



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Falling crude oil prices contributed to a decline in the U.S. regular gasoline retail price from a year-to-date high of \$3.78 per gallon on February 25 to \$3.52 per gallon on April 29. EIA expects the regular gasoline price will average \$3.53 per gallon over the summer (April through September), down \$0.10 per gallon from last month's STEO. The annual average regular gasoline retail price is projected to decline from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to \$3.50 per gallon in 2013 and to \$3.39 per gallon in 2014. Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the projected levels.
- After increasing to \$119 per barrel in early February 2013, the Brent crude oil spot price fell to a low of \$97 per barrel in mid-April 2013 and then recovered to \$105 per barrel on May 3. EIA expects that the Brent crude oil spot price will average \$104 per barrel over the second half of 2013 and \$101 per barrel in 2014. The projected discount of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil to Brent, which increased to a monthly average of more than \$20 per barrel in February 2013, fell to below \$9 per barrel in April. EIA expects the discount to increase in the near term and average \$13 per barrel in 2013 and \$9 per barrel in 2014.
- Natural gas working inventories ended April 2013 at an estimated 1.82 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), about 0.80 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.13 Tcf below the five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.80 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$4.00 per MMBtu in 2014, about 27 cents per MMBtu and 40 cents per MMBtu higher than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively.
- The projected increasing cost of natural gas relative to coal contributes to higher levels of electricity generation from coal. The share of total generation fueled by coal is forecast to increase from 37.4 percent in 2012 to 40.1 percent in 2013. Conversely, the share of generation fueled by natural gas declines from 30.4 percent in 2012 to 27.8 percent in 2013.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

EIA estimates that global liquid fuels consumption outpaced production in the first quarter of 2013, resulting in an average draw in global liquid fuel stocks of 1.2 million barrels per day (bbl/d), which is much higher than the average 0.3-million-bbl/d draw over the last 5 years but consistent with the average 1.1-million-bbl/d draw over the last 10 years. EIA expects world oil production to exceed consumption in the second quarter of 2013, resulting in an average 0.5-million-bbl/d build in global oil stocks, which is consistent with the recent decline in crude oil prices. EIA expects the world oil market to tighten somewhat in the third quarter of 2013 as world demand reaches its summer peak, and to loosen again in the last quarter of the year as world supply grows.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. World liquid fuels consumption grew by 0.7 million bbl/d in 2012 to reach 89.0 million bbl/d. EIA expects growth will be higher over the next two years because of a moderate recovery in global economic growth so that world consumption grows by 0.9 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. EIA expects refinery crude oil inputs in China to increase in 2013 as new refining capacity continues to come on line and investment in the property market and infrastructure sectors expands. Recent indicators of weaker industrial data at the beginning of 2013 signaled slower economic growth than in prior years and a downside risk to robust oil demand growth. EIA estimates that liquid fuels consumption in China increased by 380,000 bbl/d in 2012. Projected consumption in China will increase by 450,000 bbl/d in 2013 and by 470,000 bbl/d in 2014, albeit still lower than the average annual growth of about 520,000 bbl/d from 2004 through 2012.

OECD liquid fuels consumption fell by 0.6 million bbl/d in 2012. EIA projects OECD consumption to decline by an additional 0.4 million bbl/d in 2013 and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014, largely because of declining consumption in Europe and Japan.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA projects non-OPEC liquid fuels production will increase by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.8 million bbl/d in 2014, an upward revision in the 2014 growth rate of 0.2 million bbl/d from last month's STEO. North America accounts for most of the projected growth in non-OPEC supply over the next two years because of continued production growth from U.S. tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands. EIA expects non-OPEC supply to also grow in Central and South America by an average of 160,000 bbl/d each year over the next two years, as Brazil and Colombia bring new production on line.

Unplanned production outages in non-OPEC countries averaged 0.9 million bbl/d in April 2013, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan accounted for more than three-quarters of the total unplanned non-OPEC supply disruption. EIA expects supply disruptions to persist in Syria and Yemen over the forecast period. Projected production

in Syria and Yemen average about 120,000 bbl/d and 140,000 bbl/d, respectively, over the next two years. EIA expects total non-OPEC outages to abate in the second half of this year due to South Sudan resuming oil production. South Sudan restarted limited oil output at an oil field in Unity State last month. Work is being done to restart production at additional fields in Unity State and the Upper Nile State, although technical challenges may cause delays or constrain production volumes.

OPEC Supply. Projected OPEC total supply falls by 0.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and then rises by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014. Most of the decline in 2013 comes from Saudi Arabia in response to non-OPEC supply growth, while Iraq and Angola account for most of the increase in 2014.

EIA estimates that OPEC surplus capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, averaged about 2.7 million bbl/d in the first quarter of 2013. This was higher than the 2.1-million-bbl/d average during the same period last year but lower than the average 3.8 million bbl/d from 2009 through 2011. EIA projects OPEC surplus capacity will increase to an average of 4.6 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently off line because of the effects of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories at the end of 2012 totaled 2.65 billion barrels, equivalent to 57.9 days of supply. Projected OECD oil inventories stay relatively steady in 2013, again ending the year at 2.65 billion barrels. Projected inventories increase to 2.70 billion barrels (59.0 days of supply) at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. [Concerns over global economic growth](#), seasonal declines in international refinery runs, and increases in North Sea oil production have contributed to a drop in Brent crude oil prices from \$109 per barrel on April 1 to a low of \$97 per barrel on April 17. EIA projects the Brent crude oil spot price will fall from an average of \$112 per barrel in 2012 to annual averages of \$106 per barrel and \$101 per barrel in 2013 and 2014, respectively, reflecting the increasing supply of liquid fuels from non-OPEC countries. After averaging \$94 per barrel in 2012, the forecast WTI crude oil spot price averages \$93 per barrel in 2013 and \$92 per barrel in 2014. By 2014, [several pipeline projects](#) from the Midcontinent to the Gulf Coast refining centers are expected to come on line, reducing the cost of transporting crude oil to refiners, which is reflected in a narrowing in the price discount of WTI to Brent.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for August 2013 delivery traded during the five-day period ending May 2, 2013 averaged \$93.41 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 22 percent, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in August 2013 at \$77 per barrel and \$113 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for August 2012 delivery averaged \$105 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 23 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$86 per barrel and \$130 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption during the first quarter of 2013 averaged 190,000 bbl/d higher than the same period last year, the first year-over-year increase in quarterly consumption in two years. Colder weather contributed to an estimated 280,000-bbl/d increase in liquefied petroleum gas and a 120,000-bbl/d increase in distillate fuel consumption. These gains were partially offset by declines in the other major petroleum products, including a 90,000-bbl/d drop in gasoline consumption.

The U.S. crude oil production forecast has been revised upward by 120,000 bb/d in 2013 and 310,000 bbl/d in 2014 from last month's STEO. Production will rise from an average of 7.1 million bbl/d in the first quarter of 2013 to 8.5 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. The growing supply of domestic light crude oil in the Midcontinent has already prompted both midstream and downstream changes. Pipelines like Seaway that were once used to carry imported oil up from Gulf Coast ports to reach Midwest refiners have been reversed and are moving inland crude oil down to the Gulf, and their capacity is being dramatically expanded. New pipeline infrastructure is also under construction, including the southern portion of the Keystone XL project, which is slated to be in operation by year-end, and more has been proposed. There have also been major developments in rail transport, where shipments of crude increased dramatically in 2012 compared to 2011. Significant changes in the refining industry are expected over the next few years to accommodate this fast-growing domestic supply of light-sweet crude oil (see [This Week in Petroleum](#), May 1, 2013).

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. After relatively strong growth in the first quarter of 2013 because of cold weather, projected total liquid fuels consumption grows more modestly, increasing by an average 80,000 bbl/d (0.4 percent) in 2013 and unchanged in 2014. Motor gasoline and jet fuel consumption remain flat in 2013 and 2014 as forecast increases in travel growth are offset by fuel economy improvements. Distillate fuel oil consumption, which fell by 160,000 bbl/d (4.0 percent) in 2012, increases by 60,000 bbl/d (1.7 percent) in 2013 and 10,000 bbl/d (0.2 percent) in 2014. Liquefied petroleum gases consumption increases by 70,000 bbl/d in 2013 but then falls by 10,000 bbl/d in 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to rise from an average 6.5 million bbl/d in 2012 to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.2 million bbl/d in 2014. Drilling in tight oil plays in the onshore Williston, Western Gulf, and Permian basins is expected to account for the bulk of forecast production growth over the next two years.

EIA has increased its short-term forecast for U.S. Lower 48 states onshore oil production, largely because of continued exploration success seen in some of the major plays in the Permian Basin. Operators in the Bone Spring, Spraberry, and Wolfcamp plays are achieving greater success in finding sweet spots and hydraulically fracturing horizontal wells. EIA expects improvements in drilling and completing horizontal wells from multiwell drilling pads in the Permian Basin, which

give operators greater access to large areas of resources in a number of stacked plays from a single surface location.

Since reaching 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. Total net imports fell to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2012, and EIA expects imports to continue declining to an average of 5.7 million bbl/d by 2014. Similarly, the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60 percent in 2005 and fell to an average of 40 percent in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to fall to 30 percent in 2014, which would be the lowest level since 1985.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.69 per gallon last summer, will average \$3.53 per gallon during the current summer (April through September) driving season, about \$0.10 per gallon lower than forecast in last month's STEO. The projected monthly average regular retail gasoline price falls from \$3.57 per gallon in April to \$3.48 per gallon in September. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.95 per gallon last summer, are projected to fall to an average of \$3.88 per gallon 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 per gallon or more.

As is the case with 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 August 2013 delivery traded over the five-day period ending May 2 averaged \$2.73 per gallon. The probability that the RBOB futures price will exceed \$3.10 per gallon (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$3.75 per gallon) in August 2013 is about 11 percent.

Natural Gas

Natural gas spot prices generally increased through March and most of April, hitting a 20-month high in recent weeks. An unusually cold March triggered price increases after three months of stagnant prices, as space-heating demand increased through much of the country and led to [large storage withdrawals](#). Prices continued to rise in April as lingering cold in the Midwest kept market tight. The Henry Hub spot price averaged \$4.17 per MMBtu in April, the highest monthly average price since July 2011. EIA expects Henry Hub spot prices will fall through September as natural gas markets loosen with lower summer demand. Going into the summer, EIA expects production to be slightly higher than last year's levels, while summer electric power demand is projected to be lower than [last year's record-high levels](#).

Working natural gas stocks at the end of March 2013 were an estimated 1,683 Bcf, 32 percent lower than the 2,477 Bcf in working storage at the same time last year but roughly in line with earlier years. The very warm winter of 2011-12 contributed to the very high inventory at the start of last year's summer injection season (between the end of March and the end of

October). Consequently, the forecast 2,113-Bcf build in working gas inventories during this summer's injection season is significantly higher than the 1,453 Bcf [added last year](#) and in line with longer historical experience. Higher natural gas prices this year contribute to lower natural gas consumption for electricity generation and the higher storage build.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.7 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 70.2 Bcf/d and 69.6 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures forecast for 2013 and 2014 (compared with the record-warm temperatures in 2012) are expected to increase the amount of natural gas used for residential and commercial space heating. The projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 25.0 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.8 Bcf/d in 2013 and 22.2 Bcf/d in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 69.9 Bcf/d in 2013, and 70.1 Bcf/d in 2014. Onshore production increases over the forecast period, while federal Gulf of Mexico production declines. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have declined over the past five years, are projected to remain near their 2012 level over the forecast period. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of less than 0.5 Bcf/d in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. As of April 26, 2013, working gas stocks totaled 1,777 Bcf, which is 795 Bcf less than at the same time in 2012, 118 Bcf below the five-year (2008-12) average, and 51 Bcf above the four-year (2008-11) average excluding last year's very unusual experience according to EIA's [Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report](#). EIA projects working gas stocks at the end of this summer's stock-build season (end of October) will reach 3,796 Bcf, about 134 Bcf below the level at the same time last year.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$4.17 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in April 2013, up 36 cents from the \$3.81-per-MMBtu average seen the previous month. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will increase from an average of \$2.75 per million Btu in 2012 to \$3.80 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$4.00 per MMBtu in 2014.

Natural gas futures prices for August 2013 delivery (for the five-day period ending May 2, 2013) averaged \$4.34 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for August 2013 contracts at \$3.22 per MMBtu and \$5.84 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for August 2012 averaged \$2.46 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$1.52 per MMBtu and \$3.96 per MMBtu.

Coal

Based on preliminary data and estimates for the first quarter of 2013, U.S. coal exports, which had been steadily growing since 2009 on an annual basis, were down 1.3 million short tons (MMst) compared with the same period in 2012. Coal exports from the [Richards Bay coal terminal in South Africa](#), a major U.S. competitor for the European market, increased by 6.5 percent during the first four months of 2013 compared with same period last year. EIA expects U.S. coal exports to decline from 126 MMst in 2012 to 105 MMst in 2013 and 106 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA expects total coal consumption will increase by 7.3 percent from 890 MMst in 2012 to 955 MMst in 2013 as consumption in the electric power sector rises due to higher electricity demand and higher natural gas prices. Consumption grows at a more modest pace of 2.2 percent to 976 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production is expected to increase by 1.0 percent in 2013, from 1,016 MMst in 2012 to 1,027 MMst in 2013, as inventory draws, combined with an increase in coal imports, meet most of the growth in consumption. However, coal production is forecast to grow by 3.5 percent in 2014 to 1,063 MMst as inventories stabilize in the face of increasing consumption.

Production is further diminished by the projected decline in exports from 126 MMst in 2012 to 105 MMst in 2013 and 106 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), falling international coal prices, and increasing production in other coal-exporting countries are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. Delivered coal prices to the electric power industry increased steadily over a 12-year period through 2012, when the delivered coal price averaged \$2.40 per MMBtu. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$2.44 per MMBtu in 2014.

Electricity

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Climate Prediction Center has updated the methodology behind its [degree-day outlook](#) based on the new 1981-2010 30-year normals. Projected U.S. cooling degree days for 2013 and 2014 are 3.9 percent and 3.6 percent higher, respectively, compared with last month's forecast. Consequently, projected residential and commercial electricity sales for 2013 and 2014 are about 0.5 percent higher than in last month's STEO.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. During the first four months of 2013, EIA estimates that total U.S. retail sales of electricity to the residential sector averaged 5.4 percent more than residential

electricity sales during the same months last year. Despite the upward revision to NOAA's cooling-degree-day forecast, projected U.S. cooling degree days during the upcoming summer's hottest months (June, July, and August) are 7.3 percent lower than summer of 2012. These lower temperatures relative to last year contribute to a 3.6-percent decline in U.S. residential electricity sales during the summer peak cooling months. For the entire year, U.S. residential retail electricity sales increase by 1.1 percent during 2013 and by 0.5 percent in 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation will grow by 1.4 percent in 2013 and by 1.0 percent in 2014. The increasing cost of natural gas relative to coal contributes to higher levels of electricity generation from coal. Generators are running their existing coal capacity at higher rates so far this year compared with the same months in 2012. This trend is expected to continue, leading to an 8.7-percent increase in U.S. electricity generation from coal during 2013. The share of total generation fueled by coal is forecast to increase from 37.4 percent in 2012 to 40.1 percent in 2013, still below coal's 42.3-percent fuel share in 2011. Conversely, the rising cost of natural gas pushes the share of generation fueled by natural gas down from 30.4 percent in 2012 to 27.8 percent in 2013, compared with a share of 24.7 percent in 2011.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. After an increase of 1.4 percent during 2012, EIA expects U.S. retail residential electricity prices will grow by 2.6 percent in 2013 and by 2.3 percent in 2014.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for power and heat generation to increase by 3.3 percent in 2013. While hydropower declines by 2.2 percent, nonhydropower renewables grow by an average of 7.1 percent in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 4.4 percent, as a 1.8-percent increase in hydropower is combined with a 6.0-percent increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA currently estimates that wind capacity will increase by 7 percent this year to nearly 63,000 megawatts, and reach almost 73,000 megawatts in 2014. However, electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 19 percent in 2013, as capacity that came [on line at the end of 2012](#) is available for the entire year in 2013. Wind-powered generation is projected to grow by 8 percent in 2014.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, both from central-station and distributed capacity, although the total amount remains a small share of total U.S. generation. Central-station capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with distributed capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all central-station solar growth in 2012, but EIA expects that several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014. However, PV

is still expected to account for the majority of central station and distributed capacity additions in 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Smaller corn harvests due to widespread drought resulted in U.S. fuel ethanol production falling from an average of approximately 900,000 bbl/d (13.8 billion gallons per year) in the first half of 2012 to 820,000 bbl/d (12.6 billion gallons per year) from July 2012 through March 2013. Ethanol production recovered somewhat in April, averaging about 840,000 bbl/d, driven largely by increasing Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) targets and strong demand for [Renewable Identification Numbers](#) (RINs) used. EIA expects ethanol production to remain near current levels of about 840,000 bbl/d through mid-2013 before recovering to pre-drought production levels, averaging 860,000 bbl/d for the year. Ethanol production is expected to rise in 2014, averaging 930,000 bbl/d. Biodiesel production, which averaged 63,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, is forecast to average about 74,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 82,000 bbl/d in 2014 (1.3 billion gallons per year). This forecast assumes that the 2014 renewable fuel volume obligations for biodiesel and advanced biofuel are identical to those in 2013.

In 2013, the RFS requires refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel fuel to deliver RINs to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency equivalent to 9.63 percent of the gasoline or diesel fuel they sell domestically (not counting the biofuels blended into it). The market price of ethanol RINs increased dramatically during the first quarter of 2013, from \$0.05 per gallon at the start of the year to as high as \$1.05 per gallon on March 11, and has averaged about \$0.70 per gallon during April 2013. The increase in the ethanol RIN price provides an economic incentive for two changes in the market. First, a higher ethanol RIN price should lower the market price of E85 gasoline relative to E10 gasoline, thereby stimulating E85 sales. Second, an ethanol RIN price equal to or near the biodiesel RIN price may motivate increased blending of biodiesel.

At the retail level, EIA expects diesel fuel prices to be most affected by higher RIN prices as biodiesel blending yields only about one-third of the RINs required and diesel fuel refiners and blenders must make up for the shortfall by purchasing the now higher-priced RINs.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels [declined by 4 percent in 2012](#), and projects increases of 2.6 percent in 2013 and 0.6 percent in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects the projected increase in coal use for electricity generation, especially in 2013 as it rebounds from the 2012 decline.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the U.S. economic projections in the STEO. The GI model used in this STEO assumes that the spending cuts mandated in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (sequestration) will soon be replaced by a combination of income tax increases and spending

cuts that are implemented in 2014. The GI model also assumes there will be an agreement reached to increase the amount of debt that can be issued by the U.S. Treasury (the debt ceiling) in the near term.

U.S. Current Trends. Recent economic indicators have been mixed. The [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) reported that real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 2013 (that is, from the fourth quarter to the first quarter). This was well above the 0.4-percent growth in the final quarter of 2012, but below the expectations of many forecasters. Consumer spending and residential investment showed strong gains, while net exports and government expenditures showed quarterly reductions. The [U.S. Department of Labor](#) also reported that initial unemployment insurance claims dropped by 18,000 in the week ending April 27, 2013 to 324,000 (on a seasonally adjusted basis), down from 371,000 at the same time in 2012. [Total nonfarm payroll employment](#) increased by 165,000 in April, near the average employment growth of 169,000 per month over the last 12 months. The [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods fell 5.7 percent from February to March, following a 4.3-percent increase from January to February. Industrial production rose by 0.4 percent in March after having increased 1.1 percent in February according to the [Federal Reserve](#).

U.S. Production. This STEO assumes 1.8 percent U.S. real GDP growth in 2013, rising to 2.7 percent in 2014. Year-on-year real GDP growth begins to accelerate in 2014, eventually rising to 3.0 percent in its final quarter. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.9 percent in 2013 and 3.4 percent in 2014. Total industrial production grows at a faster rate than real GDP in 2013 and 2014, at 3.0 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

U.S. Income and Expenditures. Private fixed investment growth averages 6.7 percent and 8.2 percent over 2013 and 2014. This is driven partly by business equipment and software spending, as well as increasing expenditures on buildings. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 2.1 percent, but slow below the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.3 percent. Export growth nearly doubles from 2.6 percent to 5.1 percent over the same two years. Government expenditures fall 2.6 percent in 2013, but are essentially unchanged in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.7 percent over most of 2013, then gradually falls to 7.1 percent at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.5 percent in both 2013 and 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 24 percent and 28 percent over 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

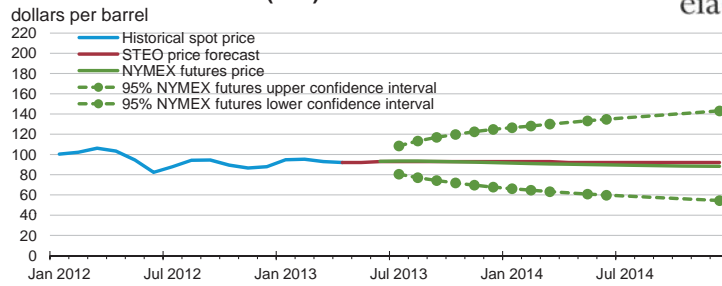
This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the U.S. Department of Energy or other federal agencies.



Short-Term Energy Outlook

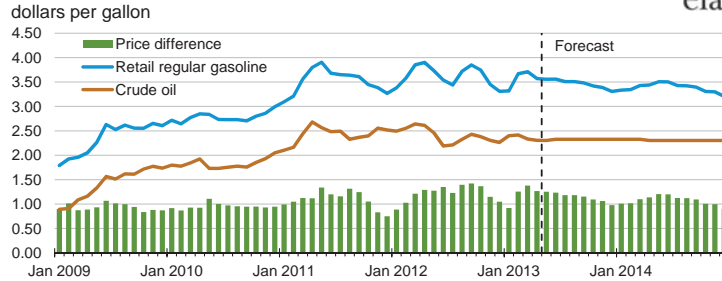
Chart Gallery for May 2013

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending May 2, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

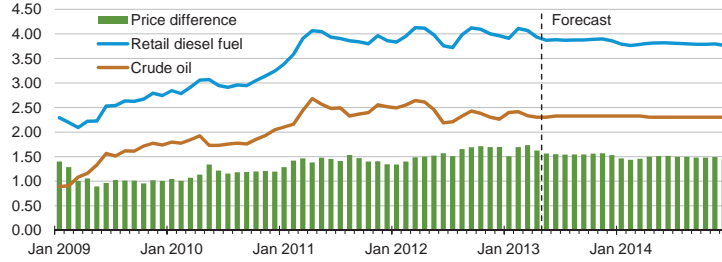


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

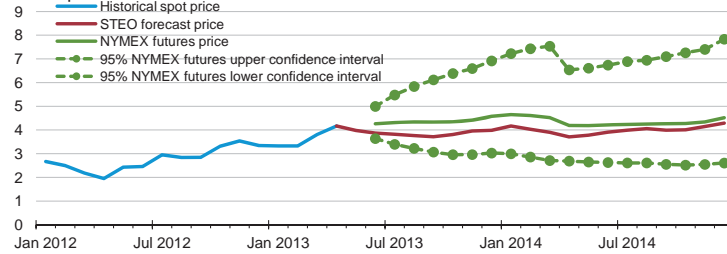


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million btu

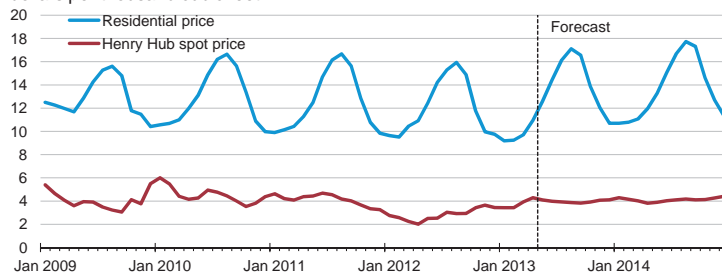


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending May 2, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

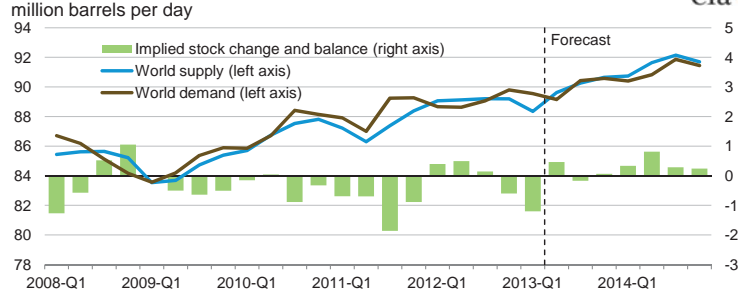
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet

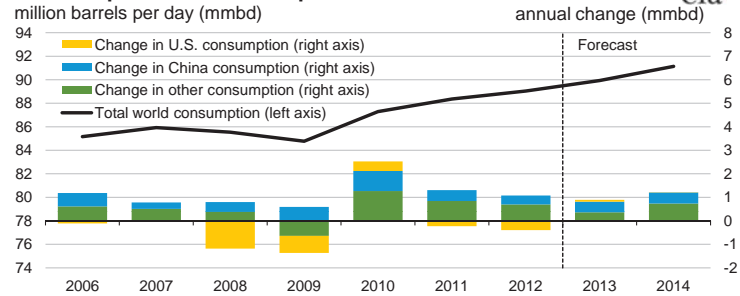


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

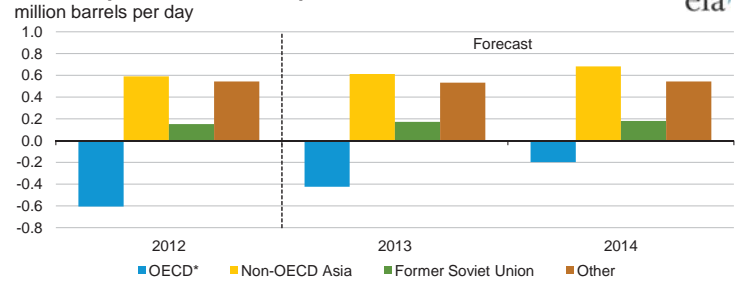
World Liquid Fuels Supply and Demand Balance



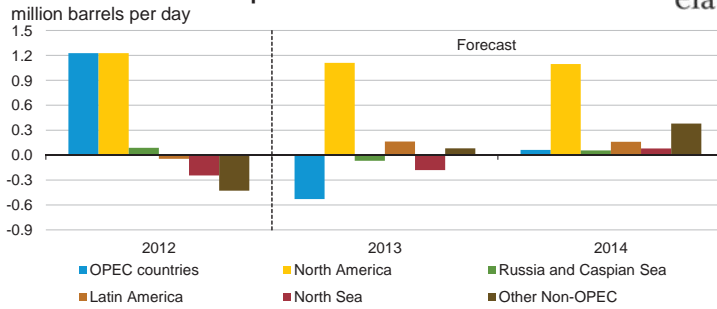
World Liquid Fuels Consumption



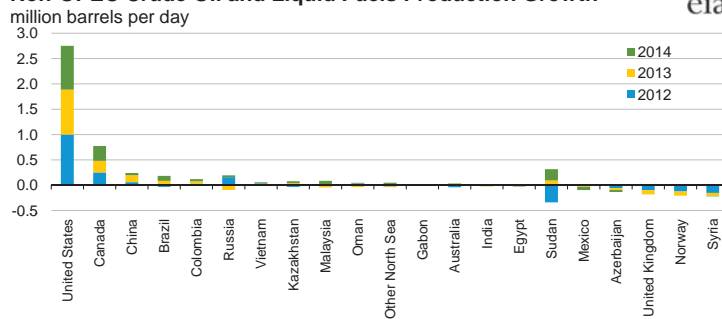
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



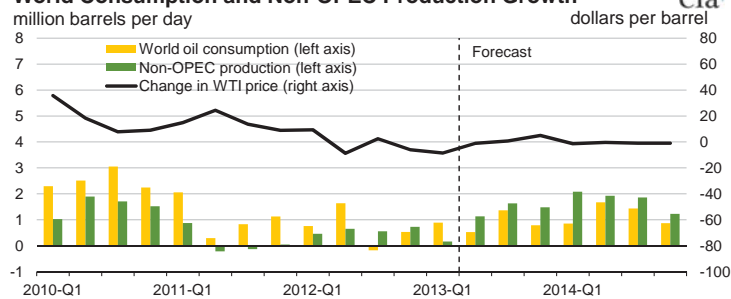
World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



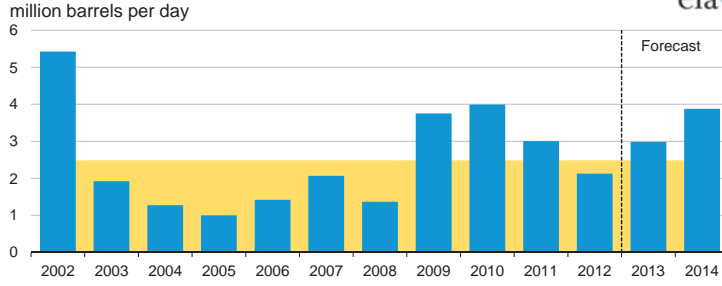
Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth

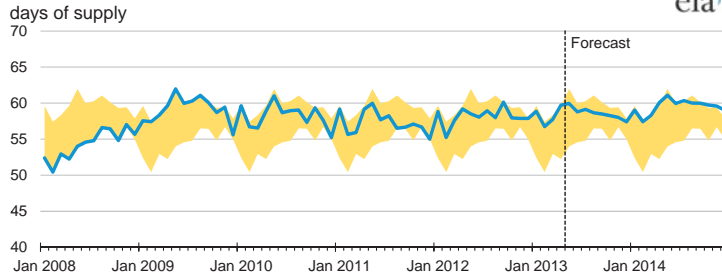


OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



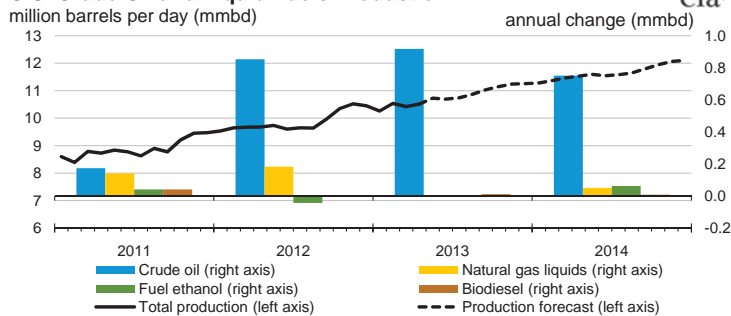
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



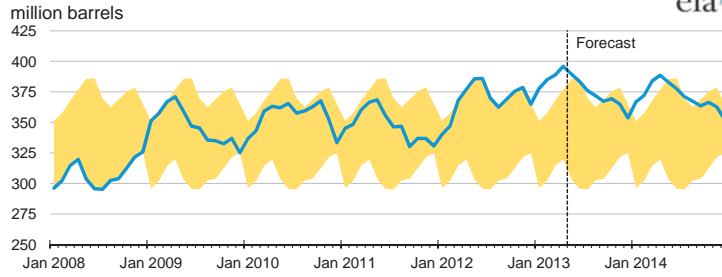
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

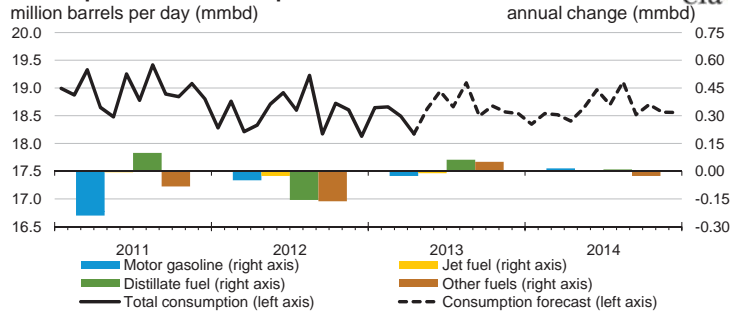
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

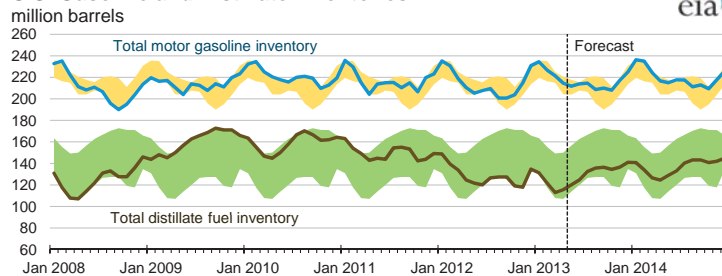
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

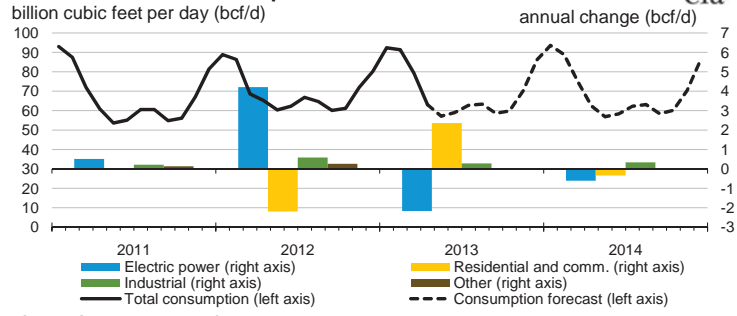
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

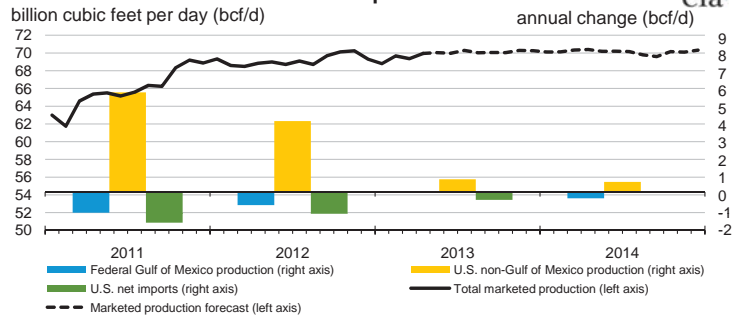
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



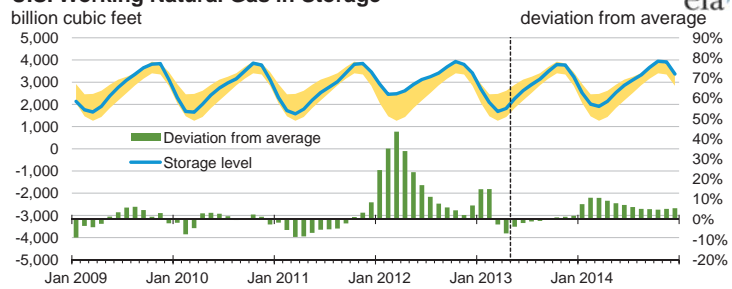
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

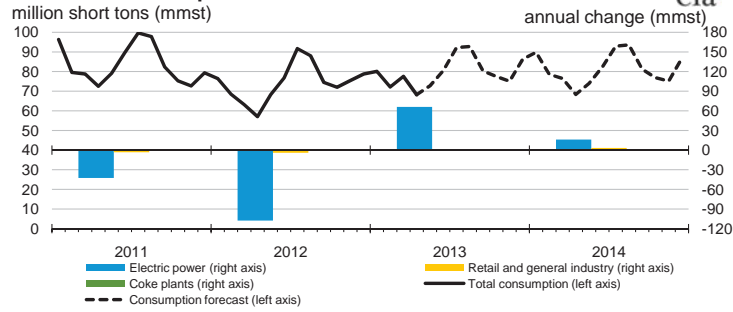
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

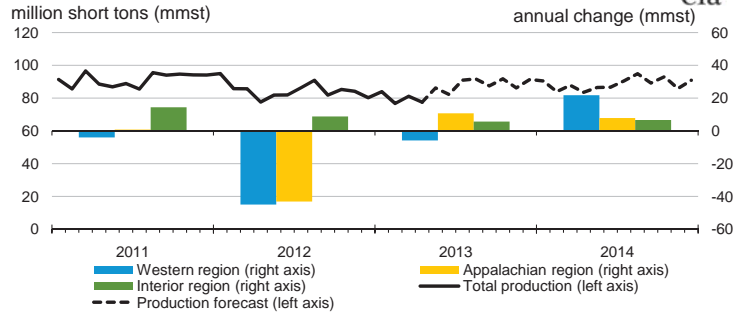
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Coal Consumption



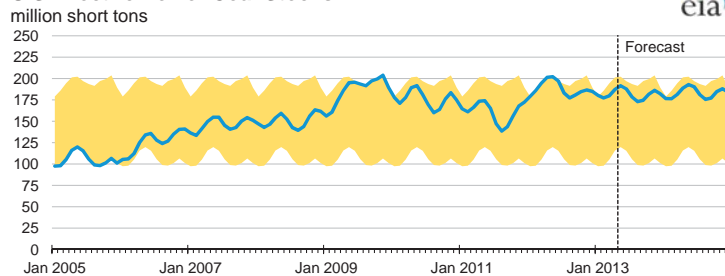
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

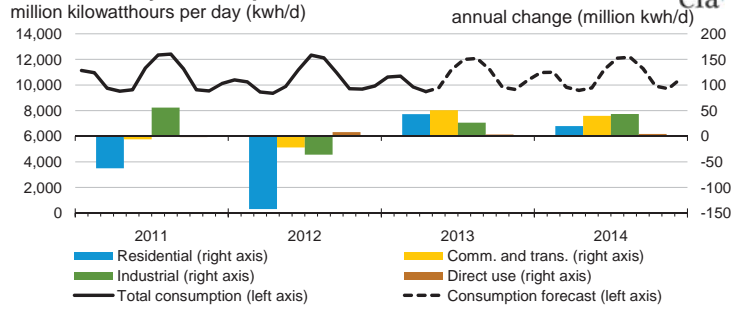
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



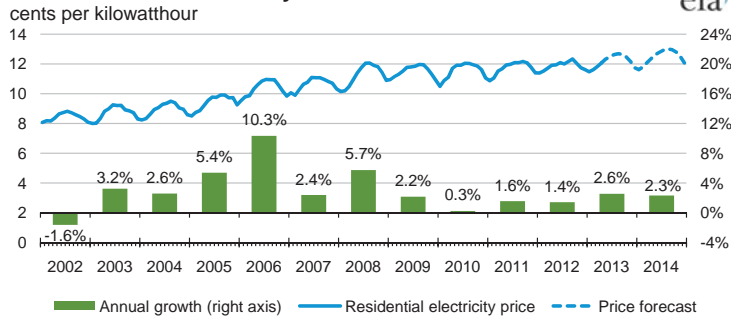
Note: Colored band around stock levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2005 - Dec. 2012.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

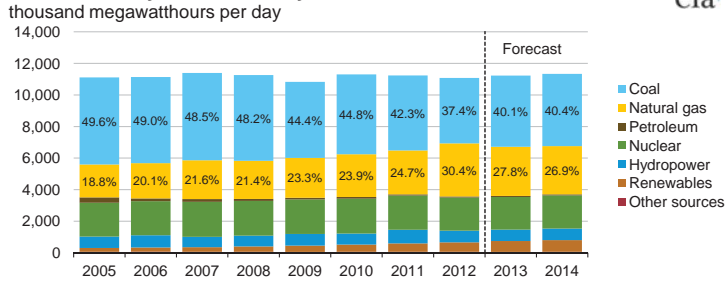
U.S. Electricity Consumption



U.S. Residential Electricity Price

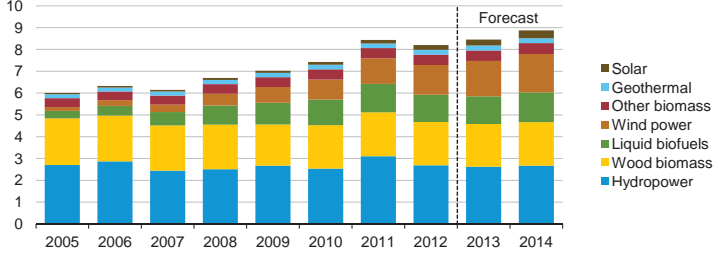


U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors



U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

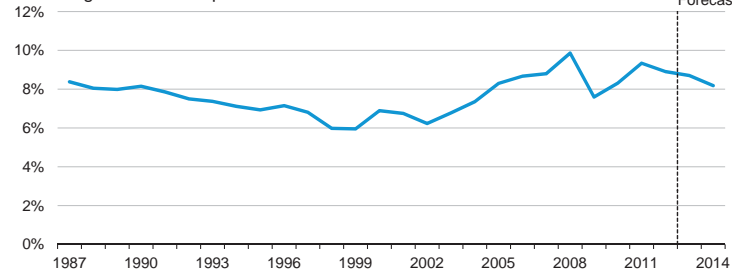


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

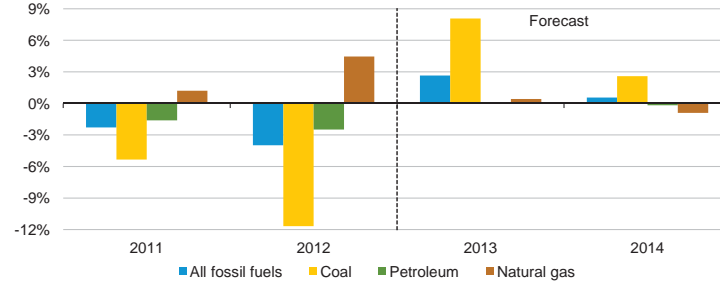
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

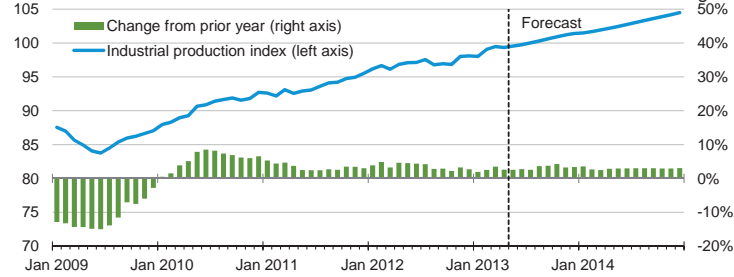
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

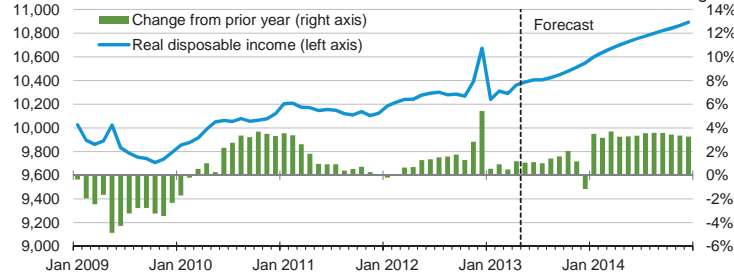
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Disposable Income

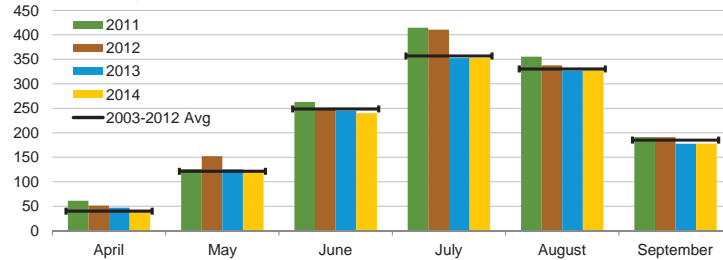
billion 2005 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted



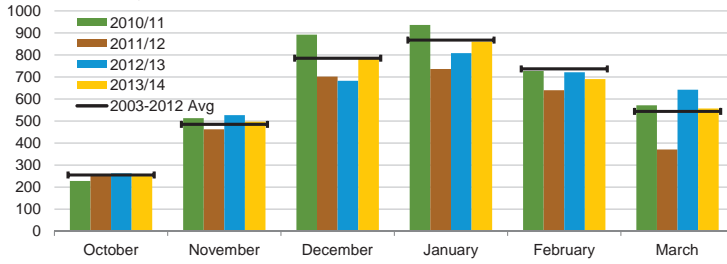
Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days



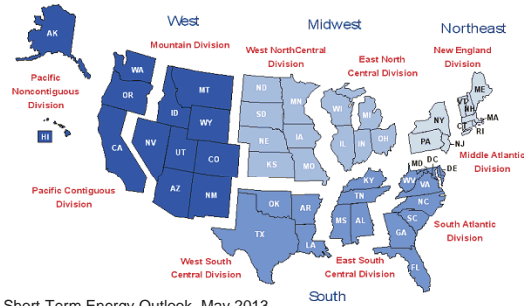
population-weighted



Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, May 2013

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - May 2013

	2012			2013			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.22	2.20	2.21	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.21</i>	-1.2	0.8	-0.2
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.58	2.61	2.60	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.47</i>	-4.9	-5.1	-5.0
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.42	2.32	2.37	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	-4.3	0.4	-2.0
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.99	3.02	3.00	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.82</i>	-5.3	-7.0	-6.1
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	3.01	3.13	3.07	<i>2.96</i>	<i>3.02</i>	<i>2.99</i>	-1.6	-3.7	-2.7
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.72	3.67	3.69	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.53</i>	-4.3	-4.5	-4.4
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.95	3.94	3.95	<i>3.89</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.88</i>	-1.5	-1.8	-1.6
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.950	8.846	8.898	<i>8.872</i>	<i>8.871</i>	<i>8.871</i>	-0.9	0.3	-0.3
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.629	7.722	7.676	<i>7.640</i>	<i>7.685</i>	<i>7.663</i>	0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.868	0.851	0.860	<i>0.852</i>	<i>0.887</i>	<i>0.869</i>	-1.9	4.2	1.1
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.122	0.075	0.098	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.063</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.331	0.198	0.264	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.256</i>	<i>0.277</i>	-10.2	29.7	4.8
Refinery Utilization (percent)	90.1	90.4	90.2	<i>87.4</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>87.7</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	218.8	207.7	218.8	<i>221.4</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>221.4</i>			
Ending	207.7	200.8	200.8	<i>213.9</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>209.9</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	13,549	13,653	13,601	<i>13,803</i>	<i>13,857</i>	<i>13,830</i>	1.9	1.5	1.7
Real Income	10,271	10,289	10,280	<i>10,385</i>	<i>10,427</i>	<i>10,406</i>	1.1	1.3	1.2

^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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	6.23	6.30	6.43	7.05	7.11	7.35	7.49	7.73	7.93	8.09	8.20	8.48	6.50	7.42	8.17
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.81	66.49	66.62	66.69	66.69	66.75	66.36	66.69	65.75	66.41	66.62
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	242	246	270	269	262	257	275	270	1,016	1,027	1,063
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.60	18.58	18.75	18.59	18.47	18.67	18.78	18.61	18.55	18.63	18.63
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	87.57	59.73	61.61	72.04	85.73	59.21	61.30	72.30	69.68	70.17	69.57
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	230	221	265	239	245	225	268	239	890	955	976
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.38	10.15	11.77	9.96	10.58	10.19	11.86	10.05	10.44	10.56	10.67
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.06	2.18	1.95	1.97	2.06	2.31	2.02	2.04	2.18	2.38	2.14	2.16	8.16	8.43	8.86
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.47	22.76	24.03	23.81	25.30	23.01	24.10	24.31	25.48	23.18	24.32	24.50	95.08	96.72	97.49
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	99.99	97.09	97.75	97.75	97.75	96.75	96.75	96.75	100.84	98.12	96.99
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.77	3.92	4.03	3.80	4.01	4.15	2.75	3.80	4.00
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.36	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.40	2.40	2.44
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,750	13,803	13,857	13,960	14,050	14,160	14,268	14,379	13,593	13,842	14,214
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.8	2.7
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.8	117.3	117.9	118.3	118.7	119.2	119.7	115.4	117.1	119.0
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,444	10,281	10,385	10,427	10,513	10,636	10,727	10,799	10,866	10,304	10,402	10,757
Percent change from prior year	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	1.5	0.9	3.4
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	97.6	98.4	99.4	100.0	101.0	102.0	103.0	95.0	98.1	101.5
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.5
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,747	412	81	1,472	2,172	483	73	1,533	2,108	470	73	1,529	3,712	4,261	4,179
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	59	451	939	90	32	417	856	91	39	399	858	91	1,540	1,397	1,387

- = 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 (MER). 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	102.88	93.42	92.24	87.96	94.34	<i>92.34</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	94.12	93.17	92.25
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.07	112.48	<i>103.08</i>	<i>104.00</i>	<i>104.00</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>101.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>99.00</i>	111.65	105.89	100.75
Imported Average	108.13	101.19	97.20	97.64	98.31	<i>97.35</i>	<i>98.00</i>	<i>98.00</i>	<i>98.00</i>	<i>97.00</i>	<i>97.00</i>	<i>97.00</i>	101.11	97.91	97.25
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	99.99	<i>97.09</i>	<i>97.75</i>	<i>97.75</i>	<i>97.75</i>	<i>96.75</i>	<i>96.75</i>	<i>96.75</i>	100.84	98.12	96.99
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	288	<i>283</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>259</i>	293	280	271
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	<i>296</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>289</i>	311	302	291
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	<i>280</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>280</i>	303	297	281
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	315	<i>294</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>290</i>	310	303	293
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	251	248	252	<i>247</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>241</i>	260	248	242
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	<i>356</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>327</i>	363	350	339
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	<i>362</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>333</i>	369	356	345
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	402	<i>389</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>378</i>	397	392	379
Heating Oil	379	370	366	385	390	<i>366</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>363</i>	376	378	366
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	<i>4.13</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>4.27</i>	2.83	3.91	4.12
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.15</i>	2.75	3.80	4.00
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.68	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.50</i>	3.86	4.89	5.25
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	8.02	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.06</i>	8.13	8.82	9.79
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.36	<i>12.10</i>	<i>16.60</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>10.83</i>	<i>12.96</i>	<i>17.25</i>	<i>12.27</i>	10.66	10.95	12.05
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.36	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.40	2.40	2.44
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.43	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>5.04</i>	3.39	4.55	4.74
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	18.53	<i>17.61</i>	<i>17.32</i>	<i>17.24</i>	<i>17.51</i>	<i>17.34</i>	<i>17.13</i>	<i>17.16</i>	20.85	17.71	17.28
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	22.62	<i>21.12</i>	<i>21.51</i>	<i>22.02</i>	<i>21.57</i>	<i>21.60</i>	<i>21.58</i>	<i>21.88</i>	23.46	21.82	21.65
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.52	<i>6.77</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.83</i>	6.70	6.84	6.97
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.94	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	10.12	10.33	10.50
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.62	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>12.09</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.97</i>	<i>12.43</i>	11.88	12.19	12.47

- = 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 Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	22.58	22.45	22.27	22.94	22.76	23.13	23.65	24.41	24.44	24.53	24.71	25.10	22.56	23.49	24.69
U.S. (50 States)	10.85	10.93	11.02	11.73	11.62	11.88	12.13	12.46	12.57	12.79	12.91	13.27	11.14	12.02	12.89
Canada	3.89	3.79	3.78	3.95	3.98	4.00	4.11	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.85	4.09	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.95	2.93	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.93	2.87
North Sea (b)	3.36	3.23	2.97	2.82	2.75	2.76	2.91	3.24	3.08	3.01	2.99	2.91	3.10	2.92	3.00
Other OECD	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.50	1.46	1.56	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.56	1.54	1.54	1.57
Non-OECD	66.49	66.67	66.94	66.26	65.59	66.48	66.61	66.24	66.30	67.11	67.44	66.59	66.59	66.23	66.86
OPEC	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.66	36.07	36.02	35.76	35.97	36.17	36.05	35.58	36.41	35.88	35.94
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.98	30.30	30.20	29.90	30.05	30.19	30.01	29.48	30.89	30.10	29.93
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.68	5.77	5.81	5.87	5.92	5.98	6.04	6.10	5.52	5.78	6.01
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.54	13.42	13.11	13.35	13.35	13.36	13.42	13.46	13.41	13.35	13.40
China	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.50	4.45	4.53	4.55	4.56	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.58	4.39	4.52	4.57
Other Non-OECD	12.23	12.26	12.59	12.48	11.93	12.47	12.93	12.57	12.44	13.01	13.40	12.98	12.39	12.48	12.96
Total World Supply	89.06	89.12	89.20	89.20	88.35	89.62	90.25	90.65	90.74	91.64	92.15	91.69	89.15	89.72	91.56
Non-OPEC Supply	52.53	52.42	52.61	53.40	52.69	53.54	54.24	54.88	54.77	55.47	56.10	56.11	52.74	53.85	55.62
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.16	45.47	45.87	46.09	45.87	44.66	45.45	45.89	45.68	44.58	45.21	45.62	45.90	45.47	45.27
U.S. (50 States)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.60	18.58	18.75	18.59	18.47	18.67	18.78	18.61	18.55	18.63	18.63
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.35
Canada	2.20	2.25	2.38	2.34	2.28	2.29	2.39	2.37	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.34	2.35
Europe	13.63	13.72	13.74	13.60	13.17	13.07	13.53	13.50	13.18	12.91	13.34	13.30	13.67	13.32	13.18
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.11	4.22	4.34	4.75	4.99	4.20	4.24	4.65	4.73	4.60	4.52
Other OECD	6.31	6.23	6.28	6.49	6.37	6.16	6.11	6.34	6.34	6.17	6.11	6.34	6.33	6.25	6.24
Non-OECD	42.51	43.16	43.20	43.71	43.68	44.49	44.97	44.69	44.72	46.24	46.65	45.83	43.15	44.46	45.87
Former Soviet Union	4.68	4.70	4.87	4.86	4.86	4.78	5.07	5.05	5.03	4.95	5.24	5.23	4.78	4.94	5.11
Europe	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.72
China	10.32	10.09	9.93	10.59	10.62	10.58	10.66	10.87	10.80	11.38	11.37	11.06	10.23	10.68	11.15
Other Asia	10.41	10.66	10.22	10.48	10.59	10.79	10.37	10.66	10.81	11.00	10.57	10.87	10.44	10.60	10.81
Other Non-OECD	16.41	17.01	17.46	17.06	16.90	17.64	18.15	17.38	17.37	18.20	18.74	17.93	16.99	17.52	18.06
Total World Consumption	88.66	88.63	89.06	89.80	89.55	89.15	90.42	90.58	90.40	90.83	91.86	91.45	89.04	89.93	91.14
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.13	0.32	-0.44	-0.09	0.39	-0.04	-0.31	-0.08	0.42	-0.15	0.05	0.00
Other OECD	-0.17	-0.05	-0.31	0.57	-0.10	-0.01	0.10	-0.17	-0.11	-0.18	-0.07	-0.24	0.01	-0.05	-0.15
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.08	-0.11	0.28	-0.10	0.98	-0.01	0.16	-0.28	-0.18	-0.33	-0.13	-0.41	0.04	0.21	-0.26
Total Stock Draw	-0.40	-0.49	-0.14	0.60	1.20	-0.46	0.17	-0.07	-0.34	-0.81	-0.29	-0.24	-0.11	0.21	-0.42
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,082	1,122	1,130	1,094	1,098	1,126	1,134	1,095	1,111	1,094	1,095
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,638	2,673	2,713	2,648	2,627	2,668	2,667	2,648	2,662	2,706	2,720	2,705	2,648	2,648	2,705

- = no data available

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland,

France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Monthly OECD supply and consumption does not yet include Chile, Estonia, Israel, or Slovenia.

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, Estonia, 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 Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.68	17.68	17.74	18.61	18.55	<i>18.81</i>	<i>19.16</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>19.80</i>	<i>19.96</i>	<i>20.13</i>	<i>20.63</i>	17.93	<i>19.04</i>	<i>20.13</i>
Canada	3.89	3.79	3.78	3.95	3.98	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.85	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.95	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.87</i>
United States	10.85	10.93	11.02	11.73	11.62	<i>11.88</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.57</i>	<i>12.79</i>	<i>12.91</i>	<i>13.27</i>	11.14	<i>12.02</i>	<i>12.89</i>
Central and South America	4.55	4.72	5.07	4.91	4.51	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.11</i>	4.81	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.14</i>
Argentina	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.73	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.74	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.28	<i>2.84</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.65	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.84</i>
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.97	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Europe	4.32	4.17	3.91	3.76	3.69	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.84</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>3.84</i>	4.04	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.92</i>
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.78	1.71	1.68	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.77</i>	1.88	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.05	1.01	0.95	0.92	0.90	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.98	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.20	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.23	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.56	<i>13.43</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.36</i>	<i>13.36</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>13.47</i>	13.42	<i>13.36</i>	<i>13.41</i>
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.91	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>	0.93	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.72</i>	1.61	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.68</i>
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.39</i>	10.40	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.34</i>
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.24	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.25	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Middle East	1.29	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.26	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.21</i>	1.32	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.21</i>
Oman	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.90	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.90</i>	0.92	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.90</i>
Syria	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.14	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	0.18	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Yemen	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.14</i>	0.16	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.14</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.87	8.88	8.96	9.02	8.84	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.25</i>	8.93	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.19</i>
Australia	0.47	0.49	0.52	0.46	0.41	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.49	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.52</i>
China	4.30	4.35	4.40	4.50	4.45	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.58</i>	4.39	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.57</i>
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	0.99	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>
Indonesia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.95	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.97	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.59	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.64	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.67</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Africa	2.38	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.29	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.29	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.61</i>
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.30	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.32	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Sudan	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	0.12	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.53	52.42	52.61	53.40	52.69	<i>53.54</i>	<i>54.24</i>	<i>54.88</i>	<i>54.77</i>	<i>55.47</i>	<i>56.10</i>	<i>56.11</i>	52.74	<i>53.85</i>	<i>55.62</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.68	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.81</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.98</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.10</i>	5.52	<i>5.78</i>	<i>6.01</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.00	57.94	58.15	58.93	58.36	<i>59.32</i>	<i>60.05</i>	<i>60.75</i>	<i>60.69</i>	<i>61.45</i>	<i>62.13</i>	<i>62.21</i>	58.26	<i>59.63</i>	<i>61.62</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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.98	30.30	30.20	29.90	30.05	30.19	30.01	29.48	30.89	30.10	29.93
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.68	5.77	5.81	5.87	5.92	5.98	6.04	6.10	5.52	5.78	6.01
Total OPEC Supply	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.66	36.07	36.02	35.76	35.97	36.17	36.05	35.58	36.41	35.88	35.94
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.30	6.46	6.69	6.74	6.82	6.89	6.94	7.04	6.45	6.55	6.93
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.68	23.81	23.88	23.96	24.08	24.15	24.22	24.29	23.87	23.83	24.19
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.68	32.97	33.27	33.40	33.60	33.74	33.86	34.03	33.02	33.08	33.81
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle East	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.70	2.67	3.07	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.85	4.55	2.12	2.98	3.88
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.70	2.67	3.07	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.85	4.55	2.13	2.98	3.88

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.76	23.10	23.22	23.12	23.11	<i>23.07</i>	<i>23.31</i>	<i>23.14</i>	<i>22.98</i>	<i>23.14</i>	<i>23.33</i>	<i>23.15</i>	23.05	<i>23.16</i>	<i>23.15</i>
Canada	2.20	2.25	2.38	2.34	2.28	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.29	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Mexico	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.28	2.22	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.16</i>	2.19	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.16</i>
United States	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.60	<i>18.58</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.61</i>	18.55	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>
Central and South America	6.52	6.74	6.77	6.78	6.70	<i>6.95</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>6.92</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.19</i>	6.70	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.13</i>
Brazil	2.65	2.76	2.82	2.81	2.78	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.08</i>	2.76	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.03</i>
Europe	14.32	14.42	14.46	14.31	13.87	<i>13.77</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>13.62</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>14.03</i>	14.38	<i>14.03</i>	<i>13.90</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.70	4.73	4.90	4.89	4.89	<i>4.81</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.26</i>	4.81	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.14</i>
Russia	3.17	3.23	3.31	3.30	3.31	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.55</i>	3.25	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.48</i>
Middle East	7.39	7.76	8.25	7.77	7.54	<i>8.02</i>	<i>8.55</i>	<i>7.75</i>	<i>7.69</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>7.99</i>	7.79	<i>7.96</i>	<i>8.20</i>
Asia and Oceania	29.52	28.43	28.06	29.50	29.88	<i>28.98</i>	<i>28.73</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>30.20</i>	<i>29.98</i>	<i>29.53</i>	<i>30.18</i>	28.88	<i>29.37</i>	<i>29.97</i>
China	10.32	10.09	9.93	10.59	10.62	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>10.80</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.37</i>	<i>11.06</i>	10.23	<i>10.68</i>	<i>11.15</i>
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.11	<i>4.22</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.65</i>	4.73	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.52</i>
India	3.50	3.52	3.19	3.45	3.63	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.72</i>	3.42	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.67</i>
Africa	3.45	3.45	3.41	3.43	3.56	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.64</i>	3.44	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.65</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.16	45.47	45.87	46.09	45.87	<i>44.66</i>	<i>45.45</i>	<i>45.89</i>	<i>45.68</i>	<i>44.58</i>	<i>45.21</i>	<i>45.62</i>	45.90	<i>45.47</i>	<i>45.27</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	42.51	43.16	43.20	43.71	43.68	<i>44.49</i>	<i>44.97</i>	<i>44.69</i>	<i>44.72</i>	<i>46.24</i>	<i>46.65</i>	<i>45.83</i>	43.15	<i>44.46</i>	<i>45.87</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.66	88.63	89.06	89.80	89.55	<i>89.15</i>	<i>90.42</i>	<i>90.58</i>	<i>90.40</i>	<i>90.83</i>	<i>91.86</i>	<i>91.45</i>	89.04	<i>89.93</i>	<i>91.14</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	112.7	113.2	113.9	114.5	115.1	<i>115.8</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.8</i>	113.6	<i>116.3</i>	<i>120.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	2.7	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.2	101.3	101.6	101.5	101.9	<i>102.3</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>103.9</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.6</i>	101.4	<i>102.5</i>	<i>104.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.7	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	1.5	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	131.8	132.9	134.4	136.1	137.1	<i>138.5</i>	<i>140.3</i>	<i>142.0</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>149.4</i>	133.8	<i>139.5</i>	<i>146.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.0	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	4.5	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.40	99.93	100.67	101.74	<i>103.48</i>	<i>103.87</i>	<i>103.37</i>	<i>103.36</i>	<i>104.45</i>	<i>104.78</i>	<i>104.17</i>	99.48	<i>103.12</i>	<i>104.19</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.0	5.1	3.0	3.9	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	3.7	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>

- = no data available

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

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland,

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

Slovakia, 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. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	6.23	6.30	6.43	7.05	7.11	<i>7.35</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.73</i>	<i>7.93</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.48</i>	6.50	<i>7.42</i>	<i>8.17</i>
Alaska	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.55	0.54	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.53	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.33	1.19	1.18	1.36	1.39	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.54</i>	1.27	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.47</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	4.32	4.58	4.82	5.14	5.19	<i>5.44</i>	<i>5.65</i>	<i>5.81</i>	<i>5.99</i>	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.44</i>	4.71	<i>5.52</i>	<i>6.23</i>
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	8.58	8.82	8.47	7.86	7.59	<i>7.70</i>	<i>7.60</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>6.33</i>	8.43	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.74</i>
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	<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>
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.41	-0.20	0.18	0.04	-0.26	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>-0.34</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.13</i>	-0.09	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.14	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.09	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.16	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.52	<i>15.24</i>	<i>15.35</i>	<i>14.96</i>	<i>14.53</i>	<i>15.14</i>	<i>15.38</i>	<i>14.96</i>	15.01	<i>15.02</i>	<i>15.00</i>
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.04	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.04</i>	1.07	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Natural Gas Liquids Production	2.38	2.36	2.38	2.47	2.38	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.52</i>	2.40	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.45</i>
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.01	1.01	0.94	0.92	0.91	<i>0.94</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.04</i>	0.97	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.04</i>
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.83	0.81	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.87	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.93</i>
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.18	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.19	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.86	-0.99	-0.87	-1.36	-1.01	<i>-0.71</i>	<i>-0.97</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>-1.00</i>	<i>-0.80</i>	<i>-1.09</i>	<i>-1.43</i>	-1.02	<i>-1.01</i>	<i>-1.08</i>
Pentanes Plus	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.08	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	-0.08	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	-0.04	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	-0.03	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.09</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.53	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.58	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.60	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.55</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.06	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	-0.07	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.58	0.64	0.55	0.36	0.44	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.53	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.56</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.33	-0.31	-0.35	-0.47	-0.48	<i>-0.37</i>	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-0.46</i>	<i>-0.29</i>	<i>-0.35</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	-0.37	<i>-0.41</i>	<i>-0.41</i>
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10	-0.10	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	-0.08	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.09</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.76	-0.97	-0.91	-0.89	-0.66	<i>-0.74</i>	<i>-0.89</i>	<i>-0.87</i>	<i>-0.73</i>	<i>-0.77</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	-0.88	<i>-0.79</i>	<i>-0.80</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.16	-0.08	-0.19	-0.10	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	-0.13	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.14</i>
Other Oils (g)	-0.47	-0.52	-0.51	-0.55	-0.51	<i>-0.50</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	<i>-0.49</i>	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>-0.55</i>	-0.51	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.53</i>
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.11	-0.14	-0.30	0.09	0.59	<i>-0.50</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>0.29</i>	-0.06	<i>0.02</i>	<i>-0.01</i>
Total Supply	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.61	<i>18.56</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.61</i>	18.55	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.02	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.05	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.37	2.10	2.18	2.43	2.65	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.47</i>	2.27	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.33</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.07	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.08	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.48	8.95	8.85	8.54	8.39	<i>8.87</i>	<i>8.87</i>	<i>8.57</i>	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.87</i>	<i>8.57</i>	8.70	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.69</i>
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.37	1.33	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.37</i>	1.40	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.39</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.83	3.73	3.66	3.75	3.95	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.86</i>	3.74	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.81</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.25	0.34	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.32</i>	0.34	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>
Other Oils (f)	1.84	2.04	2.10	1.89	1.85	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>1.91</i>	1.96	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.97</i>
Total Consumption	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.60	<i>18.58</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.61</i>	18.55	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	7.72	7.83	7.60	6.50	6.57	<i>6.99</i>	<i>6.63</i>	<i>5.73</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>4.90</i>	7.41	<i>6.48</i>	<i>5.66</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	368.1	386.0	369.0	365.0	388.7	<i>383.6</i>	<i>367.2</i>	<i>353.7</i>	<i>383.9</i>	<i>377.7</i>	<i>363.5</i>	<i>351.9</i>	365.0	<i>353.7</i>	<i>351.9</i>
Pentanes Plus	15.9	16.5	16.0	12.6	13.7	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>	12.6	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	102.0	146.8	175.0	140.9	103.0	<i>141.2</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>132.5</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>130.8</i>	140.9	<i>132.5</i>	<i>130.8</i>
Unfinished Oils	90.8	86.5	88.7	81.7	89.8	<i>90.7</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>81.3</i>	81.7	<i>82.5</i>	<i>81.3</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	26.8	24.8	22.9	23.7	20.5	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.8</i>	23.7	<i>20.3</i>	<i>21.8</i>
Total Motor Gasoline	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	221.4	<i>213.9</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>225.0</i>	<i>224.3</i>	<i>217.7</i>	<i>213.0</i>	<i>225.9</i>	230.9	<i>225.0</i>	<i>225.9</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	51.0	<i>48.9</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>49.5</i>	56.8	<i>50.9</i>	<i>49.5</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	170.4	<i>165.0</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>174.1</i>	<i>176.4</i>	<i>169.6</i>	<i>165.4</i>	<i>176.3</i>	174.0	<i>174.1</i>	<i>176.3</i>
Jet Fuel	39.1	38.5	43.9	39.5	39.6	<i>41.6</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>40.7</i>	39.5	<i>40.8</i>	<i>40.7</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.8	120.0	127.4	134.7	112.9	<i>124.7</i>	<i>136.4</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>133.0</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>144.9</i>	134.7	<i>141.0</i>	<i>144.9</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	36.3	36.9	35.5	33.9	37.4	<i>38.2</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>38.0</i>	33.9	<i>37.8</i>	<i>38.0</i>
Other Oils (f)	50.4	48.6	44.1	48.6	54.7	<i>53.3</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>45.8</i>	48.6	<i>46.4</i>	<i>45.8</i>
Total Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,082	<i>1,122</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>1,094</i>	<i>1,098</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>1,134</i>	<i>1,095</i>	1,111	<i>1,094</i>	<i>1,095</i>
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	695	695	696	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>	695	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>
Heating Oil Reserve	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i> </								

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.52	<i>15.24</i>	<i>15.35</i>	<i>14.96</i>	<i>14.53</i>	<i>15.14</i>	<i>15.38</i>	<i>14.96</i>	15.01	<i>15.02</i>	<i>15.00</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	<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	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.33	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.02	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.14</i>	1.04	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.14</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.42	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.52	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.06	0.42	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.34	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.48</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	16.79	17.80	17.72	17.36	16.89	<i>17.96</i>	<i>17.95</i>	<i>17.52</i>	<i>17.08</i>	<i>17.99</i>	<i>18.06</i>	<i>17.54</i>	17.42	<i>17.58</i>	<i>17.67</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.04	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.04</i>	1.07	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.53	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.63	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.61	8.97	8.92	9.01	8.72	<i>9.07</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.05</i>	8.88	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.01</i>
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.47	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.48</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.34	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.71</i>	4.55	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.60</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.49	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.48	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.35	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.43	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.47</i>	2.49	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.50</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.84	18.88	18.79	18.46	17.92	<i>19.01</i>	<i>19.00</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>18.09</i>	<i>19.03</i>	<i>19.11</i>	<i>18.58</i>	18.49	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.70</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.61	15.42	14.82	<i>15.55</i>	<i>15.67</i>	<i>15.31</i>	<i>14.84</i>	<i>15.46</i>	<i>15.71</i>	<i>15.32</i>	15.36	<i>15.34</i>	<i>15.33</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.29	17.23	17.27	17.40	17.78	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>	17.30	<i>17.79</i>	<i>17.79</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.89	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>

- = no data available

(a) "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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	297	299	302	275	288	283	281	269	273	281	272	259	293	280	271
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	362	352	347	338	337	349	340	328	362	349	339
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	355	346	330	332	344	336	319	357	345	333
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	338	337	333	319	320	333	324	308	342	332	321
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	322	350	347	332	322	339	338	321	351	338	331
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	381	385	378	366	362	371	369	356	394	378	365
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	356	350	337	337	348	342	327	363	350	339
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	362	356	343	343	354	348	333	369	356	345
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.1	51.2	48.0	54.1	58.4	58.6	52.7	58.3	56.0	56.3	54.2	58.5	54.1	58.3	58.5
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.5	49.2	49.9	50.5	52.0	50.2	49.5	49.6	53.9	50.5	49.6
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.5	74.2	72.5	73.2	78.1	78.7	76.4	74.7	79.9	80.5	78.1	79.9
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.1
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	28.6	27.0	27.7	30.9	30.8	28.2	28.1	30.8	35.0	30.9	30.8
U.S. Total	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	221.4	213.9	209.9	225.0	224.3	217.7	213.0	225.9	230.9	225.0	225.9
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	51.0	48.9	48.6	50.9	47.9	48.0	47.5	49.5	56.8	50.9	49.5
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	170.4	165.0	161.3	174.1	176.4	169.6	165.4	176.3	174.0	174.1	176.3

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.81	68.85	69.16	69.89	69.26	<i>69.99</i>	<i>70.13</i>	<i>70.20</i>	<i>70.20</i>	<i>70.26</i>	<i>69.85</i>	<i>70.20</i>	69.18	<i>69.90</i>	<i>70.12</i>
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.06	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.96	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.88</i>
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	4.07	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.72</i>	4.22	<i>4.21</i>	<i>3.85</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.14	<i>64.89</i>	<i>65.07</i>	<i>64.95</i>	<i>65.18</i>	<i>65.50</i>	<i>65.33</i>	<i>65.55</i>	64.00	<i>64.77</i>	<i>65.39</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.81	<i>66.49</i>	<i>66.62</i>	<i>66.69</i>	<i>66.69</i>	<i>66.75</i>	<i>66.36</i>	<i>66.69</i>	65.75	<i>66.41</i>	<i>66.62</i>
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.91	8.02	8.59	<i>8.13</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.40</i>	<i>8.61</i>	8.57	<i>8.51</i>	<i>8.52</i>
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.41	7.57	8.19	<i>7.75</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.53</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>8.20</i>	8.09	<i>8.10</i>	<i>8.09</i>
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.40	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.48	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.87	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.12</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.90</i>	4.42	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.84</i>
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.62	3.23	3.72	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.71</i>	4.14	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.68</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	<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>	0.17	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.19	-6.41	2.84	19.29	<i>-10.27</i>	<i>-9.45</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>-10.40</i>	<i>-8.76</i>	<i>3.21</i>	-0.06	<i>0.47</i>	<i>-0.33</i>
Total Supply	80.70	62.63	64.14	72.57	89.00	<i>59.98</i>	<i>61.11</i>	<i>73.15</i>	<i>85.59</i>	<i>59.92</i>	<i>61.51</i>	<i>73.80</i>	70.00	<i>70.74</i>	<i>70.15</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.44	-0.06	-0.21	-1.45	-1.43	<i>-0.25</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>-1.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>-0.71</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	<i>-1.50</i>	-0.32	<i>-0.57</i>	<i>-0.57</i>
Total Primary Supply	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	87.57	<i>59.73</i>	<i>61.61</i>	<i>72.04</i>	<i>85.73</i>	<i>59.21</i>	<i>61.30</i>	<i>72.30</i>	69.68	<i>70.17</i>	<i>69.57</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.53	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.94</i>	<i>24.37</i>	<i>7.08</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.97</i>	11.42	<i>13.02</i>	<i>12.74</i>
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.53	<i>5.86</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>14.45</i>	<i>5.65</i>	<i>4.31</i>	<i>10.27</i>	7.94	<i>8.70</i>	<i>8.65</i>
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.44	<i>18.97</i>	<i>18.56</i>	<i>20.20</i>	<i>21.48</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>19.03</i>	<i>20.69</i>	19.50	<i>19.79</i>	<i>20.12</i>
Electric Power (c)	21.68	26.61	31.60	19.94	19.76	<i>22.18</i>	<i>29.35</i>	<i>19.76</i>	<i>19.04</i>	<i>21.51</i>	<i>28.60</i>	<i>19.46</i>	24.96	<i>22.78</i>	<i>22.17</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.84</i>	<i>3.86</i>	3.81	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.86</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.41	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.96</i>	1.95	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.94</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	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	87.57	<i>59.73</i>	<i>61.61</i>	<i>72.04</i>	<i>85.73</i>	<i>59.21</i>	<i>61.30</i>	<i>72.30</i>	69.68	<i>70.17</i>	<i>69.57</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,683	<i>2,618</i>	<i>3,487</i>	<i>3,249</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>2,858</i>	<i>3,664</i>	<i>3,368</i>	3,413	<i>3,249</i>	<i>3,368</i>
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	694	<i>927</i>	<i>1,056</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>1,046</i>	<i>1,149</i>	<i>1,149</i>	1,178	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,149</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	657	<i>1,240</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>1,714</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>1,374</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,742</i>	1,732	<i>1,714</i>	<i>1,742</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	332	<i>450</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>477</i>	503	<i>460</i>	<i>477</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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.88	4.04	4.15	3.91	4.13	4.27	2.83	3.91	4.12
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.27	15.25	18.38	14.81	14.50	15.99	18.88	15.53	13.73	14.47	15.39
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	11.04	13.76	18.64	14.47	13.18	14.90	19.21	15.01	12.20	12.97	14.38
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.86	11.01	17.15	10.12	9.30	11.85	17.68	10.67	9.20	9.53	10.59
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.81	17.49	9.89	9.28	11.81	18.50	10.61	9.60	9.57	10.54
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.33	17.73	24.26	14.32	13.14	19.08	25.67	15.32	13.71	13.88	15.33
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.50	14.08	19.38	12.03	11.22	15.45	20.49	12.96	11.28	11.37	12.71
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.73	13.99	19.05	11.22	9.14	14.87	20.31	12.05	11.12	10.98	11.52
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.13	9.48	13.64	9.88	9.64	10.23	13.88	10.46	9.41	9.24	10.30
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.40	9.85	11.08	10.39	10.29	10.50	11.57	10.89	9.75	9.97	10.66
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.36	12.10	16.60	11.63	10.83	12.96	17.25	12.27	10.66	10.95	12.05
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.55	11.49	11.89	12.10	12.12	12.01	12.10	12.36	10.14	11.28	12.17
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	9.08	9.88	9.91	11.02	10.92	10.36	10.18	11.42	8.26	9.88	10.87
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.39	8.78	9.68	8.88	9.05	9.44	10.13	9.35	7.58	8.23	9.28
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.31	7.11	7.07	7.90	9.26	7.91	8.38	8.50	9.77	8.40	7.29	7.62	8.51
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.99	10.50	11.33	11.30	11.12	11.58	12.01	11.90	9.40	10.30	11.55
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.27	9.81	10.70	10.58	10.25	10.76	11.34	11.24	8.91	9.43	10.73
W. S. Central	7.25	6.96	7.43	7.59	7.00	8.02	8.67	8.15	7.88	8.44	9.24	8.81	7.31	7.75	8.41
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.36	7.45	6.96	7.18	8.69	8.07	7.98	8.03	9.35	8.66	7.65	7.50	8.33
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.08	7.90	8.71	9.08	9.31	8.74	9.39	9.70	8.42	8.43	9.31
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	8.02	8.91	9.72	9.58	9.56	9.58	10.21	10.06	8.13	8.82	9.79
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.75	9.02	8.86	9.65	10.43	9.40	9.21	10.09	8.58	9.07	9.92
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.10	7.94	8.09	9.55	9.37	8.11	8.22	9.80	7.79	8.46	9.10
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.26	6.87	6.99	7.28	7.62	7.11	7.29	7.59	6.13	6.75	7.49
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.21	5.31	5.32	5.67	6.02	4.91	5.33	5.95	4.69	5.38	5.60
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.71	6.08	6.09	6.47	6.67	6.05	6.37	6.84	4.70	6.09	6.50
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.30	5.56	5.62	5.89	6.05	5.60	6.08	6.40	4.42	5.58	6.04
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.70	4.24	4.18	4.11	4.14	4.04	4.48	4.41	3.02	4.05	4.27
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.74	6.09	6.73	7.26	7.24	6.66	7.18	7.64	5.58	6.40	7.22
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.61	6.31	6.88	7.68	7.92	7.12	7.47	8.23	6.19	6.88	7.72
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.68	4.91	4.84	5.16	5.45	4.83	5.14	5.50	3.86	4.89	5.25

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	266.4	241.4	259.0	249.6	241.7	<i>245.9</i>	<i>270.0</i>	<i>269.3</i>	<i>262.2</i>	<i>256.7</i>	<i>274.5</i>	<i>269.7</i>	1016.4	<i>1026.9</i>	<i>1063.2</i>
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	74.8	<i>73.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>79.3</i>	294.1	<i>304.8</i>	<i>312.7</i>
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	43.2	<i>44.9</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>48.7</i>	179.6	<i>185.2</i>	<i>191.9</i>
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	123.7	<i>128.0</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>135.2</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>141.7</i>	542.7	<i>536.9</i>	<i>558.6</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	4.5	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	9.2	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	27.4	<i>26.6</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>27.2</i>	125.7	<i>105.1</i>	<i>106.3</i>
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	16.1	<i>16.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>16.4</i>	69.9	<i>63.0</i>	<i>63.7</i>
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	11.3	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	55.9	<i>42.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>
Total Primary Supply	240.2	206.6	233.7	223.7	221.7	<i>220.4</i>	<i>249.4</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>240.1</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>251.8</i>	<i>243.1</i>	904.3	<i>935.4</i>	<i>966.9</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-21.2	-2.9	16.0	-4.3	6.0	<i>-8.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-9.7</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>-7.1</i>	-12.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	11.0	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	222.0	206.3	252.5	222.1	230.4	<i>214.0</i>	<i>265.3</i>	<i>239.0</i>	<i>244.9</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>267.7</i>	<i>238.9</i>	902.9	<i>948.7</i>	<i>976.2</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	20.8	<i>20.2</i>	<i>21.7</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.8	186.2	238.4	209.4	214.0	<i>205.2</i>	<i>249.1</i>	<i>222.5</i>	<i>227.6</i>	<i>207.6</i>	<i>250.4</i>	<i>221.3</i>	824.8	<i>890.8</i>	<i>906.8</i>
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.0	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.2</i>	45.0	<i>44.4</i>	<i>47.7</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	2.0	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	10.2	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	42.9	<i>41.3</i>	<i>44.6</i>
Total Consumption	208.0	202.1	254.3	226.1	229.8	<i>221.4</i>	<i>265.3</i>	<i>239.0</i>	<i>244.9</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>267.7</i>	<i>238.9</i>	890.5	<i>955.4</i>	<i>976.2</i>
Discrepancy (c)	13.9	4.2	-1.7	-4.0	0.6	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	12.4	<i>-6.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.5	51.0	47.2	47.4	41.9	<i>43.0</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	47.4	<i>44.0</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	201.3	204.2	188.2	192.5	186.5	<i>195.3</i>	<i>182.6</i>	<i>190.6</i>	<i>188.6</i>	<i>198.3</i>	<i>185.5</i>	<i>192.7</i>	192.5	<i>190.6</i>	<i>192.7</i>
Electric Power Sector	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	179.7	<i>187.8</i>	<i>174.6</i>	<i>182.2</i>	<i>181.2</i>	<i>190.3</i>	<i>177.1</i>	<i>184.0</i>	184.9	<i>182.2</i>	<i>184.0</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	4.5	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	2.5	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	4.99	<i>5.10</i>	<i>4.85</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.284</i>	0.267	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.291</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.36	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.40	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</i>

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.55	10.93	12.47	10.35	10.92	<i>10.95</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>12.53</i>	<i>10.70</i>	11.08	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.33</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.13	10.52	12.03	9.92	10.49	<i>10.54</i>	<i>11.99</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>12.09</i>	<i>10.25</i>	10.65	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.90</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.43	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.12	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.13	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	10.65	11.07	12.64	10.47	11.03	<i>11.06</i>	<i>12.56</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.12</i>	<i>12.66</i>	<i>10.79</i>	11.21	<i>11.34</i>	<i>11.44</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.62	0.93	0.82	0.69	0.65	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.77	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Retail Sales	9.67	9.78	11.44	9.40	10.00	<i>9.79</i>	<i>11.39</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>9.66</i>	10.07	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.30</i>
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.59	3.34	3.91	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>3.42</i>	3.76	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.82</i>
Commercial Sector	3.37	3.61	4.05	3.44	3.48	<i>3.64</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>3.52</i>	3.62	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.71</i>
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.73	2.78	2.60	2.59	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.70</i>	2.68	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.75</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)	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.37	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.37	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.38	<i>10.15</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>11.86</i>	<i>10.05</i>	10.44	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.67</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.36	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.40	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.43	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>5.04</i>	3.39	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.74</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	18.53	<i>17.61</i>	<i>17.32</i>	<i>17.24</i>	<i>17.51</i>	<i>17.34</i>	<i>17.13</i>	<i>17.16</i>	20.85	<i>17.71</i>	<i>17.28</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	22.62	<i>21.12</i>	<i>21.51</i>	<i>22.02</i>	<i>21.57</i>	<i>21.60</i>	<i>21.58</i>	<i>21.88</i>	23.46	<i>21.82</i>	<i>21.65</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.62	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>12.09</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.97</i>	<i>12.43</i>	11.88	<i>12.19</i>	<i>12.47</i>
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.94	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	10.12	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.52	<i>6.77</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.83</i>	6.70	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.97</i>

- = no data available

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 colocated 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	133	111	149	120	144	113	143	123	143	113	142	124	128	131	130
Middle Atlantic	364	315	447	323	386	310	423	328	386	307	422	327	362	362	361
E. N. Central	517	461	612	464	554	446	578	468	555	438	572	465	514	511	507
W. N. Central	290	250	333	252	319	249	322	258	318	246	321	259	281	287	286
S. Atlantic	880	844	1,125	823	949	853	1,106	846	1,008	837	1,105	852	918	939	950
E. S. Central	309	285	392	272	334	286	388	280	357	278	389	280	314	322	326
W. S. Central	490	548	770	468	519	539	767	474	548	534	772	481	569	575	584
Mountain	237	247	333	223	253	245	339	224	245	245	344	226	260	266	266
Pacific contiguous	429	352	414	385	437	350	402	387	432	351	408	391	395	394	395
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,344	3,909	3,403	4,481	3,401	4,006	3,362	4,488	3,419	3,756	3,799	3,819
Commercial Sector															
New England	118	117	134	115	124	120	134	118	125	122	135	119	121	124	125
Middle Atlantic	417	417	485	401	432	426	473	402	435	426	475	404	430	433	435
E. N. Central	477	496	547	472	493	504	539	481	498	509	545	486	498	504	509
W. N. Central	258	270	299	262	271	275	297	267	273	277	300	269	272	277	280
S. Atlantic	760	843	927	776	779	845	933	795	793	851	945	806	827	838	849
E. S. Central	206	227	258	205	228	230	260	209	233	230	263	211	224	232	234
W. S. Central	451	521	603	495	465	515	611	500	477	519	617	505	518	523	530
Mountain	234	260	288	242	239	263	292	248	244	268	296	252	256	261	265
Pacific contiguous	432	444	490	451	435	450	491	452	440	453	494	456	455	457	461
AK and HI	17	16	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,437	3,482	3,643	4,047	3,490	3,535	3,671	4,087	3,525	3,617	3,667	3,706
Industrial Sector															
New England	73	75	81	73	73	74	80	72	73	74	80	72	76	75	75
Middle Atlantic	186	189	196	183	192	193	201	190	191	194	203	193	188	194	195
E. N. Central	548	564	565	521	539	557	572	534	544	565	577	537	550	550	556
W. N. Central	234	248	260	237	231	248	264	245	240	256	272	249	245	247	254
S. Atlantic	371	395	389	371	368	400	403	378	374	406	408	387	382	387	394
E. S. Central	344	343	335	331	327	333	341	341	344	350	352	347	338	335	348
W. S. Central	414	433	445	418	415	438	460	432	423	442	459	430	428	437	439
Mountain	206	231	244	216	209	231	248	221	213	238	256	228	224	227	234
Pacific contiguous	219	235	254	234	225	237	256	239	226	239	259	242	236	239	241
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,600	2,591	2,726	2,840	2,666	2,641	2,777	2,879	2,699	2,680	2,706	2,750
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	326	305	366	310	342	308	358	315	343	310	359	316	327	331	332
Middle Atlantic	978	931	1,138	919	1,022	941	1,110	933	1,025	939	1,113	937	992	1,001	1,004
E. N. Central	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,459	1,588	1,509	1,690	1,484	1,598	1,513	1,695	1,490	1,563	1,568	1,574
W. N. Central	783	768	891	751	820	771	883	769	831	779	894	778	798	811	820
S. Atlantic	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,974	2,100	2,101	2,446	2,022	2,179	2,098	2,461	2,048	2,130	2,168	2,197
E. S. Central	859	855	985	808	889	848	989	830	933	858	1,003	838	877	889	908
W. S. Central	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,381	1,399	1,493	1,838	1,406	1,449	1,495	1,848	1,416	1,514	1,535	1,553
Mountain	677	738	865	682	702	740	879	693	703	751	897	706	741	754	765
Pacific contiguous	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,073	1,100	1,040	1,152	1,081	1,100	1,045	1,164	1,090	1,087	1,093	1,100
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	45	43	44	45	44	44	44
Total	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,401	10,005	9,793	11,389	9,578	10,205	9,831	11,477	9,664	10,073	10,193	10,296

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.99	15.91	15.50	15.65	15.73	<i>16.05</i>	<i>16.19</i>	<i>16.15</i>	<i>16.28</i>	<i>16.64</i>	<i>16.85</i>	<i>16.86</i>	15.75	<i>16.03</i>	<i>16.65</i>
Middle Atlantic	14.91	15.38	15.76	15.17	15.20	<i>16.26</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>15.77</i>	<i>15.47</i>	<i>16.54</i>	<i>17.18</i>	<i>16.34</i>	15.33	<i>16.02</i>	<i>16.40</i>
E. N. Central	11.68	12.33	12.08	11.96	11.57	<i>12.74</i>	<i>12.85</i>	<i>12.35</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>13.01</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>12.73</i>	12.01	<i>12.37</i>	<i>12.70</i>
W. N. Central	9.60	10.97	11.41	10.08	10.00	<i>11.41</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>12.14</i>	<i>10.42</i>	10.55	<i>10.90</i>	<i>11.02</i>
S. Atlantic	11.05	11.49	11.61	11.19	10.96	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>11.73</i>	<i>12.08</i>	<i>11.66</i>	11.36	<i>11.39</i>	<i>11.64</i>
E. S. Central	9.99	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.10	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.83</i>	10.26	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.80</i>
W. S. Central	10.17	10.33	10.38	10.40	10.30	<i>10.99</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.14</i>	10.33	<i>10.90</i>	<i>11.16</i>
Mountain	10.11	11.14	11.48	10.62	10.46	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.86</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>12.15</i>	<i>11.15</i>	10.90	<i>11.24</i>	<i>11.51</i>
Pacific	12.28	13.04	14.27	12.72	12.74	<i>13.25</i>	<i>14.45</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.61</i>	<i>14.69</i>	<i>13.33</i>	13.08	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.69</i>
U.S. Average	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.62	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>12.09</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.97</i>	<i>12.43</i>	11.88	<i>12.19</i>	<i>12.47</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.98	13.68	13.71	13.68	14.48	<i>14.82</i>	<i>14.64</i>	<i>14.10</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>15.01</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>14.17</i>	13.76	<i>14.51</i>	<i>14.69</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.55	12.95	13.65	12.60	12.69	<i>13.46</i>	<i>14.35</i>	<i>13.13</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>14.57</i>	<i>13.33</i>	12.97	<i>13.44</i>	<i>13.69</i>
E. N. Central	9.49	9.56	9.58	9.41	9.34	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.88</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>9.90</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>9.77</i>	9.51	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.81</i>
W. N. Central	7.89	8.60	9.12	8.11	8.33	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>8.29</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>8.37</i>	8.46	<i>8.80</i>	<i>8.89</i>
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.37	9.42	9.33	9.33	<i>9.41</i>	<i>9.50</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>9.68</i>	<i>9.62</i>	9.38	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.60</i>
E. S. Central	9.75	9.83	9.86	9.90	9.77	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.48</i>	9.84	<i>10.07</i>	<i>10.45</i>
W. S. Central	8.20	7.94	8.01	7.87	8.05	<i>8.43</i>	<i>8.74</i>	<i>8.51</i>	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.74</i>	<i>8.54</i>	8.00	<i>8.46</i>	<i>8.54</i>
Mountain	8.41	9.13	9.40	8.88	8.78	<i>9.41</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.96</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>9.24</i>	8.99	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.43</i>
Pacific	10.72	12.05	13.67	11.57	10.88	<i>11.78</i>	<i>13.34</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>12.10</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>11.62</i>	12.06	<i>11.91</i>	<i>12.15</i>
U.S. Average	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.94	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	10.12	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.95	12.01	12.36	11.80	12.26	<i>12.14</i>	<i>12.59</i>	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>12.52</i>	<i>12.01</i>	12.04	<i>12.30</i>	<i>12.29</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.52	7.49	7.67	7.29	7.33	<i>7.64</i>	<i>7.90</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.53</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.97</i>	<i>7.48</i>	7.50	<i>7.57</i>	<i>7.68</i>
E. N. Central	6.45	6.51	6.71	6.55	6.35	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.40</i>	6.56	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.47</i>
W. N. Central	5.90	6.22	6.80	5.97	6.27	<i>6.47</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>6.24</i>	6.24	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.60</i>
S. Atlantic	6.33	6.46	6.85	6.39	6.29	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.70</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>6.66</i>	6.51	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.75</i>
E. S. Central	5.80	6.09	6.67	5.84	5.65	<i>6.19</i>	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.35</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.33</i>	6.10	<i>6.26</i>	<i>6.42</i>
W. S. Central	5.42	5.30	5.66	5.44	5.58	<i>5.69</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>5.95</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>5.95</i>	5.46	<i>5.77</i>	<i>6.03</i>
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.88	5.93	5.93	<i>6.50</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.76</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>6.41</i>	6.18	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.76</i>
Pacific	7.26	7.70	8.64	7.84	7.37	<i>7.87</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>7.55</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.09</i>	7.89	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.18</i>
U.S. Average	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.52	<i>6.77</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.83</i>	6.70	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.97</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.31	14.05	14.11	13.96	14.49	<i>14.60</i>	<i>14.77</i>	<i>14.42</i>	<i>14.89</i>	<i>14.89</i>	<i>15.06</i>	<i>14.70</i>	14.11	<i>14.57</i>	<i>14.89</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.46	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.63	<i>13.17</i>	<i>14.08</i>	<i>12.87</i>	<i>12.90</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>14.33</i>	<i>13.15</i>	12.78	<i>13.22</i>	<i>13.47</i>
E. N. Central	9.14	9.26	9.52	9.19	9.10	<i>9.39</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>9.48</i>	9.29	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.56</i>
W. N. Central	7.93	8.60	9.29	8.09	8.40	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>8.29</i>	<i>8.40</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.77</i>	<i>8.37</i>	8.51	<i>8.85</i>	<i>8.92</i>
S. Atlantic	9.56	9.67	10.02	9.55	9.53	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>9.91</i>	9.72	<i>9.77</i>	<i>9.98</i>
E. S. Central	8.26	8.51	8.95	8.39	8.38	<i>8.72</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>8.88</i>	8.55	<i>8.78</i>	<i>9.03</i>
W. S. Central	8.06	8.05	8.44	7.99	8.15	<i>8.55</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.74</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>8.64</i>	8.16	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.82</i>
Mountain	8.17	8.87	9.49	8.51	8.54	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>10.08</i>	<i>8.94</i>	8.81	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.33</i>
Pacific	10.63	11.39	12.77	11.16	10.89	<i>11.37</i>	<i>12.73</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.13</i>	<i>11.66</i>	<i>12.96</i>	<i>11.44</i>	11.52	<i>11.58</i>	<i>11.82</i>
U.S. Average	9.59	9.79	10.32	9.66	9.71	<i>10.03</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>9.92</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>10.09</i>	9.87	<i>10.10</i>	<i>10.29</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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
United States															
Coal	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,183	4,398	<i>4,194</i>	<i>4,996</i>	<i>4,434</i>	<i>4,650</i>	<i>4,231</i>	<i>5,014</i>	<i>4,402</i>	4,145	<i>4,507</i>	<i>4,575</i>
Natural Gas	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,782	2,774	<i>2,986</i>	<i>3,909</i>	<i>2,786</i>	<i>2,688</i>	<i>2,919</i>	<i>3,832</i>	<i>2,760</i>	3,363	<i>3,116</i>	<i>3,052</i>
Petroleum (a)	65	59	68	59	74	<i>65</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>64</i>	63	<i>68</i>	<i>69</i>
Other Gases	33	32	31	26	30	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>	31	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,167	<i>1,992</i>	<i>2,124</i>	<i>1,989</i>	<i>2,128</i>	<i>2,059</i>	<i>2,190</i>	<i>2,031</i>	2,102	<i>2,067</i>	<i>2,102</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	764	893	733	634	746	<i>931</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>641</i>	756	<i>737</i>	<i>750</i>
Wind	427	410	279	415	491	<i>512</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>519</i>	383	<i>456</i>	<i>495</i>
Wood Biomass	104	96	106	105	104	<i>98</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>113</i>	103	<i>106</i>	<i>111</i>
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	55	51	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>	55	<i>55</i>	<i>56</i>
Geothermal	46	45	45	47	47	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	46	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>
Solar	5	16	16	11	14	<i>25</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>19</i>	12	<i>21</i>	<i>31</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-9	-12	-16	-14	-12	<i>-13</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>-16</i>	-13	<i>-15</i>	<i>-16</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	35	35	33	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>34</i>	34	<i>34</i>	<i>34</i>
Total Generation	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,348	10,917	<i>10,954</i>	<i>12,427</i>	<i>10,602</i>	<i>11,086</i>	<i>11,015</i>	<i>12,529</i>	<i>10,697</i>	11,078	<i>11,227</i>	<i>11,334</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	229	317	265	335	<i>267</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>261</i>	268	<i>300</i>	<i>290</i>
Natural Gas	497	546	695	476	448	<i>497</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>491</i>	554	<i>521</i>	<i>540</i>
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	12	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	4	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	559	<i>495</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>482</i>	506	<i>510</i>	<i>499</i>
Hydropower (c)	119	93	72	86	110	<i>102</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>92</i>	92	<i>96</i>	<i>96</i>
Other Renewables (d)	59	51	49	59	65	<i>56</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>73</i>	55	<i>60</i>	<i>66</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,379	1,542	<i>1,434</i>	<i>1,634</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>1,550</i>	<i>1,432</i>	<i>1,632</i>	<i>1,416</i>	1,493	<i>1,507</i>	<i>1,508</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,766	1,799	<i>1,910</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>1,853</i>	<i>1,974</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>1,907</i>	1,790	<i>1,938</i>	<i>2,035</i>
Natural Gas	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,558	1,573	<i>1,844</i>	<i>2,270</i>	<i>1,550</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>1,759</i>	<i>2,168</i>	<i>1,515</i>	1,909	<i>1,811</i>	<i>1,729</i>
Petroleum (a)	25	23	26	24	27	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>23</i>	25	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>
Other Gases	14	14	14	12	13	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	14	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	902	<i>863</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>892</i>	895	<i>891</i>	<i>923</i>
Hydropower (c)	132	66	56	75	144	<i>74</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>80</i>	82	<i>90</i>	<i>90</i>
Other Renewables (d)	200	194	162	201	209	<i>223</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>228</i>	189	<i>208</i>	<i>222</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	13	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,498	4,680	<i>4,965</i>	<i>5,687</i>	<i>4,622</i>	<i>4,801</i>	<i>4,995</i>	<i>5,735</i>	<i>4,672</i>	4,917	<i>4,990</i>	<i>5,052</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,533	1,653	<i>1,553</i>	<i>1,826</i>	<i>1,656</i>	<i>1,728</i>	<i>1,555</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>1,630</i>	1,534	<i>1,672</i>	<i>1,681</i>
Natural Gas	263	329	357	172	191	<i>175</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>118</i>	280	<i>180</i>	<i>155</i>
Petroleum (a)	10	8	10	6	11	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	9	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>
Other Gases	9	9	9	7	9	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	9	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	545	<i>481</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>506</i>	538	<i>511</i>	<i>524</i>
Hydropower (c)	41	51	46	35	37	<i>57</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>38</i>	43	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	114	186	212	<i>196</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>236</i>	164	<i>186</i>	<i>206</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	4	4	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,475	2,660	<i>2,485</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>2,535</i>	<i>2,680</i>	<i>2,499</i>	<i>2,809</i>	<i>2,548</i>	2,580	<i>2,619</i>	<i>2,634</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	541	450	606	618	612	<i>464</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>604</i>	554	<i>597</i>	<i>569</i>
Natural Gas	579	540	781	576	563	<i>470</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>636</i>	619	<i>604</i>	<i>628</i>
Petroleum (a)	27	25	25	26	24	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>28</i>	26	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>
Other Gases	7	6	6	6	7	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	160	<i>153</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>151</i>	163	<i>156</i>	<i>157</i>
Hydropower (c)	462	672	543	423	444	<i>686</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>414</i>	525	<i>490</i>	<i>502</i>
Other Renewables (d)	191	208	176	187	221	<i>261</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>215</i>	190	<i>228</i>	<i>245</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	4	4	5	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,996	2,034	<i>2,070</i>	<i>2,312</i>	<i>2,028</i>	<i>2,056</i>	<i>2,089</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>2,060</i>	2,089	<i>2,112</i>	<i>2,140</i>

(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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,101	2,051	2,599	2,281	2,382	2,260	2,714	2,423	2,532	2,287	2,729	2,411	2,259	2,446	2,490
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,532	27,444	32,518	20,933	20,688	23,067	30,284	20,776	19,994	22,422	29,547	20,487	25,861	23,722	23,131
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	580	400	549	103	598	495	579	215	511	490	577	214	408	471	448
Residual Fuel Oil	29	32	39	28	37	30	33	29	31	32	34	30	32	32	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	29	25	24	28	27	29	26	32	27	28	26	25	27	28
Petroleum Coke (a)	524	334	480	47	526	432	511	154	440	426	507	153	346	405	381
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	4	6	5	4	6	5	6	6	9	6	6	6	5	6	7
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	121	107	145	121	154	125	149	123	168	112	138	119	124	138	134
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,626	3,391	3,816	4,979	3,701	3,639	3,980	5,026	3,632	4,237	3,975	4,072
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	7	12	5	21	6	9	6	11	6	8	6	7	10	8
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	907	1,130	943	954	1,005	1,160	991	1,050	1,037	1,217	1,024	955	1,028	1,082
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,733	11,724	14,320	17,697	11,611	10,979	13,599	16,827	11,304	14,767	13,848	13,188
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	44	51	46	52	49	52	42	52	48	52	43	47	49	49
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	840	786	986	871	932	873	1,039	941	984	877	1,033	929	871	947	956
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,308	1,446	1,380	1,827	935	1,090	1,068	1,761	890	2,200	1,397	1,203
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	483	309	447	12	487	400	474	122	402	392	469	120	312	370	345
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	302	251	337	346	342	258	365	368	330	260	341	339	309	333	318
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,265	4,127	3,551	5,782	4,529	4,286	3,775	5,933	4,661	4,657	4,502	4,668
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	44	39	40	40	38	40	45	45	46	45	47	46	41	42	46
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	179.7	187.8	174.6	182.2	181.2	190.3	177.1	184.0	184.9	182.2	184.0
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.0	11.6	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.4	13.6	13.1	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.7
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.2
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7

(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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.673	0.788	0.655	0.563	0.646	<i>0.822</i>	<i>0.601</i>	<i>0.534</i>	<i>0.668</i>	<i>0.782</i>	<i>0.628</i>	<i>0.569</i>	2.679	<i>2.602</i>	<i>2.647</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.045	0.039	0.048	0.044	0.044	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.054</i>	0.176	<i>0.190</i>	<i>0.218</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.063	0.063	0.065	0.060	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.067</i>	0.253	<i>0.260</i>	<i>0.266</i>
Wind	0.379	0.364	0.250	0.372	0.431	<i>0.454</i>	<i>0.329</i>	<i>0.409</i>	<i>0.436</i>	<i>0.492</i>	<i>0.367</i>	<i>0.466</i>	1.366	<i>1.623</i>	<i>1.761</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.163	<i>0.162</i>	<i>0.161</i>
Solar	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.012	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.026</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.016</i>	0.041	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.109</i>
Subtotal	1.202	1.308	1.071	1.096	1.234	<i>1.444</i>	<i>1.117</i>	<i>1.114</i>	<i>1.277</i>	<i>1.469</i>	<i>1.204</i>	<i>1.213</i>	4.678	<i>4.909</i>	<i>5.163</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.007	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.018	<i>0.025</i>	<i>0.026</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.329	0.321	0.329	0.330	0.321	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.331</i>	1.309	<i>1.276</i>	<i>1.278</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.043	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.043	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.048</i>	0.174	<i>0.180</i>	<i>0.185</i>
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	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.382	0.373	0.381	0.386	0.376	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.379</i>	<i>0.385</i>	<i>0.371</i>	<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.385</i>	<i>0.391</i>	1.522	<i>1.502</i>	<i>1.511</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.017	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	0.071	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.011	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.044	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>
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	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.035	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.034	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.036</i>	0.138	<i>0.138</i>	<i>0.140</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.107	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.104	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	0.430	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.425</i>
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	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Solar (d)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.043	0.047	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.064</i>	0.170	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.250</i>
Subtotal	0.159	0.159	0.161	0.161	0.161	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.167</i>	<i>0.167</i>	<i>0.175</i>	<i>0.180</i>	<i>0.180</i>	<i>0.180</i>	0.639	<i>0.660</i>	<i>0.715</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.276	0.274	0.270	0.244	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.295</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.295</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.292</i>	1.077	<i>1.089</i>	<i>1.164</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.028	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.112	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.169</i>
Subtotal	0.280	0.312	0.304	0.292	0.272	<i>0.302</i>	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.336</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.338</i>	<i>0.339</i>	<i>0.336</i>	1.189	<i>1.235</i>	<i>1.333</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.652	<i>0.827</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.675</i>	<i>0.788</i>	<i>0.635</i>	<i>0.576</i>	2.687	<i>2.627</i>	<i>2.673</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.498	0.484	0.503	0.499	0.487	<i>0.471</i>	<i>0.496</i>	<i>0.500</i>	<i>0.491</i>	<i>0.482</i>	<i>0.509</i>	<i>0.509</i>	1.985	<i>1.954</i>	<i>1.992</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.115	0.116	0.117	0.123	0.115	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.128</i>	<i>0.126</i>	0.471	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.497</i>
Wind	0.379	0.364	0.250	0.372	0.431	<i>0.454</i>	<i>0.329</i>	<i>0.409</i>	<i>0.436</i>	<i>0.492</i>	<i>0.367</i>	<i>0.466</i>	1.366	<i>1.623</i>	<i>1.761</i>
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.227	<i>0.225</i>	<i>0.225</i>
Solar	0.047	0.056	0.057	0.052	0.058	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.077</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.080</i>	0.212	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.359</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.281	0.279	0.276	0.263	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.298</i>	1.097	<i>1.130</i>	<i>1.186</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.028	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.112	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.169</i>
Total Consumption	2.055	2.184	1.949	1.968	2.062	<i>2.306</i>	<i>2.023</i>	<i>2.037</i>	<i>2.179</i>	<i>2.385</i>	<i>2.143</i>	<i>2.156</i>	8.156	<i>8.428</i>	<i>8.862</i>

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,750	<i>13,803</i>	<i>13,857</i>	<i>13,960</i>	<i>14,050</i>	<i>14,160</i>	<i>14,268</i>	<i>14,379</i>	13,593	<i>13,842</i>	<i>14,214</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,444	10,281	<i>10,385</i>	<i>10,427</i>	<i>10,513</i>	<i>10,636</i>	<i>10,727</i>	<i>10,799</i>	<i>10,866</i>	10,304	<i>10,402</i>	<i>10,757</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	9,547	9,583	9,620	9,664	9,740	<i>9,782</i>	<i>9,821</i>	<i>9,870</i>	<i>9,932</i>	<i>9,994</i>	<i>10,057</i>	<i>10,123</i>	9,603	<i>9,803</i>	<i>10,027</i>
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,821	1,841	1,845	1,906	1,925	<i>1,965</i>	<i>1,994</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>2,064</i>	<i>2,113</i>	<i>2,165</i>	<i>2,218</i>	1,853	<i>1,978</i>	<i>2,140</i>
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	72.60	54.80	82.30	22.70	64.30	<i>51.73</i>	<i>48.93</i>	<i>58.16</i>	<i>55.58</i>	<i>53.74</i>	<i>54.71</i>	<i>51.85</i>	58.10	<i>55.78</i>	<i>53.97</i>
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.77	0.90	0.97	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.38</i>	0.78	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.25</i>
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.0	<i>135.5</i>	<i>135.9</i>	<i>136.4</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>138.6</i>	133.7	<i>135.7</i>	<i>137.7</i>
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>95.1</i>	91.5	<i>93.1</i>	<i>94.5</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	8.1	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.9	<i>99.6</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.2</i>	97.0	<i>100.0</i>	<i>102.9</i>
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>103.0</i>	95.0	<i>98.1</i>	<i>101.5</i>
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.7	<i>103.9</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>107.0</i>	102.1	<i>104.1</i>	<i>106.2</i>
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.9	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.6</i>	85.2	<i>86.2</i>	<i>87.6</i>
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	86.8	87.5	<i>88.2</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.5</i>	86.4	<i>88.4</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Petroleum	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	<i>98.3</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.0</i>	95.6	<i>98.3</i>	<i>98.8</i>
Stone, Clay, Glass	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	73.2	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>87.7</i>	71.0	<i>75.1</i>	<i>83.6</i>
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	99.2	100.3	<i>101.1</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.9</i>	99.7	<i>101.5</i>	<i>106.3</i>
Resins and Synthetic Products	82.3	80.9	83.9	86.5	86.0	<i>86.2</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.8</i>	83.4	<i>86.6</i>	<i>89.4</i>
Agricultural Chemicals	89.4	85.8	85.2	85.7	86.0	<i>86.6</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.5</i>	86.5	<i>87.1</i>	<i>90.3</i>
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	90.1	89.1	89.2	90.1	91.3	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.5</i>	89.6	<i>92.1</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	2.30	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.05	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.07</i>	2.02	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.07	3.08	2.99	3.02	<i>2.96</i>	<i>2.96</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.81</i>	3.06	<i>2.96</i>	<i>2.88</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	<i>116.8</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.3</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>119.2</i>	<i>119.7</i>	115.4	<i>117.1</i>	<i>119.0</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,709	<i>8,466</i>	<i>8,310</i>	<i>7,970</i>	<i>7,746</i>	<i>8,523</i>	<i>8,382</i>	<i>8,038</i>	8,072	<i>8,115</i>	<i>8,174</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	515	547	548	512	519	<i>545</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>526</i>	530	<i>534</i>	<i>539</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	313	<i>339</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>326</i>	326	<i>329</i>	<i>334</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	<i>304.3</i>	<i>304.4</i>	<i>320.0</i>	<i>325.7</i>	<i>312.1</i>	<i>310.5</i>	<i>325.0</i>	305.0	<i>309.8</i>	<i>318.3</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.284</i>	0.267	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.291</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	568	555	549	<i>563</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>562</i>	2,244	<i>2,244</i>	<i>2,240</i>
Natural Gas	396	305	314	349	422	<i>290</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>356</i>	1,364	<i>1,370</i>	<i>1,357</i>
Coal	388	377	472	420	428	<i>416</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>450</i>	1,657	<i>1,791</i>	<i>1,837</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,354	1,324	1,400	<i>1,270</i>	<i>1,370</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>1,373</i>	<i>1,368</i>	5,266	<i>5,405</i>	<i>5,435</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

 (a) Natural gas 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	735	735	740	741	744	747	749	753	757	762	767	772	738	748	764
Middle Atlantic	1,982	1,984	1,999	1,999	2,020	2,026	2,030	2,043	2,053	2,066	2,078	2,090	1,991	2,030	2,072
E. N. Central	1,836	1,840	1,852	1,854	1,861	1,866	1,870	1,880	1,890	1,902	1,914	1,926	1,845	1,870	1,908
W. N. Central	869	875	879	878	883	886	890	896	901	908	915	922	875	888	911
S. Atlantic	2,448	2,451	2,467	2,474	2,488	2,497	2,508	2,527	2,543	2,564	2,585	2,606	2,460	2,505	2,574
E. S. Central	621	622	626	627	630	632	635	639	643	648	653	657	624	634	650
W. S. Central	1,614	1,627	1,646	1,643	1,652	1,661	1,672	1,691	1,707	1,724	1,741	1,759	1,633	1,669	1,733
Mountain	885	889	896	899	905	909	913	921	927	935	944	952	892	912	939
Pacific	2,399	2,407	2,427	2,431	2,446	2,458	2,469	2,489	2,507	2,527	2,549	2,569	2,416	2,466	2,538
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.1	94.0	93.5	93.6	95.0	95.6	96.2	97.0	97.5	98.2	99.2	100.0	93.8	95.9	98.7
Middle Atlantic	92.1	92.1	91.6	91.8	92.8	93.5	94.2	95.0	95.5	96.3	97.1	98.0	91.9	93.9	96.7
E. N. Central	95.0	95.7	95.9	96.6	98.3	99.0	99.9	101.0	101.7	102.7	103.6	104.8	95.8	99.6	103.2
W. N. Central	97.3	97.6	97.6	98.5	100.2	100.9	101.8	102.9	103.6	104.6	105.6	106.7	97.7	101.5	105.1
S. Atlantic	90.4	90.5	90.4	91.1	92.4	93.2	93.9	94.7	95.2	96.1	96.9	97.8	90.6	93.5	96.5
E. S. Central	90.2	91.3	92.0	92.7	94.7	95.6	96.5	97.6	98.3	99.4	100.3	101.5	91.6	96.1	99.9
W. S. Central	98.8	99.4	99.7	100.1	101.5	102.4	103.3	104.3	105.1	106.1	107.1	108.3	99.5	102.9	106.6
Mountain	94.8	95.4	95.6	96.9	98.1	98.7	99.6	100.7	101.5	102.5	103.9	104.9	95.7	99.3	103.2
Pacific	95.3	95.9	95.8	96.3	97.1	97.7	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.9	102.1	103.0	95.9	98.2	101.5
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	657	657	656	667	657	665	669	674	682	686	691	694	659	666	688
Middle Atlantic	1,755	1,763	1,767	1,798	1,778	1,794	1,802	1,817	1,843	1,852	1,861	1,871	1,771	1,798	1,857
E. N. Central	1,606	1,617	1,614	1,636	1,623	1,640	1,647	1,658	1,675	1,685	1,694	1,702	1,618	1,642	1,689
W. N. Central	757	762	765	778	770	778	781	787	794	800	804	809	766	779	802
S. Atlantic	2,148	2,157	2,163	2,196	2,164	2,190	2,207	2,227	2,255	2,274	2,290	2,305	2,166	2,197	2,281
E. S. Central	572	576	575	581	574	580	584	589	596	600	604	607	576	582	602
W. S. Central	1,293	1,301	1,306	1,326	1,312	1,331	1,342	1,356	1,375	1,388	1,400	1,411	1,306	1,335	1,393
Mountain	738	746	744	758	748	758	763	770	780	788	794	800	746	760	790
Pacific	1,937	1,950	1,964	1,991	1,960	1,985	1,998	2,017	2,040	2,057	2,072	2,086	1,961	1,990	2,064
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,754	5,763	5,771	5,780	5,791	5,802	5,812	5,823	5,836	5,848	5,860	5,873	5,780	5,823	5,873
Middle Atlantic	15,714	15,740	15,762	15,787	15,815	15,845	15,871	15,897	15,928	15,957	15,984	16,012	15,787	15,897	16,012
E. N. Central	18,223	18,249	18,272	18,304	18,326	18,350	18,369	18,391	18,412	18,441	18,469	18,497	18,304	18,391	18,497
W. N. Central	8,237	8,258	8,277	8,298	8,319	8,340	8,361	8,381	8,403	8,425	8,446	8,467	8,298	8,381	8,467
S. Atlantic	23,706	23,795	23,879	23,968	24,061	24,159	24,256	24,355	24,460	24,565	24,669	24,773	23,968	24,355	24,773
E. S. Central	7,363	7,379	7,393	7,408	7,424	7,441	7,457	7,474	7,493	7,511	7,530	7,548	7,408	7,474	7,548
W. S. Central	13,697	13,753	13,808	13,867	13,926	13,982	14,039	14,095	14,154	14,212	14,269	14,326	13,867	14,095	14,326
Mountain	8,463	8,499	8,534	8,570	8,608	8,647	8,685	8,725	8,767	8,808	8,850	8,893	8,570	8,725	8,893
Pacific	17,845	17,905	17,962	18,025	18,087	18,149	18,211	18,274	18,341	18,407	18,473	18,539	18,025	18,274	18,539
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.4	18.6	18.7
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.6	20.8	21.1
W. N. Central	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.3
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	25.4	25.8	26.2
E. S. Central	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7
W. S. Central	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.2
Mountain	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.7
Pacific	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	19.8	20.1	20.5

- = 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 - May 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,659	778	154	2,059	3,101	830	132	2,158	3,114	853	132	2,158	5,651	6,220	6,257
Middle Atlantic	2,359	594	89	1,891	2,906	645	85	1,969	2,858	660	85	1,969	4,932	5,604	5,572
E. N. Central	2,467	629	186	2,142	3,259	761	114	2,225	3,110	716	114	2,225	5,424	6,360	6,165
W. N. Central	2,528	534	179	2,357	3,393	825	137	2,409	3,211	675	137	2,410	5,598	6,765	6,433
South Atlantic	1,100	183	25	981	1,476	193	16	1,010	1,463	201	16	1,005	2,288	2,695	2,685
E. S. Central	1,326	203	41	1,302	1,905	256	20	1,334	1,862	255	20	1,334	2,872	3,515	3,471
W. S. Central	883	53	4	754	1,149	133	4	828	1,202	84	4	827	1,694	2,114	2,118
Mountain	2,076	514	71	1,710	2,372	659	125	1,818	2,180	631	125	1,818	4,371	4,974	4,754
Pacific	1,431	485	59	1,074	1,431	475	97	1,125	1,379	521	98	1,117	3,049	3,128	3,114
U.S. Average	1,747	412	81	1,472	2,172	483	73	1,533	2,108	470	73	1,529	3,712	4,261	4,179
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,207	862	115	2,173	3,194	853	123	2,142	3,152	831	127	2,139	6,357	6,312	6,249
Middle Atlantic	2,914	659	72	1,954	2,899	652	76	1,927	2,868	632	77	1,928	5,598	5,554	5,506
E. N. Central	3,192	718	115	2,229	3,150	702	127	2,204	3,131	698	125	2,213	6,254	6,184	6,167
W. N. Central	3,289	683	144	2,371	3,230	662	152	2,356	3,227	676	151	2,369	6,487	6,400	6,423
South Atlantic	1,509	203	13	1,018	1,482	205	15	1,004	1,469	200	15	1,004	2,743	2,706	2,688
E. S. Central	1,882	240	19	1,333	1,834	240	23	1,323	1,825	243	22	1,330	3,475	3,420	3,420
W. S. Central	1,244	89	6	833	1,201	88	6	816	1,178	94	5	823	2,172	2,111	2,101
Mountain	2,221	661	128	1,830	2,191	654	122	1,811	2,223	655	122	1,818	4,841	4,778	4,818
Pacific	1,386	547	85	1,116	1,385	541	82	1,116	1,408	530	86	1,119	3,135	3,125	3,143
U.S. Average	2,180	484	69	1,545	2,149	477	72	1,526	2,136	470	72	1,529	4,278	4,224	4,208
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	119	492	0	0	93	412	1	0	83	412	1	611	506	496
Middle Atlantic	0	211	679	4	0	178	562	6	0	165	562	6	895	746	732
E. N. Central	17	294	687	3	0	236	571	8	0	222	571	8	1,001	815	802
W. N. Central	13	380	817	7	0	295	725	12	3	282	725	12	1,216	1,032	1,022
South Atlantic	158	685	1,197	199	98	676	1,142	221	113	625	1,142	222	2,239	2,137	2,103
E. S. Central	52	610	1,094	21	4	544	1,068	66	27	512	1,068	66	1,777	1,683	1,673
W. S. Central	146	1,019	1,545	240	67	903	1,513	196	79	868	1,513	196	2,951	2,679	2,656
Mountain	9	482	980	85	16	455	990	87	21	460	991	87	1,556	1,548	1,559
Pacific	22	144	728	86	20	183	565	69	27	192	565	67	980	838	851
U.S. Average	59	451	939	90	32	417	856	91	39	399	858	91	1,540	1,397	1,387
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	84	442	1	0	90	440	1	0	94	434	1	527	531	529
Middle Atlantic	0	178	616	5	0	184	613	5	0	193	610	6	799	802	809
E. N. Central	1	215	570	6	2	223	567	7	2	234	573	7	792	799	816
W. N. Central	3	272	701	10	4	281	703	10	4	291	702	10	986	999	1,007
South Atlantic	104	643	1,175	215	107	646	1,174	213	103	657	1,179	212	2,138	2,140	2,152
E. S. Central	24	531	1,081	64	28	541	1,071	57	26	552	1,081	57	1,700	1,697	1,715
W. S. Central	82	881	1,494	197	92	895	1,503	205	94	899	1,512	203	2,654	2,694	2,708
Mountain	20	441	1,004	82	19	439	1,003	85	19	443	991	81	1,547	1,546	1,534
Pacific	30	187	606	70	31	184	624	74	29	184	611	70	894	913	893
U.S. Average	37	396	868	87	40	402	871	89	39	410	873	88	1,389	1,402	1,410

- = 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>).