Chart of the Week #2023-16

U.S. Crude Oil Production by States/Region: Legacy Producers vs Shale/Offshore – the 40 Year View

Energy Policy Research Foundation

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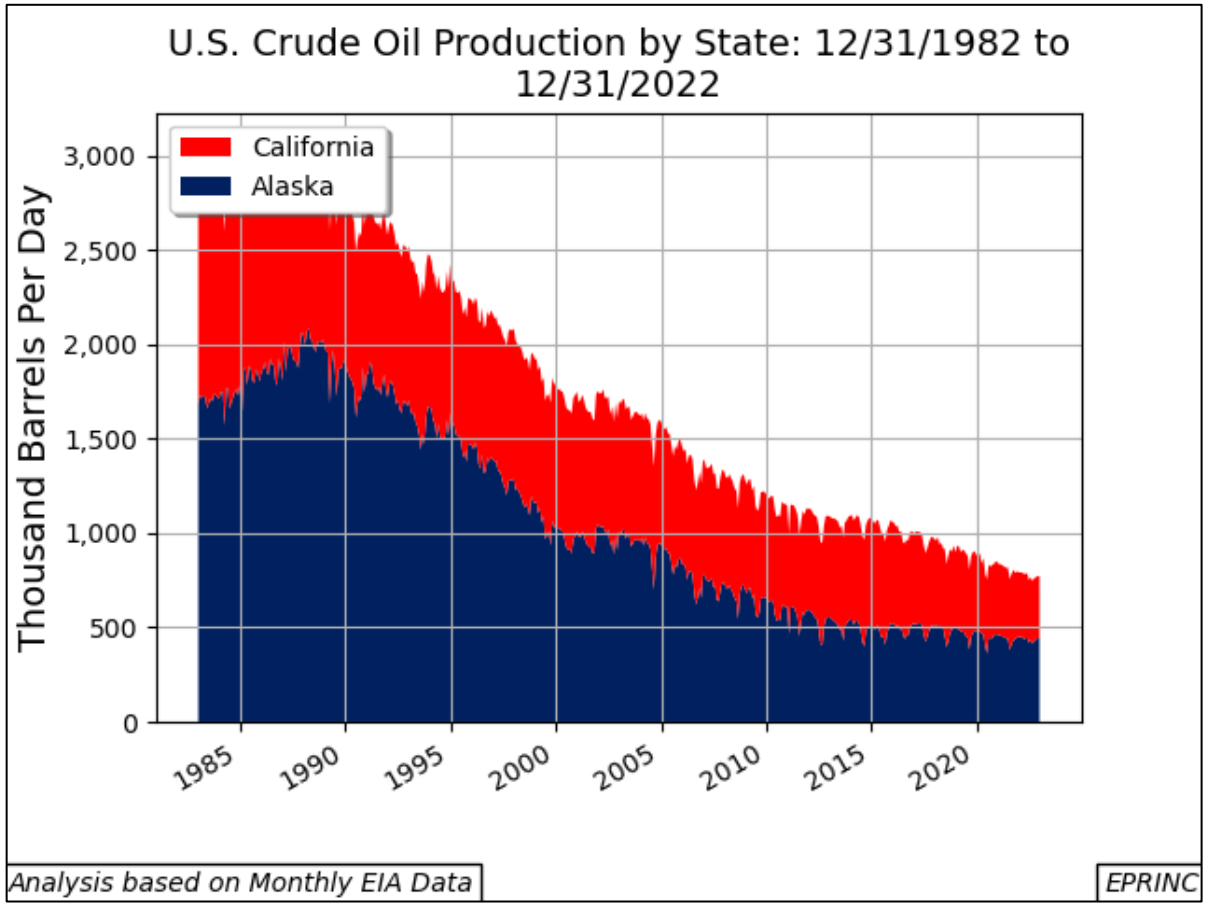

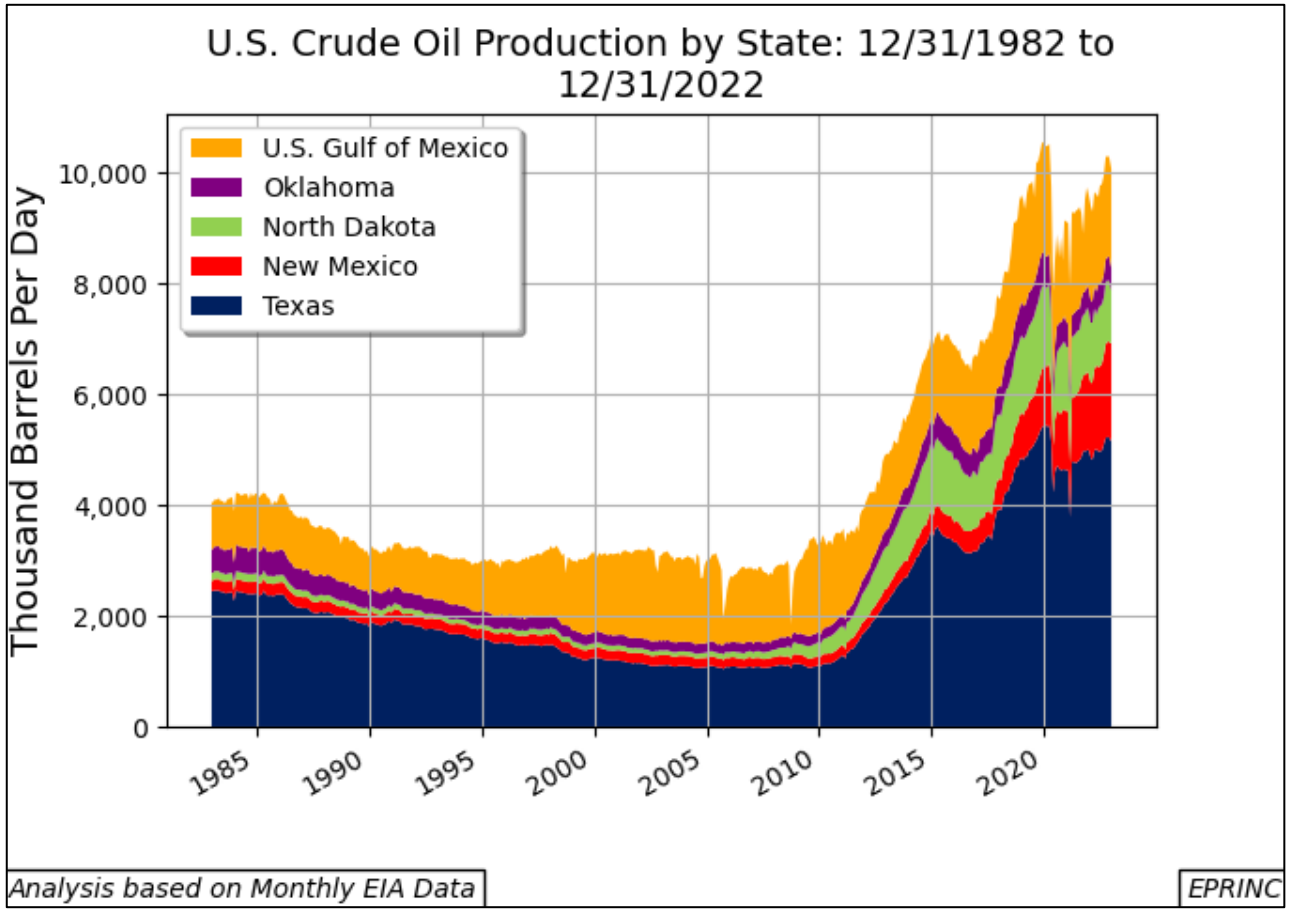

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- Over the last forty years, U.S. crude oil production has varied in magnitude as well as geographical origin. During the late 1980s, Alaskan and California production together averaged approximately 3 million barrels per day (MB/d), or 25% of total U.S. requirements at the time.
- With no new discoveries or developments, California and Alaska's combined production has declined to 750-800 thousand barrels per day in the last decade.
- With the development of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing techniques during 2000s, existing and new resources in Texas, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Oklahoma became considerably more commercially viable.
- Combined legacy production in these states peaked in the late 1980s at 3.2 (MB/d), declining subsequently to a low of 1. MB/d in the mid-2000s. With the expanded adoption of new technologies, current production is over 8 MB/d.
- U.S. Federal Gulf of Mexico production (GOM) has been substantial but episodically variable. Late 1980s GOM production peaked at 1 MB/d. After declining somewhat, it peaked again at 1.6 MB/d in mid-2002. In late 2019, production in GOM hit an all-time high of 2.0 MB/d, and has averaged 1.7 MBD/d since then.
- The expanded version of this slide deck is available at: https://eprinc.org/chart-of-the-week/
- For more information on this chart, please contact Max Pyziur, maxp@eprinc.org