



BP Statistical Review 2018

The United States energy market in 2017

Domestic production of oil and gas rebounded, and the US remained the world's largest producer of both fuels. Primary energy consumption grew for the first time since 2014

Fast facts

1. Oil production (crude and NGLs) saw the world's largest volumetric increase, rising by 690 Kb/d (+5.6%) to a record 13.1 Mb/d
2. With domestic energy production (+4.3%) rising faster than consumption (+0.6%), US energy production as a share of consumption increased to 87.9%. The US became a net natural gas exporter
3. The share of renewables in the US fuel mix (including biofuels) reached a record 5.9%, up from 1.7% a decade ago

+0.6%

Growth in US energy consumption

+4.3%

Growth in US energy production

-1.3%

Decline in US power generation

-0.5%

Decline in US CO₂ emissions

- Primary energy consumption growth was well above the 10-year average decline of 0.3%. Rising consumption of renewables in power (+14.3%), hydro (+12.7%), oil (+0.9%) and nuclear (0.2%) offset declines in coal (-2.2%) and natural gas (-1.2%).
- Oil remained the dominant fuel, accounting for 40.9% of total US energy use, the highest share since 2007. Consumption saw a fifth consecutive above-average increase, rising by 190 Kb/d.
- Natural gas consumption (28.4% of total energy use) fell by 1.2%, compared with the 10-year average increase of 2.5%. Power generated from natural gas fell by 7.4% – the largest decline (in TWh) on record.
- Coal consumption fell by 2.2%; coal's share of the US energy mix (14.9%) was the lowest on record, and consumption in absolute terms was the lowest since 1978.
- Growth of renewables in power generation (+52 TWh) nearly matched 2016's record increment. Wind had the largest increment (+28 TWh) but solar saw a larger growth rate (+40.9%).
- Primary energy production growth was well above the 10-year average increase of 1.8%.
- Production of every energy form increased, led by oil (+5.4%), coal (+6.9%), and renewables in power (+14.3%).
- Net oil imports fell to 4.5 Mb/d, the lowest level since 1985 and the smallest share of consumption on record.
- US natural gas exports exceeded imports by 0.5 bcm.
- Power generation fell by 1.3%, a third consecutive decline. Increased generation from renewables and hydro was more than offset by declines in generation from natural gas and coal.
- CO₂ emissions from energy use fell by 0.5%, compared with the 10-year average decline of 1.2%. Emissions reached their lowest levels since 1992 and were 13.5% below the peak seen in 2007.
- Energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) fell by 1.6%, in line with the 10-year average.