



Short-Term Energy Outlook

Forecast highlights

Global liquid fuels

- The March *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO) remains subject to heightened levels of uncertainty because responses to COVID-19 continue to evolve. Reduced economic activity related to the COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in energy demand and supply during the past year and will continue to affect these patterns in the future. U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 3.5% in 2020 from 2019 levels. This STEO assumes U.S. GDP will grow by 5.5% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022, compared with an assumption of 3.8% in 2021 and 4.2% in 2022 in last month's STEO. The U.S. macroeconomic assumptions in this outlook are based on forecasts by IHS Markit.
- Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$62 per barrel (b) in February, up \$8/b from January's average and up \$7/b from February 2020. Rising Brent prices in February continued to reflect expectations of rising oil demand as both COVID-19 vaccination rates and global economic activity have increased, combined with ongoing petroleum supply limitations by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and partner countries (OPEC+). In addition, [disruptions to petroleum supply from extreme winter weather](#) in the United States (notably in Texas) put upward pressure on crude oil prices during February.
- The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects OPEC crude oil production will average 25.3 million barrels per day (b/d) in April, which is similar to expected production for March and down 1.6 million b/d from EIA's forecast for April OPEC production in last month's STEO. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production will rise to 26.6 million b/d in May. This increase reflects Saudi Arabia ending voluntary cuts of 1.0 million b/d, along with the relaxation of cuts that were extended through April at the [March 4 OPEC+ meeting](#). This forecast assumes OPEC will produce 27.9 million b/d on average in the second half of 2021, as OPEC+ generally increases crude oil output to supply rising global oil consumption.
- The OPEC+ extension of existing supply cuts through April added significantly to near-term upward oil price pressures. Following the meeting, the Brent crude oil spot price settled at \$67/b on March 4, up 4% from the day before. EIA expects Brent prices will average between \$65-\$70/b during March and April, more than \$10/b above EIA's expectation last month. EIA continues to expect downward crude oil price pressures will emerge in the coming months as the oil market becomes more balanced. Brent crude oil prices in the forecast average \$58/b in the second half of 2021.

- EIA’s forecast of declining crude oil prices and a more balanced oil market reflect global oil supply surpassing oil demand during the second half of 2021. Although EIA expects inventories to fall by 1.2 million b/d in the first half of 2021, increases in global oil supply will contribute to inventories rising by almost 0.4 million b/d in the second half of 2021 and a mostly balanced market in 2022. However, the forecast depends heavily on future production decisions by OPEC+, the responsiveness of U.S. tight oil production to higher oil prices, and the pace of oil demand growth, among other factors. EIA expects Brent prices will average \$59/b in 2022.
- EIA estimates that the world consumed 95.9 million b/d of petroleum and liquid fuels in February, which is down 1.6 million b/d from February 2020. If confirmed by final consumption data, the 1.6 million b/d decline would represent the smallest year-over-year decline since the COVID-19 outbreak began affecting oil consumption in January 2020. EIA forecasts that global consumption of petroleum and liquid fuels will average 97.5 million b/d for all of 2021, which is up by 5.3 million b/d from 2020. EIA forecasts that consumption will increase by another 3.8 million b/d in 2022 to average 101.3 million b/d.
- EIA estimates that U.S. crude oil production averaged 10.4 million b/d in February, which is down 0.5 million b/d from estimated January production. Most of the decline reflects the cold temperatures that affected much of the country, particularly Texas. Unlike the relatively winterized oil production infrastructure in northern areas of the country, infrastructure in Texas, such as wellheads, gathering lines, and processing facilities, are more susceptible to the effects of extremely cold weather. Following the freeze-offs, EIA forecasts crude oil production will rise to almost 11.0 million b/d in March. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production will average 11.1 million b/d in 2021 and 12.0 million b/d in 2022. In 2020, [production averaged 11.3 million b/d](#), down from 12.2 million b/d in 2019. EIA’s current forecast for U.S. crude oil production in 2022 is 0.5 million b/d higher than in last month’s STEO because of higher expected crude oil prices.

Natural Gas

- In February, the Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$5.35 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), which was up from the January average of \$2.71/MMBtu and the [highest nominal monthly average Henry Hub spot price since February 2014](#). Higher prices in February reflect increased demand for natural gas because of much colder-than-normal temperatures throughout most of the country. Price effects were amplified because the rise in demand occurred amid a drop in natural gas production due to well freeze-offs. EIA expects Henry Hub spot prices to decline to an average of \$2.88/MMBtu in the second quarter of 2021. EIA expects that Henry Hub spot prices will average \$3.14/MMBtu in 2021, which is up from the 2020 average of \$2.03/MMBtu. EIA expects that continued growth in liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports, along with relatively flat production, will contribute to Henry Hub spot prices rising to an average of \$3.16/MMBtu in 2022.

- EIA expects that U.S. consumption of natural gas will average 82.5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2021, down 0.9% from 2020. The decline in U.S. natural gas consumption reflects less natural gas consumed for electric power generation because of higher natural gas prices compared with last year. In 2021, EIA expects residential natural gas consumption to average 13.1 Bcf/d (up 0.4 Bcf/d from 2020) and commercial consumption to average 9.3 Bcf/d (up 0.7 Bcf/d from 2020). EIA forecasts industrial consumption will average 23.8 Bcf/d in 2021 (up 1.3 Bcf/d from 2020) as a result of increasing manufacturing activity amid a recovering economy. EIA estimates that total natural gas consumption in February was the highest on record, at 111.8 Bcf/d, because cold weather affected much of the United States and increased natural gas demand for heating and power generation. However, EIA expects natural gas consumption in March to decline from February levels as temperatures return closer to normal, based on forecasts by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. EIA expects U.S. natural gas consumption will average 81.6 Bcf/d in 2022.
- The United States ended October 2020 with more than 3.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) in working natural gas storage, 5% more than the 2015–19 average and the fourth-highest end-of-October level on record. EIA estimates that inventory withdrawals were 829 billion cubic feet (Bcf) in February, the largest February withdrawal on record. The February 2021 withdrawal was significantly larger than the five-year (2016–20) average February withdrawal of 452 Bcf. In mid-February, the combination of strong natural gas demand and lower production led to the [second-largest weekly storage withdrawal](#) on record, including a record weekly withdrawal of 156 Bcf in the South Central region, which includes Texas. The large February withdrawal has resulted in end-of-month storage levels falling lower than their five-year average. EIA forecasts that natural gas inventories will end March 2021 at 1.6 Tcf, which is 13% lower than the five-year average. EIA forecasts that natural gas inventories will ultimately end the 2021 injection season (end of October) at almost 3.7 Tcf, which is 2% less than the five-year average.
- EIA forecasts that U.S. production of dry natural gas averaged 87.8 Bcf/d in February, which is down from 92.4 Bcf/d in December (the most recent month that has final data). The decline in natural gas production was mostly a result of freeze-offs, which occur when water and other liquids in the raw natural gas stream freeze at the wellhead or in natural gas gathering lines near production activities. Unlike the relatively winterized natural gas production infrastructure in northern areas of the country, natural gas production infrastructure, such as wellheads, gathering lines, and processing facilities, in Texas are more susceptible to the effects of extremely cold weather. For 2021, EIA expects that overall dry natural gas production will average 91.4 Bcf/d, which is 0.9 Bcf/d more than the February STEO forecast. The higher forecast largely reflects higher forecast crude oil prices, which EIA expects will contribute to more associated natural gas production.
- In February, U.S. LNG exports averaged 7.5 Bcf/d, a 2.3 Bcf/d (23%) decline from January. LNG exports were affected by the logistical constraints associated with suspending piloting

services on several days at some U.S. LNG export ports located in the Gulf of Mexico because of inclement weather. In addition, several U.S. LNG export facilities (including Freeport, Cameron, and Corpus Christi) experienced lower natural gas feedstock supply in mid-February following [declines in natural gas production](#) because of [extremely cold weather](#). EIA expects U.S. LNG exports to continue their seasonal decline from March through May, averaging 7.8 Bcf/d in this period.

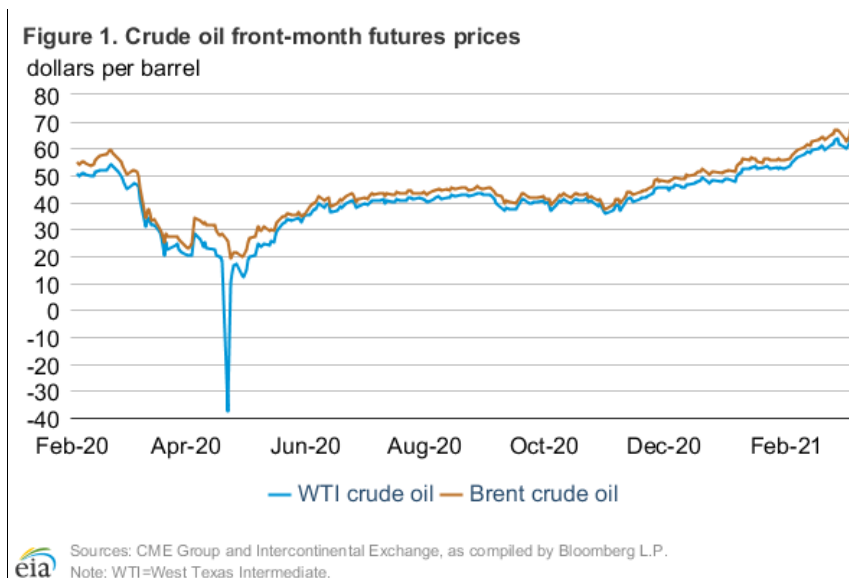
Electricity, coal, renewables, and emissions

- EIA forecasts that electricity consumption in the United States will increase by 2.1% in 2021 after it fell 3.8% in 2020. EIA forecasts residential sector retail electricity sales will grow by 2.7% in 2021. This increase is primarily a result of colder temperatures in the first quarter of 2021 compared with the same period in 2020. Despite rolling power outages in Texas and some other states in February, estimated U.S. residential consumption during the first quarter of 2021 is 10% higher than at the same time in 2020. EIA expects retail sales of electricity in the commercial and industrial sectors in 2021 will increase by 0.7% and 3.7%, respectively. For 2022, EIA forecasts total electricity consumption will grow by another 1.4%.
- EIA expects the share of U.S. electric power generated with natural gas will average 36% in 2021 and 35% in 2022, which is down from 39% in 2020. The forecast natural gas share declines in response to a forecast increase in the price of natural gas delivered to electricity generators from an average of \$2.40/MMBtu in 2020 to \$3.46/MMBtu in 2021 (a 44% increase). Coal's forecast share of electricity generation averages 23% in both 2021 and 2022, up from 20% in 2020. Electricity generation from renewable energy sources rises from 20% in 2020 to 21% in 2021 and to 23% in 2022. The nuclear share of U.S. generation declines from 21% in 2020 to 20% in 2021 and to 19% in 2022.
- EIA expects U.S. coal production to total 581 MMst in 2021, 42 MMst (8%) more than in 2020. In 2022, EIA expects coal production to rise by a further 29 MMst (5%). Recent extreme cold weather in much of the country contributed to an increase in coal use for power generation. EIA expects that coal use for power generation will increase by 16% to 505 MMst in 2021. Supply for rising coal-fired generation will be partly met by draws from on-site stockpiles at power plants.
- EIA estimates that U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions decreased by 11% in 2020. This decline in emissions was the result of less energy consumption related to economic contraction resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, EIA forecasts energy-related CO₂ emissions will increase by about 6% from the 2020 level as economic activity increases and leads to rising energy use. EIA also expects energy-related CO₂ emissions to rise in 2022, but by a slower rate of 2%. EIA forecasts coal-related CO₂ emissions will rise by 14% in 2021 and by 2% in 2022.

Petroleum and natural gas markets review

Crude oil

Prices: The front-month futures price for Brent crude oil settled at \$66.74 per barrel (b) on March 4, 2021, an increase of \$10.39/b from February 1, 2021. The front-month futures price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil for delivery at Cushing, Oklahoma, increased by \$10.28/b during the same period, settling at \$63.83/b on March 4 (Figure 1).



The increase in crude oil prices during February reflects continuing global oil inventory draws following production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), partner countries (OPEC+), as well as a further, unilateral 1.0 million barrels per day (b/d) production cut from Saudi Arabia. In addition, EIA estimates U.S. crude oil production declined by 0.5 million b/d in February as a result of extremely cold weather that caused well freeze-offs. This reduction in supply occurred against a backdrop of rising global oil demand.

Global oil markets significantly tightened in February. EIA estimates February global liquid fuels supply fell by 1.8 million b/d from January while liquid fuels consumption rose 2.2 million b/d, resulting in the strongest monthly global oil inventory draw since inventories began falling in mid-2020. Initial estimates by EIA show February global oil inventory draws were 0.6 million b/d larger than forecast last month.

At its [meeting on March 4](#), OPEC+ announced its member countries would maintain crude oil production cuts through April, except for relatively small production increases from Russia and Kazakhstan. The announcement also noted that Saudi Arabia would maintain its voluntary production cut going into April. The announcement from OPEC+ put further upward pressure on crude oil prices, and front-month Brent futures on March 4 increased by \$2.67/b compared with the previous day. The sustained production curtailment suggests that supply will remain

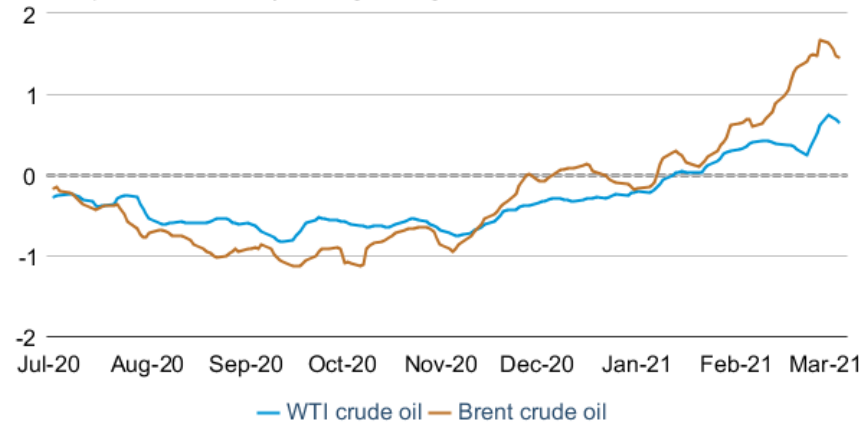
constrained in the near term even as demand continues to increase. As a result, EIA expects that further inventory withdrawals to meet rising crude oil demand will support crude oil prices through at least the end of April. In last month's outlook, EIA had forecast that OPEC would begin relaxing production cuts in April, but following the March 4 announcement, EIA now expects that to happen beginning in May. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production will increase to an average 26.6 million b/d in May, which would be an increase of 1.5 million b/d compared with the January–April average. The supply increase contributes to easing pressure on global crude oil prices in the forecast, with global oil inventory draws averaging 0.3 million b/d in May and June compared with 1.7 million b/d in the first four months of the year.

EIA forecasts Brent crude oil prices will average \$67/b in March and April 2021. EIA continues to expect downward crude oil price pressures will emerge in the coming months as the oil market becomes more balanced, with EIA's forecast Brent price falling to \$65/b in May and then \$58/b over the second half of 2021. Even at \$58/b, prices would be higher than they were at the end of 2020. The higher crude oil prices also result in rising forecast U.S. crude oil production by the second half of 2021, and particularly in 2022. Rising U.S. production, along with higher production from OPEC+, and continuing high OPEC spare production capacity contributes to EIA's forecast of relatively balanced oil markets during the second half of 2021 and 2022, which moderate price pressures over that period.

EIA's forecast of downward oil price pressure and increased crude oil availability has several key uncertainties. The speed of actual demand recovery, based on vaccination rates and the degree to which travel and employment conditions return to pre-COVID levels, remains an important uncertainty on the demand side. At the same time, the degree to which OPEC+ production cuts will continue after April remains a source of uncertainty on the supply side, especially because increasing crude oil prices will continue to provide an incentive for OPEC+ participants to agree to production increases in later meetings. Finally, the responsiveness of U.S. tight oil production to higher oil prices is also uncertain.

Crude oil futures price spreads: The spread between front-month and 3rd month futures contract prices for Brent and WTI diverged in mid-February, suggesting substantially different market expectations for crude oil availability in the months of March and April (**Figure 2**). The Brent front-month to 3rd month spread has been climbing steadily since January, exceeding \$1/b beginning on February 16. At the same time, the backwardation (when near-term prices are higher than longer-dated ones) in WTI decreased from the beginning of the month, reaching a low point in the aftermath of the [extreme cold weather](#) across much of the United States, particularly in Texas. As the WTI front-month contract rolled over from March delivery to April delivery and as the disruptive market effects of the U.S. Gulf Coast weather conditions lessened, the backwardation of the WTI front-month to 3rd month spread contract began to increase in line with the trend in Brent, reaching 66 cents/b as of March 4.

Figure 2. Crude oil front-month to 3rd month futures price spread
dollars per barrel, five-day moving average

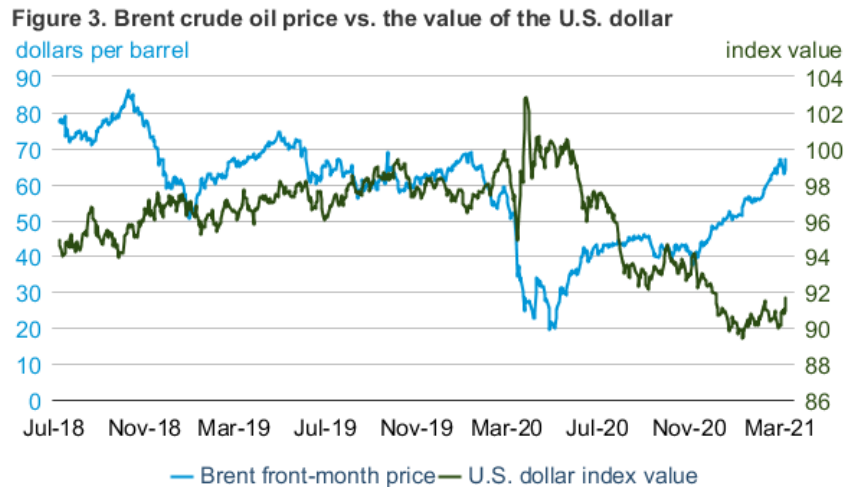


Sources: CME Group, Dubai Mercantile Exchange, and Intercontinental Exchange, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
Note: WTI=West Texas Intermediate.

The difference between the contracts for the two crude oil grades reflects both a difference in market demand for crude oil in March compared with April and the relatively longer lead time for global crude oil deliveries, which puts more upward pressure on Brent. Differences in the [delivery dates](#) between the Brent and WTI front month contracts suggest that crude oil for April delivery was in higher demand, compared to March. The Brent futures contract trades for April delivery throughout February, but WTI trades for March delivery during most of February. The difference in the front-month to 3rd-month spread likely reflects differing market expectations about crude oil availability during the respective front-month contract periods. April became the front-month for the Brent contract sooner, resulting in increasing front-month prices for Brent because of expectations of higher refinery demand for crude oil in preparation for increased summer demand. The WTI front-month contract, conversely, did not shift to April delivery until near the end of February, and after a brief period of disruption because of weather outages, the WTI front-month contract began to increase at the end of the month, which also likely reflects reports of major inventory draws and greater expected refinery demand in April.

The difference in value between the Brent and WTI front-month to 3rd-month spreads is not necessarily a seasonal one and does not always occur in preparation for summer demand. Lower OPEC+ production through April means many buyers will need to turn to crude oil inventories to acquire product in time for April delivery. As the global benchmark, Brent is likely to reflect substantial international crude oil movements by waterborne cargos that can take weeks or months to arrive at their destinations. WTI, conversely, remains the benchmark of choice for many refiners located closer to the Permian Basin and nearby refining hubs in the U.S. Midwest and Gulf Coast. The relatively shorter supply chain for WTI from production sites in the U.S. Midcontinent to nearby customers, combined with shorter expected lead times to increase crude oil production, could result in a lower call on crude oil inventories from refiners and, therefore, less upward price pressure on WTI compared with Brent.

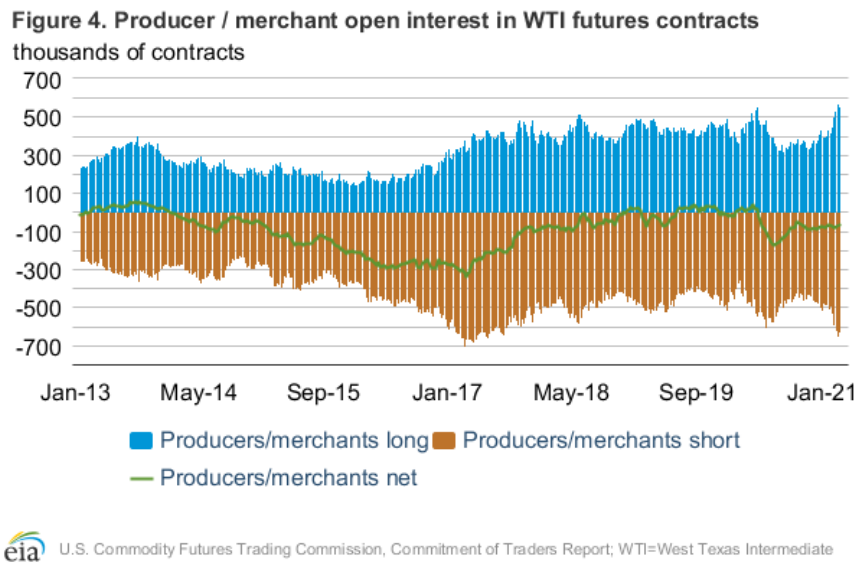
Brent and the U.S. dollar index: The U.S. dollar index, which measures the relative value of the U.S. dollar against the values of several foreign currencies, has decreased since November 2020, meaning the U.S. dollar has depreciated against other currencies (**Figure 3**). Most international benchmark crude oils, including Brent crude oil and WTI, are priced in U.S. dollars, so the U.S. dollar's value can meaningfully affect crude oil [acquisition costs in other countries](#) where currencies are appreciating or depreciating.



 Source: Intercontinental Exchange, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.

Because a strong currency can indicate higher demand for a country's goods and services, a weaker U.S. dollar may indicate strong economic growth in the rest of the world, which would also correlate with stronger crude oil demand. Even in cases where independent monetary policy decisions, rather than underlying economic growth, may be driving the relative value of the dollar, relatively cheaper crude oil acquisition costs allow those actors to pay a higher dollar-denominated price for crude oil by benefitting from the dollar's reduced exchange rate. These factors may help to explain instances of [inverse correlations](#) between crude oil prices and the value of the U.S. dollar. The current period of relative weakness in the dollar also corresponds with rising demand and higher prices for [other commodities](#) in the agricultural and industrial metals sectors, which suggests expectations for broad economic expansion. The U.S. dollar index was showing signs of relative strength during the height of COVID-19 disruptions, regularly reaching or exceeding 100 from March through May 2020. The strength corresponds to increased demand for dollars as a financial safe haven during a period of increased uncertainty. However, the index hasn't exceeded 100 since May 15, 2020, and averaged 93 each month from August through November 2020. Since December, the U.S. dollar index has averaged 91. The rising demand for crude oil and other commodities, combined with the weaker dollar, reflects an increasing risk tolerance in the market and high economic growth expectations among market participants.

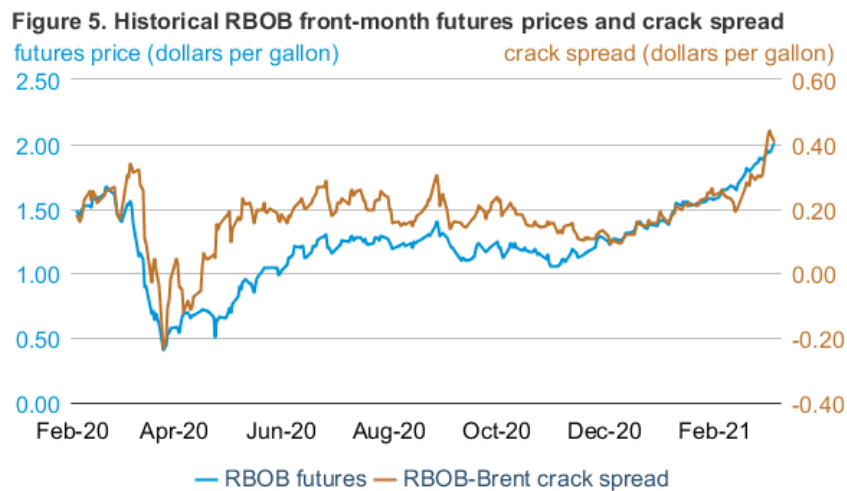
WTI crude oil producer/merchant positions: Rising producer/merchant [open interest](#) in WTI futures contracts indicates increased futures market activity in the petroleum market after a [period of reduced interest](#) during 2020 (**Figure 4**). In February 2021, the average total monthly contracts (long position contracts plus short position contracts) for producers/merchants increased to more than 1 million contracts for the first time since May 2020. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) [defines](#) producers/merchants as entities engaged in handling the physical commodity. The rise in producer/merchant contracts reflects increased business activity among crude oil producers, shippers, refiners, or other physical market participants. Crude oil producers use short position futures contracts to serve as a hedge against the risk that prices will decrease in the future. Refiners or shippers use long positions to hedge against higher crude oil prices. The increases in Brent and WTI prices since the fourth quarter of 2020 may be contributing to the rising contract open interest. The current prices provide an incentive for crude oil producers to secure a contract rate based on present highs in case prices decrease by expiration. Conversely, the potential for continued crude oil price increases is an incentive for physical market buyers to secure a contract rate at present levels in case prices continue to rise. Despite the increase in open interest contracts overall, the net position of producer/merchant contracts has remained short, suggesting that more producer/merchant contracts continue to serve as a hedge against decreasing crude oil prices rather than rising crude oil prices (long). On a monthly average basis, producer/merchant open interest has been in a net short position since April, and has remained relatively steady at a net short position of between 70,000 and 90,000 contracts since October 2020.



Petroleum products

Gasoline prices: The front-month futures price of reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB, the petroleum component of gasoline used in many parts of the country) settled at \$2.00 per gallon (gal) on March 4, up 41 cents/gal from February 1 (**Figure 5**). The RBOB–Brent crack spread (the difference between the price of RBOB and the price of Brent

crude oil) increased by 16 cents/gal to settle at 41 cents/gal during the same period. On March 2, the crack spread closed at 44 cents/gal, the highest since September 1, 2017.

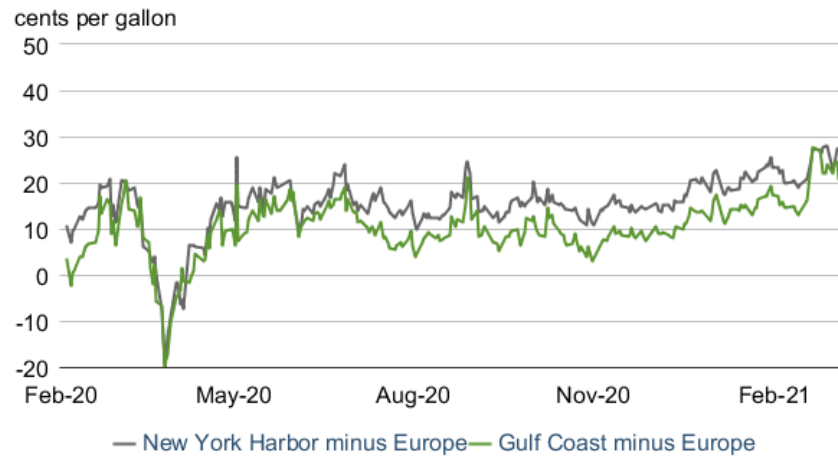


Source: CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
 Note: RBOB=reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending

The increase in the RBOB–Brent crack spread likely reflects unplanned refinery outages in mid-February combined with expectations of increased consumption. The crack spread increased 12 cents/gal from February 10 to February 19 when the extreme cold disrupted energy supply—[particularly in Texas](#), where several refineries fully or partially shut down. Refining activity is not likely to fully recover immediately because the cold weather damaged some refining units, which in some cases, might require longer or more complicated restart processes. EIA estimates that March gasoline production will remain subdued as gasoline demand increases. Expectations of higher gasoline demand and subdued supply likely contributed to the crack spread increase at the end of February.

Gasoline spot prices: Because the refining disruptions were concentrated on the Gulf Coast, that region experienced the highest gasoline spot price increases during the cold spell. These supply disruptions also affected the gasoline spot market more broadly. New York Harbor gasoline spot prices increased and, to a lesser degree, European gasoline spot prices also increased. Spot prices for New York Harbor gasoline were trading at a 6 cent/gal premium to Gulf Coast conventional gasoline on February 10. As Gulf Coast spot prices increased, the spread between the two spot prices decreased, and on February 19, New York Harbor prices were selling at a discount to Gulf Coast conventional gasoline spot prices (**Figure 6**). Furthermore, both New York Harbor and Gulf Coast spot prices increased relative to Eurobob spot prices, increasing from premiums of 20 cents/gal and 14 cents/gal on February 10, respectively, to both selling at premiums of more than 27 cents/gal on February 19. At the end of the month, Gulf Coast conventional gasoline prices and then New York Harbor gasoline prices decreased slightly as some of the shut-down refining capacity on the Gulf Coast came back online.

Figure 6. Gasoline spot price differentials

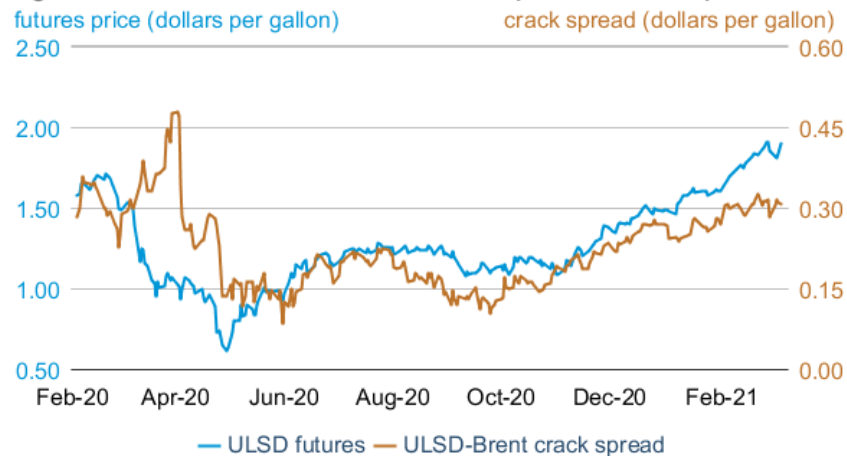


eia Source: Bloomberg L.P.

Because New York Harbor and Gulf Coast gasoline spot prices continue to sell at relatively high premiums to Eurobob spot prices, the United States will likely import more European gasoline in the near future to make up for reduced refining. EIA forecasts the United States will be a net importer of 0.2 million b/d of gasoline in March, which would be the first time the United States is a net importer of gasoline in March since 2015.

Ultra-low sulfur diesel prices: The front-month futures price for ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) for delivery in New York Harbor settled at \$1.90/gal on March 4, up 25 cents/gal from February 1 (Figure 7). The ULSD–Brent crack spread (the difference between the price of ULSD and the price of Brent crude oil) was unchanged, settling at 31 cents/gal during the same period.

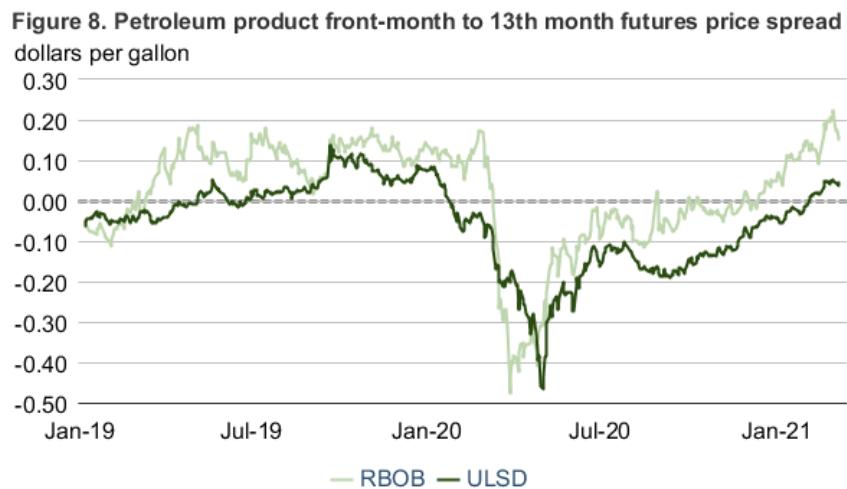
Figure 7. Historical ULSD front-month futures price and crack spread



eia Source: CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
Note: ULSD=ultra-low sulfur diesel

The ULSD–Brent crack spread traded within a narrow 4 cent/gal range in February, but an estimated distillate inventory draw of 20.8 million barrels contributed to the February crack spread averaging 4 cents/gal higher than in January. EIA estimates that distillate consumption increased to 4.09 million b/d for February, which is up 1% from 4.05 in January and up 2% from February 2020. Decreases in distillate net imports and production also contributed to the highest February inventory draw since 1986. EIA estimates that distillate inventories decreased to 141.3 million barrels in February, which is 4% lower than the five-year (2016–20) average.

ULSD 1st to 13th contract spread: The ULSD 1st to 13th futures price spread became backwardated (where near-term contract prices are higher than farther-dated ones) on February 1 for the first time since January 2020, but the backwardation is narrower than RBOB’s backwardation (**Figure 8**). The ULSD 1st-13th spread has been increasing as distillate inventories have been decreasing from their high summer 2020 levels. Since August 2020, distillate inventories have decreased from 178.9 million barrels to 141.3 million barrels, a 21% decrease.



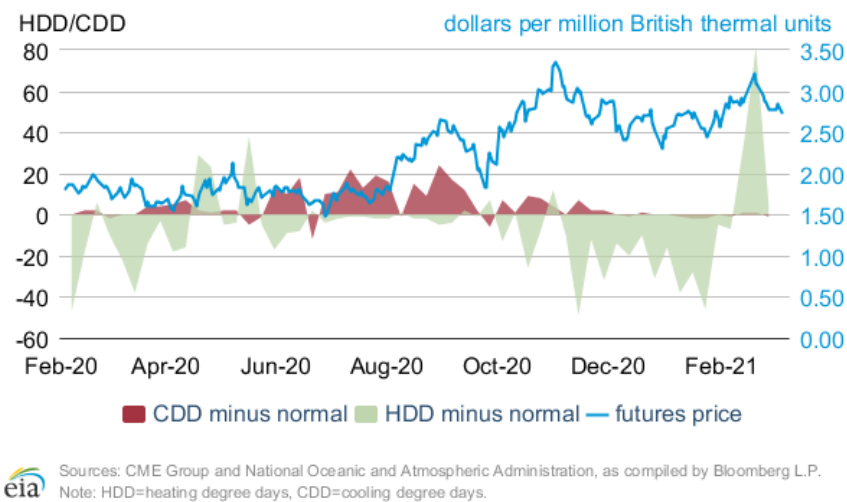
 U.S. EIA, Bloomberg LP, RBOB=reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending, ULSD=ultra-low sulfur diesel

Recent inventory draws reflected a tightening distillate market and coincided with a shift into backwardation on February 1 as well as the increasing backwardation throughout the month. However, ULSD’s backwardation remains narrower than RBOB’s because distillate inventories remain close to their seasonal average and are not forecasted to decrease by as much as gasoline inventories in March. EIA forecasts that there will be a substantial gasoline inventory draw in March because of refinery outages and an expected increase in consumption. The expected tightness in the gasoline market is likely contributing to the wider backwardation.

Natural Gas

Prices: The front-month natural gas futures contract for delivery at the Henry Hub settled at \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) on March 4, 2021, which is down 10 cents/MMBtu from February 1, 2021 (**Figure 9**).

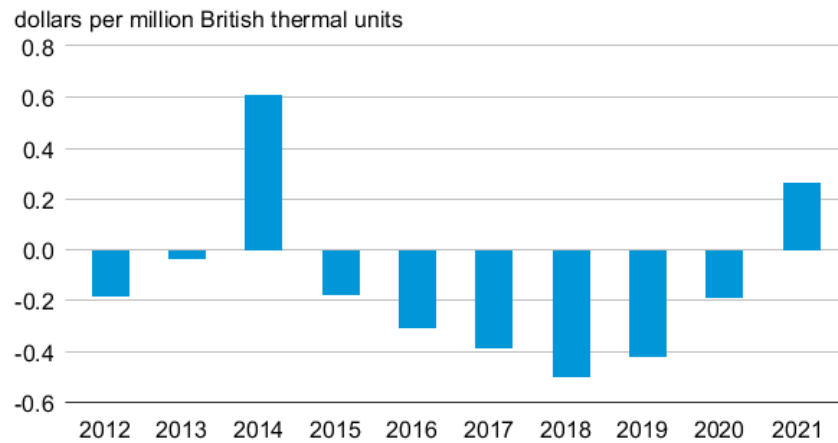
Figure 9. Natural gas front-month futures prices and actual minus historical average HDD and CDD



Despite February front-month futures prices increasing 37 cents/MMBtu from February 1 to February 17, futures prices ended the month lower than they started after the contract rolled to April delivery, indicating market participants did not expect the weather effects that disrupted natural gas markets last month to be lasting. During the coldest week in the United States since the week ending January 6, 2018, natural gas futures prices peaked at \$3.22/MMBtu on February 17. The futures price decreased in all seven of the remaining February trading days, decreasing 45 cents/MMBtu from February 17 to February 26. Disruptions to the production and flow of natural gas during the cold spell also supported a record Henry Hub spot price of \$23.86/MMBtu on February 17.

February's combination of cold weather and large inventory draws contributed to the front-month futures price averaging 27 cents/MMBtu higher in February than in January. This increase reflects a 29 cent/MMBtu increase on February 1 and the cold spell in mid-February. The last time the average February front-month futures price was higher than the average January front-month futures price was in 2014, also a colder-than-normal winter (**Figure 10**).

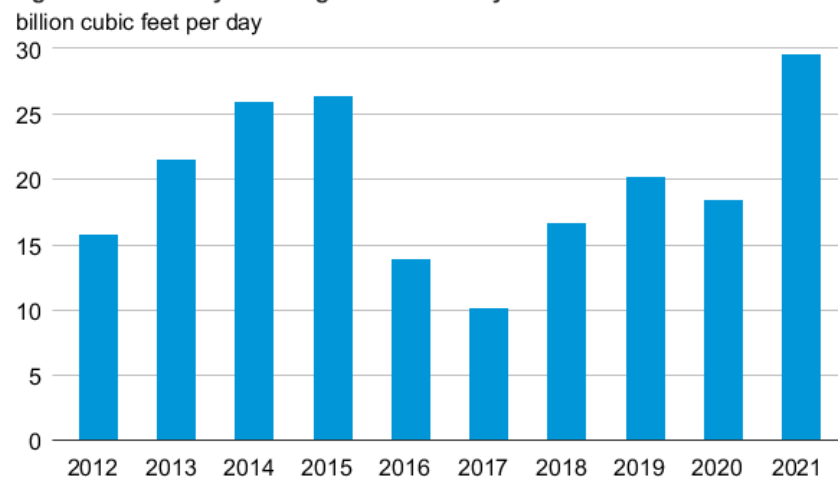
Figure 10. January to February average front-month natural gas contract price change



eia CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.

EIA estimates U.S. natural gas inventory draws totaled 29.6 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in February (**Figure 11**). The draw was a February record and the second-fastest withdrawal rate for any month on record. The cold weather, especially in Texas and the Midwest, contributed to high natural gas consumption. EIA estimates U.S. natural gas consumption was 111.8 Bcf/d in February, which, if confirmed in monthly data, is a record level of U.S. natural gas consumption for any month. Furthermore, [production decreased](#) because of weather-related outages in Texas and natural gas exports increased compared with last February’s levels. The combination of increased consumption, decreased production, and relatively high exports all contributed to February’s high inventory draws.

Figure 11. February natural gas net inventory withdrawal



eia U.S. Energy Information Administration

Although February's cold weather reduced EIA's end-of-March inventory forecast by 178 Bcf compared with last month's forecast, EIA's forecast for the end of 2021 was relatively unchanged from last month's forecast. EIA forecasts that inventories will be 68 Bcf lower than last month's forecast at the end of December 2021, primarily because of higher crude oil prices leading to more drilling activity and higher natural gas production. During the final three quarters of 2021, EIA now expects 1.3 Bcf/d more dry gas production than forecast in February, while forecast demand remains relatively unchanged.

Notable forecast changes

- Based on forecasts from IHS Markit, this STEO includes an increased assumption of economic activity compared with last month's STEO. This forecast assumes that U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) will grow by 5.5% in 2021, which is up from the expected growth of 3.8% in the February STEO, and by 4.2% in 2022, which is largely unchanged from the February STEO.
- EIA forecasts Brent crude oil prices will average \$61 per barrel (b) in 2021 and \$59/b in 2022. Those forecasts are \$7/b and \$3/b higher, respectively, than in the February STEO. The increase largely reflects less expected OPEC crude oil production in this STEO.
- This STEO includes a stronger assumption of global GDP from Oxford Economics than in last month's forecast. The increase in expected economic activity contributes to 0.3 million b/d more growth in global liquid fuels consumption in 2022 in this STEO compared with last month. In 2021, however, EIA forecasts similar forecast overall consumption growth compared with the February STEO because the effects of stronger economic activity are offset by a reduced expectation for global jet fuel consumption. EIA reduced expectations for jet fuel consumption in 2021 in response to lower than expected first-quarter flight activity, along with reduced air travel expectations from the International Civil Aviation Organization during the second quarter of 2021.
- EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to average 11.1 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2021, 0.1 million b/d more than in the February STEO. Forecast production rises to 12.0 million b/d in 2022, which is up 0.5 million b/d from the February STEO. The increase in EIA's U.S. crude oil production forecast reflects higher expected crude oil prices.
- In this STEO, EIA included initial adjustments arising from the effects of the pause on federal oil and natural gas leasing outlined in [Executive Order 14008](#). EIA assumes that no new federal leases are granted during the STEO forecast period but that permitting and drilling on currently held federal leases continues pursuant to Section 3, Subsection G of [Department of Interior Order SO-3395](#). No effects will likely occur until 2022 because there is roughly a minimum eight-to-ten month delay from leasing to production in onshore areas

and longer in offshore areas. Incorporating this change reduced U.S. crude oil production by less than 0.1 million b/d on average in 2022.

- Higher GDP assumptions in this forecast contribute to higher forecast U.S. distillate fuel consumption. In this STEO, EIA forecasts that distillate consumption in 2021 will average 4.1 million b/d and 4.2 million b/d in 2022. Both forecasts are 0.1 million b/d higher than in the February STEO.
- EIA expects U.S. dry natural gas production will average 91.4 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2021, which is up 0.9 Bcf/d from the February STEO. EIA expects production to rise to 92.8 Bcf/d in 2022, which is up 1.9 Bcf/d from last month's forecast. The higher forecast mostly reflects increased associated natural gas production because of the upward revision to EIA's crude oil production forecast.
- EIA expects natural gas storage inventories to be 13% lower than the five-year average for March, compared with 3% lower than the end-of-March five-year average in the February STEO forecast. The lower storage forecast reflects large natural gas withdrawals during mid-February.
- EIA forecasts industrial natural gas consumption to increase to 23.8 Bcf/d in 2021, a 0.8 Bcf/d increase from the February STEO forecast. This increase reflects increased manufacturing activity because of improved economic conditions expected in 2021.
- EIA expects coal-fired electric power generation will total 887 billion kilowatthours in 2021, which is up 6% from last month's forecast. The increase mostly reflects more coal use in the first quarter because of extremely cold weather that raised natural gas prices and made coal more competitive compared with natural gas for electricity generation.
- Secondary forecast coal inventories are lower by 40 million short tons (MMst) (27%) in 2021 and by 36 MMst (32%) in 2022 compared with the February forecast. Lower expected inventories reflect EIA's expectation that coal-fired electricity generation will increase at a faster rate than the forecast increase in coal production, which reflects a general decline in coal production capacity coupled with historically high on-site coal inventories.

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

Short-Term Energy Outlook Chart Gallery



March 9, 2021

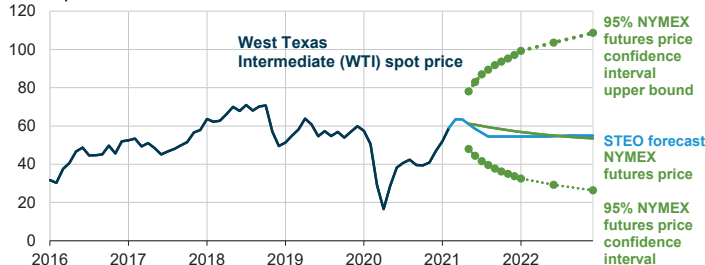


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West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price and NYMEX confidence intervals

dollars per barrel



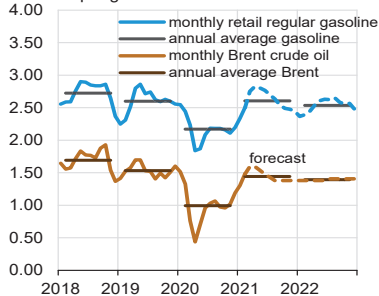
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the five trading days ending Mar 4, 2021. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021, CME Group, and Bloomberg, L.P.



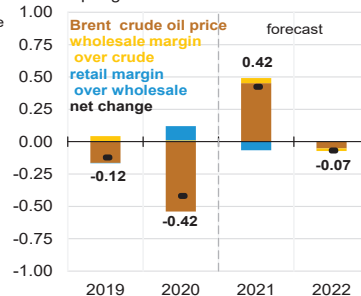
U.S. gasoline and crude oil prices

dollars per gallon



Components of annual gasoline price changes

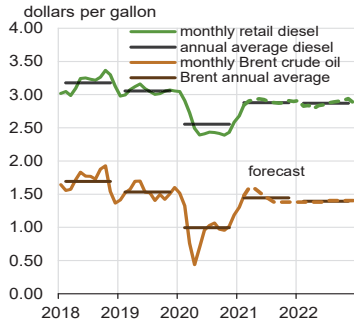
dollars per gallon



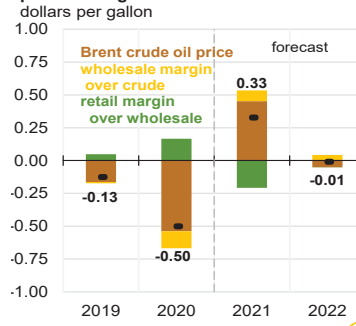
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. diesel and crude oil prices



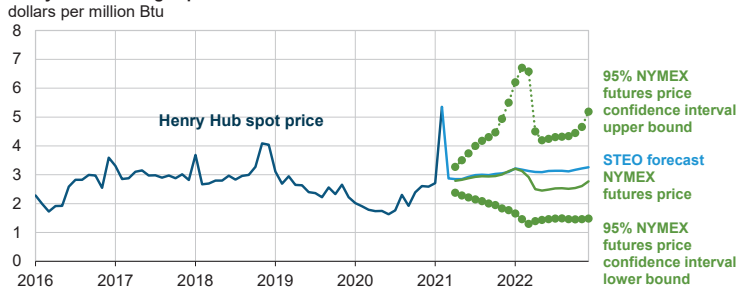
Components of annual diesel prices changes



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



Henry Hub natural gas price and NYMEX confidence intervals

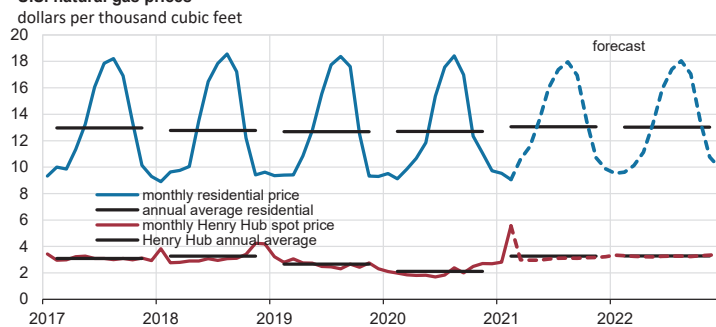


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the five trading days ending Mar 4, 2021. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021, and CME Group



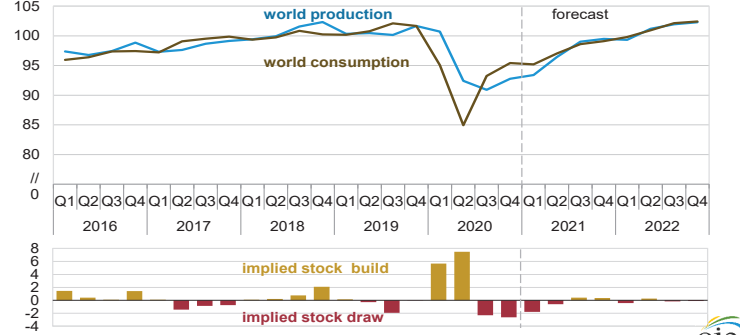
U.S. natural gas prices



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021, and Refinitiv



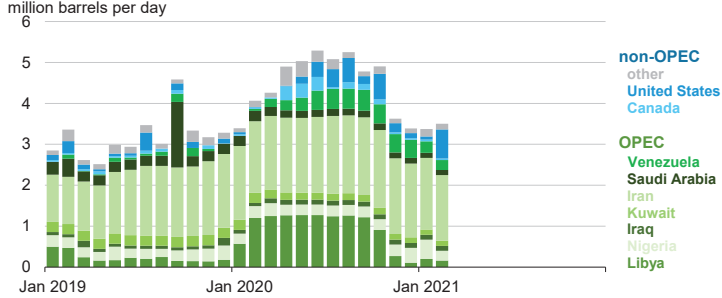
World liquid fuels production and consumption balance
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



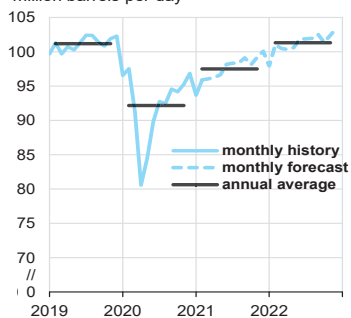
Estimated unplanned liquid fuels production outages among OPEC and non-OPEC producers
million barrels per day



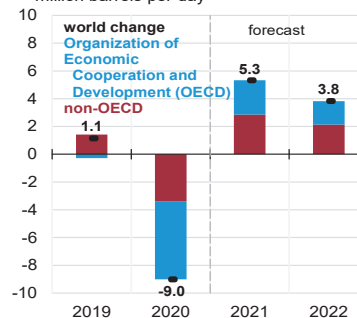
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



World liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



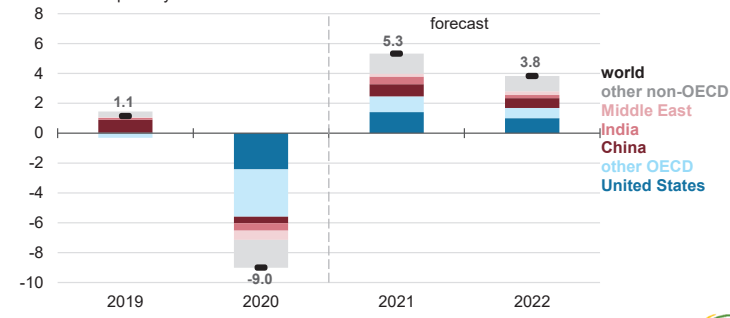
Components of annual change
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



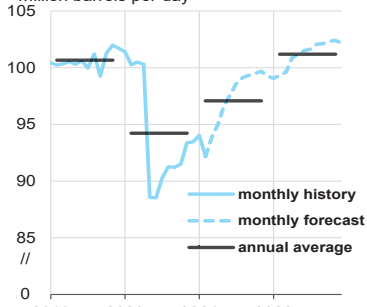
Annual change in world liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



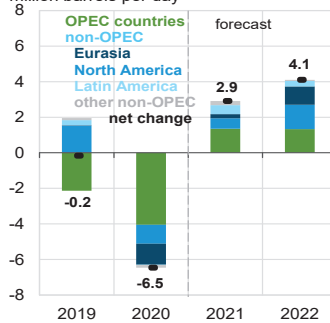
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



World crude oil and liquid fuels production
million barrels per day



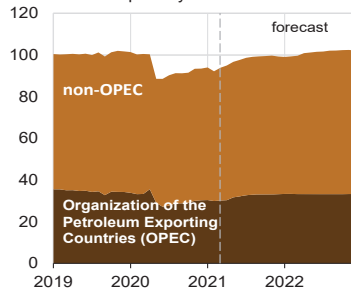
Components of annual change
million barrels per day



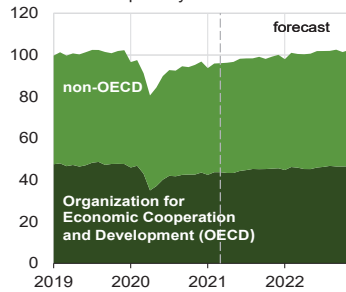
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



World liquid fuels production
million barrels per day



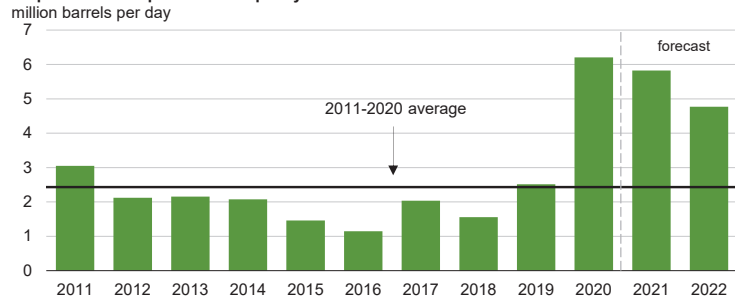
World liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



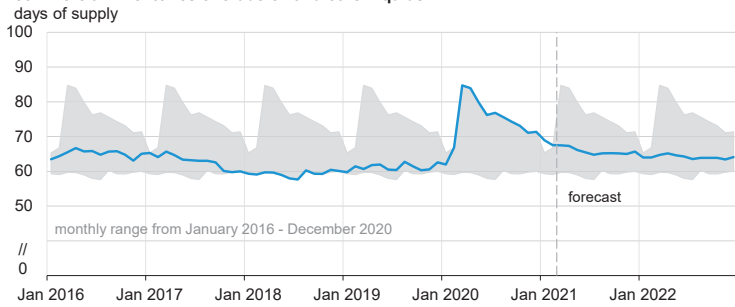
**Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
surplus crude oil production capacity**



Note: Black line represents 2011-2020 average (2.4 million barrels per day).
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



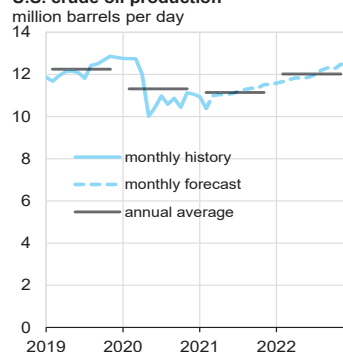
**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
commercial inventories of crude oil and other liquids**



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

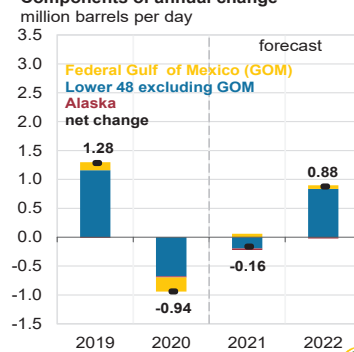


U.S. crude oil production

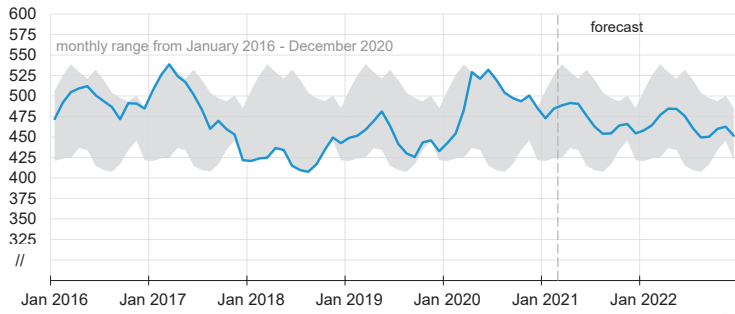


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

Components of annual change



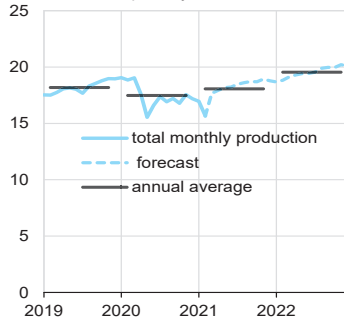
U.S. commercial crude oil inventories
million barrels



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

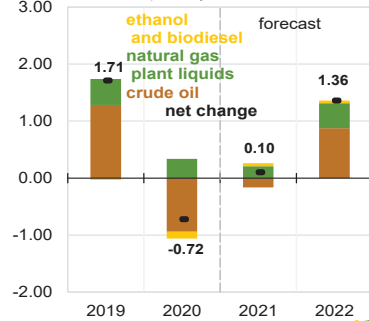


U.S. crude oil and liquid fuels production
million barrels per day

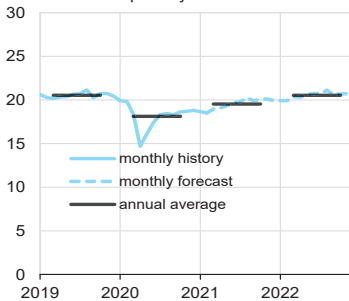


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

Components of annual change
million barrels per day



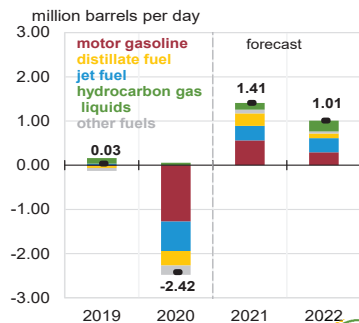
U.S. liquid fuels product supplied (consumption)
million barrels per day



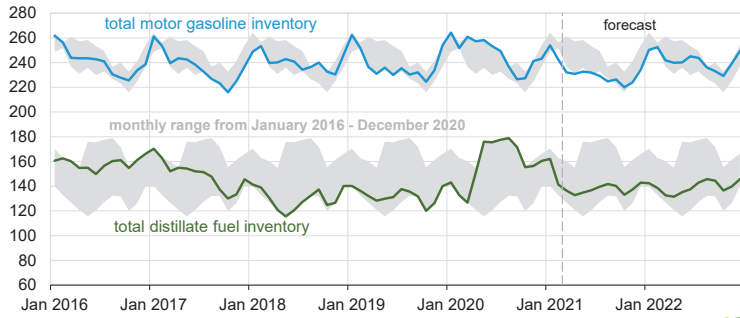
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



Components of annual change
million barrels per day



U.S. gasoline and distillate inventories
million barrels

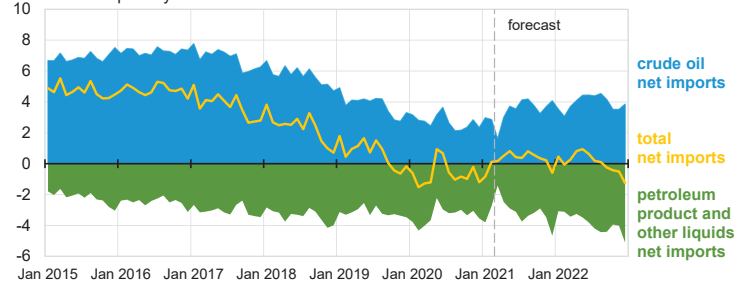


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. net imports of crude oil and liquid fuels

million barrels per day



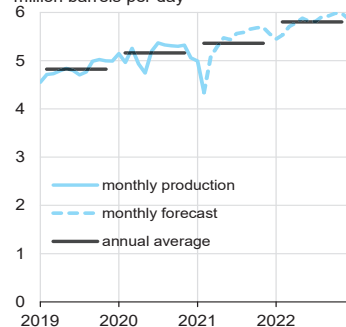
Note: Petroleum product and other liquids include: gasoline, distillate fuels, hydrocarbon gas liquids, jet fuel, residual fuel oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates, and other oils.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



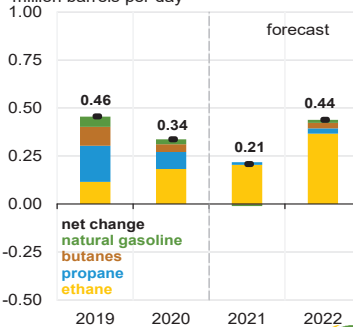
U.S. natural gas plant liquids production

million barrels per day



Components of annual change

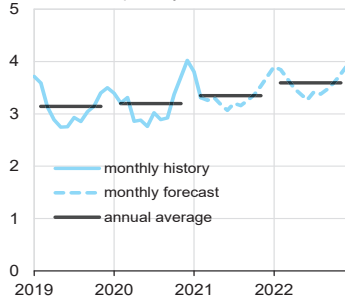
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

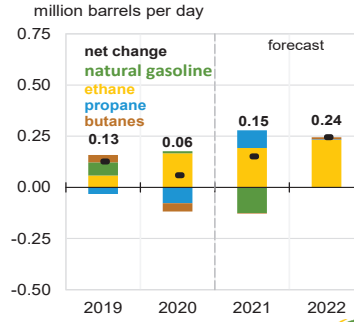


U.S. hydrocarbon gas liquids product supplied (consumption)
million barrels per day

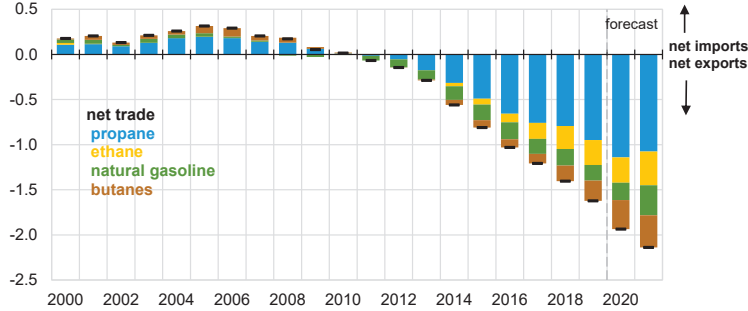


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021

Components of annual change



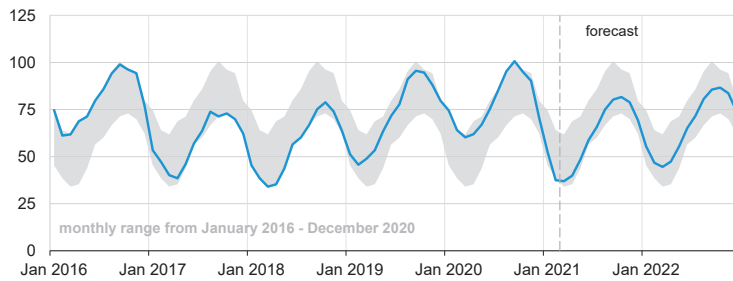
U.S. net trade of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL)
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. commercial propane inventories
million barrels

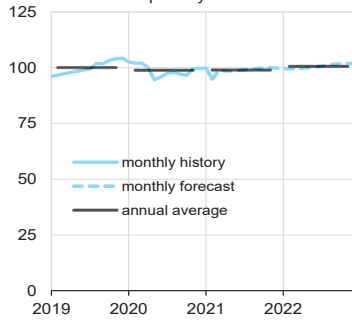


Note: Excludes propylene.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



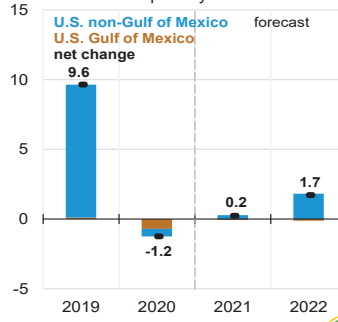
U.S. marketed natural gas production
billion cubic feet per day



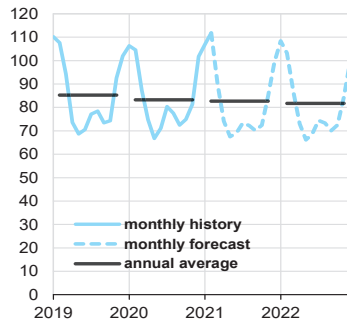
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



Components of annual change
billion cubic feet per day



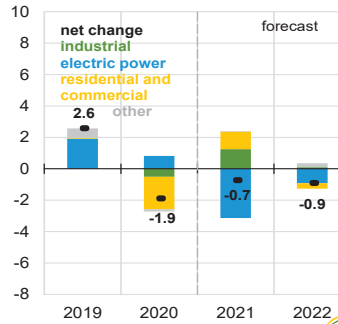
U.S. natural gas consumption
billion cubic feet per day



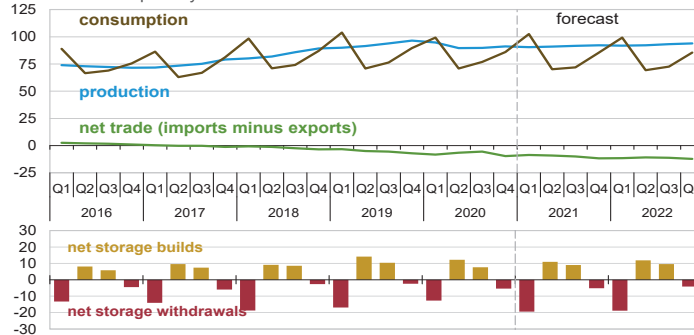
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



Components of annual change
billion cubic feet per day



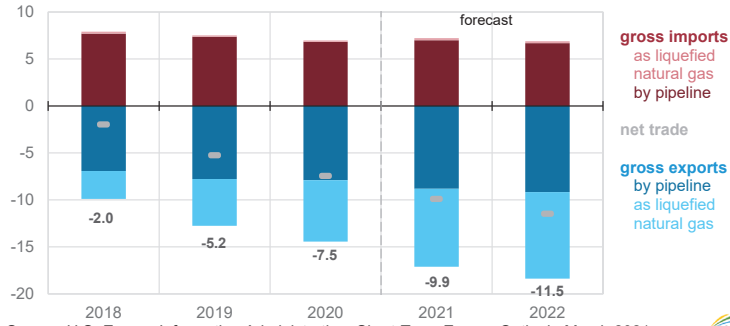
U.S. natural gas production, consumption, and net imports
billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



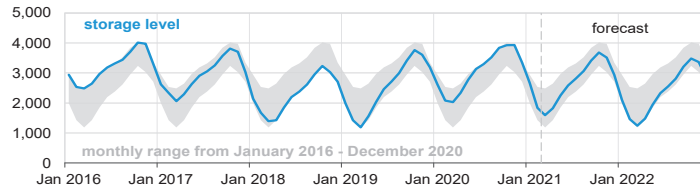
U.S. annual natural gas trade
billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. working natural gas in storage
billion cubic feet



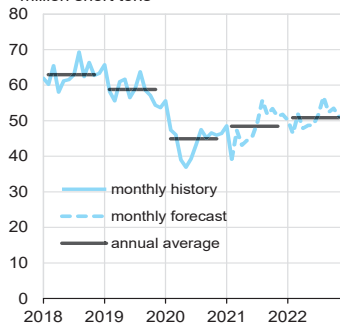
Percent deviation from 2016 - 2020 average



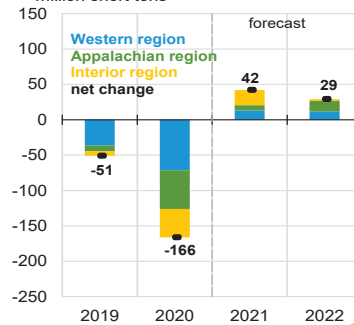
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. coal production
million short tons



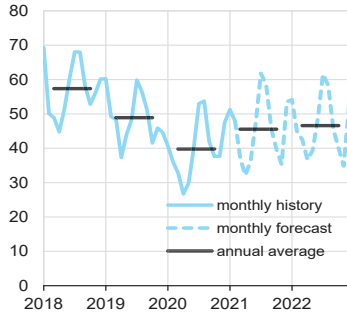
Components of annual change
million short tons



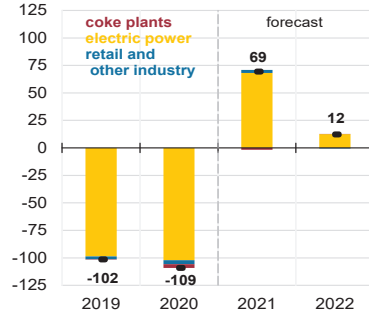
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. coal consumption
million short tons



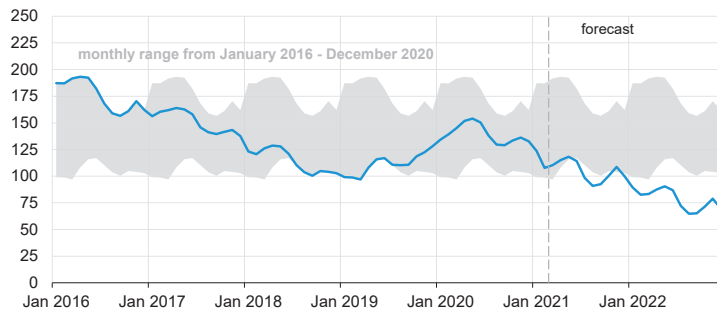
Components of annual change
million short tons



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



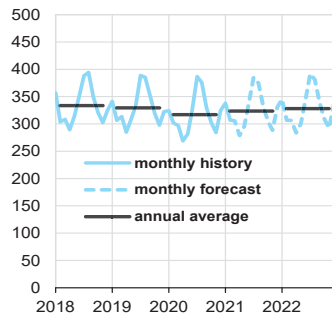
U.S. electric power coal inventories
million short tons



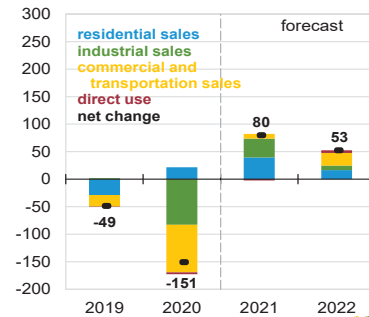
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. electricity consumption
billion kilowatthours



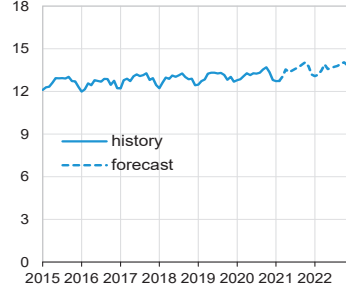
Components of annual change
billion kilowatthours



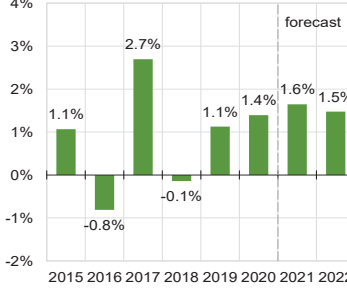
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. monthly residential electricity price
cents per kilowatthour



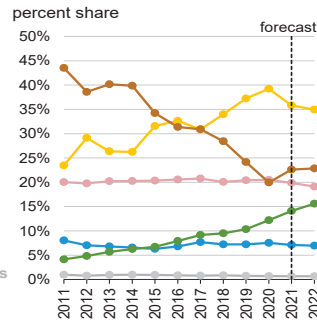
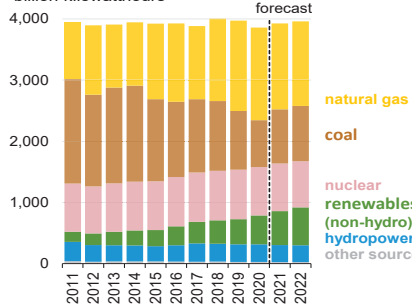
Annual growth in residential electricity prices
percent



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



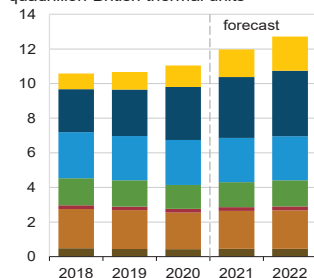
U.S. electricity generation by fuel, all sectors
billion kilowatthours



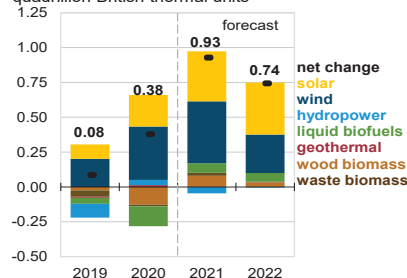
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. renewable energy supply
quadrillion British thermal units



Components of annual change
quadrillion British thermal units

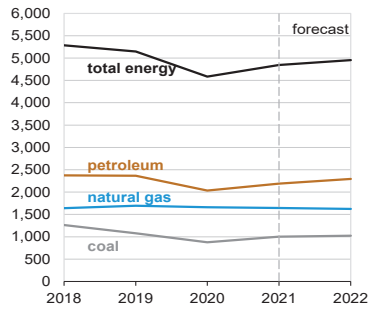


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

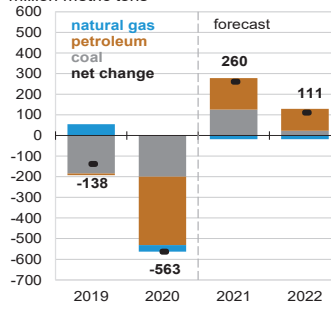
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. annual carbon emissions by source
million metric tons



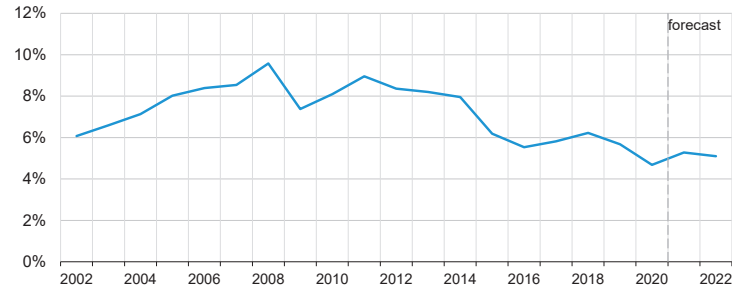
Components of annual change
million metric tons



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



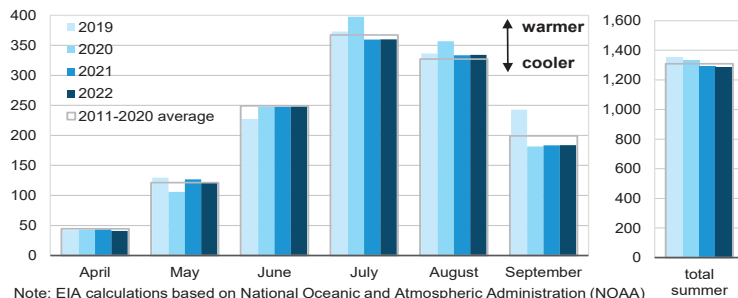
U.S. annual energy expenditures
share of gross domestic product



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. summer cooling degree days
population-weighted

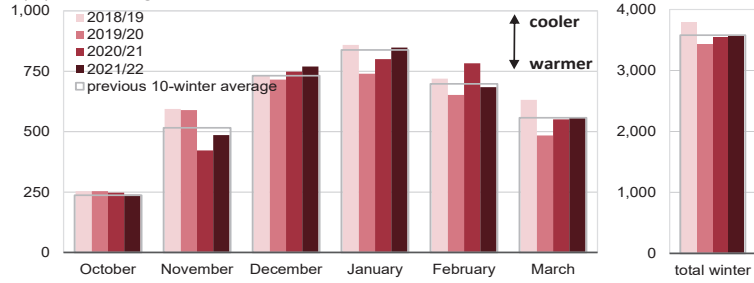


Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. winter heating degree days
population-weighted

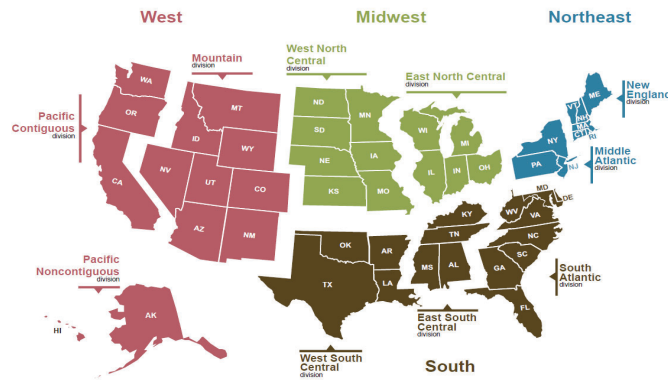


Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2021



U.S. Census regions and divisions



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook



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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (Mcf**)	71.7	72.3	57.4	61.5	65.3	66.8	61.2	65.5	7.0
Price (\$/mcf)	11.52	10.80	10.18	10.70	11.37	11.67	11.69	11.72	0.3
Expenditures (\$)	826	780	584	659	742	779	715	767	7.3
Midwest									
Consumption (Mcf)	84.2	79.1	63.6	64.8	73.9	76.9	69.7	75.1	7.7
Price (\$/mcf)	8.68	8.54	7.55	8.28	7.83	7.82	7.39	7.86	6.3
Expenditures (\$)	731	676	480	536	578	601	515	590	14.4
South									
Consumption (Mcf)	52.7	50.9	40.3	37.9	45.5	45.9	41.4	47.0	13.3
Price (\$/mcf)	10.71	10.75	10.72	12.04	11.23	10.61	11.10	11.10	-0.1
Expenditures (\$)	564	547	432	457	512	488	460	521	13.2
West									
Consumption (Mcf)	45.2	40.1	44.7	45.6	43.8	48.8	47.5	47.0	-0.9
Price (\$/mcf)	9.96	10.71	9.92	10.68	10.25	10.15	10.56	11.56	9.4
Expenditures (\$)	450	430	443	487	449	495	501	544	8.4
U.S. Average									
Consumption (Mcf)	63.9	60.7	51.8	52.9	57.6	60.2	55.5	59.0	6.3
Price (\$/mcf)	9.95	9.89	9.28	10.06	9.82	9.72	9.73	10.11	4.0
Expenditures (\$)	636	600	481	533	565	586	540	597	10.5
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	547.5	548.2	436.6	468.3	495.6	512.0	468.3	501.0	7.0
Price (\$/gallon)	3.87	3.04	2.06	2.41	2.78	3.07	2.89	2.53	-12.5
Expenditures (\$)	2,122	1,668	900	1,128	1,376	1,570	1,354	1,267	-6.4
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kWh***)	8,879	8,927	7,705	8,050	8,346	8,481	8,020	8,479	5.7
Price (\$/kwh)	0.163	0.168	0.164	0.165	0.169	0.169	0.171	0.172	0.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,448	1,501	1,263	1,324	1,407	1,435	1,375	1,456	5.9
Midwest									
Consumption (kWh)	11,362	10,816	9,365	9,479	10,381	10,709	10,004	10,626	6.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.112	0.118	0.122	0.124	0.124	0.123	0.124	0.126	1.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,275	1,274	1,138	1,172	1,289	1,319	1,245	1,342	7.8
South									
Consumption (kWh)	10,489	10,302	8,782	8,511	9,544	9,536	8,893	9,791	10.1
Price (\$/kwh)	0.109	0.111	0.110	0.111	0.112	0.113	0.115	0.113	-1.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,141	1,141	968	948	1,065	1,073	1,020	1,110	8.9
West									
Consumption (kWh)	8,488	7,831	8,442	8,561	8,330	8,989	8,818	8,873	0.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.123	0.127	0.130	0.132	0.136	0.136	0.138	0.146	6.0
Expenditures (\$)	1,045	993	1,095	1,128	1,130	1,223	1,217	1,298	6.7
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kWh)	9,729	9,418	8,456	8,424	9,049	9,256	8,764	9,379	7.0
Price (\$/kwh)	0.120	0.123	0.124	0.125	0.126	0.127	0.129	0.130	0.9
Expenditures (\$)	1,163	1,158	1,044	1,055	1,142	1,173	1,128	1,218	8.0

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	624.5	629.7	505.7	542.6	569.3	585.8	539.0	573.1	6.3
Price* (\$/gallon)	3.56	3.00	2.71	3.06	3.26	3.22	2.61	2.68	2.7
Expenditures (\$)	2,223	1,889	1,371	1,660	1,856	1,886	1,407	1,536	9.2
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	808.4	755.9	618.2	628.9	715.1	746.8	679.3	725.8	6.8
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.61	1.91	1.47	1.73	1.95	1.83	1.58	1.62	2.8
Expenditures (\$)	2,110	1,444	909	1,088	1,394	1,367	1,071	1,176	9.8
Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)									
Northeast									
Natural gas	11,529	11,705	11,802	11,918	12,063	12,167	12,389	12,516	1.0
Heating oil	5,244	5,097	4,923	4,774	4,724	4,604	4,464	4,306	-3.5
Propane	846	856	884	933	977	1,018	1,042	1,042	0.0
Electricity	3,038	3,093	3,253	3,326	3,387	3,478	3,597	3,713	3.2
Wood	585	569	511	471	469	461	352	218	-37.9
Other/None	436	437	433	433	441	446	470	508	8.0
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,083	18,206	18,241	18,236	18,319	18,405	18,371	18,164	-1.1
Heating oil	336	319	301	286	278	273	264	249	-5.7
Propane	2,089	2,085	2,077	2,057	2,115	2,187	2,237	2,261	1.1
Electricity	5,425	5,514	5,747	5,871	5,978	6,036	6,273	6,545	4.3
Wood	632	617	587	552	527	508	476	429	-9.7
Other/None	353	351	354	359	361	349	366	397	8.7
South									
Natural gas	13,802	13,919	13,948	13,913	13,970	14,026	14,207	14,280	0.5
Heating oil	699	681	653	619	609	583	556	534	-4.0
Propane	1,944	1,925	1,899	1,858	1,852	1,861	1,899	1,903	0.2
Electricity	28,247	28,843	29,509	29,873	30,326	30,694	31,090	31,296	0.7
Wood	616	593	552	509	484	474	466	451	-3.2
Other/None	419	407	413	426	434	454	485	506	4.2
West									
Natural gas	15,068	15,227	15,312	15,427	15,570	15,653	15,738	15,636	-0.6
Heating oil	235	225	219	214	214	217	205	187	-8.6
Propane	930	915	923	935	963	988	973	944	-3.0
Electricity	8,759	8,927	9,228	9,351	9,490	9,648	9,905	10,118	2.1
Wood	744	749	719	700	689	677	670	667	-0.6
Other/None	1,016	1,075	1,087	1,058	1,089	1,091	1,128	1,226	8.6
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,481	59,057	59,303	59,494	59,922	60,250	60,705	60,597	-0.2
Heating oil	6,513	6,322	6,095	5,893	5,825	5,678	5,489	5,276	-3.9
Propane	5,810	5,781	5,783	5,784	5,906	6,054	6,151	6,150	0.0
Electricity	45,470	46,377	47,737	48,420	49,180	49,857	50,865	51,672	1.6
Wood	2,578	2,528	2,369	2,232	2,170	2,122	1,964	1,765	-10.1
Other/None	2,223	2,271	2,287	2,277	2,326	2,340	2,449	2,637	7.6
Heating degree days									
Northeast	5,597	5,648	4,322	4,700	5,015	5,166	4,665	4,821	3.3
Midwest	6,451	6,002	4,688	4,792	5,577	5,845	5,227	5,430	3.9
South	2,784	2,690	2,013	1,881	2,350	2,357	2,070	2,312	11.7
West	2,992	2,569	2,957	3,041	2,888	3,298	3,191	3,026	-5.2
U.S. Average	4,111	3,882	3,202	3,255	3,611	3,788	3,434	3,551	3.4

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31. Fuel prices are nominal prices. Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel. Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, electronics, and lighting (electricity). Per-household consumption based on EIA's 2015 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys corrected for actual and projected heating degree days. Number of households using heating oil includes kerosene.

* Prices exclude taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatt-hour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	12.75	10.81	10.81	10.87	<i>10.79</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>11.46</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.41</i>	11.31	<i>11.15</i>	<i>12.02</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	94.79	89.68	89.82	91.08	<i>90.50</i>	<i>91.04</i>	<i>91.71</i>	<i>92.13</i>	<i>91.87</i>	<i>92.25</i>	<i>93.28</i>	<i>93.90</i>	91.34	<i>91.35</i>	<i>92.83</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	149	115	136	139	<i>135</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>156</i>	539	<i>581</i>	<i>610</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.71	<i>18.72</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.98</i>	<i>20.02</i>	<i>20.07</i>	<i>20.56</i>	<i>20.81</i>	<i>20.69</i>	18.12	<i>19.53</i>	<i>20.53</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	99.31	70.84	76.84	86.05	<i>102.60</i>	<i>70.25</i>	<i>71.96</i>	<i>85.57</i>	<i>99.29</i>	<i>69.25</i>	<i>72.67</i>	<i>85.46</i>	83.25	<i>82.52</i>	<i>81.60</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	110	96	149	123	<i>136</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>127</i>	477	<i>547</i>	<i>559</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.14	9.64	11.87	9.91	<i>10.57</i>	<i>10.04</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>12.08</i>	<i>10.18</i>	10.39	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.78</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.92	3.00	2.83	2.92	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.30</i>	11.68	<i>12.63</i>	<i>13.42</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.11	20.65	23.44	23.71	<i>25.11</i>	<i>22.41</i>	<i>23.89</i>	<i>24.34</i>	<i>25.59</i>	<i>23.21</i>	<i>24.39</i>	<i>24.67</i>	92.91	<i>95.75</i>	<i>97.85</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil West Texas Intermediate Spot (dollars per barrel)	45.34	27.96	40.89	42.50	<i>58.53</i>	<i>60.96</i>	<i>55.18</i>	<i>54.50</i>	<i>54.50</i>	<i>54.50</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>55.00</i>	39.17	<i>57.24</i>	<i>54.75</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	1.91	1.71	2.00	2.53	<i>3.64</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.13</i>	<i>3.22</i>	2.03	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	1.92	1.90	1.93	1.91	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.93</i>	1.91	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.96</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	19,011	17,303	18,597	18,780	<i>18,981</i>	<i>19,267</i>	<i>19,633</i>	<i>19,895</i>	<i>20,080</i>	<i>20,222</i>	<i>20,331</i>	<i>20,438</i>	18,423	<i>19,444</i>	<i>20,268</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.5	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	-3.5	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2012=100)	113.4	112.9	113.8	114.4	<i>115.0</i>	<i>115.4</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>118.8</i>	113.6	<i>115.6</i>	<i>117.8</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	1.2	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	15,061	16,630	15,905	15,512	<i>16,284</i>	<i>16,973</i>	<i>15,771</i>	<i>15,533</i>	<i>15,634</i>	<i>15,691</i>	<i>15,767</i>	<i>15,856</i>	15,777	<i>16,140</i>	<i>15,737</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.4	12.2	6.8	3.7	<i>8.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	6.0	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-2.5</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2012=100)	104.4	89.3	100.1	103.2	<i>105.3</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>110.0</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.2</i>	99.2	<i>106.6</i>	<i>111.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	-2.0	-15.5	-5.5	-2.5	<i>0.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	-6.3	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,875	540	70	1,418	<i>2,134</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1,494</i>	<i>2,089</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>1,493</i>	3,903	<i>4,164</i>	<i>4,133</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	71	396	936	122	<i>46</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>100</i>	1,525	<i>1,441</i>	<i>1,434</i>

(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.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Weather forecasts from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	45.34	27.96	40.89	42.50	58.53	60.96	55.18	54.50	54.50	54.50	55.00	55.00	39.17	57.24	54.75
Brent Spot Average	49.97	29.52	42.97	44.34	61.72	64.46	58.68	58.00	58.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	41.69	60.67	58.51
U.S. Imported Average	43.76	26.33	39.90	40.41	55.10	58.87	53.19	52.50	52.25	52.25	52.50	52.50	37.20	54.77	52.38
U.S. Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	47.48	26.88	40.79	41.96	56.84	59.93	54.18	53.50	53.25	53.25	53.50	53.50	39.72	56.03	53.38
U.S. Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	153	104	137	133	179	199	182	168	165	179	183	171	133	182	175
Diesel Fuel	160	97	124	133	178	191	181	181	179	180	184	184	129	183	182
Fuel Oil	160	87	113	121	167	182	174	177	175	170	172	175	125	174	173
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	165	85	116	125	168	182	175	176	178	178	181	182	131	176	180
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	176	93	116	119	133	145	131	127	125	128	127	127	125	134	127
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	241	194	218	215	253	280	262	247	240	259	262	253	218	261	254
Gasoline All Grades (b)	251	203	227	224	262	291	275	260	254	273	276	267	227	272	268
On-highway Diesel Fuel	289	243	243	246	281	293	288	289	286	282	289	291	255	288	287
Heating Oil	280	200	214	230	268	286	288	307	300	279	268	270	244	284	286
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	1.98	1.77	2.07	2.63	3.79	2.99	3.11	3.18	3.30	3.23	3.26	3.34	2.11	3.27	3.28
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	1.91	1.71	2.00	2.53	3.64	2.88	2.99	3.06	3.18	3.11	3.13	3.22	2.03	3.14	3.16
U.S. Retail Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	3.52	2.85	2.88	3.77	4.92	3.97	4.05	4.38	4.60	4.17	4.09	4.44	3.29	4.36	4.34
Commercial Sector	7.13	7.63	8.48	7.53	7.58	8.51	8.95	8.00	7.77	8.23	8.68	7.80	7.48	8.01	7.96
Residential Sector	9.46	11.89	17.63	10.56	9.63	13.01	17.39	10.72	9.72	12.65	17.47	10.78	10.82	10.94	11.01
U.S. Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.92	1.90	1.93	1.91	1.95	1.99	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.97	1.96
Natural Gas	2.41	2.10	2.27	2.87	4.15	3.10	3.22	3.43	3.75	3.37	3.36	3.58	2.40	3.46	3.50
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	12.15	6.65	8.85	8.87	10.01	12.58	11.43	10.80	11.05	11.68	11.12	10.98	9.14	11.10	11.20
Distillate Fuel Oil	13.27	8.39	10.38	10.63	13.52	14.82	14.12	14.15	14.05	14.11	14.27	14.35	10.75	14.10	14.20
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatt-hour)															
Industrial Sector	6.38	6.63	7.08	6.53	6.61	6.70	7.09	6.54	6.45	6.71	7.10	6.55	6.66	6.74	6.71
Commercial Sector	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.62	10.38	10.85	11.31	10.86	10.50	10.91	11.32	10.92	10.65	10.87	10.93
Residential Sector	12.90	13.24	13.35	13.25	12.82	13.45	13.72	13.62	13.22	13.69	13.81	13.69	13.20	13.41	13.61

(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.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation; 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.

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	32.93	29.42	29.97	30.74	30.43	31.13	31.78	32.15	32.28	32.62	32.95	33.47	30.76	31.38	32.83
U.S. (50 States)	20.22	17.58	18.30	18.28	17.76	18.77	19.24	19.46	19.57	20.07	20.52	20.84	18.60	18.81	20.25
Canada	5.65	4.92	4.95	5.66	5.77	5.59	5.77	5.80	5.83	5.80	5.83	5.85	5.30	5.73	5.83
Mexico	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.93	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.78	1.73	1.69	1.65	1.94	1.89	1.71
Other OECD	5.05	4.98	4.80	4.89	4.97	4.85	4.90	5.07	5.10	5.02	4.91	5.13	4.93	4.95	5.04
Non-OECD	67.79	63.00	60.95	62.04	62.96	65.30	67.24	67.33	67.06	68.57	68.99	68.82	63.43	65.72	68.37
OPEC	33.48	30.58	28.45	29.82	30.17	31.39	32.93	33.15	33.31	33.21	33.25	33.27	30.57	31.92	33.26
Crude Oil Portion	28.28	25.64	23.61	24.88	25.13	26.34	27.78	27.97	27.99	27.99	27.99	27.99	25.59	26.81	27.99
Other Liquids (b)	5.20	4.94	4.84	4.94	5.05	5.05	5.15	5.19	5.32	5.23	5.25	5.28	4.98	5.11	5.27
Eurasia	14.76	13.19	12.73	13.15	13.39	13.65	13.72	13.88	14.07	14.80	14.86	15.00	13.46	13.66	14.68
China	4.96	4.91	4.95	4.90	4.95	4.96	4.96	5.00	4.95	4.98	4.98	5.03	4.93	4.97	4.99
Other Non-OECD	14.59	14.32	14.81	14.17	14.45	15.31	15.63	15.30	14.73	15.58	15.90	15.53	14.47	15.17	15.44
Total World Supply	100.72	92.42	90.91	92.78	93.39	96.43	99.02	99.47	99.34	101.19	101.94	102.30	94.20	97.10	101.20
Non-OPEC Supply	67.24	61.85	62.46	62.96	63.22	65.04	66.09	66.32	66.03	67.98	68.70	69.03	63.62	65.18	67.94
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.27	37.43	42.10	42.95	43.32	43.71	45.10	45.46	45.64	45.50	46.53	46.67	41.94	44.40	46.09
U.S. (50 States)	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.71	18.72	19.37	19.98	20.02	20.07	20.56	20.81	20.69	18.12	19.53	20.53
U.S. Territories	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17
Canada	2.33	1.88	2.16	2.10	2.17	2.17	2.27	2.27	2.28	2.23	2.33	2.32	2.12	2.22	2.29
Europe	13.34	11.03	12.85	12.62	12.59	12.96	13.50	13.32	13.19	13.42	13.98	13.76	12.46	13.10	13.59
Japan	3.69	2.89	3.03	3.44	3.55	2.97	3.07	3.40	3.63	2.98	3.06	3.38	3.26	3.24	3.26
Other OECD	6.41	5.41	5.55	5.93	6.12	6.09	6.12	6.28	6.29	6.15	6.20	6.36	5.82	6.15	6.25
Non-OECD	49.79	47.52	51.15	52.47	51.87	53.33	53.51	53.66	54.15	55.44	55.60	55.75	50.24	53.10	55.24
Eurasia	4.86	4.48	5.28	5.17	4.91	5.00	5.39	5.24	5.07	5.14	5.54	5.40	4.95	5.13	5.29
Europe	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.75
China	13.79	13.98	14.55	15.01	14.92	15.27	15.03	15.36	15.69	15.94	15.66	15.93	14.33	15.15	15.80
Other Asia	13.16	11.64	12.60	13.61	13.70	14.01	13.59	13.96	14.51	14.72	14.30	14.72	12.75	13.81	14.56
Other Non-OECD	17.29	16.72	18.01	17.96	17.63	18.34	18.77	18.36	18.15	18.90	19.35	18.93	17.50	18.28	18.84
Total World Consumption	95.06	84.95	93.25	95.42	95.19	97.04	98.61	99.12	99.79	100.94	102.13	102.42	92.18	97.50	101.33
Total Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.43	-1.68	0.49	0.89	0.93	-0.21	-0.07	0.41	0.05	-0.53	0.05	0.41	-0.18	0.26	0.00
Other OECD	-0.54	-1.15	0.06	0.62	0.29	0.25	-0.11	-0.25	0.13	0.09	0.04	-0.09	-0.25	0.04	0.04
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-4.69	-4.64	1.79	1.14	0.59	0.56	-0.23	-0.52	0.27	0.19	0.09	-0.20	-1.58	0.10	0.09
Total Stock Draw	-5.66	-7.48	2.33	2.64	1.80	0.61	-0.41	-0.35	0.45	-0.25	0.18	0.12	-2.01	0.40	0.13
End-of-period Commercial Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,321	1,453	1,422	1,344	1,263	1,290	1,303	1,269	1,269	1,322	1,320	1,292	1,344	1,269	1,292
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,967	3,204	3,168	3,033	2,926	2,930	2,953	2,942	2,930	2,975	2,969	2,949	3,033	2,942	2,949

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

(b) Includes lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, and refinery processing gain. Includes other unaccounted-for liquids.

 (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.

- = 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, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States.

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Production (million barrels per day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
North America	27.87	24.44	25.17	25.85	<i>25.46</i>	<i>26.28</i>	<i>26.88</i>	<i>27.08</i>	<i>27.18</i>	<i>27.61</i>	<i>28.03</i>	<i>28.34</i>	25.83	26.43	27.79
Canada	5.65	4.92	4.95	5.66	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>5.85</i>	5.30	5.73	5.83
Mexico	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.90	<i>1.93</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.65</i>	1.94	1.89	1.71
United States	20.22	17.58	18.30	18.28	<i>17.76</i>	<i>18.77</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>19.57</i>	<i>20.07</i>	<i>20.52</i>	<i>20.84</i>	18.60	18.81	20.25
Central and South America	6.05	6.09	6.62	5.91	<i>6.01</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.26</i>	<i>7.14</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>7.18</i>	6.17	6.72	7.03
Argentina	0.69	0.58	0.57	0.54	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.60	0.71	0.73
Brazil	3.43	3.89	4.29	3.52	<i>3.45</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.41</i>	3.78	4.19	4.35
Colombia	0.91	0.78	0.77	0.83	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.77</i>	0.82	0.80	0.77
Ecuador	0.54	0.36	0.52	0.51	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.48	0.53	0.53
Other Central and S. America	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.50	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.48	0.50	0.64
Europe	4.40	4.32	4.14	4.27	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.59</i>	4.28	4.39	4.49
Norway	2.05	2.00	1.96	2.02	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.01	2.19	2.28
United Kingdom	1.17	1.16	1.00	1.08	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>1.04</i>	1.10	1.04	1.03
Eurasia	14.76	13.19	12.73	13.15	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>13.88</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>15.00</i>	13.46	13.66	14.68
Azerbaijan	0.77	0.70	0.67	0.69	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.71	0.77	0.82
Kazakhstan	2.06	1.86	1.71	1.81	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>2.02</i>	1.86	1.87	1.97
Russia	11.55	10.25	9.98	10.27	<i>10.41</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.82</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>11.81</i>	10.51	10.66	11.55
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.23	0.24	0.23
Other Eurasia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.15	0.13	0.12
Middle East	3.24	3.18	3.15	3.18	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	3.19	3.28	3.37
Oman	1.01	0.95	0.92	0.95	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	0.96	1.01	1.05
Qatar	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	2.06	2.10	2.12
Asia and Oceania	9.45	9.17	9.24	9.20	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.19</i>	9.27	9.26	9.21
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.49	0.50	0.49
China	4.96	4.91	4.95	4.90	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.03</i>	4.93	4.97	4.99
India	0.96	0.90	0.92	0.91	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.92	0.89	0.88
Indonesia	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.88	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.81</i>	0.89	0.85	0.83
Malaysia	0.71	0.60	0.63	0.64	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.64	0.63	0.61
Vietnam	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.23	0.22	0.21
Africa	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.40	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.36</i>	1.43	1.44	1.37
Egypt	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.57	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.60	0.61	0.57
South Sudan	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.16	0.17	0.18
Total non-OPEC liquids	67.24	61.85	62.46	62.96	<i>63.22</i>	<i>65.04</i>	<i>66.09</i>	<i>66.32</i>	<i>66.03</i>	<i>67.98</i>	<i>68.70</i>	<i>69.03</i>	63.62	65.18	67.94
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.20	4.94	4.84	4.94	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.28</i>	4.98	5.11	5.27
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	72.44	66.79	67.31	67.90	<i>68.27</i>	<i>70.09</i>	<i>71.24</i>	<i>71.51</i>	<i>71.34</i>	<i>73.21</i>	<i>73.95</i>	<i>74.30</i>	68.60	70.29	73.21
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.18	0.90	0.69	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.02	0.90	0.84	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-
Angola	1.36	1.26	1.17	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
Gabon	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-
Iran	2.02	1.97	1.90	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-
Iraq	4.56	4.16	3.70	3.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	-	-
Kuwait	2.77	2.48	2.25	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-
Libya	0.35	0.08	0.11	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	-
Nigeria	1.72	1.55	1.44	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.80	9.28	8.77	9.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.21	-	-
United Arab Emirates	3.30	2.88	2.55	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.81	-	-
Venezuela	0.77	0.50	0.35	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
OPEC Total	28.28	25.64	23.61	24.88	25.13	26.34	27.78	27.97	27.99	27.99	27.99	27.99	25.59	26.81	27.99
Other Liquids (a)	5.20	4.94	4.84	4.94	5.05	5.05	5.15	5.19	5.32	5.23	5.25	5.28	4.98	5.11	5.27
Total OPEC Supply	33.48	30.58	28.45	29.82	30.17	31.39	32.93	33.15	33.31	33.21	33.25	33.27	30.57	31.92	33.26
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	25.61	26.02	26.06	26.22	26.51	26.59	26.58	26.58	26.68	26.69	26.69	26.69	25.98	26.57	26.69
Other	5.84	5.60	5.48	6.34	5.78	6.16	6.17	6.16	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	5.82	6.07	6.07
OPEC Total	31.45	31.63	31.54	32.56	32.29	32.75	32.75	32.74	32.76	32.75	32.76	32.77	31.80	32.63	32.76
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	3.15	5.27	6.90	6.62	7.01	6.28	4.88	4.68	4.68	4.69	4.69	4.69	5.49	5.70	4.69
Other	0.02	0.72	1.04	1.07	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.71	0.12	0.08
OPEC Total	3.17	5.99	7.94	7.68	7.17	6.41	4.97	4.77	4.76	4.77	4.77	4.78	6.20	5.82	4.77
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	3.72	4.18	4.35	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.92	-	-

(a) Includes lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, refinery processing gain, and other unaccounted-for liquids.

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (Middle East); Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, and Venezuela (Other).

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Forecasts are not published for individual OPEC countries.

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 3d. World Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				2020	2021	2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.64	19.44	22.12	22.55	22.73	23.43	24.13	24.18	24.21	24.68	25.01	24.89	21.94	23.62	24.70
Canada	2.33	1.88	2.16	2.10	2.17	2.17	2.27	2.27	2.28	2.23	2.33	2.32	2.12	2.22	2.29
Mexico	1.97	1.48	1.59	1.74	1.83	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.69	1.87	1.87
United States	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.71	18.72	19.37	19.98	20.02	20.07	20.56	20.81	20.69	18.12	19.53	20.53
Central and South America	6.14	5.61	6.04	6.31	6.23	6.43	6.56	6.57	6.42	6.58	6.72	6.74	6.03	6.45	6.62
Brazil	2.89	2.67	2.97	3.06	2.95	3.06	3.16	3.16	3.03	3.12	3.22	3.23	2.90	3.08	3.15
Europe	14.05	11.73	13.56	13.34	13.31	13.68	14.23	14.05	13.93	14.16	14.73	14.52	13.17	13.82	14.34
Eurasia	4.86	4.48	5.28	5.17	4.91	5.00	5.39	5.24	5.07	5.14	5.54	5.40	4.95	5.13	5.29
Russia	3.65	3.33	4.04	3.92	3.70	3.81	4.13	3.98	3.82	3.93	4.26	4.11	3.74	3.91	4.03
Middle East	7.67	7.60	8.48	8.03	7.75	8.22	8.62	8.00	7.93	8.50	8.90	8.26	7.95	8.15	8.40
Asia and Oceania	34.54	32.04	33.69	35.73	35.95	35.93	35.41	36.62	37.76	37.40	36.82	38.01	34.00	35.98	37.50
China	13.79	13.98	14.55	15.01	14.92	15.27	15.03	15.36	15.69	15.94	15.66	15.93	14.33	15.15	15.80
Japan	3.69	2.89	3.03	3.44	3.55	2.97	3.07	3.40	3.63	2.98	3.06	3.38	3.26	3.24	3.26
India	4.63	3.77	4.17	4.93	4.95	5.01	4.66	4.92	5.14	5.21	4.86	5.18	4.37	4.89	5.10
Africa	4.18	4.05	4.07	4.29	4.32	4.36	4.28	4.46	4.48	4.48	4.41	4.59	4.15	4.35	4.49
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.27	37.43	42.10	42.95	43.32	43.71	45.10	45.46	45.64	45.50	46.53	46.67	41.94	44.40	46.09
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	49.79	47.52	51.15	52.47	51.87	53.33	53.51	53.66	54.15	55.44	55.60	55.75	50.24	53.10	55.24
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	95.06	84.95	93.25	95.42	95.19	97.04	98.61	99.12	99.79	100.94	102.13	102.42	92.18	97.50	101.33
Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2015 Q1 = 100	110.1	107.4	112.1	113.1	115.3	116.6	117.8	118.7	121.5	122.1	122.6	123.2	110.7	117.1	122.3
Percent change from prior year	-3.5	-6.2	-2.5	-2.0	4.7	8.5	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.7	-3.6	5.8	4.5
OECD Index, 2015 = 100	103.6	108.3	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	103.6	108.3	112.2
Percent change from prior year	-4.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	-4.8	4.5	3.6
Non-OECD Index, 2015 = 100	115.7	123.3	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	115.7	123.3	129.6
Percent change from prior year	-2.4	6.6	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	-2.4	6.6	5.1
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (b)															
Index, 2015 Q1 = 100	106.4	108.2	106.8	105.5	103.9	104.0	103.8	103.5	103.2	103.4	103.2	103.0	106.7	103.8	103.2
Percent change from prior year	0.9	2.0	0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-3.9	-2.9	-1.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.6	-2.7	-0.6

(a) GDP values for the individual countries in the indexes are converted to U.S. dollars at purchasing power parity and then summed to create values for the world, OECD, and non-OECD. GDP data are from Oxford Economics.

(b) 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. Exchange rate data are from Oxford Economics, and oil consumption data are from EIA.

- = 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, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on .

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	12.75	10.81	10.81	10.87	<i>10.79</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>11.46</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>12.16</i>	<i>12.41</i>	11.31	11.15	12.02
Alaska	0.48	0.41	0.44	0.46	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.40</i>	0.45	0.42	0.40
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.96	1.69	1.45	1.51	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.84</i>	1.65	1.71	1.77
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	10.31	8.71	8.92	8.90	<i>8.62</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.17</i>	9.21	9.01	9.85
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	2.90	3.08	2.31	2.51	<i>2.46</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>3.63</i>	2.70	3.40	3.94
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	-0.23	0.15	0.04	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.11</i>	-0.01	0.06	0.06
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.55	-0.54	0.38	0.13	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.25</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	-0.14	0.08	0.01
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.67	0.03	0.38	0.34	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.36	0.21	0.21
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15.77	13.16	14.03	13.90	<i>13.45</i>	<i>14.93</i>	<i>15.82</i>	<i>15.34</i>	<i>15.13</i>	<i>16.43</i>	<i>17.05</i>	<i>16.29</i>	14.21	14.89	16.23
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.02	0.82	0.94	0.92	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.14</i>	0.92	1.04	1.11
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	5.12	4.96	5.33	5.23	<i>4.82</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.64</i>	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>5.94</i>	5.16	5.37	5.81
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.11	0.80	1.03	1.07	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.12</i>	1.01	1.06	1.10
Fuel Ethanol Production	1.02	0.70	0.92	0.97	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	0.91	0.96	0.99
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.19	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.20	0.20	0.22
Product Net Imports (c)	-4.03	-2.94	-3.12	-3.32	<i>-2.65</i>	<i>-2.84</i>	<i>-3.44</i>	<i>-3.68</i>	<i>-3.21</i>	<i>-3.52</i>	<i>-4.35</i>	<i>-4.36</i>	-3.35	-3.15	-3.86
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-1.99	-1.86	-1.86	-2.03	<i>-1.99</i>	<i>-2.15</i>	<i>-2.19</i>	<i>-2.23</i>	<i>-2.13</i>	<i>-2.29</i>	<i>-2.30</i>	<i>-2.31</i>	-1.94	-2.14	-2.26
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.25	0.34	0.19	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.27	0.38	0.24
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	-0.06	-0.09	-0.08
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.39	0.36	0.48	0.43	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.42	0.42	0.48
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.72	-0.40	-0.58	-0.78	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.75</i>	<i>-0.73</i>	<i>-0.63</i>	<i>-0.76</i>	<i>-0.66</i>	<i>-0.83</i>	<i>-0.78</i>	-0.62	-0.66	-0.76
Jet Fuel	-0.07	0.09	0.12	0.07	<i>0.03</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.05	0.00	0.12
Distillate Fuel Oil	-1.19	-0.86	-1.15	-0.74	<i>-0.34</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-0.82</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.94</i>	<i>-1.27</i>	<i>-1.16</i>	-0.98	-0.55	-0.98
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	<i>0.07</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.02	0.03	-0.03
Other Oils (g)	-0.65	-0.49	-0.49	-0.48	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.45</i>	<i>-0.57</i>	<i>-0.65</i>	<i>-0.48</i>	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.67</i>	<i>-0.66</i>	-0.52	-0.55	-0.60
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.12	-0.91	-0.04	0.71	<i>0.94</i>	<i>-0.44</i>	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>0.32</i>	-0.03	0.12	-0.07
Total Supply	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.71	<i>18.72</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.98</i>	<i>20.02</i>	<i>20.07</i>	<i>20.56</i>	<i>20.81</i>	<i>20.69</i>	18.12	19.53	20.53
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	3.31	2.83	2.95	3.70	<i>3.46</i>	<i>3.19</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.76</i>	3.20	3.35	3.59
Unfinished Oils	0.14	0.11	0.01	0.03	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.07	0.00	0.00
Motor Gasoline	8.49	7.11	8.50	8.02	<i>8.02</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>8.76</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>8.86</i>	8.03	8.60	8.89
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.85	0.72	0.87	0.84	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.82	0.88	0.91
Jet Fuel	1.56	0.69	0.97	1.09	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.79</i>	1.08	1.40	1.73
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.97	3.51	3.70	3.92	<i>4.10</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.16</i>	3.78	4.06	4.16
Residual Fuel Oil	0.17	0.15	0.32	0.23	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.22	0.25	0.24
Other Oils (g)	1.68	1.68	1.91	1.71	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>1.85</i>	1.75	1.87	1.93
Total Consumption	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.71	<i>18.72</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.98</i>	<i>20.02</i>	<i>20.07</i>	<i>20.56</i>	<i>20.81</i>	<i>20.69</i>	18.12	19.53	20.53
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	-1.13	0.14	-0.81	-0.81	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>-0.73</i>	-0.65	0.24	0.08
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	482.5	531.9	497.3	485.3	<i>488.5</i>	<i>476.1</i>	<i>454.3</i>	<i>454.3</i>	<i>476.6</i>	<i>475.6</i>	<i>450.3</i>	<i>451.6</i>	485.3	454.3	451.6
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	180.8	233.9	299.1	229.2	<i>158.8</i>	<i>199.5</i>	<i>242.5</i>	<i>204.4</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>213.6</i>	<i>252.1</i>	<i>211.6</i>	229.2	204.4	211.6
Unfinished Oils	100.1	91.9	81.4	78.2	<i>92.4</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>	78.2	83.0	83.2
Other HC/Oxygenates	33.6	26.2	25.2	29.9	<i>27.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.9</i>	29.9	26.1	26.9
Total Motor Gasoline	260.8	253.3	226.5	243.2	<i>232.1</i>	<i>231.9</i>	<i>226.3</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>241.7</i>	<i>245.0</i>	<i>233.0</i>	<i>249.3</i>	243.2	234.2	249.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	22.6	23.5	22.4	25.3	<i>21.0</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>26.1</i>	25.3	24.4	26.1
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	238.3	229.8	204.1	217.9	<i>211.1</i>	<i>208.7</i>	<i>204.1</i>	<i>209.8</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>221.2</i>	<i>210.0</i>	<i>223.2</i>	217.9	209.8	223.2
Jet Fuel	39.9	41.5	40.1	38.6	<i>38.3</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>39.1</i>	38.6	39.1	39.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	175.4	171.7	160.4	<i>136.4</i>	<i>136.8</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>142.9</i>	<i>132.5</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>145.6</i>	160.4	142.9	145.6
Residual Fuel Oil	34.4	39.6	32.1	30.2	<i>32.0</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>32.6</i>	30.2	32.6	32.6
Other Oils (g)	62.0	59.2	48.6	49.3	<i>57.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>51.8</i>	49.3	52.7	51.8
Total Commercial Inventory	1320.8	1452.8	1422.0	1344.3	<i>1262.7</i>	<i>1290.2</i>	<i>1303.1</i>	<i>1269.4</i>	<i>1269.2</i>	<i>1321.7</i>	<i>1320.1</i>	<i>1291.7</i>	1344.3	1269.4	1291.7
Crude Oil in SPR	635.0	656.0	642.2	638.1	<i>636.2</i>	<i>627.4</i>	<i>621.1</i>	<i>616.9</i>	<i>612.6</i>	<i>608.3</i>	<i>605.6</i>	<i>596.0</i>	638.1	616.9	596.0

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Table 4b. U.S. Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL) and Petroleum Refinery Balances (million barrels per day, except inventories and utilization factor)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	1.93	1.92	2.14	2.06	1.84	2.24	2.35	2.42	2.45	2.59	2.60	2.68	2.01	2.21	2.58
Propane	1.72	1.61	1.68	1.70	1.64	1.69	1.72	1.72	1.67	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.72
Butanes	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.89	0.91
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.51	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.60	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Propane	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.31
Propylene (refinery-grade)	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.28
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.08	0.18	0.13	-0.19	-0.09	0.26	0.18	-0.20	-0.08	0.26	0.19	-0.20	0.01	0.04	0.04
Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production															
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	-0.30	-0.28	-0.27	-0.28	-0.36	-0.37	-0.38	-0.40	-0.44	-0.45	-0.45	-0.47	-0.28	-0.38	-0.45
Propane/Propylene	-1.12	-1.08	-1.08	-1.29	-1.01	-1.05	-1.08	-1.15	-1.01	-1.13	-1.13	-1.20	-1.14	-1.07	-1.12
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.30	-0.31	-0.36	-0.33	-0.29	-0.39	-0.40	-0.34	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.34	-0.32	-0.36	-0.37
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.27	-0.19	-0.16	-0.14	-0.33	-0.34	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.31	-0.32	-0.30	-0.19	-0.33	-0.32
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.46	0.25	0.32	0.47	0.42	0.27	0.31	0.49	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.37
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.18
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	1.70	1.65	1.66	1.81	1.73	1.93	1.93	1.98	2.04	2.11	2.15	2.20	1.70	1.90	2.13
Propane	1.09	0.59	0.58	0.99	1.23	0.67	0.68	0.96	1.21	0.66	0.68	0.97	0.81	0.88	0.88
Propylene (refinery-grade)	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.30
Butanes/Butylenes	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.24	0.15	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.09	0.13	0.26	0.35	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.08
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane	52.6	49.5	62.5	74.9	51.5	43.5	45.1	51.1	48.5	52.0	51.5	54.4	59.9	47.8	51.6
Propane	60.3	75.3	100.7	70.4	36.9	58.8	80.3	69.4	44.5	65.1	85.6	73.9	70.4	69.4	73.9
Propylene (at refineries only)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
Butanes/Butylenes	43.6	69.3	86.0	54.7	43.9	68.0	85.5	55.9	45.9	70.0	87.6	58.2	54.7	55.9	58.2
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	24.0	35.7	38.6	32.9	29.4	28.6	27.9	26.3	23.4	24.1	24.5	23.4	32.9	26.3	23.4
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	15.77	13.16	14.03	13.90	13.45	14.93	15.82	15.34	15.13	16.43	17.05	16.29	14.21	14.89	16.23
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.61	0.35	0.47	0.60	0.56	0.43	0.48	0.65	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.69	0.51	0.53	0.55
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.12	0.95	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.06	1.13	1.17
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.23	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.45	0.44	0.37	0.09	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.23	0.37	0.24
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.41	0.48	0.85	0.46	0.56	0.84	0.66	0.26	0.56	0.81	0.65	0.30	0.55	0.58	0.58
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.97	15.17	16.90	16.23	15.83	17.78	18.57	17.77	17.47	19.18	19.72	18.73	16.57	17.50	18.78
Refinery Processing Gain	1.02	0.82	0.94	0.92	0.97	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.14	0.92	1.04	1.11
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.47	0.69	0.67	0.36	0.43	0.84	0.76	0.37	0.50	0.87	0.79	0.40	0.55	0.60	0.64
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.30	7.52	9.14	8.98	8.57	9.56	9.74	9.58	9.30	9.84	10.00	9.85	8.74	9.37	9.75
Jet Fuel	1.63	0.62	0.83	1.00	1.16	1.45	1.54	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.69	1.59	1.02	1.41	1.60
Distillate Fuel	4.95	4.83	4.72	4.46	4.14	4.38	4.76	4.71	4.63	5.10	5.38	5.27	4.74	4.50	5.10
Residual Fuel	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.27
Other Oils (a)	2.41	2.14	2.28	2.19	2.29	2.35	2.58	2.49	2.33	2.56	2.70	2.53	2.26	2.43	2.53
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.99	15.99	17.84	17.15	16.79	18.84	19.64	18.82	18.53	20.27	20.86	19.87	17.49	18.53	19.89
Refinery Distillation Inputs	16.36	13.65	14.55	14.32	13.93	15.34	16.20	15.72	15.49	16.65	17.27	16.55	14.72	15.30	16.49
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	18.98	18.75	18.55	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.66	18.39	18.39
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.83	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.79	0.83	0.90

(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.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 4c. U.S. Regional Motor Gasoline Prices and Inventories
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	153	104	137	133	179	199	182	168	165	179	183	171	133	182	175
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	236	191	211	212	249	271	258	242	233	247	255	245	214	255	245
PADD 2	226	179	207	202	244	271	247	230	218	247	248	234	204	248	237
PADD 3	210	162	186	183	225	249	231	216	213	227	230	220	187	230	223
PADD 4	247	201	233	221	239	278	268	251	242	264	270	256	226	260	258
PADD 5	311	258	283	278	309	341	327	314	316	333	327	335	284	323	328
U.S. Average	241	194	218	215	253	280	262	247	240	259	262	253	218	261	254
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	251	203	227	224	262	291	275	260	254	273	276	267	227	272	268
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	71.0	73.0	61.6	68.5	63.3	61.8	58.2	59.6	65.5	67.9	62.8	68.8	68.5	59.6	68.8
PADD 2	60.2	52.6	46.2	50.9	51.2	53.2	50.7	50.3	53.3	52.7	51.0	51.2	50.9	50.3	51.2
PADD 3	84.8	90.5	79.7	83.7	79.0	79.8	80.5	85.3	85.0	87.2	82.2	89.4	83.7	85.3	89.4
PADD 4	9.2	7.7	7.6	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.0	8.2
PADD 5	35.6	29.4	31.5	31.4	30.1	29.1	29.4	31.0	30.0	29.3	29.3	31.6	31.4	31.0	31.6
U.S. Total	260.8	253.3	226.5	243.2	232.1	231.9	226.3	234.2	241.7	245.0	233.0	249.3	243.2	234.2	249.3
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	22.6	23.5	22.4	25.3	21.0	23.2	22.2	24.4	24.1	23.8	23.1	26.1	25.3	24.4	26.1
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	238.3	229.8	204.1	217.9	211.1	208.7	204.1	209.8	217.6	221.2	210.0	223.2	217.9	209.8	223.2

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	102.27	96.83	97.55	98.64	97.97	98.58	99.36	99.86	99.58	100.01	101.12	101.79	98.82	98.95	100.63
Alaska	0.96	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.97	0.75	0.73	0.88	0.92	0.75	0.72	0.85	0.92	0.83	0.81
Federal GOM (a)	2.72	2.22	1.72	1.69	2.09	2.09	1.98	1.94	1.98	1.94	1.86	1.86	2.08	2.02	1.91
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	98.58	93.74	94.95	95.97	94.92	95.74	96.65	97.04	96.69	97.31	98.54	99.08	95.81	96.09	97.91
Total Dry Gas Production	94.79	89.68	89.82	91.08	90.50	91.04	91.71	92.13	91.87	92.25	93.28	93.90	91.34	91.35	92.83
LNG Gross Imports	0.24	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.32	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.32	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.22	0.22
LNG Gross Exports	7.92	5.51	3.91	8.78	8.67	7.59	7.66	9.26	9.96	8.83	8.33	9.78	6.53	8.29	9.22
Pipeline Gross Imports	7.60	6.08	6.39	7.27	8.06	6.51	6.69	6.76	7.32	6.35	6.36	6.70	6.84	7.00	6.68
Pipeline Gross Exports	8.15	7.17	8.09	8.18	8.41	8.21	9.19	9.44	9.26	8.62	9.36	9.37	7.90	8.82	9.15
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18
Net Inventory Withdrawals	12.74	-12.24	-7.68	5.36	19.44	-10.90	-9.01	5.11	18.87	-11.91	-9.55	4.16	-0.46	1.09	0.33
Total Supply	99.49	71.12	76.78	87.03	101.42	71.21	72.89	85.68	99.34	69.60	72.77	85.98	83.60	82.73	81.86
Balancing Item (b)	-0.18	-0.29	0.06	-0.97	1.18	-0.95	-0.93	-0.11	-0.04	-0.35	-0.10	-0.52	-0.35	-0.21	-0.26
Total Primary Supply	99.31	70.84	76.84	86.05	102.60	70.25	71.96	85.57	99.29	69.25	72.67	85.46	83.25	82.52	81.60
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	22.83	8.20	3.83	15.99	26.29	7.24	3.44	15.74	25.13	7.91	3.48	15.52	12.70	13.12	12.96
Commercial	13.93	5.82	4.36	10.30	15.22	6.53	4.74	10.75	14.83	6.22	4.66	10.77	8.60	9.29	9.10
Industrial	24.65	20.62	21.15	23.84	25.48	22.69	22.17	24.95	25.68	22.97	22.30	24.76	22.56	23.81	23.92
Electric Power (c)	29.55	29.05	40.10	28.19	27.62	26.41	34.16	26.17	25.37	24.49	34.54	26.25	31.74	28.60	27.68
Lease and Plant Fuel	5.17	4.90	4.93	4.99	4.95	4.98	5.02	5.05	5.04	5.06	5.11	5.15	5.00	5.00	5.09
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3.02	2.15	2.33	2.61	2.91	2.25	2.29	2.76	3.08	2.45	2.41	2.85	2.53	2.55	2.70
Vehicle Use	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.16
Total Consumption	99.31	70.84	76.84	86.05	102.60	70.25	71.96	85.57	99.29	69.25	72.67	85.46	83.25	82.52	81.60
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,030	3,133	3,840	3,341	1,591	2,583	3,412	2,942	1,243	2,327	3,206	2,823	3,341	2,942	2,823
East Region (d)	385	655	890	763	261	538	816	615	93	396	667	488	763	615	488
Midwest Region (d)	472	747	1,053	918	360	620	990	841	206	506	883	765	918	841	765
South Central Region (d)	857	1,221	1,313	1,155	654	985	1,086	1,041	625	936	1,056	1,015	1,155	1,041	1,015
Mountain Region (d)	92	177	235	195	99	130	177	148	100	152	219	201	195	148	201
Pacific Region (d)	200	308	318	282	196	289	321	276	199	316	359	332	282	276	332
Alaska	23	25	31	28	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	28	21	21

(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 *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report, Notes and Definitions* (<http://ir.eia.gov/hgs/notes.html>).

- = no data available

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; and *Electric Power Monthly*, Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	1.98	1.77	2.07	2.63	3.79	2.99	3.11	3.18	3.30	3.23	3.26	3.34	2.11	3.27	3.28
Residential Retail															
New England	13.77	14.50	18.28	14.63	14.24	14.86	17.42	13.39	13.02	13.96	16.98	13.16	14.47	14.26	13.47
Middle Atlantic	10.77	11.85	17.85	11.77	10.50	12.52	16.94	11.02	10.12	12.47	17.25	11.44	11.76	11.37	11.32
E. N. Central	6.99	9.50	18.15	7.87	7.53	11.13	16.77	8.52	7.80	10.75	16.50	8.30	8.34	8.80	8.88
W. N. Central	6.85	9.89	17.26	8.66	7.81	11.31	17.27	9.31	8.05	10.90	17.07	9.17	8.48	9.16	9.26
S. Atlantic	12.12	15.52	24.15	14.20	11.53	16.78	22.72	12.63	11.25	16.43	22.66	12.68	14.23	13.38	13.21
E. S. Central	9.69	13.34	20.85	10.63	9.31	15.26	22.15	13.52	10.58	15.05	22.21	13.55	11.15	11.63	12.72
W. S. Central	8.52	14.22	20.60	11.67	8.57	14.78	20.57	11.80	8.91	14.42	20.50	11.69	11.40	11.19	11.40
Mountain	7.55	9.37	12.60	8.14	7.67	9.94	13.58	8.34	7.90	9.76	13.70	8.62	8.43	8.66	8.85
Pacific	13.41	14.47	14.50	13.70	14.02	14.58	15.01	13.80	13.91	14.63	15.42	14.38	13.82	14.17	14.36
U.S. Average	9.46	11.89	17.63	10.56	9.63	13.01	17.39	10.72	9.72	12.65	17.47	10.78	10.82	10.94	11.01
Commercial Retail															
New England	9.93	10.40	10.99	10.06	10.08	10.47	10.79	10.20	10.53	10.63	10.39	10.22	10.16	10.25	10.43
Middle Atlantic	7.91	7.00	6.78	7.53	7.91	7.69	7.06	7.53	7.90	7.71	7.28	7.81	7.50	7.65	7.76
E. N. Central	5.75	6.73	8.79	6.21	6.34	8.23	9.51	7.24	6.93	7.71	8.76	6.63	6.28	7.12	7.08
W. N. Central	5.43	6.53	8.12	6.55	7.07	8.02	9.08	7.35	7.16	7.67	8.96	7.13	6.14	7.43	7.35
S. Atlantic	8.51	9.21	9.53	8.87	8.70	9.84	10.05	8.99	8.54	9.31	9.61	8.62	8.86	9.13	8.82
E. S. Central	8.38	9.20	10.10	8.69	8.18	9.65	10.35	9.15	8.48	9.48	10.08	8.99	8.78	8.93	8.96
W. S. Central	5.99	7.18	8.05	7.46	6.99	8.01	8.72	8.03	7.16	7.65	8.17	7.47	6.90	7.68	7.47
Mountain	6.09	6.85	7.42	6.45	6.71	7.29	8.23	7.17	6.95	7.35	8.24	7.11	6.46	7.11	7.20
Pacific	9.58	9.30	9.59	9.70	9.88	9.82	10.04	9.39	9.29	9.14	9.64	9.31	9.57	9.74	9.32
U.S. Average	7.13	7.63	8.48	7.53	7.58	8.51	8.95	8.00	7.77	8.23	8.68	7.80	7.48	8.01	7.96
Industrial Retail															
New England	8.15	7.41	6.16	7.67	8.53	7.82	6.84	7.79	8.22	7.68	6.78	7.80	7.54	7.88	7.74
Middle Atlantic	7.43	6.76	7.00	7.61	8.07	7.56	7.40	7.54	8.05	7.82	7.74	8.15	7.28	7.75	7.99
E. N. Central	4.84	5.10	4.15	5.10	6.08	5.97	5.81	5.69	5.96	5.79	5.73	5.71	4.86	5.91	5.83
W. N. Central	3.97	3.30	3.15	4.13	5.17	4.59	4.53	5.01	5.25	4.66	4.56	5.06	3.68	4.86	4.92
S. Atlantic	4.15	3.70	3.72	4.56	5.83	4.99	4.93	5.21	5.38	4.90	4.85	5.11	4.06	5.27	5.08
E. S. Central	3.92	3.24	3.23	4.04	5.33	4.61	4.53	4.94	5.09	4.64	4.46	4.82	3.65	4.88	4.77
W. S. Central	2.19	1.92	2.19	2.89	3.91	3.09	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.39	3.44	3.50	2.31	3.44	3.44
Mountain	4.40	4.59	4.67	4.91	5.43	5.65	6.03	5.96	5.89	5.62	5.77	5.61	4.64	5.75	5.73
Pacific	7.46	6.28	6.18	7.23	7.79	7.04	7.11	7.12	7.15	6.66	6.95	7.00	6.86	7.29	6.95
U.S. Average	3.52	2.85	2.88	3.77	4.92	3.97	4.05	4.38	4.60	4.17	4.09	4.44	3.29	4.36	4.34

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	149.1	115.2	135.8	139.0	135.0	133.0	156.8	156.3	148.4	145.3	160.7	155.9	539.1	581.2	610.3
Appalachia	39.7	29.3	33.9	35.5	34.7	36.7	36.5	37.9	39.0	40.7	39.9	41.0	138.3	145.8	160.7
Interior	25.8	19.2	23.2	22.3	23.0	27.6	31.2	30.3	29.2	27.9	29.3	28.3	90.4	112.0	114.7
Western	83.6	66.7	78.8	81.2	77.4	68.7	89.2	88.1	80.2	76.6	91.5	86.6	310.3	323.3	334.9
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.5	1.3	2.0	-0.9	0.5	2.0	2.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-3.7	2.8	4.4	-5.4
Imports	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	5.1	4.6	4.6
Exports	20.0	14.8	15.3	19.1	25.1	17.8	18.5	23.1	26.1	19.1	19.5	23.8	69.1	84.5	88.6
Metallurgical Coal	11.7	9.0	10.2	11.3	14.8	11.2	12.7	13.7	15.5	11.7	12.9	13.5	42.1	52.4	53.6
Steam Coal	8.3	5.8	5.1	7.8	10.4	6.7	5.7	9.4	10.6	7.4	6.6	10.3	27.0	32.2	35.0
Total Primary Supply	130.9	102.9	123.8	120.3	111.4	118.2	142.3	133.8	122.6	126.6	142.1	129.7	477.9	505.6	521.0
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-16.6	-5.0	21.5	-4.3	22.6	-4.2	21.7	-7.2	16.8	-3.6	21.5	-4.2	-4.5	33.0	30.4
Waste Coal (a)	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.7	8.0	7.4
Total Supply	116.2	99.4	147.3	118.3	136.0	116.1	165.9	128.6	141.2	124.8	165.4	127.4	481.1	546.6	558.8
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.0	4.5	14.5	12.8	12.9
Electric Power Sector (b)	97.9	87.2	139.3	112.1	125.8	106.3	155.8	116.8	130.9	115.1	155.4	115.7	436.5	504.6	517.2
Retail and Other Industry	7.4	5.7	6.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.2	26.3	29.1	28.7
Residential and Commercial	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other Industrial	7.1	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.0	25.5	28.2	27.9
Total Consumption	109.5	96.4	148.6	122.8	136.0	116.1	165.9	128.6	141.2	124.8	165.4	127.4	477.3	546.6	558.8
Discrepancy (c)	6.7	2.9	-1.3	-4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	30.8	29.5	27.5	28.5	28.0	26.0	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.4	25.8	29.5	28.5	24.1	29.5
Secondary Inventories	150.6	155.6	134.2	138.5	115.8	120.0	98.3	105.5	88.7	92.3	70.9	75.1	138.5	105.5	75.1
Electric Power Sector	145.2	150.4	129.1	132.7	110.3	114.2	92.4	99.9	83.3	86.7	65.1	69.6	132.7	99.9	69.6
Retail and General Industry	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.7
Coke Plants	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6
Commercial & Institutional	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.37	6.32	6.30
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.268	0.174	0.197	0.224	0.250	0.250	0.257	0.291	0.281	0.252	0.247	0.255	0.216	0.262	0.259
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	1.92	1.90	1.93	1.91	1.95	1.99	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.97	1.96

(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.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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*,

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours)															
Electricity Generation	966	933	1,148	962	1,001	968	1,138	968	993	985	1,156	980	4,009	4,075	4,114
Electric Power Sector (a)	925	896	1,109	923	962	931	1,099	930	953	946	1,115	941	3,853	3,921	3,955
Industrial Sector (b)	38	34	36	36	36	34	35	35	36	35	38	37	143	141	146
Commercial Sector (b)	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	13	13	13
Net Imports	13	14	15	12	12	13	15	11	12	12	14	11	54	51	50
Total Supply	980	947	1,163	973	1,013	981	1,152	979	1,005	998	1,171	991	4,063	4,126	4,165
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	57	70	72	62	62	67	58	55	46	68	59	55	259	242	229
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours unless noted)															
Retail Sales	887	844	1,057	876	916	881	1,060	889	924	895	1,075	899	3,664	3,746	3,794
Residential Sector	340	334	453	334	376	341	445	339	376	347	452	344	1,462	1,501	1,518
Commercial Sector	314	293	360	309	305	304	362	313	311	310	369	318	1,276	1,284	1,307
Industrial Sector	231	216	242	231	234	234	251	235	236	236	253	237	920	954	962
Transportation Sector	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	6
Direct Use (d)	36	33	35	36	34	33	35	35	35	34	37	37	140	137	142
Total Consumption	923	877	1,092	912	951	914	1,094	925	959	929	1,112	936	3,804	3,883	3,936
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,527	2,480	3,366	2,481	2,747	2,495	3,256	2,483	2,716	2,507	3,266	2,484	10,854	10,981	10,973
End-of-period Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (mmst)	145.2	150.4	129.1	132.7	110.3	114.2	92.4	99.9	83.3	86.7	65.1	69.6	132.7	99.9	69.6
Residual Fuel (mmb)	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.8
Distillate Fuel (mmb)	16.5	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.92	1.90	1.93	1.91	1.95	1.99	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.91	1.97	1.96
Natural Gas	2.41	2.10	2.27	2.87	4.15	3.10	3.22	3.43	3.75	3.37	3.36	3.58	2.40	3.46	3.50
Residual Fuel Oil	12.15	6.65	8.85	8.87	10.01	12.58	11.43	10.80	11.05	11.68	11.12	10.98	9.14	11.10	11.20
Distillate Fuel Oil	13.27	8.39	10.38	10.63	13.52	14.82	14.12	14.15	14.05	14.11	14.27	14.35	10.75	14.10	14.20
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	12.90	13.24	13.35	13.25	12.82	13.45	13.72	13.62	13.22	13.69	13.81	13.69	13.20	13.41	13.61
Commercial Sector	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.62	10.38	10.85	11.31	10.86	10.50	10.91	11.32	10.92	10.65	10.87	10.93
Industrial Sector	6.38	6.63	7.08	6.53	6.61	6.70	7.09	6.54	6.45	6.71	7.10	6.55	6.66	6.74	6.71
Wholesale Electricity Prices (dollars per megawatthour)															
ERCOT North hub	23.41	24.03	34.12	26.41	616.62	26.06	31.14	25.63	25.01	25.08	27.20	24.74	26.99	174.86	25.51
CAISO SP15 zone	28.64	19.21	61.94	42.80	46.18	33.86	43.24	35.87	36.25	33.53	45.09	35.59	38.15	39.79	37.61
ISO-NE Internal hub	24.61	20.25	27.20	34.03	55.56	29.35	32.10	37.83	44.16	28.87	31.75	34.04	26.52	38.71	34.71
NYISO Hudson Valley zone	21.82	18.13	24.38	27.05	43.08	26.07	29.01	28.49	30.71	27.36	29.66	26.90	22.85	31.66	28.66
PJM Western hub	22.47	20.79	28.24	26.44	35.40	27.79	31.79	28.18	31.05	29.08	32.60	28.86	24.49	30.79	30.40
Midcontinent ISO Illinois hub	24.43	23.00	29.35	24.94	45.86	28.07	30.59	28.16	29.98	29.62	32.01	29.45	25.43	33.17	30.27
SPP ISO South hub	20.06	19.54	26.27	24.34	251.85	23.96	28.48	24.46	25.31	25.70	30.63	25.87	22.55	82.19	26.88
SERC index, Into Southern	23.58	18.23	23.47	25.21	25.43	24.43	27.78	25.69	25.74	25.69	27.76	26.07	22.62	25.83	26.32
FRCC index, Florida Reliability	26.24	18.53	23.75	25.39	27.42	26.21	28.09	28.20	27.81	27.62	28.88	28.36	23.48	27.48	28.17
Northwest index, Mid-Columbia	22.77	14.49	33.56	31.00	33.65	23.77	30.17	27.47	26.59	23.09	30.64	27.16	25.46	28.77	26.87
Southwest index, Palo Verde	22.07	19.60	80.81	36.10	42.66	28.11	33.09	29.47	30.09	26.17	33.60	29.15	39.64	33.33	29.75

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

kWh = kilowatthours. Btu = British thermal units.

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Generation supplied by power plants with capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Generation supplied by power plants with capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by businesses in the commercial and industrial sectors, primarily for onsite use.

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

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

Historical data sources:

(1) Electricity supply, consumption, fuel costs, and retail electricity prices: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; and Electric Power Annual, DOE/EIA-0348

(2) Wholesale electricity prices (except for PJM RTO price): S&P Global Market Intelligence, SNL Energy Data

(3) PJM ISO Western Hub wholesale electricity prices: PJM Data Miner website

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7b. U.S. Regional Electricity Retail Sales (billion kilowatthours)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Residential Sector															
New England	11.7	10.9	14.6	11.0	12.9	11.0	13.7	11.2	13.0	11.2	13.7	11.1	48.2	48.8	49.1
Middle Atlantic	32.2	30.6	43.5	30.9	35.8	30.5	40.5	31.4	36.0	30.9	40.6	31.4	137.1	138.2	138.9
E. N. Central	46.4	43.7	56.5	43.4	50.2	44.0	54.7	44.8	50.5	44.8	55.2	45.0	190.0	193.7	195.6
W. N. Central	27.6	23.7	30.0	24.5	29.9	24.3	30.4	26.0	32.3	27.0	33.0	27.5	105.8	110.6	119.7
S. Atlantic	84.3	86.3	114.7	85.3	94.7	88.5	113.2	85.5	94.2	89.7	114.2	86.3	370.6	382.1	384.5
E. S. Central	29.0	26.0	37.2	26.6	33.6	27.2	38.1	27.3	33.0	27.6	38.5	27.5	118.8	126.2	126.6
W. S. Central	48.8	52.9	76.4	48.5	55.6	55.3	77.7	50.3	53.0	55.1	79.2	51.3	226.5	238.9	238.5
Mountain	22.5	25.7	36.2	24.0	23.2	25.8	34.2	24.0	23.3	26.0	34.6	24.3	108.4	107.2	108.3
Pacific contiguous	36.7	33.2	43.0	38.6	38.4	33.3	41.5	37.6	39.1	33.5	41.6	37.8	151.5	150.8	151.9
AK and HI	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Total	340.3	334.1	453.4	334.1	375.6	341.2	445.2	339.4	375.7	346.9	451.9	343.6	1,462.0	1,501.5	1,518.1
Commercial Sector															
New England	12.3	10.6	13.2	11.4	11.9	10.7	12.8	11.5	12.0	10.7	12.9	11.5	47.5	46.8	47.1
Middle Atlantic	35.9	31.0	38.9	33.2	34.2	33.4	38.5	34.0	35.4	34.5	39.6	34.8	138.9	140.1	144.3
E. N. Central	43.1	38.3	47.3	41.0	42.2	40.5	47.5	42.0	43.3	41.6	48.7	42.8	169.7	172.2	176.4
W. N. Central	24.7	21.6	26.3	23.4	24.6	22.0	26.7	23.8	25.2	22.7	27.6	24.5	96.0	97.0	100.1
S. Atlantic	72.0	70.0	85.7	72.4	70.4	73.0	86.6	73.0	71.9	74.5	88.1	74.1	300.2	302.9	308.6
E. S. Central	20.7	19.4	25.3	20.4	20.4	20.4	25.8	20.7	20.6	20.6	26.2	20.9	85.8	87.3	88.3
W. S. Central	44.3	44.6	55.0	45.4	43.4	46.2	56.4	46.9	43.8	47.0	57.6	47.8	189.4	192.8	196.2
Mountain	22.4	22.1	27.4	22.8	21.7	22.9	27.1	23.0	22.2	23.5	27.8	23.6	94.7	94.7	97.1
Pacific contiguous	37.0	33.9	39.8	37.6	35.3	33.8	39.0	36.6	35.0	33.7	38.8	36.3	148.3	144.7	143.8
AK and HI	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.2	5.6	5.7
Total	313.7	292.7	360.3	308.9	305.2	304.1	361.9	313.0	310.8	310.2	368.7	317.6	1,275.7	1,284.2	1,307.4
Industrial Sector															
New England	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	14.8	14.9	14.6
Middle Atlantic	18.0	16.2	18.6	17.6	19.0	17.5	19.1	17.8	19.2	17.7	19.3	18.0	70.4	73.4	74.1
E. N. Central	44.0	37.7	44.5	42.5	45.2	41.4	46.8	43.3	45.5	41.8	47.0	43.4	168.7	176.7	177.6
W. N. Central	21.7	20.3	23.2	22.1	22.1	22.8	24.5	22.8	22.6	23.3	25.0	23.1	87.3	92.2	94.0
S. Atlantic	32.8	31.0	34.2	33.6	33.3	33.4	35.5	34.0	33.2	33.5	35.4	33.9	131.7	136.2	135.9
E. S. Central	23.3	21.4	23.4	22.9	23.2	23.4	24.3	23.3	23.3	23.6	24.4	23.3	91.1	94.2	94.6
W. S. Central	46.6	44.9	47.9	48.7	47.5	48.8	49.9	50.0	48.5	50.0	51.1	51.0	188.1	196.2	200.6
Mountain	20.1	20.3	22.6	19.9	19.9	21.3	23.3	20.3	20.2	21.7	23.7	20.6	82.9	84.7	86.1
Pacific contiguous	19.2	19.7	22.1	19.0	18.9	20.4	22.4	18.9	18.7	20.2	22.1	18.7	80.1	80.6	79.7
AK and HI	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.6	4.6
Total	230.7	216.0	241.6	231.2	233.9	233.6	251.0	235.2	235.9	236.4	253.0	236.6	919.5	953.7	961.9
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	27.8	25.1	31.9	26.3	28.6	25.4	30.6	26.4	28.7	25.6	30.6	26.4	111.0	111.0	111.3
Middle Atlantic	86.9	78.5	101.8	82.5	90.0	82.1	98.9	84.0	91.4	83.8	100.3	84.9	349.7	355.0	360.4
E. N. Central	133.7	119.7	148.4	127.0	137.8	126.0	149.2	130.2	139.4	128.3	151.0	131.3	528.8	543.2	550.1
W. N. Central	74.0	65.7	79.5	70.0	76.6	69.1	81.6	72.6	80.1	73.1	85.7	75.0	289.2	299.9	313.9
S. Atlantic	189.5	187.6	235.0	191.6	198.7	195.2	235.6	192.8	199.6	197.9	238.0	194.5	803.7	822.3	830.1
E. S. Central	73.0	66.8	85.9	69.9	77.2	71.0	88.3	71.2	77.0	71.8	89.0	71.7	295.7	307.7	309.5
W. S. Central	139.8	142.4	179.4	142.7	146.4	150.4	184.1	147.3	145.4	152.2	187.9	150.2	604.2	628.2	635.6
Mountain	65.0	68.2	86.3	66.7	64.7	70.0	84.6	67.3	65.7	71.2	86.1	68.5	286.2	286.7	291.6
Pacific contiguous	93.1	87.0	105.1	95.4	92.8	87.7	103.0	93.3	93.0	87.5	102.7	93.0	380.6	376.9	376.1
AK and HI	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	14.6	15.2	15.2
Total	886.6	844.3	1,056.9	875.9	916.5	880.5	1,059.7	889.2	924.1	895.0	1,075.1	899.4	3,663.7	3,745.9	3,793.7

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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*

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Residential Sector															
New England	21.76	21.33	20.96	20.79	21.53	21.72	21.97	22.29	23.38	23.56	23.63	23.64	21.20	21.87	23.55
Middle Atlantic	15.47	15.97	16.18	15.98	15.54	16.37	16.81	16.53	15.85	16.48	16.87	16.60	15.92	16.32	16.46
E. N. Central	13.13	13.76	13.34	13.74	13.20	13.99	13.69	14.03	13.51	14.22	13.86	14.21	13.48	13.71	13.93
W. N. Central	10.98	12.59	12.89	11.46	11.11	13.08	13.53	11.61	10.78	12.68	13.04	11.43	11.99	12.33	11.98
S. Atlantic	11.79	11.80	12.05	11.83	11.53	11.74	12.19	12.08	11.90	12.07	12.45	12.23	11.88	11.90	12.18
E. S. Central	11.24	11.56	11.28	11.41	10.99	11.61	11.48	11.65	11.28	11.79	11.60	11.76	11.36	11.42	11.59
W. S. Central	11.04	11.42	11.30	11.38	10.72	11.59	11.88	12.05	11.17	11.39	11.45	11.65	11.29	11.58	11.42
Mountain	11.42	12.08	12.19	11.63	11.63	12.31	12.46	11.86	11.83	12.44	12.52	11.90	11.88	12.11	12.21
Pacific	15.69	16.18	17.78	16.79	16.32	17.05	18.36	17.17	17.00	18.01	19.01	17.45	16.67	17.25	17.88
U.S. Average	12.90	13.24	13.35	13.25	12.82	13.45	13.72	13.62	13.22	13.69	13.81	13.69	13.20	13.41	13.61
Commercial Sector															
New England	16.24	15.66	15.98	15.67	16.03	15.86	16.61	16.45	16.87	16.57	17.15	16.83	15.90	16.25	16.87
Middle Atlantic	11.69	12.53	13.21	12.40	11.72	12.85	13.61	12.77	11.86	12.92	13.53	12.69	12.47	12.76	12.77
E. N. Central	9.95	10.37	10.19	10.29	10.06	10.63	10.52	10.60	10.22	10.69	10.57	10.67	10.19	10.46	10.54
W. N. Central	9.07	10.12	10.33	9.11	9.36	10.76	11.14	9.47	9.08	10.28	10.61	9.25	9.66	10.19	9.82
S. Atlantic	9.23	9.02	9.09	9.20	9.03	8.93	9.18	9.40	9.18	9.00	9.22	9.41	9.13	9.14	9.21
E. S. Central	10.75	10.83	10.60	10.67	10.73	10.85	10.79	10.92	10.93	10.99	10.92	11.06	10.70	10.82	10.97
W. S. Central	7.84	7.87	7.90	7.98	8.07	8.28	8.30	7.91	7.94	8.33	8.42	8.17	7.90	8.15	8.23
Mountain	9.01	9.82	10.09	9.30	9.16	10.02	10.33	9.39	9.15	9.95	10.21	9.36	9.58	9.76	9.70
Pacific	13.50	14.79	17.20	15.05	13.79	15.23	17.93	15.49	14.13	15.57	18.12	15.74	15.18	15.67	15.95
U.S. Average	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.62	10.38	10.85	11.31	10.86	10.50	10.91	11.32	10.92	10.65	10.87	10.93
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.30	12.23	12.40	12.00	11.91	12.26	12.63	12.28	12.18	12.47	12.77	12.40	12.23	12.28	12.46
Middle Atlantic	6.36	6.36	6.41	6.29	6.47	6.37	6.33	6.18	6.24	6.25	6.20	6.04	6.35	6.34	6.18
E. N. Central	6.51	6.78	6.75	6.62	6.72	6.92	6.82	6.71	6.68	6.99	6.89	6.77	6.66	6.79	6.83
W. N. Central	6.94	7.32	7.89	6.62	7.25	7.37	7.99	6.74	7.21	7.50	8.13	6.86	7.20	7.35	7.44
S. Atlantic	5.99	6.10	6.50	6.08	6.02	6.30	6.60	6.13	6.03	6.32	6.61	6.13	6.17	6.27	6.28
E. S. Central	5.45	5.51	5.70	5.52	5.48	5.60	5.74	5.51	5.47	5.60	5.73	5.51	5.54	5.59	5.58
W. S. Central	5.05	4.98	5.21	5.03	5.56	4.79	5.05	4.89	4.85	4.67	4.90	4.77	5.07	5.07	4.80
Mountain	5.73	6.16	6.91	5.94	5.84	6.29	6.84	5.95	5.84	6.31	6.88	5.98	6.21	6.25	6.28
Pacific	8.97	10.33	12.38	10.94	9.71	10.87	12.60	11.24	9.95	11.20	13.01	11.59	10.71	11.16	11.50
U.S. Average	6.38	6.63	7.08	6.53	6.61	6.70	7.09	6.54	6.45	6.71	7.10	6.55	6.66	6.74	6.71
All Sectors (a)															
New England	18.02	17.62	17.79	17.44	18.12	17.94	18.52	18.34	19.24	19.05	19.49	19.08	17.72	18.24	19.22
Middle Atlantic	11.97	12.58	13.23	12.43	12.13	12.78	13.51	12.78	12.25	12.82	13.47	12.74	12.58	12.82	12.84
E. N. Central	9.92	10.47	10.36	10.24	10.11	10.58	10.52	10.48	10.25	10.71	10.62	10.59	10.24	10.42	10.54
W. N. Central	9.16	10.15	10.58	9.15	9.43	10.46	11.09	9.38	9.24	10.28	10.82	9.31	9.77	10.11	9.93
S. Atlantic	9.80	9.82	10.16	9.82	9.72	9.76	10.24	10.01	9.94	9.94	10.38	10.09	9.91	9.94	10.10
E. S. Central	9.25	9.41	9.56	9.26	9.27	9.41	9.70	9.44	9.43	9.52	9.79	9.53	9.38	9.46	9.58
W. S. Central	8.03	8.28	8.63	8.12	8.26	8.37	8.93	8.30	8.08	8.23	8.74	8.21	8.29	8.49	8.34
Mountain	8.83	9.58	10.14	9.14	9.03	9.73	10.23	9.24	9.09	9.75	10.22	9.25	9.48	9.60	9.62
Pacific	13.41	14.30	16.41	14.92	14.00	14.90	16.93	15.29	14.48	15.48	17.36	15.59	14.82	15.33	15.77
U.S. Average	10.29	10.63	11.11	10.56	10.42	10.76	11.32	10.77	10.57	10.88	11.37	10.83	10.67	10.84	10.93

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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*

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7d part 1. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, Electric Power Sector (billion kilowatthours), continues on Table 7d part 2

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
United States															
Natural Gas	354.7	342.6	474.2	340.7	338.9	323.2	418.0	323.5	316.7	308.3	427.2	330.1	1,512.2	1,403.6	1,382.3
Coal	170.3	151.2	248.2	198.6	216.9	183.4	278.1	209.1	225.8	197.3	276.4	204.1	768.2	887.4	903.6
Nuclear	204.1	190.7	204.1	191.0	197.9	187.7	205.3	188.1	188.9	185.2	196.8	184.7	789.9	779.0	755.6
Renewable Energy Sources:	190.1	206.5	176.9	187.0	202.5	231.9	192.9	203.7	216.8	250.8	210.0	215.7	760.6	831.1	893.3
Conventional Hydropower	75.0	81.3	70.6	63.0	73.1	81.6	65.1	58.7	69.6	81.3	65.5	59.2	289.9	278.3	275.7
Wind	87.4	87.1	67.5	94.7	94.1	102.6	80.0	108.8	105.8	109.2	86.0	114.9	336.7	385.6	415.9
Solar (a)	16.7	27.3	27.6	18.5	21.9	35.1	36.2	24.7	28.7	45.8	46.4	29.7	90.1	117.9	150.7
Biomass	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.6	10.1	7.8	7.6	27.5	32.7	34.2
Geothermal	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	16.5	16.6	16.9
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-1.0	-1.2	-2.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-2.1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.3	-2.2	-1.1	-5.3	-5.6	-5.5
Petroleum (b)	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	16.5	16.0	16.0
Other Gases	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	3.1	2.9	2.8
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (c)	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	7.5	7.2	7.2
Total Generation	925.2	896.1	1,108.5	922.9	962.2	930.8	1,098.6	929.7	953.5	946.5	1,114.8	940.5	3,852.8	3,921.4	3,955.3
New England (ISO-NE)															
Natural Gas	10.8	10.0	16.1	10.8	10.7	9.5	16.1	12.0	11.2	12.1	17.2	12.0	47.7	48.3	52.5
Coal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Nuclear	7.3	4.9	7.3	6.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.2	7.2	7.2	25.6	27.0	27.6
Conventional hydropower	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.8	7.8	7.4	7.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.4	10.3	12.5	13.2
Other energy sources (e)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.6
Total generation	23.2	20.1	28.0	21.7	24.5	22.3	27.5	23.1	24.2	24.3	28.9	24.9	92.9	97.5	102.4
Net energy for load (f)	27.9	25.2	32.3	27.6	30.1	27.0	31.9	28.2	29.7	27.2	32.1	28.4	113.0	117.2	117.4
New York (NYISO)															
Natural Gas	12.4	11.4	20.6	12.8	15.5	15.8	19.7	14.8	18.3	15.3	21.3	17.0	57.1	65.8	71.8
Coal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nuclear	10.7	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.3	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	38.5	30.7	27.2
Conventional hydropower	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	31.4	28.9	28.3
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.9	7.6	8.6	9.7
Other energy sources (e)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total generation	33.4	30.6	39.2	32.2	34.6	32.9	35.9	31.3	34.4	31.8	37.3	34.2	135.4	134.6	137.6
Net energy for load (f)	35.3	32.4	42.9	34.7	37.5	35.4	42.5	36.2	37.4	36.0	43.1	36.7	145.3	151.6	153.2
Mid-Atlantic (PJM)															
Natural Gas	78.4	69.9	97.6	69.9	79.9	74.3	83.3	72.2	74.5	75.7	91.6	82.5	315.8	309.7	324.3
Coal	33.7	29.7	46.8	38.1	45.6	39.0	57.7	47.7	52.5	41.6	53.8	38.8	148.3	190.0	186.6
Nuclear	68.9	67.1	70.9	68.9	68.3	65.8	72.4	62.4	59.0	59.2	62.8	58.0	275.7	269.0	239.0
Conventional hydropower	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.1	9.9	9.0	9.1
Nonhydro renewables (d)	10.4	10.2	7.5	10.9	11.9	12.2	8.9	12.3	12.6	13.2	9.6	13.0	39.1	45.3	48.4
Other energy sources (e)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.2	1.9	2.3
Total generation	195.1	180.2	225.3	190.5	208.9	194.3	224.1	197.6	202.0	192.8	219.7	195.3	791.1	824.9	809.7
Net energy for load (f)	182.5	163.5	209.4	177.0	198.6	173.2	205.3	180.6	196.5	176.2	208.1	182.7	732.4	757.7	763.5
Southeast (SERC)															
Natural Gas	61.9	59.1	74.7	58.5	61.7	56.5	68.4	55.3	61.2	54.3	68.3	51.3	254.2	241.9	235.1
Coal	23.8	22.1	44.4	28.0	30.7	28.1	49.0	33.0	31.9	32.8	51.9	37.5	118.3	140.7	154.0
Nuclear	53.0	50.5	54.1	52.5	53.2	52.3	55.3	53.5	54.0	55.1	58.2	55.8	210.1	214.3	223.1
Conventional hydropower	11.1	10.2	8.8	8.6	10.3	7.6	6.7	7.8	10.2	7.6	6.7	7.9	38.7	32.5	32.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	3.4	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.7	7.3	7.7	5.4	17.4	20.4	25.1
Other energy sources (e)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6
Total generation	153.1	146.7	186.5	151.3	160.1	149.9	184.6	153.9	161.9	156.6	191.9	157.6	637.6	648.5	668.1
Net energy for load (f)	156.8	152.5	186.5	153.0	162.0	155.3	186.0	155.4	163.0	160.0	190.1	158.2	648.7	658.8	671.5
Florida (FRCC)															
Natural Gas	40.0	45.7	52.8	41.0	35.7	42.3	46.7	36.0	36.1	41.3	46.7	36.4	179.5	160.7	160.5
Coal	2.1	3.5	5.7	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.6	5.0	5.4	3.8	15.9	19.5	17.8
Nuclear	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.0	7.9	7.1	7.9	6.9	7.9	7.3	8.1	7.2	29.4	29.8	30.4
Conventional hydropower	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonhydro renewables (d)	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.3	6.0	3.4	2.7	8.4	12.6	15.4
Other energy sources (e)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.3	3.1	3.1
Total generation	52.1	60.0	69.3	55.2	51.5	59.8	63.9	50.6	51.9	60.3	64.3	50.8	236.7	225.9	227.3
Net energy for load (f)	49.9	54.2	72.0	56.2	49.0	58.0	66.8	52.3	48.2	58.5	67.3	52.7	232.4	226.0	226.7

(a) Solar generation from large-scale power plants with more than 1 megawatt of capacity. Excludes generation from small-scale solar photovoltaic systems.

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

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

(d) Wind, large-scale solar, biomass, and geothermal

(e) Pumped storage hydroelectric, petroleum, other gases, batteries, and other nonrenewable fuels. See notes (b) and (c).

(f) Regional generation from generating units operated by electric power sector, plus energy receipts from minus energy deliveries to U.S. balancing authorities outside region.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Data reflect generation supplied by power plants with a combined capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Table 7d part 2. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, Electric Power Sector (billion kilowatthours), continued from Table 7d part 1
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Midwest (MISO)															
Natural Gas	43.9	43.2	53.4	37.7	39.8	38.8	44.0	34.4	35.8	37.5	49.8	38.8	178.3	157.0	161.9
Coal	51.0	41.1	68.5	57.8	64.8	50.5	78.0	57.6	67.5	54.0	77.3	54.8	218.4	250.9	253.6
Nuclear	26.6	22.9	24.4	21.2	22.8	21.3	24.8	24.2	24.0	22.3	23.5	22.7	95.1	93.1	92.4
Conventional hydropower	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	11.8	10.4	9.7
Nonhydro renewables (d)	20.8	20.1	16.2	24.2	23.0	24.5	19.1	26.6	24.6	25.9	20.6	27.5	81.3	93.2	98.6
Other energy sources (e)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.3	5.2	4.4	4.7
Total generation	146.9	131.8	166.6	144.8	154.6	139.2	169.2	145.8	155.2	144.0	174.6	147.2	590.0	608.9	621.0
Net energy for load (f)	153.0	141.5	174.5	149.8	160.6	151.0	175.5	154.0	157.9	153.9	178.8	156.5	618.8	641.2	647.1
Central (Southwest Power Pool)															
Natural Gas	17.5	16.3	24.2	13.7	15.7	13.0	20.9	14.4	15.4	12.6	22.7	14.7	71.6	64.1	65.4
Coal	17.0	15.7	26.7	19.8	21.0	14.8	26.4	16.3	20.8	16.6	27.2	18.9	79.2	78.5	83.5
Nuclear	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9	2.8	16.8	16.1	15.4
Conventional hydropower	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.2	21.8	17.3	15.0
Nonhydro renewables (d)	20.3	21.4	16.7	22.2	21.4	26.0	20.5	26.4	24.0	28.2	22.8	28.5	80.6	94.3	103.6
Other energy sources (e)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total generation	65.2	63.9	77.0	64.4	67.2	62.0	76.5	64.9	68.3	66.3	80.7	68.2	270.5	270.7	283.5
Net energy for load (f)	62.6	63.6	74.9	60.7	63.6	60.5	73.8	60.5	65.0	64.2	77.9	63.1	261.8	258.5	270.2
Texas (ERCOT)															
Natural Gas	37.2	42.1	59.3	36.0	34.1	34.6	46.5	29.0	23.5	26.5	39.8	23.5	174.6	144.2	113.4
Coal	13.1	15.8	20.3	17.9	18.1	20.5	26.7	18.2	17.2	20.5	25.9	19.0	67.2	83.5	82.6
Nuclear	10.4	9.7	11.0	10.3	10.8	9.9	10.3	9.6	10.7	10.0	11.0	10.0	41.4	40.6	41.7
Conventional hydropower	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Nonhydro renewables (d)	22.6	24.8	20.8	24.4	24.8	31.5	28.5	30.8	32.6	38.1	34.6	34.0	92.6	115.6	139.3
Other energy sources (e)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total generation	84.1	93.1	112.1	89.1	88.5	97.0	112.6	88.1	84.6	95.6	111.8	87.1	378.4	386.2	379.1
Net energy for load (f)	84.1	93.1	112.1	89.1	88.5	97.0	112.6	88.1	84.6	95.6	111.8	87.1	378.4	386.2	379.1
Northwest															
Natural Gas	23.7	17.1	27.3	21.6	20.5	14.9	28.4	21.1	17.2	12.2	27.1	20.6	89.6	85.0	77.1
Coal	22.3	16.1	24.5	23.2	23.7	17.8	24.5	23.2	24.6	19.0	25.2	23.6	86.1	89.2	92.4
Nuclear	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.4	8.6	9.7
Conventional hydropower	35.0	38.7	32.4	29.9	36.8	42.9	31.4	28.1	34.2	42.6	31.5	28.2	136.0	139.2	136.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	13.9	14.2	12.6	14.9	16.4	16.5	14.5	17.2	18.6	18.3	15.9	18.4	55.6	64.5	71.2
Other energy sources (e)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total generation	97.5	88.3	99.4	92.2	100.1	93.4	101.4	92.2	97.0	94.6	102.3	93.4	377.4	387.1	387.3
Net energy for load (f)	91.0	82.1	92.5	87.7	91.2	84.5	94.6	89.3	90.4	85.2	95.2	89.8	353.4	359.6	360.6
Southwest															
Natural Gas	11.8	14.7	20.4	14.8	9.7	11.2	19.8	12.3	7.8	8.8	19.2	11.8	61.7	52.9	47.6
Coal	5.3	5.3	8.8	6.6	6.5	5.2	7.9	6.7	6.0	5.9	7.1	5.7	25.9	26.3	24.8
Nuclear	8.3	7.6	8.7	7.0	8.5	7.6	8.6	7.7	8.4	7.5	8.6	7.7	31.6	32.4	32.2
Conventional hydropower	2.7	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.7	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.9	4.0	3.9	2.6	12.8	13.0	13.5
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.2	10.5	13.7	17.5
Other energy sources (e)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total generation	30.5	34.8	44.2	33.1	30.7	31.8	43.4	32.5	29.6	31.1	43.1	32.0	142.7	138.4	135.8
Net energy for load (f)	19.7	23.8	32.5	21.1	19.6	24.1	31.3	20.8	19.4	24.3	31.6	20.9	97.2	95.8	96.3
California															
Natural Gas	16.7	12.6	27.0	23.6	14.9	11.6	23.4	21.1	14.8	11.4	22.8	20.8	79.9	71.1	69.8
Coal	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	6.7	6.7	6.4
Nuclear	4.8	4.9	4.5	2.1	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	16.3	17.4	16.8
Conventional hydropower	3.1	5.6	5.4	2.7	2.9	6.5	5.8	3.0	4.0	7.3	6.6	3.5	16.8	18.2	21.5
Nonhydro renewables (d)	14.3	18.9	18.1	14.4	15.3	20.2	19.4	15.4	16.0	21.4	20.4	16.0	65.8	70.4	73.7
Other energy sources (e)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Total generation	40.3	43.3	57.3	44.9	37.9	44.6	55.6	45.7	40.7	45.5	56.4	45.9	185.8	183.9	188.6
Net energy for load (f)	57.6	60.5	75.9	61.4	58.0	61.2	74.5	60.3	57.5	61.7	75.0	60.6	255.4	254.0	254.8

(a) Large-scale solar generation from power plants with more than 1 megawatt of capacity. Excludes generation from small-scale solar photovoltaic systems.

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

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

(d) Wind, large-scale solar, biomass, and geothermal

(e) Pumped storage hydroelectric, petroleum, other gases, batteries, and other nonrenewable fuels. See notes (b) and (c).

(f) Regional generation from generating units operated by electric power sector, plus energy receipts from minus energy deliveries to U.S. balancing authorities outside region.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Data reflect generation supplied by power plants with a combined capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Table 8a. U.S. Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Electric Power Sector															
Geothermal	0.035	0.037	0.037	0.038	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.038</i>	0.147	<i>0.148</i>	<i>0.150</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.667	0.724	0.631	0.568	<i>0.691</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.599</i>	<i>0.559</i>	<i>0.691</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.597</i>	<i>0.556</i>	2.590	<i>2.543</i>	<i>2.538</i>
Solar (b)	0.152	0.248	0.252	0.168	<i>0.200</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.224</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.417</i>	<i>0.423</i>	<i>0.270</i>	0.820	<i>1.073</i>	<i>1.372</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.063	0.058	0.059	0.059	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.063</i>	0.238	<i>0.259</i>	<i>0.260</i>
Wood Biomass	0.049	0.043	0.048	0.046	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.092</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.054</i>	0.185	<i>0.246</i>	<i>0.270</i>
Wind	0.796	0.793	0.615	0.862	<i>0.856</i>	<i>0.934</i>	<i>0.729</i>	<i>0.991</i>	<i>0.963</i>	<i>0.995</i>	<i>0.783</i>	<i>1.046</i>	3.065	<i>3.510</i>	<i>3.786</i>
Subtotal	1.761	1.904	1.641	1.740	<i>1.929</i>	<i>2.116</i>	<i>1.809</i>	<i>1.926</i>	<i>2.085</i>	<i>2.301</i>	<i>1.962</i>	<i>2.027</i>	7.045	<i>7.780</i>	<i>8.376</i>
Industrial Sector															
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (d)	0.197	0.135	0.179	0.188	<i>0.171</i>	<i>0.182</i>	<i>0.192</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.193</i>	<i>0.196</i>	0.698	<i>0.736</i>	<i>0.765</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>
Solar (b)	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.007	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.033	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.041</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.041	0.039	0.036	0.041	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.156	<i>0.155</i>	<i>0.155</i>
Wood Biomass	0.350	0.341	0.337	0.353	<i>0.347</i>	<i>0.343</i>	<i>0.354</i>	<i>0.357</i>	<i>0.348</i>	<i>0.345</i>	<i>0.357</i>	<i>0.360</i>	1.381	<i>1.401</i>	<i>1.410</i>
Subtotal	0.596	0.522	0.559	0.589	<i>0.565</i>	<i>0.570</i>	<i>0.591</i>	<i>0.596</i>	<i>0.581</i>	<i>0.583</i>	<i>0.596</i>	<i>0.603</i>	2.267	<i>2.323</i>	<i>2.362</i>
Commercial Sector															
Geothermal	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	0.024	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.024</i>
Solar (b)	0.025	0.037	0.037	0.025	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.030</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.035</i>	0.123	<i>0.147</i>	<i>0.170</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.036	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.036</i>
Wood Biomass	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.021	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.083	<i>0.082</i>	<i>0.082</i>
Subtotal	0.068	0.077	0.078	0.067	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.086</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.092</i>	<i>0.093</i>	<i>0.077</i>	0.290	<i>0.314</i>	<i>0.338</i>
Residential Sector															
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Solar (e)	0.058	0.087	0.087	0.062	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.077</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.081</i>	0.293	<i>0.347</i>	<i>0.393</i>
Wood Biomass	0.114	0.114	0.115	0.122	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.122</i>	0.465	<i>0.465</i>	<i>0.465</i>
Subtotal	0.181	0.210	0.212	0.194	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.227</i>	<i>0.229</i>	<i>0.204</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.241</i>	<i>0.243</i>	<i>0.213</i>	0.797	<i>0.851</i>	<i>0.897</i>
Transportation Sector															
Biomass-based Diesel (f)	0.061	0.064	0.073	0.076	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.089</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.275	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.345</i>
Ethanol (f)	0.257	0.220	0.267	0.258	<i>0.247</i>	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.282</i>	1.002	<i>1.067</i>	<i>1.105</i>
Subtotal	0.318	0.284	0.340	0.334	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.353</i>	<i>0.353</i>	<i>0.338</i>	<i>0.366</i>	<i>0.372</i>	<i>0.375</i>	1.277	<i>1.367</i>	<i>1.450</i>
All Sectors Total															
Biomass-based Diesel (f)	0.061	0.064	0.073	0.076	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.089</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.275	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.345</i>
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (d)	0.197	0.135	0.179	0.188	<i>0.171</i>	<i>0.182</i>	<i>0.192</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.193</i>	<i>0.196</i>	0.698	<i>0.736</i>	<i>0.765</i>
Ethanol (f)	0.267	0.228	0.278	0.268	<i>0.256</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.291</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.293</i>	1.041	<i>1.108</i>	<i>1.148</i>
Geothermal	0.052	0.054	0.054	0.055	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	0.214	<i>0.215</i>	<i>0.218</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.727	0.634	0.570	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.697</i>	<i>0.602</i>	<i>0.562</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.697</i>	<i>0.600</i>	<i>0.558</i>	2.601	<i>2.554</i>	<i>2.549</i>
Solar (b)(e)	0.238	0.373	0.376	0.258	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.477</i>	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.334</i>	<i>0.382</i>	<i>0.597</i>	<i>0.603</i>	<i>0.395</i>	1.245	<i>1.604</i>	<i>1.976</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.113	0.105	0.104	0.108	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.113</i>	<i>0.110</i>	<i>0.111</i>	0.430	<i>0.450</i>	<i>0.451</i>
Wood Biomass	0.534	0.519	0.520	0.542	<i>0.554</i>	<i>0.543</i>	<i>0.544</i>	<i>0.554</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.571</i>	<i>0.552</i>	<i>0.558</i>	2.115	<i>2.194</i>	<i>2.228</i>
Wind	0.796	0.793	0.615	0.862	<i>0.856</i>	<i>0.934</i>	<i>0.729</i>	<i>0.991</i>	<i>0.963</i>	<i>0.995</i>	<i>0.783</i>	<i>1.046</i>	3.065	<i>3.510</i>	<i>3.786</i>
Total Consumption	2.924	2.997	2.831	2.924	<i>3.076</i>	<i>3.337</i>	<i>3.069</i>	<i>3.152</i>	<i>3.281</i>	<i>3.582</i>	<i>3.265</i>	<i>3.295</i>	11.676	<i>12.635</i>	<i>13.424</i>

- (a) Conventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.
- (b) Solar consumption in the electric power, commercial, and industrial sectors includes energy produced from large scale (>1 MW) solar thermal and photovoltaic generators and small-scale (<1 MW)
- (c) Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
- (d) Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biomass-based diesel
- (e) Solar consumption in the residential sector includes energy from small-scale (<1 MW) solar photovoltaic systems. Also includes solar heating consumption in all sectors.
- (f) Fuel ethanol and biomass-based diesel consumption in the transportation sector includes production, stock change, and imports less exports. Some biomass-based diesel may be consumed in

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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*

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 8b. U.S. Renewable Electricity Generation and Capacity
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Renewable Energy Electric Generating Capacity (megawatts, end of period)															
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Biomass	6,632	6,615	6,589	6,591	6,591	6,485	6,485	6,495	6,540	6,541	6,541	6,541	6,591	6,495	6,541
Waste	3,943	3,926	3,863	3,864	3,865	3,901	3,901	3,911	3,914	3,916	3,916	3,916	3,864	3,911	3,916
Wood	2,689	2,689	2,727	2,727	2,727	2,584	2,584	2,584	2,626	2,626	2,626	2,626	2,727	2,584	2,626
Conventional Hydroelectric	79,494	79,498	79,652	79,658	79,740	79,738	79,744	79,783	79,794	79,799	79,834	79,837	79,658	79,783	79,837
Geothermal	2,506	2,538	2,538	2,538	2,538	2,538	2,538	2,576	2,576	2,576	2,576	2,576	2,538	2,576	2,576
Large-Scale Solar (b)	39,045	41,294	42,921	47,385	50,564	53,120	56,200	63,950	65,393	70,423	71,753	77,750	47,385	63,950	77,750
Wind	105,772	107,336	108,872	117,391	125,503	127,054	128,326	133,345	134,407	136,278	136,358	139,055	117,391	133,345	139,055
Other Sectors (c)															
Biomass	6,443	6,443	6,443	6,458	6,460	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,444	6,444	6,444	6,458	6,440	6,444
Waste	786	786	786	802	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	802	804	804
Wood	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,636	5,636	5,636	5,636	5,641	5,641	5,641	5,656	5,636	5,641
Conventional Hydroelectric	289	289	289	289	289	292	290	290	290	290	290	290	289	290	290
Large-Scale Solar (b)	441	453	458	459	471	471	471	486	486	486	486	486	459	486	486
Small-Scale Solar (d)	24,355	25,255	26,264	27,724	28,994	30,213	31,348	32,527	33,687	34,875	36,065	37,296	27,724	32,527	37,296
Residential Sector	15,071	15,689	16,373	17,238	18,061	18,849	19,535	20,246	20,984	21,749	22,541	23,362	17,238	20,246	23,362
Commercial Sector	7,425	7,642	7,910	8,430	8,812	9,180	9,563	9,964	10,323	10,683	11,019	11,366	8,430	9,964	11,366
Industrial Sector	1,859	1,924	1,981	2,056	2,121	2,185	2,250	2,317	2,380	2,443	2,505	2,568	2,056	2,317	2,568
Wind	118	344	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353
Renewable Electricity Generation (billion kilowatthours)															
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Biomass	7.1	6.7	7.0	6.7	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.4	8.6	10.1	7.8	7.6	27.5	32.7	34.2
Waste	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	16.1	17.5	17.5
Wood	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.2	4.0	5.7	3.6	3.3	11.4	15.2	16.6
Conventional Hydroelectric	75.0	81.3	70.6	63.0	73.1	81.6	65.1	58.7	69.6	81.3	65.5	59.2	289.9	278.3	275.7
Geothermal	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	16.5	16.6	16.9
Large-Scale Solar (b)	16.7	27.3	27.6	18.5	21.9	35.1	36.2	24.7	28.7	45.8	46.4	29.7	90.1	117.9	150.7
Wind	87.4	87.1	67.5	94.7	94.1	102.6	80.0	108.8	105.8	109.2	86.0	114.9	336.7	385.6	415.9
Other Sectors (c)															
Biomass	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	28.6	28.5	28.5
Waste	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wood	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	25.8	25.8	25.8
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Large-Scale Solar (b)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
Small-Scale Solar (d)	8.4	12.4	12.3	8.7	9.9	14.9	15.0	10.4	11.6	17.2	17.3	11.9	41.7	50.1	58.0
Residential Sector	5.0	7.5	7.5	5.4	6.0	9.1	9.2	6.3	7.0	10.6	10.6	7.3	25.4	30.7	35.6
Commercial Sector	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.1	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.7	5.3	5.3	3.7	12.9	15.5	18.0
Industrial Sector	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	3.5	4.0	4.5
Wind	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9

(a) Power plants larger than or equal to one megawatt in size that are operated by electric utilities or independent power producers.

(b) Solar thermal and photovoltaic generating units at power plants larger than or equal to 1 megawatt.

(c) Businesses or individual households not primarily engaged in electric power production for sale to the public, whose generating capacity is at least one megawatt (except for small-scale solar photovoltaic data, which consists of systems smaller than 1 megawatt).

(d) Solar photovoltaic systems smaller than one megawatt.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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 Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 9a. U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators and CO2 Emissions
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	19,011	17,303	18,597	18,780	<i>18,981</i>	<i>19,267</i>	<i>19,633</i>	<i>19,895</i>	<i>20,080</i>	<i>20,222</i>	<i>20,331</i>	<i>20,438</i>	18,423	<i>19,444</i>	<i>20,268</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	13,118	11,860	12,925	13,005	<i>13,231</i>	<i>13,336</i>	<i>13,551</i>	<i>13,745</i>	<i>13,895</i>	<i>14,022</i>	<i>14,110</i>	<i>14,207</i>	12,727	<i>13,466</i>	<i>14,058</i>
Real Private Fixed Investment (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,375	3,096	3,315	3,458	<i>3,539</i>	<i>3,562</i>	<i>3,606</i>	<i>3,642</i>	<i>3,670</i>	<i>3,696</i>	<i>3,721</i>	<i>3,742</i>	3,311	<i>3,587</i>	<i>3,707</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	-52	-298	-1	43	<i>-19</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>145</i>	-77	<i>88</i>	<i>175</i>
Real Government Expenditures (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,348	3,369	3,327	3,317	<i>3,337</i>	<i>3,442</i>	<i>3,497</i>	<i>3,505</i>	<i>3,468</i>	<i>3,423</i>	<i>3,395</i>	<i>3,383</i>	3,340	<i>3,445</i>	<i>3,417</i>
Real Exports of Goods & Services (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	2,495	1,927	2,167	2,277	<i>2,370</i>	<i>2,419</i>	<i>2,468</i>	<i>2,528</i>	<i>2,585</i>	<i>2,636</i>	<i>2,677</i>	<i>2,714</i>	2,217	<i>2,446</i>	<i>2,653</i>
Real Imports of Goods & Services (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,283	2,702	3,186	3,398	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,657</i>	<i>3,714</i>	<i>3,792</i>	<i>3,818</i>	<i>3,811</i>	<i>3,797</i>	<i>3,808</i>	3,142	<i>3,686</i>	<i>3,809</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	15,061	16,630	15,905	15,512	<i>16,284</i>	<i>16,973</i>	<i>15,771</i>	<i>15,533</i>	<i>15,634</i>	<i>15,691</i>	<i>15,767</i>	<i>15,856</i>	15,777	<i>16,140</i>	<i>15,737</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	151.9	133.7	140.9	142.6	<i>142.8</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>151.8</i>	142.3	<i>144.9</i>	<i>150.4</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	3.8	13.1	8.8	6.8	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	8.1	<i>5.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	1.48	1.08	1.43	1.59	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>1.30</i>	1.40	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.35</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2012=100)															
Total Industrial Production	107.7	93.7	102.5	105.0	<i>107.2</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>112.2</i>	<i>113.5</i>	<i>114.2</i>	<i>114.6</i>	102.2	<i>108.8</i>	<i>113.6</i>
Manufacturing	104.4	89.3	100.1	103.2	<i>105.3</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>110.0</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.2</i>	99.2	<i>106.6</i>	<i>111.3</i>
Food	116.5	107.9	113.5	115.8	<i>117.8</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>119.4</i>	113.5	<i>117.8</i>	<i>118.7</i>
Paper	94.7	87.2	87.0	91.8	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	90.2	<i>93.3</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	105.0	82.7	89.8	92.9	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	92.6	<i>96.6</i>	<i>99.8</i>
Chemicals	99.8	93.7	96.4	99.5	<i>104.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>114.8</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>115.2</i>	<i>115.7</i>	97.3	<i>109.8</i>	<i>115.2</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	122.2	106.3	113.7	118.1	<i>121.1</i>	<i>122.2</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>122.4</i>	<i>122.2</i>	<i>122.0</i>	115.1	<i>122.1</i>	<i>122.3</i>
Primary Metals	94.4	69.6	79.3	87.7	<i>91.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>91.8</i>	82.8	<i>90.2</i>	<i>91.8</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	106.5	94.1	100.9	105.4	<i>107.5</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>111.8</i>	101.7	<i>108.3</i>	<i>111.2</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	98.8	85.6	92.5	95.8	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>100.5</i>	93.2	<i>98.8</i>	<i>100.5</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	105.1	89.4	98.4	103.1	<i>105.4</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>109.5</i>	99.0	<i>106.2</i>	<i>109.1</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	107.8	94.0	100.3	105.4	<i>107.5</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.1</i>	101.9	<i>108.3</i>	<i>111.5</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.59	2.56	2.59	2.61	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.72</i>	2.59	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.70</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	1.97	1.88	1.94	1.98	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	1.94	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.08</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	1.71	1.05	1.47	1.50	<i>1.81</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.81</i>	1.43	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.81</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2012=100)	113.4	112.9	113.8	114.4	<i>115.0</i>	<i>115.4</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>118.8</i>	113.6	<i>115.6</i>	<i>117.8</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,766	6,879	8,261	8,012	<i>7,599</i>	<i>8,500</i>	<i>8,789</i>	<i>8,737</i>	<i>8,099</i>	<i>9,123</i>	<i>9,118</i>	<i>8,909</i>	7,731	<i>8,410</i>	<i>8,815</i>
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	628	362	475	566	<i>597</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>695</i>	508	<i>609</i>	<i>694</i>
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	328	152	208	269	<i>303</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>435</i>	239	<i>337</i>	<i>437</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	250.8	203.7	200.6	215.1	<i>194.6</i>	<i>191.0</i>	<i>184.3</i>	<i>192.8</i>	<i>191.7</i>	<i>212.4</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>234.8</i>	217.5	<i>190.7</i>	<i>214.4</i>
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.268	0.174	0.197	0.224	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.291</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.247</i>	<i>0.255</i>	0.216	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.259</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	552	442	518	522	<i>520</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>582</i>	2,034	<i>2,187</i>	<i>2,293</i>
Natural Gas	493	351	385	432	<i>504</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>429</i>	1,662	<i>1,643</i>	<i>1,625</i>
Coal	202	177	271	225	<i>251</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>235</i>	876	<i>1,001</i>	<i>1,024</i>
Total Energy (c)	1,250	973	1,177	1,182	<i>1,277</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>1,149</i>	<i>1,250</i>	<i>1,249</i>	4,583	<i>4,843</i>	<i>4,954</i>

(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.

(c) Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste.

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	993	901	969	977	986	1,000	1,018	1,032	1,041	1,047	1,053	1,057	960	1,009	1,049
Middle Atlantic	2,774	2,486	2,669	2,706	2,732	2,781	2,836	2,881	2,915	2,940	2,961	2,978	2,659	2,807	2,948
E. N. Central	2,502	2,266	2,458	2,474	2,496	2,534	2,580	2,613	2,632	2,648	2,659	2,667	2,425	2,556	2,652
W. N. Central	1,188	1,084	1,168	1,174	1,185	1,199	1,220	1,235	1,244	1,252	1,259	1,264	1,154	1,210	1,255
S. Atlantic	3,388	3,114	3,337	3,366	3,399	3,447	3,512	3,553	3,584	3,606	3,622	3,641	3,301	3,478	3,613
E. S. Central	828	742	809	816	825	837	852	863	870	876	880	884	799	844	878
W. S. Central	2,317	2,125	2,267	2,300	2,332	2,361	2,407	2,439	2,462	2,482	2,498	2,514	2,252	2,385	2,489
Mountain	1,283	1,177	1,265	1,278	1,291	1,309	1,335	1,350	1,362	1,369	1,375	1,383	1,251	1,321	1,372
Pacific	3,769	3,436	3,684	3,721	3,767	3,830	3,906	3,962	4,004	4,035	4,059	4,085	3,653	3,866	4,046
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2012=100)															
New England	97.6	83.5	92.7	96.2	98.0	98.3	99.9	101.2	102.4	103.4	103.8	104.1	92.5	99.4	103.4
Middle Atlantic	97.1	80.3	91.2	93.5	95.4	95.8	97.4	99.0	100.6	102.0	102.7	103.4	90.5	96.9	102.2
E. N. Central	105.1	86.1	99.5	102.3	104.3	104.7	106.3	108.2	109.7	111.0	111.6	112.1	98.2	105.9	111.1
W. N. Central	103.7	90.3	100.6	103.6	105.8	105.9	107.2	108.6	110.0	110.9	111.6	112.0	99.6	106.9	111.1
S. Atlantic	109.2	94.4	105.2	108.9	111.2	111.2	113.0	114.4	116.0	117.1	117.6	118.0	104.4	112.5	117.2
E. S. Central	109.0	90.1	104.4	108.0	110.6	110.6	112.1	113.5	114.6	115.8	116.3	116.4	102.9	111.7	115.8
W. S. Central	99.8	87.8	95.7	98.6	100.5	100.5	102.1	103.6	105.3	106.7	107.4	107.8	95.5	101.7	106.8
Mountain	114.7	102.7	114.2	118.1	120.4	120.3	121.9	123.2	124.7	125.7	126.2	126.6	112.4	121.5	125.8
Pacific	102.4	86.8	95.7	97.9	99.5	99.6	101.4	102.8	104.7	106.2	106.9	107.7	95.7	100.8	106.4
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	890	978	937	905	944	985	919	908	914	918	923	928	927	939	921
Middle Atlantic	2,305	2,509	2,426	2,347	2,445	2,544	2,375	2,347	2,366	2,377	2,391	2,403	2,397	2,428	2,384
E. N. Central	2,453	2,695	2,577	2,509	2,628	2,751	2,553	2,515	2,529	2,540	2,551	2,563	2,558	2,612	2,546
W. N. Central	1,158	1,259	1,190	1,179	1,229	1,273	1,200	1,184	1,189	1,192	1,197	1,203	1,196	1,221	1,195
S. Atlantic	3,272	3,511	3,416	3,358	3,507	3,647	3,433	3,391	3,411	3,422	3,439	3,461	3,389	3,495	3,433
E. S. Central	909	989	937	924	973	1,017	951	937	942	944	948	953	940	970	947
W. S. Central	2,037	2,201	2,115	2,078	2,173	2,260	2,122	2,096	2,114	2,124	2,137	2,153	2,108	2,163	2,132
Mountain	1,216	1,322	1,267	1,242	1,297	1,353	1,269	1,253	1,260	1,265	1,271	1,279	1,262	1,293	1,269
Pacific	2,833	3,042	2,988	2,942	3,068	3,148	2,964	2,929	2,950	2,964	2,982	3,002	2,951	3,027	2,975
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,896	5,877	5,900	5,924	5,938	5,950	5,961	5,970	5,981	5,993	6,005	6,016	5,924	5,970	6,016
Middle Atlantic	16,161	16,102	16,164	16,234	16,277	16,313	16,338	16,364	16,396	16,423	16,450	16,477	16,234	16,364	16,477
E. N. Central	18,864	18,814	18,901	18,988	19,045	19,097	19,137	19,176	19,217	19,248	19,278	19,312	18,988	19,176	19,312
W. N. Central	8,646	8,631	8,677	8,732	8,766	8,795	8,818	8,839	8,861	8,885	8,909	8,929	8,732	8,839	8,929
S. Atlantic	25,669	25,649	25,815	26,000	26,131	26,244	26,341	26,435	26,531	26,633	26,729	26,822	26,000	26,435	26,822
E. S. Central	7,659	7,647	7,689	7,738	7,769	7,796	7,817	7,838	7,858	7,881	7,902	7,921	7,738	7,838	7,921
W. S. Central	14,887	14,880	14,981	15,097	15,177	15,246	15,308	15,366	15,428	15,490	15,552	15,609	15,097	15,366	15,609
Mountain	9,464	9,470	9,544	9,628	9,690	9,746	9,796	9,844	9,893	9,939	9,985	10,026	9,628	9,844	10,026
Pacific	18,779	18,739	18,838	18,950	19,016	19,069	19,113	19,157	19,208	19,256	19,305	19,344	18,950	19,157	19,344
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.3
Middle Atlantic	20.1	16.8	18.0	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.8	18.3	18.6	19.6
E. N. Central	22.3	19.3	20.6	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.1	20.7	21.1	21.9
W. N. Central	10.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.7
S. Atlantic	29.4	26.4	27.6	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.6	27.8	28.5	29.4
E. S. Central	8.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.3
W. S. Central	17.9	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.1	17.4	18.0
Mountain	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	10.7	10.9	11.3
Pacific	24.0	20.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.9	22.2	22.6	23.6

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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.

Forecasts: U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,735	971	115	1,998	3,077	855	124	2,097	3,074	859	124	2,097	5,819	6,153	6,154
Middle Atlantic	2,473	837	85	1,835	2,893	677	75	1,918	2,868	687	75	1,918	5,230	5,563	5,548
E. N. Central	2,787	846	125	2,098	3,221	699	112	2,232	3,145	729	112	2,232	5,856	6,263	6,219
W. N. Central	3,037	799	168	2,311	3,362	657	152	2,451	3,248	701	152	2,452	6,315	6,622	6,553
South Atlantic	1,106	251	17	873	1,380	185	10	907	1,367	191	10	905	2,246	2,482	2,473
E. S. Central	1,483	337	20	1,226	1,870	232	17	1,257	1,805	248	17	1,257	3,065	3,375	3,327
W. S. Central	973	102	8	737	1,307	67	4	773	1,158	83	4	772	1,820	2,151	2,017
Mountain	2,215	673	127	1,771	2,232	644	144	1,824	2,187	670	143	1,823	4,785	4,844	4,823
Pacific	1,540	525	65	1,088	1,474	581	85	1,198	1,518	587	85	1,198	3,218	3,338	3,389
U.S. Average	1,875	540	70	1,418	2,134	467	69	1,494	2,089	482	69	1,493	3,903	4,164	4,133
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,152	823	105	2,128	3,133	856	107	2,100	3,107	860	111	2,121	6,207	6,196	6,199
Middle Atlantic	2,948	644	69	1,944	2,913	677	72	1,912	2,895	685	73	1,928	5,606	5,574	5,581
E. N. Central	3,197	698	102	2,197	3,157	731	104	2,170	3,146	727	101	2,196	6,194	6,161	6,170
W. N. Central	3,287	702	132	2,379	3,247	728	133	2,367	3,232	719	131	2,398	6,500	6,475	6,481
South Atlantic	1,459	169	10	952	1,393	180	11	914	1,381	184	11	914	2,589	2,498	2,490
E. S. Central	1,850	214	15	1,277	1,772	231	16	1,249	1,771	235	14	1,250	3,356	3,268	3,271
W. S. Central	1,199	83	3	794	1,140	86	3	786	1,146	88	3	782	2,078	2,015	2,019
Mountain	2,192	718	135	1,844	2,182	701	134	1,843	2,167	680	135	1,829	4,889	4,859	4,812
Pacific	1,456	580	85	1,162	1,462	553	81	1,148	1,447	532	80	1,136	3,284	3,243	3,195
U.S. Average	2,149	472	64	1,509	2,108	481	65	1,484	2,094	477	64	1,488	4,194	4,138	4,123
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	102	542	0	0	88	422	2	0	87	422	2	644	512	511
Middle Atlantic	0	157	679	4	0	158	555	5	0	156	556	5	841	719	717
E. N. Central	2	217	610	2	0	231	562	7	0	223	562	7	831	801	792
W. N. Central	6	295	663	3	3	290	696	10	3	278	696	10	966	999	987
South Atlantic	196	619	1,235	302	138	662	1,187	250	133	663	1,188	251	2,352	2,236	2,234
E. S. Central	73	423	1,061	82	26	532	1,088	75	28	520	1,088	75	1,638	1,721	1,711
W. S. Central	172	838	1,499	211	88	925	1,537	214	87	881	1,538	214	2,721	2,764	2,720
Mountain	9	467	1,083	117	16	449	945	79	20	447	946	79	1,677	1,490	1,492
Pacific	24	198	719	125	28	169	588	60	27	168	588	59	1,067	844	842
U.S. Average	71	396	936	122	46	418	877	100	46	410	878	100	1,525	1,441	1,434
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	83	471	1	0	80	474	1	0	82	468	1	554	555	551
Middle Atlantic	0	170	609	6	0	163	609	6	0	160	601	7	785	779	767
E. N. Central	3	240	579	8	3	234	572	7	3	236	565	7	829	816	810
W. N. Central	7	296	696	11	7	294	686	10	7	297	676	10	1,010	998	990
South Atlantic	127	696	1,202	247	143	680	1,196	261	146	673	1,192	266	2,272	2,279	2,277
E. S. Central	36	557	1,082	72	42	532	1,065	74	42	528	1,064	79	1,747	1,713	1,713
W. S. Central	100	892	1,576	207	114	880	1,567	210	113	868	1,542	213	2,774	2,771	2,736
Mountain	24	432	939	81	24	445	954	86	24	454	949	86	1,476	1,508	1,512
Pacific	31	185	624	78	31	193	647	85	31	199	652	85	917	957	968
U.S. Average	47	420	892	100	52	415	894	105	53	415	889	107	1,459	1,466	1,463

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday March 4, 2021.

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

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 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).

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