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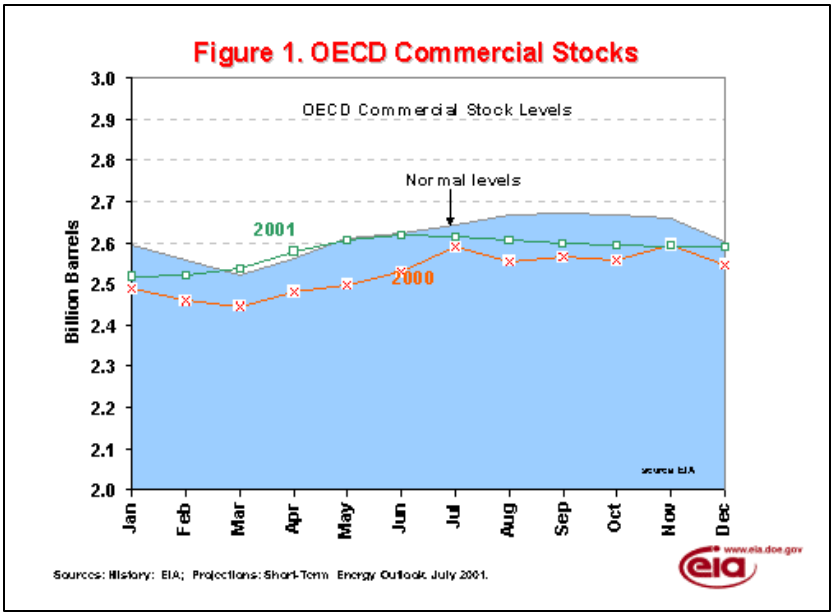
Energy Information Administration

Short-Term Energy Outlook

July 2001



Overview

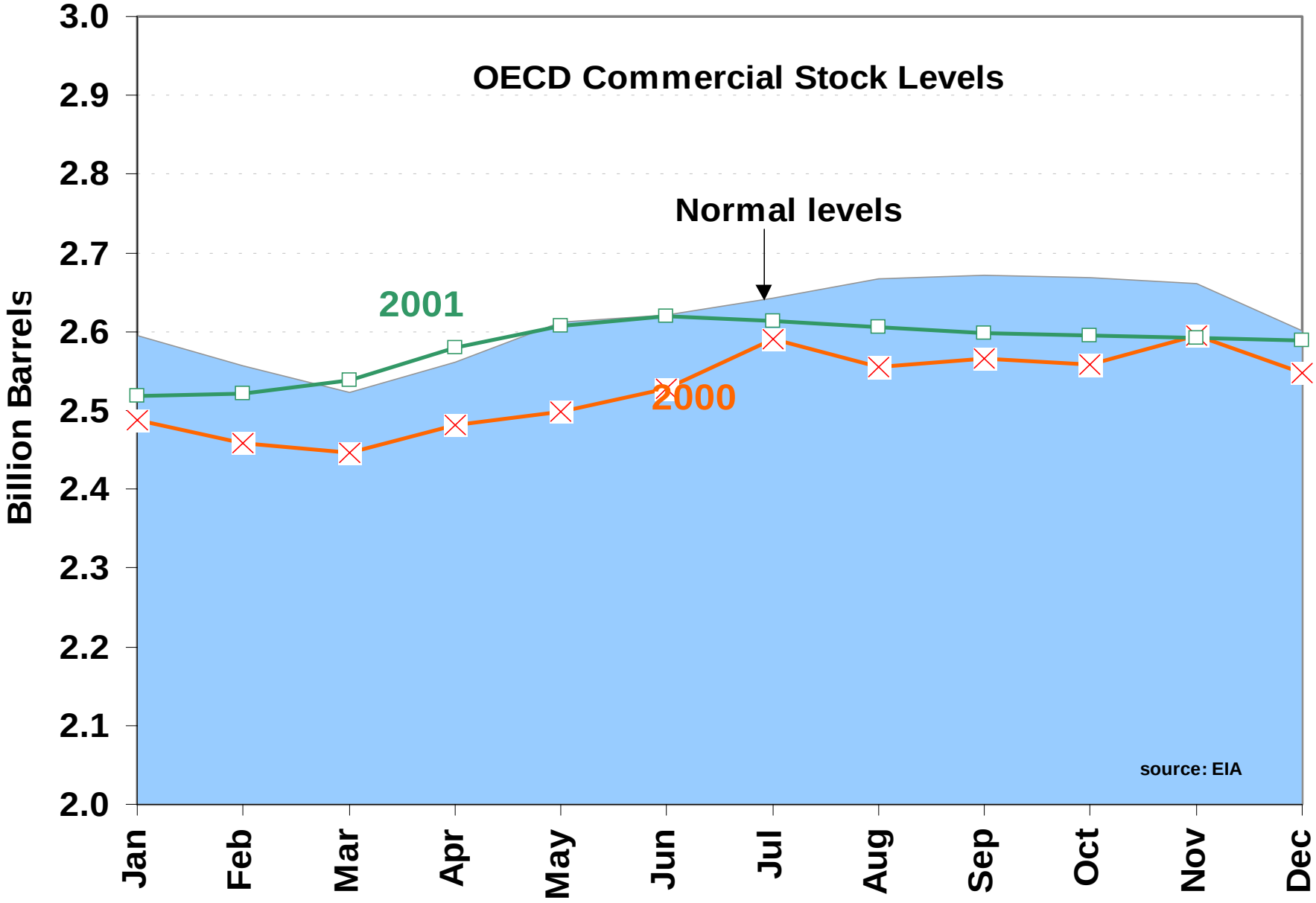
OPEC and World Oil Prices

Since it is clear that OPEC does not intend to increase production quotas at this time, we presume that the weakening in oil prices that has developed since mid-June is likely to diminish and that prices may strengthen over the course of the rest of the summer. Such a development seems likely even though Iraq has agreed to resume U.N.-supervised exports. We assume for the base case projection that total OPEC crude oil production will be about 27.3 million barrels per day in the third quarter. While this represents a 1.6 million-barrels-per-day increase above the estimated June level due to Iraq's disruption of supplies, it is only a 200,000 barrels-per-day increase over the second quarter OPEC average. There should be enough demand growth to absorb the implied increase in world output and reduce the extent to which inventories have risen above year-ago levels (Figure 1). The spot market price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil, which averaged $27.60 per barrel in June (down from $28.60 in May) is expected to regain some strength in the near term and reach approximately $30 per barrel by September. The WTI average would be expected to be about $28 per barrel for all of 2001 with a very similar average expected for 2002.

Gasoline Prices

EIA's July 2 survey of gasoline retail gasoline prices marked the fifth consecutive weekly decline in national average prices, with regular gasoline reaching an average level of $1.47 per gallon, 24 cents below the high of $1.71 per gallon reached during the week of May 14 (Figure 2). The downturn in retail prices followed predictably the sharp reversal in spot gasoline prices that resulted from the dramatic response in gasoline production during April and May to the shortfall in domestic inventories that developed at the end of last winter. The extent of spot price reductions since mid to late May in most regions (Figure 3) has been sufficient to warrant confident expectations of additional retail price declines to come. The June average for regular gasoline was about $1.62 per gallon. Currently, we expect the July average to be slightly below $1.44 per gallon. Overall, the Q3 2001 regular gasoline price is expected to be about $1.45 per gallon, 7 cents per gallon below the Q3 2000 average. Some weakness in gasoline demand in recent weeks may be responsible for the extent of average declines expected in the near term. The spike in refinery profitability per unit of gasoline produced has all but disappeared over the last several weeks.

Figure 1. OECD Commercial Stocks



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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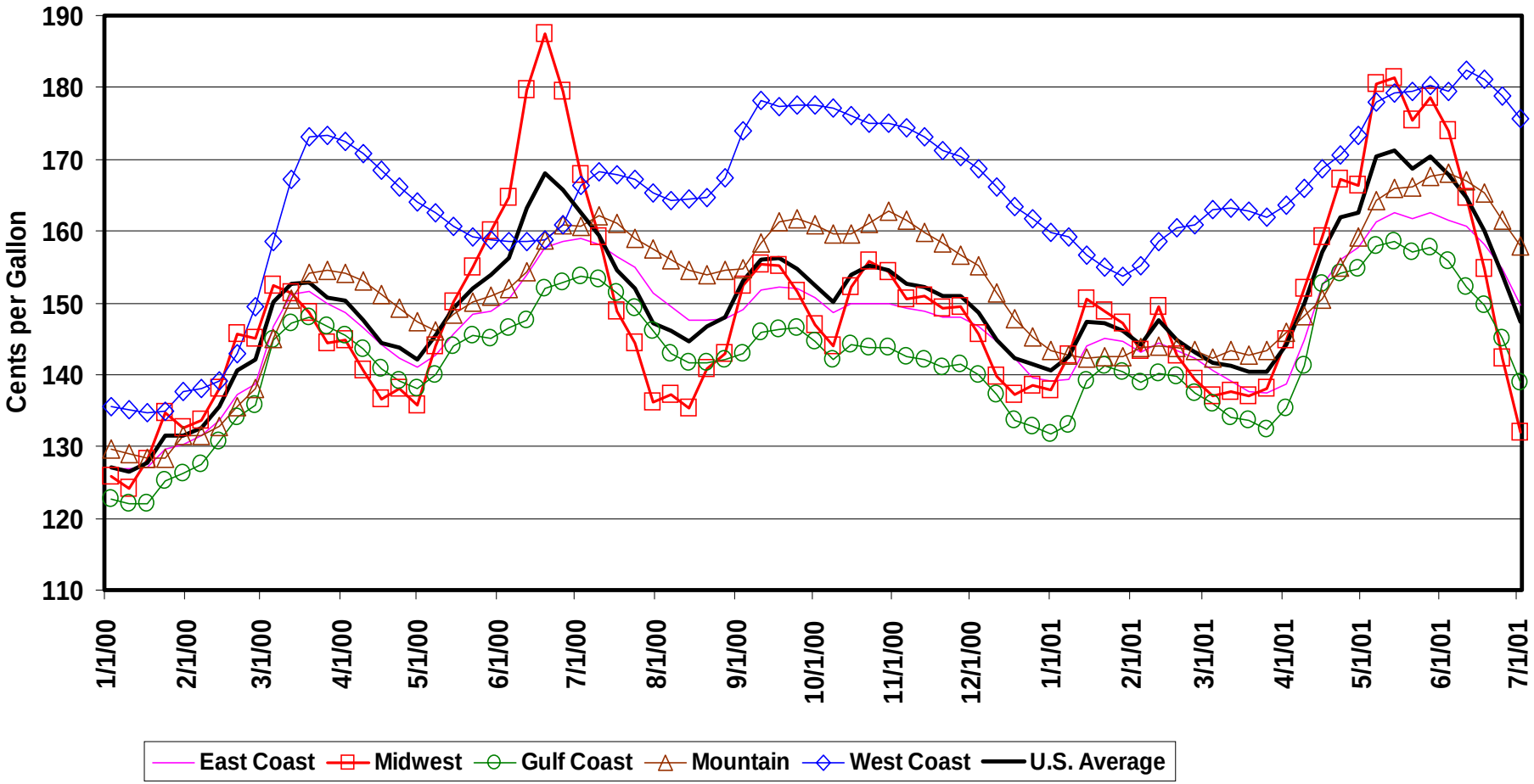
Figure 2. Retail Gasoline Prices by Region



Source: EIA: Weekly Retail Gasoline Price Survey

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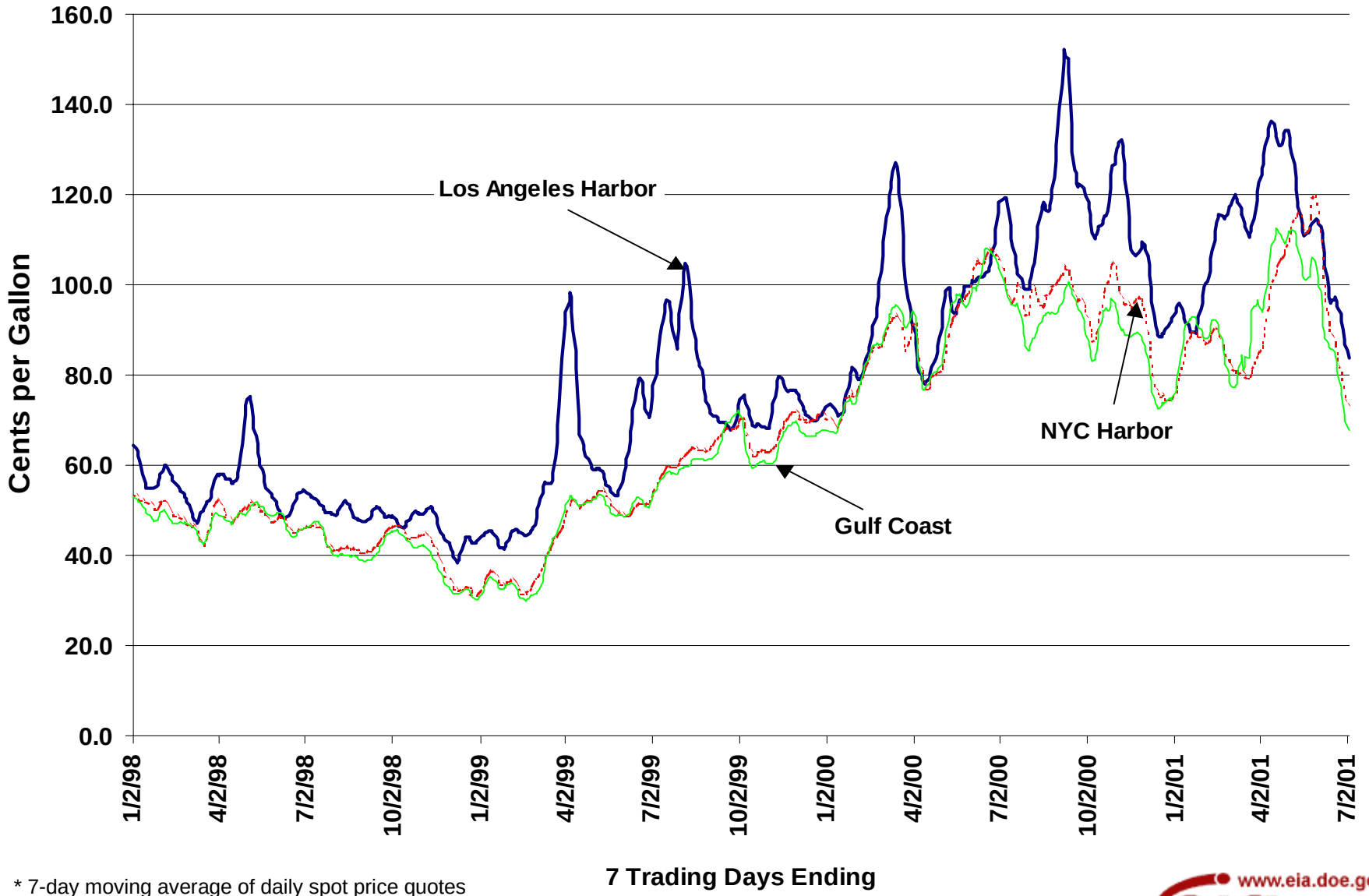
Figure 3. Spot Gasoline Prices*



* 7-day moving average of daily spot price quotes

Source: Reuters

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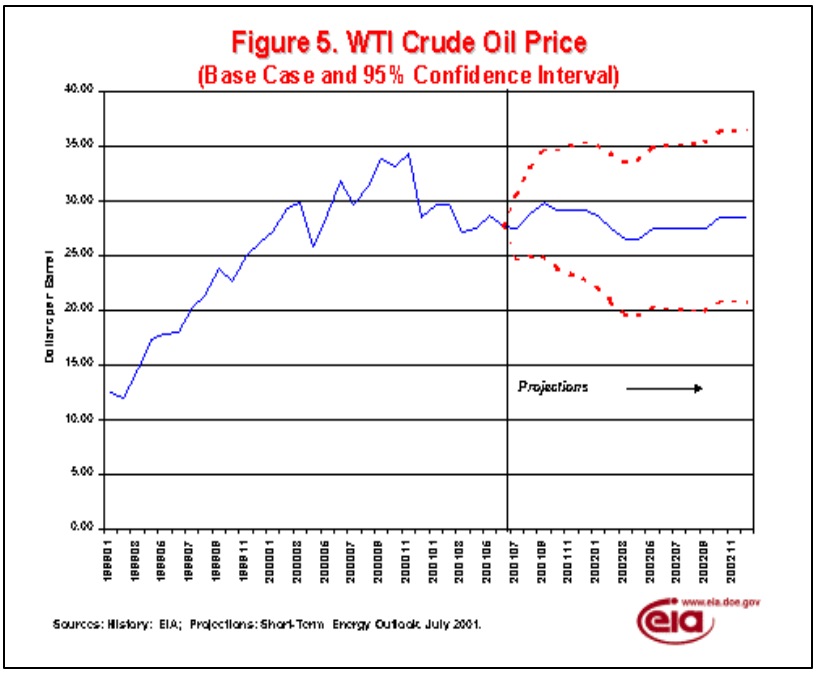
Natural Gas and Electricity

Continued high levels of new supply relative to demand requirements has led to much lower prices and a higher-than-previously-anticipated storage build thus far this season. Spot gas prices have fallen about $1 per million Btu to near $3 since mid June. Contributing factors in these events have been the relatively mild weather in most of the U.S. and also lost demand in the industrial and utility sectors. Electric utility demand for natural gas is estimated to have fallen by an average of about 8.3 percent in the first six months of 2001 from year-ago levels, as electric utilities turned away from natural gas in favor of other fuels due to high prices. Industrial gas demand growth, which was generally flat or negative in the first 4 months of this year, began to turn around in May as gas prices fell and the differential between gas and fuel oil prices narrowed.

In the event of higher temperatures in July and August in regions that use large amounts of gas for power generation, the competition for gas supply between cooling and storage sources could lead to some increase in gas prices. However, the likelihood of any significant summer jump in gas prices now seems remote. Spot natural gas prices at key regional market points have come down dramatically since the spikes of December 2000/January 2001 (Figure 4). Even prices at the Southern California border have collapsed toward the national average after spending the November to May period elevated to well above other spot market prices. Aside from the fact that gas supply growth has outstripped demand growth this year, contributing to storage stocks ending June at nearly 5 percent above the 5-year average (after falling to 33 percent below at the end of March), some specific factors that may keep gas prices from resurging toward higher levels this summer are: the likelihood that conditions will be cooler in Texas this summer than last summer; the tendency for new gas-fired generating plants installed since 1999 to be more efficient than average existing plants; and the potential for slower-than-expected economic growth in California and the rest of the country.



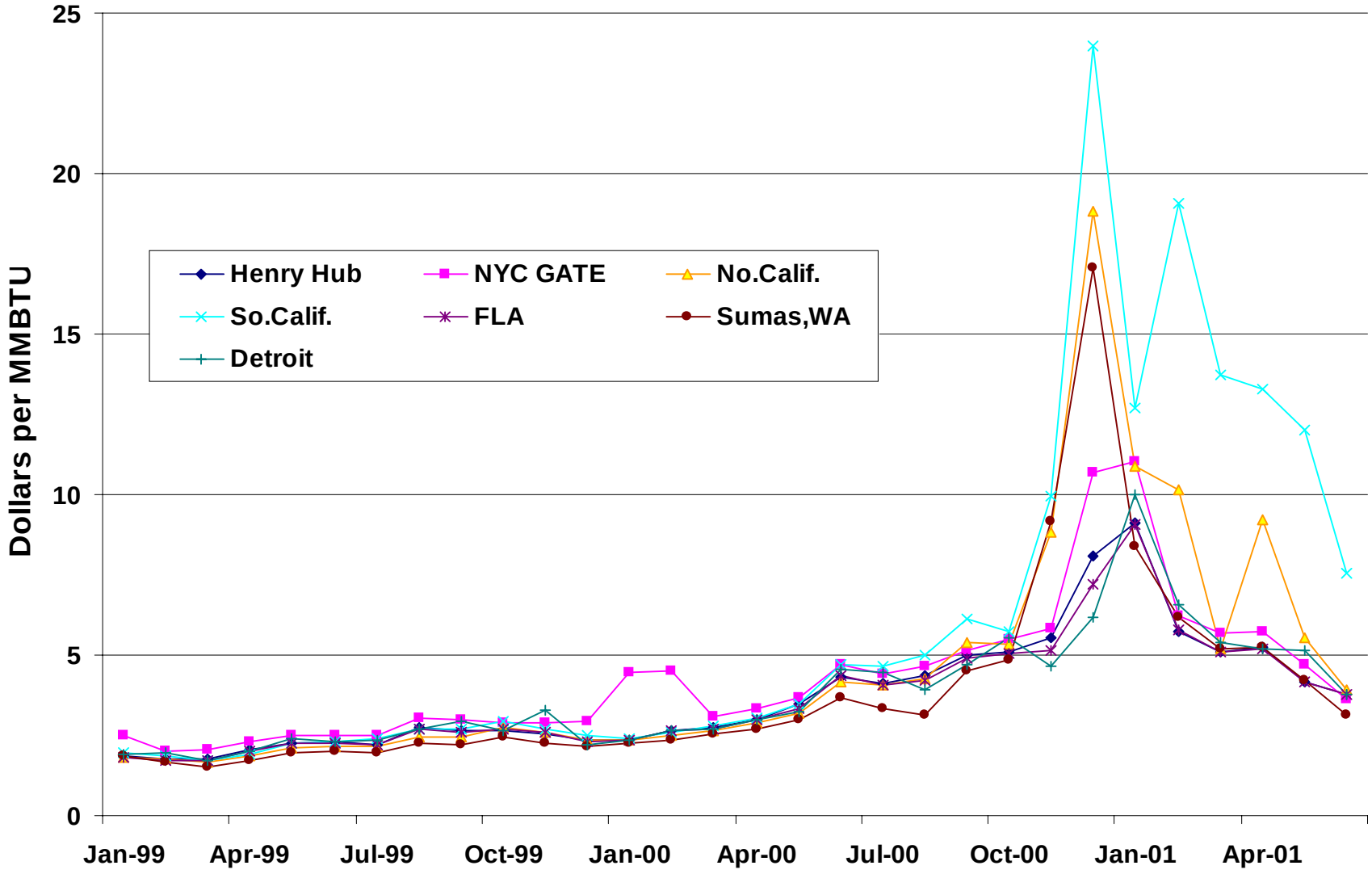
International

Crude Oil Prices World oil prices weakened throughout June as commercial oil inventories in the OECD countries continued their climb from below-normal levels earlier this year to normal levels by the beginning of summer. The U.S. average imported crude oil price in June was about $25 per barrel, up $1.00 per barrel from May levels, while the U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate crude oil price averaged about $27.60 per barrel (Figure 5). The OPEC basket price, which usually tracks closely with the imported crude oil price, averaged about $26 per barrel.

However, world oil prices are still expected to strengthen over the course of the rest of the summer as the cutback in Iraqi production in June is expected to negatively affect OECD commercial oil inventories in the coming weeks. OPEC has said that it would not increase production quotas this month to make up the lost Iraqi oil supplies, and no quota increases are expected during summer 2001. With no major increases in world oil production, West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices are projected to rise by another $2 from average June levels, and approach $30 per barrel by September. With no major changes in OPEC behavior expected for 2002, the West Texas

Figure 4.Comparison of Key Natural Gas Spot Prices

Monthly Average Delivered to Pipeline Prices in 2000



Source: Natural Gas Week

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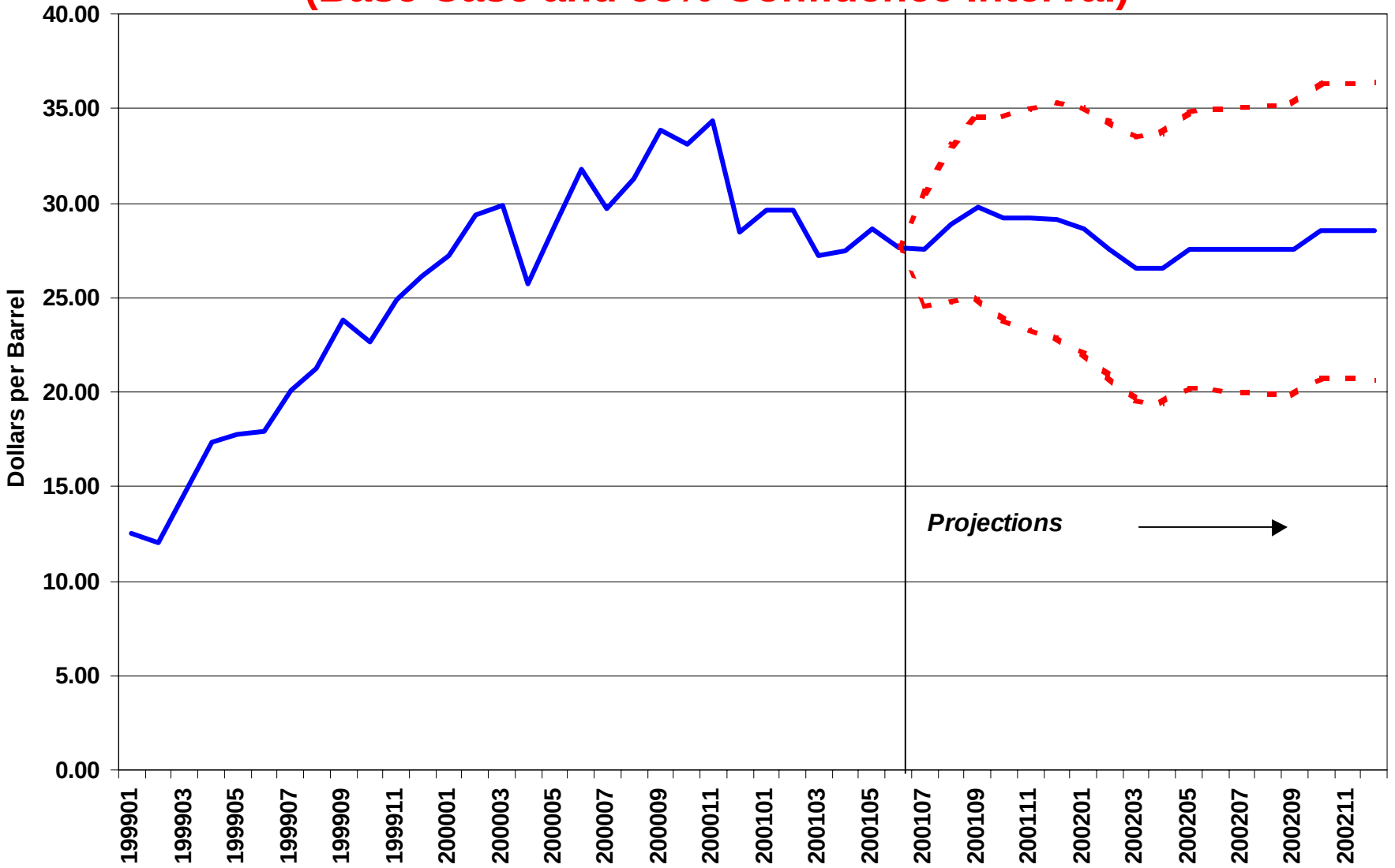
Figure 5. WTI Crude Oil Price
(Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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Intermediate oil price is expected to average $28 per barrel in 2002.

World Oil Inventories. Although OECD commercial stocks at the beginning of 2001 were well below normal levels, EIA and International Energy Agency data indicate that they rose to normal levels during the past few months. EIA does not attempt to estimate oil inventory levels on a global basis. However, the direction in which OECD commercial oil inventories are headed is discerned from EIA's world oil supply and demand estimates. Rising oil demand during the second half of 2001, combined with the loss of Iraqi oil-for-food exports in June, is expected to move United States and other OECD commercial stocks to below normal levels by end-summer. OECD commercial stocks are then expected to remain there for most of 2001.

International Oil Supply. Iraqi exports are expected to ramp back to May levels within two months. However, it is assumed that Iraqi production in 2001 will not exceed the 3 million barrels per day level reached as recently as October 2000 (Figure 6).

On July 3, OPEC agreed to maintain production quotas unchanged at current levels rather than adjust production to account for Iraqi actions. However, Saudi oil minister Ali Naimi left open the possibility that OPEC might consider a further output cut when Iraq oil exports resumed or if the world's economies continued to slowdown. Only a few weeks ago, OPEC had called for the extraordinary meeting to consider if they would need to increase, not decrease, their production quotas.

EIA's projections for the past several months had assumed that any disruptions in Iraqi oil supplies at the June rollover time would be temporary, and that further OPEC cutbacks would not be needed to maintain world oil prices at or above OPEC's target levels. Further OPEC quota cuts would prevent world oil inventories from building at their normal seasonal rates, and place additional upward pressure on world oil prices.

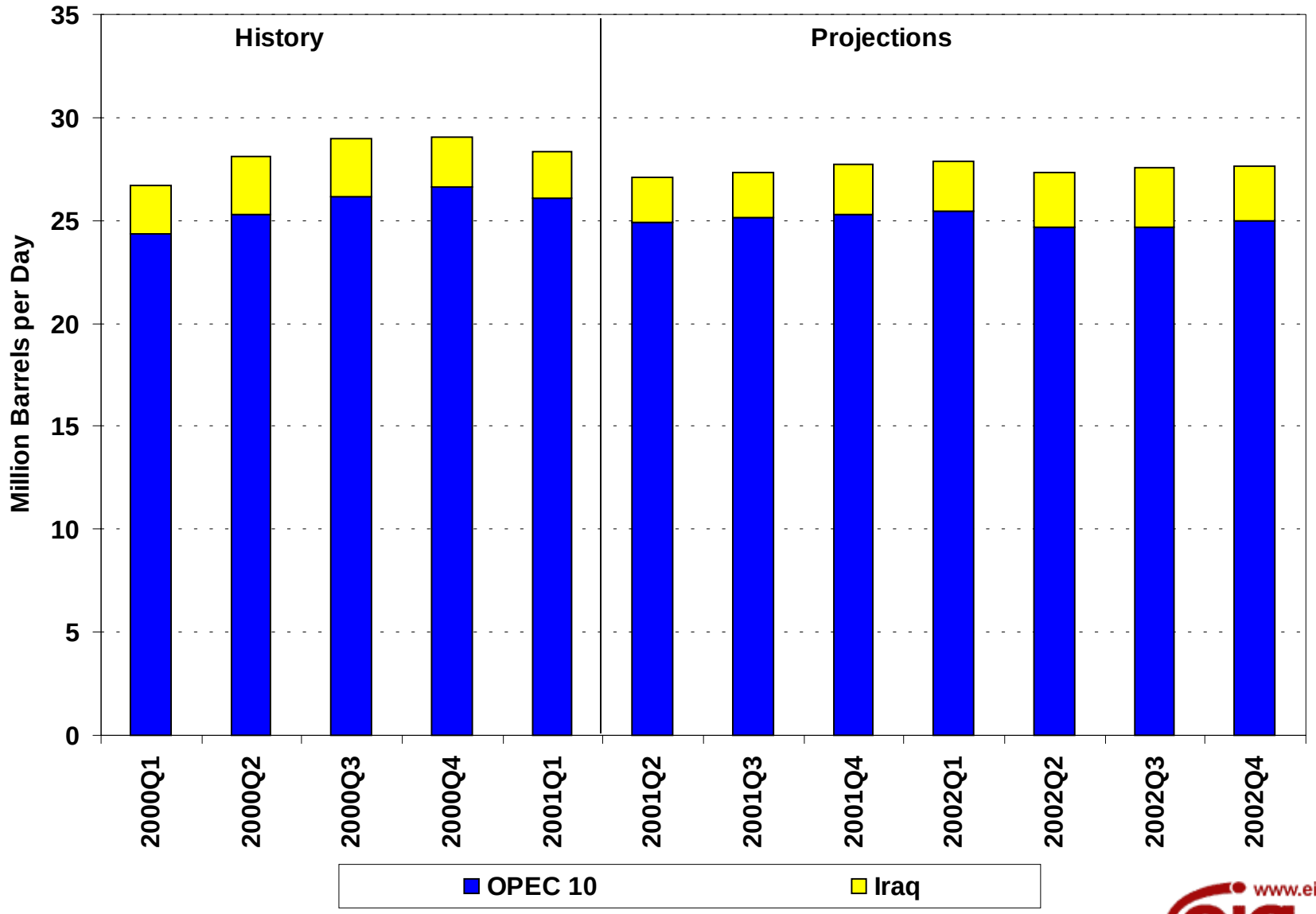
Non-OPEC production is expected to increase by 0.9 million barrels per day in 2001, with much of this increase coming from Russia. Although the Caspian Pipeline Consortium has begun filling its new pipeline to transport oil from Kazakhstan to world markets, this is not expected to support greater Caspian production levels until 2002.

International Oil Demand. World oil demand in 2001 is expected to grow at a slower rate than during the past year because of a gradual economic slowdown in the industrialized countries (Figure 7)**.** EIA has lowered its projection for world oil demand growth to 1.2 million barrels per day in 2001 (higher than the IEA's June prediction of demand growth of 0.9 million barrels per day), with slightly higher demand growth expected for 2002. Non-OECD Asia is still expected to be the leading region for oil demand growth over the next two years, although this growth now appears to be weaker than previously assumed.

U. S. Energy Prices

Gasoline Prices. Production problems and very low gasoline inventories pushed gasoline prices (regular, self-service) to a record monthly average high (in nominal terms) of $1.70 per gallon in the United States for the month of May (Figure 8)**.** By the first week of July, pump prices tumbled to $1.47 per gallon as supplies rebounded. End-of-June stocks are well above the "normal" range (Figure 9). The most dramatic price drops occurred in the Midwest region of the country (where much of the increase was seen earlier) where the pump price has fallen by nearly 45 cents per gallon since the middle of May. With the exception of the West Coast, mainly California, which requires a unique and somewhat more expensive cleaner gasoline, the pronounced regional price differences experienced in May have narrowed considerably. Moreover, continued improvement in gasoline supply should lead to further erosion of prices over the remainder of the summer. We now expect national average monthly prices for regular gasoline to range between $1.45 and $1.64 per gallon this summer. The mean of this range ($1.54 per gallon) for the entire

Figure 6. OPEC Crude Oil Production 2000-2002



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook July 2001.

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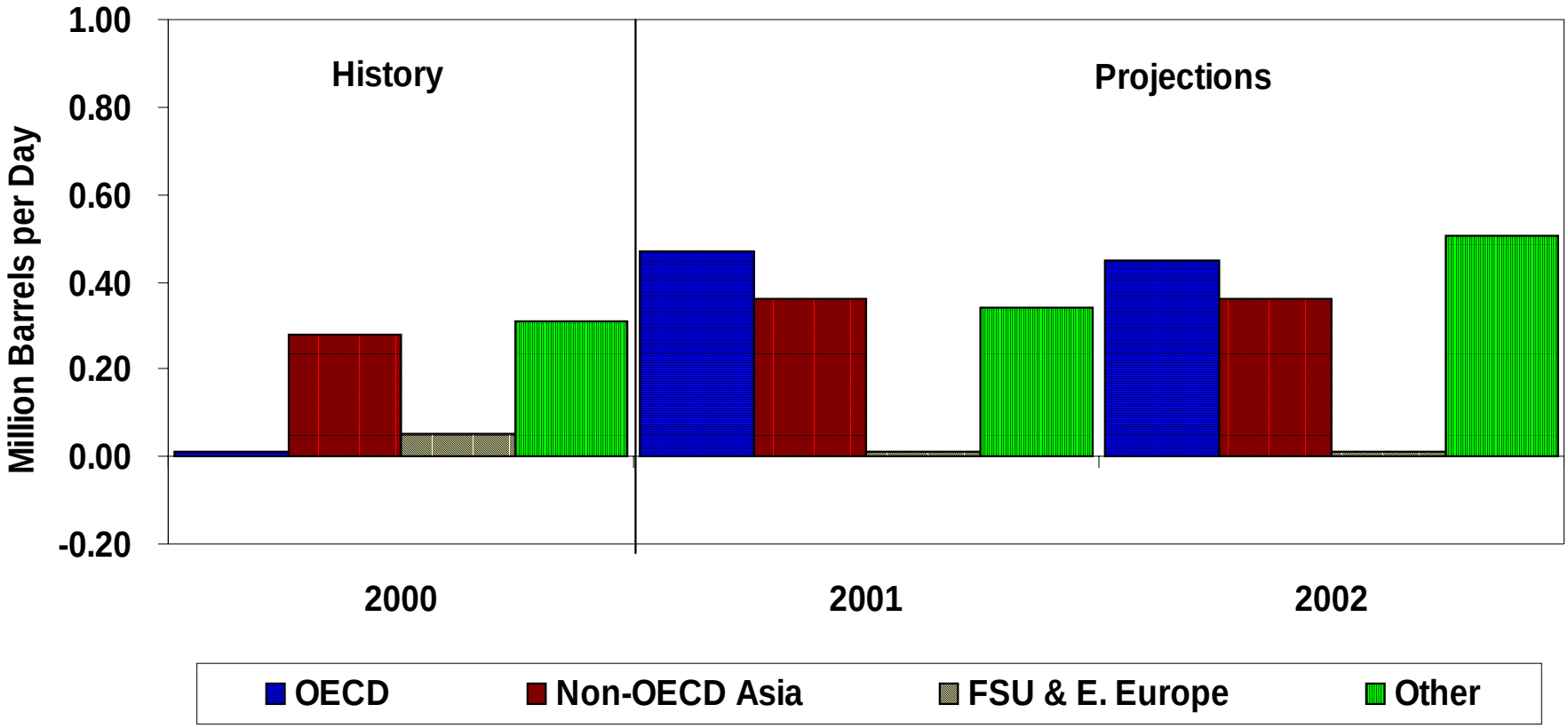
Figure 7. World Oil Demand
(Change from Year Ago)



* FSU = Former Soviet Union

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook July 2001.

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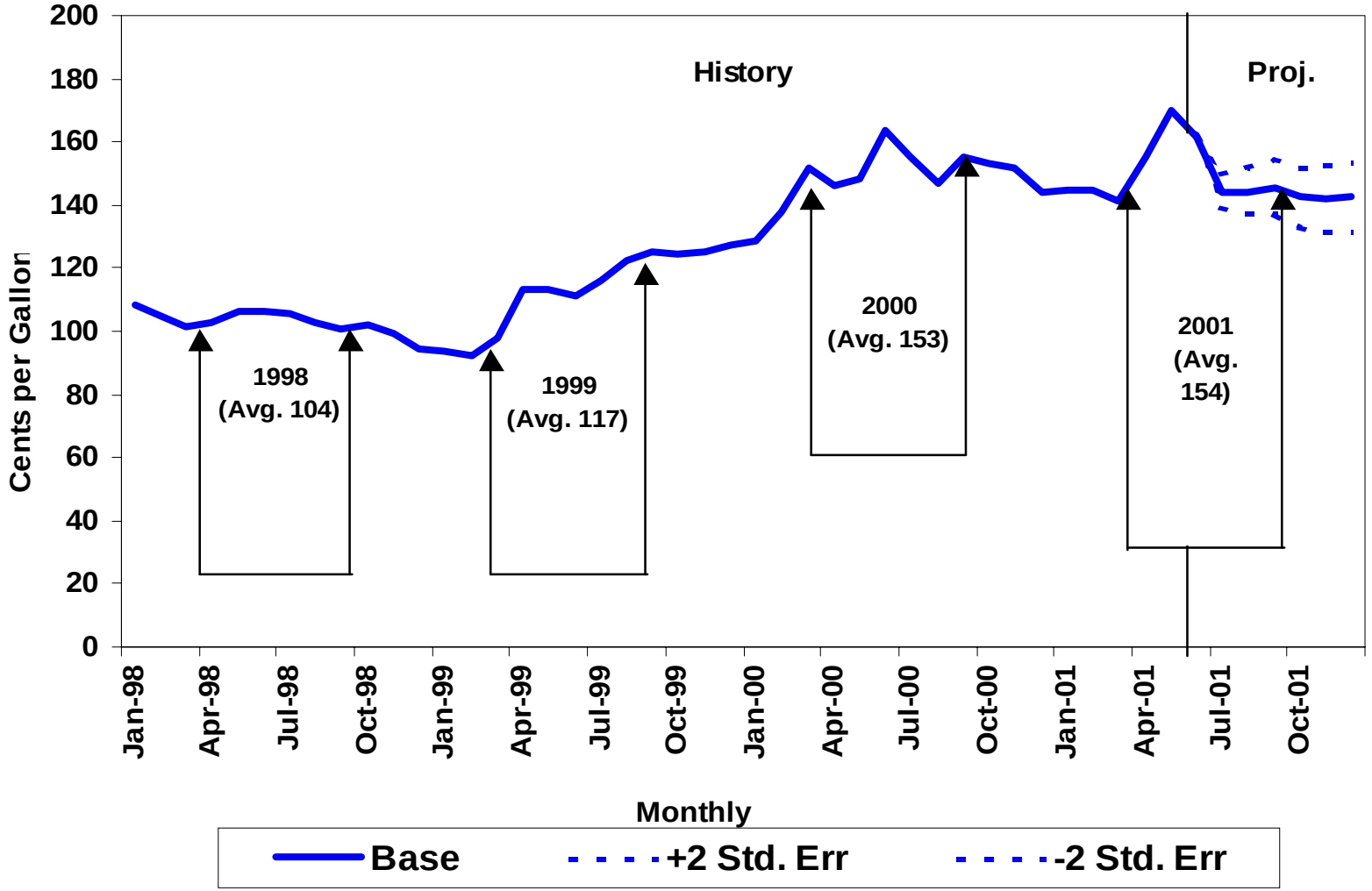
Figure 8. U.S. Average Retail Motor Gasoline Price Cases*
(Base Case and 95% Confidence Range)



* Regular gasoline, self-serve cash.

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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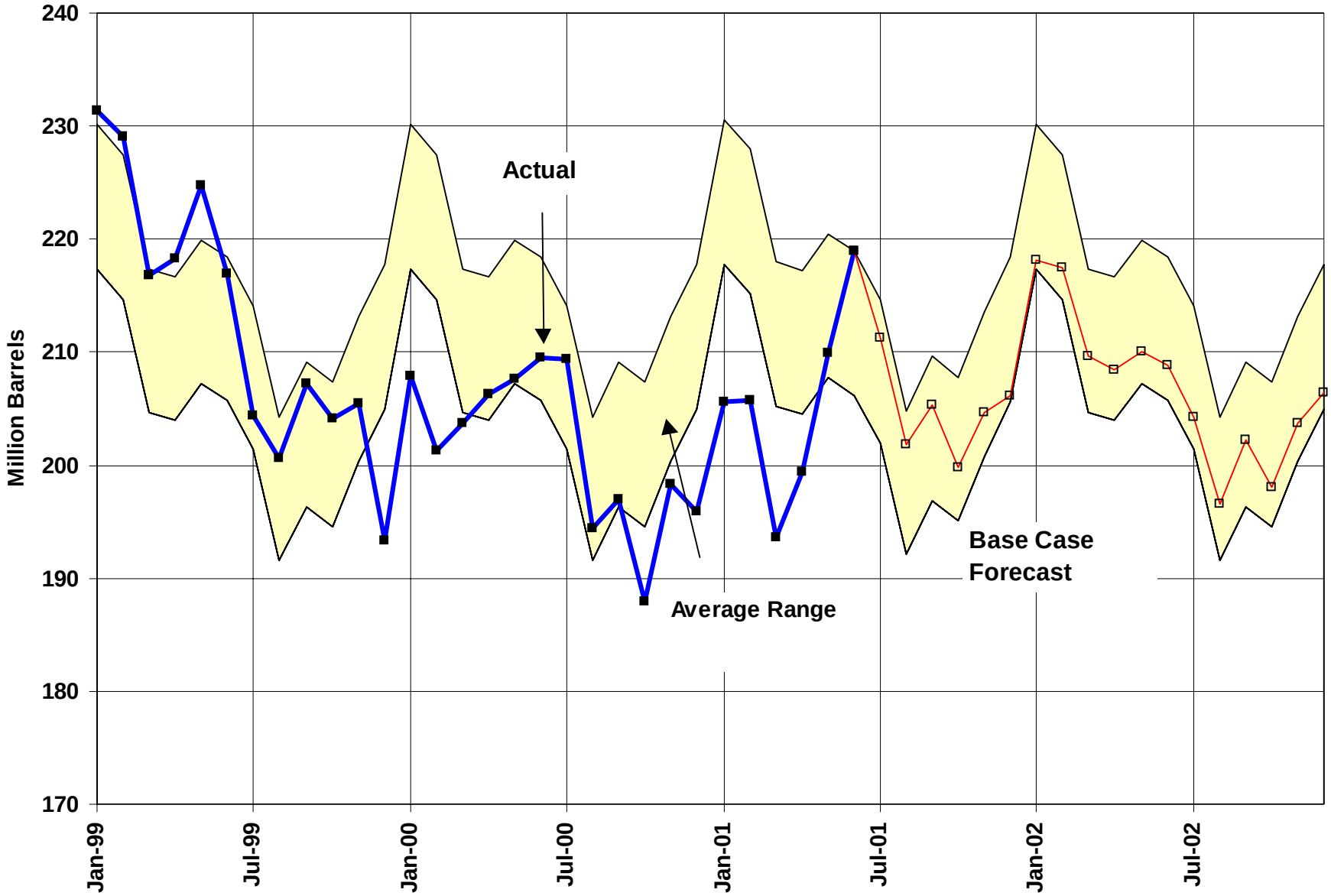
Figure 9. U.S. Gasoline Inventories



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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summer would be almost the same as the record set last year. This year, like last year, the high national average prices have been distorted by particularly high Midwestern retail prices (over $2.00 per gallon in May), which, in turn, were the result of critical regional supply problems. With increases in gasoline supply, we also expect pump prices to decline through most of the remainder of the summer and the year, falling by 28 cents per gallon, from the record monthly high of $1.70 per gallon reached in May to $1.42 by the end of the year .

Distillate Fuel Oil (Diesel and Heating Oil). Unlike gasoline prices, diesel fuel oil prices have not experienced the precipitous price drop that has occurred over the last 6 weeks, though prices for this distillate fuel have been easing. The primary reason for this is that gasoline imports have been strong and refiners have been emphasizing gasoline production at the cost of distillate production. Compared to gasoline stocks, inventories of distillate fuel are somewhat tight, resulting in a price premium for the fuel. Thus, retail diesel prices are expected to remain fairly high, averaging $1.49 per gallon for the third quarter of the year (or 2 cents lower than last year).

Natural Gas. Only last winter (October 2000-March 2001) natural gas prices at the wellhead averaged nearly $6.00 per thousand cubic feet. One year ago, prices at the wellhead (Figure 10) started a steep ascent that was mainly the result of tight supplies, particularly the low levels of underground gas storage that would be on hand for the heating season. After peaking in January, gas prices have fallen precipitously over the last 6 months to less than half of what they were at the beginning of the year. Although storage levels started out this year on the low side, recent mild spring weather throughout much of the gas consuming portions of the nation along with the lower market prices have led to a higher than anticipated underground storage build. In fact, storage injections hit record highs in April through June. For the third quarter, average wellhead prices are projected to decline, averaging $3.40 per thousand cubic feet. The average for all of 2001 is now projected to be about $4.50 per thousand cubic feet. For the year 2002, we expect the storage and production situations to remain healthy and, thus, we expect a decline in the average annual wellhead price to about $3.50 per thousand cubic feet.

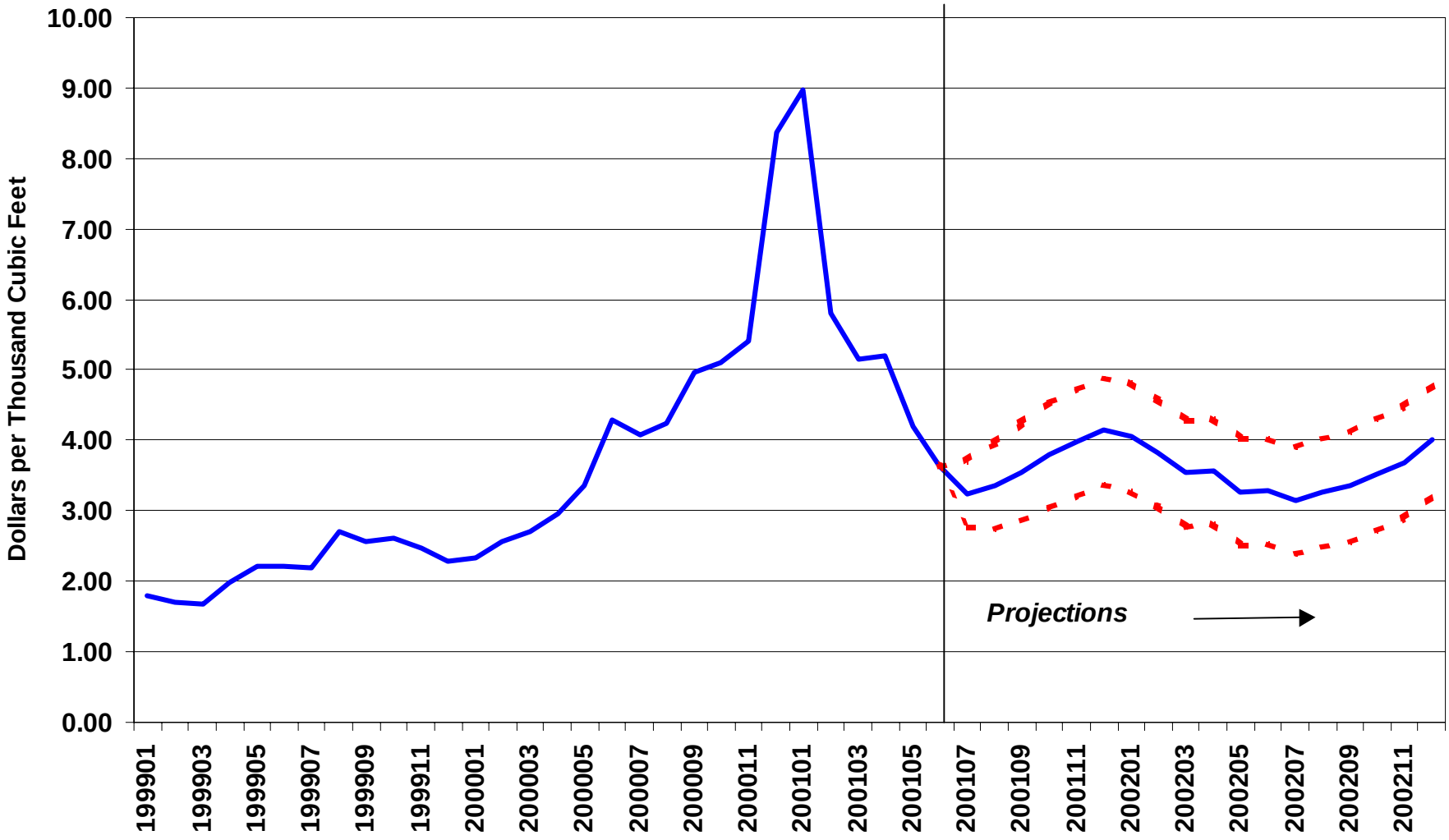
Electric Utility Fuels. Last summer the surge in wellhead gas prices pushed delivered gas prices far above heavy fuel oil prices on a cost per Btu basis, giving oil the competitive edge (Figure 11). However, the recent reversal in natural gas prices combined with the assumption of rising world oil prices may now lead to a competitive advantage for gas during parts of this year and next year. Because natural gas was often either expensive and/or unavailable as a fuel for electric generation for the first half of the year, demand pressure was put on coal. Stocks of coal at electric utilities had fallen dramatically from historical levels, leading to increases in coal prices after years of slow but steady decline. Thus, for 2001, the cost of coal to electric utilities is projected to gain. On an inflation-adjusted basis, however, coal prices should still show a modest decline this year.

U.S. Oil Demand

Total petroleum demand in 2001 is projected to climb 220,000 barrels per day, or 1.1%, from that of the previous year, followed by a further increase of 280,000 barrels per day, or 1.4 percent, in 2002 (Figure 12). That year is the first in which demand is expected to average more than 20 million barrels per day.

Revised data indicate that total petroleum products demand in the first quarter averaged 19.86 million barrels per day, up 570,000 barrels from the same period last year. Much of that growth is attributable to first-quarter fuel switching to petroleum products from other fossil fuels--primarily natural gas--in the power-generation sector. (In addition, Y2K-related concerns that depressed first-quarter 2000 deliveries contributed to that year-to-year periodic growth.) The second quarter, in contrast, registered a corresponding increase in demand estimated to be only 150,000 barrels per day. Moreover, growth in total petroleum demand is projected to average less than 70,000 barrels per day for the second half of this year.

Figure 10. Natural Gas Spot Prices
(Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval)



Sources: History: Natural Gas Week; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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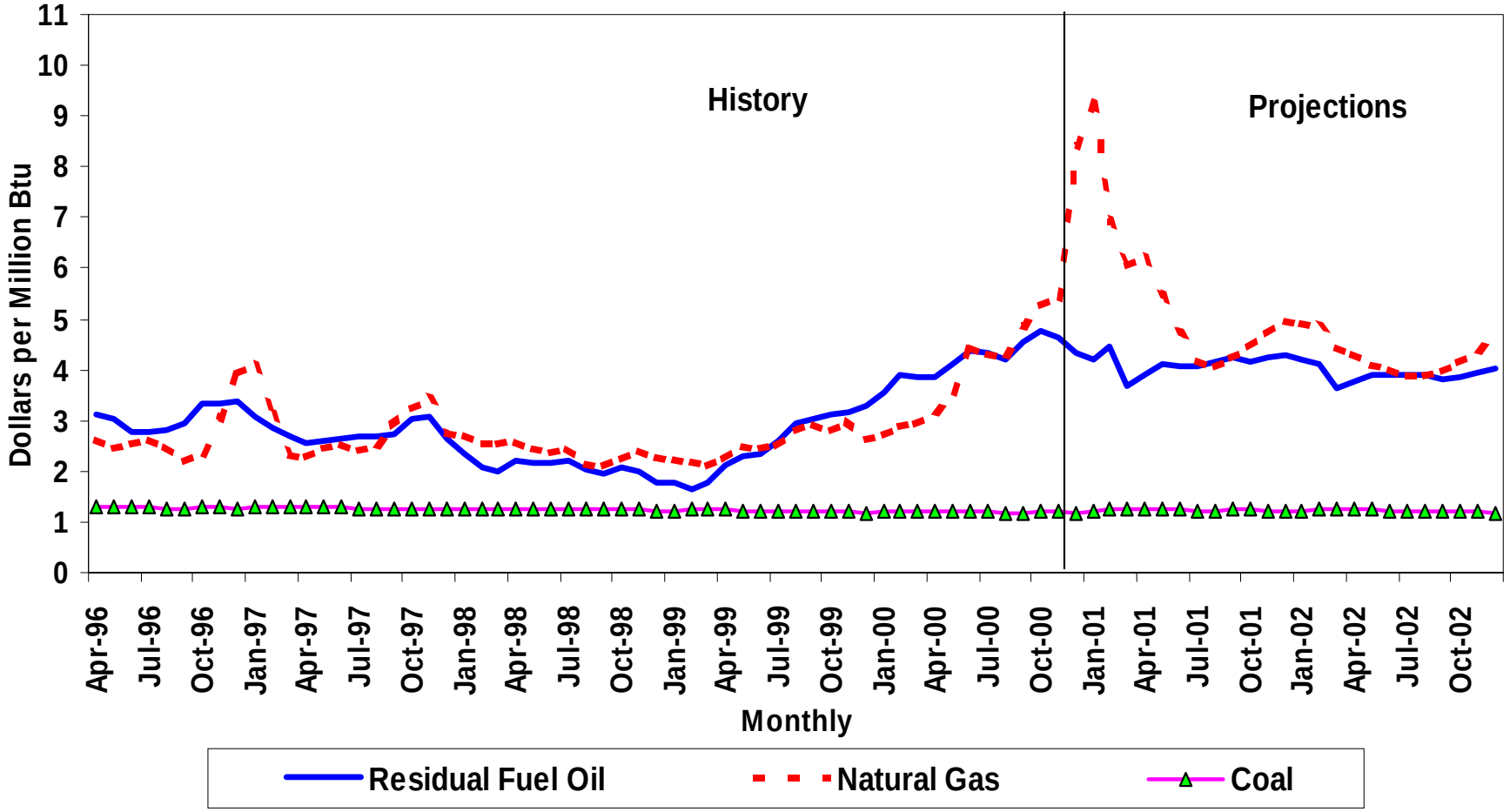
Figure 11. Fossil Fuel Prices to Electric Utilities



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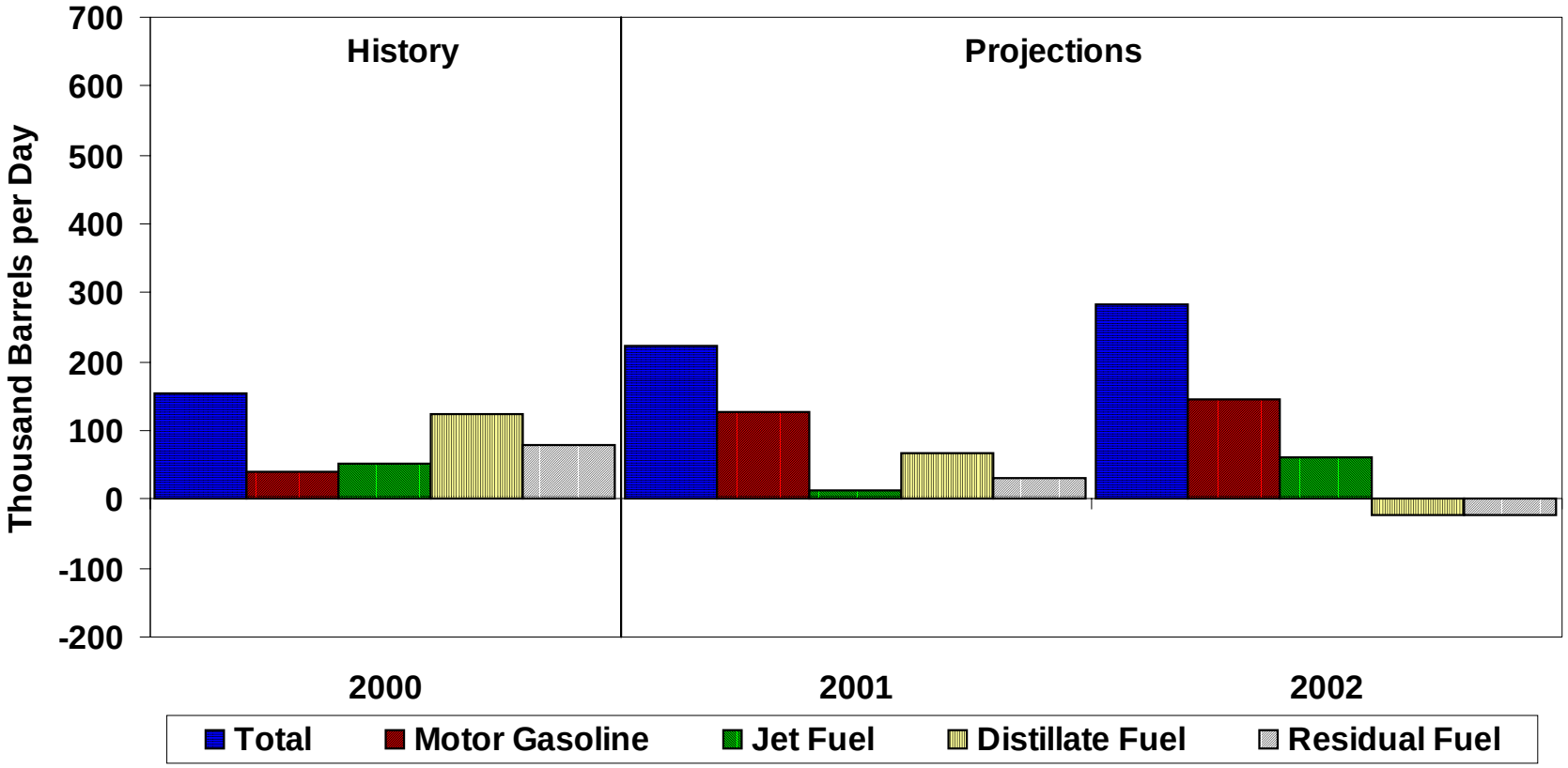
Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

Figure 12. Petroleum Products Demand
(Change from Year Ago)



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For 2002, somewhat stronger economic growth is expected to offset the reversal of fuel switching seen in early 2001, yielding another modest net gain in U.S. oil demand of about 1.4 percent.

For the current year, motor gasoline demand is expected to increase only 1.5 percent. Reflecting recent economic softness as well as high retail gasoline prices, motor gasoline demand has been displaying increased weakness since last summer. For the second quarter, both highway travel activity and gasoline consumption are believed to have declined from last year's levels. Buoyed by a modest acceleration in economic growth brought about in part by the stimulus of tax refunds and lower withholding rates, demand for motor gasoline in the second half is expected to register growth of about 2 percent. In 2002, motor gasoline demand is projected to climb a further 1.7 percent as continued disposable income is projected to increase and real retail gasoline prices are expected to continue a slow but steady decline.

Jet fuel demand, which has also been weak for much of the first half of this year, is expected to register less than one percent growth for 2001. Following a year of more than 5 percent growth, revenue ton-mile growth is projected to remain flat this year. Capacity, however, is projected to continue to grow, but by only 2.3 percent, about half of the previous year's growth. (These projections assume no further strike-related disruptions). In 2002, revenue ton-miles are projected to increase by more than 6 percent; available ton-miles are projected to increase more than 4 percent. As a result, jet fuel demand is projected to grow by more than 3 percent next year.

Distillate fuel oil, having increased 3.4 percent in 2000, is projected to register an increase of 1.8 percent in the current year. The transportation demand component, accounting for more than two thirds of the distillate markets, is expected to increase less than 1 percent, down from more than 5 percent in the previous year. In 2002, total distillate demand is expected to register a slight decline. Transportation demand, however, is projected to increase by 1.6 percent. But sizable declines are projected in the other sectors. Most notable is the decline in deliveries to the electric utility and industrial sectors, which had purchased substantial volumes last winter as a result of the spike in natural gas prices.

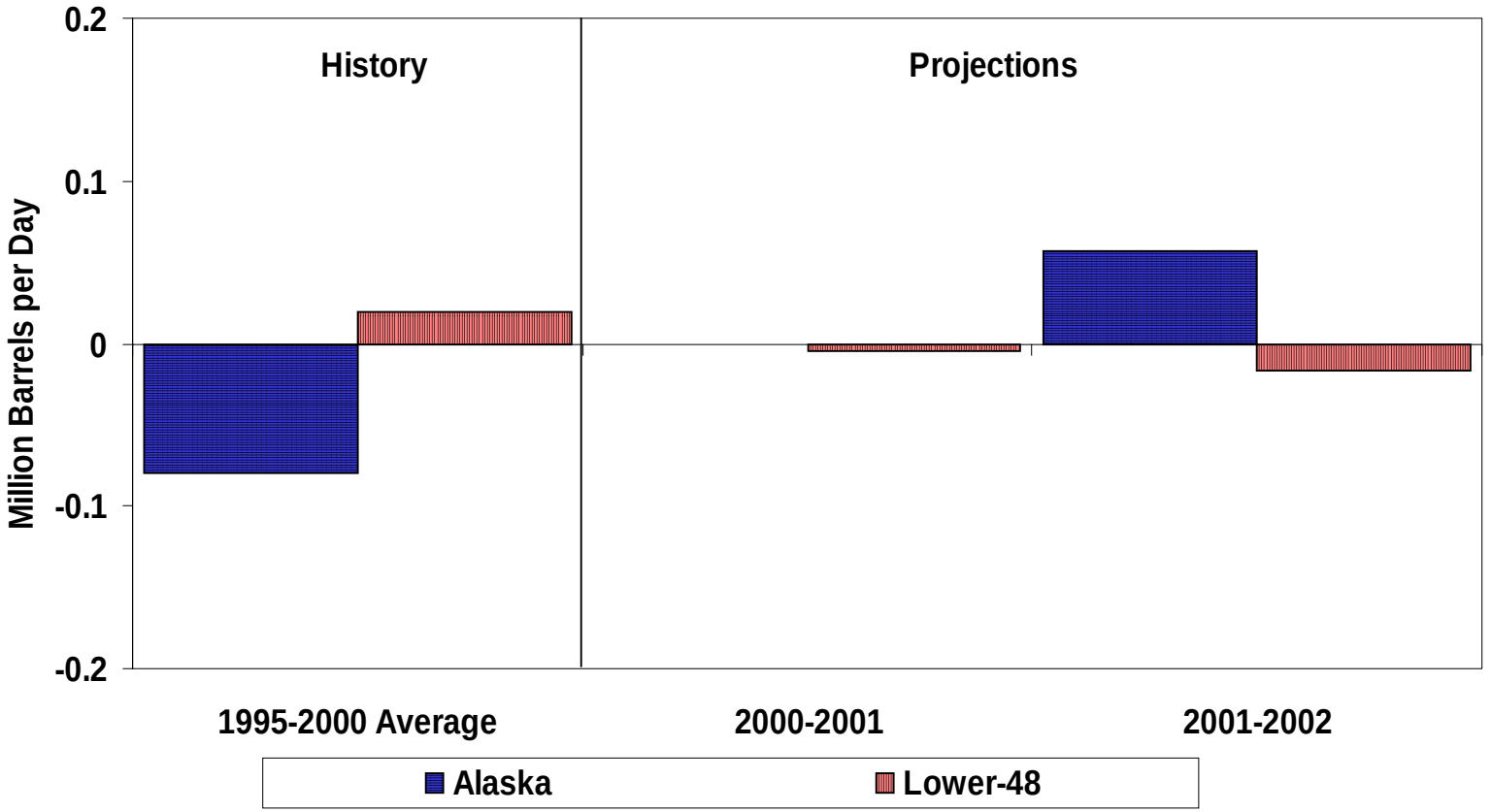
Despite projected declines in non-electricity-related demand for the fuel, total residual fuel oil demand is projected to increase by 3.4 percent this year. Residual fuel oil found strength in the power generation market last winter. Last winter's robust market, in fact, reflects the fuel's reception to shifts in relative prices and weather patterns. Total first quarter 2001 deliveries were almost 30 percent higher than in the previous year. The resultant increase in deliveries to electricity generators, brought about by cold weather (compared to that of the prior winter) and the spike in natural gas prices, contrasts with that of the winter of 2000, during which relative prices for the residual fuel oil were high and temperatures were mild. In 2002, the reversion to normal weather patterns and the subsidence of natural gas prices is expected to trim total demand for the fuel by 2.4 percent.

U.S. Oil Supply

Average domestic oil production is expected to decrease slightly (about 0.1 percent) in 2001, to a level of 5.82 million barrels crude per day. For 2002, a 0.7 percent increase is expected and results in a production rate of 5.86 million barrels of oil per day average for the year (Figure 13).

Lower-48 States crude oil production is expected to decline marginally in 2001 (about 0.1 percent), followed by a decline of 17,000 barrels per day in 2002. Shell started production in 1999 in their Ursa field, which will peak in production late in the year 2001. Shell's Brutus platform is expected to start production in the third quarter of 2001 with peak oil production of 100,000 Bopd in 2002. Oil production from the Mars, Troika, Ursa, and Brutus Federal Offshore fields is expected to account for about 8 percent of the lower-48 oil production by the 4th quarter of 2002.

Figure 13. U.S. Crude Oil Production
(Change from Year Ago)



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Alaska is expected to account for 18 percent of the total U.S. oil production in 2002. Its oil production is expected to remain flat in 2001, followed by a 5.9 percent increase in 2002. Two new satellite fields, Colville River (Alpine) and Prudhoe Bay (Aurora), were recently added. Alpine averaged 75,000 barrels per day during April 2001, and it is expected to peak at 80,000 barrels per day in mid 2001. Aurora peak production should occur late this year. Another satellite field, North Star, is expected to come on in early to mid 2002 and will peak at a rate of 65,000 barrels per day later that year. Production from the Kuparuk River field plus like production from West Sak, Tabasco and Tarn fields is expected to stay at an average of 225,000 barrels per day in 2001 and 2002 forecast period. Meltwater, another satellite field, is being developed by drilling and completing a second well in May 2001.

Natural Gas Demand and Supply

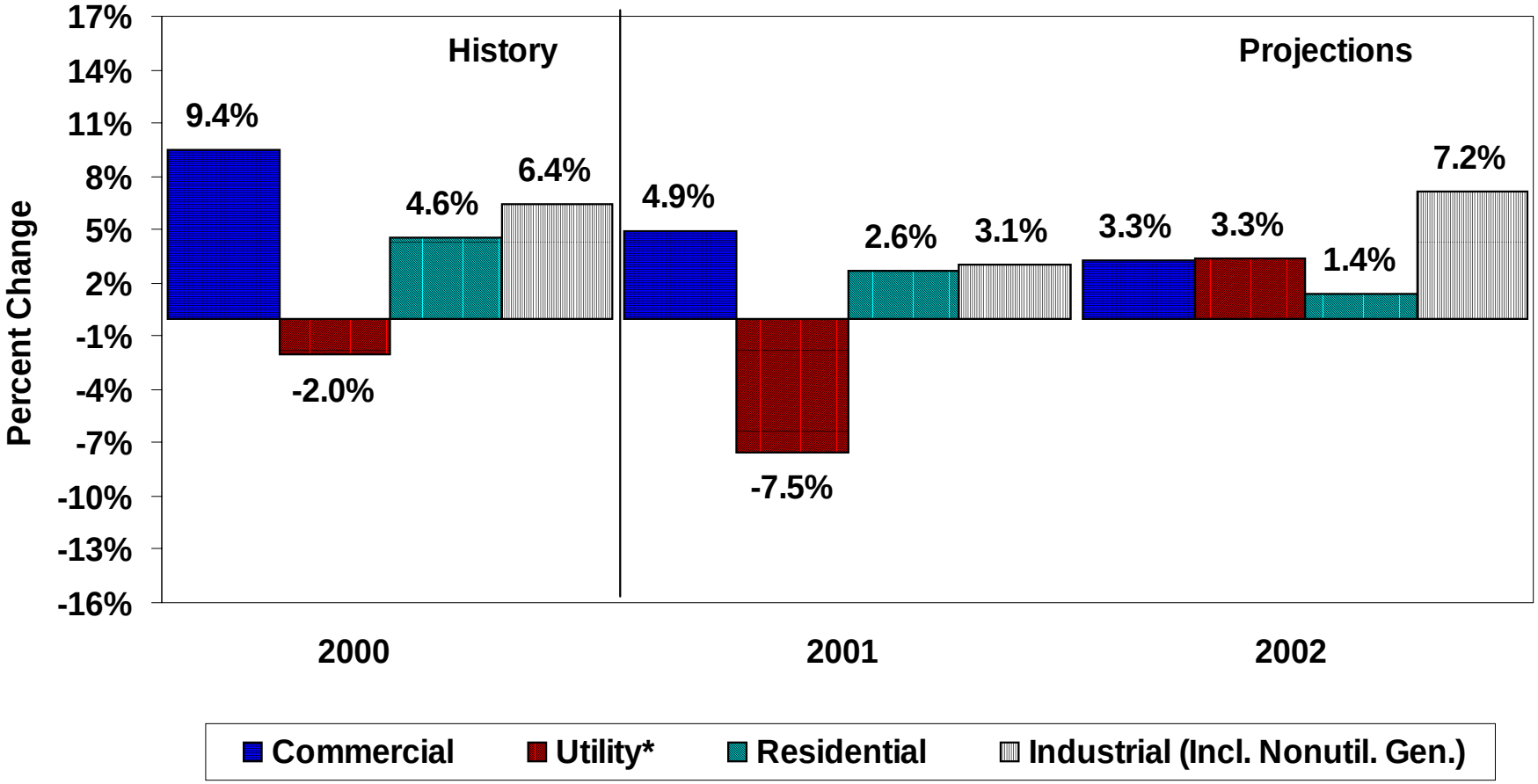
U.S. natural gas demand is projected to grow by 1.6 percent this year, compared with estimated 5.0 percent growth in 2000 (Figure 14). This is partly due to the sharply lower economic growth rate expected this year relative to last year, (1.8 percent compared to 5.0 percent). In addition, the negative impact on gas demand of high prices at the beginning of the year and the likelihood that weather-induced demand increases will be smaller this year (particularly in the fourth quarter of the year) contribute to lower demand growth in 2001. Growth in 2002 is expected to rise by 4.4 percent as the economy picks up again from its dip in 2001 to a growth rate of 2.5 percent and as a much improved supply situation keeps prices in check and prevents the kind of massive fuel switching seen in early 2001.

Industrial and power generation demand for gas was falling during the first 6 months of 2001 from year-ago levels but is expected to reverse itself by October due to lower prices and new gas-fired power generation requirements. Industrial demand growth, which was generally flat or negative in the first 4 months of this year, probably began to turn around in May as gas prices to the industrial sector fell from over $6 per thousand cubic feet to near $5. Electricity or natural gas intensive industries, such as copper and aluminum smelters, fertilizer producers and chemicals manufacturers, turned away from natural gas due to high prices at the beginning of the year. Some of the natural gas demand that had been lost to residual fuel oil has been returning to gas according to residual demand data. This is because natural gas prices began to come down in May, and the price differential between natural gas and distillate prices has continued to narrow, making gas more competitive with fuel oil in the industrial and electricity generating sectors.

Increases in natural gas production, the mild summer weather thus far and the loss of some demand for gas in the industrial and utility sectors, has resulted in the higher levels of storage injections seen thus far this summer. Based on EIA survey data and recent information from the American Gas Association on early-season storage additions, we estimate that, on an EIA survey basis, working gas in storage at the end of June was 1,940 bcf (Figure 15). Storage is currently in surplus to last year's level at this time and was even above the five-year average at the end of June. Together with mild weather, this has caused spot and near futures prices to fall to close to $3.00 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) from recent average monthly peaks of well over $5.00 per mcf. Continued high storage injections are expected for the remainder of the summer and gas storage levels at the beginning of the heating season (Nov. 1) are expected to be significantly higher (perhaps by as much as 10 percent) than they were at that time last year. However, the event of very hot temperatures and above-normal cooling demand in regions that use large amounts of gas for power generation in the remainder of the summer would heighten the competition for gas between cooling and storage demand sources and lead to increases in gas prices.

Domestic gas production is estimated to have risen by 2.4 percent in 2000 and it is forecast to continue to increase by 3.6 percent in 2001 and 2.9`percent in 2002. This is the result of production responses to the high rates of drilling experienced over the past year. According to Baker Hughes, the gas rig count continued to rise to new record highs during the month of June.

Figure 14. Natural Gas Demand by Sector
(Change from Year Ago)



* Electric utility gas demand changes in recent years in part reflect sale of assets to the nonutility sector

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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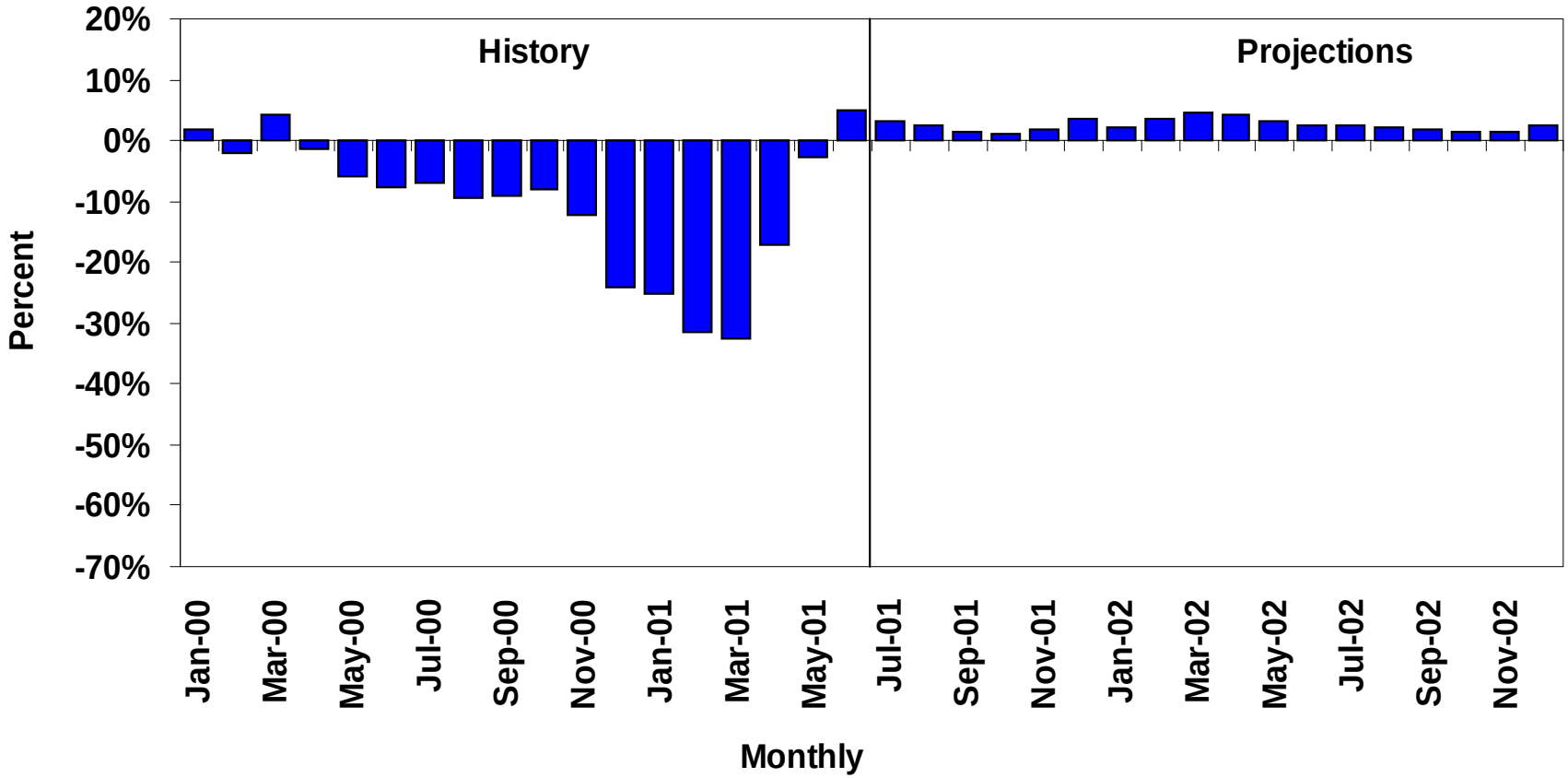
Figure 15. Working Gas in Storage
(Difference from Previous 5-Year Average)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

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Net imports of natural gas are projected to rise by about 6 percent in 2001 and by 10 percent in 2002.

Electricity Demand and Supply

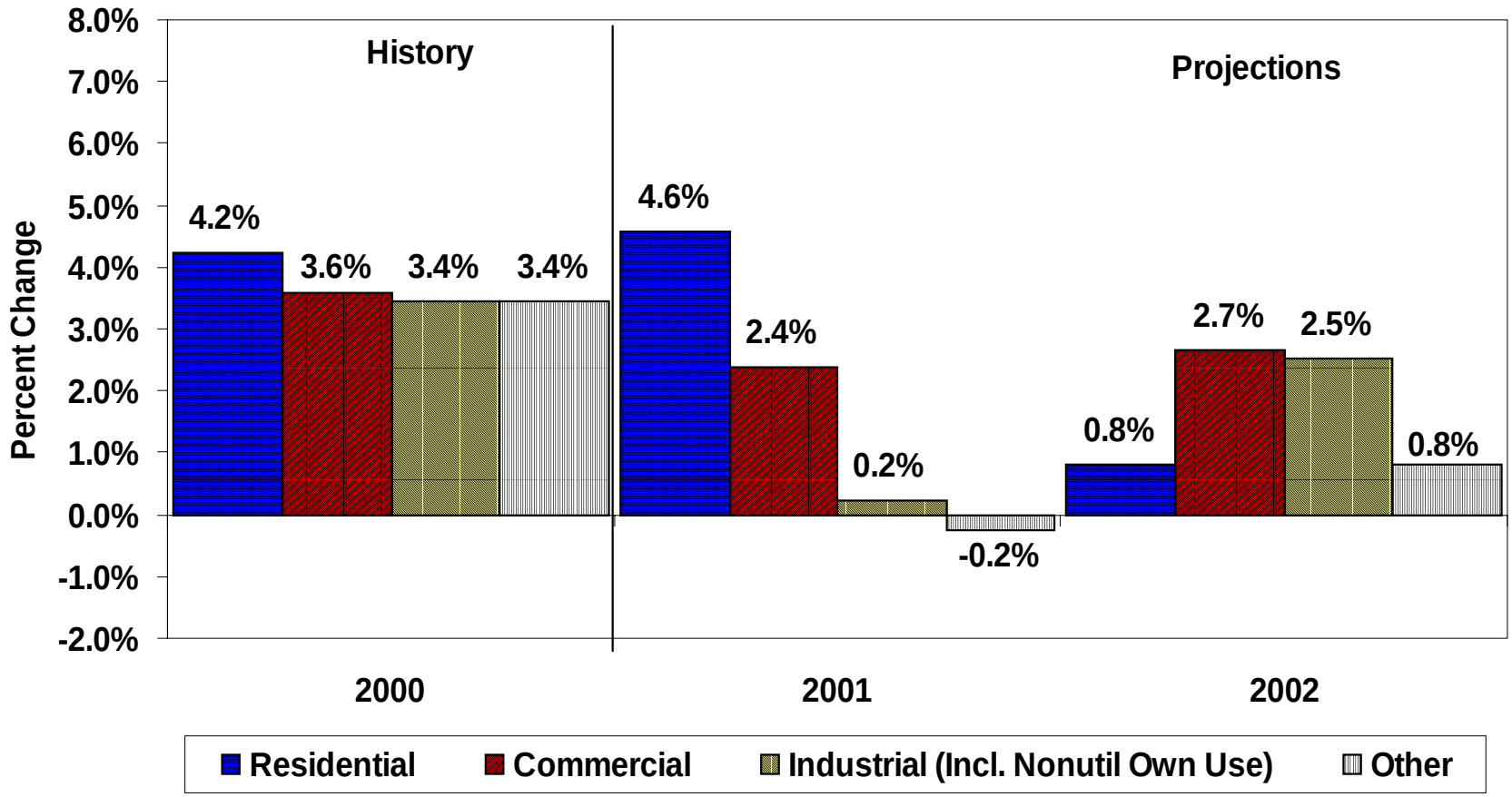
Total annual electricity demand growth (retail sales plus industrial generation for own use) is projected at about 2.2 percent in 2001 and 1.9 percent in 2002 (Figure 16). This is compared with estimated demand growth in 2000 of 3.7 percent over the previous year's level. Electricity demand growth is expected to be somewhat slower in the forecast years than it was in 2000 partly because the economy is growing more slowly than it was in 2000. Industrial demand for electricity is expected to be down in 2001 from its 2000 level but revive in 2002 along with the economy.

As a result of deregulation, a considerable number of nuclear generating plants have been sold by the utility sector to the non-utility sector. In November 2000, two nuclear plants in New York, totaling 1,896 megawatts (mw), were transferred from one sector to the other, while in January 2001, five plants in Illinois and two in Pennsylvania, totaling 15,086 mw, were transferred. This change in ownership, however, is not expected to impact on overall generation levels. In 2000, total nuclear generation of electricity in both sectors increased by 3.5 percent over the previous year. However, in 2001 and 2002 total nuclear generation of electricity is expected to be up only marginally.

This summer's overall cooling degree-days (CDD) are projected to be 4.2 percent above normal based on April through September temperatures, and about the same percent above last summer's CDD total. Summer electricity demand is expected to be 1.9 percent higher than last summer based on economic factors, i.e., still rising GDP, albeit less rapid than last year, higher housing stocks and employment as well as weather (last summer was just about normal in temperature) (Table 10).

Hydropower generation in the crucial Pacific Northwest is expected to be down by 16 percent from last summer, due mainly to lower water levels. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), this winter was the second driest winter on record, after the 1976/77 winter. In addition, California electricity needs during this past winter further drained reservoirs, depriving the region of hydroelectric generation resources for this spring and summer.

Figure 16. U.S. Electricity Demand by Sector
(Change from Year Ago)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2001.

www.eia.doe.gov

Table HL1. U. S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**8876**	*9318*	*9484*	*9723*	*5.0*	*1.8*	*2.5*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a] (nominal dollars per barrel)	**17.22**	*27.72*	*25.36*	*25.66*	*61.0*	*-8.5*	*1.2*
Petroleum Supply (million barrels per day)							
Crude Oil Production [b]	**5.88**	*5.82*	*5.82*	*5.86*	*-1.0*	*0.0*	*0.7*
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)	**9.91**	*10.42*	*10.78*	*11.01*	*5.1*	*3.5*	*2.1*
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum (million barrels per day)	**74.9**	*75.6*	*76.8*	*78.1*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*1.7*
Petroleum (million barrels per day)	**19.52**	*19.67*	*19.90*	*20.18*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*1.4*
Natural Gas (trillion cubic feet)	**21.70**	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*	*5.0*	*1.6*	*4.4*
Coal [c] (million short tons)	**1045**	*1081*	*1101*	*1108*	*3.4*	*1.9*	*0.6*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)							
Retail Sales [d]	**3312**	*3413*	*3465*	*3525*	*3.0*	*1.5*	*1.7*
Nonutility Use/Sales [e]	**177**	*206*	*236*	*247*	*16.4*	*14.6*	*4.7*
Total	**3489**	*3619*	*3700*	*3771*	*3.7*	*2.2*	*1.9*
Total Energy Demand [f] (quadrillion Btu)	**97.2**	*99.5*	*100.4*	*102.6*	*2.3*	*0.9*	*2.2*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP (thousand Btu per 1996 Dollar)	**10.95**	*10.67*	*10.58*	*10.55*	*-2.6*	*-0.8*	*-0.3*
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total [g]	**7.2**	*6.9*	*6.6*	*6.9*			

[a] Refers to the refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total Demand includes estimated Independent Power Producer (IPP) coal consumption.

[d] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.

[e] Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Data for 2000 are estimates.

[f] The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated by using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review* (*MER*). Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *Annual Energy Review (AER)*.

[g] Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy. The Energy Information Administration does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; *International Petroleum Statistics Report* DOE/EIA-0520; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report,* DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL0601.

Table 1. U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Assumptions

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1996 dollars - SAAR)	**9192**	**9319**	**9369**	*9394*	*9425*	*9449*	*9521*	*9543*	*9623*	*9696*	*9757*	*9817*	*9318*	*9484*	*9723*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**5.3**	**6.1**	**5.2**	*3.4*	*2.5*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.1*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.9*	*5.0*	*1.8*	*2.5*
Annualized Percent Change from Prior Quarter	**4.7**	**5.5**	**2.2**	*1.0*	*1.3*	*1.0*	*3.0*	*0.9*	*3.4*	*3.0*	*2.5*	*2.5*			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1996=1.000)	**1.062**	**1.068**	**1.072**	*1.077*	*1.086*	*1.093*	*1.097*	*1.104*	*1.112*	*1.118*	*1.124*	*1.132*	*1.070*	*1.095*	*1.122*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**1.8**	**2.1**	**2.2**	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.4*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1996 Dollars - SAAR)	**6443**	**6502**	**6544**	*6555*	*6592*	*6613*	*6856*	*6789*	*6802*	*6856*	*6908*	*6960*	*6511*	*6712*	*6882*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.2**	*2.2*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*4.8*	*3.6*	*3.2*	*3.7*	*0.8*	*2.5*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*2.5*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1996=1.000)	**1.237**	**1.261**	**1.272**	*1.267*	*1.242*	*1.227*	*1.230*	*1.232*	*1.245*	*1.259*	*1.270*	*1.280*	*1.259*	*1.233*	*1.263*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**6.3**	**7.0**	**6.4**	*4.2*	*0.4*	*-2.7*	*-3.3*	*-2.8*	*0.2*	*2.6*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*6.0*	*-2.1*	*2.5*
OECD Economic Growth (percent) [b]													3.6	*2.5*	*2.7*
Weather [c]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**2023**	**485**	**96**	*1856*	*2279*	*452*	*86*	*1622*	*2234*	*518*	*86*	*1622*	*4460*	*4439*	*4459*
New England	**3007**	**909**	**196**	*2385*	*3273*	*847*	*167*	*2238*	*3174*	*883*	*167*	*2237*	*6497*	*6525*	*6462*
Middle Atlantic	**2713**	**692**	**129**	*2234*	*2919*	*624*	*105*	*2003*	*2891*	*700*	*105*	*2002*	*5768*	*5651*	*5698*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**2115**	**512**	**100**	*1957*	*2417*	*473*	*90*	*1714*	*2351*	*555*	*90*	*1714*	*4684*	*4694*	*4710*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**45**	**380**	**742**	*62*	*23*	*388*	*781*	*76*	*33*	*347*	*782*	*76*	*1229*	*1268*	*1237*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI/McGraw-Hill model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

[b] OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

[c] Population-weighted degree days. A degree day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 1990 population.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, *Statistical Release G.17(419)*. Projections of OECD growth are based on WEFA Group, "World Economic Outlook," Volume 1. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL0601.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Indicators: Mid World Oil Price Case

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1996 dollars-SAAR)	**1731**	**1778**	**1791**	*1787*	*1797*	*1785*	*1770*	*1759*	*1758*	*1766*	*1786*	*1806*	*1772*	*1778*	*1779*
Real Exchange Rate (index)	**1.046**	**1.071**	**1.086**	*1.113*	*1.103*	*1.100*	*1.103*	*1.117*	*1.120*	*1.117*	*1.110*	*1.110*	*1.079*	*1.106*	*1.114*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1996 dollars-SAAR)	**10.3**	**17.6**	**22.6**	*12.2*	*-11.4*	*-5.8*	*-5.7*	*-3.0*	*5.9*	*8.8*	*4.7*	*1.5*	*15.7*	*-6.5*	*5.3*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.303**	**1.321**	**1.333**	*1.353*	*1.378*	*1.388*	*1.390*	*1.391*	*1.397*	*1.399*	*1.401*	*1.405*	*1.328*	*1.387*	*1.400*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.703**	**1.715**	**1.730**	*1.743*	*1.761*	*1.776*	*1.786*	*1.797*	*1.809*	*1.818*	*1.829*	*1.842*	*1.723*	*1.780*	*1.824*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.830**	**0.899**	**0.954**	*0.974*	*0.901*	*0.883*	*0.817*	*0.885*	*0.897*	*0.864*	*0.838*	*0.888*	*0.914*	*0.871*	*0.872*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**131.0**	**131.9**	**131.9**	*132.3*	*132.6*	*132.5*	*132.8*	*133.1*	*133.4*	*133.6*	*134.0*	*134.3*	*131.8*	*132.7*	*133.8*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**91.4**	**91.9**	**92.3**	*92.7*	*93.1*	*93.3*	*93.8*	*94.2*	*94.6*	*94.8*	*95.1*	*95.4*	*92.1*	*93.6*	*95.0*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**1.208**	**1.231**	**1.241**	*1.238*	*1.218*	*1.206*	*1.210*	*1.211*	*1.222*	*1.234*	*1.244*	*1.253*	*1.230*	*1.211*	*1.238*
Housing Stock (millions)	**115.7**	**115.9**	**116.3**	*116.8*	*117.5*	*117.9*	*118.2*	*118.5*	*118.8*	*119.0*	*119.3*	*119.6*	*116.2*	*118.0*	*119.2*
Miscellaneous															
Gas Weighted Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**1.124**	**1.133**	**1.124**	*1.111*	*1.090*	*1.079*	*1.088*	*1.094*	*1.105*	*1.114*	*1.120*	*1.127*	*1.123*	*1.088*	*1.116*
Vehicle Miles Traveled [b] (million miles/day)	**6839**	**7681**	**7689**	*7221*	*6940*	*7663*	*7887*	*7380*	*7072*	*7798*	*7979*	*7515*	*7358*	*7470*	*7593*
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (index, 1999=1.000)	**0.995**	**1.010**	**0.984**	*0.984*	*0.988*	*1.016*	*0.989*	*0.980*	*0.992*	*0.997*	*0.994*	*0.988*	*0.993*	*0.993*	*0.993*
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost (cents per mile)	**4.18**	**4.30**	**4.29**	*4.36*	*4.20*	*4.38*	*3.91*	*4.02*	*3.99*	*3.94*	*3.87*	*3.95*	*4.28*	*4.13*	*3.94*
Air Travel Capacity (mill. available ton-miles/day)	**455.5**	**475.9**	**489.1**	*470.6*	*464.0*	*484.8*	*499.6*	*486.3*	*480.2*	*502.5*	*522.0*	*511.5*	*472.8*	*483.8*	*504.2*
Aircraft Utilization (mill. revenue ton-miles/day)	**256.6**	**287.6**	**292.5**	*269.4*	*256.2*	*275.6*	*294.7*	*280.7*	*276.5*	*296.3*	*310.1*	*295.1*	*276.5*	*276.9*	*294.6*
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**2.309**	**2.419**	**2.474**	*2.375*	*2.399*	*2.368*	*2.401*	*2.433*	*2.480*	*2.493*	*2.501*	*2.523*	*2.394*	*2.400*	*2.499*
Raw Steel Production (millions tons)	**29.02**	**29.53**	**27.45**	*25.01*	*25.53*	*26.75*	*26.65*	*26.92*	*27.59*	*27.88*	*27.76*	*27.38*	*111.02*	*105.85*	*110.61*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI/McGraw-Hill model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

[b] Includes all highway travel.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, *Statistical Release* G.17(419); U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL0601.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**19.3**	**19.5**	**20.0**	*19.9*	*19.9*	*19.6*	*20.1*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.4*	*20.3*	*19.7*	*19.9*	*20.2*
U.S. Territories	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*
Canada	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Europe	**14.6**	**14.0**	**14.4**	*14.6*	*14.5*	*14.0*	*14.5*	*15.0*	*14.8*	*13.8*	*14.4*	*15.0*	*14.4*	*14.5*	*14.5*
Japan	**6.0**	**5.0**	**5.4**	*5.6*	*6.2*	*5.0*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*6.2*	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*
Australia and New Zealand	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*
Total OECD	**43.1**	**41.7**	**43.1**	*43.6*	*44.0*	*41.9*	*43.3*	*44.2*	*44.5*	*42.4*	*43.6*	*44.7*	*42.9*	*43.3*	*43.8*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.7**	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*
Europe	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*
China	**4.6**	**4.6**	**4.6**	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*5.0*
Other Asia	**8.9**	**9.0**	**8.8**	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.4*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*9.3*	*9.7*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.6*
Other Non-OECD	**13.7**	**13.9**	**14.0**	*13.9*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*14.3*	*14.4*	*14.2*	*14.5*	*14.6*	*14.5*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*14.4*
Total Non-OECD	**32.6**	**32.8**	**32.6**	*32.9*	*33.2*	*33.4*	*33.2*	*33.9*	*34.3*	*34.4*	*34.1*	*34.5*	*32.7*	*33.4*	*34.3*
Total World Demand	**75.8**	**74.4**	**75.7**	*76.4*	*77.2*	*75.2*	*76.5*	*78.1*	*78.7*	*76.7*	*77.7*	*79.2*	*75.6*	*76.8*	*78.1*
Supply [b]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.0**	*9.0*	*8.8*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.1*
Canada	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.9*
North Sea [c]	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.9**	*6.1*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*6.4*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Other OECD	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.9**	*1.9*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*
Total OECD	**20.2**	**19.7**	**19.6**	*19.8*	*19.5*	*19.5*	*19.6*	*20.2*	*19.7*	*19.6*	*19.7*	*20.2*	*19.8*	*19.7*	*19.8*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**29.3**	**30.8**	**31.6**	*31.7*	*31.1*	*29.9*	*30.1*	*30.5*	*30.6*	*30.1*	*30.3*	*30.4*	*30.9*	*30.4*	*30.4*
Former Soviet Union	**7.9**	**8.0**	**8.2**	*8.5*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*8.1*	*8.7*	*8.9*
China	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.2**	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.1*
Mexico	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	*3.4*	*3.6*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*4.0*
Other Non-OECD	**11.2**	**11.2**	**11.4**	*11.6*	*11.5*	*11.4*	*11.6*	*11.7*	*11.7*	*11.9*	*12.0*	*12.2*	*11.3*	*11.6*	*12.0*
Total Non-OECD	**55.1**	**56.7**	**58.0**	*58.4*	*58.1*	*56.7*	*57.5*	*57.9*	*58.1*	*57.9*	*58.5*	*58.7*	*57.0*	*57.5*	*58.3*
Total World Supply	**75.3**	**76.4**	**77.6**	*78.2*	*77.7*	*76.3*	*77.1*	*78.1*	*77.9*	*77.5*	*78.3*	*78.9*	*76.9*	*77.3*	*78.1*
Stock Changes															
Net Stock Withdrawals or Additions (-)															
U.S. (50 States including SPR)	**0.2**	**-0.5**	**0.0**	*0.6*	*-0.1*	*-0.8*	*-0.1*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*-0.6*	*-0.3*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*-0.2*	*-0.1*
Other	**0.3**	**-1.4**	**-1.9**	*-2.4*	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.5*	*-0.4*	*0.7*	*-0.2*	*-0.3*	*0.0*	*-1.4*	*-0.3*	*0.0*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**0.5**	**-2.0**	**-1.9**	*-1.8*	*-0.5*	*-1.0*	*-0.6*	*0.0*	*0.9*	*-0.8*	*-0.6*	*0.3*	*-1.3*	*-0.5*	*-0.1*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*
Non-OPEC Supply	**45.9**	**45.7**	**46.0**	*46.5*	*46.6*	*46.4*	*47.1*	*47.7*	*47.2*	*47.4*	*47.9*	*48.5*	*46.0*	*46.9*	*47.8*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.5**	*4.8*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*4.8*	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*4.4*	*5.0*	*5.1*

[a] Demand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

[b] Includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

[c] Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

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

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, DOE/EIA-0520; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table 4. U. S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average[a]	**26.84**	**26.55**	**29.12**	*28.25*	*24.13*	*23.97*	*26.33*	*27.00*	*25.50*	*25.17*	*25.50*	*26.50*	*27.72*	*25.36*	*25.66*
WTI[b] Spot Average	**28.82**	**28.78**	**31.61**	*31.96*	*28.82*	*27.91*	*28.76*	*29.18*	*27.59*	*27.23*	*27.55*	*28.55*	*30.29*	*28.67*	*27.73*
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**2.26**	**3.06**	**3.87**	*5.20*	*6.36*	*4.54*	*3.40*	*3.85*	*3.83*	*3.37*	*3.20*	*3.59*	*3.61*	*4.52*	*3.50*
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail[c] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**1.44**	**1.57**	**1.56**	*1.54*	*1.47*	*1.66*	*1.48*	*1.46*	*1.45*	*1.50*	*1.50*	*1.48*	*1.53*	*1.52*	*1.48*
Regular Unleaded	**1.40**	**1.53**	**1.52**	*1.50*	*1.43*	*1.62*	*1.45*	*1.42*	*1.41*	*1.47*	*1.47*	*1.45*	*1.49*	*1.48*	*1.45*
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**1.43**	**1.42**	**1.51**	*1.61*	*1.47*	*1.47*	*1.49*	*1.52*	*1.46*	*1.44*	*1.43*	*1.49*	*1.49*	*1.49*	*1.45*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	**0.85**	**0.78**	**0.91**	*0.97*	*0.83*	*0.78*	*0.80*	*0.89*	*0.84*	*0.76*	*0.77*	*0.86*	*0.88*	*0.83*	*0.81*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**1.31**	**1.17**	**1.23**	*1.40*	*1.35*	*1.24*	*1.17*	*1.32*	*1.32*	*1.19*	*1.13*	*1.30*	*1.31*	*1.31*	*1.28*
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail[d] (dollars per barrel)	**23.62**	**24.57**	**25.10**	*27.41*	*25.13*	*24.74*	*25.10*	*26.79*	*25.43*	*23.64*	*23.38*	*24.94*	*25.34*	*25.42*	*24.33*
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	**1.21**	**1.21**	**1.18**	*1.20*	*1.24*	*1.25*	*1.23*	*1.23*	*1.23*	*1.24*	*1.21*	*1.20*	*1.20*	*1.24*	*1.22*
Heavy Fuel Oil[e] (dollars per million Btu)	**3.74**	**4.18**	**4.34**	*4.52*	*4.08*	*4.03*	*4.15*	*4.24*	*3.99*	*3.87*	*3.88*	*3.95*	*4.27*	*4.11*	*3.91*
Natural Gas (dollars per million Btu)	**2.85**	**3.78**	**4.46**	*6.33*	*7.28*	*5.36*	*4.16*	*4.69*	*4.74*	*4.13*	*3.93*	*4.40*	*4.33*	*5.15*	*4.21*
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**6.53**	**7.78**	**10.07**	*8.70*	*10.02*	*10.58*	*10.61*	*8.02*	*8.01*	*8.88*	*10.06*	*8.11*	*7.71*	*9.61*	*8.34*
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour)	**7.77**	**8.37**	**8.59**	*8.12*	*8.10*	*8.81*	*9.01*	*8.50*	*8.14*	*8.72*	*8.93*	*8.46*	*8.23*	*8.61*	*8.58*

[a] Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

[b] West Texas Intermediate.

[c] Average self-service cash prices.

[d] Average for all sulfur contents.

[e] Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Data are estimated for the fourth quarter of 2000. Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table 5. U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**5.85**	**5.84**	**5.76**	*5.83*	*5.85*	*5.85*	*5.74*	*5.83*	*5.86*	*5.88*	*5.86*	*5.83*	*5.82*	*5.82*	*5.86*
Alaska	**1.02**	**0.97**	**0.91**	*0.99*	*0.99*	*0.94*	*0.92*	*1.02*	*1.03*	*1.03*	*1.02*	*1.02*	*0.97*	*0.97*	*1.03*
Lower 48	**4.83**	**4.87**	**4.86**	*4.85*	*4.86*	*4.90*	*4.82*	*4.80*	*4.82*	*4.85*	*4.84*	*4.81*	*4.85*	*4.85*	*4.83*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**8.19**	**9.26**	**9.59**	*9.03*	*8.92*	*9.39*	*9.53*	*9.04*	*8.99*	*9.78*	*9.75*	*9.33*	*9.02*	*9.22*	*9.46*
Other SPR Supply	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.02**	*0.00*	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.05*	*0.09*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.13*	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.08*
SPR Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**-0.02**	**0.01**	**-0.02**	*0.32*	*-0.02*	*-0.01*	*-0.05*	*-0.09*	*0.00*	*-0.10*	*-0.10*	*-0.13*	*0.07*	*-0.04*	*-0.08*
Other Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**-0.14**	**0.07**	**0.14**	*-0.08*	*-0.21*	*-0.10*	*0.17*	*0.03*	*-0.19*	*-0.01*	*0.17*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*-0.03*	*0.00*
Product Supplied and Losses	**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*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.26**	**0.22**	**0.15**	*-0.01*	*0.13*	*0.55*	*0.22*	*0.21*	*0.21*	*0.22*	*0.22*	*0.21*	*0.15*	*0.28*	*0.22*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**14.14**	**15.40**	**15.62**	*15.10*	*14.75*	*15.69*	*15.61*	*15.02*	*14.86*	*15.76*	*15.90*	*15.28*	*15.07*	*15.27*	*15.45*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.98**	**1.94**	**1.93**	*1.79*	*1.64*	*1.94*	*1.87*	*1.90*	*1.90*	*1.89*	*1.84*	*1.92*	*1.91*	*1.84*	*1.89*
Other Inputs	**0.41**	**0.43**	**0.40**	*0.41*	*0.37*	*0.37*	*0.38*	*0.40*	*0.38*	*0.38*	*0.38*	*0.38*	*0.41*	*0.38*	*0.38*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**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*
Processing Gain	**0.94**	**0.95**	**0.94**	*0.96*	*0.92*	*0.95*	*0.96*	*0.92*	*0.91*	*0.94*	*0.94*	*0.92*	*0.95*	*0.94*	*0.93*
Net Product Imports [c]	**1.52**	**1.43**	**1.29**	*1.36*	*2.04*	*1.43*	*1.45*	*1.33*	*1.54*	*1.57*	*1.65*	*1.41*	*1.40*	*1.56*	*1.54*
Product Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**0.34**	**-0.63**	**-0.13**	*0.41*	*0.12*	*-0.74*	*-0.20*	*0.44*	*0.40*	*-0.51*	*-0.34*	*0.40*	*0.00*	*-0.10*	*-0.01*
Total Supply	**19.33**	**19.53**	**20.06**	*20.03*	*19.84*	*19.64*	*20.06*	*20.01*	*19.99*	*20.03*	*20.38*	*20.31*	*19.74*	*19.89*	*20.18*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	**8.08**	**8.62**	**8.70**	*8.49*	*8.26*	*8.54*	*8.87*	*8.71*	*8.38*	*8.86*	*8.93*	*8.80*	*8.47*	*8.60*	*8.74*
Jet Fuel	**1.65**	**1.69**	**1.79**	*1.77*	*1.73*	*1.68*	*1.76*	*1.78*	*1.78*	*1.76*	*1.82*	*1.83*	*1.73*	*1.74*	*1.80*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**3.77**	**3.56**	**3.63**	*3.82*	*4.21*	*3.61*	*3.50*	*3.74*	*3.95*	*3.62*	*3.57*	*3.81*	*3.69*	*3.76*	*3.74*
Residual Fuel Oil	**0.79**	**0.82**	**0.98**	*1.05*	*1.01*	*0.91*	*0.95*	*0.88*	*0.97*	*0.93*	*0.97*	*0.80*	*0.91*	*0.94*	*0.92*
Other Oils [d]	**5.00**	**4.81**	**4.94**	*4.75*	*4.65*	*4.90*	*4.97*	*4.91*	*4.90*	*4.86*	*5.09*	*5.07*	*4.87*	*4.86*	*4.98*
Total Demand	**19.29**	**19.49**	**20.03**	*19.88*	*19.86*	*19.64*	*20.06*	*20.01*	*19.99*	*20.03*	*20.38*	*20.31*	*19.67*	*19.90*	*20.18*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**9.71**	**10.70**	**10.88**	*10.39*	*10.96*	*10.82*	*10.98*	*10.38*	*10.52*	*11.35*	*11.41*	*10.75*	*10.42*	*10.78*	*11.01*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**297**	**291**	**278**	*286*	*304*	*313*	*298*	*295*	*312*	*314*	*298*	*295*	*286*	*295*	*295*
Total Motor Gasoline	**204**	**210**	**197**	*196*	*194*	*219*	*205*	*206*	*210*	*209*	*202*	*206*	*196*	*206*	*206*
Finished Motor Gasoline	**157**	**165**	**154**	*153*	*146*	*167*	*160*	*162*	*161*	*165*	*159*	*163*	*153*	*162*	*163*
Blending Components	**47**	**45**	**43**	*43*	*48*	*52*	*46*	*44*	*48*	*44*	*43*	*43*	*43*	*44*	*43*
Jet Fuel	**40**	**44**	**42**	*45*	*40*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*45*	*46*	*45*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**96**	**106**	**115**	*118*	*105*	*111*	*127*	*129*	*98*	*109*	*129*	*131*	*118*	*129*	*131*
Residual Fuel Oil	**36**	**37**	**38**	*36*	*39*	*44*	*45*	*45*	*42*	*42*	*43*	*43*	*36*	*45*	*43*
Other Oils [e]	**234**	**271**	**287**	*247*	*253*	*280*	*294*	*251*	*248*	*284*	*299*	*255*	*247*	*251*	*255*
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	**907**	**958**	**957**	*927*	*935*	*1011*	*1014*	*971*	*952*	*1000*	*1015*	*976*	*927*	*971*	*976*
Crude Oil in SPR	**569**	**569**	**570**	*541*	*542*	*543*	*548*	*557*	*557*	*566*	*575*	*588*	*541*	*557*	*588*
Heating Oil Reserve	**0**	**0**	**0**	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Total Stocks (including SPR)	**1477**	**1527**	**1527**	*1467*	*1477*	*1554*	*1563*	*1528*	*1509*	*1566*	*1591*	*1563*	*1467*	*1528*	*1563*

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

[d] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

[e] Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Table 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities[a] for the STIFS[b] Model

(Percent Deviation Base Case)

Demand Sector	+1% GDP	+ 10% Prices		+ 10% Weather[e]	
		Crude Oil[c]	N.Gas Wellhead[d]	Fall/Winter[f]	Spring/Summer[f]
Petroleum					
Total	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Motor Gasoline	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distillate Fuel	0.8%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
Residual Fuel	1.6%	-3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Natural Gas					
Total	1.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	4.4%	1.0%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%
Industrial	1.7%	0.2%	-0.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Electric Utility	1.8%	1.6%	-1.5%	1.0%	4.0%
Coal					
Total	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Electric Utility	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Electricity					
Total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.6%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Industrial	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%

[a]Percent change in demand quantity resulting from specified percent changes in model inputs.

[b]Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

[c]Refiner acquisitions cost of imported crude oil.

[d]Average unit value of marketed natural gas production reported by States.

[e]Refers to percent changes in degree-days.

[f]Response during fall/winter period(first and fourth calendar quarters) refers to change in heating degree-days. Response during the spring/summer period (second and third calendar quarters) refers to change in cooling degree-days.

Table 7. Forecast Components for U.S. Crude Oil Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

	High Price Case	Low Price Case	Difference		
			Total	Uncertainty	Price Impact
United States	*6.16*	*5.52*	*0.64*	*0.08*	*0.56*
Lower 48 States	*5.11*	*4.51*	*0.60*	*0.07*	*0.53*
Alaska	*1.05*	*1.01*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.02*

Note: Components provided are for the fourth quarter 2002. Totals may not add to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table 8. U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**4.71**	**4.73**	**4.80**	*4.83*	*4.81*	*4.88*	*4.95*	*5.12*	*5.07*	*5.04*	*5.05*	*5.17*	*19.08*	*19.76*	*20.34*
Net Imports	**0.87**	**0.82**	**0.88**	*0.95*	*0.97*	*0.82*	*0.93*	*1.00*	*1.02*	*0.99*	*1.05*	*1.05*	*3.53*	*3.73*	*4.10*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.02**	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.12*
Total New Supply	**5.61**	**5.57**	**5.71**	*5.81*	*5.81*	*5.73*	*5.90*	*6.16*	*6.13*	*6.06*	*6.13*	*6.25*	*22.71*	*23.60*	*24.56*
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	**2.51**	**1.15**	**1.71**	*2.47*	*1.72*	*0.74*	*1.94*	*2.76*	*2.35*	*1.15*	*1.90*	*2.77*	*2.51*	*1.72*	*2.35*
Closing	**1.15**	**1.71**	**2.47**	*1.72*	*0.74*	*1.94*	*2.76*	*2.35*	*1.15*	*1.90*	*2.77*	*2.32*	*1.72*	*2.35*	*2.32*
Net Withdrawals	**1.36**	**-0.56**	**-0.77**	*0.75*	*0.98*	*-1.20*	*-0.82*	*0.41*	*1.20*	*-0.75*	*-0.87*	*0.45*	*0.79*	*-0.63*	*0.03*
Total Supply	**6.97**	**5.02**	**4.94**	*6.56*	*6.78*	*4.53*	*5.08*	*6.57*	*7.33*	*5.31*	*5.26*	*6.70*	*23.50*	*22.97*	*24.59*
Balancing Item [a]	**-0.03**	**-0.02**	**-0.22**	*-0.44*	*0.47*	*0.52*	*-0.20*	*-0.61*	*0.19*	*-0.01*	*-0.08*	*-0.52*	*-0.71*	*0.18*	*-0.43*
Total Primary Supply	**6.95**	**5.00**	**4.72**	*6.12*	*7.26*	*5.05*	*4.88*	*5.96*	*7.51*	*5.30*	*5.18*	*6.18*	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**0.27**	**0.27**	**0.28**	*0.28*	*0.27*	*0.27*	*0.27*	*0.29*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.29*	*1.10*	*1.10*	*1.12*
Pipeline Use	**0.24**	**0.17**	**0.16**	*0.21*	*0.25*	*0.18*	*0.17*	*0.20*	*0.24*	*0.17*	*0.17*	*0.20*	*0.77*	*0.79*	*0.79*
Residential	**2.17**	**0.77**	**0.39**	*1.61*	*2.45*	*0.84*	*0.39*	*1.39*	*2.42*	*0.86*	*0.40*	*1.47*	*4.94*	*5.07*	*5.15*
Commercial	**1.27**	**0.62**	**0.47**	*0.97*	*1.39*	*0.67*	*0.47*	*0.96*	*1.47*	*0.68*	*0.48*	*0.97*	*3.33*	*3.49*	*3.61*
Industrial (Incl. Nonutility Use)	**2.43**	**2.33**	**2.35**	*2.47*	*2.39*	*2.35*	*2.60*	*2.54*	*2.59*	*2.53*	*2.78*	*2.68*	*9.58*	*9.87*	*10.58*
Electric Utilities	***0.57***	***0.83***	***1.07***	*0.58*	*0.51*	*0.75*	*0.98*	*0.58*	*0.51*	*0.78*	*1.07*	*0.55*	*3.05*	*2.82*	*2.92*
Total Demand	**6.95**	**5.00**	**4.72**	*6.12*	*7.26*	*5.05*	*4.88*	*5.96*	*7.51*	*5.30*	*5.18*	*6.18*	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*

[a] 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.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table 9. U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Short Tons)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Production	**274.0**	**262.2**	**271.0**	*268.3*	*283.6*	*289.2*	*284.3*	*285.0*	*277.1*	*283.5*	*295.6*	*287.0*	*1075.5*	*1142.1*	*1143.1*
Appalachia	**109.5**	**107.0**	**101.8**	*102.6*	*110.8*	*114.4*	*104.1*	*106.5*	*106.9*	*111.4*	*105.7*	*105.0*	*420.9*	*435.7*	*429.0*
Interior	**36.1**	**35.2**	**37.6**	*35.8*	*37.5*	*38.5*	*37.7*	*36.2*	*33.0*	*34.7*	*37.4*	*34.6*	*144.7*	*149.9*	*139.7*
Western	**128.5**	**120.0**	**131.5**	*129.9*	*135.3*	*136.4*	*142.5*	*142.3*	*137.1*	*137.5*	*152.5*	*147.4*	*509.9*	*556.4*	*574.4*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**39.5**	**44.4**	**40.4**	*37.1*	*34.2*	*38.5*	*41.9*	*35.5*	*34.6*	*33.0*	*36.9*	*32.3*	*39.5*	*34.2*	*34.6*
Closing	**44.4**	**40.4**	**37.1**	*34.2*	*38.5*	*41.9*	*35.5*	*34.6*	*33.0*	*36.9*	*32.3*	*34.6*	*34.2*	*34.6*	*34.6*
Net Withdrawals	**-4.9**	**4.0**	**3.3**	*2.9*	*-4.3*	*-3.4*	*6.4*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*-3.8*	*4.6*	*-2.4*	*5.3*	*-0.4*	*(S)*
Imports	**2.8**	**2.7**	**3.6**	*3.4*	*3.9*	*3.4*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*12.5*	*13.7*	*14.1*
Exports	**13.6**	**14.4**	**15.8**	*14.7*	*11.8*	*14.7*	*15.2*	*15.1*	*14.3*	*14.5*	*14.7*	*14.6*	*58.5*	*56.9*	*58.1*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**258.3**	**254.5**	**262.0**	*259.9*	*271.4*	*274.5*	*278.6*	*274.0*	*267.9*	*268.7*	*289.0*	*273.5*	*1034.8*	*1098.6*	*1099.1*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**143.5**	**141.1**	**137.5**	*120.8*	*109.3*	*109.4*	*114.8*	*101.4*	*107.8*	*107.8*	*113.4*	*100.3*	*143.5*	*109.3*	*107.8*
Closing	**141.1**	**137.5**	**120.8**	*109.3*	*109.4*	*114.8*	*101.4*	*107.8*	*107.8*	*113.4*	*100.3*	*109.7*	*109.3*	*107.8*	*109.7*
Net Withdrawals	**2.4**	**3.6**	**16.7**	*11.5*	*-0.1*	*-5.4*	*13.4*	*-6.5*	*0.0*	*-5.6*	*13.2*	*-9.5*	*34.2*	*1.5*	*-1.9*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*10.1*	*10.6*	*11.1*
Total Supply	**263.2**	**260.7**	**281.3**	*274.0*	*274.0*	*271.8*	*294.7*	*270.2*	*270.6*	*265.9*	*304.9*	*266.9*	*1079.1*	*1110.6*	*1108.3*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**7.3**	**7.4**	**7.5**	*7.1*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.5*	*7.0*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*6.5*	*29.3*	*26.8*	*27.5*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**214.5**	**202.6**	**227.8**	*214.5*	*211.6*	*203.5*	*230.4*	*205.9*	*206.2*	*206.9*	*239.9*	*202.1*	*859.3*	*851.5*	*855.2*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**25.6**	**27.6**	**35.1**	*35.0*	*37.7*	*34.7*	*40.4*	*38.1*	*38.4*	*35.4*	*41.2*	*38.8*	*123.3*	*151.0*	*153.8*
Retail and General Industry	**18.2**	**16.3**	**16.3**	*18.3*	*18.2*	*16.7*	*16.9*	*19.6*	*19.0*	*16.7*	*16.7*	*19.5*	*69.1*	*71.4*	*71.8*
Total Demand [e]	**265.5**	**253.9**	**286.6**	*274.9*	*274.2*	*261.7*	*294.7*	*270.2*	*270.6*	*265.9*	*304.9*	*266.9*	*1081.0*	*1100.7*	*1108.3*
Discrepancy [f]	**-2.3**	**6.8**	**-5.4**	*-1.0*	*-0.2*	*10.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-1.9*	*9.9*	*0.0*

[a] Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

[c] Estimated independent power producers' (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

[d] Estimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA). Quarterly coal consumption estimates for 2000 and projections for 2001 and 2002 are based on (1) estimated consumption by utility power plants sold to nonutility generators during 1999 and 2000, and (2) annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities from Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report).

[e] Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

[f] The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121, and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table 10. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	2000				2001				2002				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**426.7**	**402.3**	**447.1**	*420.5*	*408.1*	*407.2*	*452.3*	*403.9*	*407.7*	*410.9*	*472.9*	*395.3*	*1696.6*	*1671.4*	*1686.8*
Petroleum	**10.9**	**16.2**	**23.2**	*21.8*	*27.4*	*25.6*	*24.3*	*14.0*	*18.7*	*20.6*	*27.0*	*10.6*	*72.2*	*91.3*	*76.9*
Natural Gas	**54.5**	**79.3**	**100.8**	*56.1*	*48.9*	*71.4*	*92.9*	*55.3*	*48.6*	*73.9*	*101.8*	*52.4*	*290.7*	*268.4*	*276.7*
Nuclear	**185.0**	**177.4**	**182.0**	*161.1*	*136.2*	*125.8*	*143.0*	*131.1*	*135.5*	*126.4*	*144.2*	*132.2*	*705.4*	*536.1*	*538.4*
Hydroelectric	**67.1**	**73.2**	**57.6**	*50.3*	*52.0*	*63.1*	*55.0*	*58.6*	*68.3*	*73.8*	*62.5*	*61.7*	*248.2*	*228.6*	*266.3*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*1.5*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*
Subtotal	**744.7**	**749.0**	**811.2**	*710.4*	*673.1*	*693.5*	*768.0*	*663.5*	*679.6*	*706.4*	*809.4*	*653.7*	*3015.4*	*2798.1*	*2849.2*
Nonutility Generation [b]															
Coal	**55.4**	**58.3**	**79.4**	*77.9*	*84.3*	*80.8*	*93.1*	*88.1*	*88.8*	*82.2*	*94.8*	*89.6*	*271.1*	*346.3*	*355.5*
Petroleum	**8.0**	**6.6**	**8.9**	*13.2*	*16.2*	*9.7*	*11.3*	*9.6*	*10.0*	*10.1*	*10.1*	*11.7*	*36.6*	*46.9*	*41.8*
Natural Gas	**65.2**	**71.8**	**90.6**	*78.4*	*73.8*	*83.5*	*114.4*	*90.1*	*84.1*	*83.5*	*95.2*	*128.9*	*305.9*	*361.9*	*391.7*
Other Gaseous Fuels [c]	**3.4**	**3.7**	**4.7**	*4.0*	*2.7*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*15.8*	*9.2*	*8.9*
Nuclear	**5.2**	**5.0**	**16.7**	*21.6*	*56.0*	*51.8*	*58.6*	*53.8*	*55.6*	*51.9*	*59.1*	*54.2*	*48.5*	*220.3*	*220.8*
Hydroelectric	**6.3**	**6.7**	**6.3**	*5.6*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*24.9*	*18.2*	*18.0*
Geothermal and Other [d]	**20.2**	**20.1**	**20.9**	*20.7*	*22.2*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*22.7*	*22.1*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*22.7*	*81.8*	*89.1*	*89.1*
Subtotal	**163.6**	**172.2**	**227.5**	*221.3*	*260.0*	*254.5*	*306.4*	*271.0*	*267.4*	*256.4*	*288.1*	*313.8*	*784.6*	*1091.9*	*1125.7*
Total Generation	**908.3**	**921.2**	**1038.7**	*931.7*	*933.1*	*948.0*	*1074.4*	*934.5*	*946.9*	*962.8*	*1097.6*	*967.5*	*3799.9*	*3890.0*	*3974.8*
Net Imports [e]	**9.2**	**8.7**	**13.1**	*4.6*	*5.0*	*8.2*	*12.6*	*7.6*	*7.3*	*8.3*	*12.0*	*8.6*	*35.6*	*33.5*	*36.2*
Total Supply	**917.5**	**929.9**	**1051.8**	*936.3*	*938.1*	*956.2*	*1087.0*	*942.1*	*954.2*	*971.1*	*1109.6*	*976.1*	*3835.5*	*3923.5*	*4011.1*
Losses and Unaccounted for [f]	**57.5**	**72.2**	**39.4**	*47.2*	*25.3*	*77.6*	*60.5*	*59.8*	*41.4*	*72.4*	*61.9*	*63.9*	*216.4*	*223.2*	*239.7*
Demand															
Retail Sales [g]															
Residential	**291.2**	**264.1**	**353.4**	*284.7*	*325.7*	*279.0*	*362.2*	*281.1*	*319.4*	*282.5*	*369.9*	*286.5*	*1193.4*	*1248.1*	*1258.3*
Commercial	**239.5**	**254.2**	**291.6**	*252.7*	*256.4*	*256.2*	*294.1*	*256.0*	*255.3*	*266.1*	*309.8*	*259.6*	*1037.9*	*1062.7*	*1090.9*
Industrial	**260.0**	**267.3**	**277.4**	*266.1*	*250.2*	*260.3*	*271.9*	*261.1*	*254.2*	*266.3*	*277.2*	*266.5*	*1070.8*	*1043.5*	*1064.2*
Other	**26.3**	**26.9**	**30.1**	*27.4*	*26.5*	*26.8*	*30.0*	*27.0*	*26.8*	*27.0*	*30.2*	*27.2*	*110.6*	*110.3*	*111.2*
Subtotal	**817.0**	**812.4**	**952.5**	*830.9*	*858.8*	*822.3*	*958.2*	*825.2*	*855.7*	*841.9*	*987.1*	*839.9*	*3412.8*	*3464.6*	*3524.6*
Nonutility Use/Sales [h]	**43.0**	**45.3**	**59.8**	*58.2*	*53.9*	*56.3*	*68.3*	*57.2*	*57.1*	*56.8*	*60.5*	*72.3*	*206.4*	*235.7*	*246.8*
Total Demand	**860.0**	**857.7**	**1012.4**	*889.1*	*912.8*	*878.6*	*1026.5*	*882.4*	*912.8*	*898.8*	*1047.6*	*912.2*	*3619.2*	*3700.3*	*3771.4*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities [b]	**120.6**	**126.9**	**167.6**	**163.1**	**206.0**	**198.2**	*238.1*	*213.8*	*210.2*	*199.5*	*227.6*	*241.5*	**578.1**	*856.2*	*878.9*

[a] "Other" includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b] Electricity(net Generation) from nonutility sources, including cogenerators and small power producers.

[c] Includes refinery still gas and other process or waste gases and liquefied petroleum gases.

[d] Includes geothermal, solar, wind, wood, waste, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals and spent sulfite liquor.

[e] Data for 2000 are estimates.

[f] Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

[g] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA'S *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual.* Power marketers' sales are reported annually in Appendix C of EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue. Quarterly data for power marketers (and thus retail sales totals) are imputed. Data for 2000 are estimated.

[h] Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA 860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility(1998 and 1999) and EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report,"(prior to 1998). Data for 2000 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table 11. U.S. Renewable Energy Use by Sector: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Electric Utilities							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**3.079**	*2.600*	*2.395*	*2.789*	*-15.6*	*-7.9*	*16.5*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.036**	*0.004*	*0.003*	*0.023*	*-88.9*	*-25.0*	*666.7*
Biofuels [c]	**0.021**	*0.021*	*0.021*	*0.021*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	**3.136**	*2.625*	*2.419*	*2.833*	*-16.3*	*-7.8*	*17.1*
Nonutility Power Generators							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**0.149**	*0.257*	*0.188*	*0.186*	*72.5*	*-26.8*	*-1.1*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.335**	*0.355*	*0.336*	*0.333*	*6.0*	*-5.4*	*-0.9*
Biofuels [c]	**0.523**	*0.642*	*0.729*	*0.729*	*22.8*	*13.6*	*0.0*
Total	**1.007**	*1.254*	*1.253*	*1.249*	*24.5*	*-0.1*	*-0.3*
Total Power Generation	**4.142**	*3.879*	*3.673*	*4.081*	*-6.3*	*-5.3*	*11.1*
Other Sectors [d]							
Residential and Commercial [e]	**0.553**	*0.576*	*0.547*	*0.577*	*4.2*	*-5.0*	*5.5*
Industrial [f]	**1.942**	*2.003*	*2.008*	*2.058*	*3.1*	*0.2*	*2.5*
Transportation [g]	**0.100**	*0.114*	*0.116*	*0.117*	*14.0*	*1.8*	*0.9*
Total	**2.595**	*2.693*	*2.670*	*2.751*	*3.8*	*-0.9*	*3.0*
Net Imported Electricity [h]	**0.219**	*0.255*	*0.240*	*0.260*	*16.4*	*-5.9*	*8.3*
Total Renewable Energy Demand	**6.956**	*6.827*	*6.583*	*7.092*	*-1.9*	*-3.6*	*7.7*

[a] Conventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.

[b] Also includes photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. Sharp declines since 1998 in the electric utility sector and corresponding increases in the nonutility sector for this category mostly reflect sale of geothermal facilities to the nonutility sector.

[c] Biofuels are fuelwood, wood byproducts, waste wood, municipal solid waste, manufacturing process waste, and alcohol fuels.

[d] Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly as inputs to marketed energy. The Energy Information Administration does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

[e] Includes biofuels and solar energy consumed in the residential and commercial sectors.

[f] Consists primarily of biofuels for use other than in electricity cogeneration.

[g] Ethanol blended into gasoline.

[h] Represents 69.3 percent of total electricity net imports, which is the proportion of total 1999 net imported electricity (0.300 quadrillion Btu) attributable to renewable sources (0.208 quadrillion Btu). See *EIA's Monthly Energy Review*, Table 1.5

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table A1. Annual U.S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)															
(billion chained 1996 dollars)	**6368**	**6592**	**6708**	**6676**	**6880**	**7063**	**7348**	**7544**	**7813**	**8159**	**8516**	**8876**	*9318*	*9484*	*9723*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a]															
(nominal dollars per barrel)	**14.57**	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.50**	**12.08**	**17.22**	*27.72*	*25.36*	*25.66*
Petroleum Supply															
Crude Oil Production [b]															
(million barrels per day)	**8.14**	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.25**	**5.88**	*5.82*	*5.82*	*5.86*
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)															
(million barrels per day)	**6.59**	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.76**	**9.91**	*10.42*	*10.78*	*11.01*
Energy Demand															
World Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**64.8**	**65.9**	**65.7**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.4**	**73.0**	**73.6**	**74.9**	*75.6*	*76.8*	*78.1*
U.S. Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**17.34**	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	*19.67*	*19.90*	*20.18*
Natural Gas															
(trillion cubic feet)	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.70**	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*
Coal															
(million short tons)	**877**	**895**	**903**	**899**	**907**	**943**	**950**	**962**	**1006**	**1030**	**1038**	**1045**	*1081*	*1101*	*1108*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Retail Sales [c]	**2578**	**2647**	**2713**	**2762**	**2763**	**2861**	**2935**	**3013**	**3101**	**3146**	**3264**	**3312**	*3413*	*3465*	*3525*
Nonutility Own Use [d]	**NA**	**93**	**95**	**102**	**108**	**116**	**138**	**145**	**145**	**148**	**156**	**177**	*206*	*236*	*247*
Total	**NA**	**2740**	**2807**	**2864**	**2871**	**2978**	**3073**	**3159**	**3246**	**3294**	**3420**	**3489**	*3619*	*3700*	*3771*
Total Energy Demand [e]															
(quadrillion Btu)	**NA**	**84.2**	**84.2**	**84.5**	**85.6**	**87.4**	**89.2**	**90.9**	**93.9**	**94.2**	**95.2**	**97.2**	*99.5*	*100.4*	*102.6*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP															
(thousand Btu per 1996 Dollar)	**NA**	**12.77**	**12.55**	**12.66**	**12.44**	**12.37**	**12.14**	**12.07**	**12.02**	**11.54**	**11.18**	**10.95**	*10.67*	*10.58*	*10.55*

[a] Refers to the imported cost of crude oil to U.S. refiners.

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.

[d] Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report." Data for 2000 are estimates.

[e] "Total Energy Demand" refers to the aggregate energy concept presented in Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, 1999, DOE/EIA-0384(97) (AER), Table 1.1. Prior to 1990, some components of renewable energy consumption, particularly relating to consumption at nonutility electric generating facilities, were not available. For those years, a less compehensive measure of total energy demand can be found in EIA's *AER*. The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the *MER* or the *AER*.

Notes: SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis; Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130*; Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; *International Petroleum Statistics Report* DOE/EIA-520, and Weekly Petroleum *Status Report* DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL0601.

Table A2. Annual U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Indicators

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**6368**	**6592**	**6708**	**6676**	**6880**	**7063**	**7348**	**7544**	**7813**	**8159**	**8516**	**8876**	*9318*	*9484*	*9723*
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1996=1.000)	**0.802**	**0.833**	**0.865**	**0.897**	**0.919**	**0.941**	**0.960**	**0.981**	**1.000**	**1.019**	**1.032**	**1.048**	*1.070*	*1.095*	*1.122*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1996 Dollars)	**4784**	**4907**	**5014**	**5033**	**5189**	**5261**	**5397**	**5539**	**5678**	**5854**	**6134**	**6331**	*6511*	*6712*	*6882*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1996=1.000)	**0.800**	**0.816**	**0.812**	**0.792**	**0.824**	**0.854**	**0.906**	**0.953**	**1.000**	**1.076**	**1.134**	**1.188**	*1.259*	*1.233*	*1.263*
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**887**	**911**	**895**	**833**	**886**	**958**	**1046**	**1109**	**1213**	**1329**	**1485**	**1621**	*1772*	*1778*	*1779*
Real Exchange Rate (Index, 1996=1.000)	**NA**	**NA**	**0.913**	**0.915**	**0.923**	**0.958**	**0.938**	**0.875**	**0.920**	**0.990**	**1.040**	**1.039**	*1.079*	*1.106*	*1.114*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**17.0**	**14.2**	**8.9**	**-6.8**	**-4.7**	**3.6**	**12.1**	**14.1**	**10.1**	**15.2**	**25.6**	**0.1**	*15.7*	*-6.5*	*5.3*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.069**	**1.122**	**1.163**	**1.165**	**1.172**	**1.189**	**1.205**	**1.247**	**1.277**	**1.276**	**1.244**	**1.255**	*1.328*	*1.387*	*1.400*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.184**	**1.240**	**1.308**	**1.363**	**1.404**	**1.446**	**1.483**	**1.525**	**1.570**	**1.606**	**1.631**	**1.667**	*1.723*	*1.780*	*1.824*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.539**	**0.612**	**0.748**	**0.671**	**0.647**	**0.620**	**0.591**	**0.608**	**0.701**	**0.680**	**0.513**	**0.609**	*0.914*	*0.871*	*0.872*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**105.2**	**107.9**	**109.4**	**108.3**	**108.6**	**110.7**	**114.1**	**117.2**	**119.6**	**122.7**	**125.8**	**128.9**	*131.8*	*132.7*	*133.8*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**67.8**	**70.0**	**71.3**	**70.8**	**71.2**	**73.2**	**76.1**	**78.8**	**81.1**	**83.9**	**86.6**	**89.6**	*92.1*	*93.6*	*95.0*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.2*
Housing Stock (millions)	**101.4**	**102.8**	**103.4**	**104.4**	**105.4**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**109.6**	**110.9**	**112.3**	**114.1**	**115.7**	*116.2*	*118.0*	*119.2*
Weather [a]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**4653**	**4726**	**4016**	**4200**	**4441**	**4700**	**4483**	**4531**	**4713**	**4542**	**3951**	**4169**	*4460*	*4439*	*4459*
New England	**6715**	**6887**	**5848**	**5960**	**6844**	**6728**	**6672**	**6559**	**6679**	**6662**	**5680**	**5952**	*6497*	*6525*	*6462*
Middle Atlantic	**6088**	**6134**	**4998**	**5177**	**5964**	**5948**	**5934**	**5831**	**5986**	**5809**	**4812**	**5351**	*5768*	*5651*	*5698*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**4804**	**4856**	**4139**	**4337**	**4458**	**4754**	**4659**	**4707**	**4980**	**4802**	**4183**	**4399**	*4684*	*4694*	*4710*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**1283.0**	**1156.0**	**1260.0**	**1331.0**	**1040.0**	**1218.0**	**1220.0**	**1293.0**	**1180.0**	**1156.0**	**1410.0**	**1297.0**	*1229.0*	*1267.7*	*1236.7*

[a] Population-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 1990 population.

Notes: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, *Statistical Release* G.17(419); U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI/McGraw-Hill Forecast CONTROL0601.

Table A3. Annual International Petroleum Supply and Demand Balance

(Millions Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**17.3**	**17.3**	**17.0**	**16.7**	**17.0**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**18.3**	**18.6**	**18.9**	**19.5**	*19.7*	*19.9*	*20.2*
Europe [b]	**12.4**	**12.5**	**12.6**	**13.4**	**13.6**	**13.5**	**13.6**	**14.1**	**14.3**	**14.4**	**14.7**	**14.5**	*14.4*	*14.5*	*14.5*
Japan	**4.8**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.6**	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*
Other OECD	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.3**	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.5*
Total OECD	**37.1**	**37.6**	**37.5**	**38.1**	**38.8**	**39.0**	**39.9**	**40.6**	**41.4**	**41.8**	**42.3**	**42.9**	*42.9*	*43.3*	*43.8*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**8.9**	**8.7**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**3.7**	*3.7*	*3.7*	*3.8*
Europe	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*
China	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.3**	*4.6*	*4.7*	*5.0*
Other Asia	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**5.7**	**6.2**	**6.8**	**7.3**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**9.0**	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.6*
Other Non-OECD	**10.0**	**10.3**	**10.5**	**10.6**	**11.0**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**12.1**	**12.4**	**12.9**	**13.3**	**13.6**	*13.9*	*14.2*	*14.4*
Total Non-OECD	**27.7**	**28.3**	**28.2**	**28.5**	**28.0**	**28.0**	**28.4**	**29.3**	**30.0**	**31.2**	**31.4**	**32.1**	*32.7*	*33.4*	*34.3*
Total World Demand	**64.8**	**65.9**	**65.7**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.4**	**73.0**	**73.6**	**74.9**	*75.6*	*76.8*	*78.1*
Supply [c]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**10.5**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**9.0**	*9.1*	*9.0*	*9.1*
Canada	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.6**	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.9*
North Sea [d]	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.3**	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*
Other OECD	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*
Total OECD	**17.8**	**17.1**	**17.1**	**17.5**	**17.9**	**18.0**	**18.7**	**19.2**	**19.7**	**19.9**	**19.7**	**19.4**	*19.8*	*19.7*	*19.8*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**21.5**	**23.3**	**24.5**	**24.6**	**25.8**	**26.6**	**27.0**	**27.6**	**28.3**	**29.9**	**30.4**	**29.3**	*30.9*	*30.4*	*30.4*
Former Soviet Union	**12.5**	**12.1**	**11.4**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**8.0**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.6**	*8.1*	*8.7*	*8.9*
China	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.1*
Mexico	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.4**	*3.5*	*3.7*	*4.0*
Other Non-OECD	**7.3**	**12.0**	**8.0**	**8.1**	**8.4**	**8.7**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**10.2**	**10.5**	**10.8**	**11.3**	*11.3*	*11.6*	*12.0*
Total Non-OECD	**47.0**	**48.9**	**49.7**	**49.1**	**49.1**	**49.4**	**49.6**	**50.7**	**52.0**	**54.2**	**55.2**	**54.8**	*57.0*	*57.5*	*58.3*
Total World Supply	**64.8**	**65.9**	**66.8**	**66.7**	**67.0**	**67.4**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.8**	**74.1**	**74.9**	**74.2**	*76.9*	*77.3*	*78.1*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-1.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	**-1.1**	**-1.3**	**0.8**	*-1.3*	*-0.5*	*-0.1*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.5**	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.9**	*4.4*	*5.0*	*5.1*

[a] Demand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

[b] OECD Europe includes the former East Germany.

[C] Includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

[d] Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, and South Korea are all members of OECD, but are not yet included in our OECD estimates.

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

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

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *International Petroleum Statistics Report*, DOE/EIA-0520, and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table A4. Annual Average U. S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average[a]	**14.57**	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.50**	**12.08**	**17.22**	*27.72*	*25.36*	*25.66*
WTI[b] Spot Average	**15.98**	**19.78**	**24.48**	**21.60**	**20.54**	**18.49**	**17.16**	**18.41**	**22.11**	**20.61**	**14.45**	**19.25**	*30.29*	*28.67*	*27.73*
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**1.69**	**1.69**	**1.71**	**1.64**	**1.74**	**2.04**	**1.85**	**1.55**	**2.17**	**2.32**	**1.95**	**2.17**	*3.61*	*4.52*	*3.50*
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail [b] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**0.92**	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.16**	**1.25**	**1.24**	**1.07**	**1.18**	*1.53*	*1.52*	*1.48*
Regular Unleaded	**0.91**	**0.99**	**1.13**	**1.10**	**1.09**	**1.07**	**1.08**	**1.11**	**1.20**	**1.20**	**1.03**	**1.14**	*1.49*	*1.48*	*1.45*
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.92**	**0.99**	**1.16**	**1.13**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.24**	**1.20**	**1.04**	**1.12**	*1.49*	*1.49*	*1.45*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	**0.47**	**0.56**	**0.70**	**0.62**	**0.58**	**0.54**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.64**	**0.59**	**0.42**	**0.51**	*0.88*	*0.83*	*0.81*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.81**	**0.90**	**1.06**	**1.02**	**0.93**	**0.91**	**0.88**	**0.87**	**0.99**	**0.99**	**0.85**	**0.88**	*1.31*	*1.31*	*1.28*
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail [c] (dollars per barrel)	**14.04**	**16.20**	**18.66**	**14.32**	**14.21**	**14.00**	**14.79**	**16.49**	**19.01**	**17.82**	**12.83**	**16.02**	*25.34*	*25.42*	*24.33*
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	**1.47**	**1.44**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**1.41**	**1.38**	**1.36**	**1.32**	**1.29**	**1.27**	**1.25**	**1.22**	*1.20*	*1.24*	*1.22*
Heavy Fuel Oil [d] (dollars per million Btu)	**2.41**	**2.85**	**3.22**	**2.49**	**2.46**	**2.36**	**2.40**	**2.60**	**3.01**	**2.79**	**2.07**	**2.39**	*4.27*	*4.11*	*3.91*
Natural Gas (dollars per million Btu)	**2.26**	**2.36**	**2.32**	**2.15**	**2.33**	**2.56**	**2.23**	**1.98**	**2.64**	**2.76**	**2.38**	**2.57**	*4.33*	*5.15*	*4.21*
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**5.47**	**5.64**	**5.80**	**5.82**	**5.89**	**6.17**	**6.41**	**6.06**	**6.35**	**6.95**	**6.83**	**6.69**	*7.71*	*9.61*	*8.34*
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour)	**7.49**	**7.64**	**7.85**	**8.05**	**8.23**	**8.34**	**8.40**	**8.40**	**8.36**	**8.43**	**8.26**	**8.16**	*8.23*	*8.61*	*8.58*

[a]Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.
[b]West Texas Intermediate.
[c]Average self-service cash prices.
[d]Average for all sulfur contents.
[e]Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table A5. Annual U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**8.14**	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.25**	**5.88**	*5.82*	*5.82*	*5.86*
Alaska	**2.02**	**1.87**	**1.77**	**1.80**	**1.71**	**1.58**	**1.56**	**1.48**	**1.39**	**1.30**	**1.17**	**1.05**	*0.97*	*0.97*	*1.03*
Lower 48	**6.12**	**5.74**	**5.58**	**5.62**	**5.46**	**5.26**	**5.10**	**5.08**	**5.07**	**5.16**	**5.08**	**4.83**	*4.85*	*4.85*	*4.83*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**4.95**	**5.70**	**5.79**	**5.67**	**5.99**	**6.69**	**6.96**	**7.14**	**7.40**	**8.12**	**8.60**	**8.61**	*9.02*	*9.22*	*9.46*
Other SPR Supply	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.01**	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.08*
Stock Draw (Including SPR)	**0.00**	**-0.09**	**0.02**	**-0.01**	**0.00**	**-0.08**	**-0.02**	**0.09**	**0.05**	**-0.06**	**-0.07**	**0.09**	*-0.01*	*-0.03*	*0.00*
Product Supplied and Losses	**-0.04**	**-0.03**	**-0.02**	**-0.02**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.20**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.17**	**0.27**	**0.19**	**0.22**	**0.14**	**0.11**	**0.19**	*0.15*	*0.28*	*0.22*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**13.25**	**13.40**	**13.41**	**13.30**	**13.41**	**13.61**	**13.87**	**13.97**	**14.19**	**14.66**	**14.89**	**14.80**	*15.07*	*15.27*	*15.45*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.62**	**1.55**	**1.56**	**1.66**	**1.70**	**1.74**	**1.73**	**1.76**	**1.83**	**1.82**	**1.76**	**1.85**	*1.91*	*1.84*	*1.89*
Other Inputs	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.13**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.25**	**0.26**	**0.30**	**0.31**	**0.34**	**0.38**	**0.38**	*0.41*	*0.38*	*0.38*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Processing Gain	**0.66**	**0.66**	**0.68**	**0.71**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.84**	**0.85**	**0.89**	**0.89**	*0.95*	*0.94*	*0.93*
Net Product Imports [c]	**1.63**	**1.50**	**1.38**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.93**	**1.09**	**0.75**	**1.10**	**1.04**	**1.17**	**1.30**	*1.40*	*1.56*	*1.54*
Product Stock Withdrawn	**0.03**	**0.13**	**-0.14**	**-0.04**	**0.06**	**-0.05**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**-0.09**	**-0.17**	**0.30**	*0.00*	*-0.09*	*-0.01*
Total Supply	**17.33**	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.76**	**17.10**	**17.26**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	*19.74*	*19.89*	*20.18*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline [d]	**7.36**	**7.40**	**7.31**	**7.23**	**7.38**	**7.48**	**7.60**	**7.79**	**7.89**	**8.02**	**8.25**	**8.43**	*8.47*	*8.60*	*8.74*
Jet Fuel	**1.45**	**1.49**	**1.52**	**1.47**	**1.45**	**1.47**	**1.53**	**1.51**	**1.58**	**1.60**	**1.62**	**1.67**	*1.73*	*1.74*	*1.80*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**3.12**	**3.16**	**3.02**	**2.92**	**2.98**	**3.04**	**3.16**	**3.21**	**3.37**	**3.44**	**3.46**	**3.57**	*3.69*	*3.76*	*3.74*
Residual Fuel Oil	**1.38**	**1.37**	**1.23**	**1.16**	**1.09**	**1.08**	**1.02**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**0.80**	**0.89**	**0.83**	*0.91*	*0.94*	*0.92*
Other Oils [e]	**4.03**	**3.95**	**3.95**	**3.99**	**4.20**	**4.17**	**4.41**	**4.36**	**4.63**	**4.77**	**4.69**	**5.01**	*4.87*	*4.86*	*4.98*
Total Demand	**17.34**	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	*19.67*	*19.90*	*20.18*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**6.59**	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.76**	**9.91**	*10.42*	*10.78*	*11.01*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**330**	**341**	**323**	**325**	**318**	**335**	**337**	**303**	**284**	**305**	**324**	**284**	*286*	*295*	*295*
Total Motor Gasoline	**228**	**213**	**220**	**219**	**216**	**226**	**215**	**202**	**195**	**210**	**216**	**193**	*196*	*206*	*206*
Jet Fuel	**44**	**41**	**52**	**49**	**43**	**40**	**47**	**40**	**40**	**44**	**45**	**41**	*45*	*46*	*45*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**124**	**106**	**132**	**144**	**141**	**141**	**145**	**130**	**127**	**138**	**156**	**125**	*118*	*129*	*131*
Residual Fuel Oil	**45**	**44**	**49**	**50**	**43**	**44**	**42**	**37**	**46**	**40**	**45**	**36**	*36*	*45*	*43*
Other Oils [f]	**267**	**257**	**261**	**267**	**263**	**273**	**275**	**258**	**250**	**259**	**291**	**246**	*247*	*251*	*255*

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

[d] For years prior to 1993, motor gasoline includes an estimate of fuel ethanol blended into gasoline and certain product reclassifications, not reported elsewhere in EIA. See Appendix B in Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, EIA/DOE-0202(93/3Q), for details on this adjustment.

[e] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

[f] Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, TableC1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

Table A6. Annual U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**17.10**	**17.31**	**17.81**	**17.70**	**17.84**	**18.10**	**18.82**	**18.60**	**18.85**	**18.90**	**18.71**	**18.62**	*19.08*	*19.76*	*20.34*
Net Imports	**1.22**	**1.27**	**1.45**	**1.64**	**1.92**	**2.21**	**2.46**	**2.69**	**2.78**	**2.84**	**2.99**	**3.42**	*3.53*	*3.73*	*4.10*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.12*
Total New Supply	**18.42**	**18.69**	**19.38**	**19.45**	**19.88**	**20.42**	**21.39**	**21.40**	**21.75**	**21.84**	**21.80**	**22.14**	*22.71*	*23.60*	*24.56*
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	**2.76**	**2.85**	**2.51**	**3.07**	**2.82**	**2.60**	**2.32**	**2.61**	**2.15**	**2.17**	**2.17**	**2.73**	*2.51*	*1.72*	*2.35*
Closing	**2.85**	**2.51**	**3.07**	**2.82**	**2.60**	**2.32**	**2.61**	**2.15**	**2.17**	**2.17**	**2.73**	**2.51**	*1.72*	*2.35*	*2.32*
Net Withdrawals	**-0.09**	**0.34**	**-0.56**	**0.24**	**0.23**	**0.28**	**-0.28**	**0.45**	**-0.02**	**0.00**	**-0.56**	**0.22**	*0.79*	*-0.63*	*0.03*
Total Supply	**18.33**	**19.03**	**18.82**	**19.70**	**20.11**	**20.70**	**21.11**	**21.85**	**21.73**	**21.84**	**21.25**	**22.36**	*23.50*	*22.97*	*24.59*
Balancing Item [a]	**-0.30**	**-0.23**	**-0.11**	**-0.66**	**-0.56**	**-0.42**	**-0.40**	**-0.27**	**0.24**	**0.11**	**0.01**	**-0.67**	*-0.71*	*0.18*	*-0.43*
Total Primary Supply	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.70**	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**1.10**	**1.07**	**1.24**	**1.13**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**1.12**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.20**	**1.16**	**1.08**	*1.10*	*1.10*	*1.12*
Pipeline Use	**0.61**	**0.63**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.59**	**0.62**	**0.69**	**0.70**	**0.71**	**0.75**	**0.64**	**0.74**	*0.77*	*0.79*	*0.79*
Residential	**4.63**	**4.78**	**4.39**	**4.56**	**4.69**	**4.96**	**4.85**	**4.85**	**5.24**	**4.98**	**4.52**	**4.73**	*4.94*	*5.07*	*5.15*
Commercial	**2.67**	**2.72**	**2.62**	**2.73**	**2.80**	**2.86**	**2.90**	**3.03**	**3.16**	**3.21**	**3.00**	**3.04**	*3.33*	*3.49*	*3.61*
Industrial (Incl. Nonutilities)	**6.38**	**6.82**	**7.02**	**7.23**	**7.53**	**7.98**	**8.17**	**8.58**	**8.87**	**8.83**	**8.69**	**9.00**	*9.58*	*9.87*	*10.58*
Electric Utilities	**2.64**	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.77**	**2.68**	**2.99**	**3.20**	**2.73**	**2.97**	**3.26**	**3.11**	*3.05*	*2.82*	*2.92*
Total Demand	**18.03**	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.70**	*22.78*	*23.15*	*24.17*

[a] 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.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table A7. Annual U.S. Coal Supply and Demand

(Million Short Tons)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Production	**950.3**	**980.7**	**1029.1**	**996.0**	**997.5**	**945.4**	**1033.5**	**1033.0**	**1063.9**	**1089.9**	**1117.5**	**1100.4**	*1075.5*	*1142.1*	*1143.1*
Appalachia	**NA**	**464.8**	**489.0**	**457.8**	**456.6**	**409.7**	**445.4**	**434.9**	**451.9**	**467.8**	**460.4**	**425.6**	*420.9*	*435.7*	*429.0*
Interior	**NA**	**198.1**	**205.8**	**195.4**	**195.7**	**167.2**	**179.9**	**168.5**	**172.8**	**170.9**	**168.4**	**162.5**	*144.7*	*149.9*	*139.7*
Western	**NA**	**317.9**	**334.3**	**342.8**	**345.3**	**368.5**	**408.3**	**429.6**	**439.1**	**451.3**	**488.8**	**512.3**	*509.9*	*556.4*	*574.4*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**28.3**	**30.4**	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	**36.5**	*39.5*	*34.2*	*34.6*
Closing	**30.4**	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	**36.5**	**39.5**	*34.2*	*34.6*	*34.6*
Net Withdrawals	**-2.1**	**1.4**	**-4.4**	**0.4**	**-1.0**	**8.7**	**-7.9**	**-1.2**	**5.8**	**-5.3**	**-2.6**	**-2.9**	*5.3*	*-0.4*	*S*
Imports	**2.1**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**9.1**	*12.5*	*13.7*	*14.1*
Exports	**95.0**	**100.8**	**105.8**	**109.0**	**102.5**	**74.5**	**71.4**	**88.5**	**90.5**	**83.5**	**78.0**	**58.5**	*58.5*	*56.9*	*58.1*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**855.3**	**884.2**	**921.6**	**890.9**	**897.8**	**886.9**	**961.8**	**950.4**	**986.3**	**1008.5**	**1045.7**	**1048.1**	*1034.8*	*1098.6*	*1099.1*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**185.5**	**158.4**	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**106.4**	**129.4**	*143.5*	*109.3*	*107.8*
Closing	**158.4**	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**106.4**	**129.4**	**143.5**	*109.3*	*107.8*	*109.7*
Net Withdrawals	**27.0**	**12.3**	**-22.1**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**43.2**	**-15.7**	**1.5**	**11.7**	**16.6**	**-23.0**	**-14.1**	*34.2*	*1.5*	*-1.9*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**9.0**	**9.6**	*10.1*	*10.6*	*11.1*
Total Supply	**882.3**	**896.5**	**899.4**	**891.4**	**907.8**	**936.5**	**954.0**	**960.4**	**1006.7**	**1033.2**	**1031.6**	**1043.6**	*1079.1*	*1110.6*	*1108.3*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**41.9**	**40.5**	**38.9**	**33.9**	**32.4**	**31.3**	**31.7**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.2**	**28.2**	**28.1**	*29.3*	*26.8*	*27.5*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**758.4**	**766.9**	**773.5**	**772.3**	**779.9**	**813.5**	**817.3**	**829.0**	**874.7**	**900.4**	**910.9**	**894.1**	*859.3*	*851.5*	*855.2*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**NA**	**5.7**	**7.4**	**11.4**	**15.0**	**17.5**	**19.9**	**21.2**	**22.2**	**21.6**	**26.9**	**52.7**	*123.3*	*151.0*	*153.8*
Retail and General Industry	**76.3**	**82.3**	**83.1**	**81.5**	**80.2**	**81.1**	**81.2**	**78.9**	**77.7**	**78.0**	**72.3**	**70.4**	*69.1*	*71.4*	*71.8*
Total Demand [e]	**876.5**	**895.4**	**902.9**	**899.1**	**907.4**	**943.5**	**950.1**	**962.0**	**1006.3**	**1030.1**	**1038.3**	**1045.3**	*1081.0*	*1100.7*	*1108.3*
Discrepancy [f]	**5.8**	**1.1**	**-3.5**	**-7.7**	**0.5**	**-7.0**	**3.9**	**-1.6**	**0.4**	**3.1**	**-6.7**	**-1.7**	*-1.9*	*9.9*	*0.0*

[a] Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

[c] Estimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

[d] Estimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA). Quarterly coal consumption estimates for 2000 and projections for 2001 and 2002 are based on (1) estimated consumption by utility power plants sold to nonutility generators during 1999, and (2) annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities from Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report).

[e] Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

[f] The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period. Prior to 1994, discrepancy may include some waste coal supplied to IPPs that has not been specifically identified.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121, and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A8. Annual U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	Year														
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**1540.7**	**1553.7**	**1559.6**	**1551.2**	**1575.9**	**1639.2**	**1635.5**	**1652.9**	**1737.5**	**1787.8**	**1807.5**	**1767.7**	*1696.6*	*1671.4*	*1686.8*
Petroleum	**148.9**	**158.3**	**117.0**	**111.5**	**88.9**	**99.5**	**91.0**	**60.8**	**67.3**	**77.8**	**110.2**	**86.9**	*72.2*	*91.3*	*76.9*
Natural Gas	**252.8**	**266.6**	**264.1**	**264.2**	**263.9**	**258.9**	**291.1**	**307.3**	**262.7**	**283.6**	**309.2**	**296.4**	*290.7*	*268.4*	*276.7*
Nuclear	**527.0**	**529.4**	**576.9**	**612.6**	**618.8**	**610.3**	**640.4**	**673.4**	**674.7**	**628.6**	**673.7**	**725.0**	*705.4*	*536.1*	*538.4*
Hydroelectric	**222.9**	**265.1**	**279.9**	**275.5**	**239.6**	**265.1**	**243.7**	**293.7**	**328.0**	**337.2**	**304.4**	**293.9**	*248.2*	*228.6*	*266.3*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**12.0**	**11.3**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**10.2**	**9.6**	**8.9**	**6.4**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**7.2**	**3.7**	*2.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*
Subtotal	**2704.3**	**2784.3**	**2808.2**	**2825.0**	**2797.2**	**2882.5**	**2910.7**	**2994.5**	**3077.4**	**3122.5**	**3212.2**	**3173.7**	*3015.4*	*2798.1*	*2849.2*
Nonutility Generation [b]	**NA**	**187.6**	**216.7**	**246.3**	**286.1**	**287.7**	**343.1**	**363.3**	**369.6**	**371.7**	**405.7**	**530.9**	*784.6*	*1091.9*	*1125.7*
Total Generation	**2704.3**	**2971.9**	**3024.9**	**3071.3**	**3083.4**	**3170.2**	**3253.8**	**3357.8**	**3447.0**	**3494.2**	**3617.9**	**3704.5**	*3799.9*	*3890.0*	*3974.8*
Net Imports [c]	**31.8**	**11.0**	**2.3**	**19.6**	**25.4**	**27.8**	**44.8**	**39.2**	**38.0**	**36.6**	**27.6**	**30.6**	*35.6*	*33.5*	*36.2*
Total Supply	**2736.0**	**2982.8**	**3027.2**	**3091.0**	**3108.8**	**3198.0**	**3298.6**	**3397.1**	**3485.0**	**3530.8**	**3645.5**	**3735.1**	*3835.5*	*3923.5*	*4011.1*
Losses and Unaccounted for [d]	**NA**	**243.2**	**207.3**	**215.0**	**223.6**	**220.4**	**225.7**	**238.4**	**239.0**	**237.0**	**225.0**	**245.7**	*216.4*	*223.2*	*239.7*
Demand															
Retail Sales [e]															
Residential	**892.9**	**905.5**	**924.0**	**955.4**	**935.9**	**994.8**	**1008.5**	**1042.5**	**1082.5**	**1075.9**	**1130.1**	**1144.9**	*1193.4*	*1248.1*	*1258.3*
Commercial	**699.1**	**725.9**	**751.0**	**765.7**	**761.3**	**794.6**	**820.3**	**862.7**	**887.4**	**928.6**	**979.4**	**1002.0**	*1037.9*	*1062.7*	*1090.9*
Industrial	**896.5**	**925.7**	**945.5**	**946.6**	**972.7**	**977.2**	**1008.0**	**1012.7**	**1033.6**	**1038.2**	**1051.2**	**1058.2**	*1070.8*	*1043.5*	*1064.2*
Other	**89.6**	**89.8**	**92.0**	**94.3**	**93.4**	**94.9**	**97.8**	**95.4**	**97.5**	**102.9**	**103.5**	**107.0**	*110.6*	*110.3*	*111.2*
Subtotal	**2578.1**	**2646.8**	**2712.6**	**2762.0**	**2763.4**	**2861.5**	**2934.6**	**3013.3**	**3101.1**	**3145.6**	**3264.2**	**3312.1**	*3412.8*	*3464.6*	*3524.6*
Nonutility Use/Sales [f]	**NA**	**92.9**	**107.3**	**113.9**	**121.8**	**116.1**	**138.4**	**145.4**	**144.9**	**148.2**	**156.2**	**177.4**	*206.4*	*235.7*	*246.8*
Total Demand	**NA**	**2739.7**	**2819.9**	**2875.9**	**2885.2**	**2977.6**	**3073.0**	**3158.7**	**3246.0**	**3293.8**	**3420.5**	**3489.5**	*3619.2*	*3700.3*	*3771.4*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities	**NA**	**94.7**	**109.4**	**132.4**	**164.4**	**171.6**	**204.7**	**217.9**	**224.7**	**223.5**	**249.5**	**353.5**	*578.1*	*856.2*	*878.9*

[a]Other includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b]Net generation.

[c]Data for 2000 are estimates.

[d]Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

[e]Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.

[f]Defined as the difference between total nonutility electricity generation and sales to electric utilities by nonutility generators, reported on Form EIA 860B, "Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility"(1998 and 1999) and EIA-867, "Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report,"(prior to 1998). Data for 2000 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and Electric Power Annual,DOE/EIA-0348.
Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.