



Independent Statistics and Analysis
U.S. Energy Information
Administration

Short-Term Energy Outlook

STEO

November 2023



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Short-Term Energy Outlook

Overview

U.S. energy market indicators	2022	2023	2024
Brent crude oil spot price (dollars per barrel)	\$101	\$84	\$93
Retail gasoline price (dollars per gallon)	\$3.97	\$3.55	\$3.61
U.S. crude oil production (million barrels per day)	11.91	12.90	13.15
Natural gas price at Henry Hub (dollars per million British thermal units)	\$6.42	\$2.67	\$3.25
U.S. liquefied natural gas gross exports (billion cubic feet per day)	10.6	11.8	12.3
Shares of U.S. electricity generation			
Natural gas	39%	42%	41%
Coal	20%	16%	15%
Renewables	21%	22%	24%
Nuclear	19%	19%	19%
U.S. GDP (percentage change)	1.9%	2.4%	1.5%
U.S. CO ₂ emissions (billion metric tons)	4.94	4.79	4.75

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023

- **Global oil supply.** We forecast global liquid fuels production will increase by 1.0 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2024. Ongoing OPEC+ production cuts will offset production growth from non-OPEC countries and help maintain a relatively balanced global oil market next year. Although the conflict between Israel and Hamas has not affected physical oil supply at this point, uncertainties surrounding the conflict and other global oil supply conditions could put upward pressure on crude oil prices in the coming months. We forecast the Brent crude oil price will increase from an average of \$90 per barrel (b) in the fourth quarter of 2023 to an average of \$93/b in 2024.
- **U.S. gasoline consumption.** U.S. gasoline consumption declines by 1% in 2024 in our forecast, which would result in the lowest per capita gasoline consumption in two decades. An increase in remote work in the United States, improvements in the fuel efficiency of the U.S. vehicle fleet, high gasoline prices, and persistently high inflation have reduced per capita gasoline demand.
- **Natural gas inventories.** We estimate that U.S. natural gas inventories totaled 3,835 billion cubic (Bcf) feet at the end of October, 6% more than the five-year (2018–2022) average. We forecast U.S. natural gas inventories will end the winter heating season (November–March) 21% above the five-year average with almost 2,000 Bcf in storage. Inventories are full because of high natural gas production and warmer-than-average winter weather, which reduces demand for space heating in the commercial and residential sectors. We forecast the Henry Hub spot price to average near \$3.20 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in November, down from a price of almost \$5.50/MMBtu a year earlier.

- Coal markets.** U.S. coal exports have returned to pre-pandemic levels, driven by record-high global coal demand stemming primarily from Europe and Asia. We forecast that exports will rise to 97 million short tons (MMst) in 2023, because of increases in both steam and metallurgical coal exports. We expect steam coal exports to rise by 6 MMst compared with 2022 to 45 MMst in 2023 and metallurgical coal exports to increase by 6 MMst to reach 52 MMst over the same period. Despite this increase in coal exports, we expect U.S. production to fall by more than 100 MMst in 2024 due to reduced demand from the electric power sector. The decline in electricity generation from coal will be offset by an increase in electricity generation from renewable resources.
- OPEC production capacity.** Despite rising OPEC spare production capacity in 2023 and in 2024, we lowered our estimate of Iraq's spare capacity by about 0.4 million b/d compared with last month's STEO. We removed Iraq's total production capacity assets in northern Iraq that relied on the northern Iraq-to-Türkiye pipeline for access to global markets. The pipeline has been out of commission since March 2023.

Notable forecast changes

Current forecast: November 7, 2023; previous forecast: October 11, 2023

	2023	2024
OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity (million barrels per day)	3.7	4.3
Previous forecast	4.1	4.9
Percentage change	-10.0%	-12.0%
U.S. coal power demand (million short tons)	384	356
Previous forecast	373	342
Percentage change	3.1%	4.0%
U.S. coal production (million short tons)	585	480
Previous forecast	581	465
Percentage change	0.7%	3.2%

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*

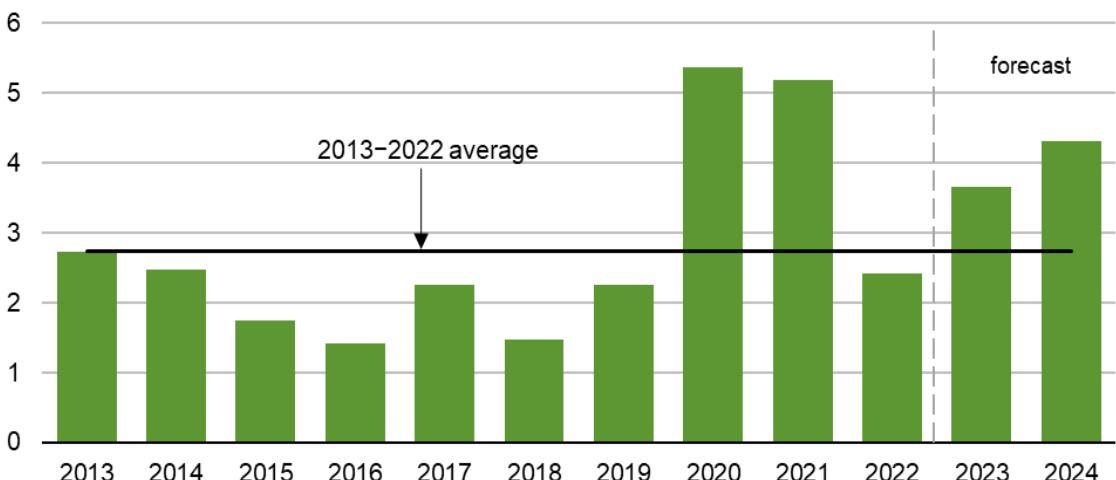
Global Oil Markets

Global oil supply

We forecast global liquid fuels production will increase by 1.0 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2024, down from growth of 1.6 million b/d this year. Although we forecast global oil production to grow next year, we expect ongoing cuts from OPEC+ will keep global production growth lower than global consumption growth and contribute to inventory draws and upward oil price pressure in the early part of 2024.

Growth in global crude oil supply has been limited in 2023 because of voluntary production cuts from Saudi Arabia and ongoing production cuts from other [OPEC+ countries](#), which raised OPEC's [spare crude oil production capacity](#) from 2.4 million b/d in 2022 to a forecast of 4.3 million b/d in 2024. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates hold most of this capacity. Despite rising OPEC spare capacity in 2023 and in 2024, we lowered our estimate of Iraq's spare capacity compared with last month's STEO. We removed production capacity assets in northern Iraq that relied on the northern Iraq-to-Türkiye pipeline for access to global markets. The [pipeline has been offline since March 2023](#) because of a dispute between Türkiye and Iraq over an international court ruling.

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) surplus crude oil production capacity
million barrels per day



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023

Note: Black line represents 2013–2022 average (2.7 million barrels per day).



Although [Russia's total liquids production fell significantly](#) after its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, its production has stabilized in mid-2023 around 10.6 million b/d. We assume Russia's oil production will remain relatively flat over the remainder of our forecast period at an average of 10.7 million b/d.

Although it has not directly affected physical oil markets so far, heightened uncertainty around [the recent attacks on Israel](#) and the potential for tensions spreading to a wider area in the Middle East poses risks to oil supply including available surplus production capacity. At this time, we have not materially

changed our oil production forecast for countries in the region, but the geopolitical situation could change rapidly.

The United States lifted [sanctions on Venezuela's crude oil exports](#) on October 18 for six months, contingent on electoral reforms. While the political situation remains in flux, we expect sanctions relief will only lead to limited increases in oil production. With sanctions relief, we forecast that Venezuela will increase crude oil production by less than 0.2 million b/d to an average of 0.9 million b/d by the end of 2024. Further increases in Venezuela's crude oil production will take longer and require significant investment after years of deferred maintenance and lack of access to capital.

Iran's crude oil production rose in recent years as it has increased exports to China using heavily discounted prices. Our assumption is that Iran will raise production by an additional 0.2 million b/d in 2024. Sanctions on Iran's crude oil, insufficient upstream investment, and limited oil consumption growth in China cap Iran's oil production beyond this limited growth.

Global oil prices and inventory levels

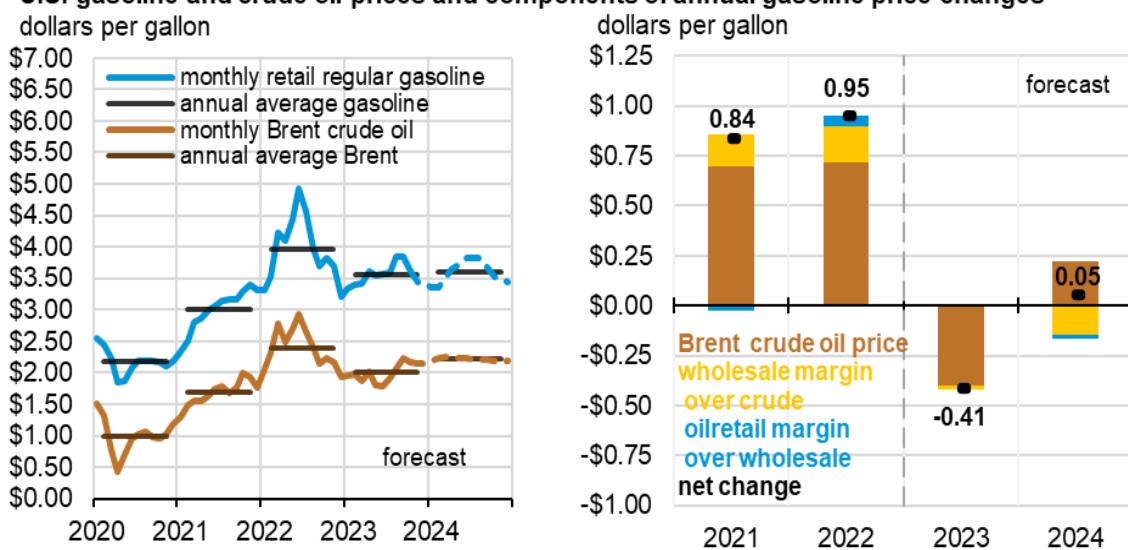
The Brent crude oil spot price averaged \$91 per barrel (b) in October, a decrease of \$3/b compared with September, accompanied by a significant increase in oil price volatility. We forecast the Brent crude oil price will increase from an average of \$90/b in the fourth quarter of 2023 to an average of \$94/b during the first half of 2024. Modest upward oil price pressures in the coming months reflect a slight decline in global oil inventories in the first half of 2024 as risks of supply disruptions remain high. Current OPEC+ production targets are set to expire at the end of 2024, and we assume that continuing voluntary cuts and other factors will keep actual OPEC+ crude oil production well below targets as the group tries to limit increases in global oil inventories. However, should OPEC+ produce closer to target levels than we currently assume, it could reduce prices in 2024.

Petroleum Products

Gasoline prices and margins

U.S. regular gasoline retail prices declined throughout October, falling from \$3.80 per gallon (gal) on October 2 to \$3.47/gal on October 30 because of a [sharp decline in wholesale gasoline margins](#) that began in late September. We forecast retail gasoline prices to remain near \$3.40/gal for the remainder of 2023, resulting in an average 2023 price of \$3.55/gal. We forecast a similar average near \$3.60/gal for 2024.

U.S. gasoline and crude oil prices and components of annual gasoline price changes



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023, and Refinitiv, an LSEG business



Our forecast that retail gasoline prices will rise in 2024 primarily reflects a higher Brent crude oil price. We expect crude oil prices to contribute an additional 22 cents/gal to the retail gasoline price in 2024 compared with 2023. However, we expect much of this increase to be offset by decreases in the wholesale gasoline margin over crude oil. We expect the wholesale gasoline margin with crude oil to average 52 cents/gal in 2024, a decrease of 14 cents/gal from the forecast 2023 average of 67 cents/gal, resulting primarily from [reduced demand for motor gasoline](#).

U.S. per capita gasoline consumption

Although the U.S. population has grown in recent years, the nation's gasoline consumption has increased more slowly in comparison, meaning U.S. gasoline consumption has been decreasing on a per capita basis. There are two components to gasoline consumption—travel demand, measured by vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and vehicle fuel efficiency. Some of the major factors that may be contributing to the decline in per capita gasoline consumption include:

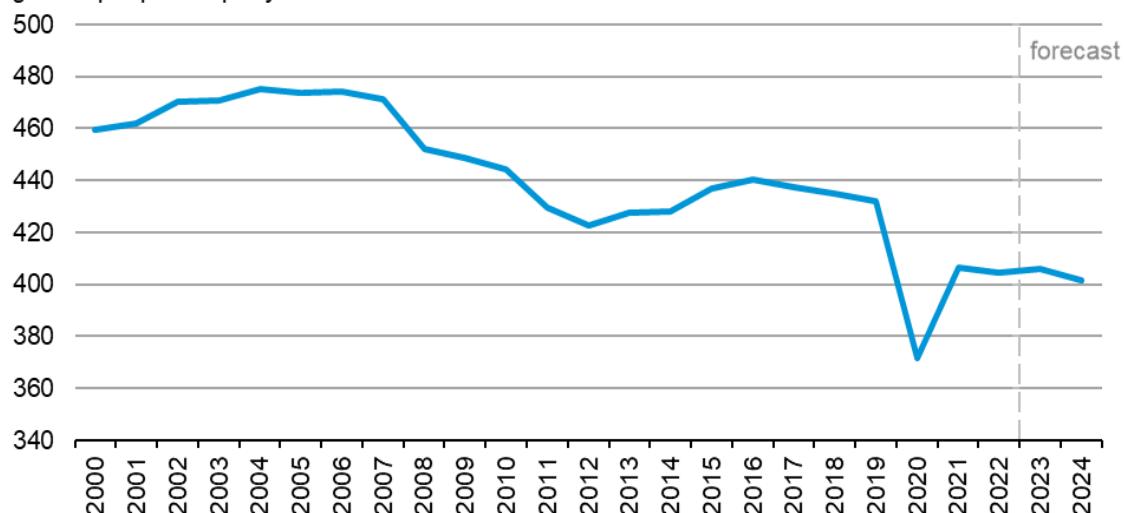
- The unclear effects of increased remote work on gasoline consumption since 2020. Although a higher percentage of the workforce engages in some remote work than before the pandemic, some studies suggest these workers drive more for nonwork purposes.
- Relatively high gasoline prices and persistently high inflation may be affecting consumer budgets and reducing discretionary driving.
- An aging population is reducing per person driving. Since 2001, the share of population over the age of 65 has increased, and this age cohort is less likely to be working. Partially offsetting this trend, however, is increasing employment as a share of the working age population, which has reached the highest levels since 2001.

- The replacement of older and less efficient internal combustion engine vehicles for newer internal combustion engine vehicles with higher fuel efficiency. Purchases of newer vehicles is partially offset by people keeping their vehicles longer, contributing to an increase in the average age of the vehicle fleet.
- Increased adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles, which reduces gasoline consumption.

Gradual improvements in fuel efficiency and the growing share of electric vehicles are reducing U.S. motor gasoline demand per capita. Our gasoline consumption forecast contains a variable for fuel economy that captures the combined effects that newer, more efficient internal combustion engine vehicles and electric vehicles have on gasoline consumption. [Researchers at Argonne National Laboratory estimated](#) electric vehicle adoption contributed to about 0.5% less U.S. gasoline consumption in 2021 than what would have otherwise occurred. The effects of electric vehicle adoption on gasoline consumption have likely increased since 2021; however, lags in data on vehicle scrappage rates and evolving telework trends, among other factors, complicate the analysis of attributing the degree to which electric vehicles have caused more recent declines in gasoline consumption per capita.

U.S. per capita gasoline consumption

gallons per person per year



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023 and Oxford Economics



We forecast the average person in the United States will consume 402 gallons of gasoline in 2024, down from a peak of 475 gallons per person in 2004. Because of lower per capita gasoline consumption, we forecast overall U.S. gasoline consumption to decline in 2024 to 8.83 million barrels per day (b/d), from 8.88 million b/d in 2023 and down from the 2019 pre-pandemic average of 9.31 million b/d.

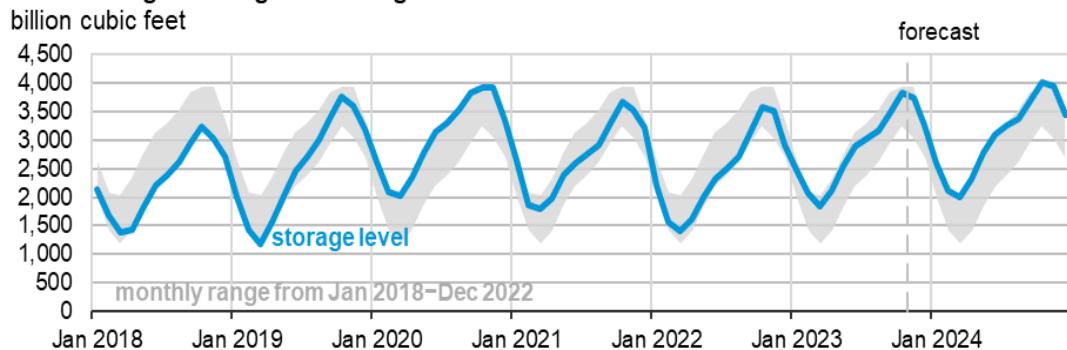
Natural Gas

Natural gas storage

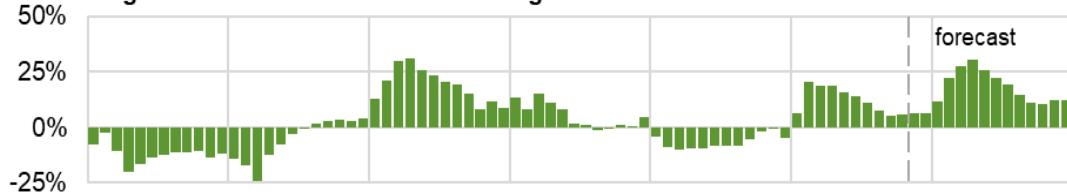
At the end of October, which marks the end of the U.S. natural gas storage injection season (March–October), we expect that U.S. working natural gas in underground storage reached 3,835 billion cubic feet (Bcf), 6% more than the five-year (2018–2022) average.

Driven by strong natural gas production and expected warmer-than-average winter weather, we forecast U.S. natural gas inventories will end the winter heating season in March with 21% more natural gas than the five-year average, with just under 2,000 Bcf in storage. We expect U.S. dry natural gas production to average almost 105 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) during the second half of 2023, up nearly 2 Bcf/d from the first half of the year. We forecast U.S. dry natural gas production will continue to average around 105 Bcf/d during the winter heating season. Our expectation of warmer-than-average winter weather, with 4% fewer heating [degree days](#) (HDDs) this winter compared with the prior 10-year (2013–2022) average, reduces consumption for space heating in the commercial and residential sectors by 2% compared with the five-year average. Although we expect this winter on average to be warmer than normal, we expect January and February to be colder than last year's warmer-than-average [January](#) and [February](#).

U.S. working natural gas in storage



Percentage deviation from 2018–2022 average



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023



Natural gas storage inventories in the East, Midwest, and South Central are all more than 87% full entering the winter according to our forecast. In the Mountain region, which has much less storage capacity than the other regions, we estimate storage is 98% full, the highest level on record at the end of October. Pacific region storage stocks were well below the five-year average all of last winter,

supporting record-high natural gas prices in the region in December 2022, but Pacific inventories have increased steadily this summer and are almost 80% full entering this winter heating season.

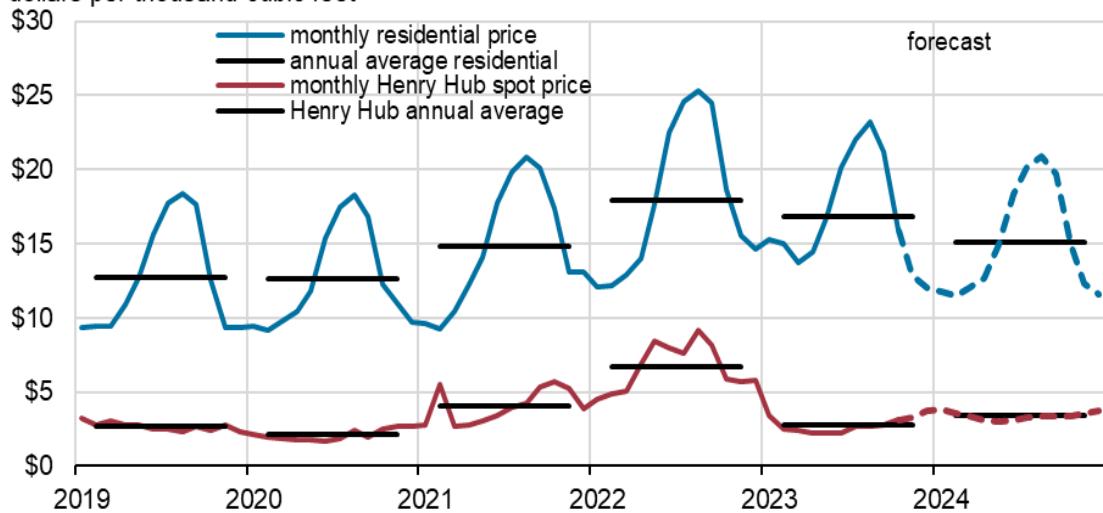
Natural gas prices

The U.S. benchmark Henry Hub spot price in our forecast averages around \$3.40 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) over the course of the winter, peaking in January at over \$3.60/MMBtu. Natural gas prices typically rise during the winter as demand for space heating increases and consumption of natural gas peaks for the year. We forecast prices this winter to be lower than last winter because of increased production and relatively full natural gas storage inventories entering the winter heating season. At the start of the winter last year, prices were over \$5.00/MMBtu, and storage inventories were 3% below the five-year average.

Lower wholesale natural gas prices contribute to lower prices for residential consumers this winter compared with last year. [Changes in residential natural gas prices lag changes in wholesale natural gas prices](#) because of the nature of some utility regulation. Fixed costs incurred by utility companies are spread over time, usually resulting in lower residential prices in the winter than in the summer on a per-unit basis when all charges are combined. We forecast the residential price of natural gas will average just over \$12 per thousand cubic feet this winter, down almost 20% from last year, [reducing winter heating expenditures for consumers that heat their homes with natural gas](#).

U.S. natural gas prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023, and Refinitiv, an LSEG business



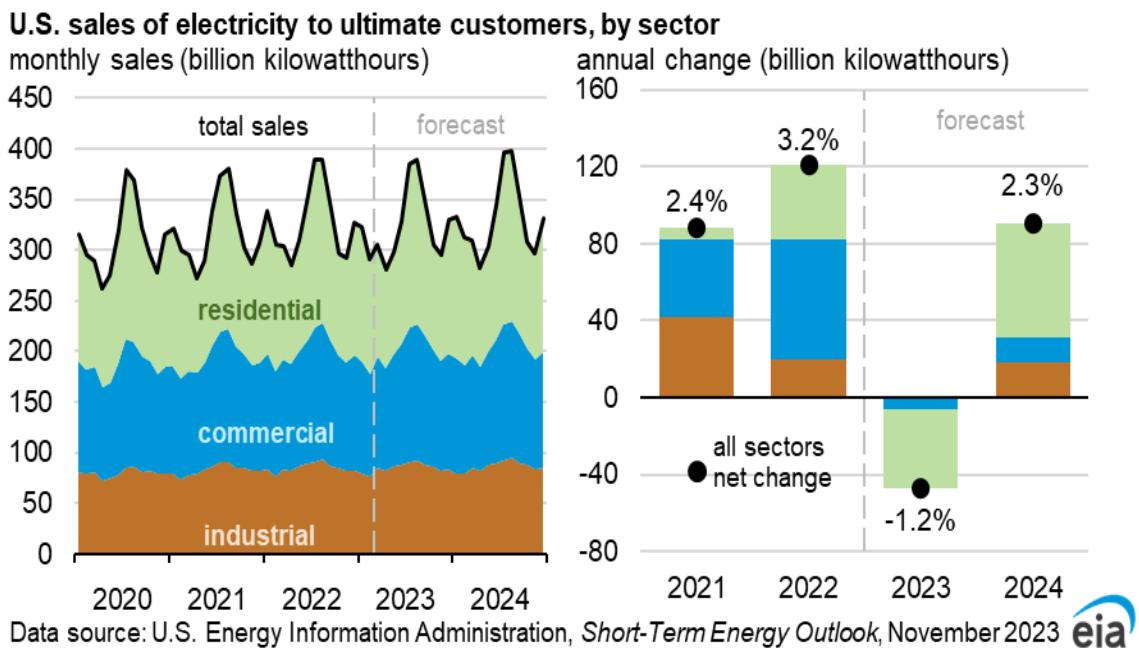
Electricity, Coal, and Renewables

Electricity consumption

Forecast sales of electricity to U.S. customers increase by more than 2% in 2024 after falling by an estimated 1% in 2023. We expect electricity consumption will grow slightly in most sectors next year, but mainly in the residential sector. Residential electricity use is sensitive to weather conditions. We

expect winter temperatures in 2024, as measured by heating degree days (HDDs), will be 2% colder than in 2023. We expect summer temperatures, measured by cooling degree days in our forecast, to be 6% hotter than in 2023. Both a colder winter and a warmer summer increase electricity use by households.

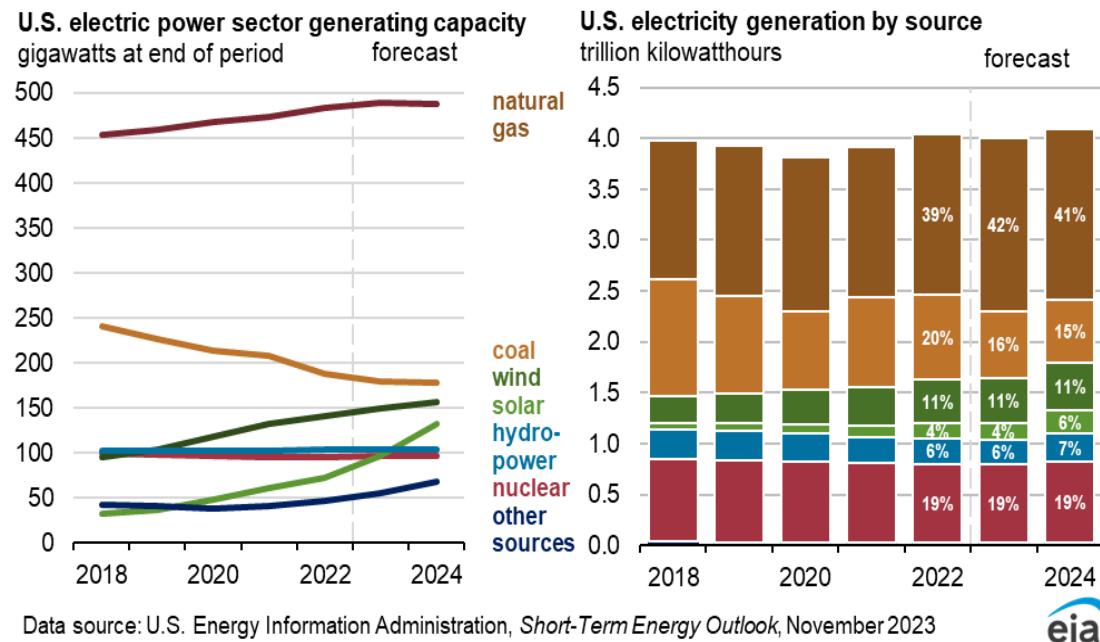
In addition to weather conditions, macroeconomic conditions affect electricity demand in the commercial and industrial sectors. Nationwide, we expect retail sales of electricity to these two sectors to grow slightly in 2024 after a slight decline in 2023. More than 40% of forecast growth in 2024 occurs in the West South Central Census Division where forecast GDP grows by 1.9% next year compared with overall U.S. GDP growth of 1.5%.



Electricity generation

Generation from renewable energy sources is the main contributor to growth in U.S. electricity generation over the STEO forecast horizon. The share of total U.S. generation from renewables rises from 21% in 2022 to a forecast share of 22% in 2023 and to 24% in 2024. Much of this increase is the result of an expected 60 gigawatts of new solar generating capacity entering service during 2023 and 2024. We believe that the solar capacity increase, in addition to our forecast of increased hydropower generation and modest gains in new wind capacity, will reduce generation from fossil fuel-fired power plants. We forecast the U.S. natural gas generation share will fall from its record high of 42% in 2023 to 41% in 2024, while coal's generation share continues to fall from 16% to 15%.

About one-third of the forecast growth in solar capacity occurs in the Texas electricity market. Natural gas is the largest source of power in that market, and we expect the share of generation from natural gas in Texas will fall from 46% in 2023 to 41% in 2024, replaced by a significant increase in generation from solar. New solar and wind capacity also is being added in the Midwest electricity region, which we expect will lead to reduced generation from coal-fired power plants.



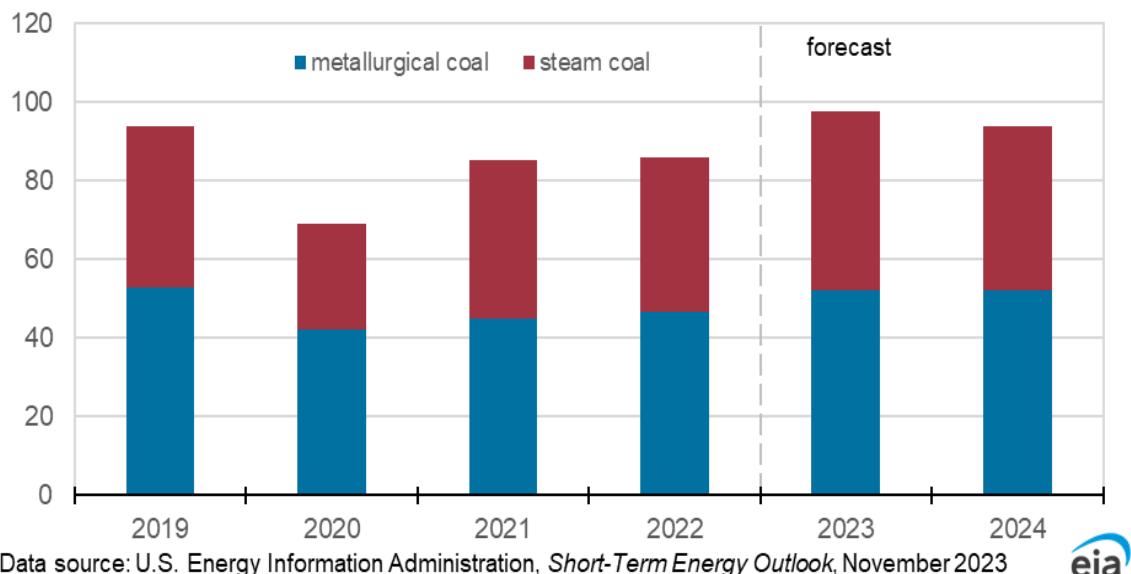
Coal markets

Coal production in our forecast totals 585 million short tons (MMst) in 2023 and falls by more than 100 MMst in 2024. The large decrease next year is due to falling demand from the U.S. electric power sector. Reduced coal production is also a consequence of relatively full coal inventories held by electric generating plants, in late 2023 there is 50% more coal held by plants than in mid-2022. Even though coal prices have fallen due to demand reductions, coal-fired power generation is still not cost competitive based on our expectations that natural gas prices for electric generation will average about \$3.50/MMBtu in 2024.

Declines in U.S. coal production from less domestic demand are partially offset by a return of demand from export markets to pre-pandemic levels. We forecast that exports will rise by 13% to reach 97 MMst in 2023, before again falling to 94 MMst in 2024. Exports fell to 69 MMst in 2020 though they returned to 86 MMst in 2022. The increase in coal exports to pre-pandemic levels is made up of both steam and metallurgical coal exports to customers in Europe and Asia. Exports to Europe have been bolstered by a ban on the import of coal from Russia due to the conflict in Ukraine.

Annual U.S. coal exports by type

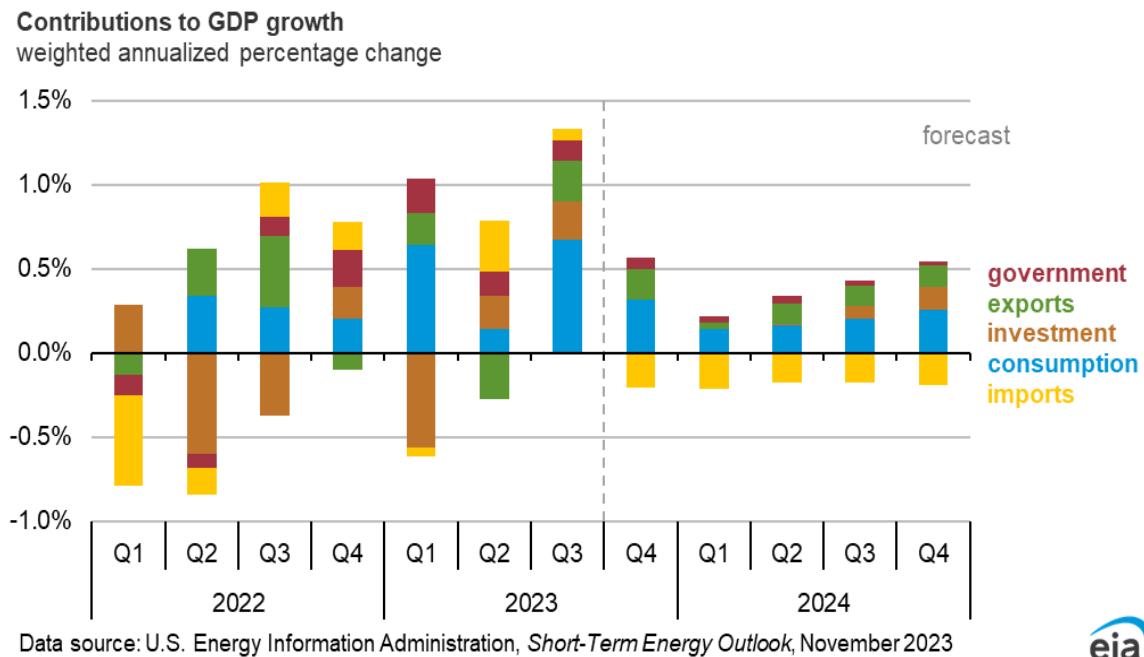
million short tons



Economy, Weather, and CO₂

U.S. macroeconomics

Our forecast assumes real U.S. GDP will grow 2.4% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024, similar to our assumptions in last month's STEO. Growth in GDP next year is mostly the result of rising consumer expenditures with a significant contribution from exports as well. Our forecast now assumes that GDP will grow at an annualized rate of 4.8% in the third quarter of 2023 (3Q23), close to the Bureau of Economic Analysis's (BEA) 3Q23 advanced estimate of 4.9%. We assume GDP growth will slow in the last quarter, with an annualized growth rate of 1.7% in 4Q23.



Our U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on S&P Global's macroeconomic model. We incorporate STEO energy price forecasts into the model to obtain the final macroeconomic assumptions.

Non-farm payroll employment increased by 336,000 jobs in September, but monthly additions are trending down toward pre-pandemic levels. Additions to non-farm payroll averaged 260,000 jobs per month in 2023 through September, down from a monthly average of nearly 400,000 jobs in 2022. Our forecast assumes employment growth will slow further in 2023 and 2024, as the unemployment rate rises to 4.1% by the end of 2024. S&P Global forecasts that slowing GDP growth and a rising unemployment rate are necessary for year-over-year inflation to fall to the Federal Reserve's target of 2%.

Emissions

U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions increase in our forecast during the last few months of 2023 relative to October and remain relatively high during the first few months of 2024 as we enter the winter. Most of these seasonal emissions increases come from increased consumption of coal, predominantly for electric power, and natural gas for both electricity generation and space heating. Seasonal emissions typically peak in January in the United States.

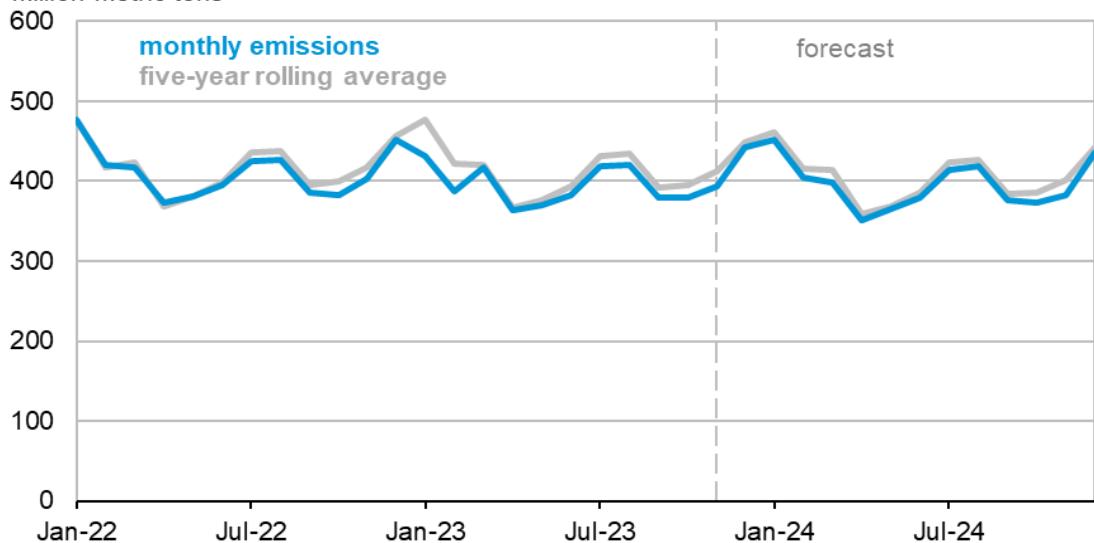
We expect slightly less emissions this winter than in recent winters. We forecast 3% less U.S. CO₂ emissions between November 2023 and March 2024 than the average over that period during the past five winters. Less-than-average winter emissions are the result of several factors, including higher-than-average temperatures, improvements in energy efficiency, and decreases in the carbon intensity of electricity and space heating.

We expect U.S. CO₂ emissions to decrease by 3% for all of 2023. The largest reduction in CO₂ emissions is from decreased use of coal, down 18% from 2022. Emissions from petroleum remain unchanged as

falling gasoline consumption is offset by rising consumption of jet fuel and diesel, and emissions from natural gas increase slightly. In our forecast, total energy-related U.S. CO₂ emissions fall by 1% in 2024.

U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide emissions

million metric tons



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, November 2023



Weather

In our forecast, we assume a warmer November than last year, with a total of 488 HDDs, 5% fewer than in November 2022. We expect a colder 1Q24 with 4% more HDDs than in 1Q23. Overall, we expect an average of around 3,220 HDDs in the United States this winter, about the same as last winter and 4% fewer than the previous 10-winter average.

Short-Term Energy Outlook Chart Gallery

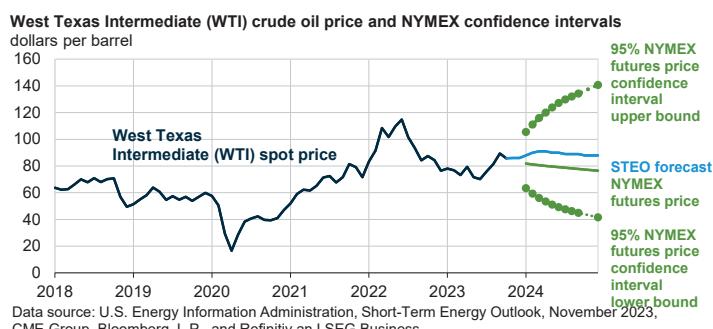


November 7, 2023



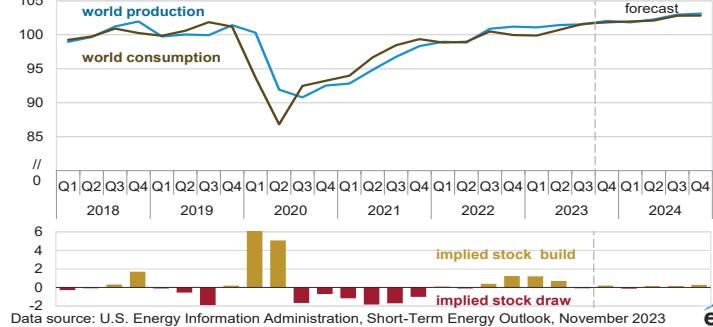
U.S. Energy Information Administration

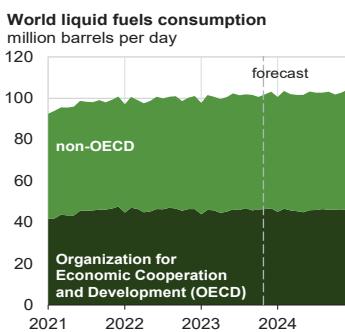
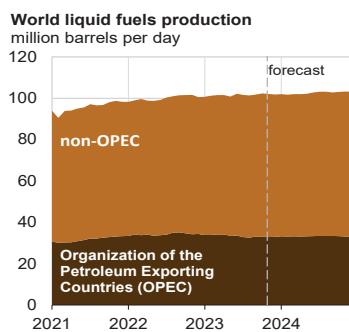
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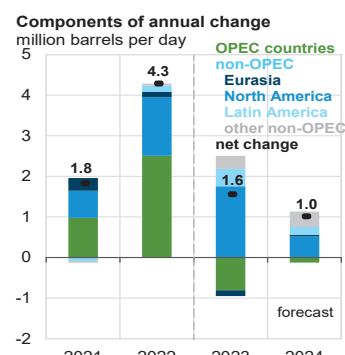
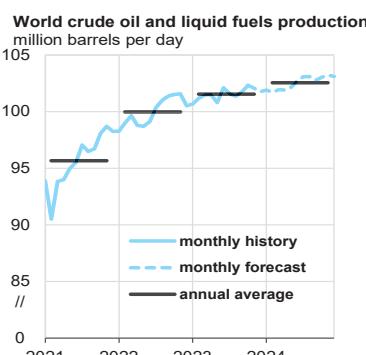
World liquid fuels production and consumption balance

million barrels per day

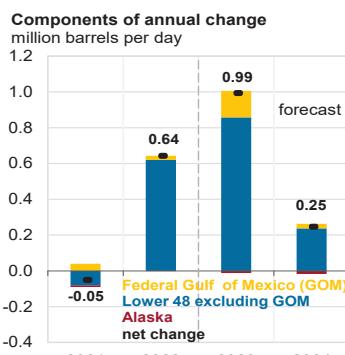
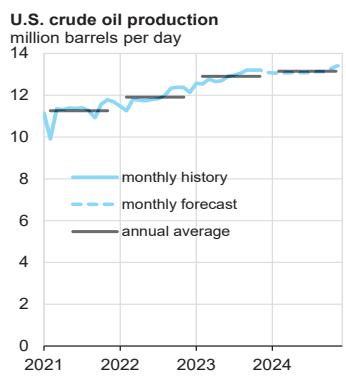




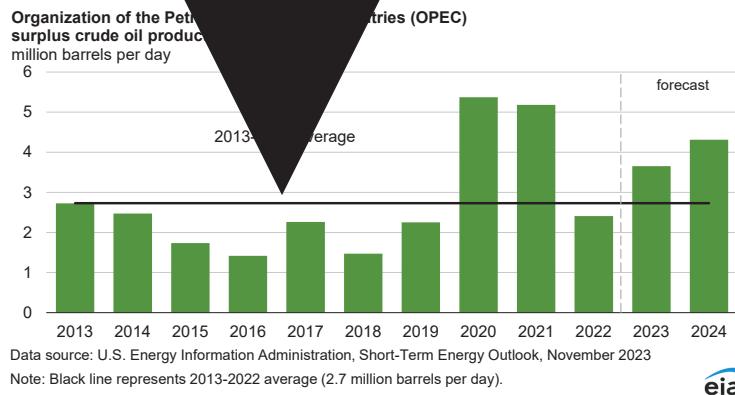
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023



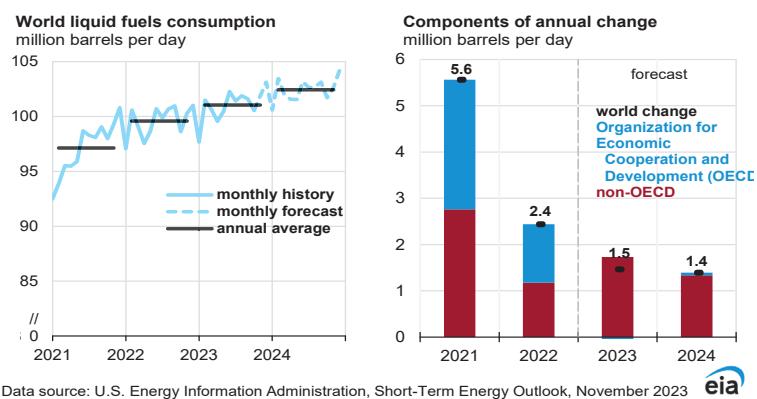
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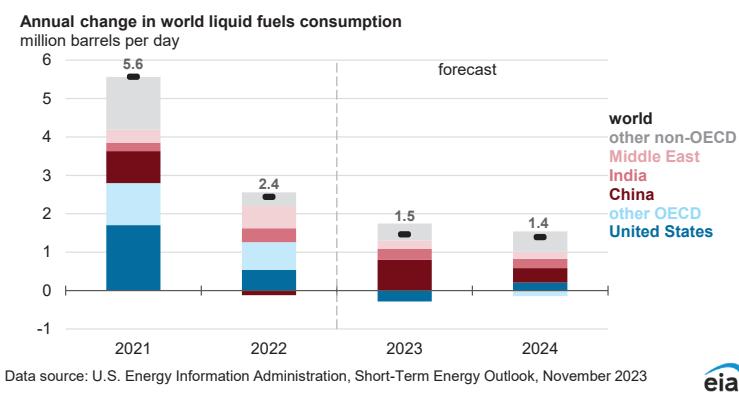
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023



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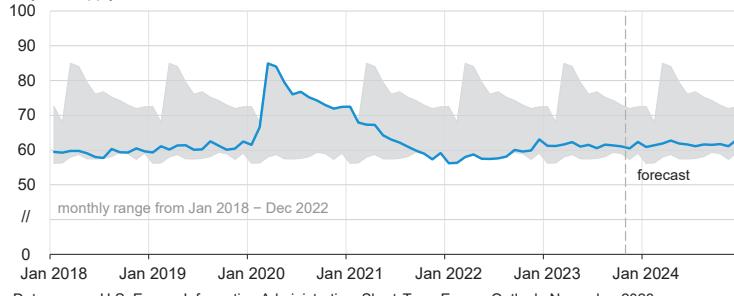


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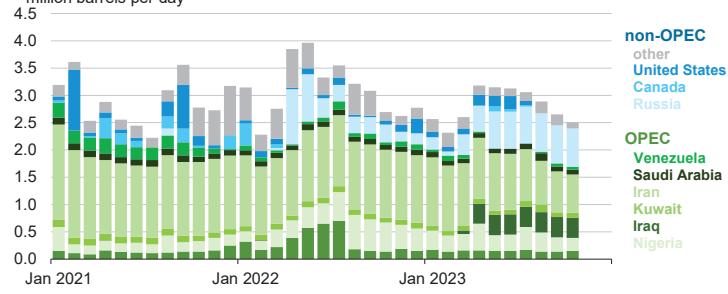
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
commercial inventories of crude oil and other liquids
days of supply



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023



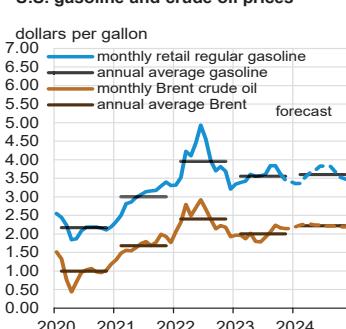
Estimated unplanned liquid fuels production outages among OPEC and non-OPEC producers
million barrels per day



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

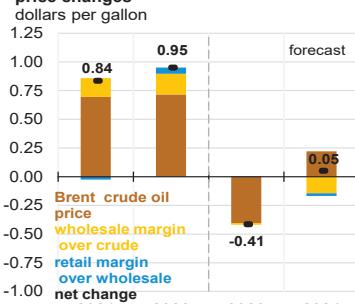


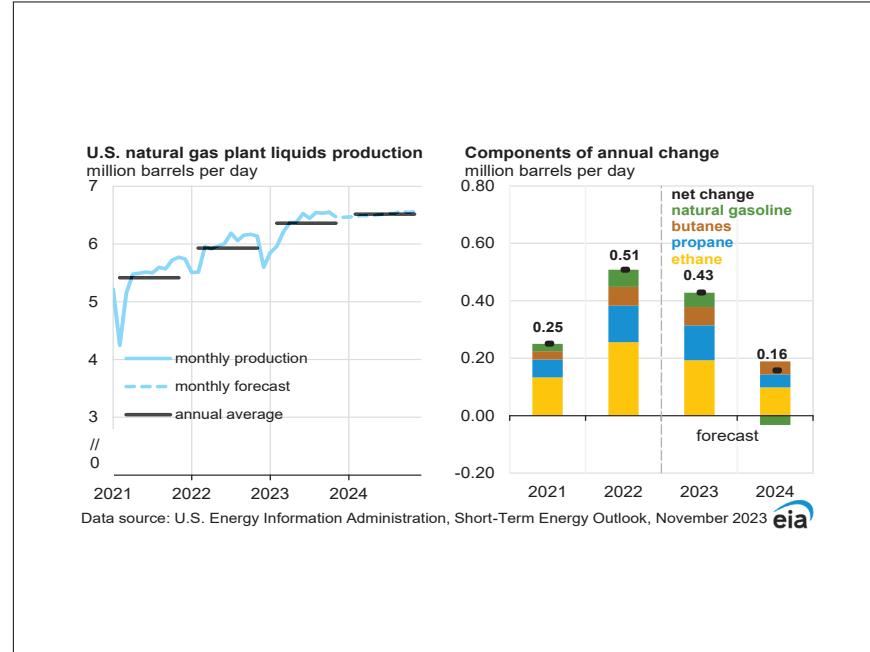
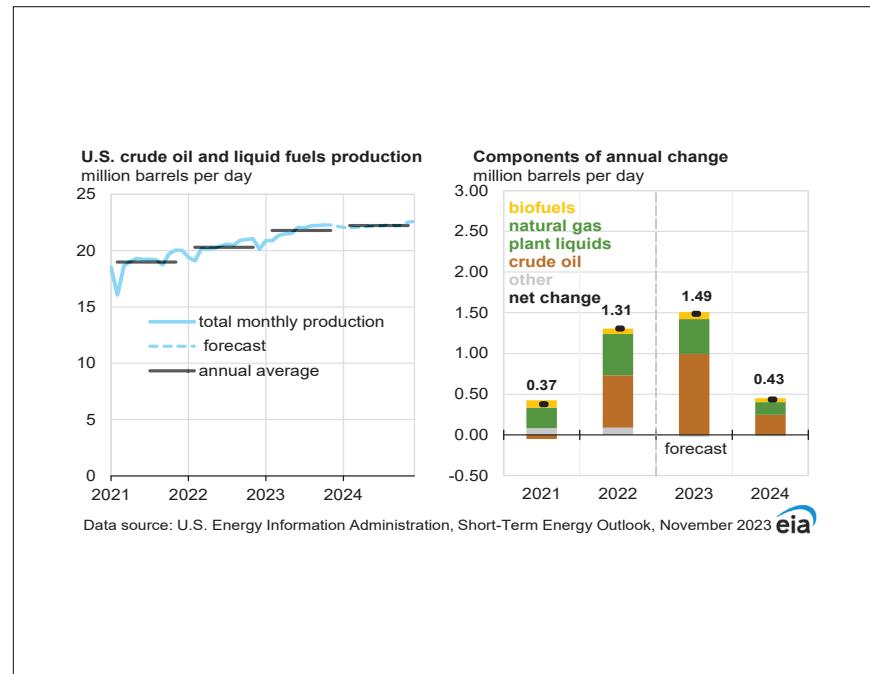
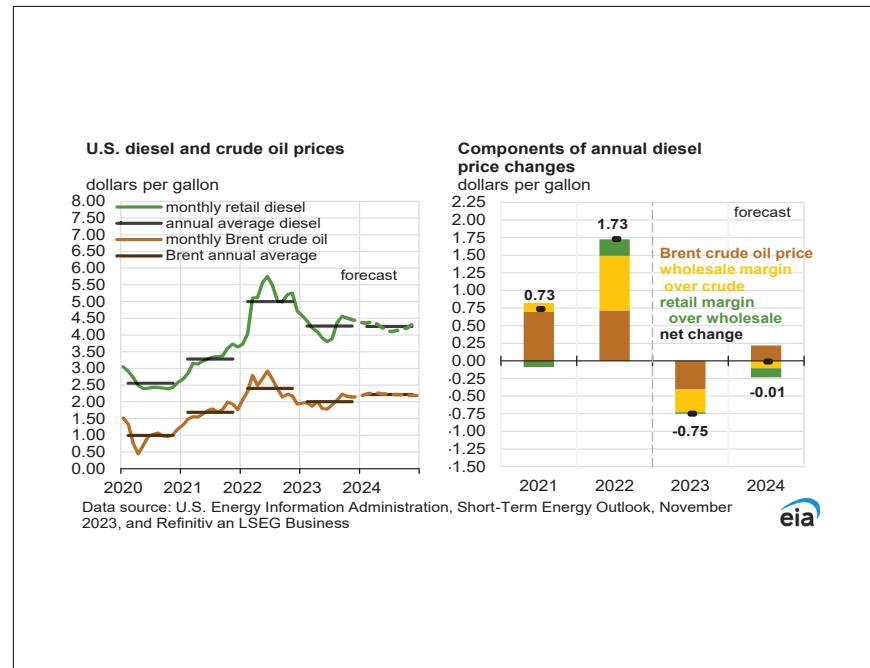
U.S. gasoline and crude oil prices



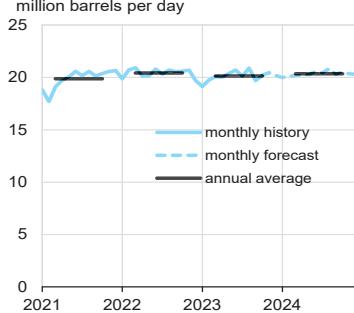
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023, and Refinitiv an LSEG Business

Components of annual gasoline price changes

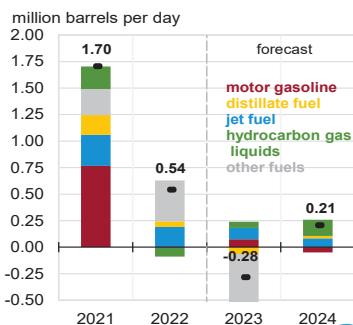




U.S. liquid fuels product supplied (consumption)
million barrels per day

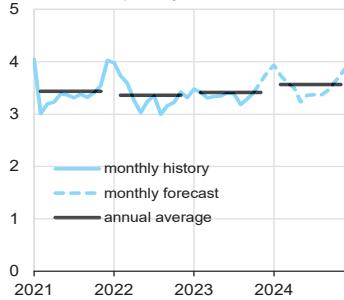


Components of annual change

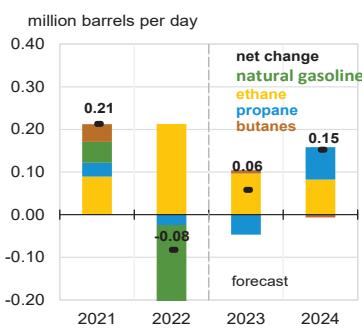


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

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

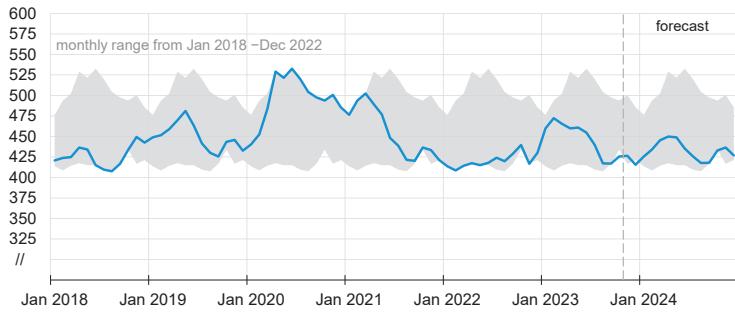


Components of annual change



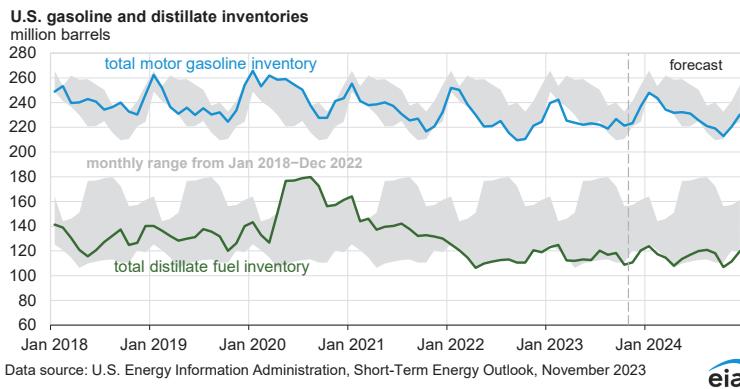
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories
million barrels

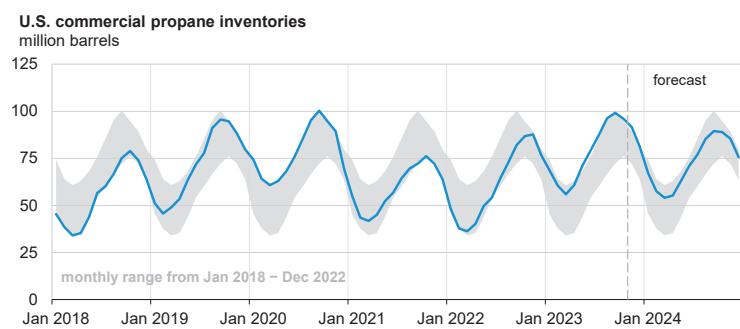


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

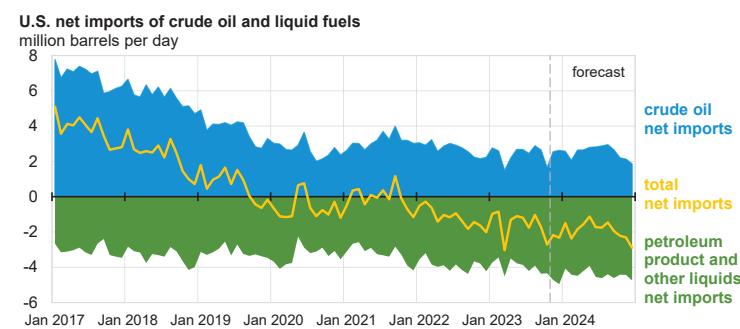




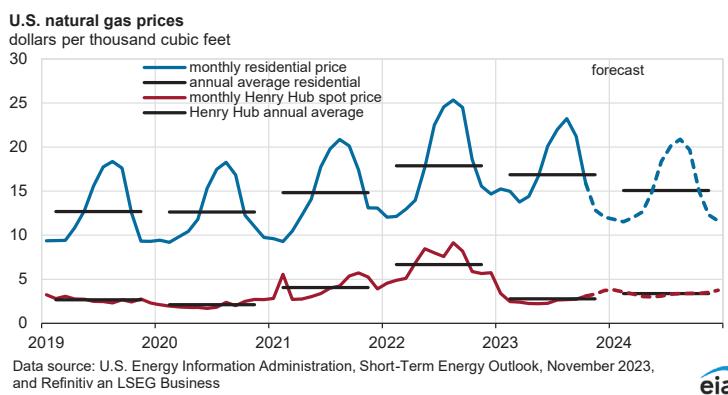
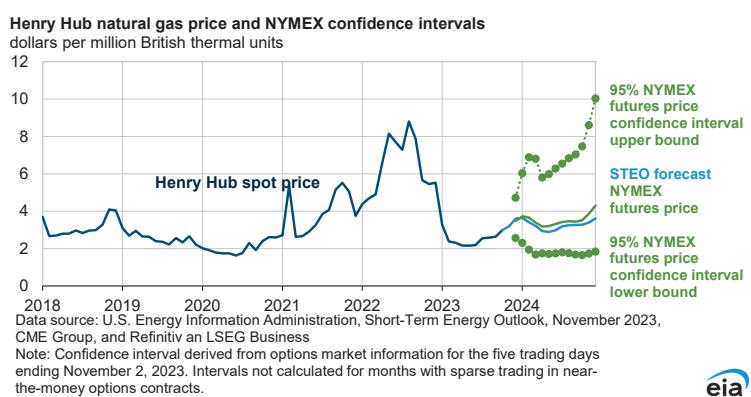
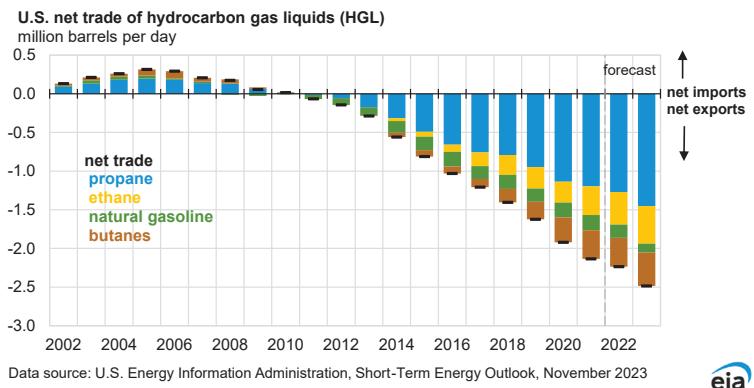
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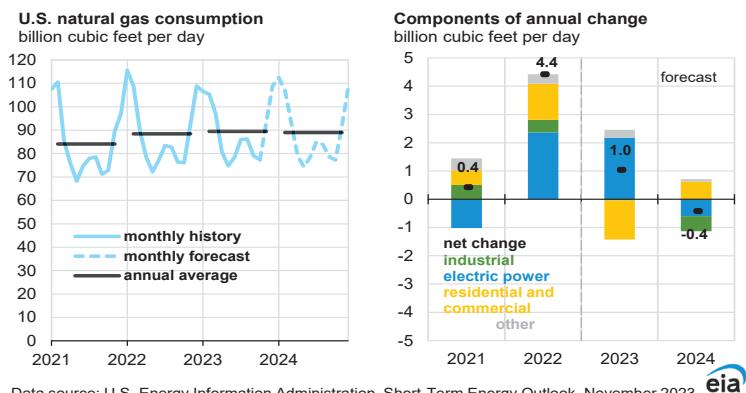
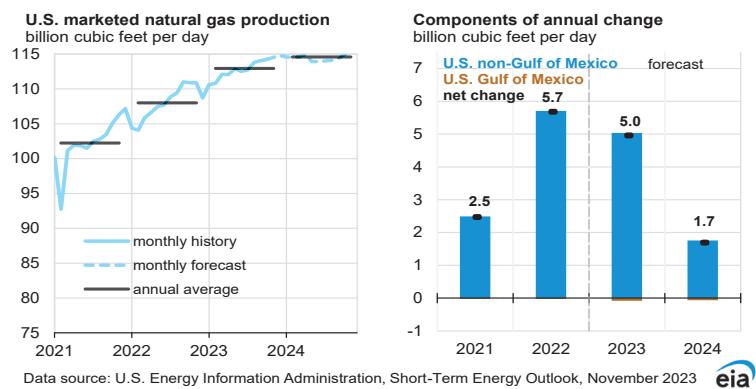
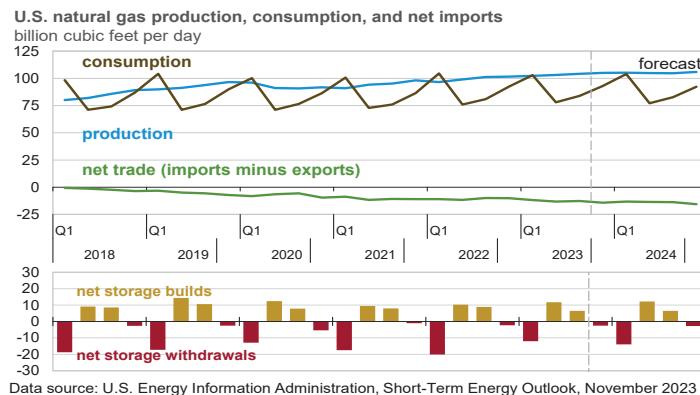


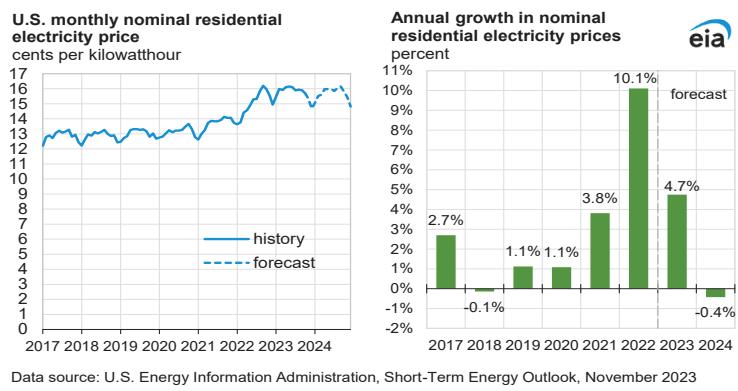
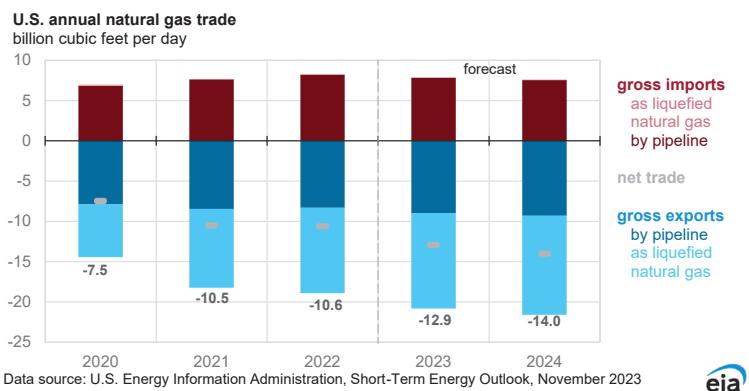
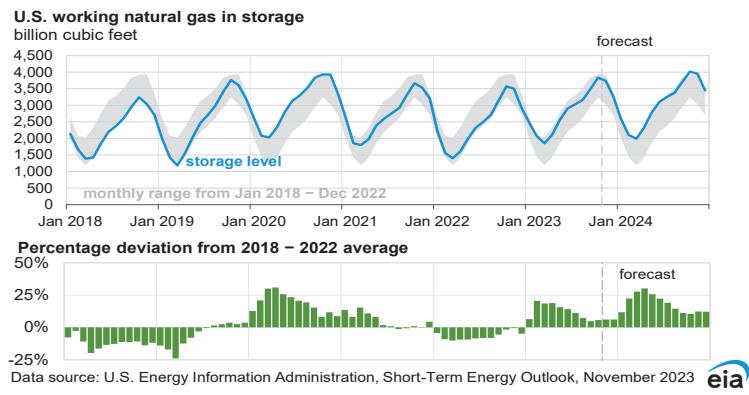
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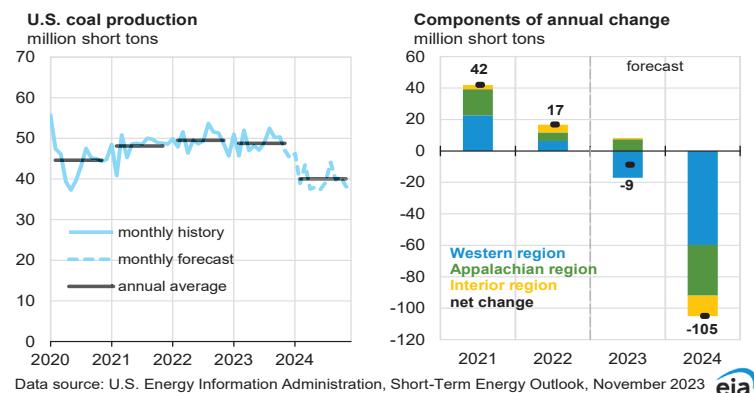
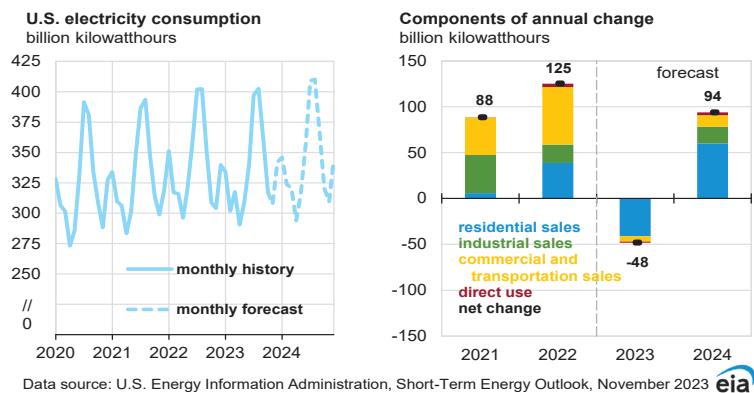
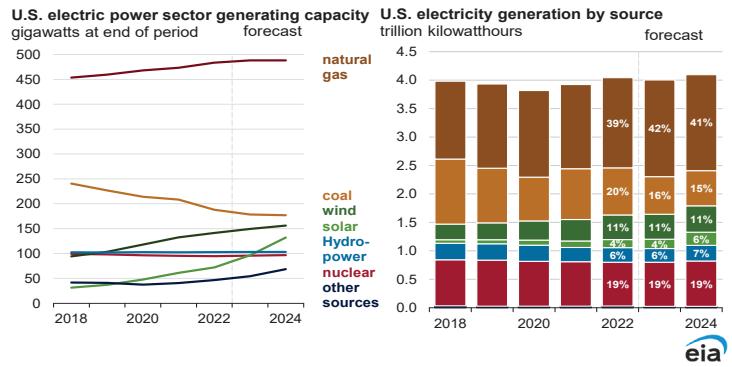


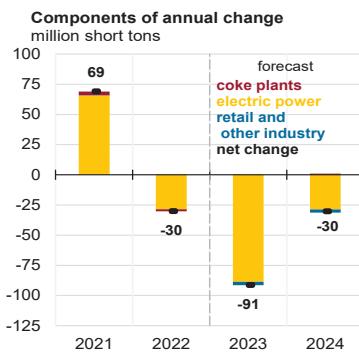
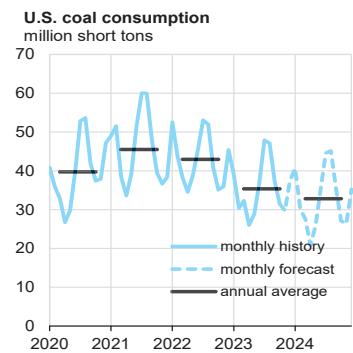
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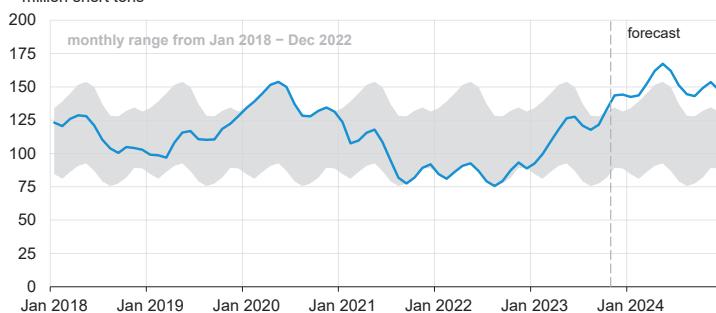






Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

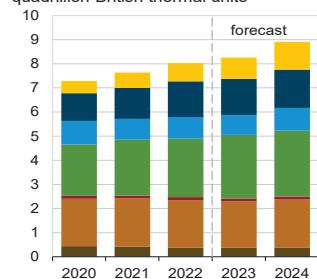
U.S. electric power coal inventories
million short tons



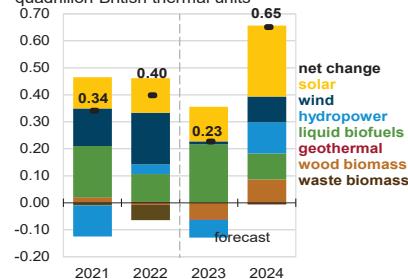
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023



U.S. renewable energy supply
quadrillion British thermal units



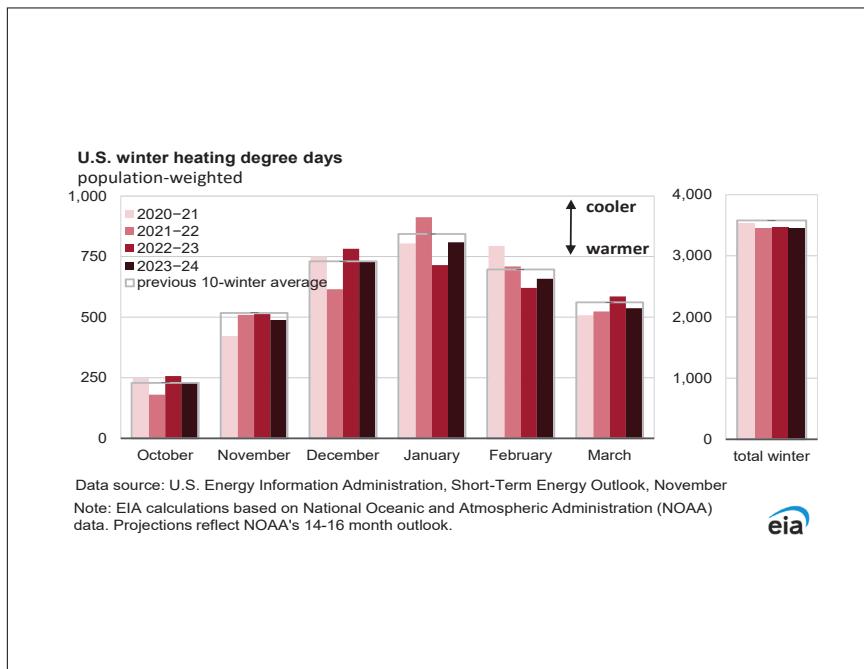
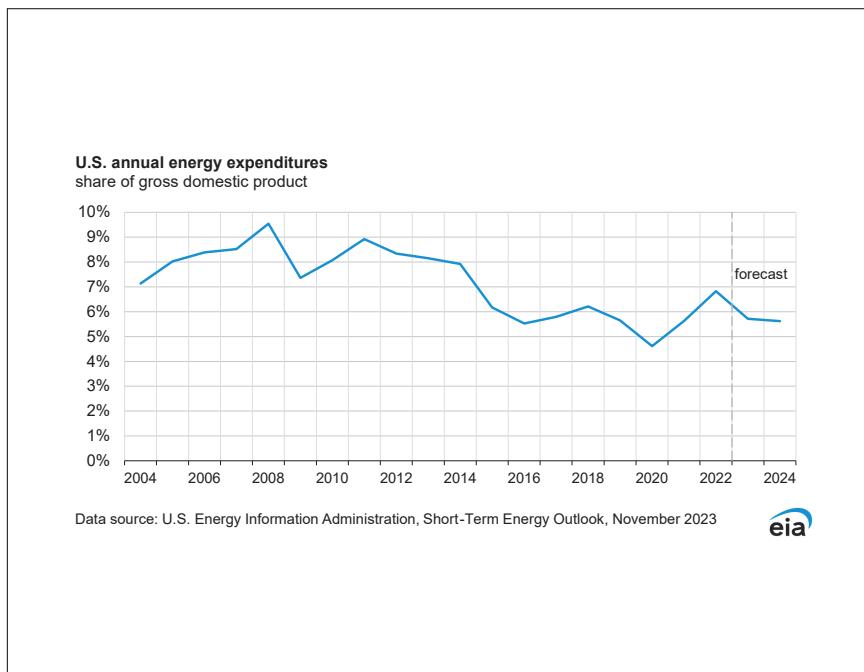
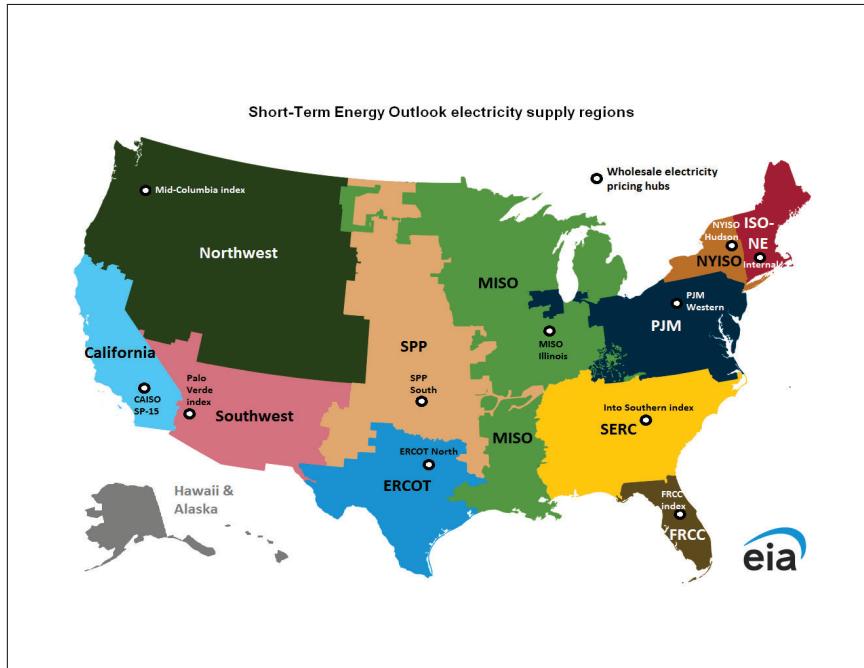
Components of annual change
quadrillion British thermal units



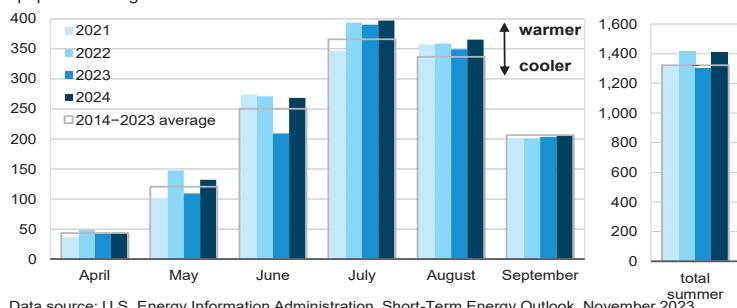
Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquids include ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, other biofuels, and biofuel losses and coproducts. Waste biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and non-wood waste.





U.S. summer cooling degree days population-weighted

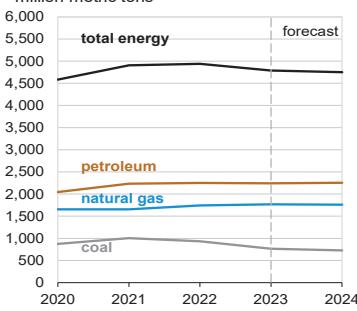


Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023
Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data.
Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

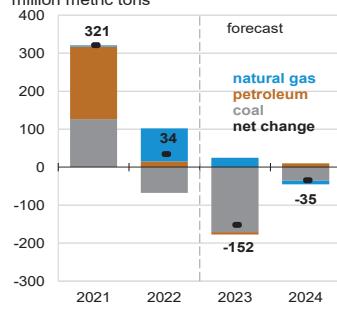
total
summer

eria

U.S. annual CO2 emissions by source million metric tons



Components of annual change million metric tons



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, November 2023

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Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - November 2023

	2022				2023				2024				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	2024
Energy Production															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	11.52	11.77	12.05	12.30	12.63	12.75	13.07	13.17	13.06	13.08	13.11	13.35	11.91	12.90	13.15
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	96.6	98.9	101.2	101.6	102.3	103.2	104.1	105.1	105.1	104.8	104.7	105.9	99.6	103.7	105.1
Coal Production (million short tons)	149	145	154	146	149	142	152	143	129	113	123	116	594	585	480
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	20.50	20.37	20.53	20.33	19.66	20.38	20.24	20.29	20.10	20.38	20.53	20.39	20.43	20.15	20.35
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	104.5	75.9	80.9	92.4	102.9	78.0	83.9	93.1	104.0	77.2	82.6	92.2	88.4	89.4	89.0
Coal (b) (million short tons)	134	119	146	116	102	91	132	99	98	82	125	89	516	424	394
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.94	10.73	12.57	10.35	10.60	10.32	12.63	10.51	10.88	10.62	12.88	10.59	11.15	11.02	11.24
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.00	2.11	1.95	1.96	2.03	2.09	2.03	2.10	2.20	2.29	2.22	2.20	8.03	8.26	8.91
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.95	22.35	23.80	24.04	24.02	21.92	23.64	23.77	24.66	21.99	23.67	23.57	95.13	93.35	93.90
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil West Texas Intermediate Spot (dollars per barrel)	95.18	108.93	93.07	82.69	75.96	73.49	82.25	85.93	89.64	90.34	89.00	88.00	94.91	79.41	89.24
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	4.66	7.48	7.99	5.55	2.65	2.16	2.59	3.26	3.42	2.94	3.24	3.42	6.42	2.67	3.25
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.18	2.25	2.49	2.54	2.57	2.49	2.49	2.44	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.38	2.37	2.50	2.41
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2017 dollars - SAAR)	21,739	21,708	21,851	21,990	22,112	22,225	22,493	22,586	22,597	22,640	22,699	22,779	21,822	22,354	22,679
Percent change from prior year	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.5
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2017=100)	115.2	117.7	119.0	120.1	121.3	121.8	122.4	123.2	124.2	125.0	125.8	126.6	118.0	122.2	125.4
Percent change from prior year	6.9	7.7	7.2	6.4	5.3	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	7.1	3.5	2.6
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2017 dollars - SAAR)	16,067	16,010	16,152	16,239	16,663	16,808	16,780	16,859	17,009	17,137	17,260	17,366	16,117	16,777	17,193
Percent change from prior year	-12.6	-5.6	-3.5	-1.5	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.9	3.0	-6.0	4.1	2.5
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2017=100)	100.1	100.8	100.9	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.4	98.8	98.5	98.6	99.1	100.5	99.9	98.7
Percent change from prior year	4.5	3.6	2.8	0.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-1.5	-0.4	2.9	-0.6	-1.2
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,146	490	54	1,552	1,921	486	61	1,445	2,004	472	75	1,454	4,243	3,913	4,005
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	47	467	953	90	68	362	943	101	50	444	968	105	1,557	1,476	1,568

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on November 2, 2023.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109;*Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130;*Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

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

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

Weather forecasts from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Energy Information Administration.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - November 2023

	2022				2023				2024				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	2024
Crude Oil															
Algeria	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.98	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Angola	1.15	1.19	1.16	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.27	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-
Gabon	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-
Iran	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.56	2.60	2.74	2.97	-	-	-	-	-	2.54	-	-
Iraq	4.30	4.42	4.55	4.51	4.41	4.19	4.32	-	-	-	-	-	4.45	-	-
Kuwait	2.61	2.69	2.80	2.72	2.68	2.59	2.56	-	-	-	-	-	2.71	-	-
Libya	1.06	0.76	0.95	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	-	-
Nigeria	1.27	1.11	0.97	1.07	1.24	1.19	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10.08	10.30	10.85	10.50	10.02	10.18	9.02	-	-	-	-	-	10.43	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.94	3.04	3.17	3.09	3.06	2.94	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	3.06	-	-
Venezuela	0.70	0.72	0.66	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.69	-	-
OPEC Total	28.19	28.33	29.23	28.92	28.46	28.38	27.50	27.58	27.67	27.85	28.01	27.77	28.67	27.98	27.83
Other Liquids (a)	5.56	5.43	5.48	5.52	5.49	5.31	5.35	5.39	5.49	5.35	5.38	5.42	5.50	5.38	5.41
Total OPEC Production	33.75	33.76	34.71	34.43	33.95	33.69	32.85	32.97	33.15	33.21	33.39	33.19	34.17	33.36	33.24
OPEC+ Crude Oil Production	39.43	38.99	40.06	39.78	39.29	38.60	37.36	37.60	37.69	37.86	38.00	37.75	39.57	38.20	37.83
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	25.48	25.46	25.55	25.66	25.88	25.67	25.90	25.96	26.29	26.31	26.39	26.70	25.54	25.85	26.42
Other	5.83	5.45	5.35	5.55	5.71	5.78	5.81	5.82	5.73	5.72	5.71	5.70	5.54	5.78	5.72
OPEC Total	31.31	30.91	30.89	31.21	31.59	31.45	31.70	31.78	32.02	32.03	32.10	32.40	31.08	31.63	32.14
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	3.00	2.47	1.65	2.28	3.10	3.02	4.12	4.13	4.30	4.11	4.03	4.57	2.35	3.60	4.25
Other	0.12	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
OPEC Total	3.12	2.58	1.67	2.29	3.13	3.07	4.20	4.20	4.36	4.17	4.09	4.63	2.41	3.65	4.31
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.98	2.42	2.50	2.14	1.94	2.13	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	2.26	-	-

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

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

OPEC+ = OPEC (excluding Iran, Libya, and Venezuela) plus Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Russia, South Sudan, and Sudan.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on November 2, 2023.

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

Forecasts are not published for individual OPEC countries.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration *International Energy Statistics* (<https://www.eia.gov/international/data/world>).

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - November 2023

	2022				2023				2024				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	2024
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	278	376	311	267	262	265	296	244	254	289	292	261	309	267	274
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	364	438	393	341	330	344	361	332	329	358	363	340	384	342	348
PADD 2	352	436	397	345	324	348	360	328	330	363	365	333	383	340	348
PADD 3	341	413	358	300	302	315	334	299	300	333	338	308	353	313	320
PADD 4	360	446	434	358	357	359	392	356	334	370	384	355	401	367	362
PADD 5	452	543	511	478	418	452	480	471	430	459	465	427	497	456	445
U.S. Average	371	450	408	357	338	358	376	349	342	373	378	348	397	355	361
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	380	460	419	369	349	369	387	362	354	385	390	361	408	367	373
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.0	53.6	54.3	56.4	52.7	57.1	58.9	62.6	60.2	63.6	57.7	59.5	56.4	62.6	59.5
PADD 2	56.5	46.7	44.1	46.6	49.5	45.2	45.9	48.5	47.9	44.5	44.5	51.8	46.6	48.5	51.8
PADD 3	87.0	83.9	80.2	81.4	84.1	85.0	85.6	87.1	87.9	85.9	80.1	80.6	81.4	87.1	80.6
PADD 4	8.1	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.8	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.5	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.4	8.4	7.8
PADD 5	29.9	30.3	24.5	32.6	31.2	29.0	29.4	30.4	29.8	29.9	29.5	30.6	32.6	30.4	30.6
U.S. Total	238.5	221.0	209.5	224.4	225.3	223.2	226.6	237.0	234.3	231.1	219.0	230.3	224.4	237.0	230.3
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	17.3	17.1	17.6	17.2	14.7	17.6	17.4	18.3	15.8	16.6	18.2	19.3	17.2	18.3	19.3
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	221.2	203.9	191.9	207.2	210.6	205.6	209.2	218.7	218.6	214.5	200.8	211.0	207.2	218.7	211.0

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on November 2, 2023.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

PADD = Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD).

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - November 2023

	2022				2023				2024				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2022	2023	2024
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	149.3	144.6	154.5	145.8	148.7	142.3	151.7	142.6	128.6	112.9	122.9	116.0	594.2	585.4	480.4
Appalachia	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	42.9	42.5	42.3	40.8	39.1	35.4	31.4	30.4	161.0	168.5	136.3
Interior	23.9	25.2	24.7	24.6	25.4	23.5	26.1	24.2	23.7	20.8	21.6	20.1	98.4	99.2	86.2
Western	85.1	79.3	89.5	80.9	80.4	76.4	83.3	77.7	65.9	56.7	69.9	65.5	334.8	317.7	258.0
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	-0.7	-0.9	0.2	-0.4	-1.6	0.3	3.6	0.0	-1.7	0.2	3.6	0.1	-1.8	2.3	2.3
Imports	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	6.3	4.2	3.5
Exports	20.4	23.4	21.1	21.0	24.6	24.1	24.5	24.3	23.1	23.2	22.7	24.7	86.0	97.4	93.7
Metallurgical Coal	10.5	13.1	11.5	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.9	13.1	12.8	13.5	12.6	13.2	46.5	52.0	52.0
Steam Coal	9.9	10.3	9.6	9.6	12.2	11.5	10.6	11.1	10.4	9.7	10.1	11.5	39.5	45.4	41.7
Total Primary Supply	129.6	121.9	135.5	125.8	123.5	119.5	131.9	119.4	104.6	90.8	105.0	92.2	512.7	494.4	392.5
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	6.0	-0.7	7.3	-9.4	-20.1	-19.0	5.8	-22.6	-7.5	-9.9	18.7	-4.8	3.2	-55.9	-3.5
Waste Coal (a)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.0	7.0	4.8
Total Supply	137.4	122.9	144.6	118.1	105.2	102.3	139.5	98.6	98.3	82.1	124.9	88.6	522.9	445.6	393.9
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	16.0	16.1	17.1
Electric Power Sector (b)	123.4	108.1	135.4	105.9	91.2	82.0	122.5	88.5	88.3	73.0	115.7	78.5	472.8	384.2	355.5
Retail and Other Industry	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.7	26.7	23.9	21.2
Residential and Commercial	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other Industrial	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.8	5.5	25.9	23.2	20.5
Total Consumption	134.4	118.7	145.9	116.5	101.7	91.5	132.4	98.6	98.3	82.1	124.9	88.6	515.5	424.2	393.9
Discrepancy (c)	2.9	4.2	-1.3	1.6	3.5	10.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	21.4	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	19.7	20.6	20.4	20.8	22.4	22.1	18.5	18.6	20.2	20.0	16.4	16.2	20.8	18.6	16.2
Secondary Inventories	90.3	91.0	83.7	93.2	113.3	132.3	126.5	149.0	156.5	166.4	147.7	152.5	93.2	149.0	152.5
Electric Power Sector	86.1	86.9	79.4	88.9	109.0	127.7	121.6	144.2	152.3	162.0	143.0	147.8	88.9	144.2	147.8
Retail and General Industry	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.9
Coke Plants	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Commercial & Institutional	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on November 2, 2023.

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*. Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.**Forecasts:** EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

