



Short-Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- EIA projects average U.S. household expenditures for natural gas and propane will increase by 13% and 9%, respectively, this winter heating season (October 1 through March 31) compared with last winter. Projected U.S. household expenditures are 2% higher for electricity and 2% lower for heating oil this winter. Although EIA expects average expenditures for households that heat with natural gas will be significantly higher than last winter, spending for gas heat will still be lower than the previous 5-year average (see EIA [Short-Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook slideshow](#)).
- Brent crude oil spot prices fell from a recent peak of \$117 per barrel in early September to \$108 per barrel at the end of the month as some crude oil production restarted in Libya and concerns over the conflict in Syria moderated. EIA expects the Brent crude oil price to continue to weaken, averaging \$107 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$102 per barrel in 2014. Projected West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices average \$101 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$96 per barrel during 2014.
- The weekly U.S. average regular gasoline retail price fell by 18 cents per gallon during September, ending the month at \$3.43 per gallon. EIA's forecast for the regular gasoline retail price averages \$3.34 per gallon in the fourth quarter of 2013. The annual average regular gasoline retail price, which was \$3.63 per gallon in 2012, is expected to be \$3.52 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.40 per gallon in 2014.
- Natural gas working inventories ended September at an estimated 3.52 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.17 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.04 Tcf above the previous five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.71 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$4.00 per MMBtu in 2014.
- Despite a rise in natural gas prices from their 2012 level, stable coal prices and an increase in electricity generation from coal contribute to only modest increases in retail electricity prices. EIA expects residential electricity prices to increase by 2% in 2013 and 1% in 2014.

Projected Winter Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region

The average household winter heating fuel expenditures discussed in this STEO provide a broad guide to changes compared with last winter. However, fuel expenditures for individual households are highly dependent on local weather conditions, market size, the size and energy efficiency of individual homes and their heating equipment, and thermostat settings (see [Winter Fuels Outlook table](#)). Forecast temperatures are close to last winter nationally, with the Northeast about 3% colder and the West 3% warmer.

Natural Gas. About one-half of U.S. households use natural gas as their primary heating fuel. EIA expects households heating with natural gas to spend an average of \$80 (13%) more this winter than last winter. The increase in natural gas expenditures represents a 14% increase in the average U.S. residential price from last winter, with consumption that is slightly lower than last winter nationally. The projected changes in residential natural gas prices this winter range from a 10% increase in the West to a 15% increase in the Northeast. Several factors contribute to this regional variation, including differences in weather patterns, regional changes in production and pipeline capacity, and differences in regulatory constraints in passing price changes through to customers.

Heating Oil. EIA expects households heating primarily with heating oil to spend an average of about \$46 (2%) less this winter than last winter, reflecting a 5% decrease in prices and a 3% increase in consumption. Although winter temperatures are expected to be similar to last winter nationally, weather in the Northeast is expected to be 3% colder than last winter. Reliance on heating oil is highest in the Northeast, where about 25% of households depend on heating oil for space heating, compared with 6% of households nationally. The state of New York, which accounts for about one-third of the region's heating oil market, has required the use of ultra-low sulfur heating oil since July 2012. A number of other states will begin to move away from higher-sulfur heating oil in the coming years.

Propane. About 5% of all U.S. households heat with propane. EIA expects households heating primarily with propane to spend more this winter, but the projected increase varies across regions. EIA expects that households heating with propane in the Midwest will spend an average of \$120 (9%) more this winter than last winter, reflecting prices that are about 10% higher and consumption that is 1% lower than last winter. Households in the Northeast are expected to spend an average of \$206 (11%) more this winter with average prices that are about 8% higher and consumption that is 3% higher than last year.

Electricity. Households heating primarily with electricity can expect to spend an average of \$18 (2%) more this winter with 2% higher prices but consumption slightly lower than last winter. About 39% of all U.S. households rely on electricity as their primary heating source, ranging from 14% in the Northeast to 63% in the South.

Wood. The use of cord wood and wood pellets as the primary residential space heating fuel has increased by 39% since 2004, to about 2.5 million households in 2012. About 8% of households

use wood as a secondary source of heat, making wood second only to electricity as a supplemental heating fuel. About 20% of New England homes (1.1 million) used wood for space heating, water heating, or cooking in 2009 (EIA, [Residential Energy Consumption Survey, 2009](#)), which is nearly twice the national rate. Almost half of all rural households in New England used wood compared with only 12% of the area's urban households that used the fuel.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Estimated global liquid fuels supply disruptions in September averaged 3.0 million barrels per day (bbl/d), which is unchanged from the revised August estimate and remains at the highest level since at least January 2011. However, some of Libya's production restarted in the second half of September after coming to a near-halt earlier in the month. EIA expects Libya's production to remain at its current level for October, although output still remains considerably below the precrisis level. EIA expects total unplanned outages from both OPEC and non-OPEC countries to decline in October.

Global Liquid Fuels Consumption. EIA projects global consumption to grow by 1.0 million bbl/d in 2013 and by another 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014, with China, the Middle East, Central & South America, and other countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) accounting for essentially all consumption growth. Projected OECD liquid fuels consumption declines by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014. The declines in OECD consumption are largely due to lower consumption in Europe and Japan.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. EIA estimates that liquid fuels consumption in China will increase by 420,000 bbl/d in 2013 and by a further 430,000 bbl/d in 2014, compared with average annual growth of about 510,000 bbl/d from 2003 through 2012. China's steady growth in oil demand has led it to become the world's largest net oil importer, exceeding the United States in September 2013. EIA forecasts this trend to continue through 2014.

Non-OPEC Supply. Forecast non-OPEC liquid fuels production increases by 1.5 million bbl/d in both 2013 and 2014. Growing non-OPEC liquid fuels production contributes to a decline in the call on OPEC crude oil and global stocks (world consumption less non-OPEC production and OPEC non-crude oil production), which falls from an average of 30.2 million bbl/d in 2013 to 29.6 million bbl/d in 2014.

The largest area of non-OPEC supply growth is North America, where production increases by 1.4 million bbl/d and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively, resulting from continued production growth in U.S. onshore tight oil formations and from Canadian oil sands. EIA expects smaller production growth from a number of other areas, including Central & South America, Asia & Oceania, and Africa. In Central & South America, forecast liquid fuels supply increases by 0.1 million bbl/d and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively, mainly driven by increases

in Brazil's offshore, pre-salt oilfields output. EIA expects total liquid fuels supply in Asia & Oceania to increase by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014, led by Malaysia.

[Kazakhstan's Kashagan oilfield](#) is the largest to be discovered in the past 35 years. The project's operator expects commercial production to start in October. While the oilfield has significant potential, technical challenges and high development costs may limit its expansion and EIA expects field production to reach just 25,000 bbl/d by the end of 2013.

EIA made upward revisions of 0.2 million bbl/d to estimated non-OPEC outages in both July and August, putting outages at 1.0 million bbl/d and 0.8 million bbl/d, respectively. The change resulted from downward revisions to China's production for both months because of flooding in southwestern and northern China that curbed output from the major Changqing and Daqing fields.

Of the estimated 3.0 million bbl/d of global unplanned supply disruptions in September, approximately 0.6 million bbl/d occurred among non-OPEC producers. Total non-OPEC supply disruptions have fallen since July largely because of a decline in outages in Canada, Brazil, and Colombia. In September, Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, and China accounted for all non-OPEC supply disruptions, although EIA expects outages in the latter two countries to decline in October.

OPEC Supply. EIA projects total OPEC liquid fuels production to decline by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2013 and by an additional 0.3 million bbl/d in 2014. The declines in 2013 mostly reflect supply outages among some OPEC producers, along with an overall decrease in Saudi Arabia's production in response to the increase in non-OPEC supply. Over the first three months of 2013, Saudi Arabia's crude oil production averaged 830,000 bbl/d lower than the same period last year. However, Saudi Arabia's crude oil production rose from 9.1 million bbl/d in March to 10.2 million bbl/d in August, in part to offset recent global supply disruptions. EIA expects Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members to begin cutting back as some of the disrupted production comes back online and non-OPEC supply continues to grow.

Overall OPEC crude oil unplanned disruptions in September averaged 2.4 million bbl/d, an increase of 0.2 million bbl/d over the previous month attributed solely to Libya. Widespread protests at key oil installations in Libya resulted in an average of 1.2 million bbl/d offline in September. The situation improved somewhat in the latter half of September after oilfields and loading ports in western Libya restarted operations. Libya's outage volume at the end of the month stood at 930,000 bbl/d.

Planned maintenance work started on Iraq's southern export terminals in September, contributing to an almost 450,000 bbl/d month-over-month decrease in total crude oil output. EIA excludes this volume from unplanned outage estimates. EIA estimates that unplanned crude oil disruptions in Iraq were 260,000 bbl/d in September, stemming mostly from persistent attacks on the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline between Iraq and Turkey.

Total OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity in the third quarter of 2013 averaged 1.7 million bbl/d, which is 0.3 million bbl/d below the year-ago level and 1.4 million bbl/d lower than the historical 2010-12 average. EIA projects OPEC surplus capacity will increase to an average of 2.4 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2013, and 4.2 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently 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 at the end of 2012 totaled 2.65 billion barrels, equivalent to roughly 58 days of supply. OECD oil inventories are projected to end 2013 at 2.58 billion barrels and end 2014 at 2.57 billion barrels (56 days of supply).

Crude Oil Prices. Brent crude oil spot prices fell from a recent peak of \$117 per barrel in early September to \$108 per barrel at the end of the month. EIA expects the Brent crude oil price to continue to weaken as non-OPEC supply grows, averaging \$107 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$102 per barrel in 2014.

The forecast WTI crude oil spot price, which averaged \$106 per barrel during September, averages \$101 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$96 per barrel during 2014. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and then fell to \$3 per barrel in July 2013, averaged \$5 per barrel during September. EIA expects the WTI discount to average \$6 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and during 2014.

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 January 2014 delivery traded during the five-day period ending October 3, 2013, averaged \$102 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 20%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in January 2014 at \$85 per barrel and \$121 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for January 2013 delivery averaged \$92 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 31%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$70 per barrel and \$121 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

After reaching \$3.68 per gallon on July 22, 2013, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices fell to \$3.43 per gallon on September 30, 2013. The [largest declines in retail gasoline prices before Labor Day were seen along the West Coast](#), with ample inventories and an absence of refinery outages such as those that occurred during the summer of 2012. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.34 per gallon during the fourth quarter of 2013.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. In 2012, total liquid fuels consumption declined by 390,000 bbl/d (2.1%). Total liquid fuels consumption for the first three quarters of 2013 rose 110,000 bbl/d (0.6%) compared with the same period last year, led by increases in liquefied petroleum gas and distillate consumption. Motor gasoline and jet fuel consumption, however, remained relatively flat, reflecting moderate growth in travel activity offset by continued efficiency growth for both fuels. These patterns extend to the fourth quarter, resulting in overall liquid consumption growth of 0.7% for the year as a whole. In 2014, total consumption of liquid fuels remains close to its 2013 level. EIA continues to expect [gasoline consumption to decline](#) in 2014 by 0.4% as continued improvements in new-vehicle fuel economy boost overall fuel efficiency growth, which outpaces growth in highway travel. Distillate consumption rises by 2.1% in 2014, buoyed by growth in industrial production, in the imports of goods, and an increase in coal production.

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

Since reaching 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. Total liquid fuel net imports fell to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2012, and EIA expects net imports to continue declining to an average of 5.3 million bbl/d by 2014. Similarly, the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60% in 2005 and fell to an average of 40% in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 28% in 2014, which would be the lowest level since 1985.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.53 per gallon during September, will average \$3.34 per gallon during the fourth quarter of 2013. Led by falling crude oil prices, the projected U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price falls from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to an average of \$3.52 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.40 per gallon in 2014. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.97 per gallon in 2012, are projected to average \$3.93 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.76 per gallon in 2014.

Natural Gas

Under the baseline winter weather scenario, EIA expects end-of-October working gas inventories will total 3,830 billion cubic feet (Bcf) and end March 2014 at 1,890 Bcf. The projected 1,940 Bcf inventory drawdown during this winter is similar to the previous five-winters (October 2008 – March 2013) average of 1,940 Bcf. Because storage withdrawals are primarily used to meet winter heating demand, changes in weather can significantly alter winter drawdowns. This year's Winter Fuels Outlook projects a drawdown of 2,340 Bcf in the cold-

winter scenario (heating degree days 10% higher than projected), and 1,560 Bcf in the warm-winter scenario (10% fewer heating degree days). In the cold-winter scenario, storage inventories exit the heating season with a projected 1,450 Bcf at the end of March. However, this cold-winter scenario ending stock level is still higher than the average 1,271 Bcf end-of-winter stocks during the previous decade (2000-2009), reflecting [increases in storage capacity](#) as well as production over the last few years.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.7 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 70.0 Bcf/d and 69.4 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures in 2013 and 2014 (compared with the record-warm temperatures in 2012) are expected to increase the amount of natural gas used for residential and commercial space heating. However, the projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 25.0 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.1 Bcf/d in 2013 and 21.6 Bcf/d in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 70.0 Bcf/d in 2013 and to 70.4 Bcf/d in 2014. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have fallen over the past five years, are projected to fall by 0.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and then remain near 2013 levels in 2014. LNG imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of around 0.4 Bcf/d in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. As of September 27, working gas stocks totaled 3,487 Bcf, which is 155 Bcf less than at the same time last year, and 49 Bcf greater than the previous five-year (2008-12) average for that week. EIA projects inventories will total 3,830 Bcf at the end of the injection season, and 1,890 Bcf at the end of March 2014, the end of the winter heating season.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.62 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in September, up 19 cents from the previous month's price. While prices declined from April through August, they began increasing last month in anticipation of winter heating demand. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will increase from an average of \$2.75 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$3.71 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$4.00 per MMBtu in 2014.

Natural gas futures prices for January 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending October 3, 2013) averaged \$3.83 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for January 2014 contracts at \$2.91 per MMBtu and \$5.04 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for January 2013 averaged \$3.84 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.77 per MMBtu and \$5.31 per MMBtu.

Coal

Coal production, based on preliminary data for the first eight months, is down 3% from the same period last year. Production was down in nearly every coal-producing region (Illinois Basin (ILB) production was up 3%), but the largest decline was in the Appalachian region. Coal production in the Appalachian region was down 7% with Central Appalachian Basin (CAP) production down 12%. A recent report released by the [Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet](#) (KEEC) showed that employment at the state's coal mines was at its lowest level since the data was first collected in 1927. In the two years since July 2011, the KEEC reported that employment at eastern Kentucky (CAP) mines fell by nearly 42%. Western Kentucky (ILB) mines saw employment fall only 2% over the same time period. There are signs that the shift in production will continue as several power generators have announced plans to shift from CAP coal to cheaper, though higher in sulfur content, ILB coal. Retrofitting of coal-fired generating units with flue-gas desulfurization (FGD), or scrubbers, contributes to this shift to higher-sulfur coal.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production in the first half of 2013 was 488 million short tons (MMst), 20 MMst (3.9%) lower than in the same period of 2012. EIA projects higher production in all regions during the second half of 2013 with total coal production of 1,012 MMst in 2013. Coal production is forecast to grow by 3.1% in 2014 to 1,043 MMst as inventories stabilize and consumption increases.

Inventory draws are expected to meet most of the growth in consumption in 2013. Total coal inventories fell by 19 MMst during the first half of 2013. EIA forecasts an additional 10 MMst of inventory withdrawals over the second half of 2013.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates that total coal consumption for the first half of 2013 was 446 MMst, or 36 MMst (8.8%) higher than the amount of coal consumed in the first six months of 2012. The increase was primarily a result of consumption growth in the electric power sector because of higher electricity demand and higher natural gas prices. EIA expects that this trend will continue in the second half of 2013 with total coal consumption for the year of 936 MMst (a 5.1% increase over 2012). Consumption grows at about half that rate (2.8%), to 962 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Exports. EIA estimates that first-half 2013 exports totaled 61 MMst, which was 5 MMst lower than the same period last year. Exports for the next six months are expected to continue declining, with second-half exports totaling 53 MMst, down 7 MMst from last year. Exports are projected to total 105 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. EIA expects nominal annual average coal prices to the electric power industry to fall for the first time since 2000, from \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.33 per MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.34 per MMBtu in 2014.

Electricity

The electricity industry retired 10.5 gigawatts (GW) of coal-fired generating capacity during 2012. Most of this capacity consisted of older, inefficient units, which generators found uneconomical to run as a result of low natural gas prices and slow growth in electricity demand. Coal capacity retirements have continued into 2013, albeit at a slower pace, with 1.4 GW reported to EIA through July. Despite the retirements, coal-fired generation during the first seven months of 2013 was 7.5% higher than the same period last year as generators utilized existing capacity at higher rates in response to rising natural gas prices.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. EIA expects U.S. retail sales of electricity to the residential sector to grow by 0.4% in 2013 and fall by 1.0% in 2014. About two-thirds of households in the South Census region use electricity as their primary heating source. Heating degree days in this region during the upcoming winter months (October-March) are expected to be slightly higher than last winter. Growth in the total number of households, leads to a 1.0% winter-over-winter increase in residential electricity sales in the South region.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation will grow by 0.1% in 2013 and by 0.4% in 2014. Despite the retirement of coal-fired generating capacity, higher prices for natural gas delivered to electric generators drive a projected 6.1% increase in coal generation this year while natural gas-fired generation falls by 9.8%. The addition of new capacity leads to a 14% increase in generation from renewable energy sources other than hydropower during 2013, and contributes about 6% of total generation.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. The rising cost of generation fuels, particularly natural gas, contributes to a projected increase in the residential price of electricity. During the upcoming winter months, EIA expects the U.S. residential electricity price to average 11.9 cents per kilowatthour, which is 2.3% higher than the winter of 2012-13.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for electricity and heat generation to increase by 4.5% in 2013. While hydropower declines by 1.5%, nonhydropower renewables used for electricity and heat generation grow by an average of 8.3% in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 2.3%, as a 0.9% increase in hydropower is combined with a 3.1% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind capacity will increase by 2.5% this year to about 61 GW and will total more than 66 GW in 2014. EIA has lowered the 2014 capacity projection for wind by 3.5% from last month's STEO, under the assumption that some wind power projects will be delayed to the following year. Recently updated Internal Revenue Service guidance on production tax credits (PTC) has clarified that all projects that begin construction by the end of 2013 and enter service by the end of 2015 will qualify for the PTC. Electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 19% in 2013 and by 2.4% in 2014, contributing more than 4% of total electricity generation.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation, about 0.3% by 2014. Utility-scale capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with customer-sited distributed generation capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all utility-scale solar growth in 2012, but EIA expects that several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014. However, PV is still expected to account for most of the capacity additions in 2013 and 2014. Solar generation by the electric power sector increases 79% in 2013 and 80% in 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. The ethanol industry is beginning to show some recovery from last year's drought when fuel ethanol production fell from an average 900,000 bbl/d in the first half of 2012 to an average of 820,000 bbl/d from July 2012 through March 2013. Ethanol production averaged 850,000 bbl/d during September 2013 and is forecast to average 880,000 bbl/d during 2014. Biodiesel production, which averaged 63,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, has been rising this year and [reached a record level](#) of 128 million gallons (98,000 bbl/d) in July 2013. Biodiesel production is forecast to average about 82,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 87,000 bbl/d in 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels [declined by 4.0% in 2012](#), and projects increases of 1.7% in 2013 and 0.9% in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects the projected increase in coal use for electricity generation, especially in 2013 as it rebounds from the 2012 decline.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO. The GI simulation used in this STEO includes recent revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA) by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). It also assumes that the spending cuts mandated in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (sequestration) are replaced by a combination of tax and spending changes that are implemented in 2014. In addition, the GI forecast does not make any assumptions about the economic impacts of a government shutdown, but assumes there will be an agreement reached to increase the amount of debt that can be issued by the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Current Trends. The [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) reported that real disposable personal income rose 0.3% from July to August 2013, while real consumption expenditures rose 0.2% over the same time period. The [U.S. Department of Labor](#) also reported that initial weekly unemployment insurance claims were 308,000 in the week ending September 28, 2013, an increase of 1,000 from the previous week's figure, but still lowering the 4-week moving average to 305,000. The [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods rose 0.1% in August, following a revised 8.1% decrease in July.

U.S. Production and Income. Forecast U.S. real GDP grows by 1.6% in 2013 and 2.6% in 2014. Year-on-year real GDP growth begins to accelerate in the second half of 2014, eventually rising to 3.0% in the fourth quarter of 2014. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.5% in 2013 and 3.2% in 2014. Total industrial production grows almost one percentage point faster than real GDP in 2013 at 2.3%, and its projected growth of 3.0% in 2014 is still well above the growth rate of real GDP.

U.S. Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 4.6% and 8.0% over 2013 and 2014, respectively. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 1.9%, but slows below the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.5%. Export growth triples from 1.7% to 5.1% over the same two years. Government expenditures fall 3.0% in 2013, and rise by 0.1% in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.6% over 2013, and gradually falls to 6.9% at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.7% in both 2013 and 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 20% and 29% in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

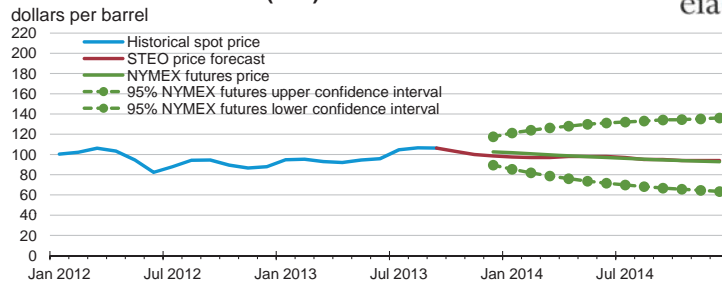
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Short-Term Energy Outlook

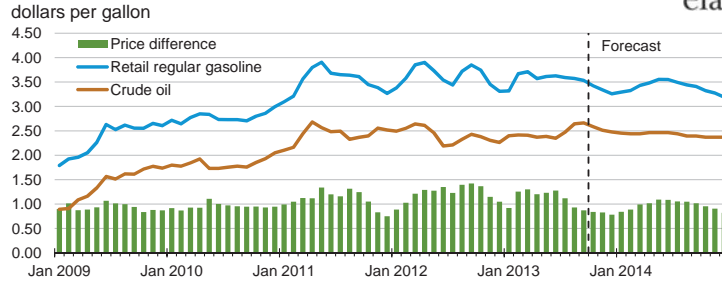
Chart Gallery for October 2013

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending October 3, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

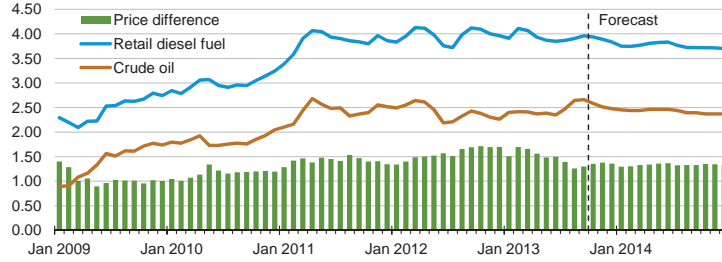


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

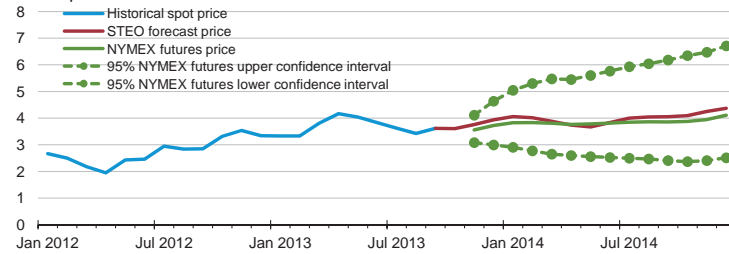


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

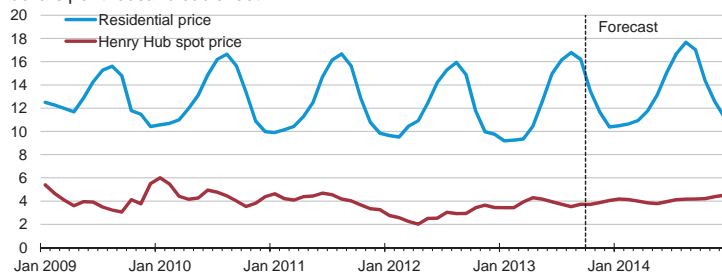


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending October 3, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

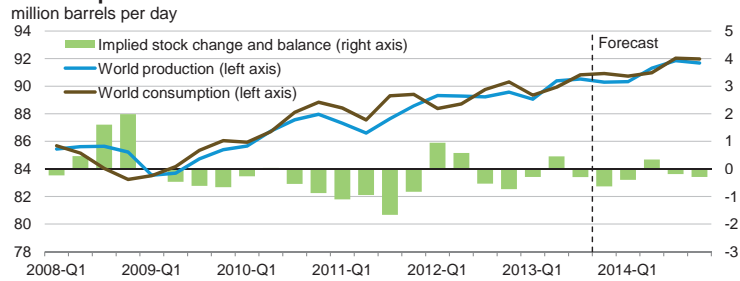
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



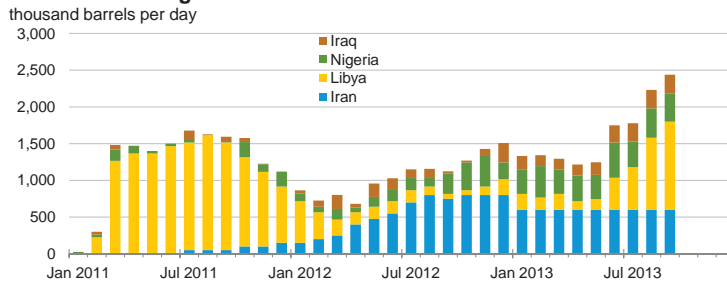
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



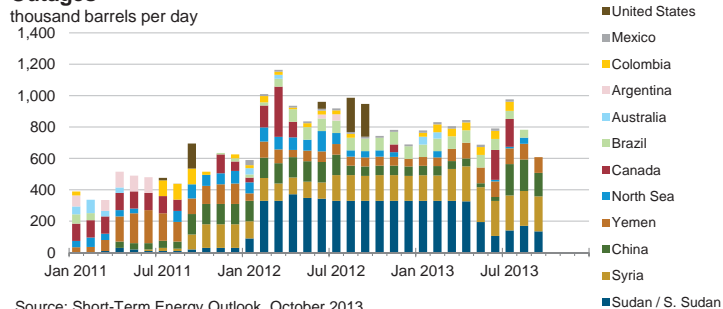
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

Estimated Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



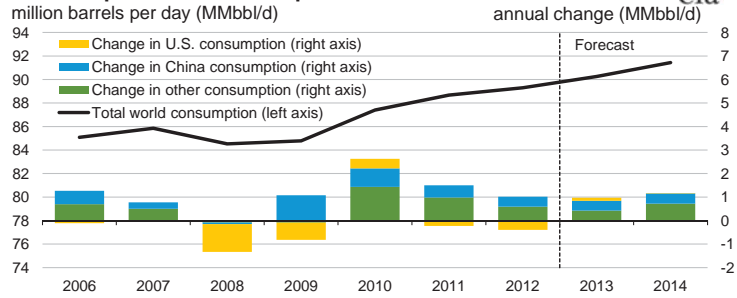
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

Estimated Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages



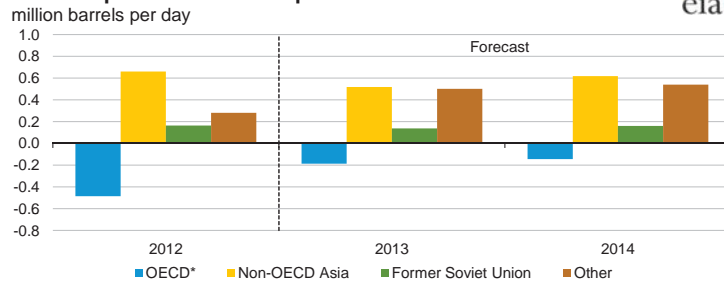
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

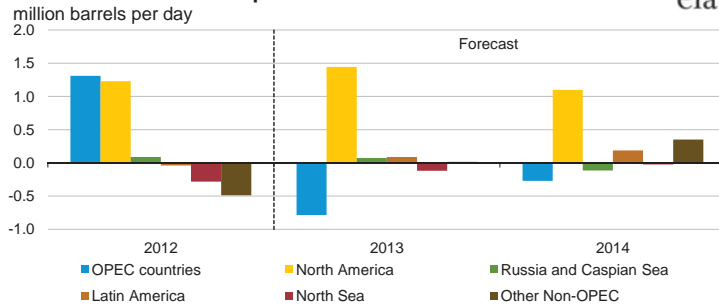
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

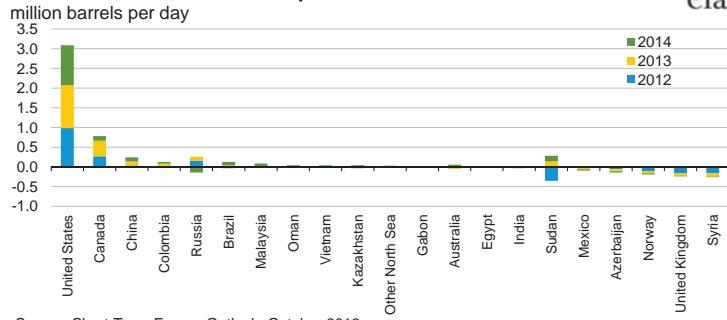
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



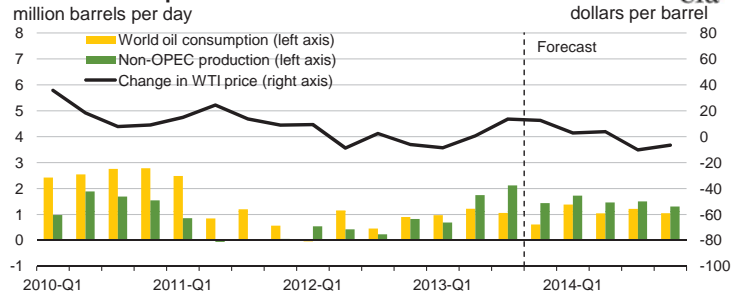
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



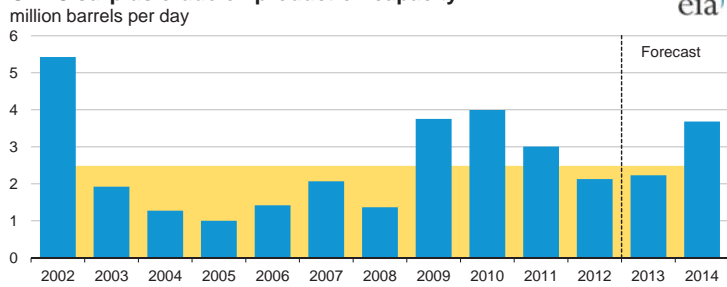
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth



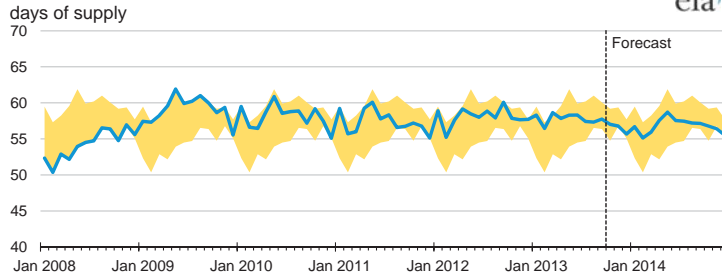
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



Note: Shaded area represents 2002-2012 average (2.5 million barrels per day)
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

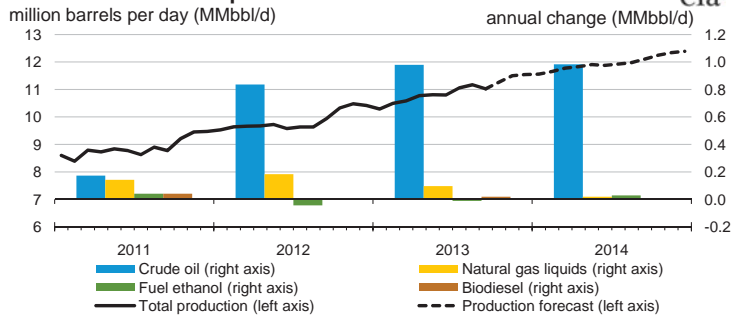
OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

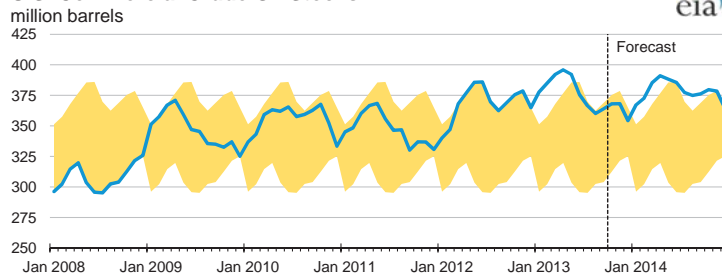
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

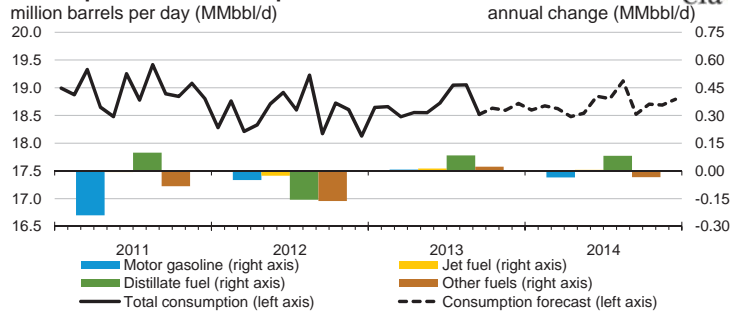
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

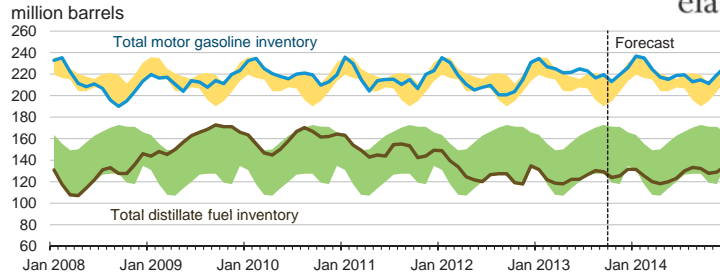
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

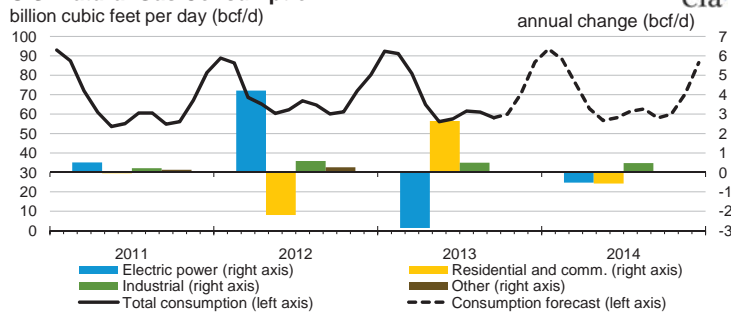
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

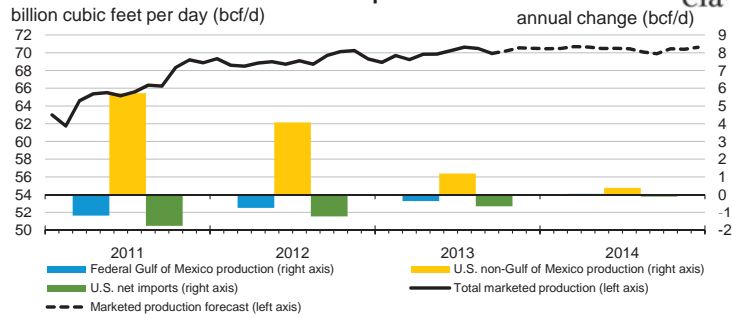
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



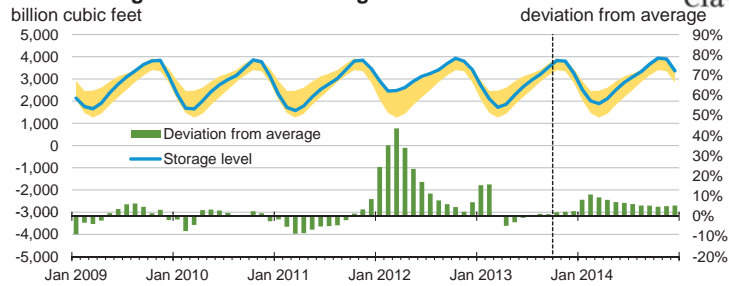
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



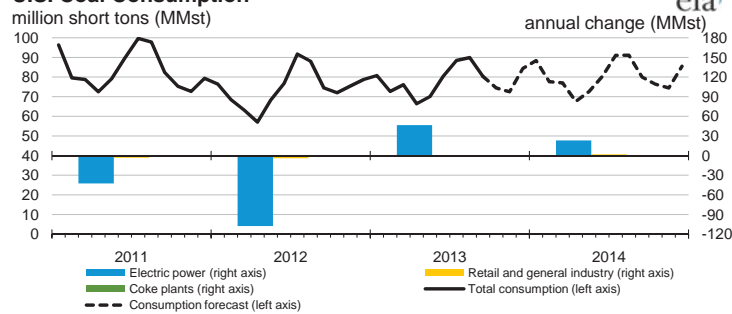
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



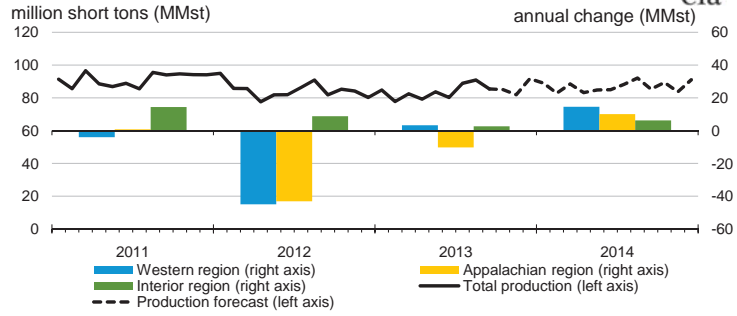
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Coal Consumption



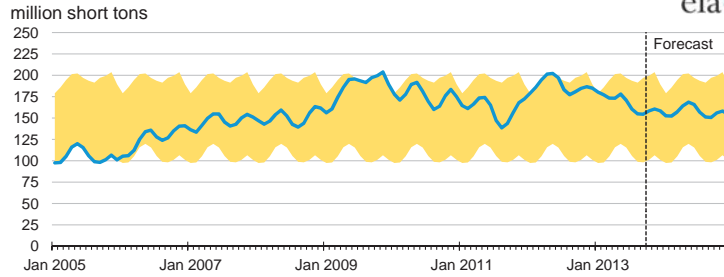
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Coal Production



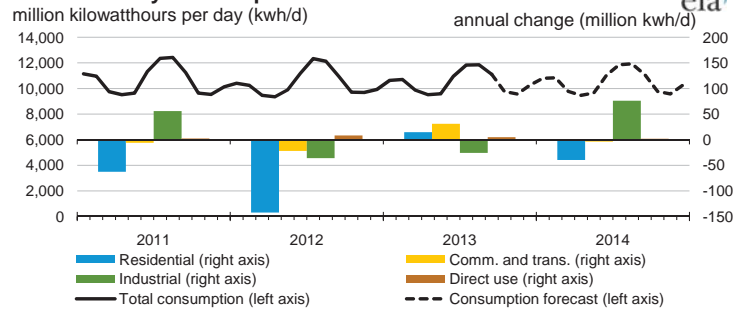
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



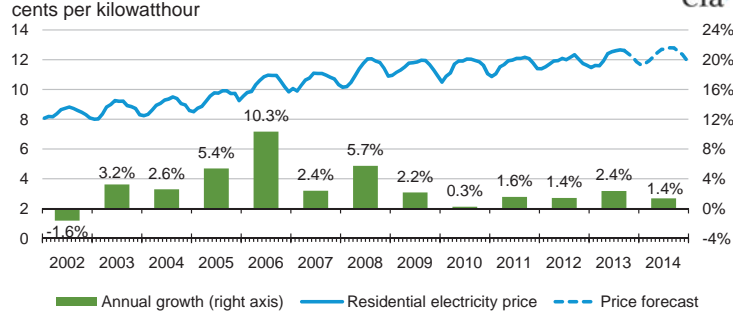
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Electricity Consumption



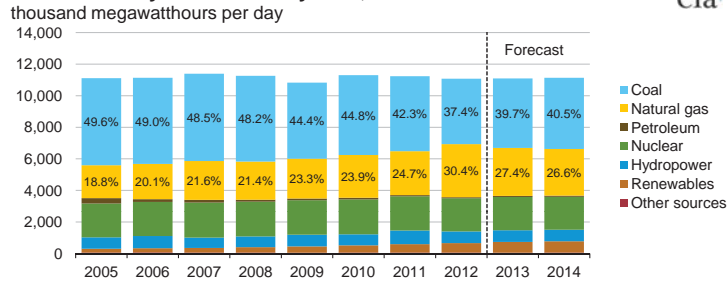
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

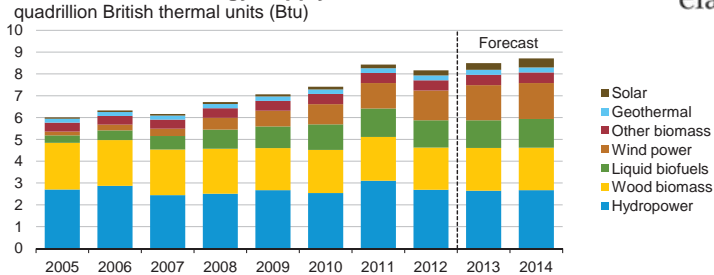
U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

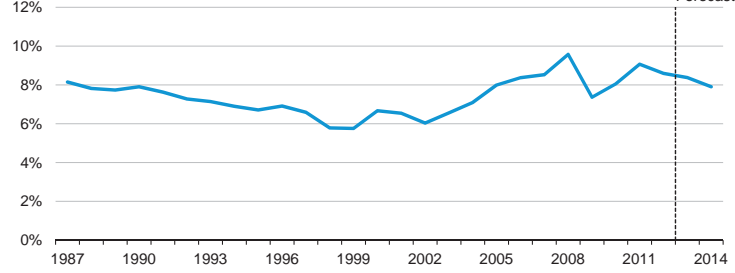


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

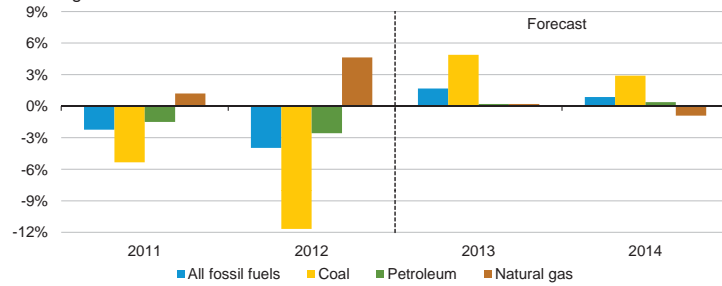
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

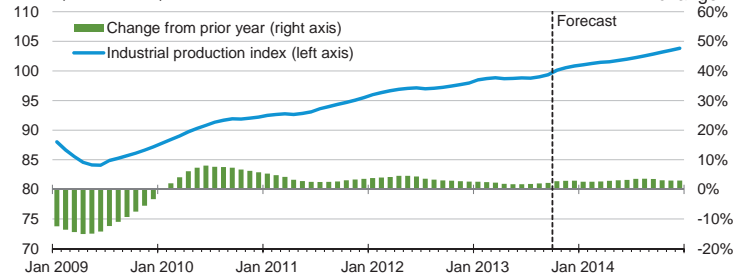
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

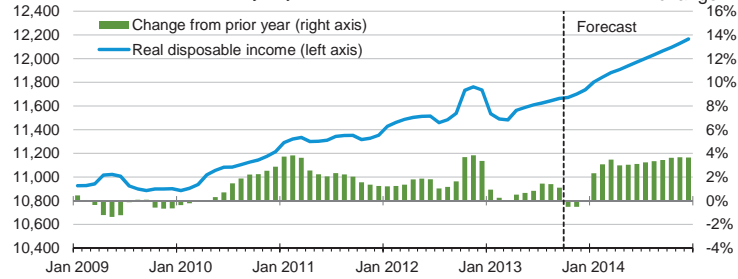
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Disposable Income

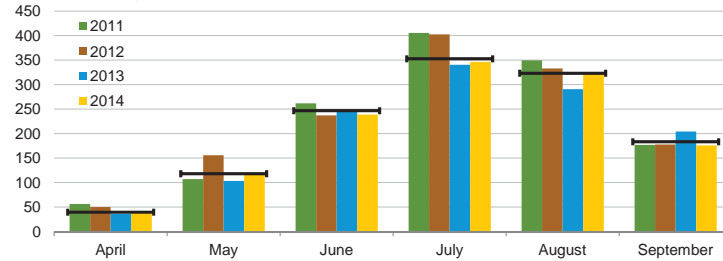
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

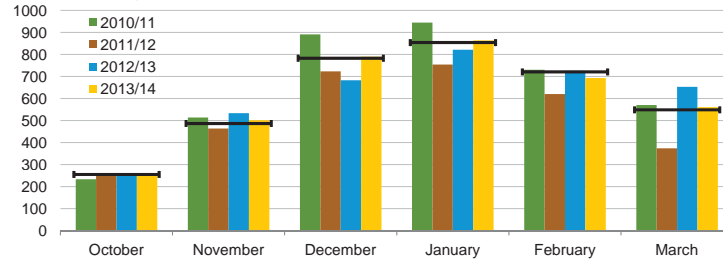


Source: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate 10-year average over the period 2004-2013. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

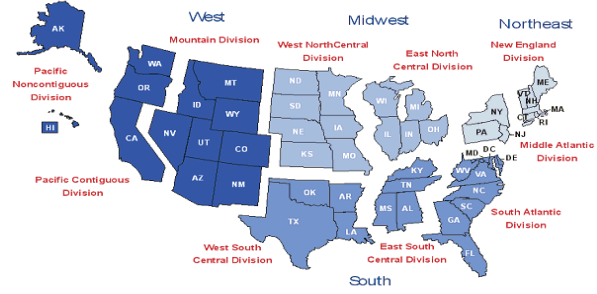
population-weighted



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2013

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	Avg. 07-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	74.2	79.6	74.7	79.7	65.6	74.8	75.2	77.2	2.7
Price (\$/mcf)	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.23	13.89	11.75	13.54	15.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,127	1,260	994	1,010	802	1,039	883	1,045	18.3
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	78.2	80.8	78.6	80.1	65.4	76.6	77.5	76.7	-1.0
Price (\$/mcf)	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	8.96	10.14	8.23	9.38	14.0
Expenditures (\$)	892	927	742	740	586	777	638	719	12.8
South									
Consumption (mcf)	44.8	47.0	53.4	49.5	41.1	47.1	46.6	46.7	0.3
Price (\$/mcf)	14.19	14.08	11.52	11.03	11.47	12.42	10.69	12.02	12.5
Expenditures (\$)	635	661	615	546	472	586	498	562	12.8
West									
Consumption (mcf)	48.1	46.2	47.7	47.2	47.6	47.4	46.9	45.8	-2.4
Price (\$/mcf)	11.31	10.86	9.91	9.67	9.38	10.23	9.15	10.04	9.7
Expenditures (\$)	544	502	473	457	447	484	429	459	7.1
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	61.7	63.5	63.7	64.2	55.1	61.7	61.8	61.7	-0.2
Price (\$/mcf)	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.45	10.26	11.45	9.67	11.00	13.7
Expenditures (\$)	786	818	689	671	566	706	598	679	13.4
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	531.7	572.5	538.2	574.1	465.3	536.4	539.9	555.3	2.9
Price (\$/gallon)	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.17	3.87	3.68	-4.9
Expenditures (\$)	1,769	1,519	1,533	1,943	1,735	1,700	2,092	2,046	-2.2
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	6,795	7,033	6,805	7,033	6,397	6,813	6,825	6,916	1.3
Price (\$/kwh)	0.144	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.155	0.151	0.153	0.157	2.6
Expenditures (\$)	981	1,066	1,032	1,084	989	1,030	1,041	1,083	4.0
Midwest									
Consumption (kwh)	8,634	8,762	8,662	8,731	7,904	8,538	8,588	8,534	-0.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.089	0.098	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.100	0.111	0.113	2.2
Expenditures (\$)	772	856	855	914	874	854	953	968	1.6
South									
Consumption (kwh)	7,795	8,030	8,489	8,235	7,485	8,007	7,985	7,983	0.0
Price (\$/kwh)	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.104	0.107	0.109	2.1
Expenditures (\$)	768	874	874	857	799	834	851	869	2.1
West									
Consumption (kwh)	7,110	6,956	7,070	7,044	7,076	7,051	7,016	6,931	-1.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.107	0.111	0.112	0.115	0.110	0.119	0.122	2.8
Expenditures (\$)	737	741	783	790	814	773	836	848	1.5
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kwh)	7,553	7,683	7,900	7,810	7,234	7,636	7,638	7,621	-0.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.111	0.117	0.119	2.3
Expenditures (\$)	786	862	869	881	840	848	890	909	2.1

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	Avg. 07-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	640.7	685.4	640.8	685.2	566.6	643.7	645.5	664.3	2.9
Price (\$/gallon)	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.06	3.00	3.23	7.5
Expenditures (\$)	1,876	1,947	1,911	2,217	1,893	1,969	1,940	2,146	10.6
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	775.3	797.1	779.9	791.5	645.6	757.9	766.4	756.7	-1.3
Price (\$/gallon)	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	2.13	1.74	1.92	10.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,746	1,683	1,548	1,673	1,440	1,618	1,333	1,453	9.0

Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)

Northeast									
Natural gas	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,223	10,987	11,351	11,523	1.5
Heating oil	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,690	6,073	5,520	5,377	-2.6
Propane	704	713	733	744	764	732	786	795	1.3
Electricity	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	2,686	2,983	3,044	2.0
Wood	414	474	501	512	545	489	593	632	6.6
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	17,973	18,131	18,030	18,070	0.2
Heating oil	534	491	451	419	391	457	366	349	-4.8
Propane	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,040	2,105	2,013	1,988	-1.2
Electricity	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,112	4,758	5,273	5,465	3.6
Wood	528	584	616	618	630	595	634	634	0.0
South									
Natural gas	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,644	13,810	13,669	13,651	-0.1
Heating oil	1,051	956	906	853	789	911	743	700	-5.9
Propane	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,029	2,174	1,949	1,851	-5.1
Electricity	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,265	25,906	27,974	28,795	2.9
Wood	558	593	586	599	608	589	613	632	3.0
West									
Natural gas	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,048	15,024	15,167	15,313	1.0
Heating oil	316	294	289	279	262	288	252	247	-2.1
Propane	942	936	940	914	892	925	884	879	-0.6
Electricity	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,459	7,976	8,710	8,970	3.0
Wood	679	703	721	725	737	713	742	750	1.1
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,887	57,952	58,217	58,558	0.6
Heating oil	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,131	7,729	6,882	6,672	-3.0
Propane	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,726	5,935	5,632	5,514	-2.1
Electricity	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,730	41,326	44,940	46,273	3.0
Wood	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,520	2,386	2,582	2,648	2.5

Heating degree-days

Northeast	4,844	5,261	4,861	5,262	4,150	4,875	4,899	5,063	3.4
Midwest	5,603	5,821	5,637	5,765	4,489	5,463	5,539	5,466	-1.3
South	2,293	2,471	2,874	2,642	2,037	2,463	2,438	2,440	0.1
West	3,140	2,974	3,095	3,066	3,102	3,075	3,032	2,938	-3.1
U.S. Average	3,676	3,820	3,881	3,883	3,189	3,690	3,676	3,664	-0.3

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

* Prices include taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	6.22	6.29	6.42	7.02	7.11	7.31	7.54	7.90	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>8.78</i>	6.49	<i>7.47</i>	<i>8.45</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.40	66.75	<i>66.81</i>	<i>66.94</i>	<i>66.93</i>	<i>66.56</i>	<i>66.88</i>	65.75	<i>66.44</i>	<i>66.83</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	245	243	265	<i>259</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>264</i>	1,016	<i>1,012</i>	<i>1,043</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	18.88	<i>18.65</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.73</i>	18.55	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.70</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.50	60.28	<i>72.47</i>	<i>85.67</i>	<i>59.23</i>	<i>60.74</i>	<i>72.29</i>	69.68	<i>70.00</i>	<i>69.42</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	229	217	259	<i>231</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>236</i>	890	<i>936</i>	<i>962</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.03	10.14	11.82	9.78	10.39	10.02	11.60	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>9.88</i>	10.45	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.05	2.18	1.94	1.96	2.09	2.31	2.07	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.14</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	8.13	<i>8.51</i>	<i>8.68</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.48	22.76	24.04	23.83	25.39	22.85	23.98	<i>24.16</i>	<i>25.42</i>	<i>22.96</i>	<i>24.07</i>	<i>24.37</i>	95.10	<i>96.38</i>	<i>96.82</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	108.84	<i>106.00</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.18</i>	<i>99.50</i>	100.84	<i>103.95</i>	<i>101.70</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.55	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.24</i>	2.75	<i>3.71</i>	<i>4.00</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.31	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.40	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,382	15,428	15,534	15,540	15,584	15,679	15,748	<i>15,834</i>	<i>15,939</i>	<i>16,048</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>16,304</i>	15,471	<i>15,711</i>	<i>16,115</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	2.8	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	104.3	104.8	105.3	105.6	106.0	106.4	106.5	<i>107.1</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	105.0	<i>106.5</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.7	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,459	11,510	11,494	11,743	11,502	11,587	11,645	<i>11,703</i>	<i>11,842</i>	<i>11,939</i>	<i>12,033</i>	<i>12,130</i>	11,552	<i>11,609</i>	<i>11,986</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.8	1.3	3.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	2.0	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.7	97.0	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.4</i>	95.0	<i>97.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.1	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	4.2	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	80	<i>1,546</i>	<i>2,117</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,545</i>	3,711	<i>4,326</i>	<i>4,218</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	74	443	913	84	38	387	835	<i>91</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>92</i>	1,513	<i>1,351</i>	<i>1,374</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

(d) The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations of gross energy consumption in EIA's Monthly Energy Review (MER).

Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;*Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130;*Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	102.88	93.42	92.24	87.96	94.34	94.10	105.84	<i>100.50</i>	<i>97.17</i>	<i>98.00</i>	<i>95.67</i>	<i>94.00</i>	94.12	<i>98.69</i>	<i>96.21</i>
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.09	112.49	102.58	110.27	<i>106.50</i>	<i>104.00</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.33</i>	<i>100.00</i>	111.65	<i>107.96</i>	<i>102.21</i>
Imported Average	108.13	101.19	97.20	97.64	98.71	97.39	107.76	<i>105.59</i>	<i>102.18</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>100.69</i>	<i>99.00</i>	101.11	<i>102.40</i>	<i>101.26</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	108.84	<i>106.00</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.18</i>	<i>99.50</i>	100.84	<i>103.95</i>	<i>101.70</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	289	290	295	<i>266</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>258</i>	293	<i>285</i>	<i>272</i>
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	295	307	<i>298</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>282</i>	311	<i>303</i>	<i>286</i>
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	276	296	<i>290</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>276</i>	303	<i>295</i>	<i>278</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	316	287	297	<i>293</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>278</i>	310	<i>298</i>	<i>282</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	251	248	252	243	258	<i>270</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>253</i>	260	<i>256</i>	<i>258</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	360	357	<i>334</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>326</i>	363	<i>352</i>	<i>340</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	367	364	<i>340</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>332</i>	369	<i>359</i>	<i>346</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	403	388	391	<i>389</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>371</i>	397	<i>393</i>	<i>376</i>
Heating Oil	378	374	367	385	389	365	367	<i>369</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>356</i>	379	<i>377</i>	<i>362</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.66	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.10</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.37</i>	2.83	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.12</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.55	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.24</i>	2.75	<i>3.71</i>	<i>4.00</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	4.52	<i>5.01</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.54</i>	3.86	<i>4.76</i>	<i>5.21</i>
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.59	9.19	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>9.98</i>	8.13	<i>8.55</i>	<i>9.65</i>
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.25	11.90	16.37	<i>11.28</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>12.81</i>	<i>17.13</i>	<i>12.17</i>	10.66	<i>10.76</i>	<i>11.90</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.31	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.40	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	4.21	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.39</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>5.07</i>	3.39	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.72</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.83	19.26	<i>19.00</i>	<i>18.42</i>	<i>18.38</i>	<i>18.10</i>	<i>17.79</i>	20.85	<i>19.36</i>	<i>18.17</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.64	23.34	<i>23.31</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>22.87</i>	<i>22.49</i>	<i>22.94</i>	23.46	<i>23.21</i>	<i>22.80</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	7.22	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.58</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.70	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.89</i>
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	10.74	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.32</i>	10.12	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.46</i>
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.63	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>12.28</i>	11.88	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.33</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 Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production, Consumption, and Inventories

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	22.64	22.47	22.09	23.07	23.31	23.66	23.87	<i>24.56</i>	<i>24.77</i>	<i>24.82</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>25.46</i>	22.57	<i>23.85</i>	<i>24.98</i>
U.S. (50 States)	10.84	10.92	11.00	11.70	11.68	12.08	12.36	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.88</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>13.58</i>	11.12	<i>12.21</i>	<i>13.22</i>
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.01	4.22	4.28	4.27	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.87	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.89	2.87	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>
North Sea (b)	3.38	3.20	2.77	2.90	2.99	2.90	2.77	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.93</i>	3.06	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.92</i>
Other OECD	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.60	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.59</i>	1.58	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.60</i>
Non-OECD	66.69	66.82	67.13	66.50	65.74	66.73	66.65	<i>65.73</i>	<i>65.56</i>	<i>66.49</i>	<i>66.98</i>	<i>66.21</i>	66.79	<i>66.21</i>	<i>66.32</i>
OPEC	36.77	36.94	36.83	36.03	35.81	36.29	36.01	<i>35.30</i>	<i>35.36</i>	<i>35.75</i>	<i>35.83</i>	<i>35.39</i>	36.64	<i>35.85</i>	<i>35.58</i>
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.47	30.21	<i>29.41</i>	<i>29.31</i>	<i>29.64</i>	<i>29.66</i>	<i>29.17</i>	30.89	<i>30.03</i>	<i>29.44</i>
Other Liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.80	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.22</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.14</i>
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.45	13.48	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.31</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>13.41</i>	13.41	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.37</i>
China	4.28	4.29	4.38	4.50	4.44	4.48	4.38	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.58</i>	4.36	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.57</i>
Other Non-OECD	12.22	12.24	12.56	12.49	11.97	12.50	12.79	<i>12.38</i>	<i>12.30</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>13.21</i>	<i>12.83</i>	12.38	<i>12.41</i>	<i>12.80</i>
Total World Supply	89.33	89.29	89.22	89.57	89.06	90.39	90.52	<i>90.29</i>	<i>90.33</i>	<i>91.31</i>	<i>91.85</i>	<i>91.68</i>	89.35	<i>90.07</i>	<i>91.30</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	52.56	52.35	52.40	53.55	53.24	54.10	54.51	<i>54.98</i>	<i>54.97</i>	<i>55.56</i>	<i>56.02</i>	<i>56.29</i>	52.71	<i>54.22</i>	<i>55.72</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.23	45.54	45.92	46.21	45.74	45.45	45.85	<i>46.12</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>44.83</i>	<i>45.56</i>	<i>46.04</i>	45.98	<i>45.79</i>	<i>45.65</i>
U.S. (50 States)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	18.88	<i>18.65</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.73</i>	18.55	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.70</i>
U.S. Territories	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.31	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.37	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.29	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Europe	13.67	13.76	13.79	13.64	13.13	13.79	13.63	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.06</i>	<i>13.50</i>	<i>13.46</i>	13.71	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.34</i>
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	4.31	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.71	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.45</i>
Other OECD	6.38	6.31	6.35	6.57	6.34	6.34	6.35	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.56</i>	6.40	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.46</i>
Non-OECD	42.15	43.17	43.83	44.09	43.61	44.48	44.97	<i>44.81</i>	<i>44.59</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>46.47</i>	<i>45.93</i>	43.31	<i>44.47</i>	<i>45.79</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.45	4.38	4.59	4.58	4.56	4.49	4.76	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.50	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.79</i>
Europe	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.64	10.60	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.21</i>	10.28	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Other Asia	10.90	11.05	10.78	11.19	11.06	11.28	10.85	<i>11.15</i>	<i>11.25</i>	<i>11.47</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>11.33</i>	10.98	<i>11.08</i>	<i>11.27</i>
Other Non-OECD	16.17	16.93	17.45	16.82	16.72	17.37	18.03	<i>17.24</i>	<i>17.21</i>	<i>18.01</i>	<i>18.54</i>	<i>17.76</i>	16.84	<i>17.34</i>	<i>17.88</i>
Total World Consumption	88.38	88.71	89.76	90.31	89.35	89.93	90.82	<i>90.92</i>	<i>90.73</i>	<i>90.97</i>	<i>92.04</i>	<i>91.97</i>	89.29	<i>90.26</i>	<i>91.43</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.13	0.15	-0.27	-0.05	<i>0.45</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>0.44</i>	-0.15	<i>0.07</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Other OECD	-0.17	-0.02	-0.31	0.58	-0.11	0.30	0.13	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	0.02	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.06</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.48	-0.22	0.95	0.03	0.25	-0.49	0.22	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	0.07	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Stock Draw	-0.95	-0.58	0.54	0.74	0.29	-0.46	0.30	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>-0.34</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.29</i>	-0.06	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.13</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,097	1,122	1,126	<i>1,085</i>	<i>1,092</i>	<i>1,127</i>	<i>1,138</i>	<i>1,097</i>	1,111	<i>1,085</i>	<i>1,097</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,641	2,674	2,713	2,648	2,643	2,640	2,633	<i>2,585</i>	<i>2,576</i>	<i>2,609</i>	<i>2,610</i>	<i>2,574</i>	2,648	<i>2,585</i>	<i>2,574</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.67	17.67	17.72	18.62	18.84	19.25	19.51	<i>19.86</i>	<i>20.11</i>	<i>20.31</i>	<i>20.50</i>	<i>20.94</i>	17.92	<i>19.37</i>	<i>20.47</i>
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.01	4.22	4.28	4.27	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.87	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.89	2.87	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>
United States	10.84	10.92	11.00	11.70	11.68	12.08	12.36	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.88</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>13.58</i>	11.12	<i>12.21</i>	<i>13.22</i>
Central and South America	4.55	4.71	5.06	4.90	4.41	4.99	5.33	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.06</i>	4.81	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.08</i>
Argentina	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.69	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.72	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.21	2.79	3.15	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>2.71</i>	2.65	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.78</i>
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.01	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.97	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Europe	4.34	4.15	3.71	3.85	3.95	3.84	3.72	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.87</i>	4.01	<i>3.89</i>	<i>3.86</i>
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.75	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.81</i>	1.90	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.84	0.95	0.86	0.76	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.92	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.54	13.47	13.49	<i>13.50</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.38</i>	<i>13.43</i>	13.42	<i>13.50</i>	<i>13.38</i>
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.86	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.93	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	1.61	1.59	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.68</i>	1.61	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	10.47	10.52	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.39</i>	10.40	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.35</i>
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.24	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.26	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Middle East	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.21	1.14	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.18</i>	1.32	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.19</i>
Oman	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.88	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.92	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>
Syria	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.18	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Yemen	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.15	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.91	8.85	8.97	9.07	8.94	8.95	8.86	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.25</i>	8.95	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.18</i>
Australia	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.41	0.46	0.53	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.52	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.54</i>
China	4.28	4.29	4.38	4.50	4.44	4.48	4.38	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.58</i>	4.36	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.57</i>
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	0.99	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.96</i>
Indonesia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.97	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.63	0.62	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.64	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.34	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.36	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>
Africa	2.37	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.39	2.48	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.56</i>	2.29	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.57</i>
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.36	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.33	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Sudan	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.30	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.12	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.56	52.35	52.40	53.55	53.24	54.10	54.51	<i>54.98</i>	<i>54.97</i>	<i>55.56</i>	<i>56.02</i>	<i>56.29</i>	52.71	<i>54.22</i>	<i>55.72</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.80	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.22</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.14</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.26	58.11	58.17	59.30	59.04	59.92	60.31	<i>60.88</i>	<i>61.03</i>	<i>61.67</i>	<i>62.19</i>	<i>62.51</i>	58.46	<i>60.04</i>	<i>61.85</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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.75	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.09	3.04	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.33	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	2.03	1.95	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	9.60	10.10	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.47	30.21	<i>29.41</i>	<i>29.31</i>	<i>29.64</i>	<i>29.66</i>	<i>29.17</i>	30.89	<i>30.03</i>	<i>29.44</i>
Other Liquids	5.71	5.76	5.78	5.76	5.80	5.82	5.80	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.22</i>	5.75	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.14</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.77	36.94	36.83	36.03	35.81	36.29	36.01	<i>35.30</i>	<i>35.36</i>	<i>35.75</i>	<i>35.83</i>	<i>35.39</i>	36.64	<i>35.85</i>	<i>35.58</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.31	6.23	5.51	<i>5.62</i>	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.68</i>	6.45	<i>5.92</i>	<i>6.57</i>
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.70	2.72	2.72	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.70	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.63	23.73	23.66	<i>23.48</i>	<i>23.68</i>	<i>23.86</i>	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.90</i>	23.87	<i>23.63</i>	<i>23.82</i>
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.65	32.68	31.89	<i>31.82</i>	<i>32.76</i>	<i>33.20</i>	<i>33.22</i>	<i>33.32</i>	33.02	<i>32.26</i>	<i>33.13</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.05</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.64	2.20	1.68	<i>2.34</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>4.15</i>	2.12	<i>2.21</i>	<i>3.63</i>
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.64	2.21	1.68	<i>2.41</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>4.15</i>	2.13	<i>2.23</i>	<i>3.68</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.71	23.02	23.14	23.11	23.00	23.06	23.43	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.19</i>	<i>23.14</i>	<i>23.42</i>	<i>23.32</i>	23.00	<i>23.21</i>	<i>23.27</i>
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.37	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.29	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Mexico	2.09	2.13	2.11	2.24	2.11	2.14	2.18	<i>2.27</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.15	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.20</i>
United States	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	18.88	<i>18.65</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.73</i>	18.55	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.70</i>
Central and South America	6.54	6.72	6.86	6.94	6.73	6.98	7.01	<i>6.99</i>	<i>6.91</i>	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.18</i>	6.76	<i>6.93</i>	<i>7.12</i>
Brazil	2.70	2.76	2.84	2.93	2.83	2.94	3.00	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	2.81	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.09</i>
Europe	14.33	14.50	14.52	14.34	13.83	14.49	14.36	<i>14.15</i>	<i>14.04</i>	<i>13.77</i>	<i>14.23</i>	<i>14.19</i>	14.42	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.06</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.48	4.41	4.62	4.61	4.58	4.52	4.79	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.92</i>	4.53	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.82</i>
Russia	3.15	3.08	3.29	3.27	3.24	3.19	3.38	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.20	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.41</i>
Middle East	7.18	7.77	8.14	7.35	7.42	7.83	8.55	<i>7.73</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>7.97</i>	7.61	<i>7.89</i>	<i>8.17</i>
Asia and Oceania	29.74	28.90	29.06	30.51	30.30	29.56	29.23	<i>30.48</i>	<i>30.57</i>	<i>30.39</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>30.81</i>	29.55	<i>29.89</i>	<i>30.42</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.64	10.60	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.21</i>	10.28	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	4.31	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.71	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.45</i>
India	3.65	3.71	3.45	3.68	3.81	3.79	3.48	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.86</i>	3.62	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.81</i>
Africa	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.46	3.50	3.50	3.45	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.57</i>	3.42	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.58</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.23	45.54	45.92	46.21	45.74	45.45	45.85	<i>46.12</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>44.83</i>	<i>45.56</i>	<i>46.04</i>	45.98	<i>45.79</i>	<i>45.65</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	42.15	43.17	43.83	44.09	43.61	44.48	44.97	<i>44.81</i>	<i>44.59</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>46.47</i>	<i>45.93</i>	43.31	<i>44.47</i>	<i>45.79</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.38	88.71	89.76	90.31	89.35	89.93	90.82	<i>90.92</i>	<i>90.73</i>	<i>90.97</i>	<i>92.04</i>	<i>91.97</i>	89.29	<i>90.26</i>	<i>91.43</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	113.3	113.7	114.4	114.9	115.3	116.1	117.0	<i>118.0</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>120.8</i>	<i>121.8</i>	114.1	<i>116.6</i>	<i>120.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	2.8	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.5	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.7	103.1	<i>103.7</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.3</i>	<i>106.0</i>	101.7	<i>102.9</i>	<i>105.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	1.7	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	132.6	133.8	135.2	136.6	137.2	138.6	140.4	<i>142.0</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>145.2</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>148.9</i>	134.6	<i>139.6</i>	<i>146.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	4.5	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.43	100.21	100.78	101.70	103.19	104.58	<i>105.20</i>	<i>105.53</i>	<i>105.63</i>	<i>105.81</i>	<i>105.86</i>	99.59	<i>103.67</i>	<i>105.71</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.1	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.4	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.6</i>	3.8	<i>4.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.51	15.33	15.83	<i>15.09</i>	<i>14.55</i>	<i>15.35</i>	<i>15.75</i>	<i>15.13</i>	15.01	<i>15.19</i>	<i>15.20</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.33	0.26	0.28	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.11	1.12	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.04	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.65	0.61	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.52	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.54</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.06	0.42	0.66	0.36	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.32</i>	0.34	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.79	17.80	17.72	17.36	16.92	18.16	18.36	<i>17.57</i>	<i>16.98</i>	<i>18.13</i>	<i>18.42</i>	<i>17.66</i>	17.42	<i>17.76</i>	<i>17.80</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.09	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	1.07	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.53	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.85	0.76	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.61	8.97	8.92	9.01	8.77	9.20	9.16	<i>8.97</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.07</i>	8.88	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.05</i>
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.50	1.57	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.47	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.50</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.35	4.66	4.93	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.39</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.80</i>	4.55	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.69</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.45	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.35	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.41	2.55	2.59	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.49</i>	2.49	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.50</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.84	18.88	18.79	18.46	17.97	19.24	19.45	<i>18.64</i>	<i>18.01</i>	<i>19.20</i>	<i>19.51</i>	<i>18.72</i>	18.49	<i>18.83</i>	<i>18.86</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.61	15.42	14.82	15.77	16.27	<i>15.48</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>15.65</i>	<i>16.09</i>	<i>15.49</i>	15.36	<i>15.59</i>	<i>15.53</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.29	17.23	17.27	17.40	17.81	17.82	17.82	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	17.30	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.91	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.89	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.87</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	297	299	302	275	289	290	295	266	270	285	276	258	293	285	272
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	361	350	355	<i>334</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>327</i>	362	<i>350</i>	<i>339</i>
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	368	352	<i>326</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>319</i>	357	<i>349</i>	<i>335</i>
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	339	336	337	<i>313</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>307</i>	342	<i>332</i>	<i>322</i>
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	323	361	362	<i>334</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>322</i>	351	<i>346</i>	<i>333</i>
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	382	390	385	<i>366</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>356</i>	394	<i>381</i>	<i>368</i>
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	360	357	<i>334</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>326</i>	363	<i>352</i>	<i>340</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	367	364	<i>340</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>332</i>	369	<i>359</i>	<i>346</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.1	51.2	48.0	54.1	59.5	62.0	55.4	<i>58.9</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>58.9</i>	54.1	<i>58.9</i>	<i>58.9</i>
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.8	49.3	50.3	<i>50.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>49.5</i>	53.9	<i>50.6</i>	<i>49.5</i>
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.5	75.8	78.0	79.5	<i>78.7</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>80.3</i>	80.5	<i>78.7</i>	<i>80.3</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.1	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	7.4	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	29.1	29.1	28.1	<i>31.0</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	35.0	<i>31.0</i>	<i>31.0</i>
U.S. Total	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	224.9	224.9	219.5	<i>226.1</i>	<i>224.5</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>214.6</i>	<i>226.8</i>	230.9	<i>226.1</i>	<i>226.8</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	48.5	50.1	47.8	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>54.0</i>	56.8	<i>50.4</i>	<i>54.0</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	176.4	174.9	171.8	<i>175.7</i>	<i>173.7</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>172.8</i>	174.0	<i>175.7</i>	<i>172.8</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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.81	68.85	69.16	69.89	69.26	69.97	70.35	<i>70.42</i>	<i>70.55</i>	<i>70.54</i>	<i>70.14</i>	<i>70.49</i>	69.18	<i>70.00</i>	<i>70.43</i>
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.04	0.91	0.82	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.96	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.89</i>
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	3.93	3.64	3.66	<i>4.18</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.77</i>	4.22	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.89</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.29	65.42	65.87	<i>65.27</i>	<i>65.47</i>	<i>65.73</i>	<i>65.58</i>	<i>65.80</i>	64.00	<i>65.22</i>	<i>65.65</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.40	66.75	<i>66.81</i>	<i>66.94</i>	<i>66.93</i>	<i>66.56</i>	<i>66.88</i>	65.75	<i>66.44</i>	<i>66.83</i>
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.92	8.04	8.48	7.62	7.98	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>7.91</i>	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.30</i>	8.57	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.26</i>
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.42	7.59	8.11	7.41	7.62	<i>8.00</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>7.88</i>	8.10	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.85</i>
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.21	0.36	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.48	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.85	4.41	4.41	<i>4.94</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.42	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.88</i>
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.63	3.25	3.63	3.21	3.57	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.21</i>	4.15	<i>3.49</i>	<i>3.38</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.14	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.18	-6.41	2.84	18.69	-10.17	-9.33	<i>2.72</i>	<i>15.37</i>	<i>-10.48</i>	<i>-8.97</i>	<i>3.33</i>	-0.06	<i>0.41</i>	<i>-0.25</i>
Total Supply	80.70	62.64	64.14	72.59	88.29	59.58	61.12	<i>73.27</i>	<i>86.01</i>	<i>59.82</i>	<i>61.34</i>	<i>73.61</i>	70.01	<i>70.50</i>	<i>70.14</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.44	-0.07	-0.21	-1.47	-0.24	-0.08	-0.84	<i>-0.80</i>	<i>-0.34</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-1.31</i>	-0.33	<i>-0.49</i>	<i>-0.71</i>
Total Primary Supply	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.50	60.28	<i>72.47</i>	<i>85.67</i>	<i>59.23</i>	<i>60.74</i>	<i>72.29</i>	69.68	<i>70.00</i>	<i>69.42</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.64	7.61	3.76	<i>16.08</i>	<i>24.54</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>16.13</i>	11.42	<i>13.22</i>	<i>12.82</i>
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.42	6.05	4.46	<i>10.30</i>	<i>13.97</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.35</i>	7.94	<i>8.79</i>	<i>8.61</i>
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.64	19.20	18.74	<i>20.46</i>	<i>22.08</i>	<i>19.50</i>	<i>19.26</i>	<i>21.12</i>	19.50	<i>20.00</i>	<i>20.48</i>
Electric Power (c)	21.68	26.61	31.60	19.94	19.98	21.03	27.66	<i>19.68</i>	<i>18.62</i>	<i>21.11</i>	<i>27.77</i>	<i>18.75</i>	24.96	<i>22.10</i>	<i>21.58</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.85	3.87	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.88</i>	3.81	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.47	1.67	1.70	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.97</i>	1.95	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.96</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.50	60.28	<i>72.47</i>	<i>85.67</i>	<i>59.23</i>	<i>60.74</i>	<i>72.29</i>	69.68	<i>70.00</i>	<i>69.42</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,724	2,643	3,521	<i>3,271</i>	<i>1,887</i>	<i>2,842</i>	<i>3,667</i>	<i>3,360</i>	3,413	<i>3,271</i>	<i>3,360</i>
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	705	974	1,168	<i>1,163</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>1,183</i>	<i>1,167</i>	1,178	<i>1,163</i>	<i>1,167</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	661	1,208	1,821	<i>1,639</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>1,951</i>	<i>1,709</i>	1,732	<i>1,639</i>	<i>1,709</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	358	461	533	<i>469</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>484</i>	503	<i>469</i>	<i>484</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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.88	4.10	3.86	4.15	4.37	2.83	3.82	4.12
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.05	13.88	17.50	14.33	14.20	15.33	18.61	15.45	13.73	13.92	15.09
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	10.98	13.32	18.14	13.78	12.94	14.73	19.12	14.59	12.20	12.62	14.11
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.74	10.79	16.32	9.66	9.03	11.61	17.32	10.54	9.20	9.26	10.36
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.44	16.55	9.48	9.03	11.58	18.22	10.51	9.60	9.35	10.37
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.10	15.05	22.34	13.69	12.80	18.26	24.98	15.27	13.71	13.17	15.03
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.25	12.36	18.81	11.98	11.32	15.41	20.10	12.84	11.28	10.98	12.73
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.39	12.13	19.44	11.44	9.40	14.64	19.94	12.28	11.12	10.65	11.70
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.05	9.79	14.36	9.94	9.43	10.12	14.02	10.54	9.41	9.29	10.22
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.52	10.91	11.48	10.30	10.18	10.46	11.61	10.86	9.75	10.22	10.60
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.25	11.90	16.37	11.28	10.65	12.81	17.13	12.17	10.66	10.76	11.90
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.54	10.39	10.07	11.45	11.83	11.75	11.70	12.22	10.14	10.71	11.91
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	8.78	8.65	8.24	10.46	10.67	10.23	9.82	11.22	8.26	9.14	10.64
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.09	8.14	8.95	8.51	8.80	9.23	10.06	9.38	7.58	7.82	9.14
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.32	7.11	6.98	7.81	9.13	7.62	8.14	8.30	9.47	8.31	7.30	7.47	8.33
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.76	10.02	10.88	10.96	10.84	11.25	11.88	11.90	9.40	9.95	11.37
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.15	9.47	10.73	10.38	10.24	10.82	11.35	11.06	8.91	9.26	10.69
W. S. Central	7.26	6.97	7.44	7.59	6.88	8.08	8.95	8.28	8.03	8.53	9.26	8.86	7.31	7.77	8.51
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.37	7.45	6.96	7.55	8.96	8.01	7.90	7.93	9.21	8.39	7.65	7.56	8.18
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.16	8.84	8.96	8.94	9.10	8.54	9.24	9.55	8.42	8.65	9.13
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.59	9.19	9.28	9.39	9.44	10.04	9.98	8.13	8.55	9.65
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.40	7.80	7.47	9.39	10.20	9.10	9.14	10.17	8.58	8.36	9.79
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.16	8.09	8.10	9.12	9.17	8.06	8.21	9.66	7.79	8.42	8.99
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.19	6.67	6.66	7.00	7.40	6.63	7.20	7.63	6.13	6.56	7.31
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.04	5.26	5.03	5.56	5.97	5.00	5.44	6.11	4.69	5.22	5.67
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.48	5.87	5.70	6.11	6.56	5.84	6.30	6.73	4.70	5.79	6.38
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.16	5.46	5.37	5.92	6.18	5.54	6.00	6.38	4.42	5.47	6.04
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.60	4.39	3.87	4.02	4.19	3.99	4.44	4.50	3.02	3.97	4.28
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.62	5.92	6.39	6.72	6.58	6.05	6.63	7.25	5.58	6.13	6.67
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.69	7.11	7.00	7.18	7.43	6.65	7.17	7.86	6.19	6.98	7.31
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	4.52	5.01	5.41	4.71	5.09	5.54	3.86	4.76	5.21

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	266.4	241.4	259.0	249.6	245.1	243.1	265.2	<i>258.7</i>	<i>260.4</i>	<i>253.0</i>	<i>265.6</i>	<i>264.0</i>	1016.4	<i>1012.0</i>	<i>1042.9</i>
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	70.4	71.3	72.2	<i>70.0</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>74.4</i>	294.1	<i>283.9</i>	<i>294.0</i>
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	45.5	45.0	45.7	<i>45.9</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>47.7</i>	179.6	<i>182.2</i>	<i>188.4</i>
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	129.2	126.8	147.3	<i>142.7</i>	<i>139.4</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>143.1</i>	<i>141.9</i>	542.7	<i>546.0</i>	<i>560.5</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	-1.1	1.6	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	4.5	<i>3.5</i>	<i>-0.8</i>
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.6	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	9.2	<i>9.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	31.8	29.4	26.8	<i>26.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>26.9</i>	125.7	<i>114.3</i>	<i>105.5</i>
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	18.2	16.1	14.6	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	69.9	<i>64.5</i>	<i>61.8</i>
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	13.7	13.3	12.2	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	55.9	<i>49.7</i>	<i>43.7</i>
Total Primary Supply	240.2	206.6	233.7	223.7	220.1	215.4	242.6	<i>232.7</i>	<i>237.8</i>	<i>227.7</i>	<i>244.2</i>	<i>237.7</i>	904.3	<i>910.8</i>	<i>947.4</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-21.2	-2.9	16.0	-4.3	12.6	2.2	15.8	<i>-4.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-4.4</i>	-12.5	<i>26.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	11.0	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	222.0	206.3	252.5	222.1	235.7	220.2	261.5	<i>231.3</i>	<i>243.0</i>	<i>220.7</i>	<i>262.1</i>	<i>236.2</i>	902.9	<i>948.7</i>	<i>962.0</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	20.8	<i>21.3</i>	<i>22.0</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.8	186.2	238.4	209.4	212.4	200.6	243.1	<i>215.2</i>	<i>225.7</i>	<i>204.2</i>	<i>245.4</i>	<i>219.2</i>	824.8	<i>871.3</i>	<i>894.5</i>
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.7	10.1	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.8</i>	45.0	<i>43.6</i>	<i>45.4</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	2.0	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.0	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	42.9	<i>42.0</i>	<i>43.4</i>
Total Consumption	208.0	202.1	254.3	226.1	229.5	216.9	258.6	<i>231.3</i>	<i>243.0</i>	<i>220.7</i>	<i>262.1</i>	<i>236.2</i>	890.5	<i>936.2</i>	<i>962.0</i>
Discrepancy (c)	13.9	4.2	-1.7	-4.0	6.2	3.4	2.9	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	12.4	<i>12.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.5	51.0	47.2	47.4	41.9	43.0	41.4	<i>44.0</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	47.4	<i>44.0</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	201.3	204.2	188.2	192.5	179.9	177.8	162.0	<i>166.4</i>	<i>164.0</i>	<i>173.5</i>	<i>158.7</i>	<i>163.2</i>	192.5	<i>166.4</i>	<i>163.2</i>
Electric Power Sector	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	170.8	154.4	<i>158.5</i>	<i>157.0</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>150.6</i>	<i>154.7</i>	184.9	<i>158.5</i>	<i>154.7</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	4.5	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.4	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	2.5	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	5.10	5.10	<i>5.10</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.85</i>	4.99	<i>5.10</i>	<i>4.85</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.267	<i>0.254</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.256</i>	0.267	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.268</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.31	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.40	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.55	10.93	12.47	10.35	10.93	10.73	12.24	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>12.27</i>	<i>10.50</i>	11.08	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.14</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.13	10.52	12.03	9.92	10.49	10.32	11.80	<i>10.03</i>	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>10.06</i>	10.65	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	10.65	11.07	12.64	10.47	11.06	10.88	12.38	<i>10.55</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>12.40</i>	<i>10.59</i>	11.21	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.25</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.62	0.92	0.82	0.69	0.67	0.86	0.79	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.76	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	9.67	9.78	11.44	9.40	10.01	9.65	11.22	<i>9.49</i>	<i>10.08</i>	<i>9.68</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>9.50</i>	10.07	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.13</i>
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.59	3.34	3.95	3.38	4.39	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>3.33</i>	3.76	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.73</i>
Commercial Sector	3.37	3.61	4.05	3.44	3.47	3.60	4.04	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.62	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.64</i>
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.73	2.78	2.60	2.56	2.65	2.76	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.67</i>	2.68	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.73</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.37	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.03	10.14	11.82	9.78	10.39	10.02	11.60	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>9.88</i>	10.45	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,633	2,459	3,322	2,420	2,796	2,412	3,163	<i>2,414</i>	<i>2,762</i>	<i>2,346</i>	<i>3,122</i>	<i>2,381</i>	10,834	<i>10,786</i>	<i>10,612</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.31	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.40	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	4.21	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.39</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>5.07</i>	3.39	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.72</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.83	19.26	<i>19.00</i>	<i>18.42</i>	<i>18.38</i>	<i>18.10</i>	<i>17.79</i>	20.85	<i>19.36</i>	<i>18.17</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.64	23.34	<i>23.31</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>22.87</i>	<i>22.49</i>	<i>22.94</i>	23.46	<i>23.21</i>	<i>22.80</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.63	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.76</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>12.28</i>	11.88	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.33</i>
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	10.74	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.32</i>	10.12	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.46</i>
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	7.22	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.58</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.70	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.89</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7b. U.S. Regional Electricity Retail Sales (Million Kilowatthours per Day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	133	111	149	120	143	115	147	122	142	113	141	121	128	132	129
Middle Atlantic	364	315	447	323	390	324	431	326	389	314	418	323	362	368	361
E. N. Central	517	461	612	464	562	447	559	464	553	437	555	457	514	508	500
W. N. Central	290	250	333	252	322	247	307	255	316	243	302	252	281	283	278
S. Atlantic	880	844	1,125	823	962	847	1,067	829	974	819	1,086	825	918	926	926
E. S. Central	309	285	392	272	344	281	364	276	350	271	370	273	314	316	316
W. S. Central	490	548	770	468	529	518	754	470	534	516	730	467	569	568	562
Mountain	237	247	333	223	253	244	332	223	239	237	336	221	260	263	259
Pacific contiguous	429	352	414	385	435	346	418	378	417	345	407	375	395	394	386
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,344	3,955	3,380	4,390	3,356	3,930	3,306	4,358	3,328	3,756	3,770	3,731
Commercial Sector															
New England	118	117	134	115	122	118	133	115	121	118	131	115	121	122	121
Middle Atlantic	417	417	485	401	427	414	473	400	430	413	468	401	430	429	428
E. N. Central	477	496	547	472	492	491	538	474	488	486	527	471	498	499	493
W. N. Central	258	270	299	262	270	266	295	262	268	264	292	261	272	273	272
S. Atlantic	760	843	927	776	781	832	925	784	776	836	923	784	827	831	830
E. S. Central	206	227	258	205	228	243	277	213	226	237	265	214	224	240	235
W. S. Central	451	521	603	495	462	514	606	518	474	533	623	531	518	526	540
Mountain	234	260	288	242	238	258	286	242	238	256	285	242	256	256	255
Pacific contiguous	432	444	490	451	431	449	495	447	429	444	489	441	455	456	451
AK and HI	17	16	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,437	3,468	3,602	4,044	3,472	3,467	3,604	4,019	3,477	3,617	3,648	3,643
Industrial Sector															
New England	73	75	81	73	72	73	80	73	75	76	80	74	76	75	76
Middle Atlantic	186	189	196	183	188	186	198	189	194	196	201	189	188	190	195
E. N. Central	548	564	565	521	533	534	551	534	548	555	566	539	550	538	552
W. N. Central	234	248	260	237	230	239	256	246	246	253	267	252	245	243	255
S. Atlantic	371	395	389	371	367	388	400	375	378	402	407	379	382	383	392
E. S. Central	344	343	335	331	318	312	306	323	336	328	330	332	338	315	331
W. S. Central	414	433	445	418	407	435	454	431	420	448	463	425	428	432	439
Mountain	206	231	244	216	210	234	252	223	220	239	257	229	224	230	236
Pacific contiguous	219	235	254	234	224	235	251	233	226	240	257	237	236	236	240
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,600	2,563	2,650	2,762	2,640	2,657	2,750	2,844	2,669	2,680	2,654	2,730
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	326	305	366	310	339	308	362	311	339	308	354	312	327	330	328
Middle Atlantic	978	931	1,138	919	1,017	935	1,113	927	1,026	935	1,101	925	992	998	997
E. N. Central	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,459	1,589	1,473	1,650	1,474	1,591	1,479	1,650	1,468	1,563	1,547	1,547
W. N. Central	783	768	891	751	823	752	857	762	830	760	862	765	798	799	804
S. Atlantic	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,974	2,114	2,070	2,395	1,991	2,132	2,061	2,419	1,991	2,130	2,143	2,151
E. S. Central	859	855	985	808	890	836	946	812	912	835	964	819	877	871	883
W. S. Central	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,381	1,399	1,467	1,814	1,419	1,429	1,497	1,816	1,423	1,514	1,525	1,542
Mountain	677	738	865	682	701	737	870	688	697	732	879	693	741	749	750
Pacific contiguous	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,073	1,092	1,031	1,166	1,059	1,073	1,032	1,156	1,055	1,087	1,087	1,079
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	43	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	44	43	44
Total	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,401	10,007	9,652	11,218	9,488	10,076	9,682	11,243	9,497	10,073	10,093	10,126

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 7c. U.S. Regional Electricity Prices (Cents per Kilowatthour)

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.99	15.91	15.50	15.65	15.62	16.19	15.98	16.22	16.05	16.59	16.31	16.45	15.75	15.98	16.33
Middle Atlantic	14.91	15.38	15.76	15.17	15.08	15.70	16.62	15.79	15.22	15.95	16.84	16.04	15.33	15.83	16.04
E. N. Central	11.68	12.33	12.08	11.96	11.48	12.45	12.43	12.32	11.76	12.69	12.62	12.43	12.01	12.15	12.36
W. N. Central	9.60	10.97	11.41	10.08	9.94	11.39	11.92	10.14	10.13	11.37	11.91	10.36	10.55	10.84	10.94
S. Atlantic	11.05	11.49	11.61	11.19	10.89	11.48	11.81	11.31	10.99	11.64	11.89	11.45	11.36	11.38	11.51
E. S. Central	9.99	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.04	10.69	10.66	10.49	10.34	10.83	10.77	10.54	10.26	10.46	10.62
W. S. Central	10.17	10.33	10.38	10.40	10.23	10.94	11.08	11.00	10.54	10.98	11.21	11.14	10.33	10.84	10.99
Mountain	10.11	11.14	11.48	10.62	10.45	11.50	11.97	10.94	10.69	11.71	12.19	11.15	10.90	11.28	11.51
Pacific	12.28	13.04	14.27	12.72	12.73	13.65	14.79	13.25	12.95	13.90	15.05	13.51	13.08	13.61	13.86
U.S. Average	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.63	12.12	11.76	12.47	12.76	12.28	11.88	12.16	12.33
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.98	13.68	13.71	13.68	14.36	13.80	13.79	13.76	14.24	14.15	14.03	13.89	13.76	13.92	14.08
Middle Atlantic	12.55	12.95	13.65	12.60	12.69	12.85	13.98	12.92	12.92	13.04	14.35	13.14	12.97	13.14	13.40
E. N. Central	9.49	9.56	9.58	9.41	9.34	9.66	9.68	9.56	9.36	9.80	9.87	9.68	9.51	9.56	9.68
W. N. Central	7.89	8.60	9.12	8.11	8.35	9.22	9.62	8.30	8.39	9.30	9.72	8.39	8.46	8.89	8.97
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.37	9.42	9.33	9.30	9.34	9.46	9.38	9.33	9.47	9.67	9.65	9.38	9.37	9.54
E. S. Central	9.75	9.83	9.86	9.90	9.81	9.89	9.84	9.87	9.86	10.11	10.27	10.21	9.84	9.85	10.12
W. S. Central	8.20	7.94	8.01	7.87	8.06	8.19	8.48	8.30	8.17	8.11	8.42	8.30	8.00	8.28	8.26
Mountain	8.41	9.13	9.40	8.88	8.81	9.47	9.79	9.11	9.00	9.65	9.96	9.27	8.99	9.32	9.50
Pacific	10.72	12.05	13.67	11.57	10.90	12.78	14.37	12.05	11.12	13.20	14.83	12.33	12.06	12.60	12.95
U.S. Average	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	10.74	10.14	10.02	10.45	10.95	10.32	10.12	10.30	10.46
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.95	12.01	12.36	11.80	12.38	11.92	12.62	12.10	12.17	12.04	12.41	11.91	12.04	12.26	12.14
Middle Atlantic	7.52	7.49	7.67	7.29	7.30	7.23	7.52	7.11	7.36	7.44	7.60	7.10	7.50	7.29	7.38
E. N. Central	6.45	6.51	6.71	6.55	6.42	6.61	6.67	6.42	6.35	6.49	6.70	6.46	6.56	6.53	6.50
W. N. Central	5.90	6.22	6.80	5.97	6.31	6.57	7.02	6.08	6.14	6.51	7.15	6.23	6.24	6.50	6.52
S. Atlantic	6.33	6.46	6.85	6.39	6.30	6.43	6.76	6.43	6.29	6.46	6.83	6.46	6.51	6.49	6.52
E. S. Central	5.80	6.09	6.67	5.84	5.65	5.89	6.46	5.89	5.69	6.05	6.54	6.01	6.10	5.97	6.07
W. S. Central	5.42	5.30	5.66	5.44	5.59	5.87	6.19	5.83	5.87	6.16	6.49	6.12	5.46	5.88	6.17
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.88	5.93	5.90	6.41	7.17	6.11	6.10	6.63	7.41	6.27	6.18	6.43	6.64
Pacific	7.26	7.70	8.64	7.84	7.36	8.07	9.21	8.28	7.61	8.10	9.19	8.27	7.89	8.26	8.32
U.S. Average	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	7.22	6.67	6.58	6.85	7.33	6.78	6.70	6.81	6.89
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.31	14.05	14.11	13.96	14.45	14.25	14.42	14.31	14.52	14.50	14.56	14.39	14.11	14.36	14.50
Middle Atlantic	12.46	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.60	12.71	13.84	12.73	12.72	12.82	14.03	12.89	12.78	13.00	13.15
E. N. Central	9.14	9.26	9.52	9.19	9.11	9.40	9.60	9.28	9.15	9.41	9.70	9.35	9.29	9.35	9.41
W. N. Central	7.93	8.60	9.29	8.09	8.40	9.09	9.67	8.20	8.39	9.03	9.69	8.33	8.51	8.86	8.88
S. Atlantic	9.56	9.67	10.02	9.55	9.50	9.67	10.05	9.63	9.55	9.75	10.19	9.79	9.72	9.73	9.83
E. S. Central	8.26	8.51	8.95	8.39	8.42	8.66	9.06	8.49	8.51	8.75	9.19	8.62	8.55	8.67	8.78
W. S. Central	8.06	8.05	8.44	7.99	8.16	8.48	8.99	8.45	8.38	8.51	9.05	8.58	8.16	8.55	8.66
Mountain	8.17	8.87	9.49	8.51	8.53	9.17	9.86	8.73	8.66	9.33	10.07	8.88	8.81	9.12	9.29
Pacific	10.63	11.39	12.77	11.16	10.90	11.99	13.40	11.64	11.09	12.23	13.64	11.83	11.52	12.02	12.23
U.S. Average	9.59	9.79	10.32	9.66	9.71	10.04	10.61	9.88	9.79	10.12	10.73	10.01	9.87	10.08	10.18

- = 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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
United States															
Coal	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,183	4,371	4,078	4,852	4,294	4,606	4,154	4,908	4,361	4,145	4,400	4,508
Natural Gas	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,782	2,815	2,856	3,691	2,770	2,624	2,857	3,707	2,653	3,363	3,035	2,962
Petroleum (a)	65	59	68	59	73	71	76	63	71	66	71	64	63	71	68
Other Gases	33	32	31	26	29	30	33	28	30	31	34	28	31	30	31
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,176	2,044	2,242	1,977	2,110	2,041	2,171	2,014	2,102	2,110	2,084
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	764	893	733	634	735	886	724	634	766	887	708	646	756	744	751
Wind	427	410	279	415	490	521	362	444	478	523	382	477	383	454	465
Wood Biomass	104	96	106	105	106	96	108	108	110	102	114	112	103	105	109
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	55	52	55	55	55	54	56	57	56	55	54	56
Geothermal	46	45	45	47	47	46	46	47	47	46	47	47	46	46	47
Solar	5	16	16	11	15	26	26	18	23	52	51	27	12	21	38
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-9	-12	-16	-14	-12	-10	-13	-14	-14	-13	-18	-15	-13	-12	-15
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	35	35	33	34	35	34	34	34	35	34	34	34	34
Total Generation	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,348	10,929	10,734	12,239	10,458	10,938	10,835	12,267	10,503	11,078	11,092	11,138
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	229	317	265	330	276	285	267	350	250	290	255	268	289	286
Natural Gas	497	546	695	476	450	480	631	475	491	519	630	470	554	509	528
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	11	3	7	3	6	3	4	3	4	6	4
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	561	489	543	470	501	485	516	478	506	516	495
Hydropower (c)	119	93	72	86	104	98	88	93	107	97	84	94	92	95	95
Other Renewables (d)	59	51	49	59	66	60	53	65	69	60	57	70	55	61	64
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,379	1,535	1,420	1,621	1,386	1,538	1,428	1,596	1,383	1,493	1,491	1,486
South Census Region															
Coal	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,766	1,777	1,754	2,182	1,810	1,895	1,810	2,138	1,856	1,790	1,882	1,925
Natural Gas	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,558	1,608	1,686	2,014	1,534	1,466	1,729	2,135	1,482	1,909	1,711	1,704
Petroleum (a)	25	23	26	24	27	35	33	23	27	25	28	24	25	30	26
Other Gases	14	14	14	12	12	13	15	13	13	14	16	14	14	14	14
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	908	929	995	870	926	896	953	884	895	926	915
Hydropower (c)	132	66	56	75	145	143	103	82	149	140	93	82	82	118	116
Other Renewables (d)	200	194	162	201	215	237	183	210	217	232	193	224	189	211	216
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	14
Total Generation	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,498	4,704	4,809	5,538	4,557	4,707	4,859	5,570	4,579	4,917	4,904	4,930
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,533	1,658	1,501	1,755	1,606	1,752	1,545	1,792	1,625	1,534	1,630	1,679
Natural Gas	263	329	357	172	199	188	250	156	135	140	212	120	280	198	152
Petroleum (a)	10	8	10	6	11	10	11	9	11	10	11	9	9	10	10
Other Gases	9	9	9	7	9	8	10	7	8	8	10	7	9	8	8
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	548	476	531	489	526	509	541	502	538	511	519
Hydropower (c)	41	51	46	35	33	44	45	37	34	43	45	38	43	40	40
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	114	186	213	199	141	198	206	199	140	208	164	187	188
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,475	2,675	2,430	2,748	2,507	2,676	2,458	2,755	2,514	2,580	2,590	2,601
West Census Region															
Coal	541	450	606	618	607	548	630	611	610	550	687	625	554	599	618
Natural Gas	579	540	781	576	558	503	796	606	531	469	730	581	619	616	578
Petroleum (a)	27	25	25	26	24	23	25	26	27	27	28	28	26	25	28
Other Gases	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	159	150	173	148	157	152	162	150	163	157	155
Hydropower (c)	462	672	543	423	442	592	475	408	462	594	467	417	525	479	485
Other Renewables (d)	191	208	176	187	215	249	222	199	220	288	260	216	190	221	246
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5
Total Generation	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,996	2,015	2,074	2,331	2,008	2,017	2,090	2,346	2,027	2,089	2,108	2,121

(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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,101	2,051	2,598	2,281	2,364	2,209	2,648	2,344	2,511	2,248	2,674	2,388	2,259	2,392	2,456
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,532	27,444	32,518	20,933	20,957	21,933	28,618	20,684	19,591	22,006	28,683	19,759	25,861	23,063	22,527
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	113	105	119	103	127	125	134	110	125	116	125	112	110	124	119
Residual Fuel Oil	29	32	39	28	38	28	35	28	30	31	34	29	32	32	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	29	25	24	26	24	29	25	31	27	28	26	25	26	28
Petroleum Coke (a)	58	39	50	47	58	70	65	51	56	53	57	52	49	61	55
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	8	5	6	5	4	5	6
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	121	107	145	121	150	126	132	121	163	116	132	116	124	132	132
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,626	3,404	3,658	4,901	3,547	3,713	3,986	4,890	3,517	4,237	3,881	4,028
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	7	12	5	19	6	14	6	12	6	8	6	7	11	8
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	907	1,130	943	940	937	1,167	967	1,011	958	1,142	998	955	1,003	1,027
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,733	11,947	12,966	15,688	11,492	10,937	13,342	16,554	11,044	14,767	13,029	12,979
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	44	50	46	51	66	62	44	52	48	53	45	47	56	49
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	840	786	985	871	934	843	998	913	997	870	1,020	925	871	922	953
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,308	1,522	1,506	2,050	1,210	1,053	1,139	1,733	938	2,200	1,573	1,217
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	17	14	17	12	20	17	19	17	19	18	19	17	15	18	18
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	302	251	337	346	340	303	351	343	340	304	380	349	309	334	344
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,265	4,084	3,803	5,979	4,435	3,888	3,540	5,505	4,260	4,657	4,580	4,303
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	44	39	40	40	37	36	39	42	43	44	46	44	41	39	44
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	170.8	154.4	158.5	157.0	165.8	150.6	154.7	184.9	158.5	154.7
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.2	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.3	12.8	12.4	13.0	12.8	12.4
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.1	15.9	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.9
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5

(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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.785	0.653	0.561	0.633	0.775	0.642	<i>0.561</i>	<i>0.660</i>	<i>0.776</i>	<i>0.628</i>	<i>0.572</i>	2.668	2.611	2.635
Wood Biomass (b)	0.045	0.039	0.048	0.044	0.045	0.039	0.051	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.053</i>	0.176	0.185	0.211
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.063	0.063	0.065	0.061	0.063	0.065	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.065</i>	0.253	0.253	0.261
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.461	0.324	<i>0.397</i>	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.462</i>	<i>0.341</i>	<i>0.426</i>	1.360	1.609	1.647
Geothermal	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.041	0.041	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.163	0.165	0.166
Solar	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.013	0.022	0.023	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.024</i>	0.041	0.073	0.134
Subtotal	1.198	1.304	1.068	1.092	1.220	1.400	1.146	<i>1.130</i>	<i>1.254</i>	<i>1.437</i>	<i>1.182</i>	<i>1.182</i>	4.661	4.897	5.054
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.008	0.007	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.018	0.034	0.033
Wood Biomass (b)	0.322	0.314	0.322	0.323	0.322	0.316	0.330	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.324</i>	1.281	1.293	1.262
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.045	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.171	0.176	0.176
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.373	0.378	0.381	0.373	0.388	<i>0.383</i>	<i>0.369</i>	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.379</i>	<i>0.383</i>	1.491	1.524	1.493
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.016	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	0.062	0.062	0.063
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.012	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.044	0.047	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.034</i>	0.129	0.132	0.133
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.105	0.106	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	0.420	0.420	0.414
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.039	0.039
Solar (d)	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.057	0.058	0.059	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.193	0.232	0.280
Subtotal	0.162	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.171	0.173	0.174	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	0.652	0.692	0.733
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.276	0.274	0.270	0.257	0.283	0.277	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.275</i>	1.077	1.092	1.094
Biodiesel (e)	0.024	0.037	0.030	0.024	0.032	0.044	0.046	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.115	0.167	0.176
Subtotal	0.281	0.313	0.304	0.295	0.288	0.327	0.325	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.305</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.321</i>	1.192	1.261	1.271
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.643	0.784	0.649	<i>0.570</i>	<i>0.668</i>	<i>0.784</i>	<i>0.637</i>	<i>0.581</i>	2.687	2.645	2.669
Wood Biomass (b)	0.487	0.473	0.492	0.488	0.486	0.475	0.502	<i>0.496</i>	<i>0.482</i>	<i>0.472</i>	<i>0.498</i>	<i>0.498</i>	1.938	1.960	1.950
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.122	0.116	0.117	0.122	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.122</i>	0.468	0.476	0.483
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.461	0.324	<i>0.397</i>	<i>0.418</i>	<i>0.462</i>	<i>0.341</i>	<i>0.426</i>	1.360	1.609	1.647
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	0.057	0.057	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.227	0.228	0.229
Solar	0.053	0.062	0.063	0.058	0.070	0.081	0.082	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.088</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.116</i>	<i>0.094</i>	0.235	0.307	0.414
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.281	0.279	0.276	0.262	0.288	0.282	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.280</i>	1.097	1.112	1.115
Biodiesel (e)	0.024	0.037	0.030	0.024	0.032	0.044	0.046	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.115	0.167	0.176
Total Consumption	2.048	2.176	1.941	1.963	2.093	2.306	2.067	<i>2.042</i>	<i>2.142</i>	<i>2.334</i>	<i>2.103</i>	<i>2.104</i>	8.128	8.508	8.683

- = 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 - October 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,382	15,428	15,534	15,540	15,584	15,679	15,748	<i>15,834</i>	<i>15,939</i>	<i>16,048</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>16,304</i>	15,471	<i>15,711</i>	<i>16,115</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,459	11,510	11,494	11,743	11,502	11,587	11,645	<i>11,703</i>	<i>11,842</i>	<i>11,939</i>	<i>12,033</i>	<i>12,130</i>	11,552	<i>11,609</i>	<i>11,986</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,448	10,497	10,541	10,585	10,644	10,689	10,735	<i>10,791</i>	<i>10,868</i>	<i>10,943</i>	<i>11,014</i>	<i>11,091</i>	10,518	<i>10,715</i>	<i>10,979</i>
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,321	2,348	2,364	2,429	2,420	2,455	2,486	<i>2,532</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,643</i>	<i>2,698</i>	<i>2,750</i>	2,365	<i>2,473</i>	<i>2,670</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	102.90	66.80	81.60	13.00	63.40	84.48	60.24	<i>72.02</i>	<i>60.93</i>	<i>48.27</i>	<i>46.02</i>	<i>63.06</i>	66.08	<i>70.03</i>	<i>54.57</i>
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.96	0.87	0.92	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.32</i>	0.78	<i>0.94</i>	<i>1.21</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.1	135.7	136.2	<i>136.8</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>138.6</i>	<i>139.2</i>	133.7	<i>136.0</i>	<i>138.3</i>
Commercial Employment (millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.2	93.7	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.7</i>	91.5	<i>93.4</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	8.1	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.7	98.8	99.0	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.5</i>	97.0	<i>99.2</i>	<i>102.3</i>
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.7	97.0	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.4</i>	95.0	<i>97.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.0	103.5	<i>104.0</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>106.2</i>	102.1	<i>103.4</i>	<i>105.4</i>
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.5	85.4	84.9	<i>85.1</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.6</i>	85.2	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.9</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	96.0	97.0	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.7</i>	95.6	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.2</i>
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	86.9	86.9	87.2	87.2	<i>87.6</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>90.2</i>	86.4	<i>87.2</i>	<i>89.1</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	72.9	72.5	73.4	<i>74.5</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.6</i>	71.0	<i>73.3</i>	<i>79.8</i>
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	98.1	98.9	96.4	97.4	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>102.9</i>	99.4	<i>97.7</i>	<i>100.8</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.8	90.0	89.5	90.0	90.8	89.8	90.2	<i>90.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.8</i>	90.1	<i>90.4</i>	<i>93.2</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	88.5	88.2	87.9	88.7	90.4	89.5	90.0	<i>91.0</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>97.2</i>	88.3	<i>90.2</i>	<i>94.7</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.1	95.0	94.5	94.9	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.8</i>	93.7	<i>95.0</i>	<i>98.1</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.3	90.6	90.6	91.4	92.2	91.4	91.6	<i>92.1</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>95.4</i>	91.0	<i>91.8</i>	<i>94.1</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.34	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.30	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.04	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>	2.02	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.01	2.95	3.09	<i>2.95</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.81</i>	3.07	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.91</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2009=100)	104.3	104.8	105.3	105.6	106.0	106.4	106.5	<i>107.1</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	105.0	<i>106.5</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,670	8,477	8,331	<i>7,955</i>	<i>7,731</i>	<i>8,508</i>	<i>8,363</i>	<i>8,005</i>	8,072	<i>8,109</i>	<i>8,153</i>
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	515	547	548	512	507	536	540	<i>506</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>507</i>	530	<i>522</i>	<i>522</i>
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	309	337	348	<i>313</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>314</i>	326	<i>327</i>	<i>329</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	323.5	305.8	<i>293.5</i>	<i>309.5</i>	<i>337.3</i>	<i>326.7</i>	<i>305.4</i>	305.0	<i>308.3</i>	<i>319.7</i>
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.267	<i>0.254</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.256</i>	0.267	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.268</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	568	555	550	561	572	<i>566</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>569</i>	2,245	<i>2,249</i>	<i>2,258</i>
Natural Gas	396	305	315	351	425	290	297	<i>357</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>356</i>	1,367	<i>1,369</i>	<i>1,357</i>
Coal	388	377	472	420	427	402	480	<i>429</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>439</i>	1,657	<i>1,738</i>	<i>1,789</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,355	1,326	1,402	1,252	1,349	<i>1,353</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,358</i>	<i>1,363</i>	5,268	<i>5,357</i>	<i>5,403</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	731	730	733	732	734	737	741	744	748	752	757	762	731	739	755
Middle Atlantic	2,012	2,011	2,021	2,019	2,035	2,044	2,045	2,053	2,063	2,073	2,084	2,097	2,016	2,044	2,079
E. N. Central	1,879	1,881	1,888	1,882	1,885	1,893	1,900	1,908	1,919	1,930	1,941	1,955	1,882	1,896	1,936
W. N. Central	887	889	893	891	888	894	898	903	908	914	920	928	890	896	918
S. Atlantic	2,477	2,480	2,495	2,500	2,508	2,523	2,536	2,551	2,568	2,585	2,605	2,627	2,488	2,529	2,596
E. S. Central	637	638	641	640	642	645	649	652	656	661	666	671	639	647	663
W. S. Central	1,637	1,655	1,673	1,676	1,682	1,696	1,703	1,715	1,732	1,748	1,765	1,784	1,660	1,699	1,757
Mountain	889	891	895	894	897	904	911	917	924	931	939	948	892	907	935
Pacific	2,374	2,388	2,416	2,426	2,429	2,447	2,461	2,476	2,494	2,513	2,536	2,559	2,401	2,453	2,526
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.3	94.3	93.7	93.9	95.1	94.6	94.7	95.7	96.2	96.7	97.5	98.3	94.0	95.0	97.2
Middle Atlantic	92.3	92.3	91.9	92.1	93.0	92.6	92.7	93.6	94.1	94.6	95.4	96.3	92.1	93.0	95.1
E. N. Central	95.1	96.0	96.1	96.9	98.6	98.5	99.1	100.3	101.1	101.9	102.6	103.7	96.0	99.1	102.3
W. N. Central	97.5	97.9	97.9	98.7	100.3	100.6	100.8	102.0	102.8	103.6	104.4	105.6	98.0	100.9	104.1
S. Atlantic	90.6	90.8	90.6	91.4	92.6	91.9	92.1	93.0	93.5	94.0	94.8	95.8	90.8	92.4	94.5
E. S. Central	90.4	91.5	92.2	93.0	94.6	94.4	94.7	95.8	96.6	97.5	98.3	99.5	91.8	94.9	98.0
W. S. Central	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.3	101.7	101.3	101.7	102.8	103.6	104.4	105.5	106.7	99.7	101.9	105.0
Mountain	95.0	95.7	95.9	97.1	98.1	98.1	98.6	99.8	100.5	101.3	102.5	103.6	95.9	98.7	102.0
Pacific	95.5	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.3	97.6	97.8	98.9	99.5	100.1	101.2	102.1	96.1	97.9	100.7
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	676	676	673	692	682	688	690	694	701	706	711	716	679	689	708
Middle Atlantic	1,808	1,814	1,814	1,856	1,826	1,834	1,837	1,844	1,868	1,876	1,888	1,901	1,823	1,835	1,883
E. N. Central	1,653	1,663	1,656	1,688	1,671	1,682	1,688	1,695	1,712	1,723	1,734	1,745	1,665	1,684	1,728
W. N. Central	780	784	785	803	795	807	813	815	823	828	834	840	788	807	831
S. Atlantic	2,213	2,219	2,219	2,257	2,229	2,251	2,260	2,271	2,300	2,319	2,339	2,358	2,227	2,253	2,329
E. S. Central	589	593	590	600	594	599	600	603	610	614	619	623	593	599	616
W. S. Central	1,331	1,338	1,340	1,375	1,359	1,374	1,380	1,389	1,407	1,421	1,435	1,447	1,346	1,376	1,427
Mountain	759	767	764	784	773	781	785	790	800	807	815	822	769	782	811
Pacific	1,996	2,008	2,016	2,076	2,041	2,064	2,072	2,084	2,107	2,124	2,143	2,160	2,024	2,065	2,133
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,754	5,763	5,771	5,780	5,790	5,800	5,809	5,818	5,829	5,840	5,851	5,862	5,780	5,818	5,862
Middle Atlantic	15,714	15,740	15,762	15,787	15,814	15,841	15,870	15,896	15,928	15,960	15,989	16,019	15,787	15,896	16,019
E. N. Central	18,223	18,249	18,272	18,304	18,332	18,359	18,384	18,408	18,441	18,469	18,500	18,529	18,304	18,408	18,529
W. N. Central	8,237	8,258	8,277	8,299	8,320	8,343	8,366	8,386	8,411	8,435	8,459	8,482	8,299	8,386	8,482
S. Atlantic	23,706	23,795	23,879	23,967	24,059	24,154	24,253	24,347	24,454	24,557	24,663	24,768	23,967	24,347	24,768
E. S. Central	7,363	7,379	7,393	7,408	7,424	7,440	7,458	7,473	7,492	7,510	7,528	7,547	7,408	7,473	7,547
W. S. Central	13,697	13,753	13,808	13,868	13,927	13,986	14,046	14,103	14,166	14,227	14,289	14,349	13,868	14,103	14,349
Mountain	8,463	8,499	8,534	8,571	8,609	8,649	8,690	8,731	8,776	8,820	8,865	8,910	8,571	8,731	8,910
Pacific	17,845	17,905	17,962	18,024	18,088	18,152	18,218	18,279	18,350	18,418	18,487	18,555	18,024	18,279	18,555
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.8
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	20.6	20.8	21.1
W. N. Central	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.4
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.5	25.4	25.8	26.3
E. S. Central	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8
W. S. Central	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.3
Mountain	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.8
Pacific	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.2	20.5

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,626	737	115	2,062	3,105	849	191	2,208	3,198	881	137	2,208	5,541	6,352	6,424
Middle Atlantic	2,326	576	85	1,899	2,906	672	135	2,015	2,928	691	91	2,009	4,886	5,728	5,719
E. N. Central	2,440	621	139	2,150	3,279	772	147	2,259	3,132	721	129	2,259	5,350	6,458	6,242
W. N. Central	2,515	520	143	2,360	3,424	908	115	2,433	3,200	676	153	2,436	5,539	6,880	6,465
South Atlantic	1,129	168	16	992	1,513	217	28	1,013	1,471	211	17	1,011	2,306	2,771	2,709
E. S. Central	1,361	180	28	1,326	1,939	289	19	1,337	1,844	248	23	1,337	2,896	3,584	3,450
W. S. Central	913	38	3	729	1,189	141	2	825	1,179	83	5	825	1,682	2,156	2,091
Mountain	2,063	542	98	1,741	2,430	689	89	1,825	2,161	642	131	1,824	4,444	5,033	4,758
Pacific	1,443	550	91	1,064	1,462	444	67	1,108	1,363	525	91	1,119	3,148	3,080	3,098
U.S. Average	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	80	1,546	2,117	479	77	1,545	3,711	4,326	4,218
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,186	867	117	2,174	3,170	854	121	2,142	3,128	834	130	2,145	6,345	6,288	6,238
Middle Atlantic	2,905	661	75	1,951	2,887	652	79	1,925	2,856	634	84	1,931	5,592	5,542	5,505
E. N. Central	3,163	709	112	2,217	3,117	692	120	2,193	3,100	688	121	2,205	6,200	6,122	6,114
W. N. Central	3,263	675	144	2,365	3,202	652	148	2,351	3,203	674	144	2,366	6,447	6,353	6,387
South Atlantic	1,493	199	13	1,013	1,469	199	14	1,000	1,460	196	15	1,001	2,718	2,683	2,671
E. S. Central	1,855	228	18	1,319	1,810	225	20	1,311	1,802	232	19	1,318	3,420	3,366	3,370
W. S. Central	1,216	82	5	823	1,176	80	6	803	1,157	86	5	810	2,127	2,065	2,058
Mountain	2,228	676	137	1,847	2,196	672	134	1,831	2,234	676	130	1,838	4,889	4,833	4,879
Pacific	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,418	549	96	1,134	3,183	3,183	3,197
U.S. Average	2,165	484	72	1,544	2,134	476	74	1,525	2,124	471	75	1,529	4,264	4,209	4,199
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	80	512	0	0	97	488	0	0	83	407	0	592	585	490
Middle Atlantic	1	198	657	7	0	173	582	5	0	161	553	5	863	760	719
E. N. Central	20	294	666	2	0	210	503	8	0	219	542	8	982	721	768
W. N. Central	33	373	820	4	0	233	665	11	3	277	686	11	1,230	909	977
South Atlantic	184	636	1,160	196	113	599	1,070	220	113	616	1,131	223	2,177	2,001	2,083
E. S. Central	108	578	1,052	41	17	464	955	65	28	511	1,037	65	1,781	1,501	1,641
W. S. Central	171	1,005	1,549	178	70	780	1,521	194	83	869	1,494	195	2,904	2,566	2,640
Mountain	17	517	1,037	93	25	500	989	82	21	463	992	88	1,665	1,595	1,565
Pacific	28	179	627	83	29	242	606	75	32	198	575	74	918	951	878
U.S. Average	74	443	913	84	38	387	835	91	41	397	845	92	1,513	1,351	1,374
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	78	434	1	0	80	433	1	0	85	435	1	512	514	520
Middle Atlantic	0	173	609	6	0	177	603	6	0	186	602	7	788	787	795
E. N. Central	1	216	571	8	3	224	566	8	3	232	564	8	796	800	807
W. N. Central	3	278	706	11	7	286	708	11	7	290	700	11	998	1,012	1,008
South Atlantic	111	639	1,164	219	117	637	1,159	216	114	640	1,157	216	2,133	2,128	2,127
E. S. Central	30	535	1,082	67	38	541	1,069	62	38	544	1,066	62	1,714	1,710	1,710
W. S. Central	85	883	1,498	195	97	895	1,508	197	99	886	1,518	196	2,662	2,696	2,700
Mountain	20	434	984	82	21	436	988	85	21	444	976	80	1,520	1,529	1,521
Pacific	31	185	581	69	31	183	587	72	30	189	579	68	865	874	865
U.S. Average	39	395	860	88	43	399	860	88	43	404	859	88	1,382	1,391	1,394

- = 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>).