



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices increased from a monthly average of \$108/barrel (bbl) in April to \$110/bbl in May. This was the 11th consecutive month in which the average Brent crude oil spot price fell within a relatively narrow range of \$107/bbl to \$112/bbl. The discount of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November through January, fell below \$4/bbl in early April before increasing to an average of \$7/bbl in May. EIA projects Brent crude oil prices to average \$108/bbl in 2014 and \$102/bbl in 2015 and the WTI discount to Brent to average \$9/bbl and \$11/bbl in 2014 and 2015, respectively.
- During the April-through-September summer driving season this year, regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$3.62/gallon (gal), 4 cents higher than last year. The projected monthly national average regular gasoline retail price falls from the high this year of \$3.67/gal in May to \$3.54/gal in September. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.50/gal in 2014 and \$3.38/gal in 2015, compared with \$3.51/gal in 2013.
- EIA estimates that U.S. total crude oil production averaged almost 8.4 million barrels/day (bbl/d) in May, the highest monthly average production since March 1988. U.S. total crude oil production, which averaged 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to average 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. The 2015 forecast represents the highest annual average level of oil production since 1972.
- Natural gas working inventories on May 30 totaled 1.50 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.74 Tcf (33%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.90 Tcf (37%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$3.73/MMBtu in 2013, will average \$4.74/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.49/MMBtu in 2015.
- Based on the outlook from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for near- to below-normal tropical weather activity this year, EIA's mean estimates of shut-in production in the federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM) during the current hurricane season (June through November) total 12 million bbl of crude oil and 30 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas (see [2014 Outlook for Gulf of Mexico Hurricane-Related Production Outages](#)). Actual shut-ins are likely to differ significantly from this estimate depending on the number, track, and strength of hurricanes as the season progresses.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA expects the combination of total liquids supply growth from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-crude oil supply growth in OPEC member countries to exceed world liquids demand growth over the next two years. The call on OPEC crude oil and global stocks (world consumption less non-OPEC supply and OPEC Non-crude oil supply) is forecast to fall from an average of 30.1 million bbl/d in 2013 to 29.6 million bbl/d in 2015. Expected non-OPEC supply growth also contributes to an increase in global surplus crude oil production capacity held by OPEC countries from an average of 2.1 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.5 million bbl/d in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global petroleum and other liquids consumption grew by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 90.5 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow by 1.3 million bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased by an estimated 2.6% in 2013, grows by 3.0% and 3.5% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) account for nearly all of the expected consumption growth in 2014 and 2015. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 400,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 430,000 bbl/d in 2015. China's economic and oil consumption growth rates have moderated compared with rates before 2012, when annual GDP growth exceeded 9% and annual oil consumption growth averaged almost 800,000 bbl/d from 2009 through 2011. Forecast consumption growth in Russia slows from 100,000 bbl/d last year to 30,000 bbl/d in 2014 and almost flat in 2015.

EIA expects lower OECD consumption in 2014, led by projected consumption declines in both Japan and Europe. EIA expects Japan's oil consumption to fall by an annual average of 140,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 160,000 bbl/d in 2015, as the country continues to increase natural gas and coal consumption in the electricity sector and returns some nuclear power plants to service in the second half of 2014 and in 2015. EIA projects that OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 120,000 bbl/d in 2013, will decline by 60,000 bbl/d in 2014 and then remain flat in 2015. U.S. liquids consumption, which increased by 400,000 bbl/d in 2013, is expected to increase by only 50,000 bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC liquids production grew by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.1 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC liquids production to grow by 1.5 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA forecasts production from the United States and Canada to grow by a combined annual average of 1.4 million bbl/d and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Forecast production increases by 0.17 million bbl/d in 2014 in countries of the Former Soviet Union, led by Russia. However, oil production growth in the region slows to 0.05 million bbl/d in 2015. The forecast completion of phase 1 of

Kazakhstan's Kashagan field has been pushed back to the second half of 2015 because of continued problems delaying the start of commercial production.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged 0.72 million bbl/d in May 2014, up from the 0.66-million-bbl/d April average. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for 75% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions, and Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico made up the remaining portion. EIA does not assume a disruption to oil supply as a result of ongoing events in Ukraine.

OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 29.9 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of 1.0 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting production declines in Iran, increased unplanned outages in Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq, and strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014 and an additional 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 to accommodate growing production in non-OPEC countries.

EIA revised downward its estimate for Iranian total liquid fuels production in 2013 by 0.2 million bbl/d to 3.2 million bbl/d, based on a review of annual production and exports data from multiple sources. The revision was made to Iran's production of crude oil and natural gas plant liquids. EIA estimates that Iran's total liquid fuels production averaged 3.4 million bbl/d in May.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.6 million bbl/d in May, down from the 2.7-million-bbl/d average in April. Libya continues to experience variation in its production, contributing to changes in the OPEC disruption estimate.

EIA expects that OPEC surplus capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, will average 2.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 3.5 million bbl/d in 2015. This build in surplus capacity mainly reflects a reduction in production cutbacks by some OPEC members to accommodate higher supply from Iraq, Angola, and Libya as well as some non-OPEC countries. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.55 billion barrels at the end of 2013, equivalent to roughly 55 days of consumption. Projected OECD oil inventories remain near 2.60 billion barrels at the end of both 2014 and 2015.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$110/bbl in May, an increase of \$2/bbl from April. This was the 11th consecutive month in which average Brent crude oil spot prices fell within a relatively narrow range of \$107/bbl to \$112/bbl. Reported record-high levels of Chinese crude oil imports in recent months and the ongoing tensions in Libya and Ukraine contributed to the upward price pressure for Brent crude oil. China's net crude oil imports reached a reported 6.8 million bbl/d in April, compared with an average of 5.6 million bbl/d during 2013. Higher volumes of crude oil imports and domestic production are outpacing China's refining input, indicating some crude oil is being stored in strategic or commercial

reserves. The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$108/bbl in 2014, \$2/bbl higher than in last month's STEO, and \$102/bbl in 2015.

The January 2014 startup of TransCanada's Marketlink pipeline, moving crude oil from Cushing to the Gulf Coast, and strong refinery runs contributed to an increase in the WTI crude oil spot price from an average of \$95/bbl in January to \$102/bbl in both April and May. Crude oil inventory levels at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub, the delivery point for WTI, have fallen by almost half since the start of the year, from 41 million barrels on January 3 to less than 22 million barrels at the end of May, the lowest level since November 2008. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November 2013 through January 2014, has since fallen to \$7/bbl in May. EIA expects high seasonal demand for refined products and strong refinery runs to help keep the discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil around \$7/bbl over the next few months, before widening later in the year to reach \$12/bbl in December. EIA expects the discount to average of \$9/bbl in 2014 and \$11/bbl in 2015, reflecting [the economics of transporting and processing](#) the growing production of high API gravity (very light) sweet crude oil in the United States.

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 September 2014 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending June 5, averaged \$101/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 14%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in September 2014 at \$89/bbl and \$114/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for September 2013 delivery averaged \$94/bbl and implied volatility averaged 23%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$77/bbl and \$114/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

Regular gasoline monthly average prices have increased for six consecutive months to an average of \$3.67/gal in May. EIA expects U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices to fall from current levels to average \$3.54/gal in September. Gasoline prices have recently increased in the Midwest (PADD 2), where the average regular retail price climbed \$0.10/gal over the last two weeks to reach \$3.71/gal on June 2. Total gasoline stocks fell below the bottom of their five-year range in May and a recent outage at one of the country's largest refineries further tightened gasoline supplies in PADD 2. A tornado on May 28 damaged a cooling water system at Marathon's Garyville, Louisiana refinery, causing the No. 1 crude unit and other units to be taken off-line. The Garyville refinery is the third-largest refinery in the country at 522,000 bbl/d of capacity, and a supplier of product to the Midwest. Marathon anticipates the crude unit will be operational by mid-June.

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by an estimated 400,000 bbl/d (2.1%) in 2013. Total consumption growth slows to 50,000 bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015.

Consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) registered the largest gain in 2013, increasing by 150,000 bbl/d (6.4%). HGL consumption increases by 80,000 bbl/d between 2013 and 2015, led by increasing ethane use as a feedstock in ethylene production units.

Motor gasoline consumption grew by 90,000 bbl/d (1.1%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2006. Motor gasoline consumption grows by 30,000 bbl/d in 2014 and declines by 10,000 bbl/d in 2015 as improving new vehicle fuel economy increasingly offsets highway travel growth. Distillate fuel consumption increased by 90,000 bbl/d (2.5%) last year, reflecting colder weather and economic growth. Consumption of that fuel rises by 130,000 bbl/d and 40,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, respectively. The increases in HGL, gasoline, and distillate consumption are partially offset by declines in consumption of residual fuel oil and unfinished oils.

Liquid Fuels Supply. Forecast total U.S. crude oil production increases from an estimated 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. The highest previous annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970. Recent U.S. crude oil production growth has consisted primarily of lighter, sweet crude (a description of crude quality, as measured by API gravity and sulfur content) from tight resource formations. Roughly 96% of the 1.8-million-bbl/d growth in production between 2011 and 2013 consisted of sweet grades with API gravity of 40 or above. [EIA analysis of current and forecast crude oil production](#) indicates that U.S. supply of lighter API gravity crude will continue to outpace that of medium and heavier crudes. More than 60% of EIA's forecast of production growth for 2014 and 2015 consists of light, sweet grades with API gravity of 40 or above.

NOAA predicts a [relatively quiet hurricane season](#) this year with near- to below-normal tropical weather activity in the Atlantic basin. Based on NOAA's projections, EIA's mean estimate is for 12 million barrels of crude oil production in the federally administered Gulf of Mexico to be shut in at some point because of disruptions during the 2014 hurricane season. There is a wide range of uncertainty around this forecast (see the [2014 Outlook for Gulf of Mexico Hurricane-Related Production Outages](#)). EIA's simulation results indicate a 69% probability of offshore crude oil production experiencing outages during the 2014 hurricane season that are equal to or larger than the 3.1 million barrels of production shut in last season.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants is projected to rise from 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 2.9 million bbl/d in 2015. About half of this growth is expected to come from ethane production to meet growing demand associated with expanding domestic ethylene production and export capacity.

The growth in domestic production has contributed to a significant decline in petroleum imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports peaked at more than 60% in 2005 and fell to an average of 33% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 23% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1970.

Petroleum Product Prices. Led by falling crude oil prices, the projected U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price, which fell from \$3.63/gal in 2012 to an average of \$3.51/gal in 2013, will continue to fall to \$3.50/gal in 2014 and \$3.38 in 2015. EIA expects that the monthly average regular gasoline retail price has peaked at \$3.67/gal in May and will fall to \$3.54/gal in September. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to average \$3.90/gal in 2014 and \$3.78/gal in 2015.

Natural Gas

Total marketed production of natural gas hit a record high of 72.7 Bcf/d in March, an increase of 1.5% from the previous month. The increase was partially due to better weather conditions, as cold temperatures this winter hampered production, and also the result of new wells coming on line in Texas and the Appalachian and Uinta basins.

This month's STEO raises the 2014 and 2015 outlook for onshore Lower 48 marketed production by 0.7 Bcf/d and 0.4 Bcf/d, respectively. Projected total marketed production, which averaged 70.2 Bcf/d in 2013, averages 73.0 Bcf/d in 2014 and 74.0 Bcf/d in 2015. EIA expects that [new infrastructure projects will support production growth](#) in the Marcellus formation, which is largely driving increases in overall production. [Several new projects](#) to support Marcellus production have either recently come on line or will begin operations this year. For example, in April, ANR Pipeline's Lebanon Lateral began sending Marcellus natural gas west to ANR's mainline; additionally, in November 2014 Texas Eastern Transmission expects to bring on line 0.9 Bcf/d of capacity to move gas out of Appalachia.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will average 72.5 Bcf/d in 2014, an increase of 1.7% from 2013, led by the industrial sector. In 2015, total natural gas consumption falls by 0.2 Bcf/d as a return to near-normal winter weather contributes to lower residential and commercial consumption. Higher natural gas prices this year contribute to a 0.5% decline in natural gas consumption in the power sector to 22.2 Bcf/d in 2014. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 23.0 Bcf/d in 2015 with lower natural gas prices and the retirement of some coal plants.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production to grow by an average rate of 4.0% in 2014 and 1.3% in 2015. Rapid natural gas production growth in the Marcellus formation is contributing to falling [natural gas forward prices in the Northeast](#), which often fall below Henry Hub prices outside of peak winter demand months. Consequently, some drilling activity may move away from the Marcellus back to Gulf Coast plays such as the Haynesville and Barnett, where prices are closer to the Henry Hub spot price.

NOAA predicts a [relatively quiet hurricane season](#) this year with near- to below-normal tropical weather activity in the Atlantic basin. Based on NOAA's projections, EIA's mean estimate is for 30 Bcf of natural gas production in the federally administered Gulf of Mexico to be shut in at some point as a result of disruptions during the 2013 hurricane season (see the [2014 Outlook for](#)

[Gulf of Mexico Hurricane-Related Production Outages](#)). EIA's simulation results indicate a 69% probability of offshore natural gas production experiencing outages during the 2014 hurricane season that are equal to or larger than the 6.7 Bcf of production shut in last season. Despite the potential for significant outages if a strong hurricane were to pass through the GOM producing region, the overall effect on U.S. supply would not be as severe as in past years because the share of total U.S. natural gas production originating in the GOM has declined sharply. In 1997, 26% of the nation's natural gas was produced in the federal Gulf of Mexico; by 2013, that share had fallen to 5%.

Growing domestic production is expected to continue to put downward pressure on natural gas imports from Canada. EIA projects net imports of 3.6 Bcf/d in 2014 and 3.1 Bcf/d in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1987. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have fallen over the past several years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. [Several companies are planning to build liquefaction capacity](#) to export LNG from the United States. Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass facility is expected to be the first to liquefy natural gas produced in the Lower 48 states for export. It is scheduled to come on line in stages beginning in late 2015.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 1,499 Bcf on May 30, which is 737 Bcf lower than the same time last year and 896 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2009-2013) average. The injection season began April somewhat slowly, but has picked up in May, with injections over the last four weeks totaling 444 Bcf. EIA expects working gas stocks will reach 3,424 Bcf at the end of October, 392 Bcf lower than at the same time last year.

Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$4.58/MMBtu at the Henry Hub in May, down \$0.08/MMBtu from April. EIA expects spot prices will remain near current levels until the start of the next winter heating season. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.74/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.49/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for September 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending June 5) averaged \$4.58/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for September 2014 contracts at \$3.54/MMBtu and \$5.92/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for September 2013 averaged \$3.97/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$3.03/MMBtu and \$5.21/MMBtu.

Coal

Power sector stockpiles fell by 30 million short tons (MMst) (20%) between the end of December and the end of March. [The average supply of coal](#) held at electric power generators in December 2013 dropped below 60 days of burn (a function of both inventory levels and anticipated consumption) and EIA projects that stockpiles will remain below this level in 2014.

The 108 MMst of power sector coal inventories forecast for August 2014 would be the lowest monthly level since February 2006 and nearly 46 MMst lower than last August's stockpiles. Recent milder weather and [increased coal shipments](#) may help to increase inventory levels, but a warmer-than-forecast summer will increase the chance of even lower power sector stockpiles.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates of U.S. coal production (242 MMst) for the first quarter of 2014 were down 3 MMst (1.1%) from last year. EIA expects U.S. coal production will grow 3.4% to 1,017 MMst in 2014, driven by higher consumption. In 2015, forecast U.S. coal production falls by 0.8% to 1,009 MMst.

Coal Consumption. EIA estimates that 232 MMst of coal was consumed by the electric power sector during the first three months of 2014. This is a 20-MMst (9.3%) increase over the same period in 2013. EIA projects total coal consumption growth of 3.9% to 961 MMst in 2014 as electricity demand grows and natural gas prices remain more than 25% above their 2013 level. Total coal consumption is projected to decline by 3.1% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), and generation from renewable resources (wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and solar) grows by 4.1%.

Coal Exports. Coal exports for the first quarter of 2014 are estimated at 28 MMst, 12.9% (4 MMst) below last year. Coal exports are projected to total 99 MMst in 2014. Coal exports totaled more than 100 MMst per year between 2011 and 2013. Before that, coal exports had not reached 100 MMst since 1992. In 2015, projected exports fall to 93 MMst, primarily because of slowing world coal demand growth, and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries.

Coal Prices. First quarter average coal prices to the electric power industry fell slightly (0.8%) compared with last year. Annual average prices have fallen over the past two years, from \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices to increase over the forecast period, with prices of \$2.36/MMBtu in 2014 and \$2.38/MMBtu in 2015.

Electricity

Summer Residential Electricity Outlook. EIA forecasts that the average U.S. residential electricity customer will spend 4.9% more during summer (June, July, and August) than during the same time last year. This increase in the average residential bill reflects a projected 1.2% increase in average electricity usage and a 3.7% increase in the average retail price of electricity.

There is wide variation in the average usage projections, with the average customer in New England consuming 3.7% less electricity than last summer while customers in the East South Central area consume 3.9% more electricity. Electricity prices in all areas of the United States,

except for the West North Central, are expected to be higher than last summer. New England retail electricity prices rise by 9.6%, but the average bill only increases 5.6% because of reduced electricity usage. Customers in the East South Central states experience the highest overall increase in average electricity bills this summer (8.7%).

Electricity Consumption. Total consumption of electricity during the first quarter of 2014 was 5.0% higher than the same period last year. Much of this increase was driven by colder temperatures in the eastern half of the United States, which caused a 9.9% year-over-year increase in electricity sales to the residential sector and a 4.4% increase in commercial sector sales. A 0.8% decline in industrial sales slightly offset growth in the other sectors. During the second half of 2014, EIA projects overall electricity consumption will rise by 0.9% from the same period last year. This second-half growth is driven by a 5.1% year-over-year increase in cooling degree days and a 2.3% increase in GDP.

Electricity Generation. EIA projects total U.S. electricity generation in 2014 will grow by 1.9% from last year to an average of 11,335 gigawatthours per day (GWh/d). Recently rising costs for natural gas have driven power generators to use relatively more coal for supplying electricity. The use of coal for power generation rises 248 GWh/d (5.7%) this year while natural gas-fired generation falls 51 GWh/d (1.7%) and nuclear generation falls 53 GWh/d (2.5%) from last year's levels. The use of renewable energy sources grows by an average of 59 GWh/d (4.1%).

Electricity Retail Prices. Some areas of the United States, especially the Northeast, have experienced rapid increases in retail electricity prices in recent months. EIA expects the U.S. residential price of electricity to average 12.5 cents per kilowatthour during 2014, an increase of 3.4% from 2013. Growth in the electricity prices charged to the commercial and industrial sectors are higher than the residential sector this year: 4.8% and 4.6%, respectively. Projected residential prices increase an additional 2.4% during 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects total renewables consumption for electricity and heat generation will grow by 2.9% in 2014. Conventional hydropower is projected to increase by 0.5%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 4.2%. In 2015, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases an additional 3.4%, as a result of a 2.2% increase in hydropower and a 4.0% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind power capacity will increase by 7.3% in 2014 and 14.0% in 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.5% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued robust growth in solar electricity generation, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.5% in 2015. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation

installations, utility-scale solar capacity doubled in 2013. EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase by 57% between the end of 2013 and the end of 2015. About 70% of this new capacity is being built in California. However, customer-sited photovoltaic capacity growth, which the STEO does not forecast, is expected to exceed utility-scale solar growth between 2013 and 2015, according to [EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#).

Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production increased from an average of 907,000 bbl/d in March to 926,000 bbl/d in May, the highest level of the year. Ethanol production is forecast to average 920,000 bbl/d during 2014 and 935,000 bbl/d in 2015. Biodiesel production has recovered from the recent low of 56,000 bbl/d in January to 75,000 bbl/d in March. Biodiesel production averaged 89,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average 81,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.2% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise again by 2.2% in 2014, followed by a 1.1% decline in 2015. The increase in emissions in 2013 and 2014 reflects growth in coal consumption for electric power generation. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 3.2% in 2015 with increasing coal plant retirements.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. Recent economic indicators signal economic growth slowing in the first quarter of 2014 with signs of improvement later in the year. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) fell at an annual rate of 1.0 % in the first quarter (that is, from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014). This was a revision from BEA's initial first quarter estimate that reported an annualized 0.1% increase in real GDP. The revision was associated with a significant decline in inventory investment. According to the [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) (BLS), the U.S. economy added 217,000 jobs in May, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.3%.

[New orders for durable goods](#) also show recent deceleration in growth, as April's new orders rose 0.8%, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, compared to the 3.6% increase reported in March. Orders fell 0.8% excluding defense, but rose 0.1% excluding transportation. BEA also reported that [real personal disposable income](#) rose 0.2% between March and April, while real personal consumption expenditures fell 0.3%. Census reported that [sales of new single-family homes](#) rose 6.4% from March to April, but is 4.2% below the April 2013 sales estimate. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that the [consumer price index for all urban consumers](#) rose 2.0% from April 2013 to April 2014, the largest year-over-year increase since July 2013, primarily due to increases in the prices of food and gasoline.

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

Production and Income. Forecast real GDP growth reaches 2.4% in 2014 and accelerates to 3.1% in 2015, above the 2.3% and 2.9% forecast last month. The increases reflect greater optimism about exports of capital goods and investment in capital equipment for the remainder of 2014 and into 2015. Forecast real disposable income increases 2.0% in 2014 and 3.6% in 2015. Total industrial production grows at 3.7% in 2014 and 3.5% in 2015. Growth in industrial production in the manufacturing sector is lower than total industrial production in 2014, at 3.6%, but jumps higher in 2015 to 4.0%.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 4.1% and 9.6% in 2014 and 2015, respectively, led by transportation equipment in 2014 and by a broad array of equipment categories in 2015. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2014 at 2.7%, but fall slightly below the real GDP growth rate in 2015 at 3.0%. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 2.8% and 5.3% over the same two years, while import growth is 2.1% in 2014 and 6.5% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall 0.8% in 2014, but increase by 0.4% in 2015.

Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.8% in 2014 and 1.9% in 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 6.3% by the end of 2014 and 5.8% at the end of 2015. The employment growth in 2014 and 2015 is faster than projected last month and the declines in the unemployment rate are about the same. Housing starts grow an average of 10.3% and 35.6% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace, as wages continue to show modest gains.

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

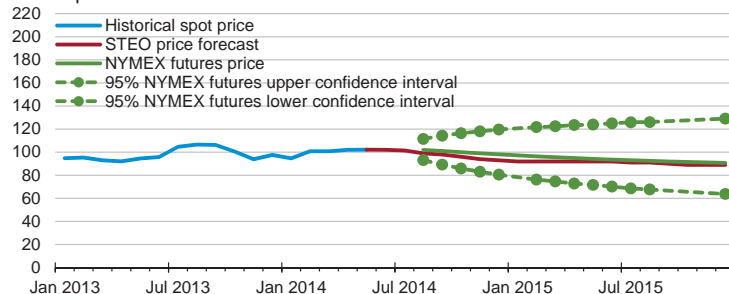


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for June 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel

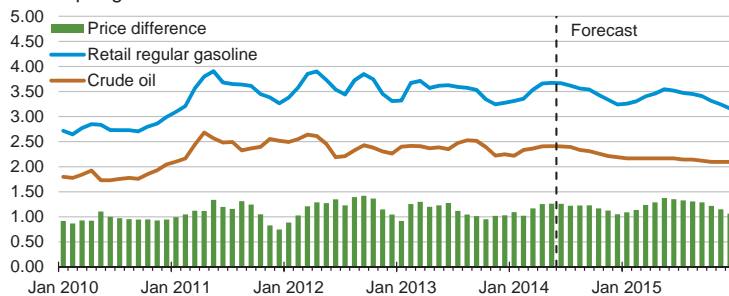


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jun. 5, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

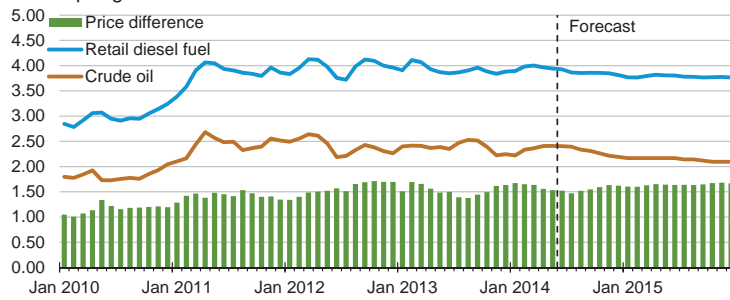


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

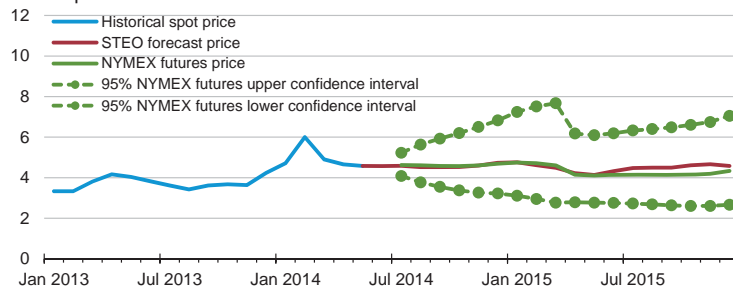


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

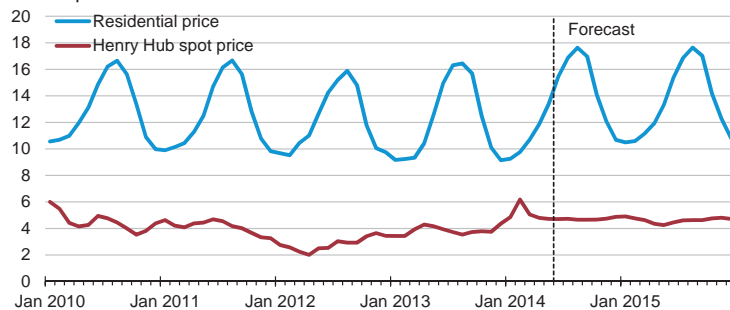


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jun. 5, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

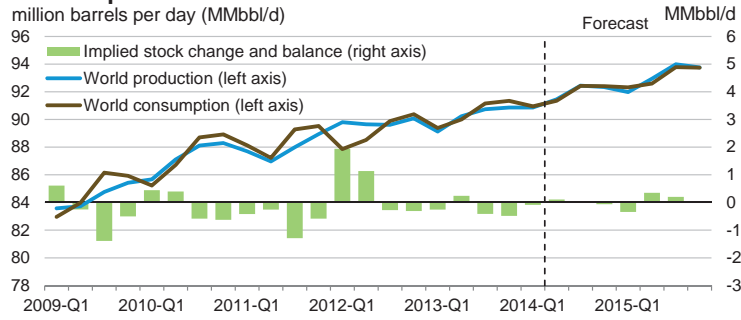
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



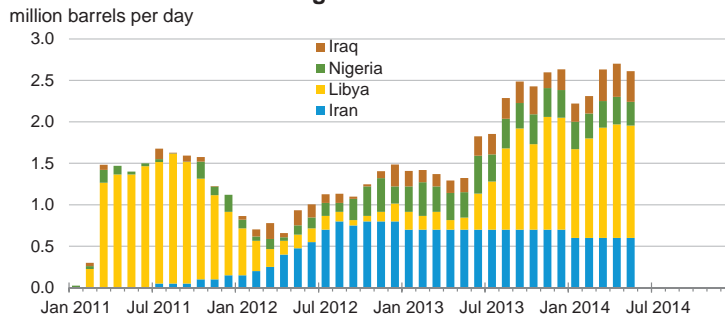
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



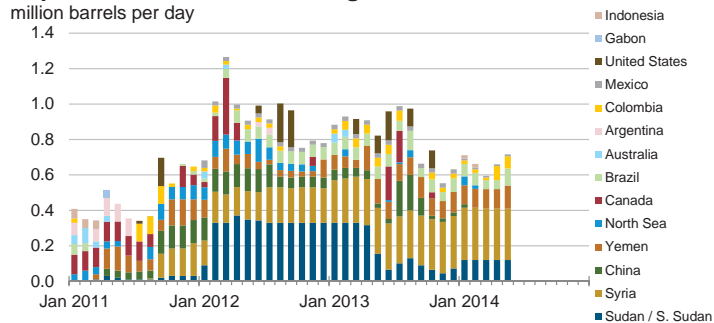
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

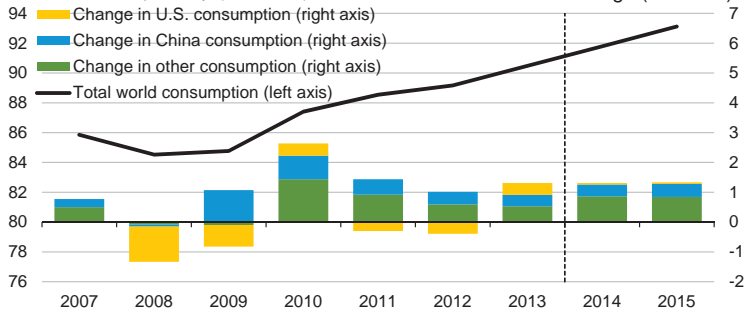


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

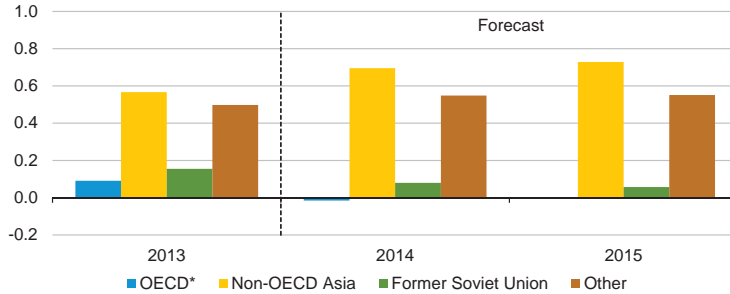
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

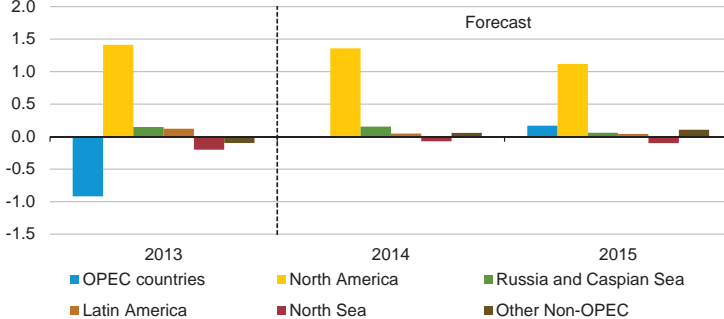


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

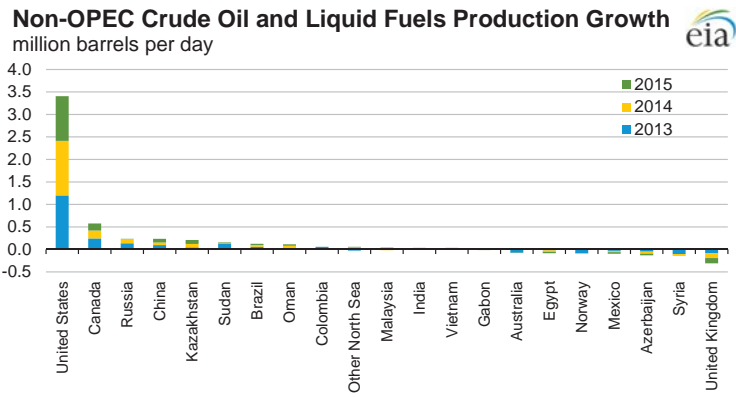
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

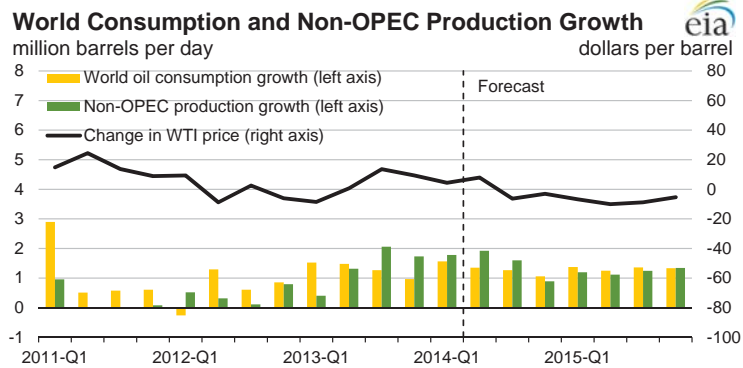
million barrels per day



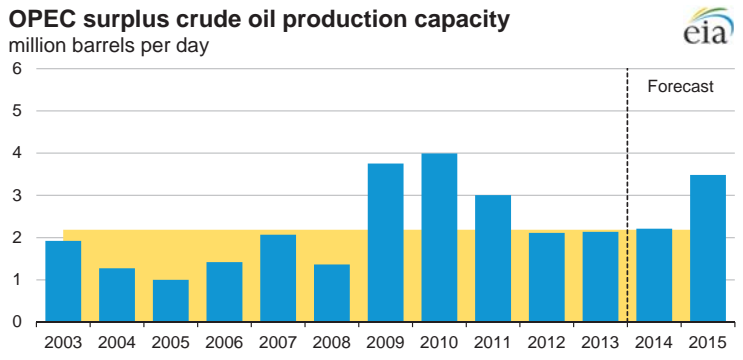
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

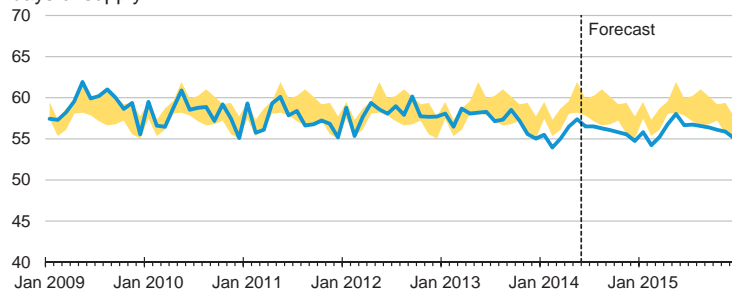


Note: Shaded area represents 2003-2013 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



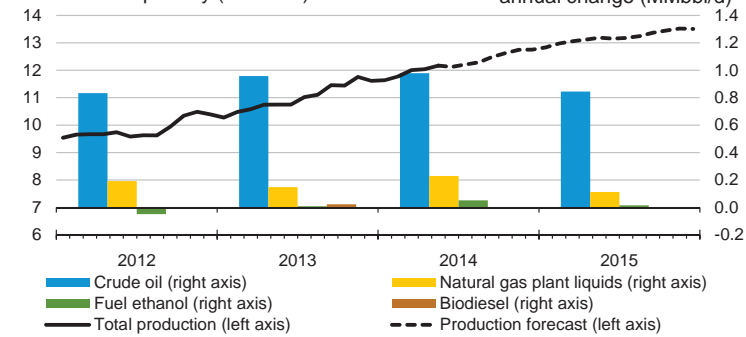
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

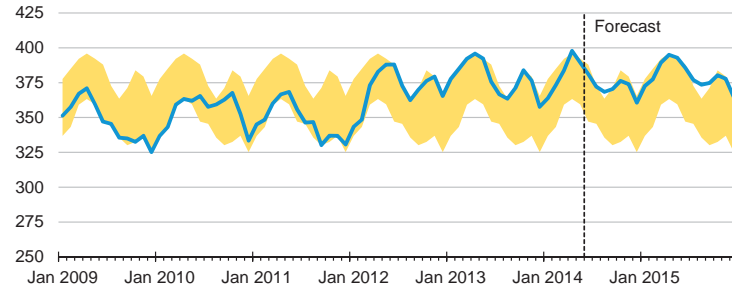
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

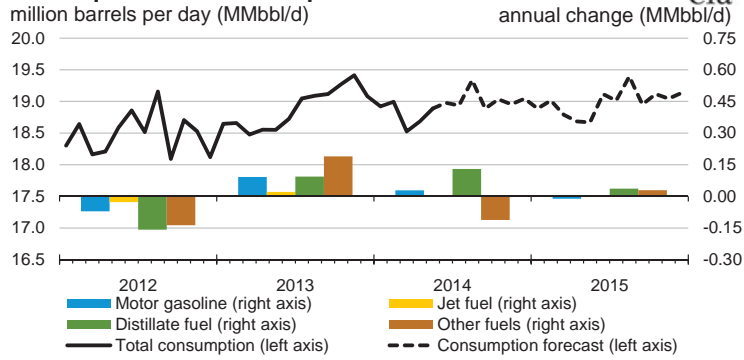
million barrels



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

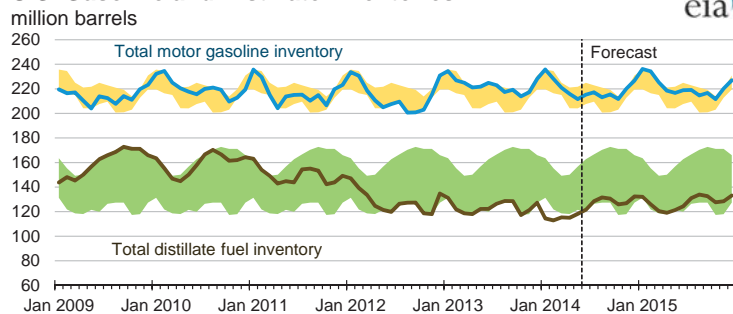
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

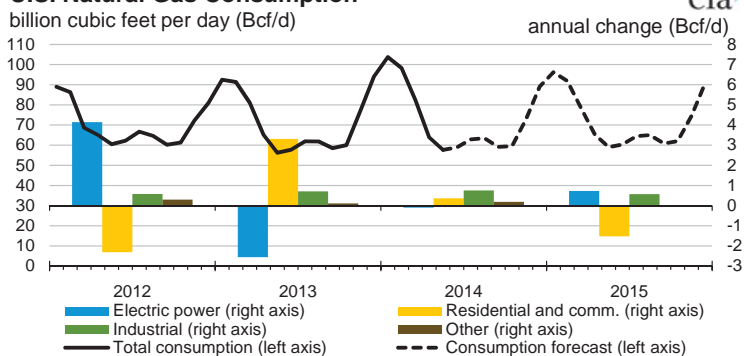
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

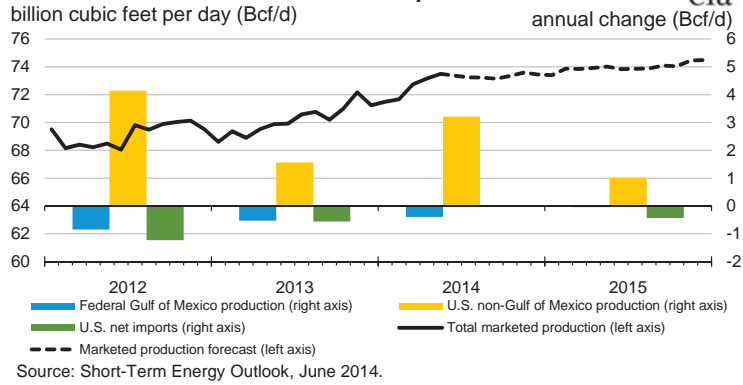
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

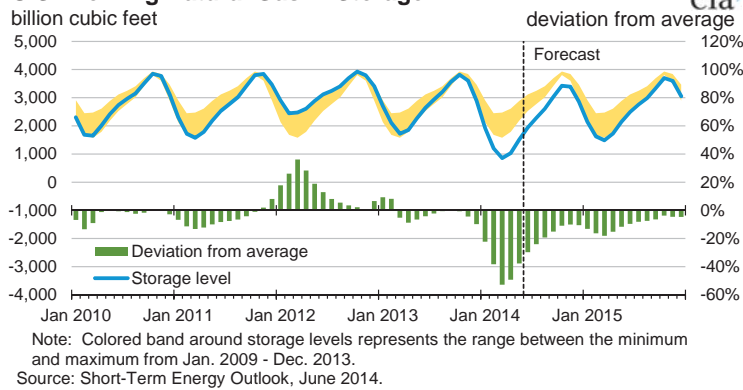


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

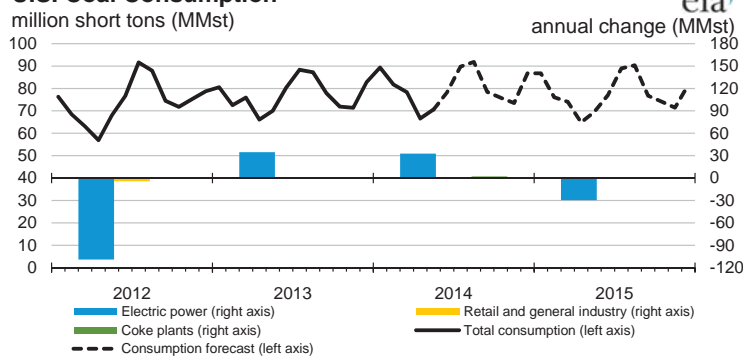
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



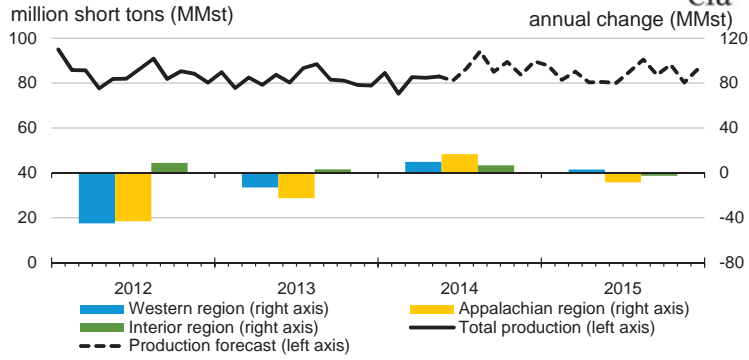
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



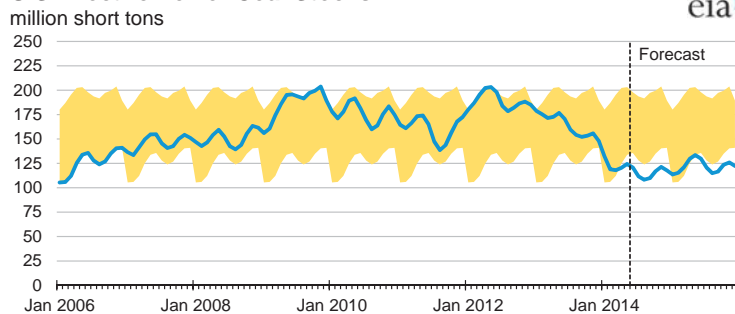
U.S. Coal Consumption



U.S. Coal Production



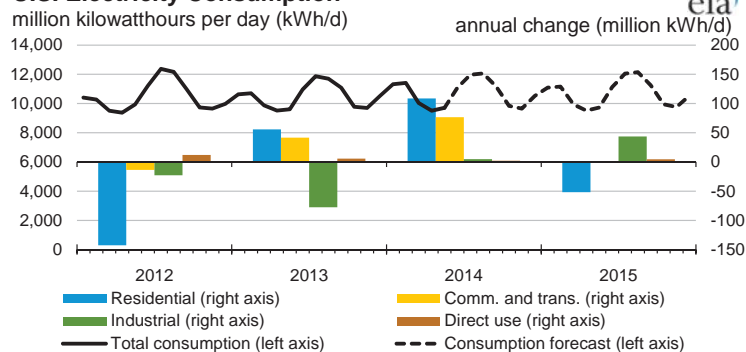
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



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

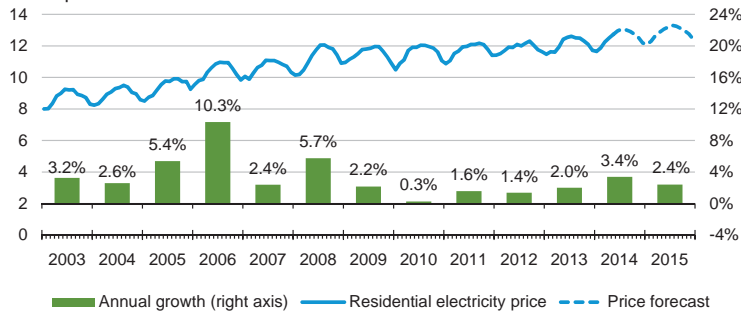
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Electricity Consumption



U.S. Residential Electricity Price

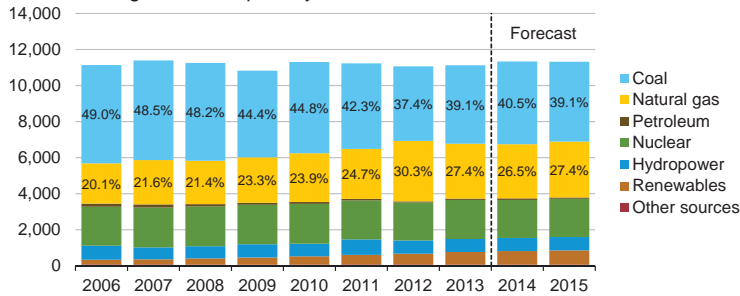
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

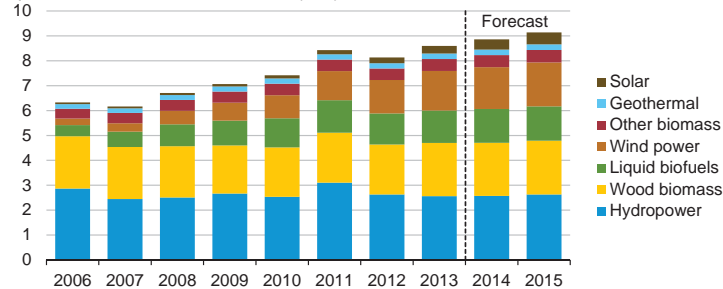


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

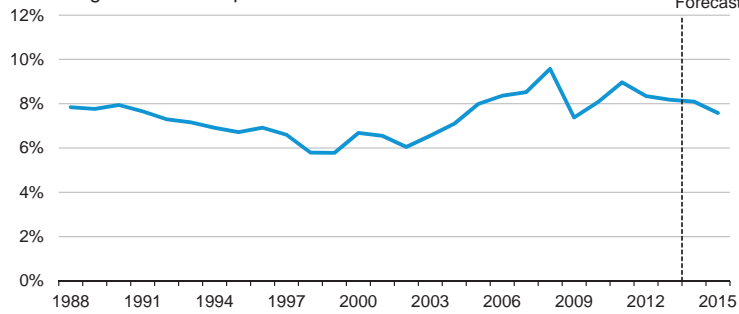


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

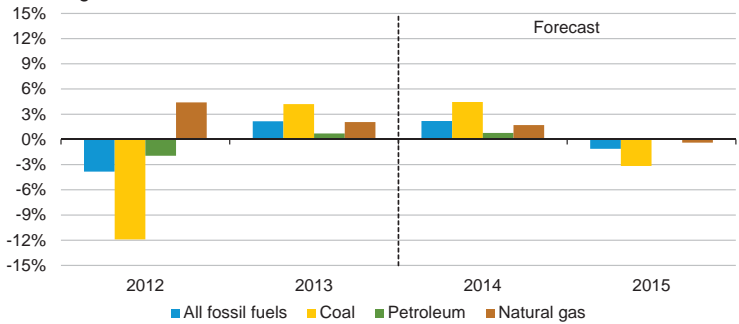
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

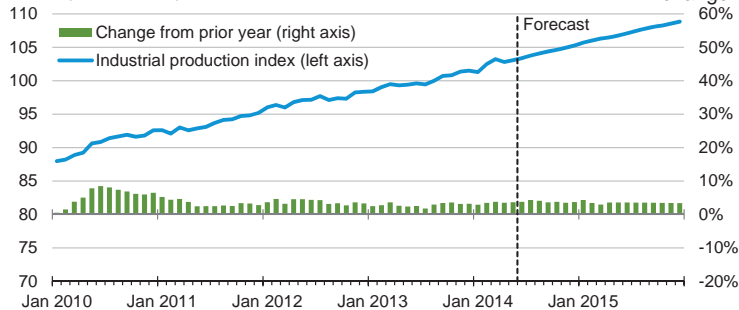
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

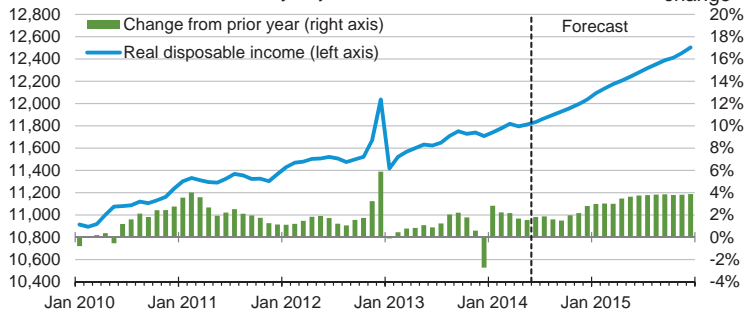
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

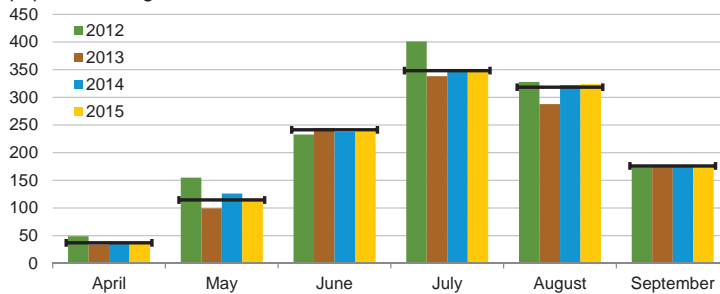
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

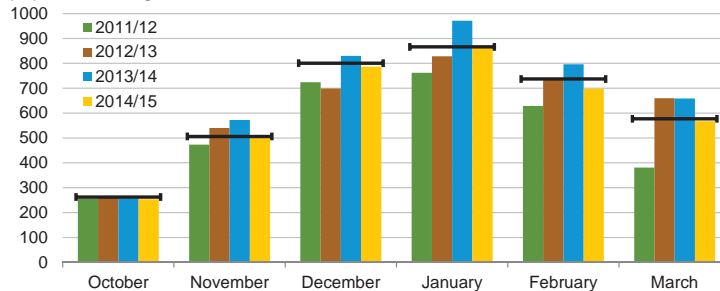


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2014.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

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

	2013			2014			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.24	2.52	2.38	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.40</i>	8.5	-6.0	0.8
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.44	2.63	2.54	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.58</i>	6.0	-1.8	1.9
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.37	2.51	2.44	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.38</i>	1.6	-6.4	-2.5
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.90	2.88	2.89	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.91</i>	1.4	0.2	0.8
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	2.95	3.06	3.01	<i>3.02</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>3.01</i>	2.3	-2.3	0.0
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.60	3.57	3.58	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.62</i>	1.7	0.2	0.9
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.88	3.91	3.90	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.90</i>	1.6	-1.3	0.1
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.905	9.022	8.964	<i>8.972</i>	<i>8.991</i>	<i>8.981</i>	0.7	-0.3	0.2
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.686	7.980	7.834	<i>7.852</i>	<i>7.912</i>	<i>7.882</i>	2.2	-0.9	0.6
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.889	0.858	0.873	<i>0.864</i>	<i>0.873</i>	<i>0.869</i>	-2.7	1.7	-0.5
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.000	0.062	0.031	<i>0.062</i>	<i>-0.002</i>	<i>0.030</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.330	0.122	0.225	<i>0.194</i>	<i>0.208</i>	<i>0.201</i>	-41.4	71.3	-10.8
Refinery Utilization (percent)	88.5	91.6	90.1	<i>90.5</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>90.8</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	224.9	224.9	224.9	<i>220.9</i>	<i>215.3</i>	<i>220.9</i>			
Ending	224.9	219.3	219.3	<i>215.3</i>	<i>215.4</i>	<i>215.4</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	15,680	15,839	15,760	<i>16,087</i>	<i>16,198</i>	<i>16,143</i>	2.6	2.3	2.4
Real Income	11,618	11,703	11,661	<i>11,814</i>	<i>11,898</i>	<i>11,856</i>	1.7	1.7	1.7

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Expenditures

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Forecast 2014	Change from 2013
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,116	3,471	3,444	3,354	3,121	3,158	1.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.55	13.01	3.7%
Expenditures	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$392	\$411	4.9%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	1,909	2,227	2,122	2,188	2,164	2,085	-3.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.34	16.14	15.85	15.50	16.02	17.56	9.6%
Expenditures	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$339	\$347	\$366	5.6%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,203	2,644	2,531	2,548	2,438	2,404	-1.4%
Price (cents/kWh)	15.85	16.66	16.39	15.63	16.39	17.55	7.1%
Expenditures	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$398	\$399	\$422	5.6%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,471	3,073	2,975	3,048	2,612	2,667	2.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.33	11.94	12.17	12.08	12.42	12.96	4.4%
Expenditures	\$280	\$367	\$362	\$368	\$324	\$346	6.6%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,982	3,558	3,517	3,547	3,066	3,149	2.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.21	10.74	11.16	11.50	12.25	12.22	-0.2%
Expenditures	\$305	\$382	\$393	\$408	\$376	\$385	2.5%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	3,974	4,411	4,277	4,002	3,761	3,876	3.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.54	11.39	11.48	11.65	11.73	11.92	1.6%
Expenditures	\$459	\$502	\$491	\$466	\$441	\$462	4.7%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,247	4,901	4,750	4,467	4,061	4,218	3.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.77	9.90	10.28	10.36	10.73	11.23	4.7%
Expenditures	\$415	\$485	\$488	\$463	\$436	\$474	8.7%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,652	4,830	5,231	4,781	4,502	4,467	-0.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.05	10.86	10.64	10.27	10.93	11.49	5.2%
Expenditures	\$514	\$525	\$557	\$491	\$492	\$513	4.3%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,242	3,340	3,322	3,440	3,388	3,347	-1.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.83	11.25	11.29	11.55	11.98	12.39	3.4%
Expenditures	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$397	\$406	\$415	2.1%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,080	2,006	2,022	2,078	2,033	2,041	0.4%
Price (cents/kWh)	13.23	12.95	13.22	13.78	14.55	15.03	3.3%
Expenditures	\$275	\$260	\$267	\$286	\$296	\$307	3.7%

Notes: kWh = kilowatthours. All data cover the 3-month period of June-August of each year. Usage amounts represent total residential retail electricity sales per customer. Prices and expenditures are not adjusted for inflation.

Source: EIA Form-861 and Form-826 databases, Short-Term Energy Outlook.

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	7.10	7.26	7.55	7.85	8.09	<i>8.32</i>	<i>8.47</i>	<i>8.80</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.46</i>	7.44	<i>8.42</i>	<i>9.27</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.07	<i>69.35</i>	<i>69.21</i>	<i>69.45</i>	<i>69.68</i>	<i>69.89</i>	<i>69.90</i>	<i>70.27</i>	66.53	<i>69.02</i>	<i>69.94</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	242	<i>246</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>255</i>	984	<i>1,017</i>	<i>1,009</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	<i>18.85</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>18.89</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>19.12</i>	<i>19.10</i>	18.89	<i>18.93</i>	<i>18.98</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.72	<i>60.14</i>	<i>61.87</i>	<i>73.74</i>	<i>88.72</i>	<i>61.52</i>	<i>63.42</i>	<i>75.83</i>	71.33	<i>72.53</i>	<i>72.31</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	249	<i>215</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>227</i>	925	<i>961</i>	<i>931</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>10.09</i>	10.50	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.68</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.11	2.32	2.08	2.11	2.15	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.21</i>	8.61	<i>8.80</i>	<i>9.09</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.45	22.91	24.12	25.05	26.68	<i>23.09</i>	<i>24.32</i>	<i>24.66</i>	<i>25.85</i>	<i>23.26</i>	<i>24.52</i>	<i>24.88</i>	97.53	<i>98.76</i>	<i>98.51</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	96.77	<i>101.08</i>	<i>98.53</i>	<i>93.32</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>89.68</i>	<i>88.00</i>	100.46	<i>97.45</i>	<i>89.90</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.62</i>	3.73	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.49</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,942	15,947	<i>16,087</i>	<i>16,198</i>	<i>16,319</i>	<i>16,440</i>	<i>16,564</i>	<i>16,708</i>	<i>16,848</i>	15,761	<i>16,138</i>	<i>16,640</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	1.9	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.5	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.3</i>	106.5	<i>108.4</i>	<i>110.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.4	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,726	11,780	<i>11,814</i>	<i>11,898</i>	<i>11,997</i>	<i>12,134</i>	<i>12,242</i>	<i>12,353</i>	<i>12,457</i>	11,637	<i>11,872</i>	<i>12,297</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.1	2.4	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	0.7	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	<i>100.9</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.8</i>	97.9	<i>101.3</i>	<i>105.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	2.9	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	<i>478</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>2,129</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,538</i>	4,467	<i>4,520</i>	<i>4,225</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	36	378	803	87	33	<i>402</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>91</i>	1,304	<i>1,369</i>	<i>1,369</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. 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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	98.75	<i>102.08</i>	<i>99.50</i>	<i>94.33</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>90.67</i>	<i>89.00</i>	97.91	<i>98.67</i>	<i>90.92</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	<i>108.77</i>	<i>108.33</i>	<i>106.00</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>102.00</i>	<i>101.67</i>	<i>101.00</i>	108.64	<i>107.82</i>	<i>101.92</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	94.01	<i>98.58</i>	<i>96.03</i>	<i>90.85</i>	<i>88.50</i>	<i>88.50</i>	<i>87.18</i>	<i>85.50</i>	98.12	<i>94.98</i>	<i>87.43</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	96.77	<i>101.08</i>	<i>98.53</i>	<i>93.32</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>89.68</i>	<i>88.00</i>	100.46	<i>97.45</i>	<i>89.90</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	<i>294</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>254</i>	281	<i>280</i>	<i>269</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	<i>302</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>287</i>	303	<i>300</i>	<i>289</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	303	<i>289</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>280</i>	297	<i>291</i>	<i>281</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	297	<i>298</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>282</i>	298	<i>295</i>	<i>286</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	243	247	250	249	<i>253</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>226</i>	248	<i>248</i>	<i>230</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	<i>367</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>324</i>	351	<i>350</i>	<i>338</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	<i>374</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	358	<i>357</i>	<i>345</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	<i>394</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>377</i>	392	<i>390</i>	<i>378</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	397	<i>378</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>361</i>	378	<i>382</i>	<i>365</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.76</i>	3.84	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.62</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.62</i>	3.73	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.49</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.16	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>5.66</i>	<i>5.94</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.81</i>	4.66	<i>5.72</i>	<i>5.62</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.66	<i>9.51</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>9.66</i>	8.12	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.71</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	<i>13.03</i>	<i>17.15</i>	<i>11.62</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>17.16</i>	<i>11.81</i>	10.31	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.84</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.43</i>	4.32	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.17</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.73	<i>19.58</i>	<i>19.49</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.58</i>	19.33	<i>19.61</i>	<i>18.74</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.34	<i>23.25</i>	<i>22.98</i>	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.38</i>	<i>23.15</i>	<i>22.96</i>	<i>23.51</i>	23.08	<i>23.26</i>	<i>23.25</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.13</i>	<i>7.14</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.32</i>	<i>10.69</i>	10.29	<i>10.79</i>	<i>10.95</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	<i>12.75</i>	<i>13.00</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.31</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>12.70</i>	12.12	<i>12.53</i>	<i>12.83</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	23.14	23.18	23.82	24.53	24.71	24.91	24.93	25.33	25.70	25.78	25.98	26.45	23.67	24.97	25.98
U.S. (50 States)	11.69	12.03	12.55	12.95	13.07	13.37	13.63	13.99	14.22	14.45	14.58	14.79	12.31	13.52	14.51
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.14	4.27	4.33	4.29	4.44	4.68	4.10	4.28	4.43
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.88	2.85	2.83	2.80	2.90	2.87	2.84
North Sea (b)	2.94	2.89	2.74	2.88	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.78	2.68	2.62	2.68	2.86	2.79	2.69
Other OECD	1.46	1.51	1.53	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.50
Non-OECD	65.99	67.06	66.93	66.33	66.15	66.56	67.52	67.01	66.29	67.17	68.01	67.31	66.58	66.81	67.20
OPEC	36.09	36.61	36.33	35.55	36.04	35.90	36.43	36.14	35.97	36.28	36.73	36.22	36.14	36.13	36.30
Crude Oil Portion	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.30	29.76	29.63	30.12	29.70	29.45	29.70	30.07	29.53	29.91	29.80	29.69
Other Liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.28	6.27	6.31	6.44	6.52	6.57	6.66	6.69	6.23	6.33	6.61
Former Soviet Union	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.72	13.71	13.68	13.74	13.74	13.68	13.73	13.81	13.83	13.55	13.72	13.76
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.52	4.54	4.55	4.57	4.60	4.61	4.61	4.46	4.52	4.60
Other Non-OECD	11.93	12.51	12.73	12.55	11.94	12.44	12.80	12.59	12.07	12.56	12.87	12.65	12.43	12.45	12.54
Total World Supply	89.13	90.24	90.74	90.86	90.86	91.46	92.45	92.34	91.99	92.95	93.99	93.77	90.25	91.78	93.18
Non-OPEC Supply	53.04	53.63	54.42	55.31	54.82	55.56	56.02	56.20	56.02	56.67	57.26	57.55	54.11	55.66	56.88
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.82	45.50	46.24	46.50	46.28	45.24	45.98	46.51	46.45	45.11	45.94	46.48	46.02	46.00	45.99
U.S. (50 States)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.85	19.05	19.01	18.89	18.82	19.12	19.10	18.89	18.93	18.98
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.30	2.26	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.32	2.34
Europe	13.20	13.81	13.95	13.53	13.52	13.30	13.74	13.71	13.57	13.29	13.73	13.69	13.63	13.57	13.57
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	4.92	4.11	4.15	4.54	4.72	3.97	4.00	4.39	4.56	4.43	4.27
Other OECD	6.34	6.34	6.25	6.39	6.39	6.38	6.32	6.56	6.57	6.39	6.33	6.57	6.33	6.41	6.46
Non-OECD	43.57	44.50	44.92	44.85	44.67	46.11	46.44	45.90	45.87	47.49	47.84	47.26	44.46	45.79	47.12
Former Soviet Union	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.63	4.56	4.83	4.81	4.68	4.61	4.88	4.86	4.64	4.71	4.76
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.73
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	11.23	11.19	11.14	11.07	11.67	11.63	11.58	10.66	11.05	11.49
Other Asia	11.14	11.36	10.94	11.23	11.43	11.67	11.24	11.53	11.73	11.97	11.53	11.82	11.17	11.47	11.76
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.26	17.93	18.46	17.68	17.69	18.52	19.07	18.26	17.29	17.83	18.39
Total World Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.16	91.35	90.95	91.35	92.42	92.41	92.32	92.60	93.78	93.74	90.48	91.79	93.12
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.27	-0.15	0.78	0.08	-0.53	-0.19	0.47	-0.09	-0.35	-0.16	0.49	0.13	-0.04	-0.03
Other OECD	-0.22	0.34	-0.26	0.68	0.01	0.15	0.06	-0.15	0.16	0.00	-0.01	-0.19	0.14	0.02	-0.01
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.32	-0.31	0.82	-0.98	0.00	0.26	0.11	-0.25	0.27	0.00	-0.02	-0.32	-0.04	0.03	-0.02
Total Stock Draw	0.26	-0.24	0.41	0.48	0.09	-0.11	-0.02	0.06	0.34	-0.35	-0.20	-0.03	0.23	0.00	-0.06
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,057	1,110	1,128	1,085	1,092	1,124	1,139	1,095	1,064	1,085	1,095
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,651	2,645	2,682	2,548	2,541	2,580	2,592	2,563	2,556	2,588	2,604	2,577	2,548	2,563	2,577

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration	Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2014														
	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.74	18.78	19.54	20.16	20.36	<i>20.58</i>	<i>20.63</i>	<i>21.10</i>	<i>21.43</i>	<i>21.60</i>	<i>21.84</i>	<i>22.27</i>	19.31	<i>20.67</i>	<i>21.79</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.14	4.27	4.33	4.29	4.44	4.68	4.10	4.28	4.43
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.88	2.85	2.83	2.80	2.90	2.87	2.84
United States	11.69	12.03	12.55	12.95	13.07	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.63</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.45</i>	<i>14.58</i>	<i>14.79</i>	12.31	<i>13.52</i>	<i>14.51</i>
Central and South America	4.42	5.01	5.26	5.02	4.52	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.33</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.93	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.02</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.73
Brazil	2.21	2.80	3.02	2.81	2.31	2.82	3.04	2.83	2.33	2.85	3.06	2.86	2.71	2.75	2.78
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49
Europe	3.88	3.83	3.70	3.83	3.80	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.60</i>	3.81	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.77	1.82	1.80	1.77	1.84	1.81	1.80	1.81
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.89	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.80	0.73	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.62	0.57	0.58	0.84	0.73	0.61
Other North Sea	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.21	0.26	0.27
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.73	13.72	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.75</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>13.84</i>	13.56	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.78</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.82	0.81	0.83	0.81	0.79	0.78	0.88	0.84	0.80
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.65	1.73	1.82
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.64	10.60	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.61</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.66</i>	10.53	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.63</i>
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.29
Other FSU	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.23
Middle East	1.27	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.20	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.27</i>	1.21	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.27</i>
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.94	1.00	1.03
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Asia and Oceania	9.00	9.03	8.79	8.92	8.89	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.22</i>	8.94	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.20</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.47
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.52	4.54	4.55	4.57	4.60	4.61	4.61	4.46	4.52	4.60
India	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	0.98	0.99	1.02
Indonesia	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.93
Malaysia	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.63	0.63	0.67
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.38	0.39
Africa	2.21	2.32	2.40	2.47	2.34	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.25</i>	2.35	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.23</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.69	0.66	0.63
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.24
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.27
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.04	53.63	54.42	55.31	54.82	<i>55.56</i>	<i>56.02</i>	<i>56.20</i>	<i>56.02</i>	<i>56.67</i>	<i>57.26</i>	<i>57.55</i>	54.11	<i>55.66</i>	<i>56.88</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.28	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.69</i>	6.23	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.61</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.28	59.86	60.63	61.56	61.10	<i>61.83</i>	<i>62.33</i>	<i>62.65</i>	<i>62.53</i>	<i>63.25</i>	<i>63.92</i>	<i>64.24</i>	60.34	<i>61.98</i>	<i>63.49</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.64	0.66	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.83	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.18	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.19	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.73	1.62	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.53	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iran	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.68	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	3.26	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.03	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	0.38	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.92	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	1.93	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.77	9.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.64	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
OPEC Total	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.30	29.76	<i>29.63</i>	<i>30.12</i>	<i>29.70</i>	<i>29.45</i>	<i>29.70</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>29.53</i>	29.91	<i>29.80</i>	<i>29.69</i>
Other Liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.28	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.69</i>	6.23	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.61</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.09	36.61	36.33	35.55	36.04	<i>35.90</i>	<i>36.43</i>	<i>36.14</i>	<i>35.97</i>	<i>36.28</i>	<i>36.73</i>	<i>36.22</i>	36.14	<i>36.13</i>	<i>36.30</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	5.11	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.28</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>5.68</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.26</i>	5.80	<i>5.24</i>	<i>5.97</i>
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.74	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.72	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>
Middle East	23.56	23.62	23.53	23.42	23.87	<i>23.92</i>	<i>24.14</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>24.30</i>	<i>24.40</i>	<i>24.50</i>	<i>24.59</i>	23.53	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.45</i>
OPEC Total	32.55	32.60	31.78	31.29	31.72	<i>31.72</i>	<i>32.17</i>	<i>32.44</i>	<i>32.73</i>	<i>33.03</i>	<i>33.32</i>	<i>33.61</i>	32.05	<i>32.02</i>	<i>33.17</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.99	1.96	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>4.08</i>	2.14	<i>2.21</i>	<i>3.48</i>
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.99	1.96	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>4.08</i>	2.14	<i>2.21</i>	<i>3.48</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.40	1.48	2.21	2.55	2.39	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.91	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Libya, and Nigeria (Africa); Ecuador and Venezuela (South America); Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirate (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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.99	23.07	23.49	23.60	23.13	23.27	23.56	23.50	23.34	23.23	23.61	23.58	23.29	23.37	23.44
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.30	2.26	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.32	2.34
Mexico	2.11	2.14	2.09	2.08	2.02	2.15	2.12	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10
United States	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.85	19.05	19.01	18.89	18.82	19.12	19.10	18.89	18.93	18.98
Central and South America	6.73	6.99	7.01	6.99	6.91	7.17	7.21	7.18	7.11	7.37	7.41	7.39	6.93	7.12	7.32
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	3.08	3.15	3.14	3.12	3.24	3.31	3.29	2.94	3.09	3.24
Europe	13.89	14.52	14.68	14.26	14.22	14.01	14.48	14.44	14.28	14.01	14.47	14.43	14.34	14.29	14.30
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.66	4.59	4.86	4.84	4.71	4.64	4.91	4.89	4.66	4.74	4.79
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.27	3.22	3.41	3.40	3.27	3.23	3.42	3.40	3.30	3.33	3.33
Middle East	7.39	7.83	8.45	7.73	7.77	8.20	8.75	7.95	7.92	8.50	9.07	8.23	7.85	8.17	8.43
Asia and Oceania	30.36	29.64	29.35	30.59	30.70	30.55	30.07	30.96	31.30	31.19	30.69	31.58	29.98	30.57	31.19
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	11.23	11.19	11.14	11.07	11.67	11.63	11.58	10.66	11.05	11.49
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	4.92	4.11	4.15	4.54	4.72	3.97	4.00	4.39	4.56	4.43	4.27
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.89	3.87	3.55	3.84	3.99	3.97	3.64	3.94	3.68	3.78	3.88
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.52	3.67	3.67	3.62	3.64	3.42	3.53	3.65
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.82	45.50	46.24	46.50	46.28	45.24	45.98	46.51	46.45	45.11	45.94	46.48	46.02	46.00	45.99
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.57	44.50	44.92	44.85	44.67	46.11	46.44	45.90	45.87	47.49	47.84	47.26	44.46	45.79	47.12
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.16	91.35	90.95	91.35	92.42	92.41	92.32	92.60	93.78	93.74	90.48	91.79	93.12
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.8	110.8	111.7	112.5	113.0	114.0	115.0	116.0	116.8	118.0	119.2	120.1	111.2	114.5	118.5
Percent change from prior year	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.5
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	105.3	105.9	106.7	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.8	109.5	110.2	110.9	111.8	112.4	106.3	108.5	111.3
Percent change from prior year	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.6
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	115.4	117.1	118.1	119.4	120.0	121.6	123.0	124.4	125.4	127.2	128.9	130.3	117.5	122.3	127.9
Percent change from prior year	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.6
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	104.07	105.57	106.86	106.34	107.92	108.62	109.40	110.02	110.51	110.53	110.45	110.41	105.71	108.99	110.47
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	3.6	3.1	1.4

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	7.10	7.26	7.55	7.85	8.09	8.32	8.47	8.80	9.08	9.24	9.28	9.46	7.44	8.42	9.27
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.70	1.66	1.66	1.25	1.37	1.66
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.26	5.54	5.83	6.06	6.24	6.52	6.71	6.83	6.96	7.10	7.22	7.33	5.68	6.57	7.15
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.47	7.61	7.94	7.37	7.11	7.30	7.18	6.49	6.18	6.22	6.47	5.93	7.60	7.02	6.20
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.18	0.05	0.15	-0.29	0.03	0.12	0.11	-0.32	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.20	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.25	0.21	0.18
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.18	15.91	15.99	15.53	15.12	15.69	16.09	15.62	15.31	15.65	15.63
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.43	2.48	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.92	2.98	2.56	2.79	2.90
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.03	1.05
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.87	0.92	0.94
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.96	-1.04	-1.54	-2.05	-1.70	-1.49	-1.78	-2.07	-1.60	-1.68	-1.99	-2.23	-1.40	-1.76	-1.88
Pentanes Plus	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	-0.06	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25	-0.21	-0.28	-0.35	-0.35	-0.27	-0.39	-0.38	-0.38	-0.18	-0.30	-0.35
Unfinished Oils	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.49	0.61	0.67	0.58	0.51	0.65	0.64	0.56	0.65	0.59	0.59
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.05	-0.08	-0.09
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.40	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.29	0.62	0.60	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.56	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.54
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.26	-0.32	-0.51	-0.41	-0.43	-0.40	-0.56	-0.49	-0.37	-0.42	-0.57	-0.38	-0.45	-0.46
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	-0.07	-0.12	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.62	-0.89	-1.23	-1.12	-0.67	-1.02	-1.25	-1.15	-0.79	-0.98	-1.21	-1.14	-0.97	-1.02	-1.04
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.21	-0.09	-0.14	-0.24	-0.20	-0.17	-0.17	-0.21	-0.25	-0.23	-0.23	-0.14	-0.20	-0.23
Other Oils (h)	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58	-0.66	-0.64	-0.58	-0.58	-0.60	-0.57	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.58	-0.60	-0.62
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.47	-0.45	-0.20	0.63	0.37	-0.61	-0.31	0.36	0.23	-0.39	-0.28	0.38	0.11	-0.05	-0.02
Total Supply	18.62	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.83	18.86	19.05	19.01	18.89	18.82	19.12	19.10	18.89	18.94	18.98
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	2.67	2.10	2.19	2.67	2.63	2.12	2.24	2.60	2.72	2.21	2.28	2.65	2.41	2.40	2.46
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.26	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.03
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.42	8.91	9.02	8.75	8.52	8.97	8.99	8.72	8.51	8.92	9.00	8.72	8.77	8.80	8.79
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.87
Jet Fuel	1.33	1.42	1.49	1.44	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.38	1.37	1.44	1.46	1.38	1.42	1.42	1.41
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.93	3.77	3.67	3.97	4.17	3.95	3.77	3.98	4.12	3.92	3.87	4.09	3.84	3.97	4.00
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.23	0.25	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.32	0.27	0.24
Other Oils (h)	1.82	2.01	2.20	1.84	1.75	2.02	2.18	1.92	1.83	2.01	2.16	1.90	1.97	1.97	1.97
Total Consumption	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.85	19.05	19.01	18.89	18.82	19.12	19.10	18.89	18.93	18.98
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	6.52	6.57	6.40	5.33	5.41	5.80	5.40	4.42	4.58	4.54	4.49	3.69	6.20	5.25	4.32
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	392.1	375.7	371.2	357.6	383.7	381.3	370.5	360.7	389.4	385.6	374.8	364.7	357.6	360.7	364.7
Pentanes Plus	13.0	16.8	18.0	14.3	13.0	15.0	15.8	14.2	13.9	15.8	16.7	15.1	14.3	14.2	15.1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	103.0	142.4	171.6	112.7	85.1	138.4	166.6	126.9	98.4	139.8	169.5	131.4	112.7	126.9	131.4
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	82.8	78.1	91.3	88.0	85.6	80.3	90.1	87.6	85.6	80.3	78.1	80.3	80.3
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.1	20.0	20.2	21.6	22.6	23.0	22.6	23.2	25.7	24.3	23.6	23.9	21.6	23.2	23.9
Total Motor Gasoline	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	220.9	215.3	215.4	226.8	225.3	218.9	216.6	227.0	228.1	226.8	227.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	34.3	34.3	33.0	34.4	31.1	31.5	31.0	32.7	39.7	34.4	32.7
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	186.6	181.0	182.4	192.4	194.2	187.3	185.6	194.4	188.3	192.4	194.4
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.5	41.1	37.2	36.0	38.5	40.6	38.6	38.8	40.0	41.0	38.4	37.2	38.6	38.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.6	122.3	128.6	127.3	115.3	121.5	130.6	132.5	120.5	124.4	132.7	133.1	127.3	132.5	133.1
Residual Fuel Oil	36.9	37.5	35.7	37.7	36.4	37.7	36.2	36.7	37.3	36.3	35.0	35.6	37.7	36.7	35.6
Other Oils (h)	56.6	54.9	47.2	49.4	52.8	51.5	43.8	44.9	53.0	51.6	43.9	45.0	49.4	44.9	45.0
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,057	1,110	1,128	1,085	1,092	1,124	1,139	1,095	1,064	1,085	1,095
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	696	696	696	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	696	691	691

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.18	<i>15.91</i>	<i>15.99</i>	<i>15.53</i>	<i>15.12</i>	<i>15.69</i>	<i>16.09</i>	<i>15.62</i>	15.31	<i>15.65</i>	<i>15.63</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.42	0.37	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.08	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.12</i>	1.11	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.44	0.65	0.67	0.40	0.24	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.54	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.56</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.42	0.66	0.40	0.45	0.71	<i>1.06</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.48	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.92	18.16	18.52	18.15	17.73	<i>19.12</i>	<i>18.96</i>	<i>18.32</i>	<i>17.75</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>19.08</i>	<i>18.46</i>	17.94	<i>18.54</i>	<i>18.51</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.07	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.10</i>	1.10	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.52	0.85	0.78	0.37	0.54	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.77	9.20	9.24	9.44	9.26	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.47</i>	9.17	<i>9.50</i>	<i>9.42</i>
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.45	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.50	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	5.00	4.66	<i>4.99</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>5.19</i>	4.73	<i>4.96</i>	<i>4.99</i>
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.47	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Other Oils (b)	2.41	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.43	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.54</i>	2.55	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.59</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.97	19.24	19.66	19.28	18.80	<i>20.21</i>	<i>20.08</i>	<i>19.42</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>19.85</i>	<i>20.19</i>	<i>19.56</i>	19.04	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.61</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.82	15.77	16.32	16.00	15.51	<i>16.21</i>	<i>16.32</i>	<i>15.91</i>	<i>15.45</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>16.44</i>	<i>16.00</i>	15.73	<i>15.99</i>	<i>15.98</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.82	17.93	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>	17.82	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.92</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.88	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	272	<i>294</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>254</i>	281	<i>280</i>	<i>269</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	361	350	355	334	344	<i>364</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>325</i>	350	<i>349</i>	<i>336</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	<i>365</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>317</i>	347	<i>346</i>	<i>334</i>
PADD 3	339	336	337	308	318	<i>345</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>302</i>	330	<i>328</i>	<i>319</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	324	326	<i>350</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>321</i>	343	<i>341</i>	<i>333</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	362	<i>400</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>355</i>	378	<i>379</i>	<i>368</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	<i>367</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>324</i>	351	<i>350</i>	<i>338</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	<i>374</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	358	<i>357</i>	<i>345</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	57.7	<i>58.5</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>58.7</i>	61.1	<i>58.7</i>	<i>58.7</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.6	49.0	<i>48.2</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>50.1</i>	51.6	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>
PADD 3	75.8	78.0	77.0	76.3	77.7	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>79.7</i>	76.3	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.7</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.5	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	30.0	<i>27.6</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>31.4</i>	32.1	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	220.9	<i>215.3</i>	<i>215.4</i>	<i>226.8</i>	<i>225.3</i>	<i>218.9</i>	<i>216.6</i>	<i>227.0</i>	228.1	<i>226.8</i>	<i>227.0</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	34.3	<i>34.3</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>32.7</i>	39.7	<i>34.4</i>	<i>32.7</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	186.6	<i>181.0</i>	<i>182.4</i>	<i>192.4</i>	<i>194.2</i>	<i>187.3</i>	<i>185.6</i>	<i>194.4</i>	188.3	<i>192.4</i>	<i>194.4</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.95	69.77	70.52	71.46	71.98	<i>73.34</i>	<i>73.20</i>	<i>73.46</i>	<i>73.70</i>	<i>73.93</i>	<i>73.94</i>	<i>74.33</i>	70.18	<i>73.00</i>	<i>73.97</i>
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.96	0.99	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.93	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	3.22	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.07</i>	3.59	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.14	67.77	<i>69.17</i>	<i>69.36</i>	<i>69.39</i>	<i>69.47</i>	<i>69.85</i>	<i>70.13</i>	<i>70.35</i>	65.66	<i>68.93</i>	<i>69.95</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.07	<i>69.35</i>	<i>69.21</i>	<i>69.45</i>	<i>69.68</i>	<i>69.89</i>	<i>69.90</i>	<i>70.27</i>	66.53	<i>69.02</i>	<i>69.94</i>
Gross Imports	8.48	7.60	7.79	7.74	8.61	<i>7.60</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>7.81</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>7.31</i>	<i>7.71</i>	<i>7.81</i>	7.90	<i>8.09</i>	<i>7.75</i>
Pipeline	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.45	<i>7.37</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>7.99</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>7.58</i>	7.63	<i>7.88</i>	<i>7.54</i>
LNG	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.17	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.27	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.15	3.84	4.70	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.77</i>	4.31	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.63</i>
Net Imports	3.64	3.18	3.64	3.90	3.91	<i>2.93</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.03</i>	3.59	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.13</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.16	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	22.75	<i>-11.89</i>	<i>-11.82</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>15.27</i>	<i>-11.03</i>	<i>-9.17</i>	<i>3.06</i>	1.45	<i>0.11</i>	<i>-0.52</i>
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	79.01	94.91	<i>60.53</i>	<i>61.54</i>	<i>74.82</i>	<i>88.75</i>	<i>61.68</i>	<i>64.11</i>	<i>76.56</i>	71.73	<i>72.86</i>	<i>72.72</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.05	-0.19	<i>-0.39</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>-1.08</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.68</i>	<i>-0.73</i>	-0.39	<i>-0.33</i>	<i>-0.40</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.72	<i>60.14</i>	<i>61.87</i>	<i>73.74</i>	<i>88.72</i>	<i>61.52</i>	<i>63.42</i>	<i>75.83</i>	71.33	<i>72.53</i>	<i>72.31</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.43	28.82	<i>7.18</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>15.55</i>	<i>24.53</i>	<i>7.12</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>15.89</i>	13.54	<i>13.72</i>	<i>12.75</i>
Commercial	14.44	6.05	4.51	11.15	16.44	<i>5.83</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>13.94</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>4.42</i>	<i>10.44</i>	9.02	<i>9.20</i>	<i>8.64</i>
Industrial	21.79	19.40	19.08	21.53	22.99	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>22.01</i>	<i>23.35</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.38</i>	<i>22.67</i>	20.45	<i>21.20</i>	<i>21.77</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.70	<i>21.03</i>	<i>28.35</i>	<i>19.79</i>	<i>20.25</i>	<i>21.90</i>	<i>29.01</i>	<i>20.60</i>	22.34	<i>22.24</i>	<i>22.96</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.97	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.10</i>	3.87	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.08</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	2.70	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>2.03</i>	2.03	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.02</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.72	<i>60.14</i>	<i>61.87</i>	<i>73.74</i>	<i>88.72</i>	<i>61.52</i>	<i>63.42</i>	<i>75.83</i>	71.33	<i>72.53</i>	<i>72.31</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	857	<i>1,940</i>	<i>3,027</i>	<i>2,863</i>	<i>1,489</i>	<i>2,492</i>	<i>3,336</i>	<i>3,054</i>	2,890	<i>2,863</i>	<i>3,054</i>
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,022	367	<i>679</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1,023</i>	<i>971</i>	1,022	<i>880</i>	<i>971</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	323	<i>920</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>1,749</i>	<i>1,547</i>	1,444	<i>1,484</i>	<i>1,547</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	423	167	<i>341</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>536</i>	423	<i>499</i>	<i>536</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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.76</i>	3.84	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.62</i>
Residential															
New England	13.07	13.63	16.90	13.75	13.94	<i>15.88</i>	<i>18.13</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>14.12</i>	<i>15.26</i>	<i>17.96</i>	<i>14.92</i>	13.66	<i>14.73</i>	<i>14.82</i>
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.34	17.79	11.37	10.71	<i>13.79</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>13.44</i>	<i>12.39</i>	<i>14.72</i>	<i>18.77</i>	<i>13.60</i>	11.90	<i>12.33</i>	<i>13.51</i>
E. N. Central	7.74	10.76	15.76	8.13	8.65	<i>12.26</i>	<i>17.75</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>11.95</i>	<i>17.68</i>	<i>10.55</i>	8.71	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.57</i>
W. N. Central	8.10	10.46	17.53	9.13	9.04	<i>12.08</i>	<i>18.10</i>	<i>10.35</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>18.02</i>	<i>10.66</i>	9.27	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.74</i>
S. Atlantic	11.10	15.40	22.32	12.72	11.31	<i>17.35</i>	<i>23.45</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>13.11</i>	<i>18.04</i>	<i>23.57</i>	<i>14.29</i>	12.87	<i>13.34</i>	<i>14.81</i>
E. S. Central	9.18	12.48	18.31	10.54	9.59	<i>13.98</i>	<i>19.16</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>14.71</i>	<i>19.39</i>	<i>12.45</i>	10.52	<i>11.08</i>	<i>12.32</i>
W. S. Central	8.36	12.12	19.77	10.36	8.51	<i>13.74</i>	<i>19.67</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>19.93</i>	<i>12.38</i>	10.40	<i>10.78</i>	<i>11.51</i>
Mountain	8.01	9.81	13.78	8.76	9.06	<i>10.66</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>9.93</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>14.26</i>	<i>10.14</i>	8.92	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.48</i>
Pacific	9.47	10.81	11.27	10.20	10.92	<i>11.43</i>	<i>12.19</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>12.02</i>	<i>10.95</i>	10.13	<i>11.18</i>	<i>10.96</i>
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	<i>13.03</i>	<i>17.15</i>	<i>11.62</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>17.16</i>	<i>11.81</i>	10.31	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.84</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.96	10.63	10.14	10.12	11.39	<i>11.70</i>	<i>11.57</i>	<i>11.58</i>	<i>12.18</i>	<i>11.65</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.85</i>	10.56	<i>11.51</i>	<i>11.95</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.66	7.95	8.28	9.40	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.52</i>	<i>10.81</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>10.64</i>	8.53	<i>9.74</i>	<i>10.50</i>
E. N. Central	7.01	8.25	8.89	7.04	8.01	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>10.39</i>	<i>8.91</i>	7.33	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.19</i>
W. N. Central	7.00	7.79	9.25	7.37	8.30	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>8.57</i>	<i>8.57</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>8.67</i>	7.40	<i>8.55</i>	<i>8.69</i>
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.02	10.51	9.35	9.22	<i>10.31</i>	<i>11.55</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>11.61</i>	<i>10.87</i>	9.37	<i>10.13</i>	<i>10.95</i>
E. S. Central	8.15	9.53	10.30	9.00	8.90	<i>10.07</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>11.18</i>	<i>10.41</i>	8.86	<i>9.52</i>	<i>10.41</i>
W. S. Central	6.84	8.05	8.70	7.52	7.48	<i>8.37</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.29</i>	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>8.91</i>	7.53	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.66</i>
Mountain	6.93	7.54	8.55	7.48	7.77	<i>8.11</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>8.76</i>	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.29</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>8.88</i>	7.36	<i>8.34</i>	<i>8.70</i>
Pacific	8.11	8.74	8.84	8.56	9.22	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>9.76</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>9.87</i>	8.48	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.70</i>
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.66	<i>9.51</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>9.66</i>	8.12	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.71</i>
Industrial															
New England	8.39	8.04	6.79	8.15	9.82	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>10.52</i>	7.97	<i>9.84</i>	<i>10.20</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	9.22	<i>8.87</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>8.64</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.65</i>	8.16	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.34</i>
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	7.88	<i>7.85</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>7.81</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>7.62</i>	6.12	<i>7.70</i>	<i>7.60</i>
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.40	7.29	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.78</i>	5.23	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.40</i>
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	6.93	<i>6.58</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.89</i>	5.51	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.79</i>
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	6.50	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.18</i>	<i>6.35</i>	<i>5.93</i>	<i>6.21</i>	<i>6.46</i>	5.35	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.25</i>
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	5.13	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.73</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.89</i>	3.94	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.75</i>
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	6.63	<i>6.72</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.41</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>7.08</i>	<i>7.26</i>	5.88	<i>6.99</i>	<i>7.01</i>
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	7.81	<i>7.77</i>	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.11</i>	<i>7.94</i>	<i>7.31</i>	<i>7.77</i>	<i>8.05</i>	6.86	<i>7.98</i>	<i>7.79</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.16	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>5.66</i>	<i>5.94</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.81</i>	4.66	<i>5.72</i>	<i>5.62</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to 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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.1	243.1	256.7	239.1	242.4	<i>246.4</i>	<i>265.7</i>	<i>262.7</i>	<i>254.2</i>	<i>240.9</i>	<i>259.2</i>	<i>254.7</i>	984.0	<i>1017.1</i>	<i>1009.0</i>
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	68.9	<i>71.2</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>68.0</i>	271.6	<i>288.2</i>	<i>279.8</i>
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	44.4	<i>47.3</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.6</i>	182.7	<i>189.4</i>	<i>186.7</i>
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	129.0	<i>127.9</i>	<i>140.9</i>	<i>141.7</i>	<i>135.5</i>	<i>124.8</i>	<i>143.1</i>	<i>139.1</i>	529.7	<i>539.5</i>	<i>542.5</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	3.5	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.2	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	8.9	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.7	<i>26.2</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>	117.7	<i>98.8</i>	<i>93.2</i>
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	16.9	<i>14.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>13.3</i>	65.7	<i>56.2</i>	<i>50.7</i>
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	<i>12.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	52.0	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.5</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	218.9	<i>222.8</i>	<i>246.6</i>	<i>241.4</i>	<i>236.5</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>240.0</i>	<i>230.3</i>	878.7	<i>929.7</i>	<i>925.3</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	30.9	<i>-3.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>-8.3</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	37.9	<i>29.2</i>	<i>-5.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.8	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	10.2	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	218.2	252.5	<i>221.6</i>	<i>260.0</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>236.9</i>	<i>211.5</i>	<i>256.0</i>	<i>227.1</i>	926.8	<i>970.2</i>	<i>931.5</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	21.5	<i>23.7</i>	<i>24.3</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	231.7	<i>198.3</i>	<i>242.6</i>	<i>218.4</i>	<i>218.9</i>	<i>194.3</i>	<i>238.8</i>	<i>209.6</i>	858.4	<i>891.1</i>	<i>861.6</i>
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.1	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.7</i>	45.3	<i>46.3</i>	<i>45.6</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	2.0	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.3	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	43.3	<i>43.5</i>	<i>43.1</i>
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	249.4	<i>215.5</i>	<i>260.0</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>236.9</i>	<i>211.5</i>	<i>256.0</i>	<i>227.1</i>	925.1	<i>961.0</i>	<i>931.5</i>
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	3.1	<i>6.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	1.7	<i>9.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	<i>41.7</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	42.7	<i>43.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	154.8	123.9	<i>127.5</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>125.5</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>124.6</i>	<i>130.7</i>	154.8	<i>125.5</i>	<i>130.7</i>
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	<i>120.8</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>122.3</i>	148.0	<i>117.8</i>	<i>122.3</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	4.1	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.47	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	5.55	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.283</i>	0.263	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.296</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	11.47	<i>10.86</i>	<i>12.37</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>10.71</i>	11.12	<i>11.34</i>	<i>11.32</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	11.04	<i>10.43</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.47</i>	<i>11.99</i>	<i>10.26</i>	10.68	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.87</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.10	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.14	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.57	<i>10.95</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>12.59</i>	<i>10.81</i>	11.26	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.43</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.66	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.53	<i>9.72</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>11.42</i>	<i>9.69</i>	10.11	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.30</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.35	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>3.50</i>	3.81	<i>3.92</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.62	<i>3.68</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.55</i>	3.67	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.74</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.54	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.63</i>	2.62	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.38	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>10.09</i>	10.50	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.68</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,794	2,413	3,146	2,535	3,047	<i>2,406</i>	<i>3,176</i>	<i>2,488</i>	<i>2,873</i>	<i>2,378</i>	<i>3,159</i>	<i>2,473</i>	10,888	<i>11,118</i>	<i>10,883</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.43</i>	4.32	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.17</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.73	<i>19.58</i>	<i>19.49</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.58</i>	19.33	<i>19.61</i>	<i>18.74</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.34	<i>23.25</i>	<i>22.98</i>	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.38</i>	<i>23.15</i>	<i>22.96</i>	<i>23.51</i>	23.08	<i>23.26</i>	<i>23.25</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	<i>12.75</i>	<i>13.00</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.31</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>12.70</i>	12.12	<i>12.53</i>	<i>12.83</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.32</i>	<i>10.69</i>	10.29	<i>10.79</i>	<i>10.95</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.13</i>	<i>7.14</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	154	113	142	123	146	114	142	123	132	133	131
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	423	320	417	331	401	322	420	331	365	372	368
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	616	450	561	485	568	444	560	482	514	528	513
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	352	250	312	266	325	243	312	265	288	295	286
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,081	856	1,127	870	1,025	852	1,135	875	939	984	972
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	404	282	383	289	371	282	385	289	321	339	332
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	641	534	745	503	596	529	743	504	580	606	593
Mountain	253	248	328	227	239	240	338	227	249	244	344	231	264	261	267
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	421	342	410	382	434	345	406	384	395	389	392
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,345	3,400	4,447	3,491	4,129	3,387	4,459	3,498	3,811	3,920	3,868
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	146	168	147	151	145	165	145	123	153	151
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	442	411	473	412	440	410	474	411	432	435	434
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	510	497	547	485	501	496	550	485	503	510	508
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	284	271	302	268	277	271	304	270	277	281	281
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	803	835	936	792	795	839	944	800	833	842	844
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	239	250	285	224	237	253	288	226	248	250	251
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	495	524	616	501	495	519	621	505	523	534	535
Mountain	237	262	287	243	239	269	289	245	241	268	289	245	257	261	261
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	438	457	498	448	441	450	500	447	456	461	460
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,620	3,676	4,132	3,539	3,596	3,666	4,152	3,549	3,667	3,743	3,742
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	49	48	54	48	50	49	54	48	74	50	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	201	185	197	189	197	191	203	197	189	193	197
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	525	535	549	521	535	539	554	529	530	533	539
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	234	246	266	248	245	256	274	258	240	248	258
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	372	385	400	378	375	391	405	383	381	384	389
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	279	294	288	286	286	297	294	293	298	287	292
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	431	445	457	426	432	446	462	431	428	440	443
Mountain	210	235	246	217	213	245	259	227	224	252	266	232	227	236	244
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	231	254	236	225	232	257	240	236	237	238
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,543	2,626	2,738	2,574	2,582	2,666	2,782	2,626	2,616	2,621	2,664
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	357	308	365	319	348	309	362	317	330	338	334
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,078	927	1,099	944	1,051	935	1,110	951	997	1,012	1,012
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,654	1,484	1,658	1,493	1,607	1,481	1,665	1,498	1,548	1,572	1,563
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	870	767	880	782	848	770	890	793	805	825	825
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,260	2,079	2,467	2,045	2,199	2,085	2,487	2,061	2,157	2,213	2,208
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	922	825	956	799	894	831	966	809	867	876	875
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,567	1,503	1,819	1,431	1,522	1,494	1,827	1,440	1,531	1,580	1,571
Mountain	700	745	862	686	692	755	887	699	714	764	899	709	749	758	772
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,033	1,164	1,069	1,102	1,029	1,165	1,073	1,088	1,088	1,093
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	42	43	45	44	42	44	45	43	44	44
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,531	9,724	11,338	9,626	10,330	9,740	11,416	9,695	10,114	10,305	10,297

- = 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 Kilowatt-hour)

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	15.59	16.12	16.01	17.21	17.46	17.74	17.41	17.55	17.93	18.13	17.88	17.79	16.20	17.52	17.93
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	16.28	17.00	17.48	16.30	16.56	17.60	17.99	16.84	15.72	16.78	17.26
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.56	12.73	12.91	12.24	12.08	13.17	13.29	12.63	12.01	12.33	12.78
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.05	11.47	12.21	10.98	10.35	11.77	12.45	11.21	10.95	11.14	11.43
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.31	11.81	11.91	11.53	11.50	11.99	12.07	11.69	11.37	11.64	11.82
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.30	11.16	11.18	10.73	10.89	11.49	11.47	11.00	10.42	10.82	11.21
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.37	11.29	11.52	11.37	10.92	11.23	11.37	11.17	10.73	11.14	11.19
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	11.93	12.38	11.42	11.24	12.22	12.67	11.72	11.32	11.74	12.03
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	12.97	14.00	15.06	13.75	13.41	14.48	15.54	14.28	13.60	13.95	14.42
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.75	13.00	12.46	12.31	13.04	13.23	12.70	12.12	12.53	12.83
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	15.24	15.07	14.88	14.74	14.96	15.06	14.96	14.88	14.08	14.98	14.96
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	14.26	14.09	14.77	13.31	14.45	14.15	14.77	13.53	13.00	14.13	14.25
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.69	9.90	9.86	9.57	9.76	9.95	9.96	9.71	9.51	9.76	9.85
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.60	9.43	9.88	8.71	8.78	9.58	10.02	8.86	8.95	9.17	9.33
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.83	9.80	9.88	9.79	9.96	10.01	10.07	9.99	9.39	9.83	10.01
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.28	10.43	10.41	10.34	10.51	10.60	10.67	10.59	9.82	10.37	10.60
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.12	8.36	8.41	8.21	8.22	8.28	8.28	8.13	8.11	8.28	8.23
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.18	9.75	10.10	9.51	9.41	9.97	10.29	9.71	9.37	9.66	9.87
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.95	13.46	15.11	12.66	12.32	14.07	15.70	13.07	12.77	13.36	13.86
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.84	11.17	10.53	10.72	11.00	11.32	10.69	10.29	10.79	10.95
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.96	12.33	12.79	12.35	12.81	12.17	12.39	12.02	12.17	12.61	12.35
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.75	8.16	8.16	7.76	8.09	8.12	8.09	7.69	7.25	8.21	8.00
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	7.00	6.98	7.06	6.76	6.93	6.95	7.05	6.75	6.57	6.95	6.92
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.56	6.66	7.24	6.36	6.58	6.73	7.30	6.42	6.60	6.72	6.77
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.80	6.89	7.12	6.68	6.98	6.94	7.11	6.66	6.48	6.88	6.92
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.18	6.13	6.81	5.75	6.24	6.19	6.81	5.76	5.96	6.22	6.25
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.87	6.19	6.43	5.98	6.12	6.33	6.39	5.96	5.86	6.13	6.21
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.20	6.64	7.45	6.49	6.35	6.84	7.58	6.61	6.46	6.73	6.88
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.96	8.60	9.23	8.49	8.14	8.62	9.12	8.31	8.20	8.59	8.57
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	7.10	7.48	6.89	7.05	7.15	7.47	6.87	6.82	7.13	7.14
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.85	15.59	15.53	15.42	15.87	15.70	15.70	15.54	14.48	15.60	15.71
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	14.00	13.88	14.59	13.22	14.03	14.07	14.74	13.44	12.90	13.95	14.10
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.53	9.70	9.96	9.45	9.64	9.82	10.11	9.60	9.33	9.67	9.80
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.64	9.21	9.91	8.74	8.75	9.32	10.03	8.85	8.96	9.13	9.26
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	10.04	10.09	10.36	9.96	10.17	10.24	10.50	10.09	9.73	10.12	10.26
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	9.05	9.15	9.64	8.84	9.30	9.33	9.82	8.99	8.71	9.19	9.38
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.42	8.76	9.19	8.66	8.68	8.74	9.06	8.55	8.47	8.78	8.78
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.87	9.44	10.19	9.15	9.09	9.66	10.40	9.35	9.18	9.47	9.68
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.51	12.54	13.80	12.12	11.89	12.97	14.18	12.43	12.07	12.52	12.89
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.26	10.49	11.00	10.26	10.44	10.65	11.13	10.38	10.08	10.52	10.67

- = 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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,873	4,116	4,953	4,431	4,587	4,019	4,865	4,243	4,345	4,593	4,429
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,700	2,812	3,729	2,750	2,808	2,923	3,809	2,854	3,051	3,000	3,101
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	147	76	76	64	76	70	77	63	74	90	71
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	28	34	37	34	28	34	38	35	34	33	34
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,201	2,058	2,167	2,010	2,144	2,074	2,206	2,055	2,162	2,108	2,120
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	703	944	726	593	764	902	723	645	737	741	758
Wind	491	520	353	475	553	533	378	474	512	568	418	532	459	484	507
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	116	110	125	120	122	115	129	123	109	118	122
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	51	55	58	57	56	57	58	58	55	55	57
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	45	46	47	47	46	47	48	45	46	47
Solar	16	27	31	27	33	58	59	35	34	70	67	37	25	46	52
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-12	-13	-18	-15	-14	-14	-19	-16	-12	-15	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	31	34	37	34	33	34	37	34	34	34	35
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,470	10,860	12,374	10,635	11,198	10,897	12,456	10,711	11,118	11,335	11,317
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	359	289	335	282	347	268	326	262	283	316	300
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	409	478	615	466	456	507	632	486	497	493	521
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	55	8	5	4	7	4	5	4	7	18	5
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	542	477	514	476	490	474	504	468	532	502	484
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	97	95	89	99	109	96	89	100	95	95	98
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	72	61	58	68	70	63	60	75	62	65	67
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,547	1,423	1,630	1,409	1,492	1,426	1,632	1,409	1,491	1,502	1,490
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,122	1,831	2,145	1,799	1,891	1,724	2,106	1,697	1,843	1,974	1,855
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,538	1,680	2,120	1,530	1,627	1,748	2,155	1,607	1,729	1,718	1,785
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	54	32	33	24	31	29	32	23	32	35	29
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	14	16	14	11	14	16	15	14	14	14
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	887	954	885	955	923	982	920	945	923	945
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	146	145	127	119	160	145	127	120	137	134	138
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	239	238	199	230	244	258	218	249	213	226	242
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	13	15	13	14	14	15	14	13	14	14
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	5,089	4,838	5,608	4,613	4,931	4,856	5,652	4,645	4,925	5,038	5,022
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,805	1,518	1,831	1,690	1,762	1,511	1,799	1,665	1,627	1,711	1,684
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	194	164	219	135	165	177	243	141	201	178	182
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	14	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11	11
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	11	11	13	12	11	12	13	12	12	12	12
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	533	531	537	498	538	520	553	513	527	525	531
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	30	39	35	28	34	40	35	28	33	33	34
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	251	211	145	214	222	219	155	235	194	205	208
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,841	2,490	2,797	2,591	2,747	2,492	2,815	2,608	2,609	2,679	2,666
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	587	478	642	661	587	516	634	619	592	593	589
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	558	491	775	620	560	492	779	620	625	611	613
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	25	27	27	27	26	28	27	23	26	27
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	163	162	150	162	156	166	154	158	159	160
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	418	651	458	333	447	608	453	380	460	465	472
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	236	291	264	221	236	315	286	239	225	253	269
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	1,992	2,109	2,339	2,022	2,028	2,123	2,356	2,049	2,093	2,116	2,140

(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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	2,582	<i>2,186</i>	<i>2,645</i>	<i>2,381</i>	<i>2,438</i>	<i>2,141</i>	<i>2,603</i>	<i>2,285</i>	2,358	<i>2,448</i>	<i>2,367</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,530	<i>21,987</i>	<i>29,337</i>	<i>20,854</i>	<i>21,299</i>	<i>22,896</i>	<i>30,028</i>	<i>21,680</i>	23,322	<i>23,195</i>	<i>23,994</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	258	<i>133</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>113</i>	129	<i>160</i>	<i>126</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	86	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>45</i>	<i>31</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	85	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>26</i>	25	<i>42</i>	<i>28</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	70	<i>64</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>55</i>	67	<i>64</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	17	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	164	<i>132</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>120</i>	128	<i>144</i>	<i>138</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,153	<i>3,710</i>	<i>4,843</i>	<i>3,547</i>	<i>3,494</i>	<i>3,953</i>	<i>5,003</i>	<i>3,716</i>	3,790	<i>3,817</i>	<i>4,045</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	92	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	13	<i>30</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,084	<i>945</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<i>939</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>892</i>	<i>1,094</i>	<i>887</i>	983	<i>1,020</i>	<i>960</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,689	<i>13,163</i>	<i>16,746</i>	<i>11,638</i>	<i>12,343</i>	<i>13,707</i>	<i>17,029</i>	<i>12,236</i>	13,232	<i>13,318</i>	<i>13,837</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	103	<i>61</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>45</i>	60	<i>68</i>	<i>55</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	1,006	<i>844</i>	<i>1,023</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>983</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>1,007</i>	<i>931</i>	917	<i>954</i>	<i>940</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,587	<i>1,365</i>	<i>1,852</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>1,483</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>1,149</i>	1,639	<i>1,473</i>	<i>1,511</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	27	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	20	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	328	<i>265</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>348</i>	331	<i>331</i>	<i>329</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,101	<i>3,749</i>	<i>5,896</i>	<i>4,582</i>	<i>4,127</i>	<i>3,753</i>	<i>5,923</i>	<i>4,579</i>	4,661	<i>4,587</i>	<i>4,600</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	<i>39</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>42</i>	36	<i>40</i>	<i>43</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	<i>120.8</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>122.3</i>	148.0	<i>117.8</i>	<i>122.3</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	10.5	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	12.9	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	<i>15.3</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>15.1</i>	15.7	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.1</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.9	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	0.595	<i>0.809</i>	<i>0.628</i>	<i>0.512</i>	<i>0.647</i>	<i>0.772</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.557</i>	2.529	<i>2.543</i>	<i>2.601</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.065	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.207	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.284</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.061	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.070</i>	0.258	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.278</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	<i>0.462</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.414</i>	<i>0.439</i>	<i>0.491</i>	<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.466</i>	1.595	<i>1.680</i>	<i>1.761</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	<i>0.159</i>	<i>0.163</i>
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.028	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.030</i>	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.032</i>	0.085	<i>0.157</i>	<i>0.179</i>
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.240	<i>1.483</i>	<i>1.194</i>	<i>1.135</i>	<i>1.292</i>	<i>1.497</i>	<i>1.239</i>	<i>1.238</i>	4.831	<i>5.052</i>	<i>5.265</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.032	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.030</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.310	0.328	0.324	0.299	<i>0.295</i>	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.311</i>	1.281	<i>1.205</i>	<i>1.211</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.171	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.384	0.380	0.354	<i>0.350</i>	<i>0.363</i>	<i>0.364</i>	<i>0.353</i>	<i>0.349</i>	<i>0.367</i>	<i>0.369</i>	1.505	<i>1.431</i>	<i>1.439</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.023</i>	0.070	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.092</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.047</i>
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.035	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.139	<i>0.154</i>	<i>0.162</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.143	<i>0.145</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	0.580	<i>0.580</i>	<i>0.571</i>
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>
Solar (d)	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.062	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.219	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.303</i>
Subtotal	0.207	0.209	0.211	0.211	0.215	<i>0.217</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.219</i>	<i>0.225</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	0.839	<i>0.871</i>	<i>0.914</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.283	0.276	0.281	0.265	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.279</i>	1.097	<i>1.099</i>	<i>1.110</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.040	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.201	<i>0.188</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Subtotal	0.288	0.327	0.332	0.351	0.309	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.328</i>	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.332</i>	<i>0.332</i>	<i>0.330</i>	1.298	<i>1.291</i>	<i>1.306</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.603	<i>0.816</i>	<i>0.636</i>	<i>0.520</i>	<i>0.654</i>	<i>0.780</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.565</i>	2.561	<i>2.575</i>	<i>2.632</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.528	0.517	0.549	0.544	0.523	<i>0.518</i>	<i>0.545</i>	<i>0.545</i>	<i>0.532</i>	<i>0.522</i>	<i>0.553</i>	<i>0.550</i>	2.138	<i>2.132</i>	<i>2.157</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.123	0.113	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.128</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.127</i>	0.476	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.501</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	<i>0.462</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.414</i>	<i>0.439</i>	<i>0.491</i>	<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.466</i>	1.595	<i>1.680</i>	<i>1.761</i>
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.054	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.221	<i>0.222</i>	<i>0.226</i>
Solar	0.068	0.078	0.082	0.079	0.089	<i>0.112</i>	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.093</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.136</i>	<i>0.134</i>	<i>0.108</i>	0.307	<i>0.409</i>	<i>0.482</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.288	0.281	0.286	0.268	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.284</i>	1.116	<i>1.115</i>	<i>1.131</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.040	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.201	<i>0.188</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Total Consumption	2.110	2.317	2.078	2.109	2.154	<i>2.410</i>	<i>2.147</i>	<i>2.088</i>	<i>2.222</i>	<i>2.445</i>	<i>2.211</i>	<i>2.208</i>	8.613	<i>8.799</i>	<i>9.086</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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,942	15,947	<i>16,087</i>	<i>16,198</i>	<i>16,319</i>	<i>16,440</i>	<i>16,564</i>	<i>16,708</i>	<i>16,848</i>	15,761	16,138	16,640
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,644	10,692	10,744	10,831	10,912	<i>10,982</i>	<i>11,051</i>	<i>11,131</i>	<i>11,212</i>	<i>11,297</i>	<i>11,390</i>	<i>11,481</i>	10,728	11,019	11,345
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,420	2,458	2,494	2,511	2,493	<i>2,548</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>2,655</i>	<i>2,722</i>	<i>2,783</i>	<i>2,856</i>	<i>2,921</i>	2,471	2,573	2,820
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	63	77	145	139	112	<i>93</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>65</i>	106	93	63
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,907	2,905	2,907	2,869	2,865	<i>2,874</i>	<i>2,878</i>	<i>2,882</i>	<i>2,883</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,888</i>	2,897	2,875	2,885
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	1,961	1,998	2,018	2,064	2,023	<i>2,049</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>2,114</i>	<i>2,143</i>	<i>2,165</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>2,209</i>	2,010	2,066	2,176
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,383	2,423	2,437	2,446	2,438	<i>2,448</i>	<i>2,479</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>2,572</i>	<i>2,613</i>	<i>2,654</i>	<i>2,699</i>	2,422	2,473	2,635
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,726	11,780	<i>11,814</i>	<i>11,898</i>	<i>11,997</i>	<i>12,134</i>	<i>12,242</i>	<i>12,353</i>	<i>12,457</i>	11,637	11,872	12,297
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.8	<i>138.5</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>139.8</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>142.5</i>	136.4	138.8	141.4
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	7.4	6.5	6.0
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.96	0.87	0.88	1.01	0.92	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.36</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.49</i>	0.93	1.02	1.39
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	99.0	99.4	100.1	101.2	102.3	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>108.6</i>	99.9	103.6	107.3
Manufacturing	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	<i>100.9</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.8</i>	97.9	101.3	105.4
Food	104.0	104.2	104.3	105.2	106.0	<i>106.4</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>109.9</i>	104.4	106.7	109.0
Paper	85.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	82.7	<i>83.1</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>86.2</i>	85.0	83.5	85.6
Petroleum and Coal Products	96.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.3	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>101.2</i>	96.2	99.3	101.0
Chemicals	87.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	88.2	<i>89.9</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.1</i>	87.5	90.2	93.2
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	73.5	73.4	74.3	74.7	76.4	<i>77.7</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>89.7</i>	74.0	78.5	86.3
Primary Metals	99.7	99.4	100.8	103.1	100.9	<i>103.1</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>111.5</i>	100.7	104.0	109.5
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.6	<i>93.2</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.3</i>	91.3	93.7	97.8
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.5	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.2	<i>93.9</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>101.1</i>	91.0	94.4	99.4
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.4	95.6	96.2	97.2	96.9	<i>98.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>102.1</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>105.2</i>	96.1	99.2	103.7
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	92.5	92.6	93.0	93.8	93.4	<i>95.2</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.2</i>	93.0	95.6	99.1
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.43</i>	2.33	2.37	2.42
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.06	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.09</i>	2.03	2.07	2.08
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.87	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.95	2.94	2.83
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.5	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.3</i>	106.5	108.4	110.6
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,663	8,463	8,382	7,999	7,616	<i>8,536</i>	<i>8,440</i>	<i>8,069</i>	<i>7,793</i>	<i>8,590</i>	<i>8,517</i>	<i>8,148</i>	8,128	8,167	8,264
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	503	<i>535</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>523</i>	526	525	530
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	309	<i>340</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>327</i>	328	329	333
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	297.3	<i>316.2</i>	<i>305.6</i>	<i>324.0</i>	<i>331.7</i>	<i>329.0</i>	<i>313.2</i>	<i>330.2</i>	312.7	310.8	326.0
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.283</i>	0.263	0.275	0.296
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	561	578	573	557	<i>571</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>576</i>	2,262	2,280	2,281
Natural Gas	425	289	298	378	457	<i>292</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>372</i>	1,391	1,414	1,409
Coal	427	403	471	421	469	<i>404</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>424</i>	1,722	1,799	1,742
Total Fossil Fuels	1,402	1,254	1,347	1,373	1,482	<i>1,267</i>	<i>1,367</i>	<i>1,377</i>	<i>1,428</i>	<i>1,263</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>1,373</i>	5,375	5,493	5,432

- = 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 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 - June 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	733	737	744	748	748	<i>754</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>768</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>783</i>	740	<i>756</i>	<i>775</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,034	2,045	2,063	2,074	2,073	<i>2,087</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>2,106</i>	<i>2,118</i>	<i>2,131</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>2,163</i>	2,054	<i>2,090</i>	<i>2,140</i>
E. N. Central	1,884	1,894	1,916	1,925	1,926	<i>1,941</i>	<i>1,953</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>1,977</i>	<i>1,988</i>	<i>2,002</i>	<i>2,015</i>	1,905	<i>1,946</i>	<i>1,995</i>
W. N. Central	891	898	908	914	913	<i>921</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>939</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>961</i>	903	<i>924</i>	<i>950</i>
S. Atlantic	2,507	2,524	2,549	2,569	2,575	<i>2,598</i>	<i>2,617</i>	<i>2,638</i>	<i>2,658</i>	<i>2,679</i>	<i>2,704</i>	<i>2,728</i>	2,537	<i>2,607</i>	<i>2,692</i>
E. S. Central	642	646	652	655	656	<i>661</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>691</i>	648	<i>663</i>	<i>683</i>
W. S. Central	1,681	1,691	1,710	1,723	1,722	<i>1,740</i>	<i>1,757</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>1,793</i>	<i>1,813</i>	<i>1,831</i>	<i>1,851</i>	1,701	<i>1,748</i>	<i>1,822</i>
Mountain	897	904	914	921	920	<i>929</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>979</i>	909	<i>932</i>	<i>965</i>
Pacific	2,431	2,443	2,469	2,485	2,485	<i>2,509</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>2,551</i>	<i>2,571</i>	<i>2,592</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>2,639</i>	2,457	<i>2,519</i>	<i>2,605</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.3	96.8	<i>98.2</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>103.1</i>	95.7	<i>98.6</i>	<i>102.0</i>
Middle Atlantic	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.3	<i>95.4</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.6</i>	93.5	<i>95.8</i>	<i>99.5</i>
E. N. Central	98.5	98.9	99.4	101.0	101.9	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>109.8</i>	99.4	<i>103.9</i>	<i>108.4</i>
W. N. Central	100.2	100.6	101.0	102.4	103.0	<i>104.6</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.6</i>	101.0	<i>105.0</i>	<i>109.2</i>
S. Atlantic	92.7	93.0	93.5	94.7	95.0	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>101.4</i>	93.5	<i>96.7</i>	<i>100.2</i>
E. S. Central	94.6	95.1	95.7	96.8	97.2	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.7</i>	<i>104.6</i>	95.6	<i>99.0</i>	<i>103.1</i>
W. S. Central	102.1	102.3	102.7	104.1	104.7	<i>106.2</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.7</i>	102.8	<i>106.7</i>	<i>111.2</i>
Mountain	98.7	99.3	99.8	101.0	101.2	<i>103.0</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>109.9</i>	99.7	<i>103.6</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Pacific	98.1	98.5	99.0	100.0	100.1	<i>101.3</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>107.0</i>	98.9	<i>101.9</i>	<i>105.8</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	682	690	691	695	700	<i>700</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>711</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>736</i>	690	<i>704</i>	<i>727</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,830	1,856	1,863	1,867	1,874	<i>1,873</i>	<i>1,885</i>	<i>1,902</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>1,936</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>1,969</i>	1,854	<i>1,883</i>	<i>1,945</i>
E. N. Central	1,684	1,702	1,701	1,704	1,711	<i>1,717</i>	<i>1,730</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>1,761</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>1,788</i>	<i>1,801</i>	1,698	<i>1,725</i>	<i>1,781</i>
W. N. Central	799	804	811	808	814	<i>817</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>862</i>	805	<i>821</i>	<i>850</i>
S. Atlantic	2,243	2,268	2,273	2,283	2,291	<i>2,302</i>	<i>2,323</i>	<i>2,342</i>	<i>2,373</i>	<i>2,396</i>	<i>2,419</i>	<i>2,441</i>	2,267	<i>2,315</i>	<i>2,407</i>
E. S. Central	595	599	602	602	605	<i>607</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>640</i>	599	<i>610</i>	<i>632</i>
W. S. Central	1,366	1,384	1,395	1,405	1,417	<i>1,426</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,455</i>	<i>1,473</i>	<i>1,490</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>1,521</i>	1,388	<i>1,434</i>	<i>1,497</i>
Mountain	770	783	785	789	793	<i>797</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>850</i>	782	<i>802</i>	<i>837</i>
Pacific	2,040	2,069	2,095	2,098	2,108	<i>2,116</i>	<i>2,136</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>2,203</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>2,247</i>	2,076	<i>2,129</i>	<i>2,214</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,800	5,812	<i>5,821</i>	<i>5,830</i>	<i>5,839</i>	<i>5,851</i>	<i>5,864</i>	<i>5,878</i>	<i>5,890</i>	5,800	<i>5,839</i>	<i>5,890</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,986	16,023	<i>16,052</i>	<i>16,074</i>	<i>16,098</i>	<i>16,128</i>	<i>16,160</i>	<i>16,196</i>	<i>16,228</i>	15,986	<i>16,098</i>	<i>16,228</i>
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,541	18,580	<i>18,603</i>	<i>18,626</i>	<i>18,650</i>	<i>18,679</i>	<i>18,714</i>	<i>18,755</i>	<i>18,792</i>	18,541	<i>18,650</i>	<i>18,792</i>
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,407	8,428	8,455	<i>8,477</i>	<i>8,496</i>	<i>8,518</i>	<i>8,543</i>	<i>8,570</i>	<i>8,599</i>	<i>8,626</i>	8,428	<i>8,518</i>	<i>8,626</i>
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,341	24,445	<i>24,534</i>	<i>24,617</i>	<i>24,705</i>	<i>24,804</i>	<i>24,908</i>	<i>25,017</i>	<i>25,120</i>	24,341	<i>24,705</i>	<i>25,120</i>
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,497	<i>7,508</i>	<i>7,519</i>	<i>7,531</i>	<i>7,546</i>	<i>7,564</i>	<i>7,585</i>	<i>7,605</i>	7,482	<i>7,531</i>	<i>7,605</i>
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,980	14,028	14,082	<i>14,130</i>	<i>14,177</i>	<i>14,226</i>	<i>14,282</i>	<i>14,343</i>	<i>14,407</i>	<i>14,467</i>	14,028	<i>14,226</i>	<i>14,467</i>
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,742	<i>8,780</i>	<i>8,817</i>	<i>8,856</i>	<i>8,900</i>	<i>8,946</i>	<i>8,994</i>	<i>9,040</i>	8,698	<i>8,856</i>	<i>9,040</i>
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,102	18,165	<i>18,216</i>	<i>18,267</i>	<i>18,322</i>	<i>18,384</i>	<i>18,453</i>	<i>18,524</i>	<i>18,590</i>	18,102	<i>18,322</i>	<i>18,590</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.0	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	18.5	<i>18.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>
E. N. Central	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	20.8	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.5</i>
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	10.2	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>
S. Atlantic	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.0	<i>26.2</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	25.8	<i>26.3</i>	<i>26.8</i>
E. S. Central	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	7.6	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	15.9	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.7</i>
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	9.5	<i>9.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Pacific	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	20.7	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.6</i>

- = no data available

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics. Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,120	847	167	2,297	3,544	898	139	2,187	3,192	852	136	2,187	6,431	6,767	6,367
Middle Atlantic	2,948	691	128	2,061	3,402	690	98	1,993	2,923	679	93	1,993	5,828	6,183	5,688
E. N. Central	3,289	758	119	2,456	3,910	749	136	2,234	3,122	733	131	2,234	6,622	7,029	6,220
W. N. Central	3,408	903	100	2,721	3,863	775	155	2,400	3,187	683	154	2,401	7,133	7,194	6,425
South Atlantic	1,518	212	21	988	1,692	217	17	1,013	1,487	213	16	1,012	2,738	2,938	2,729
E. S. Central	1,932	286	15	1,409	2,238	266	22	1,336	1,874	265	22	1,337	3,642	3,862	3,498
W. S. Central	1,179	137	1	1,011	1,476	151	5	841	1,244	92	5	840	2,329	2,473	2,181
Mountain	2,414	730	126	1,996	2,079	611	146	1,861	2,202	660	144	1,860	5,265	4,696	4,867
Pacific	1,560	498	84	1,233	1,209	397	73	1,105	1,367	519	84	1,106	3,375	2,784	3,076
U.S. Average	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	478	77	1,540	2,129	481	77	1,538	4,467	4,520	4,225
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,197	860	129	2,158	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,164	840	134	2,158	6,344	6,289	6,295
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	659	88	1,982	2,931	665	89	1,978	5,678	5,635	5,664
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,190	697	120	2,249	6,161	6,170	6,255
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,273	693	148	2,421	6,394	6,448	6,535
South Atlantic	1,474	198	14	1,009	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,479	198	14	1,010	2,694	2,679	2,702
E. S. Central	1,819	231	21	1,323	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,850	239	19	1,350	3,393	3,401	3,458
W. S. Central	1,177	79	6	801	1,158	85	5	827	1,188	92	5	833	2,063	2,075	2,119
Mountain	2,237	728	158	1,869	2,267	728	156	1,887	2,254	720	150	1,883	4,993	5,037	5,006
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,554	625	96	1,237	1,529	614	94	1,218	3,510	3,512	3,456
U.S. Average	2,172	499	77	1,558	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,180	493	76	1,567	4,306	4,299	4,316
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	442	0	0	84	406	0	0	92	417	0	538	490	509
Middle Atlantic	0	158	524	6	0	152	544	5	0	168	559	5	688	701	732
E. N. Central	0	213	471	6	0	212	533	8	0	216	545	8	690	753	770
W. N. Central	0	230	655	7	0	290	680	11	3	275	686	11	892	981	974
South Atlantic	107	591	1,038	255	108	669	1,135	221	110	617	1,143	221	1,990	2,132	2,091
E. S. Central	14	453	920	59	3	519	1,042	65	26	498	1,049	65	1,446	1,629	1,638
W. S. Central	73	784	1,514	165	42	827	1,498	192	72	841	1,498	192	2,536	2,559	2,602
Mountain	22	482	913	49	19	418	946	78	20	445	948	79	1,466	1,461	1,491
Pacific	26	218	593	49	32	221	604	75	31	197	574	75	886	932	877
U.S. Average	36	378	803	87	33	402	844	91	39	393	847	91	1,304	1,369	1,369
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	86	426	1	494	500	512
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	559	5	0	168	569	5	724	731	742
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	232	560	7	778	785	801
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	285	697	9	974	972	998
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	109	636	1,153	212	110	637	1,162	212	2,110	2,111	2,120
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	35	528	1,046	57	32	528	1,065	52	1,667	1,666	1,677
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	191	95	888	1,524	181	2,676	2,680	2,688
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	421	922	70	16	422	937	74	1,440	1,432	1,449
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	25	170	592	61	847	838	848
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	396	856	83	1,357	1,360	1,376

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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