



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- After falling by more than 40 cents per gallon from the beginning of September through mid-November, weekly U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices increased by 8 cents per gallon to reach \$3.27 per gallon on December 2, 2013, due in part to unplanned refinery maintenance and higher crude oil prices. The annual average regular gasoline retail price, which was \$3.63 per gallon in 2012, is expected to average \$3.50 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.43 per gallon in 2014.
- The North Sea Brent crude oil spot price averaged near \$110 per barrel for the fifth consecutive month in November. EIA expects the Brent crude oil price to average \$108 per barrel in December and decline gradually to \$104 per barrel in 2014. Projected West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices average \$95 per barrel during 2014.
- The discount of the WTI crude oil spot price to Brent, which averaged more than \$20 per barrel in February 2013 and fell below \$4 per barrel in July, recovered to an average of \$9 per barrel in October and \$14 per barrel in November. In addition, the spot discount of Light Louisiana Sweet (LLS), a key Gulf Coast light sweet crude oil, to Brent increased from an average of \$3 per barrel in September to almost \$11 per barrel in November. The opening of a large LLS discount to Brent and the increasing convergence of LLS and WTI prices result from pipeline expansions and reversals that have reduced bottlenecks in the Midcontinent, continuing growth in domestic light oil production, and a seasonal decline in crude oil runs at U.S. Gulf Coast refineries. Brent crude oil prices continue to be supported by ongoing supply outages in Libya and tightness in global light crude oil markets. EIA expects the WTI discount to Brent to average \$12 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$9 per barrel in 2014.
- Estimated U.S. crude oil production averaged 8.0 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in November, the highest monthly level since November 1988. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production will average 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.5 million bbl/d in 2014.
- Natural gas working inventories ended November at an estimated 3.61 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.19 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.11 Tcf below the previous five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.69 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.78 per MMBtu in 2014.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Total global liquid fuels production was 90.6 million bbl/d in November, 0.9 million bbl/d higher than in November 2012. Crude oil production by members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) averaged 29.3 million bbl/d in November, the lowest level in more than two years. Continued unrest in Libya and, to a lesser extent, routine maintenance and ongoing supply disruptions in Nigeria constrained OPEC crude oil production. Unplanned supply outages among OPEC members rose to 2.5 million bbl/d in November, accounting for more than 80% of global outages. Global supply disruptions remained above 3.0 million bbl/d in November for the fourth month in a row.

Non-OPEC countries produced 55.3 million bbl/d of liquid fuels in November, 1.7 million bbl/d higher than in November 2012. EIA projects continued non-OPEC liquid fuels production growth in 2014 of 1.8 million bbl/d, contributing to a decline in the call on OPEC crude oil and stocks (world consumption less non-OPEC production and OPEC non-crude oil production).

[EIA's forecast of Iran's crude oil production remains unchanged](#). Since the announcement of a Joint Plan of Action (JPA) between Iran and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council plus Germany (P5+1) does not remove the existing sanctions affecting Iranian crude oil sales, EIA did not adjust its outlook on Iran's crude oil supply. EIA will continue to monitor and evaluate the situation, which could be affected by any future agreement that is reached between Iran and the P5+1.

Global Liquid Fuels Consumption. EIA projects global consumption to grow annually by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014, from a base of 89.2 million bbl/d in 2012. China, the Middle East, Central & South America, and other countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will account for nearly all consumption growth over the forecast period. EIA expects OECD liquid fuels consumption in 2013 to remain at its 2012 level and then decline by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. China's economic growth after 2011 remains strong but more moderate, compared with the preceding decade, leading to smaller increases in liquids fuel consumption in 2013 and 2014. EIA estimates that China's liquid fuels consumption will be 380,000 bbl/d higher in 2013 than it was in 2012 and projects an additional increase of 400,000 bbl/d in 2014.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC liquid fuels production averaged 55.3 million bbl/d in November, up 0.3 million bbl/d from October. EIA projects non-OPEC supply will average 54.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and 55.9 million bbl/d in 2014. Growing non-OPEC liquid fuels production will contribute to a declining call on OPEC crude oil, from an average of 30.3 million bbl/d in 2013 to 29.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

EIA estimates the greatest non-OPEC supply growth will be in North America, where projected liquid fuels production increases by 1.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and another 1.3 million bbl/d in 2014. The majority of the production growth is from U.S. onshore tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands. EIA expects smaller production growth from a number of other areas, including Africa, Central & South America, and Asia & Oceania.

Of the 3.0 million bbl/d of global unplanned supply disruptions in November, approximately 0.5 million bbl/d occurred among non-OPEC producers, which saw a decrease of nearly 0.2 million bbl/d in outages compared with October. Disrupted volumes in Brazil, Canada, and the United States all returned by November, driving the decline in total non-OPEC outages. Syria accounted for more than half of all unplanned outages in non-OPEC countries.

OPEC Supply. EIA expects total OPEC liquid fuels production to decline by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2013 to an average of 35.9 million bbl/d and projects another 0.6-million-bbl/d decline in 2014. The declines in 2013 mostly reflect supply outages among some OPEC producers, along with lower production by Saudi Arabia during the first half of 2013. EIA expects supply disruptions in Libya to persist through 2014, keeping around 1 million bbl/d off the global oil market.

The JPA between Iran and members of the P5+1 group will not affect OPEC's output, as the sanctions affecting Iran's oil sector remain in place. EIA's forecast of Iran's crude oil production remains unchanged because the JPA with Iran and the P5+1 group does not directly allow for additional Iranian oil sales. The JPA does suspend sanctions on associated insurance and transportation services; however, EIA expects limited short-term effects on Iranian oil exports.

Total OPEC crude oil unplanned disruptions in November averaged 2.5 million bbl/d, a small increase over October's 2.3 million bbl/d. Supply disruptions in Libya increased to nearly 1.4 million bbl/d in November, the highest level since the Libyan civil war in 2011. In Iraq, unplanned supply disruptions fell below 0.2 million bbl/d in November, as attacks on the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline between Iraq and Turkey decreased.

EIA projects total OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity in the fourth quarter of 2013 to be 2.2 million bbl/d, which is 0.5 million bbl/d above the average from the third quarter of 2013 and 0.2 million bbl/d lower than the fourth quarter of 2012. EIA projects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity will reach 4.2 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014 and average 3.2 million bbl/d for the year, an increase of 1.1 million bbl/d over the estimated 2013 average. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial inventories at the end of 2012 totaled 2.6 billion barrels, equivalent to 57.7 days of supply. EIA projects OECD inventories to be 2.6 billion barrels at the end of both 2013 and 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. Brent crude oil spot prices fell from a monthly average of \$112 per barrel in September 2013 to \$108 per barrel in November. EIA expects the Brent crude oil price to continue to weaken as non-OPEC supply growth exceeds growth in world consumption. The Brent crude oil price is projected to average \$108 per barrel in December 2013 and \$104 per barrel in 2014.

The forecast WTI crude oil spot price, which averaged \$106 per barrel during September, fell to an average of \$94 per barrel in November. EIA expects that WTI crude oil prices will average \$96 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$95 per barrel during 2014. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and then fell to below \$4 per barrel in July 2013, averaged \$14 per barrel during November. EIA expects the WTI discount to average \$12 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$9 per barrel during 2014, as new pipeline capacity is added from Cushing to the Gulf Coast.

In addition to an increase in the WTI discount to Brent, U.S. Gulf Coast crude oil grades reached record discounts to international benchmarks in November. Prior to this autumn, discounted crude oil prices had generally been limited to the U.S. Midcontinent, where crude oil production growth had outpaced the capacity of pipeline infrastructure to bring that production to refining centers on the U.S. Gulf Coast. However, pipeline capacity expansions and pipeline reversals have alleviated transportation bottlenecks from the Midcontinent to the Gulf Coast for the time being, causing greater convergence of LLS and WTI prices. This additional infrastructure, continued growth in U.S. light crude oil production, and a seasonal decline in crude oil runs at U.S. Gulf Coast refineries resulted in increases in the net availability of domestic crude oil in the U.S. Gulf Coast. This situation is applying downward pressure to crude oil prices in the U.S. Gulf Coast market, which requires [increasingly fewer crude oil imports to balance](#). The spot discount of LLS, a key Gulf Coast light sweet crude oil grade, to Brent increased from an average of \$3 per barrel in September to almost \$11 per barrel in November. Likewise, the discount of the Mars spot price, a medium Gulf Coast crude oil grade, to international marker Dubai increased from an average of \$4 per barrel in September to \$13 per barrel in November.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for March 2014 delivery traded during the five-day period ending December 5, 2013, averaged \$96 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 19%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in March 2014 at \$82 per barrel and \$112 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for March 2013 delivery averaged \$89 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 28%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$71 per barrel and \$113 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

After reaching \$3.68 per gallon on July 22, 2013, the average U.S. regular gasoline retail price fell almost 50 cents per gallon to \$3.19 per gallon by November 11, 2013. Rising export demand for petroleum products, higher crude oil prices, and both planned and unplanned refinery maintenance in the Northeast and Gulf Coast helped to tighten gasoline markets, with gasoline prices increasing to \$3.27 per gallon as of December 2, 2013. Despite recent price increases, EIA expects that the wrap-up of refinery maintenance and [strong export demand for diesel fuel](#) will contribute to refinery runs continuing near November levels during the remaining weeks of 2013, once again putting downward pressure on regular gasoline retail prices, which EIA expects to average \$3.23 per gallon during December 2013.

Motor gasoline consumption, which fell by 600,000 bbl/d (6.5%) between its 2007 peak and 2012, showed some strength in the third quarter of 2013, increasing by 180,000 bbl/d (2.0%) over the same period last year. The Federal Highway Administration's monthly report of [motor vehicle travel](#) indicates year-over-year growth of 1.5% in the third quarter, compared with an increase in daily average travel of 0.4% during the first half of the year. As a result, EIA has raised the forecasts for total motor gasoline consumption for both 2013 and 2014 by 40,000 bbl/d from last month's STEO.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. In 2012, total U.S. liquid fuels consumption declined by 390,000 bbl/d (2.1%), with all of the major liquid fuels contributing with the exception of liquefied petroleum gases. In 2013, however, estimated total liquid fuels consumption increases by 310,000 bbl/d (1.7%), with transportation fuels accounting for much of that growth. Motor gasoline consumption is expected to grow by 90,000 bbl/d (1.0%) in 2013 and distillate fuel oil consumption increases by 80,000 bbl/d (2.2%). In 2014, total consumption of liquid fuels declines by 20,000 bbl/d (0.1%). EIA expects gasoline consumption to fall by 0.4% as continued improvements in new-vehicle fuel economy boost overall fuel efficiency growth, which outpaces growth in highway travel. Distillate consumption, however, rises by 1.2%, buoyed by continued increases in imports of non-petroleum goods and distillate-weighted manufacturing activity.

Ethane consumption increases by an average of 50,000 bbl/d in 2014 as ethylene plant capacity expansions contribute to an increase in ethane cracking capacity. The growth in ethane consumption in 2014 is partially offset by lower propane and other liquefied petroleum gas consumption because of the projected 4.0% decline in heating degree days.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to rise from an average of 6.5 million bbl/d in 2012 to 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.5 million bbl/d in 2014. The continued focus on drilling in tight oil plays in the onshore Bakken, Eagle Ford, and Permian regions is expected to account for the bulk of the forecast production growth. Offshore production from the Gulf of Mexico is forecast to average 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

New pipeline capacity for transporting natural gas liquids (NGLs) from producing regions such as the Marcellus shale to Gulf Coast petrochemical plants contributes to an increase in NGL supply over the forecast. EIA has raised the 2014 forecast for liquefied petroleum gas production by 60,000 bbl/d from last month's STEO.

Liquid fuel inventories have fallen over the last two months, with the largest reported declines in liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel, total motor gasoline, and jet fuel. November saw several planned and unplanned refinery outages on the East and Gulf Coasts, including Phillips 66's Bayway refinery, Motiva's Norco refinery, and Chevron's Pascagoula refinery among others. As refiners wrap up maintenance for 2013, EIA expects finished product stocks to recover in December, with the exception of a continued draw on liquefied petroleum gas.

Since reaching an annual average high of 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. The share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60% in 2005 and fell to an average of 40% in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 28% 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 \$3.24 per gallon during November, will average \$3.23 per gallon in December 2013. Led by falling Brent crude oil prices, the projected U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price falls from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to an average of \$3.50 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.43 per gallon in 2014. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.97 per gallon in 2012, are projected to average \$3.92 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.77 per gallon in 2014.

Natural Gas

[Natural gas production in the northeastern United States](#) rose from 2.1 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2008 to 12.3 Bcf/d in 2013. This trend has reduced the cost and increased the supply of natural gas in the Northeast. This additional supply has encouraged greater use of natural gas in the Northeast, especially for power generation, and has also reduced net inflows of natural gas into the region from other regions such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Midwest, and eastern Canada. [Regional environmental incentives](#), in addition to greater supply and lower prices, have contributed to the increased use of natural gas for power generation. Both of the Northeast's regional transmission organizations, the Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE) and the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO), have seen a dramatic shift since 2001 away from petroleum- and coal-fired generation to predominantly natural gas-fired output in 2012 and 2013.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.6 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 70.7 Bcf/d and 69.6 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures in 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. However, the projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 24.9 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and 22.1 Bcf/d in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 70.4 Bcf/d in 2013 and 71.4 Bcf/d in 2014. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have fallen over the past five years, are projected to fall by 0.5 Bcf/d in 2013 and remain flat in 2014. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of around 0.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and 0.2 Bcf/d 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories fell by 162 Bcf to 3,614 Bcf during the week ending November 29, 2013. This was the largest weekly net withdrawal for the month of November since publication of weekly storage data began in 1994. Colder-than-normal temperatures during the week resulted in increased heating demand, prompting larger-than-normal withdrawals in all three regions, including a particularly large withdrawal in the Producing Region. Stocks are now 200 Bcf less than year-ago levels and 104 Bcf less than the five-year (2008-2012) average.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.64/MMBtu at the Henry Hub in November, down 4 cents from the previous month's price. Despite an overall month-over-month decline, prices in the final days of November rose above \$3.80/MMBtu in response to colder weather. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will average \$3.69/MMBtu for the year, compared with \$2.75/MMBtu in 2012. Henry Hub prices are expected to rise to an annual average of \$3.78/MMBtu in 2014.

Natural gas futures prices for March 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending December 5, 2013) averaged \$3.98 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for March 2014 contracts at \$3.01 per MMBtu and \$5.26 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for March 2013 averaged \$3.62 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.62 per MMBtu and \$5.00 per MMBtu.

Coal

Low natural gas prices, weak electricity demand growth, and the need to comply with the implementation of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) regulations have led several power producers to recently announce plans for the retirements of coal-fired facilities. On November 14, 2013 the [Tennessee Valley Authority \(TVA\) announced](#) that it was retiring eight coal-fired units with over 3,000 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity. The current retirement plans are an addition to [TVA's retirement plans](#) publicized in 2011. [South Carolina Electric & Gas \(SCEG\) announced](#) that it had ceased

operations at its Canadys Station generating facility earlier in the month. The 300-MW plant's closing is part of SCEG's efforts to reduce emissions and comply with MATS regulations. [Consumers Energy \(CE\) has recently petitioned](#) the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) to approve a bond issue to cover costs pertaining to the closure, decommission and demolition of three coal-fired power plants. CE stated that the units would be shut down because the installation of additional emissions controls necessary to achieve compliance with EPA environmental regulations would be uneconomical. MPSC approval of the bond issue is expected before the end of 2013.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production for the first ten months of 2013 was estimated to total 837 million short tons (MMst), 15 MMst (1.8%) lower than in the same period of 2012. EIA projects total coal production of 1,008 MMst in 2013 with inventory draws of nearly 37 MMst fulfilling most of the growth in consumption in 2013. Coal production is forecast to grow 2.5% to 1,033 MMst in 2014 as inventories stabilize and consumption increases.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA expects total coal consumption for 2013 to reach 928 MMst (a 4.4% increase over 2012). The increase was primarily a result of increased consumption in the electric power sector due to higher natural gas prices. Projected consumption grows more slowly (2.2%) to 948 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Exports. EIA estimates that exports for the first three quarters of 2013 totaled 90 MMst, which was 8.1% (8 MMst) lower than the same period last year. EIA expects exports to total 118 MMst in 2013, down 7 MMst from last year. Exports are projected to total 107 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. EIA expects nominal annual average coal prices to the electric power industry to fall for the first time since 2000, from \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.35 per MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.39 per MMBtu in 2014.

Electricity

So far this year (through October 2013), the electricity industry has added 10.0 gigawatts (GW) of new generating capacity. Much of this new capacity (6.2 GW) is fueled by natural gas. Renewable energy sources are used in 2.3 GW of the new capacity while two new coal plants (1.5 GW) have also started producing electricity this year. However, these new sources for power generation have been more than offset by 11.1 GW of retired capacity. Coal-fired and nuclear plants comprise the largest proportion of year-to-date retired capacity (3.8 GW and 3.6 GW, respectively). A total of 2.3 GW of natural-gas-fired capacity has been retired so far this year.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Electricity sales during 2013 have experienced little, if any, growth. Consumption of electricity in the residential and commercial sectors will have grown by an estimated 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively. Residential sales showed particularly strong growth during the first quarter, while summer consumption was lower in most regions. EIA expects sales of electricity to the industrial sector will have fallen by 2.3% during 2013. Much of this decline in industrial consumption of electricity occurred in the Northeast and Midwest.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation during 2013 will be 0.2% higher than 2012, and generation during 2014 will be 0.4% higher than this year. Despite the retirements of existing capacity during the past year, generation from coal and nuclear plants is projected to be 5.4% and 1.3% higher, respectively. The increase in coal-fired generation reflects increased fuel costs for generation using natural gas. EIA expects this trend will continue next year, albeit at a slower pace, with coal generation growing by 1.9% and natural gas generation falling by 0.8%.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. The rising cost of generation fuels, particularly natural gas, contributes to a projected increase in the residential price of electricity. During the upcoming winter months, EIA expects the U.S. residential electricity price to average 11.9 cents per kilowatt-hour, which is 2.1% higher than in the winter of 2012-13.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for electricity and heat generation in all sectors to increase by 3.6% in 2013. While hydropower declines by 1.8%, nonhydropower renewables used for electricity and heat generation grow by an average of 7.0% in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 2.2%, as a 0.9% increase in hydropower is combined with a 2.9% increase in non-hydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind capacity will increase by 2.2% in 2013 to about 60 gigawatts (GW) at the end of this year and will total more than 66 GW at the end of 2014. Electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 17.6% in 2013 and by 2.4% in 2014, contributing more than 4% of total electricity generation.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.4% by 2014. Utility-scale capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with customer-sited distributed generation capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all utility-scale solar growth in 2012, but EIA expects that several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. On November 15, 2013, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [released its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the 2014 Renewable Fuel Standard \(RFS\)](#). While EPA has set requirements for cellulosic biofuels well below the legislated volume targets for such fuels in past RFS program years, the proposed rule for the 2014 RFS program is the first time that the agency is seeking to set total renewable fuel and advanced biofuel requirements below the legislated targets.

Ethanol and biodiesel production have recovered from last year's drought. Ethanol production increased from an average of 825,000 bbl/d in November 2012 to 900,000 bbl/d during November 2013 and is forecast to average 900,000 bbl/d during 2014. Biodiesel production, which averaged 64,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, has been rising this year and [reached a record-high average daily rate](#) of 101,000 bbl/d in September. Biodiesel is forecast to average about 86,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels declined by 3.9% in 2012 from the previous year, and projects increases of 1.9% in 2013 and 0.4% in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects projected growth in coal use for electricity generation in response to higher natural gas prices relative to coal.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

The [U.S. Department of Labor](#) reported that initial weekly unemployment insurance claims were 298,000 in the week ending November 30, a decrease of 23,000 from the previous week's figure, and the four-week moving average fell to just over 322,000. ISM's [Chicago PMI](#) fell slightly to 63.0 in November, but the three-month moving average was the highest since October 2011. However, the [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods fell 2.0% in October, although this was driven primarily by decreases in defense and aircraft orders. The [Federal Reserve Board](#) reported that U.S. industrial production fell in October by 0.1%, following a 0.7% gain in September.

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO. The GI simulation assumes that the spending cuts mandated in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (sequestration) are replaced by a combination of tax and spending changes that are implemented in 2014.

U.S. Production and Income. Forecast U.S. real GDP grows by 1.7% in 2013 and 2.4% in 2014. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.7% in 2013 and 3.1% in 2014. Total industrial production grows almost one percentage point faster than real GDP in 2013 at 2.4%, and is projected to grow 2.6% in 2014.

U.S. Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 4.5% and 6.9% over 2013 and 2014, respectively. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 1.9%,

and match the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.4%. Export growth more than doubles from 2.2% to 4.9% over the same two years. Government expenditures fall 2.2% in 2013, and rise by 0.2% in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.5% over 2013, and gradually falls to 6.7% at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.6% in both 2013 and 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 16.6% and 24.0% in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

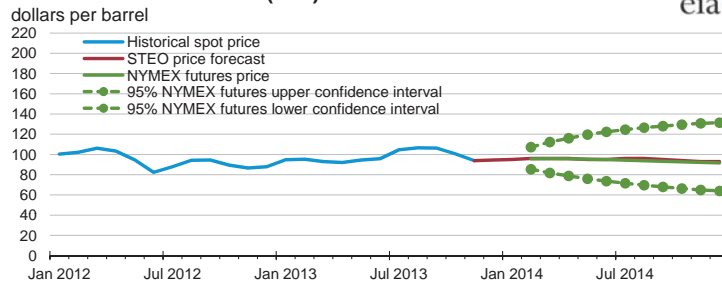
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Short-Term Energy Outlook

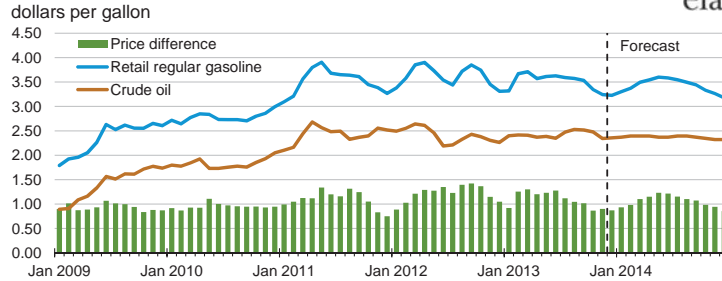
Chart Gallery for December 2013

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



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

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

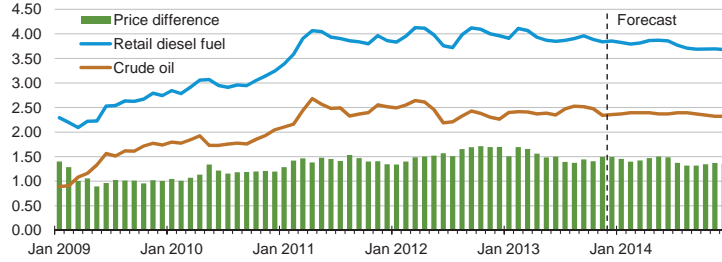


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

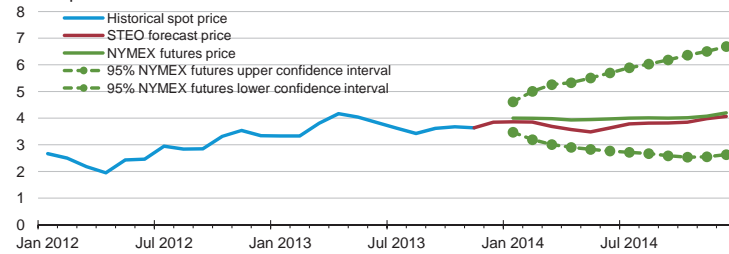


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

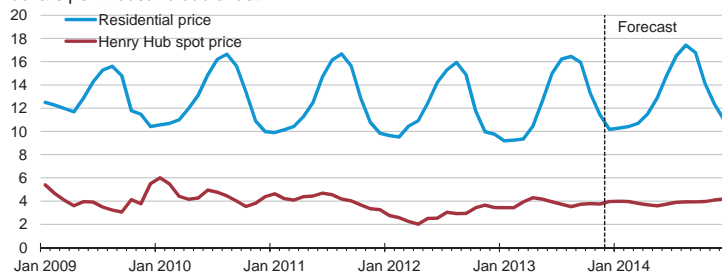


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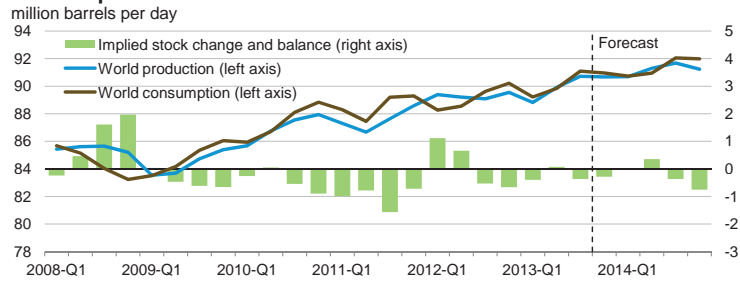
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet

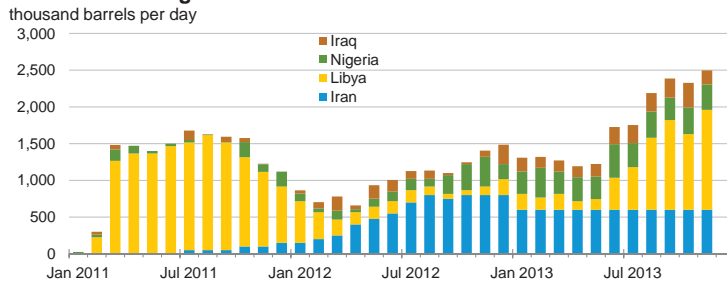


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

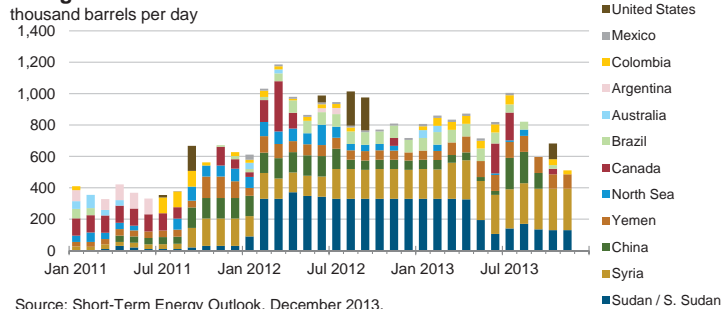
World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



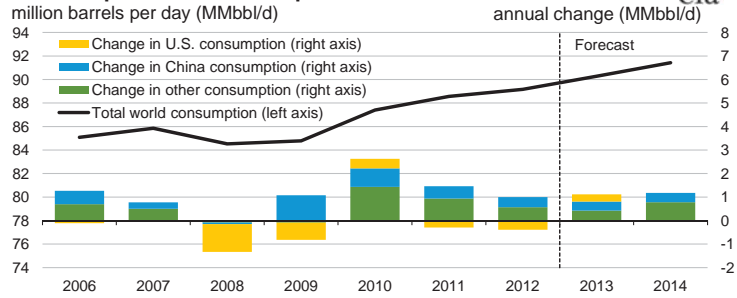
Estimated Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Estimated Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

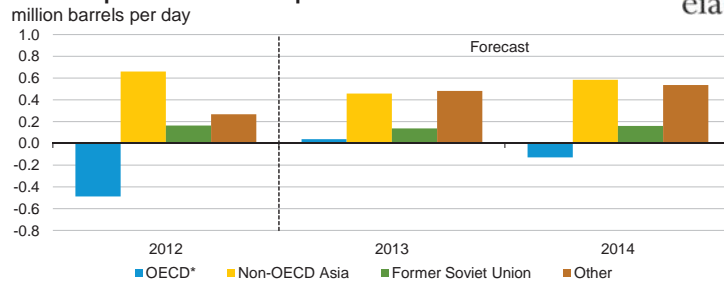


World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

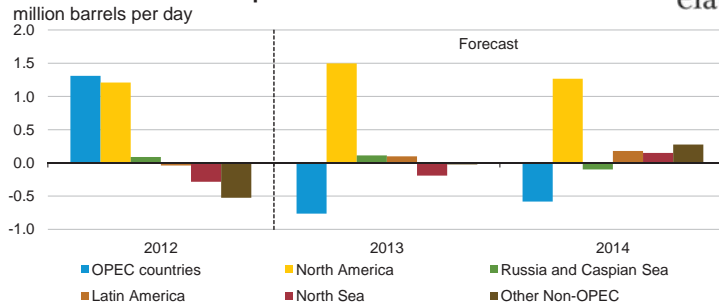
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

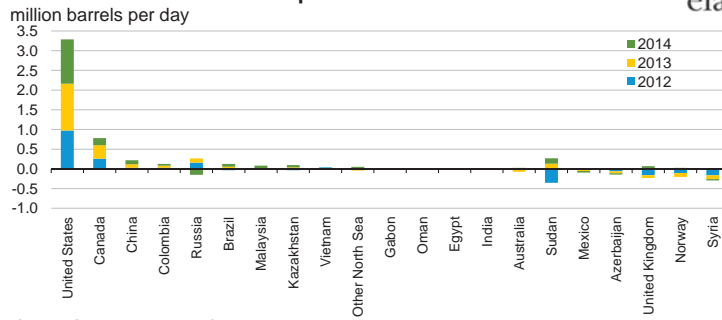
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



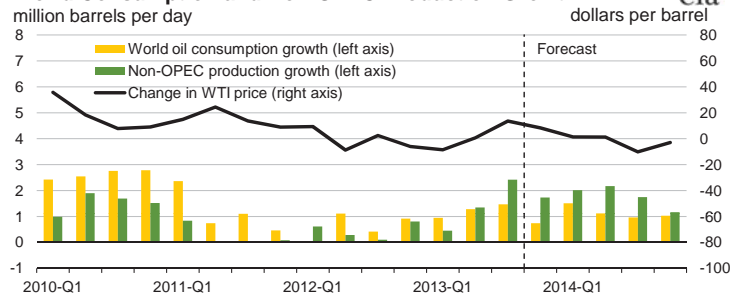
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



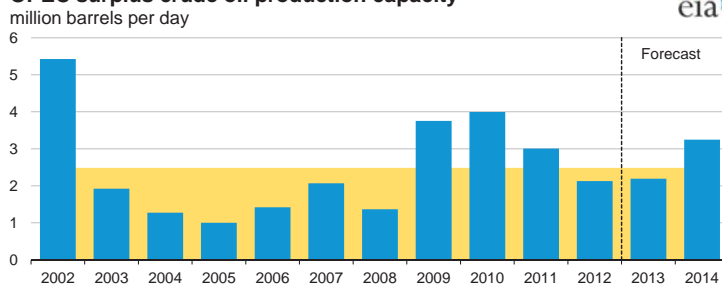
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

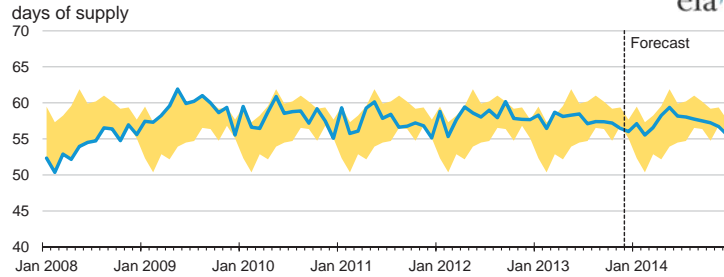
OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



Note: Shaded area represents 2002-2012 average (2.5 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

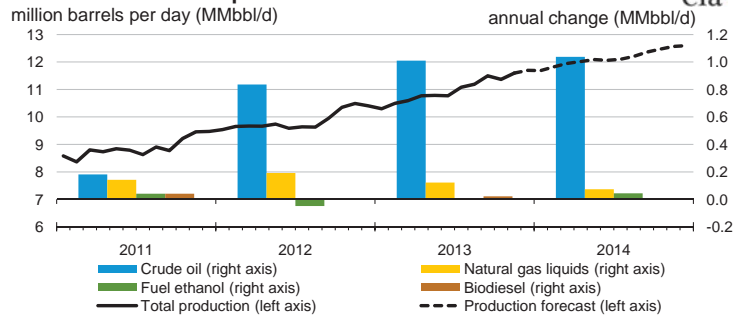
OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

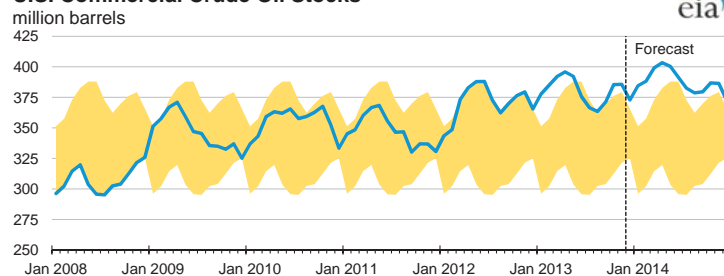
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

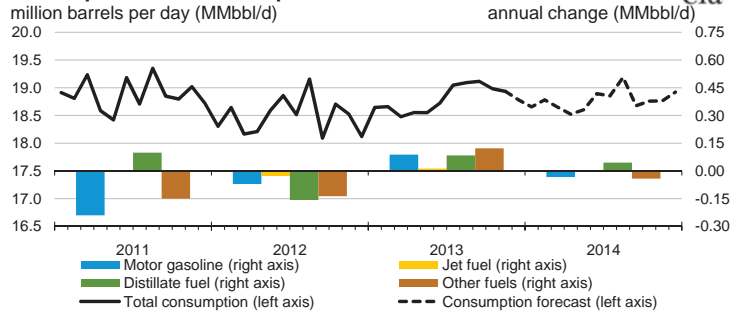
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

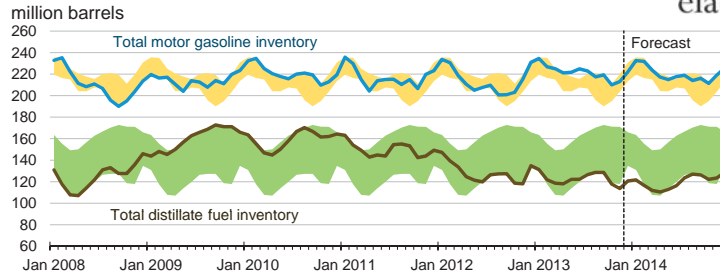
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

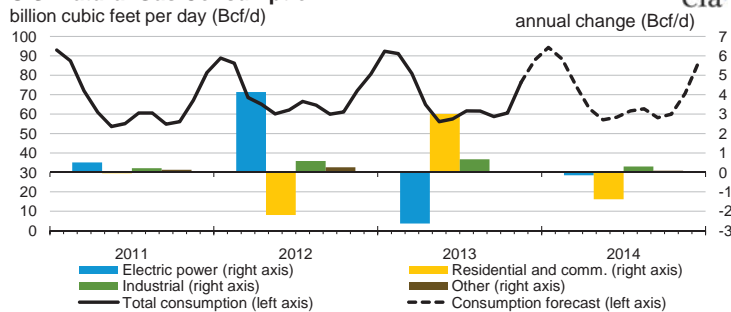
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

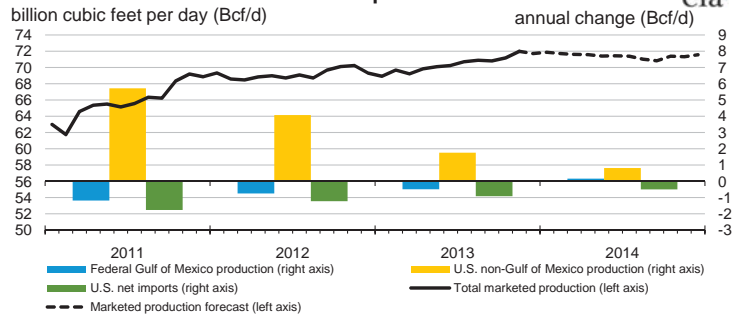
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

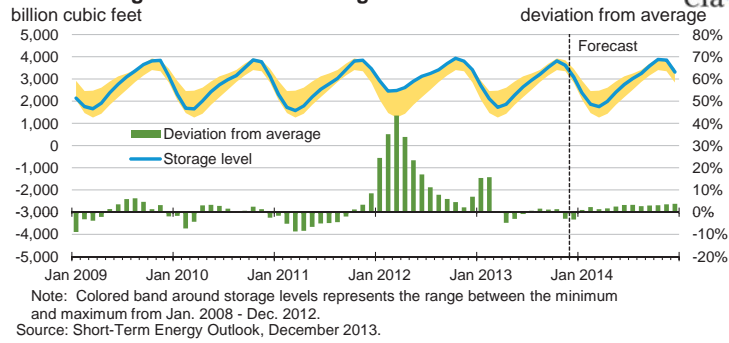


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

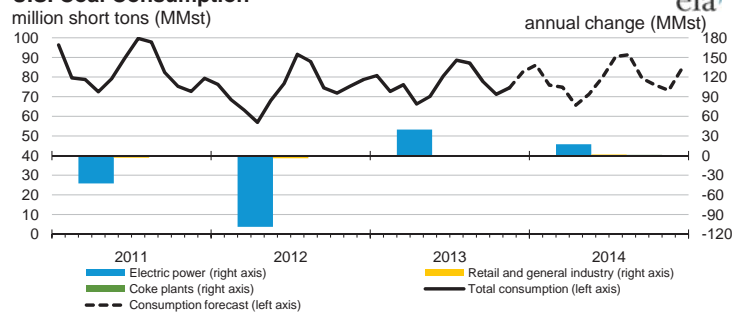
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



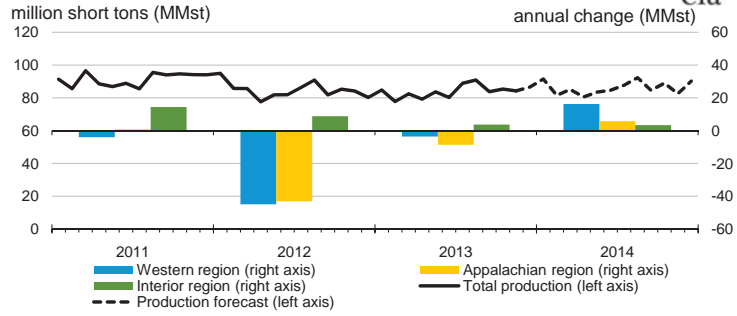
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



U.S. Coal Consumption

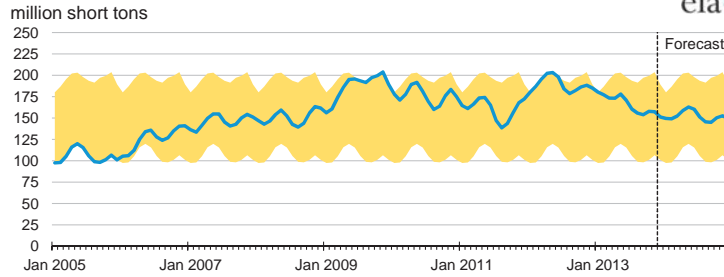


U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

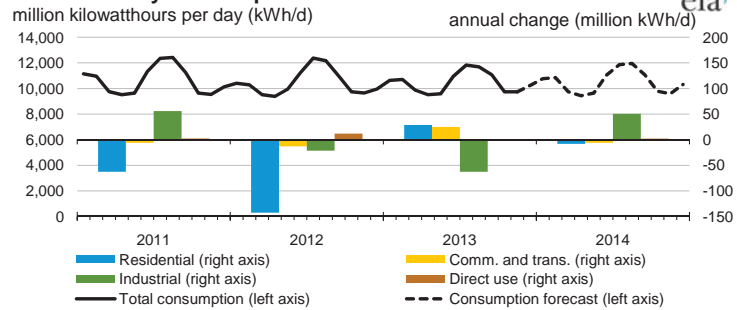
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



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

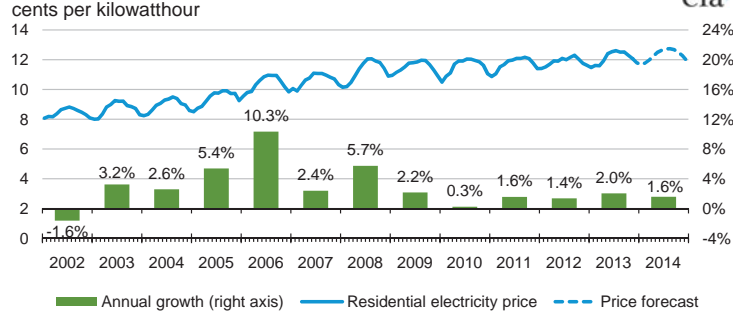
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Electricity Consumption



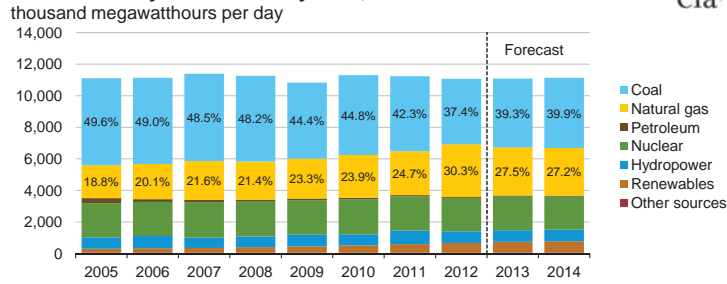
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

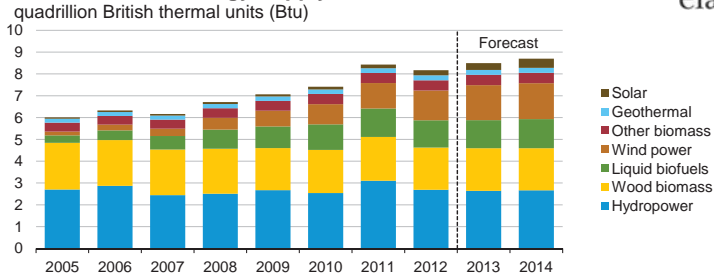
U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

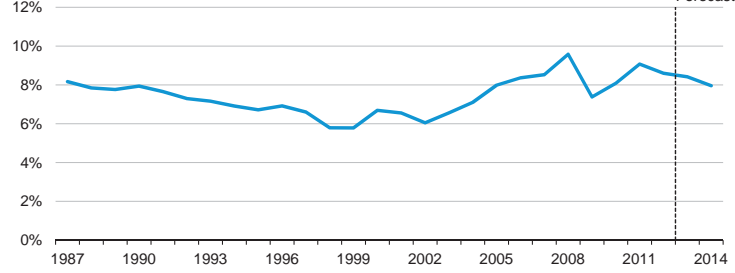


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

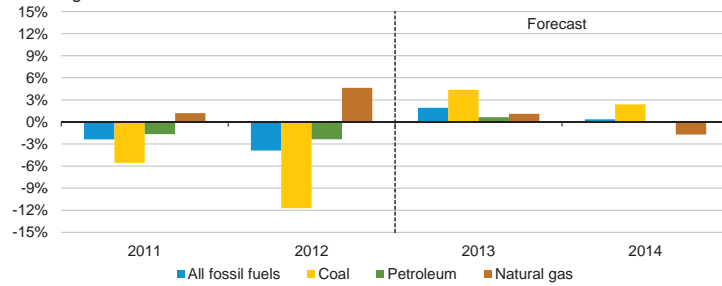
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

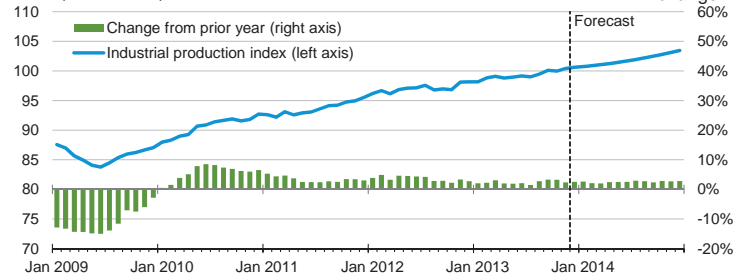
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

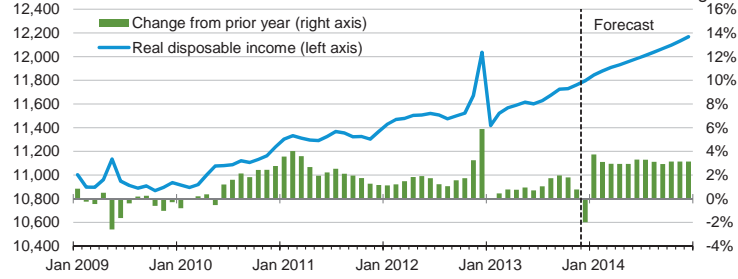
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Disposable Income

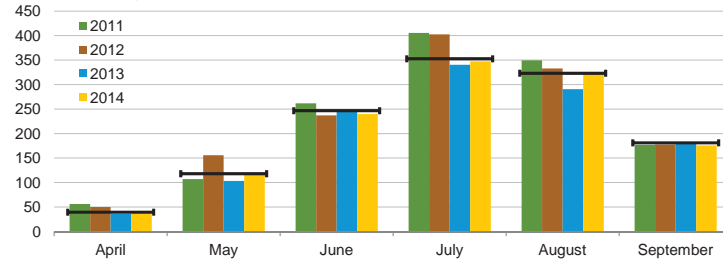
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

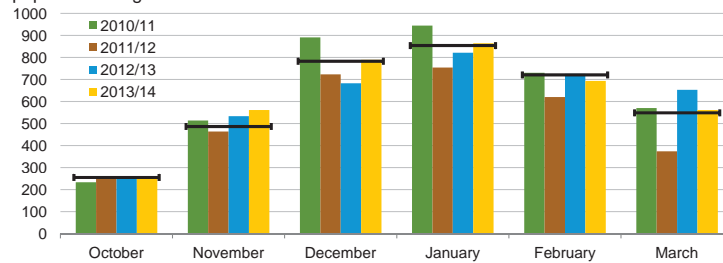


Source: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

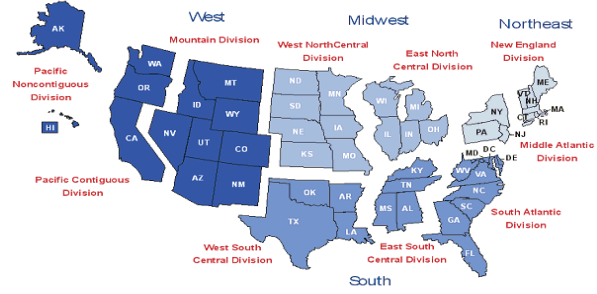
population-weighted



Source: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2003 - Mar 2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2013.

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	73.6	74.2	79.6	74.7	79.7	65.6	75.2	77.5	3.1
Price (\$/mcf)	14.74	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.23	11.75	13.38	13.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,085	1,127	1,260	994	1,010	802	883	1,036	17.3
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	74.5	78.2	80.8	78.6	80.1	65.4	77.5	77.9	0.5
Price (\$/mcf)	11.06	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	8.96	8.23	9.15	11.2
Expenditures (\$)	824	892	927	742	740	586	638	713	11.8
South									
Consumption (mcf)	45.3	44.8	47.0	53.4	49.5	41.1	46.6	47.5	1.9
Price (\$/mcf)	13.57	14.19	14.08	11.52	11.03	11.47	10.69	11.78	10.3
Expenditures (\$)	615	635	661	615	546	472	498	560	12.4
West									
Consumption (mcf)	46.4	48.1	46.2	47.7	47.2	47.6	46.9	46.5	-0.8
Price (\$/mcf)	11.20	11.31	10.86	9.91	9.67	9.38	9.15	9.90	8.1
Expenditures (\$)	520	544	502	473	457	447	429	460	7.2
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	60.0	61.7	63.5	63.7	64.2	55.1	61.8	62.5	1.0
Price (\$/mcf)	12.35	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.45	10.26	9.67	10.79	11.6
Expenditures (\$)	742	786	818	689	671	566	598	674	12.7
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	522.7	531.7	572.5	538.2	574.1	465.3	539.9	558.6	3.5
Price (\$/gallon)	2.42	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.87	3.73	-3.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,267	1,769	1,519	1,533	1,943	1,735	2,092	2,085	-0.3
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	6,763	6,795	7,033	6,805	7,033	6,397	6,825	6,929	1.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.139	0.144	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.152	0.157	3.0
Expenditures (\$)	940	981	1,066	1,032	1,084	987	1,040	1,088	4.5
Midwest									
Consumption (kwh)	8,407	8,634	8,762	8,662	8,731	7,904	8,588	8,602	0.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.085	0.089	0.098	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.111	0.113	1.9
Expenditures (\$)	718	772	856	855	914	875	955	974	2.0
South									
Consumption (kwh)	7,830	7,795	8,030	8,489	8,235	7,485	7,985	8,046	0.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.096	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.109	1.8
Expenditures (\$)	754	768	874	874	857	799	852	874	2.6
West									
Consumption (kwh)	6,980	7,110	6,956	7,070	7,044	7,076	7,016	6,988	-0.4
Price (\$/kwh)	0.102	0.104	0.107	0.111	0.112	0.115	0.119	0.122	2.8
Expenditures (\$)	714	737	741	783	790	812	834	854	2.4
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kwh)	7,502	7,553	7,683	7,900	7,810	7,234	7,638	7,678	0.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.101	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.117	0.119	2.1
Expenditures (\$)	758	786	862	869	881	840	890	914	2.6

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	634.3	640.7	685.4	640.8	685.2	566.6	645.5	666.8	3.3
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.35	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.00	3.16	5.2
Expenditures (\$)	1,492	1,876	1,947	1,911	2,217	1,893	1,940	2,107	8.6
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	734.5	775.3	797.1	779.9	791.5	645.6	766.3	768.8	0.3
Price* (\$/gallon)	1.79	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	1.74	2.06	18.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,317	1,746	1,683	1,548	1,673	1,440	1,333	1,584	18.8
Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)									
Northeast									
Natural gas	10,560	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,223	11,351	11,523	1.5
Heating oil	6,657	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,690	5,520	5,377	-2.6
Propane	728	704	713	733	744	764	786	795	1.3
Electricity	2,513	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	2,983	3,044	2.0
Wood	373	414	474	501	512	545	593	632	6.6
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,339	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	17,973	18,030	18,070	0.2
Heating oil	588	534	491	451	419	391	366	349	-4.8
Propane	2,245	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,040	2,013	1,988	-1.2
Electricity	4,322	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,112	5,273	5,465	3.6
Wood	500	528	584	616	618	630	634	634	0.0
South									
Natural gas	14,014	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,644	13,669	13,651	-0.1
Heating oil	1,118	1,051	956	906	853	789	743	700	-5.9
Propane	2,528	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,029	1,949	1,851	-5.1
Electricity	23,970	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,265	27,974	28,795	2.9
Wood	542	558	593	586	599	608	613	632	3.0
West									
Natural gas	14,997	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,048	15,167	15,313	1.0
Heating oil	340	316	294	289	279	262	252	247	-2.1
Propane	999	942	936	940	914	892	884	879	-0.6
Electricity	7,456	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,459	8,710	8,970	3.0
Wood	679	679	703	721	725	737	742	750	1.1
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	57,910	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,887	58,217	58,558	0.6
Heating oil	8,703	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,131	6,882	6,672	-3.0
Propane	6,499	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,726	5,632	5,514	-2.1
Electricity	38,260	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,730	44,940	46,273	3.0
Wood	2,094	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,520	2,582	2,648	2.5
Heating degree-days									
Northeast	4,788	4,844	5,261	4,861	5,262	4,150	4,899	5,087	3.8
Midwest	5,276	5,603	5,821	5,637	5,765	4,489	5,539	5,568	0.5
South	2,326	2,293	2,471	2,874	2,642	2,037	2,438	2,493	2.3
West	2,997	3,140	2,974	3,095	3,066	3,102	3,032	3,001	-1.0
U.S. Average	3,579	3,676	3,820	3,881	3,883	3,189	3,676	3,724	1.3

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31. Fuel prices are nominal prices. Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel. Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, and lighting (electricity). Per household consumption based on an average of EIA 2001 and 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys corrected for actual and projected heating degree-days.

* Prices exclude taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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)	6.22	6.29	6.42	7.02	7.11	7.29	7.61	7.97	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>8.57</i>	<i>8.86</i>	6.49	<i>7.50</i>	<i>8.54</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.50	67.11	67.88	<i>67.99</i>	<i>67.74</i>	<i>67.37</i>	<i>67.70</i>	65.75	<i>66.82</i>	<i>67.70</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	245	243	264	256	<i>258</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>262</i>	1,016	<i>1,008</i>	<i>1,033</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.36	18.55	18.59	18.45	18.59	18.61	19.08	18.90	<i>18.69</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.82</i>	18.49	<i>18.80</i>	<i>18.77</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.09	62.38	63.72	71.27	88.05	59.49	60.69	74.92	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.40</i>	<i>60.87</i>	<i>72.53</i>	69.60	<i>70.72</i>	<i>69.58</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	229	217	253	228	<i>237</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>234</i>	889	<i>928</i>	<i>948</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.06	10.18	11.85	9.78	10.39	10.02	11.54	9.91	<i>10.44</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>9.90</i>	10.47	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.05	2.17	1.94	1.97	2.09	2.31	2.04	2.05	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.09</i>	8.13	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.64</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.45	22.71	24.01	23.81	25.39	22.86	24.00	24.46	<i>25.31</i>	<i>22.91</i>	<i>24.08</i>	<i>24.35</i>	94.98	<i>96.70</i>	<i>96.66</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.61	101.44	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	105.24	100.44	<i>100.15</i>	<i>99.82</i>	<i>100.18</i>	<i>97.83</i>	100.83	<i>101.61</i>	<i>99.50</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.72	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>3.96</i>	2.75	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.78</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.36	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.40	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.39</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,382	15,428	15,534	15,540	15,584	15,680	15,790	<i>15,858</i>	<i>15,952</i>	<i>16,054</i>	<i>16,159</i>	<i>16,279</i>	15,471	<i>15,728</i>	<i>16,111</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	2.8	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	104.3	104.8	105.3	105.6	106.0	106.2	106.7	<i>107.0</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	105.0	<i>106.5</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.7	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,459	11,510	11,494	11,743	11,502	11,602	11,675	<i>11,763</i>	<i>11,877</i>	<i>11,957</i>	<i>12,038</i>	<i>12,132</i>	11,552	<i>11,636</i>	<i>12,001</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.6	0.4	0.8	1.6	<i>0.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	2.0	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.9	97.2	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.9</i>	95.0	<i>97.2</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	4.2	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	73	<i>1,605</i>	<i>2,119</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>1,533</i>	3,711	<i>4,377</i>	<i>4,204</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	74	443	913	84	38	387	814	<i>87</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>92</i>	1,513	<i>1,326</i>	<i>1,378</i>

- = 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 - December 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	94.10	105.84	96.30	95.67	95.33	95.67	93.33	94.12	97.64	95.00
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.09	112.49	102.58	110.27	108.29	106.33	105.00	103.00	102.00	111.65	108.41	104.08
Imported Average	108.14	101.18	97.18	97.64	98.71	97.39	103.07	100.03	99.64	99.33	99.69	97.35	101.09	99.85	99.04
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.61	101.44	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	105.24	100.44	100.15	99.82	100.18	97.83	100.83	101.61	99.50
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	289	290	288	262	275	289	280	257	293	282	276
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	295	306	298	291	294	285	281	311	303	288
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	276	295	292	290	283	271	273	303	295	280
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	316	287	298	292	288	292	281	277	310	298	284
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	252	248	252	243	247	255	255	252	254	249	260	249	252
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	360	357	327	339	358	350	326	363	350	343
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	367	364	335	345	364	356	332	369	357	349
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	403	388	391	386	381	386	372	369	397	392	377
Heating Oil	378	374	367	385	389	365	366	371	375	368	349	353	379	378	365
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.83	3.92	3.67	3.92	4.08	2.83	3.81	3.90
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.72	3.80	3.56	3.81	3.96	2.75	3.69	3.78
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	4.44	5.03	5.19	4.48	4.83	5.25	3.86	4.75	4.96
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.59	9.09	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.79	9.72	8.13	8.53	9.45
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.25	11.91	16.20	11.10	10.43	12.55	16.90	11.90	10.66	10.70	11.65
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.36	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.37	2.40	2.35	2.39
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	4.06	4.72	4.71	4.25	4.48	4.86	3.39	4.39	4.55
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.13	22.46	19.93	20.00	19.37	19.83	18.78	19.22	19.17	19.21	18.90	18.58	20.86	19.27	18.97
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	22.98	22.92	24.19	23.49	22.64	23.28	23.29	23.26	23.06	22.35	22.73	23.43	23.19	22.85
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.45	6.60	7.06	6.54	6.54	6.77	7.22	6.67	6.60	6.86	7.33	6.77	6.67	6.81	6.90
Commercial Sector	9.87	10.07	10.42	9.93	9.93	10.31	10.71	10.08	10.04	10.45	10.90	10.23	10.09	10.28	10.43
Residential Sector	11.53	11.98	12.14	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.55	12.03	11.79	12.47	12.72	12.23	11.88	12.12	12.31

- = 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 Production, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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	22.68	22.41	22.03	23.08	23.17	23.22	24.06	<i>24.72</i>	<i>24.93</i>	<i>25.08</i>	<i>25.29</i>	<i>25.61</i>	22.55	<i>23.80</i>	<i>25.23</i>
U.S. (50 States)	10.87	10.92	10.98	11.67	11.70	12.06	12.61	<i>12.81</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.51</i>	<i>13.80</i>	11.11	<i>12.30</i>	<i>13.42</i>
Canada	3.91	3.74	3.74	4.04	4.12	3.87	4.23	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.86	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.89	2.88	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>
North Sea (b)	3.38	3.20	2.77	2.91	2.94	2.88	2.78	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.91</i>	3.06	<i>2.87</i>	<i>3.02</i>
Other OECD	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.55	1.48	1.53	1.56	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.54</i>	1.58	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.54</i>
Non-OECD	66.70	66.80	67.05	66.47	65.65	66.68	66.66	<i>65.95</i>	<i>65.76</i>	<i>66.22</i>	<i>66.38</i>	<i>65.62</i>	66.76	<i>66.24</i>	<i>66.00</i>
OPEC	36.77	36.94	36.83	36.03	35.75	36.29	36.04	<i>35.42</i>	<i>35.60</i>	<i>35.51</i>	<i>35.25</i>	<i>34.81</i>	36.64	<i>35.87</i>	<i>35.29</i>
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.95	30.47	30.23	<i>29.53</i>	<i>29.57</i>	<i>29.43</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>28.62</i>	30.89	<i>30.05</i>	<i>29.18</i>
Other Liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.81	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.03</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.19</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.11</i>
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.45	13.51	<i>13.60</i>	<i>13.41</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>13.47</i>	13.41	<i>13.52</i>	<i>13.42</i>
China	4.30	4.30	4.36	4.52	4.45	4.49	4.37	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.37	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.56</i>
Other Non-OECD	12.22	12.21	12.51	12.43	11.92	12.45	12.74	<i>12.41</i>	<i>12.21</i>	<i>12.77</i>	<i>13.13</i>	<i>12.76</i>	12.34	<i>12.38</i>	<i>12.72</i>
Total World Supply	89.38	89.21	89.09	89.55	88.82	89.91	90.71	<i>90.68</i>	<i>90.69</i>	<i>91.30</i>	<i>91.68</i>	<i>91.23</i>	89.31	<i>90.04</i>	<i>91.23</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	52.61	52.27	52.26	53.52	53.07	53.62	54.68	<i>55.26</i>	<i>55.08</i>	<i>55.79</i>	<i>56.42</i>	<i>56.42</i>	52.67	<i>54.16</i>	<i>55.93</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.18	45.44	45.84	46.18	45.75	45.45	46.28	<i>46.29</i>	<i>46.31</i>	<i>44.98</i>	<i>45.75</i>	<i>46.23</i>	45.91	<i>45.95</i>	<i>45.82</i>
U.S. (50 States)	18.36	18.55	18.59	18.45	18.59	18.61	19.08	<i>18.90</i>	<i>18.69</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.82</i>	18.49	<i>18.80</i>	<i>18.77</i>
U.S. Territories	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.31	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.31	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.29	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.32</i>
Europe	13.66	13.76	13.78	13.64	13.15	13.77	13.84	<i>13.41</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>13.59</i>	<i>13.55</i>	13.71	<i>13.54</i>	<i>13.43</i>
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	4.33	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.71	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.45</i>
Other OECD	6.38	6.31	6.35	6.57	6.34	6.34	6.39	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.61</i>	6.40	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.50</i>
Non-OECD	42.09	43.11	43.78	44.04	43.46	44.39	44.80	<i>44.67</i>	<i>44.42</i>	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.30</i>	<i>45.76</i>	43.26	<i>44.33</i>	<i>45.61</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.45	4.38	4.59	4.58	4.56	4.49	4.76	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.50	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.79</i>
Europe	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.54	10.61	10.56	<i>10.92</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	10.28	<i>10.66</i>	<i>11.05</i>
Other Asia	10.90	11.05	10.78	11.19	11.03	11.25	10.83	<i>11.12</i>	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>11.31</i>	10.98	<i>11.06</i>	<i>11.25</i>
Other Non-OECD	16.11	16.88	17.39	16.77	16.63	17.33	17.93	<i>17.17</i>	<i>17.13</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>18.46</i>	<i>17.68</i>	16.79	<i>17.27</i>	<i>17.80</i>
Total World Consumption	88.27	88.55	89.62	90.22	89.22	89.83	91.09	<i>90.96</i>	<i>90.72</i>	<i>90.95</i>	<i>92.05</i>	<i>91.99</i>	89.17	<i>90.28</i>	<i>91.43</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.37	-0.29	-0.10	0.13	0.16	-0.27	-0.15	<i>0.66</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>-0.36</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>0.41</i>	-0.16	<i>0.10</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Other OECD	-0.16	-0.03	-0.33	0.60	-0.20	0.28	0.10	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.02	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.59	-0.33	0.96	-0.06	0.44	-0.08	0.42	<i>-0.23</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.00	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Total Stock Draw	-1.11	-0.66	0.53	0.67	0.40	-0.07	0.37	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>-0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.76</i>	-0.14	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.20</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,088	1,114	1,125	1,113	1,097	1,122	1,136	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>1,135</i>	<i>1,098</i>	1,113	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,098</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,643	2,672	2,713	2,645	2,648	2,647	2,652	<i>2,605</i>	<i>2,613</i>	<i>2,645</i>	<i>2,640</i>	<i>2,591</i>	2,645	<i>2,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.71	17.61	17.66	18.63	18.75	18.82	19.72	<i>20.29</i>	<i>20.28</i>	<i>20.50</i>	<i>20.72</i>	<i>21.16</i>	17.90	<i>19.40</i>	<i>20.67</i>
Canada	3.91	3.74	3.74	4.04	4.12	3.87	4.23	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.86	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.89	2.88	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>
United States	10.87	10.92	10.98	11.67	11.70	12.06	12.61	<i>12.81</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.51</i>	<i>13.80</i>	11.11	<i>12.30</i>	<i>13.42</i>
Central and South America	4.55	4.71	5.06	4.90	4.41	4.99	5.32	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.06</i>	4.81	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.08</i>
Argentina	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.69	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.72	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.21	2.79	3.15	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>2.71</i>	2.65	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.78</i>
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.01	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.97	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Europe	4.34	4.15	3.71	3.86	3.89	3.84	3.74	<i>3.85</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.85</i>	4.01	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.96</i>
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.80	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.78</i>	1.90	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.83</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.77	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.92	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.92</i>
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.20	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.24	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.54	13.47	13.53	<i>13.61</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.44</i>	<i>13.49</i>	13.42	<i>13.53</i>	<i>13.44</i>
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.86	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.93	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	1.61	1.62	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.74</i>	1.61	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.70</i>
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	10.47	10.55	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.39</i>	10.40	<i>10.51</i>	<i>10.35</i>
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.24	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	<i>0.26</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>
Middle East	1.28	1.30	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.13	1.13	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	1.27	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.11</i>
Oman	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.87	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>
Syria	0.20	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.07	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	0.18	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Yemen	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.15	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.94	8.89	8.95	9.11	8.97	8.98	8.76	<i>8.99</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.19</i>	8.97	<i>8.93</i>	<i>9.12</i>
Australia	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.41	0.46	0.49	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.48</i>	0.52	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.49</i>
China	4.30	4.30	4.36	4.52	4.45	4.49	4.37	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.37	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.56</i>
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.97	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</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	0.96	0.95	0.91	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.97	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.62	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.64	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.34	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.36	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>
Africa	2.37	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.39	2.48	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.56</i>	2.29	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.56</i>
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	<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	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.33	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Sudan	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.30	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.12	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.61	52.27	52.26	53.52	53.07	53.62	54.68	<i>55.26</i>	<i>55.08</i>	<i>55.79</i>	<i>56.42</i>	<i>56.42</i>	52.67	<i>54.16</i>	<i>55.93</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.81	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.03</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.19</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.11</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.32	58.03	58.04	59.28	58.86	59.44	60.48	<i>61.14</i>	<i>61.11</i>	<i>61.87</i>	<i>62.56</i>	<i>62.61</i>	58.42	<i>59.99</i>	<i>62.05</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 - December 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	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.75	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.09	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.33	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	1.97	1.94	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	9.60	10.10	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.95	30.47	30.23	<i>29.53</i>	<i>29.57</i>	<i>29.43</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>28.62</i>	30.89	<i>30.05</i>	<i>29.18</i>
Other Liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.81	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.03</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.19</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.11</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.77	36.94	36.83	36.03	35.75	36.29	36.04	<i>35.42</i>	<i>35.60</i>	<i>35.51</i>	<i>35.25</i>	<i>34.81</i>	36.64	<i>35.87</i>	<i>35.29</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.27	6.22	5.53	<i>5.28</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.75</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>6.18</i>	6.45	<i>5.82</i>	<i>5.84</i>
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.72	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.70	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.68	23.74	23.65	<i>23.73</i>	<i>23.81</i>	<i>23.86</i>	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.90</i>	23.87	<i>23.70</i>	<i>23.85</i>
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.65	32.68	31.90	<i>31.73</i>	<i>32.16</i>	<i>32.35</i>	<i>32.37</i>	<i>32.82</i>	33.02	<i>32.24</i>	<i>32.43</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.00	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.09</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.69	2.21	1.67	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.86</i>	2.12	<i>2.17</i>	<i>3.16</i>
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.69	2.21	1.67	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>4.20</i>	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>3.25</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.66	22.93	23.06	23.07	22.99	23.06	23.54	<i>23.51</i>	<i>23.22</i>	<i>23.16</i>	<i>23.48</i>	<i>23.38</i>	22.93	<i>23.28</i>	<i>23.31</i>
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.31	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.29	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.32</i>
Mexico	2.09	2.13	2.11	2.24	2.11	2.14	2.14	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.14	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.20</i>
United States	18.36	18.55	18.59	18.45	18.59	18.61	19.08	<i>18.90</i>	<i>18.69</i>	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.82</i>	18.49	<i>18.80</i>	<i>18.77</i>
Central and South America	6.54	6.72	6.86	6.94	6.73	6.99	7.02	<i>6.99</i>	<i>6.91</i>	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.18</i>	6.76	<i>6.93</i>	<i>7.12</i>
Brazil	2.70	2.76	2.84	2.93	2.83	2.94	3.00	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	2.81	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.09</i>
Europe	14.33	14.49	14.52	14.34	13.85	14.48	14.57	<i>14.13</i>	<i>14.13</i>	<i>13.86</i>	<i>14.32</i>	<i>14.28</i>	14.42	<i>14.26</i>	<i>14.15</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.48	4.41	4.62	4.61	4.58	4.51	4.79	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.92</i>	4.53	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.82</i>
Russia	3.15	3.08	3.29	3.27	3.24	3.19	3.38	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.20	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.41</i>
Middle East	7.18	7.77	8.14	7.35	7.39	7.83	8.49	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.65</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>7.94</i>	7.61	<i>7.86</i>	<i>8.14</i>
Asia and Oceania	29.74	28.90	29.06	30.51	30.24	29.52	29.29	<i>30.43</i>	<i>30.52</i>	<i>30.34</i>	<i>29.84</i>	<i>30.75</i>	29.55	<i>29.87</i>	<i>30.36</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.54	10.61	10.56	<i>10.92</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	10.28	<i>10.66</i>	<i>11.05</i>
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	4.33	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.71	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.45</i>
India	3.65	3.71	3.45	3.68	3.78	3.77	3.45	<i>3.73</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.83</i>	3.62	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.78</i>
Africa	3.35	3.33	3.36	3.40	3.44	3.44	3.39	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.52</i>	3.36	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.53</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.18	45.44	45.84	46.18	45.75	45.45	46.28	<i>46.29</i>	<i>46.31</i>	<i>44.98</i>	<i>45.75</i>	<i>46.23</i>	45.91	<i>45.95</i>	<i>45.82</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	42.09	43.11	43.78	44.04	43.46	44.39	44.80	<i>44.67</i>	<i>44.42</i>	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.30</i>	<i>45.76</i>	43.26	<i>44.33</i>	<i>45.61</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.27	88.55	89.62	90.22	89.22	89.83	91.09	<i>90.96</i>	<i>90.72</i>	<i>90.95</i>	<i>92.05</i>	<i>91.99</i>	89.17	<i>90.28</i>	<i>91.43</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	113.3	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	116.1	117.0	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.7</i>	<i>121.7</i>	114.1	<i>116.6</i>	<i>120.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	2.8	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.6	101.7	101.9	101.9	102.2	102.7	103.3	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.0</i>	101.8	<i>103.0</i>	<i>105.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.4	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	1.7	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	132.4	133.6	135.1	136.5	137.0	138.5	140.1	<i>141.7</i>	<i>143.0</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>146.7</i>	<i>148.4</i>	134.4	<i>139.3</i>	<i>145.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	4.5	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.43	100.21	100.78	101.69	103.19	104.34	<i>103.69</i>	<i>104.93</i>	<i>105.59</i>	<i>105.78</i>	<i>105.75</i>	99.59	<i>103.23</i>	<i>105.51</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.1	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.1	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	3.8	<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4a. U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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)	6.22	6.29	6.42	7.02	7.11	7.29	7.61	7.97	8.26	8.45	8.57	8.86	6.49	7.50	8.54
Alaska	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.55	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.47
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.34	1.19	1.18	1.36	1.30	1.22	1.27	1.29	1.34	1.36	1.37	1.45	1.27	1.27	1.38
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	4.31	4.57	4.80	5.11	5.28	5.56	5.87	6.16	6.41	6.61	6.77	6.91	4.70	5.72	6.68
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	8.55	8.88	8.52	7.89	7.47	7.61	7.94	7.36	6.66	6.78	6.83	6.06	8.46	7.60	6.58
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.47	-0.16	0.20	0.05	-0.30	0.18	0.05	-0.02	-0.29	0.09	0.13	0.08	-0.10	-0.02	0.00
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.18	0.10	0.16	0.13	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.02	0.18	0.20	0.27	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.20
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.49	15.11	15.30	15.09	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.33	14.81	15.51	15.80	15.17	15.00	15.25	15.32
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.07	1.04	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.07
Natural Gas Liquids Production	2.39	2.37	2.39	2.49	2.43	2.48	2.64	2.57	2.55	2.58	2.62	2.66	2.41	2.53	2.60
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.01	1.01	0.93	0.91	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.02	0.96	0.98	1.02
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.91	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.90
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.19
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.87	-1.06	-0.96	-1.37	-0.96	-1.04	-1.54	-1.96	-1.03	-1.28	-1.56	-1.62	-1.07	-1.38	-1.37
Pentanes Plus	-0.07	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	-0.06	-0.20	-0.23	-0.20	-0.09	-0.21	-0.22	-0.18	-0.06	-0.17	-0.18
Unfinished Oils	0.52	0.60	0.61	0.65	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.46	0.55	0.65	0.66	0.50	0.60	0.61	0.59
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0.09
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.56	0.60	0.56	0.37	0.40	0.59	0.44	0.48	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.44	0.52	0.48	0.53
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.32	-0.31	-0.36	-0.47	-0.41	-0.26	-0.32	-0.51	-0.37	-0.36	-0.41	-0.46	-0.36	-0.38	-0.40
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.08	-0.04	-0.10	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.12	-0.09	-0.10	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.76	-0.97	-0.90	-0.89	-0.62	-0.89	-1.23	-1.17	-0.73	-0.94	-1.10	-0.90	-0.88	-0.98	-0.92
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.09	-0.15	-0.10	-0.18	-0.10	-0.21	-0.09	-0.16	-0.13	-0.17	-0.18	-0.11	-0.13	-0.14	-0.15
Other Oils (g)	-0.46	-0.51	-0.51	-0.55	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58	-0.59	-0.54	-0.57	-0.58	-0.63	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.10	-0.13	-0.31	0.08	0.47	-0.45	-0.20	0.68	0.12	-0.44	-0.26	0.32	-0.06	0.12	-0.07
Total Supply	18.36	18.55	18.59	18.45	18.62	18.61	19.08	18.89	18.69	18.67	18.91	18.82	18.49	18.80	18.77
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.39	2.07	2.11	2.43	2.67	2.10	2.19	2.54	2.62	2.14	2.22	2.54	2.25	2.38	2.38
Unfinished Oils	0.05	-0.06	-0.04	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.03
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.45	8.91	8.84	8.52	8.42	8.91	9.02	8.73	8.47	8.90	8.94	8.63	8.68	8.77	8.74
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.85
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.43	1.44	1.37	1.33	1.42	1.49	1.41	1.36	1.44	1.47	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.42
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.83	3.74	3.66	3.74	3.93	3.77	3.67	3.93	3.98	3.79	3.76	3.95	3.74	3.83	3.87
Residual Fuel Oil	0.42	0.37	0.41	0.28	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.29	0.36	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.32	0.32
Other Oils (f)	1.84	2.04	2.11	1.89	1.82	2.01	2.20	1.88	1.83	2.00	2.12	1.86	1.97	1.98	1.95
Total Consumption	18.36	18.55	18.59	18.45	18.59	18.61	19.08	18.90	18.69	18.67	18.91	18.82	18.49	18.80	18.77
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	7.68	7.82	7.56	6.52	6.52	6.57	6.40	5.40	5.63	5.50	5.26	4.44	7.39	6.22	5.21
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	373.2	388.0	370.0	365.5	392.1	375.7	371.2	372.9	399.2	391.4	379.6	371.9	365.5	372.9	371.9
Pentanes Plus	15.9	16.5	16.0	12.7	13.0	16.8	18.0	15.6	14.8	16.3	16.8	15.0	12.7	15.6	15.0
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	102.5	146.6	175.2	140.5	103.0	142.4	171.6	122.7	98.0	142.0	167.4	130.6	140.5	122.7	130.6
Unfinished Oils	90.5	86.4	88.3	82.3	89.9	86.8	82.8	81.3	90.8	87.7	85.5	80.3	82.3	81.3	80.3
Other HC/Oxygenates	26.3	24.6	22.8	23.3	22.1	20.0	20.2	20.5	23.0	22.0	21.1	21.6	23.3	20.5	21.6
Total Motor Gasoline	218.6	207.6	200.9	230.9	224.9	224.9	219.3	222.2	223.7	217.7	216.1	225.7	230.9	222.2	225.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	54.1	51.9	47.8	55.2	48.5	50.1	40.4	41.4	39.1	39.5	39.0	40.5	55.2	41.4	40.5
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	164.5	155.7	153.1	175.7	176.4	174.9	178.8	180.8	184.5	178.1	177.1	185.2	175.7	180.8	185.2
Jet Fuel	39.2	38.5	44.0	39.6	39.9	40.5	41.1	36.6	37.7	39.8	41.4	39.1	39.6	36.6	39.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.7	119.9	127.4	134.8	118.6	122.3	128.6	120.6	111.9	116.3	126.3	128.7	134.8	120.6	128.7
Residual Fuel Oil	36.6	36.9	35.5	34.0	36.9	37.5	35.7	34.4	36.0	36.0	35.2	38.2	34.0	34.4	38.2
Other Oils (f)	51.0	49.2	44.5	48.9	56.6	54.9	47.2	48.2	55.7	54.1	46.2	47.1	48.9	48.2	47.1
Total Commercial Inventory	1,088	1,114	1,125	1,113	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,075	1,091	1,123	1,135	1,098	1,113	1,075	1,098
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	695	695	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	695	696	696
Heating Oil Reserve	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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	14.49	15.11	15.30	15.09	14.51	15.33	15.83	<i>15.33</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>15.80</i>	<i>15.17</i>	15.00	<i>15.25</i>	<i>15.32</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.17	<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	0.30	0.44	0.33	0.26	0.30	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.34	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.11	1.15	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.08</i>	1.05	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.35	0.70	0.63	0.56	0.44	0.65	0.67	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.54</i>	0.56	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.57</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.41	0.47	0.50	0.17	0.42	0.66	0.40	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.39	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.74	17.79	17.97	17.51	16.92	18.16	18.52	<i>17.95</i>	<i>17.28</i>	<i>18.35</i>	<i>18.54</i>	<i>17.71</i>	17.50	<i>17.89</i>	<i>17.97</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.14	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	1.06	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.54	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.85	0.78	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.65</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.56	8.94	9.07	9.13	8.77	9.20	9.24	<i>9.23</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>9.07</i>	8.93	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.09</i>
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.50	1.57	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.47</i>	1.47	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.51	4.61	4.69	4.35	4.66	4.92	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.83</i>	4.55	<i>4.73</i>	<i>4.77</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.50	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.36	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.41	2.55	2.70	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.50</i>	2.49	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.53</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.81	18.86	19.01	18.57	17.97	19.24	19.66	<i>19.02</i>	<i>18.32</i>	<i>19.42</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>18.77</i>	18.56	<i>18.98</i>	<i>19.04</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.64	15.43	14.82	15.77	16.32	<i>15.75</i>	<i>15.14</i>	<i>15.83</i>	<i>16.14</i>	<i>15.53</i>	15.37	<i>15.67</i>	<i>15.66</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.34	17.28	17.30	17.40	17.81	17.82	17.82	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	17.33	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.82</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.92	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.89	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</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 - December 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	289	290	288	262	275	289	280	257	293	282	276
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	361	350	355	331	341	355	347	327	362	349	343
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	368	352	318	334	355	346	318	357	347	338
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	339	336	337	307	323	341	329	305	343	330	325
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	323	361	362	326	322	351	348	322	351	344	337
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	382	390	385	355	362	384	379	356	394	378	371
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	360	357	327	339	358	350	326	363	350	343
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	367	364	335	345	364	356	332	369	357	349
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	56.9	51.1	48.1	54.2	59.5	62.0	58.1	57.3	56.1	55.8	55.0	58.3	54.2	57.3	58.3
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.8	49.3	49.8	50.5	52.4	50.1	50.1	50.4	53.9	50.5	50.4
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.4	75.8	78.0	77.0	75.6	77.4	76.8	75.8	78.6	80.4	75.6	78.6
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	29.1	29.1	28.2	31.7	31.0	28.5	28.7	31.3	35.0	31.7	31.3
U.S. Total	218.6	207.6	200.9	230.9	224.9	224.9	219.3	222.2	223.7	217.7	216.1	225.7	230.9	222.2	225.7
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.1	51.9	47.8	55.2	48.5	50.1	40.4	41.4	39.1	39.5	39.0	40.5	55.2	41.4	40.5
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.5	155.7	153.1	175.7	176.4	174.9	178.8	180.8	184.5	178.1	177.1	185.2	175.7	180.8	185.2

- = 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 - December 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	70.06	70.81	<i>71.63</i>	<i>71.74</i>	<i>71.48</i>	<i>71.08</i>	<i>71.43</i>	69.18	<i>70.45</i>	<i>71.43</i>
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.04	0.91	0.79	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.96	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.88</i>
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	3.93	3.64	3.51	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.77</i>	4.22	<i>3.73</i>	<i>3.89</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.29	65.51	66.51	<i>66.86</i>	<i>66.68</i>	<i>66.68</i>	<i>66.52</i>	<i>66.74</i>	64.00	<i>65.80</i>	<i>66.66</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.50	67.11	<i>67.88</i>	<i>67.99</i>	<i>67.74</i>	<i>67.37</i>	<i>67.70</i>	65.75	<i>66.82</i>	<i>67.70</i>
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.92	8.04	8.48	7.61	7.49	<i>7.77</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>7.81</i>	<i>7.76</i>	8.57	<i>7.84</i>	<i>7.77</i>
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.42	7.59	8.11	7.40	7.23	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.59</i>	<i>7.50</i>	8.10	<i>7.56</i>	<i>7.54</i>
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.21	0.27	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.48	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.85	4.41	4.26	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>5.26</i>	4.42	<i>4.60</i>	<i>5.03</i>
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.63	3.25	3.63	3.19	3.24	<i>2.88</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.50</i>	4.15	<i>3.23</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.14	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.18	-6.41	2.84	18.69	-10.17	-9.35	<i>4.79</i>	<i>14.83</i>	<i>-11.00</i>	<i>-9.11</i>	<i>3.01</i>	-0.06	<i>0.92</i>	<i>-0.62</i>
Total Supply	80.70	62.64	64.14	72.59	88.29	59.66	61.14	<i>75.73</i>	<i>86.23</i>	<i>59.57</i>	<i>61.01</i>	<i>73.39</i>	70.01	<i>71.15</i>	<i>69.99</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.39	-0.26	-0.42	-1.32	-0.24	-0.17	-0.45	<i>-0.81</i>	<i>-0.46</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	-0.41	<i>-0.42</i>	<i>-0.41</i>
Total Primary Supply	81.09	62.38	63.72	71.27	88.05	59.49	60.69	<i>74.92</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.40</i>	<i>60.87</i>	<i>72.53</i>	69.60	<i>70.72</i>	<i>69.58</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.64	7.60	3.74	<i>17.12</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>15.85</i>	11.42	<i>13.47</i>	<i>12.60</i>
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.42	6.05	4.45	<i>10.77</i>	<i>13.47</i>	<i>5.56</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.29</i>	7.94	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.39</i>
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.64	19.20	19.05	<i>20.83</i>	<i>22.12</i>	<i>19.54</i>	<i>19.27</i>	<i>21.02</i>	19.50	<i>20.18</i>	<i>20.48</i>
Electric Power (c)	21.63	26.43	31.39	20.09	19.98	21.03	27.78	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.42</i>	<i>21.61</i>	<i>27.98</i>	<i>19.36</i>	24.89	<i>22.26</i>	<i>22.11</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.86	3.90	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.93</i>	3.81	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.93</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.47	1.67	1.68	<i>1.99</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.98</i>	1.95	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.98</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	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>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	81.09	62.38	63.72	71.27	88.05	59.49	60.69	<i>74.92</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.40</i>	<i>60.87</i>	<i>72.53</i>	69.60	<i>70.72</i>	<i>69.58</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,724	2,643	3,526	<i>3,085</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>2,751</i>	<i>3,589</i>	<i>3,313</i>	3,413	<i>3,085</i>	<i>3,313</i>
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	705	974	1,171	<i>1,097</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>1,035</i>	<i>1,153</i>	<i>1,143</i>	1,178	<i>1,097</i>	<i>1,143</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	661	1,208	1,822	<i>1,552</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>1,698</i>	1,732	<i>1,552</i>	<i>1,698</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	358	461	533	<i>436</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>472</i>	503	<i>436</i>	<i>472</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 - December 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	3.66	3.83	3.92	3.67	3.92	4.08	2.83	3.81	3.90
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.05	13.88	17.27	14.17	14.04	15.15	18.40	15.22	13.73	13.84	14.91
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	10.98	13.32	17.88	13.58	12.80	14.60	18.94	14.39	12.20	12.56	13.95
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.74	10.79	15.82	9.37	8.80	11.38	17.13	10.31	9.20	9.15	10.13
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.47	17.24	9.38	8.79	11.27	17.99	10.23	9.60	9.35	10.11
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.10	15.05	22.27	13.49	12.56	18.03	24.66	14.95	13.71	13.12	14.77
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.25	12.36	18.26	11.50	10.94	15.02	19.81	12.52	11.28	10.85	12.38
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.39	12.13	19.68	10.92	9.18	14.24	19.68	11.98	11.12	10.55	11.47
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.05	9.79	14.07	9.63	8.95	9.56	13.48	9.99	9.41	9.19	9.70
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.52	10.91	11.42	10.36	10.11	10.32	11.41	10.59	9.75	10.23	10.44
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.25	11.91	16.20	11.10	10.43	12.55	16.90	11.90	10.66	10.70	11.65
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.54	10.39	9.85	11.35	11.64	11.53	11.46	11.97	10.14	10.67	11.69
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	8.78	8.65	7.93	10.39	10.57	10.09	9.63	10.98	8.26	9.09	10.48
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.09	8.14	9.02	8.52	8.68	9.04	9.83	9.13	7.58	7.83	8.96
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.32	7.11	6.98	7.81	9.21	7.55	7.92	8.03	9.19	8.02	7.30	7.45	8.07
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.76	10.02	10.67	10.79	10.64	11.03	11.63	11.63	9.40	9.87	11.14
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.15	9.47	10.37	10.09	9.98	10.54	11.06	10.76	8.91	9.16	10.41
W. S. Central	7.26	6.97	7.44	7.59	6.88	8.08	8.85	8.17	7.79	8.23	8.94	8.55	7.31	7.74	8.23
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.37	7.45	6.96	7.55	8.77	7.78	7.65	7.68	8.96	8.14	7.65	7.47	7.93
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.16	8.84	9.22	9.18	9.09	8.40	9.03	9.28	8.42	8.76	8.99
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.59	9.09	9.22	9.23	9.24	9.79	9.72	8.13	8.53	9.45
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.40	7.80	7.15	9.32	10.08	8.91	8.93	9.90	8.58	8.29	9.60
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.16	8.09	8.25	9.16	9.06	7.86	7.97	9.40	7.79	8.46	8.81
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.19	6.67	6.29	6.88	7.19	6.39	6.94	7.37	6.13	6.48	7.07
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.04	5.26	4.93	5.57	5.74	4.67	5.11	5.74	4.69	5.20	5.36
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.48	5.87	5.51	6.10	6.41	5.65	6.08	6.47	4.70	5.75	6.17
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.16	5.46	5.13	5.89	5.87	5.22	5.68	6.06	4.42	5.41	5.73
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.60	4.39	3.85	4.08	3.95	3.76	4.19	4.21	3.02	3.98	4.03
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.62	5.92	6.17	6.49	6.38	5.85	6.43	7.02	5.58	6.02	6.46
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.69	7.11	7.01	7.30	7.46	6.59	7.03	7.65	6.19	7.01	7.23
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	4.44	5.03	5.19	4.48	4.83	5.25	3.86	4.75	4.96

- = 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 - December 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	245.1	243.1	263.5	<i>256.1</i>	<i>258.2</i>	<i>248.7</i>	<i>264.6</i>	<i>261.7</i>	1016.4	<i>1007.8</i>	<i>1033.2</i>
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	70.4	71.3	72.0	<i>71.9</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	294.1	<i>285.5</i>	<i>291.2</i>
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	45.5	45.0	45.6	<i>47.1</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>47.3</i>	179.6	<i>183.3</i>	<i>186.6</i>
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	129.2	126.8	146.0	<i>137.1</i>	<i>138.2</i>	<i>133.9</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>140.7</i>	542.7	<i>539.0</i>	<i>555.3</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.8	0.8	4.1	0.1	5.5	-1.1	1.6	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	5.7	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.4	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	9.2	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	31.8	29.4	28.6	<i>28.5</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>26.7</i>	125.7	<i>118.4</i>	<i>107.4</i>
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	18.2	16.1	15.4	<i>16.3</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	69.9	<i>66.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	13.7	13.3	13.2	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>	55.9	<i>52.3</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Total Primary Supply	240.5	206.9	234.0	224.1	220.1	215.4	239.0	<i>227.7</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>222.9</i>	<i>243.1</i>	<i>235.5</i>	905.6	<i>902.1</i>	<i>935.7</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-22.1	-2.9	15.5	-3.2	12.8	2.2	16.4	<i>2.2</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	-12.6	<i>33.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	11.0	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	221.3	206.7	252.4	223.6	235.9	220.2	258.5	<i>232.8</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>216.8</i>	<i>261.1</i>	<i>233.6</i>	903.9	<i>947.4</i>	<i>948.3</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.3	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	20.8	<i>21.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.7	185.7	238.1	209.1	212.4	200.6	237.9	<i>212.3</i>	<i>219.5</i>	<i>200.4</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>216.4</i>	823.6	<i>863.3</i>	<i>880.7</i>
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.7	10.2	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>	45.0	<i>43.7</i>	<i>45.3</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	2.0	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.3	9.7	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	42.9	<i>41.5</i>	<i>43.0</i>
Total Consumption	207.9	201.6	253.9	225.8	229.5	216.9	253.4	<i>228.4</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>216.8</i>	<i>261.1</i>	<i>233.6</i>	889.3	<i>928.1</i>	<i>948.3</i>
Discrepancy (c)	13.4	5.1	-1.6	-2.3	6.4	3.4	5.1	<i>4.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	14.7	<i>19.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.1	50.4	46.2	46.2	40.7	41.7	40.1	<i>42.7</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>	46.2	<i>42.7</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Secondary Inventories	202.2	205.0	189.5	192.7	179.9	177.8	161.4	<i>159.2</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>167.9</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>158.0</i>	192.7	<i>159.2</i>	<i>158.0</i>
Electric Power Sector	195.4	197.9	182.0	185.1	173.2	170.8	153.8	<i>151.3</i>	<i>152.4</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>144.9</i>	<i>149.6</i>	185.1	<i>151.3</i>	<i>149.6</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	4.5	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	2.5	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	5.10	5.10	<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	0.267	0.267	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.261</i>	0.267	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.271</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.33	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.40	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.39</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 - December 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	10.53	10.92	12.45	10.35	10.93	10.73	12.15	<i>10.51</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>10.82</i>	<i>12.27</i>	<i>10.52</i>	11.07	<i>11.08</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.11	10.50	12.00	9.93	10.49	10.32	11.71	<i>10.08</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.40</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>10.08</i>	10.64	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.17	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.13	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	10.63	11.05	12.62	10.47	11.06	10.88	12.32	<i>10.63</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>10.61</i>	11.20	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.25</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.57	0.87	0.77	0.69	0.67	0.86	0.78	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.72	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	9.69	9.82	11.46	9.41	10.01	9.65	11.15	<i>9.53</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>9.52</i>	10.10	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.12</i>
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.58	3.34	3.95	3.38	4.37	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>3.40</i>	3.76	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.78</i>
Commercial Sector	3.38	3.63	4.06	3.44	3.47	3.60	4.05	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.45</i>	3.63	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.64</i>
Industrial Sector	2.63	2.74	2.80	2.61	2.56	2.65	2.71	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.64</i>	2.69	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.68</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	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>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.37	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.06	10.18	11.85	9.78	10.39	10.02	11.54	<i>9.91</i>	<i>10.44</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>9.90</i>	10.47	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,634	2,462	3,321	2,421	2,795	2,411	3,150	<i>2,463</i>	<i>2,782</i>	<i>2,357</i>	<i>3,151</i>	<i>2,430</i>	10,837	<i>10,819</i>	<i>10,720</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.33	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.40	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.39</i>
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	4.06	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.86</i>	3.39	<i>4.39</i>	<i>4.55</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	21.13	22.46	19.93	20.00	19.37	19.83	18.78	<i>19.22</i>	<i>19.17</i>	<i>19.21</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>18.58</i>	20.86	<i>19.27</i>	<i>18.97</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	22.98	22.92	24.19	23.49	22.64	23.28	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.26</i>	<i>23.06</i>	<i>22.35</i>	<i>22.73</i>	23.43	<i>23.19</i>	<i>22.85</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.98	12.14	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.55	<i>12.03</i>	<i>11.79</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.23</i>	11.88	<i>12.12</i>	<i>12.31</i>
Commercial Sector	9.87	10.07	10.42	9.93	9.93	10.31	10.71	<i>10.08</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.09	<i>10.28</i>	<i>10.43</i>
Industrial Sector	6.45	6.60	7.06	6.54	6.54	6.77	7.22	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>6.77</i>	6.67	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.90</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

 (d) Direct Use represents commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electrical sales or transfers to adjacent or 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 - December 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	112	150	121	143	115	147	124	142	113	142	123	129	132	130
Middle Atlantic	364	315	442	323	390	324	416	333	391	314	415	326	361	366	361
E. N. Central	518	462	615	466	562	447	553	476	559	439	559	471	515	510	507
W. N. Central	290	249	332	252	322	247	310	260	319	245	309	259	281	285	283
S. Atlantic	881	848	1,126	824	962	847	1,075	848	988	828	1,110	842	920	933	942
E. S. Central	307	284	390	270	344	281	366	281	350	273	376	279	313	318	319
W. S. Central	489	548	769	467	529	518	755	488	537	522	742	486	569	573	572
Mountain	236	246	332	222	253	244	328	221	242	237	336	222	259	262	259
Pacific contiguous	429	352	413	385	435	346	412	381	422	345	407	383	395	393	389
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,429	4,581	3,345	3,955	3,380	4,374	3,426	3,964	3,327	4,407	3,405	3,756	3,784	3,776
Commercial Sector															
New England	120	119	136	117	122	118	135	117	122	118	132	116	123	123	122
Middle Atlantic	418	418	483	402	427	414	474	405	429	413	473	400	430	430	429
E. N. Central	480	498	550	475	492	491	539	479	489	487	530	466	501	500	493
W. N. Central	258	270	299	260	270	266	298	262	269	265	297	262	272	274	273
S. Atlantic	762	847	928	777	781	832	918	786	775	836	924	779	829	830	829
E. S. Central	207	227	259	206	228	243	288	219	228	241	280	216	225	245	241
W. S. Central	453	523	606	487	462	514	598	505	476	535	612	508	518	520	533
Mountain	235	261	289	243	238	258	285	238	237	256	285	241	257	255	255
Pacific contiguous	434	446	491	453	431	449	500	447	428	443	492	442	456	457	452
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,383	3,626	4,058	3,437	3,468	3,602	4,051	3,477	3,469	3,612	4,041	3,447	3,627	3,651	3,643
Industrial Sector															
New England	74	75	82	74	72	73	78	73	73	73	79	73	76	74	75
Middle Atlantic	188	190	197	185	188	186	195	189	190	192	202	192	190	190	194
E. N. Central	551	567	568	524	533	534	539	532	543	552	558	532	553	534	546
W. N. Central	239	253	265	242	230	239	251	245	237	245	258	251	250	241	248
S. Atlantic	370	394	388	370	367	388	396	373	373	396	399	377	381	381	386
E. S. Central	343	341	334	329	318	312	286	301	321	319	298	309	337	304	312
W. S. Central	421	441	453	420	407	435	448	427	415	444	457	431	434	429	437
Mountain	207	231	245	217	210	234	246	217	213	240	254	225	225	227	233
Pacific contiguous	220	236	255	235	224	235	251	237	223	234	253	240	237	237	238
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,626	2,742	2,800	2,610	2,563	2,650	2,705	2,609	2,601	2,710	2,773	2,644	2,694	2,632	2,682
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	328	307	369	312	339	308	362	316	338	306	355	313	329	331	328
Middle Atlantic	981	933	1,133	921	1,017	935	1,097	939	1,023	931	1,102	931	992	997	997
E. N. Central	1,551	1,529	1,734	1,467	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,489	1,593	1,480	1,648	1,471	1,571	1,546	1,548
W. N. Central	787	772	896	754	823	752	859	768	825	755	865	772	802	800	804
S. Atlantic	2,017	2,094	2,446	1,974	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,010	2,139	2,064	2,436	2,002	2,133	2,147	2,161
E. S. Central	857	852	982	805	890	836	940	801	899	834	953	803	874	867	872
W. S. Central	1,364	1,512	1,828	1,375	1,399	1,467	1,801	1,421	1,428	1,501	1,812	1,425	1,520	1,523	1,542
Mountain	678	739	866	683	701	737	859	677	692	733	874	688	742	744	747
Pacific contiguous	1,085	1,035	1,161	1,075	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,067	1,075	1,024	1,154	1,067	1,089	1,089	1,080
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	43	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	44	43	43
Total	9,693	9,816	11,459	9,411	10,007	9,652	11,152	9,532	10,057	9,670	11,244	9,518	10,097	10,087	10,124

- = 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 - December 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.94	15.88	15.47	15.61	15.61	16.19	16.30	<i>16.49</i>	<i>16.10</i>	<i>16.51</i>	<i>16.45</i>	<i>16.78</i>	15.71	<i>16.14</i>	<i>16.45</i>
Middle Atlantic	14.85	15.35	15.64	15.16	15.08	15.70	16.48	<i>15.74</i>	<i>15.27</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>16.67</i>	<i>15.96</i>	15.27	<i>15.77</i>	<i>15.99</i>
E. N. Central	11.72	12.37	12.12	12.00	11.48	12.45	12.30	<i>12.03</i>	<i>11.80</i>	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.19</i>	12.05	<i>12.05</i>	<i>12.33</i>
W. N. Central	9.64	11.03	11.45	10.12	9.94	11.39	12.05	<i>10.27</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>11.56</i>	<i>11.99</i>	<i>10.51</i>	10.59	<i>10.91</i>	<i>11.08</i>
S. Atlantic	11.07	11.48	11.65	11.22	10.89	11.48	11.77	<i>11.31</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>11.42</i>	11.38	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.49</i>
E. S. Central	10.05	10.44	10.38	10.41	10.04	10.69	10.65	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.35</i>	<i>10.96</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>10.73</i>	10.32	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.76</i>
W. S. Central	10.14	10.30	10.35	10.37	10.23	10.94	10.91	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>10.80</i>	10.30	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.88</i>
Mountain	10.15	11.18	11.50	10.67	10.45	11.50	11.99	<i>11.01</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>12.27</i>	<i>11.29</i>	10.94	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.58</i>
Pacific	12.15	12.88	14.13	12.60	12.73	13.65	14.60	<i>13.07</i>	<i>12.96</i>	<i>13.67</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>13.51</i>	12.94	<i>13.51</i>	<i>13.74</i>
U.S. Average	11.53	11.98	12.14	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.55	<i>12.03</i>	<i>11.79</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.23</i>	11.88	<i>12.12</i>	<i>12.31</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.90	13.61	13.64	13.62	14.36	13.80	13.94	<i>13.96</i>	<i>14.10</i>	<i>14.24</i>	<i>14.33</i>	<i>14.02</i>	13.69	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.17</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.56	12.96	13.62	12.60	12.69	12.85	13.90	<i>12.76</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>13.25</i>	<i>14.06</i>	<i>12.67</i>	12.96	<i>13.08</i>	<i>13.19</i>
E. N. Central	9.43	9.50	9.52	9.36	9.34	9.66	9.65	<i>9.41</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>9.57</i>	9.46	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.65</i>
W. N. Central	7.91	8.63	9.14	8.14	8.35	9.22	9.67	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>8.66</i>	8.48	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.07</i>
S. Atlantic	9.40	9.34	9.41	9.32	9.30	9.34	9.48	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>9.53</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.62</i>	9.37	<i>9.38</i>	<i>9.58</i>
E. S. Central	9.79	9.86	9.90	9.94	9.81	9.89	9.77	<i>9.93</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>10.42</i>	9.87	<i>9.84</i>	<i>10.24</i>
W. S. Central	8.18	7.92	7.99	7.88	8.06	8.19	8.20	<i>8.01</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.05</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>7.80</i>	7.99	<i>8.12</i>	<i>8.02</i>
Mountain	8.43	9.13	9.40	8.89	8.80	9.47	9.86	<i>9.26</i>	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>9.39</i>	8.99	<i>9.38</i>	<i>9.60</i>
Pacific	10.65	11.91	13.49	11.43	10.89	12.78	14.39	<i>11.85</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>12.93</i>	<i>14.57</i>	<i>12.31</i>	11.92	<i>12.56</i>	<i>12.88</i>
U.S. Average	9.87	10.07	10.42	9.93	9.93	10.31	10.71	<i>10.08</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.09	<i>10.28</i>	<i>10.43</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.73	11.82	12.15	11.59	12.39	11.93	12.48	<i>11.84</i>	<i>12.15</i>	<i>12.01</i>	<i>12.35</i>	<i>11.84</i>	11.83	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.09</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.53	7.51	7.61	7.31	7.30	7.23	7.26	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>7.01</i>	7.49	<i>7.26</i>	<i>7.29</i>
E. N. Central	6.40	6.46	6.66	6.51	6.42	6.61	6.75	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.74</i>	<i>6.49</i>	6.51	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.53</i>
W. N. Central	5.93	6.25	6.87	5.99	6.31	6.57	7.15	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>6.32</i>	6.28	<i>6.54</i>	<i>6.62</i>
S. Atlantic	6.37	6.49	6.90	6.43	6.30	6.43	6.77	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.52</i>	6.55	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.58</i>
E. S. Central	5.82	6.10	6.68	5.84	5.65	5.89	6.63	<i>5.81</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.06</i>	6.11	<i>5.98</i>	<i>6.12</i>
W. S. Central	5.33	5.24	5.59	5.33	5.59	5.87	6.17	<i>5.84</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.04</i>	5.37	<i>5.88</i>	<i>6.12</i>
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.87	5.92	5.90	6.41	7.18	<i>6.24</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>6.23</i>	6.18	<i>6.46</i>	<i>6.61</i>
Pacific	7.20	7.60	8.51	7.72	7.36	8.08	8.92	<i>7.98</i>	<i>7.61</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>8.12</i>	7.78	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.25</i>
U.S. Average	6.45	6.60	7.06	6.54	6.54	6.77	7.22	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>6.77</i>	6.67	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.90</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.20	13.97	14.02	13.88	14.45	14.25	14.58	<i>14.45</i>	<i>14.51</i>	<i>14.53</i>	<i>14.72</i>	<i>14.57</i>	14.02	<i>14.44</i>	<i>14.59</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.44	12.65	13.35	12.44	12.60	12.70	13.68	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>12.94</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>12.63</i>	12.75	<i>12.95</i>	<i>13.03</i>
E. N. Central	9.12	9.24	9.50	9.18	9.11	9.40	9.58	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>9.29</i>	9.27	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.42</i>
W. N. Central	7.95	8.63	9.33	8.12	8.40	9.09	9.79	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>8.52</i>	8.54	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.02</i>
S. Atlantic	9.57	9.67	10.04	9.57	9.50	9.67	10.06	<i>9.65</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>9.79</i>	9.73	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.87</i>
E. S. Central	8.29	8.55	9.00	8.43	8.41	8.66	9.15	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.88</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>8.85</i>	8.58	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.96</i>
W. S. Central	8.00	8.00	8.39	7.94	8.16	8.48	8.83	<i>8.29</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.29</i>	8.11	<i>8.47</i>	<i>8.54</i>
Mountain	8.18	8.88	9.49	8.53	8.53	9.17	9.91	<i>8.86</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>8.97</i>	8.82	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.35</i>
Pacific	10.54	11.25	12.62	11.03	10.90	11.99	13.28	<i>11.42</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>12.07</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>11.79</i>	11.38	<i>11.93</i>	<i>12.16</i>
U.S. Average	9.57	9.77	10.29	9.65	9.71	<i>10.04</i>	10.58	<i>9.85</i>	<i>9.84</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>9.98</i>	9.84	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.19</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 - December 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	3,775	4,763	4,172	4,371	4,078	4,750	4,231	4,482	4,080	4,887	4,305	4,137	4,358	4,439
Natural Gas	3,007	3,492	4,116	2,781	2,815	2,856	3,704	2,808	2,723	2,916	3,725	2,719	3,350	3,047	3,023
Petroleum (a)	65	58	69	61	73	71	78	63	70	65	69	64	63	71	67
Other Gases	34	33	32	30	29	30	33	31	30	31	34	31	32	31	31
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,039	2,110	2,041	2,171	2,014	2,102	2,129	2,084
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	762	897	730	633	735	886	714	640	765	887	708	647	755	744	751
Wind	425	409	283	422	490	521	353	448	477	522	381	474	385	452	463
Wood Biomass	104	96	108	105	106	96	110	109	112	103	116	112	103	105	111
Waste Biomass	52	53	55	56	52	55	54	54	54	56	58	56	54	54	56
Geothermal	41	42	43	44	47	46	46	47	47	46	47	47	43	46	47
Solar	8	25	24	16	15	26	30	19	24	56	54	28	18	22	41
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-10	-13	-17	-15	-12	-10	-13	-14	-14	-13	-18	-15	-14	-12	-15
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	37	38	38	38	33	34	36	36	33	34	36	37	38	35	35
Total Generation	10,530	10,918	12,454	10,354	10,929	10,734	12,153	10,510	10,914	10,822	12,268	10,519	11,066	11,083	11,133
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	228	316	265	330	276	287	271	356	263	308	269	267	291	299
Natural Gas	495	545	698	483	450	480	608	465	481	501	621	465	555	501	517
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	11	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	4	6	4
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	561	489	543	492	501	485	516	478	506	521	495
Hydropower (c)	112	95	68	86	104	98	92	94	106	97	91	95	90	97	97
Other Renewables (d)	57	50	49	58	66	60	54	65	68	60	58	69	53	61	64
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12
Total Generation	1,484	1,417	1,674	1,384	1,535	1,420	1,607	1,406	1,533	1,423	1,611	1,394	1,490	1,492	1,490
South Census Region															
Coal	1,562	1,706	2,118	1,765	1,777	1,754	2,088	1,775	1,822	1,781	2,108	1,804	1,789	1,849	1,879
Natural Gas	1,673	2,092	2,295	1,555	1,608	1,686	2,055	1,570	1,536	1,766	2,141	1,536	1,904	1,730	1,746
Petroleum (a)	26	22	27	24	27	35	36	25	27	25	26	24	25	31	25
Other Gases	14	14	13	12	12	13	15	13	13	14	15	14	13	13	14
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	908	929	1,007	889	926	896	953	884	895	933	915
Hydropower (c)	137	66	58	79	145	143	130	87	149	140	122	87	85	126	124
Other Renewables (d)	201	191	163	204	215	237	179	208	218	232	195	223	190	210	217
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	14	15	15	15	13	13	14	15	13	14	15	15	15	14	14
Total Generation	4,526	4,976	5,651	4,502	4,704	4,809	5,524	4,582	4,704	4,868	5,575	4,586	4,915	4,906	4,935
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,396	1,726	1,525	1,658	1,501	1,754	1,598	1,712	1,503	1,791	1,615	1,529	1,628	1,655
Natural Gas	260	326	349	167	199	188	243	156	168	175	224	124	275	196	173
Petroleum (a)	10	8	11	6	11	10	11	9	10	10	11	9	9	10	10
Other Gases	11	11	11	10	9	8	10	10	8	8	10	10	11	9	9
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	548	476	534	506	526	509	541	502	538	516	519
Hydropower (c)	40	47	42	33	33	44	37	36	34	43	38	36	40	37	38
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	115	190	213	199	139	200	207	200	140	208	165	188	189
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,532	2,478	2,809	2,468	2,675	2,430	2,733	2,519	2,669	2,451	2,759	2,509	2,572	2,589	2,597
West Census Region															
Coal	540	446	604	617	607	548	621	587	592	533	681	619	552	591	606
Natural Gas	578	529	774	576	558	503	798	617	539	474	739	593	615	620	587
Petroleum (a)	26	24	25	28	24	23	24	25	26	27	28	28	26	24	27
Other Gases	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	159	150	173	151	157	152	162	150	163	158	155
Hydropower (c)	463	677	545	421	442	592	442	410	462	594	439	413	526	471	477
Other Renewables (d)	187	214	187	192	215	249	221	203	221	291	263	217	195	222	248
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	6	5	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	5
Total Generation	1,988	2,046	2,319	2,001	2,015	2,074	2,289	2,004	2,008	2,081	2,322	2,030	2,089	2,096	2,111

(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 - December 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)	2,104	2,047	2,594	2,279	2,364	2,209	2,591	<i>2,313</i>	<i>2,442</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,662</i>	<i>2,358</i>	2,257	<i>2,370</i>	<i>2,418</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,569	27,422	32,533	21,110	20,957	21,933	28,734	<i>21,199</i>	<i>20,403</i>	<i>22,526</i>	<i>28,896</i>	<i>20,377</i>	25,914	<i>23,222</i>	<i>23,067</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	115	105	120	108	127	125	138	<i>110</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>112</i>	112	<i>125</i>	<i>118</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	29	33	39	28	38	28	35	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	32	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	24	27	26	25	26	24	26	<i>25</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>25</i>	25	<i>25</i>	<i>27</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	41	52	49	58	70	72	<i>52</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>53</i>	50	<i>63</i>	<i>54</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	4	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	122	108	147	123	150	126	133	<i>126</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>124</i>	125	<i>133</i>	<i>139</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,708	4,187	5,437	3,676	3,404	3,658	4,691	<i>3,484</i>	<i>3,634</i>	<i>3,842</i>	<i>4,810</i>	<i>3,477</i>	4,254	<i>3,812</i>	<i>3,943</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	8	12	6	19	6	14	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	8	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	841	906	1,128	943	940	937	1,119	<i>948</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>969</i>	955	<i>986</i>	<i>1,003</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,620	16,532	18,170	11,815	11,947	12,966	16,067	<i>11,898</i>	<i>11,507</i>	<i>13,669</i>	<i>16,647</i>	<i>11,531</i>	14,785	<i>13,227</i>	<i>13,348</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	45	51	46	51	66	68	<i>47</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>46</i>	48	<i>58</i>	<i>49</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	785	982	866	934	843	992	<i>909</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>919</i>	868	<i>920</i>	<i>939</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,950	2,617	2,979	1,310	1,522	1,506	2,023	<i>1,271</i>	<i>1,328</i>	<i>1,443</i>	<i>1,863</i>	<i>998</i>	2,214	<i>1,581</i>	<i>1,408</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	19	16	18	13	20	17	19	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	16	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	303	248	337	347	340	303	347	<i>330</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>346</i>	309	<i>330</i>	<i>337</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,290	4,086	5,948	4,308	4,084	3,803	5,953	<i>4,546</i>	<i>3,935</i>	<i>3,572</i>	<i>5,576</i>	<i>4,371</i>	4,661	<i>4,602</i>	<i>4,368</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	41	37	39	43	37	36	37	<i>40</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	40	<i>37</i>	<i>43</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	195.4	197.9	182.0	185.1	173.2	170.8	153.8	<i>151.3</i>	<i>152.4</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>144.9</i>	<i>149.6</i>	185.1	<i>151.3</i>	<i>149.6</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.3	14.6	13.5	13.0	13.0	12.2	12.3	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	13.0	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.1	16.1	15.6	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.8</i>	16.4	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.8</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	2.5	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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)	0.670	0.785	0.653	0.561	0.633	0.775	0.631	<i>0.566</i>	<i>0.659</i>	<i>0.776</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.572</i>	2.668	<i>2.605</i>	<i>2.633</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.048	0.043	0.052	0.046	0.045	0.039	0.051	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.054</i>	0.190	<i>0.187</i>	<i>0.218</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.063	0.064	0.066	0.069	0.061	0.063	0.063	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.065</i>	0.262	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.261</i>
Wind	0.376	0.361	0.253	0.377	0.428	0.461	0.315	<i>0.400</i>	<i>0.417</i>	<i>0.461</i>	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.424</i>	1.368	<i>1.604</i>	<i>1.641</i>
Geothermal	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.039	0.041	0.041	0.041	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.149	<i>0.164</i>	<i>0.165</i>
Solar	0.007	0.022	0.021	0.014	0.013	0.022	0.026	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.025</i>	0.064	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.142</i>
Subtotal	1.200	1.312	1.083	1.106	1.220	1.400	1.118	<i>1.140</i>	<i>1.256</i>	<i>1.440</i>	<i>1.182</i>	<i>1.182</i>	4.701	<i>4.878</i>	<i>5.059</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.008	0.008	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.018	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.031</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.322	0.314	0.322	0.323	0.322	0.316	0.331	<i>0.315</i>	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.316</i>	1.281	<i>1.284</i>	<i>1.232</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.044	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.171	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.170</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	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>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.373	0.378	0.381	0.373	0.388	<i>0.372</i>	<i>0.360</i>	<i>0.353</i>	<i>0.370</i>	<i>0.373</i>	1.491	<i>1.514</i>	<i>1.455</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.016	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	0.062	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.063</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.012	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.044	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.046</i>
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	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>	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.033	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.032	0.033	0.033	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.033</i>	0.129	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.132</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.105	0.106	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	0.420	<i>0.420</i>	<i>0.414</i>
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	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>	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Solar (d)	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.057	0.058	0.059	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.193	<i>0.232</i>	<i>0.280</i>
Subtotal	0.162	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.171	0.173	0.174	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	0.652	<i>0.692</i>	<i>0.733</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.258	0.275	0.272	0.267	0.257	0.283	0.271	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.272</i>	1.072	<i>1.087</i>	<i>1.092</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.025	0.037	0.031	0.025	0.031	0.044	0.056	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.117	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.170</i>
Subtotal	0.282	0.312	0.303	0.292	0.288	0.327	0.322	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.316</i>	1.189	<i>1.264</i>	<i>1.262</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.643	0.784	0.639	<i>0.574</i>	<i>0.667</i>	<i>0.783</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.580</i>	2.687	<i>2.640</i>	<i>2.664</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.487	0.473	0.492	0.488	0.486	0.475	0.505	<i>0.488</i>	<i>0.477</i>	<i>0.466</i>	<i>0.493</i>	<i>0.491</i>	1.938	<i>1.955</i>	<i>1.927</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.122	0.116	0.117	0.119	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.116</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.120</i>	0.468	<i>0.472</i>	<i>0.477</i>
Wind	0.376	0.361	0.253	0.377	0.428	0.461	0.315	<i>0.400</i>	<i>0.417</i>	<i>0.461</i>	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.424</i>	1.368	<i>1.604</i>	<i>1.641</i>
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	0.057	0.057	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.227	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.228</i>
Solar	0.053	0.062	0.063	0.058	0.070	0.081	0.083	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.090</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.095</i>	0.235	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.422</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.263	0.280	0.277	0.272	0.260	0.288	0.281	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.277</i>	1.092	<i>1.115</i>	<i>1.111</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.025	0.037	0.031	0.025	0.031	0.044	0.056	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.117	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.170</i>
Total Consumption	2.048	2.174	1.944	1.966	2.092	2.306	2.037	<i>2.046</i>	<i>2.130</i>	<i>2.328</i>	<i>2.094</i>	<i>2.089</i>	8.132	<i>8.480</i>	<i>8.642</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 - December 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 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,382	15,428	15,534	15,540	15,584	15,680	15,790	<i>15,858</i>	<i>15,952</i>	<i>16,054</i>	<i>16,159</i>	<i>16,279</i>	15,471	<i>15,728</i>	<i>16,111</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,459	11,510	11,494	11,743	11,502	11,602	11,675	<i>11,763</i>	<i>11,877</i>	<i>11,957</i>	<i>12,038</i>	<i>12,132</i>	11,552	<i>11,636</i>	<i>12,001</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,448	10,497	10,541	10,585	10,644	10,692	10,732	<i>10,792</i>	<i>10,860</i>	<i>10,934</i>	<i>11,010</i>	<i>11,085</i>	10,518	<i>10,715</i>	<i>10,972</i>
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,321	2,348	2,364	2,429	2,420	2,458	2,484	<i>2,523</i>	<i>2,566</i>	<i>2,619</i>	<i>2,668</i>	<i>2,710</i>	2,365	<i>2,471</i>	<i>2,641</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	102.90	66.80	81.60	13.00	63.40	77.20	110.30	<i>91.91</i>	<i>68.43</i>	<i>54.52</i>	<i>41.10</i>	<i>53.77</i>	66.08	<i>85.70</i>	<i>54.46</i>
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.96	0.87	0.89	<i>0.93</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.25</i>	0.78	<i>0.91</i>	<i>1.13</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.1	135.7	136.2	<i>136.7</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>138.3</i>	<i>138.9</i>	133.7	<i>135.9</i>	<i>138.1</i>
Commercial Employment (millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.2	93.7	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>95.5</i>	91.5	<i>93.4</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.3	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	8.1	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.7	99.0	99.5	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>103.1</i>	97.0	<i>99.4</i>	<i>101.9</i>
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.9	97.2	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.9</i>	95.0	<i>97.2</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.1	103.0	<i>103.0</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.6</i>	102.1	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.7</i>
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	<i>84.8</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>86.2</i>	85.2	<i>85.1</i>	<i>85.7</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	96.2	96.9	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>98.3</i>	95.6	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.9</i>
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	86.9	86.9	87.6	87.3	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>89.3</i>	86.4	<i>87.3</i>	<i>88.5</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	72.9	72.7	73.5	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>82.1</i>	71.0	<i>73.4</i>	<i>79.0</i>
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	98.1	99.0	97.1	98.8	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>101.9</i>	99.4	<i>98.5</i>	<i>100.5</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.8	90.0	89.5	90.0	90.8	90.1	90.6	<i>91.0</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>94.1</i>	90.1	<i>90.6</i>	<i>92.8</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	88.5	88.2	87.9	88.7	90.4	89.6	90.3	<i>91.0</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>96.1</i>	88.3	<i>90.3</i>	<i>94.0</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.1	95.0	94.8	95.3	<i>96.0</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.2</i>	93.7	<i>95.3</i>	<i>97.8</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.3	90.6	90.6	91.4	92.2	91.9	92.6	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>95.4</i>	91.0	<i>92.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.34	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.30	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.04	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.04</i>	2.02	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.05</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.01	2.95	3.05	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.80</i>	3.07	<i>2.97</i>	<i>2.91</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2009=100)	104.3	104.8	105.3	105.6	106.0	106.2	106.7	<i>107.0</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	105.0	<i>106.5</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,670	8,477	8,394	<i>8,001</i>	<i>7,750</i>	<i>8,523</i>	<i>8,436</i>	<i>8,052</i>	8,072	<i>8,137</i>	<i>8,192</i>
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	516	547	548	512	507	536	543	<i>507</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>509</i>	531	<i>524</i>	<i>524</i>
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	309	337	346	<i>318</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>320</i>	326	<i>328</i>	<i>328</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	323.5	307.0	<i>304.6</i>	<i>300.8</i>	<i>328.7</i>	<i>331.3</i>	<i>314.8</i>	305.0	<i>311.4</i>	<i>318.9</i>
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.267	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.261</i>	0.267	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.271</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	570	556	550	561	578	<i>572</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>571</i>	2,247	<i>2,261</i>	<i>2,263</i>
Natural Gas	396	305	315	351	425	290	298	<i>369</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>357</i>	1,367	<i>1,382</i>	<i>1,358</i>
Coal	388	377	472	420	428	404	471	<i>426</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>435</i>	1,656	<i>1,728</i>	<i>1,770</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,356	1,326	1,403	1,255	1,347	<i>1,366</i>	<i>1,409</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,363</i>	5,269	<i>5,371</i>	<i>5,390</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 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	732	730	733	732	733	737	744	747	752	756	761	766	732	741	759
Middle Atlantic	2,013	2,012	2,022	2,019	2,034	2,045	2,059	2,066	2,074	2,085	2,094	2,105	2,016	2,051	2,089
E. N. Central	1,879	1,880	1,887	1,882	1,884	1,894	1,909	1,916	1,924	1,935	1,946	1,958	1,882	1,901	1,941
W. N. Central	887	889	893	891	891	898	904	909	914	920	926	933	890	901	923
S. Atlantic	2,475	2,479	2,494	2,500	2,507	2,524	2,541	2,552	2,571	2,590	2,608	2,629	2,487	2,531	2,599
E. S. Central	636	638	640	640	642	646	649	652	656	660	664	669	639	647	662
W. S. Central	1,637	1,655	1,673	1,675	1,681	1,691	1,704	1,711	1,724	1,736	1,750	1,767	1,660	1,697	1,744
Mountain	889	891	895	894	897	904	911	917	923	929	936	944	892	907	933
Pacific	2,374	2,388	2,416	2,426	2,431	2,443	2,458	2,470	2,485	2,501	2,520	2,540	2,401	2,450	2,511
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.3	94.3	93.7	93.9	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.6	96.0	96.4	97.1	98.0	94.0	95.1	96.9
Middle Atlantic	92.3	92.3	91.9	92.1	93.0	92.8	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.6	95.3	96.2	92.1	93.2	95.1
E. N. Central	95.2	96.0	96.1	96.9	98.6	98.7	98.7	99.7	100.2	101.1	102.1	103.2	96.0	98.9	101.6
W. N. Central	97.5	97.9	97.9	98.7	100.3	100.8	100.1	100.7	101.3	101.9	102.7	103.8	98.0	100.5	102.4
S. Atlantic	90.6	90.8	90.6	91.4	92.6	92.1	92.7	93.3	93.7	94.2	94.8	95.8	90.8	92.7	94.6
E. S. Central	90.4	91.5	92.2	93.0	94.6	94.6	94.8	95.7	96.3	97.0	97.8	99.0	91.8	94.9	97.5
W. S. Central	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.3	101.7	101.5	102.2	102.9	103.5	104.2	105.2	106.4	99.7	102.1	104.9
Mountain	95.0	95.7	95.9	97.1	98.1	98.3	99.0	99.6	100.2	100.9	101.9	103.0	95.9	98.8	101.5
Pacific	95.5	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.3	97.8	98.4	99.1	99.5	100.0	101.1	102.0	96.1	98.2	100.6
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	675	677	675	692	682	689	691	697	704	708	713	718	680	690	711
Middle Atlantic	1,817	1,824	1,826	1,865	1,831	1,852	1,857	1,870	1,892	1,899	1,909	1,921	1,833	1,853	1,905
E. N. Central	1,660	1,673	1,665	1,695	1,685	1,703	1,710	1,722	1,737	1,747	1,759	1,769	1,673	1,705	1,753
W. N. Central	784	789	785	802	801	804	808	815	821	825	831	837	790	807	828
S. Atlantic	2,214	2,224	2,225	2,270	2,241	2,267	2,277	2,296	2,321	2,339	2,357	2,375	2,233	2,270	2,348
E. S. Central	589	592	588	599	596	601	602	606	613	616	620	624	592	601	618
W. S. Central	1,344	1,348	1,347	1,377	1,367	1,384	1,392	1,405	1,422	1,434	1,446	1,459	1,354	1,387	1,440
Mountain	758	764	759	781	770	779	784	792	800	807	814	821	765	781	811
Pacific	2,007	2,014	2,028	2,091	2,038	2,059	2,070	2,088	2,108	2,122	2,139	2,156	2,035	2,064	2,131
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,742	5,744	5,750	5,758	5,767	5,775	5,783	5,790	5,802	5,817	5,828	5,839	5,758	5,790	5,839
Middle Atlantic	15,750	15,781	15,816	15,854	15,892	15,924	15,952	15,975	16,011	16,053	16,084	16,115	15,854	15,975	16,115
E. N. Central	18,279	18,316	18,356	18,397	18,437	18,469	18,495	18,514	18,552	18,592	18,625	18,656	18,397	18,514	18,656
W. N. Central	8,250	8,271	8,295	8,321	8,347	8,372	8,394	8,413	8,440	8,469	8,493	8,518	8,321	8,413	8,518
S. Atlantic	23,708	23,785	23,874	23,972	24,074	24,173	24,270	24,357	24,469	24,588	24,692	24,797	23,972	24,357	24,797
E. S. Central	7,376	7,393	7,412	7,431	7,450	7,466	7,479	7,491	7,508	7,529	7,545	7,563	7,431	7,491	7,563
W. S. Central	13,679	13,723	13,773	13,828	13,886	13,941	13,995	14,046	14,107	14,175	14,236	14,297	13,828	14,046	14,297
Mountain	8,448	8,476	8,509	8,546	8,587	8,627	8,669	8,707	8,754	8,804	8,849	8,895	8,546	8,707	8,895
Pacific	17,769	17,795	17,834	17,882	17,938	17,995	18,056	18,109	18,180	18,255	18,320	18,384	17,882	18,109	18,384
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.8
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	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	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.4
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	25.4	25.8	26.3
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	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.3
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	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.2	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 - December 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	2,626	737	115	2,062	3,105	849	159	2,247	3,184	872	136	2,180	5,541	6,359	6,373
Middle Atlantic	2,326	576	85	1,899	2,906	672	123	2,041	2,924	682	90	1,986	4,886	5,742	5,682
E. N. Central	2,440	621	139	2,150	3,279	772	119	2,343	3,141	726	129	2,230	5,350	6,514	6,227
W. N. Central	2,515	520	143	2,360	3,424	908	103	2,541	3,216	677	152	2,404	5,539	6,976	6,450
South Atlantic	1,129	168	16	992	1,513	217	21	1,059	1,466	202	16	1,010	2,306	2,809	2,695
E. S. Central	1,361	180	28	1,326	1,939	289	16	1,430	1,839	245	23	1,336	2,896	3,675	3,443
W. S. Central	913	38	3	729	1,189	141	2	909	1,150	83	5	821	1,682	2,239	2,060
Mountain	2,063	542	98	1,741	2,430	689	101	1,885	2,189	642	130	1,817	4,444	5,105	4,778
Pacific	1,443	550	91	1,064	1,462	444	78	1,140	1,381	525	88	1,117	3,148	3,124	3,112
U.S. Average	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	73	1,605	2,119	476	76	1,533	3,711	4,377	4,204
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,186	867	117	2,174	3,170	854	121	2,142	3,128	834	127	2,149	6,345	6,288	6,238
Middle Atlantic	2,905	661	75	1,951	2,887	652	79	1,925	2,856	634	83	1,934	5,592	5,542	5,506
E. N. Central	3,163	709	112	2,217	3,117	692	120	2,193	3,100	688	118	2,213	6,200	6,122	6,120
W. N. Central	3,263	675	144	2,365	3,202	652	148	2,351	3,203	674	143	2,376	6,447	6,353	6,396
South Atlantic	1,493	199	13	1,013	1,469	199	14	1,000	1,460	196	14	1,005	2,718	2,683	2,675
E. S. Central	1,855	228	18	1,319	1,810	225	20	1,311	1,802	232	19	1,327	3,420	3,366	3,380
W. S. Central	1,216	82	5	823	1,176	80	6	803	1,157	86	5	818	2,127	2,065	2,066
Mountain	2,228	676	137	1,847	2,196	672	134	1,831	2,234	676	132	1,844	4,889	4,833	4,886
Pacific	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,418	549	98	1,137	3,183	3,183	3,201
U.S. Average	2,165	484	72	1,544	2,134	476	74	1,525	2,124	471	74	1,535	4,264	4,209	4,204
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	80	512	0	0	97	453	0	0	85	410	1	592	550	496
Middle Atlantic	1	198	657	7	0	173	557	8	0	164	554	5	863	738	723
E. N. Central	20	294	666	2	0	210	484	7	0	218	542	8	982	702	768
W. N. Central	33	373	820	4	0	233	652	7	3	277	686	11	1,230	892	977
South Atlantic	184	636	1,160	196	113	599	1,043	233	114	627	1,134	221	2,177	1,988	2,096
E. S. Central	108	578	1,052	41	17	464	932	63	28	516	1,039	65	1,781	1,475	1,647
W. S. Central	171	1,005	1,549	178	70	780	1,514	197	86	867	1,494	195	2,904	2,561	2,642
Mountain	17	517	1,037	93	25	500	978	54	21	463	992	88	1,665	1,557	1,564
Pacific	28	179	627	83	29	242	577	49	32	198	576	74	918	897	879
U.S. Average	74	443	913	84	38	387	814	87	41	399	846	92	1,513	1,326	1,378
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	78	434	1	0	80	433	1	0	85	431	1	512	514	517
Middle Atlantic	0	173	609	6	0	177	603	6	0	186	599	7	788	787	792
E. N. Central	1	216	571	8	3	224	566	8	3	232	563	8	796	800	805
W. N. Central	3	278	706	11	7	286	708	11	7	290	699	10	998	1,012	1,006
South Atlantic	111	639	1,164	219	117	637	1,159	216	114	640	1,154	217	2,133	2,128	2,125
E. S. Central	30	535	1,082	67	38	541	1,069	62	38	544	1,064	62	1,714	1,710	1,708
W. S. Central	85	883	1,498	195	97	895	1,508	197	99	886	1,517	196	2,662	2,696	2,699
Mountain	20	434	984	82	21	436	988	85	21	444	974	78	1,520	1,529	1,517
Pacific	31	185	581	69	31	183	587	72	30	189	576	65	865	874	860
U.S. Average	39	395	860	88	43	399	860	88	43	404	857	87	1,382	1,391	1,392

- = 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>).