



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Benchmark North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$47/barrel (b) in May, a \$5/b increase from April and the fourth consecutive monthly increase since reaching a 12-year low of \$31/b in January. Growing global oil supply disruptions, rising oil demand, and falling U.S. crude oil production contributed to the price increase.
- Brent crude oil prices are forecast to average \$43/b in 2016 and \$52/b in 2017, \$3/b and \$1/b higher than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices are forecast to be slightly lower than Brent in 2016 and to be the same as Brent in 2017. However, the current values of futures and options contracts suggest high uncertainty in the price outlook. For example, EIA's forecast for the average WTI price in September 2016 of \$46/b should be considered in the context of Nymex contract values for September 2016 delivery. These contracts traded during the five-day period ending June 2 ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)) suggest the market expects WTI prices could range from \$36/b to \$69/b (at the 95% confidence interval) in September 2016.
- During the April-through-September summer driving season of 2016, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$2.27/gallon (gal), 6 cents/gal higher than forecast in last month's STEO but 36 cents/gal lower than last summer. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$2.13/gal in 2016 and \$2.27/gal in 2017, which are 5 cents/gal higher and 3 cents/gal higher than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively.
- U.S. crude oil production averaged 9.4 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2015. Production is forecast to average 8.6 million b/d in 2016 and 8.2 million b/d in 2017, both unchanged from last month's STEO. EIA estimates that crude oil production for May 2016 averaged 8.7 million b/d, which is more than 0.2 million b/d below the April 2016 level, and approximately 1 million b/d below the 9.7 million b/d level reached in April 2015.
- Natural gas working inventories were 2,907 billion cubic feet (Bcf) on May 27. This level is 32% higher than a year earlier, and 35% higher than the previous five-year (2011–15) average for that week. The natural gas storage injection season typically runs from April through October. EIA projects that natural gas inventories will be 4,161 Bcf at the end of October 2016, which would be the highest end-of-October level on record. Henry Hub spot prices are forecast to average \$2.22/million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2016 and \$2.96/MMBtu in 2017, compared with an average of \$2.63/MMBtu in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels

EIA estimates that global petroleum and other liquid fuels inventory builds will average 1.0 million b/d in 2016. Inventory builds are expected to continue into 2017, but at a generally decreasing rate, averaging 0.3 million b/d for the year.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels Consumption. Global consumption of petroleum and other liquid fuels is estimated to have grown by 1.4 million b/d in 2015. EIA expects global consumption of petroleum and other liquid fuels to increase by 1.5 million b/d in both 2016 and 2017, mostly driven by growth in countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Non-OECD consumption growth was an estimated 0.9 million b/d in 2015, and it is expected to be 1.3 million b/d in 2016 and 1.4 million b/d in 2017.

China's consumption of petroleum and other liquid fuels is forecast to grow by 0.4 million b/d in both 2016 and 2017. EIA expects that China's demand for hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) will continue to grow at a fairly steady pace as additional propane dehydrogenation (PDH) plants come online, including Oriental Energy's plant in Zhejiang province and Haiwei's plant in Hebei province. PDH plants use propane as an input to produce propylene, a key raw material for petrochemicals and plastics. Gasoline and jet fuel consumption in China is also expected to grow in 2016. Similarly, EIA projects continued strong growth in India's consumption of petroleum and other liquid fuels, particularly for transportation use. Consumption growth in India is expected to be between 0.3 million b/d and 0.4 million b/d in both 2016 and 2017.

OECD petroleum and other liquid fuels consumption rose by 0.5 million b/d in 2015. OECD consumption is expected to increase by 0.2 million b/d in 2016 and by less than 0.1 million b/d in 2017. Consumption growth in the United States and South Korea more than offsets decreases in consumption in OECD Europe and Japan in 2016 and 2017.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA estimates that petroleum and other liquid fuels production in countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) grew by 1.5 million b/d in 2015, with more than half of the growth occurring in North America. EIA expects non-OPEC production to decline by 0.6 million b/d in 2016 and by 0.2 million b/d in 2017.

Changes in non-OPEC production are largely driven by changes in U.S. tight oil production, which has high production decline rates and relatively short investment horizons, making it among the most price-sensitive oil production globally. Forecast total U.S. production of liquid fuels declines by 0.5 million b/d in 2016 and by 0.1 million b/d in 2017, as declining onshore crude oil production is partially offset by expected growth in HGL production, Gulf of Mexico crude oil production, and liquid biofuels production. Outside of the United States, forecast non-OPEC production declines by less than 0.1 million b/d in 2016 and by 0.1 million b/d in 2017.

Non-OPEC petroleum and other liquids production, with the exception of U.S. tight oil plays, does not decline much through 2017 because of investments that were committed to projects

when oil prices were higher. Although oil companies have reduced investments, most of the cuts have been to capital budgets that largely affect production beyond 2017.

Among non-OPEC producers outside of the United States, the largest declines are forecast to be in Asia and in the North Sea. After increasing between 2014 and 2016, production in the North Sea is expected to return to its long-term declining trend in 2017, as the planned starts of several projects are not enough to offset the region's natural decline rates. Production is expected to fall in China during 2016 and 2017 by nearly 0.2 million b/d as the three largest state-owned oil companies have announced capital expenditure cuts and output reductions, mainly at mature fields that require high investment levels to maintain production. Also, fewer new offshore developments in China are expected to come online in 2016 compared with 2015.

Non-OPEC unplanned supply outages in May were 1.1 million b/d, an increase of 0.7 million b/d from April. Most of the increase was in Canada, where wildfires caused disruptions that averaged about 0.8 million b/d in May, with a daily peak of more than 1.0 million b/d. Although the fires have subsided and projects are slowly restarting, it may take weeks for production to return to predisruption levels. EIA expects disrupted volumes in Canada to average 400,000 b/d in June.

OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels Supply. OPEC crude oil production averaged 31.5 million b/d in 2015, an increase of 0.8 million b/d from 2014, led by rising production in Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Forecast OPEC crude oil production rises by 0.8 million b/d in 2016, with Iran accounting for most of the increase. Forecast OPEC production rises by an additional 0.7 million b/d in 2017. The forecast does not assume a collaborative production cut among OPEC members and other producers in the forecast period, as major OPEC producers are expected to continue their strategy of maintaining market share.

OPEC noncrude liquids production averaged 6.6 million b/d in 2015, and it is forecast to increase by 0.3 million b/d in both 2016 and 2017, led by increases in Iran and Qatar.

OPEC unplanned crude oil supply disruptions averaged nearly 2.6 million b/d in May, 0.1 million b/d higher than in April, as increased outages in Nigeria, Iraq, and Libya offset fewer outages in Kuwait. The 0.2 million b/d of shut-in production from Kuwait's oil worker labor strike in April returned to the market in May, while disruptions from the Neutral Zone persisted.

In May, disruptions in Nigeria increased to an average of nearly 0.8 million b/d, up from an average of 0.5 million b/d in April and an average of 0.3 million b/d in 2015. With the increasing disruptions, Nigeria's crude oil production fell to 1.4 million b/d in May, its lowest monthly average since the late 1980s. Disruptions in Nigeria increased as militants escalated attacks on oil and natural gas infrastructure in the Niger Delta. EIA expects Nigeria's disruptions to remain relatively high through 2017 compared with recent years.

In southern Iraq, power outages at some oil fields and inclement weather in the Basra Gulf contributed to a 50,000 b/d increase in average disruptions. In Libya, exports from Marsa al-Hariga, currently Libya's largest operating oil terminal, were temporarily halted from late April

to mid-May, increasing the country's disruptions by an average 50,000 b/d for May. Exports from the terminal resumed after rival state oil companies signed a deal to restart exports.

OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which averaged 1.6 million b/d in 2015, is expected to be 1.5 million b/d in 2016 and 1.3 million b/d in 2017. Surplus capacity is typically an indicator of market conditions, and surplus capacity below 2.5 million b/d indicates a relatively tight oil market. However, high current and forecast levels of global oil inventories make the forecast low surplus capacity less significant.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial crude oil and other liquid fuels inventories were 3.00 billion barrels at the end of 2015, equivalent to roughly 66 days of consumption. Forecast OECD inventories rise to 3.10 billion barrels at the end of 2016 and to 3.11 billion barrels at the end of 2017.

Crude Oil Prices. The monthly average spot price of Brent crude oil increased by \$5/b in May to \$47/b, which was the highest monthly average for Brent since October 2015. This was the fourth consecutive increase in the monthly average Brent price, the longest such stretch since May through September 2013. Increasing global oil supply outages were the main contributor to higher oil prices in May. Improving economic data and related indications that global oil demand growth is accelerating, plus ongoing declines in the U.S. rig count and in crude oil production, also contributed to rising prices.

Despite the recent increase in oil prices, EIA expects global oil inventory builds to average 0.8 million b/d during the second and third quarters of 2016, limiting upward price pressures in the coming months. Brent prices are forecast to average \$46/b in the third quarter of 2016, before rising to \$47/b in the fourth quarter as a result of expected slower growth in global oil inventories.

EIA expects global oil inventory draws to begin in the third quarter of 2017. The expected inventory draws contribute to forecast rising prices in the first half of 2017, with price increases expected to accelerate later in 2017. Brent prices are forecast to average \$52/b in 2017, \$1/b higher than forecast in last month's STEO. Forecast Brent prices reach an average of \$58/b in the fourth quarter of 2017, reflecting the potential for more significant inventory draws beyond the forecast period.

In addition, a recent increase in global oil supply outages has taken pressure off storage capacity in the near term. These supply reductions were reflected in a [narrowing differential for oil prices for near-term delivery](#) compared with prices for delivery further in the future. Increased outages have reduced the possibility that inventory growth will cause storage costs to quickly rise and put downward pressure on oil prices.

Forecast West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices average slightly less than Brent crude oil prices in 2016 and the same as the Brent price in 2017. The relative price parity of WTI with Brent in the forecast period is based on the assumption of competition between the two crudes

in the U.S. Gulf Coast refinery market, as transportation price differentials to move the crudes from their respective pricing points to that market are similar.

The current values of futures and options contracts highlight the heightened volatility and high uncertainty in the oil price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for September 2016 delivery that were traded during the five-day period ending June 2 averaged \$50/b, and implied volatility averaged 35%. These levels established the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in September 2016 at \$36/b and \$69/b, respectively. The 95% confidence interval for market expectations widens over time, with lower and upper limits of \$31/b and \$83/b for prices in December 2016. At this time in 2015, WTI for September 2015 delivery averaged \$60/b, and implied volatility averaged 33%, with the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval at \$45/b and \$81/b.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuels

Growing domestic and global consumption of gasoline has contributed to high refinery wholesale gasoline margins (the difference between the wholesale price of gasoline and the price of Brent crude oil) for much of the past year. Margins averaged 49 cents/gal in May, higher than the five-year average of 45 cents/gal but lower than the 55 cents/gal average in May 2015.

The U.S. average regular gasoline retail price increased to \$2.27/gal in May, 16 cents/gal higher than in April, reflecting higher crude oil prices. Monthly average retail gasoline prices for May 2016 ranged from a low of \$2.02/gal in the Gulf Coast—[Petroleum Administration for Defense District \(PADD\) 3](#)—to a high of \$2.65/gal in the West Coast (PADD 5). EIA expects the monthly average price of U.S. regular gasoline to reach an annual peak in June of \$2.36/gal, followed by lower prices in the second half of 2016.

Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption increased by an estimated 290,000 b/d (1.5%) in 2015. Liquid fuels consumption is forecast to increase by 230,000 b/d (1.2%) in 2016 and by an additional 60,000 b/d (0.3%) in 2017.

Motor gasoline consumption increased by an estimated 240,000 b/d (2.7%) in 2015 to an average of 9.16 million b/d. Gasoline consumption is forecast to increase by 170,000 b/d (1.8%) to 9.33 million b/d in 2016, which would be the highest annual average gasoline consumption on record. The previous annual average high was 9.29 million b/d in 2007. The increase in consumption reflects a forecast 2.5% increase in highway travel (because of employment growth and low retail gasoline prices) that is partially offset by increases in vehicle fleet fuel economy. EIA forecasts gasoline consumption in 2017 will be close to its 2016 level.

In 2015, jet fuel consumption increased by an estimated 70,000 b/d (4.7%). Forecast jet fuel consumption is mostly unchanged through the forecast period, with improvements in average airline fleet fuel economy offset by growth in freight and passenger travel.

Consumption of distillate fuel, which includes diesel fuel and heating oil, fell by 60,000 b/d (1.5%) in 2015, and it is expected to fall by an additional 60,000 b/d (1.5%) in 2016. Falling distillate consumption in 2016 is the result of relatively warm winter temperatures, reduced oil and natural gas drilling, and falling coal production, which has reduced diesel use in rail shipments of coal. Stronger expected economic growth in 2017 contributes to forecast distillate fuel consumption growth of 70,000 b/d (1.9%).

Hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) consumption is forecast to increase by 40,000 b/d in both 2016 and 2017, as increased ethane consumption more than offsets reduced consumption of other HGL. U.S. ethane consumption is forecast to increase by 70,000 b/d (6.5%) in 2016, as expansion projects at ethylene-producing petrochemical plants increase feedstock demand for ethane. In 2017, forecast ethane consumption increases by an additional 80,000 b/d (7.0%), as capacity begins to ramp up at five new petrochemical plants and at a previously deactivated plant.

Supply. U.S. crude oil production is projected to decrease from an average of 9.4 million b/d in 2015 to 8.6 million b/d in 2016 and to 8.2 million b/d in 2017. The forecast reflects a decline in Lower 48 onshore production that is partially offset by growing production in the federal Gulf of Mexico.

EIA estimates that total U.S. crude oil production has fallen by more than 0.9 million b/d since April 2015 to an average of 8.7 million b/d in May 2016. Almost all of the production decline was in the Lower 48 onshore.

Based on the current oil price forecast, EIA expects oil production to continue declining in most Lower 48 onshore oil production regions through mid-2017. The expectation of reduced cash flows in 2016 and 2017 has prompted many companies to scale back investment programs, deferring major new undertakings until a sustained price recovery occurs. The prospect of higher interest rates and tighter lending conditions will likely limit the availability of capital for many smaller producers, giving rise to distressed asset sales and consolidation of acreage holdings by firms that are more financially sound. Lower onshore investment is expected to reduce the count of oil-directed rigs and well completions in 2016 and 2017.

The current price outlook is expected to limit onshore drilling activity and well completions, despite continued increases in rig and well productivity and falling drilling and completion costs. Rig counts reported by Baker Hughes continue to decline, with an average of 407 total rigs in operation during May, down from more than 600 in January. In EIA's forecast, the decline in rig counts continues to limit production through 2017.

EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to decline from 9.2 million b/d in the first quarter of 2016 to an average of 8.1 million b/d in the third quarter of 2017. Production of 8.1 million b/d would be 1.6 million b/d below the April 2015 level, which was the highest monthly production since April 1971. Production is expected to fall most rapidly from April through September 2016, declining by an average of 170,000 b/d each month. Production is then expected to be relatively flat from October 2016 through July 2017, averaging 8.2 million b/d. EIA's assumption of hurricane-related outages lowers the forecast third-quarter 2017 average to 8.1 million b/d,

after which production is expected to begin to rise. Increases in production in late 2017 reflect productivity improvements, lower breakeven costs, and forecast oil price increases. The forecast remains sensitive to actual wellhead prices and rapidly changing drilling economics that vary across regions and operators.

[Projected crude oil production during the forecast period rises in the Gulf of Mexico](#) and falls in Alaska. Production in these areas is less sensitive to short-term price movements than onshore production in the Lower 48 states. These changes reflect anticipated growth from new projects in the Gulf of Mexico and declines from legacy fields in Alaska. Although production in Alaska is expected to decrease in response to BP's recent reduction in drilling rigs in the Alaskan North Slope, ConocoPhillips brought two projects online and ExxonMobil brought another project online in the region that could moderate Alaska's production declines. In the Gulf of Mexico, the April 2016 start of the Julia oil field, along with several other projects in the region that began operations in 2014–15 or that will begin operations later in 2016, are expected to help increase the region's production from an average of 1.5 million b/d in 2015 to 1.9 million b/d in the fourth quarter of 2017. Some projects may start production later than expected, potentially shifting some of the anticipated production gains from late 2017 into early 2018.

EIA projects [HGL production at natural gas processing plants](#) will increase by 0.2 million b/d (6.3%) in 2016 and by 0.3 million b/d (8.3%) in 2017. EIA expects higher ethane recovery rates in 2016 and 2017, following [planned increases in demand for petrochemical plant feedstock](#) in the United States and abroad. Planned terminal builds and expansions and a growing ship fleet allow more U.S. ethane, propane, and butanes to reach international markets, with forecast net HGL exports averaging 1.1 million b/d in 2016 and 1.4 million b/d in 2017.

Product Prices. EIA expects the retail price of regular gasoline will average \$2.27/gal during the 2016 summer driving season (April through September), 6 cents/gal higher than forecast in last month's STEO, but 36 cents/gal lower than the price in summer 2015. Higher forecast prices compared with the May STEO reflect higher forecast crude oil prices. The projected monthly average retail price of gasoline increases from \$2.11/gal in April to a peak of \$2.36/gal in June and then falls to \$2.21/gal in September.

The U.S. regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$2.43/gal in 2015, is projected to average \$2.13/gal in 2016, which is 5 cents/gal higher than projected in last month's STEO. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$2.27/gal in 2017, 3 cents/gal higher than in last month's STEO.

In 2015, higher gasoline demand in the United States and abroad contributed to wholesale gasoline margins significantly above five-year average levels. Strong gasoline demand, along with [changes in the U.S. vehicle fleet in response to fuel economy standards](#), contributed to higher prices for high-octane gasoline blending components and the above-average gasoline margins for most of 2015. Continuing demand growth and many of the same conditions that tightened octane markets and led to high wholesale gasoline margins in 2015 still exist. EIA expects refinery runs and gasoline production to be higher in summer 2016 compared with

summer 2015, which should contribute to wholesale gasoline margins that are lower than last summer. However, EIA forecasts gasoline margins will still be higher than the five-year average level. Any unplanned refinery outages or unexpected growth in demand could result in margins above forecast levels.

The diesel fuel retail price averaged \$2.71/gal in 2015. Diesel prices are forecast to average \$2.34/gal in 2016 and \$2.69/gal in 2017, which are 7 cents/gal and 5 cents/gal higher than in last month's STEO, respectively, reflecting higher forecast crude oil prices.

Natural Gas

Marketed natural gas production was 79.1 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in March 2016, a 1.0 Bcf/d decline from its record high in February, according to the latest [Natural Gas Monthly](#). Average daily production in Texas, the largest natural gas-producing state, declined, and Marcellus Shale production declined in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. One of the factors contributing to the decline in production was low prices, which fell to an average of \$1.73/million British thermal units (MMBtu) in March before rising slightly in April and May. Preliminary data indicate production has risen slightly since March, but it remains lower than previous record highs.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA's forecast of U.S. total natural gas consumption averages 76.6 Bcf/d in 2016 and 77.8 Bcf/d in 2017, compared with 75.3 Bcf/d in 2015. In 2016, increases in total natural gas consumption are mainly attributable to increases in electric power sector use. Forecast electric power sector use of natural gas increases by 5.1% in 2016, then declines by 1.5% in 2017, as natural gas prices rise and contribute to increasing coal generation. Forecast industrial sector consumption of natural gas increases by 2.7% in 2016 and by 1.7% in 2017, as new fertilizer and chemical projects come online.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA's most recent survey data indicate a decline in natural gas production in March. EIA expects production to rise only slightly through the rest of 2016 because of low natural gas prices and declining rig activity. In 2017, production is expected to rise in response to forecast price increases and increases in liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports. Overall, EIA expects production to rise by 1.0% in 2016 and by 2.3% in 2017.

EIA expects natural gas exports by pipeline to Mexico will increase because of growing demand from Mexico's electric power sector and flat natural gas production in Mexico. EIA projects LNG gross exports will rise to an average of 0.5 Bcf/d in 2016, with the startup of Cheniere's Sabine Pass LNG liquefaction plant in Louisiana, which [sent out its first cargo](#) in February 2016. EIA projects gross LNG exports will average 1.3 Bcf/d in 2017, as Sabine Pass ramps up its capacity.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas inventories in March ended at 2,492 Bcf, the highest end-of-withdrawal-season level on record. The first significant inventory increase of the injection season occurred the week ending April 22, with a 73 Bcf build. For the past several weeks, injections have been somewhat lower than the previous five-year (2011–15) average. Looking to the start of next winter, EIA forecasts natural gas inventories to be 4,161 Bcf at the end of

October 2016, which would be the highest level on record to begin the heating season. Although EIA projects lower-than-average injections, the record-high starting point of the injection season allows for a projected end-of-October record high.

Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$1.92/MMBtu in May, unchanged from the average price in April. Through the 2015–16 winter, prices remained relatively low because of lower demand as a result of warmer-than-normal temperatures, record inventory levels, and production growth. EIA expects natural gas prices will gradually rise through the summer, as demand from the electric power sector increases, but forecast prices remain lower than they were last summer. Monthly average Henry Hub spot prices are forecast to remain lower than \$3.00/MMBtu through the end of 2016. Forecast Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$2.22/MMBtu in 2016 and \$2.96/MMBtu in 2017.

Natural gas futures contracts for September 2016 delivery that were traded during the five-day period ending June 2 averaged \$2.42/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for September 2016 contracts at \$1.64/MMBtu and \$3.58/MMBtu, respectively. In early June 2015, the natural gas futures contract for September 2015 delivery averaged \$2.69/MMBtu, and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$1.79/MMBtu and \$4.03/MMBtu.

Coal

Coal Supply. U.S. coal production in May was 50 million short tons (MMst), a 4 MMst (10%) increase from the previous month but 19 MMst (28%) lower than in May 2015. Forecast coal production is expected to decrease by 155 MMst (17%) in 2016, which would be the largest decline in terms of both tons and percentage since data collection began in 1949. In 2016, forecast coal production in the Appalachian region and in the Western region declines by 18% and by 19%, respectively, while Interior region production declines by 11%. In 2017, total U.S. coal production is expected to increase by 27 MMst (4%).

According to the most recent data, [electric power sector coal stockpiles](#) were 194 MMst in March, a 5 MMst (3%) increase from February. This March stock build deviates from the normal seasonal pattern where stocks decrease during the winter months, and end-of-March coal stocks were at high levels. Warmer-than-normal temperatures experienced throughout the United States in March 2016 (and the winter as a whole) and coal's continuing loss of market share to natural gas for electric power generation contributed to the increase in coal stockpiles. March stocks were 25% (39 MMst) higher than the March 2015 level.

Coal Consumption. Coal consumption in the electric power sector, which accounts for more than 90% of total U.S. coal consumption, is forecast to decline by 72 MMst (10%) in 2016. The decline is a result of competition with low-priced natural gas and from warmer-than-normal winter weather in the first quarter of the year that reduced overall electricity generation. Coal consumption in the electric power sector is forecast to increase by 27 MMst (4%) in 2017, mostly because of rising natural gas prices coupled with increases in electricity generation.

Retirements of coal-fired power plants reduce coal-fired generation capacity in the forecast period, primarily in 2016. The retirements are the result of increased competition with natural gas generation and the industry response to the implementation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards \(MATS\)](#).

Coal Trade. Slower growth in global coal demand and lower international coal prices have [contributed to a decline in U.S. coal exports](#). Lower mining costs, cheaper transportation costs, and favorable exchange rates are expected to continue to provide an advantage to mines in other major coal-exporting countries compared with U.S. producers.

[Coal exports](#) in March were 5 MMst, up 15% from February but 32% lower than the amount exported in March 2015. EIA forecasts U.S. coal exports to decline by 8 MMst (10%) in 2016 and by 8 MMst (12%) in 2017.

Atlantic and Gulf Coast power generators are forecast to maintain their current levels of coal imports, which are primarily from Latin America. Imports are projected to be 12 MMst in 2016 and 11 MMst in 2017.

Coal Prices. EIA estimates the delivered coal price averaged \$2.23/MMBtu in 2015. Forecast prices are \$2.18/MMBtu in 2016 and \$2.20/MMBtu in 2017.

Electricity

Natural gas continues to be the leading fuel for power generation in recent months. For the first quarter of 2016, natural gas supplied 32.1% of total U.S. electricity at utility-scale power plants, and coal supplied 28.7%. These fuel shares compare with first-quarter 2015 shares of 28.6% and 36.0% for natural gas and coal, respectively. Generation by renewable energy sources (other than hydropower) have also grown. In the first quarter of 2016, renewables supplied 9.0% of total U.S. utility-scale generation, up from 6.9% in the same period in 2015.

Electricity Consumption. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration projects U.S. cooling degree days from April 2016 through September 2016 to be 2.3% lower than the same period last year. Cooler temperatures should lead to lower use of electricity for air conditioning. EIA forecasts U.S. retail sales of electricity to the residential sector in summer 2016 will average 0.1% less than last summer. Forecast daily average U.S. residential electricity sales during 2016 are 1.6% below the 2015 level. EIA expects U.S. retail sales of electricity to the commercial and industrial sectors to grow by 0.5% and 0.2%, respectively, during 2016.

Electricity Generation. Total U.S. generation of electricity is forecast to average 11,140 gigawatthours per day (GWh/d) in 2016, which is 0.5% lower than total generation in 2015. Sustained low natural gas prices have led power generators to significantly expand the share of electricity produced by that fuel. EIA expects natural gas to supply 34.4% of total generation in 2016, up from 32.7% last year. This increase is displacing coal generation, whose share of generation is expected to fall from 33.2% last year to 29.9% in 2016. The forecast increase in

natural gas prices in 2017 contributes to the forecast electricity generation share for natural gas falling slightly to 33.3% in 2017 and the coal share rising to 30.9%.

Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. retail price of electricity for the residential sector in June to average 13.0 cents per kilowatthour (kWh), with the highest price at 18.4 cents/kWh in New England, and the lowest price at 11.0 cents/kWh in the East South Central. The U.S. residential electricity price averaged 12.7 cents/kWh in 2015 and is expected to stay about the same in 2016 and then rise 2.5% to an annual average of 13.0 cents/kWh in 2017.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA expects total renewables used in the electric power sector to increase by 13.0% in 2016 and by 3.3% in 2017. Forecast hydropower generation in the electric power sector increases by 11.2% in 2016 and then falls by 3.4% in 2017. Generation from renewables other than hydropower is forecast to grow by 14.5% in 2016 and by 8.9% in 2017.

EIA expects that from 2015 to 2017, utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity will grow by about 14 gigawatts (GW). States leading in utility-scale solar capacity additions are California, Nevada, North Carolina, Texas, and Georgia. According to EIA's [Electric Power Monthly](#), electricity generation from utility-scale PV in 2015 exceeded generation from wind in California for the first time. Forecast utility-scale solar power generation averages 1.2% of total U.S. electricity generation in 2017.

Wind capacity, which starts from a significantly larger installed capacity base than solar, grew by 13% in 2015, and it is forecast to increase by 10% in both 2016 and 2017. In 2017, wind generation accounts for almost 6% of total electricity generation.

Liquid Biofuels. On November 30, 2015, EPA finalized a rule setting Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) volumes for 2014 through 2016, and on May 18, 2016, EPA released the proposed RFS volumes for 2017 along with finalized biomass-based diesel volumes for 2017. EIA used both the final and proposed volumes to develop the current STEO forecast through 2017. Ethanol production averaged almost 970,000 b/d in 2015, and it is forecast to average about 980,000 b/d in 2016 and 2017. Ethanol consumption averaged about 910,000 b/d in 2015, and it is forecast to average about 930,000 b/d in both 2016 and 2017. This level of consumption results in the [ethanol share of the total gasoline pool averaging 10.0%](#) in both 2016 and 2017. EIA does not expect significant increases in E15 or E85 consumption over the forecast period.

EIA expects the largest effect of the RFS targets will be on biomass-based diesel consumption, which includes both biodiesel and renewable diesel and helps to meet the RFS targets for use of biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. Biodiesel production averaged 82,000 b/d in 2015 and is forecast to average 100,000 b/d in 2016 and 106,000 b/d in 2017. Net imports of biomass-based diesel are expected to rise from 29,000 b/d in 2015 to 41,000 b/d in 2016 and to 47,000 b/d in 2017. EIA assumes 10,000 b/d of domestic renewable

diesel consumption will be used to help meet the biomass-based diesel and advanced biofuels RFS targets in both 2016 and 2017.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that energy-related emissions of carbon dioxide decreased by 2.8% in 2015. Emissions are forecast to decrease by 1.7% in 2016 and then to increase by 1.4% in 2017. These forecasts are sensitive to assumptions about weather and economic growth.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) increased at an annual rate of 0.8% in the first quarter of 2016, up from the initial estimate of 0.5%. The increase in real GDP in the first quarter reflected contributions from personal consumption expenditures and residential fixed investment.

EIA used the May 2016 version of the IHS macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO.

Production, Income, and Employment. Forecast real GDP growth reaches 1.7% in 2016—below the 2.0% forecast in last month's STEO—and 3.0% in 2017. Real disposable income grows by 2.8% in 2016 and by 3.3% in 2017. Total industrial production falls by 0.9% in 2016, but rises by 3.5% in 2017. Forecast growth in nonfarm employment is 1.9% in 2016 and 1.5% in 2017.

Expenditures. Forecast private real fixed investment growth averages 1.9% and 5.8% in 2016 and 2017, respectively. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2016, at 2.7%, and 2017, at 3.2%. Export growth is 0.0% and 3.6% over the same two years, while import growth is 1.9% in 2016 and 6.2% in 2017. Total government expenditures rise 1.3% in 2016 and 1.1% in 2017.

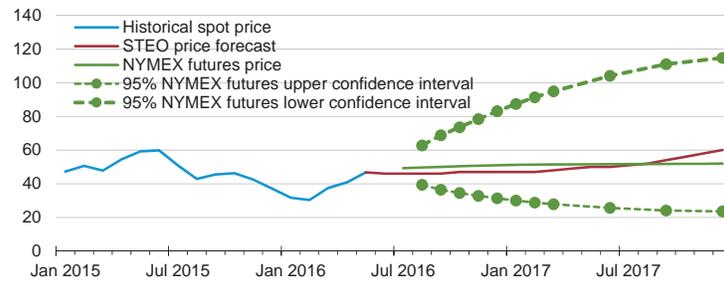
This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views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



Short-Term Energy Outlook

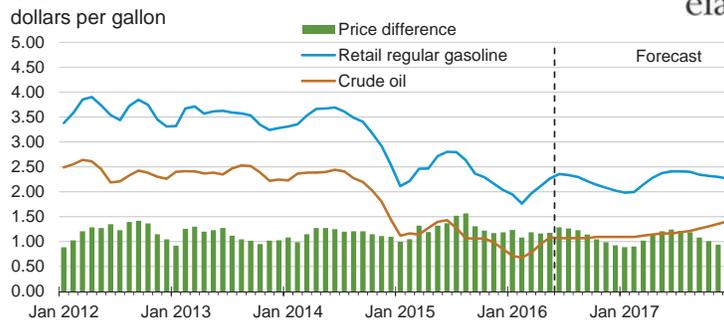
Chart Gallery for June 2016

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price
dollars per barrel



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jun 2, 2016. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

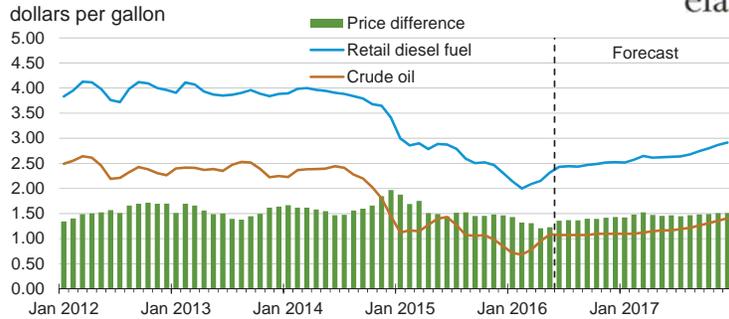
U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices



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

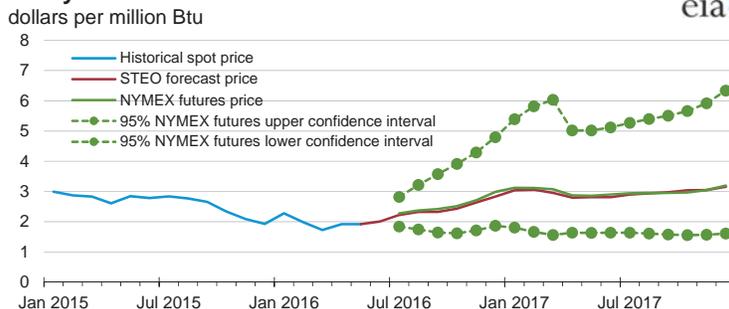
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices



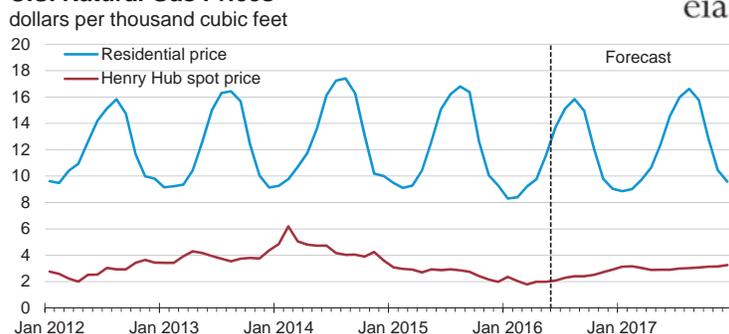
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price



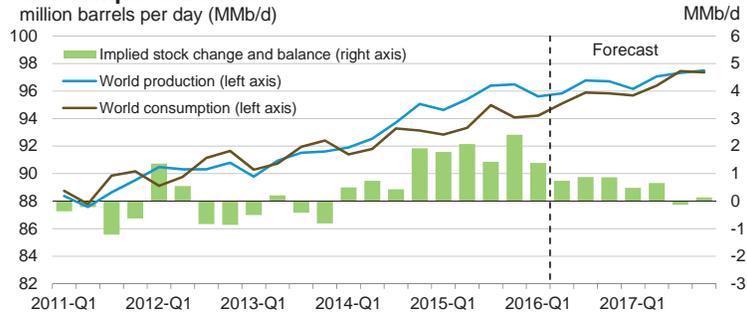
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jun 2, 2016. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices



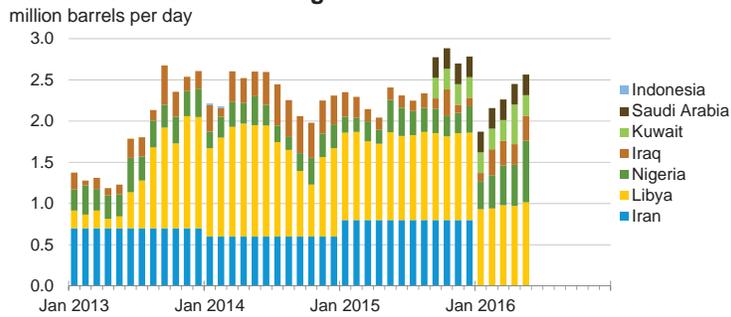
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



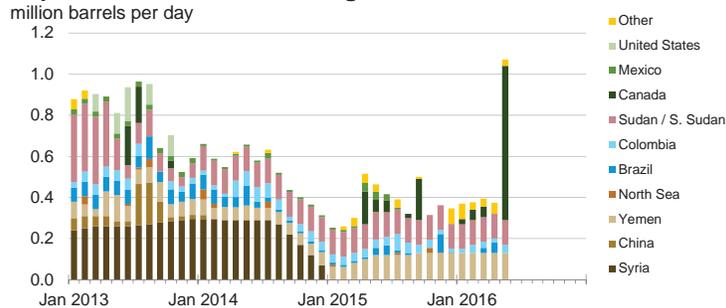
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



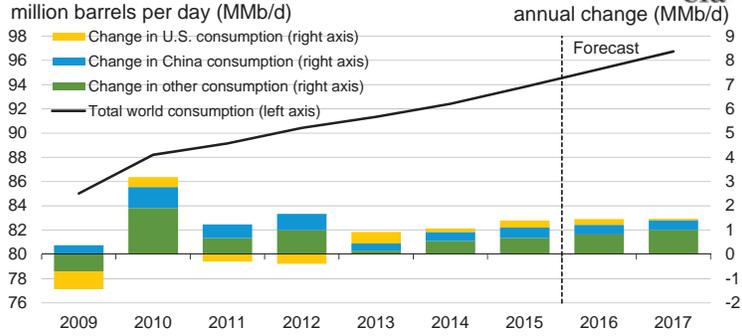
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages



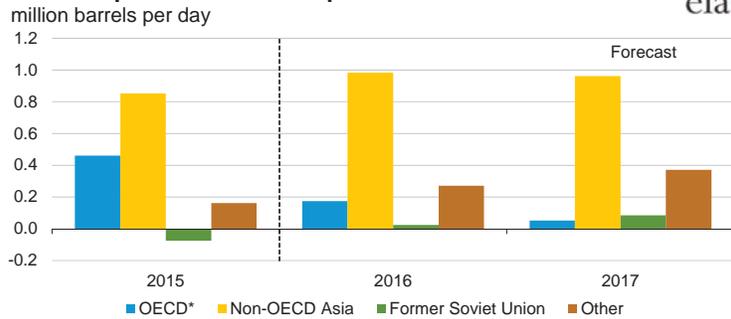
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

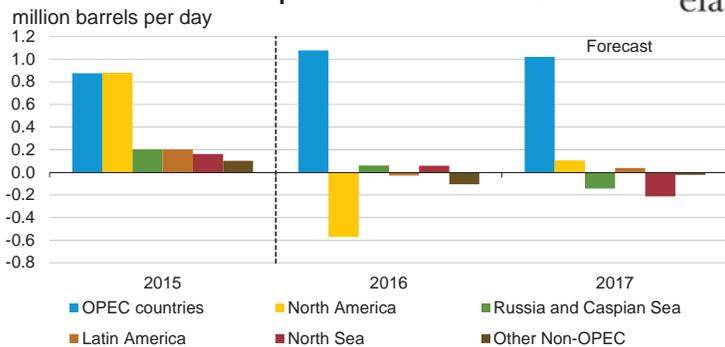
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



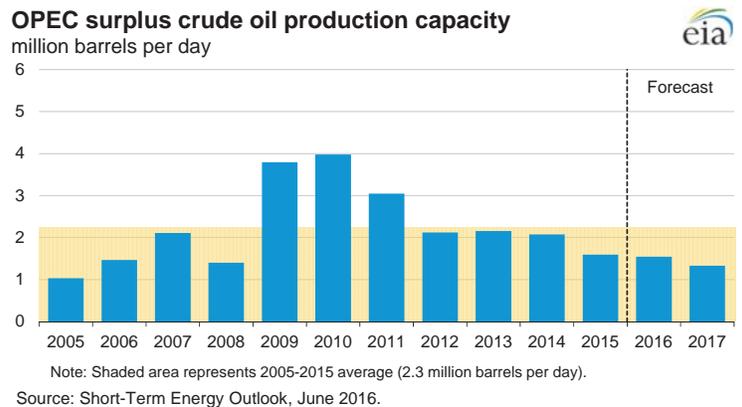
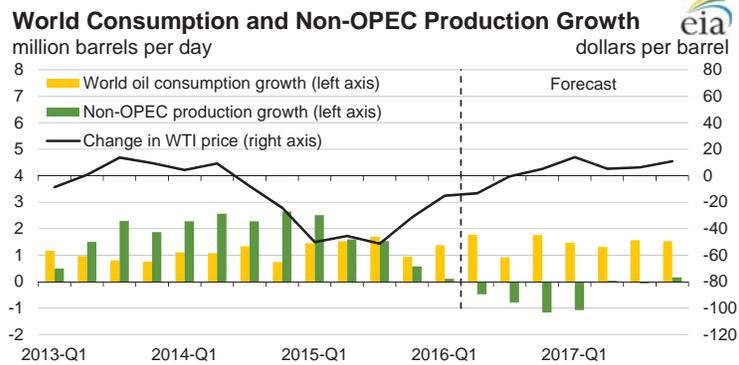
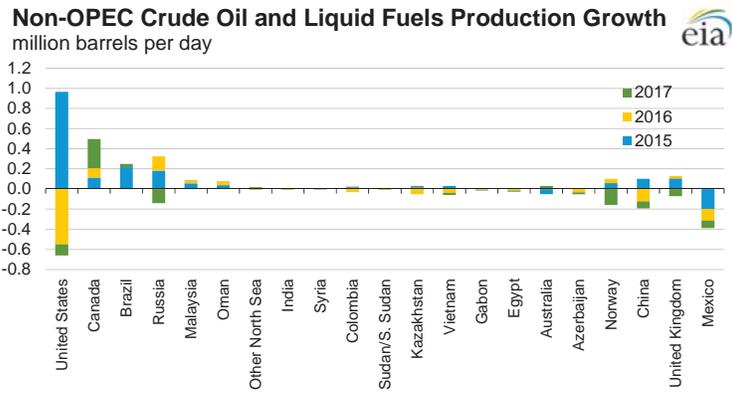
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

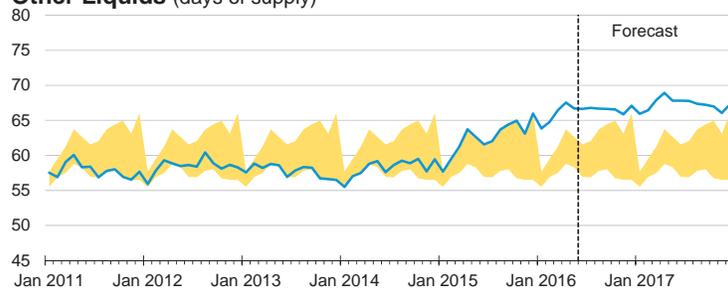
World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

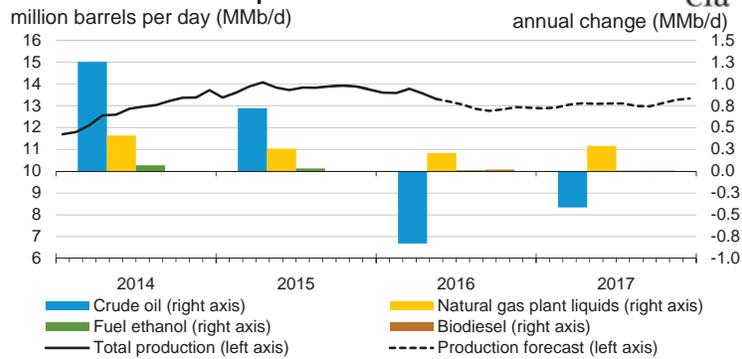


OECD Commercial Stocks of Crude Oil and Other Liquids (days of supply)



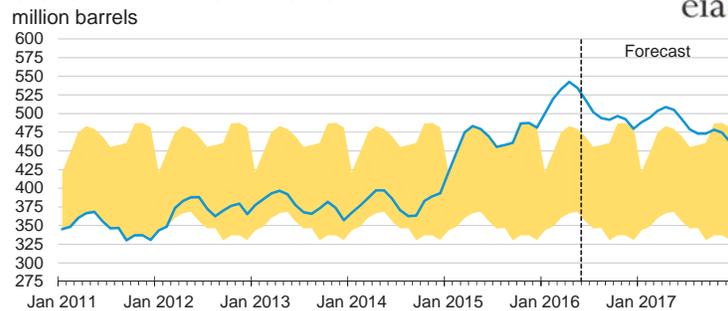
Note: Colored band around days of supply of crude oil and other liquids stocks represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2015.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



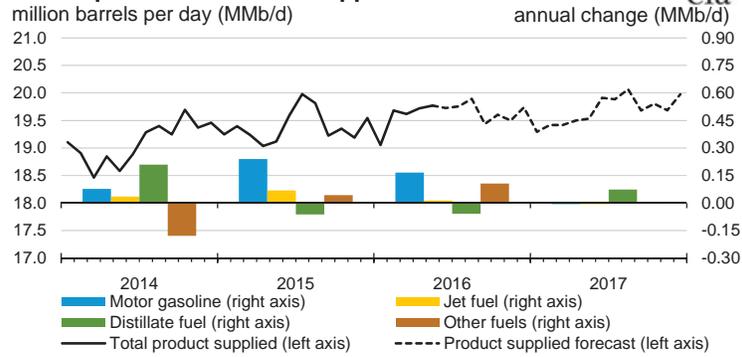
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



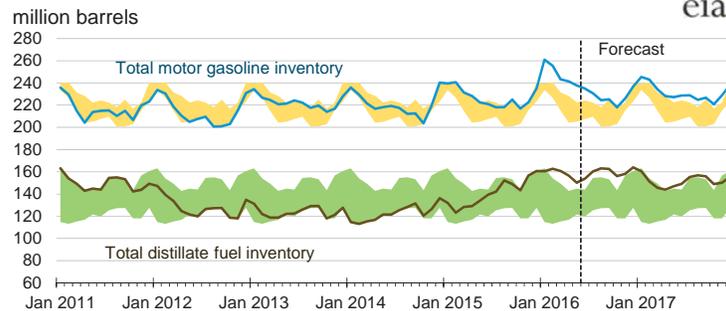
Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2015.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Product Supplied



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

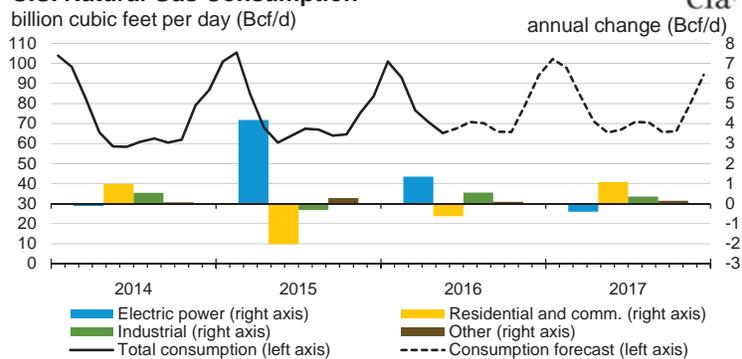
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2015.

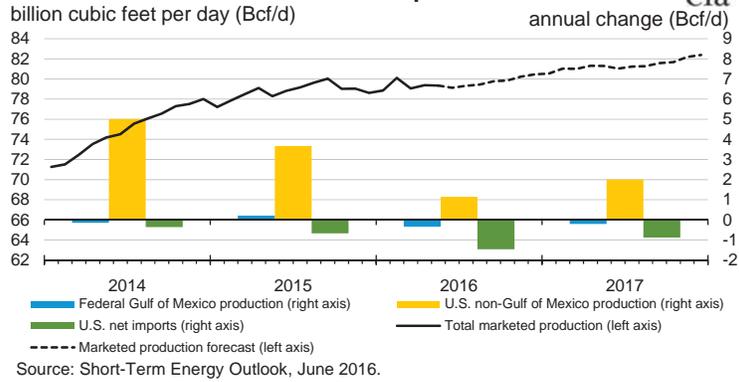
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

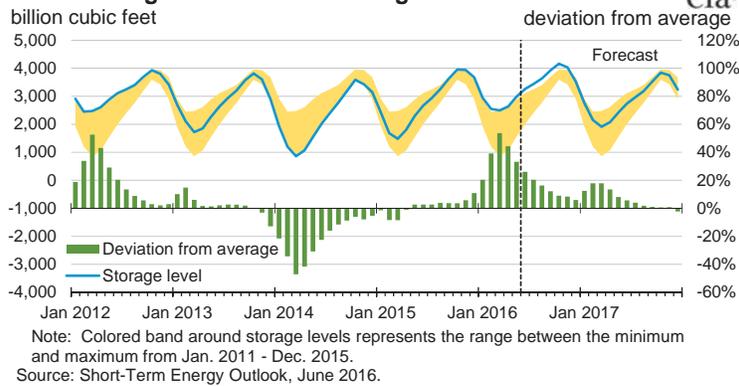


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

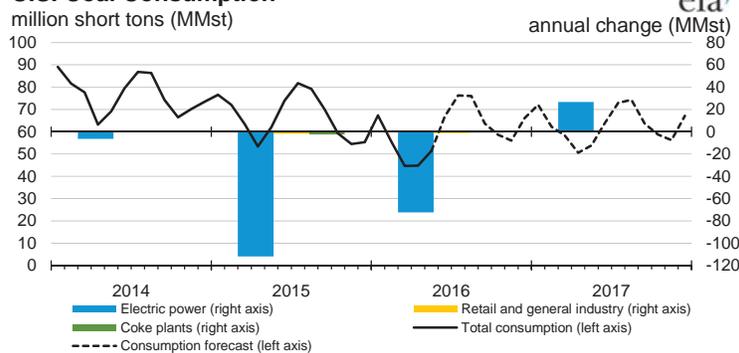
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



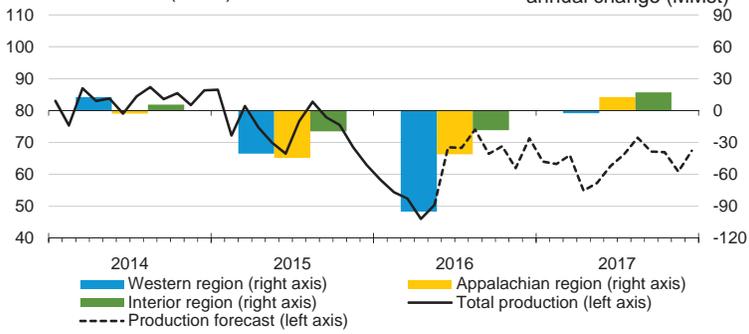
U.S. Coal Consumption



U.S. Coal Production

million short tons (MMst)

annual change (MMst) 

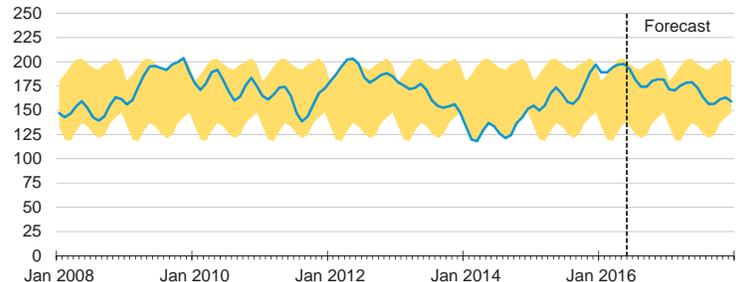


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks

million short tons



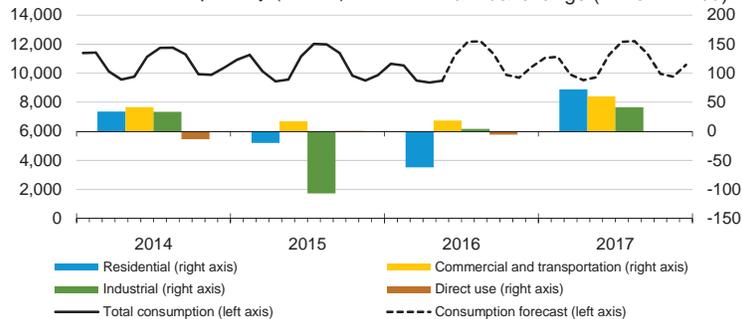


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Electricity Consumption

million kilowatthours per day (kWh/d)

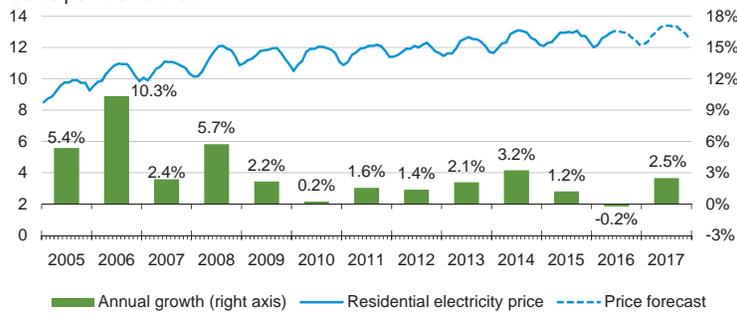
annual change (million kWh/d) 



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

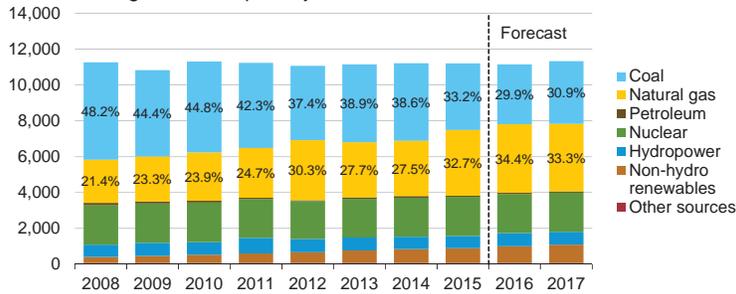
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

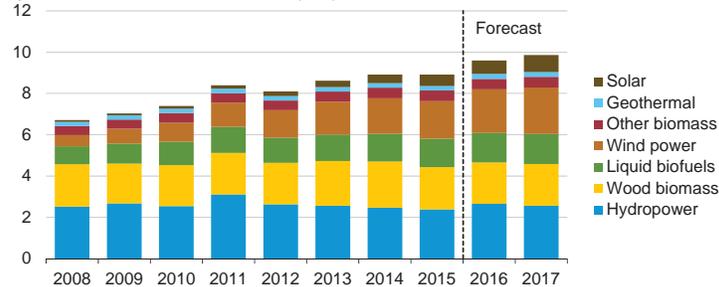


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

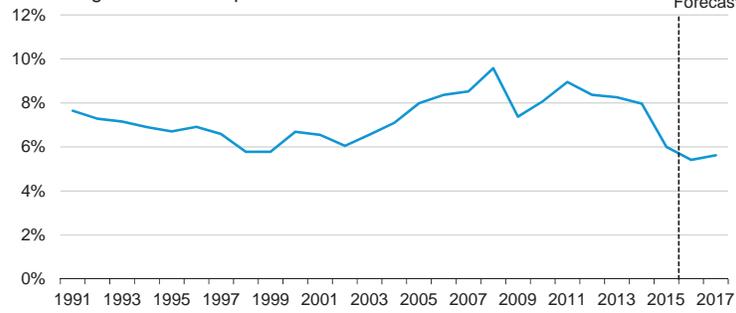
quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)



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

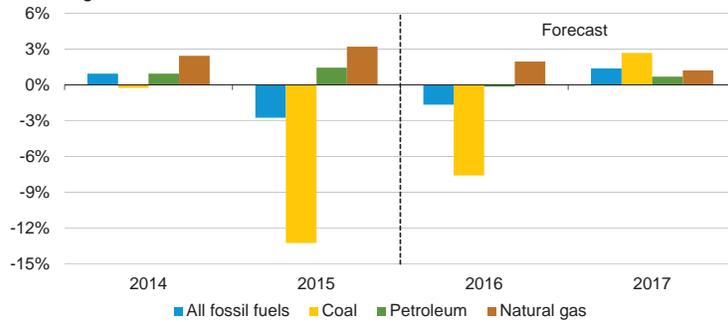
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures share of gross domestic product



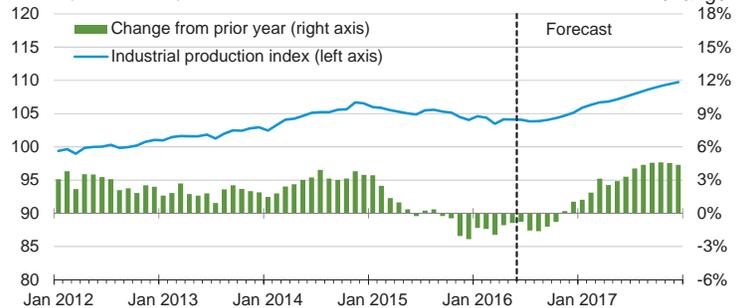
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

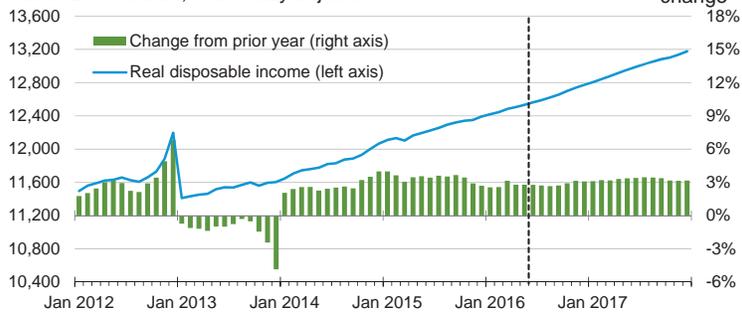
U.S. Total Industrial Production Index index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Disposable Income

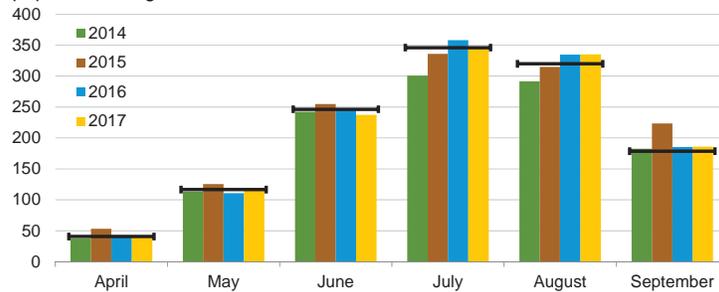
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

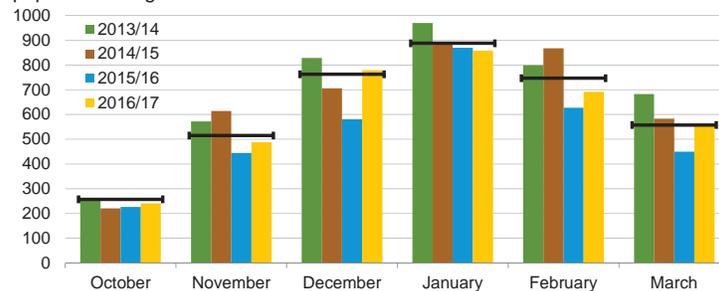


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2006-2015). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2006 - Mar 2016). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, June 2016.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015			2016			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	1.38	1.11	1.24	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.08</i>	-23.0	-1.2	-13.2
Brent Crude Oil Price (Spot)	1.47	1.20	1.33	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.08</i>	-27.4	-8.8	-18.9
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	1.37	1.14	1.25	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.05</i>	-24.2	-5.6	-15.7
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^b	2.01	1.84	1.93	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.57</i>	-21.5	-15.9	-18.8
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^b	1.89	1.61	1.75	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.44</i>	-25.7	-8.6	-17.7
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^c	2.67	2.60	2.63	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.27</i>	-15.7	-12.2	-13.9
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^c	2.85	2.63	2.74	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.37</i>	-19.3	-6.9	-13.3
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	9.260	9.395	9.328	<i>9.535</i>	<i>9.468</i>	<i>9.501</i>	3.0	0.8	1.9
Total Refinery and Blender Net Supply ^d	8.022	8.305	8.164	<i>8.328</i>	<i>8.647</i>	<i>8.489</i>	3.8	4.1	4.0
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.919	0.935	0.927	<i>0.937</i>	<i>0.945</i>	<i>0.941</i>	2.0	1.1	1.5
Total Stock Withdrawal ^e	0.115	-0.044	0.035	<i>0.091</i>	<i>0.108</i>	<i>0.099</i>			
Net Imports ^e	0.204	0.200	0.202	<i>0.179</i>	<i>-0.232</i>	<i>-0.027</i>	-12.4	-216.0	-113.5
Refinery Utilization (percent)	92.8	93.2	93.0	<i>90.7</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>91.9</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	231.5	221.0	231.5	<i>243.3</i>	<i>235.1</i>	<i>243.3</i>			
Ending	221.0	225.1	225.1	<i>235.1</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>225.2</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	16,334	16,414	16,374	<i>16,565</i>	<i>16,660</i>	<i>16,612</i>	1.4	1.5	1.5
Real Income	12,194	12,290	12,242	<i>12,534</i>	<i>12,621</i>	<i>12,577</i>	2.8	2.7	2.7

^a Spot Price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil.^b Price product sold by refiners to resellers.^c Average pump price including taxes.^d Finished gasoline net production minus gasoline blend components net inputs minus fuel ethanol blending and supply adjustment.^e Total stock withdrawal and net imports includes both finished gasoline and gasoline blend components.

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Expenditures

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Forecast 2016	Change from 2015
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,444	3,354	3,129	3,037	3,153	3,156	0.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.06	12.09	12.58	13.04	12.95	13.01	0.4%
Expenditures	\$415	\$405	\$393	\$396	\$408	\$410	0.5%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	2,122	2,188	2,173	1,930	1,993	2,042	2.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	15.85	15.50	16.04	17.63	18.64	17.87	-4.1%
Expenditures	\$336	\$339	\$348	\$340	\$372	\$365	-1.8%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,531	2,548	2,447	2,234	2,372	2,423	2.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	16.39	15.63	16.39	16.90	16.52	16.78	1.6%
Expenditures	\$415	\$398	\$401	\$378	\$392	\$406	3.8%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,975	3,048	2,618	2,505	2,556	2,719	6.4%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.17	12.08	12.57	13.24	13.20	13.54	2.6%
Expenditures	\$362	\$368	\$329	\$332	\$337	\$368	9.1%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	3,517	3,547	3,098	3,040	3,054	3,135	2.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.16	11.50	12.25	12.42	12.66	13.05	3.1%
Expenditures	\$393	\$408	\$380	\$378	\$387	\$409	5.8%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	4,277	4,001	3,771	3,776	3,957	3,873	-2.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.48	11.65	11.76	12.09	12.10	11.97	-1.1%
Expenditures	\$491	\$466	\$443	\$457	\$479	\$463	-3.2%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,750	4,467	4,078	4,033	4,296	4,254	-1.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.28	10.36	10.71	11.09	10.90	10.94	0.4%
Expenditures	\$488	\$463	\$437	\$447	\$468	\$465	-0.6%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	5,231	4,781	4,507	4,252	4,518	4,415	-2.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.64	10.27	10.94	11.46	11.05	10.92	-1.1%
Expenditures	\$557	\$491	\$493	\$487	\$499	\$482	-3.4%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,322	3,440	3,380	3,228	3,304	3,331	0.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.29	11.55	11.97	12.32	12.36	12.45	0.7%
Expenditures	\$375	\$397	\$405	\$398	\$408	\$415	1.6%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,022	2,079	2,036	2,090	2,056	2,000	-2.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	13.22	13.78	14.47	15.17	15.34	15.49	1.0%
Expenditures	\$267	\$286	\$295	\$317	\$315	\$310	-1.8%

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	9.48	9.50	9.43	9.32	9.15	<i>8.78</i>	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.26</i>	9.43	<i>8.60</i>	<i>8.19</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	73.41	74.03	74.85	73.96	74.43	<i>74.37</i>	<i>74.56</i>	<i>75.20</i>	<i>75.82</i>	<i>76.16</i>	<i>76.30</i>	<i>76.97</i>	74.06	<i>74.64</i>	<i>76.32</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	240	211	237	207	165	<i>165</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>195</i>	895	<i>741</i>	<i>768</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	19.29	19.25	19.68	19.36	19.45	<i>19.74</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>19.82</i>	19.40	<i>19.62</i>	<i>19.68</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	96.65	64.09	66.11	74.54	90.13	<i>67.77</i>	<i>69.01</i>	<i>79.67</i>	<i>94.63</i>	<i>67.82</i>	<i>69.02</i>	<i>80.01</i>	75.26	<i>76.63</i>	<i>77.81</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	212	189	231	169	168	<i>163</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>182</i>	802	<i>727</i>	<i>754</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.75	10.05	11.80	9.73	10.21	<i>10.02</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.10</i>	10.58	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.43	2.43	2.34	2.47	2.65	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.61</i>	9.67	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.68</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	26.35	22.99	24.45	23.74	25.28	<i>22.82</i>	<i>24.24</i>	<i>24.33</i>	<i>25.61</i>	<i>23.15</i>	<i>24.39</i>	<i>24.59</i>	97.53	<i>96.67</i>	<i>97.74</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil West Texas Intermediate Spot (dollars per barrel)	48.48	57.85	46.55	41.94	33.35	<i>44.52</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>47.00</i>	<i>47.37</i>	<i>49.69</i>	<i>52.32</i>	<i>57.94</i>	48.67	<i>42.83</i>	<i>51.82</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.90	2.75	2.76	2.12	2.00	<i>1.95</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>3.02</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.08</i>	2.63	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.96</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.15	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.23	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.20</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	16,177	16,334	16,414	16,471	16,493	<i>16,565</i>	<i>16,660</i>	<i>16,799</i>	<i>16,934</i>	<i>17,066</i>	<i>17,197</i>	<i>17,309</i>	16,349	<i>16,629</i>	<i>17,127</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	2.4	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.5	<i>110.9</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>113.6</i>	<i>114.3</i>	109.8	<i>111.2</i>	<i>113.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	1.0	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	12,115	12,194	12,290	12,360	12,449	<i>12,534</i>	<i>12,621</i>	<i>12,737</i>	<i>12,842</i>	<i>12,954</i>	<i>13,052</i>	<i>13,139</i>	12,240	<i>12,585</i>	<i>12,997</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.8	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	3.4	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2012=100)	103.2	103.4	103.9	103.7	103.9	<i>103.8</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>109.2</i>	103.6	<i>104.0</i>	<i>107.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	1.1	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,340	442	49	1,252	1,947	<i>482</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1,508</i>	<i>2,112</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1,505</i>	4,084	<i>4,000</i>	<i>4,167</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	46	434	874	133	54	<i>401</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>100</i>	1,488	<i>1,432</i>	<i>1,405</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

(d) The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations of gross energy consumption in EIA's Monthly Energy Review. Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	48.48	57.85	46.55	41.94	33.35	<i>44.52</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>47.00</i>	<i>47.37</i>	<i>49.69</i>	<i>52.32</i>	<i>57.94</i>	48.67	<i>42.83</i>	<i>51.82</i>
Brent Spot Average	53.91	61.65	50.43	43.55	33.89	<i>44.78</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>47.00</i>	<i>47.37</i>	<i>49.69</i>	<i>52.32</i>	<i>57.94</i>	52.32	<i>43.03</i>	<i>51.82</i>
U.S. Imported Average	46.40	56.12	45.60	37.88	27.90	<i>41.00</i>	<i>42.50</i>	<i>43.50</i>	<i>43.85</i>	<i>46.16</i>	<i>48.83</i>	<i>54.51</i>	46.37	<i>38.90</i>	<i>48.39</i>
U.S. Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	47.98	57.47	47.68	40.49	30.50	<i>43.56</i>	<i>45.00</i>	<i>46.00</i>	<i>46.35</i>	<i>48.67</i>	<i>51.30</i>	<i>57.04</i>	48.41	<i>41.39</i>	<i>50.91</i>
U.S. Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	159	201	184	145	119	<i>158</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>156</i>	173	<i>142</i>	<i>155</i>
Diesel Fuel	176	189	161	141	109	<i>140</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>186</i>	167	<i>138</i>	<i>168</i>
Heating Oil	178	180	151	129	99	<i>132</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>180</i>	157	<i>122</i>	<i>162</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	172	186	156	138	107	<i>134</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>182</i>	162	<i>134</i>	<i>164</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	137	154	123	101	69	<i>97</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>138</i>	125	<i>96</i>	<i>125</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	227	267	260	216	190	<i>225</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>229</i>	243	<i>213</i>	<i>227</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	236	275	269	226	200	<i>235</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>241</i>	252	<i>224</i>	<i>238</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	292	285	263	243	208	<i>230</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>286</i>	271	<i>234</i>	<i>269</i>
Heating Oil	288	276	247	224	195	<i>210</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>277</i>	265	<i>216</i>	<i>261</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.99	2.83	2.84	2.18	2.06	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.17</i>	2.71	<i>2.29</i>	<i>3.05</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.90	2.75	2.76	2.12	2.00	<i>1.95</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>3.02</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.08</i>	2.63	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.96</i>
U.S. Retail Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	3.68	3.66	3.34	3.34	<i>2.87</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.29</i>	3.84	<i>3.29</i>	<i>4.10</i>
Commercial Sector	7.94	8.13	8.42	7.38	6.84	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.08</i>	7.88	<i>7.19</i>	<i>7.99</i>
Residential Sector	9.30	11.96	16.45	10.11	8.53	<i>11.07</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>10.37</i>	10.36	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.42</i>
U.S. Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.15	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.23	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.20</i>
Natural Gas	4.09	3.12	3.09	2.72	2.65	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.91</i>	3.22	<i>2.77</i>	<i>3.56</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	10.82	11.64	10.48	7.76	6.42	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>8.96</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.16</i>	10.36	<i>8.15</i>	<i>9.61</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	15.61	15.17	13.19	11.74	9.02	<i>11.54</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>12.58</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.26</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>15.22</i>	14.43	<i>11.19</i>	<i>13.76</i>
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.79	6.81	7.32	6.63	6.42	<i>6.68</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.90	<i>6.76</i>	<i>6.88</i>
Commercial Sector	10.46	10.54	10.95	10.36	10.08	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>10.61</i>	10.59	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Residential Sector	12.24	12.85	12.99	12.59	12.22	<i>12.91</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>13.22</i>	<i>13.35</i>	<i>12.82</i>	12.67	<i>12.64</i>	<i>12.96</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	26.64	26.43	26.81	27.07	26.96	25.96	25.93	26.08	26.13	26.17	26.01	26.33	26.74	26.23	26.16
U.S. (50 States)	14.81	15.10	15.13	15.12	14.94	14.64	14.20	14.20	14.22	14.40	14.35	14.57	15.04	14.49	14.38
Canada	4.69	4.16	4.56	4.62	4.73	4.13	4.71	4.82	4.89	4.86	4.89	4.92	4.51	4.60	4.89
Mexico	2.68	2.58	2.62	2.62	2.57	2.50	2.49	2.48	2.46	2.45	2.42	2.40	2.62	2.51	2.43
North Sea (b)	3.00	3.10	2.95	3.20	3.23	3.17	3.02	3.06	3.04	2.93	2.79	2.87	3.06	3.12	2.91
Other OECD	1.46	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.49	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.55	1.57	1.50	1.51	1.54
Non-OECD	68.00	68.97	69.59	69.42	68.65	69.88	70.83	70.62	70.04	70.90	71.31	71.17	69.00	70.00	70.86
OPEC	37.39	38.10	38.57	38.40	38.26	39.02	39.72	39.77	39.90	40.21	40.34	40.41	38.12	39.20	40.22
Crude Oil Portion	30.84	31.53	31.99	31.81	31.58	32.17	32.82	32.82	32.81	33.07	33.12	33.14	31.55	32.35	33.04
Other Liquids (c)	6.54	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.67	6.85	6.90	6.95	7.09	7.14	7.21	7.27	6.57	6.85	7.18
Eurasia	14.18	14.00	14.00	14.13	14.23	14.19	14.12	14.05	14.03	14.00	13.97	13.98	14.08	14.15	13.99
China	4.68	4.76	4.73	4.72	4.59	4.58	4.61	4.62	4.50	4.53	4.54	4.54	4.72	4.60	4.53
Other Non-OECD	11.75	12.12	12.29	12.18	11.57	12.09	12.38	12.18	11.61	12.16	12.46	12.24	12.09	12.06	12.12
Total World Supply	94.63	95.40	96.40	96.49	95.61	95.84	96.76	96.70	96.17	97.07	97.32	97.50	95.74	96.23	97.02
Non-OPEC Supply	57.25	57.30	57.83	58.09	57.35	56.82	57.05	56.93	56.27	56.85	56.98	57.09	57.62	57.04	56.80
Consumption (million barrels per day) (d)															
OECD	46.48	45.38	46.71	46.36	46.61	45.86	46.35	46.81	46.67	45.72	46.48	46.96	46.23	46.41	46.46
U.S. (50 States)	19.29	19.25	19.68	19.36	19.45	19.74	19.70	19.61	19.37	19.65	19.88	19.82	19.40	19.62	19.68
U.S. Territories	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.40	0.42
Canada	2.36	2.26	2.38	2.34	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.38	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.38	2.34	2.35	2.35
Europe	13.42	13.53	14.10	13.65	13.47	13.36	13.80	13.75	13.56	13.30	13.75	13.69	13.68	13.60	13.58
Japan	4.79	3.89	3.94	4.23	4.51	3.82	3.85	4.22	4.45	3.75	3.78	4.14	4.21	4.10	4.03
Other OECD	6.24	6.08	6.24	6.41	6.44	6.26	6.21	6.45	6.52	6.32	6.26	6.51	6.24	6.34	6.40
Non-OECD	46.36	47.94	48.26	47.72	47.61	49.23	49.54	49.03	49.01	50.68	50.97	50.41	47.58	48.86	50.27
Eurasia	4.71	4.65	4.92	4.90	4.73	4.66	4.93	4.92	4.80	4.73	5.01	4.99	4.80	4.81	4.88
Europe	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.73	0.73	0.74
China	10.87	11.46	11.42	11.37	11.25	11.87	11.82	11.77	11.64	12.28	12.23	12.17	11.28	11.68	12.08
Other Asia	12.22	12.44	11.97	12.30	12.80	13.03	12.52	12.93	13.38	13.61	13.07	13.45	12.24	12.82	13.38
Other Non-OECD	17.85	18.67	19.22	18.41	18.10	18.95	19.51	18.67	18.46	19.32	19.90	19.03	18.54	18.81	19.18
Total World Consumption	92.84	93.32	94.97	94.08	94.22	95.10	95.89	95.84	95.68	96.41	97.45	97.37	93.81	95.26	96.73
Total Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.54	-0.69	-0.32	-0.15	-0.41	-0.09	0.13	0.57	0.17	-0.31	-0.05	0.61	-0.43	0.05	0.11
Other OECD	-0.34	-0.35	-0.42	-0.28	-0.26	-0.23	-0.35	-0.51	-0.23	-0.12	0.06	-0.26	-0.34	-0.34	-0.14
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.91	-1.04	-0.69	-1.99	-0.72	-0.43	-0.66	-0.93	-0.42	-0.23	0.12	-0.48	-1.16	-0.68	-0.25
Total Stock Draw	-1.79	-2.08	-1.43	-2.41	-1.39	-0.74	-0.87	-0.87	-0.48	-0.66	0.14	-0.13	-1.93	-0.97	-0.28
End-of-period Commercial Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventories															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,217	1,277	1,306	1,320	1,357	1,365	1,353	1,300	1,285	1,313	1,317	1,262	1,320	1,300	1,262
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,799	2,890	2,965	2,997	3,056	3,084	3,104	3,099	3,104	3,144	3,142	3,111	2,997	3,099	3,111

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
North America	22.17	21.84	22.32	22.36	22.23	<i>21.28</i>	<i>21.40</i>	<i>21.50</i>	<i>21.56</i>	<i>21.70</i>	<i>21.66</i>	<i>21.89</i>	22.17	<i>21.60</i>	<i>21.71</i>
Canada	4.69	4.16	4.56	4.62	4.73	<i>4.13</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.92</i>	4.51	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.89</i>
Mexico	2.68	2.58	2.62	2.62	2.57	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.40</i>	2.62	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.43</i>
United States	14.81	15.10	15.13	15.12	14.94	<i>14.64</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.40</i>	<i>14.35</i>	<i>14.57</i>	15.04	<i>14.49</i>	<i>14.38</i>
Central and South America	4.95	5.42	5.66	5.44	4.84	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.67</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>5.49</i>	5.37	<i>5.34</i>	<i>5.38</i>
Argentina	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.69	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.72</i>
Brazil	2.75	3.23	3.50	3.24	2.70	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.28</i>	3.18	<i>3.18</i>	<i>3.21</i>
Colombia	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.02	0.99	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.03	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.45	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.45	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Europe	3.95	4.05	3.91	4.15	4.18	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.81</i>	4.02	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.85</i>
Norway	1.94	1.94	1.92	2.03	2.05	<i>2.03</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.93</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.79</i>	1.96	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.84</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.88	0.97	0.85	0.99	1.03	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.93	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.88</i>
Other North Sea	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.18	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Eurasia	14.20	14.02	14.01	14.14	14.25	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.13</i>	<i>14.06</i>	<i>14.05</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>13.99</i>	14.09	<i>14.16</i>	<i>14.01</i>
Azerbaijan	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.84	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.86	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.80</i>
Kazakhstan	1.80	1.74	1.68	1.72	1.67	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.71</i>	1.73	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.70</i>
Russia	11.00	10.96	11.01	11.14	11.27	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>11.02</i>	11.03	<i>11.17</i>	<i>11.03</i>
Turkmenistan	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.28	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other Eurasia	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.19	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Middle East	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	<i>1.14</i>	1.14	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.14</i>	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Oman	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.02	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	0.99	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Syria	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Yemen	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.01</i>	0.05	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>						
Asia and Oceania	8.45	8.50	8.48	8.53	8.39	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.31</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>8.38</i>	8.49	<i>8.40</i>	<i>8.35</i>
Australia	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.43	0.41	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.42	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.45</i>
China	4.68	4.76	4.73	4.72	4.59	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.54</i>	4.72	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.53</i>
India	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.00	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.00</i>	1.01	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Malaysia	0.78	0.75	0.70	0.74	0.77	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	0.74	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.34	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.36	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.30</i>
Africa	2.34	2.33	2.33	2.34	2.32	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.33	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.70	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.67</i>	0.71	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.68</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.27	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gabon	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.21	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>
Sudan and South Sudan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	57.25	57.30	57.83	58.09	57.35	<i>56.82</i>	<i>57.05</i>	<i>56.93</i>	<i>56.27</i>	<i>56.85</i>	<i>56.98</i>	<i>57.09</i>	57.62	<i>57.04</i>	<i>56.80</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.54	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.67	<i>6.85</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>7.14</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.27</i>	6.57	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.18</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	63.79	63.87	64.42	64.68	64.02	<i>63.67</i>	<i>63.95</i>	<i>63.88</i>	<i>63.36</i>	<i>63.99</i>	<i>64.19</i>	<i>64.36</i>	64.19	<i>63.88</i>	<i>63.98</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.27	0.46	0.40	0.34	0.38	<i>n/a</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.37	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	-
Angola	1.75	1.77	1.82	1.78	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	-
Ecuador	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	-
Indonesia	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-	-
Iran	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	3.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-
Iraq	3.49	3.97	4.30	4.35	4.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.03	-	-
Kuwait	2.57	2.53	2.50	2.45	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	-
Libya	0.40	0.45	0.38	0.39	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-
Nigeria	2.00	1.83	1.86	1.90	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	-
Qatar	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.73	10.07	10.22	10.00	9.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.01	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	-
Venezuela	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	-	-
OPEC Total	30.84	31.53	31.99	31.81	31.58	<i>32.17</i>	<i>32.82</i>	<i>32.82</i>	<i>32.81</i>	<i>33.07</i>	<i>33.12</i>	<i>33.14</i>	31.55	<i>32.35</i>	<i>33.04</i>
Other Liquids (a)	6.54	6.57	6.58	6.59	6.67	<i>6.85</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>7.14</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.27</i>	6.57	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.18</i>
Total OPEC Supply	37.39	38.10	38.57	38.40	38.26	<i>39.02</i>	<i>39.72</i>	<i>39.77</i>	<i>39.90</i>	<i>40.21</i>	<i>40.34</i>	<i>40.41</i>	38.12	<i>39.20</i>	<i>40.22</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	5.25	5.15	5.16	5.17	4.95	4.72	4.98	5.15	5.15	5.23	5.30	5.38	5.18	4.95	5.26
South America	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.97	2.87	2.79	2.76	2.69	2.67	2.66	2.55	2.55	2.95	2.78	2.61
Middle East	23.89	24.28	24.53	24.58	25.00	25.47	25.60	25.68	25.70	25.74	25.79	25.83	24.32	25.44	25.77
Asia	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.73	0.73
OPEC Total	32.76	33.06	33.32	33.41	33.54	<i>33.72</i>	<i>34.07</i>	<i>34.24</i>	<i>34.26</i>	<i>34.36</i>	<i>34.37</i>	<i>34.49</i>	33.14	<i>33.89</i>	<i>34.37</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	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
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	1.92	1.53	1.33	1.60	1.96	1.55	1.25	1.42	1.45	1.28	1.25	1.35	1.59	1.54	1.33
Asia	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
OPEC Total	1.92	1.53	1.33	1.60	1.96	1.55	1.25	1.42	1.45	1.28	1.25	1.35	1.59	1.54	1.33
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	2.56	2.66	2.79	2.79	2.10	<i>n/a</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				2015	2016	2017
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.57	23.46	24.11	23.73	23.75	<i>24.00</i>	<i>24.05</i>	<i>23.95</i>	<i>23.68</i>	<i>23.91</i>	<i>24.23</i>	<i>24.16</i>	23.72	<i>23.94</i>	<i>24.00</i>
Canada	2.36	2.26	2.38	2.34	2.34	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.34	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Mexico	1.91	1.95	2.04	2.02	1.95	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.95</i>	1.98	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.95</i>
United States	19.29	19.25	19.68	19.36	19.45	<i>19.74</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>19.82</i>	19.40	<i>19.62</i>	<i>19.68</i>
Central and South America	7.05	7.30	7.32	7.32	7.05	<i>7.33</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.34</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.32</i>	<i>7.35</i>	<i>7.33</i>	7.25	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.26</i>
Brazil	3.00	3.11	3.18	3.17	2.95	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.13</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.06</i>	3.12	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.02</i>
Europe	14.13	14.25	14.84	14.39	14.19	<i>14.08</i>	<i>14.55</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>14.04</i>	<i>14.51</i>	<i>14.45</i>	14.40	<i>14.33</i>	<i>14.32</i>
Eurasia	4.74	4.68	4.95	4.93	4.76	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.03</i>	4.83	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.92</i>
Russia	3.39	3.34	3.54	3.53	3.35	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.49</i>	3.45	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.42</i>
Middle East	7.84	8.43	8.99	8.15	8.02	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>9.50</i>	<i>8.59</i>	8.36	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.82</i>
Asia and Oceania	31.61	31.33	30.93	31.70	32.41	<i>32.32</i>	<i>31.75</i>	<i>32.75</i>	<i>33.35</i>	<i>33.29</i>	<i>32.68</i>	<i>33.64</i>	31.39	<i>32.31</i>	<i>33.24</i>
China	10.87	11.46	11.42	11.37	11.25	<i>11.87</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.23</i>	<i>12.17</i>	11.28	<i>11.68</i>	<i>12.08</i>
Japan	4.79	3.89	3.94	4.23	4.51	<i>3.82</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>4.22</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>4.14</i>	4.21	<i>4.10</i>	<i>4.03</i>
India	4.19	4.17	3.82	4.13	4.54	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.84</i>	4.08	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.78</i>
Africa	3.89	3.88	3.84	3.86	4.04	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.19</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	3.86	<i>4.02</i>	<i>4.17</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.48	45.38	46.71	46.36	46.61	<i>45.86</i>	<i>46.35</i>	<i>46.81</i>	<i>46.67</i>	<i>45.72</i>	<i>46.48</i>	<i>46.96</i>	46.23	<i>46.41</i>	<i>46.46</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.36	47.94	48.26	47.72	47.61	<i>49.23</i>	<i>49.54</i>	<i>49.03</i>	<i>49.01</i>	<i>50.68</i>	<i>50.97</i>	<i>50.41</i>	47.58	<i>48.86</i>	<i>50.27</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	92.84	93.32	94.97	94.08	94.22	<i>95.10</i>	<i>95.89</i>	<i>95.84</i>	<i>95.68</i>	<i>96.41</i>	<i>97.45</i>	<i>97.37</i>	93.81	<i>95.26</i>	<i>96.73</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	116.3	116.9	117.6	118.2	118.4	<i>119.3</i>	<i>120.2</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>124.6</i>	117.3	<i>119.8</i>	<i>123.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	2.4	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.2	109.8	110.4	110.8	111.1	<i>111.6</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>112.9</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>114.2</i>	<i>114.9</i>	<i>115.5</i>	110.1	<i>111.9</i>	<i>114.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	2.0	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	125.3	126.0	126.8	127.7	127.8	<i>129.2</i>	<i>130.6</i>	<i>131.7</i>	<i>132.7</i>	<i>133.9</i>	<i>135.0</i>	<i>136.3</i>	126.4	<i>129.8</i>	<i>134.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	2.9	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	119.41	119.71	123.04	124.95	128.76	<i>127.62</i>	<i>128.81</i>	<i>129.10</i>	<i>129.59</i>	<i>129.62</i>	<i>129.60</i>	<i>129.50</i>	121.78	<i>128.57</i>	<i>129.58</i>
Percent change from prior year	10.2	10.8	12.7	9.8	7.8	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.3</i>	10.9	<i>5.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	9.48	9.50	9.43	9.32	9.15	<i>8.78</i>	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.26</i>	9.43	<i>8.60</i>	<i>8.19</i>
Alaska	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.51	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.48	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.46	1.47	1.64	1.59	1.61	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>1.90</i>	1.54	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.85</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	7.52	7.55	7.35	7.21	7.03	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.24</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>5.89</i>	7.41	<i>6.48</i>	<i>5.89</i>
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	6.84	6.74	6.93	7.06	7.46	<i>7.37</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>7.85</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>7.98</i>	6.89	<i>7.73</i>	<i>8.06</i>
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	-0.01	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.91	0.06	0.10	-0.22	-0.56	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.12</i>	-0.24	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.11	0.22	0.13	0.08	-0.05	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.15</i>	0.14	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.19</i>
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15.53	16.48	16.58	16.24	16.00	<i>16.40</i>	<i>16.86</i>	<i>16.51</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>16.56</i>	<i>16.84</i>	<i>16.53</i>	16.21	<i>16.44</i>	<i>16.48</i>
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.06	1.07	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.04	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	3.09	3.27	3.31	3.41	3.38	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.87</i>	3.27	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.77</i>
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.12	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	1.09	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.99	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	0.97	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.21	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>
Product Net Imports (c)	-1.89	-2.12	-2.20	-2.75	-2.48	<i>-2.29</i>	<i>-2.93</i>	<i>-3.31</i>	<i>-3.05</i>	<i>-2.68</i>	<i>-2.98</i>	<i>-3.50</i>	-2.24	<i>-2.76</i>	<i>-3.05</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-0.68	-0.80	-0.93	-0.87	-1.00	<i>-1.05</i>	<i>-1.19</i>	<i>-1.17</i>	<i>-1.31</i>	<i>-1.37</i>	<i>-1.39</i>	<i>-1.40</i>	-0.82	<i>-1.10</i>	<i>-1.37</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.26	0.28	0.38	0.19	0.30	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.31</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.08	-0.09	-0.06	-0.07	-0.10	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	-0.07	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.05</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.41	0.52	0.60	0.28	0.34	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.45	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.44	-0.32	-0.40	-0.46	-0.56	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>-0.66</i>	<i>-0.78</i>	<i>-0.62</i>	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.73</i>	-0.40	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.60</i>
Jet Fuel	-0.06	0.01	-0.05	-0.06	-0.03	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	-0.04	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.67	-1.05	-1.12	-1.10	-0.85	<i>-0.94</i>	<i>-1.09</i>	<i>-1.10</i>	<i>-0.99</i>	<i>-1.03</i>	<i>-1.16</i>	<i>-1.11</i>	-0.99	<i>-1.00</i>	<i>-1.07</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.13	-0.21	-0.11	-0.09	-0.06	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	<i>-0.25</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	-0.14	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.22</i>
Other Oils (g)	-0.50	-0.46	-0.50	-0.57	-0.52	<i>-0.48</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-0.58</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-0.43</i>	<i>-0.48</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	-0.51	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-0.50</i>
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.36	-0.72	-0.41	0.08	0.15	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>-0.43</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>0.48</i>	-0.17	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.06</i>
Total Supply	19.32	19.25	19.68	19.36	19.45	<i>19.74</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>19.82</i>	19.40	<i>19.62</i>	<i>19.68</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.72	2.27	2.29	2.58	2.73	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.77</i>	2.47	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.54</i>
Unfinished Oils	-0.05	0.05	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.04</i>	-0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Motor Gasoline	8.81	9.26	9.39	9.17	9.09	<i>9.53</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.24</i>	9.16	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.32</i>
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.91	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.91	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>
Jet Fuel	1.45	1.54	1.59	1.57	1.50	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.52</i>	1.54	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.55</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.27	3.88	3.93	3.83	3.90	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.05</i>	3.98	<i>3.92</i>	<i>3.99</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.24	0.19	0.31	0.30	0.31	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Other Oils (g)	1.85	2.06	2.20	1.92	1.89	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.91</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.27</i>	<i>2.00</i>	2.01	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.08</i>
Total Consumption	19.29	19.25	19.68	19.36	19.45	<i>19.74</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>19.61</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>19.82</i>	19.40	<i>19.62</i>	<i>19.68</i>
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	4.95	4.61	4.74	4.31	4.97	<i>5.09</i>	<i>5.16</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>5.37</i>	<i>4.49</i>	4.65	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.01</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	474.8	469.5	460.8	481.4	532.5	<i>519.0</i>	<i>491.9</i>	<i>479.8</i>	<i>503.9</i>	<i>492.6</i>	<i>473.0</i>	<i>461.9</i>	481.4	<i>479.8</i>	<i>461.9</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	138.8	196.3	228.7	197.3	154.4	<i>202.6</i>	<i>229.1</i>	<i>182.5</i>	<i>145.8</i>	<i>189.9</i>	<i>217.7</i>	<i>169.6</i>	197.3	<i>182.5</i>	<i>169.6</i>
Unfinished Oils	84.7	86.0	88.8	82.6	91.4	<i>89.3</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>79.5</i>	82.6	<i>79.6</i>	<i>79.5</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	26.7	25.0	23.8	26.8	28.2	<i>26.2</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>26.3</i>	26.8	<i>25.7</i>	<i>26.3</i>
Total Motor Gasoline	231.5	221.0	225.1	235.0	243.3	<i>235.1</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>228.6</i>	<i>226.7</i>	<i>238.3</i>	235.0	<i>236.8</i>	<i>238.3</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	26.9	25.7	29.0	28.5	26.5	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	28.5	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.9</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	204.6	195.4	196.1	206.5	216.9	<i>208.7</i>	<i>199.0</i>	<i>209.2</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>203.1</i>	<i>200.3</i>	<i>210.5</i>	206.5	<i>209.2</i>	<i>210.5</i>
Jet Fuel	37.2	43.7	40.4	40.3	43.8	<i>41.9</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>40.0</i>	40.3	<i>40.4</i>	<i>40.0</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	128.3	139.4	148.8	160.7	160.6	<i>153.9</i>	<i>162.6</i>	<i>164.0</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>155.9</i>	<i>155.5</i>	160.7	<i>164.0</i>	<i>155.5</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38.1	41.8	41.3	42.2	44.5	<i>41.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>38.8</i>	42.2	<i>38.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>
Other Oils (g)	57.3	54.6	48.3	53.5	58.4	<i>56.2</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>52.3</i>	53.5	<i>52.5</i>	<i>52.3</i>
Total Commercial Inventory	1,217	1,277	1,306	1,320	1,357	<i>1,365</i>	<i>1,353</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,285</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>1,317</i>	<i>1,262</i>	1,320	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,262</i>
Crude Oil in SPR	691	694	695	695	695	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>694</i>	695	<i>695</i>	<i>694</i>

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) "Other Oils" includes aviation gasoline blend components, finished aviation gasoline, kerosene, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and 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 4b. U.S. Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL) and Petroleum Refinery Balances (million barrels per day, except inventories and utilization factor)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	1.05	1.10	1.09	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.26	1.31	1.33	1.41	1.46	1.50	1.11	1.26	1.43
Propane	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.19	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.12	1.15	1.22
Butanes	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.62	0.64	0.67
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.43	0.44	0.46
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Propane/Propylene	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.57
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.08	0.27	0.19	-0.19	-0.11	0.25	0.19	-0.17	-0.06	0.25	0.19	-0.17	0.05	0.04	0.05
Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production															
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-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
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	-0.06	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.12	-0.16	-0.19	-0.21	-0.22	-0.24	-0.26	-0.06	-0.14	-0.23
Propane/Propylene	-0.40	-0.49	-0.56	-0.57	-0.65	-0.61	-0.65	-0.62	-0.75	-0.75	-0.70	-0.73	-0.50	-0.63	-0.74
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.06	-0.09	-0.11	-0.08	-0.07	-0.13	-0.16	-0.15	-0.14	-0.20	-0.21	-0.19	-0.08	-0.13	-0.18
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.17	-0.15	-0.21	-0.16	-0.20	-0.19	-0.22	-0.21	-0.22	-0.20	-0.23	-0.22	-0.17	-0.20	-0.22
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.40	0.27	0.32	0.50	0.43	0.27	0.31	0.44	0.37	0.28	0.31	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.35
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.13	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.12	1.16	1.23	1.28	1.05	1.12	1.20
Propane/Propylene	1.43	0.92	0.96	1.17	1.41	0.92	0.95	1.25	1.33	0.89	0.94	1.22	1.12	1.13	1.10
Butanes/Butylenes	0.16	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane/Ethylene	31.38	31.65	31.86	33.79	33.76	38.38	38.89	36.72	35.09	38.67	39.10	37.05	32.18	36.94	37.49
Propane/Propylene	58.10	84.20	100.20	96.67	66.38	85.32	97.80	84.47	54.77	69.45	82.91	67.79	96.67	84.47	67.79
Butanes/Butylenes	32.46	59.42	76.52	46.14	32.39	56.11	71.16	42.67	36.29	59.77	74.14	45.22	46.14	42.67	45.22
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	17.16	20.51	19.00	20.54	20.40	21.80	21.62	20.11	18.74	21.18	21.83	20.95	20.54	20.11	20.95
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	15.53	16.48	16.58	16.24	16.00	16.40	16.86	16.51	16.00	16.56	16.84	16.53	16.21	16.44	16.48
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.54	0.40	0.47	0.64	0.57	0.43	0.47	0.60	0.53	0.44	0.47	0.60	0.52	0.52	0.51
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.12	1.18	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.23	1.26	1.24	1.21	1.26	1.28	1.26	1.16	1.22	1.25
Unfinished Oils	0.24	0.22	0.38	0.27	0.19	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.19	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.31
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.72	0.91	0.75	0.39	0.31	0.77	0.73	0.48	0.66	0.91	0.74	0.51	0.69	0.57	0.71
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	18.14	19.18	19.38	18.71	18.22	19.16	19.68	19.13	18.59	19.52	19.70	19.21	18.86	19.05	19.26
Refinery Processing Gain															
.....	0.99	1.02	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.04	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.04	1.07	1.07
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.47	0.86	0.76	0.37	0.47	0.84	0.78	0.40	0.51	0.84	0.77	0.39	0.61	0.62	0.63
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.48	9.83	9.97	9.83	9.68	10.02	10.31	10.19	9.87	10.20	10.20	10.17	9.78	10.05	10.11
Jet Fuel	1.50	1.61	1.60	1.63	1.57	1.62	1.62	1.60	1.52	1.61	1.66	1.61	1.59	1.60	1.60
Distillate Fuel	4.82	4.99	5.08	5.00	4.70	4.75	4.98	5.03	4.80	4.96	5.06	5.10	4.97	4.87	4.98
Residual Fuel	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.43
Other Oils (a)	2.44	2.48	2.63	2.55	2.47	2.55	2.66	2.59	2.48	2.53	2.68	2.61	2.52	2.57	2.58
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	19.13	20.20	20.45	19.77	19.29	20.22	20.76	20.21	19.63	20.58	20.79	20.30	19.89	20.12	20.33
Refinery Distillation Inputs															
.....	15.78	16.69	16.85	16.40	16.27	16.59	17.10	16.74	16.26	16.77	17.09	16.76	16.43	16.68	16.72
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity															
.....	17.88	17.98	18.08	18.16	18.31	18.29	18.39	18.46	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.51	18.03	18.37	18.51
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor															
.....	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	159	201	184	145	119	<i>158</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>156</i>	173	<i>142</i>	<i>155</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	228	259	247	211	187	<i>220</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>232</i>	236	<i>210</i>	<i>227</i>
PADD 2	216	255	253	209	176	<i>220</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>223</i>	234	<i>205</i>	<i>222</i>
PADD 3	204	240	228	190	167	<i>201</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>205</i>	216	<i>189</i>	<i>204</i>
PADD 4	207	261	276	218	184	<i>221</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>228</i>	241	<i>211</i>	<i>221</i>
PADD 5	271	328	327	264	241	<i>266</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>260</i>	298	<i>257</i>	<i>261</i>
U.S. Average	227	267	260	216	190	<i>225</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>229</i>	243	<i>213</i>	<i>227</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	236	275	269	226	200	<i>235</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>241</i>	252	<i>224</i>	<i>238</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	64.5	61.3	62.6	60.3	65.9	<i>66.2</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>63.9</i>	60.3	<i>62.0</i>	<i>63.9</i>
PADD 2	52.9	50.4	47.0	53.7	56.7	<i>52.0</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	53.7	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.0</i>
PADD 3	78.4	74.6	78.1	84.6	83.0	<i>80.2</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>82.9</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>82.8</i>	84.6	<i>82.9</i>	<i>82.8</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.7	8.4	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	7.7	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>
PADD 5	29.2	28.0	30.3	28.7	29.4	<i>29.3</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>31.8</i>	28.7	<i>32.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>
U.S. Total	231.5	221.0	225.1	235.0	243.3	<i>235.1</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>228.6</i>	<i>226.7</i>	<i>238.3</i>	235.0	<i>236.8</i>	<i>238.3</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	26.9	25.7	29.0	28.5	26.5	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	28.5	<i>27.6</i>	<i>27.9</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	204.6	195.4	196.1	206.5	216.9	<i>208.7</i>	<i>199.0</i>	<i>209.2</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>203.1</i>	<i>200.3</i>	<i>210.5</i>	206.5	<i>209.2</i>	<i>210.5</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	77.85	78.73	79.60	78.88	79.32	79.29	79.50	80.19	80.85	81.21	81.36	82.08	78.77	79.58	81.38
Alaska	0.99	0.93	0.86	0.98	0.98	0.84	0.76	0.92	0.97	0.81	0.74	0.91	0.94	0.87	0.86
Federal GOM (a)	3.37	3.68	3.95	3.58	3.47	3.38	3.21	3.17	3.22	3.17	3.00	3.03	3.65	3.31	3.10
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	73.49	74.11	74.79	74.32	74.87	75.07	75.54	76.09	76.66	77.23	77.62	78.14	74.18	75.40	77.42
Total Dry Gas Production	73.41	74.03	74.85	73.96	74.43	74.37	74.56	75.20	75.82	76.16	76.30	76.97	74.06	74.64	76.32
LNG Gross Imports	0.43	0.08	0.26	0.24	0.33	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.25	0.20	0.12
LNG Gross Exports	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.38	0.66	1.00	1.04	1.10	1.35	1.73	0.08	0.55	1.31
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.36	6.69	6.69	7.06	8.06	6.25	6.53	6.77	7.46	6.20	6.50	6.81	7.20	6.90	6.74
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.98	4.36	4.81	5.08	5.68	5.16	5.44	5.55	5.28	5.16	5.30	5.58	4.81	5.46	5.33
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.48	-12.99	-10.48	-0.55	13.12	-8.47	-7.18	4.48	17.77	-9.03	-8.67	3.15	-1.46	0.48	0.74
Total Supply	95.81	63.53	66.56	75.72	90.28	66.93	68.13	80.22	95.01	67.37	67.76	79.92	75.33	76.38	77.45
Balancing Item (b)	0.84	0.55	-0.46	-1.17	-0.15	0.84	0.88	-0.55	-0.37	0.45	1.26	0.08	-0.07	0.25	0.36
Total Primary Supply	96.65	64.09	66.11	74.54	90.13	67.77	69.01	79.67	94.63	67.82	69.02	80.01	75.26	76.63	77.81
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	27.52	6.91	3.46	12.92	22.50	7.30	3.63	15.19	24.83	7.44	3.65	15.43	12.64	12.14	12.78
Commercial	16.01	5.87	4.43	8.95	13.45	6.13	4.64	10.40	14.83	6.22	4.70	10.68	8.78	8.65	9.09
Industrial	22.68	19.62	19.18	20.84	22.62	20.25	19.90	21.75	22.98	20.55	20.28	22.13	20.57	21.13	21.48
Electric Power (c)	23.05	25.28	32.50	25.07	24.28	27.53	34.22	25.32	24.45	26.94	33.66	24.65	26.50	27.85	27.44
Lease and Plant Fuel	4.27	4.32	4.37	4.33	4.35	4.35	4.36	4.40	4.44	4.46	4.46	4.50	4.32	4.37	4.47
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3.03	2.01	2.07	2.33	2.82	2.10	2.14	2.50	2.99	2.10	2.14	2.51	2.36	2.39	2.43
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11
Total Consumption	96.65	64.09	66.11	74.54	90.13	67.77	69.01	79.67	94.63	67.82	69.02	80.01	75.26	76.63	77.81
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,483	2,658	3,625	3,677	2,492	3,263	3,924	3,511	1,912	2,734	3,531	3,241	3,677	3,511	3,241
East Region (d)	242	576	859	856	436	645	860	700	234	500	767	633	856	700	633
Midwest Region (d)	252	565	972	987	542	776	1,086	910	388	631	982	839	987	910	839
South Central Region (d)	575	1,002	1,206	1,304	1,078	1,284	1,328	1,299	864	1,047	1,129	1,167	1,304	1,299	1,167
Mountain Region (d)	113	155	203	186	145	203	258	231	153	185	236	211	186	231	211
Pacific Region (d)	276	336	359	320	266	330	367	346	247	346	392	367	320	346	367
Alaska	24	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	24	24	24

- = no data available

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

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

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

 (d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report, Notes and Definitions* (<http://ir.eia.gov/ngs/notes.html>) .

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic fee)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.99	2.83	2.84	2.18	2.06	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.17</i>	2.71	<i>2.29</i>	<i>3.05</i>
Residential Retail															
New England	13.09	13.33	16.17	12.55	11.75	<i>12.89</i>	<i>15.88</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>16.46</i>	<i>13.18</i>	13.19	<i>12.51</i>	<i>13.21</i>
Middle Atlantic	9.53	11.20	16.32	10.99	8.86	<i>11.47</i>	<i>16.35</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>9.82</i>	<i>12.18</i>	<i>16.72</i>	<i>11.25</i>	10.52	<i>10.44</i>	<i>11.00</i>
E. N. Central	7.78	10.58	16.71	7.96	6.78	<i>9.74</i>	<i>15.95</i>	<i>8.04</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>16.59</i>	<i>8.57</i>	8.67	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.93</i>
W. N. Central	8.66	11.84	17.65	9.34	7.38	<i>9.96</i>	<i>15.86</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>17.43</i>	<i>9.66</i>	9.74	<i>8.59</i>	<i>9.21</i>
S. Atlantic	10.74	16.68	22.48	14.02	10.23	<i>15.62</i>	<i>21.33</i>	<i>12.29</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>15.58</i>	<i>21.54</i>	<i>12.39</i>	12.93	<i>12.33</i>	<i>12.42</i>
E. S. Central	9.34	14.36	19.42	11.83	8.54	<i>12.14</i>	<i>17.55</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>18.60</i>	<i>11.26</i>	10.92	<i>10.13</i>	<i>10.53</i>
W. S. Central	8.45	13.94	19.90	12.07	8.25	<i>12.76</i>	<i>17.50</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>8.81</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>11.85</i>	10.72	<i>10.41</i>	<i>11.02</i>
Mountain	9.57	10.87	14.57	8.56	8.19	<i>9.36</i>	<i>12.91</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.80</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>9.77</i>	9.77	<i>8.88</i>	<i>9.74</i>
Pacific	11.46	11.40	12.05	10.88	10.95	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.43</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>10.43</i>	11.32	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.46</i>
U.S. Average	9.30	11.96	16.45	10.11	8.53	<i>11.07</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>10.37</i>	10.36	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.42</i>
Commercial Retail															
New England	10.77	10.13	9.69	9.13	8.75	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>10.56</i>	10.21	<i>9.13</i>	<i>10.38</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.91	7.48	6.62	7.01	6.87	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>7.62</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>8.12</i>	7.49	<i>6.91</i>	<i>7.90</i>
E. N. Central	6.95	7.51	8.80	6.30	5.90	<i>6.89</i>	<i>8.05</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>8.05</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>7.09</i>	7.01	<i>6.38</i>	<i>7.16</i>
W. N. Central	7.65	7.98	9.01	6.70	6.25	<i>6.62</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.57</i>	<i>8.76</i>	<i>7.38</i>	7.54	<i>6.63</i>	<i>7.42</i>
S. Atlantic	8.48	9.21	9.62	8.92	7.53	<i>8.58</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>8.55</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.77</i>	<i>9.07</i>	8.83	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.96</i>
E. S. Central	8.54	9.62	10.00	8.90	7.47	<i>8.17</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>8.38</i>	<i>8.10</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.88</i>	<i>9.09</i>	8.93	<i>8.04</i>	<i>8.71</i>
W. S. Central	7.15	7.21	8.00	7.27	6.23	<i>6.61</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.92</i>	<i>7.52</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>7.48</i>	7.31	<i>6.61</i>	<i>7.33</i>
Mountain	8.28	8.35	9.03	7.23	6.94	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.12</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>7.92</i>	8.02	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.65</i>
Pacific	9.20	8.43	8.69	8.14	8.33	<i>8.10</i>	<i>8.25</i>	<i>7.99</i>	<i>8.53</i>	<i>8.56</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>8.78</i>	8.61	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.69</i>
U.S. Average	7.94	8.13	8.42	7.38	6.84	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.08</i>	7.88	<i>7.19</i>	<i>7.99</i>
Industrial Retail															
New England	9.10	7.61	6.10	6.77	7.08	<i>6.93</i>	<i>6.82</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.52</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>8.42</i>	7.77	<i>7.26</i>	<i>8.16</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.31	7.58	7.08	7.12	7.04	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.74</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>7.86</i>	<i>7.19</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>8.01</i>	7.82	<i>6.99</i>	<i>7.72</i>
E. N. Central	6.41	5.65	5.54	5.15	5.08	<i>4.73</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>6.03</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.25</i>	5.89	<i>5.19</i>	<i>6.21</i>
W. N. Central	5.81	4.53	4.41	4.37	4.33	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>5.12</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>5.12</i>	4.87	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.87</i>
S. Atlantic	5.46	4.51	4.54	4.26	4.37	<i>3.94</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>5.24</i>	4.73	<i>4.36</i>	<i>5.05</i>
E. S. Central	5.15	4.28	4.14	3.84	3.84	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.90</i>	4.39	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.76</i>
W. S. Central	3.21	2.92	3.07	2.49	2.25	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.40</i>	2.92	<i>2.45</i>	<i>3.25</i>
Mountain	6.61	6.22	6.12	5.71	5.29	<i>4.78</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>5.30</i>	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.34</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>5.79</i>	6.18	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.62</i>
Pacific	7.32	6.57	6.62	6.48	6.68	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.59</i>	6.77	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.42</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	3.68	3.66	3.34	3.34	<i>2.87</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.29</i>	3.84	<i>3.29</i>	<i>4.10</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	240.2	211.1	237.3	206.8	165.1	<i>165.0</i>	<i>208.7</i>	<i>202.0</i>	<i>193.3</i>	<i>174.8</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>195.2</i>	895.4	<i>740.8</i>	<i>768.0</i>
Appalachia	62.3	54.6	56.5	50.6	40.3	<i>41.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>47.7</i>	224.0	<i>182.8</i>	<i>195.4</i>
Interior	45.2	38.9	45.2	39.7	31.0	<i>31.2</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>42.8</i>	169.1	<i>150.6</i>	<i>167.7</i>
Western	132.7	117.6	135.5	116.5	93.9	<i>92.7</i>	<i>112.7</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>104.6</i>	502.3	<i>407.4</i>	<i>404.9</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	-0.7	0.3	3.1	-1.6	-1.0	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	1.1	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>
Imports	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	11.3	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	22.0	19.8	16.9	15.3	14.2	<i>18.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.8</i>	74.0	<i>66.2</i>	<i>58.1</i>
Metallurgical Coal	13.5	12.7	10.3	9.4	10.2	<i>11.1</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	46.0	<i>40.1</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Steam Coal	8.5	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.0	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	28.0	<i>26.1</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.5	194.3	226.4	192.6	152.7	<i>152.7</i>	<i>195.8</i>	<i>185.9</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>191.9</i>	<i>182.5</i>	833.8	<i>687.1</i>	<i>721.8</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-2.3	-12.8	3.8	-34.8	3.7	<i>1.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>-7.7</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	-46.1	<i>15.0</i>	<i>22.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	<i>2.5</i>	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	9.5	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Total Supply	220.5	183.9	232.6	160.2	158.9	<i>156.5</i>	<i>215.9</i>	<i>180.8</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>182.2</i>	797.2	<i>712.1</i>	<i>753.9</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.2	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	18.9	<i>18.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	196.3	174.6	215.5	153.3	152.4	<i>148.9</i>	<i>200.8</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>177.3</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>195.8</i>	<i>167.1</i>	739.7	<i>667.4</i>	<i>694.1</i>
Retail and Other Industry	11.4	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.0	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	43.0	<i>41.8</i>	<i>41.9</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	2.7	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Other Industrial	10.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	40.3	<i>39.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>
Total Consumption	212.1	189.4	231.0	169.1	167.6	<i>163.0</i>	<i>215.9</i>	<i>180.8</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>182.2</i>	801.6	<i>727.3</i>	<i>753.9</i>
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	-5.4	1.6	-8.9	-8.6	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	-4.4	<i>-15.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	39.6	39.3	36.2	37.8	38.8	<i>35.6</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>35.8</i>	37.8	<i>36.9</i>	<i>35.8</i>
Secondary Inventories	161.2	173.9	170.1	204.9	201.2	<i>199.8</i>	<i>182.2</i>	<i>189.9</i>	<i>182.6</i>	<i>181.3</i>	<i>164.9</i>	<i>167.7</i>	204.9	<i>189.9</i>	<i>167.7</i>
Electric Power Sector	155.0	167.0	162.7	197.1	194.4	<i>192.4</i>	<i>174.3</i>	<i>181.6</i>	<i>175.3</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>159.2</i>	197.1	<i>181.6</i>	<i>159.2</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.8	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	5.5	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Coke Plants	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.8	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.46	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.32</i>	5.61	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.32</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.247	0.242	0.248	0.226	0.238	<i>0.247</i>	<i>0.245</i>	<i>0.215</i>	<i>0.212</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.166</i>	0.241	<i>0.236</i>	<i>0.199</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.15	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.23	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.20</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.36	10.77	12.46	10.21	10.67	<i>10.78</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>12.53</i>	<i>10.69</i>	11.20	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.33</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.93	10.36	12.01	9.78	10.24	<i>10.38</i>	<i>12.06</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>12.09</i>	<i>10.27</i>	10.77	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.90</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.43	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.43	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.43	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.42</i>
Net Imports	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.19	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.18	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Total Supply	11.52	10.97	12.66	10.37	10.86	<i>10.98</i>	<i>12.71</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>10.83</i>	11.38	<i>11.33</i>	<i>11.48</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.77	0.92	0.86	0.63	0.65	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.80	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.77</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.37	9.69	11.40	9.35	9.83	<i>9.66</i>	<i>11.51</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>9.81</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>9.72</i>	10.20	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.34</i>
Residential Sector	4.20	3.35	4.51	3.29	3.81	<i>3.32</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>3.50</i>	3.84	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.85</i>
Commercial Sector	3.60	3.65	4.12	3.51	3.51	<i>3.67</i>	<i>4.19</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>3.60</i>	3.72	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.80</i>
Industrial Sector	2.55	2.67	2.76	2.53	2.49	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.60</i>	2.63	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.67</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.38	0.38	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.38	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Total Consumption	10.75	10.05	11.80	9.73	10.21	<i>10.02</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.10</i>	10.58	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,924	2,350	3,190	2,323	2,657	<i>2,308</i>	<i>3,169</i>	<i>2,411</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>3,125</i>	<i>2,426</i>	10,787	<i>10,545</i>	<i>10,622</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.27	2.25	2.22	2.15	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.23	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.20</i>
Natural Gas	4.09	3.12	3.09	2.72	2.65	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.91</i>	3.22	<i>2.77</i>	<i>3.56</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	10.82	11.64	10.48	7.76	6.42	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>8.96</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.16</i>	10.36	<i>8.15</i>	<i>9.61</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	15.61	15.17	13.19	11.74	9.02	<i>11.54</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>12.58</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.26</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>15.22</i>	14.43	<i>11.19</i>	<i>13.76</i>
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	12.24	12.85	12.99	12.59	12.22	<i>12.91</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>13.22</i>	<i>13.35</i>	<i>12.82</i>	12.67	<i>12.64</i>	<i>12.96</i>
Commercial Sector	10.46	10.54	10.95	10.36	10.08	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>10.61</i>	10.59	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Industrial Sector	6.79	6.81	7.32	6.63	6.42	<i>6.68</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.90	<i>6.76</i>	<i>6.88</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Residential Sector															
New England	152	112	144	112	133	112	142	119	142	112	138	121	130	127	128
Middle Atlantic	423	321	423	306	367	313	423	322	392	312	415	325	368	356	361
E. N. Central	587	428	556	434	522	432	576	464	556	433	568	471	501	499	507
W. N. Central	325	232	309	243	298	231	314	259	321	235	310	264	277	275	283
S. Atlantic	1,078	889	1,137	809	969	859	1,148	867	1,035	857	1,148	883	978	961	981
E. S. Central	390	275	384	254	337	270	388	281	363	275	388	287	326	319	328
W. S. Central	602	503	782	479	526	515	757	491	558	516	760	497	592	572	583
Mountain	235	240	333	237	240	241	345	239	251	246	346	243	261	266	271
Pacific contiguous	396	337	425	400	406	333	411	388	422	341	408	391	389	385	390
AK and HI	13	12	13	14	13	12	12	13	13	11	12	13	13	13	12
Total	4,202	3,349	4,505	3,288	3,811	3,318	4,516	3,443	4,053	3,337	4,493	3,497	3,835	3,773	3,845
Commercial Sector															
New England	147	139	159	137	141	138	158	138	143	138	157	136	146	144	144
Middle Atlantic	444	417	478	404	424	412	478	409	432	416	475	406	436	431	432
E. N. Central	509	490	544	471	489	495	556	491	512	504	557	491	503	508	516
W. N. Central	281	269	305	265	272	274	313	277	286	281	314	278	280	284	289
S. Atlantic	805	859	939	795	792	858	959	813	818	881	967	819	850	856	872
E. S. Central	235	239	279	222	226	237	284	227	235	245	285	227	244	244	248
W. S. Central	499	534	630	506	486	541	637	514	499	551	648	522	542	544	556
Mountain	240	256	289	246	240	265	301	255	254	273	306	260	258	265	273
Pacific contiguous	424	433	479	449	418	438	487	448	433	440	487	448	447	448	452
AK and HI	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	16	16	17
Total	3,603	3,651	4,119	3,511	3,506	3,674	4,190	3,587	3,629	3,746	4,212	3,605	3,722	3,740	3,799
Industrial Sector															
New England	49	50	52	49	46	48	52	48	48	49	52	47	50	49	49
Middle Atlantic	198	196	204	188	193	194	206	194	202	200	207	195	197	197	201
E. N. Central	520	525	531	493	504	516	529	498	514	519	528	497	517	512	515
W. N. Central	237	240	252	231	223	240	258	240	239	246	260	242	240	241	247
S. Atlantic	375	406	406	379	362	392	401	378	376	402	405	382	391	383	391
E. S. Central	279	287	290	265	266	278	289	278	290	288	287	276	280	278	285
W. S. Central	433	462	492	458	457	480	503	470	452	481	498	465	461	477	474
Mountain	217	235	251	223	214	239	259	229	225	249	265	235	232	235	244
Pacific contiguous	227	251	266	234	215	251	272	243	234	255	275	246	245	245	253
AK and HI	13	13	15	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,546	2,666	2,757	2,535	2,492	2,652	2,783	2,592	2,593	2,702	2,792	2,599	2,626	2,630	2,672
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	350	302	357	299	322	300	354	307	335	300	348	306	327	321	322
Middle Atlantic	1,077	944	1,115	909	995	930	1,118	935	1,038	938	1,108	938	1,011	995	1,006
E. N. Central	1,618	1,444	1,632	1,399	1,516	1,444	1,663	1,454	1,584	1,458	1,655	1,461	1,523	1,520	1,539
W. N. Central	844	742	866	739	793	746	885	776	846	762	884	784	797	800	819
S. Atlantic	2,262	2,158	2,486	1,986	2,127	2,113	2,512	2,061	2,233	2,143	2,523	2,087	2,223	2,204	2,247
E. S. Central	904	801	953	741	830	786	961	786	888	809	960	791	850	841	862
W. S. Central	1,535	1,499	1,904	1,444	1,468	1,536	1,898	1,475	1,509	1,548	1,906	1,485	1,596	1,595	1,613
Mountain	692	731	874	707	695	745	905	723	731	768	917	738	752	767	789
Pacific contiguous	1,050	1,023	1,172	1,085	1,042	1,024	1,173	1,081	1,092	1,039	1,173	1,088	1,083	1,080	1,098
AK and HI	43	41	44	44	42	41	44	44	43	41	43	44	43	43	43
Total	10,374	9,685	11,402	9,354	9,830	9,664	11,512	9,643	10,298	9,806	11,519	9,723	10,204	10,165	10,338

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Residential Sector															
New England	20.43	20.29	18.35	18.62	19.37	<i>18.71</i>	<i>17.74</i>	<i>17.95</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>18.70</i>	<i>18.06</i>	<i>18.39</i>	19.43	<i>18.43</i>	<i>18.55</i>
Middle Atlantic	15.77	16.07	16.47	16.04	15.28	<i>16.16</i>	<i>16.74</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>15.77</i>	<i>16.83</i>	<i>17.53</i>	<i>16.75</i>	16.09	<i>16.07</i>	<i>16.73</i>
E. N. Central	12.22	13.21	13.16	13.09	12.52	<i>13.65</i>	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.14</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.04</i>	<i>13.71</i>	12.88	<i>13.18</i>	<i>13.72</i>
W. N. Central	10.24	12.16	12.46	11.22	10.62	<i>12.50</i>	<i>12.91</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>13.22</i>	<i>11.56</i>	11.48	<i>11.83</i>	<i>12.08</i>
S. Atlantic	11.37	11.91	12.14	11.70	11.43	<i>11.92</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>11.53</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>12.17</i>	<i>11.63</i>	11.79	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.87</i>
E. S. Central	10.34	11.15	10.89	10.95	10.36	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>11.12</i>	10.79	<i>10.80</i>	<i>11.02</i>
W. S. Central	10.67	11.35	11.03	10.81	10.35	<i>11.15</i>	<i>10.83</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>10.96</i>	10.96	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.05</i>
Mountain	11.31	12.21	12.33	11.34	11.03	<i>12.10</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>11.79</i>	11.85	<i>11.84</i>	<i>12.11</i>
Pacific	13.69	13.47	15.76	13.89	14.13	<i>14.14</i>	<i>15.71</i>	<i>13.85</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.26</i>	<i>15.91</i>	<i>14.15</i>	14.26	<i>14.49</i>	<i>14.66</i>
U.S. Average	12.24	12.85	12.99	12.59	12.22	<i>12.91</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>13.22</i>	<i>13.35</i>	<i>12.82</i>	12.67	<i>12.64</i>	<i>12.96</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	16.92	15.21	14.91	14.86	15.30	<i>15.36</i>	<i>15.33</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>15.37</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>15.79</i>	<i>15.39</i>	15.47	<i>15.22</i>	<i>15.52</i>
Middle Atlantic	13.07	13.04	13.72	12.57	11.92	<i>12.49</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>12.29</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>12.76</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>12.68</i>	13.13	<i>12.57</i>	<i>12.86</i>
E. N. Central	9.72	9.96	10.04	9.81	9.63	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>9.84</i>	<i>9.81</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>9.99</i>	9.89	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.03</i>
W. N. Central	8.57	9.52	9.95	8.89	8.86	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>8.80</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>9.05</i>	9.25	<i>9.32</i>	<i>9.57</i>
S. Atlantic	9.66	9.45	9.59	9.35	9.38	<i>9.65</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.84</i>	<i>9.90</i>	<i>9.67</i>	9.52	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.73</i>
E. S. Central	10.21	10.38	10.27	10.17	9.99	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.41</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.57</i>	10.26	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.41</i>
W. S. Central	8.05	7.89	7.94	7.72	7.65	<i>7.91</i>	<i>7.94</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>8.21</i>	<i>7.94</i>	7.90	<i>7.80</i>	<i>7.96</i>
Mountain	9.37	9.95	10.21	9.37	9.00	<i>9.70</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>9.65</i>	9.75	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.73</i>
Pacific	12.23	13.30	15.61	13.44	12.21	<i>13.74</i>	<i>15.67</i>	<i>13.48</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>16.02</i>	<i>13.82</i>	13.71	<i>13.85</i>	<i>14.11</i>
U.S. Average	10.46	10.54	10.95	10.36	10.08	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>10.61</i>	10.59	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.71</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	13.18	11.85	11.87	11.85	12.20	<i>12.52</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.22</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>12.99</i>	<i>13.36</i>	<i>12.47</i>	12.17	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.93</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.90	7.22	7.36	7.06	7.05	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>7.16</i>	<i>7.46</i>	<i>7.09</i>	7.39	<i>7.08</i>	<i>7.22</i>
E. N. Central	6.87	6.77	7.06	6.76	6.75	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>6.94</i>	6.87	<i>6.86</i>	<i>6.95</i>
W. N. Central	6.49	6.88	7.51	6.48	6.65	<i>6.94</i>	<i>7.56</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.72</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.66</i>	<i>6.64</i>	6.85	<i>6.94</i>	<i>7.03</i>
S. Atlantic	6.55	6.38	6.90	6.26	6.16	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.58</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>6.50</i>	6.53	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.58</i>
E. S. Central	5.78	5.95	6.58	5.74	5.48	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.56</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>5.95</i>	6.02	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.18</i>
W. S. Central	5.69	5.53	5.73	5.27	5.06	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>5.40</i>	5.56	<i>5.26</i>	<i>5.41</i>
Mountain	6.16	6.65	7.17	6.00	5.82	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>7.14</i>	<i>6.23</i>	6.52	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.43</i>
Pacific	8.00	8.94	10.46	9.21	7.99	<i>8.69</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>7.67</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>9.01</i>	9.21	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.88</i>
U.S. Average	6.79	6.81	7.32	6.63	6.42	<i>6.68</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.90	<i>6.76</i>	<i>6.88</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	17.90	16.51	15.83	15.74	16.50	<i>16.13</i>	<i>15.92</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>16.54</i>	<i>16.26</i>	<i>16.30</i>	<i>16.09</i>	16.51	<i>16.04</i>	<i>16.30</i>
Middle Atlantic	13.17	12.85	13.58	12.58	12.21	<i>12.57</i>	<i>13.53</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.90</i>	<i>14.00</i>	<i>12.91</i>	13.08	<i>12.72</i>	<i>13.10</i>
E. N. Central	9.71	9.76	10.13	9.75	9.66	<i>9.91</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.17</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.15</i>	9.84	<i>9.94</i>	<i>10.21</i>
W. N. Central	8.63	9.50	10.14	8.89	8.90	<i>9.62</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>8.94</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>9.15</i>	9.30	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.67</i>
S. Atlantic	9.96	9.89	10.31	9.71	9.76	<i>9.98</i>	<i>10.24</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>9.92</i>	9.99	<i>9.92</i>	<i>10.12</i>
E. S. Central	8.90	9.06	9.40	8.85	8.70	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.15</i>	9.07	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.24</i>
W. S. Central	8.41	8.33	8.64	7.96	7.81	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>8.81</i>	<i>8.16</i>	8.36	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.33</i>
Mountain	9.02	9.63	10.14	8.96	8.72	<i>9.35</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>9.50</i>	<i>10.31</i>	<i>9.27</i>	9.48	<i>9.37</i>	<i>9.53</i>
Pacific	11.85	12.28	14.48	12.68	12.08	<i>12.62</i>	<i>14.35</i>	<i>12.59</i>	<i>12.06</i>	<i>12.75</i>	<i>14.55</i>	<i>12.84</i>	12.88	<i>12.96</i>	<i>13.09</i>
U.S. Average	10.27	10.31	10.88	10.13	9.99	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>10.08</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>11.12</i>	<i>10.38</i>	10.42	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.55</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
United States															
Coal	4,091	3,512	4,276	2,988	3,066	<i>2,994</i>	<i>3,992</i>	<i>3,265</i>	<i>3,663</i>	<i>3,119</i>	<i>3,902</i>	<i>3,310</i>	3,715	<i>3,331</i>	<i>3,499</i>
Natural Gas	3,248	3,477	4,392	3,503	3,428	<i>3,737</i>	<i>4,593</i>	<i>3,549</i>	<i>3,426</i>	<i>3,652</i>	<i>4,519</i>	<i>3,462</i>	3,658	<i>3,828</i>	<i>3,767</i>
Petroleum (a)	124	61	72	57	69	<i>67</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>67</i>	78	<i>69</i>	<i>73</i>
Other Gases	38	34	40	30	40	<i>36</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>32</i>	36	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>
Nuclear	2,248	2,133	2,286	2,070	2,245	<i>2,083</i>	<i>2,250</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>2,055</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>2,146</i>	2,184	<i>2,174</i>	<i>2,179</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:	1,590	1,528	1,373	1,533	1,802	<i>1,840</i>	<i>1,521</i>	<i>1,547</i>	<i>1,677</i>	<i>1,974</i>	<i>1,679</i>	<i>1,654</i>	1,506	<i>1,677</i>	<i>1,746</i>
Conventional Hydropower	803	691	617	644	846	<i>849</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>643</i>	688	<i>751</i>	<i>739</i>
Wind	506	534	442	610	665	<i>665</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>721</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>681</i>	523	<i>608</i>	<i>650</i>
Wood Biomass	118	112	122	112	114	<i>110</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>118</i>	116	<i>115</i>	<i>118</i>
Waste Biomass	58	59	61	62	59	<i>58</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>59</i>	60	<i>59</i>	<i>59</i>
Geothermal	48	46	45	45	46	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	46	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>
Solar	57	87	86	60	74	<i>112</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>107</i>	73	<i>98</i>	<i>133</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-16	-11	-18	-11	-12	<i>-11</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-14</i>	-14	<i>-13</i>	<i>-13</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	37	39	37	35	<i>37</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>36</i>	36	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>
Total Generation	11,355	10,770	12,460	10,207	10,672	<i>10,783</i>	<i>12,497</i>	<i>10,598</i>	<i>11,138</i>	<i>10,932</i>	<i>12,532</i>	<i>10,693</i>	11,198	<i>11,140</i>	<i>11,326</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	292	175	203	139	163	<i>113</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>191</i>	202	<i>153</i>	<i>196</i>
Natural Gas	483	534	714	543	515	<i>580</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>550</i>	569	<i>599</i>	<i>585</i>
Petroleum (a)	46	2	5	2	7	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	14	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	1	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	545	499	542	499	543	<i>475</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>489</i>	521	<i>511</i>	<i>497</i>
Hydropower (c)	93	99	98	102	115	<i>115</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>96</i>	98	<i>108</i>	<i>104</i>
Other Renewables (d)	76	65	58	73	78	<i>65</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>76</i>	68	<i>69</i>	<i>71</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	11	12	12	12	11	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,548	1,388	1,634	1,373	1,436	<i>1,366</i>	<i>1,615</i>	<i>1,423</i>	<i>1,501</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>1,594</i>	<i>1,421</i>	1,485	<i>1,460</i>	<i>1,473</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,716	1,539	1,908	1,167	1,272	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,724</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>1,347</i>	<i>1,709</i>	<i>1,279</i>	1,582	<i>1,390</i>	<i>1,442</i>
Natural Gas	1,971	2,075	2,465	1,975	2,005	<i>2,275</i>	<i>2,626</i>	<i>1,957</i>	<i>1,977</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>2,581</i>	<i>1,930</i>	2,122	<i>2,217</i>	<i>2,180</i>
Petroleum (a)	42	24	29	22	30	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>24</i>	29	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>
Other Gases	15	13	15	14	15	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	14	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
Nuclear	974	956	1,001	872	951	<i>938</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>961</i>	951	<i>956</i>	<i>976</i>
Hydropower (c)	122	108	94	145	191	<i>133</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>134</i>	117	<i>142</i>	<i>134</i>
Other Renewables (d)	231	267	255	287	326	<i>329</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>365</i>	260	<i>312</i>	<i>351</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	14	15	16	15	15	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	15	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
Total Generation	5,084	4,999	5,783	4,497	4,805	<i>5,023</i>	<i>5,789</i>	<i>4,679</i>	<i>4,975</i>	<i>5,062</i>	<i>5,798</i>	<i>4,723</i>	5,091	<i>5,075</i>	<i>5,141</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,578	1,302	1,578	1,166	1,203	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>1,228</i>	<i>1,341</i>	<i>1,156</i>	<i>1,455</i>	<i>1,245</i>	1,405	<i>1,248</i>	<i>1,299</i>
Natural Gas	300	257	340	285	361	<i>404</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>339</i>	296	<i>403</i>	<i>383</i>
Petroleum (a)	12	11	13	9	10	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	11	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>
Other Gases	14	13	16	8	15	<i>14</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	13	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>
Nuclear	553	529	570	547	573	<i>516</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>538</i>	550	<i>544</i>	<i>546</i>
Hydropower (c)	44	47	42	37	45	<i>53</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>34</i>	43	<i>44</i>	<i>42</i>
Other Renewables (d)	251	218	168	277	280	<i>254</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>289</i>	228	<i>247</i>	<i>262</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	5	5	5	4	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	5	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
Total Generation	2,757	2,382	2,731	2,335	2,493	<i>2,356</i>	<i>2,760</i>	<i>2,448</i>	<i>2,624</i>	<i>2,396</i>	<i>2,763</i>	<i>2,469</i>	2,550	<i>2,515</i>	<i>2,563</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	505	496	587	517	427	<i>491</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>594</i>	526	<i>540</i>	<i>561</i>
Natural Gas	494	611	874	699	546	<i>478</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>643</i>	671	<i>609</i>	<i>619</i>
Petroleum (a)	23	22	25	23	21	<i>24</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	23	<i>25</i>	<i>27</i>
Other Gases	7	6	7	7	7	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	7	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>
Nuclear	176	149	172	152	178	<i>154</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>158</i>	162	<i>163</i>	<i>161</i>
Hydropower (c)	527	426	365	348	482	<i>537</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>365</i>	416	<i>444</i>	<i>446</i>
Other Renewables (d)	230	287	276	252	273	<i>343</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>281</i>	261	<i>298</i>	<i>323</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	5	5	5	5	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	5	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
Total Generation	1,967	2,002	2,311	2,002	1,938	<i>2,038</i>	<i>2,333</i>	<i>2,048</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>2,377</i>	<i>2,080</i>	2,071	<i>2,090</i>	<i>2,150</i>

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

Notes: Data reflect generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities, independent power producers, and the commercial and industrial sectors. The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,185	1,922	2,347	1,667	1,678	<i>1,640</i>	<i>2,188</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>1,974</i>	<i>1,695</i>	<i>2,135</i>	<i>1,821</i>	2,030	<i>1,828</i>	<i>1,906</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	24,017	26,265	33,602	26,144	25,311	<i>28,495</i>	<i>35,224</i>	<i>26,314</i>	<i>25,398</i>	<i>27,843</i>	<i>34,649</i>	<i>25,665</i>	27,530	<i>28,846</i>	<i>28,407</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	215	108	126	100	122	<i>120</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>119</i>	137	<i>123</i>	<i>130</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	76	26	33	26	30	<i>28</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>30</i>	40	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	66	25	24	25	30	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>28</i>	35	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	61	52	65	46	57	<i>60</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>56</i>	56	<i>60</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	13	4	4	3	5	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	6	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	133	82	99	68	82	<i>54</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>92</i>	95	<i>75</i>	<i>93</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,638	4,102	5,595	4,107	3,888	<i>4,449</i>	<i>5,731</i>	<i>4,285</i>	<i>4,004</i>	<i>4,314</i>	<i>5,435</i>	<i>4,147</i>	4,365	<i>4,591</i>	<i>4,478</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	75	5	9	4	13	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	23	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	888	819	1,023	638	672	<i>688</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>714</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>690</i>	842	<i>741</i>	<i>767</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	14,399	15,637	18,741	14,727	14,721	<i>17,302</i>	<i>20,034</i>	<i>14,445</i>	<i>14,560</i>	<i>16,932</i>	<i>19,697</i>	<i>14,245</i>	15,885	<i>16,629</i>	<i>16,367</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	79	45	53	41	56	<i>54</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>45</i>	54	<i>54</i>	<i>55</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	880	742	895	668	680	<i>622</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>703</i>	796	<i>707</i>	<i>731</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	2,329	2,014	2,725	2,211	2,728	<i>3,172</i>	<i>3,882</i>	<i>2,815</i>	<i>2,801</i>	<i>2,892</i>	<i>3,719</i>	<i>2,606</i>	2,320	<i>3,151</i>	<i>3,006</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	24	23	26	18	19	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>	23	<i>21</i>	<i>21</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	285	280	331	293	244	<i>275</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>336</i>	297	<i>305</i>	<i>315</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,651	4,513	6,541	5,100	3,973	<i>3,571</i>	<i>5,577</i>	<i>4,769</i>	<i>4,033</i>	<i>3,705</i>	<i>5,798</i>	<i>4,667</i>	4,960	<i>4,476</i>	<i>4,556</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	36	39	37	34	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	37	<i>39</i>	<i>43</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	155.0	167.0	162.7	197.1	194.4	<i>192.4</i>	<i>174.3</i>	<i>181.6</i>	<i>175.3</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>159.2</i>	197.1	<i>181.6</i>	<i>159.2</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	10.2	10.5	10.6	12.4	11.9	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.0</i>	12.4	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.0</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.7	16.7	17.2	17.4	16.9	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>17.2</i>	17.4	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.2</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	4.1	5.2	5.5	6.7	6.2	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	6.7	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration *Electric Power Monthly* and *Electric Power Annual*.

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.684	0.594	0.538	0.560	0.728	<i>0.771</i>	<i>0.601</i>	<i>0.543</i>	<i>0.587</i>	<i>0.748</i>	<i>0.660</i>	<i>0.559</i>	2.376	2.643	2.554
Wood Biomass (b)	0.063	0.057	0.067	0.060	0.062	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.246	0.256	0.272
Waste Biomass (c)	0.067	0.066	0.070	0.071	0.069	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.068</i>	0.274	0.272	0.270
Wind	0.433	0.462	0.387	0.534	0.575	<i>0.575</i>	<i>0.423</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.577</i>	<i>0.624</i>	<i>0.461</i>	<i>0.596</i>	1.815	2.114	2.257
Geothermal	0.041	0.040	0.039	0.040	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.159	0.163	0.163
Solar	0.047	0.073	0.074	0.052	0.062	<i>0.096</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.145</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.246	0.334	0.456
Subtotal	1.335	1.292	1.174	1.315	1.536	<i>1.605</i>	<i>1.310</i>	<i>1.331</i>	<i>1.413</i>	<i>1.685</i>	<i>1.450</i>	<i>1.424</i>	5.117	5.782	5.973
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	<i>0.003</i>	0.013	0.013	0.013						
Wood Biomass (b)	0.324	0.320	0.324	0.321	0.317	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.314</i>	<i>0.315</i>	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.303</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.316</i>	1.290	1.252	1.238
Waste Biomass (c)	0.046	0.049	0.050	0.049	0.046	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	0.195	0.190	0.193
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004						
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.189	0.192	0.195	0.200	0.193	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.199</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.199</i>	<i>0.197</i>	0.776	0.786	0.790
Subtotal	0.568	0.570	0.576	0.578	0.565	<i>0.558</i>	<i>0.570</i>	<i>0.568</i>	<i>0.560</i>	<i>0.556</i>	<i>0.570</i>	<i>0.569</i>	2.292	2.260	2.254
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.019	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	0.073	0.077	0.078
Waste Biomass (c)	0.013	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.011	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.045	0.045	0.046
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020						
Subtotal	0.038	0.036	0.036	0.038	0.037	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	0.148	0.146	0.148
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.106	0.108	0.109	0.109	0.099	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	0.432	0.414	0.426
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	<i>0.011</i>	0.041	0.044	0.045
Solar (d)	0.074	0.074	0.075	0.075	0.084	<i>0.077</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.098</i>	<i>0.091</i>	<i>0.092</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.298	0.318	0.372
Subtotal	0.190	0.192	0.194	0.194	0.193	<i>0.193</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.216</i>	<i>0.208</i>	<i>0.209</i>	<i>0.209</i>	0.770	0.776	0.843
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.266	0.284	0.293	0.285	0.276	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.290</i>	1.128	1.155	1.157
Biomass-based Diesel (e)	0.034	0.058	0.064	0.058	0.050	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.080</i>	0.214	0.275	0.300
Subtotal	0.300	0.342	0.357	0.343	0.327	<i>0.360</i>	<i>0.375</i>	<i>0.368</i>	<i>0.344</i>	<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.377</i>	<i>0.371</i>	1.342	1.430	1.457
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.687	0.598	0.540	0.563	0.732	<i>0.774</i>	<i>0.604</i>	<i>0.546</i>	<i>0.590</i>	<i>0.751</i>	<i>0.664</i>	<i>0.563</i>	2.389	2.656	2.567
Wood Biomass (b)	0.512	0.503	0.518	0.508	0.497	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.511</i>	<i>0.506</i>	<i>0.500</i>	<i>0.490</i>	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.510</i>	2.040	1.999	2.015
Waste Biomass (c)	0.126	0.125	0.130	0.132	0.126	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.128</i>	0.514	0.507	0.510
Wind	0.433	0.462	0.387	0.534	0.575	<i>0.575</i>	<i>0.423</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.577</i>	<i>0.624</i>	<i>0.461</i>	<i>0.596</i>	1.815	2.114	2.257
Geothermal	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.057	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.224	0.231	0.232
Solar	0.122	0.149	0.151	0.128	0.146	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.152</i>	<i>0.176</i>	<i>0.237</i>	<i>0.235</i>	<i>0.185</i>	0.550	0.655	0.833
Ethanol (e)	0.271	0.289	0.298	0.290	0.287	<i>0.295</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.295</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.295</i>	1.147	1.179	1.177
Biomass-based Diesel (e)	0.034	0.058	0.064	0.058	0.050	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.080</i>	0.214	0.275	0.300
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.189	0.192	0.195	0.200	0.193	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.199</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.199</i>	<i>0.197</i>	0.776	0.786	0.790
Total Consumption	2.431	2.432	2.337	2.469	2.649	<i>2.751</i>	<i>2.487</i>	<i>2.499</i>	<i>2.570</i>	<i>2.852</i>	<i>2.644</i>	<i>2.611</i>	9.669	10.386	10.676

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

(f) Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biomass-based diesel

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

Historical data: Latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226 and *Renewable Energy Annual*, DOE/EIA-0603; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109.

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	16,177	16,334	16,414	16,471	16,493	16,565	16,660	16,799	16,934	17,066	17,197	17,309	16,349	16,629	17,127
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,081	11,179	11,262	11,331	11,383	11,474	11,566	11,656	11,758	11,850	11,943	12,022	11,213	11,520	11,893
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,701	2,736	2,761	2,763	2,752	2,775	2,805	2,841	2,885	2,932	2,980	3,026	2,740	2,793	2,956
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	127	128	95	87	69	27	4	22	26	44	54	62	109	30	46
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,839	2,857	2,870	2,871	2,879	2,888	2,902	2,913	2,921	2,928	2,932	2,933	2,859	2,896	2,928
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,091	2,118	2,121	2,110	2,097	2,097	2,115	2,135	2,156	2,176	2,197	2,219	2,110	2,111	2,187
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,633	2,652	2,667	2,662	2,663	2,677	2,718	2,754	2,798	2,849	2,897	2,939	2,653	2,703	2,871
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	12,115	12,194	12,290	12,360	12,449	12,534	12,621	12,737	12,842	12,954	13,052	13,139	12,240	12,585	12,997
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	140.8	141.5	142.2	142.9	143.5	144.2	144.8	145.5	146.1	146.5	147.0	147.4	141.8	144.5	146.7
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.7
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.99	1.16	1.16	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.25	1.35	1.40	1.44	1.49	1.11	1.18	1.42
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2012=100)															
Total Industrial Production	105.8	105.1	105.5	104.6	104.1	104.1	103.9	104.7	106.3	107.2	108.4	109.4	105.2	104.2	107.8
Manufacturing	103.2	103.4	103.9	103.7	103.9	103.8	103.8	104.6	106.3	107.0	108.2	109.2	103.6	104.0	107.6
Food	103.1	102.6	103.4	103.2	104.4	104.7	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.6	107.2	107.8	103.1	104.9	106.9
Paper	98.9	98.5	97.0	96.6	96.7	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.5	95.4	95.5	95.5	97.7	96.0	95.5
Petroleum and Coal Products	102.4	104.7	105.7	106.9	106.8	107.7	108.9	110.0	110.8	111.6	112.0	112.3	104.9	108.3	111.7
Chemicals	97.9	97.9	97.7	98.5	99.1	99.3	99.7	100.4	101.2	102.1	103.2	104.4	98.0	99.6	102.7
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	111.3	111.7	113.0	116.1	116.5	116.9	117.4	118.4	119.6	120.9	122.3	123.5	113.0	117.3	121.6
Primary Metals	98.2	97.1	96.6	95.0	94.9	94.1	93.5	93.2	93.8	93.5	94.1	93.8	96.7	93.9	93.8
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	103.3	104.0	104.4	105.2	105.6	102.2	102.9	104.8
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	104.4	104.5	105.3	106.0	106.1	106.3	106.7	107.5	108.5	109.4	110.4	111.1	105.0	106.7	109.9
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	102.9	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.5	103.5	103.8	104.3	105.4	105.9	106.9	107.5	103.1	103.8	106.4
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	102.3	103.4	103.5	104.1	104.4	104.7	105.1	105.8	106.9	107.6	108.9	109.8	103.3	105.0	108.3
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.35	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.39	2.40	2.42	2.43	2.45	2.47	2.37	2.39	2.44
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	1.92	1.92	1.90	1.87	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.89	1.90	1.92	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.91
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	1.71	1.96	1.85	1.53	1.23	1.53	1.60	1.52	1.53	1.68	1.73	1.77	1.76	1.47	1.68
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	109.1	109.7	110.0	110.3	110.5	110.9	111.4	111.9	112.6	113.1	113.6	114.3	109.8	111.2	113.4
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,957	8,940	8,862	8,538	8,198	9,249	9,032	8,687	8,322	9,283	9,127	8,770	8,577	8,792	8,878
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	517	574	584	560	542	591	579	535	531	592	580	536	559	562	560
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	322	356	365	343	326	372	368	329	325	374	370	331	347	349	350
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	286.4	313.0	283.3	286.2	281.8	304.0	291.3	295.1	289.5	314.0	301.8	308.3	292.2	293.0	303.4
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.247	0.242	0.248	0.226	0.238	0.247	0.245	0.215	0.212	0.220	0.198	0.166	0.241	0.236	0.199
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	561	567	584	572	561	565	580	575	559	575	583	579	2,284	2,281	2,296
Natural Gas	470	314	328	369	443	331	341	394	460	331	341	396	1,480	1,509	1,527
Coal	393	351	428	315	325	306	404	339	360	316	394	340	1,486	1,374	1,410
Total Energy (c)	1,426	1,234	1,341	1,257	1,330	1,204	1,326	1,309	1,381	1,224	1,319	1,317	5,257	5,170	5,240

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve System, Statistical release G17; Federal Highway Administration; and Federal Aviation Administration. Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	854	863	868	868	868	872	877	883	889	894	900	905	863	875	897
Middle Atlantic	2,409	2,437	2,446	2,457	2,457	2,467	2,478	2,496	2,510	2,526	2,541	2,553	2,437	2,474	2,532
E. N. Central	2,198	2,220	2,234	2,241	2,239	2,245	2,255	2,271	2,286	2,300	2,314	2,325	2,223	2,253	2,306
W. N. Central	1,028	1,038	1,049	1,052	1,053	1,056	1,062	1,071	1,078	1,085	1,093	1,099	1,042	1,060	1,089
S. Atlantic	2,868	2,899	2,913	2,929	2,938	2,955	2,975	3,003	3,028	3,053	3,077	3,098	2,902	2,968	3,064
E. S. Central	736	742	746	749	750	754	758	764	769	775	781	785	743	756	778
W. S. Central	2,021	2,025	2,028	2,031	2,031	2,036	2,046	2,064	2,086	2,107	2,131	2,152	2,027	2,044	2,119
Mountain	1,043	1,053	1,058	1,062	1,065	1,072	1,080	1,091	1,102	1,113	1,124	1,134	1,054	1,077	1,118
Pacific	2,919	2,954	2,969	2,979	2,988	3,004	3,024	3,051	3,079	3,104	3,129	3,151	2,955	3,017	3,116
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2012=100)															
New England	99.4	99.6	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.5	102.1	102.7	103.7	104.6	99.6	100.0	103.3
Middle Atlantic	99.8	99.9	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.4	101.9	102.5	103.6	104.6	100.0	99.9	103.2
E. N. Central	105.1	105.4	106.0	106.2	106.1	105.8	105.8	106.6	108.0	108.5	109.7	110.5	105.7	106.1	109.2
W. N. Central	103.3	103.2	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.9	105.5	106.2	107.3	108.3	103.3	103.2	106.8
S. Atlantic	104.3	104.9	105.9	106.2	106.6	106.7	106.7	107.5	109.2	109.8	110.9	111.8	105.3	106.9	110.4
E. S. Central	105.5	106.1	107.2	107.6	108.4	108.5	108.6	109.4	110.9	111.5	112.6	113.5	106.6	108.7	112.2
W. S. Central	102.9	101.6	101.0	99.7	99.1	98.5	98.3	99.0	100.7	101.4	102.7	103.9	101.3	98.7	102.2
Mountain	104.7	105.2	106.2	106.8	107.5	107.7	107.9	109.0	111.1	112.0	113.5	114.7	105.7	108.0	112.8
Pacific	103.6	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.2	104.1	104.1	105.0	106.7	107.5	108.8	110.0	104.1	104.3	108.3
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	740	748	751	756	763	767	772	778	784	790	796	800	749	770	793
Middle Atlantic	1,895	1,913	1,928	1,938	1,950	1,962	1,975	1,989	2,002	2,017	2,029	2,039	1,919	1,969	2,022
E. N. Central	2,011	2,023	2,040	2,057	2,074	2,087	2,099	2,115	2,131	2,148	2,162	2,171	2,033	2,093	2,153
W. N. Central	972	974	978	982	990	997	1,003	1,011	1,019	1,027	1,034	1,040	977	1,000	1,030
S. Atlantic	2,620	2,642	2,667	2,686	2,710	2,734	2,756	2,783	2,810	2,836	2,859	2,877	2,654	2,746	2,846
E. S. Central	759	764	771	777	782	787	792	799	806	813	819	823	768	790	815
W. S. Central	1,711	1,706	1,719	1,727	1,739	1,749	1,761	1,778	1,796	1,816	1,833	1,848	1,716	1,757	1,823
Mountain	922	930	936	943	952	961	969	979	990	1,000	1,009	1,017	933	965	1,004
Pacific	2,218	2,253	2,271	2,288	2,305	2,323	2,342	2,363	2,384	2,405	2,423	2,439	2,258	2,333	2,413
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,831	5,838	5,843	5,849	5,858	5,867	5,872	5,878	5,885	5,893	5,901	5,911	5,849	5,878	5,911
Middle Atlantic	15,986	16,005	16,015	16,028	16,049	16,071	16,082	16,092	16,105	16,120	16,138	16,156	16,028	16,092	16,156
E. N. Central	18,606	18,613	18,622	18,639	18,662	18,688	18,703	18,722	18,742	18,761	18,783	18,806	18,639	18,722	18,806
W. N. Central	8,448	8,464	8,478	8,493	8,514	8,535	8,553	8,571	8,592	8,612	8,632	8,653	8,493	8,571	8,653
S. Atlantic	24,611	24,700	24,787	24,879	24,986	25,093	25,185	25,279	25,372	25,467	25,562	25,659	24,879	25,279	25,659
E. S. Central	7,517	7,524	7,532	7,543	7,558	7,576	7,590	7,604	7,619	7,634	7,650	7,666	7,543	7,604	7,666
W. S. Central	14,319	14,373	14,421	14,471	14,530	14,592	14,647	14,700	14,754	14,808	14,864	14,921	14,471	14,700	14,921
Mountain	8,783	8,817	8,850	8,885	8,926	8,966	9,005	9,044	9,083	9,123	9,164	9,206	8,885	9,044	9,206
Pacific	18,402	18,459	18,508	18,560	18,624	18,689	18,741	18,797	18,852	18,909	18,967	19,025	18,560	18,797	19,025
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4
Middle Atlantic	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.3	19.5
E. N. Central	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1	21.5	21.8	22.0
W. N. Central	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.7
S. Atlantic	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	27.0	27.7	28.2
E. S. Central	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.1
W. S. Central	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.3	16.6	16.9	17.2
Mountain	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.5
Pacific	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	21.9	22.4	22.8

- = 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.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - June 2016

	2015				2016				2017				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2015	2016	2017
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,853	821	58	1,791	2,839	<i>914</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>3,197</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>2,197</i>	6,522	<i>6,072</i>	<i>6,403</i>
Middle Atlantic	3,581	612	40	1,544	2,665	<i>763</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1,989</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>699</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,989</i>	5,777	<i>5,488</i>	<i>5,695</i>
E. N. Central	3,690	658	75	1,740	2,865	<i>769</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>2,233</i>	<i>3,149</i>	<i>737</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>2,233</i>	6,163	<i>5,974</i>	<i>6,230</i>
W. N. Central	3,374	652	95	1,963	2,890	<i>674</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>2,402</i>	<i>3,235</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>2,402</i>	6,084	<i>6,100</i>	<i>6,462</i>
South Atlantic	1,671	155	8	662	1,385	<i>223</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>970</i>	<i>1,454</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>968</i>	2,497	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,645</i>
E. S. Central	2,145	183	14	881	1,756	<i>249</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>1,855</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1,293</i>	3,223	<i>3,315</i>	<i>3,431</i>
W. S. Central	1,400	69	2	616	1,055	<i>93</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>766</i>	2,088	<i>1,919</i>	<i>2,006</i>
Mountain	1,898	703	123	1,865	2,072	<i>647</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>1,783</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>1,782</i>	4,589	<i>4,626</i>	<i>4,757</i>
Pacific	1,083	524	78	1,197	1,298	<i>422</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,384</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>1,101</i>	2,881	<i>2,894</i>	<i>3,091</i>
U.S. Average	2,340	442	49	1,252	1,947	<i>482</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1,508</i>	<i>2,112</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1,505</i>	4,084	<i>4,000</i>	<i>4,167</i>
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,166	838	134	2,147	3,212	<i>824</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>2,105</i>	<i>3,201</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>2,133</i>	6,285	<i>6,273</i>	<i>6,292</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,935	666	90	1,976	2,983	<i>651</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>1,926</i>	<i>2,982</i>	<i>662</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1,949</i>	5,667	<i>5,650</i>	<i>5,677</i>
E. N. Central	3,192	694	123	2,262	3,246	<i>689</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>2,205</i>	<i>3,254</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>2,217</i>	6,272	<i>6,266</i>	<i>6,293</i>
W. N. Central	3,273	691	150	2,433	3,298	<i>693</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>2,392</i>	<i>3,302</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>2,406</i>	6,546	<i>6,533</i>	<i>6,561</i>
South Atlantic	1,481	196	14	1,013	1,502	<i>185</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>979</i>	2,704	<i>2,676</i>	<i>2,687</i>
E. S. Central	1,853	236	19	1,358	1,898	<i>225</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1,308</i>	<i>1,906</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,306</i>	3,466	<i>3,450</i>	<i>3,461</i>
W. S. Central	1,188	86	5	834	1,221	<i>83</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>814</i>	2,113	<i>2,123</i>	<i>2,135</i>
Mountain	2,258	730	150	1,873	2,230	<i>724</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>1,879</i>	<i>2,214</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>1,869</i>	5,012	<i>4,981</i>	<i>4,952</i>
Pacific	1,534	621	92	1,205	1,495	<i>609</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>1,211</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>1,199</i>	3,453	<i>3,404</i>	<i>3,337</i>
U.S. Average	2,183	493	77	1,567	2,199	<i>483</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>1,535</i>	<i>2,192</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1,537</i>	4,319	<i>4,293</i>	<i>4,289</i>
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	71	486	0	0	<i>120</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>1</i>	557	<i>569</i>	<i>497</i>
Middle Atlantic	0	184	614	3	0	<i>194</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>6</i>	801	<i>790</i>	<i>730</i>
E. N. Central	0	221	498	9	4	<i>219</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>9</i>	728	<i>810</i>	<i>788</i>
W. N. Central	3	267	659	13	10	<i>262</i>	<i>714</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>13</i>	942	<i>999</i>	<i>994</i>
South Atlantic	136	763	1,157	336	136	<i>658</i>	<i>1,168</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>1,163</i>	<i>237</i>	2,393	<i>2,198</i>	<i>2,142</i>
E. S. Central	23	580	1,019	98	42	<i>511</i>	<i>1,073</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>1,067</i>	<i>74</i>	1,720	<i>1,700</i>	<i>1,665</i>
W. S. Central	52	854	1,568	266	121	<i>820</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>858</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>217</i>	2,740	<i>2,668</i>	<i>2,672</i>
Mountain	45	432	922	87	35	<i>412</i>	<i>992</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>980</i>	<i>89</i>	1,486	<i>1,528</i>	<i>1,538</i>
Pacific	52	228	680	121	36	<i>189</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>76</i>	1,081	<i>911</i>	<i>893</i>
U.S. Average	46	434	874	133	54	<i>401</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>100</i>	1,488	<i>1,432</i>	<i>1,405</i>
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	85	420	1	0	<i>81</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>1</i>	506	<i>501</i>	<i>510</i>
Middle Atlantic	0	168	557	5	0	<i>168</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>6</i>	731	<i>722</i>	<i>732</i>
E. N. Central	3	234	545	6	3	<i>229</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>7</i>	787	<i>766</i>	<i>773</i>
W. N. Central	7	282	683	9	7	<i>279</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>10</i>	981	<i>969</i>	<i>966</i>
South Atlantic	110	635	1,154	210	113	<i>659</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>1,146</i>	<i>225</i>	2,108	<i>2,138</i>	<i>2,152</i>
E. S. Central	33	526	1,053	52	32	<i>541</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>1,038</i>	<i>60</i>	1,663	<i>1,668</i>	<i>1,673</i>
W. S. Central	94	883	1,519	184	91	<i>890</i>	<i>1,517</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>193</i>	2,679	<i>2,689</i>	<i>2,677</i>
Mountain	17	423	930	75	21	<i>429</i>	<i>931</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>79</i>	1,445	<i>1,457</i>	<i>1,463</i>
Pacific	26	170	601	65	29	<i>180</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>74</i>	863	<i>893</i>	<i>892</i>
U.S. Average	40	396	849	83	42	<i>404</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>91</i>	1,369	<i>1,379</i>	<i>1,386</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix

This appendix is prepared in fulfillment of section 1245(d)(4)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended. The law requires the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy, to submit to Congress a report on the availability and price of petroleum and petroleum products produced in countries other than Iran in the two-month period preceding the submission of the report. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The data in this appendix, therefore, should not be construed as representing those of the U.S. Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

EIA consulted with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Department of State, and the intelligence community in the process of developing the NDAA report, which was previously published as a stand-alone report. Detailed background and contextual information not repeated here can be found in [early editions of the NDAA report](#).

Table a1. Summary of Estimated Petroleum and Other Liquids Quantities

	April 2016	May 2016	April – May 2016 Average	April – May 2015 Average	2013 – 2015 Average
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids (million barrels per day)					
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Production (a)	95.7	95.3	95.5	95.2	93.3
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption (b)	95.1	94.6	94.9	92.9	92.5
Biofuels Production (c)	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Biofuels Consumption (c)	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Iran Liquid Fuels Production	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.3
Iran Liquid Fuels Consumption	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced and Consumed in Countries Other Than Iran (million barrels per day)					
Production (d)	89.5	88.6	89.0	89.7	88.0
Consumption (d)	91.4	90.8	91.1	89.1	88.7
Production minus Consumption	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0	0.6	-0.7
World Inventory Net Withdrawals Including Iran	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-2.3	-0.8
Estimated OECD Inventory Level (e) (million barrels)	3,071	3,077	3,074	2,858	2,738
Surplus Production Capacity (million barrels per day)					
OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity (f)	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9

Note: The term "petroleum and other liquids" encompasses crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas liquids, biofuels, coal-to-liquids, gas-to-liquids, and refinery processing gains, which are important to consider in concert due to the inter-related supply, demand, and price dynamics of petroleum, petroleum products, and related fuels.

(a) Production includes crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas liquids, other liquids, and refinery processing gains.

(b) Consumption of petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "products 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.

(c) Biofuels production and consumption are based on EIA estimates as published in the International Energy Statistics. Biofuels production in the third quarter tends to be at its highest level in the year as ethanol production in Brazil reaches its seasonal peak and is typically lowest in the first quarter as seasonal production falls in the South/South-Central region of Brazil.

(d) Global production of petroleum and petroleum products outside of Iran is derived by subtracting biofuels production and Iran liquid fuels production from global liquid fuels production. The same method is used to calculate global consumption outside of Iran.

(e) Estimated inventory level is for OECD countries only.

(f) EIA defines surplus oil production capacity as potential oil production that could be brought online within 30 days and sustained for at least 90 days, consistent with sound business practices. This does not include oil production increases that could not be sustained without degrading the future production capacity of a field. It also does not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran, but which is currently offline due to the impacts of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's ability to sell its oil.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Table a2. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Price Data

Item	April 2016	May 2016	April – May 2016 Average	April – May 2015 Average	2013 – 2015 Average
Brent Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	43.34	47.65	45.50	63.32	87.25
WTI Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	41.12	46.80	43.96	56.94	79.91
Dubai Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	39.68	44.37	42.03	61.15	84.58
Brent 1st - 13th Month Futures Spread (\$ per barrel)	-3.30	-3.35	-3.33	-5.29	0.15
WTI 1st - 13th Month Futures Spread (\$ per barrel)	-4.53	-2.88	-3.71	-5.25	1.52
RBOB Front Month Futures Price (\$ per gallon)	1.49	1.58	1.53	1.96	2.37
Heating Oil Front Month Futures Price (\$ per gallon)	1.25	1.42	1.33	1.90	2.47
RBOB - Brent Futures Crack Spread (\$ per gallon)	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.29
Heating Oil - Brent Futures Crack Spread (\$ per gallon)	0.22	0.29	0.25	0.39	0.40

(a) Brent refers to Brent crude oil traded on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE).

(b) WTI refers to West Texas Intermediate crude oil traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), owned by Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) Group.

(c) RBOB refers to reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending traded on the NYMEX.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, based on Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), and Dubai Mercantile Exchange (DME).