



Short-Term Energy and Summer Fuels Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- During the April-through-September summer driving season this year, regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$3.57/gallon (gal). The projected monthly national average regular retail gasoline price falls from \$3.66/gal in May to \$3.46/gal in September. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.45/gal in 2014 and \$3.37/gal in 2015, compared with \$3.51/gal in 2013. The July 2014 New York Harbor reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures contract averaged \$2.85/gal for the five trading days ending April 3, 2014. Based on the market value of futures and options contracts for this key petroleum component of gasoline, there is a 3% probability that its price at expiration will exceed \$3.35/gal, consistent with a monthly average regular-grade gasoline retail price exceeding \$4.00/gal in July 2014 (see [EIA Summer Fuels Outlook slideshow](#)).
- The North Sea Brent crude oil spot price in March averaged near \$110 per barrel (bbl) for the ninth consecutive month, while West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices remained flat near \$101/bbl. New pipeline capacity from the Midwest into the Gulf Coast helped reduce inventories at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub to 27 million barrels by the end of March 2014, the lowest level since November 2009. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November through January, fell to \$7/bbl in March. EIA expects the WTI discount to average \$9/bbl in 2014 and \$11/bbl in 2015.
- Natural gas working inventories on March 28, 2014, were 0.82 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.88 Tcf (52%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.99 Tcf (55%) below the five-year average (2009-13). Henry Hub natural gas spot prices were volatile over the past few months, increasing from \$3.95 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) on January 10 to a high of \$8.15/MMBtu on February 10, before falling back to \$4.61/MMBtu on February 27, and then bouncing back up to \$7.98/MMBtu on March 4. EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$3.73/MMBtu in 2013, will average \$4.44/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.11/MMBtu in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA projects world petroleum and other liquids supply to increase by 1.4 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2014 and 1.3 million bbl/d in 2015, with most of the growth coming from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The United States and Canada will account for much of this growth. Projected world liquid fuels consumption grows by an annual average of 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2015. Countries outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), notably China, drive expected consumption growth.

EIA expects the combination of increased non-OPEC total liquids supply and OPEC noncrude supply to exceed world liquids demand growth over the next two years. The call on OPEC crude oil and global stocks falls from an average of 30.0 million bbl/d in 2013 to 29.5 million bbl/d in 2015 ([Call on OPEC](#) is world consumption less non-OPEC production and OPEC noncrude oil production). Forecast non-OPEC supply growth also contributes to an increase in global surplus crude oil production capacity from an average of 2.1 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.6 million bbl/d in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 90.4 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased by an estimated 2.3% in 2013, grows by 2.9% and 3.4% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Non-OECD countries account for all of the expected consumption growth in 2014 and nearly all of the growth in 2015. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 400,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 430,000 bbl/d in 2015. However, China's economic and oil consumption growth rates have moderated compared with rates before 2012, when annual GDP growth exceeded 9% and oil consumption growth averaged almost 800,000 bbl/d from 2009 through 2011.

EIA expects lower OECD consumption in 2014, led by projected consumption declines in both Japan and Europe. EIA expects Japan's oil consumption to fall by an annual average of 150,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, as the country continues to increase natural gas and coal consumption in the electricity sector and returns some nuclear power plants to service in the second half of 2014 and in 2015. EIA projects that OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 100,000 bbl/d in 2013, will decline by 60,000 bbl/d in 2014 and then remain relatively flat in 2015. U.S. liquids consumption, which increased by 400,000 bbl/d in 2013, is expected to remain relatively flat in 2014 and then increase by 90,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC liquids production grew by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.0 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC liquids production to grow by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.3 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA forecasts production from

the United States and Canada to grow by a combined annual average of 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA estimates that the Former Soviet Union's production will rise by an annual average of 0.16 million bbl/d over the forecast period, led by Russia in 2014 and Kazakhstan in 2015.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged 0.6 million bbl/d in March 2014, about 40,000 bbl/d lower than in February as a result of fewer outages in the North Sea and Indonesia. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for almost 90% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions. EIA does not assume a disruption to oil supply or demand as a result of ongoing events in Ukraine.

OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 30.0 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of 0.9 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting increased outages in Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq, along with strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.2 million bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015, as a result of supply disruptions in OPEC and cutbacks in crude oil production to accommodate increased supplies in non-OPEC countries.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.6 million bbl/d in March 2014, 0.3 million bbl/d higher than the previous month. Libya continues to experience swings in its production, contributing to changes in the OPEC disruption estimate. Unplanned disruptions in Iraq escalated in March, averaging nearly 0.4 million bbl/d, as a result of attacks on the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline.

EIA expects that OPEC surplus capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, will average 2.3 million bbl/d in 2014 and 3.6 million bbl/d in 2015. This build in surplus capacity reflects production cutbacks by some OPEC members adjusting for the higher supply from non-OPEC producers. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.58 billion barrels by the end of 2013, equivalent to roughly 55 days of consumption. Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.61 billion barrels at the end of 2014 and 2.64 billion barrels at the end of 2015.

Crude Oil Prices. Brent crude oil spot prices in March averaged \$107/bbl. This was the ninth consecutive month Brent crude oil spot prices averaged between \$107/bbl and \$112/bbl. The Brent crude oil price is projected to average \$105/bbl and \$101/bbl in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

The WTI crude oil spot price, which fell to an average of \$95/bbl in January 2014, increased to an average of \$101/bbl in February and March as a result of strong Midwestern refinery runs

and the startup of the Marketlink pipeline moving crude from Cushing to the Gulf Coast. EIA expects that WTI crude oil prices will average \$96/bbl in 2014, \$1/bbl higher than in last month's STEO, and \$90/bbl during 2015. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November 2013 through January 2014, fell to an average of nearly \$7/bbl in March 2014. EIA expects the discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil to grow in the coming months to an average \$9/bbl in 2014 and \$11/bbl in 2015, reflecting [the economics of transporting and processing](#) the growing production of light sweet crude oil in U.S. and Canadian refineries.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for July 2014 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending April 3, 2014, averaged \$99/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 17%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in June 2014 at \$85/bbl and \$115/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for July 2013 delivery averaged \$96/bbl and implied volatility averaged 18%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$82/bbl and \$113/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by an estimated 400,000 bbl/d (2.1%) in 2013. Consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) registered the largest gain, increasing by 150,000 bbl/d (6.4%). Motor gasoline consumption grew by 90,000 bbl/d (1.1%), the largest increase since 2006. Stronger-than-expected growth in highway travel during the second half of 2013 contributed to that increase. Distillate fuel consumption increased by 90,000 bbl/d (2.5%), reflecting colder weather and domestic economic growth.

Projected total liquid fuels consumption remains flat in 2014. Motor gasoline consumption remains largely unchanged as the recent strong growth in highway travel slows and continued improvements in new-vehicle fuel economy boost overall fuel efficiency growth. Distillate fuel oil consumption rises 20,000 bbl/d (0.4%). In 2015, total liquid fuels consumption increases by 90,000 bbl/d (0.5%), driven primarily by increasing transportation demand for distillate fuel oil and industrial demand for HGL.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. Weather conditions in the Lower 48 states during December 2013 and January 2014 caused operational issues in key producing regions. While a temporary slowdown in well completion activity resulted in flat crude oil production during those months, much of the production slowdown is expected to be made up by accelerated completion activity over the next few months.

Aside from seasonal issues, EIA expects strong crude oil production growth, primarily concentrated in the Bakken, Eagle Ford, and Permian regions, continuing through 2015.

Forecast production increases from an estimated 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.1 million bbl/d in 2015. The highest historical annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970.

Crude oil production from the Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana averaged 0.9 million bbl/d in 2013. Production in the Eagle Ford formation in South Texas averaged 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013, reaching an estimated 1.2 million bbl/d in December 2013.

Summer Transportation Fuels Outlook

U.S. Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.58/gal last summer, will average \$3.57/gal during the current summer (April through September) driving season. The projected monthly average regular retail gasoline price falls from \$3.66/gal in May to \$3.46/gal in September. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.89/gal last summer, are projected to average \$3.87/gal this summer. Daily and weekly national average prices can differ significantly from monthly and seasonal averages, and there are also significant differences across regions, with monthly average prices in some areas exceeding the national average price by 30 cents/gal or more. Any unforeseen refinery outages or other disruptions to supply also have the potential to increase regional product prices beyond forecast levels in the short term.

Because taxes and retail distribution costs are generally stable, movements in gasoline and diesel prices are driven primarily by changes in both crude oil prices and wholesale margins. The retail price projections reflect falling prices for crude oil, best represented by the Brent crude oil price, which averages about \$105/bbl (\$2.49/gal) this summer compared with the \$107/bbl (\$2.54/gal) average of last summer. Any difference between actual crude oil prices and EIA's forecast would be reflected in the price of motor fuels. Absent other factors specific to the gasoline and diesel fuel markets, each dollar per barrel of sustained change in crude oil prices compared with the forecast translates into approximately a 2.4-cent-per-gallon change in product prices.

EIA expects wholesale gasoline margins (the difference between the wholesale price of gasoline and the Brent crude oil price) will average 38 cents/gal this summer, about 3 cents higher than last summer and 4 cents higher than the previous five-summer average. Forecast wholesale diesel fuel margins are 46 cents/gal, 1 cent below last summer's level and 9 cents higher than the previous five-summer average.

As in the case of crude oil, the market's expectation of uncertainty in monthly average gasoline prices is reflected in the pricing and implied volatility of futures and options contracts. New York Harbor RBOB futures contracts for July 2014 delivery traded over the five-day period ending April 3 averaged \$2.85/gal. The probability that the RBOB futures price will exceed \$3.35/gal (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$4.00/gal) in July 2014 is about 3%.

Motor Gasoline. During this summer driving season (April through September), projected motor gasoline consumption remains unchanged from last summer's average of 9.0 million bbl/d. Year-over-year increases in highway travel, projected to be 0.7%, are offset by an increase in fleet-wide fuel efficiency. Finished motor gasoline is supplied by four sources: domestic refinery output, fuel ethanol blending, net imports of gasoline and gasoline blending components, and primary inventories. EIA expects that domestic refinery production, including gasoline blendstock output, will increase by 60,000 bbl/d from last summer. Fuel ethanol blending into gasoline is projected to decrease by 3,000 bbl/d from last summer's level to 870,000 bbl/d, which is 9.7% of total gasoline consumption. Projected total gasoline net imports (including blending components) average 240,000 bbl/d, down 7% from last summer.

At the onset of the summer driving season (April 1), total gasoline stocks were down 10 million barrels from a year ago and down 5 million barrels from the five-year average for beginning-of-season stocks. Stock withdrawals have not been a significant motor gasoline supply source for the summer season in recent years, having averaged only 35,000 bbl/d during the previous five summer seasons. This summer, total gasoline stocks are projected to remain almost unchanged, compared with a 31,000-bbl/d draw last summer. Moreover, the absence of a seasonal pattern differs from that of last summer, which saw a sizable draw on inventories during the third quarter. As a result, total gasoline inventories this summer are projected to end the season at 215 million barrels, 4 million barrels below last year's level but 1 million barrels above the five-year average.

Diesel Fuel. Projected consumption of distillate fuel, which includes diesel fuel and heating oil, averages 3.8 million bbl/d this summer, up 37,000 bbl/d (1.0%) from last summer. That growth is driven by increasing manufacturing output and foreign trade.

Distillate fuel is supplied by four sources: domestic refinery output, biodiesel blending, primary inventories, and net imports. EIA expects refinery output of distillate fuel will average 4.9 million bbl/d this summer, up 150,000 bbl/d from last summer. Biodiesel has been a small part of the distillate pool, averaging 93,000 bbl/d last summer and forecast to average about 78,000 bbl/d this summer. Projected distillate fuel net exports average 1.15 million bbl/d this summer, up from 1.06 million bbl/d last summer.

Distillate inventories are projected to start the summer at 112.6 million barrels, down from the 118.6 million barrels recorded at the start of last summer and the five-year average of 138.7 million barrels. Distillate inventories typically build during the summer season in preparation for the heating season. This summer, the build is forecast to average 89,000 bbl/d, up substantially from the 54,000 bbl/d build recorded last summer, but similar to the five-year average summer build of 60,000 bbl/d. End-of-summer stocks are 128.9 million barrels, up slightly from the 128.6 million barrels recorded at the end of last summer, but well below the five-year end-of-summer average of 149.8 million barrels.

Natural Gas

Following late-winter cold weather, working natural gas in storage ended March at an estimated 826 Bcf, the lowest level in 11 years. EIA now expects a large rebuild over the injection season, with inventories ending October at 3,422 Bcf. This represents a record stock build of nearly 2,600 Bcf. Expectations for lower demand from the electric power sector compared with the past several years, as well as increasing production, should help enable a record-high stock build. This month's STEO revises upward the outlook for natural gas marketed production in both 2014 and 2015. While production dipped in the winter months due to freeze-offs in various locations, recent outside data sources indicate production has bounced back and is exceeding record highs set in November.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will average 72.1 Bcf per day (Bcf/d) in 2014, an increase of 0.7 Bcf/d from 2013. Increased residential, commercial, and industrial use offsets declines from the electric power sector, which are related to higher natural gas prices. In 2015, total natural gas consumption falls by 0.4 Bcf/d as a decline in residential and commercial consumption more than offsets consumption growth in the industrial and electric power sectors. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.8 Bcf/d in 2015 with the retirement of some coal plants.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production will grow by an average rate of 3.0% in 2014 and 1.5% in 2015. Rapid natural gas production growth in the Marcellus formation is contributing to falling natural gas forward prices in the Northeast, which often fall even with or below Henry Hub prices outside of peak winter demand months. Consequently, some drilling activity may move away from the Marcellus back to Gulf Coast plays such as the Haynesville and Barnett, where prices are closer to the Henry Hub spot price.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have declined over the past several years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. [Several companies are planning to build liquefaction capacity](#) to export LNG from the United States. Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass facility is planned to be the first to liquefy natural gas produced in the Lower 48 states for export. The facility has a total liquefaction capacity of 3 Bcf/d and is scheduled to come online in stages beginning in late 2015.

Growing domestic production over the past several years has displaced some [pipeline imports from Canada](#), while [exports to Mexico](#) have increased. EIA projects net imports of 3.7 Bcf/d in 2014 and 3.0 Bcf/d in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1987. Over the longer term, the [EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#) projects the United States will be a net exporter of natural gas beginning in 2018.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories fell by 74 Bcf to 822 Bcf during the week ending March 28, 2014. Colder-than-normal temperatures and a few late-season

winter storms during the month resulted in increased heating demand, prompting larger-than-normal withdrawals. Stocks are now 878 Bcf less than last year at this time and 992 Bcf less than the five-year (2009-13) average for this time of year. Total stocks, as well as stocks in all three regions, are currently less than their five-year (2009-13) minimums.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$4.90/MMBtu at the Henry Hub in March, down \$1.10/MMBtu from February, as weather in March was less extreme than the previous month, but still colder than normal. EIA projects that spot prices will continue to decline in the spring. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.44/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.11/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for July 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending April 3, 2014) averaged \$4.46/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for July 2014 contracts at \$3.40/MMBtu and \$5.87/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for July 2013 averaged \$4.07/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$3.16/MMBtu and \$5.23/MMBtu.

Coal

Severe winter weather, increases in oil and grain rail traffic, and track work have combined to constrain coal shipments via rail from Powder River Basin (PRB) coal producers to power generators. Weather disruptions began early in the winter season, with October snowfall disrupting shipments from the PRB. Severe weather continued through the quarter and shipments from the Southern PRB and Colorado/Utah significantly declined.

Increases in other rail traffic have helped to create bottlenecks on western rail systems. According to data from the [Association of American Railroads](#), increased crude oil shipments, primarily from the Bakken shale play, and increased grain shipments have taxed rail infrastructure in the region. [Soaring volume](#) on Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Corporation's main line in North Dakota, coupled with weather issues, prompted [Basin Electric Power Cooperative](#) to move coal in North Dakota by truck for 30 days.

The severe winter weather exacerbated the situation by increasing power demand and depleting coal inventories. Spot purchases of coal, which could aid in replenishing stockpiles, are competing for rail service, as the railroads are struggling to catch up with contracted shipments that have been delayed. Some utilities have reportedly taken coal units offline in order to conserve stockpiles. Coal sourced from other basins, primarily the Illinois and Central Appalachian, may be called upon to help replenish stockpiles.

U.S. Coal Supply. EIA projects coal production will grow 4.1% to 1,024 million short tons (MMst) in 2014. The increase this year is primarily a result of higher consumption. Coal production is projected to fall by less than 1% in 2015 to 1,022 MMst, but Appalachian coal production is

projected to decline by 2.7%. Interior production is expected to remain steady, while Western production grows by 0.9%.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates total coal consumption for 2013 totaled 925 MMst, a 4.0% increase over 2012. The increase was primarily a result of increased consumption in the electric power sector due to higher natural gas prices. Consumption continues to grow at a rate of 4.2% to 964 MMst in 2014 as electricity demand grows and natural gas prices remain well above their 2012 level. Total coal consumption is projected to decline by 2.4% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), and generation from renewable resources (wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and solar) grows by more than 3%.

U.S. Coal Exports. Exports are projected to total 101 MMst in 2014, making it the fourth consecutive year with more than 100 MMst of coal exports. This would be the second time that exports have exceeded 100 MMst for four consecutive years, with the first being from 1989 through 1992. Projected exports fall back to 96 MMst in 2015. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. Annual average coal prices to the electric power industry fell for the second consecutive year, from \$2.38/MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.35/MMBtu in 2014 and \$2.36/MMBtu in 2015.

Electricity

Periods of extreme cold in the Midwest and Northeast this past winter caused [spikes in wholesale electricity prices](#) at certain times of peak demand. In early January, the low temperatures and constraints on natural gas delivery led to average day-ahead prices close to \$250/megawatthour in the New England and New York wholesale power markets. These high prices encouraged generation from power plants that have the capability to burn petroleum, leading to the highest level of generation from petroleum liquids in the Northeast since January 2006. However, these spikes in petroleum-fired generation were only temporary, and the fuel accounts for a very small share of total generation.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. The cold winter weather was a primary driver of the estimated 4.3% year-over-year increase in total U.S. retail sales of electricity during the first quarter of 2014. Year-over-year growth was especially strong in the residential sector, which grew by an estimated 7.3%. For the upcoming summer months, EIA projects residential sales during the second and third quarters will average 0.6% more than last summer. This growth is driven by a 5.8% increase in summer cooling degree days, offset slightly by efficiency improvements in air conditioning, lighting, and other electricity uses.

U.S. Electricity Generation. Preliminary EIA data indicate that 4.7 gigawatts (GW) of coal capacity was retired during 2013 (following 10.3 GW of coal capacity retirements during 2012). Despite these retirements, coal generators have increased their utilization of existing capacity in recent months so that the share of total generation fueled by coal during the first quarter of 2014 rose to 41.4% from 40.0% during the first quarter of 2013. This increase in utilization of coal-fired capacity was driven primarily by rising natural gas fuel costs, which in turn drove down the share of generation fueled by natural gas to 23.8% during the first quarter of 2014 from 25.6% during the same period last year. EIA projects total U.S. electricity generation will average 11.3 terawatt-hours per day in 2014, an increase of 1.8% from last year. Coal fuels 40.3% of total generation during 2014 while natural gas supplies 26.5%.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. residential price of electricity to average 12.4 cents per kilowatt-hour during 2014, an increase of 2.6% from 2013. Price increases are highest in the New England (7.1%) and Middle Atlantic (4.0%) regions.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewables used for electricity and heat generation will grow by about 3.7% in 2014. Hydropower is projected to increase by 3.6%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 3.7%. In 2015, projected renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 3.0% from 2014, as a 1.0% decrease in hydropower is combined with a 5.2% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind power capacity will increase by 8.9% in 2014 and 15.5% in 2015, reaching about 66 gigawatts (GW) at the end of 2014 and 76 GW at the end of 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.5% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued robust growth in solar electricity generation, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.5% in 2015. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, utility-scale solar capacity doubled in 2013. EIA currently expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase by approximately 56% between year-end 2013 and year-end 2015. Approximately 70% of this new capacity is being built in California. However, customer-sited photovoltaic capacity growth, which the STEO does not forecast, is expected to exceed utility-scale solar growth between 2013 and 2015, according to [EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#).

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Logistical constraints, primarily railroad delays resulting from extreme winter temperatures in the Midwest, led ethanol production to decline from an average of about 900,000 bbl/d in January and February 2014 to 890,000 bbl/d in March 2014. [These logistical problems led to sharp ethanol price increases across the United States](#) in March, but especially in PADD 1 (East Coast). These constraints are expected to be short-lived as warmer

temperatures arrive and ethanol production rebounds to a forecast average of 908,000 bbl/d during 2014.

Biodiesel production, which averaged 64,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, rose to [104,000 bbl/d \(135 million gallons\) in December 2013](#), 7 million gallons higher than in November. A biodiesel production tax credit expired at the end of 2013. Biodiesel production averaged 87,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average 75,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 77,000 bbl/d in 2015.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.1% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise 1.9% in 2014, followed by a decline in 2015 of 0.8%. The increase in emissions in 2013 and 2014 reflects growth in coal consumption because of its higher use in electric power generation. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 2.5% in 2015 with increasing coal plant retirements.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

The [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis \(BEA\)](#) revised the fourth quarter 2013 gross domestic product estimate upwards, now showing growth at an annual rate of 2.6%, compared to the 2.4% growth of the previous estimate. Consumption expenditures (primarily due to increases in health care spending and utilities) and corporate profits came in higher than the previous fourth quarter 2013 estimate. BEA also reported that real personal consumption expenditures rose 0.2% from January to February, exceeding the 0.1% rise from December to January. Real disposable personal income rose 0.3% from January to February. New orders for durable goods rose 2.2% over the same time period, reversing declines in the two previous months according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#). The gain was driven primarily by transportation goods, with a more modest a 0.2% monthly gain for other orders. Finally, the [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) reported that sales of new single-family houses in February were 3.3% below the January level, and 1.1% below the February 2013 estimate.

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO.

Production and Income. Forecast real GDP grows by 2.5% in 2014 and 3.2% in 2015. Even though forecast real GDP growth accelerates over the next two years, it is only in 2015 that GDP growth exceeds the economy's average annual growth of 3% from 1990 through 2007. Forecast real disposable income increases 2.2% in 2014 and 3.6% in 2015. Total industrial production grows at 2.7% in 2014 and is projected to grow 4.0% in 2015.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 6.1% and 9.7% over 2014 and 2015, respectively, with equipment spending accounting for most of investment's growth. Real consumption expenditures grow at the same rate as real GDP in 2014, at 2.5%, and are below the rate of real GDP growth in 2015, at 2.9%. Durable goods expenditures drive the

consumption spending. Export growth is 4.2% and 4.1% over the same two years, while import growth is 2.4% in 2014 and 6.5% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall 0.6% in 2014, but increase by 0.4% in 2015.

Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.6% in 2014 and 2.1% in 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 6.2% by the end 2014 and 5.7% at the end of 2015, the same as projected last month. Housing starts grow an average of 17.2% and 33.9% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace, as wages continue to show modest gains.

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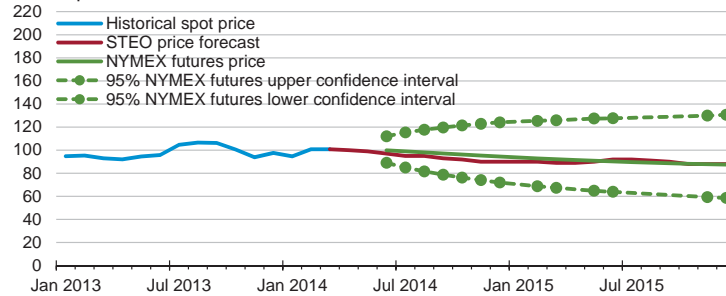


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for April 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

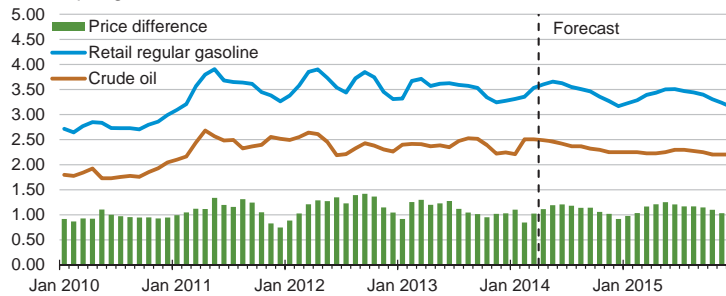
dollars per barrel



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Apr. 3, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

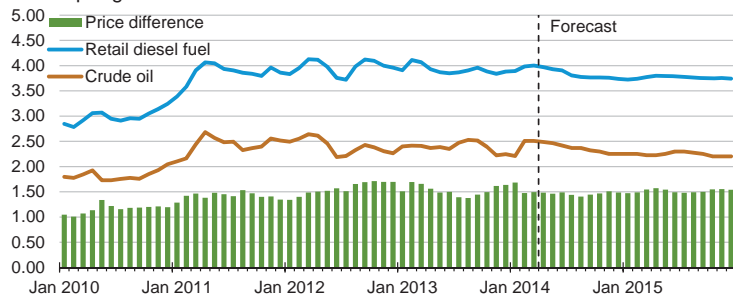


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

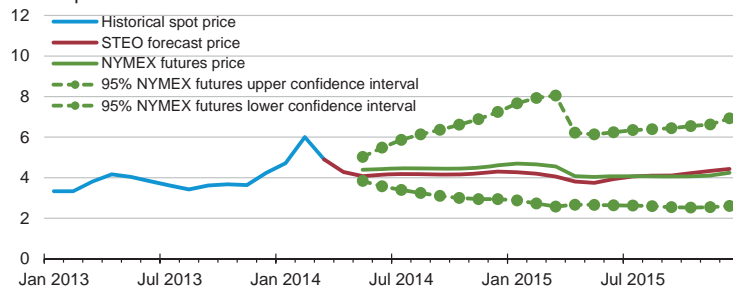


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

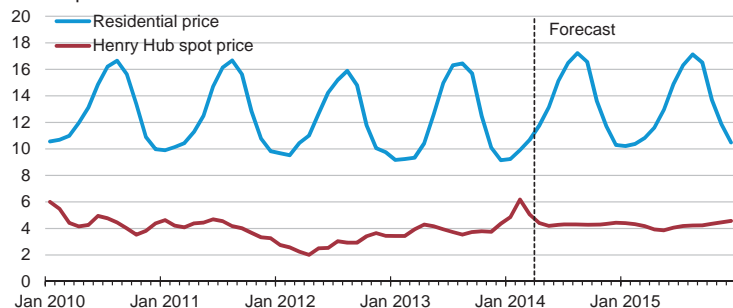


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Apr. 3, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

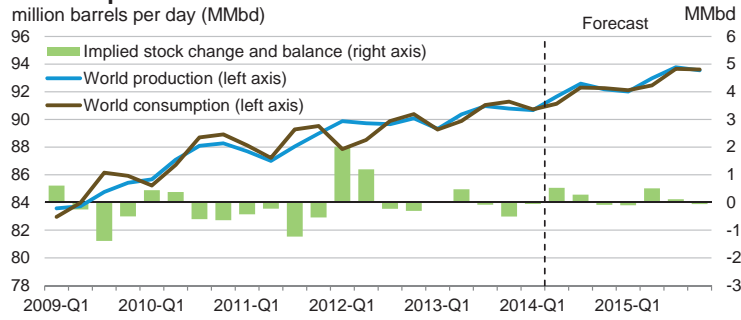
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



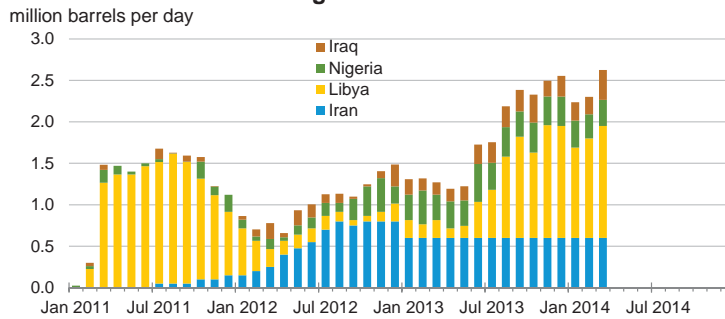
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



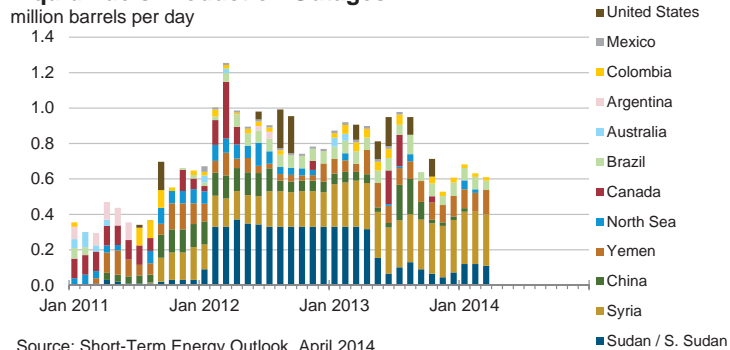
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

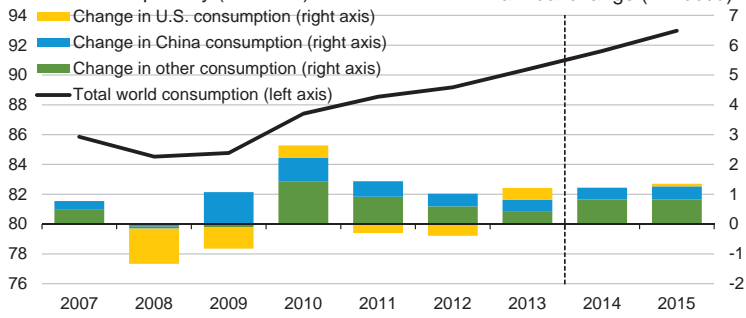


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

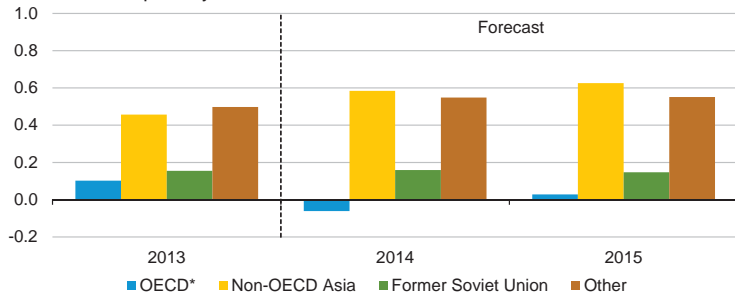
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

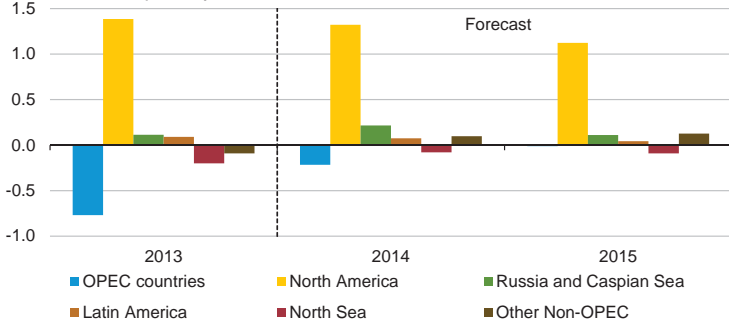


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

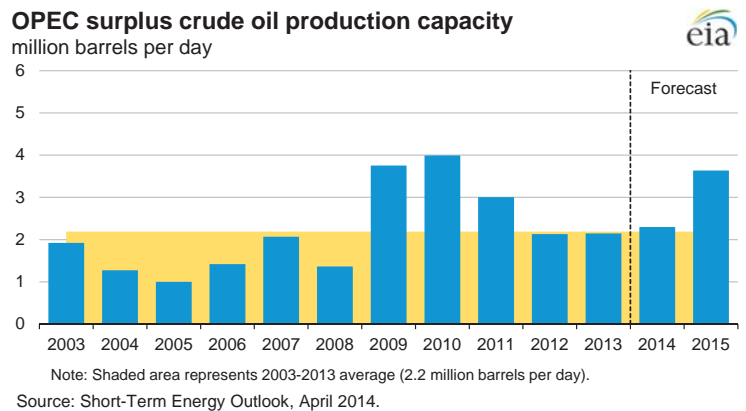
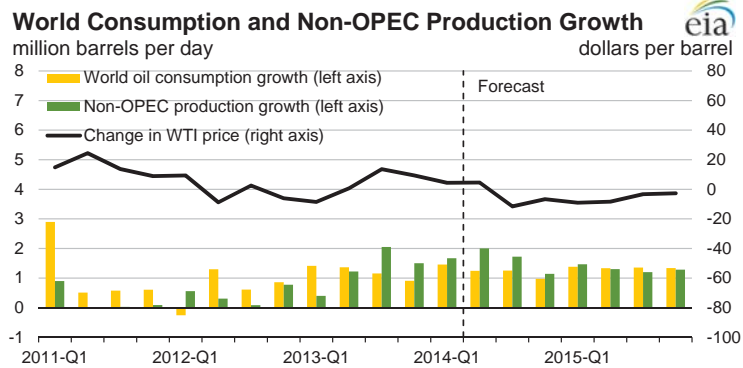
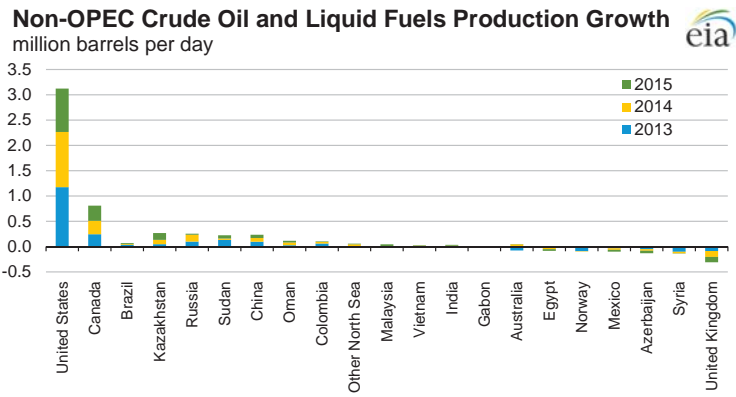
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day

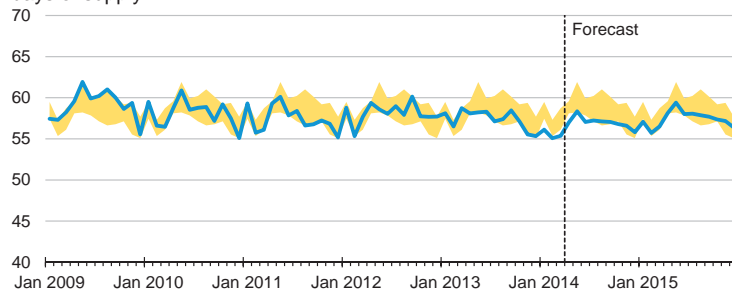


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.



OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



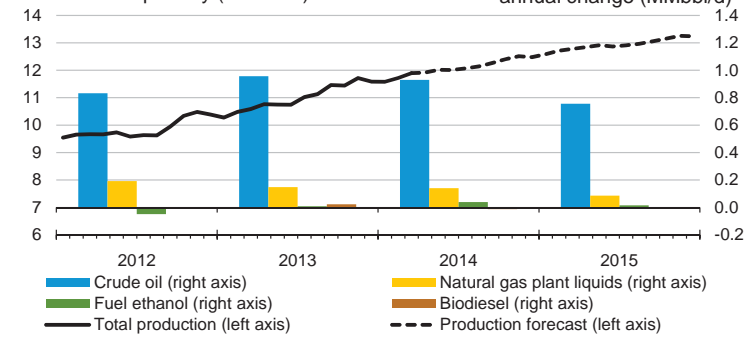
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

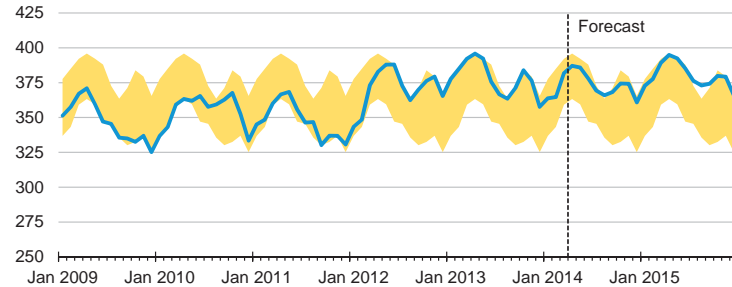
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

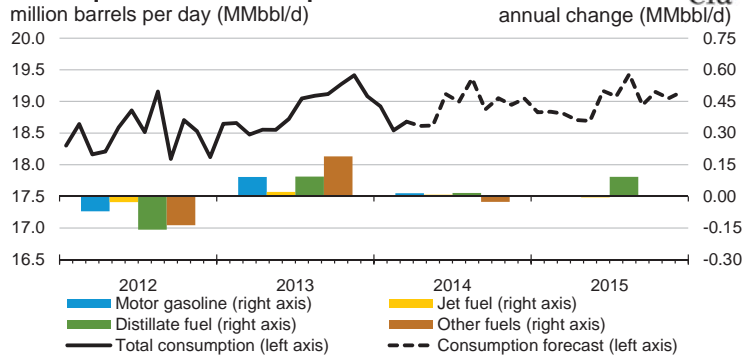
million barrels



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

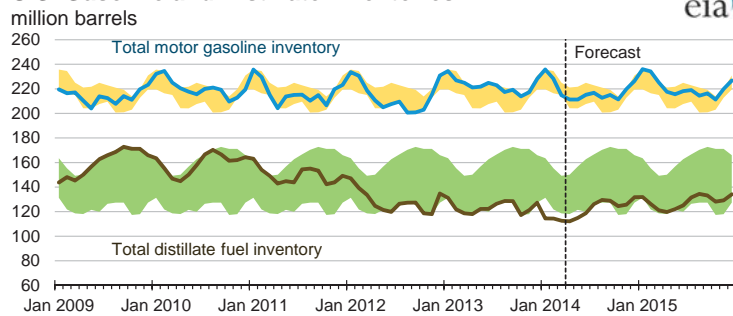
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



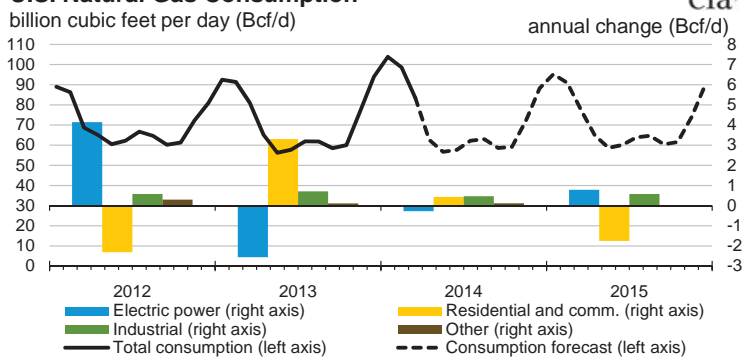
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



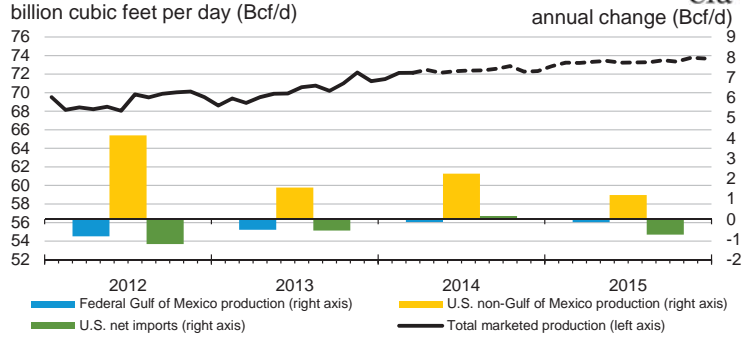
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



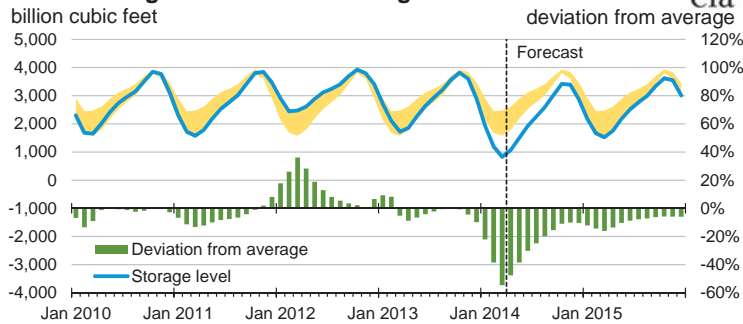
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



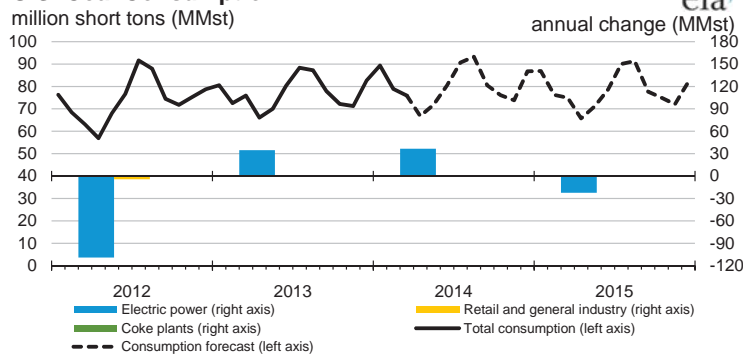
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



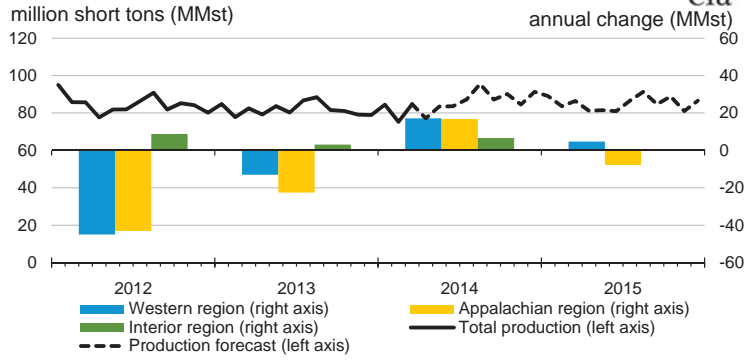
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Coal Consumption



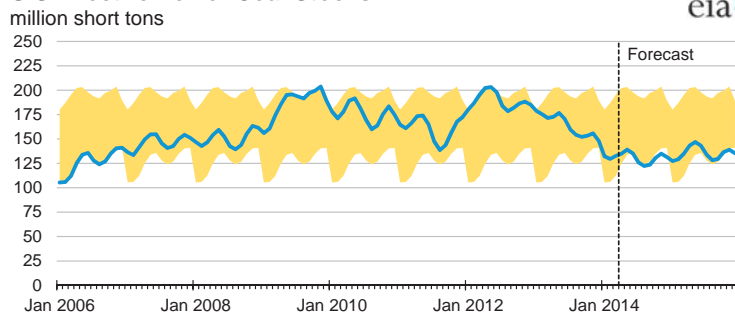
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

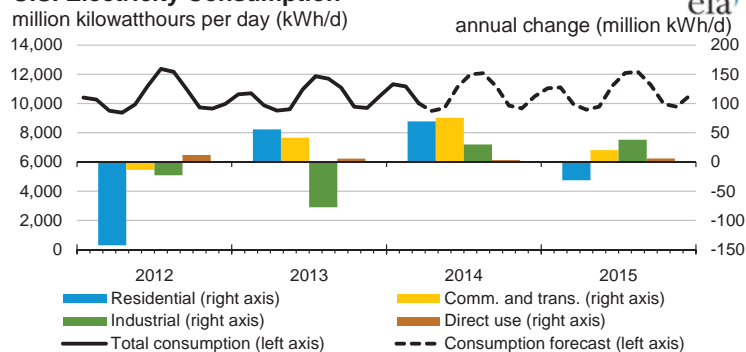
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



Note: Colored band around stock levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2006 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

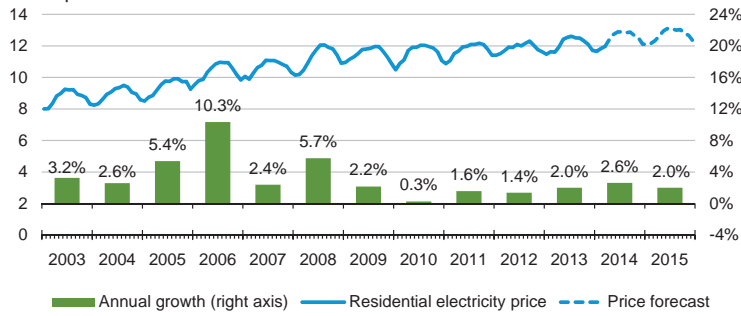
U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

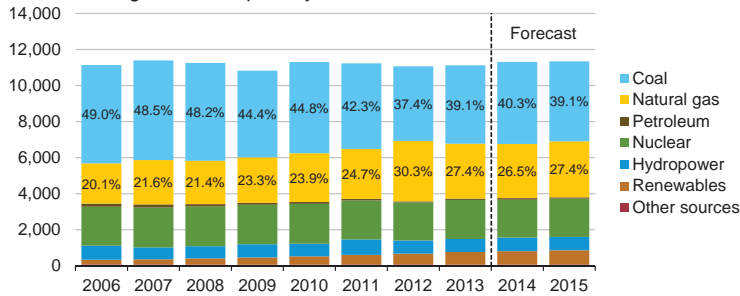
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

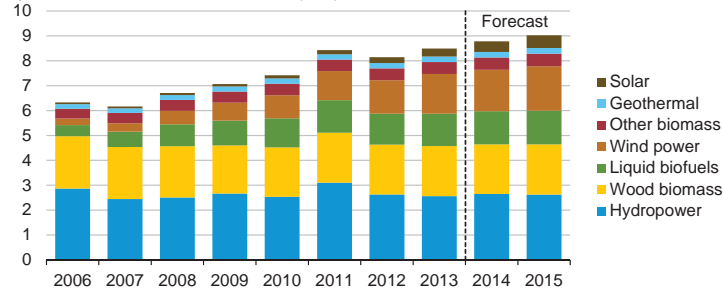


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

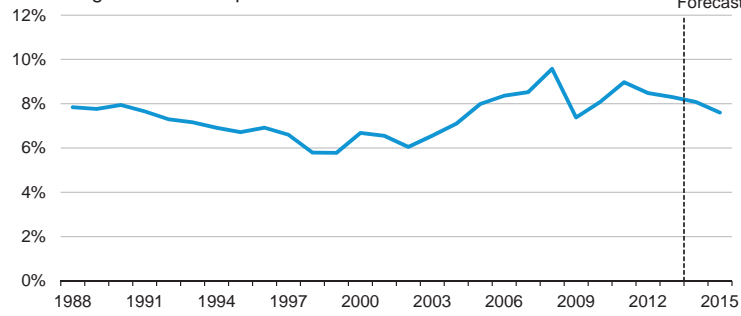


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

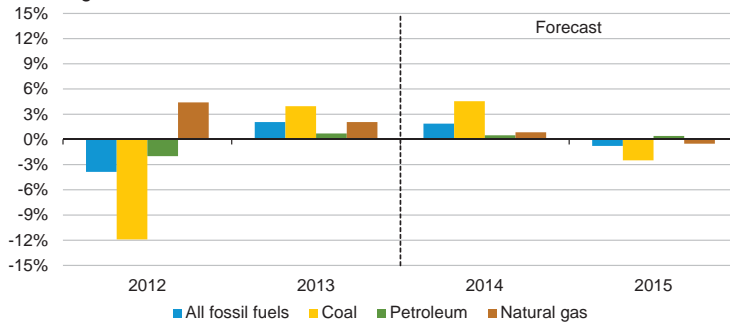
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

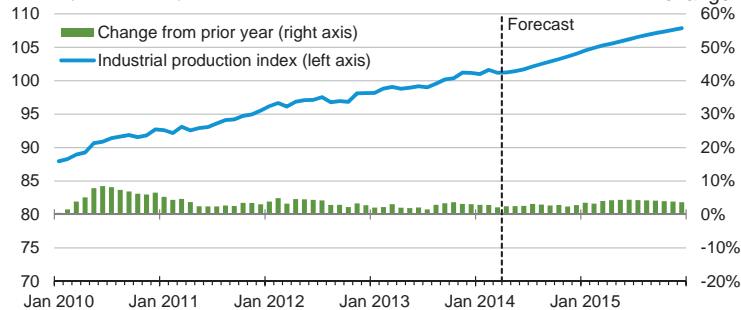
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

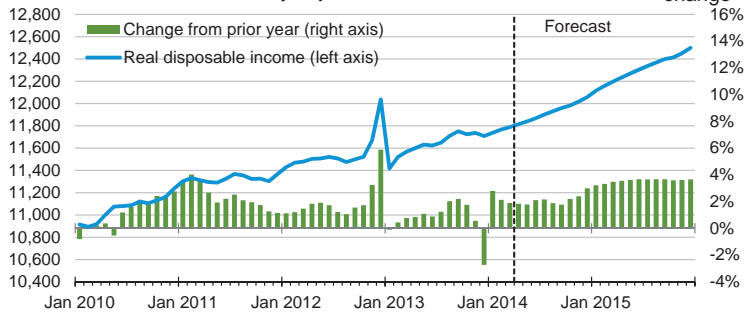
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

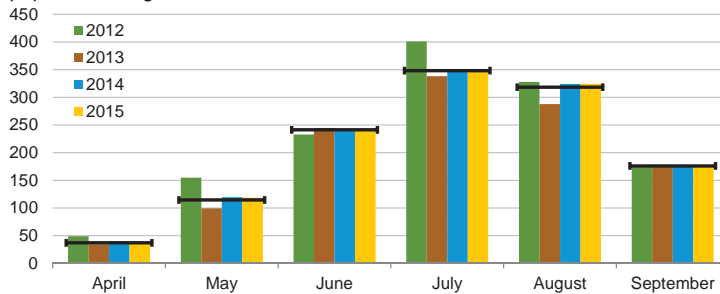
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

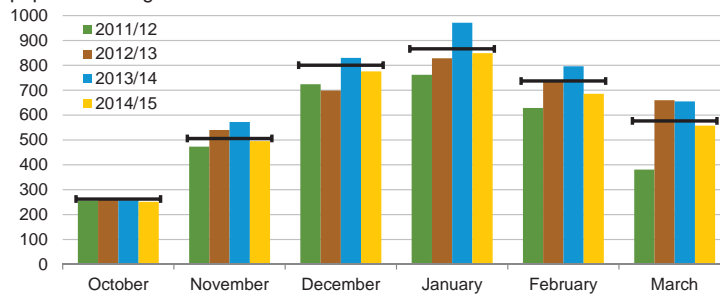


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2004 - Mar 2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2014.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013			2014			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.24	2.52	2.38	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.30</i>	4.9	-10.9	-3.5
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.44	2.63	2.54	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.49</i>	2.7	-6.0	-1.9
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.37	2.51	2.44	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.40</i>	3.7	-6.1	-1.4
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.90	2.88	2.89	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.86</i>	0.9	-2.5	-0.8
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	2.95	3.06	3.01	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.95</i>	1.6	-5.1	-1.8
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.60	3.57	3.58	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.57</i>	0.7	-1.6	-0.5
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.88	3.91	3.89	<i>3.93</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.87</i>	1.3	-3.3	-0.6
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.905	9.022	8.964	<i>8.943</i>	<i>8.996</i>	<i>8.970</i>	0.4	-0.3	0.1
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.651	7.951	7.802	<i>7.788</i>	<i>7.935</i>	<i>7.862</i>	1.8	-0.2	0.8
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.889	0.858	0.873	<i>0.877</i>	<i>0.863</i>	<i>0.870</i>	-1.3	0.5	-0.4
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.000	0.062	0.031	<i>-0.005</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>-0.002</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.366	0.151	0.258	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.240</i>	-22.7	30.7	-7.0
Refinery Utilization (percent)	88.5	91.6	90.1	<i>89.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>90.7</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	224.9	224.9	224.9	<i>214.7</i>	<i>215.1</i>	<i>214.7</i>			
Ending	224.9	219.3	219.3	<i>215.1</i>	<i>215.0</i>	<i>215.0</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	15,680	15,839	15,760	<i>16,086</i>	<i>16,204</i>	<i>16,145</i>	2.6	2.3	2.4
Real Income	11,618	11,703	11,661	<i>11,841</i>	<i>11,931</i>	<i>11,886</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9

^a Spot Price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil.^b Cost of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.^c Price product sold by refiners to resellers.^d Average pump price including taxes.^e Refinery and blender net production plus finished motor gasoline adjustment.^f Total stock withdrawal and net imports includes both finished gasoline and gasoline blend components.

GDP = gross domestic product.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other Energy Information Administration (EIA) published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold. Forecasts are in italic. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP and income); Reuters News Service (WTI and Brent crude oil spot prices). Macroeconomic projections are based on IHS Global Insight Macroeconomic Forecast Model.

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	7.10	7.27	7.56	7.83	8.05	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.43</i>	<i>8.70</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.35</i>	7.44	8.37	9.13
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.09	<i>68.47</i>	<i>68.60</i>	<i>68.64</i>	<i>69.21</i>	<i>69.44</i>	<i>69.45</i>	<i>69.69</i>	66.53	68.45	69.45
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	244	<i>244</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>256</i>	984	1,024	1,022
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.72	<i>18.78</i>	<i>19.08</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>19.15</i>	<i>19.12</i>	18.89	18.90	18.99
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.94	95.18	<i>58.99</i>	<i>61.27</i>	<i>73.19</i>	<i>87.77</i>	<i>61.17</i>	<i>63.01</i>	<i>75.14</i>	71.33	72.07	71.71
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	244	<i>219</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>229</i>	925	964	942
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.83	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>10.10</i>	10.50	10.67	10.71
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.08	2.29	2.05	2.08	2.15	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.18</i>	8.51	8.71	8.97
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.41	22.87	24.08	24.98	26.51	<i>23.02</i>	<i>24.27</i>	<i>24.55</i>	<i>25.67</i>	<i>23.25</i>	<i>24.48</i>	<i>24.78</i>	97.34	98.34	98.18
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	100.98	<i>103.15</i>	<i>98.86</i>	<i>95.16</i>	<i>94.15</i>	<i>94.85</i>	<i>95.52</i>	<i>92.50</i>	100.46	99.52	94.26
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.33</i>	3.73	4.44	4.11
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	2.35	2.36
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,933	15,986	<i>16,086</i>	<i>16,204</i>	<i>16,328</i>	<i>16,458</i>	<i>16,594</i>	<i>16,736</i>	<i>16,865</i>	15,759	16,151	16,663
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	1.9	2.5	3.2
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.5	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.1</i>	106.5	108.3	110.3
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.4	1.7	1.9
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,723	11,764	<i>11,841</i>	<i>11,931</i>	<i>12,020</i>	<i>12,158</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>12,368</i>	<i>12,455</i>	11,637	11,889	12,313
Percent change from prior year	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.2	2.3	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>	0.7	2.2	3.6
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	96.9	96.9	97.2	98.5	98.4	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.6</i>	97.4	99.9	104.2
Percent change from prior year	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	1.6	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	2.5	2.6	4.4
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,422	<i>473</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,522</i>	<i>2,092</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,521</i>	4,467	4,493	4,157
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	36	378	803	87	33	<i>399</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>91</i>	1,304	1,374	1,380

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

(b) Total consumption includes Independent Power Producer (IPP) consumption.

(c) Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy.

EIA does not estimate or project end-use consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

(d) The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations of gross energy consumption in EIA's Monthly Energy Review. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

(e) Refers to the refiner average acquisition cost (RAC) of crude oil.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;

Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130;

Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model. Macroeconomic projections are based on Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy.

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	98.75	<i>98.67</i>	<i>94.33</i>	<i>90.67</i>	<i>89.67</i>	<i>90.33</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>88.00</i>	97.91	<i>95.60</i>	<i>89.75</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	<i>105.33</i>	<i>103.67</i>	<i>102.33</i>	<i>102.00</i>	<i>101.00</i>	<i>100.67</i>	<i>100.00</i>	108.64	<i>104.88</i>	<i>100.92</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	103.04	<i>102.66</i>	<i>98.36</i>	<i>94.68</i>	<i>93.64</i>	<i>94.34</i>	<i>95.02</i>	<i>92.00</i>	98.12	<i>99.77</i>	<i>93.77</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	100.98	<i>103.15</i>	<i>98.86</i>	<i>95.16</i>	<i>94.15</i>	<i>94.85</i>	<i>95.52</i>	<i>92.50</i>	100.46	<i>99.52</i>	<i>94.26</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	<i>292</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>252</i>	281	<i>276</i>	<i>267</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	<i>300</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>285</i>	303	<i>295</i>	<i>287</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	306	<i>292</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>278</i>	297	<i>290</i>	<i>279</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	302	<i>297</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>281</i>	298	<i>292</i>	<i>284</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	243	247	250	259	<i>260</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>237</i>	248	<i>254</i>	<i>240</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	<i>363</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>323</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>337</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	<i>369</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>330</i>	358	<i>352</i>	<i>343</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	<i>393</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>375</i>	392	<i>385</i>	<i>376</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	398	<i>381</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>358</i>	378	<i>381</i>	<i>362</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>4.46</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.23</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.33</i>	3.73	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.11</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.09	<i>5.13</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.45</i>	4.66	<i>5.41</i>	<i>5.21</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.83	<i>9.46</i>	<i>9.87</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>9.33</i>	8.12	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.34</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.86	<i>12.82</i>	<i>16.74</i>	<i>11.23</i>	<i>10.43</i>	<i>12.64</i>	<i>16.64</i>	<i>11.42</i>	10.31	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.51</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.43	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.02</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>5.17</i>	4.32	<i>5.20</i>	<i>4.83</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.52	<i>19.02</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>18.79</i>	<i>18.51</i>	<i>18.61</i>	<i>18.40</i>	<i>18.33</i>	19.33	<i>19.17</i>	<i>18.46</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.12	<i>22.49</i>	<i>21.72</i>	<i>22.03</i>	<i>22.32</i>	<i>22.13</i>	<i>21.94</i>	<i>22.46</i>	23.08	<i>22.58</i>	<i>22.21</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	6.87	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>6.86</i>	6.82	<i>7.02</i>	<i>7.08</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.44	<i>10.71</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.78</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.57</i>	10.29	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.85</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.80	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>12.19</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>12.57</i>	12.12	<i>12.43</i>	<i>12.68</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

(c) Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, and topped crude.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.

 WTI and Brent crude oils, and Henry Hub natural gas spot prices from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3a. International Petroleum and Other Liquids Production, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	23.12	23.15	23.80	24.48	24.63	<i>24.81</i>	<i>25.01</i>	<i>25.23</i>	<i>25.71</i>	<i>25.78</i>	<i>25.94</i>	<i>26.37</i>	23.64	<i>24.92</i>	<i>25.95</i>
U.S. (50 States)	11.67	12.00	12.53	12.91	13.00	<i>13.26</i>	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.95</i>	<i>14.17</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>14.51</i>	12.28	<i>13.37</i>	<i>14.23</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.10	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.67</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	2.90	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>
North Sea (b)	2.94	2.89	2.74	2.88	2.82	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.69</i>	2.86	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.69</i>
Other OECD	1.46	1.51	1.53	1.48	1.52	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.52</i>	1.50	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.53</i>
Non-OECD	66.20	67.22	67.17	66.30	66.05	<i>66.85</i>	<i>67.57</i>	<i>66.95</i>	<i>66.31</i>	<i>67.20</i>	<i>67.83</i>	<i>67.18</i>	66.72	<i>66.86</i>	<i>67.13</i>
OPEC	36.30	36.85	36.58	35.73	35.99	<i>36.14</i>	<i>36.48</i>	<i>35.98</i>	<i>35.86</i>	<i>36.15</i>	<i>36.46</i>	<i>36.06</i>	36.36	<i>36.15</i>	<i>36.14</i>
Crude Oil Portion	29.97	30.50	30.24	29.38	29.77	<i>29.77</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>29.54</i>	<i>29.38</i>	<i>29.63</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>29.46</i>	30.02	<i>29.79</i>	<i>29.59</i>
Other Liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.34	6.22	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.60</i>	6.34	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.54</i>
Former Soviet Union	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.57	13.68	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.78</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>13.80</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>13.88</i>	<i>13.86</i>	13.51	<i>13.75</i>	<i>13.84</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.50	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.61</i>	4.46	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.60</i>
Other Non-OECD	11.92	12.42	12.72	12.48	11.88	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.78</i>	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.08</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>12.89</i>	<i>12.65</i>	12.39	<i>12.44</i>	<i>12.56</i>
Total World Supply	89.32	90.37	90.96	90.79	90.68	<i>91.66</i>	<i>92.58</i>	<i>92.18</i>	<i>92.02</i>	<i>92.98</i>	<i>93.77</i>	<i>93.55</i>	90.37	<i>91.78</i>	<i>93.09</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	53.02	53.52	54.39	55.06	54.69	<i>55.52</i>	<i>56.11</i>	<i>56.20</i>	<i>56.16</i>	<i>56.83</i>	<i>57.31</i>	<i>57.49</i>	54.00	<i>55.64</i>	<i>56.95</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.81	45.50	46.24	46.56	46.19	<i>45.17</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>46.51</i>	<i>46.38</i>	<i>45.14</i>	<i>45.98</i>	<i>46.49</i>	46.03	<i>45.97</i>	<i>46.00</i>
U.S. (50 States)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.72	<i>18.78</i>	<i>19.08</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>19.15</i>	<i>19.12</i>	18.89	<i>18.90</i>	<i>18.99</i>
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.32	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.30	2.25	2.30	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.29	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Europe	13.19	13.81	13.97	13.58	13.52	<i>13.30</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.71</i>	<i>13.57</i>	<i>13.29</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.69</i>	13.64	<i>13.57</i>	<i>13.57</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	4.92	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.39</i>	4.56	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.27</i>
Other OECD	6.34	6.34	6.25	6.41	6.39	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.57</i>	6.34	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.46</i>
Non-OECD	43.46	44.39	44.81	44.74	44.54	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.30</i>	<i>45.76</i>	<i>45.73</i>	<i>47.33</i>	<i>47.68</i>	<i>47.11</i>	44.35	<i>45.64</i>	<i>46.97</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.71	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.04</i>	4.64	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.93</i>
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.58</i>	10.66	<i>11.05</i>	<i>11.49</i>
Other Asia	11.03	11.25	10.83	11.12	11.22	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.42</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.50</i>	11.06	<i>11.25</i>	<i>11.44</i>
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.26	<i>17.93</i>	<i>18.46</i>	<i>17.68</i>	<i>17.69</i>	<i>18.52</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>18.26</i>	17.29	<i>17.83</i>	<i>18.39</i>
Total World Consumption	89.28	89.89	91.05	91.29	90.73	<i>91.13</i>	<i>92.30</i>	<i>92.27</i>	<i>92.12</i>	<i>92.47</i>	<i>93.65</i>	<i>93.61</i>	90.38	<i>91.61</i>	<i>92.97</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.27	-0.15	0.78	0.23	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.35</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.13	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.04</i>
Other OECD	-0.23	0.34	-0.22	0.32	-0.07	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	0.05	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.03	-0.56	0.46	-0.59	-0.11	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	-0.17	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.05</i>
Total Stock Draw	-0.04	-0.48	0.08	0.51	0.05	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>0.06</i>	0.02	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>-0.12</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,043	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>1,095</i>	1,064	<i>1,080</i>	<i>1,095</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,652	2,645	2,680	2,579	2,564	<i>2,612</i>	<i>2,636</i>	<i>2,612</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>2,653</i>	<i>2,664</i>	<i>2,637</i>	2,579	<i>2,612</i>	<i>2,637</i>

- = no data available

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Former Soviet Union = Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

(a) Supply includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, biofuels, other liquids, and refinery processing gains.

(b) Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

 (c) Consumption of petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," defined in the glossary of the *EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109.

Consumption of petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.72	18.75	19.52	20.12	20.29	<i>20.47</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.97</i>	<i>21.41</i>	<i>21.57</i>	<i>21.77</i>	<i>22.16</i>	19.28	<i>20.61</i>	<i>21.73</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.10	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.67</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	2.90	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>
United States	11.67	12.00	12.53	12.91	13.00	<i>13.26</i>	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.95</i>	<i>14.17</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>14.51</i>	12.28	<i>13.37</i>	<i>14.23</i>
Central and South America	4.42	4.94	5.26	4.97	4.48	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.90	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.02</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.74	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.70	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Brazil	2.21	2.74	3.01	2.77	2.22	<i>2.77</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>2.81</i>	2.68	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.72</i>
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.04	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>	1.03	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Europe	3.88	3.83	3.70	3.83	3.77	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.60</i>	3.81	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.84</i>	1.81	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.89	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.77	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.84	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.61</i>
Other North Sea	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.25	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.21	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.59	13.69	<i>13.71</i>	<i>13.79</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.81</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>13.87</i>	13.53	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.85</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.88	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.88	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.80</i>
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.72	1.72	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.89</i>	1.65	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.87</i>
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.50	10.56	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.68</i>	10.50	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.26	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.26	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.23	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>
Middle East	1.26	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.19	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	1.21	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.26</i>
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.94	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.07	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Asia and Oceania	9.00	9.02	8.79	8.90	8.92	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.22</i>	8.92	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.19</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.47	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.45	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.50	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.61</i>	4.46	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.60</i>
India	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.99	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>	0.98	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>
Indonesia	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.90	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.93	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>
Malaysia	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	0.63	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.67</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.35	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Africa	2.21	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.35	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.28</i>	2.35	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.29</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.69	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.29	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.25	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.02	53.52	54.39	55.06	54.69	<i>55.52</i>	<i>56.11</i>	<i>56.20</i>	<i>56.16</i>	<i>56.83</i>	<i>57.31</i>	<i>57.49</i>	54.00	<i>55.64</i>	<i>56.95</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.34	6.22	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.60</i>	6.34	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.54</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.35	59.87	60.73	61.40	60.91	<i>61.89</i>	<i>62.52</i>	<i>62.64</i>	<i>62.64</i>	<i>63.35</i>	<i>63.87</i>	<i>64.09</i>	60.34	<i>61.99</i>	<i>63.49</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.62	0.65	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.81	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

Former Soviet Union = Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Supply includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, biofuels, other liquids, and refinery processing gains.

Not all countries are shown in each region and sum of reported country volumes may not equal regional volumes.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3c. OPEC Crude Oil (excluding condensates) Supply (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.18	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.19	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.70	1.59	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.52	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iran	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	3.26	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.03	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	0.37	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.92	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.77	9.83	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.64	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
OPEC Total	29.97	30.50	30.24	29.38	29.77	<i>29.77</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>29.54</i>	<i>29.38</i>	<i>29.63</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>29.46</i>	30.02	<i>29.79</i>	<i>29.59</i>
Other Liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.34	6.22	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.60</i>	6.34	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.54</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.30	36.85	36.58	35.73	35.99	<i>36.14</i>	<i>36.48</i>	<i>35.98</i>	<i>35.86</i>	<i>36.15</i>	<i>36.46</i>	<i>36.06</i>	36.36	<i>36.15</i>	<i>36.14</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	5.08	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>5.66</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.24</i>	<i>6.43</i>	5.80	<i>5.36</i>	<i>6.15</i>
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.74	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.72	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.73</i>
Middle East	23.68	23.74	23.65	23.54	23.87	<i>23.95</i>	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.09</i>	<i>24.20</i>	<i>24.31</i>	<i>24.40</i>	<i>24.48</i>	23.65	<i>23.99</i>	<i>24.35</i>
OPEC Total	32.67	32.72	31.90	31.41	31.69	<i>31.93</i>	<i>32.22</i>	<i>32.50</i>	<i>32.78</i>	<i>33.08</i>	<i>33.38</i>	<i>33.66</i>	32.17	<i>32.09</i>	<i>33.23</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.01	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	2.00	1.92	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>4.20</i>	2.14	<i>2.30</i>	<i>3.63</i>
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	2.02	1.92	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>4.20</i>	2.15	<i>2.30</i>	<i>3.63</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.30	1.38	2.11	2.46	2.39	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.81	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Libya, and Nigeria (Africa); Ecuador and Venezuela (South America); Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (Middle East).

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3d. World Liquid Fuels Consumption (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.99	23.07	23.48	23.59	23.05	<i>23.20</i>	<i>23.58</i>	<i>23.51</i>	<i>23.28</i>	<i>23.26</i>	<i>23.65</i>	<i>23.60</i>	23.29	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.45</i>
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.30	2.25	2.30	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.29	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Mexico	2.11	2.14	2.09	2.08	2.02	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>	2.11	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.10</i>
United States	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.72	<i>18.78</i>	<i>19.08</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>19.15</i>	<i>19.12</i>	18.89	<i>18.90</i>	<i>18.99</i>
Central and South America	6.73	6.99	7.01	6.99	6.91	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>7.41</i>	<i>7.39</i>	6.93	<i>7.12</i>	<i>7.32</i>
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.29</i>	2.94	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.24</i>
Europe	13.89	14.52	14.69	14.30	14.22	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>14.44</i>	<i>14.28</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>14.43</i>	14.35	<i>14.29</i>	<i>14.30</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.74	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.07</i>	4.66	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.96</i>
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.35	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.58</i>	3.30	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.50</i>
Middle East	7.39	7.83	8.45	7.75	7.77	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>8.23</i>	7.86	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.25	29.53	29.24	30.48	30.49	<i>30.33</i>	<i>29.84</i>	<i>30.74</i>	<i>30.99</i>	<i>30.86</i>	<i>30.35</i>	<i>31.25</i>	29.87	<i>30.35</i>	<i>30.86</i>
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.58</i>	10.66	<i>11.05</i>	<i>11.49</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	4.92	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.39</i>	4.56	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.27</i>
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.88	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.94</i>	3.68	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.89</i>
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.64</i>	3.42	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.65</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.81	45.50	46.24	46.56	46.19	<i>45.17</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>46.51</i>	<i>46.38</i>	<i>45.14</i>	<i>45.98</i>	<i>46.49</i>	46.03	<i>45.97</i>	<i>46.00</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.46	44.39	44.81	44.74	44.54	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.30</i>	<i>45.76</i>	<i>45.73</i>	<i>47.33</i>	<i>47.68</i>	<i>47.11</i>	44.35	<i>45.64</i>	<i>46.97</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.28	89.89	91.05	91.29	90.73	<i>91.13</i>	<i>92.30</i>	<i>92.27</i>	<i>92.12</i>	<i>92.47</i>	<i>93.65</i>	<i>93.61</i>	90.38	<i>91.61</i>	<i>92.97</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	115.3	116.3	117.2	118.0	118.7	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>123.8</i>	<i>124.9</i>	<i>125.8</i>	116.7	<i>120.1</i>	<i>124.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	2.3	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	102.2	102.7	103.4	103.9	104.4	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.4</i>	<i>108.9</i>	103.1	<i>105.2</i>	<i>108.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	1.3	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	137.1	139.0	140.1	141.6	142.6	<i>144.5</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>147.7</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>151.2</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>154.7</i>	139.5	<i>145.2</i>	<i>152.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	3.7	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	101.67	103.17	104.33	103.90	105.49	<i>106.45</i>	<i>107.10</i>	<i>107.46</i>	<i>107.93</i>	<i>107.88</i>	<i>107.73</i>	<i>107.68</i>	103.27	<i>106.62</i>	<i>107.80</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.8	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	3.7	<i>3.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>

- = no data available

Former Soviet Union = Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal,

Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

(a) Weighted geometric mean of real indices for various countries with weights equal to each country's share of world oil consumption in the base period. Exchange rate is measured in foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	7.10	7.27	7.56	7.83	8.05	8.30	8.43	8.70	8.92	9.08	9.15	9.35	7.44	8.37	9.13
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.52	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.29	1.32	1.33	1.41	1.52	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.25	1.34	1.56
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.26	5.54	5.83	6.04	6.24	6.50	6.67	6.79	6.93	7.07	7.19	7.30	5.67	6.55	7.12
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.47	7.61	7.94	7.37	7.27	7.16	7.22	6.60	6.45	6.50	6.61	6.24	7.60	7.06	6.45
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.18	0.05	0.15	-0.27	0.04	0.11	0.08	-0.32	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.26	0.17	0.17
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.20	15.69	15.96	15.50	15.23	15.81	16.09	15.81	15.31	15.59	15.74
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.08
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.43	2.48	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.67	2.71	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.79	2.83	2.56	2.70	2.78
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.03
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.87	0.91	0.92
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.94	-1.00	-1.51	-2.03	-1.89	-1.31	-1.57	-1.82	-1.62	-1.65	-1.81	-2.20	-1.37	-1.65	-1.82
Pentanes Plus	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.15	-0.11	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.13	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	-0.06	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25	-0.18	-0.20	-0.23	-0.15	-0.20	-0.32	-0.32	-0.24	-0.18	-0.19	-0.27
Unfinished Oils	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.49	0.67	0.69	0.58	0.56	0.66	0.67	0.57	0.65	0.61	0.62
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.05	-0.08	-0.10
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.42	0.63	0.47	0.36	0.33	0.67	0.55	0.46	0.50	0.57	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.50	0.52
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.26	-0.32	-0.51	-0.54	-0.38	-0.36	-0.48	-0.53	-0.36	-0.37	-0.59	-0.38	-0.44	-0.46
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.12	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.14	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.62	-0.89	-1.23	-1.12	-0.89	-1.06	-1.24	-1.18	-0.89	-1.08	-1.23	-1.23	-0.97	-1.09	-1.11
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.21	-0.09	-0.14	-0.21	-0.18	-0.14	-0.14	-0.18	-0.23	-0.19	-0.19	-0.14	-0.17	-0.20
Other Oils (h)	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58	-0.66	-0.63	-0.58	-0.57	-0.60	-0.54	-0.60	-0.62	-0.64	-0.58	-0.60	-0.60
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.47	-0.45	-0.20	0.63	0.50	-0.57	-0.35	0.28	0.19	-0.39	-0.25	0.35	0.11	-0.04	-0.03
Total Supply	18.62	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.76	18.78	19.08	19.01	18.82	18.85	19.15	19.12	18.89	18.91	18.99
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.06
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	2.67	2.10	2.19	2.67	2.72	2.18	2.25	2.60	2.71	2.21	2.29	2.65	2.41	2.44	2.47
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.26	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.03
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.42	8.91	9.02	8.75	8.48	8.94	9.00	8.73	8.48	8.95	9.00	8.73	8.77	8.79	8.79
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Jet Fuel	1.33	1.42	1.49	1.44	1.39	1.44	1.48	1.40	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.42
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.93	3.77	3.67	3.97	3.96	3.77	3.74	3.93	4.02	3.86	3.85	4.04	3.84	3.85	3.94
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.28
Other Oils (h)	1.82	2.01	2.20	1.84	1.78	2.04	2.16	1.89	1.86	2.04	2.15	1.90	1.97	1.97	1.99
Total Consumption	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.72	18.78	19.08	19.01	18.82	18.85	19.15	19.12	18.89	18.90	18.99
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	6.53	6.60	6.43	5.34	5.38	5.84	5.65	4.79	4.82	4.85	4.80	4.04	6.22	5.41	4.63
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	392.1	375.7	371.2	357.6	381.9	378.1	368.2	360.9	389.4	385.1	374.2	366.0	357.6	360.9	366.0
Pentanes Plus	13.0	16.8	18.0	14.3	13.5	15.3	16.1	14.5	14.2	16.1	16.9	15.3	14.3	14.5	15.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	103.0	142.4	171.6	112.7	78.6	126.2	157.4	123.8	97.4	139.9	167.2	130.8	112.7	123.8	130.8
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	82.8	78.1	91.9	88.4	85.9	80.5	90.2	87.6	85.7	80.4	78.1	80.5	80.4
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.1	20.0	20.2	21.6	21.4	19.9	19.5	20.1	22.6	21.0	20.2	20.6	21.6	20.1	20.6
Total Motor Gasoline	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	214.7	215.1	215.0	226.5	225.2	218.1	216.3	226.7	228.1	226.5	226.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	33.5	32.8	31.7	33.8	31.3	31.6	31.0	32.8	39.7	33.8	32.8
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	181.2	182.3	183.3	192.6	193.9	186.5	185.3	193.9	188.3	192.6	193.9
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.5	41.1	37.2	35.7	38.4	40.5	38.5	38.8	39.9	40.9	38.3	37.2	38.5	38.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.6	122.3	128.6	127.3	112.6	118.7	128.9	131.8	121.1	125.1	133.2	134.1	127.3	131.8	134.1
Residual Fuel Oil	36.9	37.5	35.7	37.7	36.5	36.3	35.4	36.4	37.4	36.4	34.9	35.7	37.7	36.4	35.7
Other Oils (h)	56.6	54.9	47.2	49.4	56.2	54.5	46.5	47.4	55.3	53.7	45.9	46.9	49.4	47.4	46.9
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,043	1,091	1,114	1,080	1,091	1,123	1,135	1,095	1,064	1,080	1,095
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	696	696	696	695	695	695	695	695	695	695	696	695	695

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

(b) Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

(c) Net imports equals gross imports minus gross exports.

(d) Crude oil adjustment balances supply and consumption and was previously referred to as "Unaccounted for Crude Oil."

(e) Renewables and oxygenate production includes pentanes plus, oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol), and renewable fuels.

(f) Petroleum products adjustment includes hydrogen/oxygenates/renewables/other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blend components, and finished motor gasoline.

(g) "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" includes gasoline ethane, propane, butanes and refinery olefins.

(h) "Other Oils" includes aviation gasoline blend components, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4b. U.S. Petroleum Refinery Balance (Million Barrels per Day, Except Utilization Factor)

U.S. Energy Information Administration	Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014												Year			
	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th				
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs																
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.20	<i>15.69</i>	<i>15.96</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>15.23</i>	<i>15.81</i>	<i>16.09</i>	<i>15.81</i>	15.31	<i>15.59</i>	<i>15.74</i>	
Pentanes Plus	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.15	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.42	0.34	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.07	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	1.11	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.10</i>	
Unfinished Oils	0.44	0.65	0.67	0.40	0.27	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.54	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.58</i>	
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.42	0.66	0.40	0.45	0.60	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.48	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.50</i>	
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.92	18.16	18.52	18.15	17.63	<i>18.55</i>	<i>18.70</i>	<i>18.09</i>	<i>17.69</i>	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>18.44</i>	17.94	<i>18.25</i>	<i>18.42</i>	
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.08	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.10	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.08</i>	
Refinery and Blender Net Production																
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.52	0.85	0.78	0.37	0.52	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.67</i>	
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.77	9.20	9.24	9.44	9.12	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.30</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.31</i>	9.17	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.23</i>	
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.47	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.52</i>	1.50	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.54</i>	
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	5.00	4.65	<i>4.85</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.23</i>	4.73	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.01</i>	
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.47	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	
Other Oils (b)	2.41	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.49	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.55</i>	2.55	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.58</i>	
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.97	19.24	19.66	19.28	18.72	<i>19.64</i>	<i>19.81</i>	<i>19.18</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>19.76</i>	<i>19.96</i>	<i>19.53</i>	19.04	<i>19.34</i>	<i>19.50</i>	
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.82	15.77	16.32	16.00	15.52	<i>16.00</i>	<i>16.32</i>	<i>15.89</i>	<i>15.57</i>	<i>16.14</i>	<i>16.44</i>	<i>16.20</i>	15.73	<i>15.93</i>	<i>16.09</i>	
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.82	17.86	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	17.82	<i>17.83</i>	<i>17.82</i>	
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.88	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.90</i>	

- = no data available

(a) "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" includes ethane, propane, butanes and refinery olefins.

(b) "Other Oils" includes aviation gasoline blend components, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;

Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4c. U.S. Regional Motor Gasoline Prices and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	272	<i>292</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>252</i>	281	<i>276</i>	<i>267</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	361	350	355	334	344	<i>359</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>325</i>	350	<i>345</i>	<i>335</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	<i>363</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>315</i>	347	<i>342</i>	<i>332</i>
PADD 3	339	336	337	308	318	<i>344</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>300</i>	330	<i>324</i>	<i>317</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	324	326	<i>355</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>318</i>	343	<i>339</i>	<i>329</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	363	<i>389</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>354</i>	378	<i>373</i>	<i>366</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	<i>363</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>323</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>337</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	<i>369</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>330</i>	358	<i>352</i>	<i>343</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	54.7	<i>55.1</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>58.3</i>	61.1	<i>58.5</i>	<i>58.3</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.6	47.1	<i>49.0</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>50.1</i>	51.6	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>
PADD 3	75.8	78.0	77.0	76.3	76.8	<i>76.5</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>79.7</i>	76.3	<i>78.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.6	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	29.5	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	32.1	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	214.7	<i>215.1</i>	<i>215.0</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>216.3</i>	<i>226.7</i>	228.1	<i>226.5</i>	<i>226.7</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	33.5	<i>32.8</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>32.8</i>	39.7	<i>33.8</i>	<i>32.8</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	181.2	<i>182.3</i>	<i>183.3</i>	<i>192.6</i>	<i>193.9</i>	<i>186.5</i>	<i>185.3</i>	<i>193.9</i>	188.3	<i>192.6</i>	<i>193.9</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).

 See "Petroleum for Administration Defense District" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 5a. U.S. Natural Gas Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.95	69.77	70.52	71.46	71.91	<i>72.30</i>	<i>72.45</i>	<i>72.49</i>	<i>73.09</i>	<i>73.33</i>	<i>73.34</i>	<i>73.60</i>	70.18	<i>72.29</i>	<i>73.34</i>
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.96	1.01	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.93	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.87</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	3.63	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.22</i>	3.59	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.31</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.14	67.27	<i>67.85</i>	<i>68.33</i>	<i>68.31</i>	<i>68.71</i>	<i>69.10</i>	<i>69.38</i>	<i>69.47</i>	65.66	<i>67.94</i>	<i>69.17</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.09	<i>68.47</i>	<i>68.60</i>	<i>68.64</i>	<i>69.21</i>	<i>69.44</i>	<i>69.45</i>	<i>69.69</i>	66.53	<i>68.45</i>	<i>69.45</i>
Gross Imports	8.48	7.60	7.79	7.74	8.97	<i>7.69</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>7.24</i>	<i>7.67</i>	<i>7.78</i>	7.90	<i>8.19</i>	<i>7.71</i>
Pipeline	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.71	<i>7.46</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>7.56</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>7.55</i>	7.63	<i>7.96</i>	<i>7.50</i>
LNG	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.26	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.27	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.14	3.84	4.57	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.97</i>	4.31	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.73</i>
Net Imports	3.64	3.18	3.64	3.90	4.40	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>2.81</i>	3.59	<i>3.75</i>	<i>2.98</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.18	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.16	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	22.96	<i>-12.09</i>	<i>-11.84</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>14.95</i>	<i>-10.88</i>	<i>-8.97</i>	<i>3.59</i>	1.45	<i>0.06</i>	<i>-0.38</i>
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	79.01	95.63	<i>59.82</i>	<i>60.91</i>	<i>73.71</i>	<i>87.85</i>	<i>61.25</i>	<i>63.74</i>	<i>76.28</i>	71.73	<i>72.43</i>	<i>72.22</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.07	-0.45	<i>-0.83</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-1.14</i>	-0.40	<i>-0.36</i>	<i>-0.51</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.94	95.18	<i>58.99</i>	<i>61.27</i>	<i>73.19</i>	<i>87.77</i>	<i>61.17</i>	<i>63.01</i>	<i>75.14</i>	71.33	<i>72.07</i>	<i>71.71</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.42	29.62	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>15.46</i>	<i>24.26</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.78</i>	13.53	<i>13.87</i>	<i>12.67</i>
Commercial	14.44	6.05	4.51	11.15	16.33	<i>5.75</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>10.37</i>	9.01	<i>9.11</i>	<i>8.56</i>
Industrial	21.79	19.40	19.08	21.53	22.96	<i>19.55</i>	<i>19.40</i>	<i>21.75</i>	<i>23.06</i>	<i>20.43</i>	<i>20.16</i>	<i>22.33</i>	20.45	<i>20.91</i>	<i>21.49</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.56	<i>20.77</i>	<i>28.12</i>	<i>19.73</i>	<i>20.03</i>	<i>21.93</i>	<i>28.88</i>	<i>20.48</i>	22.34	<i>22.06</i>	<i>22.85</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.97	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.06</i>	3.87	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.05</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	2.65	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>2.02</i>	2.03	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.01</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.94	95.18	<i>58.99</i>	<i>61.27</i>	<i>73.19</i>	<i>87.77</i>	<i>61.17</i>	<i>63.01</i>	<i>75.14</i>	71.33	<i>72.07</i>	<i>71.71</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	826	<i>1,925</i>	<i>3,014</i>	<i>2,872</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>3,342</i>	<i>3,012</i>	2,890	<i>2,872</i>	<i>3,012</i>
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,022	361	<i>671</i>	<i>881</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>953</i>	1,022	<i>877</i>	<i>953</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	303	<i>926</i>	<i>1,643</i>	<i>1,494</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>1,761</i>	<i>1,531</i>	1,444	<i>1,494</i>	<i>1,531</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	423	162	<i>329</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>528</i>	423	<i>501</i>	<i>528</i>

- = no data available

(a) Marketed production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) The balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

(c) Natural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

 (d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Methodology for EIA Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Estimates* (<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/ngs/methodology.html>).

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.29	4.30	4.36	4.30	3.95	4.21	4.46	3.84	4.58	4.23
Residential															
New England	13.06	13.61	16.90	13.74	13.26	15.38	17.67	14.36	13.74	14.88	17.56	14.56	13.65	14.23	14.48
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.33	17.79	11.33	11.20	14.40	18.70	13.21	12.12	14.41	18.39	13.29	11.94	12.66	13.24
E. N. Central	7.74	10.78	15.76	8.11	8.46	11.78	17.25	9.91	9.03	11.51	17.10	10.04	8.74	9.73	10.19
W. N. Central	8.11	10.47	17.23	9.05	8.67	11.56	17.71	9.90	9.26	11.42	17.64	10.22	9.25	9.81	10.34
S. Atlantic	11.09	15.11	22.32	12.70	11.92	17.81	23.18	13.75	12.82	17.56	23.17	14.01	12.88	13.87	14.48
E. S. Central	9.21	12.32	18.33	10.41	10.00	14.63	18.89	11.73	10.60	14.37	19.01	12.02	10.54	11.38	11.91
W. S. Central	8.36	12.04	19.79	10.22	9.00	13.73	19.21	11.46	8.77	14.05	19.45	11.93	10.36	10.86	11.11
Mountain	8.02	9.76	13.86	8.76	8.70	9.92	13.78	9.72	9.44	10.29	13.84	9.67	8.92	9.57	9.96
Pacific	9.46	10.84	11.27	10.19	10.61	10.80	11.73	10.54	10.22	10.57	11.61	10.57	10.13	10.76	10.56
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.86	12.82	16.74	11.23	10.43	12.64	16.64	11.42	10.31	11.07	11.51
Commercial															
New England	10.97	10.67	10.12	10.12	11.32	11.58	11.19	11.22	11.80	11.26	11.24	11.47	10.58	11.32	11.56
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.68	7.92	8.27	9.91	9.97	9.54	10.15	10.38	9.65	9.33	10.27	8.53	9.93	10.07
E. N. Central	7.00	8.12	8.90	7.04	8.07	9.59	10.18	8.34	8.58	9.37	9.99	8.56	7.33	8.50	8.80
W. N. Central	7.00	7.83	9.18	7.32	8.02	8.38	9.25	8.04	8.15	8.18	9.29	8.32	7.39	8.17	8.30
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.04	10.53	9.33	10.06	11.16	11.50	10.44	10.41	10.66	11.22	10.51	9.38	10.53	10.59
E. S. Central	8.16	9.52	10.32	8.93	9.24	10.37	10.60	9.73	9.70	10.34	10.78	10.01	8.86	9.68	10.01
W. S. Central	6.84	8.01	8.70	7.52	7.66	8.27	8.70	8.20	7.86	8.22	8.89	8.50	7.52	8.04	8.25
Mountain	6.92	7.50	8.57	7.49	7.53	7.62	9.33	8.33	8.09	7.86	9.24	8.48	7.35	7.96	8.28
Pacific	8.09	8.76	8.83	8.58	9.17	8.99	9.63	9.41	9.33	8.84	9.62	9.51	8.48	9.28	9.33
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.83	9.46	9.87	9.15	9.26	9.26	9.79	9.33	8.12	9.12	9.34
Industrial															
New England	8.39	8.04	6.79	8.19	9.80	9.50	9.11	9.85	10.11	9.10	9.01	10.12	7.98	9.64	9.72
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	9.37	8.83	8.64	9.00	9.05	8.16	8.55	9.24	8.16	9.10	8.88
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	7.29	7.11	6.93	7.06	7.39	6.78	6.94	7.25	6.12	7.16	7.20
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.37	6.51	5.77	5.60	6.01	6.28	5.45	5.68	6.37	5.22	6.01	5.98
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	7.28	6.37	6.31	6.48	6.84	5.92	6.14	6.52	5.51	6.62	6.37
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	6.53	5.76	5.66	5.78	5.89	5.52	5.81	6.05	5.35	5.97	5.83
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	5.18	4.37	4.35	4.34	4.33	4.06	4.38	4.53	3.94	4.56	4.33
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	6.46	6.32	6.99	7.01	6.59	6.18	6.67	6.87	5.88	6.66	6.60
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	7.60	7.27	7.84	7.73	7.55	6.92	7.36	7.67	6.86	7.61	7.40
U.S. Average	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.09	5.13	5.03	5.27	5.47	4.79	5.03	5.45	4.66	5.41	5.21

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130.

Natural gas Henry Hub spot price from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 6. U.S. Coal Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.1	243.1	256.7	239.1	244.4	244.2	269.9	265.9	259.0	243.6	262.5	256.4	984.0	1024.5	1021.6
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	70.0	69.8	74.9	73.6	73.6	71.0	68.2	67.8	271.6	288.3	280.6
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	44.8	45.9	50.4	48.1	47.0	46.0	48.6	47.9	182.7	189.3	189.4
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	129.6	128.5	144.6	144.2	138.4	126.7	145.7	140.8	529.7	546.9	551.6
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	3.5	-0.8	-1.3
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	8.9	12.1	10.8
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	25.8	26.8	23.6	24.6	23.9	24.1	23.6	24.8	117.7	100.8	96.4
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	14.9	15.5	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.9	65.7	58.1	54.9
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	11.2	10.2	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.0	11.0	52.0	42.6	41.5
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	222.9	220.0	250.3	241.9	237.8	221.9	242.8	232.2	878.7	935.0	934.7
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	16.2	-3.4	11.0	-8.1	-2.5	-9.0	13.0	-6.1	37.9	15.6	-4.5
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	10.2	11.3	11.3
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	218.2	241.8	219.1	264.4	236.7	238.0	215.4	259.0	229.1	926.8	962.0	941.5
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.4	21.5	22.8	22.9
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	226.1	202.1	247.4	219.4	220.1	198.5	242.2	212.0	858.4	895.1	872.8
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.4	11.1	11.1	11.7	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.7	45.3	46.3	45.7
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.4
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2	10.5	10.6	11.1	43.3	43.7	43.4
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	244.0	219.1	264.4	236.7	238.0	215.4	259.0	229.1	925.1	964.2	941.5
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	-2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	-2.2	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	41.7	41.1	43.4	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	42.7	43.4	44.7
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	154.8	138.6	142.0	131.1	139.2	141.7	150.7	137.7	143.7	154.8	139.2	143.7
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	132.7	135.3	123.7	131.4	134.9	143.2	129.6	135.4	148.0	131.4	135.4
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.6	4.1	5.0	5.6
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	5.10	4.85	4.85
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.287	0.279	0.269	0.283	0.294	0.275	0.265	0.263	0.274	0.279
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.36	2.35	2.35	2.36

- = no data available

(a) Waste coal includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

(b) Coal used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(c) The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

(d) Primary stocks are held at the mines and distribution points.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	11.37	<i>10.85</i>	<i>12.39</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>10.73</i>	11.12	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.34</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	10.93	<i>10.43</i>	<i>11.94</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>12.03</i>	<i>10.28</i>	10.68	<i>10.87</i>	<i>10.89</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.12	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.14	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.49	<i>10.96</i>	<i>12.53</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.28</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>10.82</i>	11.26	<i>11.43</i>	<i>11.45</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.67	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.44	<i>9.73</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>9.81</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>9.71</i>	10.11	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.32</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.24	<i>3.36</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.81	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.85</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.61	<i>3.67</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.57</i>	3.67	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.76</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.56	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.64</i>	2.62	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.68</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.39	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.83	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>10.10</i>	10.50	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,796	2,414	3,148	2,538	2,979	<i>2,379</i>	<i>3,180</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>2,846</i>	<i>2,378</i>	<i>3,163</i>	<i>2,466</i>	10,896	<i>11,017</i>	<i>10,853</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.43	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.02</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>5.17</i>	4.32	<i>5.20</i>	<i>4.83</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.52	<i>19.02</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>18.79</i>	<i>18.51</i>	<i>18.61</i>	<i>18.40</i>	<i>18.33</i>	19.33	<i>19.17</i>	<i>18.46</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.12	<i>22.49</i>	<i>21.72</i>	<i>22.03</i>	<i>22.32</i>	<i>22.13</i>	<i>21.94</i>	<i>22.46</i>	23.08	<i>22.58</i>	<i>22.21</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.80	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>12.19</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>12.57</i>	12.12	<i>12.43</i>	<i>12.68</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.44	<i>10.71</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.78</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.57</i>	10.29	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.85</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	6.87	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>6.86</i>	6.82	<i>7.02</i>	<i>7.08</i>

- = no data available. kWh = kilowatthours. Btu = British thermal units.

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Generation supplied by CHP and electricity-only plants operated by businesses in the commercial and industrial sectors, primarily for onsite use.

(c) Includes transmission and distribution losses, data collection time-frame differences, and estimation error.

 (d) Direct Use represents commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electrical sales or transfers to adjacent or collocated facilities for which revenue information is not available. See Table 7.6 of the EIA *Monthly Energy Review*.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7b. U.S. Regional Electricity Retail Sales (Million Kilowatthours per Day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	152	113	142	122	145	113	142	122	132	132	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	414	319	418	327	390	318	419	326	365	370	363
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	610	442	561	483	567	443	558	480	514	524	512
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	346	245	313	266	324	245	312	265	288	292	286
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,053	841	1,128	870	1,021	849	1,134	875	939	973	970
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	394	274	382	287	367	279	382	287	321	334	329
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	600	521	741	493	569	528	742	495	580	589	584
Mountain	253	248	328	227	242	243	340	227	251	245	344	230	264	263	268
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	420	349	411	383	436	348	411	385	395	391	395
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,245	3,359	4,448	3,473	4,083	3,381	4,455	3,479	3,811	3,881	3,849
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	149	167	146	152	149	166	145	123	154	153
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	440	415	476	411	437	417	478	413	432	435	436
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	503	491	544	482	499	492	545	482	503	505	505
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	275	267	302	267	271	270	305	270	277	278	279
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	809	847	938	794	797	855	949	803	833	847	851
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	242	245	286	224	240	250	290	227	248	249	252
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	496	533	621	508	501	541	630	516	523	540	547
Mountain	237	262	287	243	241	261	289	245	244	263	291	247	257	259	261
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	439	447	499	446	442	448	502	449	456	458	460
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,614	3,671	4,138	3,540	3,598	3,702	4,174	3,569	3,667	3,742	3,762
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	48	49	54	48	48	49	53	48	74	50	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	198	192	201	192	198	194	203	196	189	195	198
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	531	550	558	528	533	554	563	536	530	542	547
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	236	249	267	252	246	256	271	253	240	251	256
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	378	396	401	379	378	399	406	385	381	388	392
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	283	300	294	294	290	295	300	302	298	293	297
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	427	448	457	428	432	452	463	434	428	440	445
Mountain	210	235	246	217	219	241	255	225	225	250	264	232	227	235	243
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	234	253	237	229	239	258	243	236	237	242
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,559	2,674	2,753	2,596	2,592	2,701	2,796	2,643	2,616	2,646	2,684
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	355	312	364	318	346	312	363	317	330	337	335
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,064	938	1,107	942	1,038	941	1,113	947	997	1,012	1,010
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,646	1,485	1,665	1,496	1,600	1,491	1,668	1,500	1,548	1,573	1,565
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	857	762	881	785	841	771	888	788	805	821	822
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,244	2,087	2,470	2,046	2,198	2,107	2,492	2,066	2,157	2,212	2,216
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	919	819	963	806	896	824	972	816	867	876	877
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,524	1,502	1,819	1,429	1,502	1,521	1,836	1,445	1,531	1,569	1,576
Mountain	700	745	862	686	702	746	884	697	720	758	899	710	749	757	772
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,032	1,165	1,068	1,109	1,038	1,173	1,079	1,088	1,088	1,100
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	43	42	43	44	44	42	43	45	43	43	44
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,441	9,725	11,361	9,629	10,296	9,805	11,447	9,713	10,114	10,290	10,317

- = no data available

(a) Total retail sales to all sectors includes residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sector sales.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Retail Sales represents total retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7c. U.S. Regional Electricity Prices (Cents per Kilowatthour)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	15.59	16.12	16.01	17.21	17.11	<i>17.35</i>	<i>17.01</i>	<i>18.03</i>	<i>17.88</i>	<i>17.69</i>	<i>17.11</i>	<i>18.06</i>	16.20	<i>17.35</i>	<i>17.67</i>
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	15.73	<i>16.37</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>16.31</i>	<i>16.83</i>	<i>17.51</i>	<i>16.55</i>	15.72	<i>16.36</i>	<i>16.83</i>
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.54	<i>12.82</i>	<i>12.71</i>	<i>12.33</i>	<i>12.02</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>12.69</i>	12.01	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.73</i>
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.01	<i>11.61</i>	<i>12.30</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>12.53</i>	<i>10.94</i>	10.95	<i>11.12</i>	<i>11.40</i>
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.17	<i>11.70</i>	<i>11.86</i>	<i>11.47</i>	<i>11.40</i>	<i>11.81</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>11.48</i>	11.37	<i>11.55</i>	<i>11.66</i>
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.16	<i>11.13</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.39</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>10.93</i>	10.42	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.03</i>
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.34	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.58</i>	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.04</i>	10.73	<i>11.02</i>	<i>11.00</i>
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.92	<i>11.86</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>11.41</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>12.17</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>11.71</i>	11.32	<i>11.70</i>	<i>12.00</i>
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	13.02	<i>14.19</i>	<i>14.97</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.54</i>	<i>14.67</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>14.11</i>	13.60	<i>13.97</i>	<i>14.45</i>
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.80	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>12.19</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>12.57</i>	12.12	<i>12.43</i>	<i>12.68</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	14.43	<i>14.21</i>	<i>13.84</i>	<i>13.66</i>	<i>14.82</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.74</i>	14.08	<i>14.03</i>	<i>14.14</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	13.71	<i>13.84</i>	<i>14.44</i>	<i>13.13</i>	<i>14.14</i>	<i>13.92</i>	<i>14.28</i>	<i>13.34</i>	13.00	<i>13.80</i>	<i>13.94</i>
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.47	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.50</i>	9.51	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.63</i>
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.59	<i>9.46</i>	<i>9.95</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>8.81</i>	8.95	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.33</i>
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.90	<i>9.95</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>10.00</i>	9.39	<i>9.86</i>	<i>10.18</i>
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.05	<i>10.00</i>	<i>10.08</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>10.31</i>	<i>10.29</i>	9.82	<i>10.04</i>	<i>10.33</i>
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.04	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.31</i>	<i>8.18</i>	<i>8.22</i>	<i>7.90</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>8.18</i>	8.11	<i>8.18</i>	<i>8.08</i>
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.19	<i>9.76</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.43</i>	<i>9.90</i>	<i>10.35</i>	<i>9.65</i>	9.37	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.86</i>
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	12.04	<i>13.54</i>	<i>15.06</i>	<i>12.67</i>	<i>12.54</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>15.76</i>	<i>13.01</i>	12.77	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.91</i>
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.44	<i>10.71</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.78</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.57</i>	10.29	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.85</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.86	<i>12.79</i>	<i>13.18</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.64</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>12.47</i>	12.17	<i>12.90</i>	<i>12.71</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.33	<i>7.65</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>7.69</i>	<i>7.75</i>	<i>7.30</i>	7.25	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.84</i>
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	6.70	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.79</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>6.73</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>6.60</i>	6.57	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.76</i>
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.52	<i>6.77</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>6.49</i>	6.60	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.85</i>
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.79	<i>6.76</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>6.68</i>	6.48	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.88</i>
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.12	<i>6.21</i>	<i>6.70</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>5.94</i>	5.96	<i>6.21</i>	<i>6.28</i>
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.69	<i>5.97</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>5.90</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.07</i>	5.86	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.05</i>
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.22	<i>6.83</i>	<i>7.62</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.46</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>6.56</i>	6.46	<i>6.83</i>	<i>7.00</i>
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.89	<i>8.50</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>7.82</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>8.31</i>	8.20	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.44</i>
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	6.87	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>6.86</i>	6.82	<i>7.02</i>	<i>7.08</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.34	<i>15.10</i>	<i>14.96</i>	<i>15.18</i>	<i>15.78</i>	<i>15.19</i>	<i>14.97</i>	<i>15.19</i>	14.48	<i>15.14</i>	<i>15.28</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	13.47	<i>13.41</i>	<i>14.23</i>	<i>12.97</i>	<i>13.88</i>	<i>13.59</i>	<i>14.28</i>	<i>13.17</i>	12.90	<i>13.55</i>	<i>13.76</i>
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.34	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.32</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.88</i>	<i>9.48</i>	9.33	<i>9.46</i>	<i>9.64</i>
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.59	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>8.78</i>	8.96	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.28</i>
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	9.98	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>9.88</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.01</i>	9.73	<i>10.07</i>	<i>10.24</i>
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	8.89	<i>8.99</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>8.73</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>8.90</i>	8.71	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.22</i>
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.29	<i>8.56</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>8.53</i>	<i>8.39</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>8.53</i>	8.47	<i>8.63</i>	<i>8.59</i>
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.86	<i>9.50</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>9.31</i>	9.18	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.70</i>
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.55	<i>12.61</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>12.11</i>	<i>11.95</i>	<i>12.95</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>12.33</i>	12.07	<i>12.54</i>	<i>12.89</i>
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.12	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>10.51</i>	<i>10.98</i>	<i>10.27</i>	10.08	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.55</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Volume-weighted average of retail prices to residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7d. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, All Sectors (Thousand megawatthours per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,713	4,137	4,985	4,398	4,562	4,060	4,879	4,246	4,345	4,559	4,437
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,712	2,799	3,728	2,761	2,800	2,950	3,821	2,859	3,051	3,002	3,110
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	140	72	77	64	76	70	77	64	74	88	72
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	32	33	37	34	32	34	38	35	34	34	35
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,200	2,037	2,167	2,010	2,144	2,074	2,206	2,055	2,162	2,103	2,120
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	773	964	712	611	760	902	723	645	737	764	757
Wind	491	520	353	475	537	524	379	478	519	575	426	542	459	479	515
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	118	110	125	119	122	115	129	122	109	118	122
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	53	55	58	57	56	57	58	58	55	56	57
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	47	48	45	46	47
Solar	16	27	31	27	28	56	58	33	33	70	67	35	25	44	51
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-9	-12	-18	-15	-14	-14	-19	-16	-12	-14	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	33	33	36	34	34	35	37	34	34	34	35
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,373	10,854	12,391	10,632	11,172	10,974	12,489	10,726	11,118	11,313	11,342
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	362	285	339	277	368	274	327	257	283	316	306
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	422	494	615	463	467	512	634	485	497	499	525
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	52	6	5	4	7	4	5	3	7	16	5
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	543	483	514	476	490	474	504	468	532	504	484
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	105	95	89	99	106	96	89	100	95	97	98
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	70	61	58	70	73	64	61	77	62	65	69
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,568	1,437	1,634	1,403	1,524	1,439	1,636	1,405	1,491	1,511	1,501
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,008	1,814	2,149	1,792	1,835	1,759	2,118	1,705	1,843	1,941	1,855
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,520	1,699	2,127	1,537	1,607	1,768	2,163	1,612	1,729	1,722	1,789
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	51	30	32	24	31	30	32	23	32	34	29
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	14	16	14	12	14	16	15	14	14	14
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	897	954	885	955	923	982	920	945	925	945
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	168	145	127	119	168	145	127	120	137	139	140
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	242	236	201	232	247	262	221	252	213	228	245
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	13	15	13	14	14	15	14	13	13	14
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	4,979	4,848	5,621	4,616	4,868	4,916	5,674	4,661	4,925	5,017	5,031
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,785	1,537	1,843	1,691	1,758	1,515	1,802	1,667	1,627	1,714	1,686
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	202	159	215	139	163	177	243	141	201	179	181
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	13	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	11
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	12	11	13	12	12	11	13	12	12	12	12
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	530	505	537	498	538	520	553	513	527	518	531
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	31	40	35	28	31	40	35	28	33	33	34
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	241	205	142	212	219	214	152	231	194	200	204
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,816	2,471	2,802	2,594	2,736	2,492	2,816	2,606	2,609	2,671	2,663
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	558	502	654	638	601	512	632	617	592	589	591
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	568	448	771	622	563	493	781	621	625	603	615
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	27	27	27	28	27	23	26	27
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	162	152	162	150	162	156	166	154	158	156	160
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	460	671	444	351	441	608	453	380	460	481	470
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	227	289	264	221	239	322	292	244	225	250	274
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	2,009	2,098	2,333	2,019	2,043	2,127	2,363	2,054	2,093	2,115	2,147

(a) Residual fuel oil, distillate fuel oil, petroleum coke, and other petroleum liquids.

(b) Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, nonrenewable waste, and miscellaneous technologies.

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

(d) Wind, biomass, geothermal, and solar generation.

Notes: Data reflect generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities, independent power producers, and the commercial and industrial sectors. The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

Table 7e. U.S. Regional Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	2,520	<i>2,228</i>	<i>2,697</i>	<i>2,392</i>	<i>2,452</i>	<i>2,188</i>	<i>2,641</i>	<i>2,311</i>	2,358	<i>2,459</i>	<i>2,398</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,502	<i>21,729</i>	<i>29,108</i>	<i>20,782</i>	<i>21,096</i>	<i>22,940</i>	<i>29,901</i>	<i>21,557</i>	23,322	<i>23,048</i>	<i>23,891</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	248	<i>127</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>114</i>	129	<i>156</i>	<i>127</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	83	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>44</i>	<i>31</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	79	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	25	<i>40</i>	<i>28</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	65	<i>62</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>55</i>	67	<i>62</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	22	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	165	<i>129</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>117</i>	128	<i>144</i>	<i>140</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,228	<i>3,807</i>	<i>4,814</i>	<i>3,504</i>	<i>3,560</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>4,982</i>	<i>3,682</i>	3,790	<i>3,842</i>	<i>4,050</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	90	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	13	<i>29</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,048	<i>966</i>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>1,131</i>	<i>917</i>	983	<i>1,032</i>	<i>988</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,488	<i>13,214</i>	<i>16,668</i>	<i>11,603</i>	<i>12,110</i>	<i>13,766</i>	<i>16,961</i>	<i>12,179</i>	13,232	<i>13,253</i>	<i>13,763</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	97	<i>57</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>45</i>	60	<i>65</i>	<i>55</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	993	<i>854</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>931</i>	917	<i>955</i>	<i>941</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,640	<i>1,326</i>	<i>1,825</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>1,316</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>2,077</i>	<i>1,149</i>	1,639	<i>1,479</i>	<i>1,508</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	23	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	20	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	313	<i>279</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>346</i>	331	<i>329</i>	<i>330</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,146	<i>3,382</i>	<i>5,801</i>	<i>4,549</i>	<i>4,110</i>	<i>3,724</i>	<i>5,882</i>	<i>4,546</i>	4,661	<i>4,474</i>	<i>4,570</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	<i>40</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	36	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	132.7	<i>135.3</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>134.9</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>129.6</i>	<i>135.4</i>	148.0	<i>131.4</i>	<i>135.4</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	9.8	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	12.9	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	14.6	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	15.7	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.2</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	1.9	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>

(a) Petroleum coke consumption converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by five.

(b) Other petroleum liquids include jet fuel, kerosene, and waste oil.

Notes: Data reflect generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities, independent power producers, and the commercial and industrial sectors. Data include fuel consumed only for generation of electricity. Values do not include consumption by CHP plants for useful thermal output.

The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Physical Units: st/d = short tons per day; b/d = barrels per day; cf/d = cubic feet per day; mmb = million barrels.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

Table 8. U.S. Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	0.652	<i>0.826</i>	<i>0.616</i>	<i>0.528</i>	<i>0.641</i>	<i>0.772</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.557</i>	2.529	2.622	2.596
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.063	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.207	0.258	0.273
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.062	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.258	0.267	0.274
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.460	<i>0.453</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.444</i>	<i>0.498</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.474</i>	1.595	1.663	1.789
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	0.160	0.163
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.023	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.028</i>	<i>0.028</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.030</i>	0.085	0.149	0.175
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.257	<i>1.491</i>	<i>1.179</i>	<i>1.150</i>	<i>1.287</i>	<i>1.500</i>	<i>1.242</i>	<i>1.241</i>	4.831	5.078	5.270
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.032	0.032	0.032
Wood Biomass (b)	0.329	0.321	0.339	0.335	0.310	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.316</i>	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.311</i>	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.324</i>	1.323	1.247	1.260
Waste Biomass (c)	0.044	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.044	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.177	0.179	0.182
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.386	0.378	0.396	0.392	0.368	<i>0.357</i>	<i>0.375</i>	<i>0.378</i>	<i>0.368</i>	<i>0.363</i>	<i>0.381</i>	<i>0.383</i>	1.553	1.478	1.495
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.017	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	0.062	0.072	0.075
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	0.047	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.036</i>	0.131	0.141	0.145
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.106	0.102	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.100</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.103</i>	0.420	0.414	0.407
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar (d)	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.059	0.069	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.085</i>	<i>0.085</i>	0.232	0.280	0.337
Subtotal	0.171	0.173	0.174	0.174	0.181	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.194</i>	<i>0.196</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.198</i>	0.692	0.733	0.784
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.283	0.276	0.281	0.262	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.276</i>	1.097	1.092	1.100
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.035	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.047</i>	0.201	0.173	0.180
Subtotal	0.288	0.327	0.332	0.351	0.312	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.305</i>	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.323</i>	1.298	1.280	1.280
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.660	<i>0.833</i>	<i>0.624</i>	<i>0.536</i>	<i>0.649</i>	<i>0.780</i>	<i>0.634</i>	<i>0.565</i>	2.561	2.654	2.628
Wood Biomass (b)	0.497	0.486	0.517	0.513	0.490	<i>0.479</i>	<i>0.511</i>	<i>0.510</i>	<i>0.497</i>	<i>0.488</i>	<i>0.517</i>	<i>0.514</i>	2.013	1.989	2.016
Waste Biomass (c)	0.118	0.119	0.120	0.124	0.118	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.129</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.127</i>	0.481	0.493	0.503
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.460	<i>0.453</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.444</i>	<i>0.498</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.474</i>	1.595	1.663	1.789
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.221	0.224	0.227
Solar	0.071	0.082	0.086	0.082	0.089	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.099</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.115</i>	0.320	0.425	0.512
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.288	0.281	0.286	0.271	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.281</i>	1.116	1.115	1.119
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.035	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.047</i>	0.201	0.173	0.180
Total Consumption	2.084	2.291	2.051	2.082	2.152	<i>2.389</i>	<i>2.100</i>	<i>2.070</i>	<i>2.189</i>	<i>2.420</i>	<i>2.184</i>	<i>2.181</i>	8.507	8.710	8.974

- = no data available

(a) Conventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

(c) Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

(d) Includes small-scale solar thermal and photovoltaic energy used in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

(e) Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption in the transportation sector includes production, stock change, and imports less exports. Some biodiesel may be consumed in the residential sector in heating oil.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Renewable Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0603; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

Table 9a. U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators and CO₂ Emissions

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,933	15,986	<i>16,086</i>	<i>16,204</i>	<i>16,328</i>	<i>16,458</i>	<i>16,594</i>	<i>16,736</i>	<i>16,865</i>	15,759	<i>16,151</i>	<i>16,663</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,723	11,764	<i>11,841</i>	<i>11,931</i>	<i>12,020</i>	<i>12,158</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>12,368</i>	<i>12,455</i>	11,637	<i>11,889</i>	<i>12,313</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,644	10,692	10,744	10,812	10,878	<i>10,951</i>	<i>11,023</i>	<i>11,096</i>	<i>11,181</i>	<i>11,267</i>	<i>11,353</i>	<i>11,432</i>	10,723	<i>10,987</i>	<i>11,308</i>
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,420	2,458	2,494	2,518	2,534	<i>2,594</i>	<i>2,646</i>	<i>2,715</i>	<i>2,777</i>	<i>2,839</i>	<i>2,912</i>	<i>2,973</i>	2,472	<i>2,622</i>	<i>2,875</i>
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	63.40	77.20	144.80	146.30	90.39	<i>45.12</i>	<i>52.16</i>	<i>47.46</i>	<i>63.62</i>	<i>73.40</i>	<i>75.09</i>	<i>70.46</i>	107.93	<i>58.78</i>	<i>70.64</i>
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.96	0.87	0.88	1.01	0.92	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.55</i>	0.93	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.46</i>
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.7	<i>138.2</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>140.3</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>141.9</i>	<i>142.6</i>	136.4	<i>138.6</i>	<i>141.5</i>
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	93.0	93.5	94.0	94.5	94.8	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.2</i>	93.8	<i>95.5</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	7.4	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	98.7	99.0	99.6	100.9	101.3	<i>101.5</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.6</i>	99.5	<i>102.2</i>	<i>106.3</i>
Manufacturing	96.9	96.9	97.2	98.5	98.4	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.6</i>	97.4	<i>99.9</i>	<i>104.2</i>
Food	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.9	104.4	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.2</i>	103.3	<i>105.0</i>	<i>107.3</i>
Paper	85.5	85.5	84.8	83.8	83.9	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>87.2</i>	84.9	<i>84.8</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	98.0	96.2	97.2	97.7	97.5	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>100.8</i>	97.2	<i>99.0</i>	<i>100.6</i>
Chemicals	86.9	87.6	87.2	87.6	87.8	<i>89.0</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>92.9</i>	87.3	<i>89.2</i>	<i>91.9</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	72.9	72.7	73.6	73.8	74.3	<i>75.9</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>90.7</i>	73.2	<i>77.2</i>	<i>86.9</i>
Primary Metals	99.0	97.1	98.8	101.3	99.5	<i>101.7</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>109.2</i>	99.0	<i>102.3</i>	<i>107.2</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.8	90.1	90.6	91.4	90.9	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.8</i>	90.7	<i>93.0</i>	<i>97.3</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.4	89.6	90.5	91.6	91.2	<i>92.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>101.0</i>	90.5	<i>93.4</i>	<i>99.0</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.0	94.8	95.3	96.5	96.1	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.1</i>	95.4	<i>98.1</i>	<i>102.5</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	92.2	91.9	92.3	93.5	93.1	<i>94.7</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.6</i>	92.5	<i>95.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.43</i>	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.41</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.08	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>	2.03	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.09</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.90	<i>3.05</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.75</i>	2.95	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.84</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.5	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.1</i>	106.5	<i>108.3</i>	<i>110.3</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,671	8,476	8,393	8,028	7,704	<i>8,544</i>	<i>8,450</i>	<i>8,091</i>	<i>7,811</i>	<i>8,626</i>	<i>8,528</i>	<i>8,166</i>	8,144	<i>8,199</i>	<i>8,285</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	509	<i>538</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>524</i>	526	<i>528</i>	<i>531</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	309	<i>338</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>328</i>	328	<i>330</i>	<i>332</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	295.5	<i>302.8</i>	<i>311.9</i>	<i>329.6</i>	<i>321.8</i>	<i>315.8</i>	<i>320.2</i>	<i>336.8</i>	312.7	<i>310.0</i>	<i>323.6</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.265</i>	0.263	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.279</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	561	578	573	552	<i>566</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>578</i>	2,262	<i>2,273</i>	<i>2,283</i>
Natural Gas	425	289	298	378	457	<i>286</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>369</i>	1,391	<i>1,402</i>	<i>1,395</i>
Coal	426	403	471	417	457	<i>408</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>426</i>	1,718	<i>1,796</i>	<i>1,751</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,402	1,254	1,347	1,369	1,466	<i>1,261</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>1,374</i>	<i>1,420</i>	<i>1,266</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>1,372</i>	5,371	<i>5,472</i>	<i>5,429</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

(a) Fuel share weights of individual sector indices based on EIA *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*.

(b) Total highway travel includes gasoline and diesel fuel vehicles.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical release G17; Federal Highway Administration; and Federal Aviation Administration.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Macroeconomic projections are based on the Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy and Regional Economic Information and simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	733	737	744	748	750	<i>755</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>786</i>	740	<i>757</i>	<i>778</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,034	2,045	2,063	2,073	2,076	<i>2,086</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>2,124</i>	<i>2,139</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>2,169</i>	2,054	<i>2,092</i>	<i>2,147</i>
E. N. Central	1,884	1,894	1,916	1,925	1,930	<i>1,938</i>	<i>1,951</i>	<i>1,963</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>2,002</i>	<i>2,014</i>	1,905	<i>1,945</i>	<i>1,995</i>
W. N. Central	891	898	907	913	916	<i>921</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>965</i>	902	<i>925</i>	<i>954</i>
S. Atlantic	2,507	2,524	2,549	2,568	2,579	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,617</i>	<i>2,638</i>	<i>2,661</i>	<i>2,685</i>	<i>2,711</i>	<i>2,733</i>	2,537	<i>2,608</i>	<i>2,697</i>
E. S. Central	642	646	652	654	657	<i>661</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>692</i>	648	<i>663</i>	<i>684</i>
W. S. Central	1,681	1,691	1,710	1,722	1,728	<i>1,741</i>	<i>1,756</i>	<i>1,772</i>	<i>1,789</i>	<i>1,805</i>	<i>1,821</i>	<i>1,838</i>	1,701	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,813</i>
Mountain	897	904	914	921	924	<i>930</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>984</i>	909	<i>935</i>	<i>970</i>
Pacific	2,431	2,443	2,469	2,483	2,493	<i>2,510</i>	<i>2,531</i>	<i>2,553</i>	<i>2,574</i>	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,622</i>	<i>2,644</i>	2,456	<i>2,522</i>	<i>2,610</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.6	95.3	<i>96.0</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>101.4</i>	95.1	<i>96.6</i>	<i>100.3</i>
Middle Atlantic	93.0	92.8	92.9	93.9	93.7	<i>94.3</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.9</i>	93.2	<i>94.9</i>	<i>98.7</i>
E. N. Central	98.6	98.7	98.7	100.5	100.3	<i>101.0</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>107.9</i>	99.1	<i>101.7</i>	<i>106.4</i>
W. N. Central	100.3	100.8	100.5	102.1	102.1	<i>103.0</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>109.7</i>	100.9	<i>103.6</i>	<i>108.2</i>
S. Atlantic	92.6	92.1	92.8	94.0	93.9	<i>94.7</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>100.3</i>	92.9	<i>95.2</i>	<i>99.1</i>
E. S. Central	94.6	94.6	94.9	96.4	96.3	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>103.7</i>	95.1	<i>97.8</i>	<i>102.2</i>
W. S. Central	101.7	101.6	102.3	103.8	103.8	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.8</i>	102.3	<i>105.4</i>	<i>110.2</i>
Mountain	98.1	98.3	99.0	100.4	100.4	<i>101.5</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.9</i>	99.0	<i>102.3</i>	<i>107.3</i>
Pacific	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.2	99.0	<i>99.7</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>102.1</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.9</i>	98.2	<i>100.4</i>	<i>104.6</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	682	689	692	694	698	<i>702</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>736</i>	689	<i>705</i>	<i>728</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,830	1,856	1,865	1,873	1,878	<i>1,885</i>	<i>1,897</i>	<i>1,913</i>	<i>1,936</i>	<i>1,947</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>1,975</i>	1,856	<i>1,893</i>	<i>1,954</i>
E. N. Central	1,684	1,703	1,709	1,712	1,717	<i>1,728</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>1,784</i>	<i>1,795</i>	<i>1,805</i>	1,702	<i>1,734</i>	<i>1,789</i>
W. N. Central	801	805	810	809	814	<i>818</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>861</i>	806	<i>822</i>	<i>851</i>
S. Atlantic	2,242	2,268	2,278	2,285	2,294	<i>2,315</i>	<i>2,336</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>2,428</i>	<i>2,446</i>	2,268	<i>2,324</i>	<i>2,417</i>
E. S. Central	596	599	603	603	606	<i>610</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>640</i>	600	<i>612</i>	<i>634</i>
W. S. Central	1,367	1,384	1,394	1,399	1,408	<i>1,423</i>	<i>1,438</i>	<i>1,450</i>	<i>1,469</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,513</i>	1,386	<i>1,430</i>	<i>1,492</i>
Mountain	770	782	786	789	793	<i>800</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>851</i>	782	<i>804</i>	<i>839</i>
Pacific	2,038	2,067	2,080	2,086	2,096	<i>2,112</i>	<i>2,132</i>	<i>2,148</i>	<i>2,174</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>2,217</i>	<i>2,235</i>	2,068	<i>2,122</i>	<i>2,205</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,801	5,814	<i>5,826</i>	<i>5,838</i>	<i>5,851</i>	<i>5,865</i>	<i>5,881</i>	<i>5,895</i>	<i>5,907</i>	5,801	<i>5,851</i>	<i>5,907</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,987	16,025	<i>16,064</i>	<i>16,096</i>	<i>16,129</i>	<i>16,166</i>	<i>16,205</i>	<i>16,241</i>	<i>16,273</i>	15,987	<i>16,129</i>	<i>16,273</i>
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,542	18,581	<i>18,618</i>	<i>18,651</i>	<i>18,685</i>	<i>18,723</i>	<i>18,766</i>	<i>18,808</i>	<i>18,844</i>	18,542	<i>18,685</i>	<i>18,844</i>
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,406	8,427	8,454	<i>8,481</i>	<i>8,506</i>	<i>8,532</i>	<i>8,561</i>	<i>8,592</i>	<i>8,622</i>	<i>8,648</i>	8,427	<i>8,532</i>	<i>8,648</i>
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,340	24,445	<i>24,551</i>	<i>24,648</i>	<i>24,751</i>	<i>24,861</i>	<i>24,976</i>	<i>25,086</i>	<i>25,189</i>	24,340	<i>24,751</i>	<i>25,189</i>
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,497	<i>7,514</i>	<i>7,528</i>	<i>7,544</i>	<i>7,563</i>	<i>7,584</i>	<i>7,606</i>	<i>7,626</i>	7,482	<i>7,544</i>	<i>7,626</i>
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,980	14,027	14,082	<i>14,140</i>	<i>14,194</i>	<i>14,252</i>	<i>14,313</i>	<i>14,381</i>	<i>14,445</i>	<i>14,505</i>	14,027	<i>14,252</i>	<i>14,505</i>
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,742	<i>8,786</i>	<i>8,828</i>	<i>8,873</i>	<i>8,920</i>	<i>8,970</i>	<i>9,018</i>	<i>9,064</i>	8,698	<i>8,873</i>	<i>9,064</i>
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,101	18,164	<i>18,228</i>	<i>18,289</i>	<i>18,354</i>	<i>18,423</i>	<i>18,499</i>	<i>18,571</i>	<i>18,635</i>	18,101	<i>18,354</i>	<i>18,635</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.0	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	18.6	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.1</i>
E. N. Central	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	20.9	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.5</i>
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	10.2	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>
S. Atlantic	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	<i>26.3</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>27.3</i>	25.9	<i>26.4</i>	<i>27.0</i>
E. S. Central	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	7.6	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	15.9	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	9.5	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Pacific	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	<i>20.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>	20.2	<i>20.6</i>	<i>21.0</i>

- = no data available

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

 See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical release G17.

Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Projections: Macroeconomic projections are based on the Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,120	847	167	2,297	3,540	877	136	2,138	3,082	825	136	2,138	6,431	6,691	6,180
Middle Atlantic	2,948	691	128	2,061	3,400	699	94	1,938	2,812	637	94	1,938	5,828	6,131	5,481
E. N. Central	3,289	758	119	2,456	3,908	751	130	2,204	3,073	714	130	2,204	6,622	6,993	6,120
W. N. Central	3,408	903	100	2,721	3,855	691	153	2,403	3,176	681	153	2,404	7,132	7,103	6,415
South Atlantic	1,518	212	21	988	1,692	211	16	991	1,454	205	16	991	2,738	2,910	2,665
E. S. Central	1,932	286	15	1,409	2,234	257	21	1,325	1,854	259	21	1,325	3,642	3,837	3,459
W. S. Central	1,179	137	1	1,011	1,473	82	5	839	1,213	89	5	838	2,329	2,399	2,144
Mountain	2,414	730	126	1,996	2,073	643	138	1,859	2,198	652	138	1,859	5,266	4,713	4,847
Pacific	1,560	498	84	1,233	1,201	444	79	1,114	1,379	523	79	1,115	3,375	2,838	3,096
U.S. Average	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,422	473	75	1,522	2,092	469	75	1,521	4,467	4,493	4,157
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,197	860	129	2,158	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,164	838	133	2,153	6,344	6,289	6,288
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	659	88	1,982	2,931	666	89	1,973	5,678	5,635	5,659
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,189	697	119	2,246	6,161	6,170	6,252
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,272	685	147	2,422	6,394	6,448	6,526
South Atlantic	1,474	198	14	1,009	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,479	197	14	1,008	2,694	2,679	2,699
E. S. Central	1,819	231	21	1,323	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,850	238	19	1,349	3,393	3,401	3,456
W. S. Central	1,177	79	6	801	1,158	85	5	827	1,188	85	5	833	2,063	2,075	2,111
Mountain	2,237	728	158	1,869	2,267	728	156	1,887	2,253	723	149	1,882	4,993	5,037	5,008
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,554	625	96	1,237	1,529	619	95	1,219	3,510	3,512	3,461
U.S. Average	2,172	499	77	1,558	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,180	492	76	1,566	4,306	4,299	4,314
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	442	0	0	84	407	1	0	94	407	1	538	492	503
Middle Atlantic	0	158	524	6	0	160	548	6	0	176	548	6	688	714	730
E. N. Central	0	213	471	6	0	213	541	8	0	224	541	8	690	762	773
W. N. Central	0	230	655	7	0	273	686	11	3	277	686	11	892	970	976
South Atlantic	107	591	1,038	255	109	625	1,146	222	113	620	1,147	222	1,990	2,102	2,103
E. S. Central	14	453	920	59	3	509	1,057	65	27	503	1,057	65	1,446	1,635	1,652
W. S. Central	73	784	1,514	165	44	868	1,496	192	78	847	1,497	193	2,536	2,600	2,614
Mountain	22	482	913	49	20	463	959	79	20	445	960	79	1,466	1,521	1,504
Pacific	26	218	593	49	32	212	604	74	31	197	603	74	886	922	906
U.S. Average	36	378	803	87	33	399	850	91	40	397	851	91	1,304	1,374	1,380
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	86	426	1	494	500	513
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	559	5	0	168	569	6	724	731	743
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	232	561	7	778	785	802
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	283	698	9	974	972	997
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	109	636	1,153	212	110	633	1,163	212	2,110	2,111	2,117
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	35	528	1,046	57	32	527	1,067	52	1,667	1,666	1,678
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	191	95	892	1,524	181	2,676	2,680	2,692
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	421	922	70	16	426	939	74	1,440	1,432	1,455
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	25	169	592	61	847	838	847
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	396	857	83	1,357	1,360	1,376

- = no data available

Notes: Regional degree days for each period are calculated by EIA as contemporaneous period population-weighted averages of state degree day data published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

See *Change in Regional and U.S. Degree-Day Calculations* (http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf) for more information.

The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions. See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/>) for a list of states in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA).

Projections: Based on forecasts by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/pacdir/DDdir/NHOME3.shtml>).