



Independent Statistics & Analysis

U.S. Energy Information Administration

July 2013

Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects that the Brent crude oil spot price will average \$102 per barrel over the second half of 2013, and \$100 per barrel in 2014. This forecast assumes there are no disruptions to energy markets arising from the recent unrest in Egypt. After increasing to \$119 per barrel in early February 2013, the Brent crude oil spot price fell to a low of \$97 per barrel in mid-April and then recovered to an average of \$103 per barrel in May and June, about the same as its average over the same two-month period last year.
- The [discount of West Texas Intermediate \(WTI\) crude oil to Brent crude oil](#), which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and increased to a monthly average of more than \$20 per barrel in February 2013, fell to less than \$5 per barrel in early July 2013. The [narrowing of the WTI-Brent price spread](#) is supported by several factors that have depressed Brent prices or raised WTI prices. EIA expects the WTI discount to widen to \$8 per barrel by the end of 2013 as crude oil production in Alberta, Canada, recovers following the heavy June flooding and as Midcontinent production continues to grow.
- Regular-grade gasoline prices have fallen from an average of \$3.66 per gallon on June 10, 2013, to \$3.49 per gallon on July 8, 2013. [Midwest gasoline prices have recently returned to normal levels relative to the U.S. average price](#), helped by the resumption of regional refining activity after planned and unplanned outages, and the movement of gasoline from other parts of the nation. EIA expects the annual average regular gasoline retail price to decline from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to \$3.48 per gallon in 2013 and to \$3.37 per gallon in 2014.
- Consumption in OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries average 45.5 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2013 compared with 44.5 million bbl/d for non-OECD countries. EIA forecasts annual average non-OECD total liquids consumption to surpass OECD levels in 2014, averaging 45.9 million bbl/d and 45.4 million bbl/d, respectively. EIA projects non-OPEC liquid fuels production will increase by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014. North America accounts for most of the projected growth in non-OPEC supply over the next two years because of continued production growth from U.S. tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands.

- U.S. crude oil production increased to an average of 7.3 million bbl/d in April and May 2013, which is the highest level of production since 1992. EIA forecasts U.S. total crude oil production will average 7.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.1 million bbl/d in 2014.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

EIA estimates that global liquid fuels production outpaced consumption in the second quarter of 2013, resulting in an average global liquid fuel stock build of 300,000 bbl/d compared with an average second quarter stock draw of about 210,000 bbl/d over the last four years, thus producing a swing of over 500,000 bbl/d. Forecast global liquid fuels consumption comes close to matching liquid fuels production in the third quarter of 2013 with estimated global inventory withdrawal averaging 70,000 bbl/d, compared with the average withdrawal of 890,000 bbl/d during the same period over the previous four years.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. World liquid fuels consumption grew by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2012, to 89.2 million bbl/d. EIA expects consumption growth will be higher over the next two years, at 0.9 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. EIA expects refinery crude oil inputs in China to increase in 2013 as new refining capacity continues to come on line. EIA estimates that liquid fuels consumption in China increased by 380,000 bbl/d in 2012. Projected consumption in China increases by 410,000 bbl/d in 2013 and by 430,000 bbl/d in 2014, compared with average annual growth of about 510,000 bbl/d from 2004 through 2012. Recent data indicating a weaker industrial sector and a tightening money supply in the first half of 2013 signaled slower economic growth than in prior years and, if it continues, China's oil demand growth could potentially be lower than projected in the current STEO.

OECD liquid fuels consumption fell by 0.6 million bbl/d in 2012. EIA projects that OECD consumption will decline by an additional 0.4 million bbl/d in 2013 and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014, largely because of declining consumption in Europe and Japan.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA projects non-OPEC liquid fuels production will increase by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014. North America accounts for most of the projected growth in non-OPEC supply over the next two years because of continued production growth from U.S. tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands.

EIA revised its production capacity numbers for several non-OPEC countries this month—including Syria and Yemen—which resulted in lower overall outage numbers for non-OPEC suppliers compared with last month's STEO. Total unplanned production outages averaged 0.7 million bbl/d in May 2013, but increased to an average of 0.8 million bbl/d in June 2013. Although unplanned outages in Sudan and South Sudan fell in May and June, new production

shut-ins occurred in June in the aftermath of floods in Alberta, Canada. The floods forced disruptions on a number of pipelines and production areas, and resulted in an average of 190,000 bbl/d of disrupted production volume in June.

Sudan and South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen continue to account for more than half of the total unplanned non-OPEC supply disruptions. EIA expects supply disruptions to persist in Syria and Yemen over the forecast period and projects average production of about 100,000 bbl/d in Syria and 130,000 bbl/d in Yemen over the next two years. EIA expects total non-OPEC outages to lessen in the second half of this year as South Sudan resumes oil production. Although EIA expects South Sudanese output to ramp up to 300,000 bbl/d by the end of 2013, if Sudan and South Sudan do not resolve their security problems, production from South Sudan may again be disrupted.

OPEC Supply. OPEC total liquid fuels production fell by 0.5 million bbl/d in the second quarter of 2013 from the same period last year because of lower crude oil output in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nigeria, Algeria, and Libya ([Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries other than Iran](#)). Production of non-crude liquids among OPEC members increased by 0.3 million bbl/d in second quarter 2013 compared with year-ago levels. Projected OPEC total liquid fuel supply falls by 0.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and remains relatively unchanged in 2014. Most of the decline in 2013 comes from Saudi Arabia in response to non-OPEC supply growth, although Saudi production increases for the next few months to meet seasonal demand.

Nigerian crude oil production fell by 220,000 bbl/d between December 2012 and June 2013, averaging 1.9 million bbl/d in June. Nigeria's main crude streams have been intermittently placed under force majeure this year because of infrastructure damage linked to pipeline theft. The latest supply outage occurred in Usan, Nigeria's newest deepwater field, which experienced technical problems.

Libyan crude oil production fell to 1.2 million bbl/d in June 2013, which is its lowest level since early 2012 when the country was bringing its production back on line after the civil war. Libya's oil sector has been plagued by a series of labor-related protests that have compromised output at several oil fields. Protests escalated in June and took an average of about 230,000 bbl/d off line.

EIA estimates that OPEC surplus capacity, mainly held in Saudi Arabia, averaged 2.7 million bbl/d in the first quarter of 2013. This was higher than the 2.1 million bbl/d average during the same period last year but lower than the average 3.8 million bbl/d from 2009 through 2011. EIA projects OPEC surplus capacity will increase to an average of 4.6 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently off line because of the effects of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories at the end of 2012 totaled 2.65 billion barrels, equivalent to 57.7 days of supply. Projected OECD oil inventories stay relatively steady in 2013, ending the year at 2.66 billion barrels. Projected inventories increase to 2.68 billion barrels (58.2 days of supply) at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. After declining to a 2013 year-to-date low of \$97 per barrel on April 17, Brent crude oil spot prices increased to an average of \$103 per barrel in both May and June. EIA projects the Brent crude oil spot price will fall from an average of \$112 per barrel in 2012 to annual averages of \$105 per barrel and \$100 per barrel in 2013 and 2014, respectively, reflecting the increasing supply of liquid fuels from non-OPEC countries.

The price discount of WTI crude oil to Brent, which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and was more than \$23 per barrel in February 2013, [has since fallen](#) to below \$5 per barrel in early July 2013. The [narrowing of the WTI-Brent price spread](#) is supported by several factors that have depressed Brent prices or raised WTI prices. EIA expects the WTI discount to begin widening again, to \$8 per barrel by the end of 2013, as crude oil production in Alberta, Canada, recovers following the heavy June flooding and Midcontinent production continues to grow. After averaging \$94 per barrel in 2012, the forecast WTI crude oil spot price averages \$95 per barrel in 2013 and \$92 per barrel in 2014. By 2014, [several pipeline projects](#) from the Midcontinent to the Gulf Coast refining centers are expected to come on line, reducing the cost of transporting crude oil to refiners, which is reflected in a narrowing in the WTI price discount to Brent next year.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for October 2013 delivery traded during the five-day period ending July 3, 2013, averaged \$97.52 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 21 percent, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in September 2013 at \$81 per barrel and \$118 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for October 2012 delivery averaged \$85 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 33 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$64 per barrel and \$114 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

[Refinery outages across the Midwest](#) helped push the U.S. average regular gasoline retail price up from \$3.52 per gallon on April 29, 2013, to \$3.66 per gallon on June 10, 2013. [Midwest gasoline prices have recently returned to normal levels relative to the U.S. average price](#), helped by resumption of refining and the movement of gasoline from other parts of the nation, with the U.S. regular gasoline retail price averaging \$3.50 per gallon on July 1, 2013. The expected recovery in refinery production combined with the total gasoline inventory of 224 million barrels on June 28, 2013, which is the highest level for this time of year since 1992, contribute to lower projected regular gasoline retail prices, averaging \$3.38 per gallon in the second half of 2013.

The current values of futures and options contracts suggest that gasoline prices could differ significantly from this forecast. For example, there is a 5-percent probability that the New York Harbor reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures price will exceed \$3.10 per gallon (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$3.75 per gallon) in October 2013.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. In 2012, total liquid fuels consumption declined by 390,000 bbl/d (2.1 percent). Total liquid fuels consumption for the first half of 2013 rose an estimated 140,000 bbl/d (0.8 percent) compared with the same period last year, led by increases in liquefied petroleum gas and distillate consumption. Part of that increase was because of colder weather, with heating degree days in the Northeast 21 percent higher than the first quarter of 2012. The second half of 2013 sees a forecast year-over-year increase in total liquid fuels consumption of 70,000 bbl/d (0.4 percent). For 2014, the forecast of total liquid fuels consumption growth slows to 30,000 bbl/d (0.2 percent). Motor gasoline consumption, which fell by 50,000 bbl/d in 2012, falls by 40,000 bbl/d in 2013, then flattens out in 2014 as increases in vehicle fuel economy are offset by projected growth in highway travel.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to rise from an average of 6.5 million bbl/d in 2012 to 7.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.1 million bbl/d in 2014. The continued focus on drilling in tight oil plays in the onshore Williston, Western Gulf, and Permian Basins is expected to account for the bulk of forecast production growth over the next two years.

Gulf of Mexico oil production is expected to increase by approximately 150,000 bbl/d between June and July, to 1.3 million bbl/d, as wells that were shut in for processing plant maintenance and the installation of an offshore platform during June come to full production. Offshore production from the Gulf of Mexico is forecast to average 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

Since reaching 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. Total net imports fell to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2012, and EIA expects net imports to continue declining to an average of 5.7 million bbl/d by 2014. Similarly, the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60 percent in 2005 and fell to an average of 40 percent in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to fall to continue to fall to 31 percent in 2014, which would be the lowest level since 1985.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.69 per gallon last summer, will average \$3.53 per gallon during the current summer (April through September) driving season. The projected monthly average regular gasoline retail price falls from \$3.63 per gallon in June 2013 to \$3.41 per gallon in September 2013. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.95 per gallon last summer, are projected to average \$3.84 per gallon this summer. As noted at the top of this section, the pricing and implied volatility of futures and

options contracts indicate the market's recognition that future monthly average gasoline prices could differ significantly from EIA's current forecast.

Natural Gas

Natural gas use during the first five months of 2013 for [industrial purposes](#) was more than 4 percent, or 0.9 Bcf/d, greater compared with the same period in 2012. Higher industrial gas usage reflects recent economic gains and sustained, historically low natural gas prices that have provided operators of natural-gas-intensive industrial facilities in the United States a cost advantage compared with competing facilities that rely on higher-cost energy sources. Projected industrial sector natural gas use increases by 2.2 percent in 2013 and 1.3 percent in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.7 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 70.1 Bcf/d and 69.7 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures forecast for 2013 and 2014 (compared with the record-warm temperatures in 2012) are expected to increase the amount of natural gas used for residential and commercial space heating. However, the projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 25.0 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.4 Bcf/d in 2013 and 22.2 Bcf/d in 2014, although these forecast levels are still high by historical standards.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 70.0 Bcf/d in 2013 and to 70.4 Bcf/d in 2014. Onshore production increases over the forecast period, while federal Gulf of Mexico production from existing fields declines as the economics of onshore drilling remain more favorable. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have fallen over the past five years, are projected to remain near their 2012 level over the forecast. LNG imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of around 0.4 Bcf/d in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. As of June 28, 2013, working gas stocks totaled 2,605 Bcf, which is 491 Bcf less than at the same time last year, but only 30 Bcf below the five-year (2008-12) average for that week. EIA projects working gas stocks at the end of this summer's stock-build season (end of October) will reach 3,809 Bcf, about 120 Bcf below the level at the same time last year.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.83 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in June 2013, down 21 cents from the previous month's price. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will increase from an average of \$2.75 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$3.76 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.91 per MMBtu in 2014.

Natural gas futures prices for October 2013 delivery (for the five-day period ending July 3, 2013) averaged \$3.62 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants

place the lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for October 2013 contracts at \$2.69 per MMBtu and \$4.88 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for October 2012 averaged \$2.90 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$1.74 per MMBtu and \$4.82 per MMBtu.

Coal

Coal prices were down 2.9 percent for the first four months of 2013 compared with the same period last year. EIA expects this trend to continue, with nominal annual average coal prices to the electric power industry falling for the first time since 2000, from \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.36 MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2014.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA expects total coal consumption to increase from 890 million short tons (MMst) in 2012 to 950 MMst in 2013 as consumption in the electric power sector rises due to higher electricity demand and higher natural gas prices. Consumption grows at a more modest pace of 1.7 percent to 966 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production is expected to change very little from last year, totaling 1,017 MMst in 2013. Inventory draws, combined with a small increase in coal imports, meet most of the growth in consumption in 2013. Coal production is forecast to grow by 3.3 percent in 2014 to 1,050 MMst as inventories stabilize in the face of increasing consumption.

U.S. Coal Exports. EIA expects exports to decline from 126 MMst in 2012 to 112 MMst in 2013 despite [record exports of 13.6 MMst in March](#). Exports are projected to total 108 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing supply in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

Electricity

The western United States has experienced extreme temperatures so far this summer. Cooling degree days in the West Census Region averaged about 190 last month, 23 percent higher than June 2012 and 20 percent higher than the previous 10-year average for that month. The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) issued Flex Alerts for July 1 and 2 asking electricity customers to turn off lights, raise air conditioning temperatures, and postpone appliance use. CAISO issues Flex Alerts when forecast day-ahead peak electricity demand approaches available resources. Other areas of the United States have experienced milder temperatures so far this summer. In the Midwest Census Region, cooling degree days in June averaged 26 percent lower than the same month last year.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Although U.S. cooling degree days during June averaged 4 percent higher than the previous 10-year average, NOAA projects overall U.S. temperatures during July and August will fall slightly below average. EIA projects the average U.S. residential customer will consume 3,212 kilowatthours of electricity during the summer months of June through August, 4.3 percent lower than the summer of 2012. For the entire year, EIA expects residential retail sales of electricity in the United States to grow by 1.6 percent. Forecast retail sales of electricity to the commercial sector increase by 0.5 percent in 2013, while retail sales to the industrial sector fall by 0.4 percent.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation will grow by 0.8 percent in 2013 and by 1.0 percent in 2014. Electric generators have been running their existing coal capacity at higher rates so far this year in response to the increasing cost of natural gas relative to coal. As a result, the share of total U.S. generation fueled by coal during the first four months of 2013 averaged 39.5 percent compared with 35.4 percent during the same period last year. In contrast, the share of generation fueled by natural gas fell from an average of 29.5 percent during January-April 2012 to 25.8 percent this year. EIA expects coal power plants to continue their increased level of generation, averaging 40.1 percent of total generation in both 2013 and 2014. The share of U.S. generation fueled by natural gas averages 27.6 percent in 2013 and 27.3 percent in 2014.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. The U.S. residential electricity price averaged 11.9 cents per kWh in 2012. EIA expects the average residential price will grow by 1.1 percent in 2013 and by 1.6 percent in 2014. The residential price during the summer months this year (June-August) is expected to average 12.3 cents/kWh, a 2.1-percent increase from the price last summer.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for electricity and heat generation to increase by 3.6 percent in 2013. While hydropower declines by 3.0 percent, nonhydropower renewables used for electricity and heat grow by an average of 7.8 percent in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 4.2 percent, as a 2.4-percent increase in hydropower is combined with a 5.2-percent increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA currently estimates that wind capacity will increase by 6 percent this year to about 62.6 gigawatts, and reach almost 73 gigawatts in 2014. However, electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 19 percent in 2013, as capacity that came [on line at the end of 2012](#) is available for the entire year in 2013. Wind-powered generation is projected to grow by 8 percent in 2014.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, both from central-station and distributed capacity, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small

share of total U.S. generation, about 0.2 percent in 2013. Central-station capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with distributed capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all central-station solar growth in 2012, but EIA expects that several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014. However, PV is still expected to account for most of the central station and distributed capacity additions in 2013 and 2014. Solar generation increases 79 percent in 2013 and 49 percent in 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Smaller corn harvests due to widespread drought resulted in U.S. fuel ethanol production falling from an average of approximately 900,000 bbl/d (13.9 billion gallons per year) in the first half of 2012 to an average of 820,000 bbl/d (12.6 billion gallons per year) from July 2012 through March 2013. [Ethanol production has been increasing since April](#), driven in part by increasing Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) targets and strong demand for [Renewable Identification Numbers](#) (RINs). EIA expects ethanol production to remain near its June 2013 level of 870,000 bbl/d through the third quarter before recovering to pre-drought production levels, averaging 870,000 bbl/d for the year. Ethanol production is expected to average 920,000 bbl/d in 2014. Biodiesel production, which averaged 63,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, is forecast to average about 82,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 88,000 bbl/d in 2014 (1.4 billion gallons per year). This forecast assumes that the 2014 renewable fuel volume obligations are identical to those in 2013.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed rule for the 2013 RFS program year maintains the statutory target of 16.55 billion ethanol-equivalent gallons of total renewable fuels. It would require refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel fuel to deliver RINs equivalent to 9.63 percent of the gasoline or diesel fuel they sell domestically (not counting the biofuels blended into it). The market price of ethanol D6 RINs increased dramatically during the first quarter of 2013, from \$0.05 per gallon at the start of the year to as high as \$1.05 per gallon on March 11, and has recently begun approaching the \$1.00 per gallon level again in June, averaging over \$0.90 per gallon.

The increase in the ethanol RIN price provides an economic incentive for two changes in the market. First, although present RIN prices do not appear sufficient to make E85 an economical fuel choice, a higher ethanol RIN price tends to lower the market price of E85 gasoline relative to E10 gasoline. Second, an ethanol RIN price equal to or near the biodiesel RIN price may motivate blending of biodiesel that exceeds the biodiesel blending target that EPA announced in the 2013 RFS program.

At the retail level, EIA expects diesel fuel prices to be most affected by higher RIN prices as typical biodiesel blending yields only about one-third of the RINs required and diesel fuel refiners and blenders must make up for the shortfall by purchasing the now higher-priced RINs.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels [declined by 3.9 percent in 2012](#), and projects increases of 2.4 percent in 2013

and 0.6 percent in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects the projected increase in coal use for electricity generation, especially in 2013 as it rebounds from the 2012 decline.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO. The GI model used in this STEO assumes that the spending cuts mandated in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (sequestration) will be replaced by a combination of income tax increases and spending cuts that are implemented in 2014. The GI model also assumes there will be an agreement reached to increase the amount of debt that can be issued by the U.S. Treasury (the debt ceiling) in the near term.

U.S. Current Trends. Current economic indicators continue to send mixed signals about the state of the U.S. economy. The most positive news is in the housing sector, where the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) reported that [new home sales in May](#) reached their highest level in nearly five years. The [pending home sales index](#) from the National Association of Realtors (NAR) also reached its highest level since December 2006. On the income side, the [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) (BEA) reported that real disposable income increased by 0.5 percent in May, up from growth of 0.1 percent in April. However, the BEA [revised down](#) real GDP growth in the first quarter of 2013 from 2.4 to 1.8 percent, primarily due to lower consumer spending on services and exports. For the last three months, the ISM manufacturing index has been close to 50, signaling no upcoming growth. The ISM Non-Manufacturing index has averaged in the mid-50s; however, exports and hiring indexes have shown recent sharp declines.

U.S. Production. This STEO assumes U.S. real GDP growth of 1.7 percent in 2013, rising to 2.9 percent in 2014. Year-on-year real GDP growth begins to accelerate in 2014, eventually rising to 3.4 percent in its final quarter. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.5 percent in 2013 and 3.3 percent in 2014. Total industrial production grows at a faster rate than real GDP in 2013 and 2014, at 2.6 and 3.6 percent respectively. Industrial production growth in the manufacturing sector is 2.6 percent in 2013, but accelerates to 3.7 percent in 2014.

U.S. Income and Expenditures. Private fixed investment growth averages 6.1 and 8.6 percent over 2013 and 2014, respectively. This is driven partly by business equipment and software spending, as well as increasing expenditures on buildings. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 2.0 percent, but slow below the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.4 percent. Export growth more than triples from 1.7 to 5.3 percent over the same two years. Government expenditures fall by 3.2 percent in 2013, and rise by 0.2 percent in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.6 percent over 2013, and gradually falls to 7.0 percent at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.6 percent in 2013 and 1.5 percent in 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 23.1 percent and 26.6

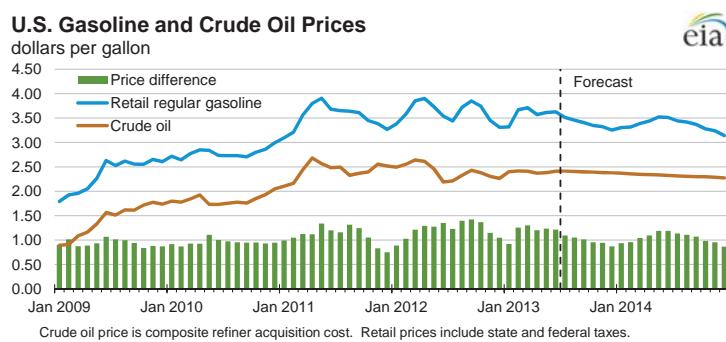
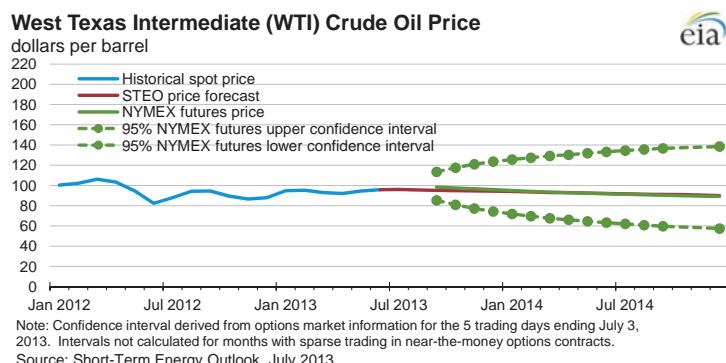
percent over 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

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



Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for July 2013



U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

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dollars per gallon



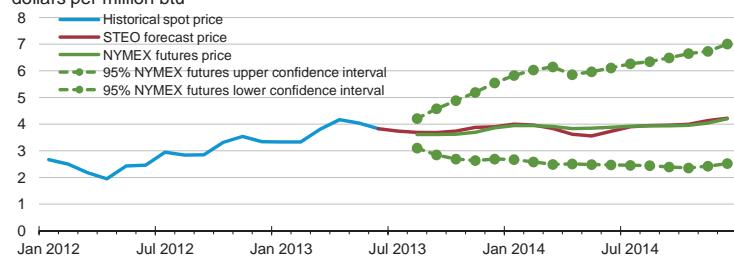
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

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dollars per million btu



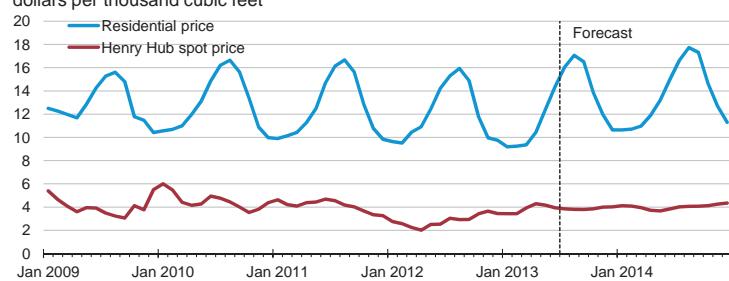
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending July 3, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Prices

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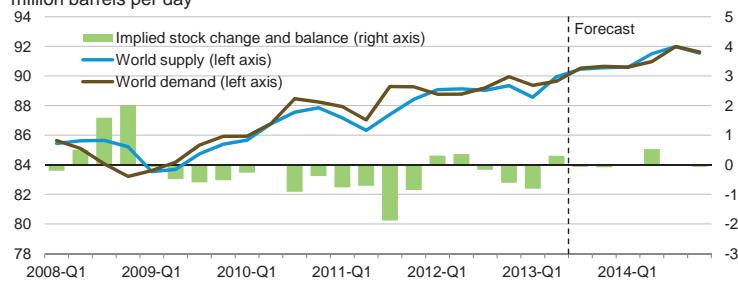
dollars per thousand cubic feet



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

World Liquid Fuels Supply and Demand Balance

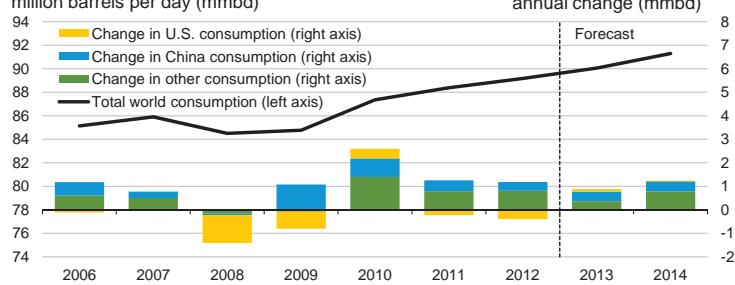
million barrels per day



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

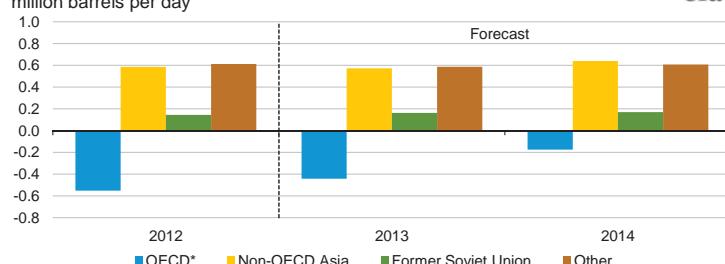
million barrels per day (mmbd)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day



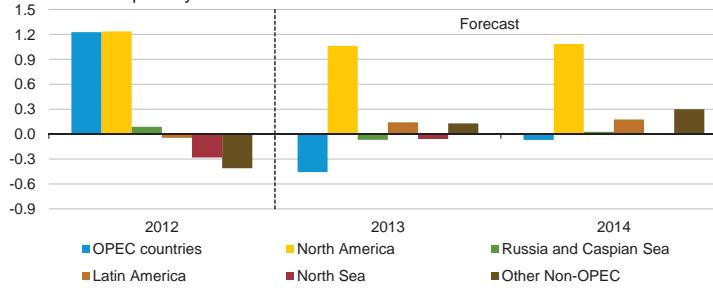
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day

cia

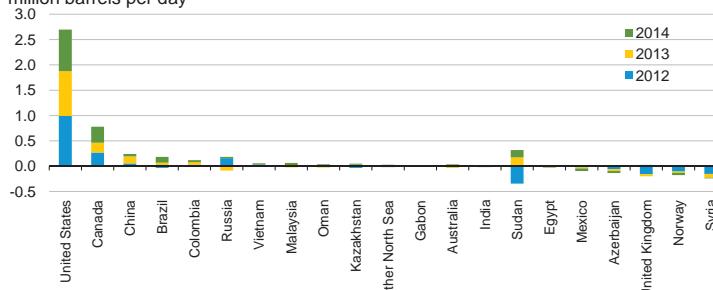


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day

cia

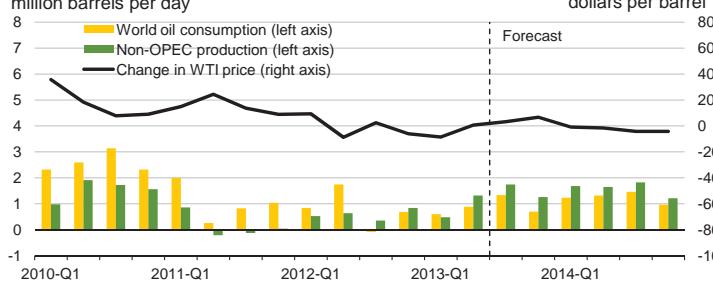


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth

million barrels per day

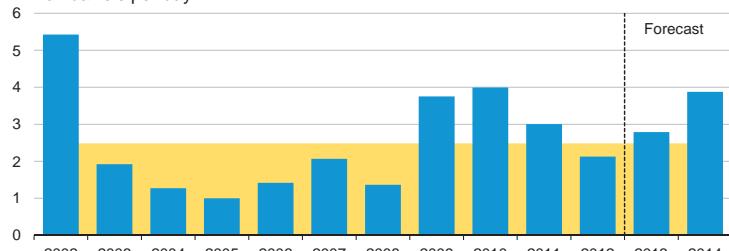
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Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity million barrels per day

ea

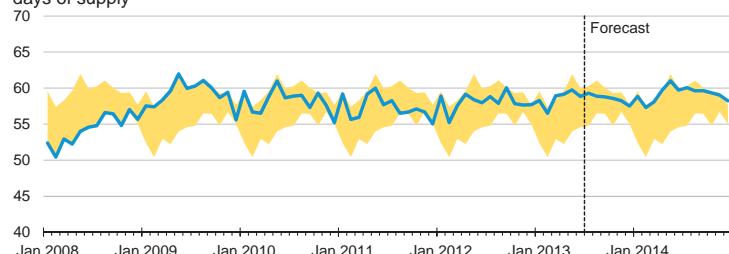


Note: Shaded area represents 2002-2012 average (2.5 million barrels per day)

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks days of supply

ea



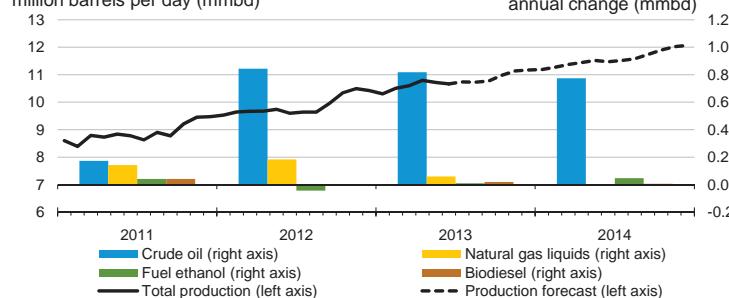
Note: Colored band represents the range between the minimum and maximum observed days of supply from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

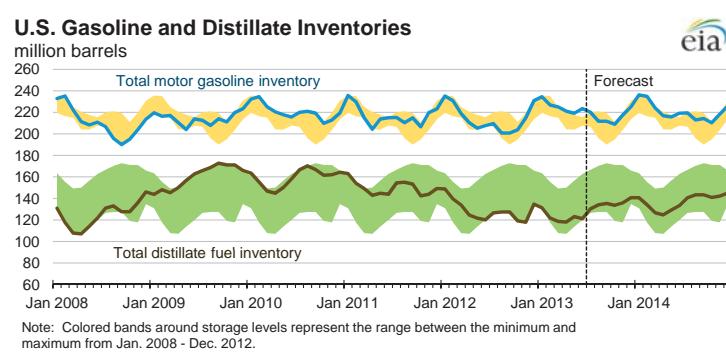
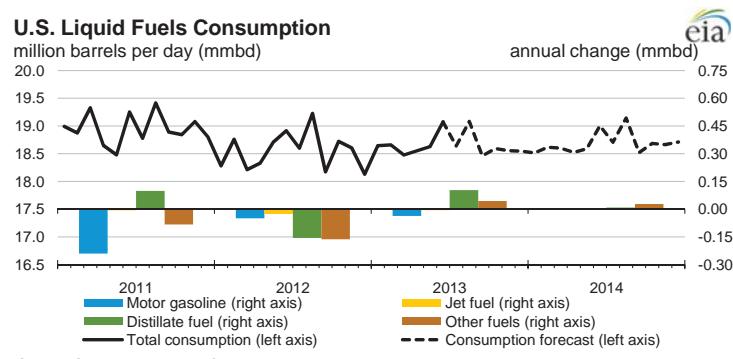
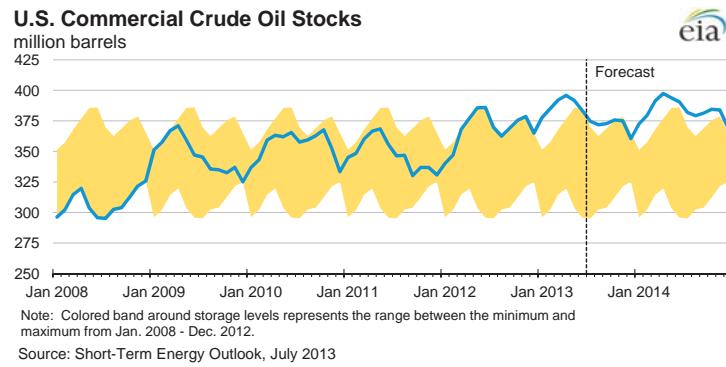
U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production million barrels per day (mmbd)

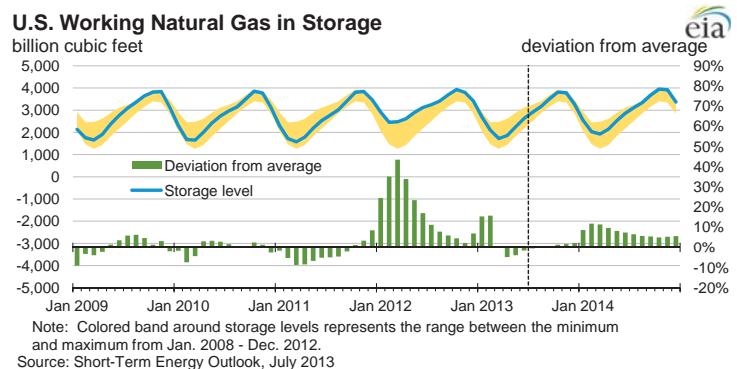
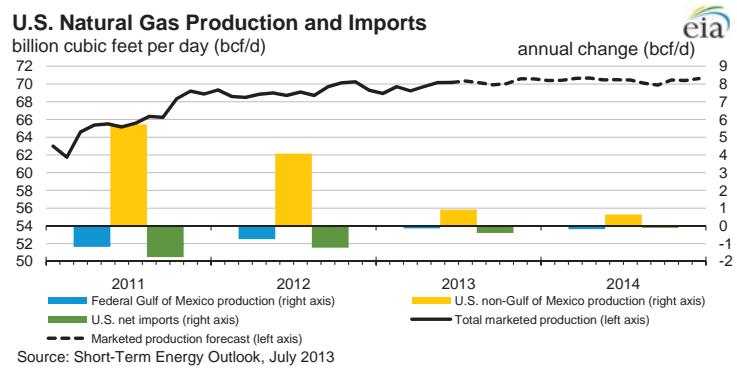
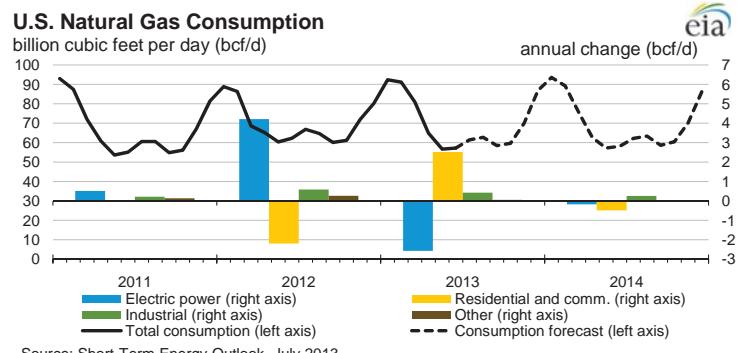
ea

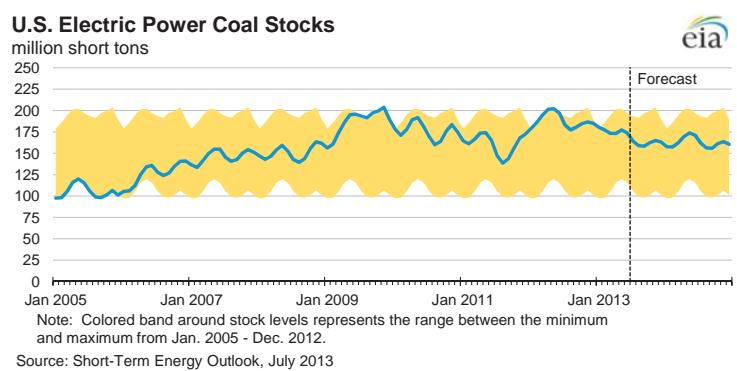
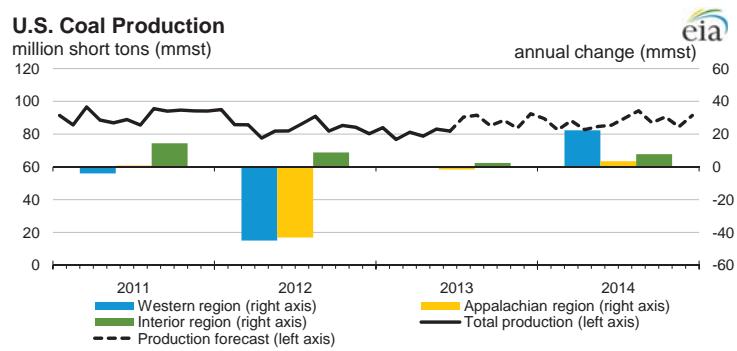
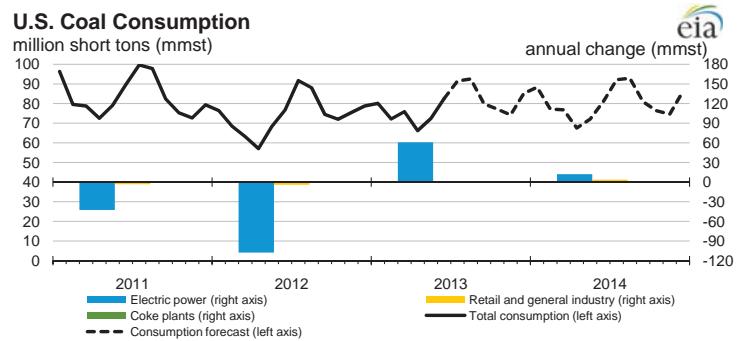
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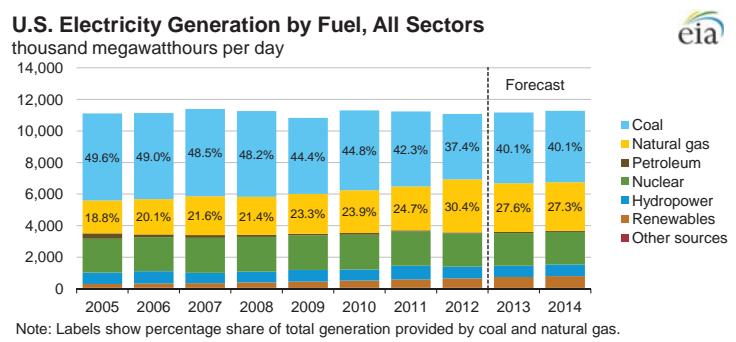
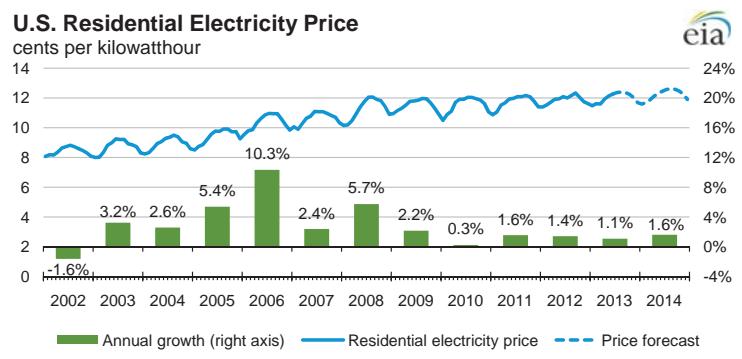
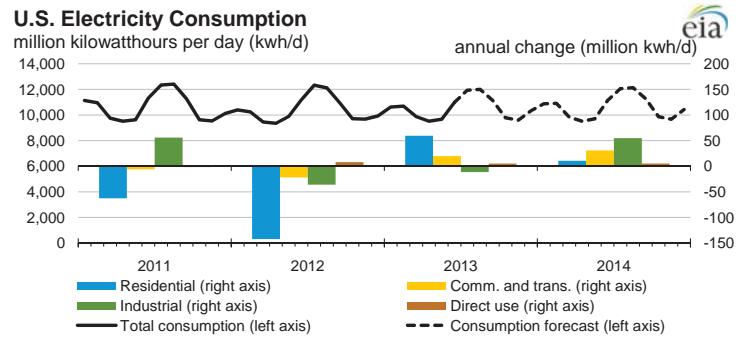


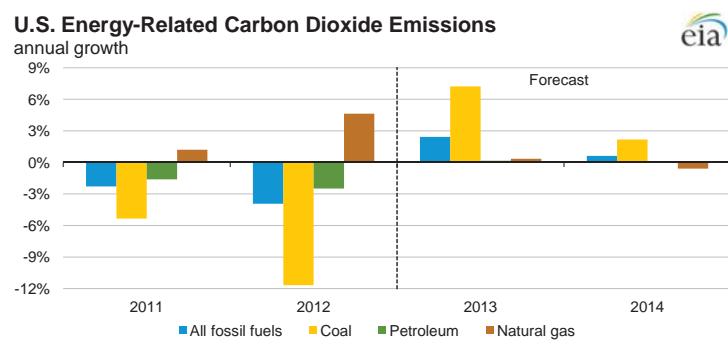
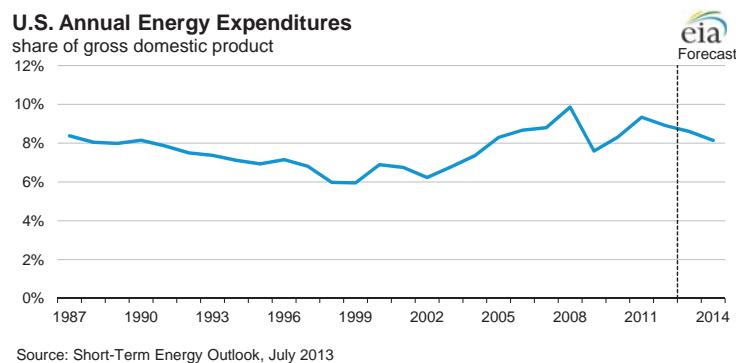
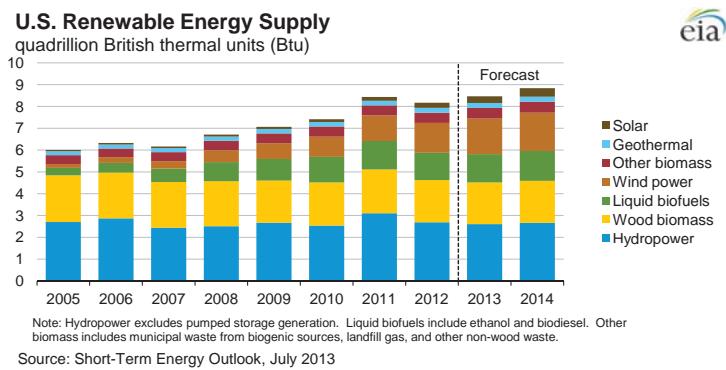
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

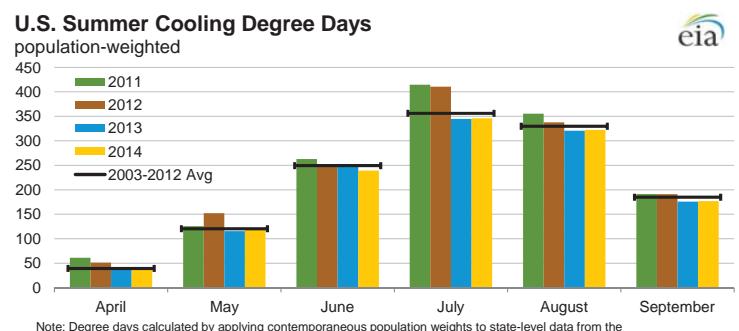
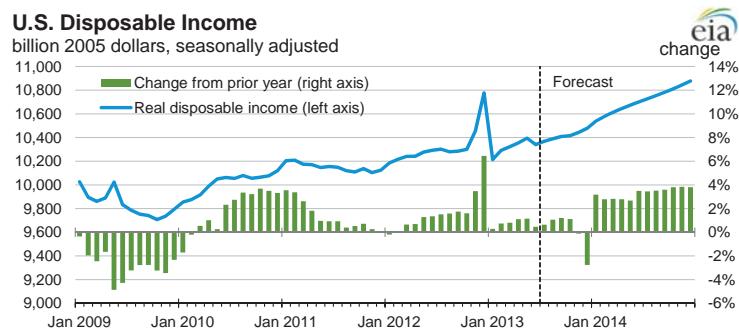
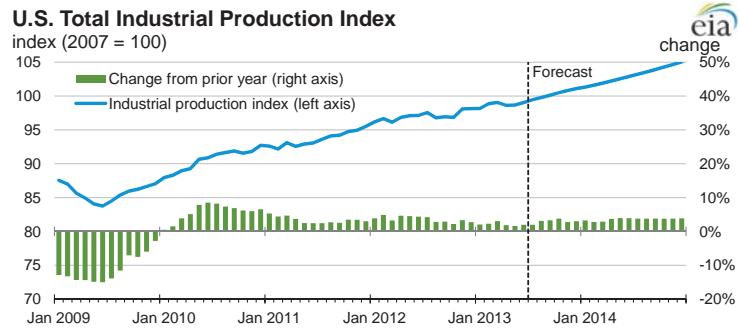


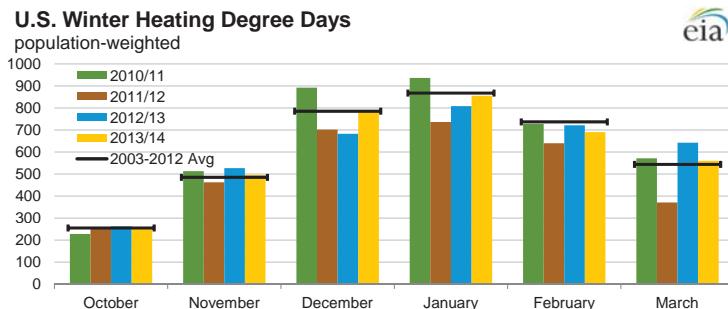












Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2013

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

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

	2012			2013			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.22	2.20	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.26	0.7	3.5	2.1
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.58	2.61	2.60	2.44	2.42	2.43	-5.4	-7.4	-6.4
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.42	2.32	2.37	2.39	2.41	2.40	-1.2	3.7	1.3
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.99	3.02	3.00	2.84	2.75	2.79	-4.9	-8.9	-6.9
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	3.01	3.13	3.07	2.95	2.95	2.95	-1.9	-5.9	-4.0
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.72	3.67	3.69	3.60	3.46	3.53	-3.2	-5.7	-4.4
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.95	3.94	3.95	3.88	3.80	3.84	-1.7	-3.5	-2.6
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.950	8.846	8.898	8.846	8.843	8.844	-1.2	0.0	-0.6
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.629	7.722	7.676	7.670	7.823	7.747	0.5	1.3	0.9
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.868	0.851	0.860	0.897	0.886	0.892	3.3	4.1	3.7
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.122	0.075	0.098	0.015	0.129	0.073			
Net Imports ^f	0.331	0.198	0.264	0.264	0.004	0.134	-20.3	-97.8	-49.4
Refinery Utilization (percent)	90.1	90.4	90.2	87.7	88.7	88.2			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	218.8	207.7	218.8	224.9	223.6	224.9			
Ending	207.7	200.8	200.8	223.6	211.7	211.7			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	13,549	13,653	13,601	13,792	13,848	13,820	1.8	1.4	1.6
Real Income	10,271	10,289	10,280	10,364	10,389	10,376	0.9	1.0	0.9

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Bills

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecast 2013	Change from 2012
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,229	3,119	3,471	3,444	3,355	3,212	-4.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.96	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.34	2.1%
Summer bill (\$)	\$386	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$397	-2.2%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	2,044	1,908	2,227	2,121	2,182	2,111	-3.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.95	17.37	16.14	15.85	15.53	15.78	1.6%
Summer bill (\$)	\$367	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$339	\$333	-1.7%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,439	2,202	2,644	2,531	2,550	2,428	-4.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	16.40	15.87	16.66	16.39	15.70	15.97	1.7%
Summer bill (\$)	\$400	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$400	\$388	-3.1%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,731	2,495	3,073	2,975	3,037	2,779	-8.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.91	11.31	11.94	12.17	12.04	12.57	4.4%
Summer bill (\$)	\$298	\$282	\$367	\$362	\$366	\$349	-4.5%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	3,251	3,070	3,558	3,517	3,548	3,267	-7.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.67	10.15	10.74	11.16	11.46	11.65	1.7%
Summer bill (\$)	\$314	\$312	\$382	\$393	\$407	\$381	-6.4%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	4,017	3,960	4,411	4,277	4,001	3,846	-3.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.14	11.57	11.39	11.48	11.62	11.62	0.0%
Summer bill (\$)	\$447	\$458	\$502	\$491	\$465	\$447	-3.9%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,401	4,225	4,901	4,750	4,491	4,301	-4.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.71	9.80	9.90	10.28	10.29	10.63	3.2%
Summer bill (\$)	\$428	\$414	\$485	\$488	\$462	\$457	-1.1%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,541	4,637	4,830	5,231	4,791	4,661	-2.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.68	11.06	10.86	10.64	10.30	10.87	5.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$576	\$513	\$525	\$557	\$494	\$507	2.6%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,360	3,240	3,340	3,322	3,446	3,454	0.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.55	10.82	11.25	11.29	11.52	11.79	2.4%
Summer bill (\$)	\$355	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$397	\$407	2.6%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,121	2,075	2,006	2,022	2,080	2,017	-3.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.47	13.20	12.94	13.22	13.93	14.00	0.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$265	\$274	\$260	\$267	\$290	\$282	-2.5%

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	6.22	6.30	6.43	7.03	7.12	7.29	7.27	7.57	7.81	7.99	8.12	8.43	6.50	7.31	8.09
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.79	66.45	66.56	66.81	66.89	66.95	66.57	66.90	65.75	66.41	66.83
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	242	244	267	264	260	253	271	266	1,016	1,017	1,050
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.75	18.73	18.56	18.58	18.70	18.79	18.69	18.55	18.66	18.69
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.53	60.94	72.14	86.04	59.31	61.43	72.28	69.68	70.10	69.70
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	228	221	264	237	242	221	266	237	890	950	966
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.39	10.05	11.70	9.91	10.53	10.11	11.82	9.99	10.44	10.51	10.62
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.05	2.18	1.94	1.96	2.09	2.25	2.04	2.05	2.16	2.36	2.13	2.14	8.13	8.44	8.80
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.48	22.76	24.04	23.83	25.37	22.98	24.02	24.25	25.48	23.09	24.28	24.47	95.10	96.62	97.32
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	100.27	101.01	100.17	99.00	97.99	96.84	96.00	100.84	100.65	97.43
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.70	3.84	3.93	3.64	3.94	4.12	2.75	3.76	3.91
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.40
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,792	13,848	13,921	14,034	14,156	14,276	14,399	13,593	13,822	14,216
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	2.9
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.6	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.6	119.1	119.6	115.4	117.0	118.9
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,364	10,389	10,446	10,577	10,673	10,754	10,845	10,321	10,369	10,712
Percent change from prior year	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	-0.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8	1.7	0.5	3.3
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.8	97.7	98.6	99.4	100.4	101.6	102.8	95.0	97.5	101.0
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.6	3.7
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,747	412	81	1,472	2,172	515	77	1,530	2,106	475	77	1,528	3,712	4,294	4,186
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	59	451	939	90	32	407	841	91	40	398	845	91	1,540	1,371	1,374

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	102.88	93.42	92.24	87.96	94.34	94.10	95.50	94.67	93.50	92.50	91.33	90.50	94.12	94.65	91.96
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.07	112.48	102.58	101.50	102.17	102.00	100.50	99.00	97.50	111.65	104.68	99.75
Imported Average	108.13	101.19	97.20	97.64	98.71	98.95	100.51	99.67	98.51	97.49	96.34	95.52	101.11	99.47	96.99
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	100.27	101.01	100.17	99.00	97.99	96.84	96.00	100.84	100.65	97.43
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	289	284	275	263	270	281	271	254	293	278	269
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	295	295	295	288	291	289	286	311	299	289
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	278	277	284	279	276	275	276	303	292	277
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	316	285	287	290	285	287	284	281	310	294	284
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	251	248	252	246	255	254	253	247	246	244	260	252	248
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	360	346	331	334	349	341	322	363	348	337
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	367	352	337	340	355	347	328	369	355	343
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	402	388	380	382	375	379	377	375	397	388	376
Heating Oil	379	370	366	385	389	364	355	364	364	356	355	359	376	373	361
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.82	3.96	4.05	3.75	4.05	4.24	2.83	3.87	4.02
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.70	3.84	3.93	3.64	3.94	4.12	2.75	3.76	3.91
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.85	4.78	5.10	5.35	4.63	5.00	5.46	3.86	4.82	5.13
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.60	9.65	9.52	9.48	9.49	10.09	10.00	8.13	8.67	9.71
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.70	16.54	11.57	10.75	12.88	17.22	12.28	10.66	10.83	12.01
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.40
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.58	4.34	4.75	4.77	4.32	4.54	4.99	3.39	4.49	4.64
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	18.24	17.83	17.62	17.68	17.35	16.98	16.81	20.85	18.30	17.20
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	23.01	23.01	23.69	23.44	23.53	23.46	23.78	23.46	23.29	23.54
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.72	7.16	6.67	6.67	6.80	7.24	6.73	6.70	6.78	6.87
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.28	10.73	10.14	10.10	10.44	10.89	10.27	10.12	10.29	10.44
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.12	12.37	11.96	11.71	12.31	12.59	12.18	11.88	12.01	12.21

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.WTI and Brent crude oils, and Henry Hub natural gas spot prices from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

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

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

Table 3a. International Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	22.61	22.46	22.08	23.08	23.09	23.28	23.51	24.29	24.38	24.51	24.69	25.08	22.56	23.55	24.67
U.S. (50 States)	10.85	10.93	11.01	11.71	11.70	12.02	11.99	12.34	12.49	12.73	12.86	13.24	11.13	12.01	12.83
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.00	4.01	3.88	4.10	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.87	4.06	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.92	2.87
North Sea (b)	3.38	3.20	2.77	2.90	2.99	2.90	2.89	3.22	3.09	3.03	3.01	2.90	3.06	3.00	3.00
Other OECD	1.56	1.57	1.59	1.55	1.45	1.58	1.61	1.58	1.58	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.59
Non-OECD	66.46	66.67	66.94	66.27	65.47	66.67	66.94	66.27	66.22	66.98	67.30	66.46	66.59	66.34	66.74
OPEC	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.55	36.21	36.28	35.75	35.91	36.11	35.99	35.52	36.41	35.95	35.88
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.99	30.43	30.44	29.85	30.00	30.14	29.96	29.43	30.89	30.18	29.88
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.78	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.97	6.03	6.09	5.52	5.77	6.00
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.53	13.43	13.10	13.35	13.33	13.33	13.39	13.43	13.41	13.35	13.37
China	4.28	4.35	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.53	4.55	4.56	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.58	4.38	4.52	4.57
Other Non-OECD	12.22	12.26	12.59	12.49	11.96	12.51	13.01	12.61	12.44	12.97	13.34	12.93	12.39	12.52	12.93
Total World Supply	89.07	89.13	89.03	89.34	88.56	89.95	90.46	90.56	90.60	91.50	91.99	91.54	89.14	89.89	91.41
Non-OPEC Supply	52.54	52.42	52.43	53.55	53.01	53.74	54.17	54.81	54.69	55.39	55.99	56.02	52.74	53.94	55.53
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.22	45.54	45.93	46.20	45.67	45.10	45.45	45.89	45.81	44.64	45.24	45.72	45.97	45.53	45.35
U.S. (50 States)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.75	18.73	18.56	18.58	18.70	18.79	18.69	18.55	18.66	18.69
U.S. Territories	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.38
Canada	2.20	2.24	2.36	2.37	2.24	2.20	2.39	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.36	2.34	2.29	2.30	2.32
Europe	13.68	13.78	13.80	13.65	13.14	13.33	13.49	13.46	13.15	12.87	13.30	13.26	13.72	13.36	13.15
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.08	4.19	4.34	4.75	4.99	4.20	4.24	4.65	4.73	4.59	4.52
Other OECD	6.31	6.23	6.27	6.50	6.26	6.27	6.14	6.37	6.40	6.23	6.17	6.40	6.33	6.26	6.30
Non-OECD	42.54	43.23	43.27	43.76	43.70	44.55	45.07	44.76	44.78	46.33	46.74	45.89	43.20	44.52	45.94
Former Soviet Union	4.59	4.62	4.79	4.77	4.77	4.70	4.98	4.96	4.93	4.86	5.14	5.12	4.69	4.85	5.01
Europe	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.70	0.71
China	10.26	10.03	9.86	10.53	10.52	10.47	10.56	10.77	10.66	11.24	11.22	10.92	10.17	10.58	11.01
Other Asia	10.54	10.79	10.35	10.62	10.73	10.92	10.50	10.79	10.94	11.13	10.70	11.00	10.57	10.73	10.94
Other Non-OECD	16.47	17.10	17.56	17.13	16.99	17.76	18.32	17.52	17.56	18.40	18.95	18.12	17.07	17.65	18.26
Total World Consumption	88.77	88.77	89.20	89.95	89.37	89.65	90.53	90.65	90.60	90.97	91.98	91.61	89.17	90.05	91.29
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.13	0.15	-0.34	-0.06	0.38	-0.05	-0.40	-0.12	0.41	-0.15	0.03	-0.04
Other OECD	-0.16	-0.01	-0.31	0.57	-0.18	0.01	0.05	-0.11	0.02	-0.05	0.04	-0.12	0.02	-0.06	-0.03
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.16	-0.01	0.59	-0.09	0.83	0.02	0.08	-0.18	0.03	-0.08	0.07	-0.21	0.16	0.19	-0.05
Total Stock Draw	-0.31	-0.36	0.17	0.61	0.81	-0.30	0.07	0.09	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.16	-0.12
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,097	1,128	1,134	1,099	1,104	1,140	1,151	1,113	1,111	1,099	1,113
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,641	2,672	2,712	2,647	2,649	2,679	2,680	2,655	2,658	2,699	2,706	2,680	2,647	2,655	2,680

- = no data available

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

Monthly OECD supply and consumption does not yet

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.67	17.68	17.73	18.63	18.64	18.80	19.02	19.49	19.72	19.90	20.07	20.60	17.93	18.99	20.08
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.00	4.01	3.88	4.10	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.87	4.06	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.92	2.87
United States	10.85	10.93	11.01	11.71	11.70	12.02	11.99	12.34	12.49	12.73	12.86	13.24	11.13	12.01	12.83
Central and South America	4.55	4.72	5.07	4.91	4.44	5.06	5.38	4.93	4.68	5.19	5.54	5.10	4.81	4.96	5.13
Argentina	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.74
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.22	2.84	3.14	2.68	2.41	2.92	3.24	2.76	2.65	2.72	2.84
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.09	0.97	1.02	1.06
Other Central and S. America	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.50
Europe	4.34	4.15	3.71	3.85	3.94	3.84	3.84	4.17	4.02	3.96	3.95	3.84	4.01	3.95	3.94
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.81	2.07	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.78	1.90	1.88	1.83
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.84	0.95	0.86	0.82	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.92	0.88	0.91
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.27
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.54	13.44	13.11	13.36	13.34	13.40	13.44	13.44	13.42	13.36	13.38
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.93	0.90	0.86
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.61	1.63	1.65
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	10.34	10.11	10.34	10.30	10.30	10.36	10.39	10.40	10.31	10.34
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.29
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24
Middle East	1.29	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.32	1.19	1.18
Oman	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.91
Syria	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.09
Yemen	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.12
Asia and Oceania	8.88	8.90	8.98	9.05	8.89	9.05	9.12	9.11	9.13	9.19	9.25	9.27	8.95	9.04	9.21
Australia	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.49	0.39	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.53
China	4.28	4.35	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.53	4.55	4.56	4.54	4.57	4.57	4.58	4.38	4.52	4.57
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98
Indonesia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.98
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.64	0.62	0.67
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.39
Africa	2.37	2.25	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.39	2.55	2.59	2.61	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.29	2.45	2.61
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
Equatorial Guinea	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.32
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25
Sudan	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.24	0.39	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.12	0.30	0.44
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.54	52.42	52.43	53.55	53.01	53.74	54.17	54.81	54.69	55.39	55.99	56.02	52.74	53.94	55.53
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.78	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.97	6.03	6.09	5.52	5.77	6.00
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.01	57.95	57.98	59.08	58.57	59.52	60.02	60.71	60.60	61.35	62.02	62.11	58.26	59.71	61.53

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	2.00	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	29.99	30.43	30.44	29.85	30.00	30.14	29.96	29.43	30.89	30.18	29.88
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.78	5.85	5.91	5.91	5.97	6.03	6.09	5.52	5.77	6.00
Total OPEC Supply	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.55	36.21	36.28	35.75	35.91	36.11	35.99	35.52	36.41	35.95	35.88
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.32	6.25	6.57	6.74	6.82	6.89	6.94	7.04	6.45	6.47	6.93
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.70									
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.68	23.75	23.83	23.91	24.03	24.10	24.17	24.24	23.87	23.79	24.14
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.71	32.70	33.10	33.35	33.55	33.69	33.81	33.98	33.02	32.96	33.76
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00							
South America	0.00														
Middle East	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.69	2.27	2.66	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.85	4.55	2.12	2.78	3.88
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.72	2.27	2.66	3.50	3.55	3.55	3.85	4.55	2.13	2.79	3.88

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.76	23.08	23.20	23.15	22.99	23.20	23.31	23.14	23.12	23.21	23.38	23.26	23.05	23.16	23.24
Canada	2.20	2.24	2.36	2.37	2.24	2.20	2.39	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.36	2.34	2.29	2.30	2.32
Mexico	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.28	2.15	2.24	2.18	2.19	2.22	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.19	2.19	2.22
United States	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.75	18.73	18.56	18.58	18.70	18.79	18.69	18.55	18.66	18.69
Central and South America	6.52	6.75	6.78	6.79	6.70	6.96	6.99	6.97	6.93	7.19	7.23	7.20	6.71	6.91	7.14
Brazil	2.72	2.83	2.89	2.87	2.85	2.96	3.02	3.01	2.99	3.11	3.17	3.16	2.83	2.96	3.11
Europe	14.36	14.47	14.51	14.36	13.82	14.03	14.21	14.18	13.85	13.57	14.02	13.99	14.42	14.06	13.86
Former Soviet Union	4.61	4.65	4.82	4.80	4.80	4.73	5.01	4.99	4.96	4.88	5.17	5.15	4.72	4.88	5.04
Russia	3.17	3.23	3.31	3.30	3.31	3.26	3.45	3.44	3.42	3.37	3.57	3.55	3.25	3.37	3.48
Middle East	7.49	7.88	8.38	7.87	7.69	8.17	8.75	7.91	7.90	8.50	9.07	8.20	7.91	8.13	8.42
Asia and Oceania	29.58	28.50	28.12	29.57	29.82	29.02	28.75	29.93	30.19	29.96	29.51	30.17	28.94	29.38	29.96
China	10.26	10.03	9.86	10.53	10.52	10.47	10.56	10.77	10.66	11.24	11.22	10.92	10.17	10.58	11.01
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.08	4.19	4.34	4.75	4.99	4.20	4.24	4.65	4.73	4.59	4.52
India	3.50	3.53	3.20	3.46	3.64	3.62	3.32	3.59	3.77	3.75	3.44	3.72	3.42	3.54	3.67
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.52	3.65	3.65	3.60	3.63	3.42	3.53	3.63
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.22	45.54	45.93	46.20	45.67	45.10	45.45	45.89	45.81	44.64	45.24	45.72	45.97	45.53	45.35
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	42.54	43.23	43.27	43.76	43.70	44.55	45.07	44.76	44.78	46.33	46.74	45.89	43.20	44.52	45.94
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.77	88.77	89.20	89.95	89.37	89.65	90.53	90.65	90.60	90.97	91.98	91.61	89.17	90.05	91.29
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	113.0	113.5	114.2	114.8	115.3	116.1	117.0	118.0	119.0	119.9	121.0	122.1	113.9	116.6	120.5
Percent change from prior year	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.3
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.2	101.3	101.6	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.7	103.2	104.0	104.4	105.0	105.8	101.4	102.5	104.8
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.2
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	132.6	133.7	135.1	136.9	137.8	139.2	141.1	142.9	144.4	146.2	148.1	150.1	134.6	140.2	147.2
Percent change from prior year	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.2	5.0
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.39	100.18	100.87	101.79	103.07	103.72	103.63	103.92	104.94	105.32	104.71	99.60	103.05	104.72
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.0	5.4	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.8	3.5	1.6

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4a. U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	6.22	6.30	6.43	7.03	7.12	7.29	7.27	7.57	7.81	7.99	8.12	8.43	6.50	7.31	8.09
Alaska	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.45	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.47
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.34	1.19	1.18	1.37	1.31	1.26	1.20	1.28	1.35	1.37	1.38	1.46	1.27	1.26	1.39
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	4.31	4.58	4.81	5.11	5.27	5.52	5.62	5.77	5.95	6.14	6.31	6.47	4.70	5.55	6.22
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	8.58	8.82	8.47	7.86	7.47	7.74	7.87	6.99	6.86	7.19	7.09	6.25	8.43	7.52	6.85
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00									
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.41	-0.20	0.18	0.04	-0.30	0.10	0.11	0.13	-0.34	0.01	0.10	0.13	-0.09	0.01	-0.02
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.15	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.23	0.15	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.19	0.18
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.51	15.27	15.48	14.86	14.45	15.34	15.53	15.00	15.01	15.03	15.09
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.05
Natural Gas Liquids Production	2.38	2.36	2.38	2.47	2.43	2.47	2.45	2.48	2.43	2.45	2.45	2.53	2.40	2.46	2.46
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.01	1.01	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.97	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04	0.97	0.99	1.04
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.92
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.86	-0.99	-0.87	-1.36	-0.96	-0.82	-1.29	-1.31	-0.84	-0.98	-1.26	-1.41	-1.02	-1.09	-1.12
Pentanes Plus	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.10	-0.09	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.09	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08	-0.07	-0.07
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.06	-0.06	-0.14	-0.18	-0.07	-0.05	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.03	-0.11	-0.10
Unfinished Oils	0.53	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.58	0.65	0.57	0.48	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.48	0.60	0.57	0.54
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.08
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.58	0.64	0.55	0.36	0.40	0.59	0.46	0.50	0.58	0.61	0.51	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.55
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.33	-0.31	-0.35	-0.47	-0.41	-0.33	-0.46	-0.48	-0.42	-0.38	-0.42	-0.53	-0.37	-0.42	-0.44
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.04	-0.10	-0.10	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09	-0.07	-0.09	-0.07	-0.10	-0.08	-0.07	-0.08
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.76	-0.97	-0.91	-0.89	-0.62	-0.72	-0.87	-0.87	-0.61	-0.76	-0.91	-0.88	-0.88	-0.77	-0.79
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.16	-0.08	-0.19	-0.10	-0.14	-0.11	-0.12	-0.16	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.13	-0.11	-0.12
Other Oils (g)	-0.47	-0.52	-0.51	-0.55	-0.51	-0.55	-0.54	-0.53	-0.46	-0.55	-0.58	-0.57	-0.51	-0.53	-0.54
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.11	-0.14	-0.30	0.09	0.46	-0.43	-0.18	0.24	0.29	-0.41	-0.22	0.28	-0.06	0.02	-0.01
Total Supply	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.75	18.73	18.56	18.58	18.70	18.79	18.69	18.55	18.66	18.69
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.37	2.10	2.18	2.43	2.67	2.12	2.16	2.45	2.60	2.14	2.19	2.49	2.27	2.35	2.35
Unfinished Oils	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.02
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.48	8.95	8.85	8.54	8.42	8.85	8.84	8.56	8.41	8.85	8.83	8.56	8.70	8.67	8.66
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.44													

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.51	15.27	15.48	14.86	14.45	15.34	15.53	15.00	15.01	15.03	15.09
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.33	0.26	0.29	0.42	0.34	0.27	0.29	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.04	1.09	1.12
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.63	0.57	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.59	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.53
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.06	0.42	0.59	0.47	0.32	0.51	0.59	0.48	0.33	0.34	0.45	0.48
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00														
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.79	17.80	17.72	17.36	16.92	18.01	18.09	17.42	16.94	18.13	18.20	17.57	17.42	17.61	17.71
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.05
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.53	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.84	0.75	0.41	0.53	0.85	0.75	0.42	0.63	0.63	0.64
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.61	8.97	8.92	9.01	8.77	9.12	9.15	8.97	8.72	9.13	9.15	9.03	8.88	9.00	9.01
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.52	1.50	1.43	1.42	1.52	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.47	1.48
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.35	4.62	4.70	4.73	4.37	4.62	4.74	4.77	4.55	4.60	4.62
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.52	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49
Other Oils (a)	2.35	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.41	2.51	2.57	2.44	2.39	2.57	2.63	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.52
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.84	18.88	18.79	18.46	17.97	19.10	19.14	18.47	17.96	19.18	19.25	18.62	18.49	18.67	18.76
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.61	15.42	14.82	15.62	15.80	15.21	14.76	15.64	15.85	15.36	15.36	15.36	15.41
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.29	17.23	17.27	17.40	17.81	17.30	17.81	17.81							
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.88	0.89	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.86	0.87

- = no data available

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	297	299	302	275	289	284	275	263	270	281	271	254	293	278	269
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	361	350	342	331	334	348	339	323	362	346	336
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	368	343	325	330	345	336	315	357	346	331
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	339	336	328	313	317	333	323	303	342	329	319
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	323	361	347	326	319	340	339	317	351	339	329
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	382	390	375	358	358	375	369	351	394	376	364
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	360	346	331	334	349	341	322	363	348	337
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	367	352	337	340	355	347	328	369	355	343
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.1	51.2	48.0	54.1	59.5	62.9	53.7	58.5	55.9	56.8	54.9	58.8	54.1	58.5	58.8
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.8	48.5	49.8	50.5	52.0	50.3	49.4	49.6	53.9	50.5	49.6
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.5	75.8	77.7	73.9	78.1	78.5	77.1	75.2	79.9	80.5	78.1	79.9
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.0
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	29.1	28.4	28.2	31.0	30.8	28.4	28.4	30.9	35.0	31.0	30.9
U.S. Total	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	224.9	223.6	211.7	225.1	224.0	219.1	214.2	226.1	230.9	225.1	226.1
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	48.5	49.3	47.6	50.6	48.7	49.5	49.2	51.5	56.8	50.6	51.5
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	176.4	174.2	164.0	174.5	175.4	169.6	165.0	174.7	174.0	174.5	174.7

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

See "Petroleum for Administration Defense District" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.81	68.85	69.16	69.89	69.27	70.02	70.14	70.40	70.48	70.55	70.14	70.49	69.18	69.96	70.41
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.05	0.92	0.81	0.97	1.00	0.85	0.77	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.89
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	3.93	4.05	4.06	4.27	4.07	3.95	3.79	3.76	4.22	4.08	3.89
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.29	65.05	65.27	65.17	65.41	65.74	65.58	65.80	64.00	64.95	65.64
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.79	66.45	66.56	66.81	66.89	66.95	66.57	66.90	65.75	66.41	66.83
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.92	8.04	8.48	7.71	8.54	8.78	8.97	8.11	8.40	8.61	8.57	8.38	8.52
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.42	7.58	8.11	7.43	8.15	8.30	8.53	7.64	8.01	8.19	8.10	8.00	8.09
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.29	0.39	0.48	0.44	0.47	0.39	0.41	0.48	0.38	0.43
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.85	4.22	4.50	4.95	5.04	4.70	4.69	5.09	4.42	4.63	4.88
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.63	3.24	3.63	3.50	4.04	3.83	3.93	3.41	3.71	3.52	4.15	3.75	3.64
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.18
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.19	-6.41	2.84	18.69	-9.89	-9.59	2.64	14.90	-10.31	-8.84	3.30	-0.06	0.39	-0.29
Total Supply	80.71	62.63	64.14	72.59	88.30	60.21	61.18	73.47	85.91	60.21	61.61	73.90	70.01	70.72	70.35
Balancing Item (b)	0.44	-0.07	-0.21	-1.47	-0.24	-0.68	-0.24	-1.33	0.12	-0.90	-0.18	-1.61	-0.33	-0.63	-0.65
Total Primary Supply	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.53	60.94	72.14	86.04	59.31	61.43	72.28	69.68	70.10	69.70
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.64	7.49	3.73	16.05	24.37	7.09	3.73	15.96	11.42	13.18	12.74
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.43	5.95	4.33	10.22	14.45	5.68	4.34	10.27	7.94	8.71	8.66
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.64	19.15	18.63	20.31	21.65	19.26	19.06	20.77	19.50	19.92	20.18
Electric Power (c)	21.68	26.61	31.60	19.94	19.98	21.30	28.59	19.62	19.16	21.61	28.65	19.35	24.96	22.39	22.21
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.88	3.88	3.86	3.88	3.81	3.85	3.87
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.47	1.70	1.71	1.97	2.44	1.69	1.70	1.97	1.95	1.96	1.95
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09									
Total Consumption	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.53	60.94	72.14	86.04	59.31	61.43	72.28	69.68	70.10	69.70
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,724	2,625	3,507	3,264	1,923	2,862	3,675	3,371	3,413	3,264	3,371
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	699	973	1,099	1,107	823	1,059	1,167	1,163	1,178	1,107	1,163
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	655	1,205	1,886	1,695	798	1,364	1,977	1,732	1,732	1,695	1,732
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	369	447	522	462	302	439	531	476	503	462	476

- = no data available

(a) Marketed production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico.

(b) The balancing item represents the difference between the sum of the components of natural gas supply and the sum of components of natural gas demand.

(c) Natural gas used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Methodology for EIA Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Estimates* (<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/ngs/methodology.html>).**Notes:** The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.82	3.96	4.05	3.75	4.05	4.24	2.83	3.87	4.02
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.05	13.77	17.81	14.58	14.33	15.83	18.74	15.48	13.73	13.99	15.27
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	10.98	13.03	18.34	14.34	13.06	14.77	19.09	14.97	12.20	12.73	14.30
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.74	10.43	17.08	10.06	9.19	11.70	17.67	10.68	9.20	9.34	10.52
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.29	17.36	9.81	9.17	11.62	18.39	10.59	9.60	9.43	10.48
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.16	15.88	23.85	14.20	13.03	19.02	25.59	15.34	13.71	13.49	15.28
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.25	12.41	19.22	12.07	11.27	15.40	20.44	13.00	11.28	10.99	12.78
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.39	12.56	19.12	11.32	9.20	14.89	20.35	12.20	11.12	10.62	11.64
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.05	9.71	13.92	10.01	9.67	10.17	13.80	10.41	9.41	9.26	10.28
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.52	10.39	11.14	10.36	10.22	10.40	11.45	10.81	9.75	10.11	10.58
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.70	16.54	11.57	10.75	12.88	17.22	12.28	10.66	10.83	12.01
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.54	10.81	11.73	12.00	12.01	11.90	11.96	12.31	10.14	11.11	12.07
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	8.78	9.07	9.76	10.95	10.83	10.26	10.05	11.37	8.26	9.55	10.78
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.09	8.13	9.50	8.78	8.93	9.31	10.01	9.29	7.58	7.96	9.19
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.31	7.11	6.98	7.58	9.14	7.80	8.24	8.35	9.62	8.33	7.29	7.49	8.40
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.77	10.05	11.16	11.19	11.01	11.46	11.88	11.83	9.40	10.09	11.45
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.15	9.19	10.57	10.57	10.22	10.70	11.22	11.19	8.91	9.25	10.69
W. S. Central	7.25	6.96	7.43	7.59	6.88	7.98	8.71	8.20	7.89	8.38	9.12	8.77	7.31	7.71	8.39
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.36	7.45	6.96	7.54	8.95	8.25	8.09	8.08	9.35	8.63	7.65	7.64	8.37
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.16	8.37	8.77	9.04	9.22	8.62	9.26	9.61	8.42	8.56	9.21
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.60	9.65	9.52	9.48	9.49	10.09	10.00	8.13	8.67	9.71
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.40	8.11	8.73	9.59	10.32	9.18	9.07	10.04	8.58	8.71	9.80
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.16	7.90	7.93	9.41	9.25	8.00	8.09	9.76	7.79	8.42	9.00
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.19	6.53	6.89	7.19	7.50	6.75	7.13	7.54	6.13	6.62	7.34
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.04	5.08	5.22	5.55	5.89	4.78	5.21	5.90	4.69	5.22	5.49
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.48	5.91	6.01	6.36	6.56	5.88	6.24	6.76	4.70	5.94	6.38
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.16	5.45	5.67	5.89	6.03	5.47	5.96	6.33	4.42	5.52	5.96
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.60	4.23	4.12	4.06	4.04	3.84	4.34	4.38	3.02	4.00	4.15
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.62	5.94	6.61	7.15	7.13	6.46	6.91	7.44	5.58	6.28	7.04
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.69	6.78	6.99	7.70	7.87	6.96	7.32	8.14	6.19	7.04	7.62
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.85	4.78	5.10	5.35	4.63	5.00	5.46	3.86	4.82	5.13

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130.Natural gas Henry Hub spot price from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	266.4	241.4	259.0	249.6	241.7	243.5	267.0	264.4	260.1	252.8	271.0	266.4	1016.4	1016.7	1050.2
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	74.8	74.2	72.0	71.6	73.8	71.0	76.1	75.1	294.1	292.6	296.0
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	43.2	44.0	47.8	47.0	47.0	45.7	48.9	48.1	179.6	182.0	189.7
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	123.7	125.3	147.2	145.9	139.2	136.1	146.0	143.2	542.7	542.2	564.5
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	4.5	3.5	-0.8
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	9.2	9.7	10.8
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	31.8	28.1	25.8	26.2	25.7	27.4	27.0	27.6	125.7	111.9	107.6
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	18.2	16.1	15.4	16.1	15.5	16.2	16.2	16.6	69.9	65.8	64.5
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	13.7	12.0	10.4	10.1	10.2	11.2	10.8	10.9	55.9	46.2	43.1
Total Primary Supply	240.2	206.6	233.7	223.7	216.8	216.6	246.0	238.6	237.6	227.8	247.9	239.3	904.3	917.9	952.6
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-21.2	-2.9	16.0	-4.3	12.4	-1.1	14.8	-5.1	2.0	-9.5	14.8	-5.1	-12.5	21.1	2.1
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	11.0	11.4	11.3
Total Supply	222.0	206.3	252.5	222.1	232.0	218.0	263.9	236.5	242.3	220.7	265.9	237.2	902.9	950.4	966.1
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	20.8	20.1	20.6
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.8	186.2	238.4	209.4	212.4	205.4	247.8	220.1	225.1	203.8	248.9	219.8	824.8	885.6	897.6
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.5	12.2	11.8	11.5	12.3	45.0	44.1	47.8
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	3.1	3.1
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.0	10.8	11.5	42.9	41.0	44.7
Total Consumption	208.0	202.1	254.3	226.1	228.1	221.2	263.9	236.5	242.3	220.7	265.9	237.2	890.5	949.8	966.1
Discrepancy (c)	13.9	4.2	-1.7	-4.0	3.8	-3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.6	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.5	51.0	47.2	47.4	41.9	43.0	41.4	44.0	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	47.4	44.0	44.7
Secondary Inventories	201.3	204.2	188.2	192.5	180.1	181.1	166.4	171.4	169.5	179.0	164.2	169.3	192.5	171.4	169.3
Electric Power Sector	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	173.6	158.3	163.1	162.1	171.0	155.8	160.6	184.9	163.1	160.6
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.5	5.5	5.9
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.99	5.10	4.85
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.266	0.260	0.255	0.272	0.282	0.272	0.270	0.267	0.260	0.274
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.40

- = no data available

(a) Waste coal includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

(b) Coal used for electricity generation and (a limited amount of) useful thermal output by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(c) The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

(d) Primary stocks are held at the mines and distribution points.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

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

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.55	10.93	12.47	10.35	10.93	10.83	12.34	10.55	11.03	10.93	12.49	10.64	11.08	11.17	11.27
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.13	10.52	12.03	9.92	10.49	10.42	11.91	10.11	10.59	10.51	12.05	10.20	10.65	10.73	10.84
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.11
Total Supply	10.65	11.07	12.64	10.47	11.06	10.94	12.48	10.64	11.14	11.03	12.62	10.73	11.21	11.28	11.38
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.62	0.93	0.82	0.69	0.67	0.89	0.78	0.73	0.61	0.92	0.80	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.76
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	9.67	9.78	11.44	9.40	10.01	9.70	11.32	9.53	10.14	9.75	11.44	9.61	10.07	10.14	10.24
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.59	3.34	3.95	3.45	4.47	3.39	4.01	3.39	4.50	3.40	3.76	3.82	3.83
Commercial Sector	3.37	3.61	4.05	3.44	3.47	3.57	4.02	3.48	3.50	3.60	4.06	3.51	3.62	3.64	3.67
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.73	2.78	2.60	2.56	2.66	2.81	2.65	2.61	2.74	2.86	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.72
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Direct Use (d)	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.38
Total Consumption	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.39	10.05	11.70	9.91	10.53	10.11	11.82	9.99	10.44	10.51	10.62
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,634	2,460	3,324	2,421	2,797	2,461	3,221	2,436	2,815	2,405	3,219	2,425	10,838	10,915	10,865
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.36	2.40
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.58	4.34	4.75	4.77	4.32	4.54	4.99	3.39	4.49	4.64
Residual Fuel Oil	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	18.24	17.83	17.62	17.68	17.35	16.98	16.81	20.85	18.30	17.20
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	23.01	23.01	23.69	23.44	23.53	23.46	23.78	23.46	23.29	23.54
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.12	12.37	11.96	11.71	12.31	12.59	12.18	11.88	12.01	12.21
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.28	10.73	10.14	10.10	10.44	10.89	10.27	10.12	10.29	10.44
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.72	7.16	6.67	6.67	6.80	7.24	6.73	6.70	6.78	6.87

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

(d) Direct Use represents commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electrical sales or transfers to adjacent or colocated facilities for which revenue information is not available. See Table 7.6 of the EIA *Monthly Energy Review*.**Notes:** The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	133	111	149	120	143	116	143	123	143	115	143	123	128	131	131
Middle Atlantic	364	315	447	323	390	322	422	326	390	317	426	324	362	365	364
E. N. Central	517	461	612	464	562	463	576	466	560	455	586	464	514	517	516
W. N. Central	290	250	333	252	322	255	319	257	317	247	318	257	281	288	285
S. Atlantic	880	844	1,125	823	962	852	1,102	842	1,007	831	1,102	846	918	939	946
E. S. Central	309	285	392	272	344	293	387	280	360	282	387	279	314	326	327
W. S. Central	490	548	770	468	529	533	777	472	547	538	781	478	569	578	587
Mountain	237	247	333	223	253	250	339	225	245	246	348	227	260	267	267
Pacific contiguous	429	352	414	385	435	351	394	383	427	350	399	386	395	391	390
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,344	3,955	3,447	4,470	3,388	4,009	3,393	4,502	3,398	3,756	3,815	3,826
Commercial Sector															
New England	118	117	134	115	122	117	133	117	123	118	134	118	121	122	123
Middle Atlantic	417	417	485	401	427	413	469	402	430	413	472	404	430	428	430
E. N. Central	477	496	547	472	492	490	531	475	492	491	531	476	498	497	498
W. N. Central	258	270	299	262	270	264	294	265	273	268	297	267	272	273	276
S. Atlantic	760	843	927	776	781	813	923	787	788	818	931	795	827	826	833
E. S. Central	206	227	258	205	228	236	260	210	230	238	264	213	224	233	236
W. S. Central	451	521	603	495	462	518	616	508	473	527	628	518	518	526	537
Mountain	234	260	288	242	238	259	292	246	240	262	295	249	256	259	262
Pacific contiguous	432	444	490	451	431	448	488	448	433	446	487	449	455	454	454
AK and HI	17	16	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,437	3,468	3,574	4,021	3,476	3,498	3,598	4,056	3,506	3,617	3,636	3,666
Industrial Sector															
New England	73	75	81	73	72	73	79	71	73	74	81	73	76	74	75
Middle Atlantic	186	189	196	183	188	188	199	189	189	193	203	191	188	191	194
E. N. Central	548	564	565	521	533	541	564	528	539	556	571	532	550	541	549
W. N. Central	234	248	260	237	230	239	260	244	238	250	271	250	245	244	252
S. Atlantic	371	395	389	371	367	388	403	377	374	399	408	386	382	384	392
E. S. Central	344	343	335	331	318	319	336	336	335	339	347	342	338	327	341
W. S. Central	414	433	445	418	407	433	454	430	413	441	456	428	428	431	435
Mountain	206	231	244	216	210	230	244	219	213	235	253	226	224	226	232
Pacific contiguous	219	235	254	234	224	232	253	238	224	235	257	240	236	237	239
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,600	2,563	2,657	2,807	2,645	2,613	2,736	2,860	2,682	2,680	2,669	2,723
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	326	305	366	310	339	308	356	312	341	308	360	315	327	329	331
Middle Atlantic	978	931	1,138	919	1,017	935	1,103	929	1,021	936	1,114	932	992	996	1,001
E. N. Central	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,459	1,589	1,495	1,672	1,470	1,592	1,504	1,689	1,474	1,563	1,557	1,565
W. N. Central	783	768	891	751	823	758	874	766	828	766	886	774	798	805	813
S. Atlantic	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,974	2,114	2,056	2,430	2,010	2,174	2,052	2,444	2,029	2,130	2,153	2,175
E. S. Central	859	855	985	808	890	848	982	826	925	859	998	834	877	887	904
W. S. Central	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,381	1,399	1,485	1,847	1,410	1,434	1,506	1,865	1,425	1,514	1,536	1,558
Mountain	677	738	865	682	701	740	875	690	698	743	897	703	741	752	761
Pacific contiguous	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,073	1,092	1,033	1,137	1,071	1,086	1,033	1,144	1,077	1,087	1,083	1,085
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	43	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	44	43	44
Total	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,401	10,007	9,699	11,321	9,530	10,143	9,749	11,440	9,609	10,073	10,141	10,237

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.99	15.91	15.50	15.65	15.62	15.85	15.87	15.88	15.93	16.12	16.09	16.07	15.75	15.80	16.05
Middle Atlantic	14.91	15.38	15.76	15.17	15.08	15.52	16.03	15.48	15.18	15.74	16.24	15.74	15.33	15.54	15.74
E. N. Central	11.68	12.33	12.08	11.96	11.48	12.40	12.57	12.19	11.75	12.70	12.88	12.50	12.01	12.15	12.45
W. N. Central	9.60	10.97	11.41	10.08	9.94	11.04	11.54	10.07	10.08	11.31	11.80	10.30	10.55	10.66	10.88
S. Atlantic	11.05	11.49	11.61	11.19	10.89	11.36	11.67	11.28	11.04	11.50	11.82	11.46	11.36	11.32	11.47
E. S. Central	9.99	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.04	10.56	10.61	10.37	10.20	10.77	10.87	10.61	10.26	10.40	10.61
W. S. Central	10.17	10.33	10.38	10.40	10.23	10.81	10.89	10.65	10.34	10.94	11.09	10.89	10.33	10.67	10.84
Mountain	10.11	11.14	11.48	10.62	10.45	11.49	11.73	10.80	10.68	11.70	11.96	11.01	10.90	11.18	11.40
Pacific	12.28	13.04	14.27	12.72	12.73	13.14	14.19	13.09	12.93	13.33	14.39	13.30	13.08	13.28	13.49
U.S. Average	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.12	12.37	11.96	11.71	12.31	12.59	12.18	11.88	12.01	12.21
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.98	13.68	13.71	13.68	14.36	13.95	14.13	13.81	14.50	14.05	14.22	13.88	13.76	14.07	14.17
Middle Atlantic	12.55	12.95	13.65	12.60	12.69	13.05	14.34	13.11	13.03	13.28	14.54	13.31	12.97	13.33	13.57
E. N. Central	9.49	9.56	9.58	9.41	9.34	9.69	10.00	9.65	9.43	9.83	10.17	9.78	9.51	9.68	9.81
W. N. Central	7.89	8.60	9.12	8.11	8.35	9.12	9.50	8.25	8.39	9.19	9.60	8.33	8.46	8.82	8.90
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.37	9.42	9.33	9.30	9.33	9.39	9.36	9.44	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.38	9.35	9.50
E. S. Central	9.75	9.83	9.86	9.90	9.81	10.01	10.18	10.13	10.19	10.46	10.61	10.43	9.84	10.04	10.43
W. S. Central	8.20	7.94	8.01	7.87	8.06	8.27	8.69	8.44	8.27	8.25	8.60	8.39	8.00	8.39	8.39
Mountain	8.41	9.13	9.40	8.88	8.81	9.46	9.65	9.09	8.99	9.63	9.82	9.25	8.99	9.28	9.45
Pacific	10.72	12.05	13.67	11.57	10.90	12.14	13.33	11.45	11.06	12.56	13.76	11.71	12.06	12.00	12.32
U.S. Average	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.28	10.73	10.14	10.10	10.44	10.89	10.27	10.12	10.29	10.44
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.95	12.01	12.36	11.80	12.39	12.19	12.51	12.08	12.51	12.09	12.35	11.89	12.04	12.30	12.21
Middle Atlantic	7.52	7.49	7.67	7.29	7.30	7.39	7.83	7.37	7.49	7.44	7.90	7.45	7.50	7.48	7.57
E. N. Central	6.45	6.51	6.71	6.55	6.42	6.48	6.64	6.42	6.41	6.46	6.61	6.37	6.56	6.49	6.47
W. N. Central	5.90	6.22	6.80	5.97	6.32	6.56	7.17	6.19	6.30	6.63	7.22	6.19	6.24	6.57	6.60
S. Atlantic	6.33	6.46	6.85	6.39	6.31	6.45	6.86	6.53	6.49	6.59	6.96	6.58	6.51	6.54	6.66
E. S. Central	5.80	6.09	6.67	5.84	5.65	5.93	6.57	6.19	5.96	6.07	6.68	6.23	6.10	6.09	6.24
W. S. Central	5.42	5.30	5.66	5.44	5.59	5.63	5.69	5.49	5.80	5.83	5.91	5.72	5.46	5.60	5.82
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.88	5.93	5.91	6.34	6.96	5.96	6.00	6.47	7.17	6.18	6.18	6.32	6.48
Pacific	7.26	7.70	8.64	7.84	7.36	8.04	9.00	8.06	7.53	8.10	9.03	8.09	7.89	8.15	8.22
U.S. Average	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.72	7.16	6.67	6.67	6.80	7.24	6.73	6.70	6.78	6.87
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.31	14.05	14.11	13.96	14.45	14.24	14.46	14.21	14.65	14.33	14.52	14.24	14.11	14.35	14.44
Middle Atlantic	12.46	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.60	12.75	13.79	12.76	12.80	12.88	13.95	12.92	12.78	13.01	13.17
E. N. Central	9.14	9.26	9.52	9.19	9.11	9.37	9.75	9.29	9.22	9.45	9.91	9.40	9.29	9.39	9.50
W. N. Central	7.93	8.60	9.29	8.09	8.40	8.96	9.55	8.20	8.44	9.04	9.66	8.30	8.51	8.80	8.88
S. Atlantic	9.56	9.67	10.02	9.55	9.50	9.63	10.01	9.64	9.68	9.74	10.15	9.77	9.72	9.71	9.85
E. S. Central	8.26	8.51	8.95	8.39	8.42	8.66	9.12	8.61	8.66	8.83	9.35	8.77	8.55	8.72	8.92
W. S. Central	8.06	8.05	8.44	7.99	8.16	8.41	8.88	8.28	8.35	8.50	8.98	8.43	8.16	8.47	8.60
Mountain	8.17	8.87	9.49	8.51	8.53	9.18	9.71	8.66	8.67	9.31	9.90	8.83	8.81	9.06	9.23
Pacific	10.63	11.39	12.77	11.16	10.90	11.55	12.65	11.28	11.06	11.79	12.91	11.46	11.52	11.61	11.82
U.S. Average	9.59	9.79	10.32	9.66	9.71	9.96	10.49	9.83	9.85	10.07	10.64	9.96	9.87	10.02	10.15

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

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

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

Table 7d. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, All Sectors (Thousand megawatthours per day)

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
United States															
Coal	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,183	4,371	4,179	4,975	4,391	4,597	4,148	4,980	4,375	4,145	4,481	4,526
Natural Gas	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,782	2,815	2,891	3,836	2,784	2,723	2,948	3,856	2,756	3,363	3,084	3,073
Petroleum (a)	65	59	68	59	73	65	71	63	71	65	71	64	63	68	68
Other Gases	33	32	31	26	29	30	31	27	30	30	32	28	31	29	30
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,176	2,032	2,106	1,965	2,099	2,031	2,160	2,004	2,102	2,069	2,074
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	764	893	733	634	735	869	700	620	765	883	703	641	756	731	747
Wind	427	410	279	415	490	520	366	454	495	551	408	518	383	457	493
Wood Biomass	104	96	106	105	106	94	107	110	113	103	114	113	103	104	110
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	55	52	55	59	58	57	58	59	58	55	56	58
Geothermal	46	45	45	47	47	46	46	46	47	46	46	46	46	46	46
Solar	5	16	16	11	15	26	30	14	18	44	46	19	12	21	32
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-9	-12	-16	-14	-12	-11	-18	-15	-15	-14	-19	-16	-13	-14	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	35	35	33	33	34	34	34	34	35	34	34	33	34
Total Generation	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,348	10,929	10,829	12,343	10,551	11,033	10,926	12,491	10,639	11,078	11,165	11,275
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	229	317	265	330	272	316	263	357	233	294	252	268	295	284
Natural Gas	497	546	695	476	450	491	640	496	496	535	665	495	554	520	548
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	11	4	5	3	6	3	4	3	4	6	4
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	561	489	507	470	501	485	516	478	506	507	495
Hydropower (c)	119	93	72	86	104	100	80	94	106	101	80	92	92	94	94
Other Renewables (d)	59	51	49	59	66	57	53	67	69	60	58	73	55	61	65
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,379	1,535	1,428	1,616	1,406	1,549	1,430	1,631	1,406	1,493	1,496	1,504
South Census Region															
Coal	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,766	1,777	1,880	2,217	1,846	1,936	1,908	2,280	1,900	1,790	1,931	2,007
Natural Gas	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,558	1,608	1,739	2,234	1,556	1,491	1,774	2,185	1,519	1,909	1,785	1,744
Petroleum (a)	25	23	26	24	27	28	28	22	27	24	27	22	25	26	25
Other Gases	14	14	14	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	15	14	14	13	14
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	908	909	920	865	926	896	953	884	895	900	915
Hydropower (c)	132	66	56	75	145	88	63	82	148	87	62	80	82	94	94
Other Renewables (d)	200	194	162	201	215	225	184	215	223	236	196	227	189	209	221
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	14
Total Generation	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,498	4,704	4,893	5,673	4,611	4,779	4,953	5,733	4,660	4,917	4,972	5,033
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,533	1,658	1,534	1,813	1,643	1,734	1,546	1,807	1,623	1,534	1,662	1,678
Natural Gas	263	329	357	172	199	176	216	129	157	144	226	119	280	180	161
Petroleum (a)	10	8	10	6	11	9	11	10	11	10	11	10	9	10	11
Other Gases	9	9	9	7	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	7	9	8	8
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	548	477	520	483	515	498	530	492	538	507	509
Hydropower (c)	41	51	46	35	33	52	53	38	34	52	53	38	43	44	44
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	114	186	213	196	135	202	216	215	154	236	164	187	205
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,475	2,675	2,457	2,761	2,516	2,679	2,478	2,795	2,528	2,580	2,602	2,620
West Census Region															
Coal	541	450	606	618	607	493	628	640	570	461	599	600	554	592	558
Natural Gas	579	540	781	576	558	485	746	603	579	496	780	623	619	599	620
Petroleum (a)	27	25	25	26	24	25	27	28	28	27	29	28	26	26	28
Other Gases	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	159	157	159	148	157	152	162	150	163	156	155
Hydropower (c)	462	672	543	423	442	618	485	391	461	629	489	414	525	484	498
Other Renewables (d)	191	208	176	187	215	263	236	199	220	290	264	219	190	228	249
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,996	2,015	2,051	2,293	2,018	2,027	2,065	2,333	2,045	2,089	2,095	2,118

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

(d) Wind, biomass, geothermal, and solar generation.

Notes: Data reflect generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities, independent power producers, and the commercial and industrial sectors. The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.**Projections:** Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

Table 7e. U.S. Regional Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,101	2,051	2,598	2,281	2,364	2,261	2,699	2,397	2,505	2,245	2,712	2,396	2,259	2,431	2,465
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,532	27,444	32,518	20,933	20,957	22,197	29,521	20,636	20,176	22,540	29,596	20,370	25,861	23,344	23,189
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	113	105	119	103	127	376	559	212	510	487	577	214	110	319	446
Residual Fuel Oil	29	32	39	28	38	32	37	29	30	31	34	29	32	34	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	29	25	24	26	26	28	25	30	26	28	25	25	26	27
Petroleum Coke (a)	58	39	50	47	58	314	489	152	440	424	510	154	49	254	382
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	9	5	6	6	4	6	7
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	121	107	145	121	150	124	144	119	166	109	135	115	124	134	131
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,626	3,404	3,760	4,944	3,691	3,701	4,053	5,090	3,652	4,237	3,953	4,127
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	7	12	5	19	7	11	6	11	6	8	6	7	11	8
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	907	1,130	943	940	998	1,175	985	1,032	1,009	1,216	1,019	955	1,025	1,069
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,733	11,947	13,360	17,238	11,544	11,055	13,605	16,825	11,250	14,767	13,532	13,194
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	44	50	46	51	53	53	41	50	46	51	42	47	49	47
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	840	786	985	871	934	865	1,031	934	987	872	1,030	925	871	941	953
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,308	1,522	1,396	1,699	972	1,184	1,137	1,796	900	2,200	1,397	1,255
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	17	14	17	12	20	277	452	119	403	391	472	120	15	218	346
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	302	251	337	346	340	274	349	359	320	256	332	336	309	331	311
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,265	4,084	3,682	5,639	4,428	4,237	3,745	5,885	4,568	4,657	4,463	4,613
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	44	39	40	40	37	40	43	45	45	44	46	46	41	41	45
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	173.6	158.3	163.1	162.1	171.0	155.8	160.6	184.9	163.1	160.6
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.7	13.0	12.5	13.8	13.1	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.8
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.1
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.7

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.**Projections:** Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.785	0.653	0.561	0.633	0.765	0.625	0.551	0.661	0.779	0.628	0.569	2.668	2.574	2.637
Wood Biomass (b)	0.045	0.039	0.048	0.044	0.045	0.037	0.049	0.051	0.053	0.048	0.058	0.053	0.176	0.182	0.213
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.063	0.063	0.065	0.061	0.065	0.071	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.071	0.069	0.253	0.266	0.276
Wind	0.379	0.364	0.250	0.372	0.430	0.462	0.329	0.407	0.435	0.489	0.366	0.465	1.366	1.627	1.755
Geothermal	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.163	0.164	0.164
Solar	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.013	0.022	0.027	0.012	0.015	0.039	0.041	0.017	0.041	0.074	0.111
Subtotal	1.200	1.305	1.069	1.094	1.222	1.392	1.142	1.132	1.272	1.464	1.205	1.215	4.667	4.887	5.156
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.018	0.030	0.029
Wood Biomass (b)	0.322	0.314	0.322	0.323	0.322	0.301	0.310	0.314	0.302	0.299	0.314	0.319	1.281	1.248	1.234
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.046	0.047	0.046	0.043	0.047	0.047	0.171	0.178	0.183
Geothermal	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004											
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.373	0.378	0.381	0.356	0.368	0.374	0.361	0.355	0.373	0.379	1.491	1.479	1.468
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.062	0.062	0.063
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.044	0.047	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	0.020	0.020	0.020											
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.031	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.032	0.034	0.034	0.129	0.132	0.134
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.106	0.102	0.103	0.104	0.104	0.420	0.420	0.414
Geothermal	0.010	0.040	0.039	0.039											
Solar (d)	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.059	0.069	0.070	0.071	0.071	0.193	0.232	0.280
Subtotal	0.162	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.171	0.172	0.174	0.174	0.181	0.183	0.185	0.185	0.652	0.692	0.733
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.276	0.274	0.270	0.257	0.272	0.285	0.286	0.269	0.287	0.289	0.285	1.077	1.099	1.130
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.029	0.040	0.043	0.047	0.044	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.112	0.159	0.176
Subtotal	0.280	0.312	0.304	0.292	0.286	0.312	0.328	0.332	0.313	0.331	0.333	0.330	1.189	1.258	1.307
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.643	0.772	0.632	0.558	0.669	0.785	0.635	0.577	2.687	2.605	2.666
Wood Biomass (b)	0.487	0.473	0.492	0.488	0.486	0.458	0.481	0.487	0.474	0.465	0.492	0.493	1.938	1.912	1.923
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.122	0.116	0.118	0.128	0.128	0.125	0.124	0.130	0.128	0.468	0.491	0.506
Wind	0.379	0.364	0.250	0.372	0.430	0.462	0.329	0.407	0.435	0.489	0.366	0.465	1.366	1.627	1.755
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.227	0.227	0.227
Solar	0.053	0.062	0.063	0.058	0.070	0.081	0.085	0.071	0.084	0.108	0.111	0.088	0.235	0.307	0.391
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.281	0.279	0.276	0.262	0.291	0.290	0.291	0.274	0.293	0.294	0.290	1.097	1.133	1.152
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.029	0.040	0.043	0.047	0.044	0.043	0.044	0.045	0.112	0.159	0.176
Total Consumption	2.049	2.177	1.942	1.962	2.093	2.253	2.045	2.046	2.161	2.364	2.130	2.142	8.130	8.436	8.797

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

(c) Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

(d) Includes small-scale solar thermal and photovoltaic energy used in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors.

(e) Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption in the transportation sector includes production, stock change, and imports less exports. Some biodiesel may be consumed in the residential sector in heating oil.

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Renewable Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0603; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109.

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

Projections:

Table 9a. U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators and CO₂ Emissions

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,792	13,848	13,921	14,034	14,156	14,276	14,399	13,593	13,822	14,216
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,364	10,389	10,446	10,577	10,673	10,754	10,845	10,321	10,369	10,712
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	9,547	9,583	9,620	9,664	9,726	9,779	9,820	9,860	9,928	9,996	10,061	10,134	9,603	9,796	10,030
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,821	1,841	1,845	1,906	1,920	1,950	1,979	2,014	2,058	2,110	2,158	2,214	1,853	1,966	2,135
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	72.60	54.80	82.30	22.70	46.20	66.80	61.15	58.40	55.45	53.63	56.27	60.40	58.10	58.14	56.44
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.96	0.90	0.97	1.03	1.09	1.18	1.25	1.35	0.78	0.96	1.22
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.1	135.7	136.0	136.4	137.0	137.6	138.2	138.9	133.7	135.8	137.9
Commercial Employment (millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.1	93.5	93.8	94.2	94.6	95.0	95.5	91.5	93.3	94.8
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.1	7.6	7.3
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.7	98.8	99.8	100.8	101.6	102.6	103.6	104.7	97.0	99.5	103.1
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.8	97.7	98.6	99.4	100.4	101.6	102.8	95.0	97.5	101.0
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.6	104.1	104.6	105.3	105.9	106.5	107.0	102.1	103.9	106.2
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.5	85.0	85.0	85.3	85.6	86.0	86.6	87.2	85.2	85.2	86.4
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	87.0	87.2	87.6	88.1	88.7	89.3	90.0	90.9	91.7	86.4	87.9	90.5
Petroleum	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	97.2	97.7	97.9	98.0	98.3	98.6	98.8	95.6	97.7	98.4
Stone, Clay, Glass	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	73.1	72.9	73.8	75.2	77.1	79.5	82.2	85.0	71.0	73.7	80.9
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	98.1	99.5	97.6	97.2	98.3	99.1	100.9	102.9	104.5	99.4	98.2	101.8
Resins and Synthetic Products	82.3	80.9	83.9	86.4	84.1	84.5	84.8	85.6	86.2	87.0	88.1	89.0	83.4	84.7	87.6
Agricultural Chemicals	89.4	85.8	85.2	85.4	85.7	86.7	87.6	88.2	88.6	89.1	89.8	90.2	86.5	87.0	89.4
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	90.1	89.1	89.2	90.0	90.7	90.5	90.8	91.5	92.1	93.0	94.1	95.0	89.6	90.9	93.6
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.35	2.35	2.36	2.38	2.39	2.30	2.33	2.37
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.02	2.05	2.07
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.01	2.97	2.94	2.88	2.89	2.93	2.88	2.78	3.07	2.95	2.87
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.6	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.6	119.1	119.6	115.4	117.0	118.9
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,670	8,464	8,296	7,963	7,732	8,493	8,366	8,029	8,072	8,100	8,156
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	515	547	548	512	507	548	538	510	531	556	543	516	530	526	537
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	309	346	336	312	322	351	342	319	326	326	333
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	320.4	299.1	306.5	323.7	327.4	304.2	312.0	305.0	309.1	316.8
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.266	0.260	0.255	0.272	0.282	0.272	0.270	0.267	0.260	0.274
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	568	555	550	567	569	562	550	566	570	565	2,244	2,248	2,251
Natural Gas	396	305	315	351	425	290	300	356	415	289	303	356	1,367	1,371	1,363
Coal	388	377	472	420	424	414	495	444	455	415	499	446	1,657	1,777	1,816
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,355	1,326	1,399	1,272	1,364	1,362	1,420	1,270	1,371	1,368	5,268	5,396	5,429

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical release G17; Federal Highway Administration; and Federal Aviation Administration.

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	735	735	740	741	743	746	748	751	757	762	768	774	738	747	765
Middle Atlantic	1,982	1,984	1,999	1,999	2,018	2,025	2,030	2,038	2,052	2,066	2,079	2,093	1,991	2,028	2,073
E. N. Central	1,836	1,840	1,852	1,854	1,858	1,864	1,868	1,874	1,886	1,901	1,914	1,928	1,845	1,866	1,907
W. N. Central	869	875	879	878	879	884	887	891	898	906	913	921	875	885	910
S. Atlantic	2,448	2,451	2,467	2,474	2,485	2,498	2,508	2,523	2,543	2,567	2,590	2,614	2,460	2,503	2,579
E. S. Central	621	622	626	627	629	632	634	637	642	648	653	658	624	633	650
W. S. Central	1,614	1,627	1,646	1,643	1,649	1,659	1,670	1,683	1,702	1,720	1,738	1,757	1,633	1,665	1,729
Mountain	885	889	896	899	904	909	914	921	928	938	947	956	892	912	942
Pacific	2,399	2,407	2,427	2,431	2,441	2,456	2,468	2,482	2,504	2,526	2,549	2,572	2,416	2,462	2,538
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.1	94.0	93.5	93.7	94.9	94.6	95.4	96.2	96.7	97.5	98.5	99.5	93.8	95.3	98.1
Middle Atlantic	92.1	92.1	91.6	91.9	92.9	92.7	93.5	94.3	94.9	95.8	96.7	97.8	91.9	93.3	96.3
E. N. Central	95.0	95.7	95.9	96.7	98.4	98.3	99.1	100.1	100.9	102.1	103.2	104.6	95.8	98.9	102.7
W. N. Central	97.3	97.6	97.6	98.5	100.2	100.1	101.2	102.2	103.1	104.3	105.3	106.7	97.7	100.9	104.8
S. Atlantic	90.4	90.5	90.4	91.2	92.4	92.1	92.9	93.7	94.4	95.3	96.3	97.5	90.6	92.8	95.9
E. S. Central	90.2	91.3	92.0	92.7	94.5	94.5	95.6	96.6	97.5	98.7	99.8	101.2	91.6	95.3	99.3
W. S. Central	98.8	99.4	99.7	100.1	101.5	101.6	102.6	103.7	104.6	105.7	106.9	108.2	99.5	102.4	106.4
Mountain	94.8	95.4	95.6	96.9	98.0	97.9	99.0	100.0	100.8	101.9	103.4	104.7	95.7	98.7	102.7
Pacific	95.3	95.9	95.8	96.4	97.2	97.0	97.9	98.8	99.5	100.4	101.8	102.8	95.9	97.7	101.1
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	657	657	656	672	661	668	671	674	682	687	691	696	660	669	689
Middle Atlantic	1,755	1,763	1,767	1,811	1,788	1,800	1,806	1,816	1,843	1,852	1,862	1,875	1,774	1,802	1,858
E. N. Central	1,606	1,617	1,614	1,647	1,624	1,640	1,644	1,652	1,669	1,680	1,691	1,701	1,621	1,640	1,685
W. N. Central	757	762	765	783	776	784	785	789	797	802	808	814	767	784	805
S. Atlantic	2,148	2,157	2,163	2,212	2,177	2,201	2,210	2,230	2,257	2,278	2,296	2,315	2,170	2,204	2,286
E. S. Central	572	576	575	586	577	583	585	589	596	601	605	609	577	584	603
W. S. Central	1,293	1,301	1,306	1,335	1,319	1,337	1,346	1,358	1,377	1,391	1,405	1,417	1,309	1,340	1,398
Mountain	738	746	744	763	752	761	765	771	781	789	796	803	748	763	793
Pacific	1,937	1,950	1,964	2,005	1,971	1,995	2,004	2,019	2,042	2,059	2,076	2,092	1,964	1,997	2,067
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,754	5,763	5,771	5,781	5,790	5,799	5,809	5,818	5,829	5,840	5,851	5,862	5,781	5,818	5,862
Middle Atlantic	15,714	15,740	15,762	15,787	15,814	15,843	15,868	15,896	15,925	15,956	15,984	16,013	15,787	15,896	16,013
E. N. Central	18,223	18,249	18,272	18,304	18,332	18,354	18,380	18,407	18,438	18,468	18,499	18,531	18,304	18,407	18,531
W. N. Central	8,237	8,258	8,277	8,299	8,320	8,341	8,363	8,384	8,407	8,430	8,453	8,476	8,299	8,384	8,476
S. Atlantic	23,706	23,795	23,879	23,967	24,060	24,155	24,252	24,348	24,450	24,553	24,656	24,761	23,967	24,348	24,761
E. S. Central	7,363	7,379	7,393	7,408	7,424	7,441	7,458	7,474	7,492	7,510	7,528	7,547	7,408	7,474	7,547
W. S. Central	13,697	13,753	13,808	13,868	13,926	13,983	14,041	14,098	14,158	14,218	14,279	14,339	13,868	14,098	14,339
Mountain	8,463	8,499	8,534	8,570	8,608	8,648	8,688	8,729	8,772	8,816	8,860	8,905	8,570	8,729	8,905
Pacific	17,845	17,905	17,962	18,024	18,088	18,150	18,214	18,276	18,343	18,411	18,478	18,546	18,024	18,276	18,546
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.8
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.6	20.8	21.1
W. N. Central	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.3
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.5	25.4	25.8	26.3
E. S. Central	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7
W. S. Central	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.3
Mountain	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.7
Pacific	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	19.8	20.2	20.5

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical release G17.

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,659	778	154	2,059	3,101	906	136	2,164	3,104	857	137	2,164	5,651	6,306	6,261
Middle Atlantic	2,359	594	89	1,891	2,906	699	96	1,981	2,855	671	93	1,981	4,932	5,681	5,600
E. N. Central	2,467	629	186	2,142	3,259	783	128	2,221	3,119	731	130	2,221	5,424	6,391	6,201
W. N. Central	2,528	534	179	2,357	3,393	929	148	2,392	3,210	682	153	2,393	5,598	6,862	6,437
South Atlantic	1,100	183	25	981	1,476	250	17	1,005	1,459	202	17	1,004	2,288	2,748	2,682
E. S. Central	1,326	203	41	1,302	1,905	329	23	1,327	1,852	254	22	1,328	2,872	3,584	3,457
W. S. Central	883	53	4	754	1,149	211	4	815	1,176	83	4	814	1,694	2,179	2,078
Mountain	2,076	514	71	1,710	2,372	627	126	1,819	2,199	640	128	1,818	4,371	4,944	4,785
Pacific	1,431	485	59	1,074	1,431	406	94	1,123	1,381	523	96	1,124	3,049	3,055	3,123
U.S. Average	1,747	412	81	1,472	2,172	515	77	1,530	2,106	475	77	1,528	3,712	4,294	4,186
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,207	862	115	2,173	3,194	853	123	2,142	3,152	839	127	2,140	6,357	6,312	6,258
Middle Atlantic	2,914	659	72	1,954	2,899	652	76	1,927	2,868	637	78	1,930	5,598	5,554	5,514
E. N. Central	3,192	718	115	2,229	3,150	702	127	2,204	3,131	700	127	2,212	6,254	6,184	6,170
W. N. Central	3,289	683	144	2,371	3,230	662	152	2,356	3,227	686	152	2,367	6,487	6,400	6,432
South Atlantic	1,509	203	13	1,018	1,482	205	15	1,004	1,469	205	15	1,003	2,743	2,706	2,693
E. S. Central	1,882	240	19	1,333	1,834	240	23	1,323	1,825	250	22	1,330	3,475	3,420	3,427
W. S. Central	1,244	89	6	833	1,201	88	6	816	1,178	102	5	822	2,172	2,111	2,107
Mountain	2,221	661	128	1,830	2,191	654	122	1,811	2,223	652	122	1,818	4,841	4,778	4,815
Pacific	1,386	547	85	1,116	1,385	541	82	1,116	1,408	524	86	1,119	3,135	3,125	3,136
U.S. Average	2,180	484	69	1,545	2,149	477	72	1,526	2,136	474	73	1,528	4,278	4,224	4,211
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	119	492	0	0	126	401	1	0	86	409	1	611	527	496
Middle Atlantic	0	211	679	4	0	200	542	5	0	164	550	5	895	747	720
E. N. Central	17	294	687	3	0	215	541	8	0	215	541	8	1,001	764	764
W. N. Central	13	380	817	7	0	267	698	11	3	276	687	11	1,216	976	977
South Atlantic	158	685	1,197	199	98	645	1,125	220	113	626	1,134	220	2,239	2,088	2,094
E. S. Central	52	610	1,094	21	4	522	1,032	65	27	508	1,041	65	1,777	1,623	1,641
W. S. Central	146	1,019	1,545	240	67	856	1,511	198	84	874	1,509	199	2,951	2,633	2,665
Mountain	9	482	980	85	16	466	980	85	20	458	988	85	1,556	1,547	1,550
Pacific	22	144	728	86	20	199	567	69	27	192	565	69	980	856	854
U.S. Average	59	451	939	90	32	407	841	91	40	398	845	91	1,540	1,371	1,374
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	84	442	1	0	90	440	1	0	98	433	1	527	531	532
Middle Atlantic	0	178	616	5	0	184	613	5	0	195	608	6	799	802	809
E. N. Central	1	215	570	6	2	223	567	7	2	232	570	7	792	799	811
W. N. Central	3	272	701	10	4	281	703	10	4	289	699	10	986	999	1,002
South Atlantic	104	643	1,175	215	107	646	1,174	213	103	654	1,178	212	2,138	2,140	2,147
E. S. Central	24	531	1,081	64	28	541	1,071	57	26	550	1,077	57	1,700	1,697	1,709
W. S. Central	82	881	1,494	197	92	895	1,503	205	94	894	1,512	203	2,654	2,694	2,703
Mountain	20	441	1,004	82	19	439	1,003	85	19	444	990	81	1,547	1,546	1,534
Pacific	30	187	606	70	31	184	624	74	29	185	612	70	894	913	895
U.S. Average	37	396	868	87	40	402	871	89	39	409	871	88	1,389	1,402	1,407

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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