

ABSTRACT

Propylene glycol is produced by a method of producing propylene glycol, the method including: obtaining propylene glycol by performing catalytic hydrogenation of glycerol in the presence of a catalyst, the catalyst containing zinc oxide and at least one of copper and copper oxide, and the catalyst, after being reduced at 180°C to 230°C in the presence of hydrogen, showing a half width of from 0.4 to 1.1 of a peak having a peak top at a position at which a diffraction angle ($2\theta \pm 0.2^\circ$) is 43.1° in an X-ray diffraction pattern obtained using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ as a radiation source.