

from the system are not energy moving out of the country but rather the end use of the energy—again, a movement from a raw form (say, oil) to a human use (transportation).

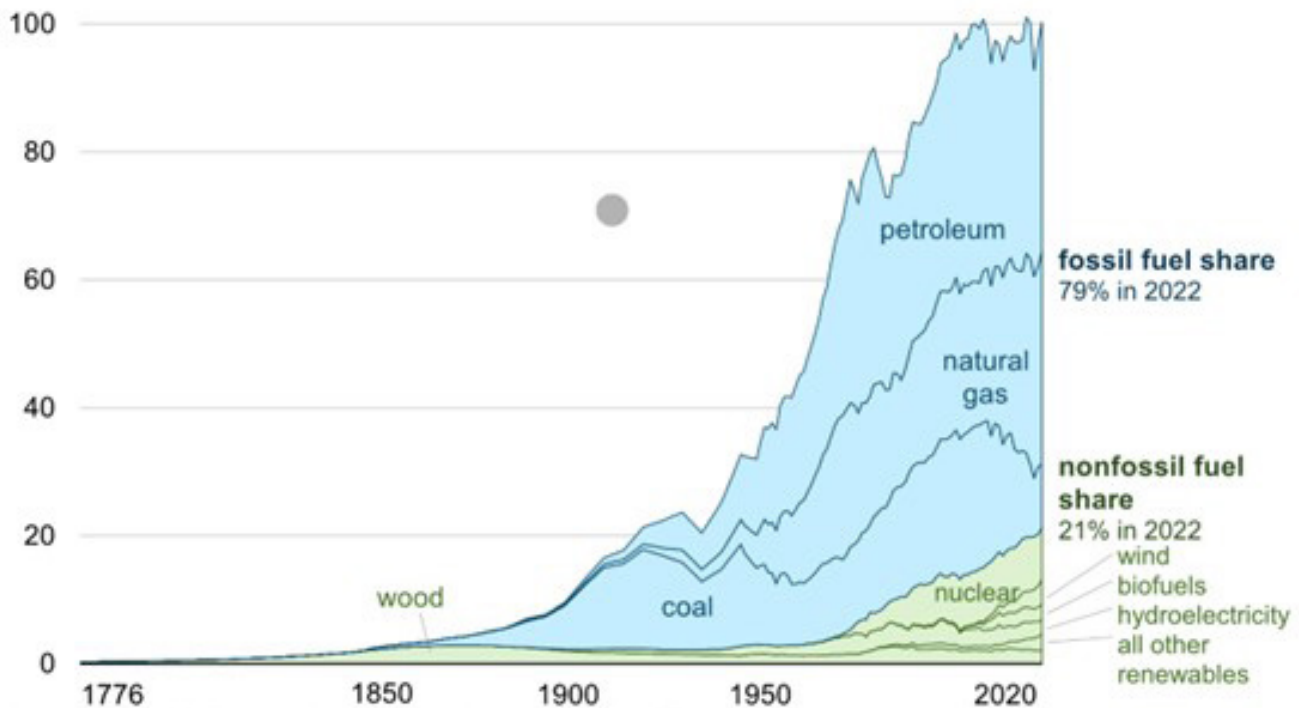
Figure 88 shows energy consumption by source in the United States in 2022 (in which total energy consumption rose to 100.41 quad Btu from the 2021 level) and also shows the end use sector (what the energy sources are being used for). In 2022, 79 percent of energy consumed came from fossil fuels: coal, petroleum, and natural gas; 8 percent from nuclear power; and 13 percent from renewable energy. The patterns in other developed countries are fairly similar, although specific details vary since countries tend to utilize the resources that are most abundant and local. Energy use in the developed world, however, is not typical of the world as a whole.

FIGURE 87

JUNE 29, 2023

Nonfossil fuel energy sources accounted for 21% of U.S. energy consumption in 2022

Energy consumption in the United States (1776–2022)
quadrillion British thermal units



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*

Primary energy consumption in the United States was 100.4 quadrillion British thermal units (quads) in 2022, a 3% increase from 2021. About 21% of U.S. energy consumption in 2022 came from nonfossil fuel sources such as renewables and nuclear—a tie with 2020 as the highest share since the early 1900s, according to data in our *Monthly Energy Review*. Fossil fuels—petroleum, natural gas, and coal—accounted for 79% of total U.S. energy consumption in 2022.

U.S. Energy Consumption, 1776–2022.

Source: EIA