

# ENERGY 2050

## A POLICY BRIEFING SERIES

### FACTS ON U.S. PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

In 2004, global total consumption of petroleum per day was 82.5 million barrels.

In 1974, the United States used an average of 16.6 million barrels per day; in 1984, 15.7 million; and in 1994, 17.7 million.

In 2004, the United States consumed an average of 20.5 million barrels of oil per day – roughly 25 percent of the global total, and nearly 5 million more barrels than were used daily in all European OECD countries combined.

In 1974, the United States produced just under 11 million barrels of oil per day. By 2004, production had fallen to 8.7 million barrels per day.

In 2004, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) produced 32.9 million barrels of oil per day – 40 percent of the average 83 million barrels produced globally each day that year.

In 1994, the United States imported 9 million barrels of oil per day, 4.2 million of which came from OPEC nations. By 2004, U.S. oil imports had grown to 12.9 million barrels per day, 5.6 million of which came from OPEC countries.

In January 2005, the United States produced 167,000 barrels of oil. Of that, approximately 32,613 barrels came from Texas, 28,461 from Alaska, and 20,188 from California, while more than 45,000 barrels came from federal offshore drilling PAD zone 3, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Gulf of Mexico accounts for 1.5 million barrels of crude oil production – 29 percent of total U.S. production. It also accounts for 47 percent of U.S. crude oil refining capacity, processing 8.0 million barrels per day.

Hurricane Katrina's damage to offshore rigs, refineries, pipelines, and ports in the Gulf of Mexico initially reduced oil supplies by an estimated 1.4 million barrels per day, a loss of 95 percent. Additionally, crude oil refining capacity was reduced by an estimated 1.9 million barrels per day in advance of the storm, with additional refineries shutting down production after the storm due to supply disruption.

There are 50 percent more vehicles on the road in the United States today than there were in 1973. Roughly two-thirds of oil used in the United States goes toward transportation – 13 percent more than in 1973, despite improved fuel economy standards. *Source: Latent Semantic Analysis, Colorado University.*

*Source: Energy Information Administration, except where noted.*

