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Monthly Energy Review

March 1994

In this issue:

New data on nuclear electricity in Eastern Europe (Table 10.4)

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Section 1. Energy Overview

Energy production during December 1993 totaled 5.6 quadrillion Btu, a 3.1-percent decrease from the level of production during December 1992. Petroleum production decreased 4.3 percent, coal production decreased 3.5 percent, and natural gas production increased 1.8 percent. All other forms of energy production combined were down 9.2 percent from the level of production during December 1992.

Energy consumption during December 1993 totaled 7.7 quadrillion Btu, 0.2 percent below the level of consumption during December 1992. Petroleum consumption decreased 0.2 percent, coal consumption rose 3.6 percent, and natural gas consumption was up 0.5 percent. Consumption of all other forms of energy combined decreased 9.1 percent from the level 1 year earlier.

Net imports of energy during December 1993 totaled 1.4 quadrillion Btu, 17.4 percent above the level of net imports 1 year earlier. Net imports of petroleum increased 11.4 percent, and net imports of natural gas were up 0.3 percent. Net exports of coal fell 37.4 percent from the level in December 1992.

Table 1.1 Energy Summary for December 1993

(Quadrillion Btu)

	December			Cumulative January Through December				
	1993	1992	Percent Change[a]	1993	1993 Daily Rate	1992	1992 Daily Rate	Percent Change[a]
Production[b]	**5.611**	**5.792**	**-3.1**	**65.809**	**0.180**	**66.853**	**0.183**	**-1.3**
Coal	1.734	1.799	-3.5	20.491	.056	21.593	.059	-4.7
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.656	1.626	1.8	18.983	.052	18.375	.050	3.6
Petroleum[c]	1.419	1.483	-4.3	16.875	.046	17.586	.048	-3.8
Other[d]	.802	.884	-9.2	9.460	.026	9.299	.025	2.0
Consumption[b]	**7.747**	**7.765**	**-.2**	**83.957**	**.230**	**82.144**	**.224**	**2.5**
Coal	1.737	1.678	3.6	19.629	.054	18.868	.052	4.4
Natural Gas[e]	2.194	2.182	.5	20.786	.057	20.131	.055	3.5
Petroleum	2.984	2.989	-.2	33.768	.093	33.527	.092	1.0
Other[f]	.833	.916	-9.1	9.774	.027	9.618	.026	1.9
Net Imports	**1.439**	**1.226**	**17.4**	**16.877**	**.046**	**14.633**	**.040**	**15.6**
Coal[g]	-.128	-.204	-37.4	-1.767	-.005	-2.587	-.007	-31.5
Natural Gas	.193	.193	.3	2.141	.006	1.941	.005	10.6
Petroleum[h]	1.343	1.206	11.4	16.189	.044	14.960	.041	8.5
Other[i]	.031	.032	-4.3	.313	.001	.319	.001	-1.5

[a] Based on daily rates prior to rounding.

[b] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

[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 supplemental gaseous fuels.

[f] "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.

[g] Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports.

[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.

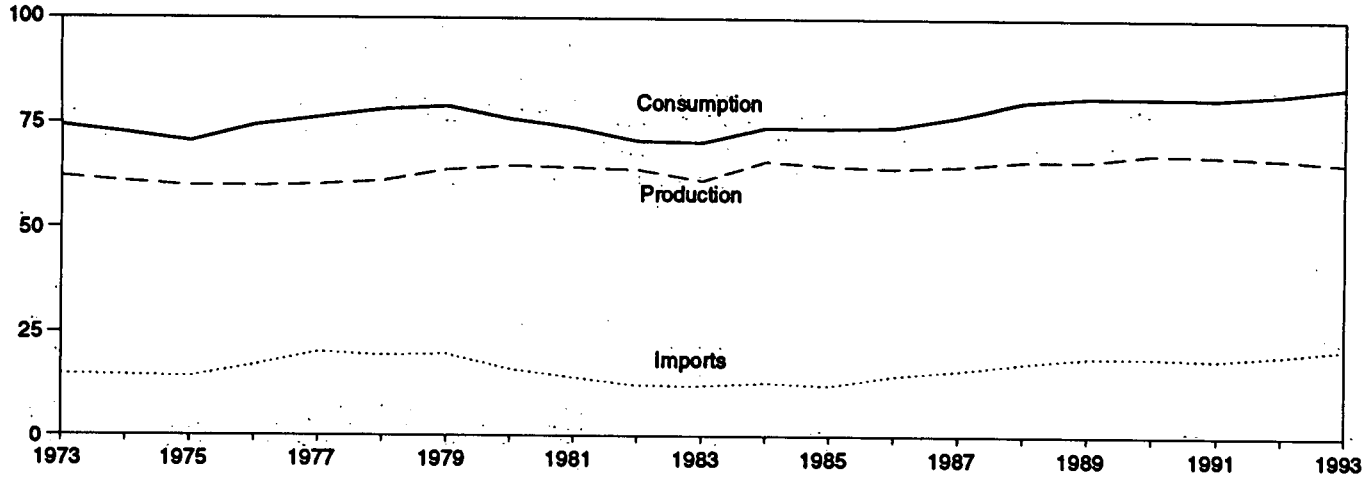
[i] "Other" is net imports of electricity and coal coke.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

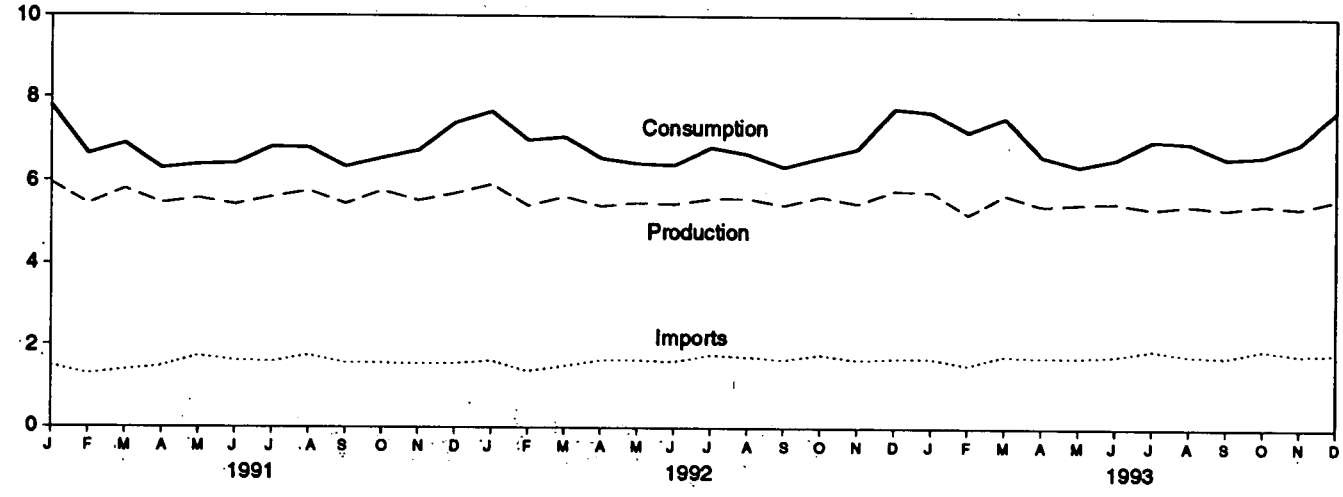
Sources: Tables 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5.

Figure 1.1 Energy Overview
(Quadrillion Btu)

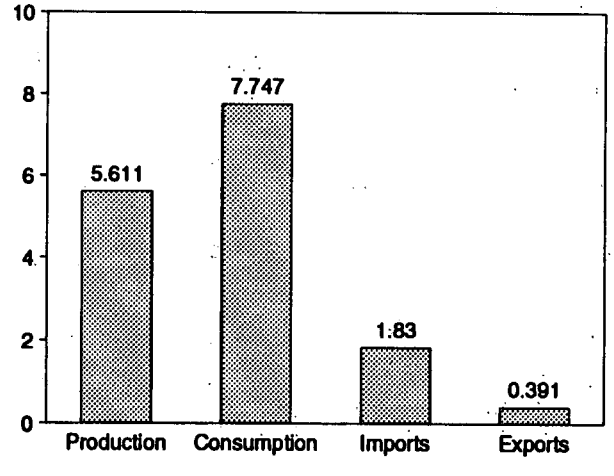
Consumption, Production, and Imports, 1973-1993



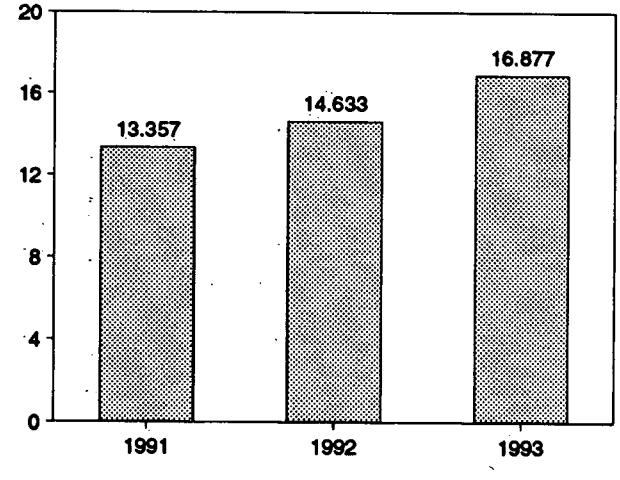
Consumption, Production, and Imports, Monthly



Overview, December 1993



Net Imports, January-December



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Energy Overview

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Production[a]	Consumption[a,b]	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	**63.962**	**70.848**	**12.092**	**4.633**	**7.460**
1983 Total	**61.279**	**70.524**	**12.027**	**3.717**	**8.310**
1984 Total	**65.962**	**74.144**	**12.767**	**3.804**	**8.963**
1985 Total	**64.871**	**73.981**	**12.103**	**4.231**	**7.872**
1986 Total	**64.350**	**74.297**	**14.438**	**4.055**	**10.382**
1987 Total	**64.952**	**76.894**	**15.764**	**3.853**	**11.911**
1988 Total	**66.105**	**80.218**	**17.564**	**4.415**	**13.149**
1989 Total	**66.129**	**81.325**	**18.947**	**4.765**	**14.181**
1990 Total	**67.853**	**81.265**	**18.987**	**4.910**	**14.077**
1991 January	5.941	7.795	1.483	.397	1.085
February	5.438	6.643	1.294	.462	.832
March	5.803	6.893	1.391	.395	.996
April	5.460	6.302	1.482	.326	1.156
May	5.578	6.394	1.731	.489	1.241
June	5.429	6.421	1.622	.423	1.199
July	5.613	6.818	1.593	.457	1.136
August	5.763	6.798	1.754	.448	1.306
September	5.450	6.344	1.562	.432	1.130
October	5.771	6.561	1.562	.432	1.130
November	5.530	6.740	1.548	.464	1.084
December	5.708	7.408	1.556	.495	1.062
Total	**67.484**	**81.116**	**18.577**	**5.220**	**13.357**
1992 January	R5.919	R7.678	1.615	.458	1.157
February	R5.415	R6.989	1.377	.372	1.005
March	R5.630	R7.070	1.500	.416	1.084
April	R5.407	R6.565	1.639	.413	1.226
May	R5.491	R6.435	R1.641	.434	1.207
June	R5.461	R6.403	R1.609	.426	1.183
July	R5.587	R6.822	1.770	.441	1.329
August	R5.594	R6.673	1.727	.367	1.360
September	R5.439	R6.356	1.654	.417	1.237
October	R5.640	R6.590	R1.781	.383	1.399
November	R5.479	R6.798	1.650	.428	1.221
December	R5.792	R7.765	1.688	.462	R1.226
Total	**R66.853**	**R82.144**	**R19.650**	**5.017**	**R14.633**
1993 January	R5.770	R7.688	R1.694	.398	R1.296
February	R5.223	R7.210	R1.529	.362	R1.167
March	R5.694	R7.551	R1.762	.347	R1.415
April	R5.431	R6.628	R1.718	R.343	R1.375
May	R5.483	R6.390	R1.721	.382	R1.339
June	R5.511	R6.570	R1.766	R.405	1.361
July	R5.370	R7.010	R1.913	.373	1.541
August	R5.460	R6.958	R1.778	.315	1.463
September	R5.371	R6.593	R1.744	.336	R1.408
October	R5.483	R6.652	R1.926	R.343	R1.582
November	R5.404	6.961	R1.805	.316	R1.489
December	5.611	7.747	1.830	.391	1.439
Total	**65.809**	**83.957**	**21.186**	**4.309**	**16.877**

[a] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

[b] 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.

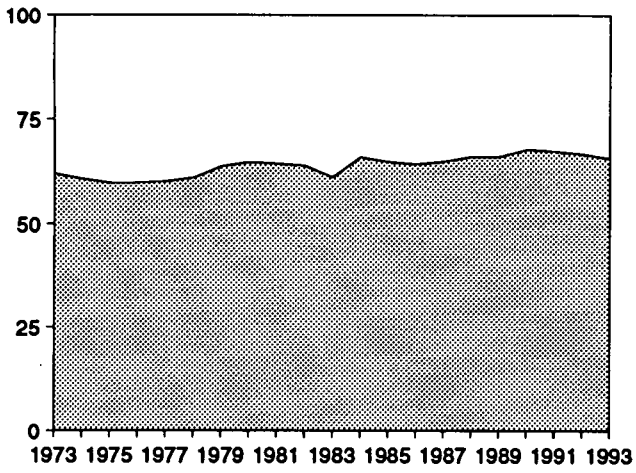
R=Revised data.

Notes: • For definitions, see Notes 1 through 4 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

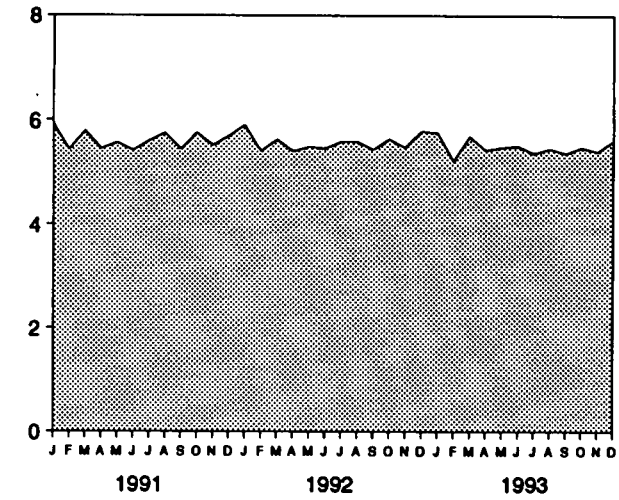
Sources: • **Production:** Table 1.3. • **Consumption:** Table 1.4. • **Imports and Exports:** Tables 3.1b, 4.2, 6.1, A2-A8, and Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Notes 8 and 9. • **Net Imports:** Table 1.5.

Figure 1.2 Energy Production
(Quadrillion Btu)

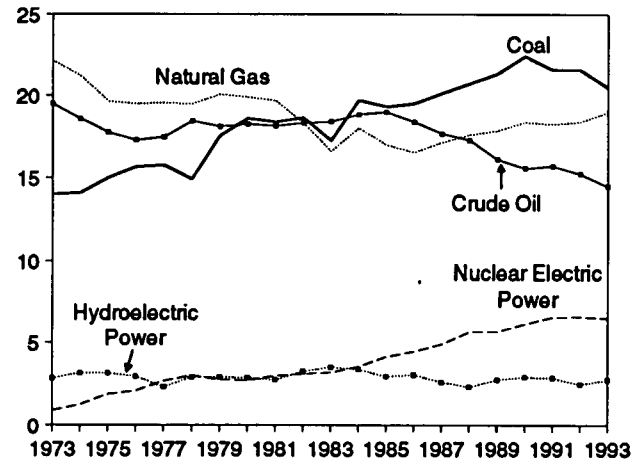
Total Production, 1973-1993



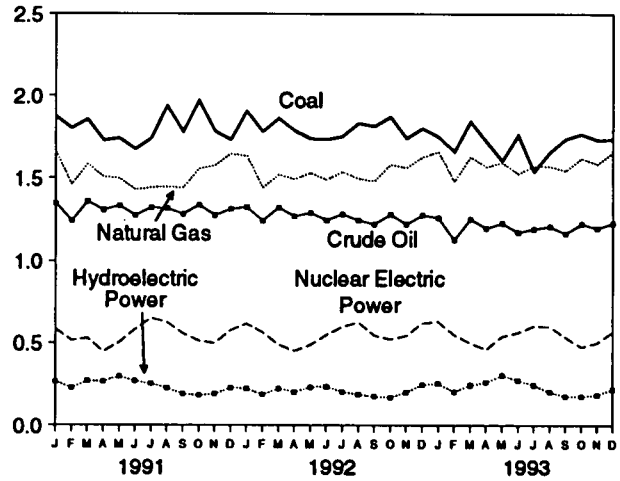
Total Production, Monthly



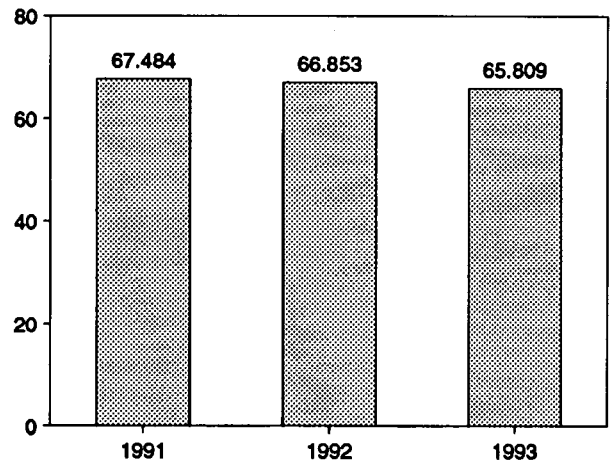
Production by Major Sources, 1973-1993



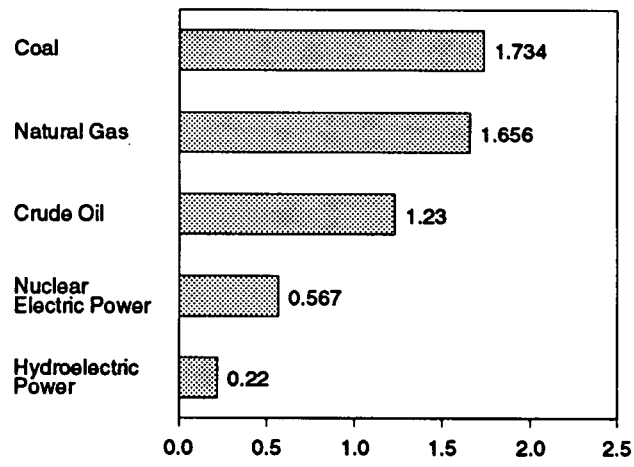
Production by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Production, January-December



Production by Major Sources, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Energy Production by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas (Dry)	Crude Oil[a]	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydroelectric Power[b]	Geothermal Energy	Other[c]	Total[d]
1973 Total	13.993	22.187	19.493	2.569	0.910	2.861	0.043	0.003	62.060
1974 Total	14.074	21.210	18.575	2.471	1.272	3.177	.053	.003	60.835
1975 Total	14.990	19.640	17.729	2.374	1.900	3.155	.070	.002	59.860
1976 Total	15.654	19.480	17.262	2.327	2.111	2.976	.078	.003	59.892
1977 Total	15.755	19.565	17.454	2.327	2.702	2.333	.077	.005	60.219
1978 Total	14.910	19.485	18.434	2.245	3.024	2.937	.064	.003	61.103
1979 Total	17.539	20.076	18.104	2.286	2.776	2.931	.084	.005	63.801
1980 Total	18.597	19.908	18.249	2.254	2.739	2.900	.110	.005	64.761
1981 Total	18.376	19.699	18.146	2.307	3.008	2.758	.123	.004	64.421
1982 Total	18.639	18.319	18.309	2.191	3.131	3.266	.105	.003	63.962
1983 Total	17.246	16.593	18.392	2.184	3.203	3.527	.129	.004	61.279
1984 Total	19.719	18.008	18.848	2.274	3.553	3.386	.165	.009	65.962
1985 Total	19.325	16.980	18.992	2.241	4.149	2.970	.198	.015	64.871
1986 Total	19.510	16.541	18.376	2.149	4.471	3.071	.219	.012	64.350
1987 Total	20.142	17.136	17.675	2.215	4.906	2.635	.229	.016	64.952
1988 Total	20.737	17.599	17.279	2.260	5.661	2.334	.217	.017	66.105
1989 Total	21.345	17.847	16.117	2.158	5.677	2.767	.197	.020	66.129
1990 Total	22.456	18.362	15.571	2.175	6.161	2.926	.181	.021	67.853
1991 January	1.870	1.658	1.348	.194	.584	.269	.015	.002	5.941
February	1.800	1.459	1.240	.181	.514	.229	.013	.002	5.438
March	1.853	1.581	1.357	.199	.528	.270	.015	.002	5.803
April	1.727	1.506	1.306	.190	.447	.269	.013	.002	5.460
May	1.739	1.497	1.332	.196	.502	.298	.014	.002	5.578
June	1.673	1.427	1.274	.186	.582	.271	.014	.002	5.429
July	1.738	1.441	1.321	.191	.652	.254	.014	.002	5.613
August	1.937	1.447	1.315	.192	.628	.228	.014	.002	5.763
September	1.777	1.440	1.282	.185	.557	.193	.013	.002	5.450
October	1.969	1.554	1.337	.199	.512	.184	.014	.002	5.771
November	1.782	1.574	1.275	.194	.497	.192	.015	.002	5.530
December	1.730	1.645	1.312	.199	.576	.229	.015	.002	5.708
Total	21.594	18.229	15.701	2.306	6.579	2.885	.170	.021	67.484
1992 January	1.904	1.633	1.323	.199	R.618	R.225	.015	.002	R5.919
February	1.778	1.440	1.243	.187	R.564	R.188	.013	.002	R5.415
March	1.859	1.519	1.321	.200	R.489	R.225	.015	.002	R5.630
April	1.785	1.491	1.269	.193	R.451	R.203	.014	.001	R5.407
May	1.737	1.529	1.289	.200	R.487	R.233	.014	.002	R5.491
June	1.732	1.488	1.247	.194	R.547	R.237	.014	.002	R5.461
July	1.750	1.536	1.282	.198	R.598	R.206	.014	.002	R5.587
August	1.830	1.495	1.245	.193	R.626	.189	.014	.002	R5.594
September	1.811	1.481	1.223	.189	R.544	R.176	.013	.002	R5.439
October	1.869	1.579	1.281	.203	R.521	R.171	.014	.002	R5.640
November	1.739	1.559	1.222	.200	R.542	R.201	.014	.002	R5.479
December	1.799	1.626	1.277	.206	R.620	R.248	.014	.002	R5.792
Total	21.593	18.375	15.223	2.363	R6.607	R2.501	.170	.022	R68.853
1993 January	1.749	1.657	1.260	.204	R.631	R.255	.014	.002	R5.770
February	1.658	1.478	1.130	R.187	R.548	R.206	.013	.002	R5.223
March	1.841	1.627	1.254	.212	R.498	R.246	.014	.002	R5.694
April	1.721	R1.567	1.200	.204	R.461	R.262	.014	.002	R5.431
May	1.603	1.591	1.229	.203	R.538	R.306	.012	.001	R5.483
June	1.760	R1.525	1.176	.198	R.562	R.277	.012	.001	R5.511
July	1.537	R1.570	1.196	.203	R.603	R.246	R.013	.001	R5.370
August	1.656	R1.569	1.210	.204	R.600	R.205	.014	.002	R5.460
September	1.737	R1.543	1.168	.196	R.534	R.178	.013	.002	R5.371
October	1.765	R1.619	1.226	.208	R.474	R.176	.013	.002	R5.483
November	1.730	R1.583	1.199	.191	R.500	R.187	.013	.002	R5.404
December	1.734	1.656	1.230	.189	.567	.220	.013	.002	5.611
Total	20.491	18.983	14.476	2.398	6.517	2.764	.159	.021	65.809

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Electric utility and industrial generation.

[c] "Other" production is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

[d] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

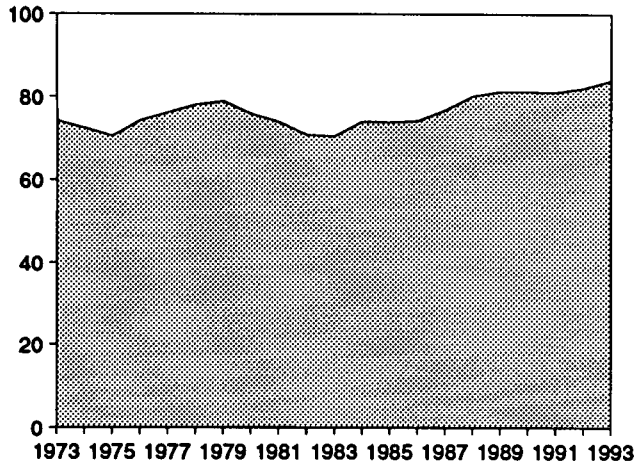
R=Revised data.

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

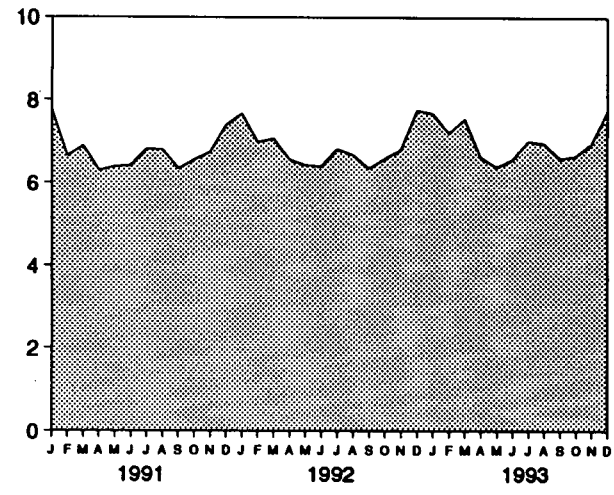
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. • **Natural Gas (Dry):** Tables 4.1 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Natural Gas Plant Liquids:** Tables 3.1a and A2. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.1 and A8. • **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.1; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A8. • **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A8.

Figure 1.3 Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

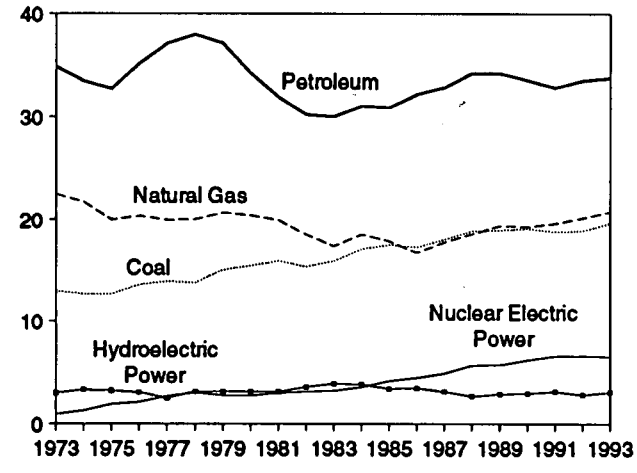
Total Consumption, 1973-1993



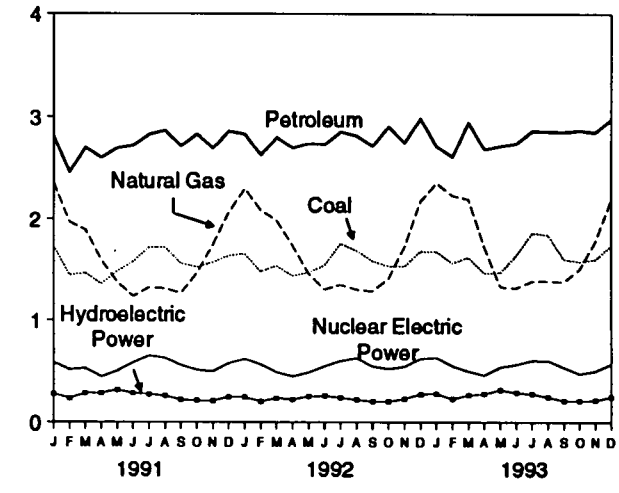
Total Consumption, Monthly



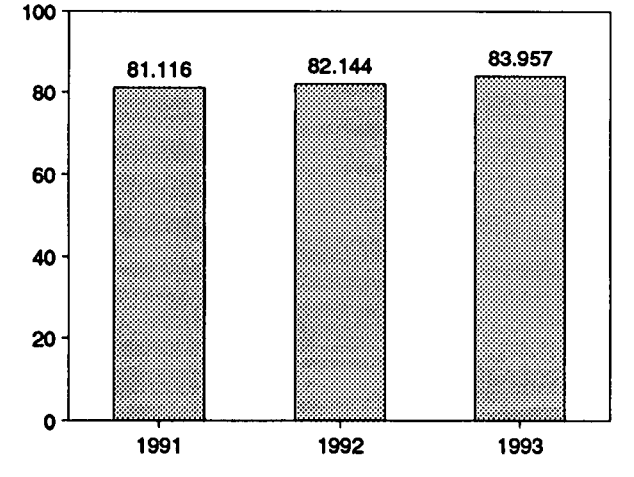
Consumption by Major Sources, 1973-1993



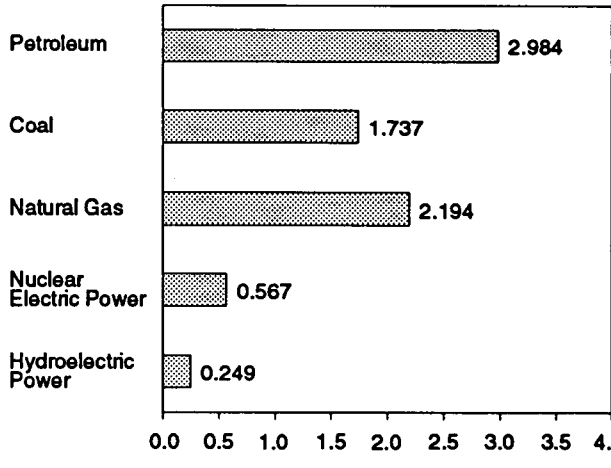
Consumption by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Consumption, January-December



Consumption by Major Sources, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.4.

Table 1.4 Energy Consumption by Source
(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[b]	Geothermal Energy	Other[c]	Total[d]
1973 Total	12.971	22.512	34.840	0.910	3.010	0.043	-0.004	74.282
1974 Total	12.663	21.732	33.455	1.272	3.309	.053	.059	72.543
1975 Total	12.663	19.948	32.731	1.900	3.219	.070	.016	70.546
1976 Total	13.584	20.345	35.175	2.111	3.066	.078	.003	74.362
1977 Total	13.922	19.931	37.122	2.702	2.515	.077	.020	76.288
1978 Total	13.765	20.000	37.965	3.024	3.141	.064	.128	78.089
1979 Total	15.039	20.666	37.123	2.776	3.141	.084	.068	78.898
1980 Total	15.423	20.394	34.202	2.739	3.118	.110	-.031	75.955
1981 Total	15.907	19.928	31.931	3.008	3.105	.123	-.012	73.990
1982 Total	15.322	18.505	30.231	3.131	3.572	.105	-.018	70.848
1983 Total	15.894	17.357	30.054	3.203	3.899	.129	-.012	70.524
1984 Total	17.071	18.507	31.051	3.553	3.800	.165	-.002	74.144
1985 Total	17.478	17.834	30.922	4.149	3.398	.198	.001	73.981
1986 Total	17.261	16.708	32.196	4.471	3.446	.219	-.004	74.297
1987 Total	18.008	17.744	32.865	4.906	3.117	.229	.024	76.894
1988 Total	18.846	18.552	34.222	5.661	2.662	.217	.057	80.218
1989 Total	18.925	19.384	34.211	5.677	2.881	.197	.051	81.325
1990 Total	19.101	19.296	33.553	6.161	2.948	.181	.026	81.265
1991 January	1.728	2.367	2.819	.584	.278	.015	.003	7.795
February	1.444	1.969	2.463	.514	.237	.013	.002	6.643
March	1.463	1.895	2.706	.528	.283	.015	.003	6.893
April	1.357	1.589	2.607	.447	.287	.013	.002	6.302
May	1.480	1.377	2.702	.502	.317	.014	.002	6.394
June	1.577	1.235	2.726	.582	.286	.014	.000	6.421
July	1.718	1.322	2.832	.652	.275	.014	.005	6.818
August	1.717	1.312	2.868	.628	.259	.014	.000	6.798
September	1.558	1.268	2.721	.557	.221	.013	.006	6.344
October	1.523	1.461	2.837	.512	.213	.014	.001	6.561
November	1.570	1.742	2.702	.497	.211	.015	.003	6.740
December	1.635	2.069	2.862	.576	.249	.015	.002	7.408
Total	18.770	19.606	32.845	6.579	3.115	.170	.030	81.116
1992 January	1.653	2.306	2.836	R.618	R.245	.015	.006	R7.678
February	1.477	2.091	2.635	R.564	R.205	.013	.004	R6.989
March	1.535	1.984	2.805	R.489	R.237	.015	.005	R7.070
April	1.434	1.735	2.705	R.451	R.222	.014	.005	R6.565
May	1.468	1.460	2.748	R.487	R.255	.014	.002	R6.435
June	1.539	1.302	2.739	R.547	R.257	.014	.005	R6.403
July	1.756	1.351	2.858	R.598	R.241	.014	.003	R6.822
August	1.686	1.302	2.822	R.626	R.220	.014	.003	R6.673
September	1.583	1.286	2.723	R.544	R.204	.013	.003	R6.356
October	1.531	1.409	2.909	R.521	R.202	.014	.004	R6.590
November	1.529	1.722	2.757	R.542	R.230	.014	.003	R6.798
December	1.678	2.182	2.989	R.620	R.275	.014	.007	R7.765
Total	18.868	20.131	33.527	R6.607	R2.793	.170	.049	R82.144
1993 January	1.677	R2.361	R2.722	R.631	R.278	.014	.006	R7.688
February	1.561	2.237	R2.621	R.548	R.228	.013	.001	R7.210
March	1.619	R2.201	R2.951	R.498	R.265	.014	.005	R7.551
April	1.460	R1.720	R2.692	R.461	R.278	.014	.004	R6.628
May	1.466	R1.328	R2.726	R.538	R.316	.012	.004	R6.390
June	1.637	R1.317	R2.749	R.562	R.289	.012	.004	R6.570
July	1.860	1.385	R2.870	R.603	R.277	R.013	.001	R7.010
August	1.843	1.386	R2.865	R.600	R.246	.014	.004	R6.958
September	1.598	1.377	R2.859	R.534	R.212	.013	.001	R6.593
October	1.576	1.502	R2.874	R.474	R.209	.013	.003	R6.652
November	1.597	R1.779	R2.855	R.500	R.214	.013	.002	6.961
December	1.737	2.194	2.984	.567	.249	.013	.004	7.747
Total	19.629	20.786	33.768	6.517	3.061	.159	.038	83.957

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b] Electric utility and industrial generation and net imports of electricity.
[c] "Other" consumption is net imports of coal coke and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.
[d] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

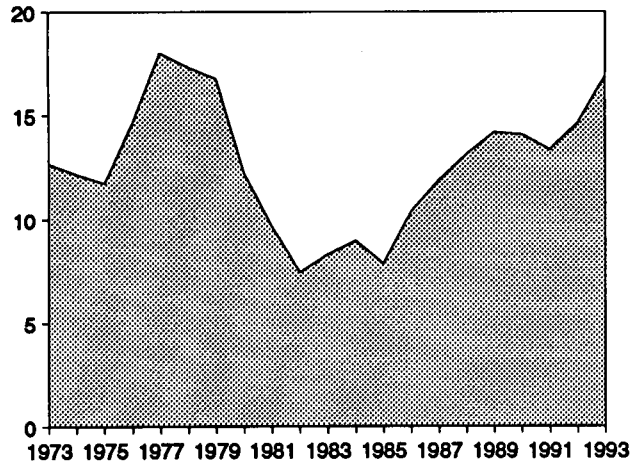
R=Revised data.

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

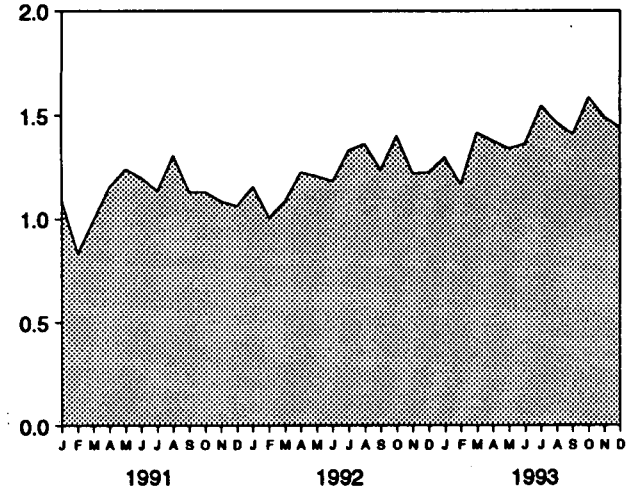
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.2 and A4. • **Petroleum:** Tables 3.1a and A3. • **Nuclear Electric Power:** Tables 7.1 and A8. • **Hydroelectric Power:** Table 7.1; Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8; and Table A8. • **Geothermal Energy and Other:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 7, and Table A8.

Figure 1.4 Energy Net Imports
(Quadrillion Btu, Except as Noted)

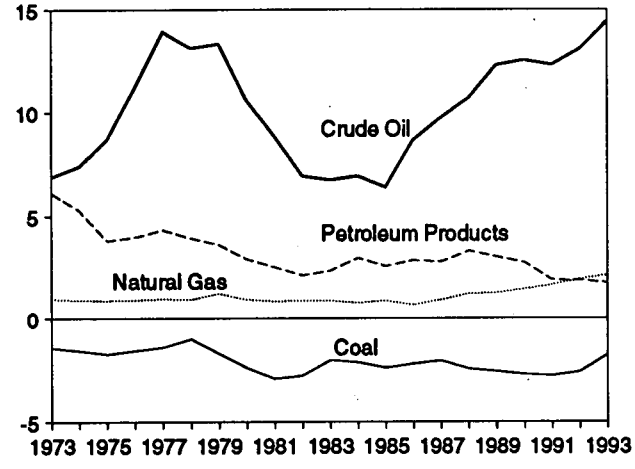
Total Net Imports, 1973-1993



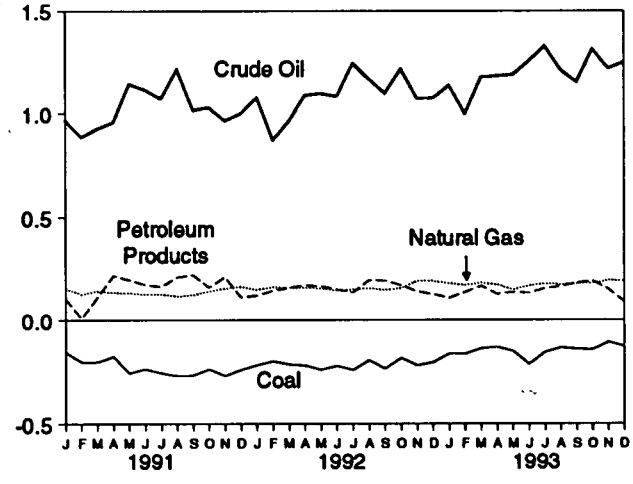
Net Imports, Monthly



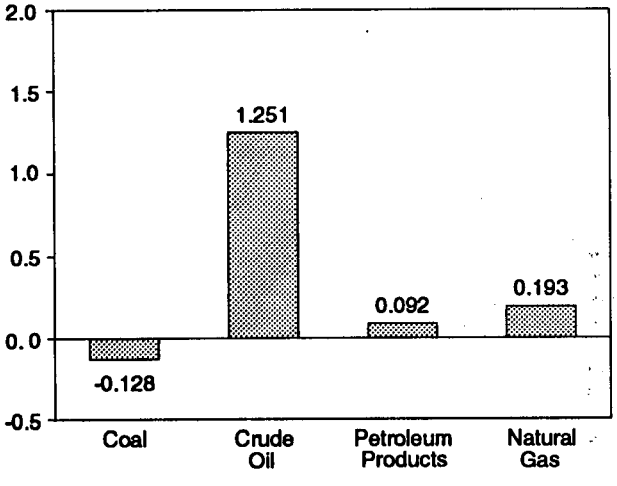
Net Imports by Major Sources, 1973-1993



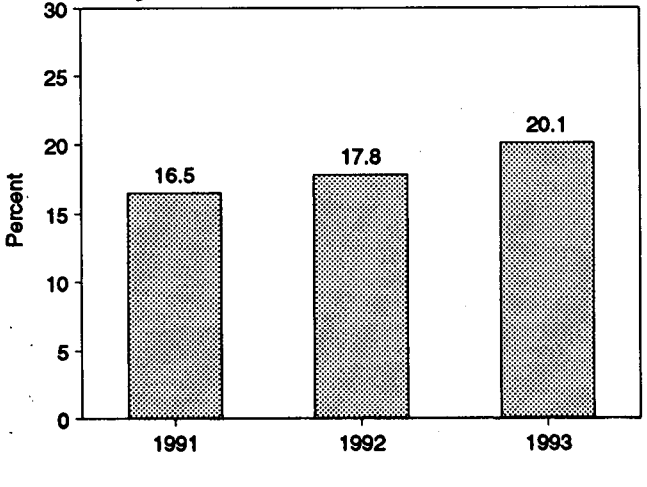
Net Imports by Major Sources, Monthly



Net Imports by Major Sources, December 1993



Net Imports as Share of Consumption, January-December



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 1.4 and 1.5.

Table 1.5 Energy Net Imports by Source

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products[b]	Electricity[c]	Coal Coke	Total
1973 Total	-1.422	0.981	6.883	6.097	0.148	-0.007	12.680
1974 Total	-1.568	.907	7.389	5.273	.133	.056	12.190
1975 Total	-1.738	.904	8.708	3.800	.064	.014	11.752
1976 Total	-1.567	.922	11.221	3.982	.089	(s)	14.648
1977 Total	-1.401	.981	13.921	4.321	.182	.015	18.019
1978 Total	-1.004	.941	13.125	3.932	.204	.125	17.323
1979 Total	-1.702	1.243	13.328	3.603	.211	.063	16.746
1980 Total	-2.391	.957	10.586	2.912	.217	-.035	12.247
1981 Total	-2.918	.857	8.854	2.522	.347	-.016	9.646
1982 Total	-2.768	.898	6.917	2.128	.306	-.022	7.460
1983 Total	-2.013	.885	6.731	2.351	.372	-.016	8.310
1984 Total	-2.119	.792	6.918	2.970	.414	-.011	8.963
1985 Total	-2.389	.896	6.381	2.570	.428	-.013	7.872
1986 Total	-2.193	.686	8.678	2.855	.375	-.017	10.382
1987 Total	-2.049	.937	9.748	2.784	.483	.009	11.911
1988 Total	-2.446	1.221	10.698	3.308	.328	.040	13.149
1989 Total	-2.566	1.278	12.296	3.029	.113	.030	14.181
1990 Total	-2.705	1.464	12.536	2.757	.020	.005	14.077
1991 January	-.156	.156	.967	.108	.009	.001	1.085
February	-.202	.129	.889	.008	.007	.001	.832
March	-.203	.143	.928	.113	.013	.002	.996
April	-.176	.137	.958	.219	.018	.001	1.156
May	-.256	.135	1.144	.199	.019	.001	1.241
June	-.236	.128	1.117	.176	.016	-.001	1.199
July	-.256	.129	1.073	.166	.021	.003	1.136
August	-.270	.119	1.215	.212	.031	-.002	1.306
September	-.267	.125	1.018	.223	.028	.004	1.130
October	-.237	.144	1.031	.162	.029	-.001	1.130
November	-.270	.156	.965	.213	.019	.001	1.084
December	-.240	.165	1.002	.114	.021	(s)	1.062
Total	-2.769	1.666	12.308	1.912	.231	.009	13.357
1992 January	-.218	.150	1.078	.122	.021	.004	1.157
February	-.198	.163	.873	.146	.018	.003	1.005
March	-.214	.160	.963	.160	.012	.003	1.084
April	-.219	.160	1.090	.173	R.018	.003	1.226
May	-.240	.157	1.099	.168	.022	.001	1.207
June	-.221	.146	1.084	.152	.020	.003	1.183
July	-.241	.153	1.245	.137	R.035	.001	1.329
August	-.194	.158	1.168	.197	.031	.001	1.360
September	-.235	.149	1.099	.195	.028	.001	1.237
October	-.183	.159	1.217	.173	.031	.002	1.399
November	-.219	.194	1.074	.142	.029	.001	1.221
December	-.204	.193	1.076	.129	.027	.005	R1.226
Total	-2.587	1.941	13.065	1.895	R.292	.027	R14.633
1993 January	-.162	.182	1.138	.111	E.023	.004	R1.296
February	-.164	.172	.999	.139	E.022	(s)	R1.167
March	-.137	.184	1.177	R.169	E.019	.003	R1.415
April	-.131	.175	1.184	.129	E.016	.002	R1.375
May	-.151	.150	R1.189	R.139	E.011	.002	R1.339
June	-.213	.170	R1.256	R.134	E.011	.003	1.361
July	-.156	.180	1.329	R.157	E.031	(s)	1.541
August	-.134	.176	1.211	R.166	E.041	.002	1.463
September	-.141	.180	1.153	R.185	E.033	-.001	R1.408
October	-.143	.183	1.314	R.194	E.033	.001	R1.582
November	-.107	R.197	1.219	R.153	E.027	(s)	R1.489
December	-.128	.193	1.251	.092	E.029	.002	1.439
Total	-1.767	2.141	14.420	1.769	E.296	.017	16.877

[a] Crude oil, lease condensate, and imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[b] Petroleum products, unfinished oils, pentanes plus, and gasoline blending components.

[c] Assumed to be hydroelectricity and estimated at the average input heat rate for fossil-fuel steam-electric power plant generation, which has ranged from 10.2 thousand Btu to 10.5 thousand Btu per kilowatthour since 1973. Actual heat rates applied in converting kilowatthours to Btu are listed by year in Table A8.

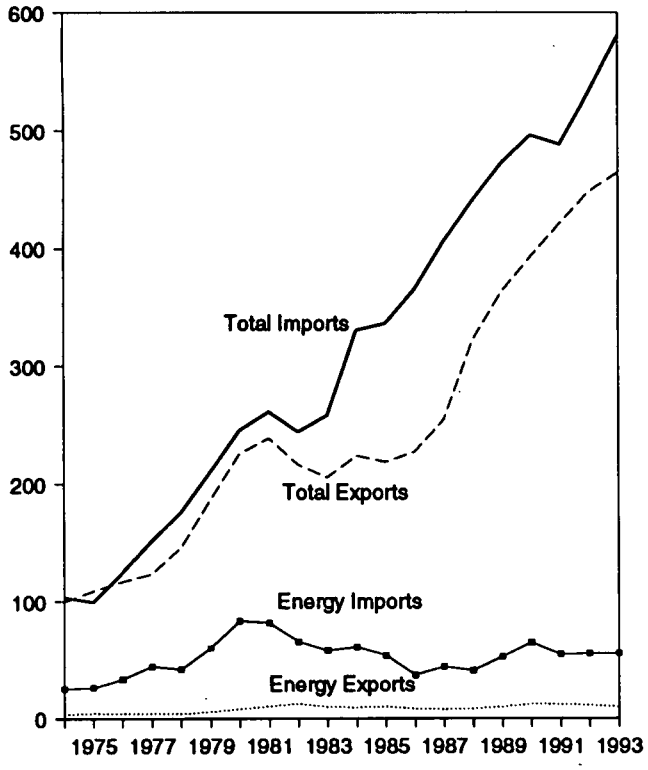
R=Revised data. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

Notes: • See Notes 3 and 4 at end of section. • Net imports equal imports minus exports. Minus sign indicates exports are greater than imports. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

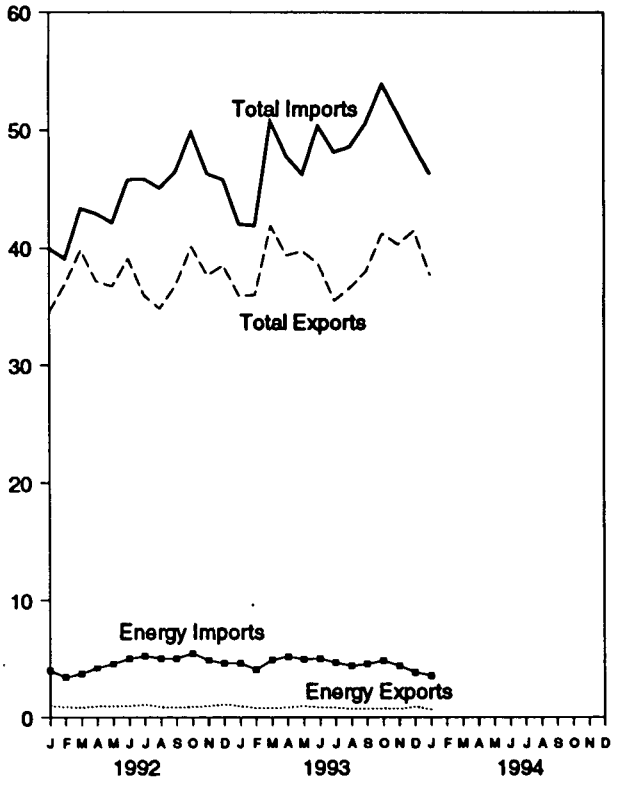
Sources: • **Coal:** Tables 6.1 and A5-A7. • **Natural Gas:** Tables 4.2 and A4. • **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** Tables 3.1b and A2. • **Electricity:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 8, and Table A8. • **Coal Coke:** Section 2, "Energy Consumption Notes and Sources," Note 9, and Table A7.

Figure 1.5 Merchandise Trade Value
(Billion Dollars)

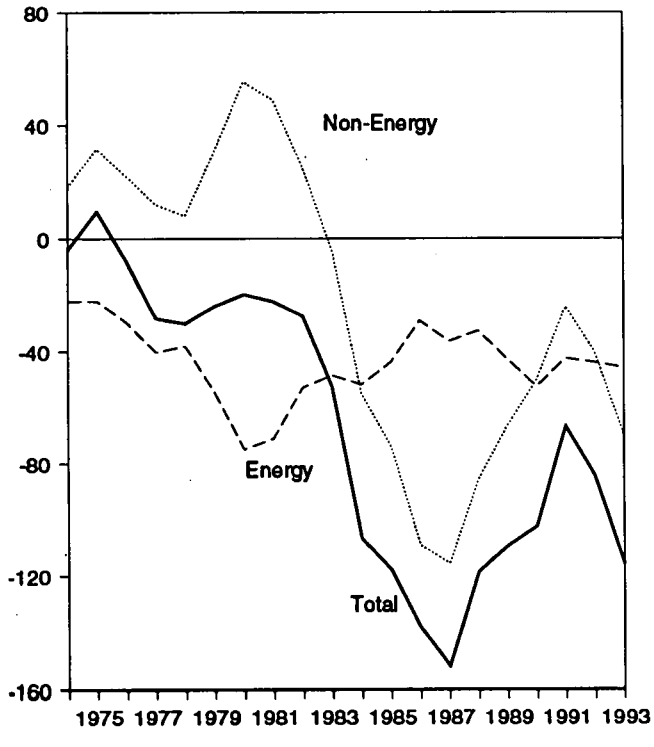
Imports and Exports, 1974-1993



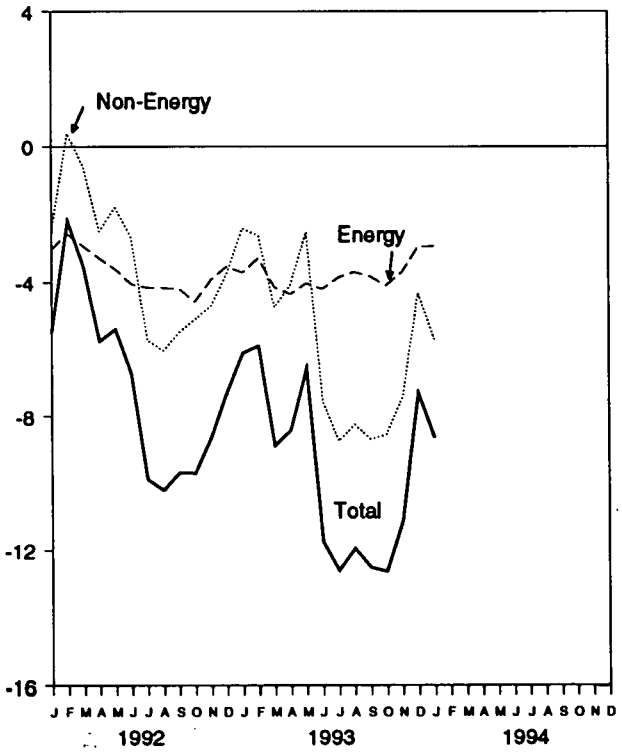
Imports and Exports, Monthly



Trade Balance, 1974-1993



Trade Balance, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 Merchandise Trade Value

(Million Dollars)

	Petroleum			Energy			Non-Energy Balance	Total Merchandise		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance		Exports	Imports	Balance
1974 Total	792	24,668	-23,876	3,444	25,454	-22,010	16,126	99,437	103,321	-3,884
1975 Total	907	25,197	-24,289	4,470	26,476	-22,006	31,557	108,856	99,305	9,551
1976 Total	998	32,226	-31,228	4,226	33,996	-29,770	21,950	116,794	124,614	-7,820
1977 Total	1,276	42,368	-41,093	4,184	44,537	-40,354	12,001	123,182	151,534	-28,353
1978 Total	1,561	39,526	-37,965	3,881	42,096	-38,215	8,010	145,847	176,052	-30,205
1979 Total	1,914	56,715	-54,801	5,621	59,998	-54,377	30,455	186,363	210,285	-23,922
1980 Total	2,833	78,637	-75,803	7,982	82,924	-74,942	55,246	225,566	245,262	-19,696
1981 Total	3,696	76,659	-72,963	10,279	81,360	-71,081	48,814	238,715	260,982	-22,267
1982 Total	5,947	60,458	-54,511	12,729	65,409	-52,680	25,170	216,442	243,952	-27,510
1983 Total	4,557	53,217	-48,659	9,500	57,952	-48,452	-3,957	205,639	258,048	-52,409
1984 Total	4,470	56,924	-52,454	9,311	60,980	-51,669	-55,033	223,976	330,678	-106,703
1985 Total	4,707	50,475	-45,768	9,971	53,917	-43,946	-73,765	218,815	336,526	-117,712
1986 Total	3,640	35,142	-31,503	8,115	37,310	-29,195	-109,084	227,159	365,438	-138,279
1987 Total	3,922	42,285	-38,363	7,713	44,220	-36,506	-115,613	254,122	406,241	-152,119
1988 Total	3,693	38,787	-35,094	8,235	41,042	-32,806	-85,720	322,426	440,952	-118,526
1989 Total	5,021	49,704	-44,683	9,869	52,779	-42,910	-66,490	363,612	473,211	-109,399
1990 Total	6,901	61,583	-54,682	12,233	64,661	-52,428	-50,068	393,592	496,088	-102,496
1991 January	881	5,361	-4,480	1,188	5,698	-4,509	-2,569	33,165	40,244	-7,079
February	928	3,741	-2,813	1,327	4,032	-2,705	-1,496	32,775	36,976	-4,201
March	565	3,729	-3,164	951	4,003	-3,051	1,163	36,820	38,708	-1,889
April	397	4,030	-3,633	748	4,286	-3,538	128	36,137	39,548	-3,411
May	562	4,699	-4,137	1,031	4,957	-3,926	-231	36,024	40,181	-4,158
June	506	4,177	-3,671	936	4,408	-3,473	-476	35,480	39,428	-3,948
July	513	4,133	-3,620	987	4,388	-3,401	-4,493	33,444	41,338	-7,894
August	495	4,641	-4,146	998	4,876	-3,879	-3,571	33,633	41,082	-7,450
September	415	4,475	-4,060	884	4,723	-3,839	-3,271	34,391	41,502	-7,111
October	584	4,226	-3,642	1,031	4,533	-3,502	-5,232	37,897	46,631	-8,735
November	488	4,112	-3,623	943	4,399	-3,456	-1,486	36,970	41,911	-4,942
December	620	4,028	-3,408	1,058	4,326	-3,268	-2,640	34,996	40,904	-5,908
Total	6,954	51,350	-44,396	12,081	54,629	-42,548	-24,175	421,730	488,453	-66,723
1992 January	602	3,683	-3,082	1,007	4,016	-3,009	-2,461	34,514	39,984	-5,470
February	454	3,165	-2,711	879	3,452	-2,573	396	36,898	39,075	-2,178
March	419	3,477	-3,058	831	3,762	-2,931	-596	39,817	43,344	-3,527
April	511	3,931	-3,420	932	4,215	-3,283	-2,489	37,154	42,925	-5,772
May	535	4,274	-3,738	968	4,573	-3,605	-1,804	36,737	42,146	-5,409
June	548	4,713	-4,165	958	5,007	-4,049	-2,669	39,094	45,812	-6,718
July	654	4,912	-4,258	1,067	5,222	-4,155	-5,738	35,979	45,872	-9,893
August	503	4,702	-4,199	867	5,034	-4,167	-6,051	34,838	45,055	-10,218
September	428	4,680	-4,252	839	5,026	-4,187	-5,506	36,811	46,503	-9,693
October	506	5,047	-4,541	874	5,456	-4,582	-5,124	40,115	49,820	-9,706
November	550	4,462	-3,912	940	4,873	-3,933	-4,711	37,670	46,314	-8,644
December	700	4,172	-3,471	1,093	4,621	-3,529	-3,747	38,537	45,813	-7,276
Total	6,412	51,217	-44,805	11,254	55,256	-44,002	-40,500	448,164	532,665	-84,501
1993 January	617	4,254	-3,637	936	4,642	-3,706	-2,407	35,922	42,035	-6,113
February	467	3,699	-3,232	789	4,070	-3,281	-2,625	36,004	41,909	-5,905
March	488	4,492	-4,004	768	4,910	-4,142	-4,745	41,895	50,781	-8,886
April	583	4,845	-4,262	835	5,191	-4,357	-4,072	39,374	47,802	-8,428
May	647	4,614	-3,967	944	4,969	-4,024	-2,518	39,751	46,293	-6,542
June	439	4,707	-4,269	826	5,023	-4,197	-7,552	38,616	50,365	-11,749
July	514	4,320	-3,806	818	4,679	-3,862	-8,747	35,529	48,138	-12,609
August	444	4,031	-3,587	703	4,404	-3,700	-8,249	36,624	48,573	-11,949
September	436	4,171	-3,735	723	4,549	-3,826	-8,690	38,052	50,567	-12,516
October	467	4,450	-3,983	759	4,854	-4,094	-8,543	41,230	53,867	-12,638
November	478	3,990	-3,512	716	4,418	-3,702	-7,418	40,312	51,432	-11,120
December	654	3,443	-2,790	918	3,875	-2,956	R-4,326	R41,466	R48,748	R-7,282
Total	6,233	51,016	-44,784	9,736	55,582	-45,847	R-69,891	R464,773	R580,511	R-115,738
1994 January	452	3,114	-2,662	676	3,603	-2,927	-5,708	37,699	46,334	-8,635

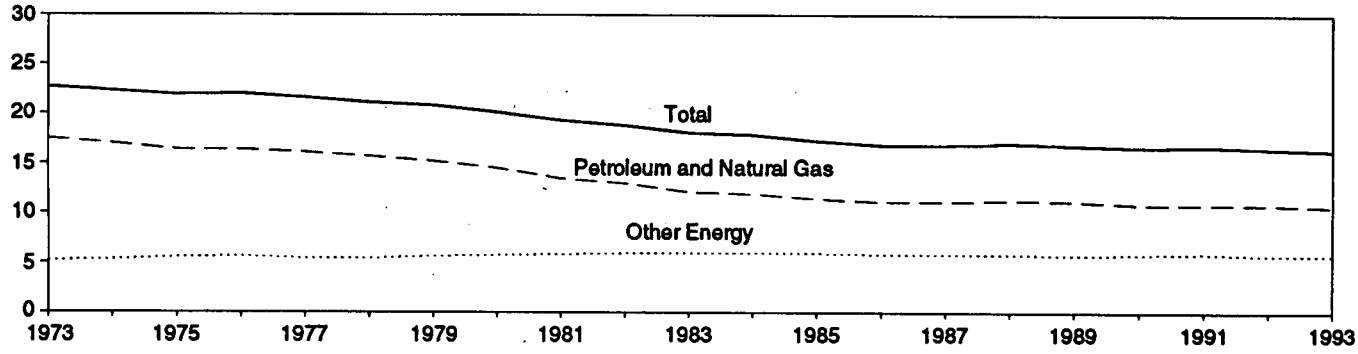
R=Revised data.

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, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. • See Note 5 at end of section. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Figure 1.6 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

(Thousand Btu per 1987 Dollar)



Source: Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 Energy Consumption per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	Energy Consumption			Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Energy Consumption per Dollar of GDP		
	Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy	Total[a]		Petroleum and Natural Gas	Other Energy	Total
	Quadrillion Btu			Trillion 1987 Dollars	Thousand Btu per 1987 Dollar		
1973 Year	57.352	16.930	74.282	3.269	17.5	5.2	22.7
1974 Year	55.187	17.356	72.543	3.248	17.0	5.3	22.3
1975 Year	52.678	17.868	70.546	3.222	16.4	5.5	21.9
1976 Year	55.520	18.842	74.362	3.381	16.4	5.6	22.0
1977 Year	57.053	19.235	76.288	3.533	16.1	5.4	21.6
1978 Year	57.966	20.123	78.089	3.704	15.7	5.4	21.1
1979 Year	57.789	21.109	78.898	3.797	15.2	5.6	20.8
1980 Year	54.596	21.359	75.955	3.776	14.5	5.7	20.1
1981 Year	51.859	22.131	73.990	3.843	13.5	5.8	19.3
1982 Year	48.736	22.112	70.848	3.760	13.0	5.9	18.8
1983 Year	47.411	23.113	70.524	3.907	12.1	5.9	18.1
1984 Year	49.558	24.586	74.144	4.149	11.9	5.9	17.9
1985 Year	48.756	25.225	73.981	4.280	11.4	5.9	17.3
1986 Year	48.904	25.393	74.297	4.405	11.1	5.8	16.9
1987 Year	50.609	26.285	76.894	4.540	11.1	5.8	16.9
1988 Year	52.774	27.444	80.218	4.719	11.2	5.8	17.0
1989 Year	53.595	27.730	81.325	4.838	11.1	5.7	16.8
1990 Year	52.849	28.416	81.265	4.897	10.8	5.8	16.6
1991 1st Quarter	52.305	28.372	80.677	4.838	10.8	5.9	16.7
2nd Quarter	51.934	29.116	81.050	4.856	10.7	6.0	16.7
3rd Quarter	52.687	28.771	81.458	4.873	10.8	5.9	16.7
4th Quarter	52.869	28.399	81.268	4.880	10.8	5.8	16.7
Year	52.452	28.664	81.116	4.861	10.8	5.9	16.7
1992 1st Quarter	53.714	R28.097	R81.811	4.922	10.9	5.7	16.6
2nd Quarter	54.003	R28.600	R82.603	4.957	10.9	5.8	16.7
3rd Quarter	52.831	R28.274	R81.105	4.998	10.6	5.7	16.2
4th Quarter	54.084	R28.974	R83.058	5.068	10.7	5.7	16.4
Year	53.657	R28.487	R82.144	4.986	10.8	5.7	16.5
1993 1st Quarter	R55.845	R29.508	R85.353	5.078	11.0	5.8	16.8
2nd Quarter	R53.238	R29.926	R83.164	5.102	10.4	5.9	16.3
3rd Quarter	R54.357	R29.339	R83.696	5.138	10.6	5.7	16.3
4th Quarter	54.794	28.847	83.641	5.232	10.5	5.5	16.0
Year	54.554	29.403	83.957	5.138	10.6	5.7	16.3

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

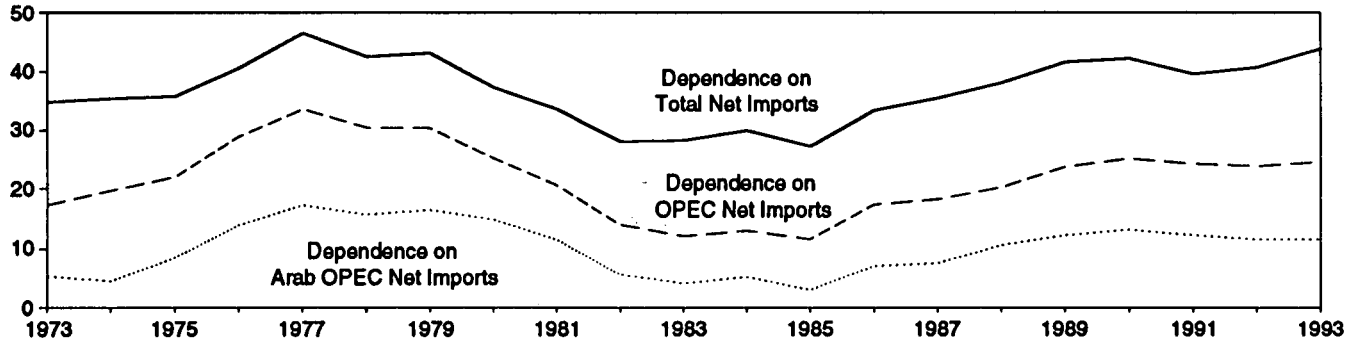
R=Revised data.

Notes: • Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted and shown at annual rates. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Yearly data may not equal average of quarters due to seasonality adjustments and independent rounding.

Sources: • **Energy Consumption:** Table 1.4. • **Gross Domestic Product: 1973-1991**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, September 1993, Table 2. **1992 forward**—U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *United States Department of Commerce News*, March 1, 1994, Table 2.

Figure 1.7 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports

(Net Imports as Percent of Product Supplied)



Source: Table 1.8.

Table 1.8 U.S. Dependence on Petroleum Net Imports

Annual Rate	Net Imports[a]			Petroleum Products Supplied	Net Imports as Percent of U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied		
	From Arab OPEC[b]	From OPEC[c]	From All Countries		From Arab OPEC[b]	From OPEC[c]	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 Average	1,160	2,828	5,439	16,281	7.1	17.4	33.4
1987 Average	1,272	3,053	5,914	16,665	7.6	18.3	35.5
1988 Average	1,837	3,513	6,587	17,283	10.6	20.3	38.1
1989 Average	2,128	4,124	7,202	17,325	12.3	23.8	41.6
1990 Average	2,243	4,285	7,161	16,988	13.2	25.2	42.2
1991 1st Quarter	1,978	3,727	5,686	16,486	12.0	22.6	34.5
2nd Quarter	2,253	4,301	7,127	16,400	13.7	26.2	43.5
3rd Quarter	2,026	4,252	7,224	17,002	11.9	25.0	42.5
4th Quarter	1,971	3,974	6,452	16,959	11.6	23.4	38.0
Average	2,057	4,064	6,626	16,714	12.3	24.3	39.6
1992 1st Quarter	2,052	3,783	6,239	16,910	12.1	22.4	36.9
2nd Quarter	1,922	4,056	7,027	16,740	11.5	24.2	42.0
3rd Quarter	1,910	4,230	7,451	16,984	11.2	24.9	43.9
4th Quarter	2,005	4,210	7,029	17,493	11.5	24.1	40.2
Average	1,972	4,071	6,936	17,033	11.6	23.9	40.7
1993 1st Quarter	2,025	4,311	7,038	17,126	11.8	25.2	41.1
2nd Quarter	2,053	4,352	7,507	16,678	12.3	26.1	45.0
3rd Quarter	1,907	4,129	7,750	17,360	11.0	23.8	44.6
4th Quarter	1,971	4,134	7,786	17,600	11.2	23.5	44.2
Average	1,989	4,230	7,523	17,193	11.6	24.6	43.8

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

[b] 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.

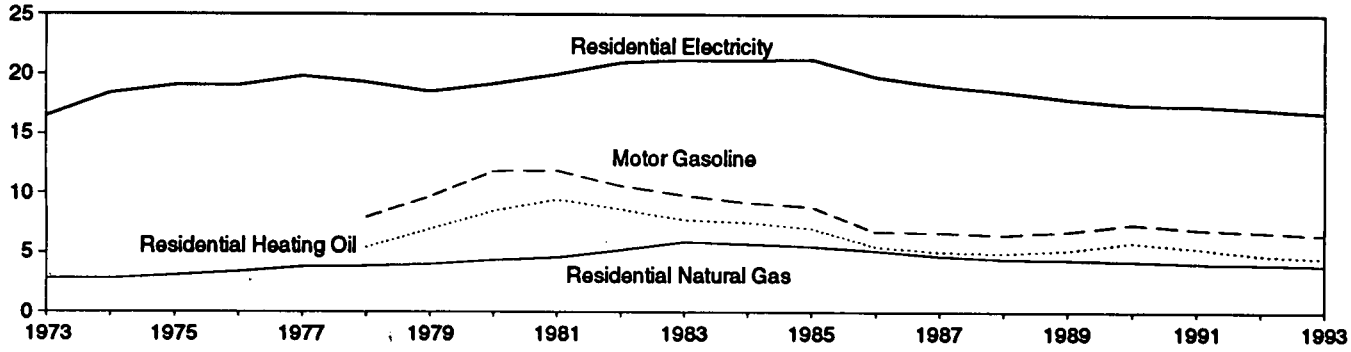
[c] OPEC currently consists of Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserves are included. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding.

Sources: • **Imports:** Tables 3.3a-3.3h. • **Exports: 1973-1976**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys.* **1977-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports,* "Petroleum Statement, Annual." **1981-1992**—EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.* **1993 forward**—EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.* • **Petroleum Products Supplied:** Table 3.1a.

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

(Dollars per Million Btu)



Source: Table 1.9.

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

	Motor Gasoline		Residential Heating Oil		Residential Natural Gas		Residential Electricity	
	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Gallon	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Thousand Cubic Feet	Dollars per Million Btu	Cents per Kilowatthour	Dollars per Million Btu
1973 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.5	2.85	5.6	16.50
1974 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	290.1	2.83	6.3	18.43
1975 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	317.8	3.12	6.5	19.07
1976 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	348.0	3.41	6.5	19.06
1977 Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	387.8	3.81	6.8	19.83
1978 Average	100.0	8.00	75.2	5.42	392.6	3.86	6.6	19.33
1979 Average	121.5	9.71	97.0	6.99	410.5	4.03	6.3	18.57
1980 Average	148.2	11.85	118.2	8.52	446.6	4.36	6.6	19.21
1981 Average	148.8	11.90	131.4	9.47	471.9	4.60	6.8	19.99
1982 Average	132.7	10.61	120.2	8.67	535.8	5.22	7.2	20.96
1983 Average	123.0	9.83	108.2	7.80	608.4	5.90	7.2	21.19
1984 Average	115.3	9.22	105.0	7.57	589.0	5.72	7.2	21.16
1985 Average	111.2	8.89	97.9	7.06	568.8	5.52	7.2	21.25
1986 Average	84.9	6.79	76.3	5.50	531.9	5.17	6.8	19.79
1987 Average	84.2	6.74	70.7	5.10	487.7	4.73	6.5	19.09
1988 Average	81.4	6.51	68.7	4.96	462.4	4.49	6.3	18.58
1989 Average	85.5	6.83	72.6	5.23	454.8	4.41	6.1	17.96
1990 Average	93.1	7.44	81.3	5.86	443.8	4.31	6.0	17.49
1991 1st Quarter	90.0	7.19	81.7	5.89	413.2	4.01	5.6	16.52
2nd Quarter	88.1	7.04	68.5	4.94	470.5	4.57	6.0	17.72
3rd Quarter	87.3	6.98	64.2	4.63	524.5	5.09	6.1	18.01
4th Quarter	86.1	6.88	69.7	5.03	416.8	4.04	5.8	17.03
Average	87.8	7.02	74.8	5.39	427.3	4.14	5.9	17.43
1992 1st Quarter	81.1	6.49	67.7	4.88	398.0	3.86	5.6	16.48
2nd Quarter	85.3	6.82	66.0	4.76	443.5	4.30	5.9	17.40
3rd Quarter	87.1	6.96	63.7	4.59	517.4	5.02	6.1	17.89
4th Quarter	85.6	6.84	66.5	4.79	429.2	4.16	5.8	16.94
Average	84.8	6.78	66.6	4.80	419.8	4.07	5.8	17.13
1993 1st Quarter	81.9	6.55	66.2	4.78	R384.3	R3.73	5.5	15.98
2nd Quarter	82.3	6.58	63.0	4.54	R440.4	R4.27	5.9	17.28
3rd Quarter	80.3	6.42	58.7	4.23	R535.9	R5.20	6.0	17.61
4th Quarter	80.2	6.41	60.3	4.35	419.8	4.07	5.7	16.68
Average	81.2	6.49	63.0	4.55	407.6	3.95	5.7	16.83

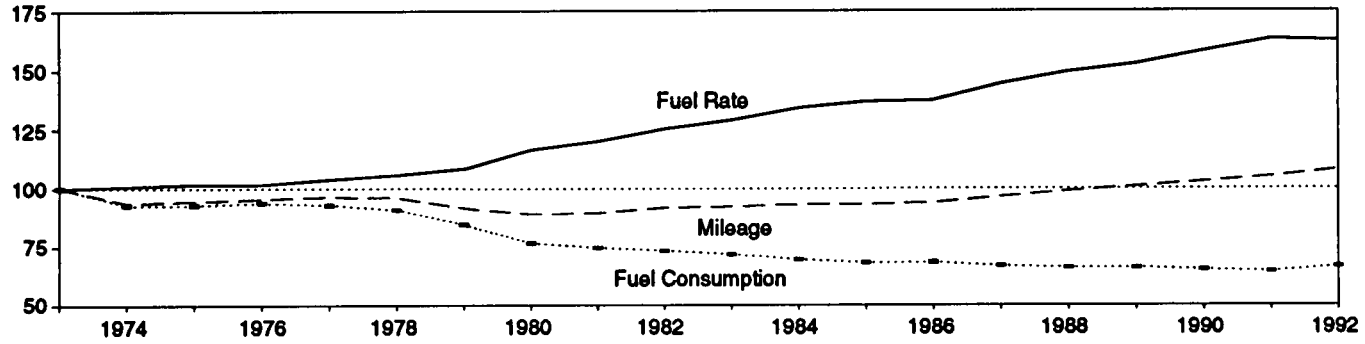
R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Fuel costs are calculated by using the Urban Consumer Price Index (CPI) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Note 6 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Annual averages may not equal average of quarters due to independent rounding.

Sources: • **Annual Data:** Annual prices in Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9 (Monthly Series), adjusted by the CPI. • **Quarterly Data:** Simple averages of monthly prices in Tables 9.4 (All Types), 9.8c, 9.11, and 9.9 (Monthly Series), adjusted by the CPI. • **CPI: 1973-1992**—*Economic Report of the President*, February 1994, Table B-59. **1993 forward**—Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Indicators*, February 1994, "Consumer Prices - All Urban Consumers." • **Conversion Factors:** Tables A1, A4, and A8.

Figure 1.9 Passenger Car Efficiency

(Index, 1973 = 100)



Source: Table 1.10.

Table 1.10 Passenger Car Efficiency

	Mileage		Fuel Consumption		Fuel Rate	
	Miles per Car	Index 1973=100.0	Gallons per Car	Index 1973=100.0	Miles per Gallon	Index 1973=100.0
1973	10,256	100.0	771	100.0	13.30	100.0
1974	9,606	93.7	716	92.9	13.42	100.9
1975	9,690	94.5	716	92.9	13.52	101.7
1976	9,785	95.4	723	93.8	13.53	101.7
1977	9,879	96.3	716	92.9	13.80	103.8
1978	9,835	95.9	701	90.9	14.04	105.6
1979	9,403	91.7	653	84.7	14.41	108.3
1980	9,141	89.1	591	76.7	15.46	116.2
1981	9,186	89.6	576	74.7	15.94	119.8
1982	9,428	91.9	566	73.4	16.65	125.2
1983	9,475	92.4	553	71.7	17.14	128.9
1984	9,556	93.2	536	69.5	17.83	134.1
1985	9,560	93.2	525	68.1	18.20	136.8
1986	9,608	93.7	526	68.2	18.27	137.4
1987	9,878	96.3	514	66.7	19.20	144.4
1988	10,121	98.7	509	66.0	19.87	149.4
1989	10,332	100.7	509	66.0	20.31	152.7
1990	10,548	102.8	502	65.1	21.02	158.0
1991	10,757	104.9	496	64.3	21.69	163.1
1992[a]	11,063	107.9	512	66.4	21.60	162.4

[a] Preliminary data.

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

Sources: Indices are prepared from statistics published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Highway Statistics Division. • **1973-1985:** *Highway Statistics Summary to 1985*, Table VM-201A. • **1986 forward:** *Highway Statistics*, annual, Table VM-1.

Table 1.11 Heating Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	February 1 through February 28					Cumulative July 1 through February 28				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	1993	1994	Normal to 1994	1993 to 1994	Normal[a]	1993	1994	Normal to 1994	1993 to 1994
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	1,086	1,191	1,192	9.8	0.1	4,787	4,895	5,122	7.0	4.6
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	1,001	1,082	1,063	6.2	-1.8	4,303	4,295	4,558	5.9	6.1
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	1,093	1,122	1,144	4.7	2.0	4,810	4,747	5,131	6.7	8.1
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	1,107	1,181	1,201	8.5	1.7	5,101	5,294	5,484	7.5	3.6
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	538	557	472	-12.3	-15.3	2,292	2,151	2,315	1.0	7.6
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	657	661	561	-14.6	-15.1	2,880	2,702	2,957	2.7	9.4
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	447	423	424	-5.1	.2	1,944	1,847	2,012	3.5	8.9
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	765	819	773	1.0	-5.6	3,901	4,019	3,830	-1.8	-4.7
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	438	463	481	9.8	3.9	2,239	2,149	2,054	-8.3	-4.4
U.S. Average[b]	768	804	785	2.2	-2.4	3,440	3,394	3,563	3.6	5.0

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Notes: 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).

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate 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 1990 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 and 5-2 developed by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Table 1.12 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	February 1 through February 28					Cumulative January 1 through February 28				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	1993	1994	Normal to 1994	1993 to 1994	Normal[a]	1993	1994	Normal to 1994	1993 to 1994
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	0	0	0	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	(c)	(c)
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	27	15	42	(c)	(c)	57	56	63	(c)	(c)
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	4	0	1	(c)	(c)	11	0	1	(c)	(c)
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	11	0	3	(c)	(c)	23	0	4	(c)	(c)
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	2	0	0	(c)	(c)	2	0	0	(c)	(c)
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	1	0	0	(c)	(c)	2	0	0	(c)	(c)
U.S. Average[b]	6	3	8	(c)	(c)	14	10	12	(c)	(c)

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1961 through 1990.
[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[c] Percent change is not meaningful: normal is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable.

Notes: 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).

Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate 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 1990 by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-1 and 5-2 developed by the National Climatic Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.

Energy Summary 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. Approximate heat contents (Btu values) are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A.

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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For further information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of the Notes and Sources for the Energy 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 by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. For more information on electricity, see "Note for imports and exports of electricity" under Note 8 of the Notes and Sources for the Energy 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.

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

"Imports" consist of government and nongovernment shipments of merchandise into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They reflect the total arrival from foreign countries of merchandise that immediately entered consumption channels, warehouses, the Foreign Trade Zones, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. They exclude shipments between the United States, Puerto Rico, and U.S. possessions, shipments to U.S. Armed Forces and diplomatic missions abroad for their own use, U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces, and in-transit shipments.

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	1991	1st Quarter	134.8
1974	49.3		2nd Quarter	135.6
1975	53.8		3rd Quarter	136.7
1976	56.9		4th Quarter	137.7
1977	60.6		Year	136.2
1978	65.2	1992	1st Quarter	138.7
1979	72.6		2nd Quarter	139.8
1980	82.4		3rd Quarter	140.9
1981	90.9		4th Quarter	141.9
1982	96.5		Year	140.3
1983	99.6	1993	1st Quarter	143.1
1984	103.9		2nd Quarter	144.2
1985	107.6		3rd Quarter	144.8
1986	109.6		4th Quarter	145.8
1987	113.6		Year	144.5
1988	118.3			
1989	124.0			
1990	130.7			

Sources for Table 1.6

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

• **Petroleum Exports—1974-1987:** "U.S. Exports," FT410, December issues. **1988:** "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions." **1989:** "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions." **1990:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report." **1991:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992. **1992:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993. **1993:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, monthly.

• **Petroleum Imports—1974-1987:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, December issues, 1975-1988. **1988:**

"Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions." **1989:** "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions." **1990:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report." **1991:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3. **1992:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993. **1993:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, monthly.

• **Energy Exports and Imports—1974-1987:** U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments. **1988:** January-July, monthly FT900 supplement, 1989 issues. August-December, monthly FT900, 1989 issues. **1989:** Monthly FT900, 1990 issues. **1990:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report." **1991:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1991 Final Report," May 13, 1992, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, October 1992," December 17, 1992, page 3. **1992:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993. **1993:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade," FT900, monthly.

• **Total Merchandise—1974-1987:** U.S. merchandise trade press releases and database printouts for adjustments. **1988:** "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1988 Final Revisions," August 18, 1989. **1989:** "Report on U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1989 Revisions," July 10, 1990. **1990:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1990 Final Report," May 10, 1991, and "U.S. Merchandise Trade, December 1992," February 18, 1993, page 3. **1991-1992:** "U.S. Merchandise Trade, 1992 Final Report," May 12, 1993. **1993-1994:** "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services," FT900, monthly.

• **Petroleum Balance, Energy Balance, and Non-Energy Balance**—Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.

Section 2. Energy Consumption

U.S. total energy consumption in 1993 was 84.0 quadrillion Btu. Petroleum products accounted for 40 percent[1] of the energy consumed in 1993, while natural gas accounted for 25 percent and coal accounted for 23 percent.

Residential and commercial sector consumption was 30.3 quadrillion Btu in 1993, up 4 percent from the 1992 level. The sector accounted for 36 percent of 1993 total consumption, up 1 percentage point from its 35-percent share in 1992.

Industrial sector consumption was 30.8 quadrillion Btu in 1993, up 1 percent from the 1992 level. The industrial sector accounted for 37 percent of 1993 total consumption, about the same share as in 1992.

Transportation sector consumption of energy was 22.8 quadrillion Btu in 1993, up 2 percent from the 1992 level. The sector accounted for 27 percent of 1993 total consumption, about the same share as in 1992.

Electric utility consumption of energy totaled 30.4 quadrillion Btu in 1993, up 3 percent from the 1992 level. Coal contributed 56 percent of the energy consumed by electric utilities in 1993, while nuclear electric power contributed 21 percent; hydroelectric power 10 percent; natural gas 9 percent; petroleum 3 percent; and geothermal, wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy, about 1 percent.

Table 2.1 Energy Consumption Summary for 1993

(Quadrillion Btu)

Energy Source	End-Use Sectors				Electric Utilities	Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total[a]		
Coal	0.155	2.541	([b])	2.708	16.921	19.629
Natural Gas[c]	8.109	9.309	.626	18.047	2.739	20.786
Petroleum	2.131	8.428	22.157	32.716	1.053	33.768
Nuclear Electric Power	–	–	–	–	6.517	6.517
Hydroelectric Power[d]	–	.033	–	.033	3.028	3.061
Geothermal	–	–	–	–	.159	.159
Net Imports of Coal Coke	–	.017	–	.017	–	.017
Other[e]	–	–	–	–	.021	.021
Primary Consumption	**10.394**	**20.328**	**22.782**	**53.521**	**30.436**	**83.957**
Electricity	6.407	3.354	.014	9.775	–	–
Net Consumption	**16.801**	**23.681**	**22.797**	**63.295**	–	–
Electrical System Energy Losses	13.545	7.087	.030	20.662	–	–
Total Consumption[f]	**30.346**	**30.768**	**22.827**	**83.957**	–	–

[a] Totals for coal and natural gas may not equal sum of sectors due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors.

[b] Small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

[c] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.

[d] Includes net imports of electricity.

[e] "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

[f] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

– =Not applicable.

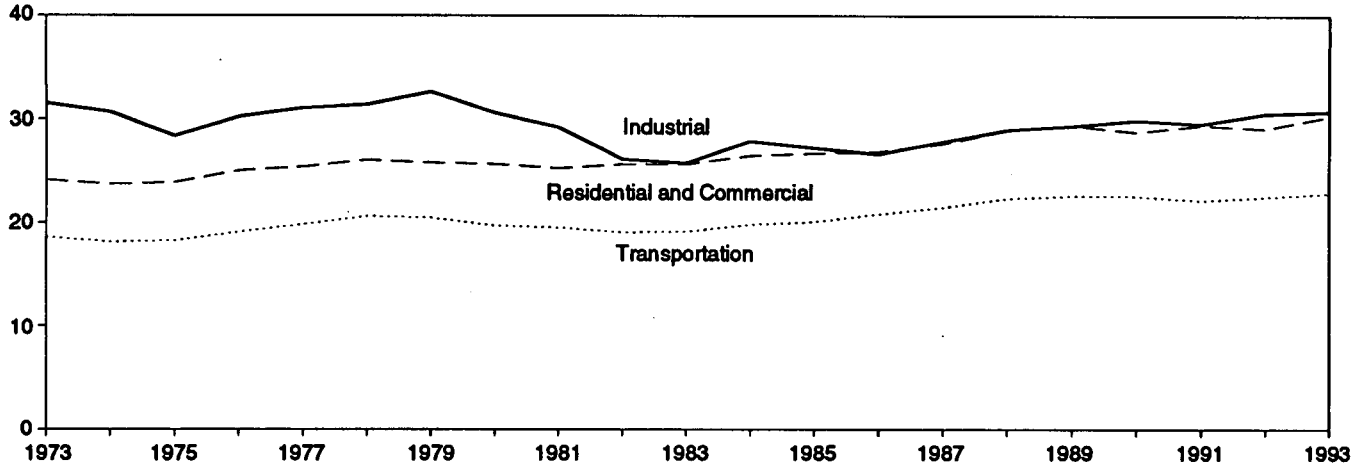
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

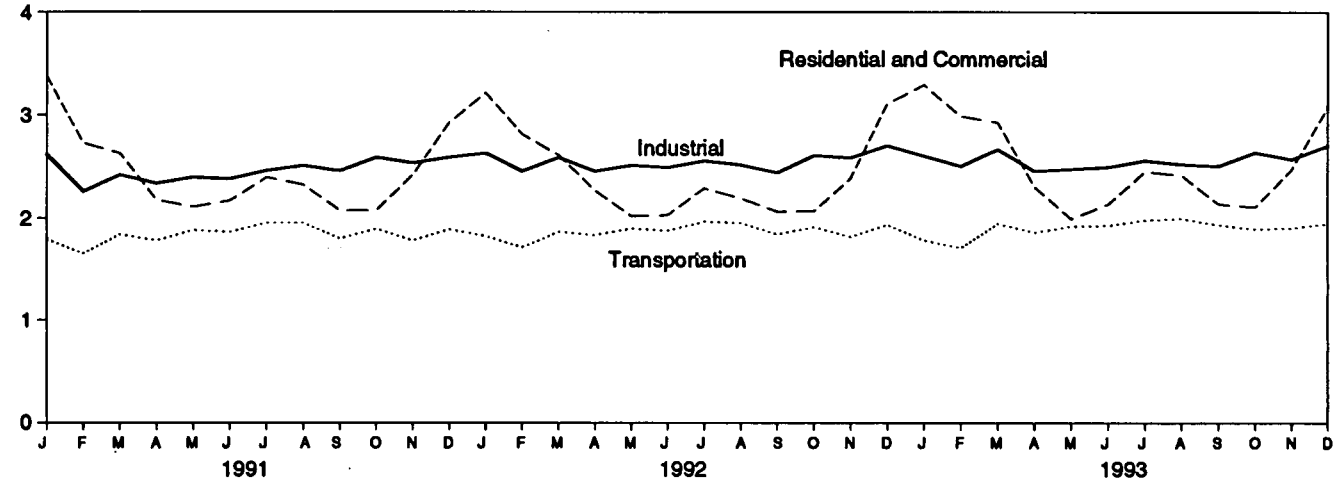
[1] Percentage changes are based on numbers in the following tables.

Figure 2.1 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector
(Quadrillion Btu)

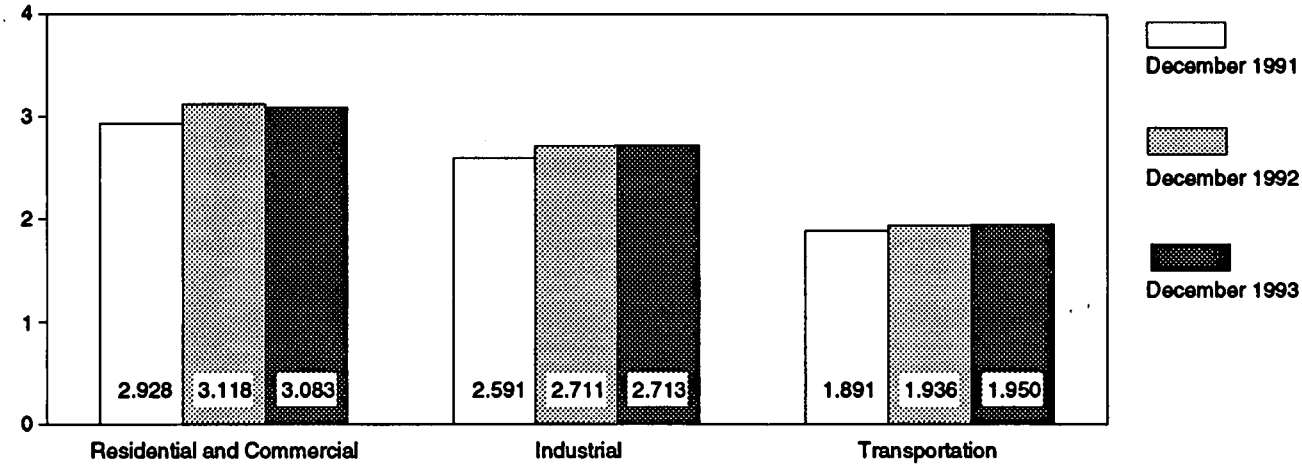
Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1973-1993



Consumption by End-Use Sector, Monthly



Consumption by End-Use Sector, December



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Residential and Commercial		Industrial		Transportation			
	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	Total[a]
1973 Total	15.766	24.143	25.917	31.528	18.584	18.605	60.274	74.282
1974 Total	15.246	R23.725	24.994	R30.694	18.095	18.117	58.341	72.543
1975 Total	15.200	R23.899	22.737	R28.402	18.219	18.244	56.157	70.546
1976 Total	15.997	R25.018	24.038	R30.236	19.076	19.101	59.119	74.362
1977 Total	15.828	R25.384	24.593	R31.077	19.794	19.819	60.223	76.288
1978 Total	16.023	R26.084	24.637	R31.392	20.589	20.611	61.251	78.089
1979 Total	15.709	R25.808	25.679	R32.616	20.447	20.472	61.836	78.898
1980 Total	15.075	R25.655	23.854	R30.606	19.669	19.695	58.597	75.955
1981 Total	14.541	R25.241	22.533	R29.240	19.480	19.507	56.556	73.990
1982 Total	14.629	R25.629	20.020	R26.145	19.043	19.069	53.697	70.848
1983 Total	14.395	R25.627	19.401	R25.759	19.109	19.135	52.907	70.524
1984 Total	14.964	R26.474	21.184	R27.867	19.773	19.801	55.923	74.144
1985 Total	14.839	26.704	20.520	R27.214	20.036	20.067	55.391	73.981
1986 Total	14.791	26.852	20.101	R26.630	20.781	20.812	55.676	74.297
1987 Total	15.146	R27.623	21.116	R27.826	21.419	21.448	57.678	76.894
1988 Total	16.004	R28.925	22.085	R28.986	22.274	22.305	60.366	80.218
1989 Total	16.261	R29.404	22.272	R29.353	22.530	22.561	61.070	81.325
1990 Total	15.568	R28.786	22.841	R29.936	22.504	22.535	60.921	81.265
1991 January	2.141	3.376	2.048	2.620	1.795	1.798	5.984	7.795
February	1.754	2.729	1.765	2.261	1.653	1.655	5.170	6.643
March	1.585	2.632	1.856	2.420	1.842	1.844	5.280	6.893
April	1.234	2.179	1.788	2.339	1.784	1.786	4.805	6.302
May	1.024	2.111	1.757	2.397	1.882	1.885	4.663	6.394
June	.972	2.171	1.764	2.381	1.863	1.866	4.603	6.421
July	1.029	2.396	1.822	2.463	1.952	1.955	4.808	6.818
August	1.002	2.327	1.869	2.511	1.953	1.956	4.828	6.798
September	.982	2.078	1.906	2.461	1.802	1.804	4.690	6.344
October	1.063	2.076	2.001	2.590	1.893	1.896	4.956	6.561
November	1.406	2.421	1.960	2.536	1.783	1.785	5.146	6.740
December	1.793	2.928	2.014	2.591	1.889	1.891	5.694	7.408
Total	15.986	R29.424	22.549	R29.570	22.090	22.120	60.626	81.116
1992 January	2.029	R3.218	2.062	R2.633	1.826	1.828	5.916	R7.678
February	1.814	R2.816	1.940	R2.458	1.716	1.718	5.468	R6.989
March	1.596	R2.615	2.014	R2.590	1.864	1.866	5.472	R7.070
April	1.336	R2.272	1.909	R2.458	1.834	1.837	5.078	R6.565
May	1.040	R2.021	1.917	R2.515	1.897	1.899	4.853	R6.435
June	.941	R2.029	1.860	R2.494	1.875	1.878	4.678	R6.403
July	.995	R2.293	1.902	R2.558	1.963	1.966	4.865	R6.822
August	.974	R2.195	1.893	R2.520	1.952	1.954	4.822	R6.673
September	.983	R2.065	1.862	R2.444	1.842	1.844	4.689	R6.356
October	1.083	R2.066	2.030	R2.610	1.911	1.914	5.024	R6.590
November	1.381	R2.390	1.992	R2.588	1.818	1.820	5.190	R6.798
December	1.918	R3.118	2.118	R2.711	1.933	1.936	5.970	R7.765
Total	16.090	R29.100	23.498	R30.577	22.432	22.461	62.025	R82.144
1993 January	R2.088	R3.295	R2.037	2.607	1.784	1.787	5.910	R7.688
February	1.945	R2.992	R1.976	2.508	1.707	1.710	R5.628	R7.210
March	1.839	R2.932	R2.103	R2.672	1.945	1.947	R5.887	R7.551
April	R1.372	R2.308	R1.914	2.460	1.858	1.861	5.143	R6.628
May	R1.002	R1.993	R1.866	2.479	1.917	1.920	4.783	R6.390
June	R.976	R2.137	R1.856	R2.501	1.926	1.929	4.760	R6.570
July	R1.044	R2.456	R1.913	2.565	1.980	1.983	R4.943	R7.010
August	1.035	R2.422	R1.885	2.530	1.996	1.999	R4.923	R6.958
September	1.045	R2.142	R1.967	2.512	1.934	1.937	R4.949	R6.593
October	R1.106	R2.110	R2.067	2.644	1.896	1.898	R5.068	R6.652
November	R1.448	R2.477	R1.985	R2.576	1.905	1.908	R5.338	6.961
December	1.902	3.083	2.112	2.713	1.948	1.950	5.963	7.747
Total	16.801	30.346	23.681	30.768	22.797	22.827	83.295	83.957

[a] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

R=Revised data.

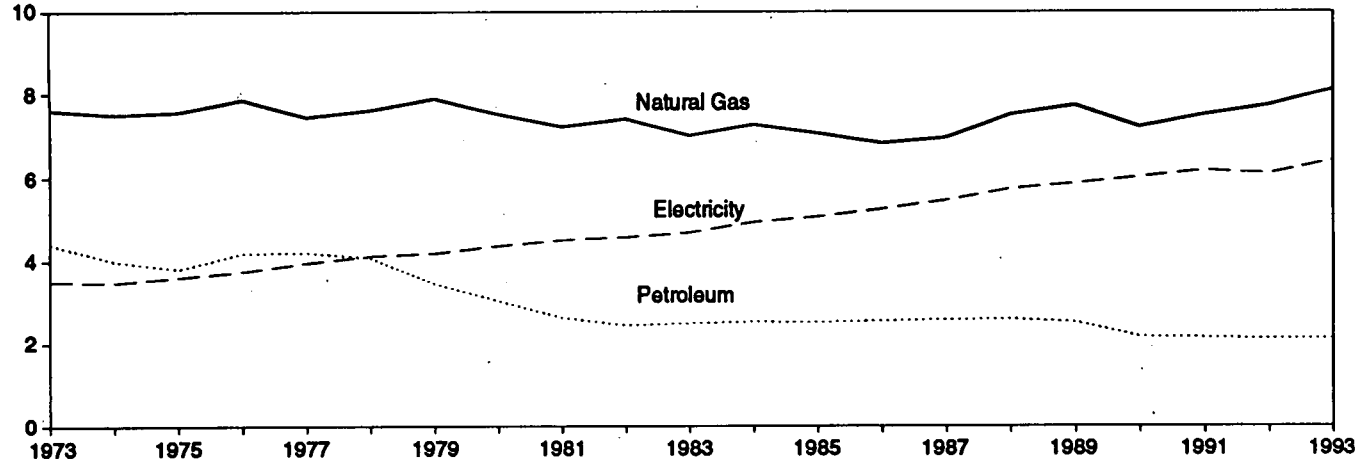
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding and the use of sector-specific conversion factors for natural gas and coal.

Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

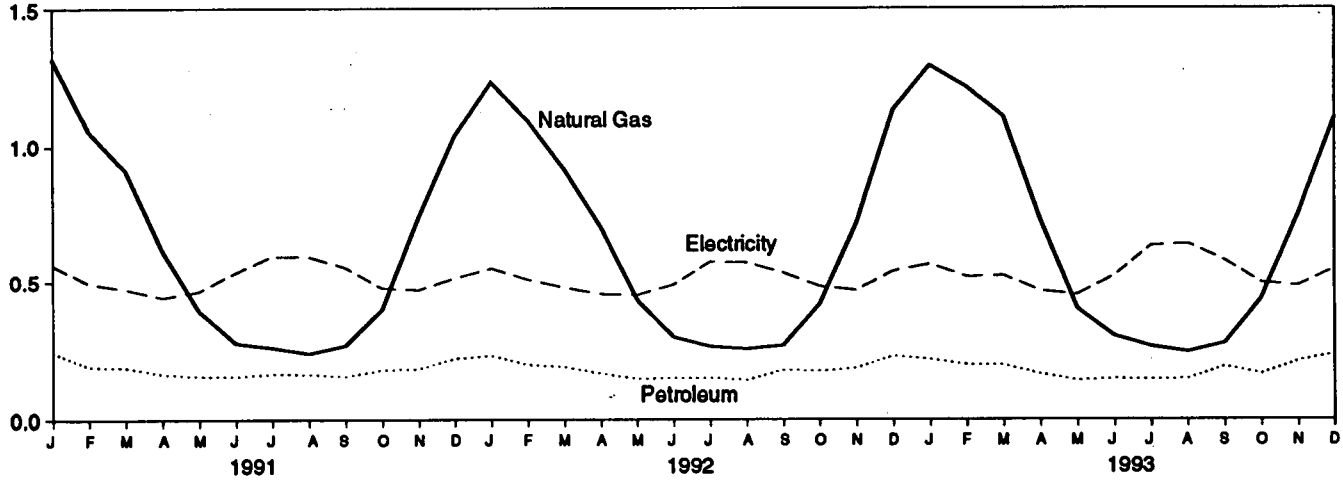
Figure 2.2 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

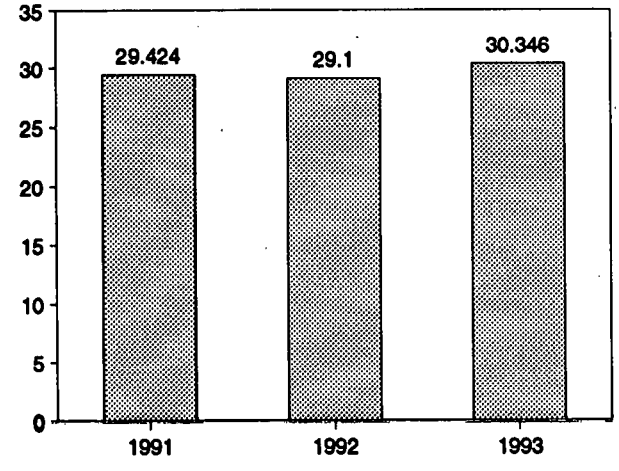
Consumption by Major Sources, 1973-1993



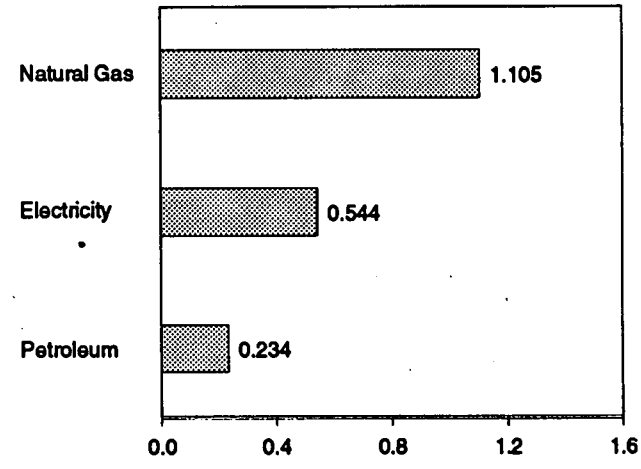
Consumption by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Consumption, January-December



Consumption by Major Sources, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Residential and Commercial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption[b]
1973 Total	0.254	7.626	4.391	12.270	3.495	15.766	8.377	24.143
1974 Total	.257	7.518	3.996	11.771	3.475	15.246	R8.480	R23.725
1975 Total	.209	7.581	3.805	11.595	3.604	15.200	8.700	R23.899
1976 Total	.203	7.866	4.181	12.250	3.747	15.997	R9.021	R25.018
1977 Total	.205	7.461	4.206	11.873	3.955	15.828	R9.556	R25.384
1978 Total	.214	7.624	4.070	11.908	4.116	16.023	R10.061	R26.084
1979 Total	.187	7.891	3.448	11.525	4.184	15.709	R10.100	R25.808
1980 Total	.145	7.540	3.035	10.721	4.355	15.075	R10.580	R25.655
1981 Total	.167	7.243	2.634	10.043	4.497	14.541	R10.700	R25.241
1982 Total	.187	7.427	2.449	10.063	4.566	14.629	R11.000	R25.629
1983 Total	.192	7.024	2.498	9.715	4.680	14.395	R11.232	R25.627
1984 Total	.209	7.292	2.535	10.036	4.928	14.964	R11.510	R26.474
1985 Total	.176	7.079	2.522	9.777	5.061	14.839	R11.865	26.704
1986 Total	.176	6.825	2.555	9.556	5.235	14.791	12.061	26.852
1987 Total	.162	6.954	2.587	9.703	5.443	15.146	R12.477	R27.623
1988 Total	.168	7.513	2.600	10.280	5.724	16.004	R12.920	R28.925
1989 Total	.146	7.731	2.525	10.402	5.859	16.261	R13.143	R29.404
1990 Total	.156	7.225	2.173	9.553	6.015	15.568	R13.218	R28.786
1991 January	.020	1.317	.242	1.579	.562	2.141	1.236	3.376
February	.014	1.055	.190	1.259	.495	1.754	.975	2.729
March	.012	.911	.187	1.111	.474	1.585	1.047	2.632
April	.009	.617	.164	.790	.444	1.234	.945	2.179
May	.008	.394	.156	.558	.466	1.024	1.088	2.111
June	.007	.275	.155	.437	.535	.972	1.199	2.171
July	.010	.259	.164	.433	.596	1.029	1.367	2.396
August	.009	.238	.163	.410	.593	1.002	1.325	2.327
September	.007	.267	.155	.429	.553	.982	1.096	2.078
October	.008	.400	.178	.586	.477	1.063	1.013	2.076
November	.016	.737	.182	.934	.471	1.406	1.015	2.421
December	.020	1.040	.219	1.279	.514	1.793	1.134	2.928
Total	.141	7.510	2.154	9.805	6.160	15.966	R13.439	R29.424
1992 January	.017	1.233	.229	1.480	.550	2.029	R1.189	R3.218
February	.013	1.095	.197	1.305	.508	1.814	R1.002	R2.816
March	.012	.916	.189	1.117	.479	1.596	R1.019	R2.615
April	.012	.703	.165	.880	.455	1.336	R.936	R2.272
May	.007	.434	.146	.587	.452	1.040	R.982	R2.021
June	.007	.296	.148	.451	.489	.941	R1.089	R2.029
July	.011	.262	.149	.422	.573	.995	R1.298	R2.293
August	.009	.254	.141	.404	.570	.974	R1.221	R2.195
September	.009	.266	.177	.451	.532	.983	R1.082	R2.065
October	.008	.419	.173	.601	.482	1.083	R.983	R2.066
November	.015	.714	.184	.913	.468	1.381	R1.009	R2.390
December	.021	1.132	.227	1.380	.538	1.918	R1.200	R3.118
Total	.142	7.726	2.126	9.993	6.096	16.090	R13.011	R29.100
1993 January	.017	R1.293	.214	R1.524	.564	R2.088	R1.207	R3.295
February	.017	1.215	R.196	1.428	.517	1.945	R1.047	R2.992
March	.013	1.110	.194	R1.317	.521	1.839	R1.093	R2.932
April	.017	R.728	.162	R.907	.465	R1.372	R.936	R2.308
May	.009	R.401	.139	R.549	.452	R1.002	R.991	R1.993
June	.011	R.299	.145	R.455	.520	R.976	R1.161	R2.137
July	.011	.261	.143	.414	.631	R1.044	R1.412	R2.456
August	.009	.242	.145	.397	.638	1.035	R1.388	R2.422
September	.007	.273	.189	.469	.576	1.045	R1.097	R2.142
October	.010	R.438	.163	.611	.494	R1.106	R1.004	R2.110
November	.014	R.744	.208	R.965	.483	R1.448	R1.029	R2.477
December	.019	1.105	.234	1.358	.544	1.902	1.181	3.083
Total	.155	8.109	2.131	10.394	6.407	16.801	13.545	30.346

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

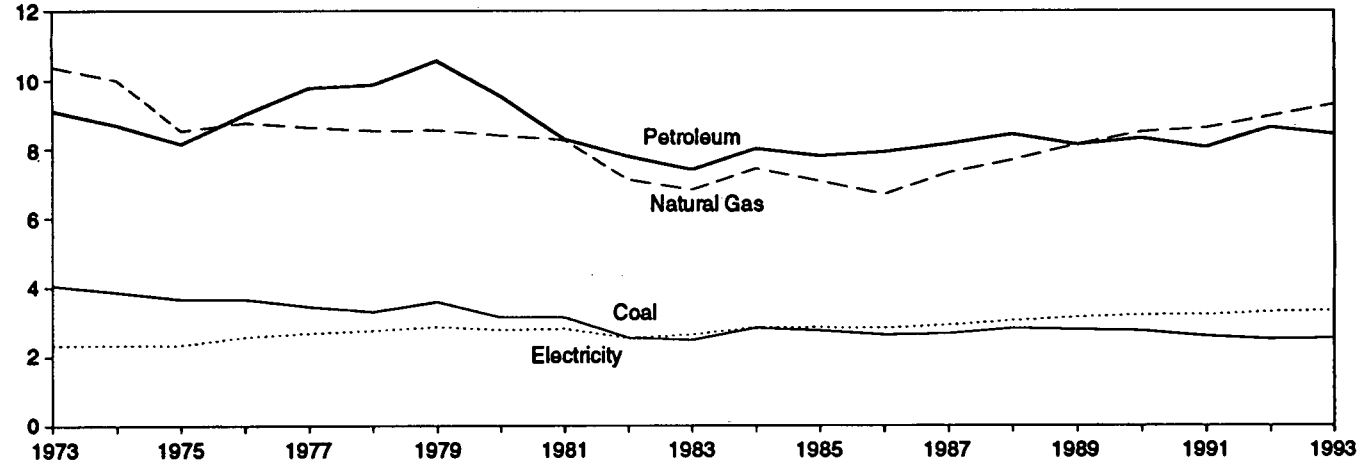
[b] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, an estimated 0.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by the U.S. residential and commercial sectors (primarily the residential sector) is not included.

R=Revised data.

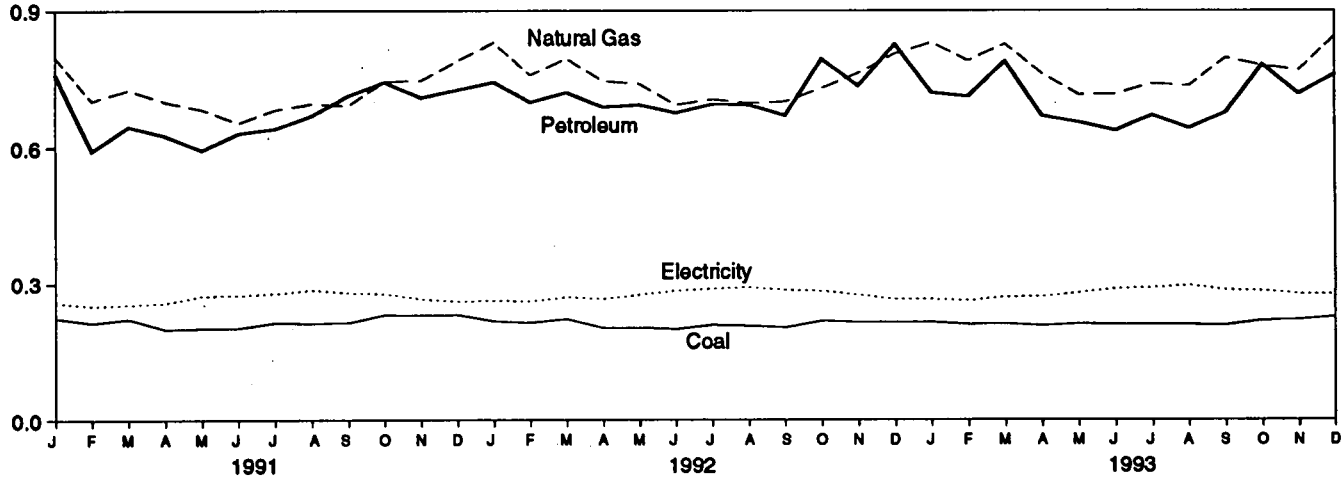
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.3 Industrial Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu)

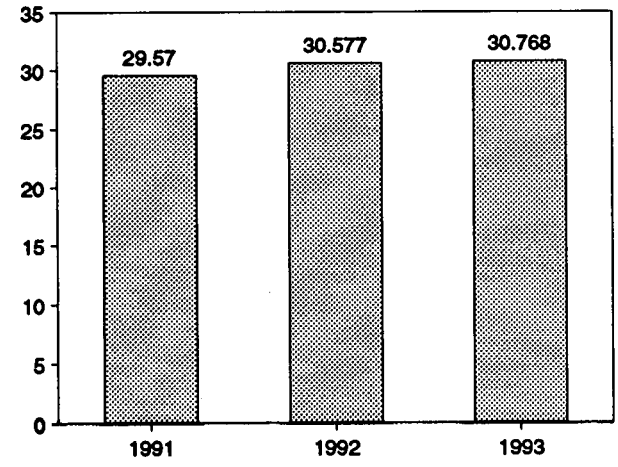
Consumption by Major Sources, 1973-1993



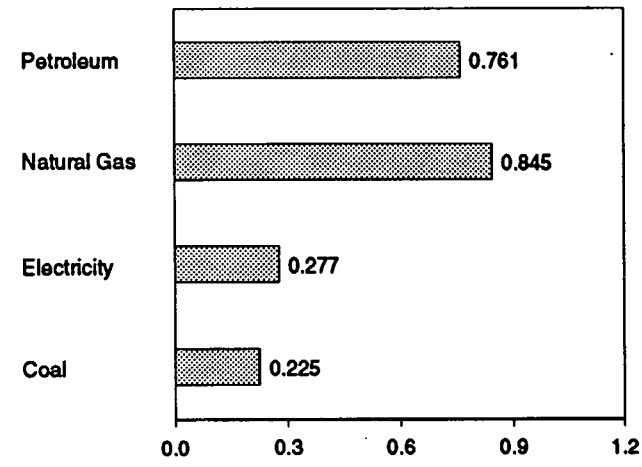
Consumption by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Consumption, January-December



Consumption by Major Sources, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Industrial Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Hydro-electric Power	Net Imports of Coal Coke	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption[b]
1973 Total	4.057	10.388	9.104	0.035	-0.007	23.576	2.341	25.917	5.611	31.528
1974 Total	3.870	10.004	8.694	.033	.056	22.657	2.337	24.994	R5.700	R30.694
1975 Total	3.667	8.532	8.146	.032	.014	20.391	2.346	22.737	R5.665	R28.402
1976 Total	3.661	8.762	9.010	.033	(s)	21.465	2.573	24.038	R6.198	R30.236
1977 Total	3.454	8.635	9.774	.033	.015	21.911	2.682	24.593	R6.484	R31.077
1978 Total	3.314	8.539	9.867	.032	.125	21.876	2.761	24.637	R6.755	R31.392
1979 Total	3.593	8.549	10.568	.034	.063	22.807	2.873	25.679	R6.936	R32.616
1980 Total	3.155	8.395	9.525	.033	-.035	21.073	2.781	23.854	R6.752	R30.606
1981 Total	3.157	8.257	8.285	.033	-.016	19.715	2.817	22.533	R6.707	R29.240
1982 Total	2.552	7.121	7.794	.033	-.022	17.479	2.542	20.020	R6.125	R26.145
1983 Total	2.490	6.826	7.420	.033	-.016	16.753	2.648	19.401	R6.359	R25.759
1984 Total	2.842	7.448	8.014	.033	-.011	18.325	2.859	21.184	R6.683	R27.867
1985 Total	2.760	7.080	7.805	.033	-.013	17.665	2.855	20.520	R6.694	R27.214
1986 Total	2.640	6.690	7.920	.033	-.017	17.267	2.834	20.101	6.529	R26.630
1987 Total	2.673	7.323	8.150	.033	.009	18.188	2.928	21.116	R6.710	R27.826
1988 Total	2.828	7.696	8.430	.033	.040	19.026	3.059	22.085	R6.901	R28.986
1989 Total	2.787	8.131	8.133	.033	.030	19.113	3.158	22.272	R7.082	R29.353
1990 Total	2.756	8.502	8.319	.033	.005	19.615	3.226	22.841	R7.095	R29.936
1991 January	.225	.798	.761	.003	.001	1.788	.260	2.048	.572	2.620
February	.214	.703	.592	.003	.001	1.513	.252	1.765	.496	2.261
March	.223	.727	.646	.003	.002	1.601	.255	1.856	.564	2.420
April	.199	.701	.626	.003	.001	1.529	.259	1.788	.550	2.339
May	.201	.684	.594	.003	.001	1.482	.274	1.757	.640	2.397
June	.202	.654	.631	.003	-.001	1.489	.275	1.764	.617	2.381
July	.214	.683	.641	.003	.003	1.543	.279	1.822	.641	2.463
August	.213	.697	.670	.002	-.002	1.581	.287	1.869	.642	2.511
September	.214	.692	.714	.002	.004	1.625	.280	1.906	.556	2.461
October	.232	.745	.744	.002	-.001	1.723	.278	2.001	.589	2.590
November	.231	.747	.710	.002	.001	1.692	.267	1.960	.576	2.536
December	.232	.790	.727	.002	(s)	1.752	.262	2.014	.577	2.591
Total	2.601	8.619	8.057	.033	.009	19.319	3.230	22.549	R7.021	R29.570
1992 January	.217	.830	.744	.003	.004	1.798	.264	2.062	R.571	R2.633
February	.214	.759	.700	.003	.003	1.678	.262	1.940	R.517	R2.458
March	.222	.795	.721	.003	.003	1.744	.271	2.014	R.576	R2.590
April	.201	.746	.689	.003	.003	1.642	.267	1.909	R.549	R2.458
May	.202	.740	.694	.003	.001	1.641	.276	1.917	R.598	R2.515
June	.199	.694	.676	.003	.003	1.575	.285	1.860	R.634	R2.494
July	.208	.706	.695	.003	.001	1.613	.289	1.902	R.656	R2.558
August	.206	.698	.694	.002	.001	1.601	.292	1.893	R.627	R2.520
September	.202	.701	.670	.002	.001	1.576	.286	1.862	R.582	R2.444
October	.217	.730	.794	.002	.002	1.746	.284	2.030	R.580	R2.610
November	.214	.763	.735	.002	.001	1.715	.276	1.992	R.596	R2.588
December	.214	.805	.826	.002	.005	1.852	.266	2.118	R.593	R2.711
Total	2.515	8.967	8.638	.033	.027	20.180	3.319	23.498	R7.079	R30.577
1993 January	.214	.830	R.720	.003	.004	R1.771	.266	R2.037	R.569	2.607
February	.209	.790	R.712	.003	(s)	R1.714	.263	R1.976	R.532	2.508
March	.210	.827	R.789	.003	.003	R1.832	.271	R2.103	R.569	R2.672
April	.206	.762	R.669	.003	.002	R1.643	.272	R1.914	R.546	2.460
May	.210	.716	R.654	.003	.002	R1.586	.280	R1.866	R.614	2.479
June	.208	.717	R.636	.003	.003	R1.567	.289	R1.856	R.645	R2.501
July	.208	.740	R.670	.003	(s)	R1.621	.291	R1.913	R.652	2.565
August	.208	R.735	R.641	.002	.002	R1.589	.296	R1.885	R.644	2.530
September	.207	R.797	R.676	.002	-.001	R1.681	.286	R1.967	R.544	2.512
October	.217	.780	R.782	.002	.001	R1.782	.284	R2.067	R.578	2.644
November	.219	.769	R.718	.002	(s)	R1.707	.277	R1.985	R.591	R2.576
December	.225	.845	.761	.002	.002	1.835	.277	2.112	.601	2.713
Total	2.541	9.309	8.428	.033	.017	20.328	3.354	23.681	7.087	30.768

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, an estimated 2.7 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by the U.S. industrial sector (primarily the pulp and paper industry) is not included.

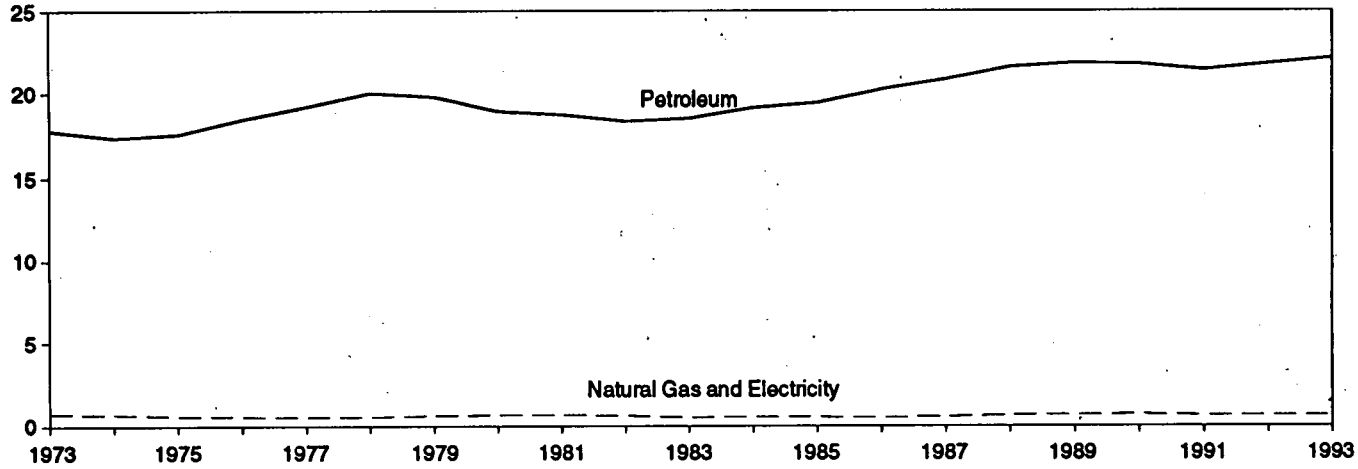
R=Revised data. (s)=Less than +0.5 trillion Btu and greater than -0.5 trillion Btu.

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.

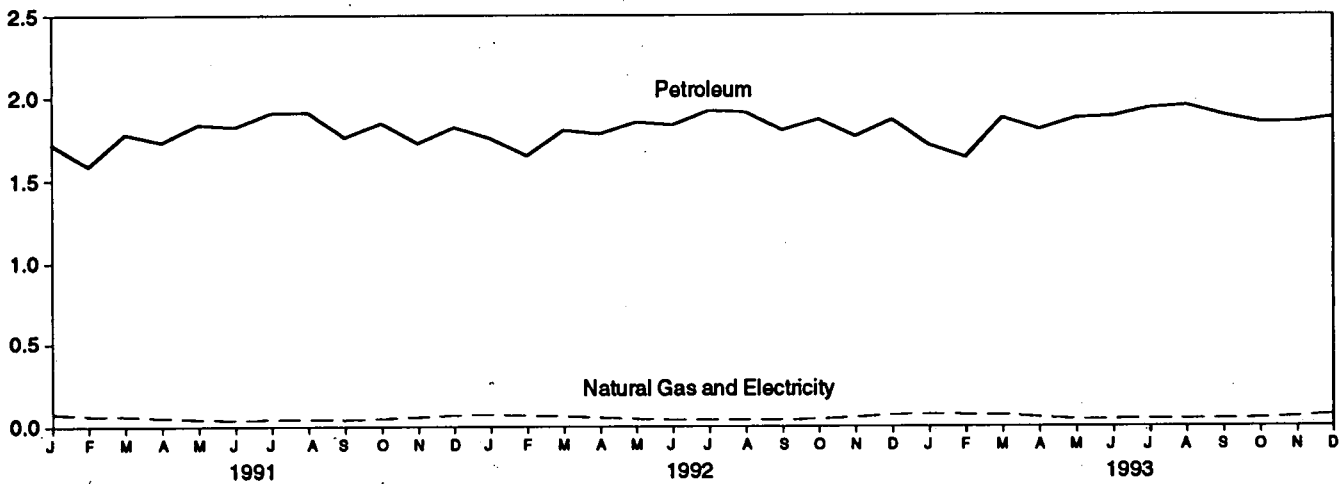
Figure 2.4 Transportation Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

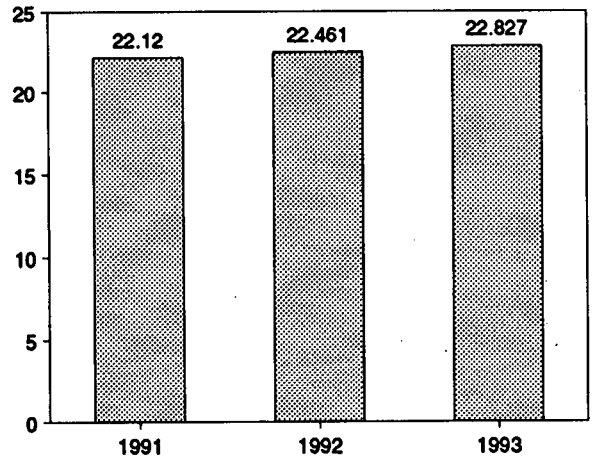
Consumption by Major Sources, 1973-1993



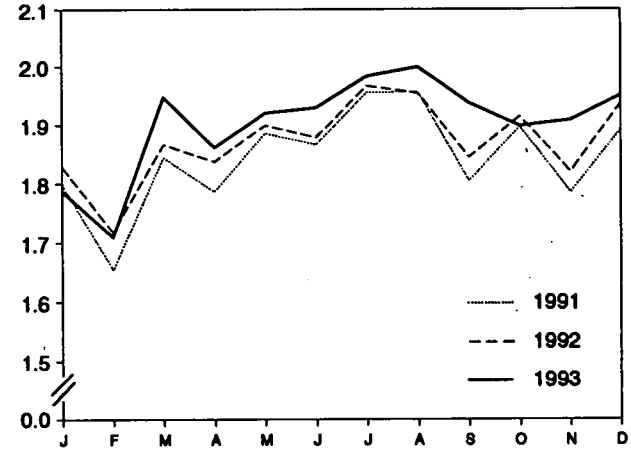
Consumption by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Consumption, January-December



Total Consumption, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Transportation Energy Consumption

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum	Primary Consumption	Electricity	Net Consumption	Electrical System Energy Losses	Total Consumption[b]
1973 Total	0.003	0.743	17.831	18.576	0.008	18.584	0.020	18.605
1974 Total	.002	.685	17.399	18.086	.009	18.095	.022	18.117
1975 Total	.001	.595	17.614	18.209	.010	18.219	.025	18.244
1976 Total	(s)	.559	18.506	19.065	.010	19.076	.025	19.101
1977 Total	(s)	.543	19.241	19.784	.010	19.794	.025	19.819
1978 Total	(c)	.539	20.041	20.580	.009	20.589	.022	20.611
1979 Total	(c)	.812	19.825	20.436	.010	20.447	.025	20.472
1980 Total	(c)	.650	19.008	19.658	.011	19.669	.026	19.695
1981 Total	(c)	.658	18.811	19.469	.011	19.480	.026	19.507
1982 Total	(c)	.612	18.420	19.032	.011	19.043	.026	19.069
1983 Total	(c)	.505	18.593	19.098	.011	19.109	.026	19.135
1984 Total	(c)	.545	19.216	19.761	.012	19.773	.028	19.801
1985 Total	(c)	.519	19.504	20.024	.013	20.036	.030	20.067
1986 Total	(c)	.499	20.269	20.768	.013	20.781	.031	20.812
1987 Total	(c)	.535	20.871	21.406	.013	21.419	.029	21.448
1988 Total	(c)	.632	21.629	22.260	.014	22.274	.031	22.305
1989 Total	(c)	.649	21.868	22.517	.014	22.530	.031	22.561
1990 Total	(c)	.680	21.810	22.490	.014	22.504	.031	22.535
1991 January	(c)	.076	1.718	1.794	.001	1.795	.003	1.798
February	(c)	.063	1.588	1.652	.001	1.653	.002	1.655
March	(c)	.060	1.780	1.841	.001	1.842	.002	1.844
April	(c)	.050	1.732	1.783	.001	1.784	.002	1.786
May	(c)	.043	1.838	1.881	.001	1.882	.003	1.885
June	(c)	.038	1.823	1.862	.001	1.863	.003	1.866
July	(c)	.041	1.910	1.951	.001	1.952	.003	1.955
August	(c)	.041	1.911	1.952	.001	1.953	.003	1.956
September	(c)	.040	1.761	1.800	.001	1.802	.002	1.804
October	(c)	.046	1.846	1.892	.001	1.893	.002	1.896
November	(c)	.055	1.726	1.782	.001	1.783	.002	1.785
December	(c)	.066	1.821	1.887	.001	1.889	.002	1.891
Total	(c)	.620	21.456	22.076	.014	22.090	.030	22.120
1992 January	(c)	.070	1.754	1.825	.001	1.826	.002	1.828
February	(c)	.064	1.651	1.715	.001	1.716	.002	1.718
March	(c)	.060	1.803	1.863	.001	1.864	.002	1.866
April	(c)	.052	1.781	1.833	.001	1.834	.002	1.837
May	(c)	.044	1.852	1.896	.001	1.897	.002	1.899
June	(c)	.039	1.835	1.874	.001	1.875	.003	1.878
July	(c)	.040	1.922	1.962	.001	1.963	.003	1.966
August	(c)	.039	1.912	1.950	.001	1.952	.003	1.954
September	(c)	.038	1.803	1.841	.001	1.842	R.002	1.844
October	(c)	.042	1.868	1.910	.001	1.911	.002	1.914
November	(c)	.052	1.765	1.817	.001	1.818	.002	1.820
December	(c)	.066	1.868	1.932	.001	1.933	.003	1.936
Total	(c)	.606	21.812	22.418	.014	22.432	.029	22.461
1993 January	(c)	.071	1.712	1.783	.001	1.784	.003	1.787
February	(c)	.067	1.639	1.706	.001	1.707	.002	1.710
March	(c)	.066	1.877	R1.943	.001	1.945	.002	1.947
April	(c)	.052	1.806	1.857	.001	1.858	.002	1.861
May	(c)	.040	1.876	1.916	.001	1.917	.002	1.920
June	(c)	.040	1.885	1.925	.001	1.926	.003	1.929
July	(c)	.042	1.937	R1.978	.001	1.980	.003	1.983
August	(c)	.042	1.953	1.995	.001	1.996	.003	1.999
September	(c)	.041	1.892	1.933	.001	1.934	.002	1.937
October	(c)	.045	1.849	1.895	.001	1.896	.002	1.898
November	(c)	R.054	1.851	1.904	.001	1.905	.002	1.908
December	(c)	.066	1.880	1.946	.001	1.948	.003	1.950
Total	(c)	.626	22.157	22.782	.014	22.797	.030	22.827

[a] Pipeline fuel only, including supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, an estimated 0.1 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by the U.S. transportation sector is not included.

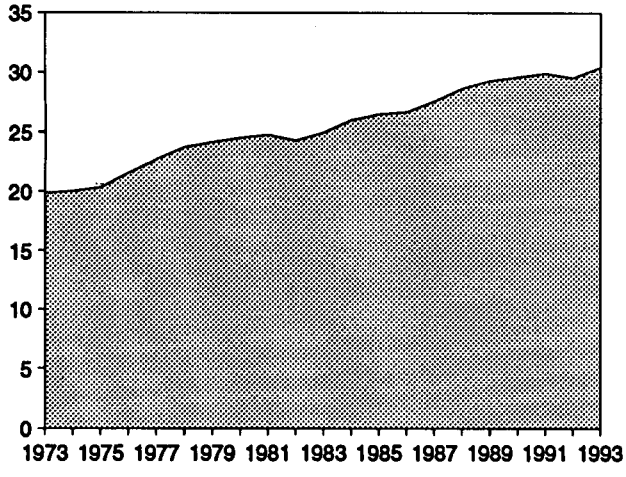
[c] Since 1978, the small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 0.5 trillion Btu.

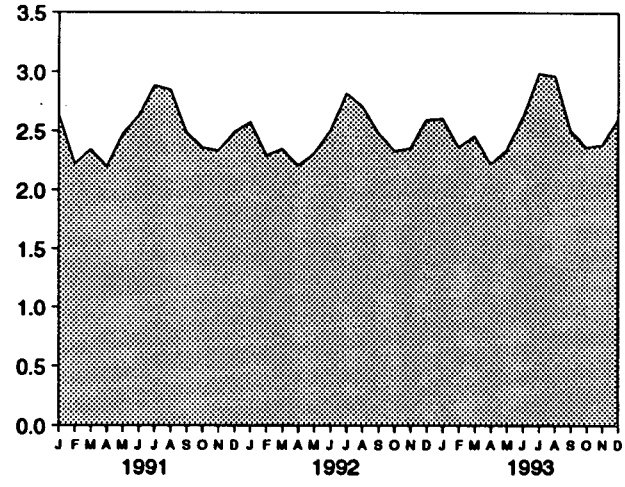
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Additional Notes and Sources: See end of section.

Figure 2.5 Energy Input at Electric Utilities
(Quadrillion Btu)

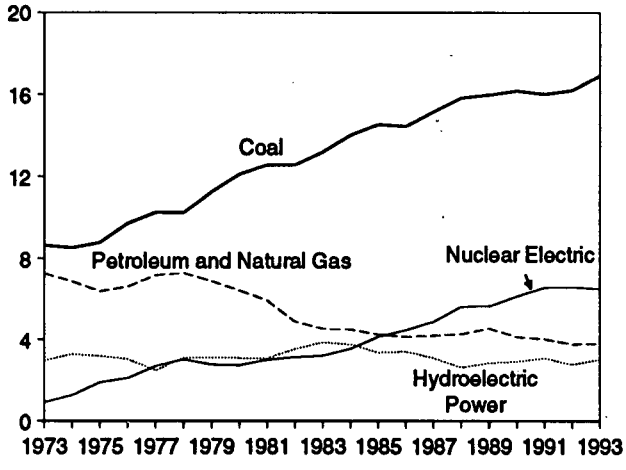
Total Input, 1973-1993



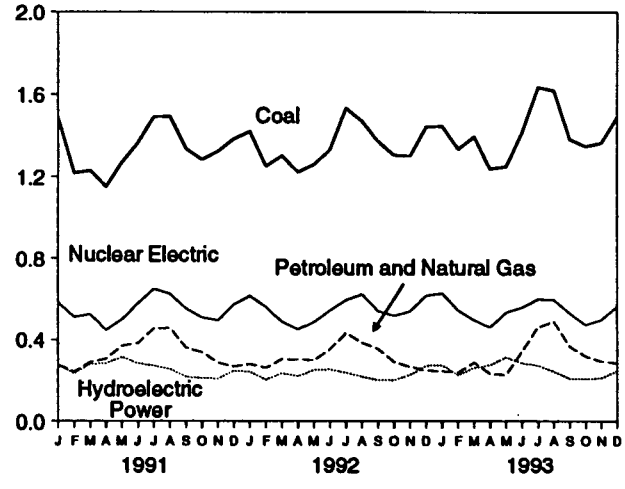
Total Input, Monthly



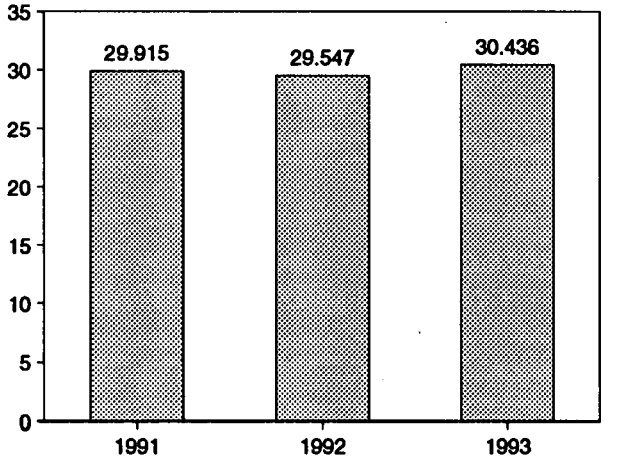
Input by Major Sources, 1973-1993



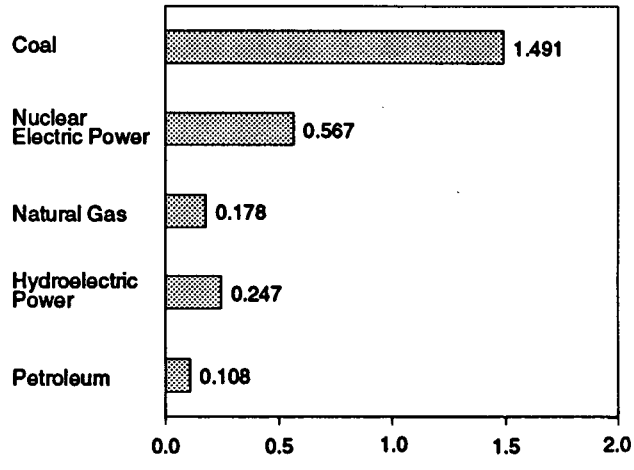
Input by Major Sources, Monthly



Total Input, January-December



Input by Major Sources, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Energy Input at Electric Utilities

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-electric Power[c]	Geothermal Energy	Other[d]	Total
1973 Total	8.658	3.748	3.515	0.910	2.975	0.043	0.003	19.852
1974 Total	8.534	3.519	3.365	1.272	3.276	.053	.003	20.022
1975 Total	8.786	3.240	3.166	1.900	3.187	.070	.002	20.350
1976 Total	9.720	3.152	3.477	2.111	3.032	.078	.003	21.574
1977 Total	10.262	3.284	3.901	2.702	2.482	.077	.005	22.713
1978 Total	10.238	3.297	3.987	3.024	3.110	.064	.003	23.724
1979 Total	11.260	3.613	3.283	2.776	3.107	.084	.005	24.128
1980 Total	12.123	3.810	2.634	2.739	3.085	.110	.005	24.505
1981 Total	12.583	3.768	2.202	3.008	3.072	.123	.004	24.760
1982 Total	12.582	3.342	1.568	3.131	3.539	.105	.003	24.270
1983 Total	13.213	2.998	1.544	3.203	3.866	.129	.004	24.956
1984 Total	14.020	3.220	1.286	3.553	3.767	.165	.009	26.020
1985 Total	14.542	3.160	1.090	4.149	3.365	.198	.015	26.519
1986 Total	14.444	2.691	1.452	4.471	3.413	.219	.012	26.703
1987 Total	15.173	2.935	1.257	4.906	3.084	.229	.016	27.600
1988 Total	15.850	2.709	1.563	5.661	2.630	.217	.017	28.648
1989 Total	15.988	2.871	1.685	5.677	2.848	.197	.020	29.286
1990 Total	16.189	2.882	1.250	6.161	2.914	.181	.021	29.599
1991 January	1.482	.177	.099	.584	.275	.015	.002	2.634
February	1.217	.150	.092	.514	.234	.013	.002	2.221
March	1.230	.198	.092	.528	.280	.015	.002	2.344
April	1.151	.221	.084	.447	.284	.013	.002	2.201
May	1.271	.255	.115	.502	.314	.014	.002	2.472
June	1.366	.266	.117	.582	.283	.014	.002	2.631
July	1.491	.338	.118	.652	.272	.014	.002	2.887
August	1.492	.335	.123	.628	.256	.014	.002	2.851
September	1.337	.269	.091	.557	.218	.013	.002	2.488
October	1.284	.270	.068	.512	.211	.014	.002	2.361
November	1.324	.203	.084	.497	.209	.015	.002	2.333
December	1.384	.174	.094	.576	.247	.015	.002	2.492
Total	16.028	2.856	1.178	6.579	3.083	.170	.021	29.915
1992 January	1.419	.173	.108	R.618	R.242	.015	.002	R2.577
February	1.251	.174	.087	R.564	R.203	.013	.002	R2.294
March	1.303	.212	.092	R.489	R.234	.015	.002	R2.348
April	1.222	.234	.069	R.451	R.219	.014	.001	R2.211
May	1.260	.242	.056	R.487	R.251	.014	.002	R2.311
June	1.333	.272	.080	R.547	R.254	.014	.002	R2.501
July	1.534	.341	.092	R.598	R.238	.014	.002	R2.820
August	1.468	.309	.076	R.626	R.217	.014	.002	R2.714
September	1.371	.280	.074	R.544	R.201	.013	.002	R2.485
October	1.306	.217	.073	R.521	R.200	.014	.002	R2.333
November	1.302	.193	.074	R.542	R.227	.014	.002	R2.353
December	1.442	.179	.070	R.620	R.272	.014	.002	R2.600
Total	16.211	2.826	.951	R6.607	R2.760	.170	.022	R29.547
1993 January	1.445	.168	.077	R.631	R.275	.014	.002	R2.610
February	1.335	.165	.074	R.548	R.226	.013	.002	R2.363
March	1.394	.198	.090	R.498	R.262	.014	.002	R2.458
April	1.238	.178	.055	R.461	R.275	.014	.002	R2.222
May	1.249	.171	.056	R.538	R.313	.012	.001	R2.341
June	1.416	.260	.083	R.562	R.285	.012	.001	R2.620
July	1.636	.341	.121	R.603	R.274	R.013	.001	R2.990
August	1.620	.365	.126	R.600	R.244	.014	.002	R2.970
September	1.383	.265	.102	R.534	R.209	.013	.002	R2.508
October	1.349	.238	.080	R.474	R.207	.013	.002	R2.364
November	1.365	.213	.080	R.500	R.211	.013	.002	R2.384
December	1.491	.178	.108	.567	.247	.013	.002	2.606
Total	16.921	2.739	1.053	6.517	3.028	.159	.021	30.436

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] 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, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

[c] Includes net imports of electricity.

[d] "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

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.

Table 2.7 Energy Consumption Summary for December 1993

(Quadrillion Btu)

Energy Source	End-Use Sectors				Electric Utilities	Total
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total[a]		
Coal	0.019	0.225	([b])	0.246	1.491	1.737
Natural Gas[c]	1.105	.845	.066	2.016	.178	2.194
Petroleum	.234	.761	1.880	2.875	.108	2.984
Nuclear Electric Power	–	–	–	–	.567	.567
Hydroelectric Power[d]	–	.002	–	.002	.247	.249
Geothermal	–	–	–	–	.013	.013
Net Imports of Coal Coke	–	.002	–	.002	–	.002
Other[e]	–	–	–	–	.002	.002
Primary Consumption	**1.358**	**1.835**	**1.946**	**5.141**	**2.606**	**7.747**
Electricity	.544	.277	.001	.822	–	–
Net Consumption	**1.902**	**2.112**	**1.948**	**5.963**	–	–
Electrical System Energy Losses	1.181	.601	.003	1.785	–	–
Total Consumption[f]	**3.083**	**2.713**	**1.950**	**7.747**	–	–

[a] Totals for coal and natural gas may not equal sum of sectors due to the use of sector-specific conversion factors.

[b] Small amounts of coal consumed for transportation are reported as industrial sector consumption.

[c] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. Transportation sector is pipeline fuel only.

[d] Includes net imports of electricity.

[e] "Other" is electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

[f] Due to a lack of consistent historical data, some renewable energy sources are not included. For example, in 1991, 3.3 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy consumed by U.S. electric utilities to generate electricity for distribution is included, but an estimated 3.4 quadrillion Btu of renewable energy used by other sectors is not included.

– =Not applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Additional Notes and Sources: See Tables 2.2-2.6 and end of section.

Energy Consumption Notes and Sources

The data in this section of the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) are obtained initially from a group of energy-related surveys, typically called "supply surveys," conducted by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). Supply surveys are those surveys directed to suppliers and marketers of specific energy sources. They measure the quantities of specific energy sources produced, or the quantities supplied to the market, or both. The data obtained from the EIA's supply surveys are integrated to yield the summary consumption statistics published in this section (and in Section 1) of the *MER*. Users of the EIA's energy consumption statistics should be aware of a second group of energy-related surveys, typically called "consumption surveys." Consumption surveys gather information on the types of energy consumed by end users of energy, along with the characteristics of those end users that can be associated with energy use. For example, the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey belongs to the consumption survey group because it collects information directly from end users (the manufacturing establishments). There are important differences between the supply and consumption surveys that need to be taken into account in any analysis that uses both data sources. For information on those differences, see *Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector, A Comparison of Measures by Consumption and Supply Surveys*, DOE/EIA-0533, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC, April 6, 1990. The numbered notes that follow elaborate on essential information in Section 2.

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—All private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.
- Commercial—Business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels, restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.
- Industrial—Manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in the sector range from steel mills to small farms to companies assembling electronic components.
- Transportation—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—Privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, and sell electricity primarily for use by the public and meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

Although the end-use allocations are made according to these aggregations as closely as possible, some data are collected by using different classifications. For example, data on agricultural use of natural gas are collected and reported in the commercial sector, rather than in the industrial sector. Since agricultural use of natural gas cannot be identified separately, it is included in the commercial sector in this report. Another example is master-metered condominiums and apartments, and buildings with a combination of residential and commercial units. In many cases, the metering and billing practices cause residential energy usage of electricity, natural gas, or fuel oil to be included in the commercial sector. No adjustments for these discrepancies were made.

3. Conversion Factors: See the conversion factors listed in Appendix A.

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

- 1973-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), Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- Other Industrial—October 1977-December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants"; January 1980 for-

ward: EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report - Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

- Coke Plants—October 1977-December 1980: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals - Monthly/Annual"; January 1981-December 1984: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report - Quarterly/Annual Supplement"; January 1985 forward: EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.
- Residential and Commercial—October 1977-December 1979: EIA, Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers - Upper Lake Docks"; January 1980 forward: EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report."

5. Natural Gas: Natural gas consumption by end use is based on data presented in Table 4.4 of this report. For Section 2 calculations, lease and plant fuel consumption are added to industrial deliveries, and pipeline fuel represents transportation use of natural gas. Values in Btu are derived by using the conversion factors provided in Appendix A. Sources:

- 1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Natural Gas" chapter.
- 1976-1978: EIA, "Energy Data Reports," *Natural Gas, Annual.*
- 1979: EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979.*
- 1980-1992: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual.*
- 1993: EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly.*
- Electric Utilities—1973-1976: Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1977-1981: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report"; 1982 forward: EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."
- American Gas Association, "Monthly Gas Utility Statistical Report," residential and commercial monthly sales data for 1973-1979, which are used to estimate monthly consumption values from EIA annual consumption values.

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:

- 1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1976-1980: EIA, *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual."
- 1981-1991: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual.*
- 1992 and 1993: 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**—Product supplied is assigned to electric utilities and non-electric utilities as follows:

Electric Utilities, All Periods.

Monthly and annual consumption for 1973-1979 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 electric utilities.

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Annual Estimates Through 1992.

The aggregate non-electric utility use of distillate fuel is total distillate fuel supplied minus the electric utility consumption. The non-electric utility annual consumption totals are allocated to the individual non-electric utility sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) in proportion to the share of "adjusted sales" of each end-use sector, as reported in EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* report series (DOE/EIA-0535), which is based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172. "Adjusted sales" are sales that have been adjusted at the PAD district level to equal EIA volume estimates of petroleum products supplied in the U.S. market. Following are notes on the individual sector groupings:

- Since 1979, the residential sector adjusted sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commercial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

- Since 1979, the commercial sector adjusted sales total is directly from the *Sales* reports. Prior to 1979, each year's sales subtotal of the heating plus industrial category is split into residential, commer-

cial, and industrial (including farm) in proportion to the 1979 shares.

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

- The transportation sector adjusted sales total is the sum of the adjusted sales for railroad, vessel bunkering, on-highway diesel, and military uses for all years.

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Monthly Estimates Through 1992.

- Residential and commercial monthly consumption is estimated by allocating the annual 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 1973-1980, the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, since 1983.

- The transportation highway use portion is allocated into the months in proportion to each month's share of the year's total sales for highway use as reported by the Federal Highway Administration's Table MF-25, "Private and Commercial Highway Use of Special Fuels by Months." 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 monthly estimates are made by subtracting the residential and commercial, transportation, and electric utility sector estimates from each month's total distillate fuel supplied.

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, 1993

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 1992.

- **Jet Fuel**—Through 1982, small amounts of kerosene-type jet fuel were consumed by electric utilities. Kerosene-type jet fuel deliveries to electric utilities as reported on the Form FERC-423 (formerly Form 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 sales grouped into end-use sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales (Sales)* reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172), as follows:

  - Residential deliveries are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1992. Sales for 1992 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

  - Commercial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1992. Sales for 1992 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial, and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares.

  - Industrial sales are directly from the *Sales* reports for 1979-1992. Sales for 1992 are used as estimates for succeeding periods. Prior to 1979, each year's sales category called "heating" is split into residential, commercial and industrial in proportion to the 1979 shares, and this estimated industrial (including farm) portion is added to all other uses.

- **Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)**—The annual shares of LPG's total consumption that are estimated to be 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 for consumption in internal combustion engines is allocated between the transportation and industrial sectors on the basis of data for special fuels used on highways published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, in *Highway Statistics*. The allocations of LPG sold for internal combustion engine use to the transportation sector range from a high of 67 percent in 1981 to a low of 37 percent in 1987.

  - LPG consumed annually by the industrial sector is estimated as the difference between LPG total supplied and the estimated consumption of LPG by the sum of the residential and commercial sector and the transportation sector. The industrial sector includes LPG used by chemical plants as raw materials or solvents and used in the production of synthetic rubber; refinery fuel use; use as synthetic

natural gas feedstock and use in secondary recovery projects; all farm use; LPG sold to gas utility companies for distribution through the mains; and a portion of the use of LPG as an internal combustion engine fuel.

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

- 1973-1982: 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.

- 1984-1992: American Petroleum Institute (API), "Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases," which is based on an LPG sales survey jointly sponsored by API, the Gas Processors Association, and the National Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association.

- 1993: The 1992 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 the two sectors from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Industrial Reports*, "Sales of Lubricating and Industrial Oils and Greases." The 1973 shares are applied to 1973 and 1974; the 1975 shares are applied to 1975 and 1976; and the 1977 shares are applied to 1977 forward.
- **Motor Gasoline**—Total product supplied monthly is allocated to the major end-use sectors in proportion to aggregations of annual sales categories created on the basis of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, Tables MF-21, MF-24, and MF-25, as follows:

  - Commercial sales are the sum of sales for public non-highway use and miscellaneous and unclassified uses.

  - Industrial sales are the sum of sales for agriculture, construction, and industrial and commercial use as classified in the *Highway Statistics*.

  - Transportation sales are the sum of sales for highway use (minus the sales of special fuels, which are primarily diesel fuel and are accounted for in the transportation sector of distillate fuel) and sales for marine use.
- **Petroleum Coke**—The portion consumed by electric utilities is from Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report" (formerly Form FPC-4). The remaining petroleum coke is assigned to the industrial sector.
- **Residual Fuel**—Product supplied is assigned to electric utilities and non-electric utilities as follows:

  Electric Utilities, All Periods.

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

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

  Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Annual Estimates Through 1992.

  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 sold to end users, grouped into sectors from EIA's *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* (*Sales*) reports (based primarily on data collected by Form EIA-821, previously Form EIA-172), as follows:

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

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

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

  Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, Monthly Estimates Through 1992.

  - 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

1973-1980 and the American Petroleum Institute for 1981 and 1982, and the EIA, Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," No. 2 Fuel Oil Sales to End Users and for Resale, since 1983.

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

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

Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities, 1993

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 1992.

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

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

8. 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:

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

Sources for industrial sector:

- 1973-1978: FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report," for plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FPC, Form FPC-12C, "Industrial Electric Generating Capacity," for all other plants.
- 1979: FPC, Form FPC-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 1974-1979; monthly generation estimated to be in proportion to each month's hydroelectricity generation in the electric utility industry in 1980.

Sources for imports and exports of electricity:

- 1973-September 1977: Unpublished Federal Power Commission data.
- October 1977-1980: Unpublished Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) data.
- 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 and 1983: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Exchanges Across International Borders.*
- 1984-1986: DOE, ERA, *Electricity Transactions Across International Borders.*
- 1987 and 1988: DOE, ERA, Form ERA-781R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."
- 1989-1991: DOE, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy, Form FE-781-R, "Annual Report of International Electrical Export/Import Data."
- 1992 forward: EIA estimates based on preliminary data from the National Energy Board of Canada and DOE, Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy.

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

- 1973-1975: DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook,* "Coke and Coal Chemicals" chapter.
- 1976-1980: 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: End-use consumption of electricity is based on Table 7.2 sales data. "Other," which is primarily for use in government buildings, is added to the commercial sector, except for approximately 4 percent used by railroads and railways and attributed to the transportation sector. For 1973-1983 and 1993, "Monthly Series" data are used directly. For 1984-

1992, monthly estimates are created by dividing each month's "Monthly Series" value by the "Monthly Series" total for the year and multiplying by the "Annual Series" value for the year. Kilowatthours are converted to Btu at the rate of 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. See Table 7.2 for sources of the electricity sales data.

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 is a result of imputing fossil energy equivalent inputs for hydroelectric and other energy sources, since there is no generally accepted practice for measuring those thermal conversion rates. In addition to conversion losses, other losses include power plant use of electricity, transmission and distribution of electricity from power plants to end-use consumers (also called "line losses"), and unaccounted for electricity. Total losses are allocated to the end-use sectors in proportion to each sector's share of total electricity sales. Overall, approximately 67 percent of total energy input is lost in conversion; of electricity generated, approximately 5 percent is lost in plant use and 9 percent is lost in transmission and distribution. 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

Total petroleum imports[2] averaged 8.2 million barrels per day in February 1994, 4 percent[3] higher than both the previous month's rate and the February 1993 rate.

In February 1994, 17.8 million barrels per day of petroleum products were supplied for domestic use, 2 percent higher than the February 1993 rate. Motor gasoline accounted for 41 percent of the total; distillate fuel oil, 21 percent; and residual fuel oil, 7 percent.

Motor gasoline supplied during February 1994 averaged 7.2 million barrels per day, 5 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 2 percent higher than the February 1993 rate. Total motor gasoline stocks were 228 million barrels at the end of February 1994, 8 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 14 million barrels below the level 1 year earlier.

Distillate fuel oil supplied during February 1994 averaged 3.7 million barrels per day, 1 percent higher than the previous month's rate and 7 percent higher than the February 1993 rate. Distillate fuel oil ending stocks for February 1994 were 100 million barrels, 18 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 9 million barrels below the stock level 1 year earlier.

Residual fuel oil supplied in February 1994 averaged 1.2 million barrels per day, 6 percent lower than the previous month's rate but 6 percent higher than the February 1993 rate. Residual fuel oil stocks measured 40 million barrels at the end of February 1994, 4 million barrels below the stock level in the previous month and 2 million barrels below the stock level 1 year earlier.

Estimates (except of crude production) for the most current month are based on Energy Information Administration (EIA) weekly data 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 November 1993.

[2]Total import data include imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3]Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

Table 3.1a Petroleum Overview: Field Production, Stock Change, Petroleum Products Supplied, and Ending Stocks

	Field Production			Stock Change[a]		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b]
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil[d] 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	[e]1,074
1975 Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	[e]17	[e]15	16,322	1,133
1976 Average	9,774	8,132	[f]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	98	42	17,056	[e]1,392
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[e]290	[e]-130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[e]1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[e]214	[e]-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 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 January	9,176	7,361	1,688	540	-757	17,012	1,610
February	9,175	7,389	1,696	171	-951	16,893	1,588
March	9,123	7,348	1,694	-250	-291	16,825	1,571
April	9,072	7,293	1,693	315	92	16,764	1,583
May	8,949	7,169	1,695	-144	770	16,485	1,602
June	8,968	7,167	1,701	-581	604	16,978	1,603
July	8,961	7,131	1,683	244	290	17,143	1,620
August	8,678	6,922	1,638	-124	161	16,929	1,621
September	8,843	7,030	1,660	-160	653	16,876	1,636
October	9,025	7,126	1,722	411	-258	17,448	1,640
November	8,975	7,024	1,754	-227	77	17,091	1,636
December	9,019	7,103	1,744	-212	-1,203	17,928	[e]1,592
Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	[e]1,592
1993 January	[E e]9,257	[E]7,008	1,728	264	[e]370	16,320	1,611
February	[E]8,948	[E]6,957	1,761	219	-799	17,397	1,595
March	[E]9,009	[E]6,976	1,799	246	-619	17,688	1,584
April	[E]8,904	[E]6,897	1,790	537	388	16,673	1,611
May	[E]8,775	[E]6,833	1,719	133	897	16,340	1,643
June	[E]8,697	[E]6,756	1,738	-15	586	17,032	1,660
July	[E]8,599	[E]6,654	1,723	41	542	17,208	1,678
August	[E]8,691	[E]6,732	1,732	-524	386	17,176	1,674
September	[E]8,670	[E]6,711	1,717	-439	7	17,709	1,661
October	[E]8,847	[E]6,816	1,765	333	420	17,230	1,685
November	[E]8,823	[E]6,888	1,674	251	-286	17,688	1,684
December	[E]8,696	[E]6,838	1,607	-58	-1,158	17,887	1,646
Average	[E]8,826	[E]6,838	1,729	81	67	17,193	1,646
1994 January	[RE]8,674	[RE]6,777	[R]1,619	[R]-16	[R]-831	[R]17,924	[R]1,620
February	[E]8,640	[PE]6,735	[E]1,648	[E]-86	[E]-687	[E]17,799	[E]1,605
2-Month Average	[E]8,658	[PE]6,757	[E]1,633	[E]-49	[E]-762	[E]17,864	[E]1,605
1993 2-Month Average	[E]9,110	[E]6,984	1,744	243	-185	16,831	1,595
1992 2-Month Average	9,175	7,374	1,692	362	-851	16,954	1,588

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids.
[d] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] See Note 4 at end of section.
[f] See Note 6 at end of section.
[g] Beginning in 1993, includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) plants.

PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S1. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S1.

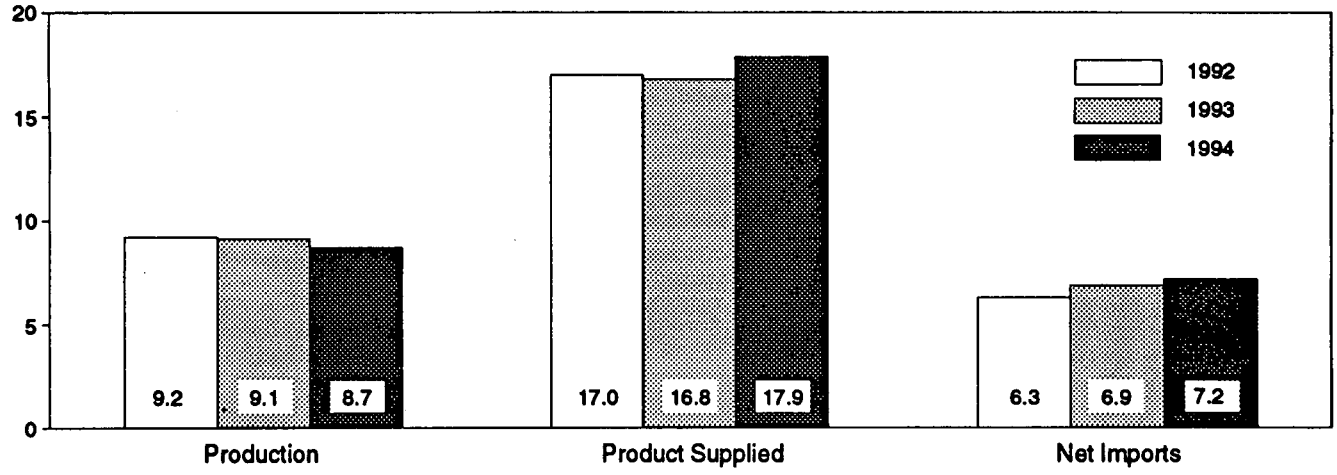
Table 3.1b Petroleum Overview: Imports, Exports, and Net Imports

	Imports			Exports			
	Total	Crude Oil[a]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net Imports[b]
	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**	[c]**471**	**235**	[c]**236**	[c]**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 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 Average	**7,627**	**5,782**	**1,844**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,626**
1992 January	7,712	5,956	1,756	1,144	118	1,026	6,568
February	6,827	5,079	1,748	852	22	829	5,975
March	7,068	5,321	1,747	912	105	807	6,156
April	8,092	6,127	1,966	937	23	914	7,155
May	7,823	6,060	1,763	885	106	779	6,939
June	7,946	6,171	1,775	957	107	850	6,989
July	8,479	6,796	1,683	929	53	876	7,550
August	8,260	6,457	1,803	789	133	657	7,470
September	8,178	6,218	1,960	848	68	780	7,330
October	8,505	6,696	1,810	902	106	796	7,603
November	7,872	6,121	1,751	995	111	885	6,877
December	7,839	5,937	1,901	1,237	107	1,130	6,602
Average	**7,888**	**6,083**	**1,805**	**950**	**89**	**861**	**6,938**
1993 January	7,964	6,292	1,672	1,135	129	1,006	6,830
February	7,930	6,156	1,775	1,033	166	867	6,897
March	8,342	6,513	1,829	970	139	831	7,373
April	8,485	6,698	1,787	1,067	73	994	7,418
May	8,348	6,549	1,799	1,082	112	970	7,266
June	8,745	7,175	1,569	899	150	750	7,845
July	9,145	7,262	1,883	1,013	62	950	8,132
August	8,360	6,614	1,746	823	55	768	7,537
September	8,476	6,558	1,918	902	107	796	7,574
October	9,147	7,181	1,966	889	62	827	8,258
November	8,725	6,892	1,833	965	67	898	7,760
December	8,600	6,838	1,762	1,260	63	1,197	7,340
Average	**8,526**	**6,731**	**1,795**	**1,003**	**98**	**905**	**7,523**
1994 January	[R]7,914	[R]5,961	[R]1,953	[R]927	[R]110	[R]817	[R]6,987
February	[E]8,240	[E]6,218	[E]2,022	[E]884	[E]105	[E]779	[E]7,356
2-Month Average	[E]8,069	[E]6,083	[E]1,986	[E]907	[E]108	[E]799	[E]7,162
1993 2-Month Average	**7,948**	**6,227**	**1,721**	**1,086**	**146**	**940**	**6,862**
1992 2-Month Average	**7,284**	**5,532**	**1,752**	**1,003**	**72**	**931**	**6,282**

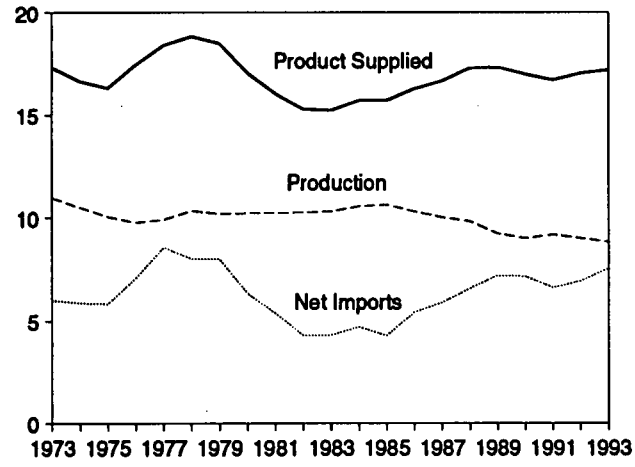
[a] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b] Net imports equals imports minus exports.
[c] See Note 6 at end of section.
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S1. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S1.

Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview
(Million Barrels per Day)

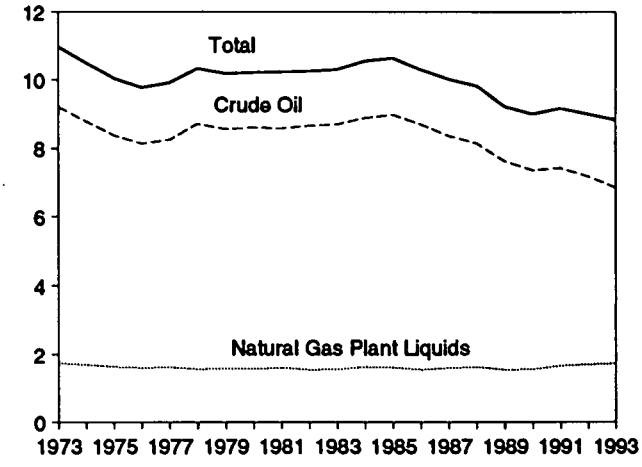
Overview, January and February



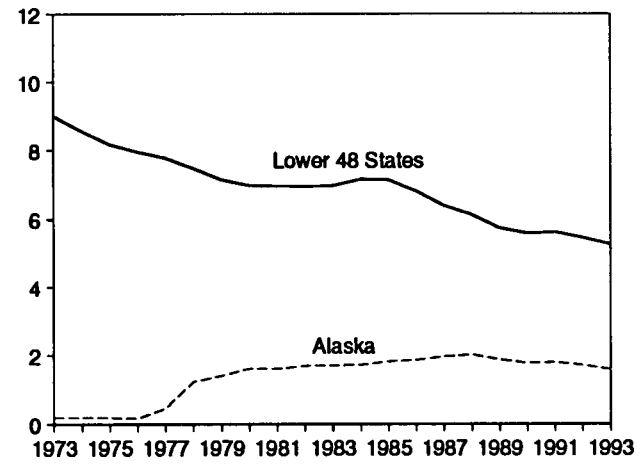
Overview, 1973-1993



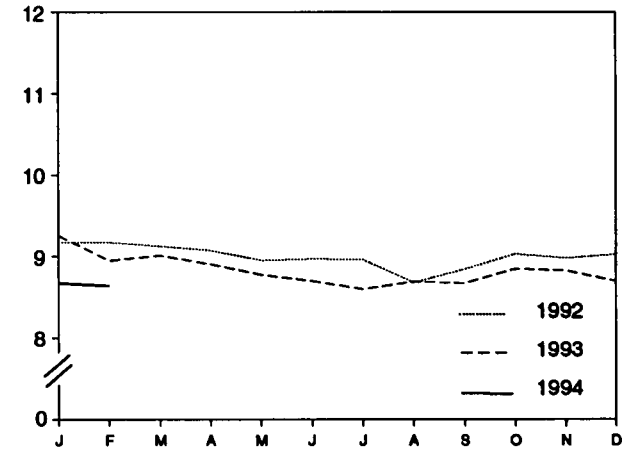
Production, 1973-1993



Crude Oil Production, 1973-1993



Total Production, Monthly

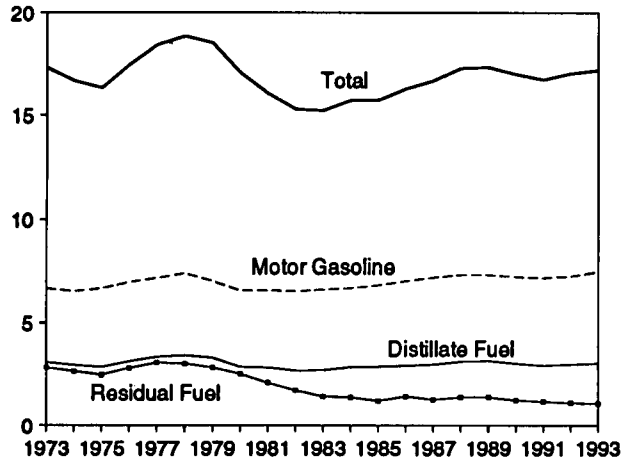


Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, and 3.2a.

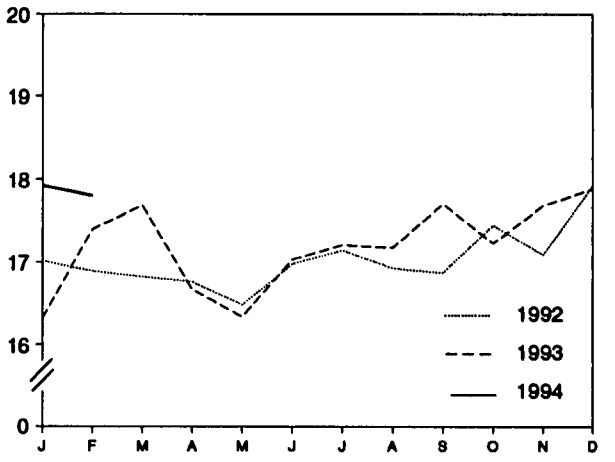
Figure 3.1 Petroleum Overview (Continued)

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

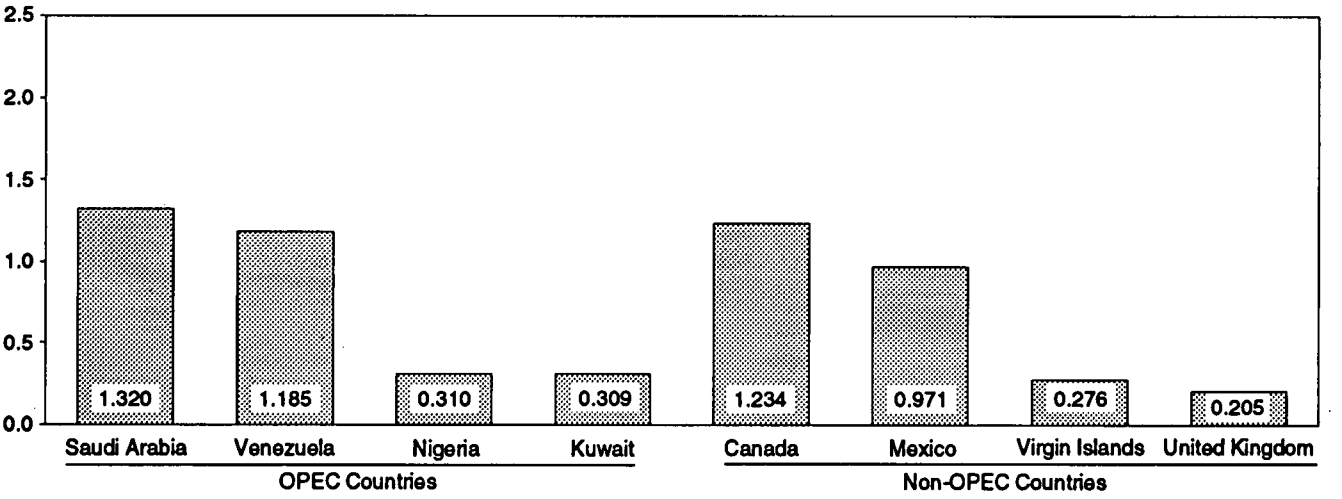
Product Supplied, 1973-1993



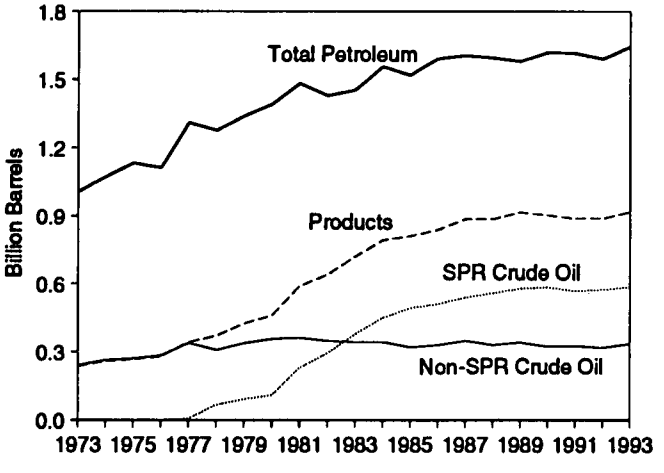
Total Product Supplied, Monthly



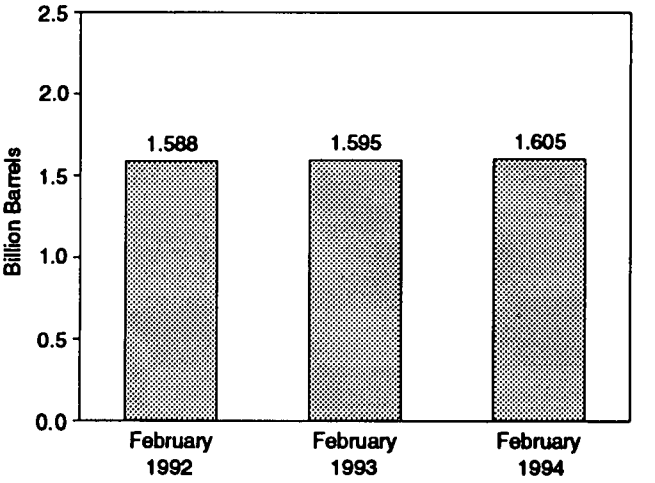
Imports from Selected Countries, January 1994



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1993



Total Petroleum Stocks, End of Month



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

Sources: Tables 3.1a, 3.2b, 3.3a, 3.3b, 3.3d-3.3h, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6.

Table 3.2a Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Supply

	Supply						
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[b]	Crude Oil Used Directly[c]
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[a]	Other		
	Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973 Average	9,208	198	3,244	–	3,244	3	-19
1974 Average	8,774	193	3,477	–	3,477	-25	-15
1975 Average	8,375	191	4,105	–	4,105	17	-17
1976 Average	8,132	173	5,287	–	5,287	77	[d]-19
1977 Average	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-6	-14
1978 Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	[d]161	6,195	-57	[d]-15
1979 Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-11	[d]-14
1980 Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	34	[d]-14
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	-58
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	-59
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	–
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	–
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	–
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	–
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	–
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	–
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	–
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	–
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	–
1992 January	7,361	1,789	5,956	0	5,956	290	–
February	7,389	1,808	5,079	0	5,079	229	–
March	7,348	1,785	5,321	0	5,321	287	–
April	7,293	1,741	6,127	0	6,127	189	–
May	7,169	1,682	6,060	0	6,060	421	–
June	7,167	1,703	6,171	34	6,138	259	–
July	7,131	1,655	6,796	0	6,796	332	–
August	6,922	1,635	6,457	18	6,439	65	–
September	7,030	1,700	6,218	16	6,202	385	–
October	7,126	1,696	6,696	49	6,647	290	–
November	7,024	1,674	6,121	0	6,121	296	–
December	7,103	1,705	5,937	0	5,937	61	–
Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	–
1993 January	[E]7,008	[E]1,654	6,292	0	6,292	82	–
February	[E]6,957	[E]1,628	6,156	0	6,156	206	–
March	[E]6,976	[E]1,639	6,513	32	6,481	156	–
April	[E]6,897	[E]1,587	6,698	112	6,586	535	–
May	[E]6,833	[E]1,566	6,549	0	6,549	575	–
June	[E]6,756	[E]1,520	7,175	0	7,175	336	–
July	[E]6,654	[E]1,441	7,262	0	7,262	311	–
August	[E]6,732	[E]1,527	6,614	0	6,614	32	–
September	[E]6,711	[E]1,470	6,558	34	6,524	253	–
October	[E]6,816	[E]1,614	7,181	0	7,181	143	–
November	[E]6,888	[E]1,675	6,892	0	6,892	239	–
December	[E]6,838	[E]1,675	6,838	0	6,838	-79	–
Average	[E]6,838	[E]1,583	6,731	15	6,716	231	–
1994 January	[RE]6,777	[RE]1,658	[R]5,961	0	[R]5,961	[R]651	–
February	[PE]6,735	[PE]1,595	[E]6,218	[E]0	[E]6,218	[E]284	–
2-Month Average	[PE]6,757	[PE]1,628	[E]6,083	[E]0	[E]6,083	[E]477	–
1993 2-Month Average	6,984	1,642	6,227	0	6,227	141	–
1992 2-Month Average	7,374	1,798	5,532	0	5,532	260	–

[a] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b] A balancing item.
[c] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
PE=Preliminary estimate. R=Revised data. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate.

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

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S2. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S2.

Table 3.2b Crude Oil Supply and Disposition: Disposition and Ending Stocks

	Disposition						Ending Stocks[a]		
	Crude Losses	Stock Change[b] SPR[c]	Stock Change[b] Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied[d]	Total	SPR[c]	Other Primary
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	13	–	-11	12,431	2	–	242	–	242
1974 Average	13	–	62	12,133	3	–	265	–	265
1975 Average	13	–	17	12,442	6	–	271	–	271
1976 Average	[e]14	–	39	13,416	8	–	285	–	285
1977 Average	16	20	150	14,602	50	–	348	7	340
1978 Average	16	163	-84	14,739	158	–	376	67	309
1979 Average	16	67	81	14,648	235	–	430	91	339
1980 Average	[e]14	45	52	13,481	287	–	[f]466	108	[f]358
1981 Average	5	336	[f]-46	12,470	228	–	594	230	363
1982 Average	3	174	-38	11,774	236	–	[g]644	294	[g]350
1983 Average	2	234	[g]-20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	2	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	1	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	(s)	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	(s)	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	(s)	52	-51	13,248	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	(s)	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	(s)	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	(s)	-47	5	13,301	116	16	893	569	325
1992 January	0	(s)	540	12,923	118	26	910	569	341
February	(s)	0	171	12,486	22	17	915	569	346
March	(s)	(s)	-250	13,083	105	18	907	569	339
April	0	0	315	13,260	23	11	917	569	348
May	0	(s)	-145	13,679	106	10	912	569	344
June	(s)	34	-615	14,059	107	12	895	570	325
July	0	(s)	244	13,953	53	9	902	570	333
August	(s)	20	-144	13,426	133	8	898	570	328
September	0	43	-204	13,714	68	11	893	571	322
October	(s)	69	342	13,584	106	10	906	574	333
November	(s)	15	-243	13,547	111	10	899	574	325
December	(s)	22	-234	13,194	107	12	893	575	318
Average	(s)	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 January	(s)	19	245	12,980	129	10	901	575	326
February	(s)	18	202	12,923	166	10	907	576	331
March	0	58	188	13,249	139	11	915	578	337
April	(s)	136	401	13,512	73	9	931	582	349
May	0	13	120	13,701	112	10	935	582	353
June	0	21	-37	14,125	150	8	935	583	352
July	0	19	22	14,114	62	9	936	583	352
August	0	24	-548	13,839	55	8	920	584	335
September	(s)	52	-491	13,845	107	9	906	586	321
October	0	19	314	13,733	62	12	917	586	330
November	0	18	233	13,689	67	13	924	587	337
December	0	9	-67	13,571	63	21	922	587	335
Average	(s)	34	47	13,610	98	11	922	587	335
1994 January	0	[R]4	[R]-19	[R]13,285	[R]110	[R]10	922	587	335
February	[E]0	[E](s)	[E]-87	[E]13,201	[E]105	[E]16	[E]919	[E]587	[E]332
2-Month Average	[E]0	2	[E]-51	[E]13,245	[E]108	[E]13	[E]919	[E]587	[E]332
1993 2-Month Average	(s)	18	224	12,953	146	10	907	576	331
1992 2-Month Average	(s)	(s)	362	12,712	72	22	915	569	346

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[d] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
[e] See Note 6 at end of section.
[f] Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1981 forward. See Note 5 at end of section.
[g] See Note 4 at end of section.

R=Revised data. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S2. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S2.

Table 3.3a Petroleum Imports: Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, and Libya

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Arab OPEC[a]							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait[b]		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	136	120	4	4	47	42	164	133
1974 Average	190	180	0	0	5	5	4	4
1975 Average	282	264	2	2	16	4	232	223
1976 Average	432	408	26	26	5	1	453	444
1977 Average	559	544	74	74	48	42	723	704
1978 Average	649	634	62	62	6	5	654	638
1979 Average	636	608	88	88	8	5	658	642
1980 Average	488	456	28	28	27	27	554	548
1981 Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982 Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983 Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984 Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990 Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991 Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992 January	206	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	218	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	215	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	182	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	202	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	144	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	179	37	0	0	58	23	0	0
August	261	45	0	0	66	33	0	0
September	184	19	0	0	70	33	0	0
October	186	8	0	0	137	109	0	0
November	171	0	0	0	117	117	0	0
December	203	9	0	0	165	149	0	0
Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993 January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
April	274	26	0	0	262	262	0	0
May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
November	217	47	0	0	486	470	0	0
December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
Average	220	24	0	0	352	343	0	0
1994 January	233	35	0	0	309	309	0	0

[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] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3b Petroleum Imports: Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., and Total Arab OPEC

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Arab OPEC[a]							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC[a]	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	7	7	486	462	71	71	915	838
1974 Average	17	17	461	438	74	69	752	713
1975 Average	18	18	715	701	117	117	1,383	1,330
1976 Average	24	24	1,230	1,222	254	254	2,424	2,378
1977 Average	67	67	1,380	1,373	335	333	3,185	3,136
1978 Average	64	64	1,144	1,142	385	385	2,963	2,930
1979 Average	31	31	1,356	1,347	281	281	3,058	3,002
1980 Average	22	22	1,261	1,250	172	172	2,551	2,503
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	985
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992 January	0	0	2,017	1,900	18	0	2,241	1,937
February	0	0	1,776	1,687	0	0	1,995	1,745
March	0	0	1,707	1,568	0	0	1,922	1,605
April	0	0	1,734	1,524	0	0	1,916	1,543
May	0	0	1,764	1,584	0	0	1,966	1,591
June	0	0	1,744	1,610	0	0	1,888	1,621
July	8	0	1,713	1,599	0	0	1,958	1,659
August	0	0	1,594	1,473	7	0	1,929	1,551
September	0	0	1,593	1,477	0	0	1,847	1,529
October	0	0	1,593	1,482	4	0	1,920	1,599
November	0	0	1,608	1,540	17	0	1,913	1,657
December	0	0	1,793	1,725	28	0	2,188	1,882
Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993 January	0	0	1,687	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
April	0	0	1,606	1,478	17	17	2,161	1,783
May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
June	0	0	1,523	1,396	66	66	1,993	1,729
July	0	0	1,270	1,171	19	0	1,904	1,538
August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,984	1,668
December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
Average	1	0	1,408	1,277	14	12	1,994	1,655
1994 January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,863	1,520

[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] Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3c Petroleum Imports: Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, and Iran

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-Arab OPEC[a]							
	Ecuador[b]		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	48	47	0	0	213	200	223	216
1974 Average	42	42	23	23	300	284	469	463
1975 Average	57	57	27	27	390	379	280	278
1976 Average	51	51	28	26	539	537	298	298
1977 Average	57	55	42	35	541	507	535	530
1978 Average	54	38	41	38	573	533	555	554
1979 Average	42	30	42	42	420	380	304	297
1980 Average	27	17	26	25	348	314	9	8
1981 Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982 Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983 Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984 Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985 Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986 Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987 Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988 Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	[c] (s)	[c] (s)
1989 Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990 Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991 Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992 January	56	56	91	91	125	117	0	0
February	61	48	105	105	39	39	0	0
March	26	26	25	25	85	83	0	0
April	53	46	186	186	54	49	0	0
May	51	51	135	135	155	133	0	0
June	105	101	129	129	109	102	0	0
July	111	111	143	143	65	65	0	0
August	99	93	108	108	91	85	0	0
September	97	97	165	158	57	38	0	0
October	42	36	167	167	54	43	0	0
November	53	53	114	114	36	23	0	0
December	24	24	120	120	60	60	0	0
Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993 January	([b])	([b])	90	89	37	37	0	0
February	([b])	([b])	88	88	52	51	0	0
March	([b])	([b])	126	123	67	64	0	0
April	([b])	([b])	127	127	76	76	0	0
May	([b])	([b])	169	169	82	82	0	0
June	([b])	([b])	107	107	97	67	0	0
July	([b])	([b])	168	166	55	55	0	0
August	([b])	([b])	152	152	95	80	0	0
September	([b])	([b])	211	211	51	40	0	0
October	([b])	([b])	242	242	131	82	0	0
November	([b])	([b])	143	136	74	34	0	0
December	([b])	([b])	191	191	156	114	0	0
Average	([b])	([b])	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994 January	([b])	([b])	144	144	140	81	0	0

[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] Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992. As of January 1993, imports from Ecuador appear on Table 3.3f under "Non-OPEC."

[c] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States 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.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3d Petroleum Imports: Nigeria, Venezuela, Total Non-Arab OPEC, and Total OPEC

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-Arab OPEC[a]				Total Non-Arab OPEC[a,b]		Total OPEC[a,b]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela					
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	459	448	1,135	344	2,078	1,257	2,993	2,095
1974 Average	713	697	979	319	2,527	1,827	3,280	2,540
1975 Average	762	746	702	395	2,219	1,882	3,601	3,211
1976 Average	1,025	1,014	700	241	2,642	2,167	5,066	4,545
1977 Average	1,143	1,130	690	250	3,008	2,507	6,193	5,643
1978 Average	919	910	646	181	2,788	2,254	5,751	5,184
1979 Average	1,080	1,069	690	293	2,579	2,110	5,637	5,112
1980 Average	857	841	481	156	1,749	1,361	4,300	3,864
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,148	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,630	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992 January	593	566	1,119	787	1,984	1,617	4,224	3,554
February	322	303	1,028	655	1,555	1,150	3,549	2,895
March	441	409	1,106	793	1,684	1,336	3,606	2,941
April	798	788	1,079	722	2,169	1,791	4,085	3,334
May	773	773	1,038	745	2,152	1,837	4,118	3,428
June	740	740	1,059	738	2,141	1,809	4,029	3,430
July	900	883	1,163	912	2,382	2,114	4,339	3,772
August	815	795	1,102	841	2,215	1,922	4,144	3,473
September	774	754	1,333	953	2,426	2,001	4,274	3,531
October	827	813	1,497	1,073	2,587	2,133	4,507	3,732
November	626	608	1,343	921	2,173	1,719	4,086	3,376
December	549	532	1,164	763	1,917	1,499	4,105	3,381
Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993 January	729	729	1,385	1,038	[b]2,241	[b]1,892	[b]4,225	[b]3,620
February	927	913	1,290	925	2,358	1,976	4,491	3,685
March	928	892	1,208	817	2,330	1,897	4,317	3,552
April	892	871	1,297	1,006	2,392	2,080	4,553	3,863
May	741	723	1,226	954	2,219	1,929	4,253	3,574
June	848	827	1,277	992	2,329	1,992	4,321	3,721
July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,500	2,177	4,404	3,715
August	562	549	1,375	1,135	2,183	1,915	4,043	3,431
September	514	496	1,243	1,033	2,018	1,779	3,984	3,391
October	603	593	1,267	993	2,242	1,910	4,203	3,484
November	636	612	1,267	1,073	2,120	1,855	4,104	3,523
December	598	569	1,205	952	2,151	1,827	4,134	3,540
Average	738	720	1,285	999	2,257	1,935	4,251	3,590
1994 January	310	274	1,185	901	1,780	1,400	3,643	2,920

[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] As of January 1993, excludes petroleum imported from Ecuador, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992.

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

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3e Petroleum Imports: Angola, Australia, Bahama Islands, Brazil, Canada, and China

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	49	49	2	0	174	0	9	0	1,325	1,001	(s)	0
1974 Average	49	48	1	0	164	0	2	0	1,070	791	0	0
1975 Average	75	71	5	0	152	0	5	0	846	600	0	0
1976 Average	12	7	2	0	118	0	0	0	599	371	0	0
1977 Average	24	17	3	0	171	0	0	0	517	279	0	0
1978 Average	20	6	5	0	160	0	0	0	467	248	0	0
1979 Average	43	39	6	0	147	0	1	0	538	271	13	13
1980 Average	42	37	1	0	78	0	3	1	455	199	(s)	0
1981 Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982 Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983 Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984 Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985 Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986 Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987 Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988 Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989 Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990 Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991 Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992 January	360	360	11	11	63	0	18	0	1,045	786	144	144
February	246	246	10	10	47	0	12	0	1,147	834	80	69
March	339	339	0	0	76	0	(s)	0	1,100	832	75	75
April	381	381	39	22	67	0	17	0	1,121	835	86	69
May	264	264	0	0	46	0	18	0	1,013	779	129	114
June	286	286	21	21	57	0	28	0	970	736	110	95
July	443	443	20	20	22	0	25	0	1,044	798	68	64
August	335	323	21	21	8	0	10	0	1,038	762	66	66
September	248	248	0	0	8	0	21	0	1,131	839	80	75
October	395	395	11	11	1	0	10	0	1,063	761	61	61
November	458	458	53	49	20	0	32	0	1,037	784	86	86
December	279	279	38	38	19	0	50	0	1,122	816	97	90
Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993 January	354	354	0	0	18	0	3	0	1,034	778	60	60
February	348	348	0	0	19	0	22	0	1,084	782	44	44
March	408	408	0	0	30	0	27	0	1,065	814	79	73
April	322	322	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,032	783	0	0
May	287	287	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,119	874	40	40
June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,111	910	48	46
July	386	386	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,247	991	24	24
August	258	258	33	27	37	0	32	0	1,237	966	38	38
September	282	282	0	0	27	0	59	0	1,309	1,018	91	89
October	440	440	53	47	42	0	15	0	1,367	1,030	61	61
November	283	283	0	0	26	0	51	0	1,231	917	68	68
December	379	379	53	53	23	0	10	0	1,254	964	61	61
Average	330	330	19	18	24	0	32	0	1,175	903	51	50
1994 January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,234	905	81	78

[a] Includes 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.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3f Petroleum Imports: Colombia, Ecuador, Italy, Malaysia, Mexico, and Netherlands

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Colombia		Ecuador[b]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	9	2	–	–	125	0	12	1	16	1	53	0
1974 Average	5	0	–	–	74	0	12	1	8	2	43	0
1975 Average	9	0	–	–	27	0	6	5	71	70	19	4
1976 Average	21	6	–	–	39	0	18	16	87	87	8	0
1977 Average	17	0	–	–	51	0	66	55	179	177	31	4
1978 Average	20	0	–	–	38	0	42	37	318	316	5	2
1979 Average	18	0	–	–	30	0	66	52	439	437	23	7
1980 Average	4	0	–	–	4	0	70	61	533	507	2	(s)
1981 Average	1	0	–	–	11	0	36	33	522	489	30	(s)
1982 Average	5	0	–	–	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983 Average	10	0	–	–	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984 Average	8	0	–	–	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985 Average	23	0	–	–	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986 Average	87	57	–	–	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987 Average	148	115	–	–	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988 Average	134	106	–	–	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989 Average	172	136	–	–	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990 Average	182	140	–	–	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991 Average	163	123	–	–	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992 January	158	111	–	–	51	0	0	0	764	721	31	0
February	114	92	–	–	48	0	0	0	838	807	9	0
March	101	74	–	–	44	0	0	0	846	809	34	0
April	150	129	–	–	75	0	0	0	857	795	8	0
May	57	46	–	–	57	0	5	5	788	764	27	0
June	135	114	–	–	69	0	8	8	905	883	25	0
July	103	93	–	–	36	0	40	40	830	788	21	0
August	156	142	–	–	94	0	22	22	857	790	45	0
September	190	179	–	–	81	0	17	17	755	720	39	0
October	153	132	–	–	37	0	17	17	829	783	18	0
November	127	84	–	–	33	0	8	8	762	700	26	0
December	66	34	–	–	37	0	4	4	930	888	33	0
Average	126	102	–	–	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993 January	188	167	76	70	48	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
February	148	137	14	14	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
March	161	129	59	59	43	0	11	10	861	815	11	0
April	152	138	74	62	14	0	8	8	844	818	0	0
May	147	90	56	56	18	0	21	10	907	846	10	0
June	176	143	75	75	22	0	0	0	995	977	10	0
July	204	184	85	85	25	0	11	11	943	878	20	0
August	124	101	121	121	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
September	224	170	49	49	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
October	192	182	146	135	30	0	10	10	1,013	951	0	0
November	153	143	115	106	25	0	0	0	1,100	1,025	(s)	0
December	125	85	84	84	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
Average	166	139	80	77	28	0	11	10	919	866	10	0
1994 January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	0	971	945	35	0

[a] Includes 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] Through 1992, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. See Table 3.3c.

– =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3g Petroleum Imports: Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Puerto Rico, Russia, Spain, and Trinidad and Tobago

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]											
	Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[b]		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	585	0	1	0	99	0	26	0	26	0	255	60
1974 Average	511	0	1	1	90	0	20	0	12	0	251	63
1975 Average	332	0	17	12	90	0	14	0	1	0	242	115
1976 Average	275	0	36	35	88	0	11	2	1	0	274	104
1977 Average	211	0	50	48	105	0	12	2	10	0	289	134
1978 Average	229	0	104	104	94	0	8	1	3	0	253	142
1979 Average	231	0	75	75	92	0	1	0	4	0	190	123
1980 Average	225	0	144	144	88	0	1	0	1	0	176	115
1981 Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982 Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983 Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984 Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985 Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986 Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987 Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988 Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989 Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990 Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991 Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992 January	40	0	25	17	32	0	17	0	35	0	108	79
February	82	0	11	0	23	0	3	0	16	0	109	76
March	49	0	11	0	18	0	0	0	37	0	105	85
April	73	0	155	147	14	0	0	0	35	0	79	75
May	59	0	210	200	22	0	0	0	30	0	69	54
June	83	0	234	225	36	0	0	0	46	0	94	74
July	49	0	186	179	11	0	72	32	18	0	103	78
August	65	0	142	134	38	0	62	31	29	0	106	54
September	60	0	103	102	37	0	53	0	56	0	84	56
October	90	0	190	177	29	0	9	0	32	0	108	71
November	56	0	111	104	26	0	0	0	36	0	85	62
December	80	0	140	133	28	0	0	0	17	0	91	71
Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993 January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	25	0	72	58
March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
April	86	0	109	109	18	0	16	16	61	0	78	55
May	77	0	65	65	38	0	32	32	34	0	61	51
June	55	0	160	160	29	0	59	34	20	0	77	55
July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
August	52	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
September	97	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
October	111	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
November	83	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
December	107	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
Average	78	0	124	119	29	0	52	34	37	0	73	55
1994 January	162	0	101	96	20	0	11	0	26	0	79	60

[a] Includes 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] Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1973 through 1992.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **1973-1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • **1981 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

Table 3.3h Petroleum Imports: United Kingdom, Virgin Islands, Other Non-OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total Imports

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Non-OPEC[a]						Total Non-OPEC[a,b]		Total Imports	
	United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC					
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1973 Average	15	0	329	0	153	36	3,263	1,149	6,256	3,244
1974 Average	8	0	391	0	122	30	2,832	937	6,112	3,477
1975 Average	14	(s)	406	0	120	14	2,454	893	6,056	4,105
1976 Average	31	13	422	0	203	101	2,247	742	7,313	5,287
1977 Average	126	97	466	0	287	157	2,614	971	8,807	6,615
1978 Average	180	169	428	0	239	146	2,612	1,172	8,363	6,356
1979 Average	202	197	431	0	269	192	2,819	1,407	8,456	6,519
1980 Average	176	173	388	0	219	162	2,609	1,399	6,909	5,263
1981 Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982 Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983 Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984 Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985 Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986 Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987 Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988 Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989 Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990 Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991 Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992 January	129	115	250	0	208	59	3,488	2,402	7,712	5,956
February	63	0	222	0	196	50	3,278	2,184	6,827	5,079
March	79	52	202	0	345	114	3,462	2,380	7,068	5,321
April	157	128	234	0	458	212	4,007	2,793	8,092	6,127
May	198	180	246	0	467	225	3,705	2,633	7,823	6,060
June	248	206	266	0	297	95	3,917	2,741	7,946	6,171
July	354	337	280	0	415	152	4,140	3,024	8,479	6,796
August	295	282	263	0	464	357	4,116	2,984	8,260	6,457
September	341	291	217	0	382	160	3,904	2,687	8,178	6,218
October	411	411	254	0	279	144	3,998	2,964	8,505	6,696
November	336	285	274	0	219	124	3,786	2,745	7,872	6,121
December	148	110	273	0	283	92	3,734	2,556	7,839	5,937
Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993 January	228	201	252	0	325	104	[b]3,739	[b]2,672	7,964	6,292
February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,439	2,471	7,930	6,156
March	315	281	244	0	390	186	4,026	2,961	8,342	6,513
April	348	281	245	0	455	243	3,933	2,836	8,485	6,698
May	486	458	279	0	356	152	4,095	2,974	8,348	6,549
June	458	408	290	0	570	405	4,423	3,454	8,745	7,175
July	292	247	202	0	585	299	4,741	3,546	9,145	7,262
August	343	323	256	0	520	329	4,318	3,184	8,360	6,614
September	286	217	184	0	551	251	4,493	3,167	8,476	6,558
October	352	338	236	0	453	233	4,944	3,698	9,147	7,181
November	351	340	330	0	468	246	4,621	3,369	8,725	6,892
December	432	403	288	0	402	231	4,466	3,298	8,600	6,838
Average	340	303	254	0	443	236	4,275	3,140	8,526	6,731
1994 January	205	161	276	0	353	181	4,271	3,041	[R]7,914	[R]5,961

[a] Includes 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] As of January 1993, includes petroleum imported from Ecuador, which withdrew from OPEC on December 31, 1992.

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

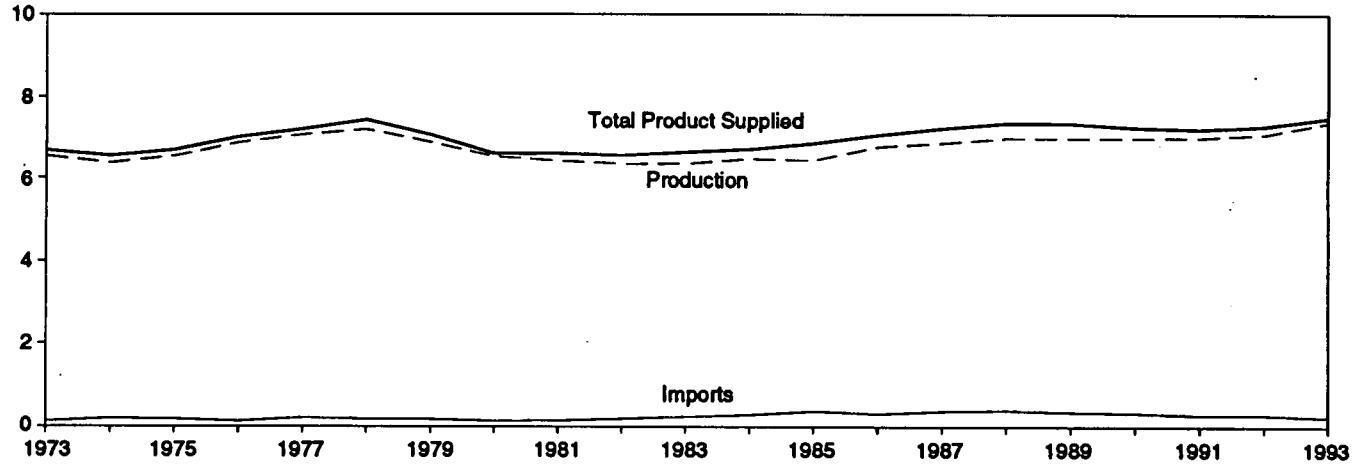
Notes: • Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included. • Petroleum is imported into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S3. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S3.

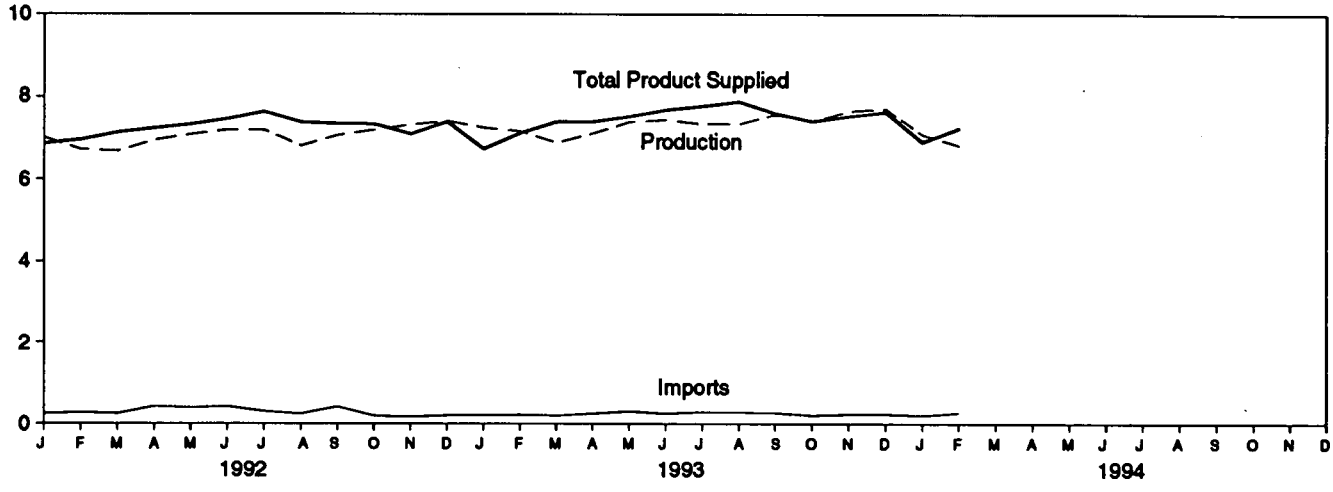
Figure 3.2 Finished Motor Gasoline

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

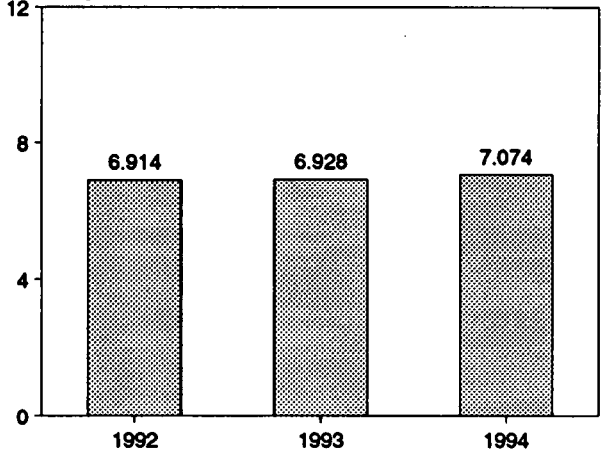
Overview, 1973-1993



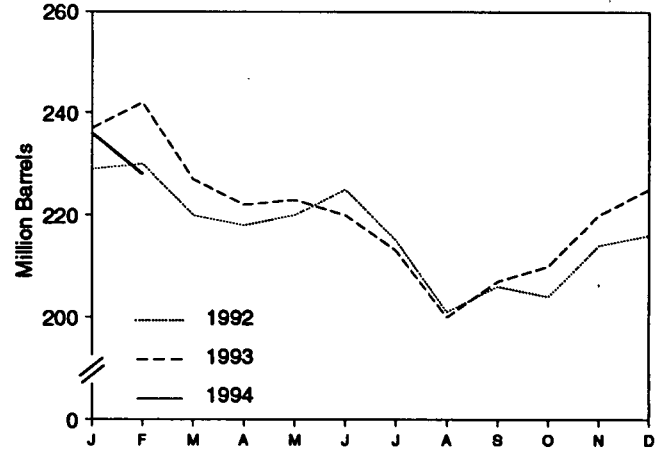
Overview, Monthly



Total Product Supplied, January and February



Total Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

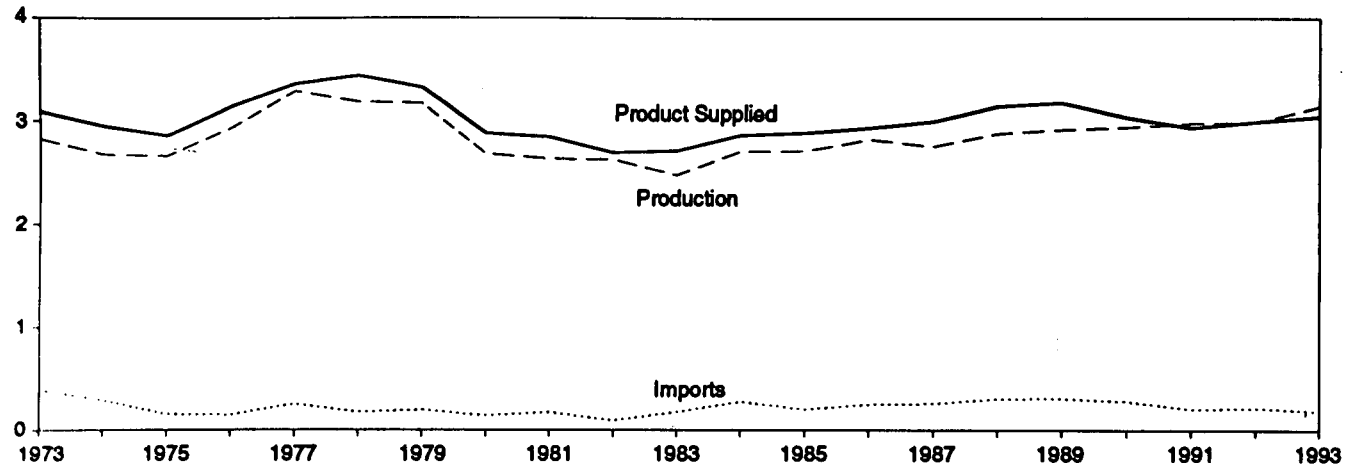
	Supply		Disposition			Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks[a]		Oxygenates Ending Stocks[a]
	Total Production	Imports[b]	Stock Change[b,c]	Exports	Product Supplied	Total[d]	Finished	
	Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973 Average	6,535	134	-9	4	6,674	209	NA	NA
1974 Average	6,360	204	24	2	6,537	[e]218	NA	NA
1975 Average	6,520	184	[e]28	2	6,675	235	NA	NA
1976 Average	6,841	131	-10	3	6,978	231	NA	NA
1977 Average	7,033	217	72	2	7,177	258	NA	NA
1978 Average	7,169	190	-54	1	7,412	238	NA	NA
1979 Average	6,852	181	-2	(s)	7,034	237	NA	NA
1980 Average	6,506	140	66	1	6,579	[e]261	NA	NA
1981 Average[f]	6,405	157	[e]-28	2	6,588	253	203	NA
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	[e]235	[e]194	NA
1983 Average	6,340	247	[e]-45	10	6,622	222	186	NA
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	NA
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	NA
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	NA
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	NA
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	NA
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	NA
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	NA
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	NA
1992 January	7,013	246	304	87	6,869	229	191	NA
February	6,726	275	-22	59	6,963	230	191	NA
March	6,683	247	-278	71	7,137	220	182	NA
April	6,954	428	54	90	7,238	218	183	NA
May	7,092	392	74	82	7,328	220	186	NA
June	7,198	424	76	86	7,460	225	188	NA
July	7,195	303	-249	108	7,639	215	180	NA
August	6,817	240	-446	123	7,380	201	167	NA
September	7,071	418	60	85	7,344	206	168	NA
October	7,198	193	-41	94	7,338	204	167	NA
November	7,323	170	318	74	7,102	214	177	NA
December	7,411	202	32	184	7,396	216	178	NA
Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	NA
1993 January	[g]7,254	204	571	142	[g]6,746	237	195	[h]14
February	7,172	216	160	99	7,129	242	200	13
March	6,897	198	-411	109	7,397	227	187	14
April	7,123	253	-137	111	7,401	222	183	15
May	7,394	308	80	90	7,531	223	185	17
June	7,447	251	-75	81	7,692	220	183	18
July	7,344	292	-242	100	7,777	213	176	20
August	7,344	283	-336	77	7,885	200	165	21
September	7,583	269	154	85	7,612	207	170	20
October	7,409	210	127	80	7,411	210	174	17
November	7,664	237	237	123	7,541	220	181	15
December	7,722	238	152	165	7,643	225	186	13
Average	7,363	247	22	105	7,483	225	186	13
1994 January	[R]7,098	[R]206	[R]291	[R]97	[R]6,916	[R]236	[R]195	11
February	[E]6,835	[E]270	[E]-244	[E]102	[E]7,249	[E]228	[E]187	NA
2-Month Average	[E]6,973	[E]237	[E]37	[E]99	[E]7,074	[E]228	[E]187	NA
1993 2-Month Average	7,215	210	376	122	6,928	242	200	13
1992 2-Month Average	6,874	260	147	73	6,914	230	191	NA

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] From 1981 forward, blending components are excluded.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] Includes motor gasoline blending components, but excludes oxygenates, which are reported separately.
[e] See Note 4 at end of section.
[f] See Note 2 at end of section.
[g] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied include blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components. See Note 2 at end of section.
[h] See Note 1 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S4. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S4.

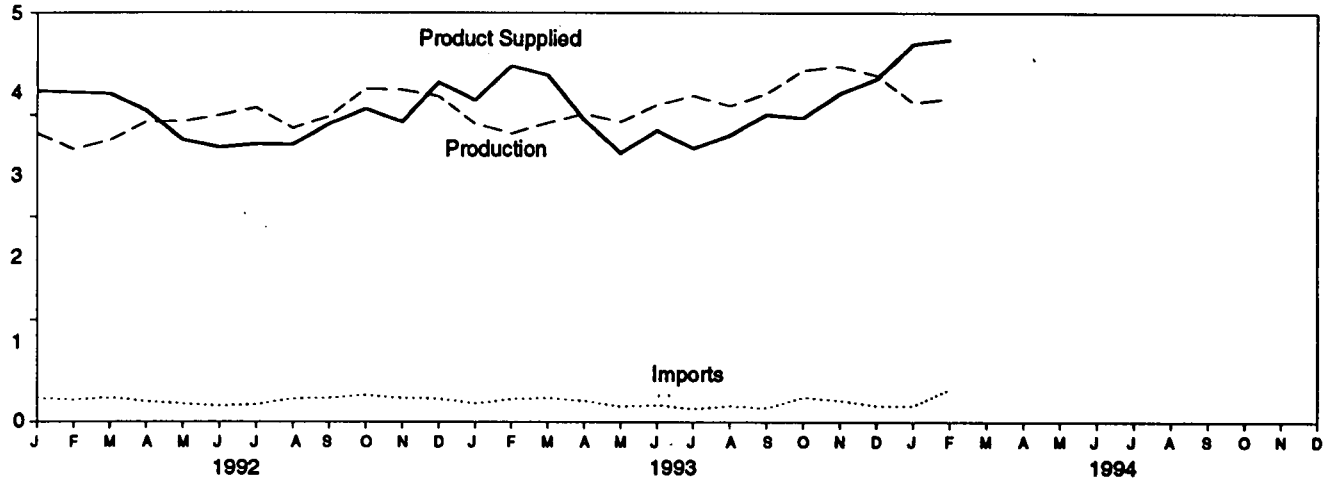
Figure 3.3 Distillate Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

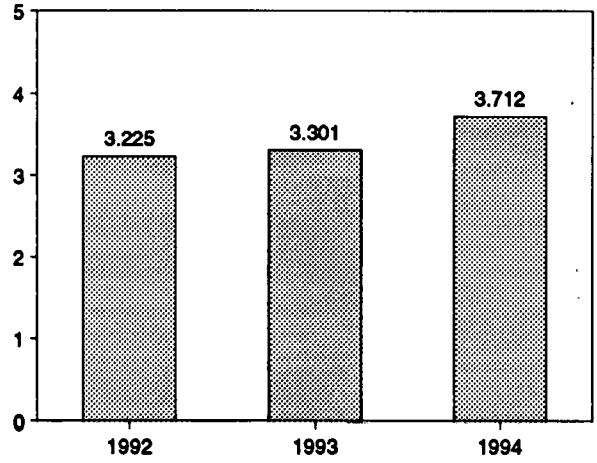
Overview, 1973-1993



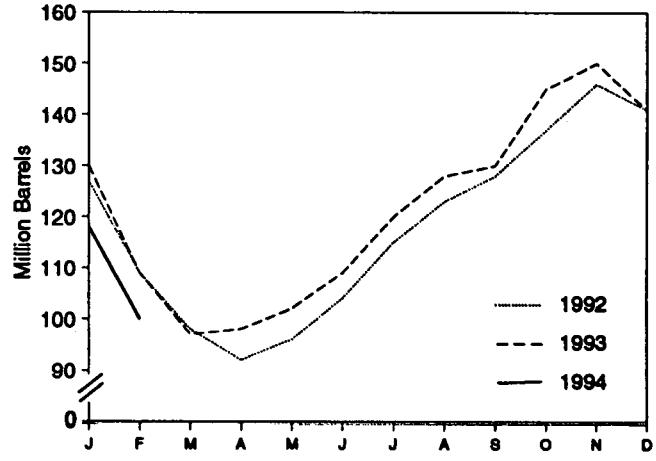
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January and February



Stocks, End of Month



Source: Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

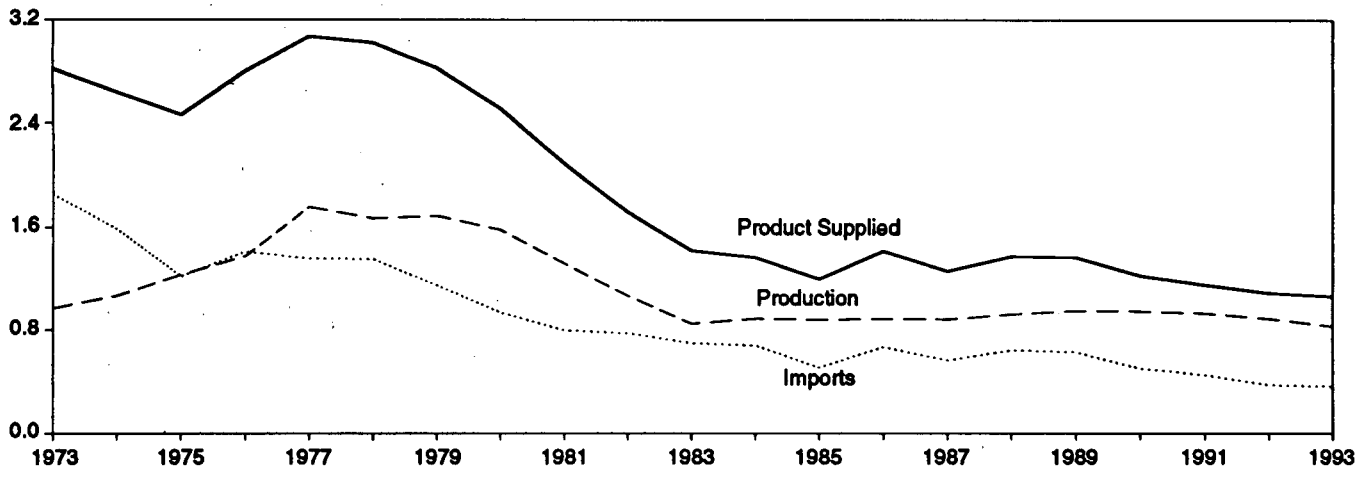
	Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[a]		
								Sulfur Content	
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil Used Directly[b]	Stock Change[c]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total	0.05 Percent or Less[d]	Greater Than 0.05 Percent[d]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels		
1973 Average	2,822	392	2	115	9	3,092	196	NA	NA
1974 Average	2,669	289	2	[e] 10	2	2,948	[f] 200	NA	NA
1975 Average	2,654	155	2	[e,f] -41	1	2,851	209	NA	NA
1976 Average	2,924	146	1	-62	1	3,133	186	NA	NA
1977 Average	3,278	250	1	176	1	3,352	250	NA	NA
1978 Average	3,167	173	1	-93	3	3,432	216	NA	NA
1979 Average	3,153	193	1	34	3	3,311	229	NA	NA
1980 Average	2,662	142	1	-64	3	2,866	[f] 205	NA	NA
1981 Average[g]	2,613	173	10	[f] -38	5	2,829	192	NA	NA
1982 Average	2,606	93	10	-35	74	2,671	[f] 179	NA	NA
1983 Average	2,456	174	–	[f] -124	64	2,690	140	NA	NA
1984 Average	2,681	272	–	57	51	2,845	161	NA	NA
1985 Average	2,687	200	–	-48	67	2,868	144	NA	NA
1986 Average	2,798	247	–	31	100	2,914	155	NA	NA
1987 Average	2,731	255	–	-56	66	2,976	134	NA	NA
1988 Average	2,859	302	–	-30	69	3,122	124	NA	NA
1989 Average	2,899	306	–	-49	97	3,157	106	NA	NA
1990 Average	2,925	278	–	73	109	3,021	132	NA	NA
1991 Average	2,962	205	–	31	215	2,921	144	NA	NA
1992 January	2,818	232	–	-541	360	3,231	127	NA	NA
February	2,661	217	–	-619	278	3,219	109	NA	NA
March	2,749	238	–	-358	138	3,207	98	NA	NA
April	2,930	202	–	-185	278	3,039	92	NA	NA
May	2,933	179	–	139	222	2,753	96	NA	NA
June	2,995	157	–	268	205	2,679	104	NA	NA
July	3,067	172	–	328	201	2,710	115	NA	NA
August	2,865	229	–	262	127	2,705	123	NA	NA
September	2,983	237	–	168	145	2,908	128	NA	NA
October	3,251	263	–	290	169	3,056	137	NA	NA
November	3,240	236	–	316	230	2,929	146	NA	NA
December	3,179	229	–	-183	276	3,316	141	NA	NA
Average	2,974	216	–	-8	219	2,979	141	NA	NA
1993 January	2,909	182	–	-336	287	3,141	130	[g] 22	[g] 108
February	2,813	224	–	-742	301	3,478	109	16	94
March	2,918	235	–	-386	154	3,386	97	12	85
April	3,010	209	–	30	241	2,949	98	13	86
May	2,930	153	–	104	355	2,624	102	14	87
June	3,095	168	–	263	158	2,843	109	17	92
July	3,185	130	–	348	298	2,669	120	23	97
August	3,084	159	–	249	197	2,797	128	45	83
September	3,206	137	–	80	262	3,001	130	47	84
October	3,435	242	–	467	241	2,968	145	55	90
November	3,478	214	–	156	330	3,206	150	64	85
December	3,385	160	–	-266	460	3,351	141	63	79
Average	3,123	184	–	2	274	3,031	141	63	79
1994 January	[R] 3,117	[R] 160	–	[R] -746	[R] 332	[R] 3,692	[R] 118	[R] 56	[R] 62
February	[E] 3,158	[E] 321	–	[E] -422	[E] 166	[E] 3,735	[E] 100	[E] 46	[E] 54
2-Month Average	[E] 3,137	[E] 237	–	[E] -592	[E] 253	[E] 3,712	[E] 100	[E] 46	[E] 54
1993 2-Month Average	2,864	202	–	-529	293	3,301	109	16	94
1992 2-Month Average	2,742	225	–	-579	321	3,225	109	NA	NA

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as distillate fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as distillate fuel oil product supplied.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] By weight.
[e] See Note 6 at end of section.
[f] See Note 4 at end of section.
[g] See Note 3 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. 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: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S5. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S5.

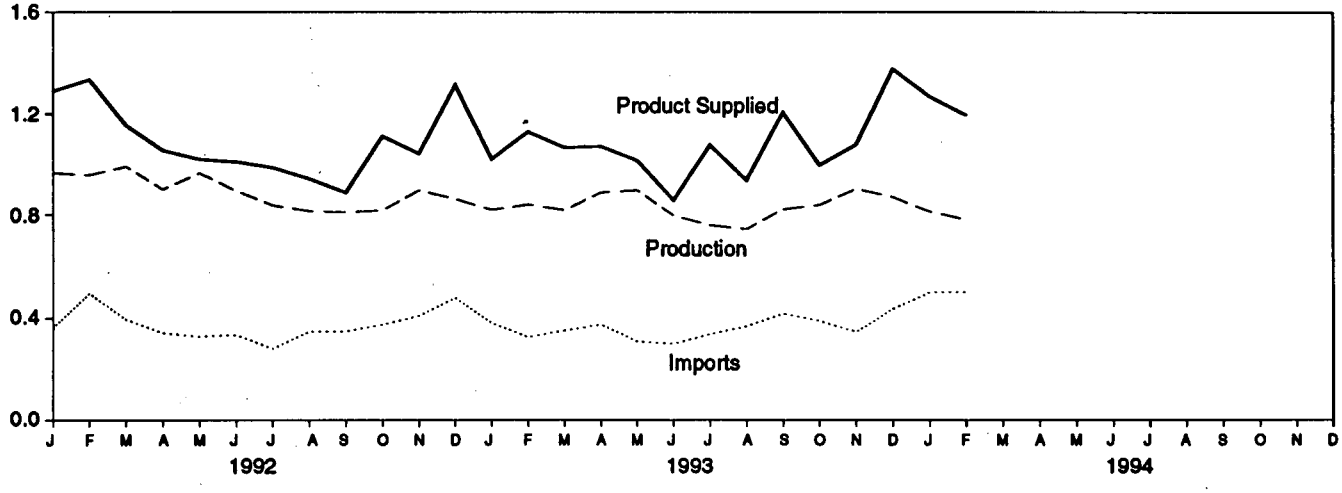
Figure 3.4 Residual Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

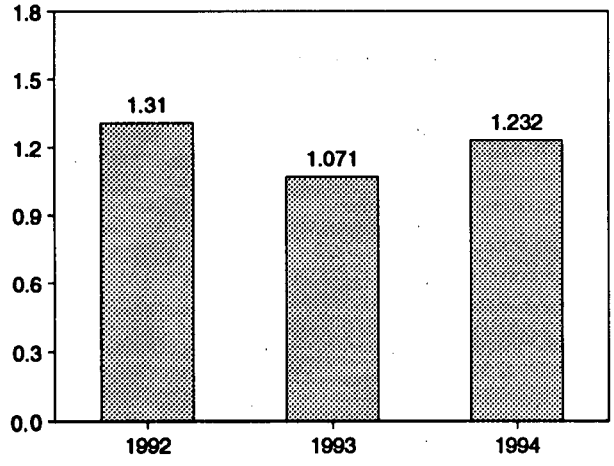
Overview, 1973-1993



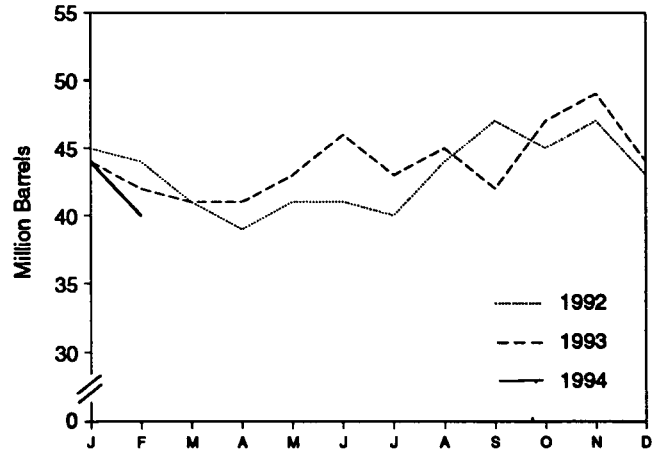
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January and February



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

	Supply			Disposition			
	Total Production	Imports	Crude Oil Used Directly[a]	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Ending Stocks[c]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	971	1,853	17	-5	23	2,822	53
1974 Average	1,070	1,587	13	17	14	2,639	[d]60
1975 Average	1,235	1,223	15	[d]-2	15	2,462	74
1976 Average	1,377	1,413	17	-5	12	2,801	72
1977 Average	1,754	1,359	13	48	6	3,071	90
1978 Average	1,667	1,355	13	1	13	3,023	90
1979 Average	1,687	1,151	12	15	9	2,826	96
1980 Average	1,580	939	12	-10	33	2,508	[d]92
1981 Average[e]	1,321	800	48	[d]-37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	48	-32	209	1,716	[d]66
1983 Average	852	699	–	[d]-55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	–	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	–	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	–	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	–	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	–	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	–	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	–	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	–	4	226	1,158	50
1992 January	965	364	–	-144	184	1,289	45
February	957	498	–	-55	176	1,334	44
March	990	397	–	-77	310	1,154	41
April	900	342	–	-78	265	1,055	39
May	964	328	–	67	207	1,019	41
June	894	334	–	-11	230	1,009	41
July	838	280	–	-37	169	986	40
August	815	347	–	125	96	941	44
September	810	349	–	123	149	887	47
October	818	376	–	-72	156	1,110	45
November	895	411	–	49	216	1,041	47
December	862	481	–	-127	158	1,312	43
Average	892	375	–	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 January	820	383	–	49	133	1,020	44
February	841	325	–	-75	113	1,128	42
March	819	352	–	-46	152	1,065	41
April	887	377	–	24	169	1,070	41
May	896	308	–	53	137	1,014	43
June	797	299	–	92	147	857	46
July	760	337	–	-101	122	1,075	43
August	745	370	–	61	120	935	45
September	822	420	–	-73	110	1,205	42
October	839	391	–	141	94	995	47
November	901	347	–	85	86	1,077	49
December	869	439	–	-164	98	1,375	44
Average	833	363	–	4	123	1,068	44
1994 January	[R]813	[R]503	–	[R]-16	[R]64	[R]1,267	[R]44
February	[E]781	[E]503	–	[E]-79	[E]170	[E]1,193	[E]40
2-Month Average	[E]798	[E]503	–	[E]-46	[E]114	[E]1,232	[E]40
1993 2-Month Average	830	355	–	-10	124	1,071	42
1992 2-Month Average	961	429	–	-101	180	1,310	44

[a] Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as residual fuel oil is reported as crude oil product supplied on Table 3.2b rather than as residual fuel oil product supplied.

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

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

[d] See Note 4 at end of section.

[e] See Note 3 at end of section.

R=Revised data. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

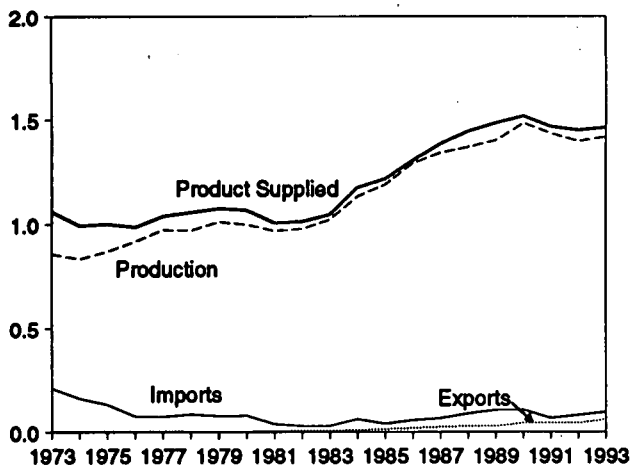
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S6. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S6.

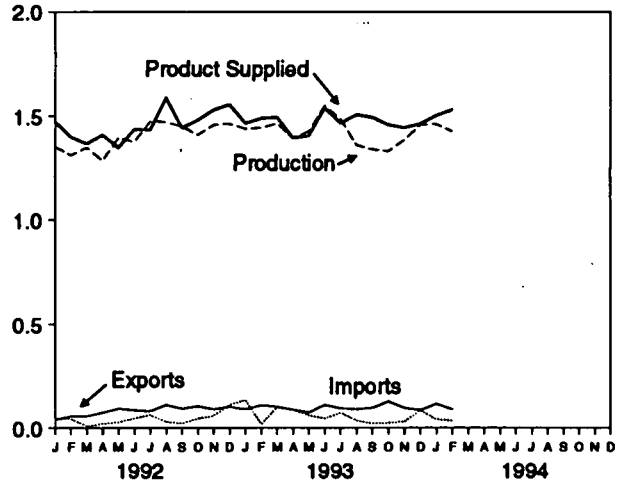
Figure 3.5 Jet Fuel

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

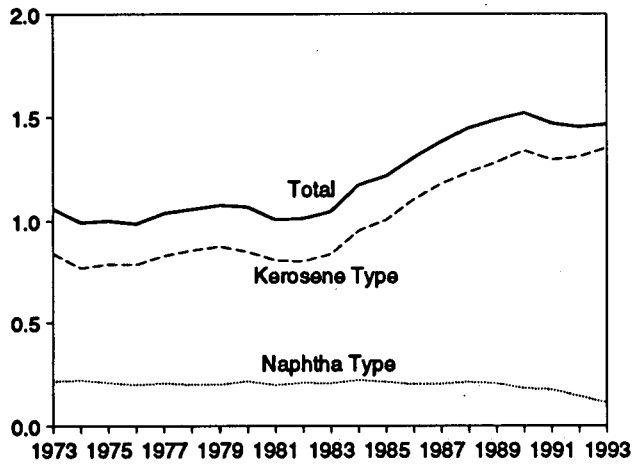
Total Jet Fuel Overview, 1973-1993



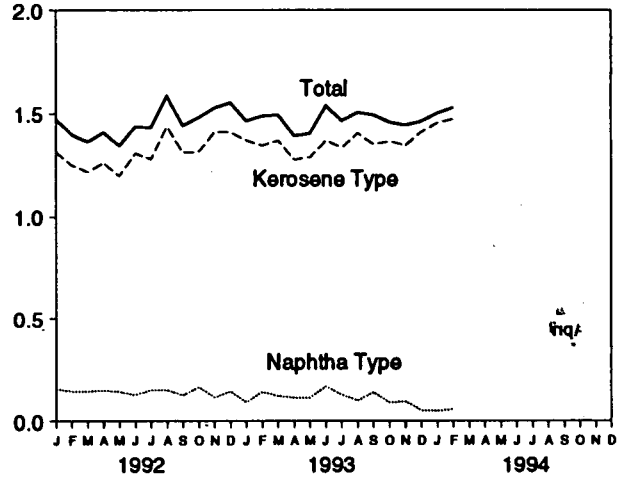
Total Jet Fuel Overview, Monthly



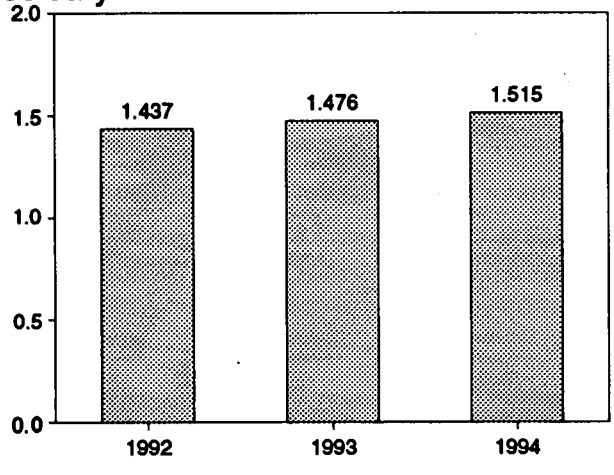
Product Supplied by Type, 1973-1993



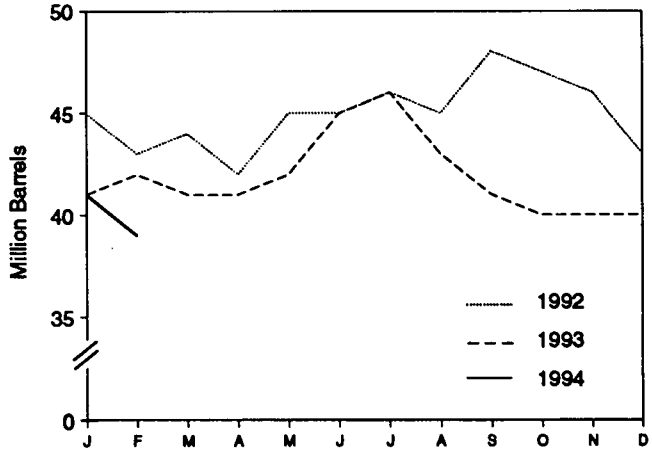
Product Supplied by Type, Monthly



Total Product Supplied, January and February



Total Stocks, End of Month



Source: Table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition

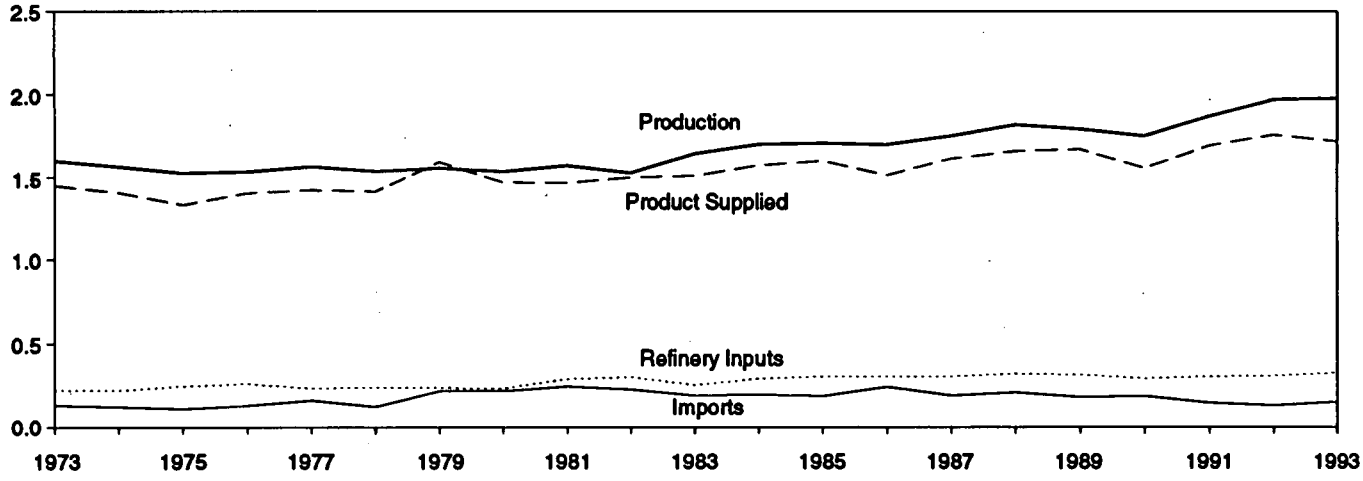
	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a]	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene Type	Total	Kerosene Type
	Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels	
1973 Average	859	679	212	8	4	1,059	842	29	23
1974 Average	836	641	163	2	3	993	771	[c]29	[c]24
1975 Average	871	691	133	[c]2	2	1,001	791	30	25
1976 Average	918	731	76	5	2	987	789	32	26
1977 Average	973	787	75	7	2	1,039	831	35	28
1978 Average	970	791	86	-2	1	1,057	858	34	28
1979 Average	1,012	835	78	13	1	1,076	876	39	33
1980 Average	999	811	80	10	1	1,068	851	[c]42	[c]36
1981 Average	968	775	38	[c]-4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c]37	[c]31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	[c](s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 January	1,352	1,200	39	-127	44	1,473	1,314	45	40
February	1,311	1,164	56	-73	42	1,398	1,250	43	38
March	1,347	1,215	56	31	7	1,365	1,218	44	39
April	1,286	1,131	74	-68	18	1,409	1,262	42	37
May	1,393	1,214	93	114	26	1,346	1,198	45	40
June	1,374	1,234	86	-21	45	1,436	1,308	45	39
July	1,473	1,328	81	59	62	1,433	1,280	46	42
August	1,471	1,339	111	-32	28	1,585	1,438	45	41
September	1,448	1,296	93	78	20	1,442	1,313	48	43
October	1,408	1,265	105	-12	44	1,480	1,315	47	43
November	1,456	1,319	90	-41	59	1,528	1,411	46	41
December	1,462	1,336	102	-101	112	1,553	1,410	43	39
Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 January	1,437	1,306	89	-73	134	1,464	1,371	41	36
February	1,442	1,318	110	46	17	1,488	1,346	42	38
March	1,463	1,332	102	-29	101	1,493	1,371	41	37
April	1,390	1,262	88	-4	88	1,393	1,278	41	37
May	1,426	1,300	75	37	60	1,404	1,289	42	38
June	1,549	1,409	111	78	45	1,538	1,370	45	41
July	1,485	1,359	94	41	73	1,465	1,337	46	42
August	1,358	1,257	91	-91	34	1,506	1,405	43	39
September	1,339	1,242	97	-78	21	1,493	1,352	41	38
October	1,330	1,242	127	-24	23	1,457	1,367	40	37
November	1,383	1,298	96	6	29	1,443	1,347	40	37
December	1,456	1,379	86	-6	85	1,462	1,411	40	38
Average	1,421	1,309	97	-8	60	1,467	1,354	40	38
1994 January	[R]1,461	[R]1,394	[R]116	[R]36	[R]40	[R]1,502	[R]1,453	41	[R]39
February	[E]1,425	[E]1,386	[E]89	[E]-49	[E]34	[E]1,529	[E]1,472	[E]39	[E]37
2-Month Average	[E]1,444	[E]1,390	[E]103	[E]-5	[E]37	[E]1,515	[E]1,462	[E]39	[E]37
1993 2-Month Average	1,439	1,311	99	-16	79	1,476	1,359	42	38
1992 2-Month Average	1,332	1,183	47	-101	43	1,437	1,283	43	38

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
R=Revised data. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S7. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S7.

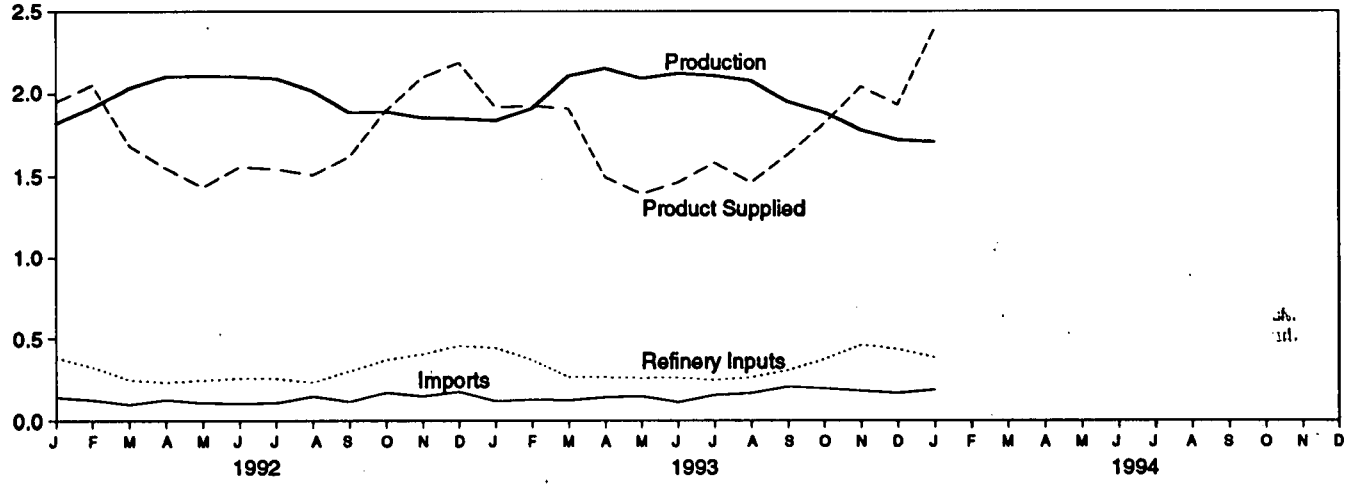
Figure 3.6 Liquefied Petroleum Gases

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

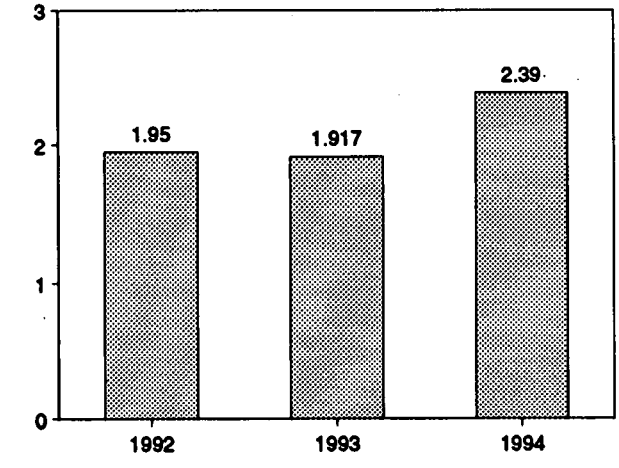
Overview, 1973-1993



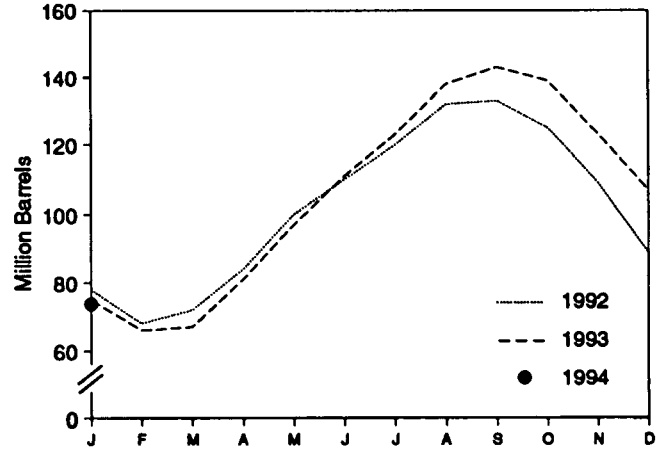
Overview, Monthly



Product Supplied, January



Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

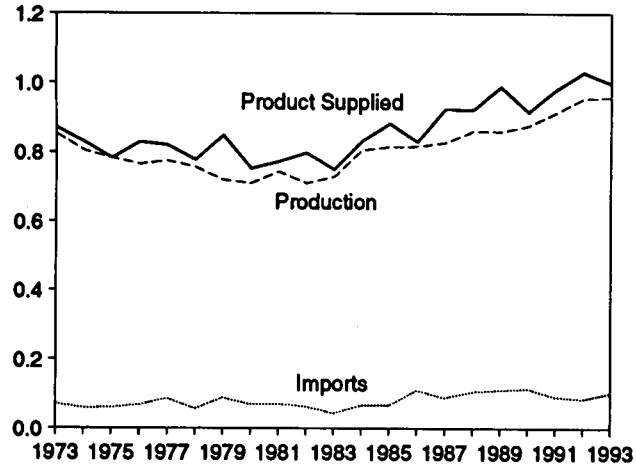
	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	38	220	25	1,406	[c] 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	[c] 35	246	26	1,333	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	[c] 132
1979 Average	1,556	217	[c] -70	236	15	1,592	111
1980 Average	1,535	216	27	233	21	1,469	[c] 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	[c] 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	[d] 1,527	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[c] 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	[c] -4	253	73	1,509	[c] 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	[c] -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 January	1,820	142	-452	384	80	1,950	78
February	1,917	126	-365	326	33	2,051	68
March	2,033	97	153	247	43	1,687	72
April	2,102	127	401	233	45	1,549	84
May	2,106	106	489	245	44	1,433	100
June	2,102	104	334	257	59	1,556	110
July	2,090	106	345	255	52	1,544	120
August	2,016	148	369	233	55	1,507	132
September	1,886	114	37	299	45	1,620	133
October	1,892	171	-242	369	39	1,898	125
November	1,854	148	-541	403	43	2,097	109
December	1,849	176	-660	453	49	2,184	89
Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 January	1,837	117	-441	440	39	1,917	75
February	1,912	128	-310	367	55	1,928	66
March	2,106	123	9	263	47	1,910	67
April	2,151	142	466	263	69	1,495	81
May	2,091	148	538	258	50	1,393	97
June	2,122	111	469	260	41	1,463	111
July	2,108	155	380	246	54	1,583	123
August	2,078	167	475	263	45	1,462	138
September	1,952	206	188	304	35	1,632	143
October	1,887	195	-129	372	21	1,819	139
November	1,781	180	-560	458	21	2,042	123
December	1,721	166	-518	432	40	1,933	107
Average	1,979	153	49	327	43	1,714	107
1994 January	1,710	187	-902	381	28	2,390	79

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases include ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane and isobutylene. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S8. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S9.

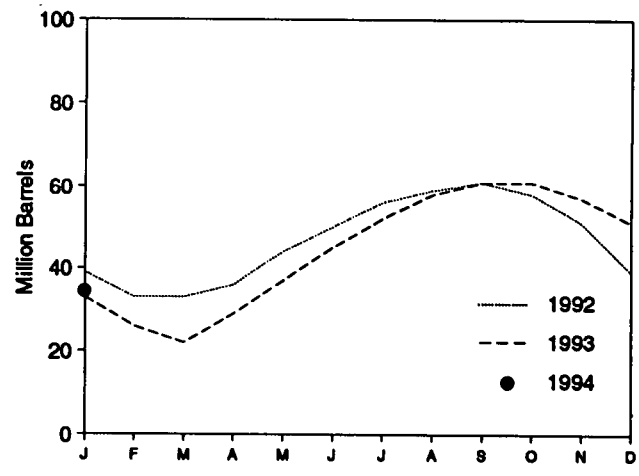
Figure 3.7 Propane and Propylene

(Million Barrels per Day, Except as Noted)

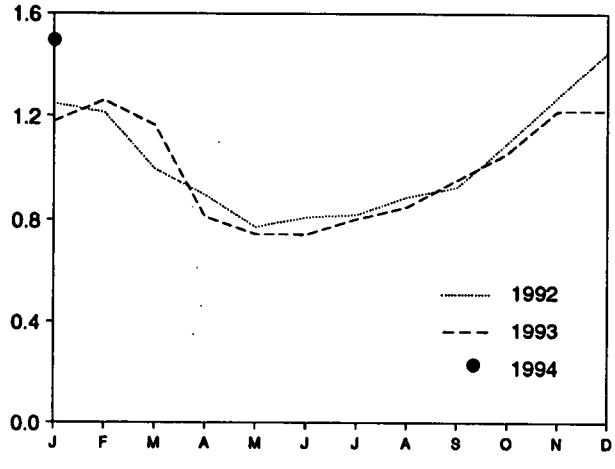
Overview, 1973-1993



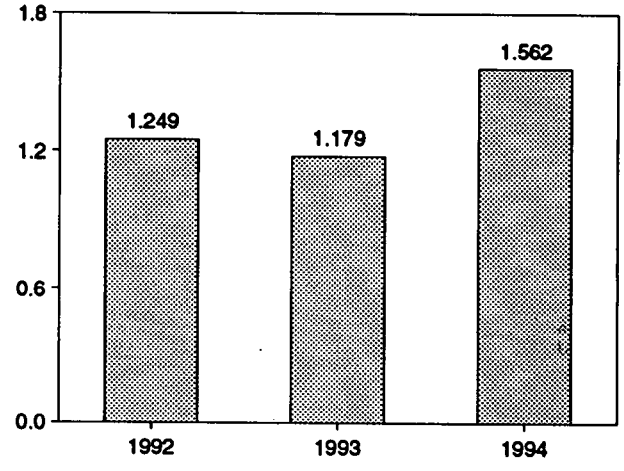
Stocks, End of Month



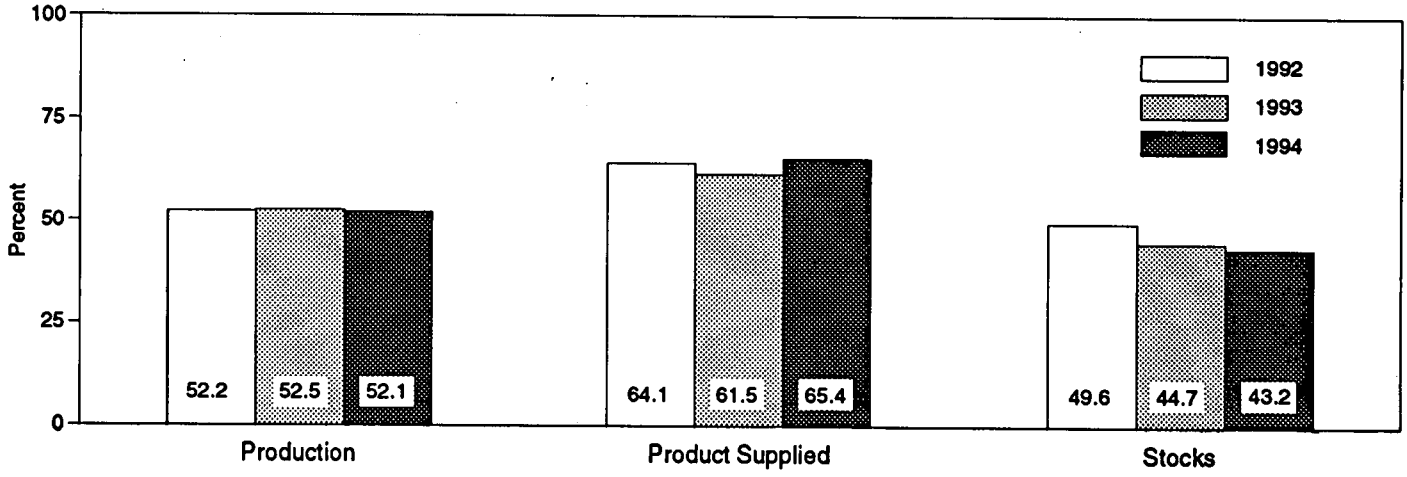
Product Supplied, Monthly



Product Supplied, January



Share of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, January



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Table 3.9 and, for calculation of shares, data prior to rounding for publication in Tables 3.8 and 3.9.

Table 3.9 Propane and Propylene Supply and Disposition (A Subset of Table 3.8)

	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	854	71	30	8	15	872	65
1974 Average	805	59	11	9	14	830	69
1975 Average	783	60	36	11	13	783	82
1976 Average	766	68	-22	12	13	830	74
1977 Average	775	86	21	10	10	821	81
1978 Average	758	57	15	13	9	778	[c]87
1979 Average	721	88	[c]-61	14	8	849	64
1980 Average	711	69	4	12	10	754	[c]65
1981 Average	745	70	[c]18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	[c]54
1983 Average	730	44	[c]-24	4	43	751	[c]48
1984 Average	806	67	[c]7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 January	949	90	-282	(s)	72	1,249	39
February	955	86	-200	(s)	27	1,214	33
March	940	68	-15	(s)	26	997	33
April	961	80	120	0	24	896	36
May	977	72	253	(s)	23	773	44
June	978	66	206	(s)	27	811	50
July	964	68	176	(s)	35	821	56
August	946	85	117	(s)	25	889	59
September	931	71	51	(s)	25	927	61
October	933	104	-88	(s)	30	1,095	58
November	964	99	-243	0	33	1,273	51
December	977	131	-385	0	45	1,448	39
Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 January	965	72	-173	1	31	1,179	33
February	959	78	-261	(s)	37	1,261	26
March	971	85	-140	(s)	32	1,165	22
April	973	112	233	(s)	40	812	29
May	942	96	262	0	30	746	37
June	958	75	266	0	23	744	45
July	956	105	232	0	26	804	52
August	945	116	184	0	27	851	58
September	956	132	116	0	17	955	61
October	953	107	-10	0	13	1,057	61
November	964	138	-136	0	17	1,220	57
December	962	102	-183	0	25	1,222	51
Average	959	102	34	(s)	26	1,000	51
1994 January	892	134	-555	0	19	1,562	34

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • 1973 through 1975: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry Surveys*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual." • 1976 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, Petroleum Statement, Annual." • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S8.

Table 3.10 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition

	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b]
	Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973 Average	2,833	290	1	750	162	2,211	179
1974 Average	2,722	269	25	665	172	2,129	[c] 188
1975 Average	2,547	144	[c] -6	537	158	2,001	188
1976 Average	2,725	129	(s)	524	172	2,158	188
1977 Average	2,939	130	20	514	164	2,371	195
1978 Average	3,076	80	-12	492	165	2,511	191
1979 Average	3,141	116	24	352	208	2,673	200
1980 Average	2,957	130	15	310	197	2,566	[c] 205
1981 Average	2,771	188	[c] -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	[d] 1,857	[c] 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	[c] -6	712	236	1,877	[c] 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	[c] -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 January	2,702	734	203	787	272	2,175	214
February	2,642	575	183	883	240	1,911	219
March	2,752	713	238	730	239	2,258	227
April	2,900	793	-31	1,043	217	2,464	226
May	2,929	665	-113	910	199	2,598	222
June	3,126	669	-42	787	225	2,826	221
July	3,207	740	-156	996	284	2,822	216
August	3,068	729	-116	884	227	2,802	212
September	3,114	748	188	675	336	2,663	218
October	2,923	701	-182	954	295	2,557	212
November	2,915	697	-24	989	264	2,383	212
December	2,853	711	-165	1,223	352	2,154	[c] 207
Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	[c] 207
1993 January	[e] 3,026	698	[c] 600	829	[e] 271	[e] 2,023	225
February	2,815	773	122	949	282	2,235	228
March	2,866	818	243	747	269	2,425	236
April	2,862	719	9	900	315	2,357	236
May	2,899	808	85	979	278	2,364	239
June	3,022	630	-240	981	278	2,632	231
July	3,116	875	116	945	302	2,628	235
August	3,094	676	27	865	295	2,583	236
September	3,016	789	-265	1,031	282	2,757	228
October	3,108	802	-164	1,138	369	2,567	223
November	2,978	760	-210	1,274	309	2,365	217
December	2,810	674	-356	1,389	349	2,101	205
Average	2,969	752	-2	1,002	300	2,420	205
1994 January	2,719	780	507	590	256	2,147	221

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] See Note 4 at end of section.
[d] See Note 6 at end of section.
[e] Beginning in 1993, other petroleum products production, exports, and products supplied include an adjustment to oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.
(s)=Less than +500 barrels per day and greater than -500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Other petroleum products include pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: • 1973-1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, February 1993, Table S9. • 1981 forward: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1994, Table S10.

Petroleum 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 such industry publications 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.

To supplement routine frames maintenance and to provide more thorough coverage, a comprehensive frames investigation is conducted every 3 years. This investigation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

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

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

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

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

Beginning in January 1993, the end-of-month stocks of distillate fuel oil are split into two sulfur categories (0.05 percent sulfur or less and greater than 0.05 percent sulfur) to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1992. For further details, see the EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

4. New Stock Basis: In January 1975, 1979, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys, affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil: 1982—645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974—1,121; 1980—1,425; and 1982—1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974—225; 1980—263; 1982—244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974—224; 1980—205; and 1982—186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974—75; 1980—91; and 1982—69.
- Jet Fuel: 1974—30 (Total) and 24 (Kerosene Type); 1980—42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene Type); and 1982—39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene Type).
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974—113; 1978—136; 1980—128; and 1982—102.
- Propane and Propylene: 1978—86; 1980—69; and 1982—57.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974—190; 1980—207; and 1982—219.

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

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in the "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 now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and

Disposition" table. This change affects stocks reported and stock change calculations in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983—108.
- Propane and Propylene: 1983—55.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983—210.

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

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

6. Data Discrepancies: Due to differences internal to EIA data processing systems, some small discrepancies exist between data in the *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (*PSA*) and *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*). The data that have discrepancies are footnoted in Section 3 tables and summarized here.

Table	Data Series	Year Average	*MER* Data	*PSA* and *PSM* Data
3.1a	Natural Gas Plant Production	1976	1,604	1,603
3.1b	Exports, Total	1979	471	472
3.1b	Exports, Petroleum Products	1979	236	237
3.1b	Net Imports	1979	7,985	7,984
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1976	-19	-18
3.2a	Imports, SPR	1978	161	162
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1978	-15	-14
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1979	-14	-13
3.2a	Crude Used Directly	1980	-14	-13
3.2b	Crude Losses	1976	14	15
3.2b	Crude Losses	1980	14	15
3.5	Stock Change	1974	10	9
3.5	Stock Change	1975	-41	-40
3.8	Total Production	1982	1,527	1,525
3.10	Products Supplied	1982	1,857	1,856

Section 4. Natural Gas

Total dry natural gas production in the United States during January 1994 was an estimated 1.6 trillion cubic feet, 2 percent[4] higher than production during the previous January.

Consumption of natural and supplemental gas in January 1994 was 2.4 trillion cubic feet, 5 percent above the level in January 1993.

Deliveries to residential consumers in December 1993 (latest date for which data are available) were 703 billion cubic feet, 2 percent below the previous December's deliveries. Total deliveries to industrial consumers during December 1993 were 714 billion cubic feet, 5 percent higher than the previous December's level.

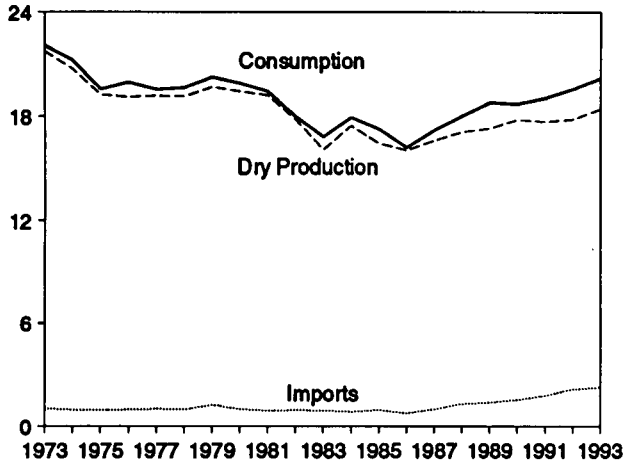
Imports of natural gas in January 1994 were 214 billion cubic feet, 8 percent higher than imports in the previous January.

Stocks of working gas[5] in underground natural gas storage reservoirs at the end of January 1994 totaled 1.6 trillion cubic feet, 21 percent below the level of stocks available 1 year earlier. Net withdrawals from storage during January 1994 were 709 billion cubic feet, 28 percent above the amount of withdrawals during the previous January.

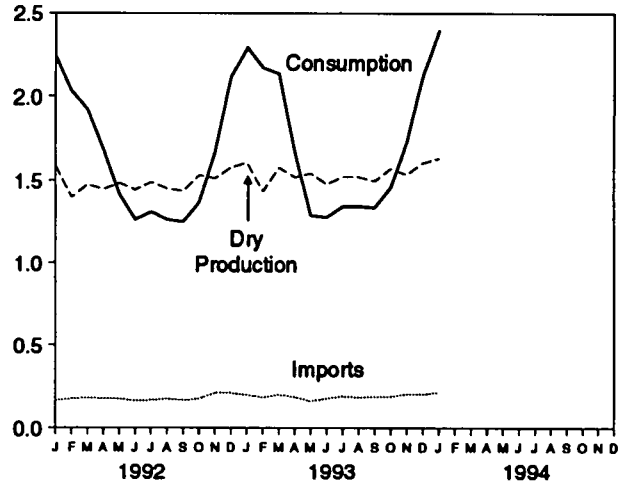
[4]Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.
[5]Gas available for withdrawal.

Figure 4.1 Natural Gas
(Trillion Cubic Feet)

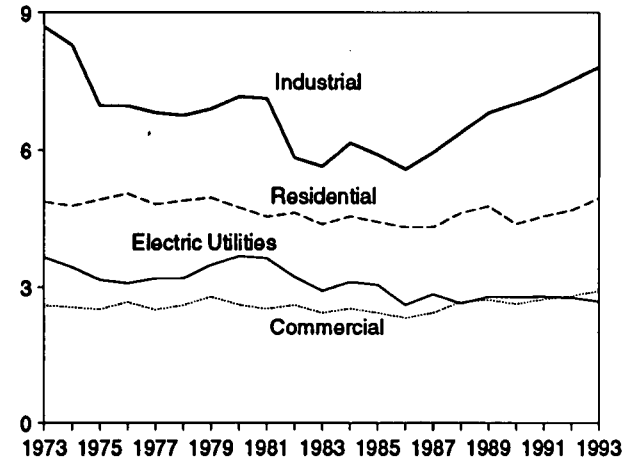
Overview, 1973-1993



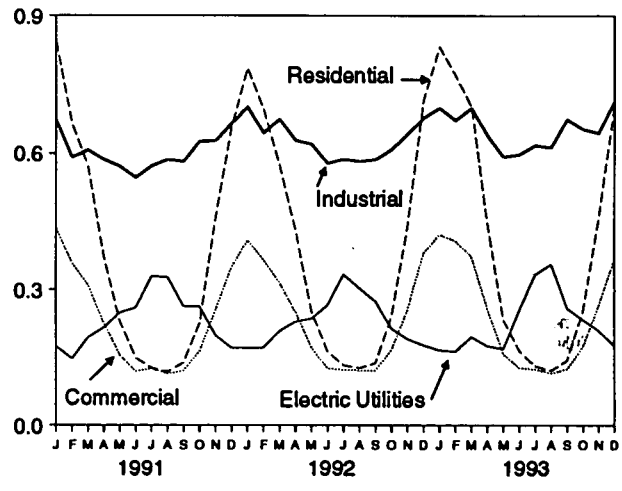
Overview, Monthly



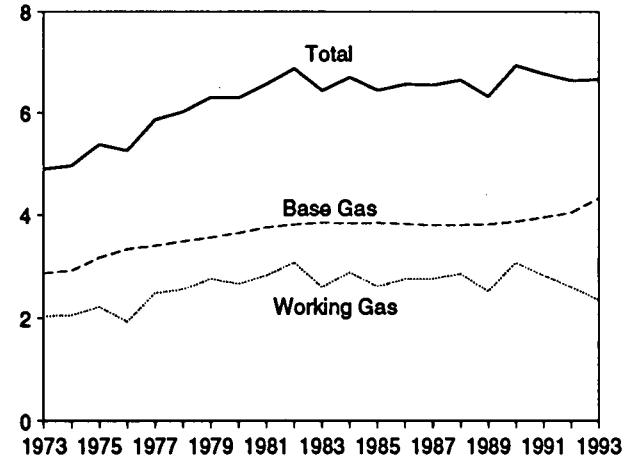
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1993



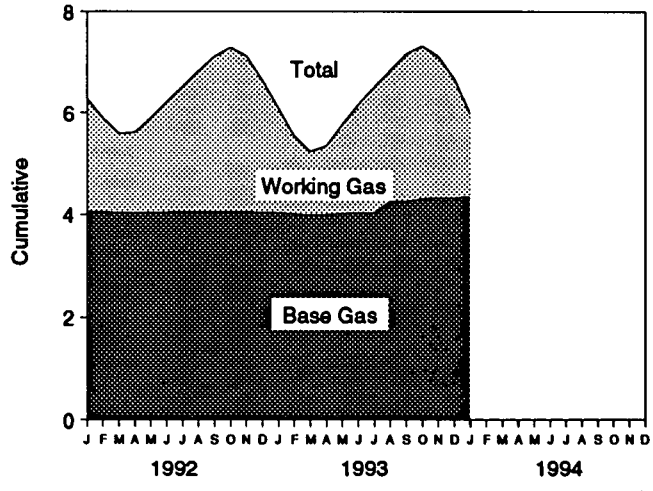
Consumption by Sector, Monthly



Underground Storage, End of Year, 1973-1993



Underground Storage, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 4.2, 4.4, and 4.5.

Table 4.1 Natural Gas Production

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Gross Withdrawals[a]	Repressuring[b]	Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed[c]	Vented and Flared[d]	Marketed Production (Wet)[e]	Extraction Loss[f]	Total Dry Gas Production[g]
1973 Total	24,067	1,171	NA	248	[h] 22,648	917	[h] 21,731
1974 Total	22,850	1,080	NA	169	[h] 21,601	887	[h] 20,713
1975 Total	21,104	861	NA	134	[h] 20,109	872	[h] 19,236
1976 Total	20,944	859	NA	132	[h] 19,952	854	[h] 19,098
1977 Total	21,097	935	NA	137	[h] 20,025	863	[h] 19,163
1978 Total	21,309	1,181	NA	153	[h] 19,974	852	[h] 19,122
1979 Total	21,883	1,245	NA	167	[h] 20,471	808	[h] 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	20,272	1,388	208	93	18,582	762	17,820
1983 Total	18,659	1,458	222	95	16,884	790	16,094
1984 Total	20,267	1,630	224	108	18,304	838	17,466
1985 Total	19,607	1,915	326	95	17,270	816	16,454
1986 Total	19,131	1,838	337	98	16,859	800	16,059
1987 Total	20,140	2,208	376	124	17,433	812	16,621
1988 Total	20,999	2,478	460	143	17,918	816	17,103
1989 Total	21,074	2,475	382	142	18,095	785	17,311
1990 Total	21,523	2,489	289	150	18,594	784	17,810
1991 January	1,958	235	24	13	1,686	76	1,610
February	1,738	221	22	12	1,483	67	1,417
March	1,889	245	24	13	1,607	72	1,535
April	1,800	234	21	14	1,531	69	1,462
May	1,786	227	23	15	1,522	69	1,453
June	1,713	226	22	14	1,451	65	1,385
July	1,740	236	23	16	1,465	66	1,399
August	1,741	231	23	15	1,471	66	1,405
September	1,716	214	24	14	1,464	66	1,398
October	1,864	245	23	15	1,580	71	1,509
November	1,864	226	23	15	1,600	72	1,528
December	1,942	231	24	15	1,673	75	1,597
Total	21,750	2,772	276	170	18,532	835	17,698
1992 January	1,952	251	24	14	1,663	77	1,586
February	1,748	247	22	13	1,467	68	1,398
March	1,837	254	22	14	1,547	72	1,475
April	1,801	246	24	13	1,518	71	1,447
May	1,842	248	24	12	1,557	73	1,485
June	1,800	246	23	15	1,515	71	1,444
July	1,842	238	24	16	1,564	73	1,491
August	1,799	237	24	15	1,522	71	1,451
September	1,786	242	21	15	1,508	70	1,437
October	1,899	253	25	13	1,608	75	1,533
November	1,871	246	23	14	1,588	74	1,514
December	1,956	263	24	14	1,656	77	1,579
Total	22,132	2,973	280	168	18,712	872	17,840
1993 January	1,994	271	22	15	1,687	79	1,608
February	1,790	248	21	15	1,505	70	1,435
March	1,961	268	21	15	1,657	77	1,579
April	1,889	256	22	16	1,595	74	[R] 1,521
May	1,920	262	21	16	1,620	76	1,545
June	[R] 1,831	[R] 240	21	[R] 17	[R] 1,553	[R] 72	[R] 1,480
July	[R] 1,880	[R] 242	23	17	[R] 1,598	[R] 74	[R] 1,524
August	[R] 1,895	[R] 259	22	[R] 16	[R] 1,598	[R] 74	[R] 1,523
September	[R] 1,859	[R] 250	22	16	[R] 1,572	73	[R] 1,498
October	[R] 1,971	[R] 284	22	16	[R] 1,648	77	[R] 1,572
November	[R] 1,941	[R] 293	[R] 21	15	[R] 1,612	75	[R] 1,537
December	[E] 1,999	[E] 273	[E] 23	[E] 17	[E] 1,686	[E] 79	[E] 1,607
Total	[RE] 22,929	[RE] 3,145	[RE] 262	190	[RE] 19,331	[RE] 901	[RE] 18,430
1994 January	[E] 2,048	[E] 295	[E] 23	[E] 16	[E] 1,714	[E] 80	[E] 1,634

[a] Gas withdrawn from gas and oil wells.

[b] The injection of natural gas into oil and gas formations for pressure maintenance and cycling purposes.

[c] See Note 1 at end of section.

[d] Vented: Natural gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants. Flared: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

[e] "Gross Withdrawals" minus "Repressuring," "Nonhydrocarbon Gases Removed," and "Vented and Flared." See Note 2 at end of section.

[f] See Note 3 at end of section.

[g] "Marketed Production (Wet)" minus "Extraction Loss."

[h] 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.

Sources: • **1973-1986:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 95. • **1987 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Table 1.

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[c]	Balancing Item[b]	Total Supply/ Disposition[d]	Additions to Storage[a]	Exports[c]	Consumption[b]
1973 Total	[e] 21,731	1,533	NA	1,033	-196	24,101	1,974	77	22,049
1974 Total	[e] 20,713	1,701	NA	959	-289	23,084	1,784	77	21,223
1975 Total	[e] 19,236	1,760	NA	953	-235	21,714	2,104	73	19,538
1976 Total	[e] 19,098	1,921	NA	964	-216	21,767	1,756	65	19,946
1977 Total	[e] 19,163	1,750	NA	1,011	-41	21,883	2,307	56	19,521
1978 Total	[e] 19,122	2,158	NA	966	-287	21,958	2,278	53	19,627
1979 Total	[e] 19,663	2,047	NA	1,253	-372	22,591	2,295	56	20,241
1980 Total	19,403	1,972	155	985	-640	21,875	1,949	49	19,877
1981 Total	19,181	1,930	176	904	-500	21,691	2,228	59	19,404
1982 Total	17,820	2,164	145	933	-537	20,525	2,472	52	18,001
1983 Total	16,094	2,270	132	918	[f] -703	18,712	1,822	55	16,835
1984 Total	17,466	2,098	110	843	[f] -217	20,300	2,295	55	17,951
1985 Total	16,454	2,397	126	950	-428	19,499	2,163	55	17,281
1986 Total	16,059	1,837	113	750	-493	18,266	1,984	61	16,221
1987 Total	16,621	1,905	101	993	-444	19,176	1,911	54	17,211
1988 Total	17,103	2,270	101	1,294	-453	20,315	2,211	74	18,030
1989 Total	17,311	2,854	107	1,382	-218	21,435	2,528	107	18,801
1990 Total	17,810	1,986	123	1,532	-149	21,302	2,499	86	18,716
1991 January	1,610	682	12	163	-44	2,423	115	10	2,299
February	1,417	409	10	138	62	2,035	112	11	1,912
March	1,535	297	11	151	-15	1,979	129	10	1,840
April	1,462	104	9	144	65	1,785	234	9	1,542
May	1,453	58	9	141	13	1,675	331	8	1,337
June	1,385	42	8	133	-37	1,531	326	7	1,199
July	1,399	75	9	135	-28	1,590	299	8	1,283
August	1,405	82	9	127	-48	1,574	290	10	1,274
September	1,398	78	8	134	-72	1,545	304	11	1,231
October	1,509	103	10	157	-88	1,691	258	14	1,419
November	1,528	360	9	169	-209	1,856	150	15	1,691
December	1,597	461	11	181	-98	2,151	125	18	2,009
Total	17,698	2,752	113	1,773	-500	21,836	2,672	129	19,035
1992 January	1,586	624	12	165	-71	2,315	60	16	2,239
February	1,398	463	11	175	42	2,089	45	14	2,031
March	1,475	397	11	180	-42	2,022	74	23	1,926
April	1,447	142	10	176	89	1,864	161	18	1,685
May	1,485	44	9	174	68	1,780	344	19	1,418
June	1,444	35	8	162	16	1,666	384	18	1,264
July	1,491	42	8	167	-8	1,700	373	16	1,311
August	1,451	46	8	175	-19	1,662	380	18	1,264
September	1,437	40	8	166	-24	1,629	362	18	1,249
October	1,533	70	10	176	-130	1,659	271	19	1,368
November	1,514	282	11	210	-239	1,778	88	19	1,672
December	1,579	587	12	209	-191	2,195	58	19	2,119
Total	17,840	2,772	118	2,138	-508	22,360	2,599	216	19,544
1993 January	1,608	607	13	198	[R] -66	[R] 2,360	50	18	[R] 2,292
February	1,435	578	12	183	3	2,212	27	13	2,172
March	1,579	382	12	199	[R] 59	[R] 2,232	79	17	2,137
April	[R] 1,521	110	10	185	[R] 76	[R] 1,903	222	12	[R] 1,669
May	1,545	25	8	160	[R] 20	[R] 1,759	457	12	[R] 1,289
June	[R] 1,480	44	10	178	[R] -6	[R] 1,707	418	11	[R] 1,278
July	[R] 1,524	49	9	190	[R] -16	1,756	399	13	1,345
August	[R] 1,523	100	9	184	[R] -40	1,776	421	10	1,345
September	[R] 1,498	28	9	188	[R] 6	1,729	382	10	1,337
October	[R] 1,572	102	10	189	[R] -151	[R] 1,722	255	8	1,458
November	[R] 1,537	316	12	[R] 204	[R] -220	[R] 1,849	112	10	[R] 1,727
December	[E] 1,607	499	13	[R] 202	[R] -122	[R] 2,199	58	11	[R] 2,130
Total	[RE] 18,430	2,840	128	[R] 2,261	[R] -457	[R] 23,202	2,879	142	[R] 20,181
1994 January	[E] 1,634	755	14	214	-166	2,451	46	9	2,396

[a] Data for 1980-1992 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] See Notes at end of section.

[c] See Table 4.3.

[d] Data for 1978 forward do not include in-transit receipts and deliveries.

[e] May include unknown quantities of nonhydrocarbon gases.

[f] 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.

Sources: • **1973-1986: Total Dry Gas Production**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 95. **Withdrawals from Storage, 1973-1975 and 1980-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 96. **Withdrawals from Storage, 1976-1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1. **Supplemental Gaseous Fuels, 1980-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1990*, Volume 2, Table 12. **Imports, Additions to Storage, Exports, and Consumption**—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 96. **Total Supply/Disposition**—Sum of disposition items. **Balancing Item**—Total supply/disposition minus all other supply items. • **1987 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Table 2.

Table 4.3 Natural Gas Trade by Country

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Imports				Exports			
	Canada[a]	Algeria[b]	Other[c]	Total	Canada[a]	Mexico[a]	Japan[b]	Total
1973 Total	1,028	3	2	1,033	15	14	48	77
1974 Total	959	0	(s)	959	13	13	50	77
1975 Total	948	5	0	953	10	9	53	73
1976 Total	954	10	0	964	8	7	50	65
1977 Total	997	11	2	1,011	(s)	4	52	56
1978 Total	881	84	0	966	(s)	4	48	53
1979 Total	1,001	253	0	1,253	(s)	4	51	56
1980 Total	797	86	102	985	(s)	4	45	49
1981 Total	762	37	105	904	(s)	3	56	59
1982 Total	783	55	95	933	(s)	2	50	52
1983 Total	712	131	75	918	(s)	2	53	55
1984 Total	755	36	52	843	(s)	2	53	55
1985 Total	926	24	0	950	(s)	2	53	55
1986 Total	749	0	2	750	9	2	50	61
1987 Total	993	0	0	993	3	2	49	54
1988 Total	1,276	17	0	1,294	20	2	52	74
1989 Total	1,339	42	0	1,382	38	17	51	107
1990 Total	1,448	84	0	1,532	17	16	53	86
1991 January	156	8	0	163	2	3	4	10
February	133	5	0	138	3	3	4	11
March	146	5	0	151	1	4	4	10
April	139	5	0	144	(s)	3	6	9
May	136	5	0	141	(s)	5	3	8
June	131	3	0	133	(s)	4	3	7
July	130	5	0	135	(s)	3	4	8
August	127	0	0	127	1	3	6	10
September	131	3	0	134	(s)	6	4	11
October	146	10	0	157	2	8	4	14
November	164	5	0	169	2	8	4	15
December	170	10	0	181	3	10	6	18
Total	1,710	64	0	1,773	15	60	54	129
1992 January	157	8	0	165	2	10	4	16
February	170	5	0	175	4	6	4	14
March	178	3	0	180	11	7	4	23
April	174	3	0	176	6	7	4	18
May	174	0	0	174	6	7	6	19
June	160	3	0	162	6	7	4	18
July	167	0	0	167	5	6	4	16
August	172	2	0	175	5	9	4	18
September	164	3	0	166	6	8	4	18
October	174	3	0	176	6	10	3	19
November	203	8	0	210	3	11	4	19
December	202	8	0	209	7	8	4	19
Total	2,094	43	0	2,138	68	96	53	216
1993 January	193	5	0	198	6	8	4	18
February	175	8	0	183	6	2	4	13
March	194	5	0	199	8	3	6	17
April	178	8	0	185	5	3	4	12
May	155	5	0	160	4	3	4	12
June	171	8	0	178	4	4	3	11
July	183	8	0	190	4	4	5	13
August	179	5	0	184	2	3	5	10
September	178	10	0	188	3	2	5	10
October	184	5	0	189	3	2	3	8
November	R197	8	0	R204	3	2	5	10
December	R193	8	R0	R202	3	1	7	11
Total	R2,179	82	1	R2,261	50	37	56	142
1994 January	203	10	1	214	3	1	5	9

[a] By pipeline, except for very small amounts of liquefied natural gas imported from Canada in 1973, 1977 and 1981. See Note 5 at end of section.

[b] As liquefied natural gas.

[c] Other imports are from Mexico, except for 1986, when they came from Indonesia.

R=Revised data. (s)=Less than 500 million cubic feet.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • 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, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Tables 5 and 6.

Table 4.4 Natural Gas Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Billion Cubic Feet)

	Lease and Plant Fuel	Pipeline Fuel[a]	Delivered to Consumers					Total Consumption
			Residential	Commercial	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 Total	**923**	**485**	**4,314**	**2,318**	**5,579**	**2,602**	**14,814**	**16,221**
1987 Total	**1,149**	**519**	**4,315**	**2,430**	**5,953**	**2,844**	**15,542**	**17,211**
1988 Total	**1,096**	**614**	**4,630**	**2,670**	**6,383**	**2,636**	**16,320**	**18,030**
1989 Total	**1,070**	**629**	**4,781**	**2,718**	**6,816**	**2,787**	**17,102**	**18,801**
1990 Total	**1,236**	**660**	**4,391**	**2,623**	**7,018**	**2,787**	**16,820**	**18,716**
1991 January	102	74	844	434	672	173	2,123	2,299
February	90	61	664	359	591	146	1,761	1,912
March	98	58	573	310	607	193	1,683	1,840
April	93	49	373	225	586	216	1,400	1,542
May	93	42	229	154	571	249	1,202	1,337
June	89	37	148	119	546	260	1,073	1,199
July	90	40	126	125	572	330	1,153	1,283
August	90	40	118	113	586	328	1,144	1,274
September	89	38	138	121	582	263	1,103	1,231
October	97	44	225	163	626	263	1,278	1,419
November	97	54	459	256	627	198	1,540	1,691
December	101	64	658	350	665	170	1,843	2,009
Total	**1,129**	**601**	**4,556**	**2,729**	**7,231**	**2,789**	**17,305**	**19,035**
1992 January	104	68	786	410	701	169	2,067	2,239
February	92	62	696	366	644	170	1,876	2,031
March	97	58	574	315	674	208	1,770	1,926
April	95	51	431	250	628	229	1,539	1,685
May	97	42	251	170	620	236	1,278	1,418
June	95	37	162	125	578	266	1,132	1,264
July	98	39	132	122	587	334	1,175	1,311
August	95	37	126	121	582	303	1,131	1,264
September	94	37	137	121	586	274	1,117	1,249
October	101	41	241	166	608	213	1,227	1,368
November	99	50	437	256	641	189	1,523	1,672
December	104	64	717	381	677	176	1,951	2,119
Total	**1,171**	**588**	**4,690**	**2,803**	**7,527**	**2,766**	**17,786**	**19,544**
1993 January	106	69	R833	421	699	164	R2,118	R2,292
February	94	65	770	408	672	162	2,012	2,172
March	104	64	R702	374	699	194	1,969	2,137
April	100	50	R449	257	639	174	R1,519	R1,669
May	101	39	R233	156	593	167	R1,149	R1,289
June	97	38	R163	R126	598	255	R1,143	R1,278
July	100	40	130	123	618	333	1,204	1,345
August	100	40	120	115	613	357	1,205	1,345
September	R98	40	142	123	675	259	1,198	1,337
October	103	44	252	172	653	233	1,311	1,458
November	101	52	R457	R265	R645	208	R1,575	R1,727
December	106	R64	703	369	714	174	1,960	R2,130
Total	**1,210**	**607**	**4,955**	**2,910**	**7,819**	**2,680**	**18,364**	**20,181**

[a] Natural gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

R=Revised data.

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

Sources: • **1973-1986:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 97. • **1987 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Table 3.

Table 4.5 Natural Gas in Underground Storage

(Volumes in Billion Cubic Feet)

	Natural Gas in Underground Storage, End of Period			Change in Working Gas from Same Period Previous Year		Storage Activity		
	Base Gas	Working Gas	Total[a]	Volume	Percent	Injections[b]	Withdrawals[b]	Net[c]
1973 Total	2,864	2,034	4,898	305	17.6	1,974	1,533	442
1974 Total	2,912	2,050	4,962	16	.8	1,784	1,701	84
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 Total	3,819	2,749	6,567	142	5.5	1,952	1,812	140
1987 Total	3,792	2,756	6,548	7	.3	1,887	1,881	6
1988 Total	3,800	2,850	6,650	94	3.4	2,174	2,244	-69
1989 Total	3,812	2,513	6,325	-337	-11.8	2,491	2,804	-313
1990 Total	3,868	3,068	6,936	555	22.1	2,433	1,934	499
1991 January	3,911	2,362	6,273	92	4.1	115	660	-545
February	3,908	2,063	5,972	59	3.0	112	397	-285
March	3,895	1,912	5,806	37	2.0	129	291	-162
April	3,898	2,037	5,935	91	4.7	228	104	124
May	3,931	2,273	6,204	93	4.3	319	58	261
June	3,939	2,553	6,492	68	2.7	314	42	272
July	3,942	2,771	6,713	-20	-.7	290	75	214
August	3,949	2,978	6,927	-93	-3.0	282	82	200
September	3,950	3,201	7,151	-120	-3.6	294	78	216
October	3,961	3,369	7,330	-98	-2.8	251	103	148
November	3,952	3,148	7,100	-324	-9.3	150	352	-202
December	3,954	2,824	6,778	-244	-8.0	125	448	-323
Total	**3,954**	**2,824**	**6,778**	**-244**	**-8.0**	**2,608**	**2,689**	**-80**
1992 January	4,061	2,216	6,277	-146	-6.2	68	591	-524
February	4,057	1,837	5,894	-226	-10.9	52	441	-389
March	4,046	1,545	5,591	-367	-19.2	81	381	-301
April	4,038	1,573	5,611	-463	-22.8	167	150	18
May	4,044	1,848	5,892	-425	-18.7	330	53	277
June	4,050	2,153	6,203	-400	-15.7	366	43	323
July	4,064	2,460	6,524	-311	-11.2	357	50	307
August	4,062	2,761	6,823	-217	-7.3	364	54	309
September	4,061	3,044	7,105	-157	-4.9	346	48	298
October	4,065	3,223	7,288	-146	-4.3	264	78	186
November	4,061	3,054	7,115	-94	-3.0	95	276	-181
December	4,044	2,597	6,641	-227	-8.0	65	557	-491
Total	**4,044**	**2,597**	**6,641**	**-227**	**-8.0**	**2,555**	**2,724**	**-168**
1993 January	4,041	2,046	6,087	-170	-7.7	50	607	-556
February	4,015	1,519	5,534	-318	-17.3	27	578	-551
March	3,994	1,238	5,232	-306	-19.8	79	382	-303
April	4,004	1,337	5,340	-236	-15.0	222	110	112
May	4,026	1,744	5,771	-104	-5.6	457	25	432
June	4,039	2,118	6,157	-35	-1.6	418	44	374
July	4,039	2,471	6,510	11	.5	399	49	350
August	4,263	2,572	6,835	-189	-6.8	421	100	321
September	4,255	2,904	7,159	-140	-4.6	382	28	354
October	4,314	2,998	7,312	-225	-7.0	255	102	154
November	4,325	2,781	7,106	-273	-8.9	112	316	-204
December	4,325	2,341	6,666	-256	-9.9	58	499	-441
Total	**4,325**	**2,341**	**6,666**	**-256**	**-9.9**	**2,879**	**2,840**	**39**
1994 January	4,344	1,616	5,960	-430	-21.0	46	755	-709

[a] Total underground storage capacity at the end of each calendar year (in billion cubic feet): 1975--6,280 (first year for which data are available); 1976--6,544; 1977--6,678; 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; 1987, 1988, and 1989--8,124; 1990--8,125; 1991--7,993; and 1992--7,932. Current capacity remains at 7,932.

[b] For 1980-1991, data differ from those shown on Table 4.2, which includes liquefied natural gas storage for that period.

[c] Positive numbers indicate injections are greater than withdrawals. Negative numbers indicate withdrawals are greater 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.
Sources: See end of section.

Natural Gas 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) 1991*. Data are not available for periods prior to 1980. Monthly data are reported by three States and computed for six States. Monthly data are preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Differences between annual data published in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of the preliminary monthly data (January-December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data. For further information on methods of estimating preliminary monthly data, see the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly (NGM)*.

2. Production.

- Annual data: Final annual data are from the EIA *NGA*.
- Estimated monthly data: Data for the two most recent months presented are estimated. Some of the data for earlier months are also estimated or computed. For a discussion of computation and estimation procedures, see the EIA *NGM*.
- Preliminary monthly data: Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. Preliminary monthly data are gathered from reports to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the U.S. Minerals Management Service. Volumetric data are converted, as necessary, to a standard 14.73 psi pressure base. Unless there are major changes, data are not revised until after publication of the EIA *NGA*.
- Final monthly data: Differences between annual data in the EIA *NGA* and the sum of preliminary monthly data (January-December) are allocated proportionally to the months to create final monthly data.

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*, where they are estimated on the basis of the type and quantity of liquid products extracted from the gas stream and the calculated volume of such products at standard conditions. For a detailed explanation of the calculations used to derive estimated extraction losses, see the EIA *NGA*.

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

Monthly data are revised and considered final after the publication of the EIA *NGA*. Final monthly data are estimated by allocating annual extraction loss data to the months on the basis of total natural gas marketed production data from the EIA *NGA*.

4. Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

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

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

5. Imports and Exports: The United States imports natural gas via pipeline from Canada. Prior to 1985, it also imported natural gas via pipeline from Mexico. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) arrives via tanker from Algeria. One shipment of LNG was received from Indonesia in December 1986. Very small amounts of LNG arrived from Canada in 1973 (667 million cubic feet), 1977 (572 million cubic feet), and 1981 (6 million cubic feet). The United States exports natural gas via pipeline to Canada and Mexico and LNG via tanker to Japan.

Annual and final monthly data are 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*.

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

Final data are from the EIA *NGA*. Monthly data are considered preliminary until after publication of the EIA *NGA*. For more detailed information on the methods of

estimating preliminary and final monthly data, see the EIA *NGM*.

7. Balancing Item: The balancing item for natural gas represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas disposition. The differences may be due to quantities lost or to the effects of data reporting problems. Reporting problems include differences due to the net result of conversions of flow data metered at varying temperature and pressure bases and converted to a standard temperature and pressure base; the effect of variations in company accounting and billing practices; differences between billing cycle and calendar period time frames; and imbalances resulting from the merger of data reporting systems which vary in scope, format, definitions, and type of respondents.

The increase of 0.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in the "Balancing Item" category in 1983, followed by a decline of 0.5 Tcf in 1984, reflected unusually large differences resulting from the use of the annual billing cycle (essentially December 15 through the following December 14) consumption data in conjunction with calendar year supply data. Record cold temperatures during the last half of December 1983 resulted in a reported 0.3 Tcf increase in net withdrawals from underground storage for peak shaving as compared with the same period in 1982, but the effect of this cold weather was reflected primarily in 1984 consumption data. For underground storage data, see Table F2 in the May 1985 *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. The difference is due to changes in the quantity of native gas included in the base gas and/or losses in base gas due to migration from storage reservoirs.

Monthly underground storage data are collected from the Forms FERC-8 (interstate data) and EIA-191 (intrastate data). Beginning in January 1991, all data are collected on the revised Form EIA-191. Injection and withdrawal data from the FERC-8/EIA-191 survey are adjusted to correspond to data from Form EIA-176 following publication of the EIA *NGA*.

The final monthly and annual storage and withdrawal data for 1980-1989 include both underground and liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage. Annual data on LNG additions and withdrawals are from Form EIA-176. Monthly data are estimated by computing the ratio of each month's underground storage additions and withdrawals to annual underground storage additions and withdrawals and applying the ratio to the annual LNG data.

Sources for Table 4.5

• **Storage Activity: 1973-1975**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1990, Volume 2*, Table 9. **1976-1979**—EIA, *Natural Gas Production and Consumption 1979*, Table 1. **1980-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1990, Volume 2*, Table 11. **1987 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Table 13.

• **Other Data: 1973 and 1974**—American Gas Association (AGA), *Gas Facts, 1972 Data*, Table 57, *Gas Facts, 1973 Data*, Table 57, and *Gas Facts, 1974 Data*, Table 40. **1975 and 1976**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Form FEA-G318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1977 and 1978**—EIA, Form FEA-G318-M-O, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1979-1986**—EIA, Form EIA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report," and FERC, Form FERC-8, "Underground Gas Storage Report." **1987 forward**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly, March 1994, Table 13.*

Section 5. Oil and Gas Resource Development

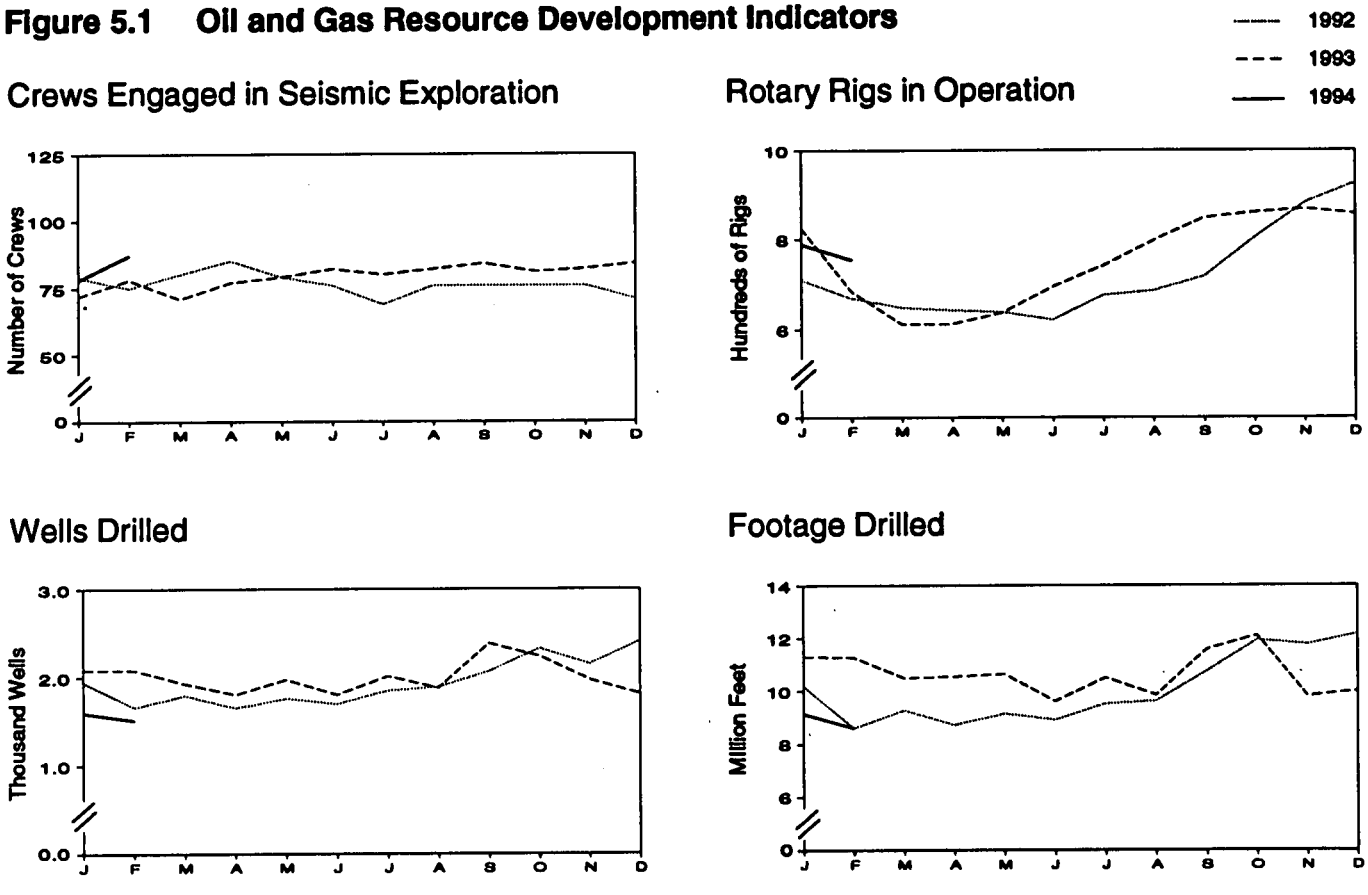
A total of 87 seismic exploration crews were active in February 1994, 9 more crews than were active a year earlier. Of the total, 69 were land crews and 18 were aboard marine vessels. The number of land crews increased by 6 and the number of operating marine vessels increased by 3 vessels from the February 1993 count.

The February 1994 rotary rig count of 754 was 4 percent lower than the count in the previous month but 10 percent higher than the count in February 1993. Of the total number of rigs in operation, 659 were onshore and 95 were offshore. The number of onshore rigs was up 7 percent from the number in February 1993, and the number of offshore rigs was up 38 percent.

Total footage drilled in February 1994 was 8.6 million feet, down 6 percent from footage drilled in January 1994 and down 24 percent from that drilled in February 1993.

The estimated number of exploratory and development oil and gas wells drilled during February 1994 was 1,128, 5 percent lower than the number drilled in January 1994 and 28 percent lower than the number drilled in February 1993. The estimated number of oil wells drilled was 573 and the estimated number of gas wells was 555, 5 percent lower and 42 percent lower, respectively, from the February 1993 levels. The estimated number of dry holes drilled in February 1994 was 388, 7 percent lower than the number drilled in January 1994 and 25 percent lower than the number drilled in February 1993.

Figure 5.1 Oil and Gas Resource Development Indicators



Sources: Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

Table 5.1 Oil and Gas Drilling Activity Measurements

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Rotary Rigs in Operation[a]					Total Footage Drilled[c]	Active Well Servicing Units[d]
				By Site		By Type				
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Oil	Gas	Total[b]		
	Monthly Average			Weekly Average					Thousand Feet	Number
1973 Average	23	227	250	84	1,110	NA	NA	1,194	139,427	NA
1974 Average	31	274	305	94	1,378	NA	NA	1,472	153,791	NA
1975 Average	30	254	284	106	1,554	NA	NA	1,660	181,046	NA
1976 Average	25	237	262	129	1,529	NA	NA	1,658	187,291	2,601
1977 Average	27	281	308	167	1,834	NA	NA	2,001	215,696	2,828
1978 Average	25	327	352	185	2,074	NA	NA	2,259	238,388	2,988
1979 Average	30	370	400	207	1,970	NA	NA	2,177	243,686	3,399
1980 Average	37	493	530	231	2,678	NA	NA	2,909	312,303	4,089
1981 Average	44	637	681	256	3,714	NA	NA	3,970	408,842	4,850
1982 Average	57	531	588	243	2,862	NA	NA	3,105	378,437	4,248
1983 Average	47	426	473	199	2,033	NA	NA	2,232	318,585	3,732
1984 Average	49	445	494	213	2,215	NA	NA	2,428	370,730	4,663
1985 Average	45	333	378	206	1,774	NA	NA	1,980	312,569	4,716
1986 Average	24	176	200	99	865	NA	NA	964	177,486	3,036
1987 Average	24	153	177	95	841	NA	NA	936	161,226	3,060
1988 Average	29	153	182	123	813	554	354	936	153,340	3,341
1989 Average	23	109	132	105	764	453	401	869	133,383	3,391
1990 Average	23	102	125	108	902	532	464	1,010	149,378	3,658
1991 Average	19	85	104	81	779	482	351	860	141,848	3,331
1992 January	18	61	79	56	654	400	294	710	10,196	2,912
February	13	62	75	51	618	378	277	669	[R]8,610	2,704
March	13	67	80	54	594	381	250	648	9,289	2,592
April	13	72	85	55	587	370	251	642	8,726	2,727
May	13	66	79	47	591	358	260	638	9,158	2,264
June	12	64	76	44	577	343	260	621	8,915	2,369
July	9	60	69	48	628	349	310	676	9,529	2,492
August	9	67	76	51	635	334	331	686	9,635	2,630
September	10	66	76	45	672	345	356	717	10,748	2,825
October	10	66	76	53	750	392	399	803	11,925	3,076
November	15	61	76	60	822	418	451	882	11,764	2,977
December	13	58	71	59	867	397	509	926	12,167	3,218
Average	12	64	76	52	669	373	331	721	[R]120,662	2,732
1993 January	17	55	72	72	752	335	454	824	11,302	2,807
February	15	63	78	69	615	311	334	684	[R]11,272	2,899
March	16	55	71	62	549	315	268	611	10,501	2,829
April	14	63	77	69	543	320	270	612	10,553	2,703
May	15	64	79	73	564	323	294	637	10,644	2,848
June	17	65	82	83	612	350	327	695	9,620	3,087
July	15	65	80	85	656	368	360	741	10,504	3,178
August	16	66	82	87	710	397	390	797	[R]9,852	3,423
September	18	66	84	89	759	418	421	848	11,575	3,341
October	15	66	81	93	767	441	411	860	12,110	3,519
November	17	65	82	99	769	453	408	868	9,810	3,604
December	18	66	84	103	754	425	426	857	9,995	3,662
Average	16	63	79	82	672	373	364	754	[R]127,738	3,158
1994 January	18	60	78	99	690	356	425	789	9,152	[R]3,386
February	18	69	87	95	659	337	405	754	8,612	[E]3,400
2-Month Average	18	65	83	97	674	346	415	771	17,764	[E]3,393
1993 2-Month Average	16	59	75	71	683	323	394	754	22,574	2,853
1992 2-Month Average	16	62	78	53	638	391	287	691	18,806	2,808

[a] Monthly data are averages of 4- or 5-week reporting periods, not calendar months. Annual data are averages of 52- or 53-week reporting periods, not calendar years.

[b] Sum of oil, gas, and miscellaneous other rigs, which is not shown.

[c] Values shown are totals.

[d] See Glossary.

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

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

Sources: • **Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration:** Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Tulsa, Oklahoma, *Monthly Seismic Crew Count.* • **Rotary Rigs in Operation:** Baker Hughes, Inc., Houston, Texas, *Rotary Rigs Running–by State.* • **Total Footage Drilled:** Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado. • **Active Well Servicing Units:** American Association of Oilwell Servicing Contractors, Dallas, Texas, *Well Servicing.*

Table 5.2 Oil and Gas Wells Drilled

(Number of Wells)

	Exploratory				Development				Total			
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1973 Total	654	1,079	6,038	7,771	9,597	5,896	4,428	19,921	10,251	6,975	10,466	27,692
1974 Total	870	1,205	6,894	8,969	12,794	5,965	5,311	24,070	13,664	7,170	12,205	33,039
1975 Total	991	1,263	7,207	9,461	15,988	6,907	6,529	29,424	16,979	8,170	13,736	38,885
1976 Total	1,100	1,362	6,854	9,316	16,597	8,076	6,951	31,624	17,697	9,438	13,805	40,940
1977 Total	1,183	1,562	7,402	10,147	17,517	10,557	7,634	35,708	18,700	12,119	15,036	45,855
1978 Total	1,191	1,792	8,054	11,037	17,874	12,613	8,537	39,024	19,065	14,405	16,591	50,061
1979 Total	1,335	1,920	7,478	10,733	19,368	13,250	8,560	41,178	20,703	15,170	16,038	51,911
1980 Total	1,781	2,094	9,035	12,910	30,497	15,129	11,302	56,928	32,278	17,223	20,337	69,838
1981 Total	2,667	2,533	12,297	17,497	40,176	17,374	14,987	72,537	42,843	19,907	27,284	90,034
1982 Total	2,470	2,168	11,346	15,984	36,672	16,776	15,036	68,484	39,142	18,944	26,382	84,468
1983 Total	2,113	1,660	10,271	14,044	35,086	12,896	14,065	62,047	37,199	14,556	24,336	76,091
1984 Total	2,335	1,599	11,482	15,416	40,250	15,413	14,315	69,978	42,585	17,012	25,797	85,394
1985 Total	1,879	1,282	9,445	12,606	33,142	12,970	11,763	57,875	35,021	14,252	21,208	70,481
1986 Total	988	733	5,511	7,232	17,713	7,402	7,255	32,370	18,701	8,135	12,766	39,602
1987 Total	859	673	5,179	6,711	15,327	7,084	6,302	28,713	16,186	7,757	11,481	35,424
1988 Total	792	663	4,766	6,221	12,530	7,575	5,476	25,581	13,322	8,238	10,242	31,802
1989 Total	580	652	4,001	5,233	9,759	8,573	4,490	22,822	10,339	9,225	8,491	28,055
1990 Total	617	579	3,782	4,978	11,533	9,861	4,832	26,226	12,150	10,440	8,614	31,204
1991 Total	544	R464	3,303	R4,311	11,364	R8,666	4,527	R24,557	11,908	9,130	7,830	28,868
1992 January	46	33	218	297	741	587	321	1,649	787	620	539	1,946
February	34	30	167	231	590	R564	R277	R1,431	624	R594	R444	R1,662
March	38	30	205	273	721	482	320	1,523	759	512	525	1,796
April	32	22	233	287	656	415	297	1,368	688	437	530	1,655
May	35	23	225	283	636	469	374	1,479	671	492	599	1,762
June	41	32	209	282	626	462	330	1,418	667	494	539	1,700
July	43	30	256	329	664	543	312	1,519	707	573	568	1,848
August	42	31	241	314	617	601	357	1,575	659	632	598	1,889
September	36	22	222	280	785	660	339	1,784	821	682	561	2,064
October	28	35	205	268	750	948	358	2,056	778	983	563	2,324
November	38	34	165	237	690	889	331	1,910	728	923	496	2,147
December	43	34	225	302	743	972	391	2,106	786	1,006	616	2,408
Total	456	356	2,571	3,383	8,219	R7,592	R4,007	R19,818	8,675	R7,948	R6,578	R23,201
1993 January	41	35	162	238	627	929	290	1,846	668	964	452	2,084
February	32	42	171	245	R571	R919	346	R1,836	R603	R961	517	R2,081
March	23	28	175	226	593	875	236	1,704	616	903	411	1,930
April	41	28	205	274	562	614	355	1,531	603	642	560	1,805
May	36	33	176	245	588	679	462	1,729	624	712	638	1,974
June	35	31	193	259	611	558	374	1,543	646	589	567	1,802
July	34	26	256	316	676	521	498	1,695	710	547	754	2,011
August	20	36	226	282	R673	R565	R359	R1,597	R693	R601	R585	R1,879
September	28	29	253	310	797	838	435	2,070	825	867	688	2,380
October	32	36	178	246	818	840	332	1,990	850	876	510	2,236
November	R28	R36	R194	R258	R651	R642	R417	R1,710	R679	678	611	R1,968
December	25	29	161	215	536	673	385	1,594	561	702	546	1,809
Total	R375	R389	R2,350	R3,114	R7,703	R8,653	R4,489	R20,845	R8,078	R9,042	R6,839	R23,959
1994 January	34	32	126	192	543	573	289	1,405	577	605	415	1,597
February	26	29	121	176	547	526	267	1,340	573	555	388	1,516
2-Month Total	60	61	247	368	1,090	1,099	556	2,745	1,150	1,160	803	3,113
1993 2-Month Total	73	77	333	483	1,198	1,848	636	3,682	1,271	1,925	969	4,165
1992 2-Month Total	80	63	385	528	1,331	1,151	598	3,080	1,411	1,214	983	3,608

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Service wells, stratigraphic tests, and core tests are excluded. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Due to the method of estimation, data shown on this page are frequently revised.

See end of section.

Sources: Energy Information Administration computations, which are based on well reports submitted to the American Petroleum Institute by the Petroleum Information Corporation, Denver, Colorado.

Oil and Gas Resource Development Notes

Three well types are considered in the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* drilling statistics: "completed for oil," "completed for gas," and "dry hole." Wells that productively encounter both crude oil and natural gas are categorized as "completed for oil." Both development wells and exploratory wells (new field wildcats, new pool tests, and extension tests) are included in the statistics. All other classes of wells drilled in connection with the search for producible hydrocarbons are excluded.

Prior to the March 1985 *MER*, drilling statistics consisted of completion data for the above types and classes of wells as reported to the American Petroleum Institute (API) during a given month. Due to time lags between the date of well completion and the date of completion reporting to the API, as-reported well completions proved to be an inaccurate indicator of drilling activity. During 1982, for example, as-reported well completions rose, while the number of actual completions fell. Consequently, the drilling statistics published since the March 1985 *MER* are Energy Information Administration-generated (EIA) estimates produced by statistically imputing well counts and footage based on the partial data available from the API.

Estimates for a given month are first published in the *MER* for that month. Revisions of the "oil," "gas," and "dry" components are made in the 6th, 12th, and 24th subsequent months, as newly reported data allow refinement of the estimates. Unscheduled revisions may also occur when the latest estimate differs by more than 15 percent during the first 5 months, more than 10 percent during the next 6 months, or more than 2 percent thereafter through 5 years. After 5 years, the reported API data are published in lieu of EIA-generated estimates. Additional information about the EIA estimation methodology may be found in "Estimating Well Completions," the feature article published in the March 1985 *MER*.

Section 6. Coal

Coal production in January 1994 totaled 78 million short tons, 3 percent[6] lower than coal production in January 1993.

Electric utility coal consumption in December 1993 totaled 72 million short tons, 3 percent higher than the consumption level in December 1992.

Electric utility coal stocks were 111 million short tons at the end of December 1993, down from 154 million short tons at the end of December 1992.

Coal exports in December 1993 totaled 6 million short tons, 30 percent lower than exports in December 1992. Coal exports for 1993 totaled 75 million short tons, 27 percent lower than exports for 1992.

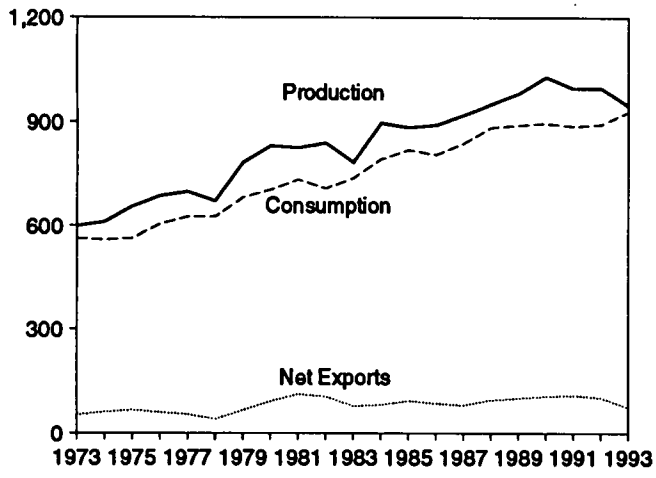
Coal imports in December 1993 totaled 836 thousand short tons, 485 thousand short tons higher than the amount of coal imported in December 1992. Coal imports for 1993 totaled 7 million short tons, 92 percent higher than imports for 1992.

[6]Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.

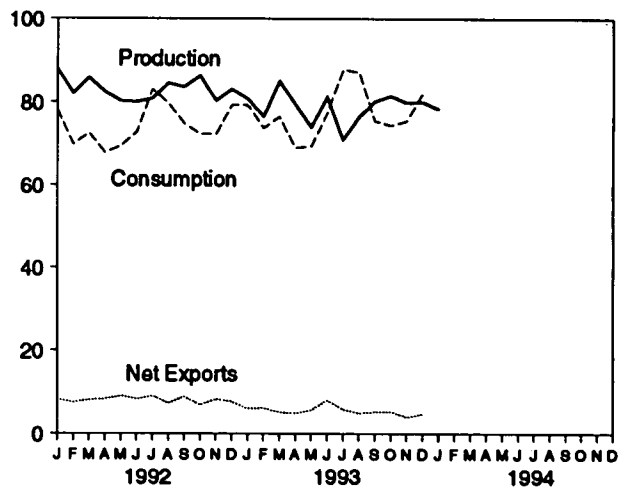
Figure 6.1 Coal

(Million Short Tons)

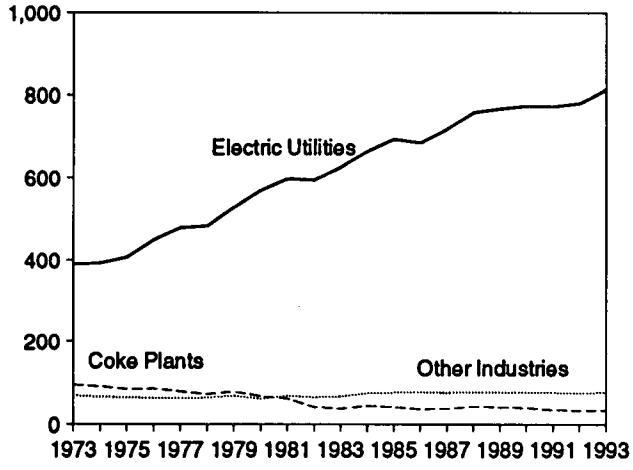
Overview, 1973-1993



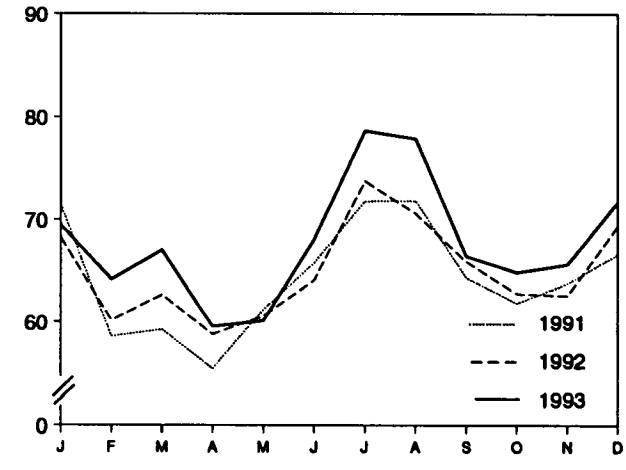
Overview, Monthly



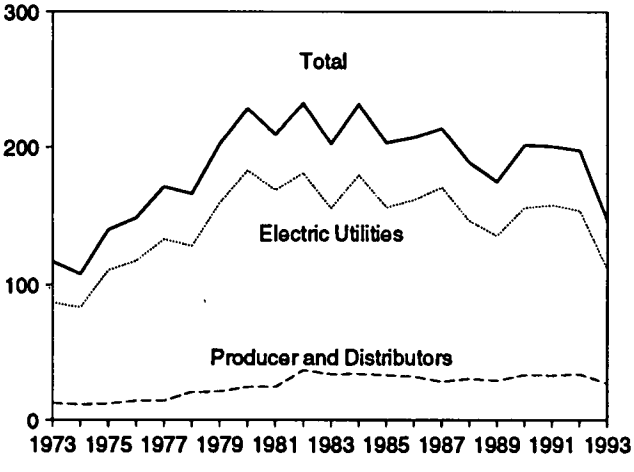
Consumption by Sector, 1973-1993



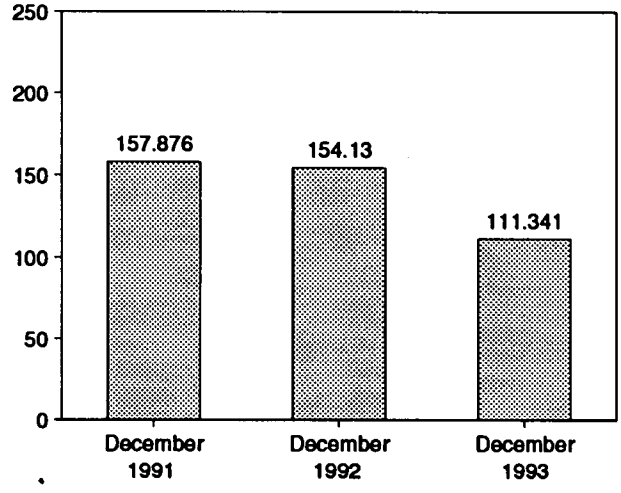
Consumption by Electric Utilities, Monthly



Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1993



Stocks at Electric Utilities, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3.

Table 6.1 Coal Overview

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Production	Consumption	Imports[a]	Exports	Stocks[b]
1973 Total	598,568	562,584	127	53,587	116,865
1974 Total	610,023	558,402	2,080	60,661	107,957
1975 Total	654,641	562,640	940	66,309	140,158
1976 Total	684,913	603,790	1,203	60,021	148,659
1977 Total	697,205	625,291	1,647	54,312	171,323
1978 Total	670,164	625,225	2,953	40,714	166,246
1979 Total	781,134	680,524	2,059	66,042	202,472
1980 Total	829,700	R702,730	1,194	91,742	228,407
1981 Total	823,775	R732,827	1,043	112,541	209,423
1982 Total	R838,112	R706,911	742	106,277	R232,038
1983 Total	782,091	R736,672	1,271	77,772	R202,584
1984 Total	895,921	791,296	1,286	81,483	231,300
1985 Total	883,638	818,049	1,952	92,680	203,367
1986 Total	890,315	804,231	2,212	85,518	207,319
1987 Total	918,762	836,941	1,747	79,607	213,780
1988 Total	950,265	883,642	2,134	95,023	188,831
1989 Total	980,729	889,699	2,851	100,815	175,087
1990 Total	1,029,076	895,480	2,699	105,804	201,629
1991 January	86,261	81,738	263	6,214	199,927
February	83,036	68,282	429	8,127	206,312
March	85,450	69,188	246	7,977	213,647
April	79,633	64,184	198	6,917	218,443
May	80,190	69,981	248	10,018	219,221
June	77,182	74,592	284	9,278	214,716
July	80,151	81,221	348	10,099	204,378
August	89,321	81,196	248	10,541	199,237
September	81,966	73,676	387	10,557	197,488
October	90,821	72,018	214	9,244	202,136
November	82,194	74,239	298	10,602	201,670
December	79,779	77,305	225	9,393	200,682
Total	995,984	887,621	3,390	108,969	200,682
1992 January	87,948	78,162	272	8,590	200,325
February	82,139	69,837	213	7,759	204,716
March	85,869	72,595	193	8,383	208,485
April	82,449	67,802	239	8,616	211,429
May	80,250	69,430	339	9,483	214,714
June	80,036	72,804	466	8,911	213,783
July	80,862	83,074	362	9,572	202,271
August	84,537	79,736	197	7,605	198,710
September	83,657	74,888	323	9,304	197,076
October	86,364	72,405	471	7,443	200,971
November	80,335	72,329	377	8,718	201,683
December	83,100	79,359	351	8,134	197,685
Total	997,545	892,421	3,803	102,516	197,685
1993 January	80,780	79,309	344	6,506	195,074
February	76,608	73,834	454	6,715	191,990
March	85,072	76,552	415	5,648	190,977
April	79,504	69,032	281	5,268	194,014
May	74,063	69,362	298	6,060	195,001
June	81,307	77,408	514	8,619	189,344
July	70,994	87,970	643	6,573	167,968
August	76,485	87,166	747	5,830	152,778
September	80,237	75,576	753	6,120	148,980
October	81,525	E74,522	1,054	6,485	E150,834
November	79,912	E75,538	970	5,019	E151,371
December	80,120	E82,136	836	5,677	E146,988
Total	946,608	E928,405	7,309	74,519	E146,988
1994 January	78,456	NA	NA	NA	NA

[a] Includes Puerto Rico.

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

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

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1992 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • For methodology used to calculate production, consumption, and stocks, see Notes 1, 2, and 3 at end of section.

Sources: • **Production: 1973-September 1977**—U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*. **October 1977 forward**—Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Coal Production*. • **Consumption:** Table 6.2. • **Imports and Exports:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Monthly Reports IM-145 (Imports) and EM-522 (Exports). • **Stocks:** Table 6.3.

Revisions to data in the early 1980's resolve discrepancies between the *Monthly Energy Review* and the *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Table 6.2 Coal Consumption by End-Use Sector

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Residential and Commercial	Industrial		Electric Utilities	Total
		Coke Plants	Other Industrial including Transportation		
1973 Total	**11,117**	**94,101**	**68,154**	**389,212**	**562,584**
1974 Total	**11,417**	**90,191**	**64,983**	**391,811**	**558,402**
1975 Total	**9,410**	**83,598**	**63,670**	**405,962**	**562,640**
1976 Total	**8,916**	**84,704**	**61,799**	**448,371**	**603,790**
1977 Total	**8,954**	**77,739**	**61,472**	**477,126**	**625,291**
1978 Total	**9,511**	**71,394**	**63,085**	**481,235**	**625,225**
1979 Total	**8,388**	**77,368**	**67,717**	**527,051**	**680,524**
1980 Total	**6,452**	**66,657**	**60,347**	**569,274**	**R702,730**
1981 Total	**R7,421**	**R61,014**	**67,395**	**596,797**	**R732,627**
1982 Total	**8,240**	**40,908**	**R64,097**	**593,666**	**R706,911**
1983 Total	**8,448**	**37,033**	**R65,980**	**625,211**	**R736,672**
1984 Total	**9,130**	**44,022**	**73,745**	**664,399**	**791,296**
1985 Total	**7,779**	**41,056**	**75,372**	**693,841**	**818,049**
1986 Total	**7,667**	**35,924**	**75,583**	**685,056**	**804,231**
1987 Total	**6,914**	**36,957**	**75,175**	**717,894**	**836,941**
1988 Total	**7,130**	**41,888**	**76,252**	**758,372**	**883,642**
1989 Total	**6,167**	**40,508**	**76,134**	**766,888**	**889,699**
1990 Total	**6,724**	**38,877**	**76,330**	**773,549**	**895,480**
1991 January	862	2,928	6,541	71,406	81,738
February	605	2,479	6,584	58,614	68,282
March	541	2,883	6,492	59,272	69,188
April	403	2,675	5,663	55,443	64,184
May	330	2,710	5,713	61,228	69,981
June	322	2,690	5,763	65,817	74,592
July	427	2,929	6,014	71,852	81,221
August	386	2,916	6,011	71,884	81,196
September	319	2,932	6,026	64,397	73,676
October	353	2,902	6,880	61,883	72,018
November	677	2,896	6,852	63,814	74,239
December	868	2,913	6,865	66,659	77,305
Total	**6,094**	**33,854**	**75,405**	**772,268**	**887,621**
1992 January	735	2,783	6,379	68,264	78,162
February	582	2,656	6,416	60,183	69,837
March	526	2,901	6,464	62,705	72,595
April	532	2,723	5,754	58,794	67,802
May	321	2,757	5,762	60,591	69,430
June	296	2,617	5,769	64,122	72,804
July	474	2,802	5,983	73,815	83,074
August	393	2,773	5,933	70,637	79,736
September	368	2,625	5,927	65,967	74,888
October	367	2,586	6,645	62,806	72,405
November	642	2,562	6,513	62,612	72,329
December	916	2,581	6,497	69,365	79,359
Total	**6,153**	**32,366**	**74,042**	**779,860**	**892,421**
1993 January	747	2,674	6,397	69,490	79,309
February	725	2,468	6,440	64,201	73,834
March	580	2,640	6,259	67,073	76,552
April	721	2,578	6,168	59,563	69,032
May	380	2,719	6,162	60,102	69,362
June	492	2,588	6,215	68,113	77,408
July	457	2,678	6,128	78,708	87,970
August	411	2,664	6,159	77,932	87,166
September	310	2,618	6,143	66,504	75,576
October	E438	E2,779	E6,396	64,909	E74,522
November	E592	E2,670	E6,599	65,677	E75,538
December	E843	E2,540	E7,036	71,717	E82,136
Total	**E6,696**	**E31,618**	**E76,102**	**813,989**	**E928,405**

R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

Notes: • For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 2 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1992 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See end of section.

Revisions to data in the early 1980's resolve discrepancies between the *Monthly Energy Review* and the *Quarterly Coal Report.*

Table 6.3 Coal Stocks, End of Period

(Thousand Short Tons)

	Consumer				Producers and Distributors	Total[a]
	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total[a]		
1973 Year	**6,998**	**10,370**	**86,967**	**104,335**	**12,530**	**116,865**
1974 Year	**6,209**	**6,605**	**83,509**	**96,323**	**11,634**	**107,957**
1975 Year	**8,797**	**8,529**	**110,724**	**128,050**	**12,108**	**140,158**
1976 Year	**9,902**	**7,100**	**117,436**	**134,438**	**14,221**	**148,659**
1977 Year	**12,816**	**11,063**	**133,219**	**157,098**	**14,225**	**171,323**
1978 Year	**8,278**	**9,048**	**128,225**	**145,551**	**20,695**	**166,246**
1979 Year	**10,155**	**11,777**	**159,714**	**181,646**	**20,826**	**202,472**
1980 Year	**9,067**	**11,951**	**183,010**	**204,028**	**24,379**	**228,407**
1981 Year	**6,475**	**9,906**	**168,893**	**185,274**	**24,149**	**209,423**
1982 Year	**4,642**	**9,479**	**181,132**	**R195,254**	**36,784**	**R232,038**
1983 Year	**4,346**	**8,710**	**155,598**	**168,654**	**33,931**	**R202,584**
1984 Year	**6,166**	**11,317**	**179,727**	**197,211**	**34,090**	**231,300**
1985 Year	**3,420**	**10,438**	**156,376**	**170,234**	**33,133**	**203,367**
1986 Year	**2,992**	**10,429**	**161,806**	**175,226**	**32,093**	**207,319**
1987 Year	**3,884**	**10,777**	**170,797**	**185,459**	**28,321**	**213,780**
1988 Year	**3,137**	**8,768**	**146,507**	**158,413**	**30,418**	**188,831**
1989 Year	**2,864**	**7,363**	**135,860**	**146,087**	**29,000**	**175,087**
1990 Year	**3,329**	**8,716**	**156,166**	**168,210**	**33,418**	**201,629**
1991 January	3,262	8,234	152,097	163,594	36,333	199,927
February	3,196	7,753	156,116	167,065	39,248	206,312
March	3,130	7,271	161,084	171,485	42,162	213,647
April	3,181	7,154	166,315	176,650	41,793	218,443
May	3,232	7,038	167,528	177,797	41,423	219,221
June	3,283	6,921	163,459	173,663	41,054	214,716
July	3,087	7,033	155,680	165,800	38,578	204,378
August	2,891	7,145	153,097	163,133	36,103	199,237
September	2,695	7,258	153,907	163,860	33,628	197,488
October	2,721	7,192	158,813	168,726	33,409	202,136
November	2,747	7,127	158,605	168,479	33,190	201,670
December	2,773	7,061	157,876	167,711	32,971	200,682
1992 January	2,807	6,616	155,637	165,060	35,265	200,325
February	2,841	6,171	158,145	167,157	37,559	204,716
March	2,875	5,725	160,032	168,632	39,853	208,485
April	2,842	5,923	162,591	171,356	40,073	211,429
May	2,809	6,100	165,512	174,421	40,293	214,714
June	2,776	6,317	164,176	173,270	40,513	213,783
July	2,589	6,538	154,403	163,530	38,741	202,271
August	2,402	6,758	152,580	161,740	36,970	198,710
September	2,215	6,979	152,685	161,878	35,198	197,076
October	2,342	6,974	156,859	166,175	34,796	200,971
November	2,470	6,969	157,849	167,288	34,395	201,683
December	2,597	6,965	154,130	163,692	33,993	197,685
1993 January	2,668	6,600	150,371	159,639	35,435	195,074
February	2,739	6,236	146,139	155,113	36,877	191,990
March	2,809	5,872	143,978	152,659	38,319	190,977
April	2,879	5,931	148,049	156,859	37,155	194,014
May	2,949	5,990	150,070	159,010	35,991	195,001
June	3,020	6,049	145,448	154,517	34,827	189,344
July	2,858	6,195	126,635	135,689	32,279	167,968
August	2,697	6,342	114,008	123,047	29,731	152,778
September	2,536	6,488	112,773	121,796	27,183	148,980
October	E2,304	E6,324	115,206	E123,834	E27,000	E150,834
November	E2,287	E6,632	115,452	E124,371	E27,000	E151,371
December	E2,078	E6,569	111,341	E119,988	E27,000	E146,988

[a] Excludes stocks held at retail dealers for consumption by the residential and commercial sector.

R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

Notes: • For sector-specific reporting and estimating information, see Note 3 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Data through 1992 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • **Coke Plants: 1973-September 1977**—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*. **October 1977-1980**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual." **1981-1984**—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement." **1985 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly. • **Other Industrial: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*. **October 1977-1979**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants." **1980 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly. • **Electric Utilities: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys*. **October 1977 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **Producers and Distributors:** EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," quarterly.

Revisions to data in the early 1980's resolve discrepancies between the *Monthly Energy Review* and the *Quarterly Coal Report*.

Coal 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 data showing the number of railcars loaded with coal during the week by Class I and certain other railroads. This number is converted into tons of coal by EIA by using the average number of tons of coal per railcar loaded reported in the most recent "Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics" from the Interstate Commerce Commission. 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 EIA's *Quarterly Coal Report.* Initial estimates of annual production published in January of the following year are based on preliminary production data covering the first 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: Coal consumption data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an "E") are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "Supply and Disposition of Coal: Mid World Oil Price Case." The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, August, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

- Residential and Commercial—Prior to 1980, monthly consumption estimates for the residential and commercial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures developed by the Bureau of Mines. From 1980-1987, monthly estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-2. During 1981 and 1982, the estimates were also modified to reflect air temperature degree-days. Quarterly consumption data were taken directly from reported data and were defined as distribution to the residential and commercial sector as reported by coal producers and distributors on Form EIA-6. Beginning in January 1988, monthly residential and commercial consumption estimates are derived from reported quarterly data by using monthly national average population weighted heating/cooling degree-days obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The monthly ratios are the monthly national sum of heating and cooling degree-days as a proportion of the quarterly national sum. Quarterly consumption data are taken directly from reported data.
- Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly coke plant consumption data were taken directly from reported data. From 1980-1987, coke plant consumption estimates were derived by proportioning reported quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported. Beginning in January 1988, monthly coke plant consumption estimates are derived from the reported quarterly data by using monthly ratios of raw steel production data from the American Iron and Steel Institute. The ratios are the monthly raw steel production from open hearth and basic oxygen process furnaces as a proportion of the quarterly production from those kinds of furnaces.
- Other Industrial—Prior to 1978, monthly consumption data for the other industrial sector (i.e., all industrial users minus coke plants) were derived by using reported data to modify baseline consumption figures from the most recent Bureau of the Census Annual Survey of Manufactures or Census of Manufactures. For 1978 and 1979, monthly estimates were derived from data reported on Forms EIA-3 and EIA-6. From 1980-1987, monthly figures were estimated by proportioning quarterly data by using the ratios of monthly-to-quarterly consumption data in 1979, the last year in which monthly data were reported on Form EIA-3. Quarterly consumption data were derived by adding beginning stocks at manufacturing plants to current receipts and subtracting ending stocks at manufacturing plants. In this calculation, current receipts were the greater of either reported receipts from manufacturing plants (Form EIA-3) or reported shipments to the other industrial sector (Form EIA-6), thereby ensuring that agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction consumption data were included where appropriate. Starting in January 1988, monthly consumption for the other industrial sector is estimated from reported quarterly data by using

ratios derived from industrial production indices published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Indices for six major industry groups are used as the basis for calculating the ratios: foods, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 20; paper and products, SIC 26; chemicals and products, SIC 28; petroleum products, SIC 29; clay, glass, and stone products, SIC 32; and primary metals, SIC 33. The monthly ratios are computed as the monthly sum of the weighted indices as a proportion of the quarterly sum of the weighted indices by using the 1977 proportion as the weights.

- Electric Utilities—Monthly consumption data for electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.

3. Stocks: Coal stocks data are reported by major end-use sector. Estimated data for the most recent months (designated by an "E") are derived from forecasted values shown in the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (DOE/EIA-0202) table titled "Supply and Disposition of Coal: Mid World Oil Price Case." The monthly estimates are one-third of the quarterly values shown in the then current issue of the publication, regularly released in February, May, August, and November. The estimates are revised quarterly as collected data become available from the data sources. Sector-specific information follows.

- Coke Plants—Prior to 1980, monthly stocks at coke plants were taken directly from reported data. From 1980 forward, coke plant stocks are estimated by using one-third of the current quarterly change to indicate the monthly change in stocks. Quarterly stocks are directly from data reported on Form EIA-5.
- Other Industrial—Prior to 1978, stocks for the other industrial sector were derived by using reported data to modify baseline figures from a one-time Bureau of Mines survey of consumers. For 1978-1982, monthly estimates were derived by judgmentally proportioning reported quarterly data based on representative seasonal patterns of supply and demand. From 1983 forward, other industrial coal stocks are estimated as indicated above for coke plants. Quarterly stocks are taken directly from data reported on Form EIA-3 and therefore include only manufacturing industries; data for agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction stocks are not available.
- Electric Utilities—Monthly stocks data at electric utility plants are taken directly from reported data.
- Producers and Distributors—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.

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

Sources for Table 6.2

- **Residential and Commercial: 1973-1976**—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook.* **January-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks." **October 1977-1979**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks." **1980 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report, quarterly."

- **Coke Plants: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977-1980**—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual." **1981-1984**—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement." **1985 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.

- **Other Industrial: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977-1979**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants." **1980 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report, quarterly."

- **Electric Utilities: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Sources for Table 6.2

• **Residential and Commercial: 1973-1976**—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook.* **January-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, Form 6-1400, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks." **October 1977-1979**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-2, "Monthly Coal Report, Retail Dealers-Upper Lake Docks." **1980 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report, quarterly."

• **Coke Plants: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977-1980**—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke and Coal Chemicals-Monthly/Annual." **1981-1984**—EIA, Form EIA-5/5A, "Coke Plant Report-Quarterly/Annual Supplement." **1985 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-5, "Coke Plant Report," quarterly.

• **Other Industrial: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977-1979**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Monthly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants." **1980 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-3, "Quarterly Coal Consumption Report-Manufacturing Plants," and Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report, quarterly."

• **Electric Utilities: 1973-September 1977**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook* and *Minerals Industry Surveys.* **October 1977 forward**—EIA, Form EIA-759 (formerly Form FPC-4), "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Section 7. Electricity

During December 1993, electric utilities generated 246 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 1 percent[7] more than in December 1992. Coal-fired generation totaled 144 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent more than in December 1992. Nuclear generation totaled 53 billion kilowatthours, 9 percent below the level 1 year earlier. Natural gas-fired generation was 17 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent higher than the December 1992 level. Hydroelectric generation totaled 21 billion kilowatthours, 11 percent below the December 1992 level. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 10 billion kilowatthours, 61 percent above the level 1 year earlier.

During 1993, electric utilities generated 2,882 billion kilowatthours of electricity, 3 percent more than in 1992. Coal-fired generation totaled 1,639 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent more than in 1992. Nuclear generation totaled 610 billion kilowatthours, 1 percent below the level 1 year earlier. Natural gas-fired generation was 259 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent lower than the 1992 level. Hydroelectric generation totaled 265 billion kilowatthours, 11 percent above the 1992 level. Petroleum-fired generation totaled 100 billion kilowatthours, 12 percent above the level 1 year earlier.

Sales of electricity to all ultimate consumers in the United States in December were 241 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent more than sales during December 1992. Sales to residential consumers during December 1993 were 87 billion kilowatthours, slightly above the level of sales during the previous year. Sales to industrial consumers totaled 81 billion kilowatthours in December 1993, 5 percent above the level a year ago. Commercial sales were 64 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the level of commercial sales 1 year earlier. In December 1993, other sales totaled 8 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent above the December 1992 level.

During 1993, sales of electricity to ultimate consumers in the United States were 2,865 billion kilowatthours, 4 percent above the level of sales during 1992. Sales to residential consumers totaled 994 billion kilowatthours during 1993, 6 percent higher than the level 1 year earlier. Sales to industrial consumers during 1993 were 983 billion kilowatthours, 2 percent above the level of sales during the previous year. Commercial sales were 790 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent above the level of commercial sales 1 year earlier. During 1993, other sales totaled 97 billion kilowatthours, 3 percent above the level of sales 1 year earlier.

Electric utility consumption of coal during December 1993 was 72 million short tons, 3 percent above consumption in December 1992. Petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during December 1993 was 17 million barrels, 56 percent above the December 1992 level. During December 1993, electric utilities consumed 174 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 1 percent below the December 1992 consumption level.

Electric utility consumption of coal during 1993 was 814 million short tons, 4 percent above consumption in 1992. Petroleum consumption (excluding petroleum coke) during 1993 was 163 million barrels, 10 percent above the 1992 level. During 1993, electric utilities consumed 2,680 billion cubic feet of natural gas, 3 percent below the 1992 consumption level.

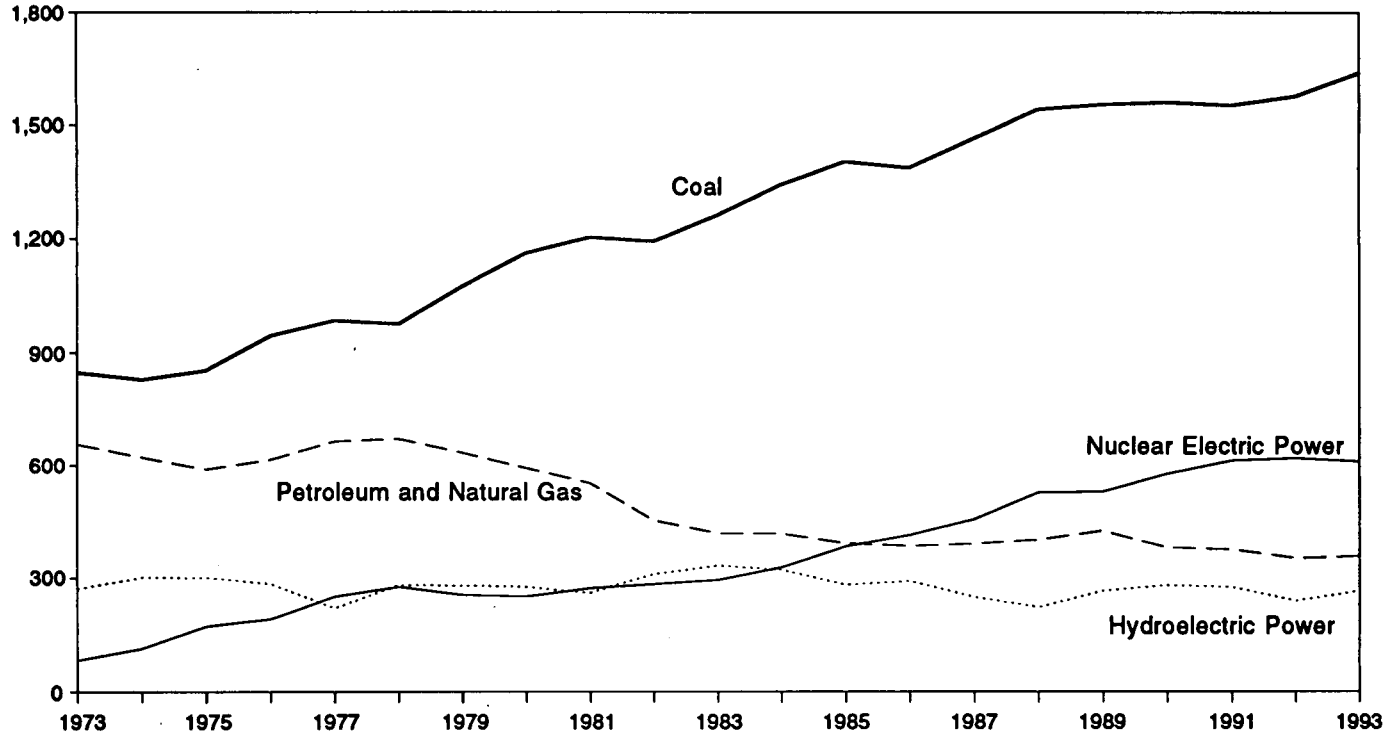
On December 31, 1993, electric utility stocks of all types of coal totaled 111 million short tons, 28 percent below the level on December 31, 1992. Stocks of petroleum (excluding petroleum coke) on December 31, 1993, totaled 62 million barrels, 13 percent below the level on December 31, 1992.

[7]Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

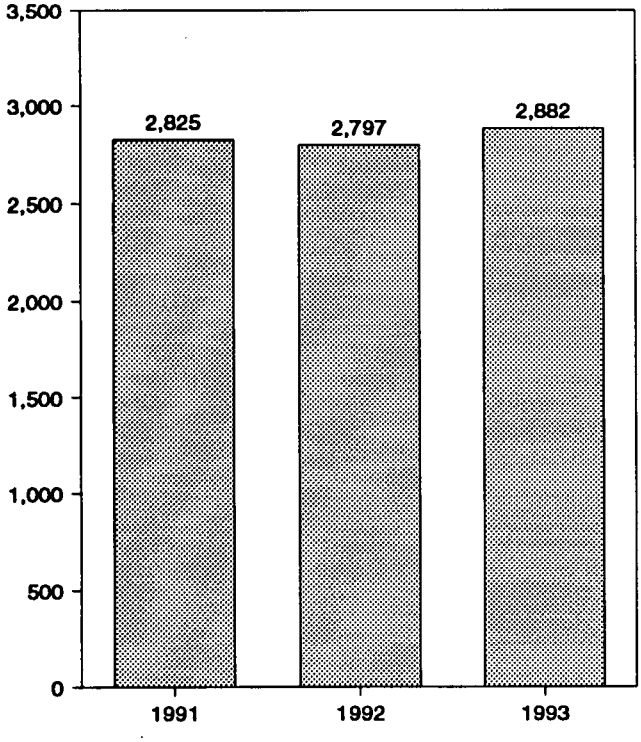
Figure 7.1 Electric Utility Net Generation of Electricity

(Billion Kilowatthours)

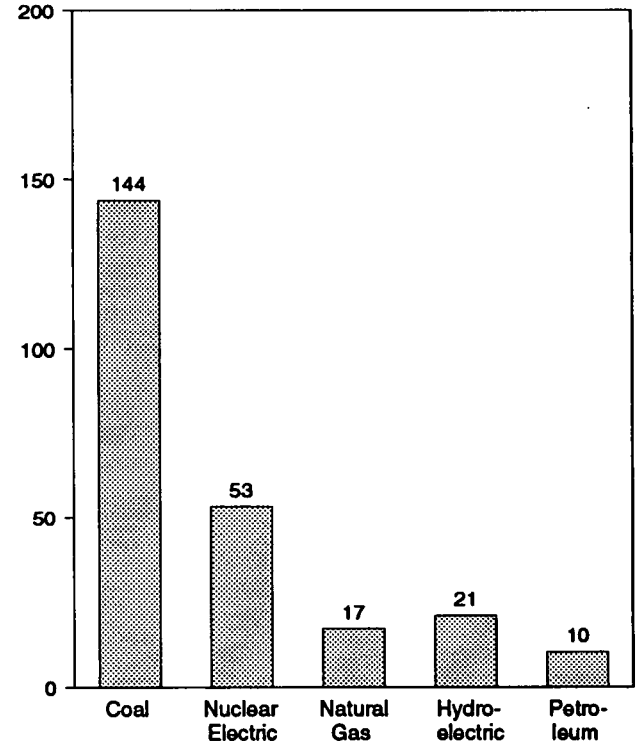
Net Generation by Source, 1973-1993



Net Generation, January-December



Net Generation by Source, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Electric Utility Net Generation of Electricity

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Coal	Natural Gas[a]	Petroleum[b]	Nuclear Electric Power	Hydro-Electric Power	Geothermal Energy	Other[c]	Total
1973 Total	**847,651**	**340,858**	**314,343**	**83,479**	**272,083**	**1,966**	**328**	**1,860,710**
1974 Total	**828,439**	**320,065**	**300,931**	**113,976**	**301,032**	**2,453**	**251**	**1,867,140**
1975 Total	**852,786**	**299,778**	**289,095**	**172,505**	**300,047**	**3,246**	**191**	**1,917,649**
1976 Total	**944,391**	**294,624**	**319,988**	**191,104**	**283,707**	**3,616**	**266**	**2,037,696**
1977 Total	**985,219**	**305,505**	**358,179**	**250,883**	**220,475**	**3,582**	**481**	**2,124,323**
1978 Total	**975,742**	**305,391**	**365,060**	**276,403**	**280,419**	**2,978**	**338**	**2,206,331**
1979 Total	**1,075,037**	**329,485**	**303,525**	**255,155**	**279,783**	**3,889**	**498**	**2,247,372**
1980 Total	**1,161,562**	**346,240**	**245,994**	**251,116**	**276,021**	**5,073**	**433**	**2,286,439**
1981 Total	**1,203,203**	**345,777**	**206,421**	**272,674**	**260,684**	**5,686**	**368**	**2,294,812**
1982 Total	**1,192,004**	**305,260**	**146,797**	**282,773**	**309,213**	**4,843**	**321**	**2,241,211**
1983 Total	**1,259,424**	**274,098**	**144,499**	**293,677**	**332,130**	**6,075**	**381**	**2,310,285**
1984 Total	**1,341,681**	**297,394**	**119,808**	**327,634**	**321,150**	**7,741**	**898**	**2,416,304**
1985 Total	**1,402,128**	**291,946**	**100,202**	**383,691**	**281,149**	**9,325**	**1,399**	**2,469,841**
1986 Total	**1,385,831**	**246,508**	**136,585**	**414,038**	**290,844**	**10,308**	**1,195**	**2,487,310**
1987 Total	**1,463,781**	**272,621**	**118,493**	**455,270**	**249,695**	**10,775**	**1,491**	**2,572,127**
1988 Total	**1,540,653**	**252,801**	**148,900**	**526,973**	**222,940**	**10,300**	**1,684**	**2,704,250**
1989 Total	**1,553,661**	**266,598**	**158,318**	**529,355**	**265,063**	**9,342**	**1,968**	**2,784,304**
1990 Total	**1,559,606**	**264,089**	**117,017**	**576,862**	**279,926**	**8,581**	**2,070**	**2,808,151**
1991 January	141,945	16,348	9,222	54,369	25,676	704	192	248,455
February	117,867	13,723	8,689	47,863	21,915	614	149	210,821
March	118,366	18,446	8,785	49,121	25,820	701	162	221,400
April	112,418	20,504	7,984	41,631	25,687	629	151	209,004
May	123,906	23,455	10,995	46,755	28,455	644	164	234,373
June	131,964	24,417	11,159	54,208	25,830	686	162	248,427
July	143,997	31,145	11,010	60,735	24,250	686	153	271,976
August	144,194	30,970	11,866	58,473	21,747	679	186	268,115
September	129,141	24,966	8,646	51,874	18,428	637	193	233,885
October	125,523	25,390	6,483	47,653	17,538	673	171	223,430
November	129,125	18,990	7,784	46,295	18,300	704	179	221,377
December	132,721	15,819	8,841	53,589	21,873	729	187	233,760
Total	**1,551,167**	**264,172**	**111,463**	**612,565**	**275,519**	**8,087**	**2,050**	**2,825,023**
1992 January	137,327	16,178	10,202	57,849	21,502	711	202	243,970
February	121,732	16,165	8,296	52,804	17,966	626	172	217,761
March	127,678	19,906	8,809	45,835	21,566	713	158	224,665
April	119,909	21,913	6,505	42,268	19,454	645	143	210,837
May	123,768	22,689	5,156	45,627	22,285	683	147	220,355
June	129,607	24,997	7,508	51,185	22,698	675	170	236,842
July	149,028	31,950	8,540	56,049	19,711	685	184	266,148
August	141,900	28,778	6,923	58,656	18,062	690	195	255,203
September	133,239	26,099	6,841	50,919	16,838	642	183	234,760
October	127,940	20,420	6,908	48,784	16,375	677	185	221,289
November	125,535	18,031	6,838	50,726	19,294	675	165	221,263
December	138,234	16,744	6,390	58,075	23,808	682	192	244,126
Total	**1,575,695**	**263,872**	**88,916**	**618,776**	**239,559**	**8,104**	**2,096**	**2,797,219**
1993 January	138,357	15,811	7,226	59,076	24,474	651	202	245,797
February	130,078	15,773	6,950	51,319	19,743	633	167	224,663
March	136,280	18,740	8,569	46,606	23,583	659	193	234,630
April	120,325	16,591	5,205	43,199	25,171	654	148	211,292
May	120,878	15,843	5,268	50,367	29,323	582	135	222,396
June	137,464	24,391	7,819	52,620	26,606	586	139	249,625
July	158,380	31,684	11,341	56,502	23,575	643	144	282,270
August	156,193	34,262	11,978	56,209	19,685	653	167	279,147
September	133,856	25,020	9,759	49,989	17,089	630	173	236,516
October	130,926	22,906	7,659	44,434	16,899	625	174	223,622
November	132,275	20,533	7,479	46,862	17,898	618	174	225,841
December	143,824	17,242	10,298	53,108	21,125	637	178	246,412
Total	**1,638,835**	**258,797**	**99,551**	**610,291**	**265,172**	**7,571**	**1,994**	**2,882,212**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuel.

[b] Includes fuel oil nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, crude oil, kerosene, and petroleum coke.

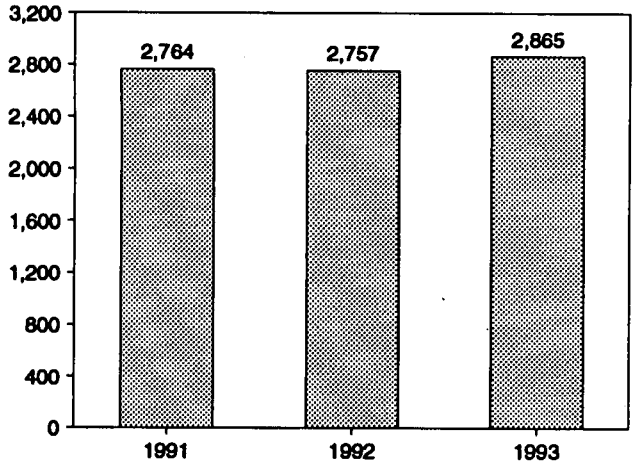
[c] "Other" is electricity produced from wood, waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy sources connected to electric utility distribution systems.

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

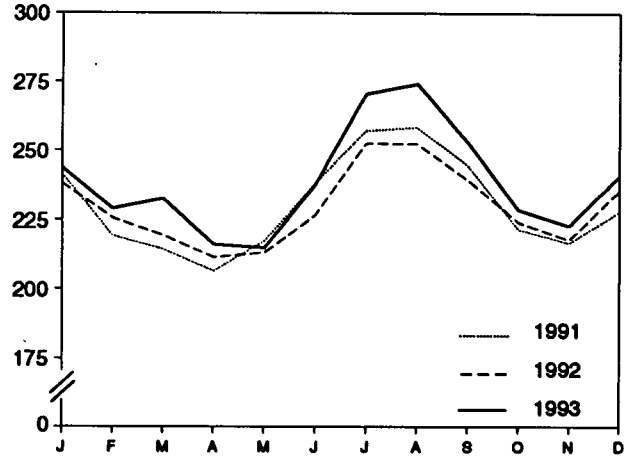
Sources: • **1973-September 1977:** Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **October 1977-1979:** Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1980:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1991, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1981:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1982 and 1991 monthly data:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **1983 forward (except 1991 monthly data):** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 4, and (for geothermal energy and other) EIA, Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

Figure 7.2 Electricity Sales
(Billion Kilowatthours)

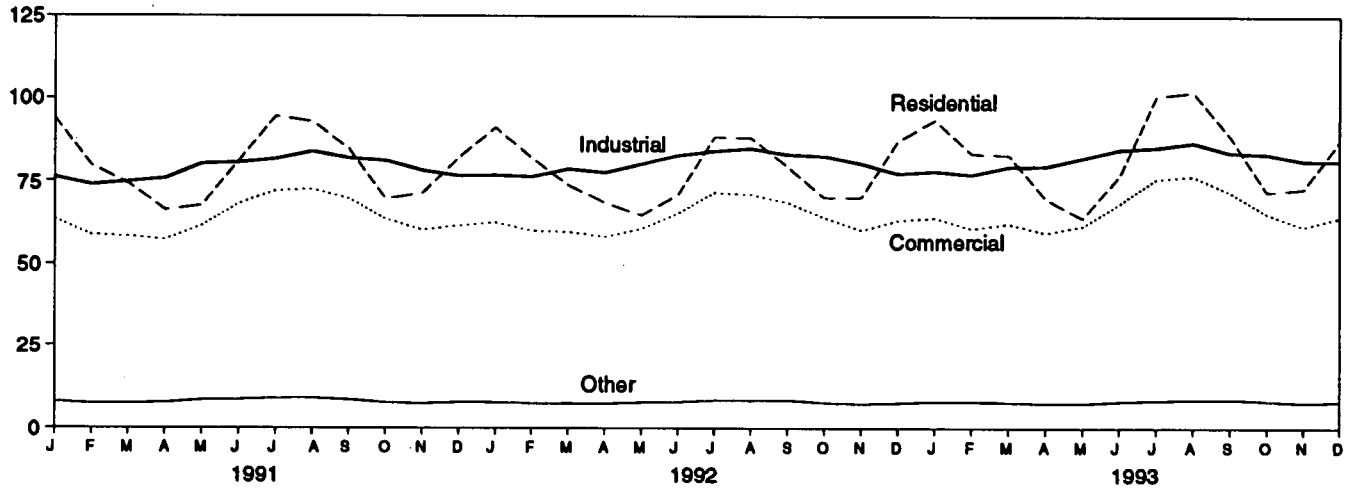
Total Sales, January-December



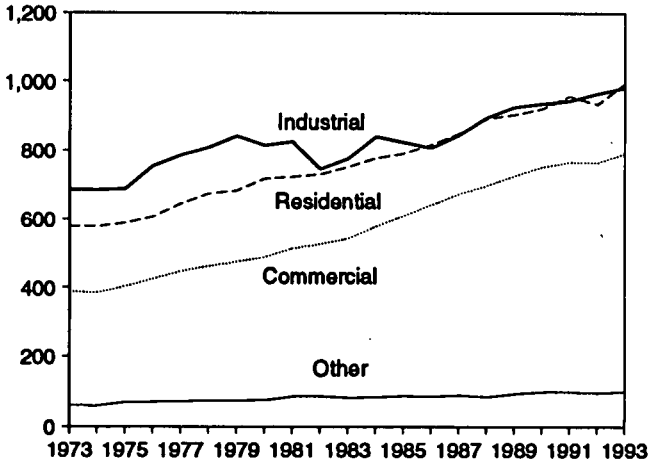
Total Sales, Monthly



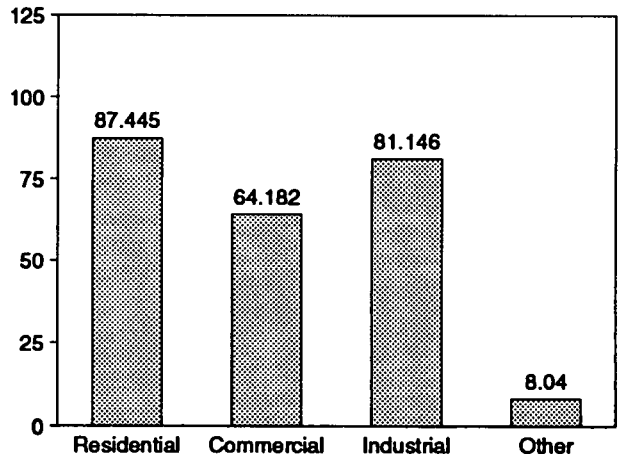
Sales by Sector, Monthly



Sales by Sector, 1973-1993



Sales by Sector, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 7.2, Monthly Series.

Table 7.2 Electricity Sales by End-Use Sector

(Million Kilowatthours)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[a]		Total	
	Monthly Series[b]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[b]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[b]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[b]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[b]	Annual Series
1973 Total	579,231	NA	388,266	NA	686,085	NA	59,326	NA	1,712,909	NA
1974 Total	578,184	NA	384,826	NA	684,875	NA	58,039	NA	1,705,924	NA
1975 Total	588,140	NA	403,049	NA	687,680	NA	68,222	NA	1,747,091	NA
1976 Total	606,452	NA	425,094	NA	754,069	NA	69,631	NA	1,855,246	NA
1977 Total	645,239	NA	446,514	NA	786,037	NA	70,571	NA	1,948,361	NA
1978 Total	674,466	NA	461,163	NA	809,078	NA	73,215	NA	2,017,922	NA
1979 Total	682,819	NA	473,307	NA	841,903	NA	73,070	NA	2,071,099	NA
1980 Total	717,495	NA	488,155	NA	815,067	NA	73,732	NA	2,094,449	NA
1981 Total	722,265	NA	514,338	NA	825,743	NA	84,756	NA	2,147,103	NA
1982 Total	729,520	NA	526,397	NA	744,949	NA	85,575	NA	2,086,441	NA
1983 Total	750,948	NA	543,788	NA	775,999	NA	80,219	NA	2,150,955	NA
1984 Total	777,654	780,092	578,281	582,621	840,588	837,836	81,849	85,248	2,278,372	2,285,796
1985 Total	790,977	793,934	608,968	605,989	824,523	836,772	85,075	87,279	2,309,543	2,323,974
1986 Total	817,663	819,088	641,469	630,520	808,292	830,531	83,409	88,615	2,350,835	2,368,753
1987 Total	849,613	850,410	673,707	660,433	845,266	858,233	86,854	88,196	2,455,440	2,457,272
1988 Total	892,125	892,866	697,711	699,100	895,751	896,498	82,362	89,598	2,567,949	2,578,062
1989 Total	903,979	905,525	725,229	725,861	926,376	925,659	91,066	89,765	2,646,651	2,646,809
1990 Total	921,473	924,019	750,835	751,027	936,428	945,522	95,936	91,988	2,704,672	2,712,555
1991 January	94,144	–	63,336	–	76,111	–	7,905	–	241,497	–
February	79,676	–	58,582	–	73,715	–	7,424	–	219,397	–
March	74,078	–	58,157	–	74,720	–	7,459	–	214,414	–
April	66,079	–	57,155	–	75,706	–	7,600	–	206,541	–
May	67,450	–	61,434	–	80,236	–	8,378	–	217,498	–
June	81,116	–	67,991	–	80,569	–	8,502	–	238,177	–
July	94,738	–	71,872	–	81,700	–	8,877	–	257,187	–
August	93,127	–	72,360	–	83,974	–	8,986	–	258,447	–
September	84,696	–	69,501	–	81,967	–	8,476	–	244,639	–
October	69,422	–	63,439	–	81,209	–	7,654	–	221,723	–
November	71,114	–	60,133	–	78,176	–	7,463	–	216,886	–
December	82,160	–	61,516	–	76,601	–	7,790	–	228,068	–
Total	957,801	955,417	765,476	765,664	944,684	946,583	96,513	94,339	2,764,474	2,762,003
1992 January	91,310	–	62,441	–	76,760	–	7,725	–	238,235	–
February	82,022	–	59,876	–	76,312	–	7,507	–	225,717	–
March	73,635	–	59,574	–	78,741	–	7,542	–	219,491	–
April	68,322	–	58,081	–	77,607	–	7,448	–	211,458	–
May	64,662	–	60,559	–	80,191	–	7,767	–	213,179	–
June	70,745	–	65,209	–	82,900	–	7,901	–	226,755	–
July	88,510	–	71,445	–	84,195	–	8,392	–	252,541	–
August	88,251	–	70,844	–	85,013	–	8,327	–	252,435	–
September	79,400	–	68,437	–	83,182	–	8,441	–	239,460	–
October	69,838	–	63,985	–	82,678	–	7,766	–	224,267	–
November	69,970	–	60,131	–	80,421	–	7,462	–	217,984	–
December	87,378	–	63,082	–	77,358	–	7,725	–	235,543	–
Total	934,044	935,940	763,664	761,269	965,356	972,691	94,003	93,443	2,757,067	2,763,343
1993 January	93,739	–	63,930	–	78,074	–	8,113	–	243,856	–
February	83,416	–	60,624	–	77,017	–	7,940	–	228,997	–
March	83,023	–	62,169	–	79,504	–	7,919	–	232,615	–
April	69,668	–	59,389	–	79,593	–	7,588	–	216,238	–
May	63,852	–	61,420	–	82,100	–	7,602	–	214,975	–
June	76,584	–	68,171	–	84,768	–	8,138	–	237,662	–
July	101,023	–	75,704	–	85,370	–	8,457	–	270,555	–
August	102,214	–	76,551	–	86,832	–	8,609	–	274,206	–
September	88,884	–	71,708	–	83,839	–	8,699	–	253,130	–
October	71,770	–	65,242	–	83,377	–	8,270	–	228,660	–
November	72,676	–	61,301	–	81,278	–	7,794	–	223,049	–
December	87,445	–	64,182	–	81,146	–	8,040	–	240,813	–
Total	994,295	NA	790,391	NA	982,900	NA	97,168	NA	2,864,755	NA

[a] "Other" is public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

[b] Annual totals are the sums of the monthly values.

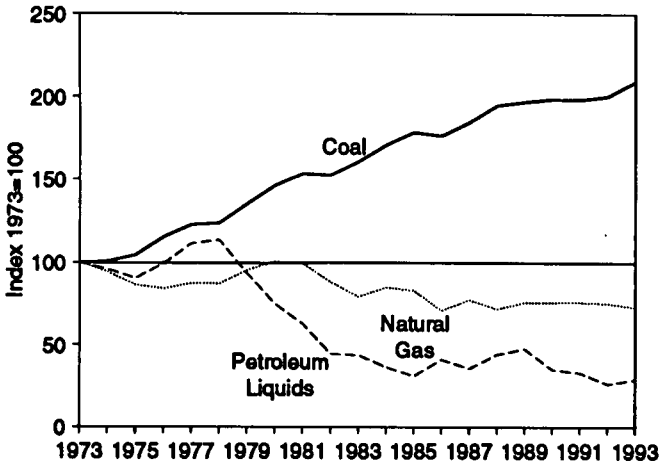
NA=Not available. – =Not applicable.

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

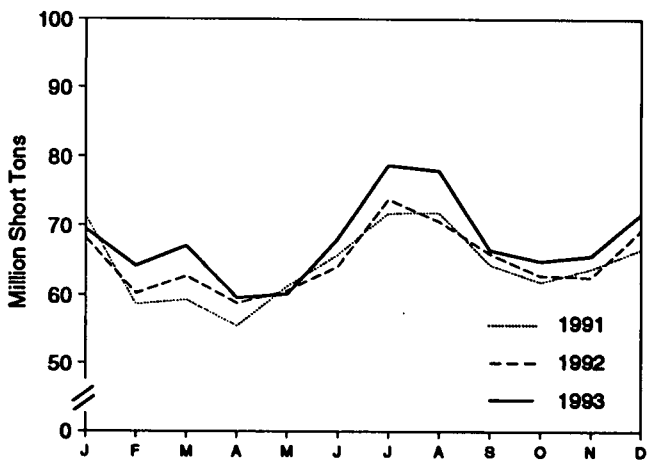
Sources: • 1973-September 1977: Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income." October 1977-1979: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-5, "Electric Operating Revenue and Income." • 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1991, Table 51. • 1981: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 51. • 1982 and 1991 monthly data: EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 51. • 1983 forward (except 1991 monthly data): EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 51.

Figure 7.3 Electric Utility Consumption and Stocks of Fossil Fuels

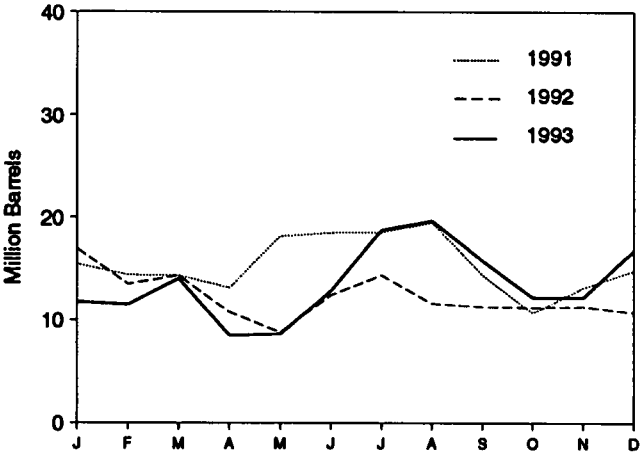
Fuels Consumed, 1973-1993



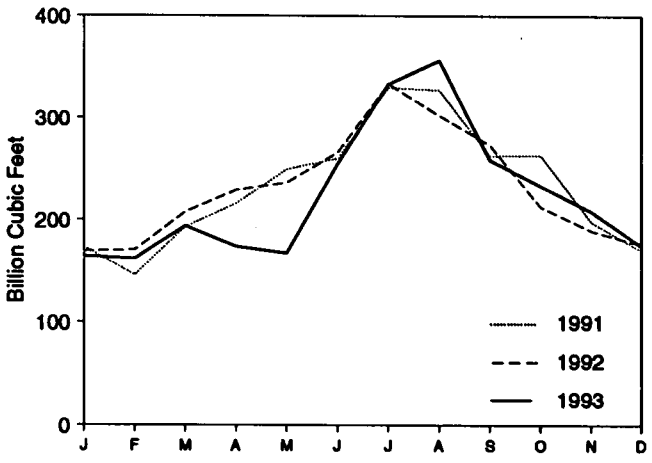
Coal Consumed, Monthly



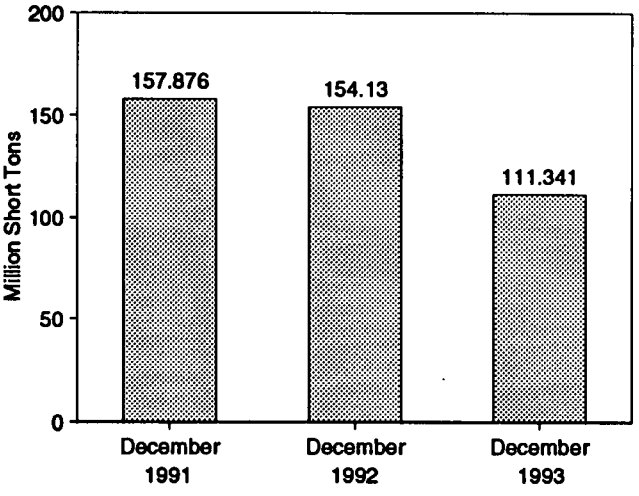
Petroleum Liquids Consumed, Monthly



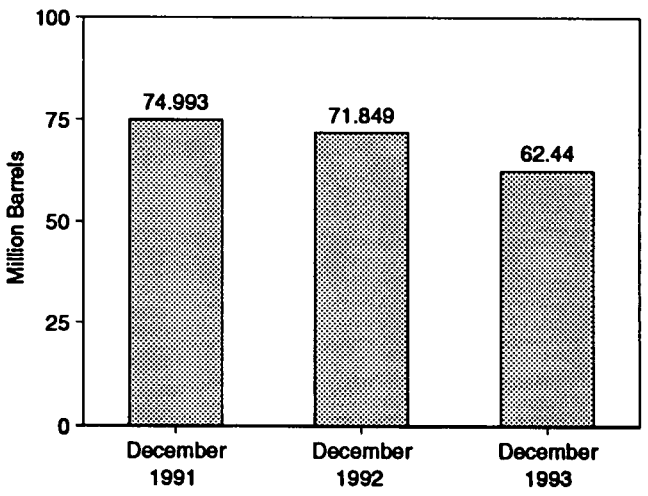
Natural Gas Consumed, Monthly



Coal Stocks, End of Month



Petroleum Liquids Stocks, End of Month



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 7.3 and 7.4.

Table 7.3 Electric Utility Consumption of Fossil Fuels To Generate Electricity

	Coal				Petroleum						
					By Type of Petroleum		By Prime Mover Type				
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy Oil[a]	Light Oil[b]	Steam Plants	GT/IC[c]	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke	Natural Gas[d]
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels					Thousand Short Tons	Million Cubic Feet
1973 Total	1,443	376,975	10,794	389,212	NA	NA	513,190	47,058	560,248	507	3,660,172
1974 Total	1,498	378,643	11,670	391,811	NA	NA	483,146	53,128	536,274	625	3,443,428
1975 Total	1,480	388,523	15,960	405,962	NA	NA	467,221	38,907	506,128	70	3,157,669
1976 Total	1,350	425,205	21,817	448,371	NA	NA	514,077	41,843	555,920	68	3,080,868
1977 Total	1,425	451,051	24,650	477,126	NA	NA	574,869	48,837	623,705	98	3,191,200
1978 Total	1,064	448,763	31,407	481,235	NA	NA	588,319	47,520	635,839	398	3,188,363
1979 Total	1,046	488,129	37,876	527,051	NA	NA	492,606	30,691	523,297	268	3,490,523
1980 Total	951	526,680	41,642	569,274	391,163	29,051	401,863	18,351	420,214	179	3,681,595
1981 Total	1,221	550,784	44,792	596,797	329,798	21,313	339,680	11,431	351,111	139	3,640,154
1982 Total	1,075	543,346	49,245	593,666	234,434	15,337	243,537	6,234	249,771	149	3,225,518
1983 Total	1,036	570,108	54,067	625,211	228,984	16,512	237,845	7,652	245,497	261	2,910,767
1984 Total	1,070	606,339	56,990	664,399	189,289	15,190	197,050	7,429	204,479	252	3,111,342
1985 Total	1,033	631,885	60,923	693,841	158,779	14,635	166,842	6,572	173,414	231	3,044,083
1986 Total	829	616,134	68,093	685,056	216,156	14,326	222,500	7,983	230,482	313	2,602,370
1987 Total	972	647,824	69,098	717,894	184,011	15,367	190,818	8,560	199,378	348	2,844,051
1988 Total	1,063	681,048	76,260	758,372	229,327	18,769	235,817	12,279	248,096	409	2,635,613
1989 Total	1,049	688,504	77,335	766,888	241,960	25,491	250,315	17,136	267,451	517	2,787,012
1990 Total	1,031	694,317	78,201	773,549	181,231	14,823	187,531	8,523	196,054	819	2,787,332
1991 January	74	63,779	7,553	71,406	14,264	1,187	14,911	541	15,452	74	173,138
February	68	52,090	6,456	58,614	13,595	804	14,021	377	14,398	57	146,266
March	93	52,924	6,255	59,272	13,513	828	13,999	341	14,340	73	192,899
April	92	50,131	5,219	55,443	12,142	1,019	12,641	519	13,161	72	215,659
May	73	55,229	5,926	61,228	16,312	1,814	16,919	1,208	18,126	66	249,454
June	72	58,455	7,290	65,817	17,325	1,122	17,845	602	18,447	50	260,153
July	101	64,202	7,548	71,852	17,289	1,218	17,737	770	18,507	61	329,861
August	90	64,280	7,514	71,884	18,041	1,380	18,500	921	19,421	56	327,621
September	90	57,474	6,833	64,397	13,209	1,165	13,634	740	14,374	52	262,825
October	86	55,586	6,212	61,883	9,791	902	10,289	403	10,693	50	263,376
November	79	57,662	6,073	63,814	12,020	1,146	12,575	591	13,166	52	197,831
December	77	59,462	7,120	66,659	13,656	1,143	14,214	586	14,800	59	169,931
Total	994	691,275	79,999	772,268	171,157	13,729	177,286	7,600	184,886	722	2,789,014
1992 January	80	60,881	7,304	68,264	15,811	1,103	16,332	582	16,915	71	169,125
February	80	53,687	6,415	60,183	12,730	806	13,093	444	13,536	76	170,293
March	93	56,243	6,368	62,705	13,492	843	13,932	404	14,336	83	207,656
April	73	53,314	5,407	58,794	9,929	811	10,335	404	10,740	66	229,012
May	69	54,664	5,858	60,591	7,910	843	8,385	367	8,752	50	236,316
June	84	57,179	6,859	64,122	11,372	1,077	11,881	568	12,449	66	265,882
July	90	66,318	7,407	73,815	12,939	1,428	13,392	974	14,367	72	333,567
August	84	62,937	7,616	70,637	10,607	1,011	11,067	551	11,619	116	302,544
September	83	58,899	6,985	65,967	10,456	849	10,820	485	11,305	98	273,670
October	85	56,366	6,356	62,806	10,454	792	10,867	379	11,246	103	212,640
November	74	56,186	6,352	62,612	10,330	1,004	10,803	531	11,333	93	189,296
December	93	61,951	7,321	69,365	9,749	989	10,256	482	10,737	105	175,608
Total	986	698,626	80,248	779,860	135,779	11,556	141,163	6,172	147,335	999	2,765,608
1993 January	79	61,793	7,617	69,490	10,804	1,011	11,265	550	11,815	92	164,400
February	88	57,682	6,431	64,201	10,591	934	11,023	502	11,525	81	161,778
March	101	60,969	6,002	67,073	12,784	1,277	13,313	748	14,062	87	193,795
April	84	53,722	5,757	59,563	7,629	819	8,094	354	8,448	79	173,709
May	81	53,450	6,570	60,102	7,722	867	8,198	392	8,590	86	167,146
June	80	61,085	6,948	68,113	11,756	1,113	12,249	621	12,870	98	254,601
July	73	71,124	7,511	78,708	16,896	1,815	17,406	1,305	18,711	125	333,405
August	67	70,241	7,624	77,932	18,044	1,570	18,515	1,099	19,614	112	356,695
September	60	60,154	6,289	66,504	14,730	1,030	15,111	649	15,760	129	258,812
October	64	59,094	5,752	64,909	11,324	897	11,777	444	12,221	112	233,192
November	81	59,385	6,211	65,677	11,339	887	11,781	445	12,226	101	208,122
December	92	64,516	7,109	71,717	15,694	1,026	16,206	514	16,720	120	174,497
Total	951	733,217	79,821	813,989	149,314	13,248	154,939	7,623	162,562	1,220	2,680,151

[a] Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[b] Light oil includes fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[c] GT/IC = Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.
[d] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

NA=Not available.
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 7.4 Electric Utility Stocks of Coal and Petroleum, End of Period

	Coal				Petroleum					
					By Type of Petroleum		By Prime Mover Type			
	Anthracite	Bituminous Coal	Lignite	Total	Heavy Oil[a]	Light Oil[b]	Steam Plants	GT/IC[c]	Total Liquids	Petroleum Coke
	Thousand Short Tons				Thousand Barrels					Thousand Short Tons
1973 Total	**1,066**	**84,941**	**961**	**86,967**	**NA**	**NA**	**79,121**	**10,095**	**89,216**	**312**
1974 Total	**930**	**81,712**	**867**	**83,509**	**NA**	**NA**	**97,718**	**15,199**	**112,917**	**35**
1975 Total	**982**	**107,927**	**1,815**	**110,724**	**NA**	**NA**	**108,825**	**16,432**	**125,257**	**31**
1976 Total	**1,000**	**114,130**	**2,306**	**117,436**	**NA**	**NA**	**106,993**	**14,703**	**121,696**	**32**
1977 Total	**2,321**	**128,210**	**2,688**	**133,219**	**NA**	**NA**	**124,750**	**19,281**	**144,031**	**44**
1978 Total	**2,178**	**123,020**	**3,027**	**128,225**	**NA**	**NA**	**102,402**	**16,386**	**118,788**	**198**
1979 Total	**3,274**	**152,981**	**3,459**	**159,714**	**NA**	**NA**	**111,121**	**20,301**	**131,422**	**183**
1980 Total	**4,741**	**174,154**	**4,115**	**183,010**	**105,351**	**30,023**	**117,227**	**18,147**	**135,374**	**52**
1981 Total	**5,537**	**158,258**	**5,098**	**168,893**	**102,042**	**26,094**	**112,380**	**15,756**	**128,136**	**42**
1982 Total	**6,080**	**170,480**	**4,573**	**181,132**	**95,515**	**23,369**	**105,287**	**13,597**	**118,884**	**41**
1983 Total	**6,507**	**145,250**	**3,841**	**155,598**	**70,573**	**18,801**	**78,285**	**11,090**	**89,375**	**55**
1984 Total	**6,710**	**167,118**	**5,899**	**179,727**	**68,503**	**19,116**	**76,836**	**10,784**	**87,619**	**50**
1985 Total	**7,189**	**142,144**	**7,043**	**156,376**	**57,304**	**16,386**	**64,704**	**8,985**	**73,689**	**49**
1986 Total	**7,099**	**148,665**	**6,042**	**161,806**	**56,841**	**16,269**	**64,258**	**8,853**	**73,111**	**40**
1987 Total	**6,940**	**156,670**	**7,187**	**170,797**	**55,069**	**15,759**	**61,705**	**9,123**	**70,827**	**51**
1988 Total	**6,561**	**133,434**	**6,512**	**146,507**	**54,187**	**15,099**	**60,311**	**8,974**	**69,285**	**86**
1989 Total	**6,403**	**122,967**	**6,490**	**135,860**	**47,446**	**13,824**	**53,309**	**7,962**	**61,270**	**105**
1990 Total	**6,499**	**142,650**	**7,016**	**156,166**	**67,030**	**16,471**	**73,306**	**10,195**	**83,501**	**94**
1991 January	6,470	138,220	7,407	152,097	64,344	16,601	70,744	10,201	80,945	103
February	6,442	142,454	7,220	156,116	60,490	16,892	67,367	10,014	77,382	111
March	6,384	147,469	7,231	161,084	58,172	16,376	64,699	9,848	74,547	101
April	6,347	152,833	7,135	166,315	58,835	16,175	65,393	9,618	75,011	90
May	6,387	154,172	6,968	167,528	57,247	15,574	63,531	9,290	72,822	81
June	6,441	150,554	6,463	163,459	58,345	15,680	64,604	9,421	74,025	89
July	6,484	142,804	6,392	155,680	57,932	15,654	64,119	9,467	73,586	86
August	6,506	140,320	6,272	153,097	56,588	15,596	62,813	9,370	72,183	79
September	6,514	141,463	5,930	153,907	59,035	15,514	65,186	9,363	74,550	73
October	6,544	146,178	6,090	158,813	60,225	15,790	66,257	9,758	76,015	64
November	6,533	145,775	6,298	158,605	58,814	15,780	64,963	9,631	74,594	75
December	6,513	145,367	5,996	157,876	58,636	16,357	65,032	9,961	74,993	70
1992 January	6,488	143,466	5,683	155,637	53,136	15,712	59,340	9,509	68,849	75
February	6,455	146,338	5,352	158,145	54,750	15,655	61,085	9,321	70,406	62
March	6,398	147,978	5,656	160,032	54,513	15,589	60,840	9,262	70,103	56
April	6,379	149,824	6,387	162,591	52,815	15,371	59,044	9,143	68,186	47
May	6,370	152,275	6,867	165,512	55,144	15,214	61,145	9,214	70,358	63
June	6,355	151,224	6,596	164,176	53,794	15,117	59,648	9,263	68,910	67
July	6,341	141,613	6,449	154,403	53,445	14,995	59,273	9,167	68,440	56
August	6,343	140,166	6,071	152,580	54,434	15,456	60,644	9,246	69,890	46
September	6,329	140,409	5,946	152,685	52,731	15,251	58,646	9,336	67,982	51
October	6,304	144,068	6,487	156,859	52,919	15,351	58,869	9,400	68,269	55
November	6,273	145,406	6,169	157,849	53,632	15,302	59,535	9,398	68,934	59
December	6,215	142,156	5,759	154,130	56,135	15,714	62,374	9,475	71,849	67
1993 January	6,166	138,685	5,521	150,371	53,781	15,956	60,209	9,527	69,736	65
February	6,107	134,674	5,357	146,139	50,008	15,205	56,306	8,907	65,213	60
March	6,036	132,183	5,758	143,978	45,313	15,001	51,528	8,785	60,314	66
April	5,802	136,159	6,088	148,049	47,958	14,835	54,069	8,724	62,793	77
May	5,773	138,165	6,132	150,070	50,422	14,682	56,512	8,591	65,103	82
June	5,766	133,673	6,009	145,448	49,294	14,923	55,595	8,621	64,217	92
July	5,755	115,194	5,686	126,635	47,401	14,605	53,631	8,376	62,007	73
August	5,745	102,612	5,651	114,008	43,943	14,830	50,223	8,550	58,772	99
September	5,735	100,891	6,147	112,773	45,913	14,760	52,071	8,603	60,673	62
October	5,718	102,801	6,687	115,206	46,293	14,963	52,380	8,876	61,256	69
November	5,693	102,992	6,767	115,452	47,974	14,883	54,173	8,684	62,857	84
December	5,639	98,560	7,142	111,341	46,769	15,671	53,360	9,080	62,440	89

[a] Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and residual fuel oils.
[b] Light oil includes fuel oil nos. 1 and 2, kerosene, and jet fuel.
[c] GT/IC = Gas turbine and internal combustion plants.
NA=Not available.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • **Prime Mover Type Data: 1973-September 1977**—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **October 1977-1981**—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1982 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report." • **All Other Data: 1973-September 1977**—FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **October 1977-1979**—FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1980**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1991, Table 28. **1981**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 28. **1982 and 1991 monthly data**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 28. **1983 forward (except 1991 monthly data)**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 28.

Sources for Table 7.3

• **Prime Mover Type Data: 1973-September 1977**—Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **October 1977-1981**—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1982 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-759, "Monthly Power Plant Report."

• **All Other Data: 1973-September 1977**—FPC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **October 1977-1979**—FERC, Form FPC-4, "Monthly Power Plant Report." **1980**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1991, Table 17. **1981**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 17. **1982 and 1991 monthly data**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 17. **1983 forward (except 1991 monthly data)**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 17.

Section 8. Nuclear Energy

In December 1993, U.S. nuclear generating units produced a total of 53 net terawatthours (billion kilowatthours) of electricity, 9 percent[8] less than in December 1992. Nuclear units generated at an average capacity factor of 72.0 percent, 7 percentage points lower than in December 1992. Nuclear power supplied 21.6 percent of the total electric utility-generated electricity in December 1993, compared with 23.8 percent in December 1992.

Nuclear generation, average capacity factor, and share of electricity were lower in 1993 compared with 1992. Specifically, nuclear generation for 1993 decreased 1 percent compared with 1992. The average capacity factor for U.S. nuclear units was 70.5 percent in 1993 and 70.9 percent in 1992. The nuclear share of total utility-generated electricity was 21.2 percent in 1993, compared with 22.1 percent in 1992.

No low- or full power licenses for nuclear power plants were issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission during December 1993.

On December 31, 1993, there were 109 operable nuclear generating units in the United States, with a collective net summer capability of 99.1 million kilowatts of electricity. Of the 109 operable units, 19 units generated at less than 25 percent of capacity because of maintenance, refueling, or repair outage, and 12 of the 19 units generated no electricity during the month.

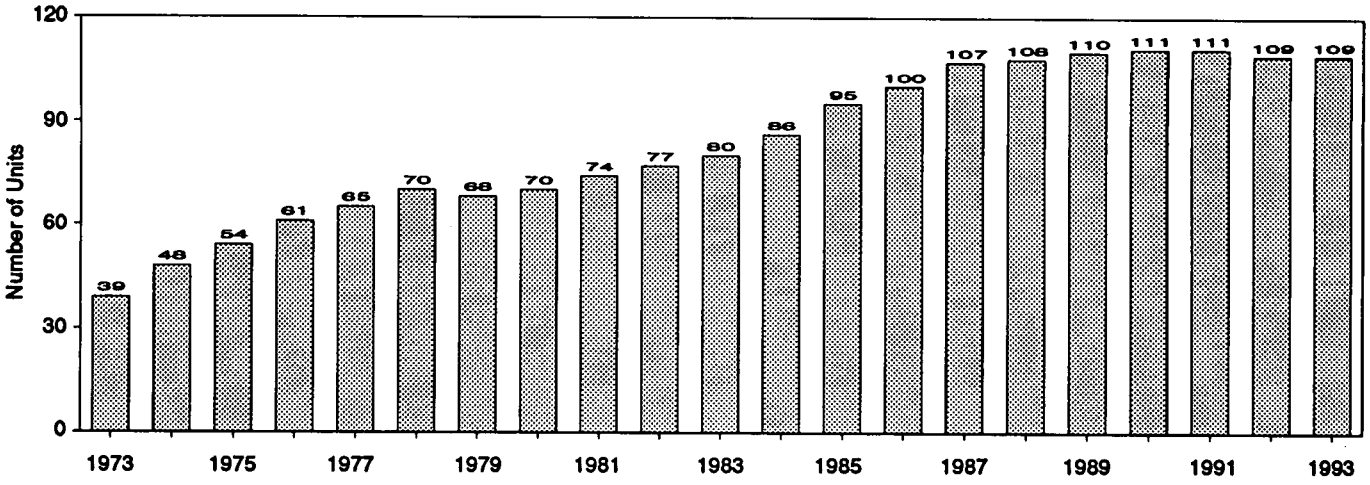
Two operable units, Browns Ferry 1 and 3, have been shut down since March 1985. Each unit had a capacity of 1,065 megawatts electric.

As of December 31, 1993, there were 116 domestic nuclear generating units in all stages of construction and operation. The aggregate net design capacity of operable units was 101.1 million kilowatts, and the design capacity of units under construction was 8.5 million kilowatts, for a total design capacity of 109.6 million kilowatts.

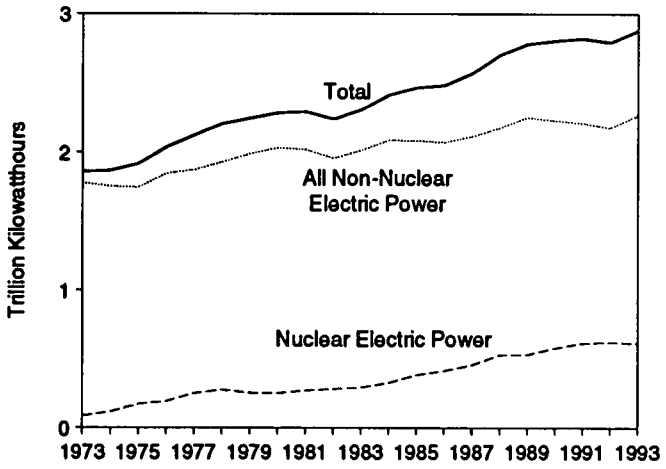
[8]Percentage changes are based on numbers shown in the following tables.

Figure 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

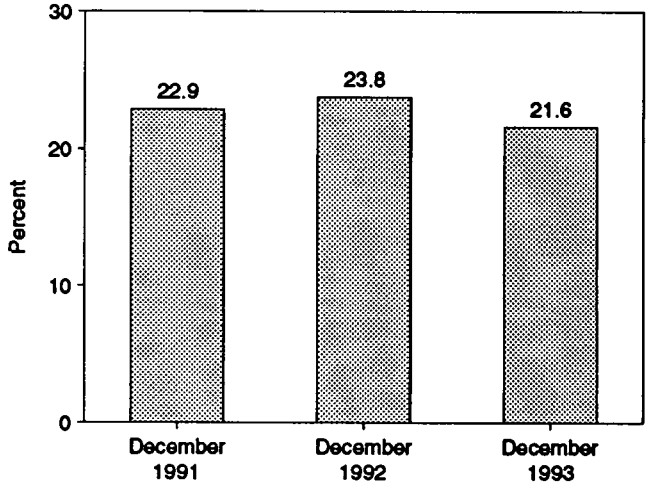
Operable Units, End of Year, 1973-1993



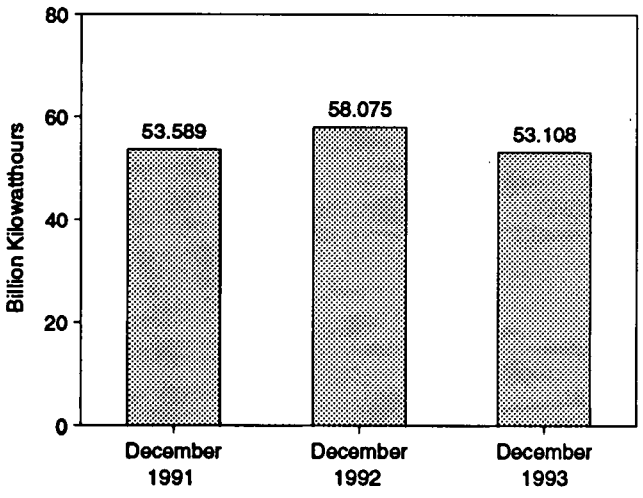
Net Generation of Electricity, 1973-1993



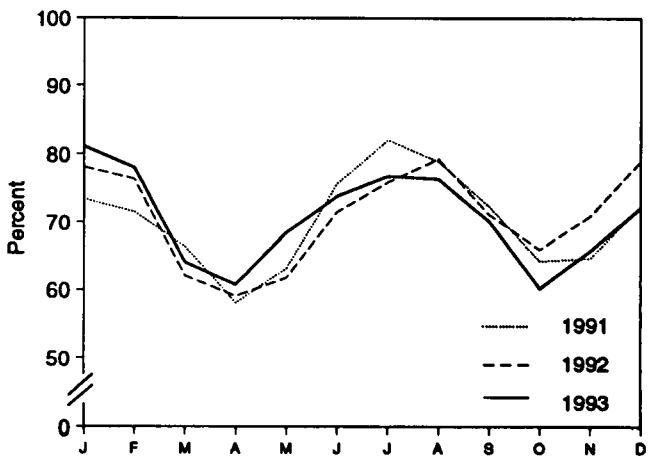
Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Net Generation



Nuclear Electricity Net Generation



Capacity Factor, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 7.1 and 8.1.

Table 8.1 Nuclear Power Plant Operations

	Operable Units[a,b]	Nuclear Electricity Net Generation	Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Net Generation	Net Summer Capability of Operable Units[a,c]	Capacity Factor[d]
	Number	Million Kilowatthours	Percent	Million Kilowatts	Percent
1973 Year	39	83,479	4.5	22.683	53.5
1974 Year	48	113,976	6.1	31.867	47.8
1975 Year	54	172,505	9.0	37.267	55.9
1976 Year	61	191,104	9.4	43.822	54.7
1977 Year	65	250,883	11.8	46.303	63.3
1978 Year	70	276,403	12.5	50.824	64.5
1979 Year	68	255,155	11.4	49.747	58.4
1980 Year	70	251,116	11.0	51.810	56.3
1981 Year	74	272,674	11.9	56.042	58.2
1982 Year	77	282,773	12.6	60.035	56.6
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 Year	100	414,038	16.6	85.241	56.9
1987 Year	107	455,270	17.7	93.583	57.4
1988 Year	108	526,973	19.5	94.695	63.5
1989 Year	110	529,355	19.0	98.161	62.2
1990 Year	111	576,862	20.5	99.624	66.0
1991 January	111	54,369	21.9	99.624	73.4
February	111	47,863	22.7	99.624	71.5
March	111	49,121	22.2	99.624	66.3
April	111	41,631	19.9	99.624	58.1
May	111	46,755	19.9	99.624	63.1
June	111	54,208	21.8	99.624	75.6
July	111	60,735	22.3	99.589	82.0
August	111	58,473	21.8	99.589	78.9
September	111	51,874	22.2	99.589	72.3
October	111	47,653	21.3	99.589	64.2
November	111	46,295	20.9	99.589	64.6
December	111	53,589	22.9	99.589	72.3
Year	111	612,565	21.7	99.589	70.2
1992 January	111	57,849	23.7	99.589	78.1
February	110	52,804	24.2	R99.421	76.3
March	110	45,835	20.4	R99.421	62.0
April	110	42,268	20.0	R99.421	59.1
May	110	45,627	20.7	R99.421	61.7
June	110	51,185	21.6	R99.421	71.5
July	110	56,049	21.1	R99.421	75.8
August	110	58,656	23.0	R99.421	79.3
September	110	50,919	21.7	R99.421	71.1
October	110	48,784	22.0	R99.421	65.9
November	110	50,726	22.9	R99.421	70.9
December	109	58,075	23.8	R98.985	78.9
Year	109	618,776	22.1	R98.985	70.9
1993 January	108	59,076	24.0	R97.881	81.1
February	108	51,319	22.8	R97.881	78.0
March	108	46,606	19.9	R97.881	64.0
April	109	43,199	20.4	R99.031	60.7
May	109	50,367	22.6	R99.031	68.4
June	109	52,620	21.1	R99.031	73.8
July	109	56,502	20.0	99.031	76.7
August	109	56,209	20.1	99.031	76.3
September	109	49,989	21.1	99.031	70.1
October	109	44,434	19.9	R99.094	60.2
November	109	46,862	20.8	R99.094	65.7
December	109	53,108	21.6	99.094	72.0
Year	109	610,291	21.2	99.094	70.5

[a] At end of period.
[b] See Note 1 at end of section.
[c] For the definition of "Net Summer Capability," 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.

R=Revised data.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Nuclear electricity net generation totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See end of section.

Table 8.2 Nuclear Generating Units, End of Period

	Licensed for Operation		Construction Permits					Total Design Capacity[c]
	Operable[a]	In Startup[b]	Granted	Pending	On Order	Announced	Total	
	Number of Units							Million Kilowatts
1973 Year	39	2	57	52	49	9	208	198
1974 Year	48	5	62	75	30	6	226	223
1975 Year	54	2	69	69	14	5	213	212
1976 Year	61	1	71	63	16	2	214	211
1977 Year	65	2	78	49	13	2	209	203
1978 Year	70	0	88	32	5	0	195	191
1979 Year	68	0	90	24	3	0	185	180
1980 Year	70	1	82	12	3	0	168	162
1981 Year	74	0	76	11	2	0	163	157
1982 Year	77	2	60	3	2	0	144	134
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 Year	100	7	19	0	2	0	128	119
1987 Year	107	4	14	0	2	0	127	119
1988 Year	108	3	12	0	0	0	123	115
1989 Year	110	1	10	0	0	0	121	113
1990 Year	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
1991 January	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
February	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
March	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
April	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
May	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
June	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
July	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
August	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
September	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
October	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
November	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
December	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
1992 January	111	0	8	0	0	0	119	111
February	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
March	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
April	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
May	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
June	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
July	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
August	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
September	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
October	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
November	110	0	8	0	0	0	118	111
December	109	0	8	0	0	0	117	111
1993 January	108	0	8	0	0	0	116	110
February	108	1	7	0	0	0	116	110
March	108	1	7	0	0	0	116	110
April	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
May	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
June	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
July	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
August	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
September	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
October	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
November	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110
December	109	0	7	0	0	0	116	110

[a] See Note 1 at end of section.
[b] See Note 2 at end of section.
[c] 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: • **Licensed for Operation: 1973-1982**—U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Nuclear Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." **1983 forward**—Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020). • **Construction Permits, On Order, and Announced: 1973-1982**—Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones"; Energy Information Administration (EIA), Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels (CNEAF), "Nuclear Steam-Electric Units That Have Been In Operation as of 1957-1989"; EIA, CNEAF, "Nuclear Plant Cancellations: Causes, Costs, and Consequences"; and Utility Data Institute, Inc., "U.S. Nuclear Plant Statistics, 1987." **1988 forward**—NRC, "Summary Information Report" (NUREG-0871); NRC, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020); and various journals. • **Total Design Capacity: 1973-1982**—Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones"; EIA, CNEAF, "Nuclear Steam-Electric Units That Have Been in Operation as of 1957-1987"; EIA, CNEAF, "Monthly Report for Electric Utilities-Power Generation"; EIA, CNEAF, "Nuclear Plant Cancellations: Causes, Costs, and Consequences"; and Utility Data Institute, Inc., "U.S. Nuclear Plant Statistics, 1987." **1988 forward**—NRC, "Summary Information Report" (NUREG-0871); NRC, "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020); and EIA, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Nuclear Energy Notes

1. Operable Units: Nuclear generating units that have been issued a full-power license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

Exceptions: The Shippingport (60 megawatts (MW)) and the Hanford-N (840 MW) nuclear units were included in the operable units until 1982 and 1988, respectively. The Shippingport unit was excluded from the operable category during March 1974-August 1977 due to a major core modification outage. Hanford-N, an unlicensed unit used for defense material production, was included in the operable category because power was produced as by-product and sold commercially. Three Mile Island 2 (880 MW) experienced a major accident in 1979 and, although that unit still retains its operating license and site cleanup continues, there is no plan to restart it. Therefore, it has not been included in the operable category since March 1979. Although Shoreham received a full-power license in April 1989, the unit is not currently scheduled to operate and, therefore, has not been included in the operable category. Rancho Seco (873 MW) was shut down by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) in June 1989 following a referendum on its continued operation. Because there are currently no plans to operate it as a nuclear unit, it is no longer included as an operable unit but is identified as a unit shut down for an extended period. As soon as SMUD and the NRC formalize the plant's official retirement, it will be noted as such in this report. The Department of Energy-operated Experimental Breeder Reactor 2 unit is not a commercial reactor and is therefore not included in the operable category.

In addition, nine units have been retired and therefore removed from the operable category. Those units are: Peach Bottom 1 (40 MW) and Indian Point 1 (265 MW), both retired in 1974; Humboldt Bay (65 MW), officially retired in 1976; Dresden 1 (200 MW), retired in August 1979; LaCrosse (51 MW), retired in May 1987; Fort Saint Vrain (217 MW), retired in August 1989; Yankee Rowe 1 (185 MW), retired in February 1992; San Onofre 1 (436 MW), retired in December 1992; and Trojan (1,104 MW), retired in January 1993.

2. In Startup: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its full-power license. During that period, the unit is undergoing low-power testing and the maximum level of operation is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

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

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

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

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 net summer capability at the end of the month. That fraction is then multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. Annual capacity factors are averages of the monthly values for that year.

Sources for Table 8.1

• **Operable Units: 1973-1982**—U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Nuclear Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." **1983 forward**—Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), "Licensed Operating Reactors" (NUREG-0020). • **Nuclear Electricity Net Generation:** Table 7.1. • **Nuclear Portion of Domestic Electricity Net Geenation.** Calculated from data in Table 7.1. • **Net Summer Capability of Operable Units: 1973-1982**—Compiled from various sources, primarily DOE, Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs, "U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones." **1983 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generation Report," and monthly updates as appropriate. • **Capacity Factor:** EIA, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Section 9. Energy Prices

Crude Oil. The average price of domestic crude oil purchased at the wellhead was $10.39 per barrel in December 1993, 30 percent below the level in December 1992. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude oil in December 1993 was $12.56 per barrel, 26 percent below the December 1992 level. The average cost of domestic crude oil in December 1993 was $12.45, 30 percent less than the December 1992 average.

Motor Gasoline. The national city average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline at all types of stations was $1.04 per gallon in January 1994, 7 percent lower than the price in January 1993. The price of unleaded premium gasoline averaged $1.24 per gallon in January 1994, 6 percent lower than the price in January 1993.

Residual Fuel Oil. The average price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil sold to end users in December 1993 was 29 cents per gallon, 2 percent lower than the previous month's price and 19 percent below the December 1992 average. The average resale price, excluding taxes, of residual fuel oil in December 1993 was 25 cents per gallon, 8 percent below the November 1993 average and 20 percent lower than the price 1 year earlier.

Aviation Fuel. The average price, excluding taxes, of aviation gasoline sold to end users in December 1993 was 91 cents per gallon, 5 percent lower than the previous month's price and 10 percent lower than the December 1992 price. The average price, excluding taxes, of kerosene-type jet fuel sold to end users in December 1993 was 51 cents per gallon, 14 percent lower than the previous month's average price and 13 percent lower than the December 1992 average price.

No. 2 Distillate Fuel Oil. The December 1993 national average price, excluding taxes, of heating oil sold to residential customers was 87 cents per gallon, 2 percent lower than the November 1993 price and 8 percent lower than the December 1992 price. The average price of No. 2 fuel oil sold to all end users was 56 cents per gallon in December 1993, 9 percent below the November 1993 price and 12 percent lower than the December 1992 price.

Electricity. The average price of electricity sold to all ultimate consumers in the United States in December 1993 was 6.6 cents per kilowatthour, 1 percent below the December 1992 mean price. The price of electricity sold to residential consumers in December 1993 averaged 7.9 cents per kilowatthour, the same as the December 1992 price. The price of electricity sold to commercial consumers averaged 7.4 cents per kilowatthour in December 1993, the same as the December 1992 price. The price of electricity sold to other consumers was 6.6 cents per kilowatthour, the same as the December 1992 price. The price of electricity sold to industrial users in December 1993 averaged 4.7 cents per kilowatthour, the same as the price 1 year earlier.

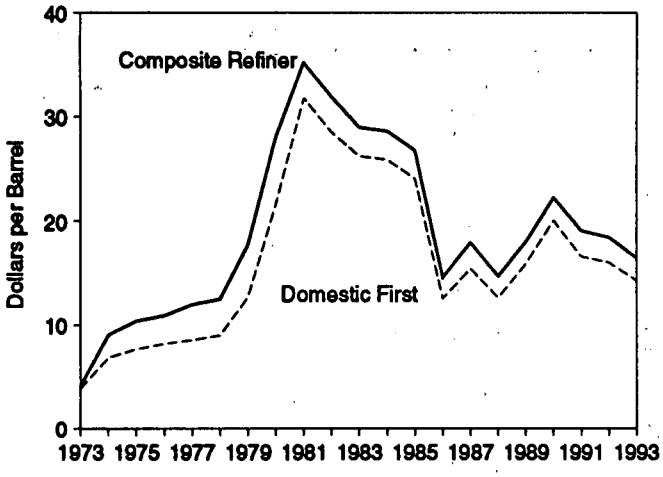
Beginning with January 1986, there were new series of national average price estimates based on a statistically derived sample of both publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Previously, average price estimates were derived from selected privately owned electric utilities and were not national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

Natural Gas. The estimated average wellhead price of natural gas for December 1993 was $1.95 per thousand cubic feet, 6 percent below the December 1992 price.

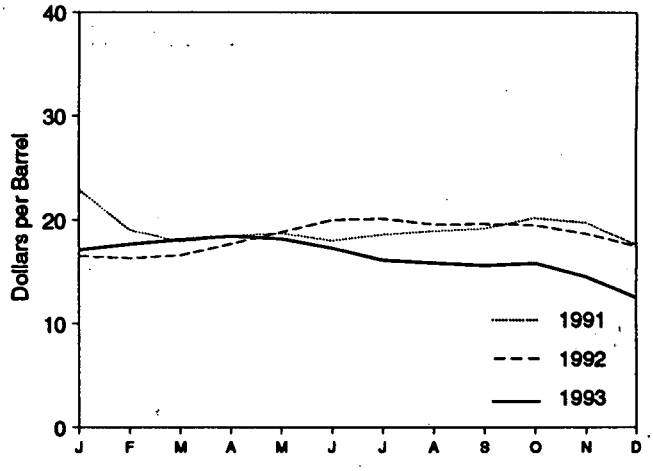
The average price of natural gas delivered to electric utility plants was $2.59 per thousand cubic feet in November 1993 (latest date for which data are available), 10 percent below the November 1992 price. The average price of natural gas used by residential consumers in December 1993 was $6.07 per thousand cubic feet, 6 percent above the December 1992 price. The average price of natural gas used by commercial consumers in December 1993 was $5.27 per thousand cubic feet, 3 percent higher than the December 1992 price. The average price of natural gas used by industrial consumers in December 1993 was $3.35 per thousand cubic feet, 1 percent above the December 1992 price.

Figure 9.1 Petroleum Prices

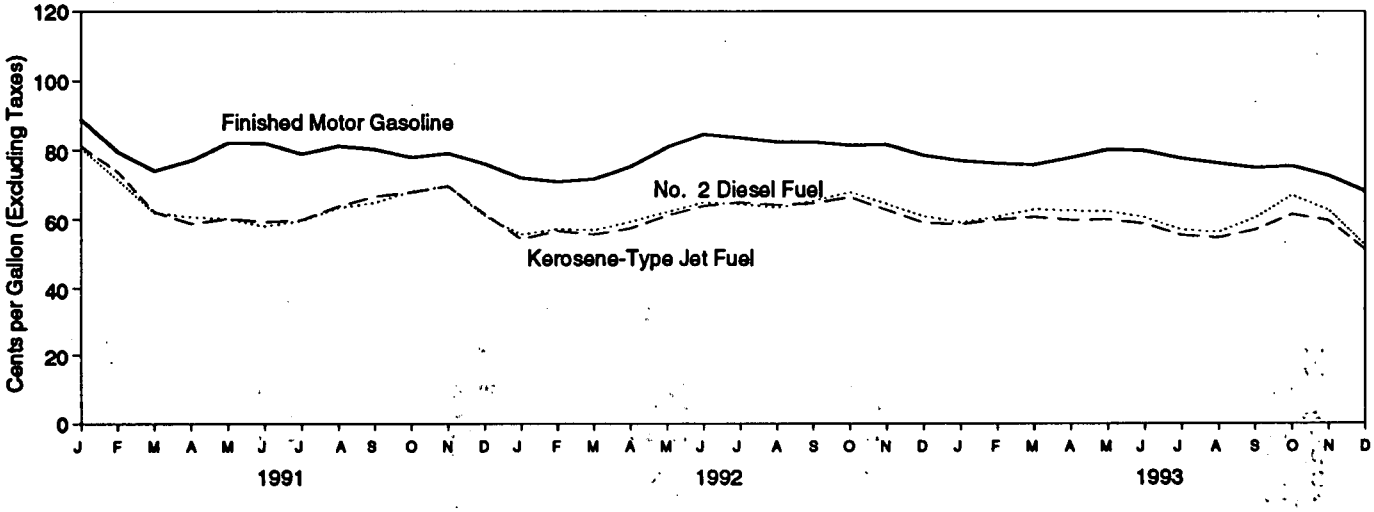
Crude Oil Prices, 1973-1993



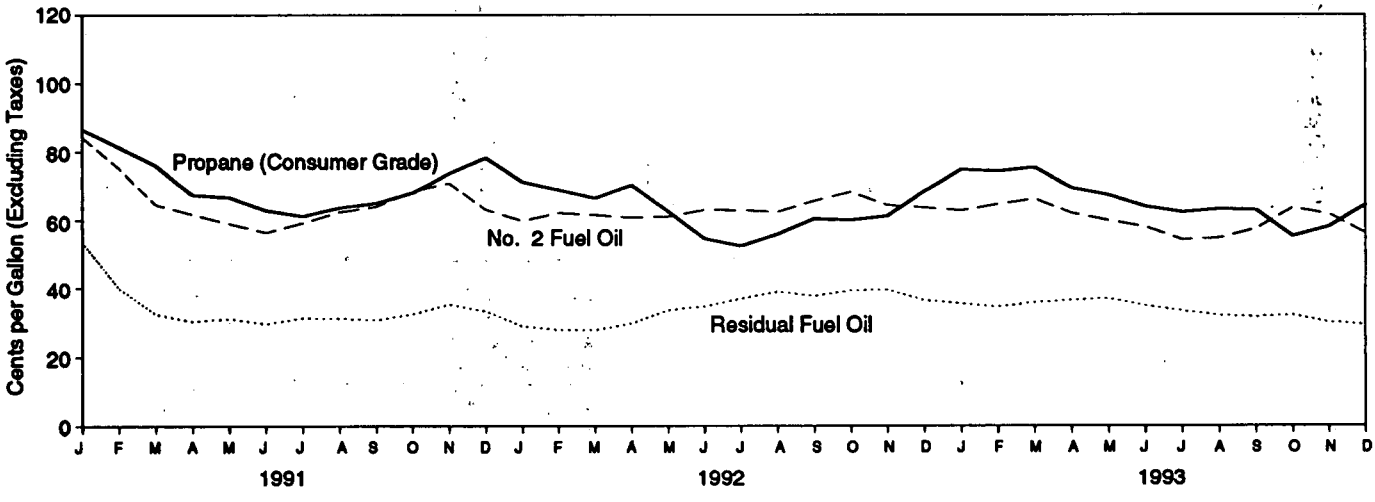
Composite Refiner Acquisition Cost, Monthly



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



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



Sources: Tables 9.1, 9.5, and 9.7.

Table 9.1 Crude Oil Price Summary

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Domestic First Purchase Price[b]	F.O.B. Cost of Imports[c]	Landed Cost of Imports[d]	Refiner Acquisition Cost[a]		
				Domestic	Imported	Composite
1973 Average	3.89	[e] 5.21	[e] 6.41	[E] 4.17	[E] 4.08	[E] 4.15
1974 Average	6.87	10.91	12.32	7.16	12.52	9.07
1975 Average	7.67	11.18	12.70	8.39	13.93	10.38
1976 Average	8.19	12.15	13.32	8.84	13.48	10.89
1977 Average	8.57	13.24	14.36	9.55	14.53	11.96
1978 Average	9.00	13.29	14.35	10.61	14.57	12.46
1979 Average	12.64	20.07	21.45	14.27	21.67	17.72
1980 Average	21.59	32.37	33.67	24.23	33.89	28.07
1981 Average	31.77	35.15	36.47	34.33	37.05	35.24
1982 Average	28.52	32.02	33.18	31.22	33.55	31.87
1983 Average	26.19	27.81	28.93	28.87	29.30	28.99
1984 Average	25.88	27.60	28.54	28.53	28.88	28.63
1985 Average	24.09	25.84	26.67	26.66	26.99	26.75
1986 Average	12.51	12.52	13.49	14.62	14.00	14.55
1987 Average	15.40	16.69	17.65	17.76	18.13	17.90
1988 Average	12.58	13.25	14.08	14.74	14.56	14.67
1989 Average	15.86	16.89	17.68	17.87	18.08	17.97
1990 Average	20.03	20.37	21.13	22.59	21.76	22.22
1991 January	19.60	19.95	20.86	23.25	22.30	22.85
February	16.28	16.31	17.26	19.55	18.30	19.03
March	15.13	15.89	17.16	18.12	17.58	17.89
April	16.16	16.58	17.78	18.56	18.32	18.46
May	16.44	16.45	17.82	18.98	18.36	18.70
June	15.58	15.81	17.16	18.16	17.78	17.98
July	16.36	16.73	17.84	18.91	18.14	18.57
August	16.60	16.99	18.20	19.10	18.71	18.92
September	16.71	17.48	18.63	19.31	19.00	19.17
October	17.72	18.12	19.03	20.39	19.86	20.16
November	17.12	17.51	18.33	20.01	19.35	19.72
December	14.68	15.11	16.19	17.84	17.17	17.56
Average	16.54	16.89	18.02	19.33	18.70	19.06
1992 January	13.99	14.32	15.28	16.80	16.10	16.50
February	14.04	14.68	15.60	16.54	16.00	16.30
March	14.12	14.96	16.00	16.71	16.36	16.56
April	15.36	16.57	17.40	17.88	17.37	17.66
May	16.38	17.56	18.38	18.86	18.79	18.83
June	17.96	18.38	19.44	20.13	19.83	19.99
July	17.80	18.01	19.13	20.42	19.74	20.10
August	17.07	17.65	18.74	19.84	19.25	19.56
September	17.20	18.04	18.90	19.88	19.26	19.59
October	17.16	17.68	18.75	19.64	19.34	19.49
November	16.00	16.49	17.64	18.90	18.40	18.66
December	14.94	15.62	16.58	17.85	16.94	17.43
Average	15.99	16.77	17.75	18.63	18.20	18.43
1993 January	14.64	15.24	16.34	17.40	16.78	17.10
February	15.47	16.09	17.12	17.84	17.41	17.64
March	15.88	16.61	17.56	18.31	17.82	18.08
April	16.08	16.39	17.58	18.49	18.35	18.42
May	15.97	16.27	17.35	18.43	17.89	18.16
June	15.00	15.12	16.31	17.70	16.80	17.26
July	13.78	14.23	15.44	16.36	15.82	16.10
August	13.69	14.21	15.26	16.03	15.62	15.84
September	13.39	14.19	15.00	15.82	15.32	15.59
October	13.87	14.21	[R] 15.07	16.04	15.59	15.81
November	[R] 12.65	[R] 12.87	[R] 13.81	14.99	14.05	14.51
December	10.39	11.55	12.21	12.45	12.56	12.51
Average	14.24	14.77	15.76	16.66	16.14	16.41

[a] See Note 4 at end of section.
[b] See Note 1 at end of section.
[c] See Note 2 at end of section.
[d] See Note 3 at end of section.
[e] Based on October, November, and December data only.
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.
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 for the current month and for F.O.B. and Landed Costs of Imports for the current 2 months are preliminary. • F.O.B. and landed costs through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices after 1980 reflect the period of loading • Annual averages are the averages of the monthly prices, weighted by volume.
Sources: See end of section.

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

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC[a]	Total OPEC[b]
1973 Average[c]	7.23	5.67	4.24	NA	7.81	3.25	NA	5.39	4.84	4.06	5.43
1974 Average	13.23	11.99	10.85	W	12.44	10.17	NA	10.71	10.02	10.96	11.33
1975 Average	11.93	12.55	10.81	11.44	11.82	10.87	NA	11.04	10.86	11.18	11.34
1976 Average	13.05	12.76	11.61	12.22	13.08	11.62	W	11.39	11.92	12.06	12.23
1977 Average	14.35	13.57	12.68	13.42	14.44	12.38	14.11	12.63	13.19	13.13	13.29
1978 Average	14.12	13.61	12.65	13.24	14.05	12.70	13.82	12.38	13.35	13.28	13.31
1979 Average	20.53	19.03	22.93	20.27	21.69	17.28	21.70	16.90	21.10	19.27	19.88
1980 Average	36.67	32.17	NA	31.06	35.93	28.17	34.36	24.81	34.34	31.57	32.21
1981 Average	39.08	35.62	([d])	33.01	38.31	32.60	36.06	28.95	36.69	34.79	35.17
1982 Average	34.20	35.11	30.97	28.08	35.13	33.73	33.42	23.74	31.96	33.84	33.48
1983 Average	30.09	29.92	28.39	25.20	29.81	27.53	29.91	21.48	27.96	28.28	28.46
1984 Average	28.34	29.13	27.42	26.39	29.51	27.67	28.87	24.23	27.79	27.79	27.79
1985 Average	26.89	27.12	W	25.33	28.04	22.04	27.64	23.64	26.12	24.34	25.67
1986 Average	13.62	13.19	W	11.84	14.35	11.36	13.84	10.92	13.32	11.59	12.21
1987 Average	16.79	17.40	W	16.36	18.47	15.12	18.28	15.08	17.11	15.80	16.43
1988 Average	W	13.81	([d])	12.18	15.16	12.16	14.80	12.96	13.45	12.57	13.43
1989 Average	W	17.01	([d])	15.96	18.31	16.29	17.89	16.09	17.12	16.72	17.06
1990 Average	W	21.29	([d])	19.26	22.46	20.36	23.43	19.55	19.88	18.84	20.40
1991 January	W	W	([d])	19.39	24.68	12.69	W	17.04	21.24	16.04	19.45
February	W	20.82	([d])	13.62	20.48	14.06	W	14.50	17.12	14.56	16.73
March	W	W	([d])	13.59	19.44	W	24.50	14.90	16.18	15.24	16.48
April	W	16.85	([d])	15.34	19.12	15.14	W	15.38	16.90	15.72	16.88
May	W	W	W	15.24	19.35	15.15	W	14.68	16.95	15.71	16.71
June	W	16.77	([d])	14.68	18.38	14.54	W	13.62	16.33	15.29	16.04
July	W	W	W	15.24	19.44	W	19.45	14.85	17.41	15.86	16.86
August	W	W	W	15.34	20.20	16.35	W	14.64	17.82	16.81	17.23
September	W	W	W	15.40	21.10	15.85	20.24	15.53	18.79	16.76	17.57
October	W	18.50	W	16.91	22.55	14.61	W	16.44	19.42	15.76	18.12
November	W	W	([d])	16.30	21.63	13.33	21.67	14.77	18.97	15.02	17.03
December	W	W	([d])	13.47	18.99	12.72	W	12.62	16.57	14.32	15.03
Average	W	18.69	15.58	15.37	20.29	14.62	20.81	14.91	17.79	15.59	16.99
1992 January	W	W	([d])	12.45	18.58	W	([d])	12.32	15.44	14.07	14.50
February	W	W	([d])	12.40	18.28	14.61	W	12.53	16.04	15.35	15.04
March	([d])	W	([d])	12.68	18.10	14.87	W	12.45	16.01	15.20	15.28
April	W	16.23	([d])	14.11	19.59	W	W	14.38	17.10	17.26	17.25
May	W	W	([d])	16.05	20.47	17.61	W	15.03	18.35	18.13	17.83
June	W	W	([d])	17.09	21.42	W	20.14	15.33	19.20	17.95	18.44
July	W	W	([d])	16.88	20.83	17.60	W	15.10	18.74	18.20	18.09
August	W	W	([d])	16.36	20.33	W	20.00	15.38	18.43	17.99	17.69
September	([d])	W	([d])	16.88	20.84	16.69	20.20	16.21	18.65	17.11	18.01
October	([d])	W	([d])	16.90	20.76	W	W	15.40	18.70	15.89	17.42
November	([d])	W	([d])	15.78	20.00	14.62	19.82	13.82	17.57	15.12	15.97
December	W	W	([d])	14.79	18.42	15.62	W	13.38	16.13	15.91	15.60
Average	W	17.06	([d])	15.26	19.98	15.85	19.61	14.39	17.65	16.50	16.87
1993 January	([d])	W	([d])	14.14	17.95	15.55	18.29	12.99	15.17	15.60	15.62
February	([d])	W	([d])	14.64	19.06	16.17	18.13	13.68	16.51	16.39	16.49
March	W	W	([d])	15.17	19.33	16.45	18.51	14.22	16.85	16.83	16.92
April	([d])	W	([d])	15.04	19.19	16.03	18.36	14.52	16.90	16.24	16.59
May	([d])	19.14	([d])	15.15	18.92	14.54	18.29	13.89	16.73	15.03	16.32
June	([d])	W	([d])	14.06	18.01	W	17.15	12.47	15.89	14.29	14.94
July	W	16.48	([d])	13.09	17.46	W	16.07	11.96	14.96	13.56	14.18
August	([d])	17.74	([d])	13.20	17.42	W	16.73	12.56	14.68	14.40	14.24
September	W	W	([d])	13.50	16.72	W	16.06	12.72	14.29	13.97	14.37
October	W	W	([d])	13.76	17.02	12.88	16.31	11.87	14.88	14.03	13.94
November	W	W	([d])	R12.24	R15.80	10.58	R15.29	R9.97	R13.88	11.87	R12.37
December	W	W	([d])	11.17	14.21	W	14.77	9.05	11.70	11.12	11.26
Average	W	17.31	([d])	13.75	17.81	14.24	16.77	12.49	15.21	14.60	14.87

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

[b] Current members of OPEC are Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. Prior to 1993, Ecuador was also a member. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."

[c] Based on October, November, and December data only.

[d] No data reported.

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

Notes: • The Free on Board (F.O.B.) cost at the country of origin excludes all costs related to insurance and transportation. See Note 2 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices after 1980 reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 21.

Table 9.3 Landed Costs of Crude Oil Imports from Selected Countries

(Dollars per Barrel)

	Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Mexico	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Other Countries	Arab OPEC[a]	Total OPEC[b]
1973 Average[c]	8.39	5.33	7.22	6.48	NA	9.08	5.37	NA	5.99	6.99	5.92	6.85
1974 Average	13.97	11.48	13.20	12.48	W	13.16	11.63	NA	11.25	12.93	12.39	12.49
1975 Average	12.86	12.84	13.83	12.51	12.61	12.70	12.50	NA	12.36	12.66	12.71	12.70
1976 Average	13.90	13.36	13.85	12.86	12.64	13.81	13.06	W	11.89	13.36	13.31	13.32
1977 Average	15.24	14.13	14.65	13.86	13.62	15.29	13.69	14.83	13.11	14.56	14.30	14.35
1978 Average	14.93	14.41	14.65	13.89	13.56	14.88	13.94	14.53	12.84	14.58	14.36	14.34
1979 Average	21.68	20.22	20.63	24.21	20.77	22.97	18.95	22.97	17.65	22.86	20.79	21.29
1980 Average	37.92	30.11	33.92	NA	31.77	37.15	29.80	35.68	25.92	36.15	32.97	33.56
1981 Average	40.46	32.32	37.31	([d])	33.70	39.66	34.20	37.29	29.91	38.54	36.22	36.60
1982 Average	35.35	27.15	36.70	32.46	28.63	36.16	34.99	34.25	24.93	34.03	35.15	34.81
1983 Average	31.26	25.63	31.57	29.81	25.78	30.85	29.27	30.87	22.94	29.68	29.87	29.84
1984 Average	29.06	26.56	30.87	28.70	26.85	30.36	29.20	29.45	25.19	29.21	29.10	29.06
1985 Average	27.51	25.71	28.67	25.79	25.63	28.96	24.72	28.36	24.43	27.33	25.90	26.86
1986 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 Average	17.87	17.04	18.49	16.28	16.69	19.32	16.81	18.78	15.76	18.30	17.32	17.64
1988 Average	W	13.50	15.15	W	12.58	15.88	13.37	15.82	13.66	14.45	13.60	14.18
1989 Average	19.13	16.81	18.35	([d])	16.35	19.19	17.34	18.74	16.78	18.08	17.41	17.78
1990 Average	W	20.48	22.50	([d])	19.64	23.33	21.62	22.65	20.31	20.52	20.64	21.23
1991 January	W	20.81	W	([d])	19.98	26.00	18.53	W	18.35	24.08	18.94	20.16
February	W	17.05	22.61	([d])	14.23	21.66	16.18	W	15.76	19.42	16.29	17.43
March	W	15.20	20.03	([d])	14.15	20.60	17.08	25.77	16.18	18.59	17.23	17.88
April	W	16.26	18.85	([d])	15.85	20.31	17.54	20.56	16.35	18.77	17.65	18.17
May	W	16.28	W	W	15.81	20.50	17.34	20.21	15.74	19.53	17.49	17.98
June	W	16.19	18.25	([d])	15.20	19.79	16.85	19.35	14.61	18.38	17.01	17.32
July	W	17.14	17.76	17.56	15.89	20.73	17.48	20.47	15.92	18.82	17.61	17.96
August	W	17.61	W	W	15.78	21.29	18.04	20.71	15.64	19.30	18.17	18.40
September	W	17.84	W	W	15.82	22.13	18.19	21.16	16.44	20.35	18.42	18.70
October	W	18.38	19.85	W	17.34	23.68	17.62	22.07	17.26	20.91	17.97	19.03
November	W	17.53	21.05	([d])	16.53	22.71	16.46	22.71	15.66	21.04	16.90	17.95
December	W	15.87	W	([d])	13.96	19.96	15.03	20.29	13.46	18.67	15.49	15.94
Average	W	17.16	20.20	17.54	15.89	21.39	17.22	21.37	15.92	19.73	17.45	18.08
1992 January	W	14.83	W	([d])	13.02	19.34	14.81	W	13.20	17.46	15.16	15.38
February	W	15.57	W	([d])	12.78	19.10	15.61	W	13.47	17.64	15.85	15.87
March	([d])	15.68	W	([d])	13.06	19.05	16.05	18.83	13.41	17.44	16.14	16.29
April	W	16.42	17.76	([d])	14.40	20.32	18.01	18.97	15.06	18.10	18.11	18.07
May	W	17.35	17.66	([d])	16.39	21.25	18.62	19.99	15.73	19.58	18.80	18.65
June	W	18.40	19.60	([d])	17.41	22.11	19.49	20.85	16.01	20.93	19.60	19.57
July	W	18.50	21.06	([d])	17.20	21.49	19.00	21.45	15.78	20.49	19.15	19.06
August	W	18.28	21.26	([d])	16.74	21.05	18.45	21.37	16.10	20.10	18.79	18.70
September	([d])	18.35	W	([d])	17.34	21.57	18.45	20.72	16.89	20.12	18.51	18.83
October	W	18.35	W	([d])	17.26	21.60	17.96	21.17	16.14	20.09	18.08	18.56
November	([d])	17.26	W	([d])	16.18	20.79	17.02	21.00	14.51	19.25	17.05	17.28
December	W	15.85	W	([d])	15.12	19.32	16.64	19.46	14.07	17.80	16.69	16.62
Average	W	17.04	18.76	([d])	15.60	20.78	17.48	20.63	15.13	19.25	17.63	17.81
1993 January	([d])	15.27	W	([d])	14.50	18.96	16.36	19.12	14.07	17.21	16.39	16.64
February	([d])	15.84	W	([d])	14.98	19.92	17.29	19.28	14.60	18.17	17.29	17.43
March	W	16.48	W	([d])	15.50	20.25	17.56	19.43	15.14	18.43	17.63	17.83
April	W	16.79	19.89	([d])	15.55	20.18	17.56	19.32	15.54	18.48	17.55	17.77
May	W	16.82	20.57	([d])	15.57	19.79	16.64	19.33	14.91	18.41	16.79	17.30
June	([d])	16.25	W	([d])	14.50	18.93	15.72	18.67	13.53	17.44	15.86	16.03
July	W	15.30	17.86	([d])	13.44	18.31	14.94	17.51	12.92	16.44	14.96	15.30
August	([d])	14.94	19.28	([d])	13.66	18.08	15.11	17.56	13.32	16.01	15.11	15.24
September	W	14.56	W	([d])	13.81	17.62	14.62	17.04	13.46	15.56	14.56	14.96
October	W	15.14	W	([d])	14.11	17.96	R 14.46	R 16.67	12.70	R 15.71	R 14.60	R 14.81
November	W	14.28	W	([d])	R 12.60	R 16.70	R 12.99	R 16.57	R 10.81	R 14.72	R 13.10	R 13.29
December	W	12.44	16.47	([d])	11.35	15.08	11.51	15.56	9.84	12.58	11.46	11.87
Average	17.34	15.27	18.59	([d])	14.11	18.75	15.47	18.00	13.42	16.48	15.34	15.73

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

[b] Current members of OPEC are Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela, as well as the Arab members. Prior to 1993, Ecuador was also a member. The cost of imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is included in the cost of imports from "Total OPEC."

[c] Based on October, November, and December data only.

[d] No data reported.

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

Notes: • See Note 3 at end of section. • Values for the current 2 months are preliminary. • Prices through 1980 reflect the period of reporting; prices since then reflect the period of loading. • Annual averages are averages of the monthly prices, including prices not published, weighted by volume. • Cargoes that are purchased on a "netback" basis, or under similar contractual arrangements whereby the actual purchase price is not established at the time the crude oil is acquired for importation into the United States, are not included in the published data until the actual prices have been determined and reported.

Sources: • **October 1973-September 1977:** Federal Energy Administration, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **October 1977-December 1977:** Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." • **1978 forward:** EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 22.

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

(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Leaded Regular	Unleaded Regular	Unleaded Premium	All Types[a]
1973 Average	38.8	NA	NA	NA
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[b]	131.1	137.6	[c] 147.0	135.3
1982 Average	122.2	129.6	141.5	128.1
1983 Average	115.7	124.1	136.3	122.5
1984 Average	112.9	121.2	136.6	119.8
1985 Average	111.5	120.2	134.0	118.6
1986 Average	85.7	92.7	108.5	93.1
1987 Average	89.7	94.8	109.3	95.7
1988 Average	89.9	94.6	110.7	96.3
1989 Average	99.8	102.1	119.7	106.0
1990 Average	114.9	116.4	134.9	121.7
1991 January	124.6	124.7	143.1	130.4
February	113.7	114.3	132.1	119.8
March	104.7	108.2	126.4	113.8
April	106.2	110.4	128.1	115.9
May	NA	115.6	133.1	120.9
June	NA	116.0	133.8	121.4
July	NA	112.7	131.3	118.5
August	NA	114.0	131.8	119.6
September	NA	114.3	132.4	119.9
October	NA	112.2	130.7	118.0
November	NA	113.4	131.8	119.3
December	NA	112.3	130.9	118.2
Average	NA	114.0	132.1	119.6
1992 January	NA	107.3	126.7	113.5
February	NA	105.4	124.8	111.7
March	NA	105.8	125.0	112.2
April	NA	107.9	126.8	114.3
May	NA	113.6	131.7	119.7
June	NA	117.9	135.9	123.9
July	NA	117.5	136.3	123.8
August	NA	115.8	134.8	122.1
September	NA	115.8	134.6	122.2
October	NA	115.4	134.5	121.9
November	NA	115.9	135.1	122.3
December	NA	113.6	133.0	120.1
Average	NA	112.7	131.6	119.0
1993 January	NA	111.7	131.3	118.2
February	NA	110.8	130.1	117.2
March	NA	109.8	129.4	116.3
April	NA	111.2	130.4	117.5
May	NA	112.9	131.9	119.3
June	NA	113.0	132.1	119.4
July	NA	110.9	130.5	117.4
August	NA	109.7	129.4	116.3
September	NA	108.5	128.2	115.1
October	NA	112.7	132.3	119.3
November	NA	111.3	130.5	117.8
December	NA	107.0	126.8	113.6
Average	NA	110.8	130.2	117.3
1994 January	NA	104.3	124.0	110.9

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

[b] In September 1981, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the weights used in the calculation of average motor gasoline prices. From September 1981 forward, gasohol is included in the average for all types, and unleaded premium is weighted more heavily.

[c] September through December data only.

NA=Not available.

Notes: • See Note 5 at end of section. • Geographic coverage for 1973-1977 is 56 urban areas. Geographic coverage for 1978 forward is 85 urban areas.

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

Table 9.5 Refiner Prices of Residual Fuel Oil

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Less Than or Equal to 1 Percent		Residual Fuel Oil Sulfur Content Greater Than 1 Percent		Average	
	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users	Sales for Resale	Sales to End Users
1978 Average	29.3	31.4	24.5	27.5	26.3	29.8
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 Average	32.8	37.2	28.9	31.7	30.5	34.3
1987 Average	41.2	44.7	36.2	39.6	38.5	42.3
1988 Average	33.3	37.2	27.1	30.0	30.0	33.4
1989 Average	40.7	43.6	33.1	34.4	36.0	38.5
1990 Average	47.2	50.5	37.2	40.0	41.3	44.4
1991 January	52.1	59.8	49.2	49.7	50.2	53.4
February	36.5	44.4	32.0	37.1	33.4	39.8
March	36.0	38.3	24.2	28.2	28.2	32.3
April	33.6	37.8	25.8	27.0	28.7	30.2
May	36.6	36.6	27.7	27.6	30.3	31.0
June	32.1	35.3	28.6	26.9	29.7	29.5
July	32.6	36.4	27.4	28.2	28.8	31.2
August	33.4	36.8	25.9	27.7	27.9	31.1
September	33.7	36.8	25.4	27.3	27.9	30.6
October	34.1	38.5	27.6	29.7	29.5	32.3
November	36.6	40.8	27.9	31.8	30.7	35.1
December	34.8	40.0	26.1	28.8	28.9	33.1
Average	36.4	40.2	29.2	30.6	31.4	34.0
1992 January	30.3	35.7	21.1	24.7	24.4	28.8
February	32.7	36.2	20.9	23.6	25.6	27.7
March	30.8	34.8	21.1	24.4	24.6	27.7
April	31.6	35.3	25.2	27.5	27.4	29.6
May	33.1	37.2	29.1	32.0	30.2	33.4
June	35.9	38.8	30.7	33.1	32.5	34.5
July	38.0	41.4	33.3	34.9	34.7	36.7
August	37.7	42.1	33.2	37.0	34.7	38.8
September	37.9	42.0	32.9	35.3	34.8	37.5
October	41.4	44.7	35.5	37.3	37.4	39.2
November	39.2	42.8	33.8	37.6	35.9	39.4
December	35.9	40.2	28.1	33.4	30.6	36.2
Average	35.4	38.9	28.4	31.3	30.7	33.8
1993 January	36.6	40.8	27.2	32.4	31.2	35.3
February	35.5	40.8	27.1	30.8	31.1	34.4
March	39.0	42.6	27.5	31.6	32.9	35.6
April	38.4	43.6	29.2	32.2	33.6	36.3
May	34.7	41.9	27.8	34.1	31.0	36.8
June	33.7	40.6	26.4	31.5	30.0	34.7
July	32.7	41.9	24.6	28.5	27.4	33.2
August	31.5	37.2	23.7	28.7	26.9	31.9
September	31.9	37.7	24.0	28.6	26.8	31.5
October	32.4	38.7	25.7	29.4	28.7	32.0
November	31.0	38.7	23.6	27.0	26.7	29.9
December	27.4	35.6	21.4	25.8	24.5	29.2
Average	33.8	40.3	25.7	30.2	29.3	33.6

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers, such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities, as well as commercial customers. • 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 (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 17.

Table 9.6 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products for Resale

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	**43.4**	**53.7**	**38.6**	**40.4**	**36.9**	**36.5**	**23.7**
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**	**46.4**
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 Average	**53.1**	**91.2**	**49.5**	**60.6**	**48.6**	**45.2**	**29.0**
1987 Average	**58.9**	**85.9**	**53.8**	**59.2**	**52.7**	**53.4**	**25.2**
1988 Average	**57.7**	**85.0**	**49.5**	**54.9**	**47.3**	**47.3**	**24.0**
1989 Average	**65.4**	**95.0**	**58.3**	**66.9**	**56.5**	**56.7**	**24.7**
1990 Average	**78.6**	**106.3**	**77.3**	**83.9**	**69.7**	**69.4**	**38.6**
1991 January	76.2	111.2	82.0	88.0	76.6	75.5	42.2
February	68.0	104.2	74.0	76.1	67.9	67.4	31.6
March	67.3	97.4	62.4	66.2	59.6	57.7	31.3
April	70.7	97.8	58.9	63.0	57.2	57.4	31.8
May	74.2	100.3	60.8	61.4	56.0	57.2	31.9
June	70.5	99.5	58.8	59.0	54.0	54.5	29.3
July	69.1	98.9	59.4	62.6	56.7	57.1	27.6
August	72.7	100.2	63.3	67.1	60.6	61.9	29.6
September	69.1	99.9	65.9	68.9	62.1	62.9	34.9
October	68.8	98.8	67.1	73.5	66.3	65.6	40.2
November	69.9	99.5	68.2	74.6	66.6	66.5	43.0
December	62.9	97.3	60.1	62.6	55.9	55.6	37.7
Average	**69.9**	**100.1**	**65.0**	**72.2**	**62.2**	**61.5**	**34.9**
1992 January	60.0	94.9	53.9	59.9	51.9	51.4	30.9
February	61.7	93.1	55.2	62.0	54.0	54.1	30.2
March	62.7	92.5	54.6	59.1	53.7	54.0	29.5
April	66.6	96.4	56.9	61.6	56.5	57.0	29.0
May	71.5	100.5	60.8	62.1	58.8	60.1	29.4
June	74.2	101.5	63.3	63.7	61.7	62.7	31.6
July	71.0	102.0	64.8	65.7	61.3	61.8	31.5
August	70.6	102.6	63.9	64.2	60.1	60.4	32.9
September	71.0	102.3	64.3	68.8	62.7	63.3	35.4
October	70.4	100.5	66.0	70.1	64.6	65.5	36.6
November	68.1	99.7	61.5	64.5	58.8	60.4	36.2
December	63.8	97.6	58.9	62.8	55.7	56.4	36.3
Average	**67.7**	**99.1**	**60.4**	**63.2**	**57.9**	**59.0**	**32.8**
1993 January	63.8	96.9	57.7	61.4	54.4	54.9	40.2
February	63.8	96.5	60.5	63.7	56.9	57.4	36.7
March	65.2	97.4	60.3	65.4	59.0	60.0	38.2
April	67.7	97.7	59.9	60.8	57.5	59.9	36.2
May	69.2	99.4	60.1	58.3	56.9	59.6	34.0
June	66.2	99.1	58.4	56.9	54.9	57.2	33.8
July	62.7	97.9	55.1	53.6	51.0	53.1	33.3
August	62.9	96.9	55.2	55.6	51.0	53.2	33.3
September	61.5	96.3	56.8	58.8	54.8	58.8	34.1
October	61.7	94.8	60.7	65.6	58.9	66.0	34.7
November	R56.8	92.7	R58.6	62.4	R53.5	R59.1	33.6
December	50.1	86.8	51.1	53.4	45.0	46.8	30.9
Average	**62.5**	**96.4**	**57.7**	**60.3**	**54.5**	**57.1**	**35.1**

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Sales for resale are those made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are shown in Table 9.7; they are sales made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers, such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers. • 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 (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 4.

Table 9.7 Refiner Prices of Petroleum Products to End Users

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Finished Motor Gasoline[a]	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Kerosene	No. 2 Fuel Oil	No. 2 Diesel Fuel	Propane (Consumer Grade)
1978 Average	48.4	51.6	38.7	42.1	40.0	37.7	33.5
1979 Average	71.3	68.9	54.7	58.5	51.6	56.5	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 Average	62.4	101.1	52.9	79.0	56.0	47.8	74.5
1987 Average	66.9	90.7	54.3	77.0	58.1	55.1	70.1
1988 Average	67.3	89.1	51.3	73.8	54.4	50.0	71.4
1989 Average	75.6	99.5	59.2	70.9	58.7	56.5	61.5
1990 Average	88.3	112.0	76.6	92.3	73.4	72.5	74.5
1991 January	88.8	112.1	81.1	105.0	84.3	80.5	86.7
February	79.5	106.4	73.7	96.9	75.2	71.4	81.4
March	74.0	101.3	62.1	88.8	64.5	61.8	76.0
April	77.0	101.2	58.7	73.8	61.6	60.6	67.4
May	82.0	105.3	60.1	69.3	58.9	60.1	66.7
June	81.9	105.2	59.2	62.3	56.3	57.9	62.8
July	78.9	103.6	59.7	64.7	59.1	59.5	61.1
August	81.1	105.8	63.8	68.7	62.3	63.3	63.6
September	80.2	105.7	66.6	73.6	63.9	64.8	65.0
October	77.9	104.6	67.8	81.6	68.5	68.0	68.0
November	79.1	104.3	69.6	94.3	70.9	69.7	73.7
December	76.0	102.0	61.5	85.8	63.0	60.9	78.2
Average	**79.7**	**104.7**	**65.2**	**83.8**	**66.5**	**64.8**	**73.0**
1992 January	71.9	98.5	54.2	83.3	59.7	55.5	71.3
February	70.8	98.5	56.5	78.3	62.0	57.1	NA
March	71.6	98.0	55.5	80.2	61.4	56.8	66.4
April	75.2	99.1	57.3	78.3	60.6	59.2	70.3
May	80.8	102.4	61.0	73.3	60.9	62.1	62.5
June	84.5	106.4	63.9	68.7	62.9	64.9	54.5
July	83.5	106.8	64.9	70.5	62.8	64.5	52.3
August	82.3	105.7	64.2	69.0	62.3	63.4	55.8
September	82.3	104.9	64.6	70.5	65.6	65.3	60.3
October	81.3	104.3	66.4	87.2	68.2	67.8	59.9
November	81.5	103.4	62.7	83.3	64.3	64.5	61.1
December	78.5	101.3	58.9	84.0	63.6	60.8	68.4
Average	**78.4**	**102.7**	**61.0**	**78.6**	**62.7**	**61.8**	**66.2**
1993 January	76.9	100.3	58.5	82.4	62.7	59.0	74.8
February	76.1	99.9	59.8	81.3	64.6	60.6	74.3
March	75.7	99.4	60.6	83.2	66.2	62.9	75.4
April	77.8	100.7	59.7	77.0	61.9	62.5	69.4
May	80.1	102.2	59.9	68.8	59.8	62.3	67.3
June	79.8	102.5	58.7	65.3	57.9	60.5	63.9
July	77.6	99.7	55.3	61.4	54.1	56.9	62.2
August	76.2	98.8	54.6	61.9	54.6	56.2	63.1
September	74.9	98.2	56.9	66.5	57.3	60.4	62.8
October	75.4	98.0	61.4	75.5	63.4	67.0	55.1
November	R72.6	R95.7	R59.6	R79.4	61.5	R62.7	R57.9
December	68.1	91.2	51.2	72.6	55.9	52.4	64.3
Average	**76.0**	**99.0**	**57.9**	**75.4**	**60.2**	**60.3**	**66.0**

[a] See Note 5 at end of section.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

Notes: • Sales to end users are those made directly to the ultimate consumer, including bulk customers, such as agriculture, industry, and electric utilities, as well as residential and commercial customers. Sales for resale are shown in Table 9.6; they are sales made to purchasers other than ultimate consumers. • 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 (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 2.

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

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
1978 Average	**48.6**	**50.3**	**50.8**	**48.8**	**50.7**	**50.1**	**50.1**	**49.6**	**48.8**
1979 Average	**68.8**	**72.5**	**72.5**	**70.9**	**72.8**	**72.0**	**71.2**	**71.0**	**69.8**
1980 Average	**96.3**	**100.4**	**101.5**	**97.8**	**101.1**	**98.3**	**98.2**	**97.9**	**96.4**
1981 Average	**120.4**	**123.7**	**125.4**	**121.3**	**123.8**	**121.7**	**123.2**	**121.5**	**118.1**
1982 Average	**115.5**	**117.4**	**120.1**	**117.6**	**120.1**	**118.3**	**120.5**	**117.4**	**113.7**
1983 Average	**102.8**	**104.1**	**112.9**	**109.1**	**110.5**	**109.1**	**112.1**	**107.9**	**105.6**
1984 Average	**103.9**	**108.4**	**111.9**	**111.6**	**111.4**	**112.1**	**115.5**	**111.0**	**107.9**
1985 Average	**99.7**	**102.4**	**107.7**	**107.0**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**111.3**	**105.9**	**102.3**
1986 Average	**74.4**	**75.9**	**86.6**	**82.1**	**82.8**	**89.0**	**91.1**	**90.2**	**81.4**
1987 Average	**74.7**	**76.5**	**81.1**	**80.6**	**82.5**	**83.4**	**85.2**	**84.3**	**76.9**
1988 Average	**77.7**	**78.2**	**82.6**	**82.1**	**83.6**	**85.3**	**86.3**	**84.8**	**77.6**
1989 Average	**89.4**	**89.3**	**90.5**	**92.6**	**93.9**	**92.9**	**95.8**	**91.8**	**85.1**
1990 Average	**98.9**	**102.8**	**107.0**	**108.4**	**108.6**	**109.8**	**112.5**	**108.7**	**102.6**
1991 January	114.4	107.2	117.7	118.1	113.3	122.5	124.6	119.6	117.7
February	105.9	100.7	111.3	111.3	109.5	116.0	120.2	113.2	110.9
March	95.4	90.5	104.4	102.6	101.8	109.0	112.8	104.3	101.8
April	87.1	83.9	98.5	96.1	94.7	101.4	106.7	98.6	95.5
May	81.9	79.4	93.5	91.7	89.7	96.5	101.2	94.4	89.9
June	79.6	77.3	91.3	88.9	87.1	92.7	98.1	90.3	85.7
July	82.3	77.6	88.1	88.5	88.8	90.0	93.9	88.5	80.8
August	83.4	80.6	88.6	88.7	88.7	89.7	93.0	89.0	81.8
September	87.3	84.2	91.9	90.9	90.3	92.0	98.7	92.2	83.4
October	91.3	87.8	93.9	94.9	94.9	96.3	103.3	96.9	88.8
November	95.1	90.1	95.7	97.5	95.8	99.8	108.1	100.7	93.6
December	89.3	88.8	94.1	95.8	93.4	98.3	105.7	96.6	93.1
Average	**96.0**	**91.6**	**101.9**	**103.0**	**99.9**	**106.2**	**111.3**	**104.0**	**99.7**
1992 January	87.7	88.1	92.4	93.2	90.7	96.4	103.4	95.6	91.4
February	88.2	86.5	92.8	92.5	91.7	95.5	103.8	95.1	91.5
March	86.4	83.3	92.2	91.5	90.9	94.0	102.1	93.5	90.1
April	85.5	81.8	91.7	91.4	90.4	93.3	101.1	92.9	89.4
May	85.5	81.7	91.5	91.0	90.9	93.1	101.1	89.2	88.6
June	87.1	82.9	90.7	91.3	89.7	91.8	101.7	90.4	86.5
July	87.7	82.3	89.1	90.4	89.9	93.1	100.7	90.3	83.0
August	87.8	81.8	89.4	89.6	89.4	90.5	99.0	88.1	81.7
September	86.8	83.0	91.6	90.7	89.8	91.8	99.7	90.8	84.4
October	89.3	87.6	92.0	93.5	92.7	94.9	102.7	94.0	87.5
November	88.3	87.6	92.6	93.8	92.5	95.8	104.7	94.6	89.6
December	85.7	87.7	92.9	93.5	91.5	95.2	104.3	95.4	89.3
Average	**87.1**	**85.6**	**92.2**	**92.4**	**91.2**	**94.7**	**102.8**	**93.9**	**88.9**
1993 January	85.2	87.1	93.4	94.0	91.7	94.9	104.3	96.5	89.0
February	85.4	87.0	93.3	94.4	91.8	96.2	104.2	96.7	89.1
March	86.5	86.6	93.7	94.8	92.4	96.7	104.2	96.2	89.8
April	83.0	85.0	91.2	91.3	90.3	93.6	100.1	95.1	89.0
May	81.5	83.8	91.2	90.9	90.6	91.7	99.3	91.6	86.6
June	80.8	82.5	89.7	88.6	87.6	88.6	97.8	88.0	84.0
July	78.2	78.0	85.5	83.9	85.2	86.5	95.2	87.9	78.8
August	77.3	76.1	85.6	83.4	82.7	84.0	92.9	85.7	77.0
September	78.3	75.2	86.6	83.8	84.1	84.3	93.5	85.9	80.4
October	82.8	77.2	86.8	86.1	86.0	88.6	96.1	88.7	83.2
November	80.6	R77.1	R86.1	R85.9	R87.7	R88.9	R95.9	R89.6	R85.2
December	78.8	78.3	87.4	83.8	85.9	87.6	94.0	87.0	84.4
Average	**82.4**	**83.0**	**90.4**	**89.6**	**89.3**	**91.9**	**100.1**	**92.5**	**86.4**

R=Revised data.

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

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 16.

Table 9.8b No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected South Atlantic and Midwestern States

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Delaware	District of Columbia	Maryland	Virginia	West Virginia	Ohio	Michigan	Indiana	Illinois	Wisconsin	Minnesota
1978 Average	**47.8**	**50.7**	**49.2**	**49.1**	**46.2**	**47.4**	**47.9**	**48.5**	**46.5**	**44.7**	**47.8**
1979 Average	**68.2**	**74.2**	**70.1**	**70.4**	**65.1**	**68.6**	**70.9**	**72.7**	**68.8**	**67.3**	**72.4**
1980 Average	**95.4**	**102.6**	**97.9**	**98.5**	**92.2**	**91.9**	**97.8**	**99.6**	**95.8**	**91.5**	**99.9**
1981 Average	**117.3**	**127.4**	**121.4**	**120.5**	**115.0**	**113.2**	**118.3**	**118.5**	**114.9**	**109.1**	**118.4**
1982 Average	**111.3**	**124.5**	**117.1**	**117.7**	**109.3**	**110.2**	**113.9**	**114.3**	**110.9**	**107.8**	**115.1**
1983 Average	**106.0**	**117.0**	**110.3**	**108.7**	**101.0**	**101.3**	**106.4**	**100.7**	**100.4**	**101.2**	**103.1**
1984 Average	**109.6**	**118.7**	**113.5**	**110.5**	**102.1**	**102.1**	**105.0**	**103.1**	**100.1**	**101.0**	**104.1**
1985 Average	**104.6**	**114.3**	**108.8**	**106.3**	**98.0**	**99.7**	**102.1**	**99.1**	**97.5**	**98.3**	**101.9**
1986 Average	**85.0**	**93.1**	**91.4**	**86.6**	**74.6**	**77.7**	**81.0**	**74.8**	**NA**	**75.6**	**79.2**
1987 Average	**79.3**	**91.8**	**86.6**	**79.5**	**76.4**	**74.7**	**77.5**	**75.4**	**79.8**	**75.1**	**74.6**
1988 Average	**80.1**	**91.6**	**87.0**	**80.5**	**74.2**	**74.7**	**77.5**	**75.4**	**77.6**	**73.9**	**73.5**
1989 Average	**88.2**	**98.6**	**93.8**	**87.0**	**83.0**	**81.6**	**85.3**	**83.2**	**80.9**	**81.1**	**82.4**
1990 Average	**105.8**	**107.8**	**111.9**	**110.6**	**99.1**	**98.1**	**100.9**	**99.3**	**96.1**	**94.2**	**101.4**
1991 January	113.0	124.1	122.0	117.2	110.5	105.5	109.8	105.9	102.5	102.4	105.4
February	105.4	118.6	116.1	110.3	101.5	94.6	98.5	95.4	92.9	92.4	93.5
March	98.4	112.3	107.7	102.4	90.8	85.7	91.5	87.9	86.5	87.8	87.2
April	92.3	105.6	102.7	96.1	87.6	83.2	90.7	86.0	88.3	84.0	87.8
May	91.5	101.1	98.7	90.7	85.8	83.1	88.1	86.3	88.5	82.9	88.1
June	84.0	95.3	96.2	87.8	83.6	80.7	87.4	80.3	86.8	80.9	87.1
July	81.5	98.6	93.7	86.9	81.7	79.6	83.3	78.8	82.2	78.0	84.4
August	86.0	98.6	94.0	87.5	82.4	81.1	84.4	85.5	86.5	78.8	86.3
September	87.3	101.7	96.8	90.4	84.8	84.8	86.8	85.5	87.3	82.7	84.0
October	92.8	104.0	100.1	93.6	89.7	88.7	89.5	86.7	88.4	85.7	86.8
November	96.9	107.3	103.2	97.0	91.8	91.8	92.8	87.8	92.4	89.9	89.2
December	94.9	107.7	102.6	95.2	89.0	86.0	89.9	83.3	89.9	85.4	84.4
Average	**99.7**	**112.2**	**108.4**	**101.1**	**93.4**	**91.0**	**94.2**	**91.8**	**92.7**	**89.5**	**91.1**
1992 January	94.4	107.3	101.6	94.3	85.5	82.0	86.6	77.8	85.2	80.1	79.4
February	92.7	107.3	100.9	93.7	86.9	83.0	86.5	78.7	85.6	79.8	79.6
March	92.4	105.3	100.3	93.7	86.6	82.5	86.6	79.5	88.1	79.2	79.7
April	91.5	104.7	99.0	92.6	85.6	82.9	86.7	80.2	88.4	80.4	81.8
May	90.2	102.3	97.2	91.7	84.2	83.5	86.4	81.2	89.0	81.5	83.9
June	91.4	102.7	97.6	89.6	86.5	85.3	86.1	79.6	90.8	81.9	82.9
July	90.6	102.0	95.7	90.2	82.3	81.7	85.0	82.4	87.9	81.1	84.5
August	89.5	101.9	95.2	88.4	81.4	82.3	85.7	83.1	86.4	80.6	84.1
September	90.3	101.2	95.7	89.4	85.4	84.7	88.2	84.8	88.9	83.6	85.0
October	93.7	104.0	98.8	91.9	88.3	86.4	90.0	85.8	90.8	84.1	87.1
November	92.8	105.7	100.4	92.1	88.0	84.6	88.2	82.7	90.4	83.7	86.0
December	90.9	105.4	100.4	93.3	89.0	84.5	87.9	81.8	88.2	84.3	83.1
Average	**92.4**	**105.7**	**99.9**	**92.8**	**86.4**	**83.6**	**87.1**	**81.1**	**87.6**	**81.8**	**82.3**
1993 January	90.8	105.2	100.5	92.4	88.3	84.2	88.3	81.8	87.2	82.1	82.9
February	90.8	106.8	101.3	93.5	88.6	85.5	87.6	82.3	88.2	83.3	83.0
March	92.4	108.5	101.6	94.2	89.9	86.6	90.1	83.1	90.0	84.0	83.9
April	91.6	107.1	99.2	90.3	86.9	86.9	90.8	84.9	NA	84.7	83.3
May	89.4	104.3	96.2	88.6	84.8	86.0	89.8	83.6	84.8	84.9	84.1
June	90.9	100.4	95.2	86.0	86.7	85.7	87.4	82.1	81.2	84.2	83.4
July	90.2	100.2	92.3	84.7	81.2	79.3	83.4	79.0	79.4	84.1	82.0
August	83.5	96.1	91.3	84.0	79.1	78.6	82.1	76.6	77.2	78.7	80.0
September	85.0	95.0	92.6	84.9	79.2	81.4	85.5	80.3	80.9	82.8	83.1
October	88.6	102.3	94.2	85.0	83.6	85.6	89.7	83.1	87.0	82.0	87.1
November	R88.3	100.6	95.9	R84.4	R84.0	R84.5	R86.6	R81.0	R82.3	R82.6	R85.6
December	90.0	100.1	94.6	86.2	84.6	80.8	82.1	76.4	78.2	78.8	81.0
Average	**90.3**	**104.5**	**98.1**	**89.6**	**85.2**	**83.9**	**87.2**	**81.1**	**84.0**	**82.3**	**83.4**

R=Revised data. NA=Not available.

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

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 16.

Table 9.8c No. 2 Distillate Prices to Residences: Selected Western States and U.S. Average

(Cents per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

	Idaho	Washington	Oregon	Alaska	U.S. Average
1978 Average	**43.6**	**48.6**	**45.8**	**53.2**	**49.0**
1979 Average	**62.1**	**69.7**	**68.0**	**68.2**	**70.4**
1980 Average	**91.6**	**100.8**	**97.3**	**97.8**	**97.4**
1981 Average	**110.4**	**116.5**	**111.4**	**118.0**	**119.4**
1982 Average	**110.4**	**117.6**	**111.6**	**117.4**	**116.0**
1983 Average	**101.8**	**109.0**	**103.6**	**108.8**	**107.8**
1984 Average	**98.5**	**102.6**	**99.3**	**106.9**	**109.1**
1985 Average	**97.2**	**101.1**	**97.1**	**108.3**	**105.3**
1986 Average	**73.8**	**77.5**	**70.4**	**94.9**	**83.6**
1987 Average	**68.8**	**79.5**	**72.5**	**86.5**	**80.3**
1988 Average	**68.8**	**78.5**	**70.9**	**86.9**	**81.3**
1989 Average	**77.8**	**87.4**	**80.2**	**96.4**	**90.0**
1990 Average	**97.4**	**102.9**	**97.0**	**110.1**	**106.3**
1991 January	110.8	118.4	108.4	129.3	117.1
February	97.3	112.0	102.9	122.8	110.5
March	84.0	95.3	88.8	109.5	102.6
April	83.4	93.5	86.4	101.9	96.9
May	84.4	94.9	86.5	101.3	92.5
June	83.4	91.7	85.6	98.2	89.3
July	80.0	85.5	83.6	98.6	86.6
August	84.6	92.6	87.3	96.8	87.0
September	87.4	93.5	90.8	92.4	89.7
October	87.6	95.2	89.1	91.3	94.0
November	93.3	99.5	90.6	96.0	98.0
December	94.7	96.2	87.0	95.2	95.9
Average	**95.1**	**101.6**	**93.3**	**105.0**	**101.9**
1992 January	86.1	92.0	85.3	92.7	94.2
February	79.2	90.9	83.5	91.1	94.2
March	82.2	91.8	82.6	93.0	93.2
April	84.2	92.0	85.5	92.1	92.5
May	86.1	94.3	88.9	93.6	92.3
June	84.6	90.6	89.2	93.9	92.0
July	86.1	88.0	87.3	93.0	90.4
August	79.4	84.0	84.0	96.8	88.6
September	86.0	90.3	87.6	93.4	90.1
October	89.6	94.5	91.7	96.8	93.7
November	91.7	98.7	92.8	97.7	94.8
December	86.8	99.7	91.5	95.8	94.5
Average	**85.7**	**94.3**	**87.8**	**94.0**	**93.4**
1993 January	84.8	100.6	91.7	95.1	94.3
February	84.2	101.4	89.9	95.1	94.6
March	87.8	99.7	90.7	94.2	95.4
April	84.1	101.5	92.1	94.7	92.5
May	82.9	100.3	91.3	96.6	91.0
June	82.8	95.1	90.2	97.1	88.9
July	80.0	91.3	86.1	95.3	85.6
August	77.0	89.3	83.5	95.5	84.1
September	85.3	97.1	92.0	94.8	85.4
October	94.8	105.5	100.2	96.7	88.7
November	98.2	R 104.3	R 97.4	R 94.3	88.6
December	84.2	96.8	88.3	91.7	86.5
Average	**86.7**	**100.2**	**91.9**	**94.9**	**91.1**

R=Revised data.

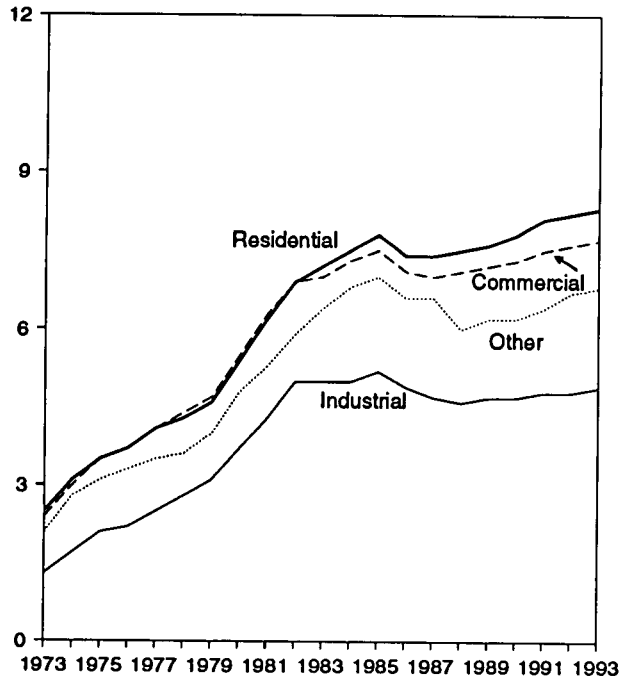
Notes: • States are grouped in Tables 9.8a, 9.8b, and 9.8c by geographic region of the country. • Values for the current month are preliminary. • Prices prior to 1983 are Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates. See Note 6 at end of section.

Source: EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 16.

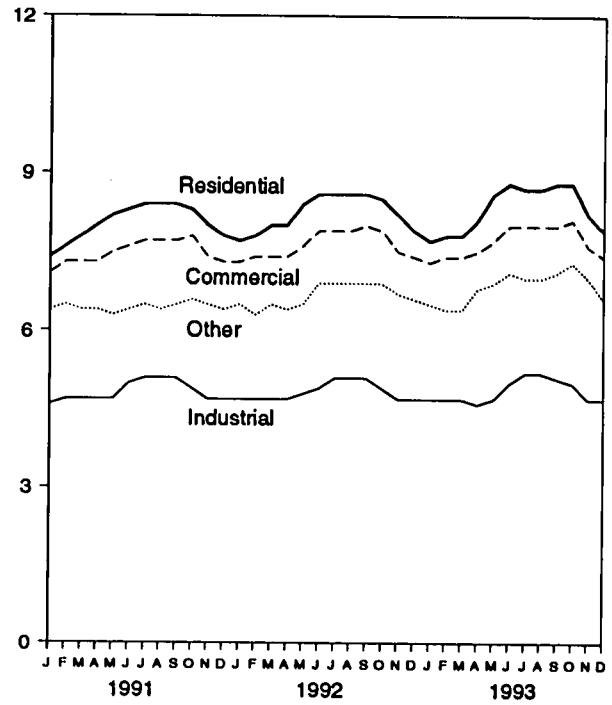
Figure 9.2 Electricity Retail Prices

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

Prices by Sector, 1973-1993



Prices by Sector, Monthly

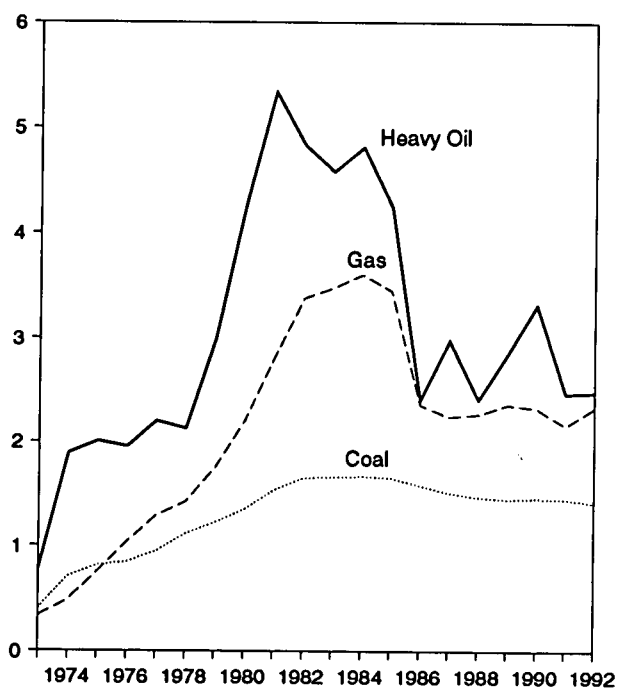


Source: Table 9.9, Monthly Series.

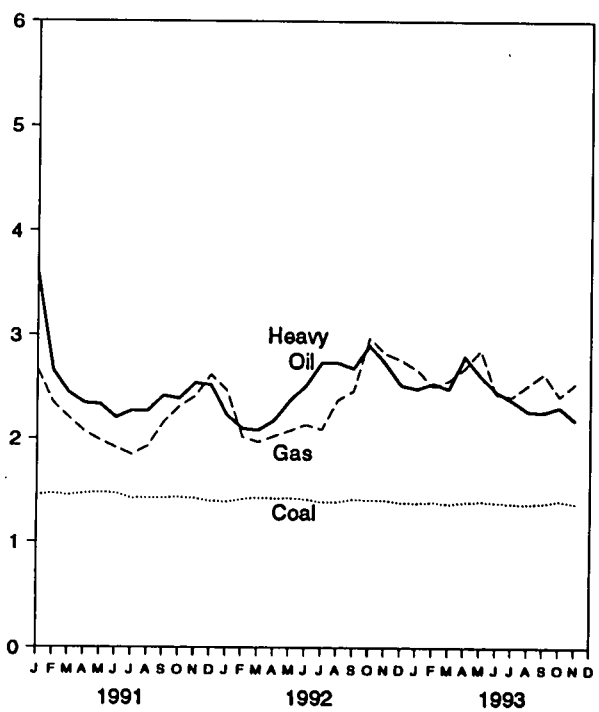
Figure 9.3 Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Plants

(Dollars per Million Btu)

Fossil Fuels Costs, 1973-1992



Fossil Fuel Costs, Monthly



Source: Table 9.10.

Table 9.9 Electricity Retail Prices

(Cents per Kilowatthour)

	Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Other[a]		Total[b]	
	Monthly Series[c]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[c]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[c]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[c]	Annual Series	Monthly Series[c]	Annual Series
1973 Average	2.5	NA	2.4	NA	1.3	NA	2.1	NA	2.0	NA
1974 Average	3.1	NA	3.0	NA	1.7	NA	2.8	NA	2.5	NA
1975 Average	3.5	NA	3.5	NA	2.1	NA	3.1	NA	2.9	NA
1976 Average	3.7	NA	3.7	NA	2.2	NA	3.3	NA	3.1	NA
1977 Average	4.1	NA	4.1	NA	2.5	NA	3.5	NA	3.4	NA
1978 Average	4.3	NA	4.4	NA	2.8	NA	3.6	NA	3.7	NA
1979 Average	4.6	NA	4.7	NA	3.1	NA	4.0	NA	4.0	NA
1980 Average	5.4	NA	5.5	NA	3.7	NA	4.8	NA	4.7	NA
1981 Average	6.2	NA	6.3	NA	4.3	NA	5.3	NA	5.5	NA
1982 Average	6.9	NA	6.9	NA	5.0	NA	5.9	NA	6.1	NA
1983 Average	7.2	NA	7.0	NA	5.0	NA	6.4	NA	6.3	NA
1984 Average	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	5.0	4.8	6.8	5.9	6.5	6.3
1985 Average	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	5.2	5.0	7.0	6.1	6.7	6.4
1986 Average	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.2	4.9	4.9	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.4
1987 Average	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.1	4.7	4.8	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4
1988 Average	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.0	4.6	4.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4
1989 Average	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.2	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5
1990 Average	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6
1991 January	7.4	–	7.1	–	4.6	–	6.4	–	6.4	–
February	7.6	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.5	–	6.5	–
March	7.8	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.6	–
April	8.0	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.5	–
May	8.2	–	7.5	–	4.7	–	6.3	–	6.6	–
June	8.3	–	7.6	–	5.0	–	6.4	–	6.9	–
July	8.4	–	7.7	–	5.1	–	6.5	–	7.1	–
August	8.4	–	7.7	–	5.1	–	6.4	–	7.1	–
September	8.4	–	7.7	–	5.1	–	6.5	–	7.0	–
October	8.3	–	7.8	–	4.9	–	6.6	–	6.9	–
November	8.0	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.5	–	6.6	–
December	7.8	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.6	–
Average	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.5	4.8	4.8	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.7
1992 January	7.7	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.5	–	6.6	–
February	7.8	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.3	–	6.6	–
March	8.0	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.5	–	6.6	–
April	8.0	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.6	–
May	8.4	–	7.6	–	4.8	–	6.5	–	6.7	–
June	8.6	–	7.9	–	4.9	–	6.9	–	7.0	–
July	8.6	–	7.9	–	5.1	–	6.9	–	7.2	–
August	8.6	–	7.9	–	5.1	–	6.9	–	7.2	–
September	8.6	–	8.0	–	5.1	–	6.9	–	7.2	–
October	8.5	–	7.9	–	4.9	–	6.9	–	6.9	–
November	8.2	–	7.5	–	4.7	–	6.7	–	6.6	–
December	7.9	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.6	–	6.7	–
Average	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.7	4.8	4.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
1993 January	7.7	–	7.3	–	4.7	–	6.5	–	6.6	–
February	7.8	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.6	–
March	7.8	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.4	–	6.6	–
April	8.1	–	7.5	–	4.6	–	6.8	–	6.6	–
May	8.6	–	7.7	–	4.7	–	6.9	–	6.8	–
June	8.8	–	8.0	–	5.0	–	7.1	–	7.1	–
July	8.7	–	8.0	–	5.2	–	7.0	–	7.4	–
August	8.7	–	8.0	–	5.2	–	7.0	–	7.3	–
September	8.8	–	8.0	–	5.1	–	7.1	–	7.3	–
October	8.8	–	8.1	–	5.0	–	7.3	–	7.2	–
November	8.2	–	7.6	–	4.7	–	7.0	–	6.7	–
December	7.9	–	7.4	–	4.7	–	6.6	–	6.6	–
Average	8.3	NA	7.7	NA	4.9	NA	6.8	NA	6.9	NA

[a] "Other" is public street and highway lighting, other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

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

[c] Annual values are the sum of the monthly revenue divided by the sum of the monthly sales. Data through 1979 cover privately owned electric utilities in Classes A and B. Data for 1980-1985 cover selected privately owned electric utilities in Class A whose electric operating revenue was $100 million or more during the previous year. See Note 7 at end of section.

NA=Not available. – =Not applicable.

Notes: • Prices are calculated by dividing revenue by sales. Revenue may not correspond to sales for a particular month because of electric utility billing and accounting procedures. That lack of correspondence could result in uncharacteristic increases or decreases in the monthly prices. See Note 7 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: • **Monthly Series: 1973-September 1977**—Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-5, "Monthly Statement of Electric Operating Revenue and Income." **October 1977-February 1980**—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Form FERC-5, "Electric Operating Revenue and Income." **March 1980-December 1980**—FERC, Form FERC-5, "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." **1981**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1992, Table 59. **1982 and 1991 monthly data**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1993, Table 59. **1983 forward (except 1991 monthly data)**—EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 59. • **Annual Series:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 59.

Table 9.10 Quantity and Cost of Fossil-Fuel Receipts at Steam-Electric Utility Plants

	Coal		Petroleum				Gas[a]		All Fossil Fuels[b]
			Heavy Oil[b]		Total[b,c]				
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (thousand barrels)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Quantity (million cubic feet)	Cost (cents per million Btu)	Cost (cents per million Btu)
1973 Year	**374,842**	**40.5**	**512,650**	**78.5**	**535,859**	**80.0**	**3,382,677**	**33.8**	**47.6**
1974 Year	**384,868**	**70.9**	**479,166**	**189.0**	**515,217**	**191.0**	**3,225,203**	**48.2**	**91.4**
1975 Year	**431,527**	**81.4**	**457,582**	**200.5**	**510,352**	**202.3**	**3,034,606**	**75.2**	**104.4**
1976 Year	**454,858**	**84.8**	**495,363**	**195.2**	**549,973**	**199.0**	**2,962,811**	**103.4**	**111.9**
1977 Year	**490,415**	**94.7**	**563,685**	**219.8**	**635,556**	**224.9**	**3,106,403**	**129.1**	**129.7**
1978 Year	**476,169**	**111.6**	**546,197**	**212.5**	**616,040**	**219.1**	**3,140,654**	**142.2**	**141.1**
1979 Year	**556,558**	**122.4**	**479,705**	**298.8**	**515,695**	**307.2**	**3,368,976**	**174.9**	**163.9**
1980 Year	**593,995**	**135.1**	**394,159**	**426.7**	**419,140**	**435.1**	**3,568,614**	**219.9**	**192.8**
1981 Year	**579,374**	**153.2**	**327,477**	**533.4**	**345,544**	**542.5**	**3,573,558**	**280.5**	**225.6**
1982 Year	**601,427**	**164.7**	**228,200**	**483.2**	**239,111**	**492.2**	**3,161,348**	**337.6**	**224.9**
1983 Year	**592,728**	**165.6**	**211,705**	**457.8**	**219,652**	**462.6**	**2,732,248**	**347.4**	**220.6**
1984 Year	**684,111**	**166.4**	**193,832**	**481.2**	**202,372**	**486.3**	**2,878,808**	**360.3**	**219.1**
1985 Year	**666,743**	**164.8**	**156,410**	**424.4**	**164,947**	**431.7**	**2,808,921**	**344.4**	**209.4**
1986 Year	**686,964**	**157.9**	**220,585**	**240.1**	**228,522**	**243.7**	**2,387,622**	**235.1**	**175.0**
1987 Year	**721,298**	**150.6**	**187,300**	**297.6**	**194,578**	**301.1**	**2,605,191**	**224.0**	**170.6**
1988 Year	**727,775**	**146.6**	**230,234**	**240.5**	**236,924**	**243.9**	**2,362,721**	**226.3**	**164.3**
1989 Year	**753,217**	**144.5**	**237,668**	**284.6**	**246,422**	**289.3**	**2,472,506**	**235.5**	**167.5**
1990 Year	**786,627**	**145.5**	**202,281**	**331.9**	**209,350**	**338.4**	**2,490,979**	**232.1**	**168.9**
1991 January	63,732	145.4	11,466	359.4	12,315	373.8	165,100	267.1	169.8
February	61,407	147.0	10,429	265.8	10,899	276.0	137,568	234.8	161.3
March	63,825	145.5	11,269	244.2	11,672	251.3	182,853	220.0	159.3
April	61,093	147.3	13,119	234.2	13,479	239.7	203,893	206.7	160.3
May	63,259	148.3	14,711	233.1	15,256	240.1	233,667	198.2	160.8
June	61,674	147.4	17,122	220.2	17,675	226.1	244,386	191.2	159.5
July	65,105	142.7	17,169	227.2	17,703	233.1	310,738	184.6	156.0
August	69,794	143.1	16,831	226.7	17,323	232.6	306,418	192.7	156.6
September	65,273	143.3	15,590	241.4	16,063	247.7	248,899	215.4	160.2
October	66,445	143.6	9,658	238.6	10,287	253.1	251,458	231.0	160.9
November	62,779	142.8	11,289	253.9	11,835	264.8	186,722	240.7	160.4
December	65,538	140.0	14,453	252.2	15,120	260.3	159,115	262.0	159.5
Year	**769,923**	**144.7**	**163,106**	**246.5**	**169,625**	**254.8**	**2,630,818**	**215.3**	**160.3**
1992 January	64,678	139.6	12,039	223.2	12,539	230.0	159,815	247.1	155.2
February	61,603	142.1	13,634	209.8	14,107	216.1	160,328	201.7	152.7
March	63,857	143.4	12,779	208.2	13,186	214.1	198,040	196.8	153.7
April	60,661	142.7	10,144	217.8	10,555	225.7	218,468	202.6	154.8
May	63,407	142.9	10,079	237.1	10,498	245.1	227,857	207.8	156.4
June	63,704	141.9	10,888	251.4	11,352	260.0	254,025	213.6	158.3
July	64,400	139.3	12,706	274.1	13,217	281.2	315,543	208.9	159.2
August	70,241	139.6	12,152	274.1	12,664	281.2	287,373	237.3	161.6
September	66,503	142.0	8,883	268.5	9,319	277.6	259,771	246.3	163.0
October	66,907	141.3	10,772	290.5	11,221	297.7	205,039	297.9	167.5
November	64,005	141.5	11,161	273.5	11,636	280.5	182,505	282.6	164.5
December	65,998	138.6	13,302	252.1	14,097	261.9	168,913	276.5	160.0
Year	**775,963**	**141.2**	**138,537**	**247.5**	**144,390**	**255.1**	**2,637,678**	**232.8**	**159.0**
1993 January	65,219	138.5	8,437	248.7	9,026	259.1	159,318	267.3	156.2
February	59,229	139.3	7,002	254.1	7,421	263.8	153,681	250.8	155.6
March	63,894	137.6	8,548	248.6	9,022	258.8	186,075	256.6	156.5
April	63,807	139.3	10,074	280.0	10,539	286.6	169,844	268.9	159.9
May	62,599	139.9	10,392	261.2	10,825	268.1	163,925	286.3	161.6
June	63,701	139.0	10,633	245.8	11,144	254.2	243,599	243.2	159.8
July	59,859	138.0	15,419	237.3	16,040	243.3	312,270	241.0	164.4
August	65,739	137.4	15,099	227.0	15,624	232.2	339,454	252.5	165.1
September	65,358	138.5	15,324	226.1	15,766	231.0	249,708	263.6	162.9
October	67,122	140.5	13,596	231.0	14,005	236.6	226,136	241.3	159.1
November	65,927	138.0	10,736	218.2	11,272	227.2	201,759	253.9	156.4
11 Months	**702,456**	**138.7**	**125,260**	**241.0**	**130,684**	**248.2**	**2,405,768**	**254.9**	**159.9**
1992 11 Months	**709,966**	**141.5**	**125,235**	**247.0**	**130,293**	**254.3**	**2,468,765**	**229.9**	**158.9**
1991 11 Months	**704,385**	**145.1**	**148,653**	**245.9**	**154,505**	**254.3**	**2,471,703**	**212.3**	**160.3**

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.

[b] Heavy oil includes fuel oil nos. 4, 5, and 6, and topped crude oil. The weighted averages for petroleum and all fossil fuels include both heavy and light oil (No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene, and jet fuel) prices. Data do not include petroleum coke.

[c] Data for 1973-1982 do not include small quantities of rerefined motor oil, bunker oil, and liquefied petroleum gas.

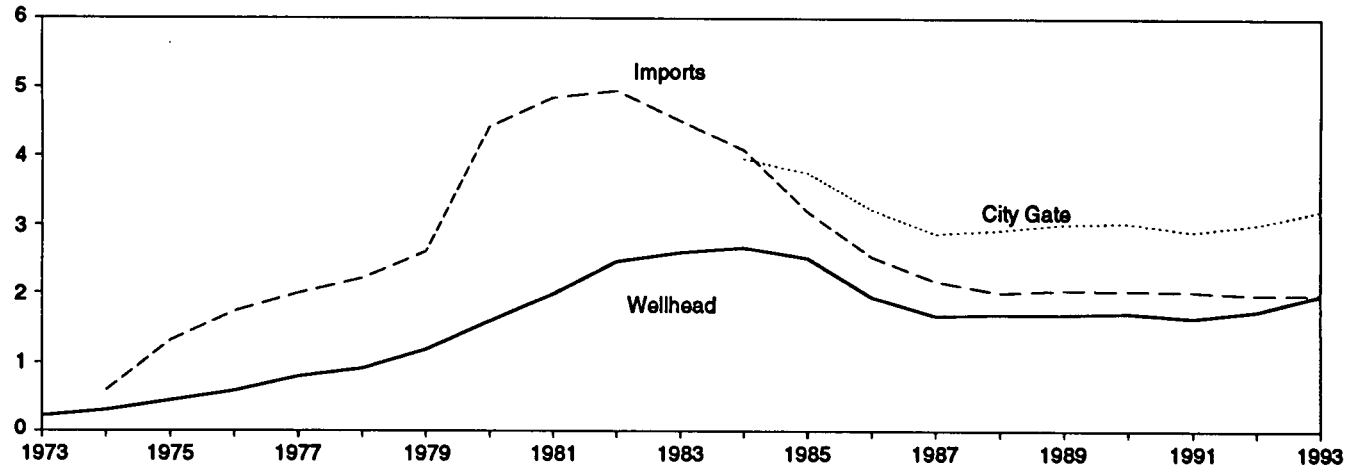
Notes: • See Note 8 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See end of section.

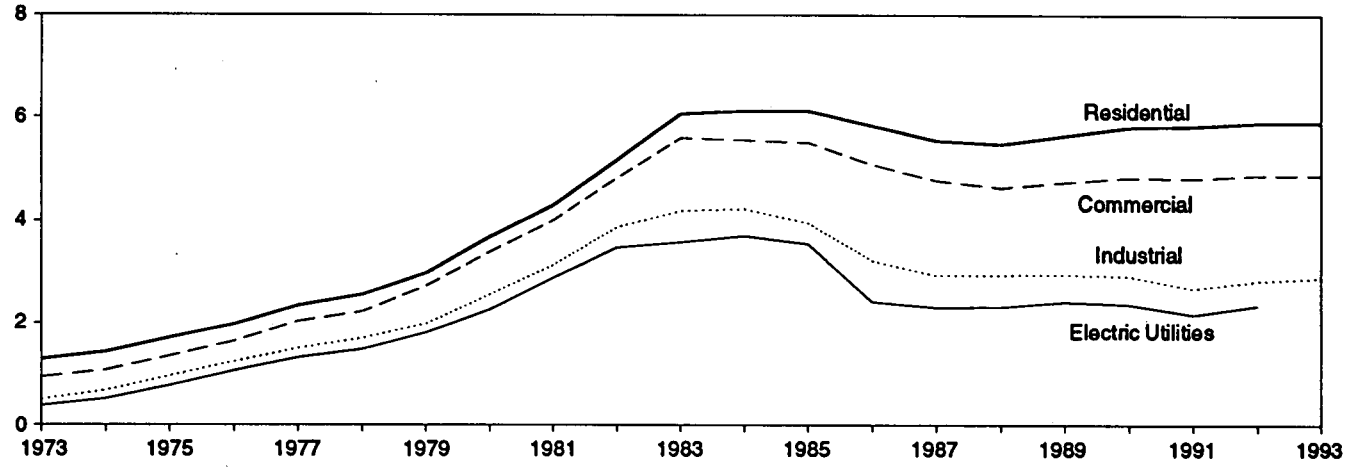
Figure 9.4 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

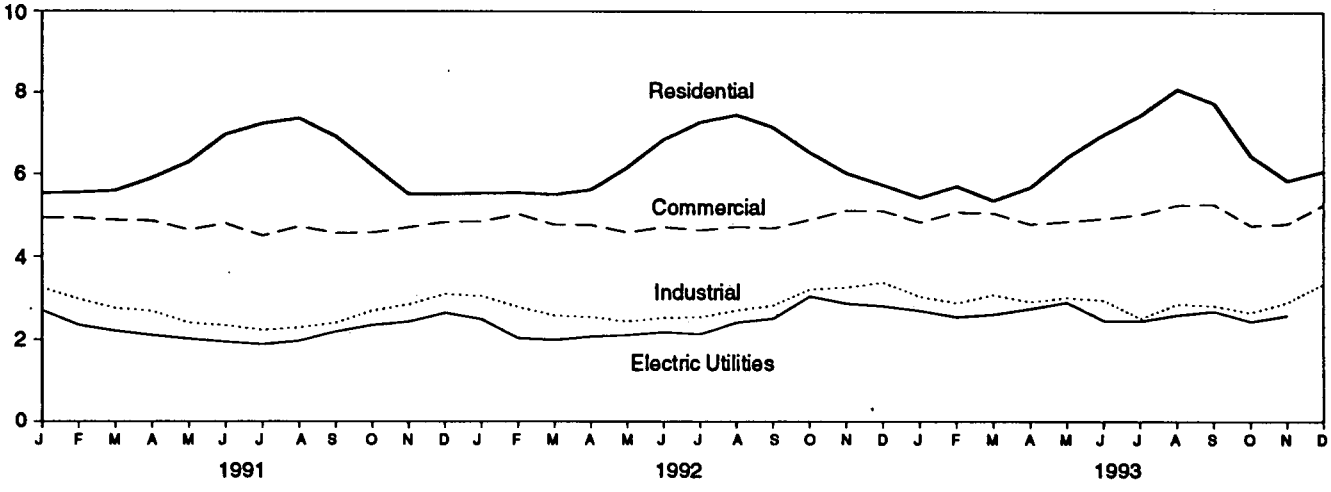
Selected Prices, 1973-1993



Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1993



Delivered to Consumers, Monthly



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Source: Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Natural Gas Prices

(Dollars per Thousand Cubic Feet)

	Wellhead	Major Interstate Pipeline Companies		City Gate	Delivered to Consumers[a,b]			
		Imports	Purchases from Producers		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric Utilities[c]
1973 Average	0.22	NA	NA	NA	1.29	0.94	0.50	0.38
1974 Average	.30	.59	.27	NA	1.43	1.07	.67	.51
1975 Average	.44	1.31	.37	NA	1.71	1.35	.96	.77
1976 Average	.58	1.73	.48	NA	1.98	1.64	1.24	1.06
1977 Average	.79	1.99	.70	NA	2.35	2.04	1.50	1.32
1978 Average	.91	2.21	.83	NA	2.56	2.23	1.70	1.48
1979 Average	1.18	2.60	1.22	NA	2.98	2.73	1.99	1.81
1980 Average	1.59	4.42	1.63	NA	3.68	3.39	2.56	2.27
1981 Average	1.98	4.84	2.15	NA	4.29	4.00	3.14	2.89
1982 Average	2.46	4.94	2.72	NA	5.17	4.82	3.87	3.48
1983 Average	2.59	4.51	2.93	NA	6.06	5.59	4.18	3.58
1984 Average	2.66	4.08	2.91	3.95	6.12	5.55	4.22	3.70
1985 Average	2.51	3.19	2.85	3.75	6.12	5.50	3.95	3.55
1986 Average	1.94	2.53	2.39	3.22	5.83	5.08	3.23	2.43
1987 Average	1.67	2.17	2.10	2.87	5.54	4.77	2.94	2.32
1988 Average	1.69	2.00	2.13	2.92	5.47	4.63	2.95	2.33
1989 Average	1.69	2.04	2.18	3.01	5.64	4.74	2.96	2.43
1990 Average	1.71	2.03	2.19	3.03	5.80	4.83	2.93	2.38
1991 January	1.96	2.20	2.19	3.08	5.54	4.94	3.25	2.70
February	1.62	2.10	1.93	2.94	5.56	4.94	2.97	2.35
March	1.49	1.92	2.02	2.78	5.60	4.89	2.75	2.21
April	1.50	2.03	1.87	2.74	5.90	4.87	2.68	2.10
May	1.48	1.99	1.96	2.76	6.28	4.65	2.40	2.01
June	1.43	2.03	1.75	2.86	6.97	4.80	2.34	1.94
July	1.34	2.11	1.79	2.74	7.23	4.50	2.23	1.88
August	1.43	1.71	1.71	2.78	7.36	4.73	2.29	1.96
September	1.59	1.84	1.76	2.91	6.92	4.57	2.40	2.19
October	1.82	2.00	1.94	2.92	6.20	4.58	2.69	2.35
November	1.89	2.20	2.02	2.92	5.51	4.71	2.84	2.43
December	2.00	2.09	2.11	3.05	5.51	4.84	3.09	2.64
Average	1.64	2.02	1.92	2.90	5.82	4.81	2.69	2.18
1992 January	1.74	2.20	2.10	2.90	5.53	4.85	3.04	2.49
February	1.26	1.98	1.70	2.70	5.54	5.03	2.78	2.03
March	1.35	1.45	1.90	2.61	5.50	4.77	2.58	1.99
April	1.42	2.01	1.73	2.74	5.62	4.77	2.54	2.07
May	1.51	1.79	1.99	2.90	6.15	4.59	2.44	2.11
June	1.62	2.03	2.16	3.00	6.84	4.72	2.53	2.18
July	1.55	1.89	1.86	3.01	7.27	4.64	2.54	2.13
August	1.84	1.85	2.14	3.18	7.45	4.73	2.71	2.42
September	1.92	2.05	2.13	3.23	7.15	4.69	2.82	2.51
October	2.38	2.13	2.69	3.50	6.52	4.90	3.21	3.04
November	2.13	2.32	2.33	3.33	6.02	5.12	3.26	2.87
December	2.07	1.92	2.40	3.17	5.74	5.11	3.38	2.81
Average	1.74	1.97	2.09	3.01	5.89	4.88	2.84	2.36
1993 January	1.96	2.02	2.17	3.11	R5.43	R4.84	R3.04	2.70
February	1.72	1.91	1.94	2.94	5.71	5.08	R2.88	2.55
March	1.89	1.78	2.20	3.06	R5.36	5.06	3.08	2.61
April	2.05	2.15	2.34	3.24	R5.68	R4.79	R2.91	2.75
May	2.30	2.13	2.81	3.58	R6.40	R4.86	R3.01	2.90
June	1.87	1.95	2.03	3.44	R6.98	R4.93	2.95	2.47
July	1.91	1.78	2.02	3.34	R7.45	5.03	R2.52	2.46
August	2.00	2.02	2.35	3.35	8.10	5.26	2.86	2.60
September	2.11	2.17	2.58	R3.53	7.74	5.27	R2.82	2.69
October	1.93	1.97	2.05	3.15	R6.44	R4.76	R2.66	2.45
November	R1.91	1.85	2.32	R3.15	R5.85	R4.80	R2.90	R2.59
December	E1.95	2.02	2.82	3.26	6.07	5.27	3.35	NA
Average	E1.97	1.98	R2.30	R3.21	R5.89	R4.88	R2.90	NA

[a] Includes supplemental gaseous fuels.
[b] See Note 9 at end of section.
[c] See Note 8 at end of section.
R=Revised data. NA=Not available. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Prices shown on this page are intended to include all taxes. See Note 9 at end of section. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Wellhead annual and year-to-date prices are simple averages of the monthly prices; all other annual and year-to-date prices are volume-weighted averages of the monthly prices.

Sources: • **1973-1986: Wellhead**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 95. **Major Interstate Pipeline Companies, 1974-1977**—Calculated from revenue and sales data reported to the Federal Power Commission (FPC), Form FPC-11, "Natural Gas Pipeline Company Monthly Statement." **Major Interstate Pipeline Companies, 1978-1983**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1984, Table 10. **Major Interstate Pipeline Companies, 1984-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1989, Table 4. **City Gate, 1984-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, December 1989, Table 4. **Delivered to Consumers, 1973-1986**—EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1991*, Table 98. • **1987 forward:** EIA, *Natural Gas Monthly*, March 1994, Table 4.

Energy Prices 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; beginning with February 1976, the price represents an average of actual first purchase prices. The data series was previously called "Actual Domestic Wellhead Price."

2. F.O.B. literally means "Free on Board." It denotes a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available with an agreement on a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

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 Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report." Those costs were previously published from data collected on Form ERA-49, "Domestic Crude Oil Entitlements Program Refiners Monthly Report." Form ERA-49 was discontinued with the decontrol of crude oil on January 28, 1981. Crude oil purchases and costs are defined for Form EIA-14 in accordance with conventions used for Form ERA-49. 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 when comparing the data collected on the two forms.

The refiner acquisition cost of crude oil is the average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1331. Imported crude oil is either that oil reported on Form ERA-51, "Transfer Pricing Report," or any crude oil that is not domestic oil. The composite cost is the weighted average of domestic and imported crude oil costs.

Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form ERA-49 excluded unfinished oils but included the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Crude oil costs and volumes reported on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report," included unfinished oils but excluded SPR. Imported averages derived from Form ERA-49 exclude oil purchased for SPR, whereas the composite averages derived from Form ERA-49 include SPR. None of the prices derived from Form EIA-14 include either unfinished oils or SPR.

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 1974-1977, 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 prices of finished motor gasoline for resale and to end users are determined by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) in a monthly survey of refiners and gas plant operators (Form EIA-782A). The prices do not include any Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Estimates of prices prior to January 1983 are based on Form FEA-P302-M-1/EIA-460, "Petroleum Industry Monthly Report for Product Prices," and also exclude all Federal, State, or local taxes paid at the time of sale. Sales for resale are those made to purchasers who are other-than-ultimate consumers. Sales to end users are sales made directly to the consumer of the product, including bulk consumers, such as agriculture, industry, and utilities, 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 series were generated for annual data 1978-1982 and for monthly data 1981 and 1982 by estimating the prices that would have been published had Form EIA-782 survey and system been in operation at that time. This form of estimation was performed after detailed adjustment was made for product and sales type matching and for discontinuity due to other factors. An important difference between the previous and present prices is the distinction between wholesale and resale and between retail and end user. The resale category continues to include sales among resellers. However, 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 EIA.

7. National average electricity prices are shown in two data series. The "Annual Series" is based on data from more than 3,000 publicly and privately owned electric utilities that report on Form EIA-861, "Annual Electric Utility Report." The "Monthly Series" is based on data from over 400 utilities statistically chosen as a stratified sample of the utilities that report on Form EIA-861. The selected utilities report monthly on Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Report with State Distributions," formerly the "Electric Utility Company Monthly Statement." Annual values shown for the monthly series are the sum of the monthly revenue divided by the sum of the monthly sales. Prior to January 1986, only privately owned utilities were included in the monthly survey and the sample was chosen by using cut-off, rather than stratification, techniques.

8. Data for 1973-1982 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 25 megawatts or greater. From 1974-1982, peaking units were included in the data and counted towards the 25-megawatt-or-greater total. Data for 1983-1990 cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units combined totaled 50 megawatts or greater. Data for 1991 forward cover all electric generating plants at which the generator nameplate capacity of all steam-electric units and combined-cycle units together totaled 50 megawatts or greater.

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

Delivered-to-consumers prices for 1987 forward represent natural gas delivered and sold to residential, commercial, industrial, and electric utility consumers. They do not include the price of natural gas delivered to industrial and commercial consumers on behalf of third parties. Volumes of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties are included in the consumption data shown in Table 4.3. Additional information is available in the EIA *Natural Gas Monthly*, Appendix C.

Sources for Table 9.1

• **Domestic First Purchase Price: 1973-1976**—U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Mines (BOM), *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter. **1977**—Federal Energy Administration (FEA), based on Form FEA-P124, "Domestic Crude Oil Purchaser's Monthly Report." **1978 forward**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 1.

• **F.O.B. and Landed Cost of Imports: October 1973-September 1977**—FEA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." **October-December 1977**—EIA, Form FEA-F701-M-0, "Transfer Pricing Report." **1978 forward**—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994, Table 1.

• **Refiner Acquisition Cost: 1973**—EIA estimates. The domestic price was derived by adding estimated transportation costs to the reported domestic first purchase price. The imported price was derived by adding an estimated ocean transport cost to the average "Free Alongside Ship" value published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. **1974-1976**—DOI, BOM, *Minerals Yearbook*, "Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" chapter. **1977**—January-September, FEA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." October-December, EIA, based on Form FEA-P110-M-1, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Allocation Report." **1978 forward**—EIA, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1994 , Table 1.

Sources for Table 9.10

• **1973-1979:** Annual data for quantity are simple sums of unrounded monthly values and for cost are averages of monthly values, weighted by quantities of Btu, from the following: **1973-May 1977**—Federal Power Commission, Form FPC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants." **June 1977-December 1977**—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants." **1978 and 1979**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form FERC-423, "Monthly Report on Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Utility Plants."

• **1980:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 1991, Table 33.

• **1981:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 1992, Table 33.

• **1982 and 1991 monthly data:** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, April 1993, Table 33.

• **1983 forward: (except 1991 monthly data):** EIA, *Electric Power Monthly*, March 1994, Table 33.

Section 10. International Energy

Crude Oil Production. World crude oil production during December 1993 was 61 million barrels per day, up 0.5 million barrels per day from the level in the previous month. World crude oil production during 1993 averaged 60 million barrels per day, down slightly compared with production in 1992.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production during December 1993 averaged 26 million barrels per day, up 0.3 million barrels per day from the level during the previous month. OPEC production during 1993 averaged 26 million barrels per day, a 3-percent increase, compared with production in the previous year. Production by the Arab members of OPEC in December 1993 averaged 16 million barrels per day, up slightly from the November 1993 level. During December 1993, production increased in both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia by 5 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Among the non-Arab members of OPEC, production during December 1993 increased in both Iran and Nigeria by 150 thousand barrels per day and in Indonesia by 30 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Venezuela.

Among the non-OPEC nations, production during December 1993 increased in the United Kingdom by 110 thousand barrels per day. Production decreased in the United States by 50 thousand barrels per day and in the former U.S.S.R. by 15 thousand barrels per day. Production remained unchanged in Canada, Mexico, and China.

Petroleum Consumption. In October 1993, consumption in all Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries was 38.5 million barrels per day, 1 percent[9] lower than the October 1992 rate. The consumption rate was higher than it was 1 year ago in Germany (+2 percent). Consumption was lower in France and Japan (both -6 percent), Canada (-2 percent), the United States and the United Kingdom (both -1 percent), and Italy (down less than 1 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Petroleum Stocks. For all OECD countries, petroleum stocks at the end of October 1993 totaled 3.7 billion barrels, 3 percent higher than the ending stock level in October 1992. Stock levels were higher than the levels 1 year ago in Japan (+6 percent), Germany (+5 percent), the United States (+3 percent), and France (+1 percent). Stocks were lower in Italy, Canada, and the United Kingdom (all -2 percent), compared with levels 1 year earlier.

Nuclear Electricity Generation. Based on *Nucleonics Week* information for December 1993, all reporting countries with nuclear capacity generated 199.6 gross terawatthours[10] of nuclear-generated electricity.

During 1993, 8 nuclear units became operable: Comanche Peak-2 in the United States; Darlington-4 in Canada; Guangdong-1 in China, Golfech-2 in France; Shika-1, Hamaoka-4, and Genkai-3 in Japan, and Balakova-4 in Russia. However, 3 units were permanently shutdown in 1993: Trojan in the United States; and Trawsfynydd-1 and Trawsfynydd-2 in the United Kingdom.

As of December 31, 1993, there were 429 operable nuclear generating units in the world. The available information of nuclear generation for 1993 totaled 2,147.5 gross terawatthours.

[9] Percentage changes are based on unrounded data.
[10] One terawatthour equals 1 billion kilowatthours.

Table 10.1a World Crude Oil Production: Algeria Through Venezuela

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Algeria	Iraq	Kuwait[a]	Libya	Qatar	Saudi Arabia[a]	United Arab Emirates	Arab OPEC[b]	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	15,985	1,307	5,350	1,763	2,348
1976 Average	1,075	2,415	2,145	1,933	497	8,577	1,936	18,579	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	18,525	1,635	5,242	1,897	2,165
1979 Average	1,224	3,477	2,500	2,092	508	9,532	1,831	21,163	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	1,360	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 Average	945	1,690	1,419	1,034	308	4,870	1,330	11,596	1,390	2,035	1,467	1,767
1987 Average	1,048	2,079	1,585	972	293	4,265	1,541	11,783	1,343	2,298	1,341	1,752
1988 Average	1,040	2,685	1,492	1,175	346	5,086	1,565	13,389	1,342	2,240	1,450	1,903
1989 Average	1,095	2,897	1,783	1,150	360	5,064	1,860	14,229	1,409	2,810	1,716	1,907
1990 Average	1,175	2,040	1,175	1,375	406	6,410	2,117	14,698	1,462	3,088	1,810	2,137
1991 January	1,230	256	51	1,500	366	8,075	2,448	13,925	1,608	3,179	1,906	2,396
February	1,230	0	0	1,500	407	8,134	2,472	13,743	1,608	3,278	1,906	2,396
March	1,230	0	0	1,450	407	7,936	2,496	13,519	1,608	3,378	1,906	2,396
April	1,230	205	0	1,450	407	7,341	2,496	13,129	1,608	3,278	1,906	2,346
May	1,230	358	0	1,450	407	7,341	2,301	13,088	1,608	3,278	1,906	2,346
June	1,230	358	76	1,450	407	8,085	2,301	13,908	1,608	3,278	1,858	2,346
July	1,230	410	167	1,450	407	8,407	2,301	14,373	1,658	3,378	1,858	2,346
August	1,230	410	198	1,450	407	8,397	2,301	14,393	1,608	3,378	1,906	2,346
September	1,230	410	304	1,500	407	8,332	2,292	14,475	1,559	3,278	1,906	2,346
October	1,230	410	436	1,500	407	8,382	2,379	14,744	1,510	3,278	1,809	2,396
November	1,230	410	507	1,550	386	8,372	2,443	14,898	1,559	3,278	1,906	2,396
December	1,230	410	527	1,550	324	8,571	2,409	15,020	1,559	3,477	1,930	2,446
Average	1,230	305	190	1,483	395	8,115	2,386	14,104	1,592	3,312	1,892	2,375
1992 January	1,230	450	565	1,550	350	8,790	2,435	15,370	1,580	3,500	1,975	2,390
February	1,230	450	630	1,550	325	8,640	2,425	15,250	1,605	3,500	1,925	2,340
March	1,230	450	735	1,450	375	8,260	2,300	14,800	1,630	3,350	1,900	2,190
April	1,230	450	863	1,500	375	8,213	2,300	14,930	1,605	3,250	1,925	2,190
May	1,210	450	915	1,450	375	8,265	2,300	14,965	1,530	3,250	1,925	2,290
June	1,210	450	1,015	1,450	375	8,315	2,275	15,090	1,560	3,250	1,925	2,290
July	1,210	450	1,080	1,450	400	8,350	2,300	15,240	1,550	3,300	1,975	2,290
August	1,210	450	1,130	1,425	425	8,400	2,330	15,370	1,540	3,450	2,000	2,340
September	1,210	450	1,200	1,475	425	8,450	2,320	15,530	1,550	3,450	2,025	2,390
October	1,210	450	1,280	1,500	440	8,505	2,310	15,695	1,550	3,650	2,050	2,440
November	1,210	450	1,375	1,500	440	8,500	2,305	15,780	1,550	3,650	2,050	2,440
December	1,210	450	1,550	1,500	440	8,575	2,305	16,030	1,550	3,550	2,100	2,415
Average	1,217	450	1,029	1,483	396	8,438	2,325	15,338	1,566	3,429	1,982	2,334
1993 January	1,210	500	1,675	1,480	450	8,500	2,295	16,110	1,550	3,650	2,125	2,410
February	1,210	500	1,865	1,425	430	8,440	2,305	16,175	1,530	3,750	2,105	2,390
March	1,200	500	1,650	1,350	400	8,300	2,270	15,670	1,500	3,700	2,075	2,340
April	1,200	500	1,645	1,350	400	8,000	2,270	15,365	1,480	3,500	2,025	2,340
May	1,200	500	1,713	1,350	420	8,000	2,230	15,413	1,510	3,650	2,025	2,340
June	1,200	500	1,775	1,350	400	8,150	2,230	15,605	1,510	3,650	1,995	2,340
July	1,180	500	1,940	1,350	410	8,240	2,210	15,830	1,510	3,800	1,975	2,390
August	1,180	500	2,045	1,370	410	8,345	2,210	16,060	1,510	3,500	2,025	2,390
September	1,180	530	2,020	1,370	410	8,270	2,220	16,000	1,510	3,650	2,045	2,380
October	1,180	530	2,045	1,390	410	8,145	2,220	15,920	1,480	3,700	2,005	2,400
November	1,170	[R]540	2,045	1,370	410	7,995	2,220	[R]15,750	1,480	3,550	2,025	2,400
December	1,170	540	2,050	1,370	410	8,000	2,220	15,760	1,510	3,700	2,175	2,400
Average	1,190	512	1,872	1,377	413	8,198	2,241	15,803	1,507	3,650	2,050	2,377

[a] Includes about one-half of the production in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone from 1973 through July 1990 and in June 1991. Kuwaiti Neutral Zone output was discontinued following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, but was resumed in June 1991. In December 1993, Neutral Zone production by both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia totaled about 400 thousand barrels per day.

[b] 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."

R=Revised data.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • 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: See end of section.

Table 10.1b World Crude Oil Production: Total OPEC, Canada Through Former U.S.S.R., and World

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Total OPEC[a]	Persian Gulf Nations[b]	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	United States	China	Former U.S.S.R.	Other[c]	World
1973 Average	30,779	20,668	1,798	465	2	9,208	1,090	8,324	4,013	55,679
1974 Average	30,552	21,282	1,551	571	2	8,774	1,315	8,912	4,039	55,716
1975 Average	26,994	18,934	1,430	705	12	8,375	1,490	9,523	4,300	52,828
1976 Average	30,549	21,514	1,314	831	245	8,132	1,670	10,060	4,543	57,344
1977 Average	31,115	21,725	1,321	981	768	8,245	1,874	10,603	4,799	59,707
1978 Average	29,673	20,606	1,316	1,209	1,082	8,707	2,082	11,105	4,984	60,158
1979 Average	30,784	21,066	1,500	1,461	1,568	8,552	2,122	11,384	5,303	62,674
1980 Average	26,781	17,961	1,435	1,936	1,622	8,597	2,114	11,706	5,408	59,599
1981 Average	22,632	15,245	1,285	2,313	1,811	8,572	2,012	11,850	5,601	56,076
1982 Average	18,934	12,156	1,271	2,748	2,065	8,649	2,045	11,912	5,857	53,481
1983 Average	17,654	11,081	1,356	2,689	2,291	8,688	2,120	11,972	6,485	53,255
1984 Average	17,599	10,784	1,438	2,780	2,480	8,879	2,296	11,861	7,155	54,488
1985 Average	16,353	9,630	1,471	2,745	2,530	8,971	2,505	11,585	7,821	53,981
1986 Average	18,441	11,696	1,474	2,435	2,539	8,680	2,620	11,895	8,143	56,227
1987 Average	18,672	12,103	1,535	2,548	2,406	8,349	2,690	11,985	8,416	56,601
1988 Average	20,483	13,457	1,616	2,512	2,232	8,140	2,730	11,978	8,971	58,662
1989 Average	22,279	14,837	1,560	2,520	1,802	7,613	2,757	11,625	9,617	59,773
1990 Average	23,465	15,278	1,553	2,553	1,820	7,355	2,774	10,880	10,070	60,471
1991 January	23,327	14,413	1,561	2,664	1,675	7,500	2,822	10,663	10,404	60,614
February	23,245	14,330	1,621	2,678	1,904	7,637	2,832	9,943	10,444	60,304
March	23,095	14,258	1,546	2,673	2,068	7,546	2,827	10,367	10,438	60,559
April	22,555	13,766	1,445	2,659	1,526	7,509	2,832	10,310	10,326	59,161
May	22,513	13,726	1,505	2,699	1,396	7,409	2,832	10,222	10,408	58,984
June	23,285	14,541	1,525	2,724	1,525	7,320	2,842	9,808	10,147	59,176
July	23,898	15,106	1,535	2,694	1,805	7,347	2,842	9,808	10,239	60,169
August	23,918	15,127	1,581	2,664	1,827	7,316	2,842	9,420	9,906	59,473
September	23,852	15,061	1,551	2,679	1,896	7,368	2,837	9,886	10,445	60,511
October	24,035	15,329	1,505	2,684	1,990	7,437	2,837	9,492	10,487	60,467
November	24,335	15,434	1,621	2,664	1,975	7,328	2,842	9,378	10,570	60,712
December	24,730	15,755	1,586	2,679	1,979	7,299	2,837	9,347	10,664	61,120
Average	23,569	14,741	1,548	2,680	1,797	7,417	2,835	9,887	10,373	60,105
1992 January	25,100	16,130	1,585	2,675	1,920	7,361	2,830	9,115	10,821	61,407
February	24,880	16,010	1,560	2,665	1,905	7,389	2,865	8,650	10,670	60,584
March	24,170	15,510	1,620	2,680	1,755	7,348	2,835	8,760	10,744	59,912
April	24,205	15,487	1,535	2,680	1,835	7,293	2,855	9,025	10,838	60,265
May	24,265	15,592	1,510	2,660	1,700	7,169	2,835	8,455	10,566	59,160
June	24,420	15,716	1,560	2,680	1,545	7,167	2,830	8,440	10,758	59,400
July	24,660	15,916	1,630	2,660	1,780	7,131	2,825	8,365	10,818	59,869
August	25,005	16,220	1,675	2,685	1,825	6,922	2,815	8,130	10,802	59,858
September	25,245	16,330	1,620	2,685	1,830	7,030	2,860	7,980	10,873	60,123
October	25,685	16,670	1,665	2,655	1,930	7,126	2,875	7,965	11,017	60,918
November	25,770	16,755	1,640	2,640	1,945	7,024	2,845	7,910	10,847	60,621
December	25,945	16,905	1,575	2,655	1,935	7,103	2,785	7,870	11,074	60,942
Average	24,947	16,104	1,598	2,668	1,825	7,171	2,838	8,388	10,820	60,255
1993 January	26,145	17,105	1,570	2,605	1,815	E7,008	2,885	7,800	10,736	60,564
February	26,250	17,325	1,610	2,610	1,925	E6,957	2,875	7,785	10,877	60,889
March	25,585	16,855	1,635	2,635	1,710	E6,976	2,885	7,685	11,044	60,155
April	25,010	16,350	1,605	2,674	1,695	E6,897	2,900	7,665	11,009	59,455
May	25,238	16,548	1,660	2,673	1,745	E6,833	2,925	7,495	11,048	59,617
June	25,400	16,740	1,725	2,675	1,675	E6,756	2,960	7,400	10,731	59,322
July	25,795	17,135	1,710	2,650	1,930	E6,654	2,930	7,120	11,145	59,934
August	25,775	17,045	1,770	2,650	1,940	E6,732	2,855	7,025	11,021	59,768
September	25,875	17,135	1,755	2,700	1,945	E6,711	2,895	6,915	11,070	59,866
October	25,795	17,085	1,645	2,700	2,060	E6,816	2,975	6,910	11,359	60,260
November	R25,495	R16,795	1,645	R2,680	2,180	E6,888	R2,945	R6,915	R11,459	R60,207
December	25,835	16,955	1,645	2,680	2,290	E6,838	2,945	6,900	11,527	60,660
Average	25,681	16,921	1,665	2,661	1,909	E6,838	2,915	7,298	11,087	60,055

[a] "Total OPEC" consists of Algeria, 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."

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

[c] "Other" is a calculated total derived from the difference between "World" and the sum of production in "Total OPEC," Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States, China, and the former U.S.S.R.

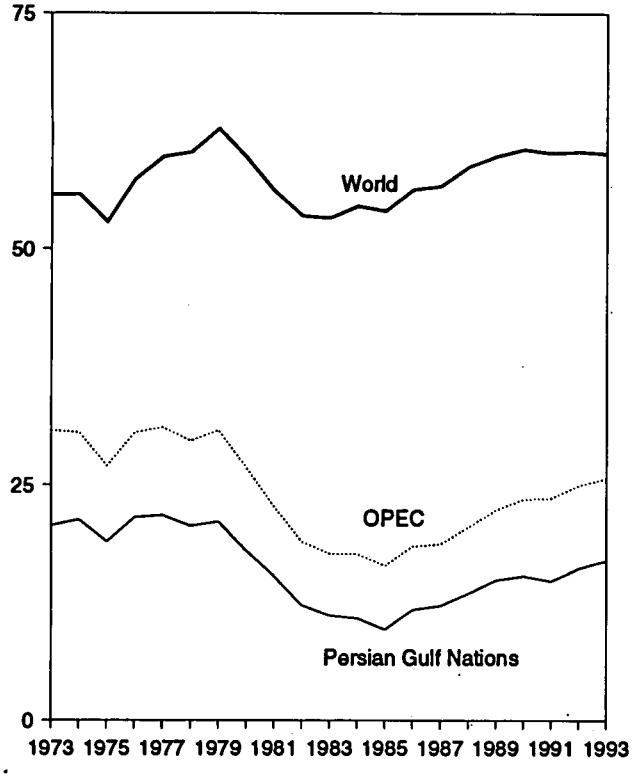
R=Revised data. E=Estimate.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate but excludes natural gas plant liquids. • 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.

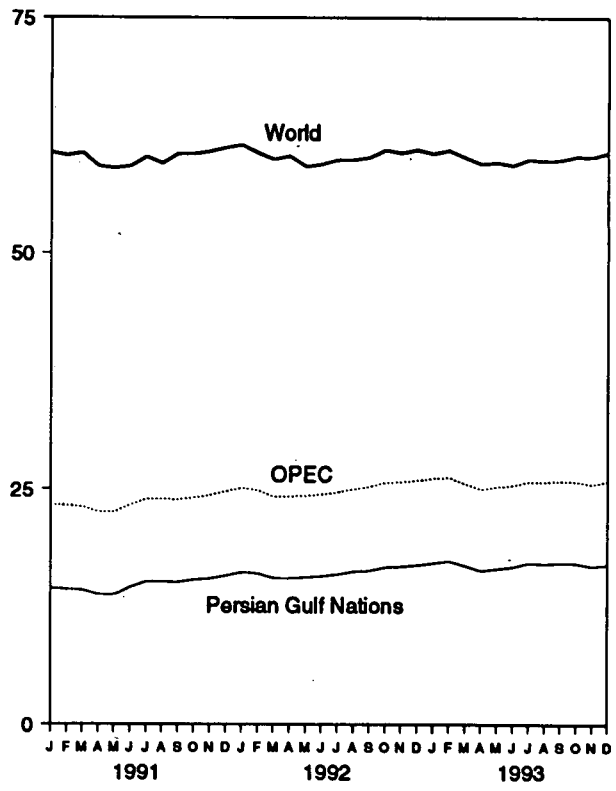
Sources: See end of section.

Figure 10.1 Crude Oil Production
(Million Barrels per Day)

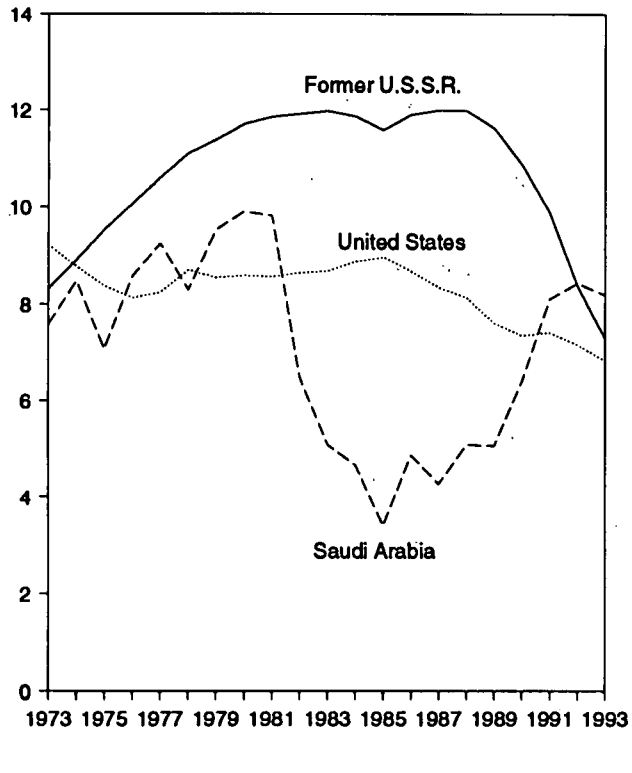
World Production, 1973-1993



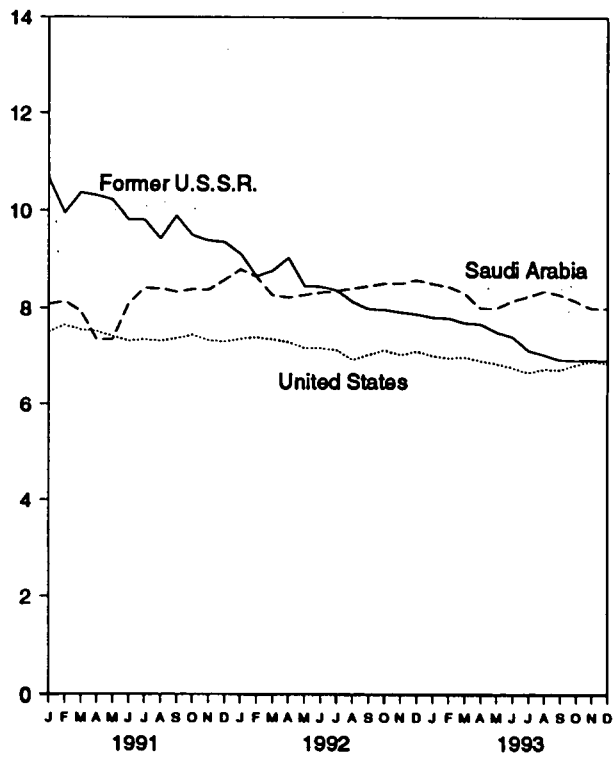
World Production, Monthly



Leading Producers, 1973-1993



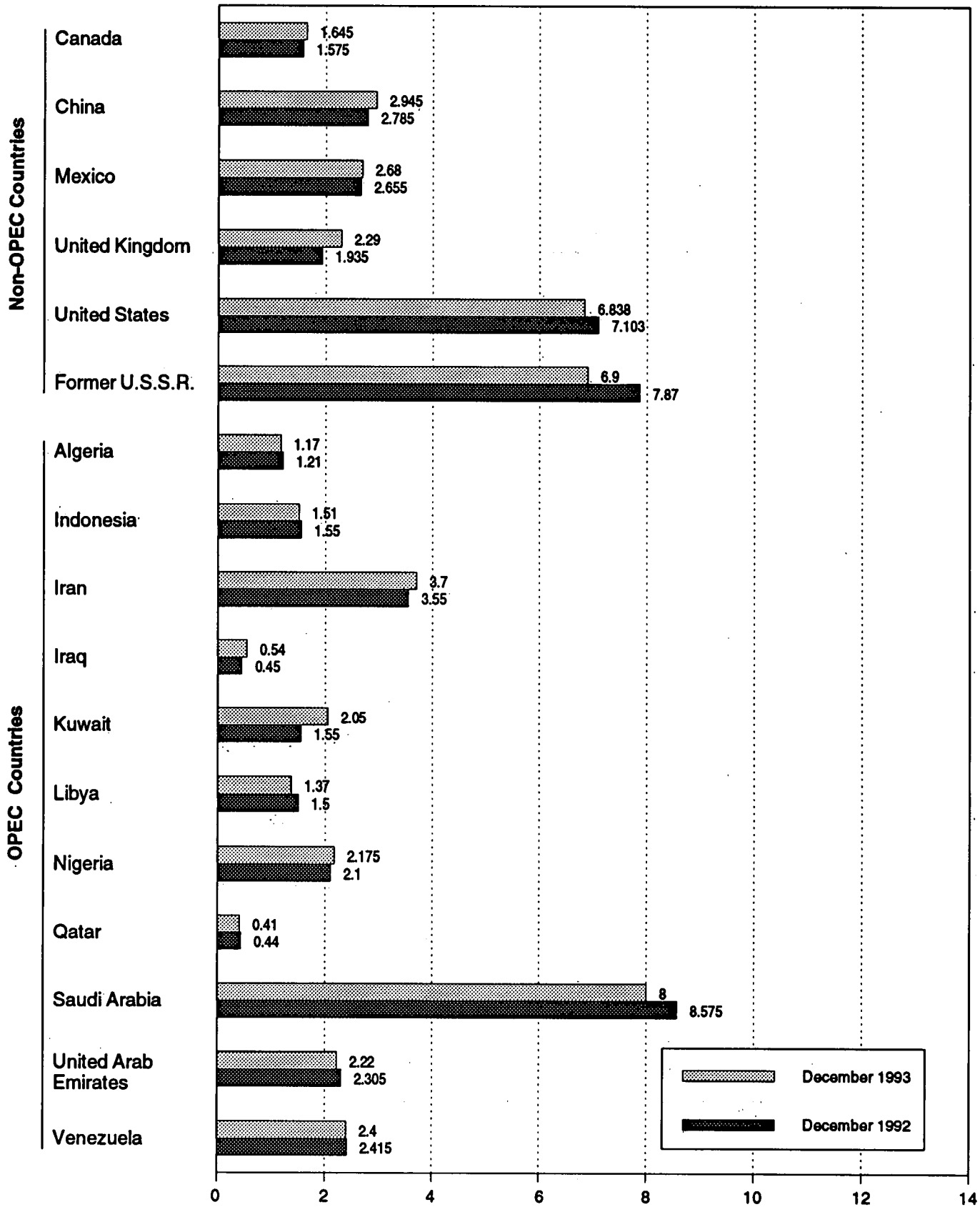
Leading Producers, Monthly



Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

Figure 10.2 Crude Oil Production by Selected Country

(Million Barrels per Day)

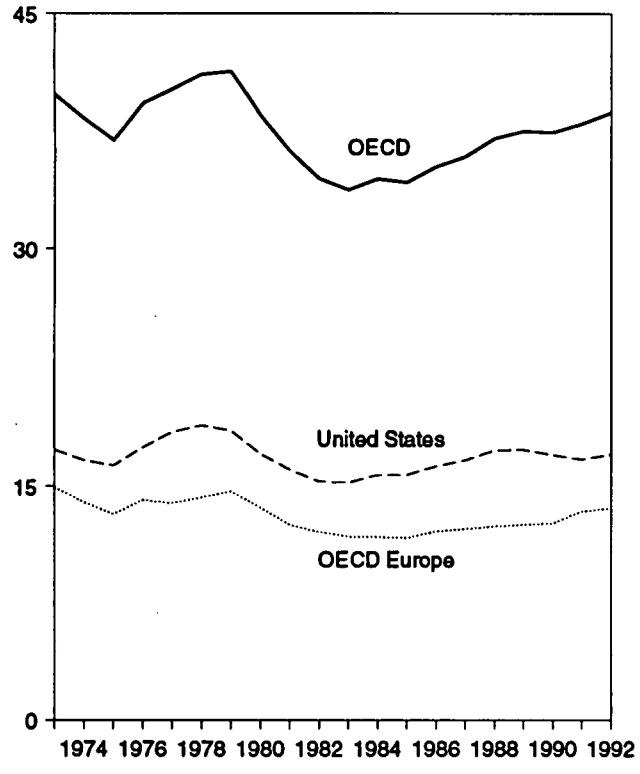


Note: OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
Sources: Tables 10.1a and 10.1b.

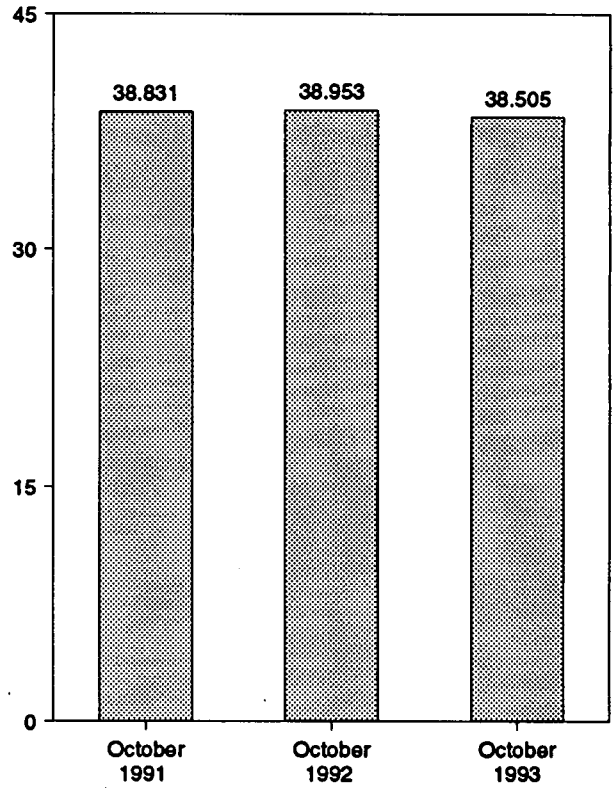
Figure 10.3 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Million Barrels per Day)

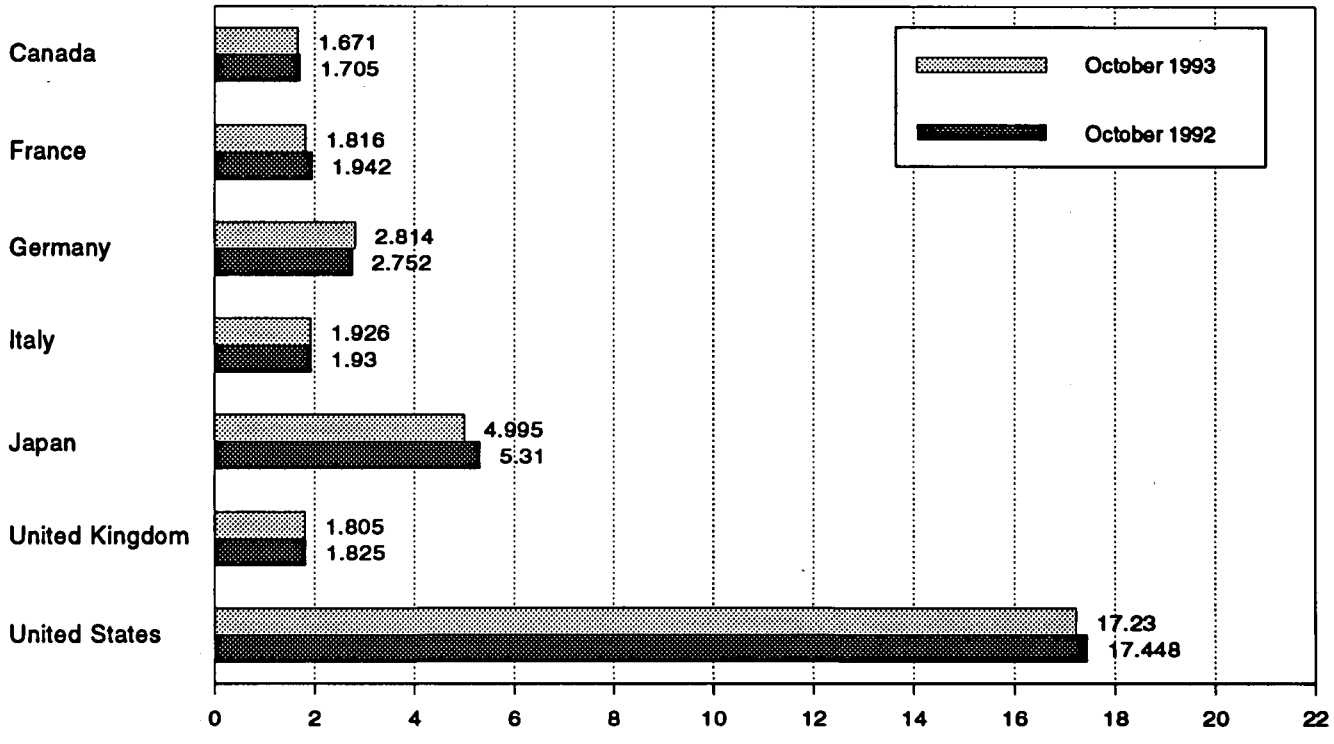
OECD Consumption, 1973-1992



OECD Consumption



Consumption by Selected OECD Country



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Source: Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Petroleum Consumption in OECD Countries

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD
1973 Average	1,729	2,601	3,055	2,068	4,949	2,341	17,308	14,925	988	39,900
1974 Average	1,779	2,447	2,748	2,004	4,864	2,210	16,653	13,988	1,095	38,379
1975 Average	1,779	2,252	2,650	1,855	4,621	1,911	16,322	13,217	1,041	36,980
1976 Average	1,818	2,420	2,877	1,971	4,837	1,892	17,461	14,124	1,119	39,358
1977 Average	1,850	2,294	2,865	1,897	4,880	1,905	18,431	13,916	1,160	40,237
1978 Average	1,902	2,408	2,927	1,952	4,945	1,938	18,847	14,290	1,204	41,187
1979 Average	1,971	2,463	3,003	2,039	5,050	1,971	18,513	14,667	1,178	41,379
1980 Average	1,873	2,256	2,707	1,934	4,960	1,725	17,056	13,634	1,072	38,595
1981 Average	1,768	2,023	2,449	1,874	4,848	1,590	16,058	12,515	1,080	36,269
1982 Average	1,578	1,880	2,372	1,781	4,582	1,590	15,296	12,053	1,008	34,517
1983 Average	1,448	1,835	2,324	1,750	4,395	1,531	15,231	11,765	954	33,793
1984 Average	1,472	1,754	2,322	1,646	4,576	1,849	15,726	11,736	989	34,500
1985 Average	1,504	1,775	2,338	1,717	4,384	1,634	15,726	11,681	976	34,271
1986 Average	1,506	1,772	2,498	1,738	4,439	1,649	16,281	12,102	951	35,279
1987 Average	1,548	1,789	2,424	1,855	4,484	1,603	16,665	12,255	958	35,911
1988 Average	1,693	1,797	2,422	1,836	4,752	1,697	17,283	12,427	939	37,093
1989 Average	1,733	1,857	2,280	1,930	4,983	1,738	17,325	12,531	998	37,570
1990 Average	1,690	1,818	2,382	1,872	5,140	1,752	16,988	12,629	1,027	37,475
1991 January	1,599	2,294	2,998	2,185	5,852	1,819	16,893	14,564	1,067	39,975
February	1,613	2,009	2,783	2,025	6,155	1,837	16,339	13,804	1,043	38,953
March	1,484	1,759	2,858	1,660	5,789	1,725	16,212	12,609	1,096	37,190
April	1,595	1,808	2,953	1,813	5,025	1,793	16,139	13,073	1,087	36,918
May	1,637	1,773	2,912	1,722	4,880	1,799	16,189	12,965	1,108	36,780
June	1,589	1,807	3,269	1,535	4,765	1,769	16,878	13,184	950	37,366
July	1,707	1,989	2,272	1,665	5,000	1,853	16,971	12,648	1,005	37,330
August	1,693	1,795	2,609	1,546	4,888	1,812	17,183	12,727	992	37,483
September	1,583	1,824	2,679	1,824	4,724	1,753	16,848	12,999	1,028	37,182
October	1,693	2,075	2,919	2,126	4,848	1,864	16,996	14,178	1,117	38,831
November	1,602	1,953	2,860	2,031	5,581	1,829	16,730	13,736	1,132	38,782
December	1,662	2,132	2,829	2,231	5,952	1,765	17,145	14,228	1,047	40,033
Average	1,622	1,935	2,828	1,863	5,284	1,801	16,714	13,391	1,056	38,087
1992 January	1,627	2,213	2,968	2,237	5,776	1,832	17,012	14,459	1,014	39,888
February	1,623	2,108	2,814	2,149	6,347	1,819	16,893	14,052	1,045	R39,958
March	1,595	1,939	2,809	1,886	5,873	1,818	16,825	13,682	1,054	39,029
April	1,581	1,993	2,893	1,891	5,212	1,858	16,764	13,667	1,042	38,267
May	1,589	1,632	2,588	1,671	4,845	1,694	16,485	12,347	1,002	36,269
June	1,647	1,817	2,699	1,801	4,949	1,725	16,978	13,036	1,086	37,696
July	1,642	1,929	3,029	1,900	5,124	1,804	17,143	13,662	1,027	R38,599
August	1,676	1,735	2,829	1,655	4,964	1,699	16,929	12,909	946	37,423
September	1,655	1,956	3,072	2,003	5,147	1,870	16,876	14,224	1,046	38,947
October	1,705	1,942	2,752	1,930	5,310	1,825	17,448	13,475	1,014	38,953
November	1,714	1,890	2,823	2,053	5,644	1,852	17,091	13,806	1,049	39,304
December	1,670	2,000	2,841	2,076	6,285	1,839	17,928	13,991	1,103	R40,976
Average	1,644	1,929	2,843	1,936	5,454	1,803	17,033	13,606	1,035	38,772
1993 January	1,591	1,950	2,521	1,875	5,937	1,721	16,320	R12,833	944	R37,625
February	1,728	2,138	2,930	1,989	6,286	1,872	17,397	R14,087	1,104	R40,602
March	1,696	2,010	2,953	1,962	6,238	1,881	17,688	R14,004	1,144	R40,770
April	1,615	1,931	2,814	1,809	R5,447	1,726	16,673	R13,168	1,099	R38,003
May	1,624	1,696	2,584	1,706	R4,760	1,671	16,340	R12,084	1,110	R35,918
June	1,713	1,972	3,037	1,752	4,955	1,802	17,032	R13,654	1,092	R38,445
July	R1,742	R1,857	R2,953	R1,816	R4,875	1,801	17,208	R13,662	R1,031	R38,517
August	R1,759	R1,657	R2,901	R1,736	R4,803	R1,784	17,176	R13,087	R1,096	R37,921
September	R1,755	R1,804	3,167	R1,937	R4,784	R1,841	17,709	R14,094	R1,068	R39,410
October	1,671	1,816	2,814	1,926	4,995	1,805	17,230	13,526	1,084	38,505
10-Mo. Average	1,689	1,880	2,865	1,850	5,301	1,790	17,073	13,411	1,077	38,551
1992 10-Mo. Average	1,634	1,925	2,845	1,911	5,351	1,794	16,936	13,547	1,027	38,495
1991 10-Mo. Average	1,620	1,913	2,824	1,809	5,187	1,802	16,668	13,272	1,050	37,796

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

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

R=Revised data.

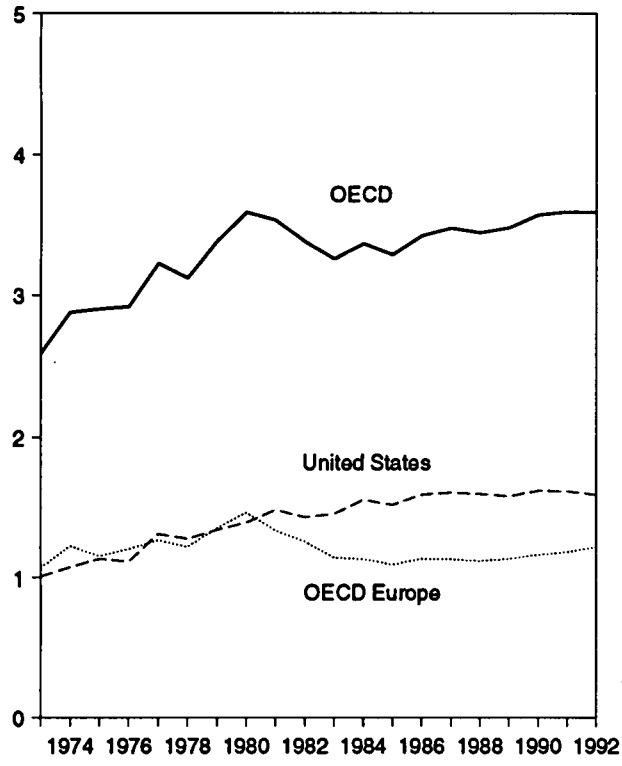
Notes: • The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD." • U.S. geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Data through 1991 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1a. • **All Other Data: 1973-1979**—International Energy Agency (IEA), *Annual Oil and Gas Statistics of OECD Countries*. **1980 forward**—IEA, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances*.

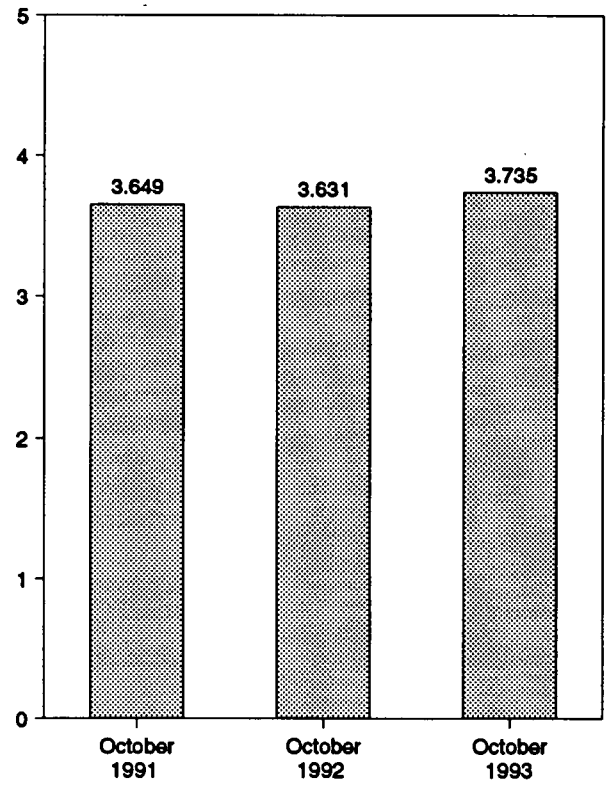
Figure 10.4 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries

(Billion Barrels)

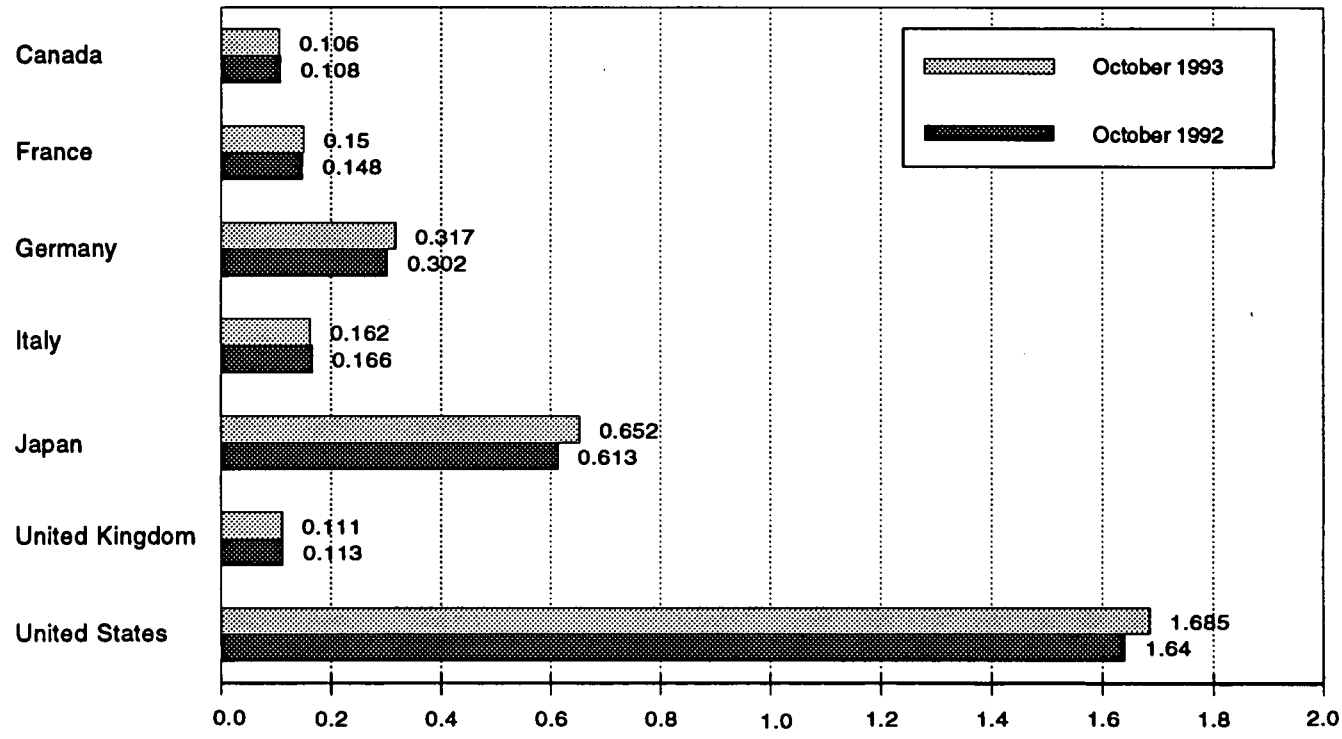
OECD Stocks, End of Year, 1973-1992



OECD Stocks, End of Month



Stocks by Selected Country, End of Month



Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Source: Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Petroleum Stocks in OECD Countries, End of Period

(Million Barrels)

	Canada	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	OECD Europe[b]	Other OECD[c]	OECD
1973 Year	**140**	**201**	**181**	**152**	**303**	**156**	**1,008**	**1,070**	**67**	**2,588**
1974 Year	**145**	**249**	**213**	**167**	**370**	**191**	**1,074**	**1,227**	**64**	**2,880**
1975 Year	**174**	**225**	**187**	**143**	**375**	**165**	**1,133**	**1,154**	**67**	**2,903**
1976 Year	**153**	**234**	**208**	**143**	**380**	**165**	**1,112**	**1,205**	**68**	**2,916**
1977 Year	**167**	**239**	**225**	**161**	**409**	**148**	**1,312**	**1,268**	**68**	**3,224**
1978 Year	**144**	**201**	**238**	**154**	**413**	**157**	**1,278**	**1,219**	**68**	**3,122**
1979 Year	**150**	**226**	**272**	**163**	**460**	**169**	**1,341**	**1,353**	**75**	**3,379**
1980 Year	**164**	**243**	**319**	**170**	**495**	**168**	**1,392**	**1,464**	**72**	**3,587**
1981 Year	**161**	**214**	**297**	**167**	**482**	**143**	**1,484**	**1,337**	**67**	**3,531**
1982 Year	**136**	**193**	**272**	**179**	**484**	**125**	**1,430**	**1,258**	**68**	**3,376**
1983 Year	**121**	**153**	**249**	**149**	**470**	**118**	**1,454**	**1,142**	**68**	**3,255**
1984 Year	**128**	**152**	**239**	**159**	**479**	**112**	**1,556**	**1,130**	**69**	**3,362**
1985 Year	**113**	**139**	**233**	**157**	**494**	**123**	**1,519**	**1,092**	**66**	**3,284**
1986 Year	**111**	**127**	**252**	**155**	**509**	**124**	**1,593**	**1,133**	**72**	**3,418**
1987 Year	**126**	**127**	**259**	**169**	**540**	**121**	**1,607**	**1,130**	**72**	**3,474**
1988 Year	**116**	**140**	**266**	**155**	**538**	**112**	**1,597**	**1,118**	**71**	**3,440**
1989 Year	**114**	**138**	**271**	**164**	**577**	**118**	**1,581**	**1,133**	**71**	**3,476**
1990 Year	**121**	**140**	**265**	**172**	**590**	**112**	**1,621**	**1,163**	**73**	**3,568**
1991 January	116	133	278	174	591	116	1,587	1,164	73	3,531
February	114	137	278	169	572	119	1,573	1,162	72	3,493
March	117	142	280	178	593	124	1,558	1,178	75	3,521
April	110	138	277	177	585	119	1,578	1,161	75	3,509
May	107	138	279	174	586	113	1,626	1,157	75	3,551
June	107	144	274	173	590	118	1,634	1,161	72	3,564
July	118	145	285	169	594	113	1,635	1,170	73	3,590
August	116	152	284	171	610	118	1,648	1,186	76	3,636
September	117	150	287	170	622	120	1,663	1,195	74	3,671
October	118	148	286	165	625	119	1,644	1,190	71	3,649
November	122	152	289	163	607	120	1,647	1,198	70	3,643
December	119	153	288	160	607	119	1,617	1,182	65	3,589
1992 January	117	149	293	167	601	116	1,610	1,168	68	3,564
February	111	145	303	172	596	118	1,588	1,181	66	3,542
March	111	142	303	169	586	115	1,571	1,162	66	3,495
April	111	140	307	165	578	115	1,583	1,172	62	3,505
May	108	147	311	171	588	115	1,602	1,189	63	3,551
June	112	148	307	166	583	114	1,603	1,190	69	3,557
July	110	146	299	166	586	120	1,620	1,182	67	3,565
August	113	150	303	169	604	117	1,621	1,211	69	3,617
September	110	148	299	165	608	112	1,636	1,194	69	3,616
October	108	148	302	166	613	113	1,640	1,201	69	3,631
November	110	149	306	172	611	116	1,636	1,207	71	3,634
December	107	146	310	174	603	113	1,592	1,219	67	3,589
1993 January	110	148	319	173	614	120	1,611	R1,232	68	3,636
February	106	142	317	168	606	120	1,595	1,218	68	3,593
March	107	138	311	165	593	120	1,584	1,201	66	3,550
April	110	139	311	166	584	116	1,611	1,196	73	3,575
May	106	145	320	172	592	117	1,643	1,208	69	3,618
June	107	139	310	167	602	119	1,660	R1,188	70	R3,627
July	112	141	312	169	617	115	1,678	R1,189	70	R3,667
August	112	150	316	170	634	117	1,674	R1,219	70	R3,708
September	106	149	312	162	646	115	1,661	R1,211	77	R3,702
October	106	150	317	162	652	111	1,685	1,213	78	3,735

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

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

R=Revised data.

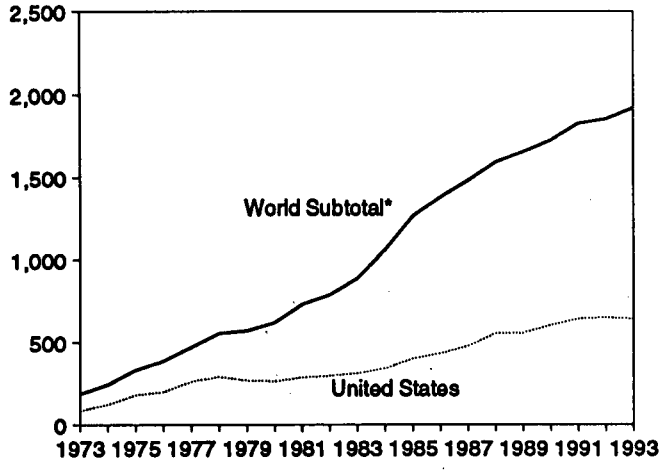
Notes: • Petroleum stocks include crude oil (including strategic reserves), unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, and refined products. Petroleum stocks include all nonmilitary petroleum held for storage, regardless of ownership, within each country in bulk terminals, refinery tanks, pipeline tankage, intercoastal tankers, tankers in port, and inland ship bunkers. Data exclude oil held in pipelines (except for those in the United States), rail and truck cars, sea-going ships' bunkers, service stations, retail stores, and tankers at sea. • The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) consists of Canada, Japan, and the United States, as well as "OECD Europe" and "Other OECD." • 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, thereby affecting subsequent stocks reported. New-basis end-of-year U.S. stocks, in million barrels, would have been 1,121 in 1974, 1,425 in 1980, and 1,461 in 1982. • Data through 1991 are final. Subsequent data are preliminary.

Sources: • **United States:** Table 3.1a. • **All Other Data:** International Energy Agency, quarterly and monthly computer tapes supporting *Quarterly Oil Statistics and Energy Balances.*

Figure 10.5 Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation

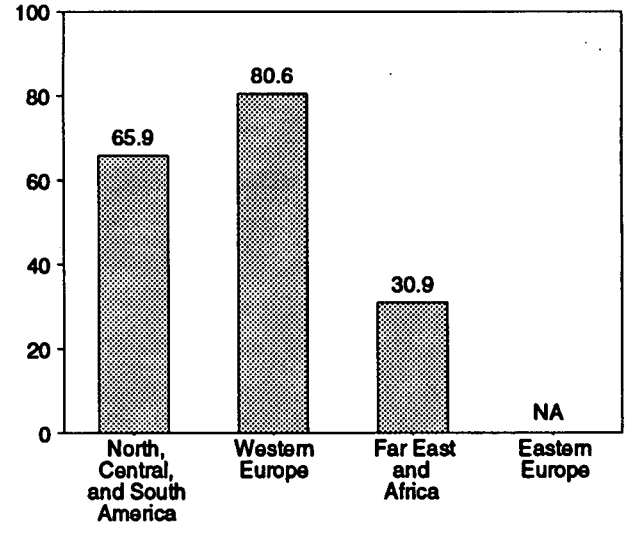
(Billion Kilowatthours)

U.S. and World Generation, 1973-1993



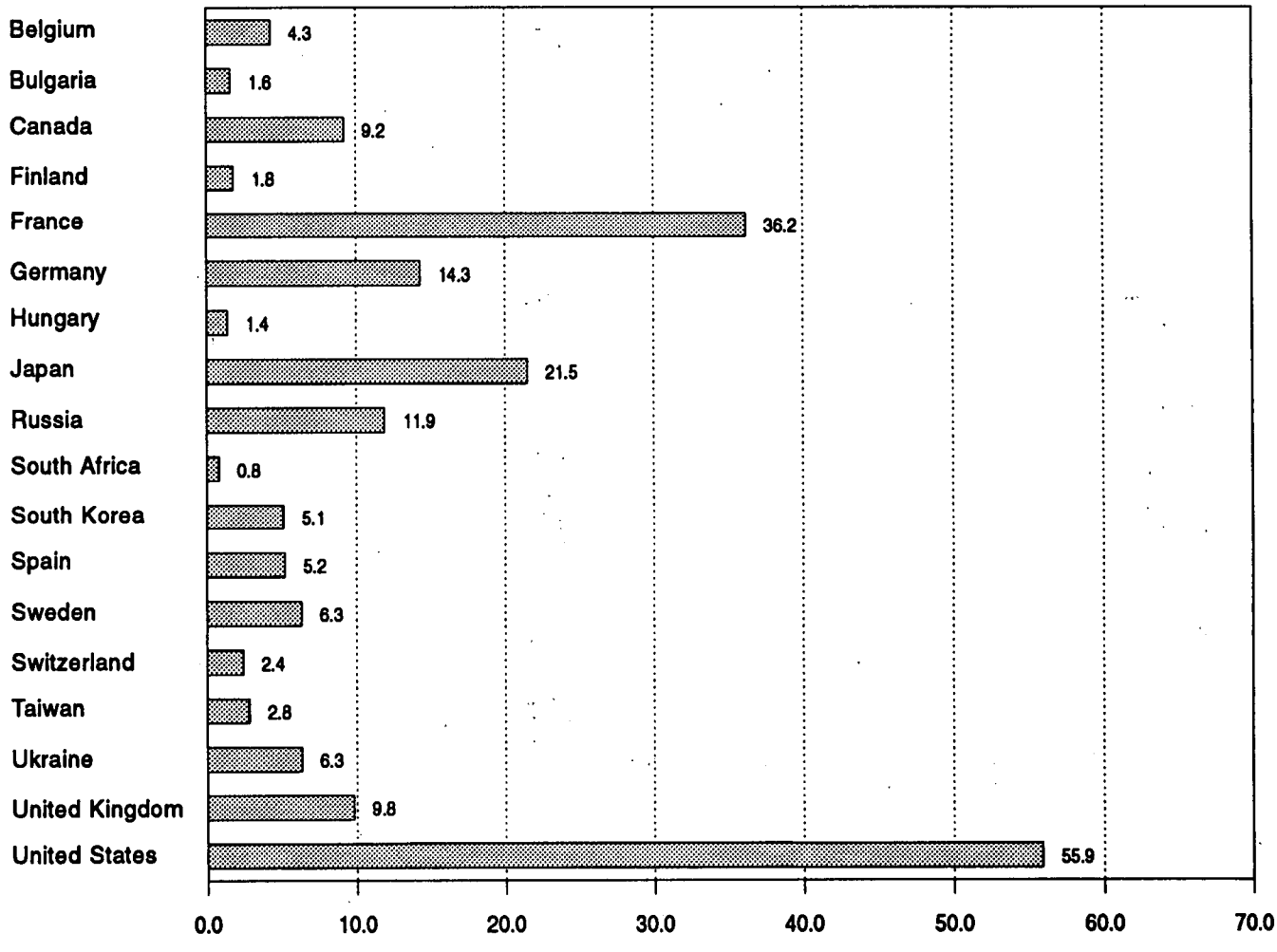
*World excluding Eastern Europe.

Generation by Region, December 1993



NA = Not available.

Generation by Selected Country, December 1993



Note: Because vertical scales differ, graphs should not be compared.
Sources: Tables 10.4a-10.4e.

Table 10.4a Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Regions and World

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	North, Central, and South America	Western Europe	Far East and Africa	Subtotal	Eastern Europe[a]	World
1973 Total	**103.1**	**73.9**	**12.3**	**189.3**	**NA**	**NA**
1974 Total	**140.8**	**83.9**	**21.4**	**246.0**	**NA**	**NA**
1975 Total	**198.0**	**111.7**	**24.4**	**334.1**	**NA**	**NA**
1976 Total	**222.4**	**126.2**	**40.3**	**388.9**	**NA**	**NA**
1977 Total	**292.4**	**148.1**	**31.5**	**472.0**	**NA**	**NA**
1978 Total	**328.3**	**166.9**	**60.6**	**555.9**	**NA**	**NA**
1979 Total	**311.7**	**184.3**	**74.7**	**570.7**	**NA**	**NA**
1980 Total	**308.1**	**214.2**	**97.4**	**619.8**	**NA**	**NA**
1981 Total	**334.6**	**293.4**	**102.9**	**730.9**	**NA**	**NA**
1982 Total	**343.1**	**321.8**	**123.6**	**788.5**	**NA**	**NA**
1983 Total	**370.2**	**377.2**	**140.1**	**887.5**	**NA**	**NA**
1984 Total	**404.1**	**485.4**	**171.9**	**1,061.5**	**NA**	**NA**
1985 Total	**474.8**	**582.8**	**207.9**	**1,265.4**	**NA**	**NA**
1986 Total	**514.6**	**631.5**	**232.9**	**1,378.9**	**NA**	**NA**
1987 Total	**566.3**	**648.3**	**266.1**	**1,480.7**	**NA**	**NA**
1988 Total	**645.2**	**688.1**	**259.6**	**1,592.8**	**NA**	**NA**
1989 Total	**646.8**	**732.2**	**275.1**	**1,654.1**	**NA**	**NA**
1990 Total	**690.7**	**738.6**	**293.2**	**1,722.5**	**NA**	**NA**
1991 January	65.4	76.9	25.5	167.8	NA	NA
February	58.8	69.7	22.8	151.3	NA	NA
March	60.8	69.5	24.7	154.9	NA	NA
April	51.8	61.1	20.5	133.4	NA	NA
May	57.8	58.0	20.7	136.6	NA	NA
June	65.3	54.7	23.9	143.9	NA	NA
July	72.8	57.1	29.3	159.1	NA	NA
August	71.1	56.9	32.1	160.0	NA	NA
September	61.6	59.4	28.7	149.7	NA	NA
October	57.4	65.0	29.0	151.4	NA	NA
November	56.0	67.3	27.1	150.4	NA	NA
December	63.8	74.1	28.8	166.8	NA	NA
Total	**742.6**	**769.7**	**313.0**	**1,825.2**	**NA**	**NA**
1992 January	68.6	77.4	27.7	173.7	NA	NA
February	63.0	70.9	24.2	158.1	NA	NA
March	56.8	74.1	25.2	156.1	NA	NA
April	51.8	64.5	23.9	140.2	NA	NA
May	53.9	59.7	24.6	138.2	NA	NA
June	60.4	56.2	26.1	142.7	NA	NA
July	67.5	56.0	31.5	155.0	NA	NA
August	69.8	55.9	33.7	159.5	NA	NA
September	61.2	58.8	26.3	146.4	NA	NA
October	59.1	65.5	25.7	150.3	NA	NA
November	61.7	65.7	25.6	153.1	NA	NA
December	70.2	76.5	28.4	175.1	NA	NA
Total	**744.0**	**783.9**	**325.1**	**R1,852.9**	**E271.5**	**E2,124.5**
1993 January	71.3	78.9	28.7	178.9	NA	NA
February	62.1	72.6	26.0	160.6	NA	NA
March	58.3	76.3	27.5	162.1	NA	NA
April	53.9	68.6	26.1	148.7	NA	NA
May	60.6	60.1	E26.6	E147.3	NA	NA
June	63.7	60.7	E26.6	E151.0	NA	NA
July	69.5	60.8	E32.8	E163.1	NA	NA
August	69.2	57.9	E34.1	E161.2	NA	NA
September	61.5	63.9	E29.0	E154.4	NA	NA
October	56.2	65.7	E28.9	E150.7	NA	NA
November	E58.1	70.6	E28.3	E157.0	NA	NA
December	E65.9	E80.6	E30.9	E177.3	NA	NA
Total	**E752.1**	**E816.5**	**E350.4**	**E1,919.0**	**NA**	**NA**

[a] See Table 10.4e for country-specific estimated annual generation in 1992 and monthly generation in 1993 for Eastern Europe.

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

Notes: • Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. • Data for countries may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, *Nucleonics Week.*

Table 10.4b Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: North, Central, and South America

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	United States	North, Central, and South America
1973 Total	–	–	15.3	–	87.8	103.1
1974 Total	1.0	–	15.4	–	124.3	140.8
1975 Total	2.5	–	13.2	–	182.3	198.0
1976 Total	2.6	–	18.0	–	201.8	222.4
1977 Total	1.6	–	26.6	–	264.2	292.4
1978 Total	2.9	–	33.0	–	292.4	328.3
1979 Total	2.7	–	38.4	–	270.6	311.7
1980 Total	2.3	–	40.4	–	265.4	308.1
1981 Total	2.8	–	43.3	–	288.5	334.6
1982 Total	1.9	0.1	42.6	–	298.6	343.1
1983 Total	3.4	.2	53.0	–	313.6	370.2
1984 Total	4.5	2.1	53.8	–	343.8	404.1
1985 Total	5.8	3.4	62.9	–	402.7	474.8
1986 Total	5.7	.1	74.6	–	434.1	514.6
1987 Total	5.2	1.0	80.6	–	479.5	566.3
1988 Total	5.1	.3	85.6	–	554.1	645.2
1989 Total	5.0	1.6	83.2	–	557.0	646.8
1990 Total	7.4	2.0	75.8	2.1	603.4	690.7
1991 January	.5	.2	7.6	.5	56.6	65.4
February	.6	.2	7.3	.4	50.2	58.8
March	.6	.2	7.8	.5	51.6	60.8
April	.7	.2	6.7	.5	43.8	51.8
May	.7	.2	7.2	.5	49.2	57.8
June	.7	.2	7.1	.4	56.9	65.3
July	.7	.2	7.7	.4	63.7	72.8
August	.7	.0	8.6	.4	61.4	71.1
September	.5	.0	6.7	.0	54.4	61.6
October	.7	.0	6.6	.0	50.2	57.4
November	.7	.0	6.3	.2	48.7	56.0
December	.5	.0	6.5	.5	56.3	63.8
Total	7.7	1.4	86.1	4.2	643.0	742.6
1992 January	.6	.0	6.9	.5	60.6	68.6
February	.7	.0	6.4	.4	55.4	63.0
March	.6	.0	7.4	.5	48.3	56.8
April	.6	.0	6.4	.5	44.3	51.8
May	.5	.0	4.8	.5	48.1	53.9
June	.6	.1	5.6	.3	53.7	60.4
July	.7	.3	7.2	.3	59.0	67.5
August	.7	.4	6.9	.2	61.6	69.8
September	.7	.3	6.9	.0	53.2	61.2
October	.3	.1	7.2	(s)	51.5	59.1
November	.4	.3	7.4	.4	53.2	61.7
December	.6	.1	8.0	.4	61.0	70.2
Total	7.1	1.8	R 81.3	3.9	650.0	744.0
1993 January	.6	.2	8.2	.5	61.8	71.3
February	.4	.2	7.4	.3	53.7	62.1
March	.6	(s)	7.8	.1	49.8	58.3
April	.7	.0	7.3	.5	45.4	53.9
May	.7	.0	6.7	.5	52.7	60.6
June	.7	.0	7.1	.5	55.4	63.7
July	.7	.0	9.3	.5	58.9	69.5
August	.7	.0	9.1	.5	58.9	69.2
September	.7	.0	7.9	.5	52.5	61.5
October	.4	.0	8.5	.4	46.9	56.2
November	E .4	.0	8.2	.4	49.1	E 58.1
December	E .4	.0	9.2	.4	55.9	E 65.9
Total	E 7.1	.4	97.6	4.9	642.0	E 752.1

R=Revised data. – =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. • 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 and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. • Data for countries may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, *Nucleonics Week*.

Table 10.4c Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Western Europe

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Belgium	Finland	France	Germany[a]	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom[b]	Western Europe
1973 Total	0.0	–	14.7	11.9	3.1	1.1	6.5	2.1	6.2	28.2	73.9
1974 Total	.1	–	14.7	12.0	3.4	3.3	7.2	2.3	7.0	33.8	83.9
1975 Total	6.8	–	18.3	21.7	3.8	3.3	7.5	12.0	7.7	30.5	111.7
1976 Total	10.0	–	15.8	24.5	3.8	3.9	7.6	16.0	7.9	36.8	126.2
1977 Total	11.9	2.7	17.9	36.0	3.4	3.7	6.5	19.9	8.1	38.1	148.1
1978 Total	12.5	3.3	30.6	35.7	4.5	4.1	7.6	23.8	8.3	36.6	166.9
1979 Total	11.4	6.7	39.9	42.2	2.6	3.5	6.7	21.0	11.8	38.5	184.3
1980 Total	12.5	7.0	61.2	43.7	2.2	4.2	5.2	26.7	14.3	37.2	214.2
1981 Total	12.8	14.5	105.2	53.4	2.7	3.7	9.4	37.7	15.2	38.9	293.4
1982 Total	15.6	16.5	108.9	63.4	6.8	3.9	8.8	38.8	15.0	44.1	321.8
1983 Total	24.1	17.4	144.2	65.8	5.8	3.6	10.7	40.4	15.5	49.6	377.2
1984 Total	27.7	18.5	191.2	92.6	6.9	3.8	23.1	51.3	16.3	54.1	485.4
1985 Total	34.5	18.8	224.0	125.8	7.0	3.9	28.0	58.6	22.4	59.7	582.8
1986 Total	38.6	18.8	254.3	118.9	8.7	4.2	37.5	69.9	22.5	58.2	631.5
1987 Total	41.9	19.4	265.5	130.2	.2	3.8	41.2	67.2	23.0	56.2	648.3
1988 Total	43.1	19.3	274.9	145.2	.0	3.7	50.4	69.4	22.7	59.4	688.1
1989 Total	41.2	18.8	302.5	149.6	.0	4.0	56.1	65.6	22.8	71.6	732.2
1990 Total	42.7	18.9	314.1	147.2	.0	3.4	54.3	68.2	23.6	66.1	738.6
1991 January	4.2	1.8	33.5	15.2	.0	.3	5.3	7.6	2.3	6.6	76.9
February	3.9	1.6	30.0	13.6	.0	.2	4.6	6.9	2.1	6.8	69.7
March	4.2	1.8	28.4	14.3	.0	.1	4.3	7.6	2.3	6.7	69.5
April	3.5	1.4	25.3	12.5	.0	.2	4.2	6.9	2.2	5.0	61.1
May	3.4	1.5	25.3	10.6	.0	.4	4.8	5.7	2.0	4.5	58.0
June	2.9	1.6	23.6	10.0	.0	.4	4.4	4.7	1.1	6.1	54.7
July	3.5	1.7	23.9	11.7	.0	.4	4.7	4.6	1.5	5.1	57.1
August	3.8	1.4	24.5	10.0	.0	.4	5.2	5.2	1.0	5.4	56.9
September	3.0	1.3	25.8	10.8	.0	.1	4.5	5.5	1.8	6.6	59.4
October	3.2	1.7	28.4	11.7	.0	(s)	4.7	7.2	2.3	5.9	65.0
November	3.3	1.7	29.8	12.9	.0	.4	4.4	7.3	2.2	5.2	67.3
December	4.0	1.7	32.8	14.2	.0	.4	4.7	7.6	2.3	6.6	74.1
Total	42.9	19.2	331.4	147.3	.0	3.3	55.6	76.8	22.9	70.4	769.7
1992 January	4.3	1.8	33.5	15.6	.0	.4	5.4	7.6	2.3	6.5	77.4
February	4.0	1.7	29.8	15.2	.0	.3	4.6	6.8	2.1	6.3	70.9
March	4.0	1.8	30.7	15.8	.0	.1	4.2	7.1	2.2	8.3	74.1
April	3.4	1.7	28.0	14.1	.0	.1	3.6	6.7	1.9	5.0	64.5
May	3.8	1.3	25.6	11.8	.0	.3	4.3	4.7	1.9	6.0	59.7
June	3.6	1.4	22.4	11.8	.0	.3	4.5	3.9	1.3	7.0	56.2
July	3.1	1.6	23.7	12.0	.0	.4	5.0	3.6	1.7	4.9	56.0
August	3.4	1.4	24.6	10.9	.0	.4	5.2	3.5	1.1	5.5	55.9
September	3.1	1.3	25.6	11.6	.0	.4	4.2	3.9	2.0	6.9	58.8
October	3.6	1.6	28.5	13.2	.0	.4	5.0	5.2	2.3	5.7	65.5
November	3.3	1.7	29.5	13.0	.0	.4	4.4	5.2	2.2	6.1	65.7
December	3.9	1.8	33.1	13.8	.0	.4	5.4	5.4	2.3	10.4	76.5
Total	43.5	19.0	337.6	158.8	.0	3.8	55.8	63.5	23.4	78.5	783.9
1993 January	4.3	1.8	36.3	15.1	.0	.4	5.4	5.8	2.3	7.6	78.9
February	3.7	1.6	32.7	13.9	.0	.3	4.3	5.9	2.1	7.9	72.6
March	3.4	1.8	34.3	14.2	.0	.1	4.9	7.1	2.3	8.3	76.3
April	3.3	1.7	30.5	12.4	.0	.1	4.2	6.6	2.0	7.7	68.6
May	3.1	1.3	26.9	11.8	.0	.4	4.1	4.6	1.9	6.0	60.1
June	3.0	1.6	25.4	12.0	.0	.4	4.4	4.7	1.2	8.2	60.7
July	3.2	1.8	26.9	12.3	.0	.4	5.0	3.1	1.8	6.4	60.8
August	3.4	1.5	25.9	11.1	.0	.4	5.1	3.2	1.1	6.1	57.9
September	3.4	1.3	28.8	11.2	.0	.4	4.6	4.1	1.7	8.4	63.9
October	3.2	1.8	29.1	12.6	.0	.4	4.7	4.7	2.2	6.9	65.7
November	3.7	1.7	33.7	12.6	.0	.4	4.2	5.3	2.3	6.7	70.6
December	4.3	1.8	36.2	14.3	.0	.4	5.2	6.3	2.4	E 9.8	E 80.6
Total	41.9	19.8	366.7	153.5	.0	3.9	56.1	61.4	23.3	E 90.0	E 816.5

[a] Through December 1990, the data for Germany are for the former West Germany only. Beginning with January 1991, the data for Germany are for the unified Germany, i.e., the former East Germany and West Germany.

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

– =Not applicable. E=Estimate. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. • Data for countries may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, *Nucleonics Week*.

Table 10.4d Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Far East and Africa

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	China[a]	India	Japan	Pakistan	South Africa	South Korea	Taiwan	Far East and Africa
1973 Total	–	2.5	9.4	0.5	–	–	–	12.3
1974 Total	–	1.9	18.9	.6	–	–	–	21.4
1975 Total	–	2.5	21.3	.5	–	–	–	24.4
1976 Total	–	3.2	36.6	.5	–	–	–	40.3
1977 Total	–	2.8	28.2	.3	–	0.1	0.1	31.5
1978 Total	–	2.3	53.1	.2	–	2.3	2.7	60.6
1979 Total	–	3.2	62.0	(s)	–	3.2	6.3	74.7
1980 Total	–	2.9	82.8	.1	–	3.5	8.2	97.4
1981 Total	–	3.1	86.0	.2	–	2.9	10.7	102.9
1982 Total	–	2.2	104.5	.1	–	3.8	13.1	123.6
1983 Total	–	2.9	109.1	.2	–	9.0	18.9	140.1
1984 Total	–	4.1	127.2	.3	4.2	11.8	24.3	171.9
1985 Total	–	4.5	152.0	.3	5.9	16.5	28.7	207.9
1986 Total	–	5.1	164.8	.5	9.3	26.1	26.9	232.9
1987 Total	–	5.5	182.8	.3	6.6	37.8	33.1	266.1
1988 Total	–	6.1	173.6	.2	11.1	38.7	29.9	259.6
1989 Total	–	4.0	183.7	.1	11.7	47.2	28.3	275.1
1990 Total	–	6.3	191.9	.4	8.9	52.8	32.9	293.2
1991 January	–	.5	18.0	(s)	.6	4.1	2.4	25.5
February	–	.4	15.2	(s)	.5	4.5	2.2	22.8
March	–	.6	15.6	(s)	1.1	4.5	2.9	24.7
April	–	.4	12.8	(s)	.7	4.1	2.5	20.5
May	–	.4	12.6	.1	.7	4.1	2.8	20.7
June	–	.4	14.8	(s)	.6	4.8	3.2	23.9
July	–	.3	19.5	(s)	.7	5.5	3.2	29.3
August	–	.4	22.1	(s)	.7	5.2	3.6	32.1
September	–	.4	19.7	(s)	.8	4.7	3.1	28.7
October	–	.5	19.1	.1	1.2	4.9	3.1	29.0
November	–	.6	17.6	(s)	1.1	4.8	3.0	27.1
December	–	.5	18.9	(s)	1.1	5.2	3.2	28.8
Total	–	5.4	205.8	.4	9.7	56.3	35.3	313.0
1992 January	–	.5	18.5	(s)	.9	4.6	3.1	27.7
February	–	.5	17.1	.0	.4	4.0	2.2	24.2
March	–	.5	17.9	(s)	.4	4.2	2.2	25.2
April	–	.4	16.0	(s)	.4	4.5	2.6	23.9
May	–	.4	16.3	(s)	.7	4.5	2.6	24.6
June	–	.3	17.1	.1	1.2	4.5	2.9	26.1
July	–	.4	21.1	.1	1.3	5.3	3.3	31.5
August	–	.5	23.1	.1	1.0	5.4	3.6	33.7
September	–	.5	17.2	.1	1.1	4.6	2.8	26.3
October	–	.6	16.2	.1	1.0	4.9	2.9	25.7
November	–	.7	16.3	.1	.6	4.7	3.2	25.6
December	–	.8	19.1	.1	.8	5.1	2.6	28.4
Total	–	[R]6.3	[R]218.0	.6	9.9	56.4	33.8	325.1
1993 January	–	.7	19.5	(s)	.6	4.8	3.0	28.7
February	–	.6	17.4	.1	.6	4.5	2.7	26.0
March	–	.6	18.9	.1	.5	4.6	2.8	27.5
April	–	.2	17.6	.1	.6	4.8	2.8	26.1
May	NA	.4	17.4	(s)	.8	5.3	2.7	[E]26.6
June	NA	.5	17.9	(s)	.5	5.1	2.6	[E]26.6
July	NA	.7	22.3	.1	1.0	5.5	3.4	[E]32.8
August	NA	.5	24.2	(s)	.9	4.9	3.6	[E]34.1
September	NA	.4	20.5	.1	.5	4.6	2.9	[E]29.0
October	NA	.5	20.6	(s)	.4	4.6	2.8	[E]28.9
November	NA	.5	20.9	.0	.4	4.2	2.3	[E]28.3
December	NA	.6	21.5	(s)	.8	5.1	2.8	[E]30.9
Total	NA	6.2	243.5	.4	7.7	58.1	34.3	[E]350.4

[a] China has one nuclear generating unit in commercial operation and two under construction, which are projected for initial commercial operation in 1994.

R=Revised data. NA=Not available. – =Not applicable. (s)=Less than 0.05 billion kilowatthours.

Notes: • Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. • Data for countries may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, *Nucleonics Week*.

Table 10.4e Nuclear Electricity Gross Generation: Eastern Europe

(Billion Kilowatthours)

	Bulgaria	Czech Republic	Hungary	Kazakhstan	Lithuania	Romania[a]	Russia	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine	Eastern Europe[b]
1973 Total	–	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA
1974 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA
1975 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA
1976 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA
1977 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA
1978 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA
1979 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA
1980 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA
1981 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA
1982 Total	NA	–	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	–	NA	NA
1983 Total	NA	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984 Total	NA	–	NA	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990 Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991 January	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
July	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
August	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
November	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
December	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992 January	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
April	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
May	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
June	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
July	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
August	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
November	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
December	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	E 12.2	E 12.9	E 13.8	E .5	E 16.4	–	E 125.6	E 11.7	E 4.0	E 74.6	E 271.5
1993 January	E 1.5	NA	1.4	NA	NA	–	11.0	NA	.5	E 7.8	NA
February	E 1.5	NA	1.2	NA	NA	–	9.8	NA	.4	E 7.8	NA
March	E 1.5	NA	1.2	NA	NA	–	10.6	NA	.4	7.8	NA
April	E 1.5	NA	1.0	NA	NA	–	10.3	NA	.5	5.5	NA
May	1.2	NA	1.0	NA	NA	–	9.6	NA	.2	5.1	NA
June	.8	NA	1.0	NA	NA	–	10.1	NA	.0	5.0	NA
July	.9	NA	1.0	NA	NA	–	8.4	NA	(s)	5.6	NA
August	.9	NA	1.0	NA	NA	–	9.5	NA	.4	6.0	NA
September	1.1	.9	1.0	NA	NA	–	9.3	NA	.5	5.1	NA
October	.6	.9	1.2	NA	NA	–	9.7	NA	.5	5.3	NA
November	.9	1.0	1.3	NA	NA	–	10.4	NA	.4	5.3	NA
December	1.6	.9	1.4	NA	NA	–	11.9	NA	.3	6.3	NA
Total	14.0	NA	13.8	NA	NA	–	120.4	NA	4.0	E 72.7	NA

[a] Romania has a nuclear generating unit under construction. Its earliest initial commercial operation is projected to be in 1995.

[b] Total gross generation estimations for 1992 for Eastern European countries are calculated as 5 percent more than the annual net nuclear generation reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and published in the Energy Information Administration annual report, *World Nuclear Capacity and Fuel Cycle Requirements 1993* (November 1993), Table 10.

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

Notes: • Armenia has two nuclear generating units under construction. The earliest initial commercial operation for one unit is projected to be in 1995. • Net figures are generally less than gross figures by about 5 percent, the difference being the energy consumed by the generating plants themselves. • Monthly data may not sum to annual totals due to independent rounding and because precommercial generation is included in some annual totals but not in the monthly data. • Data for countries may not sum to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, *Nucleonics Week*.

Sources for Tables 10.1a and 10.1b

• **United States:** Table 3.1a.

• **Other Countries: Annual Data: 1973-1979**—Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8. **1980**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1989*, Table 1. **1981**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1990*, Table 1. **1982**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1991*, Table 1. **1983-1992**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1992*, Table 1. **Monthly Data:** *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the *Oil and Gas Journal*, and other industry sources.

• **World: Annual Data: 1973-1979**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1981*, Table 8. **1980**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1989*, Table 1. **1981**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1990*, Table 1. **1982**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1991*, Table 1. **1983-1992**—EIA, *International Energy Annual 1992*, Table 1. **Monthly Data:** EIA, *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, sum of all countries' monthly data.

Appendix A. Thermal Conversion Factors

The thermal conversion factors presented in the following eight tables can be used to estimate the heat content in British thermal units (Btu) of a given amount of energy measured in physical units, such as barrels or cubic feet. For example, 10 barrels of asphalt have a heat content of approximately 66.36 million Btu (10 barrels x 6.636 million Btu/barrel = 66.36 million Btu).

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

In general, the annual thermal conversion factors presented in Tables A1 through A8 are computed from final annual data. However, if the current year's final data are not available in time for publication, thermal conversion factors for the current year are computed from the best available data and are labeled "preliminary." The source of each factor is described in the section entitled "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8 in this appendix.

Table A1. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Products

(Million Btu per Barrel)

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

[a] 60 percent butane and 40 percent propane.

[b] 70 percent ethane and 30 percent propane.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A2. Approximate Heat Content of Crude Oil, Crude Oil and Products, and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Crude Oil			Crude Oil and Products		Natural Gas Plant Liquids
	Production	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Production
1973	5.800	5.817	5.800	5.897	5.752	4.049
1974	5.800	5.827	5.800	5.884	5.774	4.011
1975	5.800	5.821	5.800	5.858	5.748	3.984
1976	5.800	5.808	5.800	5.856	5.745	3.964
1977	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.834	5.797	3.941
1978	5.800	5.802	5.800	5.839	5.808	3.925
1979	5.800	5.810	5.800	5.810	5.832	3.955
1980	5.800	5.812	5.800	5.796	5.820	3.914
1981	5.800	5.818	5.800	5.775	5.821	3.930
1982	5.800	5.826	5.800	5.775	5.820	3.872
1983	5.800	5.825	5.800	5.774	5.800	3.839
1984	5.800	5.823	5.800	5.745	5.850	3.812
1985	5.800	5.832	5.800	5.736	5.814	3.815
1986	5.800	5.903	5.800	5.808	5.832	3.797
1987	5.800	5.901	5.800	5.820	5.858	3.804
1988	5.800	5.900	5.800	5.820	5.840	3.800
1989	5.800	5.906	5.800	5.833	5.857	3.826
1990	5.800	5.934	5.800	5.849	5.833	3.822
1991	5.800	5.948	5.800	5.873	5.823	3.807
1992	5.800	5.953	5.800	5.877	5.777	3.804
1993[a]	5.800	[R]5.954	5.800	[R]5.879	[R]5.761	[R]3.800

[a] Preliminary.
R=Revised data.
Note: Crude oil includes lease condensate.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A3. Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum Product Weighted Averages

(Million Btu per Barrel)

	Consumption							
	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Electric Utilities	Total	Imports	Exports	LPG Consumption
1973	5.387	5.568	5.395	6.245	5.515	5.983	5.752	3.746
1974	5.377	5.538	5.394	6.238	5.504	5.959	5.773	3.730
1975	5.358	5.528	5.392	6.250	5.494	5.935	5.747	3.715
1976	5.383	5.538	5.395	6.251	5.504	5.980	5.743	3.711
1977	5.389	5.555	5.400	6.249	5.518	5.908	5.796	3.677
1978	5.382	5.553	5.404	6.251	5.519	5.955	5.814	3.669
1979	5.471	5.418	5.428	6.258	5.494	5.811	5.864	3.680
1980	5.468	5.376	5.440	6.254	5.479	5.748	5.841	3.674
1981	5.409	5.313	5.432	6.258	5.448	5.659	5.837	3.643
1982	5.392	5.263	5.422	6.258	5.415	5.664	5.829	3.615
1983	5.286	5.273	5.415	6.255	5.406	5.677	5.800	3.614
1984	5.384	5.223	5.422	6.251	5.395	5.613	5.867	3.599
1985	5.326	5.221	5.423	6.247	5.387	5.572	5.819	3.603
1986	5.357	5.286	5.427	6.257	5.418	5.624	5.839	3.640
1987	5.316	5.253	5.430	6.249	5.403	5.599	5.860	3.659
1988	5.320	5.248	5.434	6.250	5.410	5.618	5.842	3.652
1989	5.257	5.233	5.440	6.241	5.410	5.641	5.869	3.683
1990	5.208	5.272	5.445	6.247	5.411	5.614	5.838	3.625
1991	5.163	5.192	5.442	6.248	5.384	5.636	5.827	3.614
1992[a]	5.169	5.188	5.445	6.243	5.378	5.623	5.774	3.624
1993[a]	[R]5.176	[R]5.194	[R]5.441	[R]6.241	[R]5.381	[R]5.602	[R]5.757	[R]3.603

[a] Preliminary.
R=Revised data.
Note: Weighted averages of the products included in each category are calculated by using heat content values shown in Table A1.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A4. Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

(Btu per Cubic Foot)

	Production		Consumption			Imports	Exports
	Dry	Marketed (Wet)	Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	1,021	1,093	1,020	1,024	1,021	1,026	1,023
1974	1,024	1,097	1,024	1,022	1,024	1,027	1,016
1975	1,021	1,095	1,020	1,026	1,021	1,026	1,014
1976	1,020	1,093	1,019	1,023	1,020	1,025	1,013
1977	1,021	1,093	1,019	1,029	1,021	1,026	1,013
1978	1,019	1,088	1,016	1,034	1,019	1,030	1,013
1979	1,021	1,092	1,018	1,035	1,021	1,037	1,013
1980	1,026	1,098	1,024	1,035	1,026	1,022	1,013
1981	1,027	1,103	1,025	1,035	1,027	1,014	1,011
1982	1,028	1,107	1,026	1,036	1,028	1,018	1,011
1983	1,031	1,115	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,024	1,010
1984	1,031	1,109	1,030	1,035	1,031	1,005	1,010
1985	1,032	1,112	1,031	1,038	1,032	1,002	1,011
1986	1,030	1,110	1,029	1,034	1,030	997	1,008
1987	1,031	1,112	1,031	1,032	1,031	999	1,011
1988	1,029	1,109	1,029	1,028	1,029	1,002	1,018
1989	1,031	1,107	1,031	1,030	1,031	1,004	1,019
1990	1,031	1,105	1,030	1,034	1,031	1,012	1,018
1991	1,030	1,108	1,031	1,024	1,030	1,014	1,022
1992[a]	1,030	1,110	1,031	1,022	1,030	1,011	1,018
1993[a]	1,030	1,110	1,031	1,022	1,030	1,011	1,018

[a] Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A5. Approximate Heat Content of Coal

(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports
		Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial[a]	Electric Utilities[b]	Total		
1973	23.376	22.831	26.780	22.586	22.246	23.057	25.000	26.596
1974	23.072	22.479	26.778	22.419	21.781	22.677	25.000	26.700
1975	22.897	22.261	26.782	22.436	21.642	22.506	25.000	26.562
1976	22.855	22.774	26.781	22.530	21.679	22.498	25.000	26.601
1977	22.597	22.919	26.787	22.322	21.508	22.265	25.000	26.548
1978	22.248	22.466	26.789	22.207	21.275	22.017	25.000	26.478
1979	22.454	22.242	26.788	22.452	21.364	22.100	25.000	26.548
1980	22.415	22.543	26.790	22.690	21.295	21.947	25.000	26.384
1981	22.308	22.474	26.794	22.585	21.085	21.713	25.000	26.160
1982	22.239	22.695	26.797	22.712	21.194	21.674	25.000	26.223
1983	22.052	22.775	26.798	22.691	21.133	21.576	25.000	26.291
1984	22.010	22.844	26.799	22.543	21.101	21.573	25.000	26.402
1985	21.870	22.646	26.798	22.020	20.959	21.366	25.000	26.307
1986	21.913	22.947	26.798	22.198	21.084	21.462	25.000	26.292
1987	21.922	23.404	26.799	22.381	21.136	21.517	25.000	26.291
1988	21.823	23.571	26.799	22.360	20.900	21.328	25.000	26.299
1989	21.765	23.650	26.800	22.347	20.848	21.272	25.000	26.160
1990	21.822	23.137	26.799	22.457	20.929	21.331	25.000	26.202
1991	21.681	23.114	26.799	22.460	20.755	21.146	25.000	26.188
1992	21.646	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.787	21.143	25.000	26.161
1993[c]	21.646	23.105	26.799	22.250	20.787	21.143	25.000	26.161

[a] Includes transportation.

[b] Data shown in this column are not the same as those shown in the *Electric Power Monthly* (EPM). The EPM data report coal receipts; the data shown here represent coal consumption.

[c] Preliminary.

Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A6. Approximate Heat Content of Bituminous Coal and Lignite
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Production	Consumption					Imports	Exports
		Residential and Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial[a]	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	23.391	22.887	26.800	22.585	22.262	23.073	25.000	26.612
1974	23.087	22.523	26.800	22.420	21.799	22.694	25.000	26.716
1975	22.910	22.258	26.800	22.439	21.659	22.522	25.000	26.573
1976	22.863	22.819	26.800	22.528	21.692	22.509	25.000	26.613
1977	22.597	22.594	26.800	22.290	21.521	22.266	25.000	26.561
1978	22.242	22.078	26.800	22.175	21.284	22.014	25.000	26.501
1979	22.449	21.884	26.800	22.436	21.372	22.100	25.000	26.570
1980	22.411	22.488	26.800	22.690	21.301	21.950	25.000	26.404
1981	22.301	22.010	26.800	22.572	21.091	21.710	25.000	26.176
1982	22.233	22.226	26.800	22.695	21.200	21.670	25.000	26.231
1983	22.048	22.438	26.800	22.680	21.141	21.576	25.000	26.300
1984	22.005	22.406	26.800	22.525	21.108	21.570	25.000	26.410
1985	21.867	22.568	26.800	22.013	20.965	21.368	25.000	26.320
1986	21.908	22.669	26.800	22.185	21.091	21.462	25.000	26.308
1987	21.918	22.800	26.800	22.360	21.143	21.514	25.000	26.304
1988	21.817	23.135	26.800	22.341	20.905	21.324	25.000	26.308
1989	21.759	22.917	26.800	22.324	20.854	21.268	25.000	26.166
1990	21.819	22.678	26.800	22.444	20.935	21.330	25.000	26.207
1991	21.678	22.635	26.800	22.448	20.761	21.148	25.000	26.192
1992	21.643	22.768	26.800	22.242	20.792	21.142	25.000	26.165
1993[b]	21.643	22.768	26.800	22.242	20.792	21.142	25.000	26.165

[a] Includes transportation.
[b] Preliminary.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A7. Approximate Heat Content of Anthracite and Coal Coke
(Million Btu per Short Ton)

	Anthracite					Coal Coke Imports and Exports
	Production	Consumption			Imports and Exports	
		Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities	Electric Utilities	Total		
1973	22.132	22.674	17.920	21.464	25.400	24.800
1974	21.711	22.330	17.200	20.919	25.400	24.800
1975	21.582	22.272	17.064	20.762	25.400	24.800
1976	22.045	22.618	17.526	21.254	25.400	24.800
1977	22.661	24.101	17.244	22.066	25.400	24.800
1978	23.079	24.388	17.104	22.398	25.400	24.800
1979	23.170	24.272	17.454	22.069	25.400	24.800
1980	22.869	22.719	17.652	21.405	25.400	24.800
1981	23.291	23.749	18.168	22.080	25.400	24.800
1982	23.289	24.578	18.160	22.518	25.400	24.800
1983	22.734	24.536	16.516	21.583	25.400	24.800
1984	23.107	25.128	17.018	22.322	25.400	24.800
1985	22.428	23.031	16.784	20.817	25.400	24.800
1986	23.084	24.399	15.578	21.512	25.400	24.800
1987	23.108	26.293	15.962	22.435	25.400	24.800
1988	23.266	26.021	17.312	22.423	25.400	24.800
1989	23.385	27.196	16.310	22.623	25.400	24.800
1990	22.574	25.199	16.140	21.668	25.400	24.800
1991	22.573	25.268	15.858	21.410	25.400	24.800
1992	22.572	24.617	16.944	21.423	25.400	24.800
1993[a]	22.572	24.617	16.944	21.423	25.400	24.800

[a] Preliminary.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows Table A8.

Table A8. Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

(Btu per Kilowatthour)

	Electricity Generation			
	Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric Plants[a]	Nuclear Steam-Electric Plants	Geothermal Energy Plants	Electricity Consumption
1973	10,389	10,903	21,674	3,412
1974	10,442	11,161	21,674	3,412
1975	10,406	11,013	21,611	3,412
1976	10,373	11,047	21,611	3,412
1977	10,435	10,769	21,611	3,412
1978	10,361	10,941	21,611	3,412
1979	10,353	10,879	21,545	3,412
1980	10,388	10,908	21,639	3,412
1981	10,453	11,030	21,639	3,412
1982	10,454	11,073	21,629	3,412
1983	10,520	10,905	21,290	3,412
1984	10,440	10,843	21,303	3,412
1985	10,447	10,813	21,263	3,412
1986	10,446	10,799	21,263	3,412
1987	10,419	10,776	21,263	3,412
1988	10,324	10,743	21,096	3,412
1989	10,317	10,724	21,096	3,412
1990	10,335	10,680	21,096	3,412
1991	10,352	10,740	20,997	3,412
1992[b]	R10,302	R10,678	R20,955	3,412
1993[b]	R10,302	R10,678	R20,955	3,412

[a] This thermal conversion factor is used for hydroelectric power generation and for biomass fuels, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.
[b] Preliminary.
R=Revised data.
Source: See "Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation," which follows this table.

Thermal Conversion Factor Source Documentation

Approximate Heat Content of Petroleum and Natural Gas Plant Liquids

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

Aviation Gasoline. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.048 million Btu per barrel as published for "Gasoline, Aviation" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

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

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

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

Crude Oil, Imports. 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 by using National Bureau of Standards, Miscellaneous Publication No. 97, *Thermal Properties of Petroleum Products,* 1933.

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

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Exports. 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 **Crude Oil, Exports** and **Petroleum Products, Exports.**

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Imports. 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.**

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

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

Ethane-Propane Mixture. EIA 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. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 3.974 million Btu per barrel as published in the *California Oil World and Petroleum Industry,* First Issue, April 1942.

Jet Fuel, Kerosene Type. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines thermal conversion factor of 5.670 million Btu per barrel as published for "Jet Fuel, Commercial" by the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation in Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Jet Fuel, Naphtha Type. 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 Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) Consumption. 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.

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

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

Motor Gasoline. 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 Appendix V of *Competition and Growth in American Energy Markets 1947-1985,* a 1968 release of historical and projected statistics.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids, Production. 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.

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

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

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Naphtha Less Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.248 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for special naphtha. See **Special Naphtha.**

Petrochemical Feedstocks, Oils Equal to or Greater Than 401 Degrees Fahrenheit. Assumed by EIA to be 5.825 million Btu per barrel, equal to the thermal conversion factor for distillate fuel oil. See **Distillate Fuel Oil.**

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

Petroleum Coke. EIA adopted the thermal conversion factor of 6.024 million Btu per barrel as reported in Btu per short ton in the Bureau of Mines internal memorandum, "Bureau of Mines Standard Average Heating Value of Various Fuels, adopted January 3, 1950." The Bureau of Mines calculated this factor by dividing 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.

Petroleum Products, Total Consumption. 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. 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.*

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Industrial Users. 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.*

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Residential and Commercial Users. 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.*

Petroleum Products, Consumption by Transportation Users. 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.*

Petroleum Products, Exports. 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

Special Naphtha. 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. 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. 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. 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.*

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

Approximate Heat Content of Natural Gas

Natural Gas, Total 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 publication. 1980 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of natural gas consumed by the total quantity of natural gas consumed. The heat content and quantity consumed are from Form EIA-176. Published sources are: 1980-1990: EIA, *Natural Gas Annual 1990, Volume 2,* Table 15. 1991 forward: 1990 value used as an estimate.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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 Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Consumption by Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of all natural gas consumed less the heat content of natural gas consumed at electric utilities by the quantity of all natural gas consumed less the quantity of natural gas consumed at electric utilities. Data are from Forms EIA-176, FERC-423, EIA-759, and predecessor forms.

Natural Gas, Exports. 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. 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. 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). 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.

Approximate Heat Content of Coal and Coal Coke

Anthracite, Total Consumption. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of anthracite consumed by electric utilities and all other sectors combined by the total quantity of anthracite consumed.

Anthracite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the heat content of anthracite receipts at electric utilities by the quantity of anthracite received at electric utilities. Heat contents and receipts are from Form FERC-423 and predecessor forms.

Anthracite, Consumption by Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. 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 anthracite consumed by sectors other than electric utilities less the quantity of anthracite stock changes, losses, and "unaccounted for."

Anthracite, Imports and Exports. 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. 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, Total Consumption. 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. Estimated by EIA to be 26.800 million Btu per short ton on the basis of an input/output analysis of coal carbonization.

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Consumption by Electric Utilities. 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 Form FERC-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 by assuming that the bituminous coal and lignite delivered to other industrial users from each coal-producing area (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to that of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing areas (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing area was applied to the volume of deliveries to other industrial users from each coal-producing area, and the sum total of the heat content was divided by the total volume of deliveries. Coal-producing areas are the Bureau of Mines coal-producing districts for 1974 through 1989 and coal-producing States for 1990 forward.

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 area (reported on Form EIA-6 and predecessor Bureau of Mines Form 6-1419-Q) contained a heat value equal to that of bituminous coal and lignite received at electric utilities from each of the same coal-producing areas (reported on Form FERC-423). The average Btu value of coal by coal-producing area was applied to the volume of deliveries to residential and commercial users from each coal-producing area, and the total of the heat value was divided by the total volume of deliveries. Coal-producing areas are the Bureau of Mines coal-producing districts for 1974 through 1989 and coal-producing States for 1990 forward.

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

Bituminous Coal and Lignite, Production. 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 that of the consumption sector. Producers' stock changes and unaccounted for were assumed to have the same conversion factor as that for consumption by all users.

Coal, Consumption. 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. 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 Sectors Other Than Electric Utilities. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the sum of the heat content of bituminous coal and lignite and anthracite consumed by sectors other than electric utilities by the sum of their respective tonnages.

Coal, Exports. 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. 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. 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. EIA adopted the Bureau of Mines estimate of 24.800 million Btu per short ton.

Approximate Heat Rates for Electricity

Fossil-Fueled Steam-Electric 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 energy sources. Therefore, EIA uses data from Form EIA-767 to calculate a rate factor that is equal to the prevailing annual average heat rate factor for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States. By using that factor, it is possible to evaluate fossil fuel requirements for replacing those sources during periods of interruption such as droughts. The heat content of a kilowatthour of electricity produced, regardless of the generation process, is 3,412 Btu per kilowatthour. 1973-1991: The weighted annual average heat rate for fossil-fueled steam-electric power plants in the United States, as published by EIA in *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 9. 1992 forward: Unpublished factors calculated on the basis of data from Form EIA-767.

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

Nuclear Steam-Electric Plant Generation. Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content consumed in nuclear generating units by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation are reported on Form FERC-1, Form EIA-412, and predecessor forms. The factors, beginning with 1982 data, are published in the following EIA reports—1982: *Historical Plant Cost and Annual Production Expenses for Selected Electric Plants 1982*, page 215. 1983-1991: *Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses 1991*, Table 13. 1992 forward: Calculated annually by EIA by dividing the total heat content of the steam leaving the nuclear generating units to generate electricity by the total (net) electricity generated by nuclear generating units. The heat content and electricity generation data are reported in Nuclear Regulatory Commission, *Licensed Operating Reactors—Status Summary Report.*

Appendix B. Metric and Other Physical Conversion Factors

Data presented in the *Monthly Energy Review* and in other Energy Information Administration publications are predominately expressed in units that historically have been used in the United States, such as British thermal units, barrels, cubic feet, and short tons. However, because U.S. commerce involves other nations, most of which use metric units of measure, the U.S. Government is committed to the transition to the metric system, as stated in the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–168), amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–418), and Executive Order 12770 of July 25, 1991.

The metric conversion factors presented in Table B1 can be used to calculate the metric-unit equivalents of values expressed in U.S. customary units. For example, 500 short tons are the equivalent of 453.6 metric tons (500 short tons x 0.9071847 metric tons/short ton = 453.6 metric tons).

In the metric system of weights and measures, the names of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be derived by combining the name of the unit with prefixes, such as deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, 1,000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. Common metric prefixes can be found in Table B2.

The conversion factors presented in Table B3 can be used to calculate equivalents in various physical units commonly used in energy analyses. For example, 10 barrels are the equivalent of 420 U.S. gallons (10 barrels x 42 gallons/barrel = 420 gallons).

Table B1. Metric Conversion Factors

Type of Unit	U.S. Unit	*multiplied by*	Conversion Factor	*equals*	Metric Unit
Mass	short tons (2,000 lb)	x	0.907 184 7	=	metric tons (t)
	long tons	x	1.016 047	=	metric tons (t)
	pounds (lb)	x	0.453 592 37[b]	=	kilograms (kg)
	pounds uranium oxide (lb U_3O_8)	x	0.384 647[a]	=	kilograms uranium (kgU)
	ounces, avoirdupois (avdp oz)	x	28.349 52	=	grams (g)
Volume	barrels of oil (bbl)	x	0.158 987 3	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	cubic yards (yd^3)	x	0.764 555	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	cubic feet (ft^3)	x	0.028 316 85	=	cubic meters (m^3)
	U.S. gallons (gal)	x	3.785 412	=	liters (L)
	ounces, fluid (fl oz)	x	29.573 53	=	milliliters (mL)
	cubic inches (in^3)	x	16.387 06	=	milliliters (mL)
Length	miles (mi)	x	1.609 344[b]	=	kilometers (km)
	yards (yd)	x	0.914 4[b]	=	meters (m)
	feet (ft)	x	0.304 8[b]	=	meters (m)
	inches (in)	x	2.54[b]	=	centimeters (cm)
Area	acres	x	0.404 69	=	hectares (ha)
	square miles (mi^2)	x	2.589 988	=	square kilometers (km^2)
	square yards (yd^2)	x	0.836 127 4	=	square meters (m^2)
	square feet (ft^2)	x	0.092 903 04[b]	=	square meters (m^2)
	square inches (in^2)	x	6.451 6[b]	=	square centimeters (cm^2)
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	x	5/9 (after subtracting 32)[b,c]	=	degrees Celsius (°C)
Energy	British thermal units (Btu)	x	1, 055.055 852 62[b,d]	=	joules (J)
	calories (cal)	x	4.186 8[b]	=	joules (J)
	kilowatthours (kWh)	x	3.6[b]	=	megajoules (MJ)

[a]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
[b]Exact conversion.
[c]To convert degrees Celsius (°C) to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) exactly, multiply by 9/5, then add 32.
[d]The Btu used in this table is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.

Notes: • Spaces have been inserted after every third digit to the right of the decimal for ease of reading. • Most metric units belong to the International System of Units (SI), and the liter, hectare, and metric ton are accepted for use with the SI units. For more information about the SI units, contact Dr. Barry Taylor at Building 221, Room B610, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, or on telephone number 301–975–4220.

Sources: • General Services Administration, Federal Standard 376B, *Preferred Metric Units for General Use by the Federal Government* (Washington, DC, January 27, 1993), pp. 9–11, 13, and 16. • National Institute of Standards and Technology, Special Publications 330, 811, and 814. • American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, ANSI/IEEE Std 268–1992, pp. 28 and 29.

Table B2. Metric Prefixes

Unit Multiple	Prefix	Symbol	Unit Subdivision	Prefix	Symbol
10^{1}	deka	da	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{2}	hecto	h	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{3}	kilo	k	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{6}	mega	M	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{9}	giga	G	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-24}	yocto	y

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *The International System of Units (SI)*, NIST Special Publication 330, 1991 Edition (Washington, DC, August 1991), p. 10.

Table B3. Other Physical Conversion Factors

Energy Source	Original Unit	*multiplied by*	Conversion Factor	*equals*	Final Unit
Petroleum	barrels (bbl)	x	42[a]	=	U.S. gallons (gal)
Coal	short tons	x	2,000[a]	=	pounds (lb)
	long tons	x	2,240[a]	=	pounds (lb)
	metric tons (t)	x	1,000[a]	=	kilograms (kg)
Wood	cords (cd)	x	1.25[b]	=	short tons
	cords (cd)	x	128[a]	=	cubic feet (ft^3)

[a]Exact conversion.
[b]Calculated by the Energy Information Administration.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices*, NIST Handbook 44, 1994 Edition (Washington, DC, October 1993), pp. B–10, C–17 and C–21.

Appendix C. List of Features

The following is a complete list of features that have appeared in the *Monthly Energy Review* since the first issue was published in October 1974. There are four categories of features on the list. "Articles" cover a wide range of energy-related subjects in depth. "Highlights" summarize the most important information presented in the subject Energy Information Administration (EIA) report. "Energy Previews" provide brief overviews of EIA preliminary energy data on a given topic. "EIA Data News" items present information on recent changes in the scope, design, methodology, and findings of EIA's energy surveys and databases. Questions and comments about features may be directed to Barbara T. Fichman by telephone on 202-586-5737 or by fax on 202-586-0018.

Feature	Cover Date
1994	
Energy Preview: Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1992	January 1994
Highlights: *Household Vehicles Energy Consumption 1991*	February 1994
1993	
Energy Preview: Residential Transportation Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991	January 1993
EIA Data News: Natural Gas Transported for the Account of Others	February 1993
Highlights: *Federal Energy Subsidies: Direct and Indirect Interventions in Energy Markets*	July 1993
Highlights: *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1990*	August 1993
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Low-Sulfur Diesel Fuel	August 1993
Energy Preview: Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey, Preliminary Estimates, 1991	September 1993
Highlights: *Natural Gas 1992: Issues and Trends*	September 1993
Highlights: *International Energy Outlook 1993*	October 1993
Highlights: *The Changing Structure of the U.S. Coal Industry: An Update*	November 1993
Highlights: *Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the United States 1985-1990*	December 1993
Highlights: *Assessment of Energy Use in Multibuilding Facilities*	December 1993
1992	
Energy Preview: Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures Preliminary Estimates, 1990	April 1992
EIA Data News: Oxygenate Data Collection Begins	May 1992
Highlights: *Lighting in Commercial Buildings*	June 1992
Article: Demand, Supply, and Price Outlook for Oxgenated Gasoline, Winter 1992-1993	August 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Electric Utility Demand-Side Management	September 1992
EIA Data News: EIA Statistics on Nonutility Power Producers	October 1992
Highlights: *Derived Annual Estimates of Manufacturing Energy Consumption, 1974-1988*	November 1992
Article: Energy Efficiency in the Manufacturing Sector	December 1992
1991	
Highlights: *U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1990 Fourth Quarter*	March 1991
Article: U.S. Wholesale Electricity Transactions	April 1991
1990	
Article: Refining Results Highlight Energy Companies' First-Half Profit Performance	June 1990
Highlights: *U.S. Oil and Gas Reserves by Year of Field Discovery*	August 1990

Feature	Cover Date
1989	
Article: A Review of Valdez Oil Spill Market Impacts	March 1989
Article: Monthly U.S. Crude Oil Production Estimates	March 1989
Article: Superconductivity and Energy Production and Consumption	May 1989
Highlights: *Commercial Buildings Consumption and Expenditures 1986*	May 1989
Article: Higher Prices Yield Improved Energy Industry Financial Results in the First Half of 1989	June 1989
Article: The Future Structure of the U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Equipment Manufacturing Industry	July 1989
Highlights: *Potential Costs of Restricting Chlorofluorocarbon Use*	September 1989
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Changes in Energy Efficiency, 1980-1985*	October 1989
Highlights: *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures 1987, Part 1: National Data*	November 1989
Article: Improved Energy Profits Offset by Refining Results in 1989	December 1989
1988	
Article: Measures of Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Prices	May 1988
Highlights: *Characteristics of Commercial Buildings 1986*	June 1988
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry's Financial Recovery Continued in the First Half of 1988	June 1988
Article: A U.S. Perspective on Condensate	June 1988
Article: State Energy Severance Taxes, 1972-1987	July 1988
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption of Energy, 1985*	September 1988
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1987*	October 1988
Highlights: *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey: Fuel Switching, 1985*	November 1988
Article: Increased Refining Income Led U.S. Energy Industry Financial Recovery in 1988	December 1988
1987	
Article: Manufacturing Sector Energy Consumption, 1985 Provisional Estimates	January 1987
Highlights: *Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 1: National Data*	April 1987
Highlights: *Consumption and Expenditures, April 1984 Through March 1985, Part 2: Regional Data*	May 1987
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1987 Second Quarter	June 1987
Article: End-Use Consumption of Residential Energy	July 1987
Highlights: *Uranium Industry Annual 1986*	September 1987
Highlights: *Potential Oil Production from ANWR*	October 1987
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1986*	November 1987
Article: The U.S. Energy Industry in 1987: A Slow Recovery	December 1987
1986	
Article: State Motor Gasoline Taxes, 1960-1985	March 1986
Article: The Impact of Low Oil Prices on Electric Utility Fuel Choice	June 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986 Second Quarter	June 1986
Highlights: *International Energy Annual 1985*	September 1986
Article: U.S. Energy Industry Financial Developments, 1986	December 1986
1985	
Highlights: *Annual Energy Review 1984*	January 1985
Highlights: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1983*	February 1985
Article: Estimating Well Completions	March 1985
Highlights: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1970-1982*	March 1985
Highlights: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1983*	April 1985
Highlights: *Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1985*	June 1985
Highlights: *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Volume 1, October 1985*	August 1985
Highlights: *Analysis of Growth in Electricity Demand, 1980-1984*	August 1985
Highlights: *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1984*	November 1985
Highlights: *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers 1984*	December 1985

Feature	Cover Date
1984	
Highlights: *Annual Energy Review 1983*	February 1984
Highlights: *Annual Energy Outlook 1983*	March 1984
Highlights: *State Energy Data Report, Consumption Estimates, 1960-1982*	March 1984
Highlights: *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1970-1981*	May 1984
Highlights: *Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity 1983*	June 1984
Highlights: *International Energy Annual 1983*	September 1984
Highlights: *Estimates of U.S. Wood Energy Consumption, 1980-1983*	September 1984
Highlights: *Energy Conservation Indicators 1983 Annual Report*	November 1984
Highlights: *Annual Energy Outlook 1984*	December 1984
1983	
Highlights: *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures*	January 1983
Highlights: *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Housing Characteristics*	February 1983
Article: The Effect of Weather on Energy Use	April 1983
Article: Trends in U.S. Energy Since 1973	May 1983
Article: Data Series on Petroleum Use at Electric Utilities	July 1983
Highlights: *Energy Price and Expenditure Data Report, 1970-1980*	July 1983
Highlights: *Railroad Deregulation: Impact on Coal*	August 1983
Highlights: *Port Deepening and User Fees: Impact on U.S. Coal Exports*	August 1983
Highlights: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1982 Annual Report*	September 1983
Article: Residential Energy Consumption, 1978 Through 1981	September 1983
Article: Exploring for Oil and Gas	November 1983
Article: The Influence of Federal Actions on Petroleum Exploration	December 1983[2]
Article: Aggregate Statistics: Accurate or Misleading?	December 1983[3]
1982	
Article: The Interstate and Intrastate Natural Gas Markets	January 1982
Article: Natural Gas Drilling and Production Under the Natural Gas Policy Act	February 1982
Highlights: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report*	September 1982
Article: Impacts of Financial Constraints on the Electric Utility Industry	October 1982
Highlights: *Energy Company Development Patterns in the Postembargo Era*	November 1982
1981	
Article: Changes in 1981 Petroleum Data Series	May 1981
Article: Information Services of the Energy Information Administration	September 1981
Article: An Overview of Natural Gas Markets	December 1981
1980	
Article: The Solar Collector Industry and Solar Energy	February 1980
Article: Trends in the Installation of Energy Using Equipment in New Residential Buildings	March 1980
Article: The Energy Information Administration's Oil and Gas Reserves Program—The First Year's Report	June 1980
Article: Energy From Urban Waste	August 1980
Article: Natural Gas Liquids: Revisions to 1979 Data	October 1980
Article: EIA Weekly Petroleum Data: Data Collection and Methods of Estimation	November 1980
Article: The Department of Energy Disclosure Policy for Individually Identifiable Information Maintained by the Energy Information Administration	December 1980
1979	
Article: The Energy Requirements of U.S. Agriculture	July 1979
Article: Three Mile Island—Possible Regulatory Responses and Their Impacts on the Nation's Short-Term Electric Utility Fuel Outlook	October 1979
Article: Reduction in Natural Gas Requirements Due to Fuel Switching	December 1979

Feature	Cover Date
1978	
Article: Short-Term Petroleum Supply and Demand	May 1978
1977	
Article: Crude Oil Entitlements Program	January 1977
Article: Motor Gasoline Supply and Demand	July 1977
1976	
Article: Curtailments of Natural Gas Service	January 1976
Article: Home Heating Conservation Alternatives and the Solar Collector Industry	March 1976
Article: Trends in United States Petroleum Imports	September 1976
1975	
Article: Energy Consumption	March 1975
Article: Nuclear Power	April 1975
Article: The Price of Crude Oil	June 1975
Article: U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves	July 1975
Article: Propane—A National Energy Resource	September 1975
Article: Short-Term Energy Supply and Demand Forecasting at FEA	October 1975

Glossary

Anthracite: A hard, black, lustrous coal containing a high percentage of fixed carbon and a low percentage of volatile matter. Often referred to as hard coal. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388-84 for anthracite, meta-anthracite, and semianthracite.

Asphalt: A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts.

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials.

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

Aviation Gasoline, Finished: All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components that will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel (petroleum): A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Base (Cushion) 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 dense black coal, often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, with a moisture content usually less than 20 percent. Often referred to as soft coal. It is the most common coal and is used primarily for generating electricity, making coke, and space heating. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388-84 for bituminous coal. In this report, bituminous coal includes subbituminous coal.

British Thermal Unit (Btu): The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1° F at or near 39.2° F. See **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross** and **Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net.**

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

- *Isobutane:* A normally gaseous branched-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
- *Normal Butane:* A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

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

Capacity Factor: The ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for a given period of time to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full-power operation during the same period.

CIF: See **Cost, Insurance, Freight.**

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

Coal: A black or brownish-black solid, combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million Btu per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million Btu per ton, and from 19 to 30 million Btu per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million Btu per ton.

Coal Coke: A hard, porous product made from baking bituminous coal in ovens at temperatures as high as 2,000° F. It is used both as a fuel and as a reducing agent in smelting iron ore in a blast furnace.

Commercial Sector: The commercial sector, as defined economically, consists of business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (agriculture, mining, or construction). Commercial establishments include hotels, motels,

restaurants, wholesale businesses, retail stores, laundries, and other service enterprises; religious and nonprofit organizations; health, social, and educational institutions; and Federal, State, and local governments. Street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial.

Completion: The installation of permanent equipment for the production of oil or gas. If a well is equipped to produce only oil or gas from one zone or reservoir, the definition of a well (classified as an oil well or gas well) and the definition of a completion are identical. However, if a well is equipped to produce oil and/or gas separately from more than one reservoir, a well is not synonymous with a completion.

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

Cost, Insurance, Freight (CIF): A type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "delivered" purchase in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Loading and Quality Report) rather than pay on the basis of the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Crude Oil f.o.b. Price: The crude oil price actually charged at the oil-producing country's port of loading. Includes deductions for any rebates and discounts or additions of premiums, where applicable. It is the actual price paid with no adjustment for credit terms.

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

Crude Oil Landed Cost: The price of crude oil at the port of discharge, including charges associated with the purchase, transporting, and insuring of a cargo from the purchase point to the port of discharge. The cost does not include charges incurred at the discharge port (e.g., import tariffs or fees, wharfage charges, and demurrage).

Crude Oil Refinery Input: The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

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

Crude Oil Used Directly: Crude oil consumed as fuel by crude oil pipelines and on crude oil leases.

Cubic Foot (natural gas): A unit of volume equal to 1 cubic foot at a pressure base of 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute and a temperature base of 60° F.

Degree-Day Normals: Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1961-1990). The averages may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Degree-Days, Cooling (CDD): 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 (HDD): 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 those products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States, which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and those products are then summed to arrive at the national population-weighted degree-day figure.

Design Electrical Rating, Net: The nominal net electrical output of a nuclear unit as specified by the electric utility for the purpose of plant design.

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

Distillate Fuel Oil: A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. It is 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.

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

Dry Natural Gas Production (as a decrement from gas reserves): The volume of natural gas withdrawn from reservoirs during the report year less (1) the volume returned to such reservoirs in cycling, repressuring of oil reservoirs, and conservation operations; (2) shrinkage resulting from the removal of lease condensate and plant liquids; and (3) nonhydrocarbon gases, where they occur in sufficient quantity to render the gas unmarketable. Volumes of gas withdrawn from gas storage reservoirs and native gas that has been transferred to the storage category are not considered production. This is not the same as marketed production, since the latter also excludes vented and flared gas but contains liquids.

Dry Natural Gas Production (as an increment to gas supply): Gross withdrawals from production reservoirs less gas used in reservoir repressuring, amounts vented and flared, nonhydrocarbons removed, and various natural gas constituents, such as ethane, propane, and butane, removed at natural gas processing plants. The parameters for measurement are 60° F and 14.73 pounds standard per square inch absolute.

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

Electricity Generation: The process of producing electric energy or transforming other forms of energy into electric energy. Also the amount of electric energy produced or expressed in watthours (Wh).

Electricity Generation, Gross: The total amount of electric energy produced by the generating station or stations, measured at the generator terminals.

Electricity Generation, Net: 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.

Electricity Production: Net electricity (gross electricity output measured at generator terminals minus power plant use) generated by publicly and privately owned electric utilities. Excludes industrial electricity generation (except autogeneration of hydroelectric power).

Electricity Sales: The amount of kilowatthours sold in a given period of time; usually grouped by classes of service, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and other. "Other" sales include sales for public street and highway lighting and other sales to public authorities, sales to railroads and railways, and interdepartmental sales.

Electric Power Plant: A station containing prime movers, electric generators, and auxiliary equipment for converting mechanical, chemical, and/or fission energy into electric energy.

Electric Utility: A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electric energy, primarily for use by the public, and that files forms listed in the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 18, Part 141. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act are not considered electric utilities.

Electric Utility Sector: The electric utility sector consists of privately and publicly owned establishments that generate, transmit, distribute, or sell electricity primarily for use by the public and that meet the definition of an electric utility. Nonutility power producers are not included in the electric utility sector.

End-Use Sectors: The residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors of the economy.

Energy: The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy). Energy has several forms, some of which are easily convertible and can be changed to another form useful for work. Most of the world's convertible energy comes from fossil fuels that are burned to produce heat that is then used as a transfer medium to mechanical or other means in order to accomplish tasks. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatthours, while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units.

Energy Consumption: The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as an input in the manufacturing process.

Energy Consumption, End-Use: *Primary end-use energy consumption* is the sum of fossil fuel consumption by the four end-use sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation) and generation of hydroelectric power by nonelectric utilities. *Net end-use energy consumption* includes

electric utility sales to those sectors but excludes electrical system energy losses. *Total end-use energy consumption* includes both electric utility sales to the four end-use sectors *and* electrical system energy losses.

Energy Consumption, Total: The sum of fossil fuel consumption by the five sectors (residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utility) plus hydroelectric power, nuclear electric power, net imports of coal coke, and electricity generated for distribution from wood, waste, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

Energy Source: A substance, such as petroleum, natural gas, or coal, that supplies heat or power. In Energy Information Administration reports, electricity and renewable forms of energy, such as biomass, geothermal, wind, and solar, are considered to be energy sources.

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

Ethylene: An olefinic hydrocarbon (C_2H_4) recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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 and to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

f.a.s.: See **Free Alongside Ship.**

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): The Federal agency with jurisdiction over interstate electricity sales, wholesale electric rates, hydroelectric licensing, natural gas pricing, oil pipeline rates, and gas pipeline certification. FERC is an independent regulatory agency within the Department of Energy and is the successor to the Federal Power Commission.

Federal Power Commission (FPC): The predecessor agency of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Power Commission was created by an Act of Congress under the Federal Water Power Act on June 10, 1920. It was charged originally with regulating the electric power and natural gas industries. It was abolished on September 30, 1977, when the Department of Energy was created. Its functions were divided between the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, an independent regulatory agency.

First Purchase Price: The marketed first sales price of domestic crude oil, consistent with the removal price defined by the provisions of the Windfall Profits Tax on Domestic Crude Oil (Public Law 96-223, Sec. 4998 (c)).

Flared Natural Gas: Natural gas burned in flares on the base site or at gas processing plants.

f.o.b.: See **Free on Board.**

Footage Drilled: Total footage for wells in various categories, as reported for any specified period, includes (1) the deepest total depth (length of well bores) of all wells drilled from the surface, (2) the total of all bypassed footage drilled in connection with reported wells, and (3) all new footage drilled for directional sidetrack wells. Footage reported for directional sidetrack wells does not include footage in the common bore, which is reported as footage for the original well. In the case of old wells drilled deeper, the reported footage is that which was drilled below the total depth of the old well.

Former U.S.S.R.: See **U.S.S.R.**

Fossil Fuel: Any naturally occurring organic fuel, such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.

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.

Free Alongside Ship (f.a.s.): The value of a commodity at the port of exportation, generally including the purchase price, plus all charges incurred in placing the commodity alongside the carrier at the port of exportation.

Free on Board (f.o.b.): A transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed-on period at a given port at a given price. It is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.

Fuel Ethanol: An anhydrous, denatured aliphatic alcohol (C_2H_5OH) intended for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates.**

Full-Power Operation: Operation of a nuclear generating unit at 100 percent of its design capacity. Full-power operation precedes commercial operation.

Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) limited to 10 percent by volume

of alcohol. Gasohol is included in finished leaded and unleaded motor gasoline.

Gas-Turbine Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a gas turbine. A gas turbine typically consists of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers where liquid or gaseous fuel is burned and the hot gases expand to drive the generator and then are used to run the compressor.

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: Energy from the internal heat of the Earth, which may be residual heat, friction heat, or a result of radioactive decay. The heat is found in rocks and fluids at various depths and can be extracted by drilling and/or pumping.

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The total value of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. As long as the labor and property are located in the United States, the supplier (that is, the workers and, for property, the owners) may be either U.S. residents or residents of foreign countries.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Gross: The total amount of heat released when a fuel is burned. Coal, crude oil, and natural gas all include chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen. When those fuels are burned, the carbon and hydrogen combine with oxygen in the air to produce carbon dioxide and water. Some of the energy released in burning goes into transforming the water into steam and is usually lost. The amount of heat spent in transforming the water into steam is counted as part of gross heat content but is not counted as part of net heat content. Also referred to as the higher heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heat Content of a Quantity of Fuel, Net: The amount of usable heat energy released when a fuel is burned under conditions similar to those in which it is normally used. Also referred to as the lower heating value. Btu conversion factors typically used in EIA represent gross heat content.

Heavy Oil: The fuel oils remaining after the lighter oils have been distilled off during the refining process. Except for start-up and flame stabilization, virtually all petroleum used in steam-electric power plants is heavy oil.

Hydrocarbon: An organic chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon in the gaseous, liquid, or solid phase. The molecular structure of hydrocarbon compounds varies from the simplest (methane, the primary constituent of natural gas) to the very heavy and very complex.

Hydroelectric Power: The production of electricity from the kinetic energy of falling water.

Hydroelectric Power Plant: A plant in which the turbine generators are driven by falling water.

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

Industrial Sector: The industrial sector comprises manufacturing industries, which make up the largest part of the sector, along with mining, construction, agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Establishments in the sector range from steel mills, to small farms, to companies assembling electronic components.

Internal Combustion Electric Power Plant: A power plant in which the prime mover is an internal combustion engine. Diesel or gas-fired engines are the principal types used in electric power plants. The plant is usually operated during periods of high demand for electricity.

Jet Fuel: The term includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene-quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

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

Lease and Plant Fuel: Natural gas used in well, field, and lease operations (such as gas used in drilling operations, heaters, dehydrators, and field compressors), and as fuel in natural gas processing plants.

Lease Condensate: A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Oil: Lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Virtually all petroleum used in internal combustion and gas-turbine engines is light oil.

Lignite: A brownish-black coal of low rank with a high content of moisture and volatile matter. Often referred to as brown coal. It is used almost exclusively for electric power generation. It conforms to ASTM Specification D388-84 for lignite.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG): Natural gas (primarily methane) that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature to -260° F at atmospheric pressure.

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

Low-Power Testing: The period of time between a nuclear generating unit's initial fuel loading date and the issuance of its operating (full-power) license. The maximum level of operation during that period is 5 percent of the unit's design thermal rating.

Lubricants: Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Excluded are byproducts of lubricating oil refining, such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. Included are all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Lubricant categories are paraffinic and naphthenic.

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

Methanol: A light, volatile alcohol (CH_3OH) eligible for motor gasoline blending. See **Oxygenates.**

Miscellaneous Petroleum Products: All finished petroleum products not classified elsewhere—for example, petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils.

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

Motor Gasoline, Finished: A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 to 158° F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 to 374° F at the 90-percent recovery point. Motor gasoline includes reformulated motor gasoline, oxygenated motor gasoline, and other finished motor gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

- *Reformulated Motor Gasoline*: Motor gasoline, formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which are certified as "reformulated motor gasoline" by the Environmental Protection Agency.
- *Oxygenated Motor Gasoline*: Motor gasoline, formulated for use in motor vehicles, that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher by weight.
- *Other Finished Motor Gasoline:* Motor gasoline that is not included in the reformulated or oxygenated categories.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Gasohol: A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol, but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Leaded: Motor gasoline that contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Leaded Premium: Motor gasoline having an antiknock index, calculated as (R+M)/2, greater than 90 and containing more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Leaded Regular: Motor gasoline having an antiknock index, calculated as (R+M)/2, greater than or equal to 87 and less than or equal to 90 and containing more than 0.05 gram of lead or 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded: Motor gasoline containing not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has

been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Midgrade: Motor gasoline having an antiknock index, calculated as (R+M)/2, greater than or equal to 88 and less than or equal to 90 and containing not more than 0.05 gram of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Premium: Motor gasoline having an antiknock index, calculated as (R+M)/2, greater than 90 and containing not more than 0.05 gram of lead or 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline, Finished Unleaded Regular: Motor gasoline having an antiknock index, calculated as (R+M)/2, of 87 containing not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon.

Motor Gasoline Retail Prices: Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Those prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

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

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

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

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

Natural Gas, Dry: The marketable portion of natural gas production, which is obtained by subtracting extraction losses, including natural gas liquids removed at natural gas processing plants, from total production.

Natural Gas Marketed Production: Gross withdrawals of natural gas from production reservoirs, less gas used for reservoir repressuring; nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating and processing operations; and quantities vented and flared.

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

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

Natural Gas, Wet: Natural gas prior to the extraction of liquids and other miscellaneous products.

Net Consumption: See **Energy Consumption, End-Use.**

Nonhydrocarbon Gases: Typical nonhydrocarbon gases that may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen.

Nuclear Electric Power: 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.

Nuclear Electric Power Plant: A single-unit or multiunit facility in which heat produced in one or more reactors by the fissioning of nuclear fuel is used to drive one or more steam turbines.

Nuclear Reactor: An apparatus in which the nuclear fission chain can be initiated, maintained, and controlled so that energy is released at a specific rate. The reactor includes fissionable material (fuel), such as uranium or plutonium; fertile material; moderating material (unless it is a fast reactor); a heavy-walled pressure vessel; shielding to protect personnel; provision for heat removal; and control elements and instrumentation.

Offshore: That geographic area that lies seaward of the coastline. In general, the coastline is the line of ordinary low water along with that portion of the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea or the line marking the seaward limit of inland water.

Oil: See **Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate).**

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.

Operable (nuclear): A U.S. nuclear generating unit is considered operable after it completes low-power testing and is issued a full-power operating license by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. A foreign nuclear generating unit is considered operable once it has generated electricity to the grid.

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

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): Countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Oxygenated Motor Gasoline: See **Motor Gasoline, Finished.**

Oxygenates: Any substance which, when added to motor gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that motor gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR [February 11, 1991]) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded motor gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

- *Fuel Ethanol.* Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof).
- *Methanol.* Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications.
  Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications.
- *MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether).* Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE that must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends.

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

Petrochemical Feedstocks: Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are naphthas less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

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 residue that is the final product of the condensation process in cracking. The product is either marketable petroleum coke or catalyst petroleum coke.

Petroleum Coke, Catalyst: The carbonaceous residue that is deposited on and deactivates the catalyst used in many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking). Carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. That carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Coke, Marketable: Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers that may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. Marketable petroleum coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Petroleum Consumption: The sum of all refined petroleum products supplied. For each refined petroleum product, the amount supplied is calculated by adding production and imports, then subtracting

changes in primary stocks (net withdrawals are a plus quantity and net additions are a minus quantity) and exports.

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

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

Petroleum Products Supplied: See **Petroleum Consumption.**

Petroleum Stocks, Primary: For individual products, quantities that are held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals that have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that are in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but are included in other oils estimates and total.

Photovoltaic 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.

Pipeline Fuel: Gas consumed in the operation of pipelines, primarily in compressors.

Primary Consumption: See **Energy Consumption, End-Use.**

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

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

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

Refinery (petroleum): An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

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, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy.

Repressuring: The injection of a pressurized fluid (such as air, gas, or water) into oil and gas reservoir formations to effect greater ultimate recovery.

Residential Sector: The residential sector is considered to consist of all private residences, whether occupied or vacant, owned or rented, including single-family homes, multifamily housing units, and mobile homes. Secondary homes, such as summer homes, are also included. Institutional housing, such as school dormitories, hospitals, and military barracks, generally are not included in the residential sector; they are included in the commercial sector.

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, electricity generation, and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

Road Oil: Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades, from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

Short Ton (coal): A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

SIC: See **Standard Industrial Classification.**

Solar Energy: The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A set of codes developed by the Office of Management and Budget which categorizes industries into groups with similar economic activities.

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

Steam-Electric Power Plant: A plant in which the prime mover is a steam turbine. The steam used to drive the turbine is produced in a boiler where fossil fuels are burned.

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

Supplemental Gaseous Fuels: Any gaseous substance that, introduced into or commingled with natural gas, increases the volume available for disposition. Such substances include, but are not limited to, propane-air, refinery gas, coke oven gas, still gas, manufactured gas, biomass gas, or air or inert gases added for Btu stabilization.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG): A manufactured product chemically similar in most respects to natural gas, resulting from the conversion or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons. It may easily be substituted for, or interchanged with, pipeline quality natural gas. Also referred to as substitute natural gas.

Total Consumption: See **Energy Consumption, End-Use.**

Transportation Sector: The transporation sector consists of 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: Arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production and imports, less changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Underground Storage: The storage of natural gas in underground reservoirs at a different location from which it was produced.

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.

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

Vented Natural Gas: Gas released into the air on the base site or at processing plants.

Wellhead Price: The value of crude oil or natural gas at the mouth of the well.

Well Servicing Unit: Truck-mounted equipment generally used for downhole services after a well is drilled. Services include well completions and recompletions, maintenance, repairs, workovers, and well plugging and abandonments. Jobs range from minor operations, such as pulling the rods and rod pumps out of an oil well, replacing the pump and rerunning the assemblage into the well, to major workovers, such as milling out and repairing collapsed casing. Well depth and characteristics determine the type of equipment used.

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, 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, including round wood (cord wood), limb wood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, forest residues, charcoal, pulp waste, and spent pulping liquor.

Working Gas: The gas in a reservoir that is in addition to the base (cushion) gas. It may or may not be completely withdrawn during any particular withdrawal season. Conditions permitting, the total working capacity could be used more than once during any given season.

EIA To Release Preliminary Estimates

Energy Information Times

MARCH 31, 1994

Preliminary Estimates for the Commercial Buildings and Manufacturing Sectors

By the Energy Information Administration

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Preliminary estimates will be available in April for the 1992 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) and the 1991 Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS). The CBECS estimates include the number of commercial buildings and corresponding floorspace, by building characteristics, and are presented in 70 tables. Copies of the preliminary CBECS tables will be available through the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202–586–8800. The full CBECS report, *Commercial Buildings Characteristics 1992*, will be published in May 1994.

Preliminary MECS estimates will include energy consumption, end uses of energy, fuel-switching capabilities, technology penetration, participation in energy management programs, and other information. The MECS estimates are presented in approximately 60 tables and will also be available through NEIC. In addition, the MECS tables will be made available through the Energy Information Administration's Electronic Publishing System (EPUB). The full MECS report, *Manufacturing Energy Consumption 1991*, will be published in mid-1994.

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system:

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Once communications software has been configured, EPUB can be accessed by dialing 202–586–2557. To successfully download the MECS tables, PC users must be connected to an encapsulated postscript printer.

Historical Integrated Energy Data Reports from the Energy Information Administration

The ***Monthly Energy Review**** (DOE/EIA-0035) presents current monthly 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.

The ***Historical Monthly Energy Review**** (DOE/EIA-0035(73-88)) presents monthly data from January 1973 through December 1988 for most of the series that are published for current months only in the *Monthly Energy Review*.

The ***Annual Energy Review**** (DOE/EIA-0384) presents long-term historical annual energy data. Most series begin in 1949. U.S. energy consumption, production, trade, and prices are included. Major sections of the report are energy overview, consumption indicators, financial indicators, energy resources, petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international energy.

The ***State Energy Data Report**** (DOE/EIA-0214) presents estimates of annual energy consumption at the State and national levels by major sector (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utilities) and by principal energy type for 1960 forward. The report includes documentation of the consumption estimates for each source of energy, the sources of all data, and a summary of changes made to historical data in the report since its previous release.

The ***State Energy Price and Expenditure Report**** (DOE/EIA-0376) presents annual energy price and expenditure estimates at the State and national levels for selected years. The base year is 1970. The estimates are presented by energy source (e.g., petroleum, natural gas, coal, and electricity) and by major sector (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utilities). The report includes documentation of the price estimates for each type of energy, the sources of all data, and a summary of any changes made to historical data in the report since its previous release.

The ***International Energy Annual*** (DOE/EIA-0219) presents annual data for production, consumption, imports, and exports of primary energy commodities in more than 190 countries, dependencies, and areas of special sovereignty. Also included are prices of crude oil and petroleum products in selected countries. The data presented are derived largely from national publications, international organizations, and other authoritative sources. The data are converted to units of measurement and thermal values familiar to the American public.

The ***International Petroleum Statistics Report*** (DOE/EIA-0520) presents current monthly international petroleum data on production, consumption, imports, and stocks. Included are oil consumption and stocks for specific countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Also provided are the oil supply/consumption balances for the world in quarterly intervals and oil imports by OECD countries.

*Data for this report are also available on computer diskettes.

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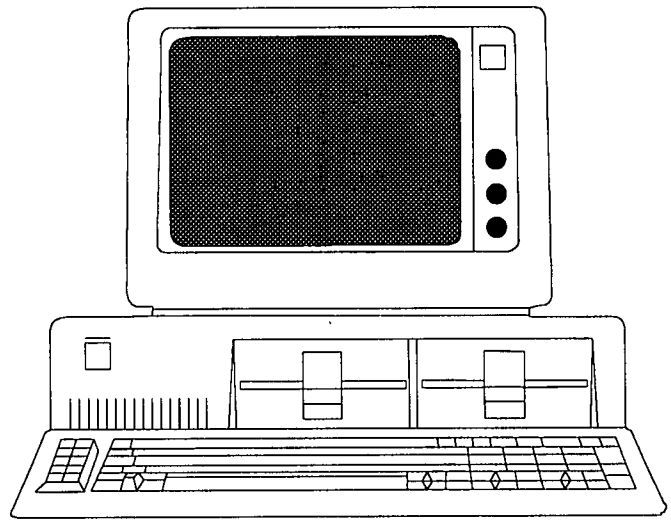

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