| **Top five gasoline-consuming states, 2019** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Million barrels/day** | **Million gallons/day** | **Share of total U.S. motor gasoline consumption** |
| Texas | 0.99 | 41.50 | 11% |
| California | 0.92 | 38.53 | 10% |
| Florida | 0.47 | 19.73 | 5% |
| New York | 0.35 | 14.87 | 4% |
| Ohio | 0.32 | 13.53 | 4% |
| Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Petroleum and Other Liquids—Prime Supplier Sales Volumes](https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_cons_prim_a_EPM0_P00_Mgalpd_a.htm), as of July 22, 2020 | | | |

How many gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel are made from one barrel of oil?

Petroleum refineries in the United States produce about 19 to 20 gallons of motor gasoline and 11 to 12 gallons of ultra-low sulfur distillate fuel oil (most of which is sold as diesel fuel and in several states as heating oil) from one 42-gallon barrel of crude oil. Many other petroleum products are also refined from crude oil. Refinery yields of individual products vary from month to month as refiners focus operations to meet demand for different products and as they work to maximize profits.

<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=327&t=6>

# How much oil consumed by the United States comes from foreign countries?

In 2020, U.S. total [annual petroleum net imports](https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/index.php?tbl=T03.03A#/?f=A&start=1949&end=2020&charted=4) (imports minus exports) from foreign countries averaged -65 million barrels per day (b/d).1 In other words, total annual U.S. petroleum exports in 2020 were 0.65 billion barrels per day greater than petroleum imports. This was the first year since at least 1950 that total annual petroleum imports were less than exports (exports were greater than imports) and [net petroleum imports’ percentage share](https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/browser/index.php?tbl=T03.03A#/?f=A&start=1949&end=2020&charted=10) of annual [petroleum consumption](https://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/index.php?id=Product%20supplied) was negative (-3.6%).

Petroleum includes crude oil and petroleum products. Petroleum products include gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, jet fuel, chemical feedstocks, asphalt, biofuels (ethanol and biodiesel), and other products.

<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=32&t=6>

# Does the world have enough oil to meet our future needs?

According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) [International Energy Outlook 2019](https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/archive/ieo19/) (IEO2019), the global supply of crude oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, and biofuels is expected to be adequate to meet the world's demand for liquid fuels through 2050. There is substantial uncertainty about the levels of future liquid fuels supply and demand. EIA reflects some of this uncertainty by developing a Reference case, High and Low Economic Growth cases, and High and Low Oil Price cases in its projections. The oil resources currently in the earth's crust, in combination with expected production of other liquid fuels, are estimated to be sufficient to meet total world demand for liquid fuels in all cases of the IEO2019.

<https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=38&t=6>



