88.5	79.6	84.1	81.6	87.0	85.6	83.1	95.5
March	87.5	79.1	83.3	80.3	85.2	84.8	NA	92.8
April	88.1	78.6	83.1	79.0	85.6	85.3	82.8	90.8
May	86.6	77.5	82.4	78.3	[R] 85.1	84.9	[R] 82.3	[R] 91.9
June	85.0	75.4	78.0	79.1	81.5	83.3	80.2	90.4

[a]The States are listed by geographic region of the country. State names are abbreviated as follows: CT - Connecticut, ME - Maine, MA - Massachusetts, NH - New Hampshire, RI - Rhode Island, VT - Vermont, DE - Delaware, DC - District of Columbia, MD - Maryland, NJ - New Jersey, NY - New York, PA - Pennsylvania, VA - Virginia, WV - West Virginia, IL - Illinois, IN - Indiana, MI - Michigan, MN - Minnesota, OH - Ohio, WI - Wisconsin, ID - Idaho, AK - Alaska, OR - Oregon, WA - Washington.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 9.8b Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States[a] (continued)

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	MD	NJ	NY	PA	VA	WV	IL	IN
1978 Average	**49.2**	**49.6**	**50.1**	**48.8**	**49.1**	**46.2**	**46.5**	**48.5**
1979 Average	**70.1**	**71.0**	**71.2**	**69.8**	**70.4**	**65.1**	**68.8**	**72.7**
1980 Average	**97.9**	**97.9**	**98.2**	**96.4**	**98.5**	**92.2**	**95.8**	**99.6**
1981 Average	**121.4**	**121.5**	**123.2**	**118.1**	**120.5**	**115.0**	**114.9**	**118.5**
1982 Average	**117.1**	**117.4**	**120.5**	**113.7**	**117.7**	**109.3**	**110.9**	**114.3**
1983 Average	**110.3**	**107.9**	**112.1**	**105.8**	**108.7**	**101.0**	**100.4**	**100.7**
1984 Average	**113.5**	**111.0**	**115.5**	**107.9**	**110.5**	**102.1**	**100.1**	**103.1**
1985 Average	**108.8**	**105.9**	**111.3**	**102.3**	**106.3**	**98.0**	**97.5**	**99.1**
1986 January	112.2	107.7	111.5	104.7	106.9	99.8	97.6	99.9
February	99.9	98.3	102.7	95.3	98.2	87.8	82.9	85.0
March	93.9	91.5	96.3	87.2	90.8	79.6	74.7	75.6
April	88.5	84.8	87.6	78.1	84.5	70.6	69.9	74.0
May	84.9	80.1	85.0	72.6	75.1	67.4	72.9	67.2
June	79.7	75.6	81.4	66.0	74.3	63.4	67.4	66.6
July	71.4	75.8	72.3	63.6	69.5	53.9	NA	60.1
August	70.7	72.4	71.3	62.6	71.5	59.7	64.7	65.6
September	70.2	73.4	73.7	63.6	70.9	61.3	65.5	66.7
October	72.4	74.7	73.9	64.1	69.5	63.0	60.0	65.2
November	73.5	74.6	76.0	66.1	68.9	67.3	NA	65.1
December	77.1	76.7	78.8	68.2	70.6	71.7	NA	68.5
Average	**91.4**	**90.2**	**91.1**	**81.4**	**86.6**	**74.6**	**NA**	**74.8**
1987 January	82.6	83.1	83.2	74.8	77.0	72.9	76.6	72.8
February	85.4	84.3	84.8	75.6	79.5	76.1	73.7	72.1
March	85.8	82.5	84.2	74.1	80.5	71.9	77.9	71.0
April	84.8	82.1	84.1	73.4	81.1	69.0	77.9	72.8
May	84.3	81.4	84.6	72.1	79.4	69.3	79.5	74.8
June	84.5	82.0	83.5	72.7	76.4	66.7	82.8	76.2
July	85.4	82.3	82.7	73.0	76.6	69.3	83.4	76.7
August	87.1	81.7	83.4	73.1	75.8	75.6	84.7	77.3
September	87.3	82.3	81.9	75.0	78.5	74.2	83.0	78.1
October	88.2	83.9	85.5	77.8	78.5	74.9	89.2	80.7
November	90.2	86.2	87.8	81.3	80.8	78.3	89.5	82.2
December	90.6	87.1	88.3	82.1	82.1	81.1	86.3	80.8
Average	**86.8**	**84.0**	**85.0**	**76.8**	**79.2**	**74.4**	**79.6**	**75.5**
1988 January	90.9	88.1	89.2	83.4	82.2	78.7	85.4	79.9
February	90.3	87.7	88.7	82.6	81.8	76.0	86.1	76.9
March	88.2	86.7	87.5	81.6	82.6	75.5	86.1	76.7
April	89.1	85.7	86.7	81.1	82.8	75.5	87.4	79.6
May	R 87.9	85.4	R 85.0	R 79.7	R 81.7	R 73.6	86.7	77.0
June	86.8	82.7	83.9	75.4	79.2	71.8	82.2	78.9

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 9.8c Sales Prices of No. 2 Distillate to Residences for Selected States[a] (continued)

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Tax)

	MI	MN	OH	WI	ID	AK	OR	WA	U.S. Average
1978 Average	**47.9**	**47.8**	**47.4**	**44.7**	**43.6**	**53.2**	**45.8**	**48.6**	**49.0**
1979 Average	**70.9**	**72.4**	**68.6**	**67.3**	**62.1**	**68.2**	**68.0**	**69.7**	**70.4**
1980 Average	**97.8**	**99.9**	**91.9**	**91.5**	**91.6**	**97.8**	**97.3**	**100.8**	**97.4**
1981 Average	**118.3**	**118.4**	**113.2**	**109.1**	**110.4**	**118.0**	**111.4**	**116.5**	**119.4**
1982 Average	**113.9**	**115.1**	**110.2**	**107.8**	**110.4**	**117.4**	**111.6**	**117.6**	**116.0**
1983 Average	**106.4**	**103.1**	**101.3**	**101.2**	**101.8**	**108.8**	**103.6**	**109.0**	**107.8**
1984 Average	**105.0**	**104.1**	**102.1**	**101.0**	**98.5**	**106.9**	**99.3**	**102.6**	**109.1**
1985 Average	**102.1**	**101.9**	**99.7**	**98.3**	**97.2**	**108.3**	**97.1**	**101.1**	**105.3**
1986 January	102.6	100.5	100.7	96.5	97.1	106.5	100.1	104.6	106.4
February	91.9	86.2	91.9	83.9	91.2	103.7	83.5	90.4	95.8
March	80.6	80.2	80.8	75.9	76.2	113.8	65.9	75.3	88.7
April	74.5	76.4	78.1	73.8	69.9	95.6	62.5	74.9	81.2
May	72.4	79.5	75.2	71.8	74.8	94.3	64.1	71.2	77.4
June	65.5	74.6	69.0	69.0	66.9	89.0	60.0	65.3	72.8
July	67.2	69.5	62.3	63.6	62.2	NA	55.7	60.2	67.0
August	69.7	67.6	62.5	63.7	58.6	84.2	55.6	60.6	66.3
September	70.7	70.0	64.2	67.9	59.4	89.2	61.9	66.9	68.1
October	69.8	67.7	61.5	63.3	60.8	79.2	62.3	68.2	67.4
November	70.3	68.0	61.0	66.0	62.1	80.1	62.6	68.8	68.2
December	72.5	68.3	64.8	69.0	61.6	85.4	63.9	66.7	70.6
Average	**81.0**	**79.2**	**77.7**	**75.6**	**73.8**	**94.9**	**70.4**	**77.5**	**83.6**
1987 January	75.9	70.7	69.1	72.0	62.7	86.5	67.6	71.3	78.2
February	75.1	69.9	72.0	73.0	65.1	88.9	71.1	74.1	79.6
March	76.1	70.1	70.5	73.5	65.6	82.8	71.1	74.7	78.9
April	74.4	69.9	68.8	73.6	65.7	83.4	70.4	74.3	78.3
May	75.0	70.6	63.7	70.8	64.9	81.2	69.1	71.9	77.9
June	75.7	76.4	75.3	75.3	NA	82.7	70.9	72.9	77.6
July	76.1	77.2	74.5	73.5	NA	85.6	NA	75.0	77.8
August	77.0	77.5	73.3	74.5	75.3	87.3	77.3	78.4	78.2
September	77.0	76.4	75.9	74.4	76.9	89.6	77.4	80.2	78.8
October	78.0	79.9	77.4	77.6	75.9	92.8	76.6	82.0	81.2
November	80.6	80.7	79.2	79.3	77.1	92.4	75.2	83.7	83.6
December	81.0	79.3	79.0	77.0	76.7	90.5	75.8	84.1	84.1
Average	**77.1**	**75.1**	**73.5**	**74.5**	**68.5**	**87.8**	**72.7**	**77.8**	**80.1**
1988 January	81.6	76.9	76.7	77.2	74.5	88.4	75.9	82.8	84.9
February	80.8	75.7	76.5	76.4	72.3	87.4	75.0	82.1	84.0
March	78.4	74.8	76.5	76.1	70.8	89.1	74.3	81.9	83.3
April	78.6	74.7	77.3	78.1	73.6	88.8	74.4	82.5	83.2
May	77.0	R 74.5	74.7	R 76.6	R 72.7	R 89.4	R 74.8	82.4	R 81.9
June	73.3	73.9	72.4	74.4	70.5	86.0	74.6	78.2	78.9

Footnotes continued.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Sources: See end of section.

Table 9.9 Retail Prices[a] of Electricity
(Cents per kilowatthour)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other		Total[b]	
	Old Series[c]	New Series	Old Series[c]	New Series	Old Series[c]	New Series	Old Series[c]	New Series	Old Series[c]	New Series
1973 Average	**2.54**		**2.41**		**1.25**		**2.10**		**1.96**	
1974 Average	**3.10**		**3.04**		**1.69**		**2.75**		**2.49**	
1975 Average	**3.51**		**3.45**		**2.07**		**3.08**		**2.92**	
1976 Average	**3.73**		**3.69**		**2.21**		**3.27**		**3.09**	
1977 Average	**4.05**		**4.09**		**2.50**		**3.51**		**3.42**	
1978 Average	**4.31**		**4.36**		**2.79**		**3.62**		**3.69**	
1979 Average	**4.64**		**4.68**		**3.05**		**3.96**		**3.99**	
1980 Average	**5.36**		**5.48**		**3.69**		**4.76**		**4.73**	
1981 Average	**6.20**		**6.29**		**4.29**		**5.28**		**5.46**	
1982 Average	**6.86**		**6.86**		**4.95**		**5.92**		**6.13**	
1983 Average	**7.18**		**7.02**		**4.96**		**6.38**		**6.30**	
1984 Average	**7.54**		**7.33**		**5.04**		**6.78**		**6.52**	
1985 Average	**7.79**		**7.47**		**5.16**		**6.96**		**6.71**	
1986 January[d]	7.35	6.92	7.29	7.04	5.16	4.95	7.00	6.70	6.61	6.30
February	7.56	7.14	7.43	7.16	5.12	4.95	7.07	6.71	6.65	6.37
March	7.59	7.22	7.47	7.21	5.12	4.93	7.28	6.76	6.64	6.37
April	7.79	7.42	7.45	7.22	5.04	4.84	7.15	6.90	6.60	6.36
May	7.83	7.49	7.39	7.16	5.06	4.84	7.11	6.63	6.59	6.34
June	8.11	7.71	7.56	7.26	5.07	4.87	7.21	6.67	6.82	6.53
July	8.21	7.75	7.49	7.08	5.32	5.08	7.19	6.68	7.02	6.66
August	8.19	7.70	7.51	7.23	5.34	5.07	7.08	6.56	7.02	6.68
September	8.16	7.71	7.57	7.27	5.20	4.98	7.35	6.93	6.91	6.60
October	7.78	7.46	7.34	7.14	5.05	4.83	6.89	6.43	6.61	6.36
November	7.68	7.40	7.31	6.97	4.93	4.76	7.01	6.52	6.53	6.27
December	7.29	7.01	7.05	6.87	4.83	4.68	6.65	6.24	6.36	6.15
Average	**7.80**	**7.41**	**7.41**	**7.13**	**5.10**	**4.90**	**7.08**	**6.64**	**6.70**	**6.42**
1987 January[d]	7.24	6.93	7.06	6.85	4.85	4.72	6.86	6.47	6.40	6.18
February	7.29	6.95	7.06	6.85	4.79	4.65	6.86	6.53	6.36	6.13
March	7.47	7.14	7.16	6.95	4.80	4.68	6.88	6.53	6.40	6.19
April	7.61	7.26	7.17	6.93	4.76	4.63	7.45	6.87	6.40	6.17
May	7.79	7.47	7.16	6.92	4.80	4.66	6.97	6.56	6.44	6.22
June	8.15	7.83	7.35	7.11	4.98	4.80	7.13	6.77	6.75	6.50
July	8.24	7.82	7.39	7.08	5.11	4.90	7.00	6.65	6.92	6.61
August	8.22	7.80	7.39	7.12	5.07	4.86	7.06	6.67	6.92	6.62
September	8.13	7.66	7.42	7.12	5.01	4.80	7.12	6.90	6.78	6.48
October	7.99	7.63	7.44	7.20	4.85	4.72	7.11	6.87	6.61	6.38
November	7.66	7.38	7.26	7.05	4.69	4.60	6.86	6.46	6.38	6.20
December	7.37	7.09	7.03	6.85	4.70	4.61	6.79	6.43	6.32	6.14
Average	**7.76**	**7.41**	**7.24**	**7.00**	**4.87**	**4.72**	**7.01**	**6.64**	**6.56**	**6.32**
1988 January[d]	7.16	6.92	6.92	6.81	4.67	4.48	6.63	5.90	6.28	6.09
February	7.25	6.98	6.99	6.85	4.65	4.50	6.71	6.49	6.28	6.11
March	7.39	7.13	7.02	6.90	4.62	4.46	6.82	6.37	6.28	6.10
April	7.58	7.30	6.98	6.86	4.60	4.44	6.90	6.09	6.26	6.07
May	7.89	7.58	7.10	6.96	4.61	4.43	6.97	5.90	6.36	6.13
June	8.17	7.86	7.36	7.19	4.84	4.66	6.89	5.94	6.68	6.44

[a]Prices are calculated by dividing revenues by sales. Revenues may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of utility billing and accounting procedures. This could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices.

[b]Average price for total sales to ultimate consumers.

[c]Data through 1979 cover privately owned electric utilities in Classes A and B. Data for 1980 forward cover selected privately owned electric utilities in Class A whose electric operating revenues were $100 million or more during the previous year.

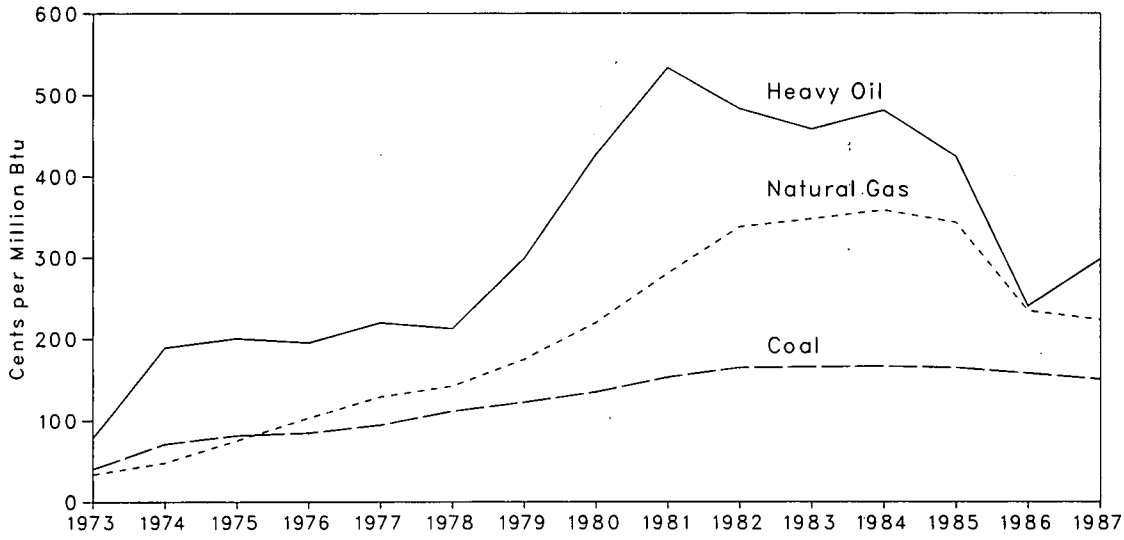
[d]See Note 7 at end of section.

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

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.4 Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants

Yearly



Monthly

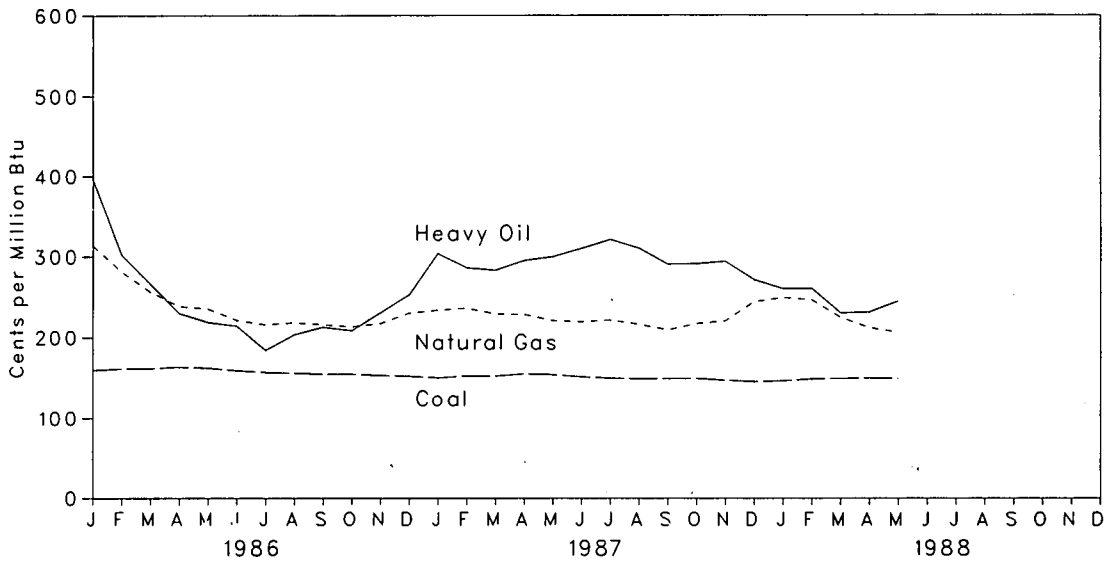


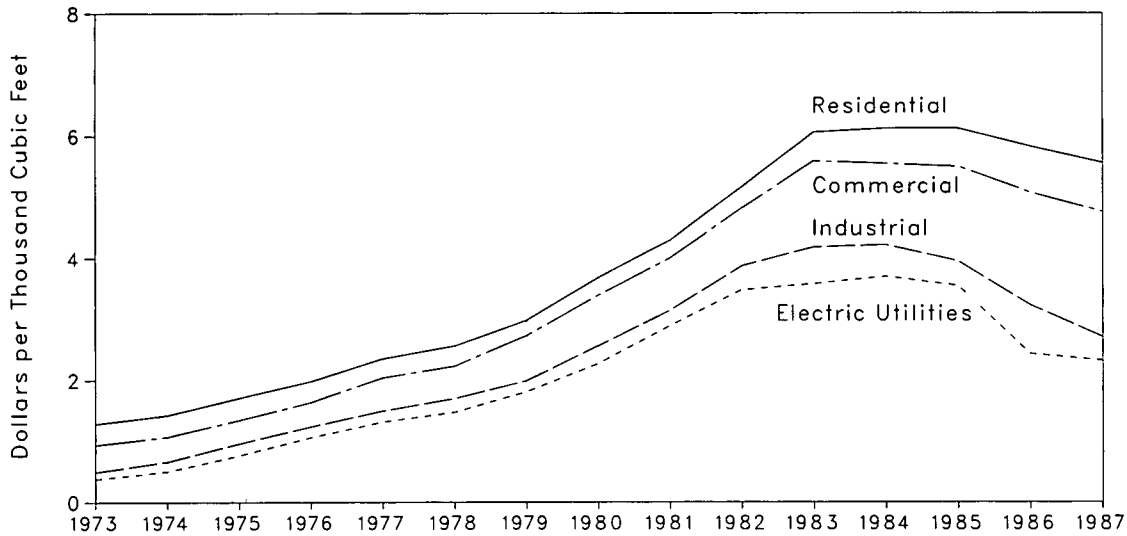
Table 9.10 Cost of Fossil Fuels Delivered to Steam-Electric Utility Plants[a]
(Cents per million Btu)

	Coal	Heavy Oil[b]	Natural Gas[c]	All Fossil Fuels[b]
1973 Average	**40.5**	**78.5**	**33.8**	**47.6**
1974 Average	**70.9**	**189.0**	**48.2**	**91.4**
1975 Average	**81.4**	**200.5**	**75.2**	**104.4**
1976 Average	**84.8**	**195.2**	**103.4**	**111.9**
1977 Average	**94.7**	**219.8**	**129.1**	**129.7**
1978 Average	**111.6**	**212.5**	**142.2**	**141.1**
1979 Average	**122.4**	**298.8**	**174.9**	**163.9**
1980 Average	**135.1**	**426.7**	**219.9**	**192.8**
1981 Average	**153.2**	**533.4**	**280.5**	**225.6**
1982 Average	**164.7**	**483.2**	**337.6**	**224.9**
1983 Average	**165.6**	**457.8**	**347.4**	**220.6**
1984 Average	**166.4**	**481.2**	**358.3**	**219.2**
1985 Average	**164.8**	**424.4**	**343.1**	**209.6**
1986 January	159.6	396.0	313.6	195.7
February	161.4	302.1	281.2	185.6
March	161.7	266.2	256.2	179.9
April	163.5	229.7	238.4	177.7
May	162.3	218.9	235.2	177.7
June	159.2	214.4	221.5	174.1
July	157.1	184.1	216.1	171.1
August	156.1	203.6	218.5	170.7
September	154.9	213.0	216.2	168.5
October	154.7	208.6	213.6	165.8
November	153.3	230.5	217.6	166.1
December	152.2	252.7	230.1	170.3
Average	**157.9**	**240.1**	**234.4**	**175.0**
1987 January	150.4	304.1	233.8	173.3
February	152.7	286.5	236.3	172.1
March	152.6	283.6	229.3	170.0
April	155.2	295.6	228.6	174.2
May	154.4	300.4	221.2	172.7
June	151.6	310.6	219.8	172.3
July	150.0	321.7	221.9	177.3
August	149.3	310.8	216.6	172.6
September	149.6	291.1	209.9	166.1
October	149.6	291.7	217.5	165.6
November	147.4	294.5	220.6	166.1
December	145.8	271.9	244.2	166.8
Average	**150.6**	**297.6**	**223.5**	**170.7**
1988 January	146.6	260.6	249.6	167.4
February	148.8	261.0	246.6	169.5
March	149.4	230.2	224.8	165.8
April	150.0	231.5	212.3	163.0
May	149.6	245.0	206.8	163.3
5-Month Average	**148.9**	**247.0**	**226.0**	**165.8**
1987 5-Month Average	**153.1**	**294.4**	**229.1**	**172.5**
1986 5-Month Average	**161.7**	**284.8**	**262.5**	**183.4**

[a]Data through 1982 cover all steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974 through 1982, data include peaking units. Beginning with 1983, data cover steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.
[b]See Note 8 at end of section.
[c]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 9.5 Natural Gas Prices

Yearly



Monthly

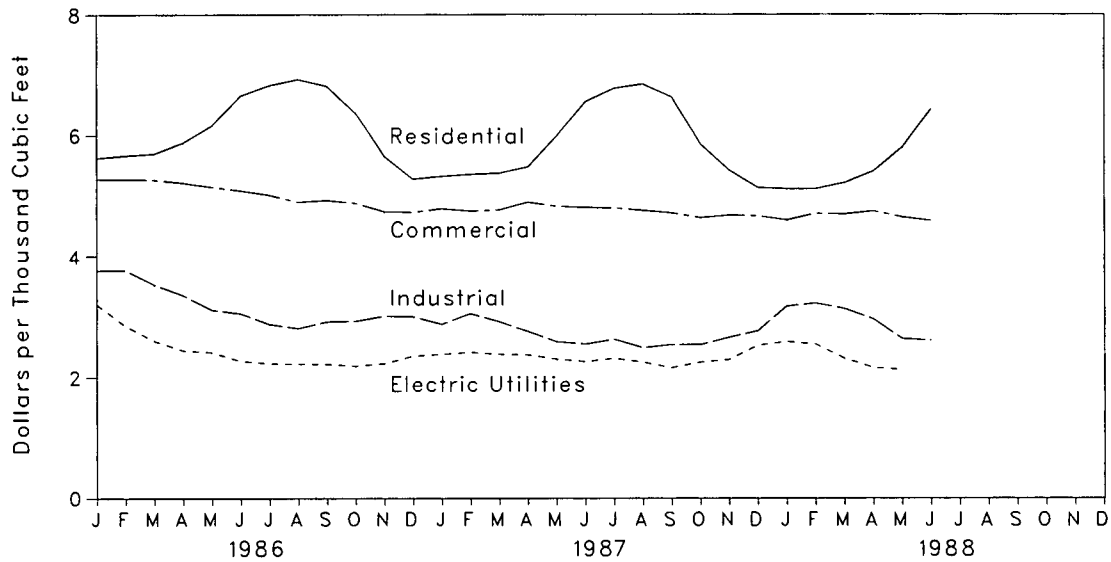


Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices[a]
(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead	Major Interstate Pipeline Companies		City Gate	Delivered to Consumers[b]				
		Imports	Purchases from Producers		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities[c]	Average
1973 Average	**0.22**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.29**	**0.94**	**0.50**	**0.38**	**0.73**
1974 Average	**.30**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.43**	**1.07**	**.67**	**.51**	**.89**
1975 Average	**.45**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.71**	**1.35**	**.96**	**.77**	**1.19**
1976 Average	**.58**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**1.98**	**1.64**	**1.24**	**1.06**	**1.47**
1977 Average	**.79**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**2.35**	**2.04**	**1.50**	**1.32**	**1.78**
1978 Average	**.91**	**2.21**	**0.83**	**NA**	**2.56**	**2.23**	**1.70**	**1.48**	**1.98**
1979 Average	**1.18**	**2.60**	**1.22**	**NA**	**2.98**	**2.73**	**1.99**	**1.81**	**2.34**
1980 Average	**1.59**	**4.42**	**1.63**	**NA**	**3.68**	**3.39**	**2.56**	**2.27**	**2.91**
1981 Average	**1.98**	**4.84**	**2.15**	**NA**	**4.29**	**4.00**	**3.14**	**2.89**	**3.51**
1982 Average	**2.46**	**4.94**	**2.72**	**NA**	**5.17**	**4.82**	**3.87**	**3.48**	**4.32**
1983 Average	**2.59**	**4.51**	**2.93**	**NA**	**6.06**	**5.59**	**4.18**	**3.58**	**4.82**
1984 Average	**2.66**	**4.08**	**2.91**	**3.95**	**6.12**	**5.55**	**4.22**	**3.70**	**4.85**
1985 Average	**2.51**	**3.19**	**2.85**	**3.75**	**6.12**	**5.50**	**3.95**	**3.55**	**4.72**
1986 January	2.28	2.81	2.63	3.52	5.63	5.28	3.77	3.20	4.73
February	2.26	2.79	2.61	3.52	5.67	5.28	3.77	2.85	4.72
March	2.16	3.36	2.66	3.50	5.70	5.27	3.53	2.60	4.53
April	2.10	3.14	2.37	3.33	5.88	5.22	3.35	2.44	4.24
May	1.96	2.75	2.46	3.15	6.16	5.15	3.11	2.41	3.90
June	1.85	2.56	2.56	3.11	6.67	5.09	3.05	2.27	3.65
July	1.80	2.78	2.40	3.08	6.84	5.02	2.88	2.23	3.42
August	1.77	2.59	2.24	3.04	6.94	4.90	2.81	2.22	3.39
September	1.78	2.26	2.05	3.02	6.83	4.93	2.92	2.22	3.54
October	1.73	2.22	2.27	2.94	6.38	4.88	2.93	2.19	3.71
November	1.77	1.84	2.07	2.90	5.66	4.74	3.01	2.23	3.98
December	1.76	1.99	2.11	2.99	5.28	4.73	3.00	2.35	4.15
Average	**1.94**	**2.53**	**2.39**	**3.22**	**5.83**	**5.08**	**3.23**	**2.43**	**4.13**
1987 January	1.77	1.90	2.16	2.98	5.33	4.79	2.88	2.38	4.21
February	1.76	2.21	2.11	3.03	5.36	4.75	3.05	2.41	4.31
March	1.74	2.30	2.08	2.91	5.38	4.77	2.92	2.38	4.16
April	1.74	2.25	2.11	2.86	5.48	4.90	2.76	2.37	3.96
May	1.69	2.22	2.20	2.81	5.99	4.83	2.59	2.30	3.58
June	1.64	2.26	2.19	2.83	6.57	4.81	2.55	2.26	3.35
July	1.68	2.73	2.22	2.91	6.79	4.80	2.63	2.31	3.33
August	1.67	2.17	2.12	2.88	6.86	4.76	2.49	2.25	3.16
September	1.65	2.17	2.29	2.83	6.65	4.72	2.54	2.16	3.27
October	1.68	1.98	1.99	2.69	5.86	4.64	2.54	2.25	3.48
November	1.73	1.94	2.06	2.76	5.43	4.68	2.66	2.29	3.74
December	1.75	2.00	2.17	2.85	5.14	4.67	2.77	2.53	4.13
Average	**1.71**	**2.14**	**2.12**	**2.87**	**5.56**	**4.76**	**2.71**	**2.32**	**3.68**
1988 January	1.83	1.62	2.02	2.89	R 5.12	R 4.60	R 3.17	2.59	R 4.42
February	1.82	2.02	2.22	2.93	R 5.12	R 4.71	R 3.22	2.55	R 4.40
March	1.74	2.32	2.03	2.83	R 5.22	R 4.70	R 3.13	2.31	R 4.26
April	1.68	2.36	2.09	2.74	5.41	4.75	2.96	2.16	4.12
May	1.66	2.00	2.14	2.67	5.80	4.65	2.64	2.13	3.81
June	NA	1.88	2.05	2.77	6.45	4.59	2.61	NA	NA

[a]Prices shown on this page are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section.
[b]Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[c]Data through December 1982 cover all steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974 through 1982, data include peaking units. Beginning with January 1983, data cover steam-electric utility plants with a capacity of 50 megawatts or greater.
[d]The decline from the previous month was primarily the result of refunds in the form of reduced charges.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1986 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.
Sources: See end of section.

Notes and Sources for the Price Section

Notes

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Beginning with January 1981, refiner acquisition costs of crude oil are from data collected on EIA Form 14, the "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." These prices were previously published from data collected on ERA Form 49, the "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." The ERA Form 49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for EIA Form 14 in accordance with conventions used for ERA Form 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 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 ERA Form 51, the "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on ERA Form 49 excluded unfinished oils but included the 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 ERA Form 49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from ERA Form 49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from EIA Form 14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

5. Several different series of motor gasoline prices are published in this section. U.S. City Average Retail Prices of Motor Gasoline are calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the development of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices include all Federal, State, and local taxes paid at the time of sale. 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).

Refiner and Gas Plant Operator Sales Prices of Finished Motor Gasoline for Resale and to End Users are determined by the Energy Information Administration in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on FEA Form P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for Resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to End Users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, as well as residential and commercial consumers.

6. Starting in January 1983, Form EIA-782, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," replaced 10 previous surveys. Every attempt was made to continue the most important price series. However, prices published through December 1982 and those published since January 1983 do not necessarily form continuous data series due to changes in survey forms, definitions, instructions, populations, samples, processing systems, and statistical procedures. To provide historical data, continuous annual data series have been generated for 1978-1980, and monthly series for 1981 and 1982, by estimating the prices that would have been published had the EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment for product and sales type matching, and for discontinuity due to other factors.

An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale, and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, bulk sales to utility, industrial, and commercial accounts previously included in the wholesale category are now counted as made to end users. The end user category continues to include retail sales through company owned and operated outlets but also includes the bulk utility, industrial, and commercial sales. Additional information may be found in "Estimated Historic Time Series for the EIA-782," a feature article reprinted from the December 1983 [3] *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* published by the Energy Information Administration.

7. Beginning with January 1986, national average price estimates are based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Prior to that time, national average price estimates were based on a sample of only privately owned electric utilities. Respondents to Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," formerly the "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement," consist of a sample of 201 electric utilities that were statistically chosen using stratification techniques. The respondents were chosen from more than 3,000 electric utilities reporting on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." This scheme differs from the cut-off sample used prior to January 1986. Data are shown for both the old and new series. Publication of both series will continue until sufficient information exists to estimate historical data based on the new series.

8. Heavy 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 (No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices.

9. Natural gas prices are intended to include all taxes. Instructions on the data collection forms specifically direct that all U.S., State, and local taxes, surcharges, and/or adjustments billed to consumers are to be included. However, sales and other taxes itemized on consumers' bills are sometimes excluded by the reporting utilities.

Sources

Petroleum and Petroleum Products:

- Domestic First Purchase Prices--Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA), January 1976: FEA Form 90, "Crude Petroleum Production Monthly Report"; February 1976 through September 1979: FEA Form P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's (Monthly) Report"; October 1979 through December 1982: ERA Form 182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."; January 1983 forward: EIA Form 182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."
- Crude Oil Import Prices--Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1975 through January 1979: FEA Form F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report"; February 1979 through September 1982: ERA Form 51, "Transfer Pricing Report"; October 1982 through June 1984: EP Form 51, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Transaction Report"; July 1984 forward: Form EIA-856, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report."
- Refiner Acquisition Costs--EIA, January 1976: FEO Form 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: EIA Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report."
- U.S. City Average Retail Motor Gasoline Prices--Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- No. 2 Distillate to Residences--January 1983 forward, EIA Form-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" and EIA-782B, "Resellers/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." Prices prior to January 1983 are EIA estimates using data from FEA Form P112-M-1/EIA-9, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report" and EIA Form 9A, "No. 2 Distillate Price Monitoring Report." See Note 8 on the previous page for additional information on the estimated data.
- All Other Petroleum Products--January 1983 forward, EIA Form-782A, "Refiners/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." Prices prior to January 1983 are EIA estimates using data from FEA Form 302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices." See Note 8 on the previous page for additional information on the estimated data.

Natural Gas:

- Average Wellhead--Annual data through 1982 from EIA, *Natural Gas Annual, 1973* through *1982.* Annual data for 1983 through 1986 from Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report" and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Monthly data are estimated primarily on the basis of values reported by State agencies in Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. These States together account for almost 50 percent of total U.S. marketed production. Monthly data are adjusted to conform with final reported annual data.
- Imports and Purchases from Producers by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies--FERC Form 11,

"Interstate Pipeline Company Purchases, and Industrial Sales".

- City Gate--EIA, October 1983 forward: Form EIA--857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers."

- Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Consumer Average-Annual data from EIA, Form EIA-176 "Annual Report of Natural and Supplemental Gas Supply and Disposition." Monthly data from EIA, Form EIA-857, "Monthly Report of Natural Gas Purchases and Deliveries to Consumers." Monthly data are adjusted to conform to final reported annual data.

- Electric Utilities--EIA, FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

Electricity:

- Cost of Fossil Fuels--EIA, FPC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants."

- Retail Prices--EIA, January 1973 through February 1980: FPC Form 5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income"; March 1980 through December 1982: FERC Form 5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement"; January 1983 forward: EIA Form 826, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement."

Section 10. International

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during June 1988 was 57 million barrels per day, down 0.4 million from the level in the previous month. World crude oil production in the first half of 1988 averaged 57.0 million barrels per day, up 4 percent from the first half 1987 level.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during June 1988 averaged 20 million barrels per day, up 0.2 million from the level during the previous month. OPEC output in the first half of 1988 averaged 19.0 million barrels per day, up 10 percent from the first half 1987 average. Production by the Arab members of OPEC during June 1988 averaged 12 million barrels per day, up 0.3 million from the May 1988 level. Production by Arab members of OPEC during the first half of 1988 averaged 11.9 million barrels per day, 17 percent above the first half 1987 level. During June 1988, production increased in Kuwait by 200 thousand and in Iraq by 100 thousand barrels per day. Production remained the same in Algeria, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates as during the previous month. Among non-Arab members of OPEC, production during June 1988 decreased in Iran by 100 thousand barrels per day. Production in Indonesia, Nigeria, and Venezuela remained the same as during the previous month.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during June 1988 decreased in the United Kingdom by 370 thousand and the United States by 45 thousand barrels per day. Production in Canada, Mexico, the U.S.S.R., and China remained the same as in the previous month.

Petroleum Consumption. In March 1988, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 38 million barrels per day, 6 percent more than the level in March 1987. Compared with levels 1 year earlier, consumption was higher in the United States by 8 percent, Japan by 7 percent, and in Canada by 4 percent. Consumption in all European OECD countries combined in March 1988 was 13 million barrels per day, 1 percent above the level in the previous March. Consumption was lower in Italy by 15 percent, in France by 2 percent, but higher in the United Kingdom by 11 percent and West Germany by 1 percent, compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of March 1988 totaled 3.3 billion barrels, 1 percent above the stock level in March 1987. Stocks were higher in Canada by 9 percent, Japan by 4 percent, and essentially the same in the United States. Stock levels in all European OECD countries as of the end of March 1988 were 1.1 billion barrels, essentially the same as in March 1987. Stocks were down in France by 11 percent and the United Kingdom by 4 percent, but up in West Germany and Italy by 9 percent and 4 percent, respectively, compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Nuclear Electricity Generation. In June 1988, the 20 non-Communist countries with nuclear capacity generated 123 gross terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of nuclear-generated electricity, 10 percent more than in June 1987.

Based on *Nucleonics Week* information, as of June 30, 1988, there were 340 operable nuclear generating units in the 20 non-Communist countries. These units had a collective gross generating capacity of 275.4 gigawatts (million kilowatts).

The United States' April generation has been revised to include generation by the South Texas 1 unit which became operable in March 1988.

In June 1988, the 108 U.S. units accounted for 101.1 gross gigawatts, 36.7 percent of the total non-Communist nuclear generating capacity.

Table 10.1a World Crude Oil[a] Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Iraq	Kuwait[b]	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[b]	United Arab Emirates	Arab OPEC[c]	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela
1973 Average	**1,097**	**2,018**	**3,020**	**2,175**	**570**	**7,596**	**1,533**	**18,009**	**1,339**	**5,861**	**2,054**	**3,366**
1974 Average	**1,009**	**1,971**	**2,546**	**1,521**	**518**	**8,480**	**1,679**	**17,724**	**1,375**	**6,022**	**2,255**	**2,976**
1975 Average	**983**	**2,262**	**2,084**	**1,480**	**438**	**7,075**	**1,664**	**15,986**	**1,307**	**5,350**	**1,783**	**2,346**
1976 Average	**1,075**	**2,415**	**2,145**	**1,933**	**497**	**8,577**	**1,936**	**18,578**	**1,504**	**5,883**	**2,067**	**2,294**
1977 Average	**1,152**	**2,348**	**1,969**	**2,063**	**445**	**9,245**	**1,999**	**19,221**	**1,686**	**5,663**	**2,085**	**2,238**
1978 Average	**1,231**	**2,563**	**2,131**	**1,983**	**487**	**8,301**	**1,831**	**18,527**	**1,635**	**5,242**	**1,897**	**2,165**
1979 Average	**1,224**	**3,477**	**2,500**	**2,092**	**508**	**9,532**	**1,831**	**21,164**	**1,591**	**3,168**	**2,302**	**2,356**
1980 Average	**1,106**	**2,514**	**1,656**	**1,787**	**472**	**9,900**	**1,709**	**19,144**	**1,577**	**1,662**	**2,055**	**2,168**
1981 Average	**1,002**	**1,000**	**1,125**	**1,140**	**405**	**9,815**	**1,474**	**15,961**	**1,605**	**1,380**	**1,433**	**2,102**
1982 Average	**987**	**1,012**	**823**	**1,150**	**330**	**6,483**	**1,250**	**12,035**	**1,339**	**2,214**	**1,295**	**1,895**
1983 Average	**968**	**1,005**	**1,064**	**1,105**	**295**	**5,086**	**1,149**	**10,672**	**1,343**	**2,440**	**1,241**	**1,801**
1984 Average	**1,014**	**1,209**	**1,157**	**1,087**	**394**	**4,663**	**1,146**	**10,670**	**1,412**	**2,174**	**1,388**	**1,798**
1985 Average	**1,037**	**1,433**	**1,023**	**1,059**	**301**	**3,388**	**1,193**	**9,434**	**1,325**	**2,250**	**1,495**	**1,677**
1986 January	995	1,650	1,115	1,100	360	4,465	1,245	10,930	1,459	2,100	1,200	1,730
February	895	1,650	1,315	900	325	4,715	1,445	11,245	1,336	2,000	1,400	1,730
March	945	1,650	1,515	900	350	4,115	1,395	10,870	1,336	1,800	1,600	1,730
April	945	1,500	1,520	900	180	4,720	1,345	11,110	1,377	2,000	1,700	1,730
May	945	1,700	1,510	1,100	360	4,360	1,495	11,470	1,464	2,100	1,600	1,730
June	945	1,800	1,650	1,200	430	5,250	1,595	12,870	1,387	2,100	1,540	1,755
July	945	1,800	1,805	1,150	400	5,905	1,595	13,600	1,382	2,050	1,555	1,770
August	945	1,800	1,733	1,150	400	6,433	1,625	14,086	1,462	1,700	1,765	2,115
September	945	1,800	1,118	990	280	4,818	1,345	11,296	1,346	1,500	1,300	1,760
October	945	1,800	1,130	1,000	300	5,030	1,355	11,560	1,361	1,500	1,325	1,750
November	945	1,600	1,350	1,000	300	5,350	1,195	11,740	1,407	1,700	1,325	1,780
December	945	1,500	1,250	1,000	300	5,350	1,215	11,560	1,366	2,000	1,325	1,855
Average	**945**	**1,688**	**1,419**	**1,034**	**333**	**5,045**	**1,404**	**11,868**	**1,390**	**1,879**	**1,470**	**1,787**
1987 January	950	1,650	1,250	950	285	3,950	1,235	10,270	1,280	2,600	1,290	1,660
February	950	1,670	1,165	950	250	3,815	1,215	10,015	1,250	2,500	1,190	1,660
March	950	1,700	1,105	850	200	3,255	1,195	9,255	1,265	2,500	1,280	1,795
April	950	1,900	1,125	925	150	3,975	1,235	10,260	1,280	2,300	1,182	1,690
May	950	1,900	1,090	930	280	4,140	1,265	10,555	1,300	2,600	1,347	1,715
June	950	2,000	1,180	950	350	4,180	1,435	11,045	1,300	2,500	1,412	1,755
July	1,020	1,950	1,772	1,100	450	4,540	1,605	12,437	1,330	2,500	1,412	1,875
August	1,020	2,200	1,772	1,200	420	4,690	1,855	13,157	1,450	2,700	1,400	1,785
September	1,020	2,300	1,740	900	330	4,590	1,995	12,875	1,310	2,100	1,350	1,735
October	1,020	2,500	1,375	1,000	320	4,575	1,895	12,685	1,320	2,400	1,400	1,740
November	1,020	2,550	1,390	950	300	4,190	1,895	12,295	1,320	2,200	1,450	1,735
December	1,020	2,600	1,350	950	300	4,550	1,645	12,415	1,320	2,200	1,350	1,735
Average	**985**	**2,079**	**1,361**	**972**	**304**	**4,207**	**1,541**	**11,448**	**1,311**	**2,426**	**1,340**	**1,741**
1988 January	950	2,550	1,330	1,000	340	4,230	1,205	11,605	1,220	2,100	1,350	1,745
February	990	2,600	1,200	1,000	400	4,350	1,055	11,595	1,220	2,000	1,400	1,750
March	1,020	2,650	1,205	1,000	300	4,310	1,255	11,740	1,270	2,100	1,350	1,765
April	970	2,650	1,300	950	300	4,550	1,425	12,145	1,320	2,200	1,400	R 1,790
May	1,000	2,600	1,210	1,000	300	4,565	R 1,405	R 12,080	1,320	2,200	1,450	R 1,790
June	1,000	2,700	1,410	1,000	300	4,565	1,405	12,380	1,320	2,100	1,450	1,790
6-Mo. Avg.	**988**	**2,625**	**1,276**	**992**	**323**	**4,428**	**1,293**	**11,924**	**1,279**	**2,118**	**1,400**	**1,772**

[a]Includes lease condensate, excludes natural gas plant liquids.
[b]Includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone. In June 1988, total production in that region amounted to approximately 425 thousand barrels per day.
[c]The Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production in the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Arab OPEC" production.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 10.1b World Crude Oil[a] Production (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Total OPEC[d]	Persian Gulf Nations[e]	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	United States	China	USSR	Other[f]	Market Economies[g]	World
1973 Average	**30,988**	**20,668**	**1,798**	**465**	**2**	**9,208**	**1,090**	**8,329**	**3,691**	**45,692**	**55,571**
1974 Average	**30,731**	**21,283**	**1,551**	**571**	**2**	**8,774**	**1,315**	**8,856**	**3,835**	**44,996**	**55,635**
1975 Average	**27,156**	**18,935**	**1,430**	**705**	**12**	**8,375**	**1,490**	**9,472**	**4,116**	**41,317**	**52,756**
1976 Average	**30,737**	**21,513**	**1,314**	**831**	**245**	**8,132**	**1,670**	**9,985**	**4,298**	**45,074**	**57,212**
1977 Average	**31,298**	**21,726**	**1,321**	**981**	**768**	**8,245**	**1,874**	**10,485**	**4,551**	**46,679**	**59,523**
1978 Average	**29,877**	**20,607**	**1,316**	**1,209**	**1,082**	**8,707**	**2,082**	**10,950**	**4,718**	**46,435**	**59,941**
1979 Average	**30,998**	**21,066**	**1,500**	**1,461**	**1,568**	**8,552**	**2,122**	**11,187**	**5,039**	**48,674**	**62,427**
1980 Average	**26,985**	**17,961**	**1,435**	**1,936**	**1,622**	**8,597**	**2,114**	**11,460**	**5,170**	**45,321**	**59,319**
1981 Average	**22,843**	**15,245**	**1,285**	**2,313**	**1,811**	**8,572**	**2,012**	**11,552**	**5,355**	**41,749**	**55,743**
1982 Average	**19,145**	**12,156**	**1,271**	**2,748**	**2,065**	**8,649**	**2,045**	**11,615**	**5,640**	**39,063**	**53,178**
1983 Average	**17,891**	**11,081**	**1,356**	**2,689**	**2,291**	**8,688**	**2,120**	**11,684**	**6,244**	**38,699**	**52,963**
1984 Average	**17,857**	**10,784**	**1,438**	**2,780**	**2,480**	**8,879**	**2,296**	**11,576**	**6,917**	**39,893**	**54,223**
1985 Average	**16,634**	**9,631**	**1,471**	**2,745**	**2,530**	**8,971**	**2,505**	**11,250**	**7,565**	**39,463**	**53,671**
1986 January	17,884	10,979	1,488	2,510	2,668	9,137	2,570	11,325	7,768	40,993	55,349
February	18,176	11,492	1,396	2,125	2,727	9,173	2,570	11,385	7,891	41,026	55,442
March	17,811	10,867	1,354	2,220	2,712	9,013	2,570	11,480	7,752	40,400	54,911
April	18,397	11,307	1,389	2,360	2,582	8,864	2,570	11,530	7,312	40,442	55,003
May	18,844	11,567	1,440	2,530	2,547	8,838	2,570	11,615	7,786	41,523	56,169
June	20,142	12,867	1,556	2,550	2,200	8,623	2,570	11,625	7,725	42,337	56,990
July	20,847	13,597	1,544	2,540	2,610	8,660	2,570	11,650	7,731	43,473	58,151
August	21,578	13,735	1,531	2,570	2,600	8,374	2,570	11,700	7,929	44,123	58,851
September	17,587	10,907	1,516	2,375	2,560	8,328	2,635	11,720	8,038	39,945	54,758
October	17,896	11,161	1,533	2,325	2,575	8,419	2,635	11,745	7,995	40,289	55,122
November	18,397	11,541	1,444	2,455	2,478	8,412	2,770	11,795	8,278	41,010	56,028
December	18,551	11,661	1,458	2,570	2,348	8,352	2,770	11,790	8,332	41,157	56,170
Average	**18,850**	**11,811**	**1,471**	**2,430**	**2,550**	**8,680**	**2,614**	**11,615**	**7,878**	**41,402**	**56,088**
1987 January	17,520	11,012	1,470	2,510	2,641	8,480	2,690	11,735	8,175	40,341	55,221
February	17,025	10,657	1,455	2,540	2,570	8,389	2,690	11,710	8,153	39,676	54,532
March	16,290	9,997	1,465	2,520	2,517	8,464	2,690	11,830	8,031	38,831	53,807
April	16,862	10,727	1,450	2,530	2,538	8,498	2,690	11,760	8,130	39,552	54,458
May	17,707	11,319	1,480	2,555	2,537	8,336	2,690	11,760	8,220	40,379	55,285
June	18,202	11,689	1,565	2,530	1,937	8,279	2,690	11,760	7,985	40,042	54,948
July	19,764	12,861	1,585	2,520	2,487	8,251	2,690	11,815	8,302	42,453	57,414
August	20,832	13,677	1,605	2,545	2,452	8,210	2,690	11,805	8,077	43,265	58,216
September	19,780	13,097	1,535	2,560	2,457	8,205	2,690	11,975	8,376	42,457	57,578
October	20,015	13,109	1,515	2,555	2,502	8,364	2,690	11,805	8,404	42,899	57,850
November	19,470	12,567	1,495	2,560	2,532	8,397	2,690	11,735	8,497	42,495	57,376
December	19,505	12,687	1,540	2,560	2,547	8,318	2,690	11,805	8,486	42,500	57,451
Average	**18,594**	**11,960**	**1,514**	**2,540**	**2,477**	**8,349**	**2,690**	**11,792**	**8,237**	**41,255**	**56,192**
1988 January	18,495	11,800	1,520	2,560	2,569	E 8,245	2,710	11,855	8,762	41,693	56,716
February	18,450	11,647	1,600	2,530	2,564	E 8,376	2,710	11,865	8,653	41,715	56,748
March	18,710	11,862	1,615	2,515	2,564	E 8,347	2,710	11,805	8,798	42,091	57,064
April	R 19,340	12,467	1,560	2,490	2,554	E 8,268	2,710	11,825	R 8,753	R 42,507	R 57,500
May	R 19,325	R 12,322	1,600	2,560	2,409	E 8,203	2,710	11,825	R 8,636	R 42,275	R 57,268
June	19,525	12,522	1,600	2,560	2,039	E 8,158	2,710	11,825	8,420	41,896	56,837
6-Mo. Avg.	**18,975**	**12,104**	**1,582**	**2,536**	**2,450**	**E 8,265**	**2,710**	**11,833**	**8,671**	**42,031**	**57,024**

Footnotes continued.

[d]"Total OPEC" consists of Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Total OPEC" production.

[e]The Persian Gulf Nations are Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Production from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in "Persian Gulf Nations" production.

[f]Other is a calculated total derived from the difference between world production and the nations represented above.

[g]World excluding Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R., Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

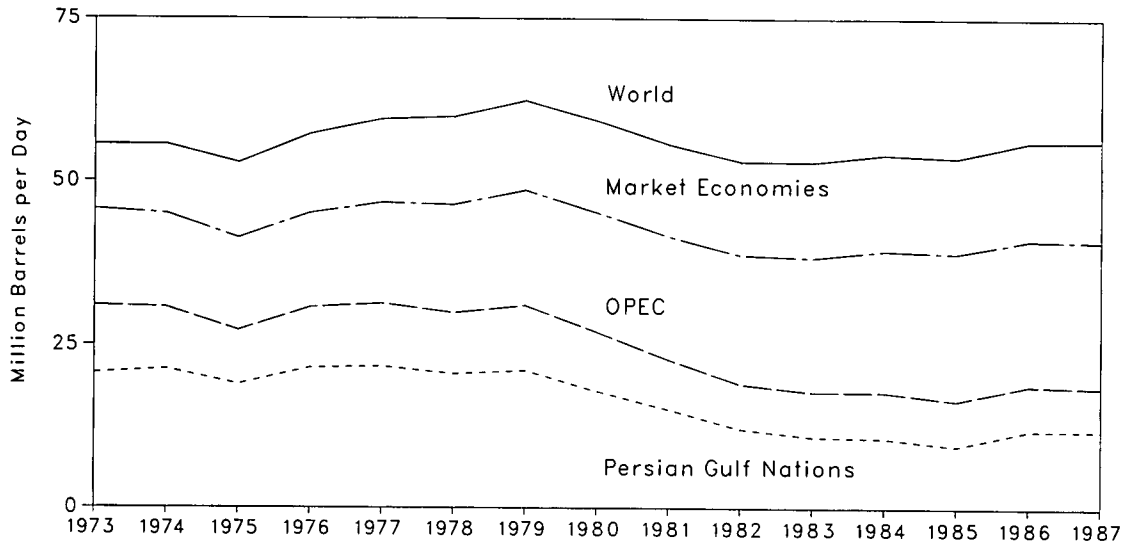
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

Note: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Monthly data are often preliminary figures and may not average to the annual totals because of rounding or because updates to the preliminary monthly data are not available.

Sources: • **United States** — 1973 through 1987: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual.* 1988: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • **Other Countries** — 1973 through 1986 annual data: EIA, *International Energy Annual.* 1987 annual average and 1986 through 1988 monthly data: *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly,* the *Oil and Gas Journal,* and other industry sources. • **World** — 1973 through 1986, EIA, *International Energy Annual.* 1987 annual average and 1986 through 1988 monthly data: Sum of all countries.

Figure 10.1 World Crude Oil Production

Yearly



Monthly

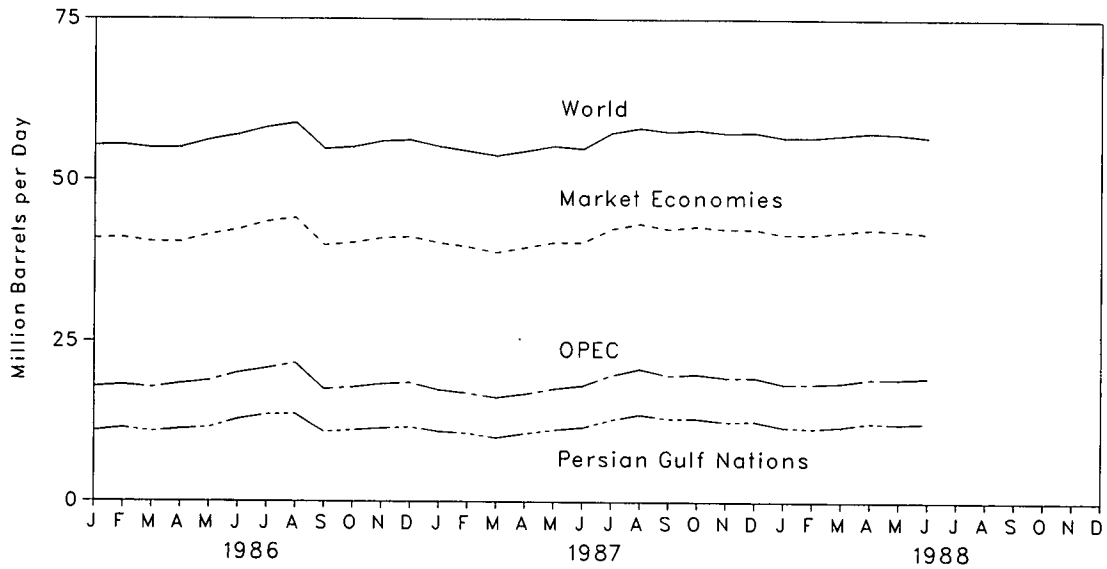
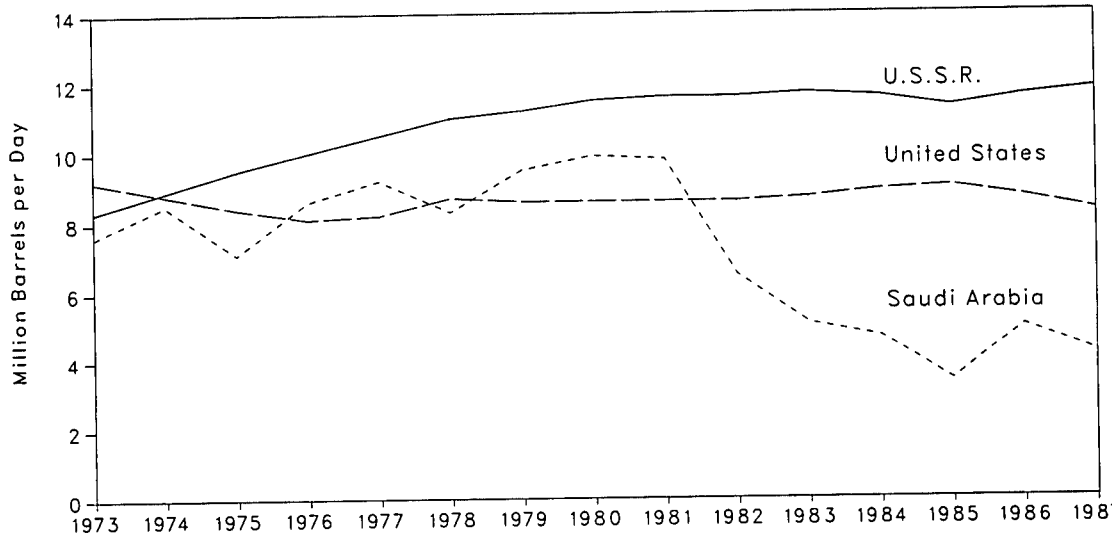


Figure 10.2 Crude Oil Production in Selected Countries

Yearly



Monthly

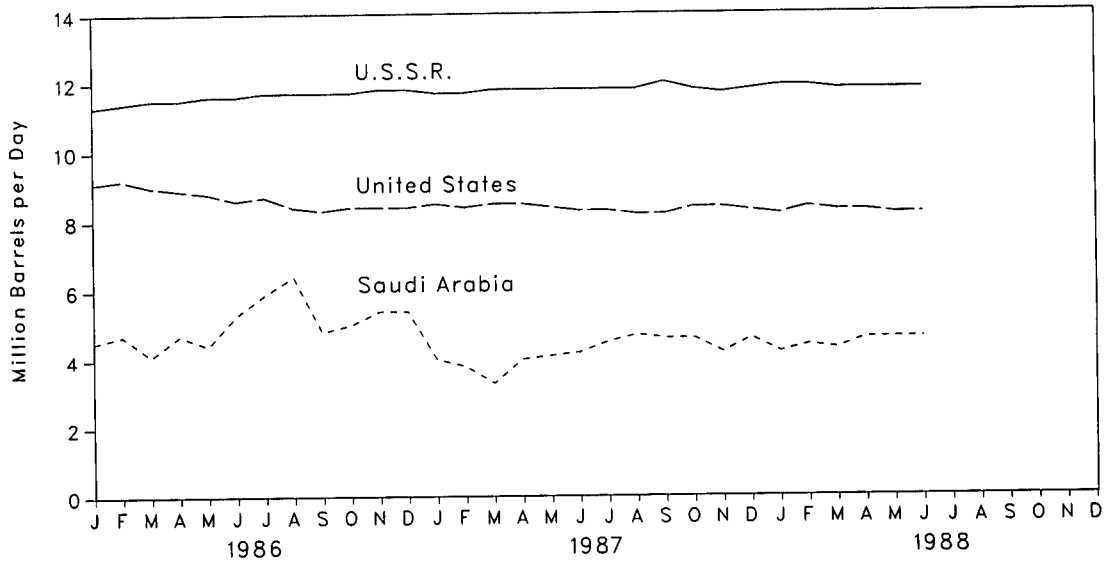


Figure 10.3 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

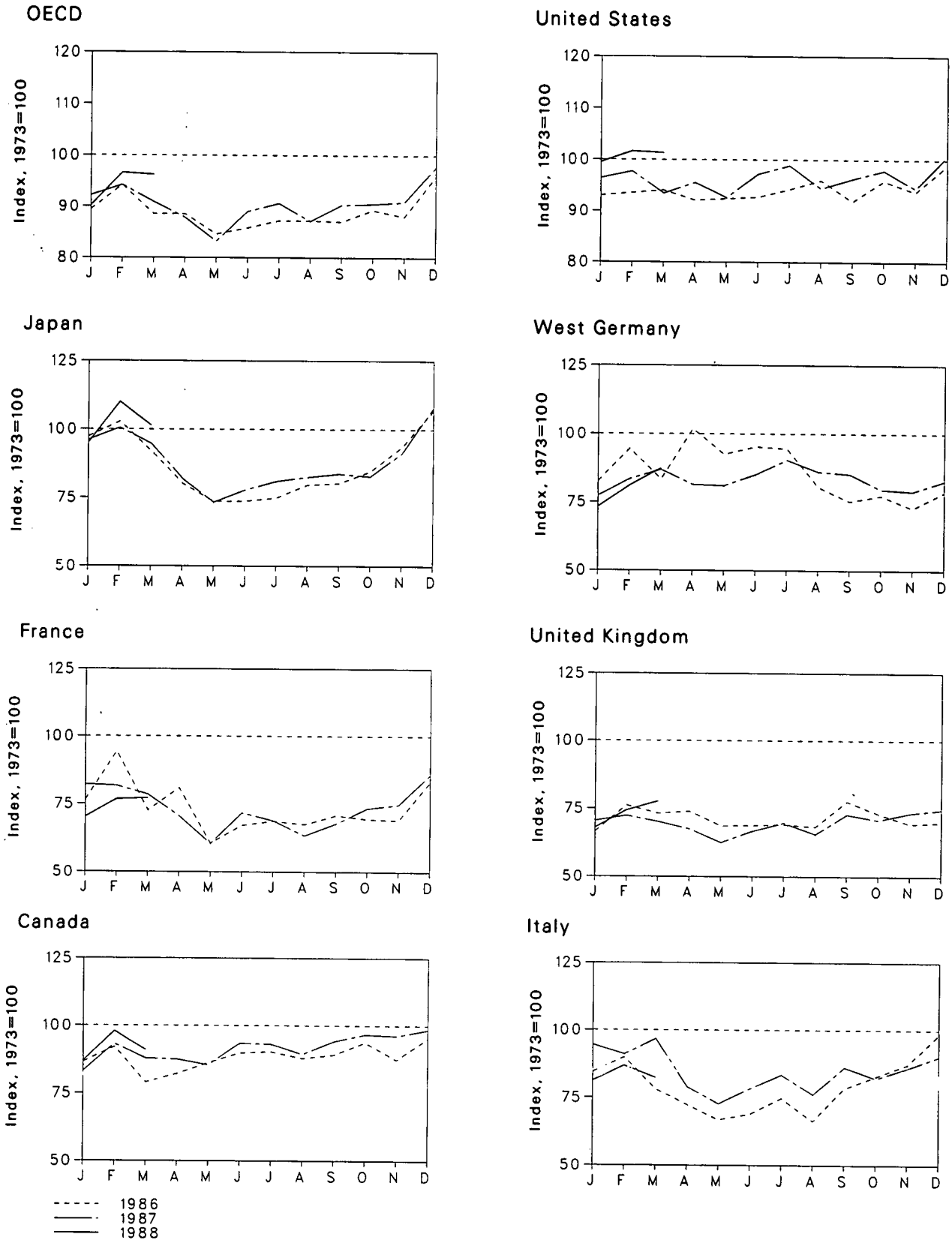


Table 10.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries[a]
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD[a]
1973 Average	**1,707**	**2,422**	**2,147**	**5,071**	**2,301**	**17,308**	**2,915**	**14,521**	**1,006**	**39,612**
1974 Average	**1,740**	**2,260**	**2,090**	**4,960**	**2,138**	**16,653**	**2,612**	**13,708**	**1,056**	**38,117**
1975 Average	**1,718**	**2,136**	**1,940**	**4,502**	**1,872**	**16,322**	**2,515**	**13,059**	**999**	**36,600**
1976 Average	**1,751**	**2,280**	**1,991**	**4,771**	**1,856**	**17,461**	**2,708**	**13,813**	**1,068**	**38,864**
1977 Average	**1,779**	**2,235**	**1,907**	**5,231**	**1,880**	**18,431**	**2,837**	**13,795**	**1,123**	**40,359**
1978 Average	**1,823**	**2,169**	**1,948**	**5,142**	**1,850**	**18,847**	**3,048**	**13,963**	**1,117**	**40,892**
1979 Average	**1,893**	**2,385**	**2,013**	**5,480**	**1,930**	**18,513**	**3,073**	**14,670**	**1,090**	**41,646**
1980 Average	**1,873**	**2,256**	**1,934**	**4,960**	**1,725**	**17,056**	**2,707**	**13,634**	**1,072**	**38,595**
1981 Average	**1,768**	**2,023**	**1,874**	**4,848**	**1,590**	**16,058**	**2,449**	**12,515**	**1,080**	**36,269**
1982 Average	**1,576**	**1,927**	**1,779**	**4,549**	**1,584**	**15,296**	**2,323**	**12,069**	**1,000**	**34,489**
1983 Average	**1,486**	**1,891**	**1,727**	**4,365**	**1,518**	**15,231**	**2,287**	**11,772**	**940**	**33,794**
1984 Average	**1,491**	**1,838**	**1,633**	**4,574**	**1,822**	**15,726**	**2,296**	**11,781**	**994**	**34,565**
1985 Average	**1,485**	**1,725**	**1,687**	**4,365**	**1,634**	**15,726**	**2,352**	**11,566**	**956**	**34,098**
1986 January	1,477	1,850	1,813	4,935	1,530	16,088	2,404	11,959	920	35,380
February	1,572	2,285	1,930	5,215	1,751	16,186	2,758	13,376	922	37,271
March	1,349	1,759	1,678	4,672	1,682	16,276	2,427	11,835	905	35,037
April	1,403	1,957	1,554	4,072	1,700	15,945	2,969	12,665	951	35,036
May	1,471	1,464	1,437	3,730	1,578	15,993	2,700	11,312	962	33,468
June	1,533	1,626	1,482	3,739	1,583	16,049	2,778	11,681	972	33,974
July	1,541	1,663	1,604	3,797	1,589	16,307	2,756	11,934	944	34,523
August	1,500	1,635	1,426	4,043	1,572	16,618	2,348	11,416	931	34,508
September	1,523	1,714	1,686	4,073	1,785	15,909	2,194	11,956	990	34,451
October	1,602	1,683	1,780	4,292	1,682	16,602	2,257	11,890	960	35,347
November	1,493	1,673	1,873	4,746	1,596	16,221	2,123	11,449	933	34,841
December	1,629	2,012	2,113	5,427	1,609	17,131	2,294	12,805	986	37,978
Average	**1,506**	**1,772**	**1,697**	**4,391**	**1,637**	**16,281**	**2,498**	**12,013**	**948**	**35,139**
1987 January	R 1,421	1,988	2,033	R 4,874	R 1,620	16,684	2,254	R 12,635	R 880	R 36,494
February	R 1,590	1,975	1,956	R 5,098	R 1,663	16,908	2,427	R 12,779	903	R 37,278
March	R 1,499	1,899	2,078	R 4,808	1,614	16,165	2,531	12,662	R 850	R 35,984
April	R 1,494	1,707	1,696	R 4,159	R 1,553	16,524	2,374	R 11,593	R 996	R 34,767
May	R 1,457	1,461	1,560	R 3,716	R 1,436	16,026	2,362	R 10,858	R 867	R 32,924
June	R 1,597	1,738	1,681	R 3,943	R 1,534	16,830	2,478	R 11,887	R 974	R 35,231
July	R 1,590	1,669	1,794	R 4,107	R 1,604	17,113	2,637	R 12,097	964	R 35,871
August	R 1,526	1,532	1,635	R 4,183	R 1,510	16,346	2,510	R 11,559	R 881	R 34,494
September	R 1,610	1,642	1,851	4,245	R 1,674	16,670	2,482	R 12,285	R 930	R 35,740
October	R 1,653	1,778	1,765	4,199	R 1,630	16,941	2,325	R 12,120	891	R 35,805
November	R 1,644	1,812	1,844	4,630	R 1,686	16,343	2,302	R 12,340	1,008	R 35,966
December	R 1,681	2,079	1,936	5,477	1,717	17,445	2,411	R 13,056	R 1,028	R 38,686
Average	**R 1,563**	**1,770**	**1,819**	**R 4,450**	**R 1,603**	**16,665**	**2,424**	**R 12,150**	**931**	**R 35,759**
1988 January	1,483	1,700	R 1,746	4,824	1,563	17,224	2,135	R 11,371	R 818	R 35,720
February	R 1,674	1,859	R 1,863	R 5,584	1,711	17,584	2,360	R 12,479	R 901	R 38,222
March	1,552	1,866	1,769	5,138	1,786	17,530	2,546	12,850	1,024	38,095
3-Mo. Average	**1,568**	**1,807**	**1,791**	**5,173**	**1,686**	**17,443**	**2,347**	**12,228**	**914**	**37,326**

[a]The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

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

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

R=Revised data.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1984 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: • U.S. data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual.* • OECD data: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics, Monthly Oil Statistics.*

Figure 10.4 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries, End of Period

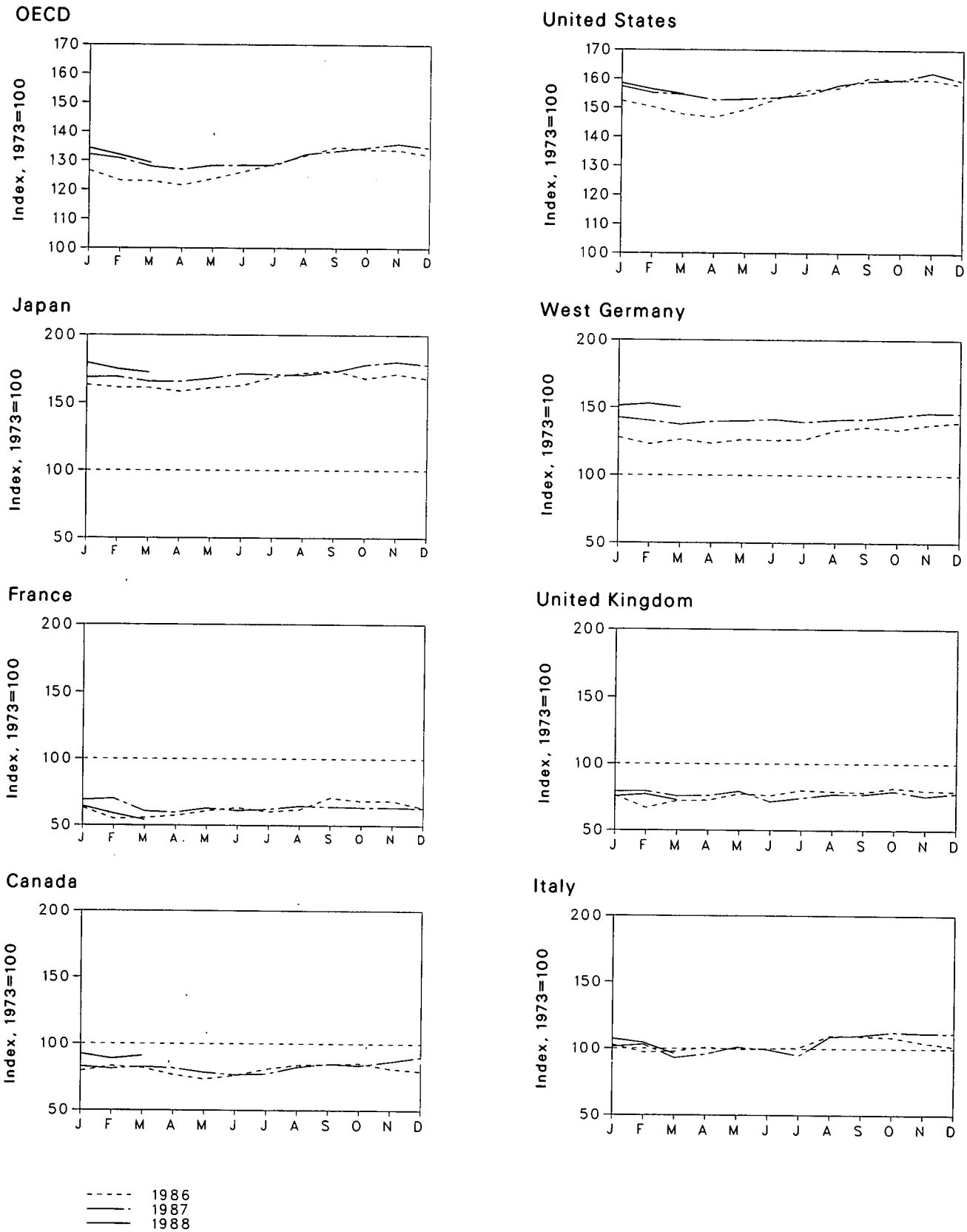


Table 10.3 Petroleum Stocks[a] in OECD Countries,[b] End of Period
(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany	OECD Europe[c]	Other OECD[d]	OECD[b]
1973 Year	**140**	**201**	**152**	**303**	**156**	**1,008**	**181**	**1,070**	**67**	**2,588**
1974 Year	**145**	**249**	**167**	**370**	**161**	**1,074**	**213**	**1,227**	**64**	**2,880**
1975 Year	**174**	**225**	**143**	**375**	**165**	**1,133**	**187**	**1,154**	**67**	**2,903**
1976 Year	**153**	**234**	**143**	**380**	**165**	**1,112**	**208**	**1,205**	**68**	**2,918**
1977 Year	**167**	**239**	**161**	**409**	**148**	**1,312**	**225**	**1,268**	**68**	**3,224**
1978 Year	**144**	**201**	**154**	**413**	**157**	**1,278**	**238**	**1,219**	**68**	**3,122**
1979 Year	**150**	**226**	**163**	**460**	**169**	**1,341**	**272**	**1,353**	**75**	**3,379**
1980 Year	**164**	**243**	**170**	**495**	**168**	**1,392**	**319**	**1,464**	**72**	**3,587**
1981 Year	**161**	**214**	**167**	**482**	**143**	**1,484**	**297**	**1,337**	**67**	**3,531**
1982 Year	**136**	**193**	**179**	**484**	**125**	**1,430**	**272**	**1,258**	**68**	**3,376**
1983 Year	**120**	**153**	**149**	**471**	**119**	**1,454**	**250**	**1,145**	**68**	**3,258**
1984 Year	**127**	**153**	**159**	**480**	**113**	**1,556**	**240**	**1,132**	**69**	**3,364**
1985 Year	**112**	**139**	**157**	**495**	**123**	**1,519**	**233**	**1,094**	**67**	**3,286**
1986 January	111	127	156	494	118	1,535	231	1,069	67	3,276
February	116	110	147	488	104	1,514	223	1,002	68	3,189
March	115	112	149	488	112	1,489	229	1,021	70	3,183
April	107	115	153	480	113	1,479	224	1,015	65	3,147
May	103	122	151	488	120	1,506	229	1,046	60	3,203
June	107	127	152	493	118	1,543	228	1,061	67	3,270
July	113	121	153	512	125	1,573	229	1,072	69	3,339
August	118	124	167	521	123	1,582	242	1,121	69	3,410
September	118	142	166	527	122	1,618	246	1,153	72	3,488
October	119	137	165	509	127	1,610	243	1,153	73	3,465
November	114	138	159	520	124	1,612	249	1,144	73	3,462
December	111	127	155	509	124	1,593	252	1,133	72	3,418
1987 January	R 116	138	154	511	123	1,586	258	1,136	70	R 3,419
February	R 114	140	156	512	123	1,563	254	1,125	71	R 3,385
March	116	122	141	502	118	1,557	249	1,067	72	R 3,313
April	R 114	120	145	502	118	1,539	253	R 1,063	68	R 3,286
May	110	126	154	509	123	1,542	254	R 1,094	68	R 3,322
June	107	123	151	520	111	1,548	256	R 1,081	68	R 3,325
July	108	125	144	518	116	1,558	252	1,069	72	3,325
August	115	130	165	516	120	1,592	256	1,127	72	3,423
September	119	128	167	524	120	1,606	257	1,132	72	3,453
October	117	128	171	540	124	1,610	261	1,141	75	3,483
November	121	128	169	547	118	1,635	265	1,141	74	3,517
December	126	R 127	169	540	121	1,607	264	R 1,136	75	R 3,483
1988 January	R 129	129	163	544	117	1,597	274	1,135	71	3,476
February	R 124	118	159	R 530	R 120	1,575	277	1,113	R 73	3,414
March	127	109	146	522	113	1,559	272	1,070	68	3,346

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

[b]The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD."

[c]"OECD Europe" consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

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

R=Revised data.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • In the United States in January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported. Using the new basis, the end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,420 in 1980, and 1,462 in 1982.

Sources: • U.S. data: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual.* • OECD data: OECD, *Quarterly Oil Statistics, Monthly Oil Statistics.*

Table 10.4a Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries[a]
(Billion Gross Kilowatthours)

	Argentina	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Finland	France	India	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Pakistan
1973 Total	0	0	0	15.3	0	14.7	2.5	3.1	9.4	1.1	0.5
1974 Total	1.0	0.1	0	15.4	0	14.7	1.9	3.4	18.9	3.3	.6
1975 Total	2.5	6.8	0	13.2	0	18.3	2.5	3.8	21.3	3.3	.5
1976 Total	2.6	10.0	0	18.0	0	15.8	3.2	3.8	36.6	3.9	.5
1977 Total	1.6	11.9	0	26.6	2.7	17.9	2.8	3.4	28.2	3.7	.3
1978 Total	2.9	12.5	0	33.0	3.3	30.6	2.3	4.5	53.1	4.1	.2
1979 Total	2.7	11.4	0	38.4	6.7	39.9	3.2	2.6	62.0	3.5	(s)
1980 Total	2.3	12.5	0	40.4	7.0	61.2	2.9	2.2	82.8	4.2	.1
1981 Total	2.8	12.8	0	43.3	14.5	105.2	3.1	2.7	86.0	3.7	.2
1982 Total	1.9	15.6	0.1	42.6	16.5	108.9	2.2	6.8	104.5	3.9	.1
1983 Total	3.4	24.1	.2	53.0	17.4	144.2	2.9	5.8	109.1	3.6	.2
1984 Total	4.5	27.7	2.1	53.8	18.5	191.2	4.1	6.9	127.2	3.8	.3
1985 Total	5.8	34.5	3.4	62.9	18.8	224.0	4.5	7.0	152.0	3.9	.3
1986 January	.6	3.8	(s)	6.5	1.8	25.6	.5	.9	15.0	.4	(s)
February	.6	2.8	0	6.2	1.6	22.8	.4	.5	13.5	.1	(s)
March	.5	3.6	0	7.0	1.8	23.6	.5	.9	14.5	.3	(s)
April	.5	3.7	0	6.0	1.7	21.0	.3	.9	12.4	.4	(s)
May	.7	3.2	0	5.7	1.4	16.3	.4	.7	12.8	.4	(s)
June	.4	2.9	0	5.4	1.1	16.7	.4	.9	15.0	.4	(s)
July	.4	3.0	0	5.3	1.3	18.8	.5	.9	15.2	.4	(s)
August	.6	3.1	0	6.6	1.4	16.5	.5	.9	14.8	.4	.1
September	.6	3.1	0	6.2	1.5	19.0	.4	.9	13.4	.4	.1
October	.2	3.2	0	6.6	1.8	22.4	.3	.8	12.7	.4	(s)
November	.2	3.0	(s)	6.4	1.7	24.1	.5	.3	11.7	.3	(s)
December	.3	3.3	.1	6.7	1.7	27.4	.5	.1	13.8	.4	(s)
Total	5.7	38.6	.1	74.6	18.8	254.3	5.1	8.7	164.8	4.2	.5
1987 January	.7	4.1	0	7.2	1.8	27.3	.5	.1	14.7	.2	.1
February	.5	3.6	0	6.7	1.6	25.2	.5	.1	13.0	(s)	(s)
March	.6	3.4	(s)	7.0	1.8	25.8	.4	(s)	15.1	.1	(s)
April	.7	3.3	.3	6.7	1.7	20.6	.5	0	14.4	.4	(s)
May	.6	2.9	.4	4.8	1.3	20.2	.4	0	14.2	.4	(s)
June	.4	2.3	.3	6.5	1.3	19.7	.5	0	13.9	.4	(s)
July	.7	3.2	0	6.8	1.4	18.3	.5	0	15.2	.4	(s)
August	.1	3.6	0	6.5	1.6	16.1	.5	0	14.9	.4	0
September	.4	3.6	0	6.3	1.7	20.1	.5	0	16.7	.4	0
October	0	3.6	0	7.4	1.8	20.6	.3	0	17.4	.2	0
November	0	4.0	0	7.1	1.7	24.5	.5	0	16.9	.4	(s)
December	.5	4.3	0	7.5	1.8	27.0	.4	0	16.5	.4	(s)
Total	5.2	41.9	1.0	80.6	19.4	265.5	5.5	.2	182.8	3.6	.3
1988 January	.5	3.9	0	6.6	1.8	26.1	.3	0	15.0	.3	.1
February	.5	3.2	0	7.1	1.6	24.5	.4	0	13.5	(s)	(s)
March	.5	3.7	0	7.5	1.8	26.0	.4	0	14.7	(s)	(s)
April	.2	3.4	0	6.4	1.7	21.0	.4	0	14.9	.2	0
May	.2	3.3	0	6.7	1.3	18.9	.5	0	15.7	.4	0
June	.2	2.7	0	6.1	1.4	20.1	.6	0	14.8	.4	0
6-Month Total	2.1	20.2	0	40.4	9.5	136.6	2.7	0	88.6	1.3	.1
1987 6-Month Total	3.6	19.6	1.0	39.0	9.4	138.8	2.8	.2	85.3	1.4	.2
1986 6-Month Total	3.3	19.9	0	36.8	9.3	126.1	2.5	4.8	83.2	1.9	.2

[a]Figures are for gross electricity generation, as opposed to net electricity generation. Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves.

[b]Monthly data for the United Kingdom are totals for 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months.

[c]Some Central Electricity Generating Board figures were unavailable for March 1988. This number does not reflect the total generation for March.

R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion gross kilowatthours.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table 10.4b Nuclear Electricity Generation by Non-Communist Countries[a] (continued)
(Billion Gross Kilowatthours)

	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Taiwan	United King-dom[b]	West Germany	Non-Communist World Excluding U.S.	United States	Non-Communist World
1973 Total	**0**	**0**	**6.5**	**2.1**	**6.2**	**0**	**28.2**	**11.9**	**101.4**	**87.8**	**189.3**
1974 Total	**0**	**0**	**7.2**	**2.3**	**7.0**	**0**	**33.8**	**12.0**	**121.7**	**124.3**	**246.0**
1975 Total	**0**	**0**	**7.5**	**12.0**	**7.7**	**0**	**30.5**	**21.7**	**151.8**	**182.3**	**334.1**
1976 Total	**0**	**0**	**7.6**	**16.0**	**7.9**	**0**	**36.8**	**24.5**	**187.1**	**201.8**	**388.9**
1977 Total	**0**	**0.1**	**6.5**	**19.9**	**8.1**	**0.1**	**38.1**	**36.0**	**207.8**	**264.2**	**472.0**
1978 Total	**0**	**2.3**	**7.6**	**23.8**	**8.3**	**2.7**	**36.6**	**35.7**	**263.5**	**292.4**	**555.9**
1979 Total	**0**	**3.2**	**6.7**	**21.0**	**11.8**	**6.3**	**38.5**	**42.2**	**300.1**	**270.6**	**570.7**
1980 Total	**0**	**3.5**	**5.2**	**26.7**	**14.3**	**8.2**	**37.2**	**43.7**	**354.3**	**265.4**	**619.8**
1981 Total	**0**	**2.9**	**9.4**	**37.7**	**15.2**	**10.7**	**38.9**	**53.4**	**442.4**	**288.5**	**730.9**
1982 Total	**0**	**3.8**	**8.8**	**38.8**	**15.0**	**13.1**	**44.1**	**63.4**	**489.9**	**298.6**	**788.5**
1983 Total	**0**	**9.0**	**10.7**	**40.4**	**15.5**	**18.9**	**49.6**	**65.8**	**573.9**	**313.6**	**887.5**
1984 Total	**4.2**	**11.8**	**23.1**	**51.3**	**16.3**	**24.3**	**54.1**	**92.6**	**717.7**	**343.8**	**1,061.5**
1985 Total	**5.7**	**16.5**	**28.0**	**58.6**	**22.4**	**28.7**	**59.6**	**125.8**	**862.4**	**402.6**	**1,265.0**
1986 January	1.0	2.0	3.1	6.8	2.3	2.9	4.8	12.1	90.0	38.1	128.1
February	.6	1.7	2.5	6.4	2.1	2.1	5.3	10.4	79.8	34.1	113.8
March	.7	1.5	2.4	7.2	2.3	2.2	6.4	10.8	86.2	31.2	117.3
April	.7	1.6	3.0	6.7	2.2	2.0	4.2	9.8	77.0	32.2	109.2
May	.7	2.4	3.6	4.8	2.1	2.0	4.4	9.7	71.4	33.7	105.1
June	.2	2.2	3.9	4.1	1.2	1.6	5.1	9.2	70.6	33.2	103.8
July	.6	2.0	3.1	3.8	.9	1.8	4.1	8.1	70.2	38.0	108.3
August	.7	2.4	2.9	4.3	1.0	1.9	4.2	8.2	70.5	39.2	109.7
September	.9	2.1	2.7	5.1	1.9	2.0	4.9	9.2	74.3	37.9	112.1
October	1.0	3.0	3.4	6.5	2.3	2.4	4.1	8.9	80.0	37.9	117.9
November	1.3	2.2	3.4	6.9	2.1	2.8	4.8	10.4	82.3	36.3	118.7
December	.9	3.1	3.2	7.3	2.2	3.1	6.1	12.1	92.5	41.2	133.6
Total	**9.3**	**26.1**	**37.5**	**69.9**	**22.5**	**26.9**	**58.2**	**118.9**	**944.8**	**432.9**	**1,377.8**
1987 January	.7	3.2	3.4	7.2	2.3	3.2	5.0	12.2	93.9	42.0	135.9
February	.7	3.0	3.3	6.6	2.1	3.1	5.2	11.8	86.9	38.2	125.0
March	.8	2.5	4.0	7.1	2.3	3.0	6.7	12.6	93.3	39.2	132.5
April	.5	2.4	3.7	6.1	2.2	2.6	4.6	10.7	81.4	35.0	116.5
May	.7	3.1	2.1	4.8	1.9	3.2	4.4	8.7	74.3	36.3	110.6
June	.6	3.8	2.5	3.5	1.1	3.1	4.1	8.6	72.6	38.4	111.0
July	.4	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	3.0	3.4	8.6	72.5	42.9	115.3
August	.8	3.2	3.3	4.1	1.0	2.9	4.0	9.3	72.4	43.2	115.6
September	.3	2.9	3.5	5.1	1.9	2.5	5.1	10.3	81.3	41.9	123.2
October	.4	3.2	3.9	6.0	2.3	2.4	3.9	12.0	85.3	38.3	123.6
November	.7	3.4	3.9	6.8	2.2	2.1	3.7	12.5	90.4	39.4	129.8
December	0	3.8	4.2	7.2	2.3	2.1	6.2	12.9	97.1	43.7	140.8
Total	**6.6**	**37.8**	**41.3**	**67.2**	**23.0**	**33.1**	**56.2**	**130.2**	**1,001.3**	**478.5**	**1,479.8**
1988 January	.3	3.9	4.2	7.2	2.3	2.2	4.9	13.1	92.5	47.4	139.9
February	.7	3.1	2.9	4.5	2.2	2.0	4.3	12.4	82.7	44.5	127.2
March	1.1	2.6	3.5	7.2	2.3	2.7	[c] 1.8	13.5	89.3	46.2	135.4
April	1.3	2.8	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.6	4.5	11.4	80.9	[R] 42.2	[R] 123.0
May	1.4	2.7	4.4	5.4	2.0	2.2	4.2	11.0	80.1	42.7	122.8
June	1.3	0	4.3	4.3	1.2	2.6	5.7	10.6	76.3	46.2	122.5
6-Month Total	**6.0**	**15.0**	**23.0**	**32.6**	**12.1**	**14.2**	**25.3**	**72.0**	**501.8**	**269.1**	**770.9**
1987 6-Month Total	**4.0**	**18.0**	**19.1**	**35.3**	**12.0**	**18.2**	**30.0**	**64.5**	**502.4**	**229.1**	**731.5**
1986 6-Month Total	**3.9**	**11.4**	**18.6**	**36.0**	**12.2**	**12.8**	**30.1**	**62.1**	**475.0**	**202.4**	**677.5**

Footnotes continued.

Notes: • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding, revisions in annual data not reflected in the monthly data, or both. Data for countries may not sum to world totals due to independent rounding.

Source: *Nucleonics Week* (New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company).

Conversion Factors

Units of Measure

Coal		
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
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
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

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

	Million Btu per Barrel
Asphalt	6.636
Aviation gasoline	5.048
Butane	4.326
Butane-propane mixture[a]	4.130
Distillate fuel oil	5.825
Ethane	3.082
Ethane-propane mixture[b]	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
Pentanes plus	4.620
Petrochemical feedstocks	
Naphtha 400 °F or less	5.248
Other oils over 400 ° F	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 naphthas	5.248
Still gas	6.000
Unfinished oils	5.825
Unfractionated stream	5.418
Waxes	5.537
Miscellaneous	5.796

[a]60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.
[b]70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

Approximate Heat Content of Fuels, 1973-1980

	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coal									
Production	Million Btu/short ton	23.376	23.072	22.897	22.855	22.597	22.248	22.454	22.415
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	23.057	22.677	22.506	22.498	22.265	22.017	22.100	21.947
Non-electric utility users	Million Btu/short ton	24.878	24.783	24.745	24.861	24.701	24.496	24.626	24.731
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	22.246	21.781	21.642	21.679	21.508	21.275	21.364	21.295
Imports	Million Btu/short ton	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	Million Btu/short ton	26.596	26.700	26.562	26.601	26.548	26.478	26.548	26.384
Anthracite									
Production	Million Btu/short ton	22.132	21.711	21.582	22.045	22.661	23.079	23.170	22.869
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	21.464	20.919	20.762	21.254	22.066	22.398	22.069	21.405
Non-electric utility users	Million Btu/short ton	22.674	22.330	22.272	22.618	24.101	24.388	24.272	22.719
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	17.920	17.200	17.064	17.526	17.244	17.104	17.454	17.652
Imports and exports	Million Btu/short ton	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400
Bituminous coal and lignite									
Production	Million Btu/short ton	23.391	23.087	22.910	22.863	22.597	22.242	22.449	22.411
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	23.073	22.694	22.522	22.509	22.266	22.014	22.100	21.950
Residential and commercial	Million Btu/short ton	22.887	22.523	22.258	22.819	22.594	22.078	21.884	22.488
Coke plants	Million Btu/short ton	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800
Other industrial and transportation	Million Btu/short ton	22.585	22.420	22.439	22.528	22.290	22.175	22.436	22.690
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	22.262	21.799	21.659	21.692	21.521	21.284	21.372	21.301
Imports	Million Btu/short ton	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	Million Btu/short ton	26.612	26.716	26.573	26.613	26.561	26.501	26.570	26.404
Coal coke, imports and exports	Million Btu/short ton	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800
Crude oil[a]									
Production	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.817	5.827	5.821	5.808	5.810	5.802	5.810	5.812
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Crude oil and petroleum products									
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.897	5.884	5.858	5.856	5.834	5.839	5.810	5.796
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.752	5.774	5.748	5.745	5.797	5.808	5.832	5.820
Petroleum Products[b]									
Consumption	Million Btu/barrel	5.515	5.504	5.494	5.504	5.518	5.519	5.494	5.479
Residential and commercial	Million Btu/barrel	5.387	5.377	5.358	5.383	5.389	5.382	5.471	5.468
Industrial	Million Btu/barrel	5.565	5.537	5.527	5.535	5.552	5.546	5.416	5.376
Transportation	Million Btu/barrel	5.397	5.394	5.392	5.396	5.402	5.407	5.430	5.440
Electric utilities	Million Btu/barrel	6.245	6.238	6.250	6.251	6.249	6.251	6.258	6.254
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.983	5.959	5.935	5.980	5.908	5.955	5.811	5.748
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.752	5.773	5.747	5.743	5.796	5.814	5.864	5.841
LPG consumption	Million Btu/barrel	3.746	3.730	3.715	3.711	3.677	3.669	3.680	3.674
Natural gas plant liquids									
Production	Million Btu/barrel	4.049	4.011	3.984	3.964	3.941	3.925	3.955	3.914
Natural gas									
Production, dry	Btu/cubic foot	1,021	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,021	1,026
Production, marketed (wet)	Btu/cubic foot	1,093	1,097	1,095	1,093	1,093	1,088	1,092	1,098
Consumption	Btu/cubic foot	1,021	1,024	1,021	1,020	1,021	1,019	1,021	1,026
Non-electric utility users	Btu/cubic foot	1,020	1,024	1,020	1,019	1,019	1,016	1,018	1,024
Electric utilities	Btu/cubic foot	1,024	1,022	1,026	1,023	1,029	1,034	1,035	1,035
Imports	Btu/cubic foot	1,026	1,027	1,026	1,025	1,026	1,030	1,037	1,022
Exports	Btu/cubic foot	1,023	1,016	1,014	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,013

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation[c]	Btu/kilowatthour	10,389	10,442	10,406	10,373	10,435	10,361	10,353	10,388
Nuclear power plant generation	Btu/kilowatthour	10,903	11,161	11,013	11,047	10,769	10,941	10,879	10,908
Geothermal energy power plant generation	Btu/kilowatthour	21,674	21,674	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,611	21,545	21,639
Electricity Consumption	Btu/kilowatthour	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412

[a]Includes lease condensate.
[b]Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated using heat content values shown on the first page of this section.
[c]This thermal conversion factor is used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" on the following pages.

Approximate Heat Content of Fuels, 1981-1988

	Units	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987-88[a]
Coal								
Production	Million Btu/short ton	22.308	22.239	22.052	22.010	21.870	21.913	21.946
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	21.713	21.674	21.576	21.573	21.366	21.462	21.531
Non-electric utility users	Million Btu/short ton	24.470	24.187	24.062	24.041	23.639	23.635	23.811
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	21.085	21.194	21.133	21.101	20.959	21.084	21.157
Imports	Million Btu/short ton	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	Million Btu/short ton	26.160	26.223	26.291	26.402	26.307	26.292	26.344
Anthracite								
Production	Million Btu/short ton	23.291	23.289	22.734	23.107	22.428	23.084	23.085
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	22.080	22.518	21.583	22.322	20.817	21.512	21.657
Non-electric utility users	Million Btu/short ton	23.749	24.578	24.536	25.128	23.031	24.399	25.014
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	18.168	18.160	16.516	17.018	16.784	15.578	15.970
Imports and exports	Million Btu/short ton	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400	25.400
Bituminous coal and lignite								
Production	Million Btu/short ton	22.301	22.233	22.048	22.005	21.867	21.908	21.941
Consumption	Million Btu/short ton	21.710	21.670	21.576	21.570	21.368	21.462	21.531
Residential and commercial	Million Btu/short ton	22.010	22.226	22.438	22.406	22.568	22.669	23.441
Coke plants	Million Btu/short ton	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800	26.800
Other industrial and transportation	Million Btu/short ton	22.572	22.695	22.680	22.525	22.013	22.185	22.345
Electric utilities	Million Btu/short ton	21.091	21.200	21.141	21.108	20.965	21.091	21.164
Imports	Million Btu/short ton	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Exports	Million Btu/short ton	26.176	26.231	26.300	26.410	26.320	26.308	26.358
Coal coke, imports and exports	Million Btu/short ton	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800	24.800
Crude oil[b]								
Production	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.818	5.826	5.825	5.823	5.832	5.903	5.901
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800	5.800
Crude oil and petroleum products								
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.775	5.775	5.774	5.745	5.736	5.808	5.820
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.821	5.820	5.800	5.850	5.814	5.832	5.858
Petroleum products[c]								
Consumption	Million Btu/barrel	5.448	5.415	5.406	5.395	5.387	5.418	5.403
Residential and commercial	Million Btu/barrel	5.409	5.392	5.286	5.261	5.203	5.238	5.211
Industrial	Million Btu/barrel	5.310	5.262	5.273	5.256	5.265	5.336	5.312
Transportation	Million Btu/barrel	5.434	5.423	5.416	5.423	5.421	5.423	5.421
Electric utilities	Million Btu/barrel	6.258	6.258	6.255	6.251	6.247	6.257	6.249
Imports	Million Btu/barrel	5.659	5.664	5.677	5.613	5.572	5.624	5.633
Exports	Million Btu/barrel	5.837	5.829	5.800	5.867	5.819	5.839	5.873
LPG consumption	Million Btu/barrel	3.643	3.615	3.614	3.599	3.603	3.640	3.659
Natural gas plant liquids								
Production	Million Btu/barrel	3.930	3.872	3.839	3.812	3.815	3.797	3.804
Natural gas								
Production, dry	Btu/cubic foot	1,027	1,028	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,030	1,030
Production, marketed (wet)	Btu/cubic foot	1,103	1,107	1,115	1,109	1,112	1,110	1,110
Consumption	Btu/cubic foot	1,027	1,028	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,030	1,030
Non-electric utility users	Btu/cubic foot	1,025	1,026	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,029	1,029
Electric utilities	Btu/cubic foot	1,035	1,036	1,030	1,035	1,038	1,034	1,034
Imports	Btu/cubic foot	1,014	1,018	1,024	1,005	1,002	997	997
Exports	Btu/cubic foot	1,011	1,011	1,010	1,010	1,011	1,008	1,008

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation[d]	Btu/kilowatthour	10,453	10,454	10,520	10,323	10,339	10,261	10,261
Nuclear power plant generation	Btu/kilowatthour	11,030	11,073	10,905	10,843	10,813	10,799	10,799
Geothermal energy power plant generation	Btu/kilowatthour	21,639	21,629	21,290	21,303	21,263	21,263	21,263
Electricity Consumption	Btu/kilowatthour	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412	3,412

[a]Preliminary data.
[b]Includes lease condensate.
[c]Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated using heat content values shown on the first page of this section.
[d]This thermal conversion factor is used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.
Sources: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation" on the following pages.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

Asphalt. 1973 forward: The Energy Information Administration (EIA) adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million British thermal units (Btu) per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Aviation Gasoline. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as adopted by the Bureau of Mines from the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation publication *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Butane. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 4.326 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Butane-Propane Mixture. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines calculation of 4.130 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane. See "Butane" and "Propane."

Distillate Fuel Oil. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.825 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Ethane. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.082 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Ethane-Propane Mixture. 1979 forward: EIA calculated 3.308 million Btu per barrel based on an assumed mixture of 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane. See "Ethane" and "Propane."

Isobutane. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.355 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Military" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Kerosene. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Lubricants. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.065 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Miscellaneous Products. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.796 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Motor Gasoline. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.253 million Btu per barrel as published for "Gasoline, Motor Fuel" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in the report *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* 1968.

Natural Gasoline. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 4.620 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Pentanes Plus. 1984 forward: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 4.620 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for natural gasoline. See "Natural Gasoline."

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha 400 Degrees Fahrenheit or Less. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphtha. See "Special Naphtha."

Petrochemical Feedstock, Oils Over 400 Degrees Fahrenheit. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See "Distillate Fuel Oil."

Petrochemical Feedstock, Still Gas. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 6.000 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for still gas. See "Still Gas."

Petroleum Coke. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines

internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.* The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing the 30,120,000 Btu per short ton as given in the referenced Bureau of Mines internal memorandum by 5.0 barrels per short ton as given in the Bureau of Mines Form 6-1300-M and successor EIA forms.

Plant Condensate. 1973 forward: Estimated to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel by EIA from data provided by McClanahan Consultants, Inc., Houston, Texas.

Propane. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.836 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Residual Fuel Oil. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.287 million Btu per barrel as reported in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950.*

Road Oil. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 6.636 million Btu per barrel which was assumed to be equal to that of asphalt (see "Asphalt") and was first published by the Bureau of Mines in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Special Naphtha. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.248 million Btu per barrel which was assumed to be equal to that of total gasoline (aviation and motor) factor and was first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Still Gas. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimated thermal conversion factor of 6.000 million Btu per barrel and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1970.*

Unfinished Oil. 1973 forward: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for distillate fuel oil (see "Distillate Fuel Oil") and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 3, 1977.*

Unfractionated Stream. 1979 forward: EIA assumed the thermal conversion factor to be 5.418 million Btu per barrel or equal to that for plant condensate (see "Plant Condensate") and first published in the *Annual Report to Congress, Volume 2, 1981.*

Wax. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.537 million Btu per barrel as estimated by the Bureau of Mines and first published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual, 1956.*

Approximate Heat Content of Fuels

Petroleum

Crude Oil, Exports. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be 5.800 million Btu per barrel or equal to the thermal conversion factor for crude oil produced in the United States. See "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production."

Crude Oil, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the thermal conversion factor of each type of crude oil imported by the quantity imported. Thermal conversion factors for each type were calculated on a foreign country basis, by determining the average American Petroleum Institute (API) gravity of crude imported from each foreign country from Form ERA-60 in 1977 and converting average API gravity to average Btu content using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products,* 1933.

Crude Oil and Lease Condensate, Production. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 5.800 million Btu per barrel as reported in a Bureau of Mines internal memorandum *Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Values of Various Fuels adopted January 3, 1950.*

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product exported and crude oil exported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and crude oil exported. See "Petroleum Products, Exports" and "Crude Oil, Exports."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product and each type of crude oil imported. See "Crude Oil, Imports" and "Petroleum Products, Imports."

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each natural gas plant liquid produced weighted by the quantity of each natural gas plant liquid produced.

Petroleum Products, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973-1986: Calculated annually by EIA as the average

of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed at electric utilities, weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product consumed at electric utilities. The quantity of petroleum consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.* 1987 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Industrial Users. 1973-1986: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed in the industrial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the industrial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.* 1987 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. 1973-1986: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for all petroleum products consumed by the residential and commercial sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the residential and commercial sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.* 1987 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Transportation Users. 1973-1986: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factor for all petroleum products consumed in the transportation sector, weighted by the estimated quantity of each petroleum product consumed in the transportation sector. The quantity of petroleum products consumed is estimated in the State Energy Data System as documented in the *State Energy Data Report.* 1987 forward: Estimated by EIA.

Petroleum Products, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product exported.

Petroleum Products, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors for each petroleum product imported weighted by the quantity of each petroleum product imported.

Petroleum Products, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA as the average of the thermal conversion factors of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed weighted by the quantity of each liquefied petroleum gas consumed.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas, Consumption. 1973-1979: EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor calculated annually by the American Gas Association (AGA) and published in *Gas Facts,* an AGA annual.
1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity of natural gas consumed. Heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas received at electric utilities by the total quantity received at electric utilities. The heat contents and receipts are from FERC Form 423 and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of natural gas consumed by non-electric utility consumers by the quantity of non-electric utility natural gas consumed. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FERC Form 423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of exported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas exported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of imported natural gas by the quantity of natural gas imported, both reported on Form FPC-14.

Natural Gas Production, Dry. 1973 forward: Assumed by EIA to be equal to the thermal conversion factor for the consumption of dry natural gas. See "Natural Gas, Consumption."

Natural Gas Production, Marketed (Wet). 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by adding the heat content of dry natural gas production and the total heat content of natural gas plant liquids production and dividing this sum by the total quantity of marketed (wet) natural gas production.

Coal and Coal Coke

Anthracite, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of anthracite consumed by electric utilities and non-electric utilities by the total quantity of anthracite consumed.

Anthracite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of anthracite receipts at electric utilities by the quantity of anthracite received at electric util-

ities. Heat contents and receipts are from FERC Form 423 and predecessor forms.

Anthracite, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of anthracite production less the heat content of the anthracite consumed at electric utilities, net exports, and shipments to U.S. Armed Forces overseas by the quantity of non-electric utility anthracite consumption less the quantity of anthracite stock changes, losses, and unaccounted for.

Anthracite, Imports and Exports. 1973 forward: EIA assumed the anthracite imports and exports to be freshly mined anthracite having an estimated heat content of 25.40 million Btu per short ton.

Anthracite, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of freshly mined anthracite (estimated to have an average heat content of 25.400 million Btu per short ton) and the heat content of anthracite recovered from culm banks and river dredging (estimated to have a heat content of 17.500 million Btu per short ton) by the total quantity of anthracite production.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumed by electric utilities, coal coke plants, other industrial plants, the residential and commercial sector, and the transportation sector by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Coke Plants. 1973 forward: Estimated by EIA to be 26.800 million Btu per short ton based on an input/output analysis of coal carbonization.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities by the total quantity received at electric utilities. Heat contents and receipts are from FERC Form 423 and predecessor forms.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Other Industrial and Transportation Users. 1973: Calculated by EIA through regression analysis measuring the difference between the average Btu value of coal consumed by other industrial users and that of coal consumed at electric utilities in the 1974-1982 period.
1974 forward: Calculated annually by EIA assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to other industrial users from each coal-producing district (reported on EIA Form 6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing districts (reported on FERC Form 423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing district was applied to the volume of deliveries to other industrial users from each coal-producing district, and the sum total of the heat content was divided by the total volume of deliveries.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. 1973: Calculated by EIA through regression analysis measuring the difference between the average Btu value of coal consumed by residential and commercial users and that of coal consumed by electric utilities in the 1974-1982 period.
1974 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing district (reported on EIA Form 6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing districts (reported on FERC Form 423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing district was applied to the volume of deliveries to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing district, and the total of the heat value was divided by the total volume of deliveries.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of exported metallurgical coal (estimated to average 27.000 million Btu per short ton) and the heat content of exported steam coal (estimated to have an average thermal content of 25.000 million Btu per short ton) by the total quantity of bituminous coal and lignite exported.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Imports. 1973 forward: EIA estimated the average thermal conversion factor to be 25.000 million Btu per short ton.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite consumption, net exports, stock changes, and unaccounted for by the sum of their respective tonnages. Consumers' stock changes by sectors were assumed to have the same conversion factor as the consumption sector. Producers' stock changes and unaccounted for were assumed to have the same conversion factor as consumption by all users.

Coal, Consumption. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite consumption by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite received at electric utilities by the sum of their respective tonnages received.

Coal, Consumption by Non-Electric Utility Users. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite

and anthracite consumed by non-electric utility users by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Exports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite exported by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Imports. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite imported by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Production. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the total heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite production by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal Coke, Imports and Exports. 1973 forward: EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil Fuel Steam-Electric Power Plant Generation. There is no generally accepted practice for measuring the thermal conversion rates for power plants that generate electricity from hydroelectric, wood and waste, wind photovoltaic, or solar thermal electric energy sources. EIA has selected a rate that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants. By using this factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing these sources during periods of interruption such as drought. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. 1973 forward: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States as published by EIA in *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants.*

Geothermal Energy Power Plant Generation. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by weighting the average annual heat rates of operating geothermal units by the installed nameplate capacities as reported on Form FPC-12. 1982 forward: Estimated annually by EIA based on an informal survey of relevant plants.

Nuclear Power Plant Generation. 1973 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content consumed in reactors at nuclear plants by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear plants as reported on Form FERC-1, EIA-412 and predecessor forms.

Glossary

Anthracite: A hard, black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. It is often referred to as hard coal. It includes meta-anthracite and semianthracite and conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for anthracite.

ASTM: The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

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

Bituminous Coal: A coal that is high in carbonaceous matter having a volatility greater than anthracite and a calorific value greater than lignite. In the United States, it is often referred to as soft coal. In this report, "bituminous coal" conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for bituminous and subbituminous coal. It is used primarily for electricity generation, coke production, and space heating.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 °F at or near 39.2 °F. One Btu is equivalent to about 252 International Steam Table calories. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel as determined from tests of fuel samples.

Butane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_{10}) extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane (branch-chain) and normal butane (straight-chain) and is covered by ASTM Specification 1835 and Natural Gas Processors Specifications for commercial butane. It is used primarily for blending into high-octane gasoline, for residential and commercial heating, and for industrial purposes, especially the manufacture of chemicals and synthetic rubber.

Butylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "normal butane" data.

City Gate Price of Natural Gas: Price of natural gas at the point it is transferred from a pipeline company to a local distribution company.

Coal: Includes all ranks of coal--anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite--conforming to ASTM Specification D388.

Coal Coke: The strong, porous residue, consisting of carbon and mineral ash, that is formed when the volatile constituents of bituminous coal are driven off by heat in the absence of or in a limited supply of air. It is used primarily in blast furnaces for smelting ores, especially iron ore.

Commercial Sector: Nonmanufacturing business establishments, including hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

Crude Oil Average Domestic First Purchase Price: The average price at which all domestic crude oil is purchased. Prior to February 1976, the price represented an estimate of the average of posted prices; after February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. This price is frequently called the wellhead price.

Crude Oil (including lease condensate): A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are excluded where identifiable.

Crude Oil Refinery Input: Total crude oil (including lease condensate) input to crude oil distillation units and other processing units.

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

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may

be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling: The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is above 65 °F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree-Days, Heating: The number of degrees per day that the daily average temperature is below 65 °F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures for a 24-hour period.

Degree-Days, Population-Weighted: Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree-days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure.

To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions, each composed of from three to eight States. The regions are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Development Well: A well drilled within the proved area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive.

Distillate Fuel Oil: Light fuel oils distilled during the refining process and used primarily for space heating, on- and off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels, conforming to ASTM Specifications D396 or D975, respectively. No. 1 fuel oil is a light distillate fuel oil used in vaporizing pot-type burners. No. 2 fuel oil is used in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. No. 4 fuel oil is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil that is used in commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities; it is used extensively in industrial plants. Diesel fuel oils are used in compression-ignition engines.

Dry Hole: An exploratory or development well found to be incapable of producing either oil or gas in sufficient quantities to justify completion as an oil or gas well.

Electrical System Energy Losses: The amount of energy lost during generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity, including plant use and unaccounted for electrical energy.

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

Electricity Sales: The gross electricity output measured at the generator terminals, minus power plant use and transmission and distribution losses. Included in each end-use sector are the following: commercial sales of electricity to businesses that generally require less than 1,000 kilowatts of service; industrial sales of electricity to businesses that generally require more than 1,000 kilowatts of service; residential sales of electricity to residences for household purposes; "other" sales of electricity to government, railways, street lighting authorities, and sales not elsewhere included.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other entity that owns or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electricity, primarily for use by the public.

Electric Utility Sector: Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate electricity primarily for use by the public.

Ethane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_6) extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as petrochemical feedstock for production of chemicals and plastic materials.

Ethylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_4) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "ethane" data.

Exploratory Well: A well drilled to find and produce oil or gas in an unproved area; to find a new reservoir in a field previously found to be productive of oil or gas in another reservoir; or to extend the limit of a known oil or gas reservoir.

Exports: Shipments of goods from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

F.o.b. (free on board) Price of Imported Crude Oil: The f.o.b. price is the price actually charged at the producing country's port of loading. The reported price includes deductions for any rebates and discounts and additions of premiums where applicable; it should be the actual price paid with no adjustments for credit terms.

Fossil Fuel Steam-Electric Power Plant: An electricity generation plant in which the prime mover is a turbine rotated by high-pressure steam produced in a boiler by heat from burning fossil fuels.

Gas Well: A well completed for the production of natural gas from one or more gas zones or reservoirs. (Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.)

Geothermal Energy (as used at electric utilities): Hot water or steam, extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the earth's crust, which is supplied to steam turbines at electric utilities that drive generators to produce electricity.

Gross Energy Consumption: Total energy use including electrical system energy losses.

Gross National Product (GNP): The total value of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy, before deduction of depreciation charges and other allowances for capital consumption. It includes the total purchases of goods and services by private consumers and government, gross private domestic capital investment, and net foreign trade.

Hydroelectric Power: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by falling water.

Imports: Receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories. (See **Petroleum Imports.**)

Industrial Sector: Manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture, fishing, and forestry establishments. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

Isobutane: See **Butane.**

Landed Cost of Crude Oil Imports: The price of imported crude oil at the port of discharge. It includes the purchase price at the foreign port plus charges for transporting and insuring the crude oil from the purchase point to the port of discharge. It does not include import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, or demurrage costs. Coverage includes the United States and its territories.

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in lease operations, as gas processing plant fuel, and as net used for gas lift.

Lease Condensate: A natural gas liquid recovered from gas-well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate 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.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG): Ethane, propane, normal butane, ethane-propane mixtures, propane-butane mixtures, and isobutane produced at natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. LPG also includes liquefied refinery gases (ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene produced from crude oil at refineries).

Motor Gasoline, Finished: 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 and conforming to ASTM Specification D439. Included are finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Excluded are blendstock that has not been blended into finished motor gasoline and alcohol that has not been blended into gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Leaded Premium: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 93 with the use of lead additives or which contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Includes gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Leaded Regular: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 89 with the use of lead additives or which contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Total: Includes finished leaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), finished unleaded motor gasoline (premium and regular), motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Unleaded Premium: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 90 containing not more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Includes gasohol.

Motor Gasoline, Unleaded Regular: A gasoline having an antiknock index of 87 containing not more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL): Those natural gas liquids that are recovered from natural gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities, as well as those that are extracted by fractionators. Natural gas plant liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the ASTM and

the Gas Processors Association and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Wellhead Price: The wellhead price of natural gas is calculated by dividing the total reported value at the wellhead by the total quantity produced as reported by the appropriate agencies of individual producing States and the U.S. Geological Survey. The price includes all costs prior to shipment from the lease including gathering and compression costs in addition to State production, severance, and similar charges.

Net Electricity Generation: Gross generation less electricity consumed at the generating plant for station use. Electricity required for pumping at pumped-storage plants is regarded as plant use and is deducted from gross generation.

Net Energy Consumption: Total energy use excluding electrical system energy losses.

Normal Butane: See **Butane.**

Nuclear Energy: Electricity generated by an electric power plant whose turbines are driven by steam generated in a reactor by heat from the fissioning of nuclear fuel.

Oil Well: A well completed for the production of crude oil from one or more oil zones or reservoirs. Wells producing both crude oil and natural gas are classified as oil wells.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Current members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States and its territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands).

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Current members: Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. Data for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait include their shares from the Partitioned Zone (formerly Neutral Zone).

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

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

Petroleum Coke: A solid residue that is 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. This product is reported as marketable or catalyst coke.

Petroleum Imports: Imports of petroleum into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions. Included are imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for onshore consumption, offshore bunker use, and military use. Excluded are receipts of foreign petroleum into bonded warehouses and into U.S. territories and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones.

Petroleum Products: Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 °F end-point, other oils over 400 °F end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Products Supplied: Total petroleum products supplied is the sum of all petroleum products supplied. For each product, the amount supplied is calculated by summing production, crude oil burned directly, imports, and net withdrawals from primary stocks and subtracting exports.

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, is included. Excluded are stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Photovoltaic and Solar Thermal Energy (as used at electric utilities): Energy radiated by the sun as electromagnetic waves (electromagnetic radiation) that is converted at electric utilities into electricity by means of solar (photovoltaic) cells or concentrating (focusing) collectors.

Propane: A normally gaseous, paraffinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_8). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas

streams, and includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. Propane is used primarily for residential and commercial heating and cooling, and also as a fuel for transportation. Industrial uses of propane include use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene: A normally gaseous, olefinic hydrocarbon (C_3H_6) recovered from refinery processes. Quantities are included with "propane" data.

Refiner Acquisition Cost: The cost of crude oil to the refiner, including transportation and fees. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Renewable Energy: Energy obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible (unlike, for example, the fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply). Renewable sources of energy include wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

Reservoir Repressuring: The injection of natural gas into oil and gas reservoir formations for pressure maintenance and cycling.

Residential Sector: Private household establishments, which consume energy primarily for space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and clothes drying. (For allocation of individual fuels to end-use sectors, see the Notes and Sources for Section 2.)

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

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

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR): Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Subbituminous Coal: A dull black coal of rank intermediate between lignite and bituminous coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388 for subbituminous coal, and is used almost exclusively for electric power generation. In this report, quantities are included with "bituminous coal" data.

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Consist primarily of synthetic natural gas, propane-air, and refinery (still) gas. May also include coke oven gas, biomass gas, manufactured gas, and air injected for Btu stabilization.

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.

Transportation Sector: Private and public vehicles that move people and commodities. Included are automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, railroads and railways (including streetcars), aircraft, ships, barges, and natural gas pipelines.

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 crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

United States: Unless otherwise noted, "United States" in this publication means the 50 States and the District of Columbia. U.S. exports include shipments to U.S. Territories, and imports include receipts from U.S. Territories.

Wind Energy (as used at electric utilities): The kinetic energy of wind converted at electric utilities into mechanical energy by wind turbines (i.e., blades rotating from a hub) that drive generators to produce electricity for distribution.

Wood and Waste (as used at electric utilities): Wood energy (see **Wood Energy**), garbage, bagasse, sewerage gas and other industrial, agricultural, and urban refuse used to generate electricity for distribution.

Wood Energy: Wood and wood products used as fuel. Included are round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

Working Gas: The volume of gas in an underground storage reservoir above the designed level of the base. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any season.

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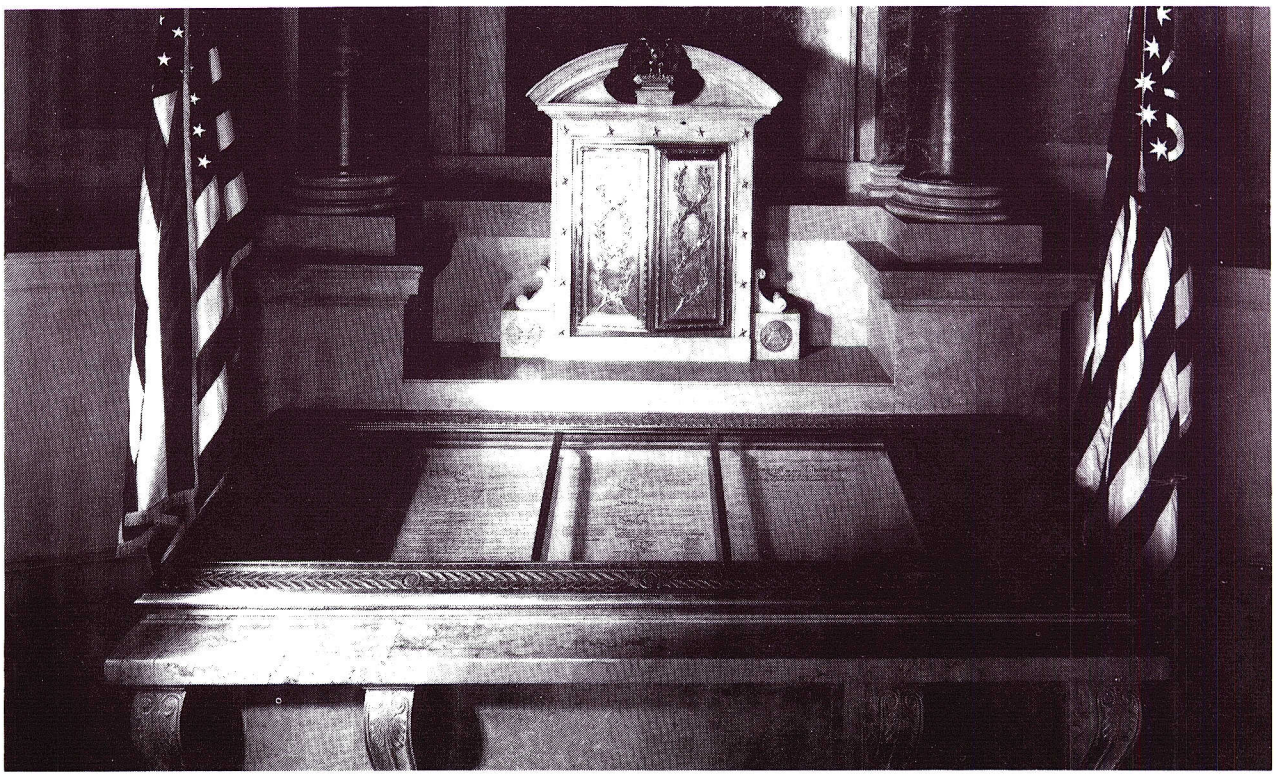

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