June 2012

Short-Term Energy Outlook

Highlights

- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil spot prices averaged more than \$100 per barrel over the first 4 months of 2012. The WTI spot price then fell from \$106 per barrel on May 1 to \$83 per barrel on June 1, reflecting market concerns about world economic and oil demand growth. EIA projects the price of WTI crude oil to average about \$95 per barrel over the second half of 2012 and the U.S. refiner acquisition cost of crude (RAC) to average \$100 per barrel, both almost \$11 per barrel lower than last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects crude oil prices to remain relatively flat in 2013. This forecast rests on the assumption that U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) grows by 2.2 percent this year and 2.4 percent next year, while world oil-consumption-weighted real GDP grows by 3.1 percent and 3.5 percent in 2012 and 2013, respectively. The recent economic and financial news that points towards weaker economic outlooks could lead to lower economic growth forecasts and further downward revisions to EIA's crude oil price forecasts.
- EIA has lowered the average regular gasoline retail price forecast for the 2012 Aprilthrough-September summer driving season to \$3.60 per gallon from \$3.79 per gallon in last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.53 per gallon in 2011, to average \$3.56 per gallon in 2012 and \$3.51 per gallon in 2013.
- EIA expects U.S. total crude oil production to average 6.3 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2012, an increase of 0.6 million bbl/d from last year, and the highest level of production since 1997. Projected U.S domestic crude oil production increases to 6.7 million bbl/d in 2013.
- Natural gas working inventories ended May 2012 at an estimated 2.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), about 31 percent above the same time last year. EIA's average 2012 Henry Hub natural gas spot price forecast is \$2.55 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), which is \$0.10 per MMBtu higher than last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects that Henry Hub spot prices will average \$3.23 per MMBtu in 2013.
- Based on the outlook from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the current Atlantic hurricane season, EIA estimates median outcomes for total shut-in production in the Federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM) during the upcoming hurricane season

(June through November) of about 4.5 million barrels of crude oil and 9.5 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas (see <u>2012 Outlook for Hurricane-Related Production Outages in the Gulf of Mexico</u>). Actual shut-ins are likely to differ significantly from this estimate depending on the number, track, and strength of hurricanes as the season progresses.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Overview. Global oil markets have loosened in recent months, as world oil production outpaced consumption by 0.7 million bbl/d in the first quarter of 2012, and is forecast to exceed it by 1.2 million bbl/d in the second quarter. The oil production gains contributed to a counter-seasonal stock build during the first quarter of 2012, following the significant stock draws during 2011. Industry analysts have attributed some of the recent decline in oil prices to poor economic indicators for Europe, China, and the United States, in addition to reduced market anxiety over current and potential supply disruptions. Although EIA's economic growth assumptions are unchanged from last month, the crude oil price forecast has been lowered because of upward revisions to current and forecasted supply, primarily from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and to reflect changes in the relative strength of the upside and downside risks buffeting oil markets.

Despite the recent fall in crude oil prices, EIA expects that the average crude oil price in 2012 will be higher than in 2011. EIA expects the world oil market will tighten moderately in the third quarter of 2012 as world demand reaches its seasonal peak and total consumption exceeds production by about 0.7 million bbl/d. Additionally, spare production capacity levels are projected to be low enough to support a recovery in crude oil prices from current levels.

There are several uncertainties that could push oil prices higher or lower than projected. A number of non-OPEC countries continue to experience large and persistent supply disruptions. Oil prices could be higher than projected in this *Outlook* if recoveries from supply disruptions are slower than forecast, additional disruptions occur, or supply growth is lower than expected. Additionally, the effects of the impending European Union embargo and other sanctions targeting exports of Iranian crude oil and their associated payments are still uncertain. Some industry analysts believe that optimism about recent negotiations between Iran and its counterparts in the West has helped to ease prices in recent months, even though the outcome remains uncertain. EIA's projected oil market balance reflects the impacts from previous sanctions against Iran.

On the demand side, the recent negative economic news on Europe poses a risk to global economic growth. In the current *Outlook*, consumption in Europe is expected to fall year-over-year by 340 thousand bbl/d in 2012 and by a further 230 thousand bbl/d in 2013. If the economic situation in European Union countries deteriorates, then global economic growth could fall below current expectations and result in reduced oil demand and lower prices. Slower growth in China could also curb demand. EIA currently projects annual increases in

consumption in China of about 0.4 million bbl/d in both 2012 and 2013. Recent economic indicators point to some weakness in China's economic outlook.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. World liquid fuels consumption grew by an estimated 0.8 million bbl/d in 2011. EIA expects consumption growth of 0.8 million bbl/d in 2012 and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013, with China, the Middle East, Central and South America, and other countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) accounting for essentially all consumption growth (World Liquid Fuels Consumption Chart). Projected OECD liquid fuels consumption declines by 0.4 million bbl/d in 2012. In 2013, forecast OECD liquid fuels consumption remains essentially flat, with consumption growth in the United States offsetting some of the decline in Europe.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA expects non-OPEC crude oil and liquid fuels production to rise by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2012 and by a further 1.2 million bbl/d in 2013. The largest area of non-OPEC growth is North America, where production increases by 890 thousand bbl/d and 470 thousand bbl/d in 2012 and 2013, respectively, resulting from continued production growth from U.S. onshore shale and other tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands. In Brazil, output is projected to rise by 20 thousand bbl/d in 2012 and 120 thousand bbl/d in 2013, with increased output from its offshore, pre-salt oil fields. EIA expects that Kazakhstan, which will commence commercial production in the Kashagan field next year, will increase its total production by 160 thousand bbl/d in 2013. Forecast production also rises in China, Russia, and Colombia over the next two years, while production declines in Mexico and the North Sea.

Several notable disruptions to non-OPEC production continue to persist in Sudan and South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and the North Sea; however, unplanned outages have since abated from their highest level of 1.3 million bbl/d in March 2012 to about 900 thousand bbl/d in May 2012. The reduction is largely due to the completion of unplanned maintenance on three of Canada's largest oil sands operations, although some planned maintenance is still underway. In the former Sudan, an unresolved dispute between Sudan and South Sudan over transit fees and other issues caused the latter to shut in all of its production at the end of January. In April, the dispute intensified as military clashes along the poorly defined border resulted in damages to the Heglig oil field. This led to the temporary shut-in of half of Sudan's remaining production of almost 110 thousand bbl/d for most of April, but the field is reported to be back online and operating at partial capacity. EIA projects that total production from Sudan and South Sudan, which averaged about 460 thousand bb/d in 2011, will average 130 thousand bbl/d in 2012 and recover to 360 thousand bbl/d in 2013 (Sudan and South Sudan Country Analysis Brief).

In Yemen and Syria, internal conflicts continue to compromise a considerable portion of each country's oil output. Yemen's production is still impaired by an ongoing outage to the Marib pipeline. EIA projects that Yemen's production will average 150 thousand bbl/d over the next two years, down from the country's pre-crisis production level of around 260 thousand bbl/d (Yemen Country Analysis Brief). EIA expects Syria, which is subject to sanctions on its crude oil

exports, to produce 240 thousand bbl/d in 2012 and 340 thousand bbl/d in 2013, below the country's pre-crisis production level of 400 thousand bbl/d.

OPEC Supply. EIA expects that OPEC members will continue to produce more than 30 million bbl/d of crude oil over the next two years to accommodate the projected increase in world oil demand and to counterbalance supply disruptions. Projected OPEC crude oil production increases by about 0.9 million bbl/d in 2012, and then falls by 0.5 million bbl/d in 2013, as non-OPEC supply growth increases and stocks remain flat. OPEC non-crude petroleum liquids (condensates, natural gas liquids, and gas-to-liquids), which are not covered by OPEC's production quotas, averaged 5.3 million bbl/d in 2011 and are forecast to increase by 0.4 million bbl/d in 2012 and by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2013.

EIA expects Iran's crude oil production to fall by about 850 thousand bbl/d by the end of 2012, and by an additional 200 thousand bbl/d in 2013, from its previous output level of 3.55 million bbl/d at the end of 2011. Iran's output decline began to accelerate during the last quarter of 2011 and has continued. EIA believes that this acceleration reflects a lack of investment, which is needed to offset natural production declines. A number of foreign companies that were investing in Iran's upstream have halted their activities as a result of previous sanctions against Iran that have made it difficult to do business with the country. EIA expects that the forecast decline in Iran's output will be offset by increased production in other OPEC member countries.

EIA's forecast of market balances does not factor in any potential effects of the more recent sanctions targeting Iran's central bank and the impending European Union embargo on Iran's crude oil production, or their possible impact on the production, spare capacity, or inventories of Iran and other OPEC member countries. As noted in EIA's April 27, 2012 report, <u>The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran</u>, there are indications that U.S. and European Union sanctions are already affecting sales of Iranian crude oil. Current and continuing difficulties in placing export volumes from Iran could result in a buildup of Iranian oil in storage, whether onshore or offshore. An increase in Iranian crude oil storage would drive an increase in global oil inventories. However, insofar as inventories held by Iran are building due to the effect of sanctions on its ability to sell oil, those volumes would not be available to consumers in the same way as traditional inventories.

Moreover, if Iran's difficulties in finding markets for its oil outstrip available storage capacity, Iran may have to shut in production. EIA expects that any volumes that are shut in could be replaced by increased production from spare capacity held by other OPEC member countries. In such a scenario, the shut-in production capacity in Iran may technically be counted as new spare capacity, but—like inventories that accumulate for similar reasons—would not be readily available to alleviate market tightness in the same manner as regular spare capacity not forced by sanctions.

OPEC members serve as the swing producers in the world market because only OPEC producers possess surplus or spare oil production capacity, with most of this in Saudi Arabia. EIA projects

that OPEC surplus production capacity will average 2.5 million bbl/d in 2012 and rise to an average 3.4 million bbl/d in 2013 (OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity Chart). However, as discussed above, markets may be closely watching the composition of OPEC spare capacity, as well as its aggregate level, as the situation with respect to Iran evolves. Under plausible circumstances, the market may discount a portion of OPEC members' aggregate spare capacity.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories ended 2011 at 2.59 billion barrels, equivalent to 55.9 days of forward-cover (Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Stocks Chart). Projected OECD oil inventories increase to 2.65 billion barrels and 57.7 days of forward-cover by the end of 2012, which would be the highest end-of-year level in nearly 15 years, because of the decline in OECD consumption.

Crude Oil Prices. EIA has lowered the forecast 2012 average U.S. refiner acquisition cost of crude oil by almost \$8 per barrel from last month's *Outlook* to \$102 per barrel, the same as the 2011 average price. EIA expects the price of WTI crude oil to average about \$97 per barrel in 2012, about \$7 per barrel lower than last month's *Outlook*, but \$2 per barrel higher than the 2011 average price. EIA expects crude oil prices to remain relatively flat in 2013, with WTI and the U.S. refiner acquisition cost of crude oil averaging about \$97 per barrel and \$102 per barrel, respectively (West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Price Chart).

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain (*Market Prices and Uncertainty Report*). WTI futures for September 2012 delivery during the 5-day period ending June 7, 2012 averaged \$85 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 35 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 2012 at \$63 per barrel and \$115 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for September 2011 delivery averaged \$102 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 30 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$78 per barrel and \$134 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total consumption fell 340 thousand bbl/d (1.8 percent) last year. Motor gasoline consumption accounted for the bulk of that decline, shrinking by 260 thousand bbl/d (2.9 percent). In 2012, total consumption falls by a more moderate 70 thousand bbl/d (0.4 percent). In the first quarter, total consumption fell 700 thousand bbl/d (3.7 percent) from the same period last year (U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption Chart) as high prices and record warm weather depressed consumption. For the second half of 2012, EIA expects a year-over-year increase of 230 thousand bbl/d (1.2 percent) in liquid fuels consumption. The bulk of that increase comes from distillate fuel because of projected economic growth and near-normal winter weather.

In 2013, total liquid fuels consumption grows by 120 thousand bbl/d (0.6 percent). Despite assumed growth in U.S. real disposable income of 1.8 percent next year, forecast motor gasoline consumption declines by a further 30 thousand bbl/d (0.4 percent) in 2013. This projection reflects continued slow growth in the driving-age population, an acceleration of the improvement in average fuel economy of new vehicles, and increased rates of retirement of older vehicles. However, consumption of all of the other fuels categories rises, led by a 90-thousand-bbl/d (2.3-percent) increase in distillate fuel consumption.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply and Imports. Domestic crude oil production increased by an estimated 200 thousand bbl/d (3.6 percent) to 5.67 million bbl/d in 2011. Forecast U.S. total crude oil production increases to 6.32 million bbl/d in 2012, an upward revision of 150 thousand bbl/d from last month's *Outlook*, and the highest annual level of production since 1997. Forecast lower-48 onshore crude oil production grows by a robust 660 thousand bbl/d in 2012, GOM output stabilizes after having fallen last year, but Alaskan output continues to decline by 30 thousand bbl/d (U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Chart). In 2013, total crude oil output rises a further 400 thousand bbl/d, most of which is accounted for by increases in lower-48 onshore production. The projected increases in lower-48 onshore production is driven by increased oil-directed drilling activity, particularly in onshore tight oil formations. The number of onshore oil-directed drilling rigs reported by Baker Hughes has increased from 777 at the beginning of 2011 to 1,386 on June 1, 2012.

Based on the outlook from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the current Atlantic hurricane season, EIA estimates a 70-percent probability that total shut-in crude oil production in the GOM during the upcoming hurricane season (June through November) will fall somewhere between 2.8 and 7.2 million barrels, with a median outcome of 4.5 million barrels (an average 25 thousand bbl/d over the 6 months). There is a wide range of uncertainty around this forecast (see the 2012 Outlook for Hurricane-Related Production Outages in the Gulf of Mexico). The bulk of outages are expected during the late summer and early fall months of August, September, and October.

The share of total U.S. consumption met by total liquid fuel net imports (including both crude oil and products) has been falling since peaking at over 60 percent in 2005, and averaged 45 percent in 2011, down from 49 percent in 2010. EIA expects that the total net import share of consumption will continue to decline to 42 percent in 2012 and to 40 percent in 2013 as a result of the substantial increases in domestic crude oil production.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. As a result of higher crude oil costs, monthly average regular-grade gasoline prices peaked at \$3.90 per gallon in April 2012 compared with an average of \$3.53 per gallon in 2011. Due to the sharp decline in crude oil prices throughout May, EIA expects the regular gasoline retail prices during the summer season (April through September) to average \$3.60 per gallon in 2012, compared with \$3.79 per gallon in last month's *Outlook*. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.56 per gallon in 2012 and \$3.51 per gallon in 2013.

EIA expects that on-highway diesel fuel retail prices, which averaged \$3.84 per gallon in 2011, will average \$3.90 per gallon in 2012, down 16 cents per gallon from last month's *Outlook*. In 2013, diesel fuel retail prices are projected to decline slightly to an average \$3.87 per gallon (U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices Chart).

EIA expects wholesale gasoline margins (the difference between the wholesale price of gasoline and the refiner acquisition cost of crude oil) will average 44 cents per gallon and 41 cents per gallon in 2012 and 2013, respectively, slightly higher than the previous 5-year average of 40 cents per gallon. In contrast, wholesale diesel margins are robust during the forecast interval due to strong world-wide demand for the fuel. In 2012, those margins average 63 cents per gallon, 2 cents higher than the 2011 average and higher than the previous 5-year average of 52 cents per gallon. The diesel wholesale margin for 2013 falls slightly, averaging 61 cents per gallon.

Natural Gas

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption will average 69.5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2012, an increase of 2.7 Bcf/d (4.1 percent) from 2011 and a downward revision of 0.7 Bcf/d from last month's *Outlook*. This month's *Outlook* revises downward the forecast for residential and commercial consumption to reflect a decline in total projected 2012 heating degree-days as reported by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. EIA expects that large gains in electric power use will offset declines in residential and commercial use.

Projected consumption of natural gas in the electric power sector grows by nearly 20 percent in 2012, primarily driven by the increased relative cost advantages of natural gas over coal for power generation in some regions. Consumption in the electric power sector peaks in the third quarter of 2012, at 30.2 Bcf/d, when electricity demand for air conditioning is highest. This compares with 27.7 Bcf/d during the third quarter of 2011.

Growth in total natural gas consumption slows in 2013, with forecast consumption averaging 71.3 Bcf/d (U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Chart). However, unlike 2012, growth in 2013 is driven by consumption increases from the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. A forecast of closer-to-normal winter temperatures drives increases in residential and commercial consumption in 2013 of 7.4 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. Power-sector gas burn remains at historically high levels with little change from 2012 levels.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. Total marketed production of natural gas grew by 4.8 Bcf/d (7.9 percent) in 2011. This strong growth was driven in large part by increases in shale gas production. While EIA expects year-over-year production growth to continue in 2012, the projected increases occur at a slower rate than in 2011, as low prices reduce new drilling plans

(U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports Chart). According to Baker Hughes, the natural gas rig count was 588 as of June 1, 2012, down from a 2011 high of 936 in mid-October, making it the lowest rig count since 1999. EIA's production survey indicates natural gas marketed production fell by 0.25 Bcf/d from February 2012 to March 2012, and February 2012 production was revised downward from previous estimates. EIA expects mostly flat production through the fall, but overall 2012 production still averages 2.3 Bcf/d (3.4 percent) above 2011 levels. Declining production from less-profitable "dry" natural gas plays such as the Haynesville Shale are offset by growth in production from liquids-rich natural gas production areas such as the Eagle Ford and wet areas of the Marcellus Shale, and associated gas from the growth in domestic crude oil production.

Based on the outlook from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the current Atlantic hurricane season, EIA estimates a 70-percent probability that total shut-in natural gas production in the GOM during the upcoming hurricane season (June through November) will fall somewhere between 5.8 and 16.2 Bcf, with a median outcome of 9.5 Bcf (an average of 0.05 Bcf/d over the 6 months). There is a wide range of uncertainty around this forecast (see the 2012 Outlook for Hurricane-Related Production Outages in the Gulf of Mexico). The bulk of outages are expected during the late summer and early fall months of August, September, and October.

EIA expects pipeline gross imports will fall by 0.4 Bcf/d (4.3 percent) in 2012, as domestic supply displaces Canadian sources. The warm winter in the United States also added to the year-over-year decline in imports, particularly to the Northeast, where imported natural gas can serve as additional supply in times of very cold weather. EIA expects pipeline gross imports will increase by 4.8 percent in 2013, partially due to near-normal winter weather driving higher residential and commercial demand. Additionally, EIA expects increased pipeline imports to help meet continued high demand for natural gas for electric power generation. Pipeline gross exports grew by 1.0 Bcf/d (33 percent) in 2011, driven by increased exports to Mexico, but are expected to remain flat in 2012 and grow by 0.2 Bcf/d in 2013.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are expected to fall by 0.3 Bcf/d (33 percent) in 2012. EIA expects that an average of less than 0.7 Bcf/d will arrive in the United States (mainly at the Everett LNG terminal in New England and the Elba Island terminal in Georgia) in 2012 and 2013, either to fulfill long-term contract obligations or to take advantage of temporarily high local prices due to cold snaps and disruptions.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. Working natural gas inventories continue to remain at high levels, although the surplus relative to last year's level and the five-year average (2007-2011) level has eroded in the past month. As of June 1, 2012, according to EIA's <u>Weekly Natural Gas Storage</u> <u>Report</u>, working inventories totaled 2,877 Bcf, 713 Bcf greater than last year's level and 687 Bcf above the five-year average. EIA expects that inventory levels at the end of October 2012 will set a new record high at 4,015 Bcf (U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage Chart), although the record will largely be due to high levels already present at the start of the injection season. The

projected increase of 1,538 Bcf in working gas inventory during the 2012 injection season (from the end of March to the end of October) would be the smallest build since 1991. Limits on storage capacity, as well as high demand from the electric power sector this summer, will limit the overall level of injections. In 2013, working inventory levels recede from record highs, although they will still remain robust compared with recent history.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$2.43 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in May 2012, up \$0.48 per MMBtu from the April 2012 average and the first average monthly increase in price in almost a year. Despite the increase, prices remain at historically low levels; the May 2012 price averaged 44 percent less than the May 2011 price. Abundant supplies and lack of demand during the warm winter contributed to the current low prices. EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas price will average \$2.55 per MMBtu in 2012, a small upward revision from the \$2.45 per MMBtu average in last month's *Outlook*. EIA revised its forecast for 2013 up to \$3.23 per MMBtu, from \$3.17 per MMBtu in last month's *Outlook* (U.S. Natural Gas Prices Chart).

Natural gas futures prices for September 2012 delivery (for the 5-day period ending June 7, 2012) averaged \$2.48 per MMBtu, and the average implied volatility based on options and futures prices was 53 percent (*Market Prices and Uncertainty Report*). Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for September 2012 contracts at \$1.51 per MMBtu and \$4.07 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the September 2011 natural gas futures contract averaged \$4.64 per MMBtu and implied volatility averaged 35 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$3.30 per MMBtu and \$6.50 per MMBtu.

Coal

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA forecasts that electric power sector coal consumption will average slightly more than 800 million short tons (MMst) in both 2012 and 2013 (U.S. Coal Consumption Chart). Lower electric power sector natural gas prices in 2011 contributed to a significant increase in the share of natural-gas-fired generation, and EIA expects this trend to continue in 2012. EIA expects that electric power sector coal consumption will increase slightly in 2013, as projected power industry coal prices fall (4 percent) and natural gas prices increase (18 percent).

U.S. Coal Supply. EIA forecasts that coal production will decline by 9 percent in 2012 as domestic consumption and exports fall (U.S. Coal Production Chart). Production for the first four months of 2012 was 28 MMst (8 percent) below last year's value for the same period. EIA predicts that production will continue to decline in 2013, but at a slower rate (4 percent). Despite declines in production, EIA projects that secondary inventories will increase in 2012, with electric power sector stocks exceeding 200 MMst, and inventories will remain at elevated levels in 2013 (U.S. Electric Power Sector Coal Stocks Chart).

U.S. Coal Trade. EIA expects U.S. coal exports to remain strong but fall below the 107 MMst exported in 2011. Forecast U.S. coal exports are 106 MMst in 2012 and 97 MMst in 2013. U.S. coal exports averaged 56 MMst in the decade preceding 2011.

U.S. Coal Prices. Delivered coal prices to the electric power industry had increased steadily over the last 10 years and this trend continued in 2011, with an average delivered coal price of \$2.40 per MMBtu (a 6-percent increase from 2010). However, EIA expects the decline in demand for coal to generate electricity will put downward pressure on coal prices and contribute to the shut-in of higher-cost production. EIA forecasts the average delivered coal price in 2012 will be nearly 3 percent lower than the 2011 average price. EIA predicts the 2013 average delivered coal price to be \$2.25 per MMBtu, or 4 percent lower than the 2012 price.

Electricity

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Cooling-degree-days during the summer of 2011 (the second and third quarters) were nearly 22 percent higher than the 30-year normal. The <u>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</u> projects temperatures this summer should again be above normal, but 14 percent lower than last year's level. This reduced need for summer cooling contributes to EIA's projection of a 3.7-percent decline in residential electricity sales in 2012. EIA expects total consumption of electricity to fall by 1.0 percent during 2012, and then grow by 1.9 percent in 2013 (U.S. Total Electricity Consumption Chart).

U.S. Electricity Generation. The share of generation fueled by coal in the U.S. has declined dramatically in recent months. Coal's share of total power generation first fell below 40 percent in November of last year and averaged 36 percent during the first quarter of 2012, compared with an average of almost 45 percent during the same period last year. Much of this reduction has resulted from the decreased utilization of existing coal-fired capacity, including some capacity that is scheduled to be retired during the next few years. The reduction in coal generation has been offset by increased utilization of natural gas combined cycle plants. EIA expects that the higher natural gas costs projected later in 2012 and in 2013, along with record coal stocks, will encourage generators to increase their utilization of coal-fired power plants somewhat next year. After a projected decline of 13 percent in 2012, EIA forecasts total generation by coal across all sectors to rise by 3 percent in 2013. In contrast, total generation by natural gas is forecast to rise 22 percent this year and then rise by less than 1 percent in 2013 (U.S. Electricity Generation Chart).

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the average U.S. residential electricity price to rise from an average of 11.79 cents per kilowatthour in 2011 to 11.93 cents per kilowatthour this year, an increase of 1.2 percent (U.S. Residential Electricity Prices Chart). The projected decline in generation fuel costs during 2012, including a 33-percent decline in the cost of natural gas delivered to electric generators, should lead to a 2.8-percent drop in residential retail prices

next year as a result of the regulatory lags in passing through changing generation fuel costs to consumers.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Renewables. After growing by 14 percent in 2011, total renewable energy supply is projected to decline by 1.1 percent in 2012 (U.S. Renewable Energy Supply Chart). This decrease is the result of hydropower resource levels beginning a return to the long-term average, with supply falling by 0.3 quadrillion Btu (10 percent). The decline in hydropower from the 2011 level more than offsets growth in other renewable energy supplies. Renewables supply remains flat in 2013 as hydropower continues to decline (6.3 percent) and offsets non-hydropower renewables growth of 3.3 percent.

Under current law, federal production tax credits for wind-powered generation will not be available for turbines that begin operating after the end of 2012. Wind-powered generation, which grew by 26 percent in 2011, is forecast to grow an additional 16 percent in 2012 and 6 percent in 2013. Despite the expiration of production tax credits, wind capacity is projected to grow by 3.7 percent in 2013, based on generators' capacity construction plans reported to EIA.

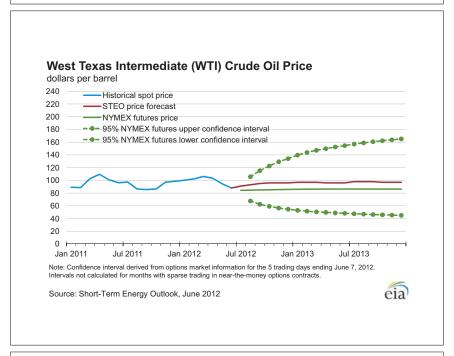
In terms of liquid renewable fuels, EIA expects fuel ethanol production to remain steady from 2011 through 2012, averaging about 910 thousand bbl/d and increasing only slightly to 920 thousand bbl/d in 2013. This forecast assumes that E15 (gasoline blended with 15 percent ethanol by volume) does not yet reach the market in significant volumes. Consequently, U.S. ethanol production is projected to exceed the volume that can easily be used in the U.S. liquid fuels pool, so the Nation will continue to be a net exporter of ethanol over the next two years. EIA estimates that biodiesel production in 2011 averaged about 63 thousand bbl/d (971 million gallons of total annual production). Forecast biodiesel production averages 70 thousand bbl/d in 2012, and 75 thousand bbl/d in 2013.

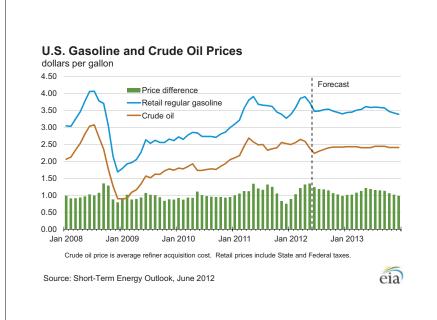
U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. After declining by 2.4 percent in 2011, fossil fuel emissions are projected to further decline by 2.5 percent in 2012, but increase by 1.3 percent in 2013. Petroleum emissions decline slightly in 2012 (0.4 percent) and then rise by 0.5 percent in 2013, while natural gas emissions rise by 4.6 percent and 2.4 percent in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Coal emissions decline in 2012 by 10 percent, but rise by 1.6 percent in 2013 (U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth Chart).

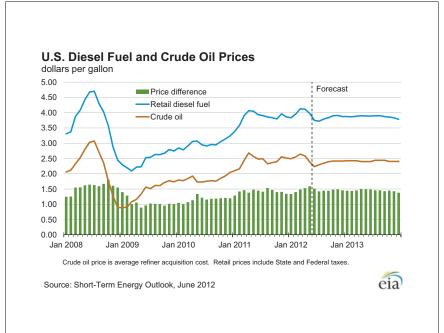


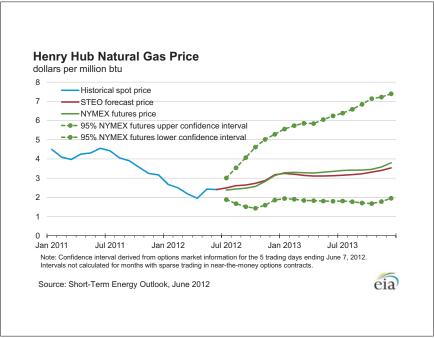


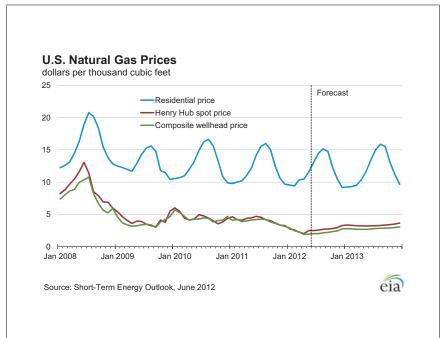
Chart Gallery for June 2012

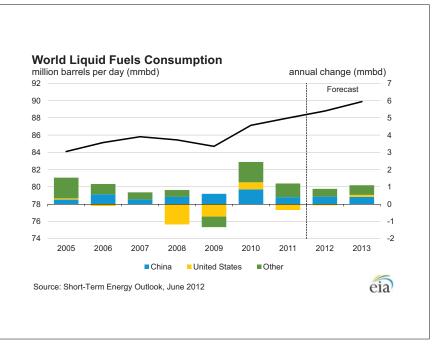


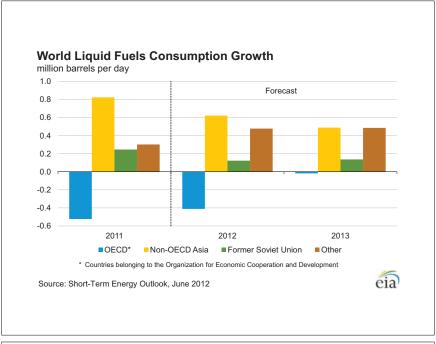


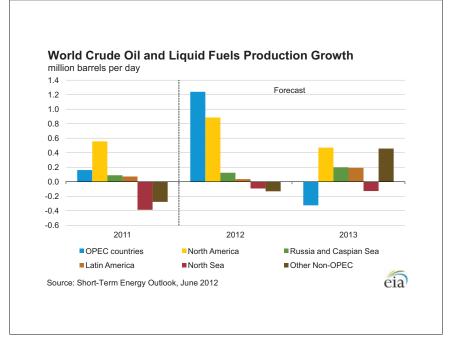


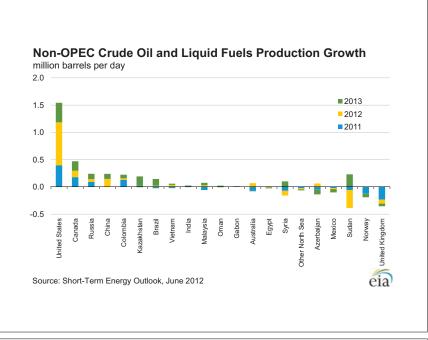


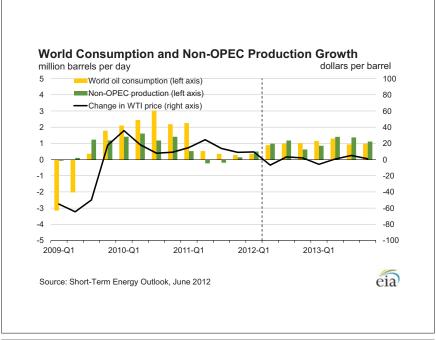


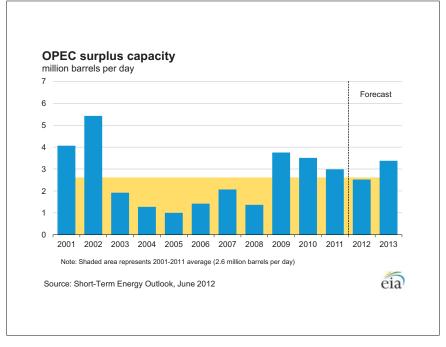


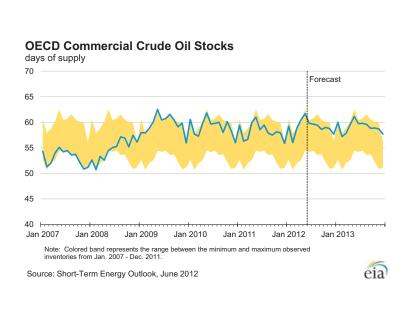


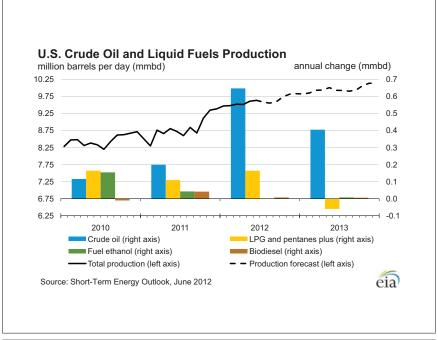


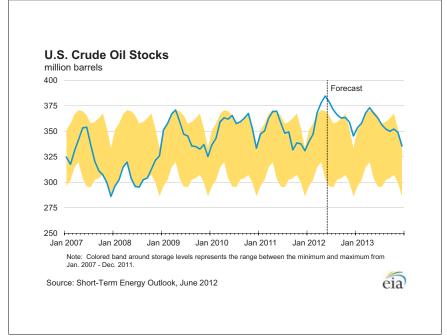


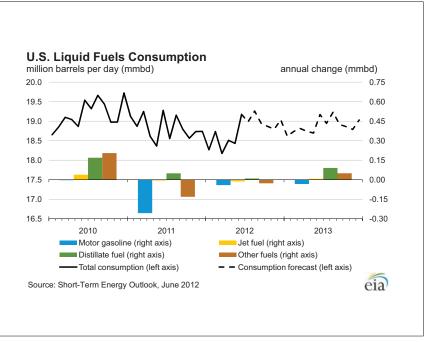


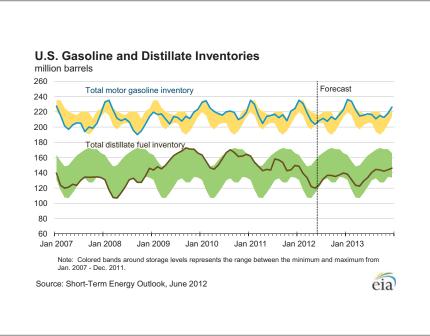


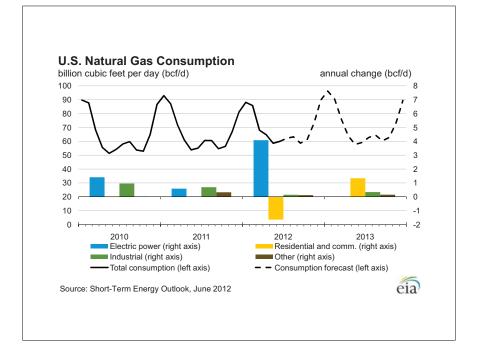


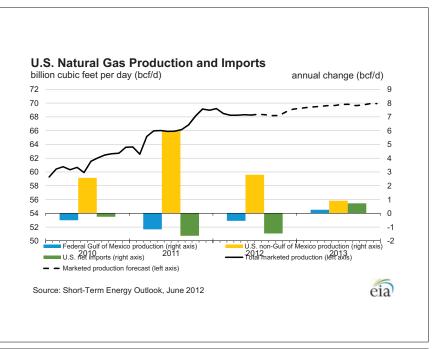


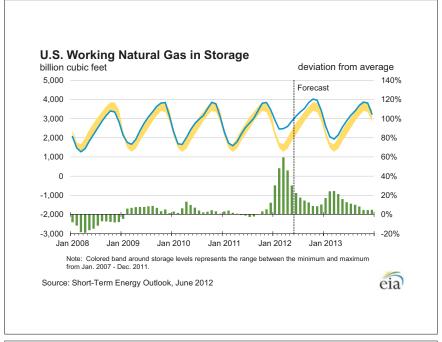


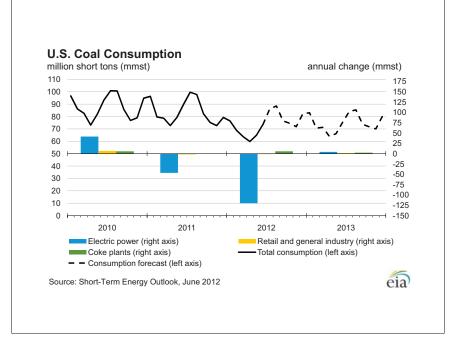


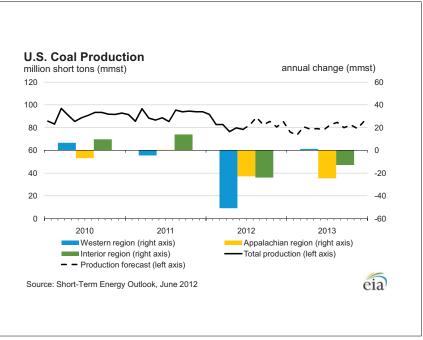


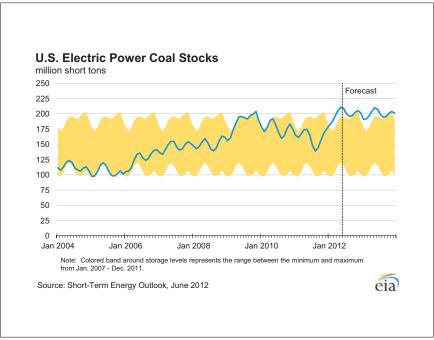


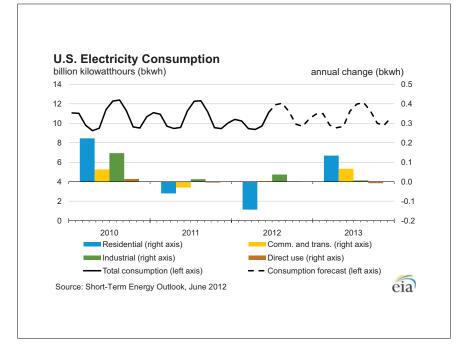


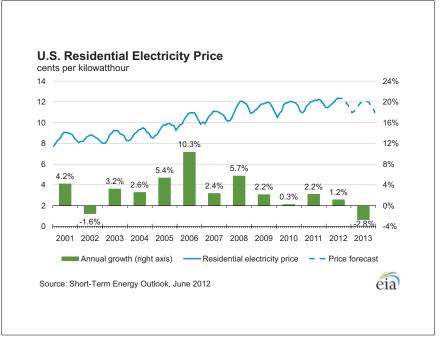


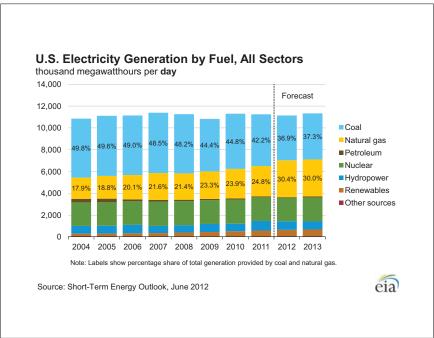


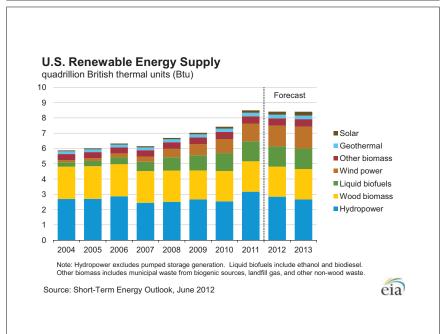


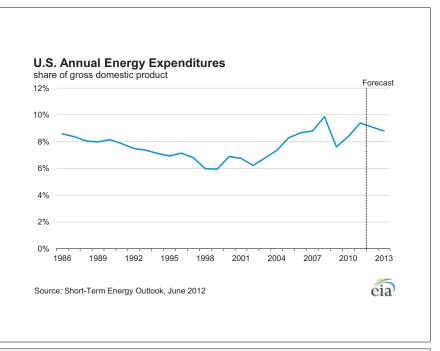


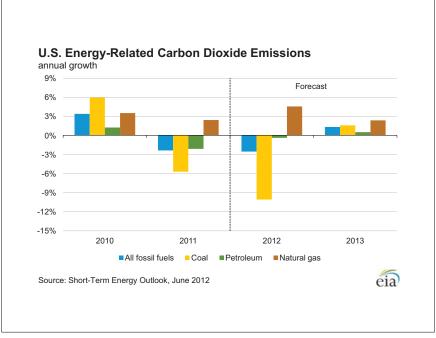


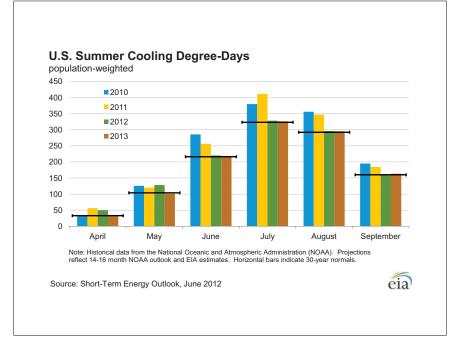


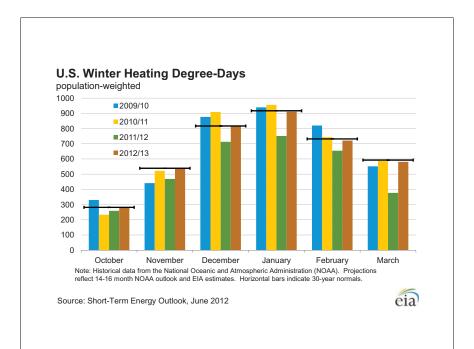












U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2012



Table SF01, U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy information Administration	Short-Tel	III Ellergy	Outlook - J	une zu iz					
		2011			2012		Year-o	ver-year (percent	-
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.43	2.14	2.29	2.27	2.21	2.24	-6.8	3.7	-1.9
Imported Crude Oil Price ^b	2.59	2.43	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.39	-6.6	-3.0	-4.8
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.57	2.40	2.48	2.40	2.34	2.37	-6.9	-2.1	-4.5
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	3.12	2.97	3.04	2.94	2.82	2.88	-5.7	-5.1	-5.4
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	3.16	3.07	3.11	3.06	2.98	3.02	-3.3	-2.8	-3.0
Regular Gasoline Retail Priced	3.80	3.63	3.71	3.70	3.51	3.60	-2.6	-3.4	-3.0
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	4.01	3.87	3.94	3.95	3.78	3.86	-1.7	-2.2	-1.9
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million	barrels per	day)							
Total Consumption	8.863	8.875	8.869	8.824	8.874	8.849	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
Total Refinery and Blender Outpute	7.482	7.818	7.651	7.463	7.734	7.600	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.856	0.842	0.849	0.869	0.847	0.858	1.6	0.6	1.1
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	-0.003	-0.010	-0.007	0.114	-0.054	0.029			
Net Imports ^f	0.529	0.225	0.376	0.378	0.348	0.363	-28.6	54.6	-3.6
Refinery Utilization (percent)	85.8	89.8	87.8	88.2	90.4	89.3			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending C	omponents	s (million b	arrels)						
Beginning	214.9	215.2	214.9	218.8	208.4	218.8			
Ending	215.2	216.1	216.1	208.4	213.4	213.4			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion	2000 dollar	rs)							
Real GDP	13,272	13,332	13,302	13,571	13,642	13,606	2.3	2.3	2.3
Real Income	10,170	10,189	10,179	10,287	10,343	10,315	1.2	1.5	1.3

^a Spot Price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil

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: EIAPetroleum 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 crude oil spotprice). Macroeconomic projections are based on IHS Global Insight Macroeconomic Forecast Model.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\tiny b}}$ Cost of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

^c Price product sold by refiners to resellers.

^d Average pump price including taxes.

^e Refinery and blender net production plus finished motor gasoline adjustment.

^f Total stock withdrawal and net imports includes both finished gasoline and gasoline blend components. GDP = gross domestic product.

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administra	ition	Short-Te		gy Outlo	ook - Jur			Т							
_	1st	201 2nd	1 3rd	4th	1st	201 2nd	2 3rd	4th	1st	201 2nd	3rd	4th	2011	Year 2012	2013
Energy Supply	130	Zilu	Jiu	701	130	ziiu	3iu	701	131	ZIIQ	Jiu	7611	2011	2012	2013
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	5.54	5.60	5.58	5.98	6.16	6.25	6.32	6.55	6.65	6.70	6.69	6.85	5.67	6.32	6.73
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	60.83	62.75	63.10	65.32	65.08	64.71	64.73	65.10	65.73	65.98	66.11	66.21	63.01	64.91	66.01
Coal Production (million short tons)	274	264	275	282	257	235	254	251	230	236	247	247	1,094	997	960
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	19.09	18.75	18.84	18.68	18.38	18.70	19.06	18.90	18.72	18.87	19.03	18.89	18.84	18.76	18.88
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	83.86	56.61	58.67	68.13	80.53	61.07	61.41	74.86	87.43	60.22	62.56	75.20	66.75	69.46	71.29
Coal (b) (million short tons)	255	242	280	227	209	198	251	229	225	205	243	222	1,003	887	896
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.56	10.09	11.92	9.68	10.03	10.07	11.72	10.03	10.57	10.16	11.79	10.12	10.57	10.46	10.66
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.08	2.29	2.02	2.00	2.07	2.24	2.01	1.99	2.06	2.24	2.02	2.02	8.39	8.31	8.34
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.89	23.12	24.36	23.93	24.72	22.92	24.19	24.69	25.50	23.07	24.20	24.69	97.30	96.53	97.46
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	94.00	108.13	100.61	104.55	107.63	100.70	98.47	101.50	102.00	100.75	102.50	101.00	101.91	102.00	101.56
Natural Gas Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	1.94	2.12	2.51	2.74	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.90	2.28	2.81
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.34	2.42	2.46	2.37	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.24	2.19	2.40	2.34	2.25
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR) Percent change from prior year	13,228 2.2	13,272 1.6	13,332 1.5	13,429 1.6	13,502 2.1	13,571 2.3	13,642 2.3	13,715 2.1	13,788 2.1	13,876 2.3	13,972 2.4	14,086 2.7	13,315 1.7	13,608 2.2	13,931 2.4
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100) Percent change from prior year	112.4 1.8	113.1 2.1	113.8 2.4	114.1 2.1	114.5 1.9	115.0 1.7	115.6 1.5	116.1 1.8	116.3 1.6	116.6 1.3	117.0 1.3	117.5 1.3	113.3 2.1	115.3 1.7	116.9 1.4
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR) Percent change from prior year	10,183 2.6	10,170 1.1	10,189 0.7	10,232 0.8	10,242 0.6	10,287 1.2	10,343 1.5	10,392 1.6	10,427 1.8	10,471 1.8	10,522 1.7	10,593 1.9	10,193 1.3	10,316 1.2	10,503 1.8
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100) Percent change from prior year	90.4 6.8	90.6 4.0	91.7 3.9	92.9 4.5	95.3 5.5	96.1 6.1	97.0 5.8	97.7 5.1	98.4 3.2	99.3 3.4	100.3 3.4	101.4 3.8	91.4 4.8	96.5 5.6	99.9 3.5
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	2,285 33	517 432	77 942	1,441 70	1,782 53	456 398	97 783	1,628 77	2,212 35	529 350	99 784	1,617 83	4,320 1,477	3,963 1,311	4,457 1,253

^{- =} 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.

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.

⁽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.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2012

		201	11			201	2			201	13	-		Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)					•	•	•								
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	93.50	102.22	89.72	93.99	102.88	95.32	93.00	96.00	97.00	96.00	98.00	97.00	94.86	96.80	97.00
Imported Average	94.23	108.72	102.05	105.36	108.13	101.57	98.97	102.00	102.25	101.00	102.75	101.25	102.67	102.64	101.82
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	94.00	108.13	100.61	104.55	107.63	100.70	98.47	101.50	102.00	100.75	102.50	101.00	101.91	102.00	101.56
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	267	312	297	271	297	294	282	275	281	290	289	273	287	287	283
Diesel Fuel	286	316	307	304	317	306	298	305	304	304	305	297	303	306	302
Heating Oil	275	305	295	296	315	303	294	303	300	295	294	289	291	307	295
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	287	322	308	303	321	308	298	306	308	306	306	299	305	308	305
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	218	246	249	250	270	262	254	257	257	251	253	253	239	261	253
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	329	380	363	337	361	370	351	344	346	357	358	342	353	356	351
Gasoline All Grades (b)	335	385	369	342	367	376	357	349	352	363	364	348	358	362	357
On-highway Diesel Fuel	363	401	387	387	397	395	378	389	387	389	389	382	384	390	387
Heating Oil	359	390	367	366	379	370	357	369	374	363	358	356	368	371	365
Natural Gas															
Average Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	1.94	2.12	2.51	2.74	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.90	2.28	2.81
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.31	4.50	4.25	3.42	2.52	2.33	2.66	3.01	3.29	3.21	3.28	3.52	4.12	2.63	3.32
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	4.18	4.37	4.12	3.32	2.45	2.26	2.58	2.93	3.20	3.11	3.18	3.42	4.00	2.55	3.23
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	5.45	5.15	4.94	4.53	4.13	3.36	3.54	4.16	4.58	4.11	4.18	4.64	5.02	3.80	4.39
Commercial Sector	8.75	9.15	9.71	8.51	8.19	7.94	8.08	8.01	7.98	8.20	8.76	8.66	8.85	8.07	8.31
Residential Sector	9.96	11.96	15.51	10.44	9.67	11.26	14.79	10.10	9.33	11.28	15.49	10.73	10.79	10.44	10.48
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.34	2.42	2.46	2.37	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.24	2.19	2.40	2.34	2.25
Natural Gas	5.02	4.92	4.76	4.13	3.31	2.92	2.96	3.55	3.74	3.62	3.57	3.96	4.71	3.16	3.71
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	15.88	18.29	20.10	20.05	21.27	20.17	18.50	18.36	18.43	18.16	18.08	18.14	18.49	19.47	18.19
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.79	23.37	22.74	22.86	23.80	23.22	22.90	23.73	23.59	23.52	23.50	23.42	22.40	23.43	23.51
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.63	6.86	7.36	6.68	6.51	6.70	7.07	6.64	6.58	6.71	7.03	6.60	6.89	6.74	6.74
Commercial Sector	9.97	10.38	10.76	10.07	9.93	10.21	10.65	10.09	9.89	10.26	10.61	10.01	10.32	10.24	10.21
Residential Sector	11.19	11.95	12.18	11.82	11.57	12.16	12.31	11.62	11.13	11.86	12.03	11.34	11.79	11.93	11.60

^{- =} 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.

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

6.6. Energy information Admini		201	1	- 37 -	atiook (201				201	3			Year	
F	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)	I.			Į.		I.	J.				I.				
OECD	21.48	21.18	21.28	22.34	22.41	22.40	22.23	22.66	22.66	22.66	22.66	22.96	21.57	22.42	22.74
U.S. (50 States)	9.73	9.98	10.02	10.61	10.74	10.84	10.85	11.06	11.11	11.22	11.21	11.39	10.09	10.87	11.23
Canada	3.67	3.42	3.71	3.86	3.78	3.74	3.75	3.87	3.86	3.90	4.01	4.04	3.66	3.78	3.96
Mexico	2.99	2.98	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.96	2.94	2.88
North Sea (b)	3.61	3.34	3.10	3.34	3.36	3.29	3.10	3.26	3.25	3.12	3.00	3.13	3.35	3.25	3.12
Other OECD	1.49	1.47	1.51	1.59	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.55	1.54	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.52	1.57	1.54
Non-OECD	65.70	64.68	65.36	65.99	66.52	66.67	66.70	66.67	66.65	67.15	67.32	67.62	65.43	66.64	67.19
OPEC	35.10	34.42	35.20	35.68	36.35	36.65	36.32	36.05	35.87	35.98	36.00	36.20	35.10	36.34	36.01
Crude Oil Portion	29.78	29.20	29.99	30.35	30.87	30.98	30.61	30.32	30.11	30.21	30.22	30.36	29.83	30.69	30.22
Other Liquids	5.32	5.22	5.21	5.33	5.48	5.67	5.71	5.73	5.76	5.77	5.79	5.84	5.27	5.65	5.79
Former Soviet Union	13.35	13.35	13.25	13.30	13.42	13.36	13.50	13.54	13.54	13.68	13.66	13.69	13.31	13.46	13.64
China	4.36	4.33	4.22	4.26	4.31	4.41	4.49	4.54	4.50	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.29	4.44	4.53
Other Non-OECD	12.90	12.58	12.69	12.75	12.44	12.26	12.39	12.54	12.74	12.95	13.12	13.18	12.73	12.41	13.00
Total World Supply	87.18	85.86	86.64	88.33	88.93	89.07	88.93	89.32	89.31	89.81	89.98	90.58	87.00	89.06	89.92
Non-OPEC Supply	52.09	51.44	51.44	52.65	52.58	52.42	52.61	53.27	53.44	53.83	53.98	54.38	51.90	52.72	53.91
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)														
OECD	46.25	44.48	45.89	45.72	45.37	44.28	45.46	45.58	45.44	44.44	45.13	45.60	45.58	45.17	45.16
U.S. (50 States)	19.09	18.75	18.84	18.68	18.38	18.70	19.06	18.90	18.72	18.87	19.03	18.89	18.84	18.76	18.88
U.S. Territories	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.33
Canada	2.25	2.15	2.29	2.26	2.21	2.14	2.26	2.23	2.22	2.15	2.27	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.22
Europe	14.22	14.12	14.69	14.09	13.71	13.64	14.34	14.01	13.55	13.45	13.89	13.87	14.28	13.93	13.69
Japan	4.86	3.92	4.32	4.82	5.23	4.21	4.17	4.57	5.06	4.27	4.30	4.72	4.48	4.55	4.58
Other OECD	5.54	5.25	5.44	5.57	5.52	5.26	5.30	5.55	5.56	5.38	5.30	5.55	5.45	5.41	5.45
Non-OECD	41.65	42.51	42.80	42.59	42.87	43.61	44.21	43.74	43.94	44.74	45.47	44.70	42.39	43.61	44.72
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.51	4.77	4.76	4.70	4.62	4.89	4.89	4.83	4.74	5.02	5.02	4.66	4.77	4.90
Europe	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.76	0.77
China	9.99	9.78	9.57	9.82	10.13	10.10	10.34	10.30	10.59	10.55	10.84	10.55	9.79	10.22	10.63
Other Asia	10.22	10.41	10.02	10.29	10.40	10.65	10.20	10.47	10.50	10.68	10.27	10.56	10.24	10.43	10.50
Other Non-OECD	16.11	17.07	17.67	16.95	16.90	17.49	18.01	17.32	17.27	18.01	18.57	17.80	16.96	17.43	17.92
Total World Consumption	87.90	87.00	88.68	88.31	88.24	87.89	89.66	89.33	89.39	89.18	90.60	90.31	87.98	88.78	89.87
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million ba	rrels per	day)													
U.S. (50 States)	0.27	-0.42	0.29	0.32	-0.28	-0.26	-0.18	0.57	0.10	-0.41	-0.12	0.50	0.12	-0.04	0.02
Other OECD	0.22	-0.09	0.20	0.32	-0.31	-0.34	0.34	-0.21	0.00	-0.08	0.27	-0.29	0.16	-0.13	-0.02
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.22	1.65	1.55	-0.66	-0.10	-0.58	0.57	-0.35	-0.01	-0.14	0.47	-0.48	0.69	-0.11	-0.04
Total Stock Draw	0.71	1.14	2.04	-0.02	-0.69	-1.18	0.74	0.00	0.08	-0.63	0.62	-0.28	0.97	-0.28	-0.05
End-of-period Inventories (million bar	rels)														
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,043	1,081	1,085	1,056	1,081	1,105	1,121	1,069	1,060	1,098	1,109	1,063	1,056	1,069	1,063
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,618	2,664	2,649	2,590	2,644	2,698	2,683	2,651	2,642	2,687	2,673	2,654	2,590	2,651	2,654

^{- =} 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 include Chile, Estonia, Israel, or Slovenia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

U.S. Energy information Admin	เอเเสแปก	20		=nergy C	Juliook -	June 20 20				201	12			Voor	
}	1st	20 2nd	3rd	4th	1st	200 2nd	12 3rd	4th	1st	201 2nd	3rd	4th	2011	Year 2012	2013
	131	ZIIG	514	701	131	ZIIG	Jiu	701	131	ZIIG	514	701	2011	2012	2013
North America	16.39	16.38	16.67	17.40	17.46	17.54	17.54	17.85	17.87	18.01	18.09	18.29	16.71	17.60	18.07
Canada	3.67	3.42	3.71	3.86	3.78	3.74	3.75	3.87	3.86	3.90	4.01	4.04	3.66	3.78	3.96
Mexico	2.99	2.98	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.96	2.94	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.96	2.94	2.88
United States	9.73	9.98	10.02	10.61	10.74	10.84	10.85	11.06	11.11	11.22	11.21	11.39	10.09	10.87	11.23
Central and South America	4.80	4.79	4.85	4.95	4.90	4.81	4.90	4.93	4.99	5.04	5.11	5.16	4.85	4.88	5.07
Argentina	0.78	0.71	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.77
Brazil	2.67	2.68	2.67	2.76	2.75	2.65	2.72	2.74	2.78	2.82	2.86	2.89	2.69	2.72	2.84
Colombia	0.88	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.06	0.93	0.96	1.02
Other Central and S. America	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.45
Europe	4.54	4.27	4.07	4.30	4.32	4.23	4.03	4.19	4.16	4.02	3.92	4.05	4.29	4.19	4.04
Norway	2.11	1.95	1.95	2.03	2.07	2.05	1.91	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.89	1.98	2.01	2.01	1.94
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.23	1.13	0.91	1.07	1.06	1.00	0.95	1.04	1.07	0.95	0.90	0.94	1.08	1.01	0.96
Other North Sea	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.22
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.35	13.35	13.25	13.30	13.42	13.36	13.50	13.54	13.54	13.68	13.66	13.69	13.31	13.46	13.64
Azerbaijan	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.99	1.14	1.12	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.99	1.05	0.97
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.75	1.77	1.80	1.84	1.64	1.63	1.79
Russia	10.22	10.24	10.19	10.25	10.35	10.25	10.23	10.28	10.29	10.43	10.39	10.40	10.23	10.28	10.38
Turkmenistan	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.27
Other FSU	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.45	0.50	0.51
Middle East	1.56	1.40	1.44	1.34	1.26	1.30	1.32	1.41	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.32	1.43
Oman	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.88
Syria		0.38	0.34	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.24	0.34
Yemen	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
Asia and Oceania	8.83	8.64	8.55	8.71	8.81	8.91	9.01	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.15	9.12	8.68	8.95	9.11
Australia	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.48	0.55	0.54
China	4.36	4.33	4.22	4.26	4.31	4.41	4.49	4.54	4.50	4.53	4.54	4.55	4.29	4.44	4.53
India	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95
Indonesia	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Malaysia	0.66	0.58	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.68	0.61	0.64	0.68
Vietnam	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.32	0.36	0.38
Africa		2.60	2.62	2.64	2.40	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.39	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.62	2.33	2.55
Egypt		0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.68
Equatorial Guinea		0.30	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.33	0.34
Gabon		0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.26
Sudan	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.13	0.36
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.09	51.44	51.44	52.65	52.58	52.42	52.61	53.27	53.44	53.83	53.98	54.38	51.90	52.72	53.91
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.32	5.22	5.21	5.33	5.48	5.67	5.71	5.73	5.76	5.77	5.79	5.84	5.27	5.65	5.79
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	57.41	56.66	56.65	57.98	58.06	58.09	58.32	59.01	59.20	59.60	59.77	60.22	57.17	58.37	59.70

^{- =} 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; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

U.S. Lifergy information Auri	iiiotiatio			Lileigy	Outlook			ı			40	1			
ŀ	1st	20 2nd	11 3rd	4th	1st	20 2nd	012 3rd	4th	1st	20 2nd	13 3rd	4th	2011	Year 2012	2013
Crude Oil	ısı	ZIIU	Siu	4111	ist	ZIIG	Siu	4tn	ısı	Znu	Sru	4111	2011	2012	2013
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27							_	1.27		
Angola	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.78	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-
Ecudaor		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
	0.50					-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Iran	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.58	3.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.66	-	-
Iraq	2.53	2.53	2.63	2.70	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Kuwait	2.33	2.50	2.53	2.55	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	-
Libya	1.09	0.17	0.07	0.55	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
Nigeria	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.03	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.13	-	-
Qatar	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.03	9.13	9.80	9.70	9.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.42	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.43	2.60	2.60	2.63	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	29.78	29.20	29.99	30.35	30.87	30.98	30.61	30.32	30.11	30.21	30.22	30.36	29.83	30.69	30.22
Other Liquids	5.32	5.22	5.21	5.33	5.48	5.67	5.71	5.73	5.76	5.77	5.79	5.84	5.27	5.65	5.79
Total OPEC Supply	35.10	34.42	35.20	35.68	36.35	36.65	36.32	36.05	35.87	35.98	36.00	36.20	35.10	36.34	36.01
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.18	5.18	5.22	5.64	6.34	6.59	6.62	6.76	6.94	7.07	7.20	7.27	5.55	6.58	7.12
South America	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.70	2.69	2.69
Middle East	24.54	24.55	24.60	24.58	24.10	24.00	23.98	23.70	23.68	23.76	23.83	23.91	24.57	23.95	23.79
OPEC Total	33.42	32.43	32.51	32.92	33.14	33.28	33.29	33.15	33.31	33.51	33.72	33.86	32.82	33.21	33.60
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capa	city														
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle East	3.64	3.23	2.52	2.55	2.26	2.30	2.68	2.83	3.20	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.98	2.52	3.38
OPEC Total	3.64	3.23	2.52	2.57	2.26	2.30	2.68	2.83	3.20	3.30	3.50	3.50	2.99	2.52	3.38

^{- =} 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; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

 $\textbf{Projections:} \ \textbf{Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model}.$

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

	2011				20	12			20	13					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2011	2012	2013
North America	23.40	22.97	23.23	23.05	22.66	22.90	23.43	23.24	23.05	23.15	23.40	23.24	23.16	23.06	23.21
Canada	2.25	2.15	2.29	2.26	2.21	2.14	2.26	2.23	2.22	2.15	2.27	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.22
Mexico	2.05	2.06	2.09	2.11	2.06	2.05	2.09	2.10	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.10
United States	19.09	18.75	18.84	18.68	18.38	18.70	19.06	18.90	18.72	18.87	19.03	18.89	18.84	18.76	18.88
Central and South America	6.26	6.49	6.51	6.49	6.44	6.68	6.70	6.68	6.66	6.90	6.92	6.90	6.43	6.62	6.85
Brazil	2.50	2.59	2.65	2.64	2.61	2.71	2.77	2.75	2.74	2.84	2.90	2.89	2.59	2.71	2.85
Europe	14.96	14.86	15.46	14.85	14.45	14.39	15.12	14.79	14.30	14.20	14.67	14.65	15.03	14.69	14.46
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.51	4.77	4.76	4.70	4.62	4.89	4.89	4.83	4.74	5.02	5.02	4.66	4.77	4.90
Russia	3.09	3.05	3.22	3.22	3.16	3.12	3.30	3.29	3.23	3.19	3.37	3.36	3.15	3.22	3.29
Middle East	6.78	7.53	8.13	7.39	7.28	7.66	8.18	7.47	7.31	7.83	8.39	7.61	7.46	7.65	7.79
Asia and Oceania	28.57	27.31	27.28	28.42	29.24	28.19	27.93	28.81	29.62	28.77	28.63	29.29	27.89	28.54	29.08
China	9.99	9.78	9.57	9.82	10.13	10.10	10.34	10.30	10.59	10.55	10.84	10.55	9.79	10.22	10.63
Japan	4.86	3.92	4.32	4.82	5.23	4.21	4.17	4.57	5.06	4.27	4.30	4.72	4.48	4.55	4.58
India	3.38	3.37	3.09	3.34	3.48	3.50	3.18	3.43	3.60	3.59	3.29	3.56	3.29	3.40	3.51
Africa	3.36	3.34	3.31	3.35	3.47	3.45	3.43	3.46	3.62	3.59	3.57	3.60	3.34	3.45	3.59
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.25	44.48	45.89	45.72	45.37	44.28	45.46	45.58	45.44	44.44	45.13	45.60	45.58	45.17	45.16
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	41.65	42.51	42.80	42.59	42.87	43.61	44.21	43.74	43.94	44.74	45.47	44.70	42.39	43.61	44.72
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	87.90	87.00	88.68	88.31	88.24	87.89	89.66	89.33	89.39	89.18	90.60	90.31	87.98	88.78	89.87
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	109.8	110.2	111.1	111.7	112.7	113.6	114.6	115.6	116.4	117.5	118.7	119.8	110.7	114.1	118.1
Percent change from prior year	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.5
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.5	101.8	102.4	102.7	103.1	103.4	103.9	104.4	104.9	105.5	106.2	106.9	102.1	103.7	105.9
Percent change from prior year	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.1
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	122.4	123.2	124.5	125.7	127.5	129.4	131.3	133.1	134.6	136.6	138.4	140.3	124.0	130.3	137.5
Percent change from prior year	5.7	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.5
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	96.28	94.62	95.09	97.69	97.95	98.21	98.32	98.34	98.44	98.37	98.33	98.29	95.92	98.21	98.36
Percent change from prior year	-1.9	-5.2	-3.9	0.8	1.7	3.8	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-2.6	2.4	0.2

^{- =} no data available

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

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation 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.

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; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

⁽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.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration	Short-Ter	m Energy	/ Outlool	k - June	2012										
		201				201				201				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)		5.60	5.58	5.98	6.16	6.25	6.32	6.55	6.65	6.70	6.69	6.85	5.67	6.32	6.73
Alaska		0.59	0.53	0.60	0.59	0.53	0.50	0.55	0.56	0.53	0.47	0.53	0.57	0.54	0.52
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)		1.35	1.19	1.28	1.33	1.36	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.36	1.39	1.32	1.33	1.38
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)		3.67	3.86	4.10	4.24	4.35	4.53	4.66	4.74	4.79	4.86	4.93	3.79	4.44	4.83
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)		8.95	9.07	8.80	8.58	8.78	8.77	7.85	7.74	8.20	8.24	7.50	8.87	8.49	7.92
SPR Net Withdrawals		0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals		0.05	0.29	0.01	-0.41	-0.12	0.17	0.19	-0.25	0.05	0.14	0.16	0.01	-0.04	0.03
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)		0.22	0.23	-0.01	0.20	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.09
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	. 14.23	14.81	15.50	14.78	14.54	15.01	15.34	14.64	14.23	15.10	15.14	14.55	14.83	14.88	14.76
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain		1.06	1.13	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07
Natural Gas Liquids Production	2.04	2.19	2.18	2.32	2.38	2.40	2.31	2.30	2.26	2.30	2.28	2.30	2.18	2.35	2.29
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	. 0.95	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.95
Fuel Ethanol Production	. 0.91	0.89	0.90	0.94	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.92
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	0.05	0.02	-0.77	-1.04	-0.86	-0.72	-0.46	-0.62	-0.31	-0.29	-0.36	-0.54	-0.44	-0.66	-0.38
Pentanes Plus	0.01	0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.02
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	. 0.04	-0.08	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	-0.16	-0.18	-0.14	-0.10	-0.13	-0.07	-0.08	-0.02	-0.13	-0.10
Unfinished Oils	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.53	0.61	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.63	0.66	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.62
Other HC/Oxygenates	0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.15	-0.11	-0.07	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11	-0.10	-0.09	-0.11	-0.12	-0.10	-0.10
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp		0.83	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.69	0.61	0.59	0.68	0.63	0.62	0.66	0.61	0.63
Finished Motor Gasoline		-0.31	-0.37	-0.52	-0.33	-0.19	-0.34	-0.47	-0.32	-0.30	-0.30	-0.51	-0.37	-0.33	-0.36
Jet Fuel		0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.10	-0.02	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02
Distillate Fuel Oil		-0.62	-0.75	-0.90	-0.76	-0.81	-0.59	-0.59	-0.48	-0.61	-0.57	-0.51	-0.68	-0.69	-0.54
Residual Fuel Oil		-0.03	-0.22	-0.08	-0.10	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.06	-0.03	-0.16	-0.09	-0.08	-0.11	-0.09
Other Oils (g)		-0.38	-0.45	-0.50	-0.47	-0.49	-0.44	-0.40	-0.34	-0.44	-0.43	-0.40	-0.43	-0.45	-0.40
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals		-0.46	-0.33	0.31	0.13	-0.14	-0.35	0.37	0.35	-0.46	-0.27	0.34	0.03	0.00	-0.01
Total Supply		18.75	18.84	18.68	18.38	18.75	19.06	18.90	18.72	18.87	19.03	18.89	18.83	18.77	18.88
Consumption (million barrels per day) Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids Pentanes Plus	. 2.45	0.11 1.95 -0.03	0.08 1.98 0.00	0.07 2.30 -0.03	0.04 2.37 0.09	0.09 2.01 0.01	0.11 2.06 0.00	0.11 2.32 0.00	0.10 2.44 0.01	0.09 1.98 0.00	0.11 2.07 0.00	0.11 2.33 0.00	0.09 2.17 0.00	0.09 2.19 0.03	0.10 2.21 0.00
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	. 8.60	8.86	8.87	8.60	8.48	8.82	8.87	8.60	8.41	8.81	8.84	8.58	8.74	8.69	8.66
Jet Fuel		1.47	1.48	1.38	1.35	1.43	1.48	1.40	1.37	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.41	1.42
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.95	3.75	3.78	3.93	3.81	3.76	3.86	4.00	3.99	3.86	3.90	4.05	3.85	3.86	3.95
Residual Fuel Oil	0.60	0.52	0.37	0.44	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.52	0.40	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.46
Other Oils (f)		2.11	2.26	1.98	1.84	2.13	2.27	2.02	1.93	2.15	2.24	2.00	2.08	2.06	2.08
Total Consumption		18.75	18.84	18.68	18.38	18.70	19.06	18.90	18.72	18.87	19.03	18.89	18.84	18.76	18.88
•															
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	8.74	8.97	8.29	7.76	7.72	8.07	8.31	7.23	7.42	7.91	7.87	6.96	8.44	7.83	7.54
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	362.6	358.5	331.8	330.9	368.1	378.9	363.0	345.4	367.8	363.1	350.0	335.5	330.9	345.4	335.5
Pentanes Plus		15.3	16.8	17.6	15.9	17.3	17.5	15.2	14.7	16.2	16.9	14.5	17.6	15.2	14.5
Liquefied Petroleum Gas		105.3	132.5	111.1	102.0	143.9	162.9	122.4	87.4	126.4	151.4	115.8	111.1	122.4	115.8
Unfinished Oils		91.9	89.1	79.1	90.8	87.0	85.8	80.3	89.7	87.6	85.7	79.8	79.1	80.3	79.8
Other HC/Oxygenates		21.2	20.7	21.3	26.0	23.8	24.3	23.6	25.0	24.3	24.8	24.1	21.3	23.6	24.1
Total Motor Gasoline		215.2	216.1	224.3	218.8	208.4	213.4	222.7	222.7	217.4	215.0	226.2	224.3	222.7	226.2
Finished Motor Gasoline		56.4	57.1	61.4	54.4	52.5	53.6	55.2	54.6	56.3	56.4	59.2	61.4	55.2	59.2
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp		158.8	159.0	162.8	164.4	155.9	159.8	167.5	168.2	161.1	158.7	167.0	162.8	167.5	167.0
Jet Fuel		42.3	46.0	41.7	39.1	40.3	42.5	40.5	41.0	42.6	43.8	41.1	41.7	40.5	41.1
Distillate Fuel Oil		143.7	153.7	149.7	133.8	124.5	136.7	139.8	123.8	133.8	144.0	146.2	149.7	139.8	146.2
Residual Fuel Oil		37.4	34.6	34.1	36.3	32.2	33.0	35.9	35.8	36.5	34.9	36.7	34.1	35.9	36.7
Other Oils (f)		50.5	43.8	45.8	50.4	48.3	41.7	43.0	52.3	49.6	42.6	43.5	45.8	43.0	43.5
Total Commercial Inventory		1,081	1,085	1,056	1,081	1,105	1,121	1,069	1,060	1,098	1,109	1,063	1,056	1,069	1,063
Crude Oil in SPR		727	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696
Heating Oil Reserve	. 0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

^{- =} 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.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109;

Petroleum Supply Annual , DOE/EIA-0340/2; and Weekly Petroleum Status Report , DOE/EIA-0208.

 $\label{thm:model} \mbox{Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.}$

⁽a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

⁽g) "Other Oils" inludes 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.

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

		20	11			201	12			201	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude OII	14.23	14.81	15.50	14.78	14.54	15.01	15.34	14.64	14.23	15.10	15.14	14.55	14.83	14.88	14.76
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.39	0.33	0.26	0.27	0.39	0.33	0.25	0.27	0.39	0.32	0.31	0.31
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0.96	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.04
Unfinished Oils	0.48	0.63	0.66	0.74	0.31	0.63	0.69	0.67	0.45	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.63	0.58	0.62
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.60	0.82	0.54	0.44	0.45	0.65	0.64	0.53	0.56	0.75	0.65	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.62
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.78	17.72	18.18	17.55	16.79	17.74	18.12	17.42	16.75	17.99	17.98	17.37	17.56	17.52	17.52
Refinery Processing Gain	1.03	1.06	1.13	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.52	0.81	0.74	0.42	0.53	0.80	0.73	0.41	0.51	0.81	0.73	0.41	0.62	0.62	0.62
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.76	9.12	9.19	9.06	8.61	8.95	9.19	9.05	8.67	9.10	9.11	9.08	9.03	8.95	8.99
Jet Fuel	1.37	1.49	1.55	1.39	1.42	1.46	1.51	1.43	1.40	1.46	1.49	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.44
Distillate Fuel	4.21	4.31	4.63	4.78	4.39	4.47	4.59	4.62	4.30	4.57	4.58	4.58	4.49	4.52	4.51
Residual Fuel	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
Other Oils (a)	2.41	2.50	2.64	2.51	2.35	2.61	2.63	2.43	2.37	2.56	2.60	2.41	2.51	2.51	2.48
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.80	18.78	19.31	18.67	17.84	18.81	19.21	18.49	17.80	19.05	19.06	18.44	18.64	18.59	18.59
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.69	15.22	15.93	15.27	14.89	15.26	15.65	14.99	14.56	15.41	15.47	14.91	15.28	15.20	15.09
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.70	17.74	17.74	17.73	17.29	17.30	17.29	17.29	17.29	17.29	17.29	17.29	17.73	17.29	17.29
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.87

^{- =} no data available

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.

⁽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.

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

O.O. Ericity information / turningtrati	011 01	2011			it duric	2012	12			20	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	267	312	297	271	297	294	282	275	281	290	289	273	287	287	283
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Inc	cluding Ta	axes													
PADD 1	329	377	364	337	363	366	348	344	347	356	356	343	352	355	351
PADD 2	326	380	364	329	355	362	348	336	341	353	354	335	350	350	346
PADD 3	314	365	349	317	346	353	333	326	330	343	342	325	336	339	335
PADD 4	311	365	355	337	322	368	344	336	332	349	355	337	342	342	344
PADD 5	353	400	377	368	390	407	379	372	370	381	384	370	375	387	376
U.S. Average	329	380	363	337	361	370	351	344	346	357	358	342	353	356	351
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	335	385	369	342	367	376	357	349	352	363	364	348	358	362	357
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	55.0	55.1	56.4	59.1	57.1	55.9	56.0	59.6	58.6	58.2	56.8	61.5	59.1	59.6	61.5
PADD 2	50.5	49.5	49.9	52.1	52.5	48.9	50.5	50.5	51.2	50.4	49.8	50.7	52.1	50.5	50.7
PADD 3	70.3	73.5	75.0	75.8	71.4	71.3	72.8	76.0	76.6	74.1	73.9	77.8	75.8	76.0	77.8
PADD 4	6.5	6.6	5.9	7.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.7	7.6	6.7	6.7
PADD 5	32.7	30.4	28.9	29.6	31.3	26.2	27.8	29.8	29.8	28.5	28.3	29.5	29.6	29.8	29.5
U.S. Total	214.9	215.2	216.1	224.3	218.8	208.4	213.4	222.7	222.7	217.4	215.0	226.2	224.3	222.7	226.2
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	60.8	56.4	57.1	61.4	54.4	52.5	53.6	55.2	54.6	56.3	56.4	59.2	61.4	55.2	59.2
Gasoline Blending Components Invento	ries														
U.S. Total	154.1	158.8	159.0	162.8	164.4	155.9	159.8	167.5	168.2	161.1	158.7	167.0	162.8	167.5	167.0

^{- =} 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 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.

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

U.S. Energy Information Admi	nistratio	n Sh	ort- I ern	n Energy	Outlook	: - June 2	2012								
		20°	11			201	12			201	3			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	63.83	65.96	66.30	68.74	68.64	68.27	68.29	68.69	69.35	69.61	69.76	69.86	66.22	68.47	69.65
Alaska	1.12	1.00	0.86	1.02	1.07	0.79	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.95	0.95	1.00	0.92	0.93
Federal GOM (a)	5.60	5.23	4.54	4.58	4.57	4.56	4.26	4.37	4.77	4.77	4.58	4.69	4.98	4.44	4.70
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	57.10	59.73	60.90	63.14	63.00	62.92	63.14	63.41	63.65	63.96	64.23	64.22	60.24	63.12	64.02
Total Dry Gas Production	60.83	62.75	63.10	65.32	65.08	64.71	64.73	65.10	65.73	65.98	66.11	66.21	63.01	64.91	66.01
Gross Imports	11.04	8.95	8.97	8.95	8.98	8.19	8.74	9.23	10.07	8.56	9.07	9.20	9.47	8.78	9.22
Pipeline	9.80	7.89	8.20	8.17	8.37	7.45	8.17	8.59	9.28	7.82	8.49	8.56	8.51	8.14	8.54
LNG	1.23	1.05	0.77	0.78	0.61	0.74	0.58	0.64	0.79	0.74	0.58	0.64	0.96	0.64	0.69
Gross Exports	4.51	4.16	3.82	4.04	4.41	4.21	3.88	4.18	4.66	4.25	4.09	4.31	4.13	4.17	4.33
Net Imports	6.53	4.79	5.15	4.91	4.57	3.98	4.86	5.05	5.41	4.31	4.98	4.88	5.34	4.62	4.89
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.18
Net Inventory Withdrawals	16.98	-10.45	-9.63	-0.51	10.61	-7.18	-7.68	4.69	16.37	-10.48	-8.76	4.94	-0.97	0.10	0.46
Total Supply	84.53	57.23	58.78	69.91	80.45	61.67	62.07	75.03	87.70	59.95	62.51	76.21	67.55	69.80	71.54
Balancing Item (b)	-0.67	-0.62	-0.11	-1.77	0.08	-0.60	-0.66	-0.17	-0.28	0.26	0.05	-1.02	-0.80	-0.34	-0.25
Total Primary Supply	83.86	56.61	58.67	68.13	80.53	61.07	61.41	74.86	87.43	60.22	62.56	75.20	66.75	69.46	71.29
Consumption (billion cubic feet per	r day)														
Residential	26.11	7.58	3.73	14.65	20.65	6.67	3.71	17.25	24.69	6.84	3.64	16.82	12.96	12.06	12.95
Commercial	14.74	5.90	4.36	9.75	12.12	5.00	4.08	10.49	13.90	5.40	3.91	10.33	8.66	7.92	8.37
Industrial	20.17	17.79	17.31	18.94	19.72	17.95	17.73	19.38	20.63	18.14	17.94	19.46	18.55	18.69	19.04
Electric Power (c)	16.75	19.88	27.74	18.85	21.76	25.86	30.24	21.76	21.62	24.11	31.29	22.53	20.83	24.91	24.91
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.65	3.78	3.79	3.93	3.93	3.91	3.91	3.93	3.97	3.98	3.99	4.00	3.79	3.92	3.99
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.36	1.59	1.65	1.92	2.27	1.60	1.66	1.96	2.52	1.65	1.69	1.96	1.88	1.87	1.95
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total Consumption	83.86	56.61	58.67	68.13	80.53	61.07	61.41	74.86	87.43	60.22	62.56	75.20	66.75	69.46	71.29
End-of-period Inventories (billion c	ubic feet)														
Working Gas Inventory	1,581	2,530	3,416	3,462	2,477	3,131	3,837	3,406	1,932	2,886	3,692	3,238	3,462	3,406	3,238
Producing Region (d)	738	992	1,070	1,193	1,034	1,125	1,223	1,155	830	1,051	1,165	1,095	1,193	1,155	1,095
East Consuming Region (d)	618	1,188	1,879	1,822	1,090	1,546	2,088	1,792	823	1,418	2,035	1,709	1,822	1,792	1,709
West Consuming Region (d)	225	350	468	447	353	460	526	458	280	417	491	434	447	458	434

^{- =} 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.

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.

⁽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).

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

U.S. Energy Information	Adminis	tration	Snort-	rerm ⊨r	iergy Ot	itiook - J	une 201.								
		201				201				201				Year	
-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Wholesale/Spot															
U.S. Average Wellhead	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	1.94	2.12	2.51	2.74	2.70	2.83	2.97	3.90	2.28	2.81
Henry Hub Spot Price	4.31	4.50	4.25	3.42	2.52	2.33	2.66	3.01	3.29	3.21	3.28	3.52	4.12	2.63	3.32
Residential															
New England	13.99	14.30	17.26	13.08	13.07	13.37	16.07	12.93	12.77	13.95	17.10	13.93	14.05	13.34	13.63
Middle Atlantic	11.84	14.11	18.14	12.66	11.29	12.77	16.57	12.45	11.13	12.88	17.28	13.41	12.83	12.28	12.45
E. N. Central	8.87	10.95	16.23	9.31	8.35	9.96	14.98	8.62	7.95	10.26	16.00	9.28	9.76	9.10	9.15
W. N. Central	8.83	11.17	16.78	9.51	8.45	10.82	15.71	8.48	7.91	10.32	16.50	9.12	9.80	9.27	9.07
S. Atlantic	11.97	17.55	22.89	13.51	12.43	17.34	22.24	12.69	11.74	17.15	23.43	13.57	13.78	13.84	13.65
E. S. Central	9.92	13.70	18.42	11.11	10.21	13.60	17.38	10.72	9.98	13.70	18.70	11.14	11.13	11.23	11.19
W. S. Central	8.60	14.31	19.03	10.16	9.25	12.67	17.29	9.57	8.03	13.27	18.63	10.47	10.47	10.52	10.16
Mountain	8.88	9.77	13.32	8.84	8.80	9.53	12.52	8.43	8.13	8.73	11.96	8.20	9.34	9.08	8.54
Pacific	9.97	10.91	11.63	9.92	9.40	9.37	9.81	8.87	9.06	9.35	10.28	9.32	10.34	9.29	9.34
U.S. Average	9.96	11.96	15.51	10.44	9.67	11.26	14.79	10.10	9.33	11.28	15.49	10.73	10.79	10.44	10.48
Commercial															
New England	11.16	10.64	10.43	10.45	10.26	9.86	10.18	10.63	10.67	10.39	10.76	11.15	10.83	10.30	10.76
Middle Atlantic	9.84	9.62	8.99	9.27	8.79	8.09	7.72	8.84	8.78	8.79	8.64	9.61	9.55	8.53	8.99
E. N. Central	8.35	8.98	9.85	7.88	7.46	7.75	7.95	7.37	7.48	8.13	8.70	8.07	8.45	7.52	7.85
W. N. Central	7.92	8.44	9.49	7.61	7.21	6.76	7.76	6.53	6.85	7.05	8.41	7.02	8.05	6.96	7.05
S. Atlantic	9.80	10.87	11.13	9.77	9.31	9.35	9.48	9.44	9.29	9.79	10.21	10.32	10.13	9.39	9.81
E. S. Central	8.82	9.59	10.39	9.24	8.78	9.02	9.11	9.03	8.64	9.25	9.80	9.66	9.22	8.94	9.13
W. S. Central	7.30	8.54	8.92	7.43	7.25	7.17	7.38	6.86	6.73	7.38	7.99	7.49	7.78	7.14	7.22
Mountain	8.00	8.00	8.91	7.71	7.49	6.86	7.43	7.09	6.79	6.72	7.77	7.54	8.01	7.25	7.10
Pacific	9.13	9.19	9.75	8.88	8.60	7.79	7.48	7.68	7.95	7.51	8.00	8.25	9.17	7.98	7.95
U.S. Average	8.75	9.15	9.71	8.51	8.19	7.94	8.08	8.01	7.98	8.20	8.76	8.66	8.85	8.07	8.31
Industrial															
New England	10.67	9.82	9.20	9.21	9.55	7.82	7.78	9.04	9.99	9.09	8.75	9.75	9.84	8.73	9.53
Middle Atlantic	9.58	9.28	8.88	9.24	8.54	7.21	7.37	8.98	8.90	7.83	7.97	9.52	9.36	8.19	8.72
E. N. Central	7.39	7.19	7.28	6.64	6.70	5.71	5.73	6.18	6.53	6.20	6.25	6.67	7.15	6.20	6.47
W. N. Central	6.27	5.77	5.55	5.54	5.41	3.64	3.70	4.54	5.15	4.06	4.23	4.93	5.81	4.33	4.65
S. Atlantic	6.53	6.23	6.07	5.71	5.05	4.29	4.60	5.24	5.60	5.20	5.40	5.94	6.15	4.80	5.55
E. S. Central	5.84	5.58	5.47	5.10	4.44	4.02	4.29	4.83	5.16	4.73	4.93	5.25	5.51	4.41	5.03
W. S. Central	4.29	4.51	4.39	3.64	2.94	2.63	2.96	3.15	3.38	3.47	3.62	3.66	4.21	2.92	3.54
Mountain	6.82	6.43	6.80	6.28	6.05	5.10	5.28	5.92	6.02	5.36	6.00	6.46	6.57	5.67	6.00
Pacific	7.45	7.21	7.21	6.85	6.66	5.86	5.61	6.42	6.62	5.92	6.23	6.96	7.18	6.19	6.47
U.S. Average	5.45	5.15	4.94	4.53	4.13	3.36	3.54	4.16	4.58	4.11	4.18	4.64	5.02	3.80	4.39

^{- =} 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.

 $\textbf{Projections:} \ \ \textbf{Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model}.$

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

U.S. Energy Information Administ	ration	Short-I	erm Ene	ergy Out	look - Ju	ine 2012									
		201	11			201	12			201	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	273.6	263.6	274.6	282.5	257.1	234.7	253.9	251.1	230.2	235.8	247.1	247.3	1094.3	996.7	960.5
Appalachia	87.3	85.7	81.8	82.1	81.3	76.9	78.2	77.6	71.2	73.6	72.4	72.3	336.9	314.0	289.5
Interior	41.5	41.1	45.0	42.6	39.8	37.7	34.4	34.5	32.1	33.5	34.3	33.6	170.3	146.4	133.5
Western	144.8	136.8	147.8	157.7	136.0	120.1	141.2	139.0	126.9	128.7	140.4	141.4	587.1	536.3	537.5
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	7.9	4.5	3.5
Imports	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.0	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	13.1	12.9	15.7
Exports	26.6	27.0	26.0	27.7	28.6	28.1	25.4	24.1	23.6	24.9	24.6	24.3	107.3	106.2	97.4
Metallurgical Coal	17.2	17.8	16.5	18.0	17.3	19.1	16.2	16.1	16.3	17.2	16.6	16.2	69.5	68.7	66.2
Steam Coal	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.2	7.9	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.2	37.6	35.1	31.2
Total Primary Supply	255.9	239.0	253.9	259.3	230.9	209.7	236.5	230.7	215.7	213.5	228.6	224.4	1008.1	907.9	882.3
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	9.0	0.7	20.9	-31.1	-18.7	-13.1	11.3	-5.3	5.8	-11.3	11.4	-5.5	-0.6	-25.7	0.4
Waste Coal (a)	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.5	13.0	12.9
Total Supply	268.2	242.5	278.1	231.2	215.6	199.8	251.0	228.7	224.9	205.4	243.2	222.1	1020.0	895.1	895.6
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.5	6.4	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.8	7.5	21.4	27.2	29.7
Electric Power Sector (b)	234.8	223.5	261.5	208.6	189.9	179.2	231.2	208.0	204.1	185.0	222.7	200.9	928.6	808.4	812.7
Retail and Other Industry	14.5	12.8	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.7	13.7	53.1	51.8	53.2
Residential and Commercial	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.8	3.3	4.1
Other Industrial	13.5	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.8	12.4	12.3	12.5	11.9	12.5	50.3	48.5	49.1
Total Consumption	254.6	241.7	279.7	227.1	209.0	198.5	251.0	228.7	224.9	205.4	243.2	222.1	1003.1	887.1	895.6
Discrepancy (c)	13.6	0.9	-1.5	4.0	6.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	8.0	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million sho	rt tons)														
Primary Inventories (d)	44.3	45.4	43.8	41.9	41.5	41.0	37.2	37.4	32.0	33.0	31.4	34.0	41.9	37.4	34.0
Secondary Inventories	174.7	174.1	153.2	184.3	203.0	216.1	204.8	210.0	204.3	215.5	204.1	209.7	184.3	210.0	209.7
Electric Power Sector	166.7	165.7	144.4	175.1	196.4	208.8	196.9	201.8	196.9	207.6	195.7	200.9	175.1	201.8	200.9
Retail and General Industry	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.7
Coke Plants	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	4.97	4.97	4.97	4.97	5.22	5.12	4.97
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.257	0.261	0.266	0.264	0.274	0.289	0.306	0.296	0.310	0.320	0.306	0.294	0.262	0.291	0.308
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.34	2.42	2.46	2.37	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.24	2.19	2.40	2.34	2.25

^{- =} 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.

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.

⁽a) Waste coal includes waste coal and cloal 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.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

0.5. Energy information Admini	311411011	2011				20				20	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Electricity Supply (billion kilowattho															
Electricity Generation	11.07	10.94	12.65	10.33	10.56	10.91	12.39	10.69	11.07	10.98	12.47	10.79	11.25	11.14	11.33
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.66	10.54	12.22	9.92	10.14	10.50	11.96	10.29	10.66	10.58	12.05	10.39	10.84	10.72	10.92
Industrial Sector	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.40
Commercial 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
Net Imports	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08
Total Supply	11.15	11.04	12.78	10.42	10.66	11.01	12.50	10.77	11.15	11.06	12.58	10.86	11.35	11.24	11.41
Losses and Unaccounted for (b)	0.59	0.95	0.86	0.74	0.63	0.94	0.78	0.74	0.58	0.90	0.79	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.75
Electricity Consumption (billion kilo	watthours	per day)													
Retail Sales	10.21	9.74	11.55	9.33	9.66	9.71	11.35	9.68	10.22	9.81	11.43	9.78	10.21	10.10	10.31
Residential Sector	4.12	3.49	4.69	3.30	3.67	3.38	4.45	3.52	4.05	3.45	4.48	3.57	3.90	3.76	3.89
Commercial Sector	3.45	3.56	4.05	3.39	3.36	3.59	4.04	3.47	3.51	3.62	4.08	3.51	3.61	3.62	3.68
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.67	2.79	2.62	2.61	2.72	2.84	2.67	2.63	2.71	2.84	2.68	2.67	2.71	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 (c)	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.35
Total Consumption	10.56	10.09	11.92	9.68	10.03	10.07	11.72	10.03	10.57	10.16	11.79	10.12	10.57	10.46	10.66
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (doll	ars per m	illion Btu)													
Coal	2.34	2.42	2.46	2.37	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.24	2.19	2.40	2.34	2.25
Natural Gas	5.02	4.92	4.76	4.13	3.31	2.92	2.96	3.55	3.74	3.62	3.57	3.96	4.71	3.16	3.71
Residual Fuel Oil	15.88	18.29	20.10	20.05	21.27	20.17	18.50	18.36	18.43	18.16	18.08	18.14	18.49	19.47	18.19
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.79	23.37	22.74	22.86	23.80	23.22	22.90	23.73	23.59	23.52	23.50	23.42	22.40	23.43	23.51
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatt	hour)														
Residential Sector	11.19	11.95	12.18	11.82	11.57	12.16	12.31	11.62	11.13	11.86	12.03	11.34	11.79	11.93	11.60
Commercial Sector	9.97	10.38	10.76	10.07	9.93	10.21	10.65	10.09	9.89	10.26	10.61	10.01	10.32	10.24	10.21
Industrial Sector	6.63	6.86	7.36	6.68	6.51	6.70	7.07	6.64	6.58	6.71	7.03	6.60	6.89	6.74	6.74

^{- =} 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.

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.

⁽a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

⁽c) 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* .

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

<u> </u>		201	_		Ellergy	201	- June 20			201	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	143	116	133	115	138	126	138	120	141	128	130	128	132
Middle Atlantic	402	328	437	318	363	324	416	343	388	334	416	347	371	362	371
E. N. Central	575	455	608	457	516	442	561	488	566	457	560	495	524	502	519
W. N. Central	332	251	334	251	292	244	311	271	331	253	308	276	292	279	292
S. Atlantic	1,033	907	1,192	803	890	865	1,143	876	1,029	876	1,150	889	984	944	986
E. S. Central	372	296	408	261	312	280	400	296	362	291	394	299	334	322	337
W. S. Central	558	550	820	467	485	514	744	480	553	514	755	488	599	556	578
Mountain	248	228	334	229	237	235	334	236	252	241	343	240	260	260	269
Pacific contiguous	438	350	401	385	428	345	394	391	420	354	403	396	393	390	393
AK and HI	15	13	13	14	15	13	13	14	15	13	13	15	14	14	14
Total		3,493	4,689	3,302	3,670	3,378	4,454	3,521	4,055	3,453	4,482	3,574	3,901	3,757	3,891
Commercial Sector	•	,	•	•	•							*	,		
New England	123	119	133	115	118	118	133	118	124	123	135	120	123	122	125
Middle Atlantic	435	421	482	406	416	421	480	416	440	427	486	422	436	433	444
E. N. Central	496	484	551	473	476	488	548	484	508	494	552	488	501	499	511
W. N. Central	269	262	297	258	257	264	299	263	270	268	301	265	272	271	276
S. Atlantic		856	942	773	761	851	938	800	798	851	951	811	839	838	853
E. S. Central	217	227	265	206	207	230	268	215	220	230	270	217	229	230	234
W. S. Central	443	500	595	456	447	506	570	466	456	499	574	471	499	497	500
Mountain	238	249	287	243	233	262	292	248	241	267	296	252	254	259	264
Pacific contiguous	430	429	482	438	430	435	492	443	432	448	498	448	445	450	457
AK and HI		17	17	17	17	16	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	17	17
Total	3,453	3,564	4,052	3,386	3,364	3,591	4.037	3,471	3,506	3,625	4.080	3,511	3,614	3.617	3.682
Industrial Sector	-,	-,	-,	-,	-,	-,	.,	-,	-,	-,	1,000	-,	-,	-,	-,
New England	75	76	81	73	73	73	80	74	72	72	79	73	76	75	74
Middle Atlantic	199	192	196	187	186	189	192	180	186	187	192	181	194	187	187
E. N. Central	540	541	567	536	546	547	567	542	548	544	574	549	546	551	554
W. N. Central	232	236	253	237	234	244	259	242	238	245	257	241	240	245	245
S. Atlantic		394	401	373	372	404	402	376	373	400	405	377	384	388	389
E. S. Central	342	320	336	336	345	345	352	352	349	341	349	355	334	349	349
W. S. Central	415	441	456	422	410	457	477	438	420	452	470	431	434	446	444
Mountain	204	219	239	215	206	225	244	218	209	226	249	221	219	223	227
Pacific contiguous	221	233	247	228	220	228	249	234	224	232	250	232	232	233	235
AK and HI		13	14	14	14	14	15	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total		2,666	2,791	2,620	2,607	2,725	2,837	2,668	2,633	2,714	2,840	2,675	2,673	2,710	2,716
Total All Sectors (a)	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,	_,
New England	344	311	359	307	326	308	352	319	335	316	355	322	330	326	332
Middle Atlantic	1,048	952	1,126	921	977	944	1,100	951	1,027	961	1,107	963	1,012	993	1,014
E. N. Central	1,613	1,482	1,728	1,468	1,541	1,479	1,677	1,516	1,624	1,496	1,688	1,534	1,573	1,553	1,585
W. N. Central	834	749	884	746	783	752	869	776	839	766	866	782	803	795	813
S. Atlantic		2,161	2,539	1,952	2,027	2,123	2,487	2,055	2,204	2,131	2,510	2,082	2,211	2,174	2,232
E. S. Central	931	844	1,009	803	864	855	1,021	863	932	863	1,013	871	897	901	920
W. S. Central	1,417	1,491	1,871	1,346	1,342	1,478	1,791	1,384	1,429	1,466	1,799	1,391	1,532	1,499	1,522
Mountain	691	696	860	687	676	723	870	702	703	735	888	713	734	743	760
Pacific contiguous	1,090	1,015	1,132	1,054	1,081	1.010	1,137	1,070	1,079	1,037	1,153	1,078	1,073	1,075	1,087
AK and HI	•	43	44	45	45	43	45	46	46	44	45	46	45	45	46
Total		9,743	11,553	9,328	9,663	9,715	11,350	9,683	10,217	9,814	11,426	9,782	10,209	10,105	10,312

 ^{- =} 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.

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.

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

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

U.S. Energy Informa	uon Admi			ore remi	Energy	Outlook		U 1 Z		00.0	10	-	l	Varia	
	1st	201 2nd	3rd	4th	1st	201 2nd	3rd	4th	1st	201 2nd	3rd	4th	2011	Year 2012	2013
Residential Sector	151	ZIIU	Siu	4111	151	Zilu	Siu	401	151	ZIIU	Siu	4111	2011	2012	2013
New England	15.94	16.10	15.94	15.94	16.01	16.28	16.18	16.00	15.69	15.63	15.49	15.43	15.98	16.11	15.56
Middle Atlantic		15.98	16.48	15.76	14.94	15.74	16.48	15.55	15.31	16.20	16.74	15.58	15.86	15.71	15.98
E. N. Central	10.98	12.04	12.20	11.93	11.69	12.54	12.72	11.80	11.01	11.81	12.11	11.32	11.78	12.19	11.56
W. N. Central	9.01	10.52	11.16	9.80	9.61	10.82	11.23	9.68	9.13	10.46	10.86	9.35	10.13	10.34	9.93
S. Atlantic	10.73	11.43	11.62	11.23	11.13	11.73	11.83	11.20	10.80	11.41	11.59	10.95	11.26	11.50	11.20
E. S. Central	9.60	10.21	10.23	10.51	9.91	10.39	10.36	9.92	9.37	10.01	10.07	9.58	10.11	10.15	9.76
W. S. Central	10.01	10.76	10.79	10.53	10.31	10.70	10.67	10.11	9.63	10.27	10.26	9.81	10.55	10.48	10.02
Mountain	9.75	10.83	11.23	10.21	10.11	10.99	11.26	10.07	9.79	10.78	11.09	9.92	10.57	10.67	10.46
Pacific	12.18	12.53	13.70	12.56	12.30	12.65	13.51	12.23	12.04	12.50	13.39	12.03	12.74	12.66	12.49
U.S. Average	11.19	11.95	12.18	11.82	11.57	12.16	12.31	11.62	11.13	11.86	12.03	11.34	11.79	11.93	11.60
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.38	14.37	14.49	14.05	13.98	14.30	14.91	14.23	13.97	14.08	14.56	14.08	14.33	14.37	14.19
Middle Atlantic	13.23	13.76	14.52	13.00	12.57	13.14	14.17	13.04	12.77	13.34	14.20	13.01	13.66	13.26	13.36
E. N. Central	9.30	9.62	9.63	9.34	9.51	9.70	9.76	9.49	9.40	9.73	9.75	9.43	9.48	9.62	9.58
W. N. Central	7.60	8.47	8.96	7.77	7.89	8.49	8.85	7.88	7.86	8.55	8.90	7.89	8.23	8.30	8.32
S. Atlantic	9.40	9.51	9.62	9.53	9.48	9.55	9.67	9.50	9.34	9.53	9.62	9.44	9.52	9.56	9.49
E. S. Central	9.54	9.73	9.81	9.79	9.67	9.71	9.84	9.74	9.47	9.49	9.54	9.40	9.72	9.75	9.48
W. S. Central	8.55	8.65	8.90	8.43	8.29	8.20	8.41	8.35	8.50	8.61	8.69	8.51	8.65	8.32	8.59
Mountain	8.25	9.01	9.29	8.66	8.40	9.02	9.19	8.39	8.17	8.88	9.07	8.29	8.83	8.78	8.63
Pacific	10.89	12.29	13.71	11.46	10.83	11.86	13.36	11.59	10.76	11.72	13.05	11.29	12.14	11.96	11.75
U.S. Average	9.97	10.38	10.76	10.07	9.93	10.21	10.65	10.09	9.89	10.26	10.61	10.01	10.32	10.24	10.21
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.67	12.61	12.99	12.41	12.09	12.67	12.97	12.80	12.96	12.72	12.90	12.73	12.68	12.64	12.83
Middle Atlantic	8.46	8.21	8.34	7.67	7.53	7.96	8.48	8.19	8.28	8.35	8.59	8.16	8.17	8.04	8.35
E. N. Central	6.45	6.56	6.78	6.54	6.49	6.65	6.82	6.54	6.47	6.53	6.63	6.35	6.59	6.63	6.49
W. N. Central	5.77	6.13	6.64	5.78	5.92	6.25	6.57	5.86	5.86	6.13	6.47	5.76	6.09	6.16	6.06
S. Atlantic	6.52	6.76	7.11	6.57	6.41	6.76	7.14	6.64	6.59	6.67	7.01	6.52	6.75	6.75	6.71
E. S. Central	5.81	6.16	6.82	5.94	5.79	5.97	6.19	5.73	5.68	5.91	6.08	5.59	6.18	5.92	5.81
W. S. Central	5.78	6.03	6.63	5.77	5.47	5.29	5.51	5.42	5.55	5.63	5.85	5.64	6.07	5. <i>4</i> 2	5.67
Mountain	5.59	6.08	6.87	5.80	5.66	6.03	6.70	6.01	5.71	5.97	6.52	6.05	6.11	6.12	6.08
Pacific	7.34	7.73	8.70	7.82	7.30	7.58	8.46	7.64	7.21	7.52	8.47	7.71	7.92	7.77	7.75
U.S. Average	6.63	6.86	7.36	6.68	6.51	6.70	7.07	6.64	6.58	6.71	7.03	6.60	6.89	6.74	6.74
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.63	14.55	14.70	14.34	14.35	14.62	14.94	14.57	14.44	14.33	14.54	14.28	14.56	14.63	14.40
Middle Atlantic		13.39	14.19	12.86	12.47	12.98	14.03	13.00	12.89	13.33	14.15	12.99	13.41	13.15	13.37
E. N. Central	8.94	9.24	9.60	9.12	9.16	9.42	9.75	9.18	8.96	9.20	9.47	8.94	9.24	9.39	9.15
W. N. Central	7.65	8.42	9.13	7.82	7.94	8.52	9.02	7.88	7.79	8.41	8.88	7.75	8.28	8.36	8.22
S. Atlantic	9.54	9.81	10.17	9.66	9.64	9.91	10.26	9.71	9.56	9.77	10.10	9.56	9.81	9.90	9.76
E. S. Central	8.19	8.54	8.99	8.42	8.20	8.42	8.78	8.17	8.01	8.25	8.56	7.91	8.55	8.41	8.19
W. S. Central	8.31	8.65	9.18	8.32	8.15	8.17	8.57	8.04	8.07	8.27	8.61	8.08	8.66	8.26	8.28
Mountain	8.00	8.68	9.37	8.28	8.16	8.73	9.28	8.22	8.02	8.60	9.13	8.14		8.64	8.52
Pacific	10.68	11.32	12.61	11.06	10.68	11.15	12.33	10.95	10.51	11.03	12.16	10.78	11.44	11.30	11.15
U.S. Average	9.61	9.98	10.52	9.74	9.63	9.91	10.41	9.69	9.53	9.84	10.28	9.56	9.98	9.93	9.82

^{- =} 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.

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.

 $\textbf{Projections:} \ \ \textbf{Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model}.$

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

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

Table 7d. U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel and Sector (Billion Kilowatthours per day)

U.S. Energy information Adri	2011				Catiook	201		I		20	13	1		Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Electric Power Sector (a)	131	ZIIG	Jiu	401	131	ZIIG	Jiu	401	131	ZIIU	Jiu	401	2011	2012	2013
Coal	4.879	4.566	5.260	4.091	3.784	3.609	4.638	4.200	4.262	3.807	4.521	4.089	4.698	4.060	4.170
Natural Gas	2.062	2.377	3.360	2.386	2.781	3.225	3.794	2.776	2.774	3.030	3.955	2.898	2.550	3.145	3.167
Other Gases	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.012	0.015	0.012	0.011	0.014	0.030	0.015	0.013	0.009	0.013	0.018
Petroleum	0.082	0.071	0.078	0.057	0.053	0.062	0.069	0.065	0.072	0.073	0.078	0.071	0.072	0.062	0.073
Residual Fuel Oil	0.025	0.025	0.026	0.019	0.018	0.027	0.028	0.020	0.021	0.024	0.027	0.021	0.024	0.023	0.023
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.014	0.017	0.016	0.012	0.015
Petroleum Coke	0.037	0.027	0.035	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.027	0.027	0.030	0.032	0.034	0.031	0.030	0.024	0.032
Other Petroleum	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
Nuclear	2.258	1.943	2.288	2.170	2.175	2.075	2.232	2.071	2.233	2.161	2.298	2.132	2.165	2.138	2.206
Pumped Storage Hydroelectric		-0.016	-0.021	-0.016	-0.009	-0.014	-0.020	-0.017	-0.016	-0.014	-0.020	-0.017	-0.016	-0.015	-0.017
Renewables:	0.011	0.010	0.021	0.010	0.000	0.011	0.020	0.017	0.070	0.011	0.020	0.017	0.010	0.070	0.077
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.912	1.059	0.859	0.714	0.775	0.977	0.766	0.650	0.756	0.878	0.696	0.642	0.885	0.791	0.743
Geothermal	0.047	0.045	0.044	0.046	0.047	0.046	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.046	0.047	0.047	0.046	0.047	0.047
Solar	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.014	0.005	0.007	0.020	0.021	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.014
Wind	0.330	0.384	0.235	0.363	0.422	0.404	0.302	0.385	0.412	0.454	0.330	0.406	0.328	0.378	0.400
Wood and Wood Waste	0.030	0.026	0.032	0.027	0.029	0.026	0.032	0.031	0.033	0.030	0.036	0.035	0.029	0.030	0.034
Other Renewables	0.044	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.045	0.047	0.049	0.048	0.048	0.050	0.051	0.049	0.047	0.047	0.049
Other Fuels (b)	0.018	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.021	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020
Subtotal Electric Power Sector	10.660	10.539	12.220	9.917	10.138	10.504	11.957	10.292	10.663	10.584	12.049	10.392	10.836	10.725	10.924
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Natural Gas	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.012
Petroleum	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Renewables (d)	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Other Fuels (b)	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Subtotal Commercial Sector	0.023	0.022	0.024	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.024	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.023
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal	0.051	0.048	0.057	0.046	0.048	0.049	0.053	0.050	0.052	0.051	0.055	0.052	0.050	0.050	0.052
Natural Gas	0.220	0.220	0.229	0.224	0.231	0.224	0.244	0.225	0.231	0.222	0.243	0.225	0.223	0.231	0.230
Other Gases	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.023	0.024	0.022	0.025	0.024	0.025	0.023	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.024	0.025
Petroleum	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.008	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006
Renewables:															
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.006
Wood and Wood Waste	0.072	0.071	0.074	0.073	0.071	0.072	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.073	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.074	0.074
Other Renewables (e)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
Other Fuels (b)	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
Subtotal Industrial Sector	0.387	0.383	0.403	0.386	0.398	0.390	0.420	0.396	0.405	0.393	0.422	0.399	0.390	0.401	0.405
Total All Sectors	11.070	10.944	12.647	10.326	10.558	10.912	12.385	10.693	11.070	10.977	12.471	10.788	11.249	11.139	11.329

^{- =} 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.

Values of 0.000 may indicate positive levels of generation that are less than 0.0005 billion kilowatthours per day.

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

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

⁽a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

⁽b) "Other" includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tires and miscellaneous technologies.

⁽c) Commercial and industrial sectors include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

⁽d) "Renewables" in commercial sector includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.

⁽e) "Other Renewables" in industrial sector includes black liquor, biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.

Table 7e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector

		201	1			201	12			201	3			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.60	2.45	2.83	2.26	2.08	1.96	2.50	2.25	2.26	2.02	2.41	2.17	2.53	2.20	2.22
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	15.83	19.02	26.82	17.99	20.89	25.00	29.37	20.62	20.35	23.00	30.13	21.25	19.94	23.97	23.70
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Petroleum Coke (mmst/d)	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
Other Petroleum (mmb/d)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	1.52	1.54	1.59	1.54	1.57	1.55	1.69	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.68	1.54	1.55	1.59	1.57
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total All Sectors															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.62	2.47	2.86	2.28	2.10	1.98	2.53	2.27	2.28	2.05	2.44	2.20	2.56	2.22	2.24
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	17.45	20.66	28.51	19.64	22.55	26.63	31.09	22.19	21.92	24.56	31.82	22.79	21.59	25.62	25.29
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.14
End-of-period Fuel Inventories He	eld by Elec	tric Powe	er Sector												
Coal (mmst)	166.7	165.7	144.4	175.1	196.4	208.8	196.9	201.8	196.9	207.6	195.7	200.9	175.1	201.8	200.9
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.4	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	15.9	15.2	14.3	15.4	14.5	14.0	15.5	15.2	14.0
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.2	16.9
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.8

^{- =} 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.

Physical Units: mmst/d = million short tons per day; mmb/d = million barrels per day; bcf/d = billion cubic feet per day; mmb = million barrels.

Values of 0.00 may indicate positive levels of fuel consumption that are less than 0.005 units per day.

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.

⁽a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

⁽b) Petroleum category may include petroleum coke, which is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

⁽c) Commercial and industrial sectors include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

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

0.3. Ellergy illionnation Adm	2011				Catiook	201				201	13			Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply												-			
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.806	0.946	0.775	0.645	0.693	0.874	0.691	0.589	0.670	0.786	0.629	0.582	3.171	2.847	2.666
Wood Biomass (b)	0.495	0.486	0.504	0.502	0.494	0.471	0.497	0.500	0.489	0.481	0.506	0.512	1.987	1.962	1.988
Waste Biomass (c)	0.116	0.118	0.121	0.123	0.117	0.118	0.129	0.125	0.118	0.123	0.132	0.128	0.477	0.489	0.501
Wind	0.290	0.341	0.211	0.326	0.375	0.359	0.271	0.346	0.362	0.403	0.296	0.365	1.168	1.351	1.426
Geothermal	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.057	0.057	0.059	0.058	0.058	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.226	0.231	0.232
Solar	0.037	0.041	0.042	0.039	0.046	0.053	0.055	0.047	0.057	0.069	0.070	0.057	0.158	0.202	0.253
Ethanol (d)		0.290	0.293	0.307	0.297	0.292	0.298	0.300	0.295	0.298	0.301	0.301	1.183	1.187	1.194
Biodiesel (d)		0.029	0.036	0.041	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.037	0.038	0.037	0.123	0.140	0.148
Total	2.110	2.308	2.038	2.039	2.109	2.259	2.036	2.001	2.084	2.252	2.031	2.040	8.495	8.405	8.408
Consumption															
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.801	0.941	0.771	0.641	0.688	0.868	0.688	0.584	0.664	0.779	0.625	0.576	3.154	2.827	2.646
Wood Biomass (b)	0.046	0.040	0.047	0.042	0.045	0.039	0.050	0.048	0.050	0.046	0.055	0.055	0.175	0.183	0.206
Waste Biomass (c)	0.064	0.067	0.069	0.069	0.066	0.067	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.071	0.074	0.071	0.269	0.272	0.284
Wind	0.290	0.341	0.211	0.326	0.375	0.359	0.271	0.346	0.362	0.403	0.296	0.365	1.168	1.351	1.426
Geothermal	0.042	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.043	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.043	0.043	0.163	0.167	0.168
Solar	0.002	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.011	0.013	0.004	0.006	0.018	0.019	0.006	0.018	0.032	0.048
Subtotal	1.245	1.435	1.145	1.122	1.219	1.384	1.135	1.093	1.192	1.358	1.112	1.115	4.947	4.831	4.777
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.018	0.019	0.020
Wood Biomass (b)	0.325	0.322	0.331	0.334	0.325	0.305	0.320	0.324	0.312	0.309	0.324	0.330	1.311	1.274	1.275
Waste Biomass (c)	0.043	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.043	0.043	0.049	0.048	0.041	0.044	0.050	0.048	0.172	0.182	0.183
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.378	0.375	0.383	0.388	0.378	0.360	0.378	0.383	0.364	0.364	0.383	0.389	1.524	1.498	1.501
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.071	0.075	0.076
Waste Biomass (c)	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.036	0.034	0.035
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.032	0.033	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.131	0.134	0.136
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.106	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.430	0.430	0.430
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.043	0.051	0.051	0.052	0.052	0.140	0.170	0.205
Subtotal	0.150	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.159	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.168	0.169	0.169	0.169	0.610	0.639	0.675
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (d)	0.263	0.277	0.276	0.275	0.262	0.282	0.277	0.284	0.272	0.285	0.285	0.285	1.091	1.105	1.127
Biodiesel (d)		0.026	0.035	0.038	0.023	0.035	0.035	0.036	0.035	0.037	0.038	0.037	0.113	0.129	0.147
Total Consumption	2.077	2.292	2.020	2.004	2.067	2.243	2.015	1.986	2.061	2.240	2.016	2.024	8.392	8.310	8.341

^{- =} 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.

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.

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

⁽b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

 $⁽c) \ Municipal \ solid \ waste \ from \ biogenic \ sources, \ land fill \ gas, \ sludge \ waste, \ agricultural \ byproducts, \ and \ other \ biomass.$

⁽d) Fuel ethanol and biodiesel supply represents domestic production only. 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 s

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

U.S. Energy information Administra	2011				JUN - JUII	2012	2			20	13			Year	
ľ	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,228	13,272	13,332	13,429	13,502	13,571	13,642	13,715	13,788	13,876	13,972	14,086	13,315	13,608	13,931
Real Disposable Personal Income	.0,0	,	.0,002	.0,.20	.0,002	.0,0	.0,0 .2	.0,	.0,700	.0,0.0	70,072	,000	10,010	70,000	.0,00.
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,183	10,170	10,189	10,232	10,242	10,287	10,343	10,392	10,427	10,471	10,522	10,593	10,193	10,316	10,503
Real Fixed Investment	10,103	10,170	10,103	10,232	10,242	10,201	10,545	10,002	10,421	10,471	10,022	10,033	10,133	10,510	10,000
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,699	1,737	1,790	1,818	1,824	1,857	1,893	1,926	1,957	2,006	2,057	2,115	1,761	1,875	2,034
Business Inventory Change	1,033	1,737	1,730	1,010	1,024	1,007	1,093	1,920	1,901	2,000	2,007	2,110	1,701	1,075	2,034
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	33.28	24.16	11.34	32.98	20.84	25.82	20.31	18.96	14.25	10.10	8.44	7.58	25.44	21.48	10.09
,	33.20	24.10	11.34	32.90	20.04	25.62	20.31	10.90	14.20	10.10	0.44	7.56	23.44	21.40	10.09
Housing Stock	400.5	400.5	400 5	400.5	400.5	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.7	400.7	400.0	400.0	400.5	400.0	400.0
(millions)	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.7	123.7	123.8	123.9	123.5	123.6	123.9
Non-Farm Employment	400 =	404.0	404.5	400.0	400 =	100.1	400.0	4044	4047	405.0	405.0	400.4	404.4	100.1	405.5
(millions)	130.7	131.2	131.5	132.0	132.7	133.1	133.6	134.1	134.7	135.3	135.8	136.4	131.4	133.4	135.5
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	88.7	89.2	89.5	90.0	90.5	90.9	91.4	91.8	92.3	92.7	93.2	93.5	89.4	91.2	92.9
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007	_100\														
Total Industrial Production	92.6	92.9	94.2	95.3	96.6	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	100.2	101.1	101.9	93.7	97.8	100.7
		92.9	94.2	95.3 92.9	95.3	97.5 96.1	98.3 97.0	98.9 97.7	99.5 98.4	99.3	101.1	101.9	93.7 91.4	97.8 96.5	99.9
Manufacturing															
Food		100.3	100.4	101.2	102.6	102.8	103.1	103.5	103.8	104.2	104.7	105.3	100.3	103.0	104.5
Paper		86.0	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.8	86.1	86.4	86.5	87.1	87.7	88.5	86.0	86.0	87.5
Chemicals	87.2	86.2	86.6	86.7	88.3	89.0	89.5	89.8	89.9	90.5	91.2	91.8	86.7	89.2	90.8
Petroleum		96.6	100.8	102.0	102.1	102.5	102.9	103.2	103.6	104.1	104.4	104.5	98.5	102.7	104.2
Stone, Clay, Glass	69.1	71.3	72.3	71.1	72.3	72.4	72.8	73.3	74.2	76.2	78.5	81.0	71.0	72.7	77.5
Primary Metals	95.7	95.3	95.9	100.2	103.9	105.3	106.1	106.2	106.2	107.7	109.4	111.1	96.8	105.4	108.6
Resins and Synthetic Products	87.1	80.7	80.7	80.8	85.6	86.3	86.9	87.1	87.0	87.4	88.2	89.0	82.3	86.5	87.9
Agricultural Chemicals	93.6	91.4	92.8	94.1	97.6	99.5	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.1	100.7	101.1	93.0	99.2	100.4
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	89.9	88.7	89.8	90.8	93.0	93.7	94.2	94.4	94.6	95.3	96.2	97.1	89.8	93.8	95.8
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.04
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.22	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.25	2.30	2.34
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	1.98	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.01	2.04	2.05
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.74	3.22	3.07	2.94	3.08	3.07	2.98	2.98	3.00	3.03	3.03	2.93	2.99	3.03	3.00
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2005=100)	112.4	113.1	113.8	114.1	114.5	115.0	115.6	116.1	116.3	116.6	117.0	117.5	113.3	115.3	116.9
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
` ,	7,585	8,324	0 251	7 0E1	7,608	0 151	0 116	8,051	7,755	8,504	8,470	8,105	8,029	8,132	8,210
(million miles/day)	7,505	0,324	8,251	7,951	7,000	8, 4 51	8,416	0,051	7,755	6,504	0,470	6,105	0,029	0,132	0,210
Air Travel Capacity	F40	540		507		5.40	<i>-</i>	500	540	550		50.4		507	5.40
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	519	549	554	527	514	548	554	533	519	550	557	534	537	537	540
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	339	344	320	306	338	345	331	317	343	349	332	328	330	335
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	298.2	308.1	307.8	302.0	299.2	305.8	296.7	311.0	324.2	316.4	306.7	319.2	304.0	303.2	316.6
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.257	0.261	0.266	0.264	0.274	0.289	0.306	0.296	0.310	0.320	0.306	0.294	0.262	0.291	0.308
Carbon Diavida (CO) Emissions (collises	notric to:-	c)													
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Emissions (million I			F70			<i></i>	505	500	501	F70	500	500	0.000	0.001	0.000
Petroleum		575	578	575	555	570	585	580	561	578	583	580	2,299	2,291	2,303
Natural Gas		273	287	333	391	296	301	367	420	292	307	369	1,296	1,355	1,387
Coal	476	452	522	425	392	379	478	436	430	394	464	425	1,874	1,685	1,712

^{- =} no data available

1,300

1,449

Total Fossil Fuels

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

1,387

1,332

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.

1,245

1,363

1,384

1,411

1,374

5,469

5,331

5,402

 $⁽a) \ Natural \ gas \ share \ weights \ of \ individual \ sector \ indices \ based \ on \ EIA \textit{Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey}, \ 2002.$

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Informa	tion Admi			ort- I erm	∟nergy			2012							
		201				201				201				Year	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Real Gross State Produc		,													
New England	730	733	732	736	740	743	747	750	754	758	763	768	733	745	761
Middle Atlantic	2,011	2,022	2,027	2,037	2,050	2,061	2,072	2,084	2,095	2,106	2,117	2,133	2,024	2,067	2,113
E. N. Central	1,835	1,842	1,841	1,852	1,862	1,872	1,882	1,889	1,898	1,909	1,920	1,933	1,842	1,876	1,915
W. N. Central	852	854	854	865	870	875	879	883	888	893	899	905	856	877	896
S. Atlantic	2,422	2,435	2,438	2,458	2,467	2,480	2,493	2,506	2,520	2,538	2,555	2,577	2,438	2,486	2,547
E. S. Central	617	619	620	625	627	631	634	638	641	645	649	654	620	633	648
W. S. Central	1,516	1,516	1,552	1,560	1,572	1,578	1,584	1,596	1,607	1,622	1,637	1,655	1,536	1,582	1,630
Mountain	863	864	872	877	882	886	891	896	902	908	915	923	869	889	912
Pacific	2,319	2,323	2,330	2,356	2,367	2,380	2,394	2,406	2,418	2,431	2,449	2,469	2,332	2,387	2,442
Industrial Output, Manuf	facturing (I	ndex, Yea	r 2007=10	0)											
New England	92.2	91.9	92.9	93.8	95.7	96.1	96.8	97.2	97.8	98.6	99.4	100.3	92.7	96.5	99.0
Middle Atlantic	90.0	89.9	90.5	91.3	93.7	94.4	95.2	95.6	96.1	96.9	97.8	98.6	90.4	94.7	97.3
E. N. Central	89.5	90.0	91.3	92.6	95.8	96.7	97.7	98.5	99.2	100.3	101.4	102.6	90.9	97.2	100.9
W. N. Central	93.0	93.4	94.8	96.3	99.3	100.1	101.0	101.7	102.2	103.2	104.3	105.4	94.4	100.5	103.8
S. Atlantic	87.3	87.2	88.3	89.4	91.5	92.0	92.8	93.4	94.0	94.9	95.8	96.8	88.1	92.4	95. <i>4</i>
E. S. Central	86.2	86.2	87.1	88.7	90.7	91.5	92.7	93.7	94.6	95.7	97.0	98.3	87.0	92.2	96.4
W. S. Central	93.6	94.1	95.4	97.0	99.5	100.5	101.5	102.3	103.0	104.0	105.0	106.1	95.0	100.9	104.5
Mountain	90.1	90.2	91.7	93.0	95.5	96.3	97.2	97.9	98.8	99.9	101.0	102.2	91.3	96.7	100.5
Pacific	91.9	92.0	93.2	94.1	96.0	96.7	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.7	100.6	101.7	92.8	97.1	100.2
Real Personal Income (E	Billion \$200	5)													
New England	649	653	649	652	654	658	663	667	671	676	679	682	651	661	677
Middle Atlantic	1,753	1,749	1,751	1,761	1,765	1,775	1,792	1,806	1,816	1,828	1,837	1,847	1,753	1,784	1,832
E. N. Central	1,604	1,601	1,605	1,611	1,616	1,623	1,634	1,644	1,652	1,663	1,670	1,677	1,605	1,629	1,666
W. N. Central	746	747	748	751	753	757	763	768	772	778	781	785	748	760	779
S. Atlantic	2,132	2,133	2,135	2,145	2,151	2,163	2,182	2,199	2,216	2,233	2,245	2,260	2,136	2,174	2,238
E. S. Central	564	565	566	568	568	571	576	580	584	588	591	594	566	574	589
W. S. Central	1,251	1,256	1,263	1,274	1,283	1,292	1,304	1,315	1,325	1,337	1,347	1,357	1,261	1,299	1,342
Mountain	740	742	743	748	750	754	761	768	774	780	785	790	743	758	782
Pacific	1,947	1,944	1,950	1,960	1,966	1,977	1,995	2,009	2,024	2,040	2,052	2,066	1,950	1,987	2,045
Households (Thousands	s)														
New England	5,657	5,661	5,665	5,668	5,660	5,685	5,695	5,706	5,719	5,731	5,743	5,756	5,668	5,706	5,756
Middle Atlantic	15,557	15,575	15,591	15,605	15,580	15,651	15,673	15,699	15,727	15,753	15,778	15,804	15,605	15,699	15,804
E. N. Central	18,024	18,028	18,030	18,040	18,012	18,099	18,131	18,168	18,208	18,247	18,282	18,319	18,040	18,168	18,319
W. N. Central	8,133	8,146	8,159	8,175	8,174	8,222	8,244	8,269	8,293	8,319	8,343	8,367	8,175	8,269	8,367
S. Atlantic	23,215	23,267	23,320	23,381	23,397	23,539	23,626	23,724	23,826	23,930	24,032	24,138	23,381	23,724	24,138
E. S. Central	7,215	7,226	7,238	7,250	7,250	7,282	7,302	7,323	7,347	7,370	7,393	7,417	7,250	7,323	7,417
W. S. Central	13,338	13,377	13,419	13,466	13,496	13,583	13,644	13,711	13,779	13,847	13,913	13,980	13,466	13,711	13,980
Mountain	8,290	8,307	8,326	8,352	8,363	8,426	8,463	8,506	8,550	8,594	8,636	8,680	8,352	8,506	8,680
Pacific	17,503	17,539	17,576	17,619	17,623	17,740	17,805	17,875	17,950	18,026	18,094	18,168	17,619	17,875	18,168
Total Non-farm Employn	nent (Millio	ns)													
New England	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0
Middle Atlantic	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.2	18.5	18.8
E. N. Central	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.2	20.5	20.8
W. N. Central	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.2
S. Atlantic	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.0	25.0	25.4	25.8
E. S. Central	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6
W. S. Central	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.2	15.5	15.8
Mountain	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4
Pacific	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	19.4	19.7	20.1

^{- =} 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.

 $\textbf{Projections:} \ \textbf{Macroeconomic projections are based on the Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy.}$

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Informat	tion Admir	on Administration Short-Term						12							
		201	1			201	2			201	3			Year	
-	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Heating Degree-days															
New England	3,314	846	105	1,870	2,659	754	181	2,253	3,158	919	189	2,251	6,135	5,847	6,517
Middle Atlantic	3,023	609	67	1,715	2,360	605	122	2,050	2,902	734	125	2,044	5,414	5,137	5,805
E. N. Central	3,306	755	182	1,943	2,468	639	154	2,305	3,167	768	158	2,298	6,186	5,566	6,391
W. N. Central	3,517	769	200	2,155	2,525	546	180	2,483	3,289	711	183	2,495	6,641	5,734	6,678
South Atlantic	1,501	179	18	900	1,120	192	24	1,055	1,507	239	24	1,039	2,598	2,391	2,808
E. S. Central	1,866	247	44	1,230	1,321	205	31	1,373	1,878	284	32	1,359	3,387	2,930	3,552
W. S. Central	1,273	101	9	839	888	56	8	891	1,262	105	7	878	2,222	1,843	2,252
Mountain	2,338	773	71	1,938	2,099	550	164	1,933	2,310	724	174	1,939	5,120	4,746	5,147
Pacific	1,481	675	52	1,171	1,416	470	107	1,144	1,419	556	103	1,117	3,379	3,137	3,195
U.S. Average	2,285	517	77	1,441	1,782	456	97	1,628	2,212	529	99	1,617	4,320	3,963	4,457
Heating Degree-days, 30-	-year Norma	al (a)													
New England	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	6,611	6,611	6,611
Middle Atlantic	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	5,911	5,911	5,911
E. N. Central	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	6,497	6,497	6,497
W. N. Central	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	6,750	6,750	6,750
South Atlantic	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	2,853	2,853	2,853
E. S. Central	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	3,604	3,604	3,604
W. S. Central	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	2,287	2,287	2,287
Mountain	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	5,209	5,209	5,209
Pacific	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	3,228	3,228	3,228
U.S. Average	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	4,524	4,524	4,524
Cooling Degree-days															
New England	0	111	496	1	0	82	355	0	0	71	363	1	608	437	435
Middle Atlantic	0	216	670	1	0	162	521	5	0	144	525	5	887	688	673
E. N. Central	0	227	668	2	17	215	505	8	1	205	513	8	897	745	727
W. N. Central	1	294	810	13	13	310	657	12	3	270	661	15	1,118	992	949
South Atlantic	99	789	1,262	182	154	665	1,098	209	113	579	1,104	223	2,332	2,126	2,020
E. S. Central	9	653	1,134	21	52	575	1,025	63	31	472	1,020	66	1,817	1,715	1,589
W. S. Central	113	1,091	1,767	201	146	936	1,453	178	81	794	1,444	190	3,172	2,713	2,509
Mountain	11	316	971	70	9	451	869	69	15	381	848	78	1,368	1,398	1,323
Pacific	2	68	606	41	0	143	512	41	7	151	519	55	717	696	733
U.S. Average	33	432	942	70	53	398	783	77	35	350	784	83	1,477	1,311	1,253
Cooling Degree-days, 30-	-year Norma	al (a)													
New England	0	81	361	1	0	81	361	1	0	81	361	1	443	443	443
Middle Atlantic	0	151	508	7	0	151	508	7	0	151	508	7	666	666	666
E. N. Central	1	208	511	10	1	208	511	10	1	208	511	10	730	730	730
W. N. Central	3	270	661	14	3	270	661	14	3	270	661	14	948	948	948
South Atlantic	113	576	1,081	213	113	576	1,081	213	113	576	1,081	213	1,983	1,983	1,983
E. S. Central	29	469	1,002	66	29	469	1,002	66	29	469	1,002	66	1,566	1,566	1,566
W. S. Central	80	790	1,424	185	80	790	1,424	185	80	790	1,424	185	2,479	2,479	2,479
Mountain	17	383	839	68	17	383	839	68	17	383	839	68	1,307	1,307	1,307
Pacific	10	171	526	49	10	171	526	49	10	171	526	49	756	756	756
U.S. Average	34	353	775	80	34	353	775	80	34	353	775	80	1,242	1,242	1,242

^{- =} 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, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA).

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

Projections: Based on forecasts by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

⁽a) 30-year normal represents average over 1971 - 2000, reported by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.