

NYSERDA Record of Revision

Document Title
Patterns and Trends: New York State Energy Profile, 2009–2023

Revision Date	Description of Changes	Revision on Page(s)
12/8/2025	Original Issue	Original Issue
2/6/2026	Missing reference was identified and added	20-23 and 26:
2/6/2026	Appendix B: Table presentation for consumption of petroleum products (physical units only) were corrected.	B-3
2/6/2026	Appendix B: Table presentation and formatting for consumption of transportation and electricity generation distillate fuel oil (physical units only) were corrected.	B-18
2/6/2026	Appendix B: Note added to clarify motor gasoline and ethanol consumption data presented in the table.	B-30
2/6/2026	Appendix D: Header names in the "Consumption-PhysicalUnits" tab were offset for the Electricity Generation data. Column header names were corrected. No changes to numeric data	D-1 Tab 2 Consumption-PhysicalUnits

4 New York State's Rank Compared to National and Regional Energy Profiles

4.1 Energy Consumption Comparisons

The regional comparisons presented in the following sections focus on specific fuel and energy types to provide a broad perspective on essential fuels for the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. These comparisons rely on the EIA State Energy Data System (SEDS) datasets while offering a focused comparison point for New York State compared to two regional groupings. The first group of states represents states directly bordering New York State, which includes New York State and the following states:

- Connecticut
- Massachusetts
- Pennsylvania
- New Jersey
- Vermont

The second group of states is the regional Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) 1B: Central Atlantic States, which includes New York State and the following states:

- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Maryland
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania

NYSERDA incorporates multiple sources in the evaluation presented in Section 3 of the NYS energy profile in addition to the EIA datasets. However, because these sources do not provide information on other states, for the comparative purposes of this section, NYSERDA defers to the EIA estimates to maintain consistent data handling across all states. Although the outcomes are similar, slight differences exist between the evaluations from NYSERDA and EIA.

4.1.1 National Consumption Comparison

Table 3 summarizes New York State's rank for various fuel and energy types.

Table 3. New York State National Ranking for Select Energy and Fuels Consumption

Source: EIA (2025).

Energy/Fuel Type	NYS Ranking	Top Consuming State
Total Energy Consumption	7	TX
Coal	39	TX
Natural Gas	7	TX
Petroleum	5	TX
Nuclear	14	IL
Renewable Energy	7	CA

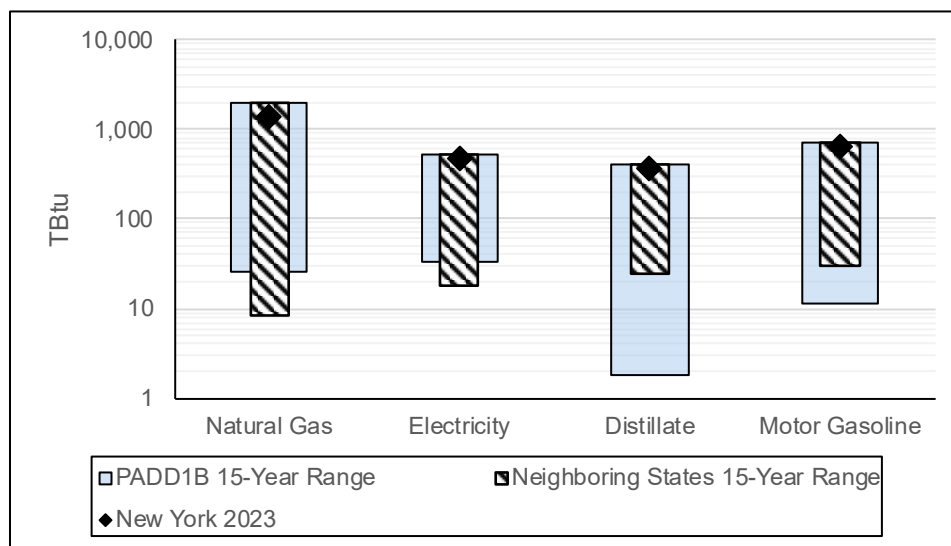
4.1.2 Regional Consumption Comparison

While state-by-state consumption estimates provide valuable insights, understanding the regional component of fuels and energy consumption remains essential due to broadly similar supply chains.

Figure 5 presents 15-year annual summaries for select fuels across PADD1B and for states bordering New York State. New York State typically ranks among the highest consumers of these select fuels for both regions. In 2023, New York State was the greatest consumer of electricity, distillate, and motor gasoline in the area. For natural gas, Pennsylvania was the greatest consumer, with New York State a close second.

Figure 5. Summary of Regional Consumption for Select Fuels

Source: EIA (2025).



Each fuel type presented reflects a total for the State, including all sectors combined. Natural gas, distillate, and motor gasoline consumption represent estimated “comingled” consumption that includes supplemental gaseous fuel, biodiesel or renewable diesel, and ethanol, respectively.

Despite the quantitative differences in consumption, these regional and neighboring states are connected through similar supply chains that can be influenced by weather events or other disruptions, resulting in regional impacts that extend across borders.

4.2 Energy Prices Comparisons

Fuel and energy prices are influenced by numerous factors across various scales—global and regional current events, as well as local conditions, which impact price and demand levels. For a multistate perspective, the EIA evaluation provides a consolidated dataset with consistent data handling to showcase annual price points. The annual profile presented in this report serves as an indicator for price trends in energy and fuels.

New York State ranks 14th nationally with a total energy price³ of \$27.05 per MMBtu (EIA 2025).

Table 4 summarizes total energy prices for New York State’s neighboring and regional states.

Table 4. Summary of Total Energy Prices for New York State’s Neighboring and Regional States

Source: EIA (2025).

State	National Rank	Total Energy Price (\$/MMBtu)
Connecticut	3	32.32
Massachusetts	6	31.73
District of Columbia	5	32.28
Vermont	9	29.76
Maryland	10	28.85
New York	14	27.05
Delaware	15	26.70
New Jersey	18	25.20
Pennsylvania	28	23.67

³ “Total end-use energy price estimates are the weighted average of the energy prices for the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.” (EIA 2025)

4.3 Energy Affordability Comparisons

Energy affordability is essential to energy planning and resilience in New York State. In recent years, this topic has become a focal point of understanding energy expenditure in the State. For this report, the EIA SEDS dataset was used to develop a national energy dataset that encompasses various segments of energy expenditure. Additionally, the State population and housing datasets were used to generate results that represent a baseline evaluation for energy affordability research.

Statewide and U.S. datasets from SEDS (EIA 2025) relied on for this evaluation are:

- Total residential sector energy expenditure
- Total transportation sector motor gasoline expenditure
- Estimated total consumer energy expenditure, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Estimated Total Consumer Energy Expenditure} \\ & = (\textit{Total Residential Sector Expenditure}) \\ & + (\textit{Transportation Sector Motor Gasoline Expenditure}) \end{aligned}$$

The total residential expenditure is intended to capture the amount the residential sector spends on energy for heating, nonheating electricity (e.g., lights), and other residential uses (e.g., cooking). The transportation sector’s motor gasoline expenditure was selected because a majority of State residents rely on gasoline-powered vehicles. NYSERDA notes that the total motor gasoline expenditure from SEDS also includes some commercially operated vehicles and reflects only an estimated value for what State residents spend on transportation. By combining the total residential expenditure and the transportation sector motor gasoline expenditure, the result is an estimated “total” expenditure for consumer energy in each state.

The energy expenditure datasets are then normalized by population (per capita) and by state-occupied households (per household) datasets from the U.S. Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2025) to generate a statewide expenditure for each of these categories. Figures 6 and 7 present a comparison of New York State to the other contiguous states. Due to data limitations, data from 2010 through 2023 are shown.

Figure 6. Estimated Total Consumer Energy Expenditure per Capita for New York State Compared to U.S. Contiguous States

Note: Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C.

Source: EIA (2025); U.S. Census Bureau (2025).

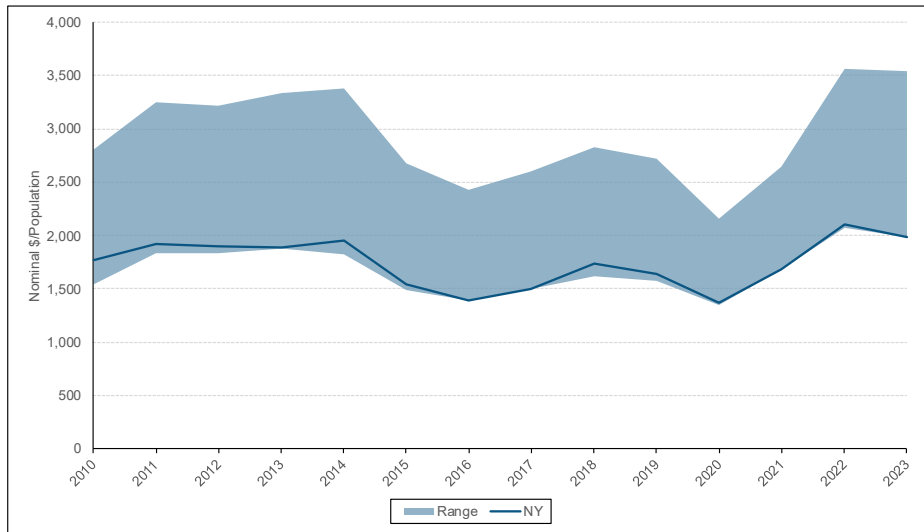
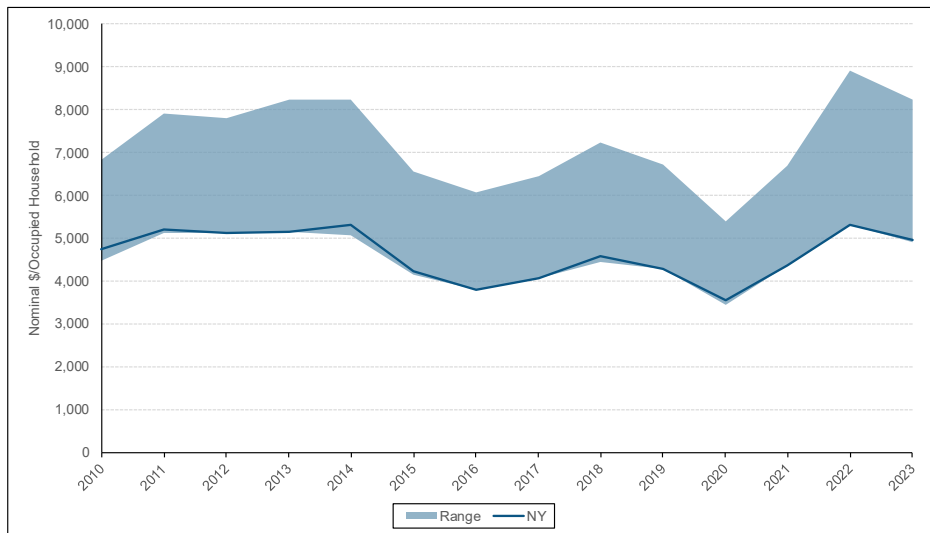


Figure 6 shows that New York State is ranked 48th for total consumer energy expenditure per state population (per capita) with an approximately 6% decline in 2023 compared to 2022.

Figure 7. Estimated Total Consumer Energy Expenditure per Occupied Household for New York State Compared to U.S. Contiguous States

Note: Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C.

Source: EIA (2025); U.S. Census Bureau (2025).



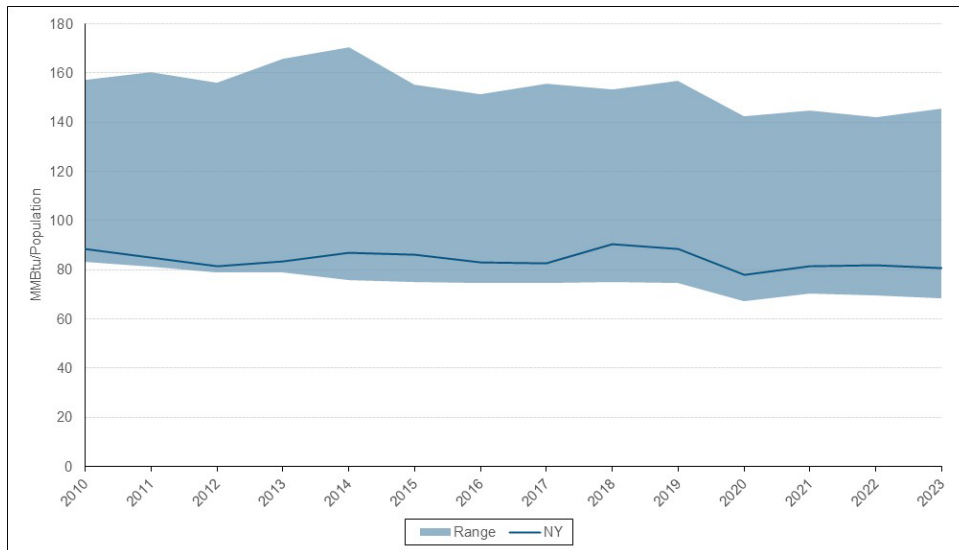
Similarly, in Figure 7, New York State’s estimated total consumer energy expenditure per occupied household ranks 47th among contiguous states, with a decline of approximately 7% from 2022 to 2023.

Total energy consumption was also evaluated as part of the energy affordability assessment. Total consumer energy consumption per capita is presented in Figure 8 where New York State ranks 47th among U.S. contiguous states in 2023.

Figure 8. Estimated Total Consumer Energy Consumption per Capita for New York State Compared to Contiguous States

Note: Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C.

Source: EIA (2025); U.S. Census Bureau (2025).



Total consumer energy consumption per occupied household is presented in Figure 9. New York State ranks 46th among U.S. contiguous states in 2023.

Figure 9. Estimated Total Consumer Energy Consumption per Occupied Household for New York State Compared to U.S. Contiguous States

Note: Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and Washington, D.C.

Source: EIA (2025); U.S. Census Bureau (2025).

