



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices fell by more than 15% in November, declining from \$85/barrel (bbl) on November 3 to \$72/bbl on November 28. Monthly average Brent crude oil prices have declined 29% from their 2014 high of \$112/bbl in June to an average of \$79/bbl in November, the lowest monthly average since September 2010. The November price decline reflects continued growth in U.S. tight oil production along with weakening outlooks for the global economy and oil demand growth. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) decision in late November to maintain its current crude oil production target, despite lower oil prices, put additional downward pressure on price expectations.
- The current values of futures and options contracts suggest high uncertainty in the price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for March 2015 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending December 4, averaged \$67/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 32%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in March 2015 at \$51/bbl and \$89/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for March 2014 delivery averaged \$96/bbl and implied volatility averaged 19%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$82/bbl and \$112/bbl.
- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 9.0 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in November. Projected total crude oil production averages 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015, a reduction of 0.1 million bbl/d from last month's STEO.
- Driven largely by falling crude oil prices, U.S. weekly regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.78/gallon (gal) on December 1, the lowest since October 4, 2010. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are projected to continue declining for the remainder of the year, averaging \$2.61/gal in December. EIA expects U.S. regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, to average \$3.37/gal in 2014 and \$2.60/gal in 2015. Forecast retail gasoline prices for 2015 are \$0.35/gal lower than in last month's STEO.
- U.S. population-weighted heating degree days (HDD) were an estimated 18% higher than the previous 10-year average for November. Despite a cold start to the winter, lower fuel prices and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) projection of near-normal temperatures for the remainder of the winter are expected to help lessen

consumer expenditures on home heating compared with last winter. Lower crude oil prices are expected to help reduce household heating oil expenditures by 27% (\$632) compared with last winter, with U.S. heating oil prices averaging 20% lower at \$3.09/gal. Propane prices are expected to be 13% lower in the Northeast and 26% lower in the Midwest, resulting in households spending 20% and 34% less on propane in those regions, respectively.

- Natural gas working inventories on November 28 totaled 3.41 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.23 Tcf (6%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.37 Tcf (10%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). Despite the lower stocks at the start of this winter's heating season, EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price to average \$3.98/million British thermal units (MMBtu) this winter compared with \$4.53/MMBtu last winter, reflecting both lower expected heating demand and higher natural gas production this winter.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

At the conclusion of its meeting in late November, OPEC announced that it would maintain its current crude oil production target of 30 million bbl/d. EIA expects that global liquid fuels supply will continue to outpace consumption, resulting in an average stock build of 0.4 million bbl/d in 2015. Stock builds are expected to be concentrated in the first half of the year, averaging 0.7 million bbl/d during this period. EIA forecasts global liquid fuels supply to average 92.8 million bbl/d in 2015, 0.2 million bbl/d lower than in last month's STEO. The 2015 global demand forecast was also revised downward by 0.2 million bbl/d to an average of 92.3 million bbl/d, based on weaker global economic growth prospects for next year.

Consistent with OPEC's announcement, Saudi Arabia has indicated its intention to maintain its export market share rather than cut production to keep prices higher. In the past, Saudi Arabia often played the role of the swing producer, temporarily cutting its production to accommodate supply growth elsewhere or weaker global demand, or increasing its output level to make up for a supply shortfall. Saudi Arabia's production is still projected to decline in 2015 compared with this year, but by a smaller amount than previously expected. EIA projects that Saudi Arabia will cut production below its current level of 9.6 million bbl/d amid high non-OPEC supply growth, but maintain output above 9.0 million bbl/d through 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 90.5 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow by 1.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.9 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real gross domestic product (GDP), which increased by an estimated 2.7% in 2013, is projected to grow by 2.7% and 2.9% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Compared with last month's forecast, global consumption was revised downward by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2015, based on a 0.3% reduction to forecast global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP growth. In the short term, the income elasticity of global demand is greater than the price elasticity of

global demand. Thus, the negative impact of lower forecast economic growth on demand outweighs the positive impact of lower oil prices.

Consumption outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is projected to grow by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.9 million bbl/d in 2015. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by an annual average of 0.36 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2015.

EIA expects a 0.2-million-bbl/d decline in OECD consumption in 2014. Japan and Europe are expected to account for much of the projected OECD consumption decline. EIA expects Japan's consumption, which fell by 0.16 million bbl/d in 2013, to decline by an additional 0.16 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.14 million bbl/d in 2015. Japan is expected to use less fuel oil in the electricity sector as the country returns some nuclear power plants to service in 2015 and increases the use of natural gas and coal to generate electricity. EIA forecasts that OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 0.15 million bbl/d in 2013, declines by an additional 0.12 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.14 million bbl/d in 2015. U.S. consumption, which increased by 0.47 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to remain flat in 2014 and then increase by 0.14 million bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC production grew by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.1 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC production to grow by 1.9 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.8 million bbl/d in 2015, with the United States as the leading contributor. Non-OPEC supply is forecast to increase by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.0 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA estimates that Eurasia's production will rise by an annual average of 0.05 million bbl/d in 2014 and decline by 0.09 million bbl/d in 2015, reflecting declines in Russia and Azerbaijan.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged slightly lower than 0.6 million bbl/d in November, virtually unchanged from the previous month. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for more than 90% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions.

OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 29.9 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of almost 1.0 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting increased outages in Libya, Nigeria, Iran, and Iraq, along with strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014 and by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2015. Previously projected OPEC crude oil production declines were reduced based on a reassessment of Saudi Arabia's willingness to cut production.

The Iraqi government in Baghdad reached a deal on oil exports and revenue with the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in early December 2014, which could facilitate increased production and exports from northern fields controlled by the KRG and by Baghdad. Notwithstanding this agreement, the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on northern production and exports still looms. As a result, Iraq is a major wildcard to the 2015 world oil production

forecast. EIA projects that Iraq's production will grow by 0.2 million bbl/d next year. Actual production growth has the potential to exceed this forecast if Baghdad and KRG follow through on the deal, and if ISIL does not substantially affect production.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.7 million bbl/d in November 2014, an increase of nearly 0.6 million bbl/d because of new production outages in Libya and continued outages in the Neutral Zone shared by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Intermittent supply outages in Libya will most likely persist as the country faces political instability and a deteriorated security environment. As a result, EIA does not expect Libya's oil production to recover to its pre-blockade level of 1.4 million bbl/d over the forecast period.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to average 2.1 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2.5 million bbl/d in 2015. The estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's ability to sell its oil.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.55 billion barrels at the end of 2013, equivalent to roughly 55 days of consumption. Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.64 billion barrels at the end of 2014 and 2.71 billion barrels at the end of 2015.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$79/bbl in November, down \$8/bbl from the October average and the first month Brent crude oil prices have averaged below \$80/bbl since September 2010. The combination of robust world crude oil supply growth and weak global demand has contributed to rising global inventories and falling crude oil prices (EIA, [This Week in Petroleum](#), November 13, 2014). On November 27, following OPEC's decision to leave its crude oil production target unchanged, Brent crude oil spot prices fell by more than 10%, and have since fallen to \$68/bbl as of December 4, the lowest daily price since May 25, 2010.

EIA expects global oil inventories to continue to build over the next year, keeping downward pressure on oil prices. The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$68/bbl in 2015, \$15/bbl lower than projected in last month's STEO. Based on current market balances, EIA expects downward price pressures to be concentrated in the first half of 2015 when global inventory builds are expected to be particularly strong. EIA projects that Brent prices will reach a 2015 monthly average low of \$63/bbl for each month from March through May, and then increase through the remainder of the year to average \$73/bbl during the fourth quarter.

The monthly average WTI crude oil spot price fell from an average of \$84/bbl in October to \$76/bbl in November. Like Brent crude oil prices, WTI prices have decreased considerably, falling by more than 28% since reaching their 2014 peak at an average of \$106/bbl in June. EIA now expects WTI crude oil prices to average \$75/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2014 and \$63/bbl in 2015, \$5/bbl and \$15/bbl lower than projected in last month's STEO, respectively. The

discount of WTI to Brent crude oil is forecast to widen slightly from current levels, averaging \$5/bbl in 2015.

However, the current values of futures and options contracts suggest high uncertainty in the price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for March 2015 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending December 4, averaged \$67/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 32%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in March 2015 at \$51/bbl and \$89/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for March 2014 delivery averaged \$96/bbl and implied volatility averaged 19%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$82/bbl and \$112/bbl.

The recent declines in oil price and associated increases in oil price volatility have created a particularly uncertain forecasting environment, and several factors could cause oil prices to deviate significantly from current projections. Among these is the responsiveness of supply to the lower price environment. Despite OPEC's recent decision to leave its crude oil production target at 30 million bbl/d, if crude oil prices continue to fall, Saudi Arabia and others could choose to cut production, tightening market balances. The level of crude oil production outages could also vary from forecast levels for a wide range of producers, including OPEC members Libya, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela. Additionally, the price and lag time required to cause a reduction in forecast non-OPEC supply growth, particularly U.S. tight oil, is not known. The degree to which non-OPEC supply growth is affected by lower oil prices will also affect market balances and prices.

Several OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers rely heavily on oil revenues to finance their fiscal budgets. Some producers have already started adjusting their upcoming budgets to reflect the crude oil price decline. If crude oil prices continue to fall or are sustained at a lower level, then oil-dependent producers will have to make tough policy decisions. This could potentially lead to austerity programs and fuel subsidy cuts that could spark social unrest, leaving some countries vulnerable to supply disruptions if protestors target oil infrastructure. Potential new supply disruptions are a real possibility in a lower-than-expected price climate and present an uncertainty in the world oil supply forecast.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

U.S. weekly regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.78/gal on December 1, which marked a decrease of \$0.21/gal since the beginning of November and the lowest weekly price average since October 4, 2010. U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices have fallen for nine consecutive weeks and are down by 25% since their summer peak in late June. [Falling Brent crude oil prices have been largely responsible](#) for falling retail gasoline prices. EIA expects that the current low crude oil prices will contribute to further declines in gasoline prices, with the December price expected to average \$2.61/gal.

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by 470,000 bbl/d (2.5%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2004. Consumption of [hydrocarbon gas liquids \(HGL\)](#) registered the largest gain, increasing by 190,000 bbl/d (8.5%). In 2014, total liquid fuels consumption is expected to remain unchanged, with declines in the consumption of HGL, residual fuel oil, and other oils offsetting increases in distillate fuel and jet fuel. Total consumption is forecast to grow by 140,000 bbl/d in 2015, with HGL and distillate consumption accounting for most of the growth.

Motor gasoline consumption grew by 160,000 bbl/d (1.9%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2004. EIA expects gasoline consumption to remain mostly unchanged during the forecast period, as modest increases projected for 2014 are offset by small declines in 2015. This projection shows that continued improvements in new-vehicle fuel economy offset highway travel growth.

Distillate fuel consumption increases by 120,000 bbl/d (3.1%) in 2014, reflecting colder-than-average first-quarter weather and economic growth. Distillate consumption rises by an additional 90,000 bbl/d (2.2%) in 2015. Some of the growth in distillate fuel consumption in 2015 comes from [Annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships](#) (MARPOL Annex VI), which is an international agreement that generally requires the use of fuels below 1,000 parts per million sulfur by marine vessels in most U.S. waters, unless alternative devices, procedures, or compliance methods are used to achieve equivalent emissions reductions.

Residual fuel oil consumption, which falls to an estimated 240,000 bbl/d in 2014, is projected to decline further to 210,000 bbl/d in 2015, which would be the lowest level on record.

Liquid Fuels Supply. Forecast U.S. crude oil production increases from an average of 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. Recent onshore Lower 48 states oil production has been higher than expected, causing an upward revision of 155,000 bbl/d from the previous forecast in the fourth quarter of 2014. However, given the reduction in the 2015 crude oil price forecast, with WTI crude oil prices expected to average \$58/bbl in the second quarter of 2015, EIA expects 2015 drilling activity to decline due to unattractive economic returns in some areas of both emerging and mature oil production regions. Many companies will redirect investment away from marginal exploration and research drilling and into core areas of major tight oil plays. Oil prices remain high enough to support development drilling activity in the Bakken, Eagle Ford, Niobrara, and Permian Basin, which contribute the majority of U.S. oil production growth. The Gulf of Mexico oil production forecast has been revised downward this month by 95,000 bbl/d in 2015, as some projects which started producing in 2014 are ramping up production slower than initially expected, while other projects' start dates have been pushed back into late 2014 and early 2015.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants, which reached a record high of 3.1 million bbl/d in September, is projected to increase to 3.3 million bbl/d by the end of 2015. Ethane and propane are expected to contribute most to the projected growth, with the majority of production

directed towards domestic petrochemical use or exports. EIA expects higher rates of ethane recoveries as a result of planned increases in petrochemical facility feedstock demand, while export terminal expansions will allow higher quantities of domestically-produced propane and butanes to reach the international market.

The growth in domestic production has contributed to a significant decline in petroleum imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports fell from 60% in 2005 to an average of 33% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 21% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1969.

Petroleum Product Prices. U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices fell from a monthly average of \$3.69/gal in June to \$2.91/gal in November, the first month in which prices have averaged below \$3.00/gal since December 2010. EIA expects that U.S. regular gasoline retail prices will fall to an average of \$2.61/gal in December 2014. The U.S. regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, is projected to average \$3.37/gal in 2014 and \$2.60/gal in 2015. Forecast retail gasoline prices for 2015 are \$0.35/gal lower than in last month's STEO. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to fall to an average of \$3.82/gal in 2014 and \$3.07/gal in 2015. Forecast diesel fuel prices for 2015 are \$0.31/gal lower than in last month's STEO.

The February 2015 New York Harbor reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures contract averaged \$1.85/gal for the five trading days ending December 4, 2014. An RBOB futures contract price of \$1.85/gal is consistent with a monthly average regular-grade gasoline retail price less than \$2.50/gal in March 2015. There is a 4% probability that the RBOB futures contract price at expiration may exceed \$2.35/gal, consistent with a retail price of \$3.00/gal or higher. Daily and weekly national average prices can differ significantly from monthly and seasonal averages, and there are also significant differences across regions, with monthly average prices in some areas falling above or below the national average price by \$0.30/gal or more.

Lower projected crude oil prices also contribute to a reduction in the forecast residential heating oil price and average household heating oil expenditures this winter compared to last winter. The average household that uses heating oil as its primary space heating fuel is expected to pay an average of \$3.09/gal this winter, \$0.79/gal lower than last winter. The average household is now expected to spend \$1,722 for heating oil this winter, \$57 lower than in last month's STEO.

Natural Gas

After a record injection season, the 162-Bcf storage withdrawal for the week ending November 21 tied the record set last year for the largest November withdrawal. The large withdrawal reflected unseasonably cold weather east of the Rocky Mountains. As a result, this month's STEO revises downward end-of-March 2015 inventories to 1,431 Bcf, based on NOAA expectations that temperatures for the rest of the winter will be close to normal. EIA expects

the Henry Hub natural gas spot price to average \$3.98/MMBtu this winter, close to last month's forecast.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption to average 73.9 Bcf/d in 2014, an increase of 3.2% from 2013 and 1% higher than in last month's STEO. This upward revision largely reflects colder-than-forecast temperatures in November. In 2015, total natural gas consumption is expected to decline as lower residential and commercial consumption offset increases in the electric power and industrial sectors. Natural gas consumption in the power sector is expected to average 22.1 Bcf/d in 2014, a 0.8% decline compared to last year, reflecting higher natural gas prices this year. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.7 Bcf/d in 2015.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production to grow by an annual rate of 5.5% in 2014 and 3.1% in 2015. EIA projects that the strong increases already seen in the Lower 48 states for most of this year will continue through 2015, more than offsetting the long-term trend of declining production in the Gulf of Mexico. As of September, the most recent month for which EIA data are available, dry natural gas production was 4.6 Bcf/d greater than it was in September 2013. Production usually declines in September due to seasonal maintenance; however, production this year increased slightly from August to September.

Growing domestic natural gas production is expected to reduce demand for imports from Canada and spur exports to Mexico. EIA expects exports to Mexico, particularly from the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, to increase because of growing demand from Mexico's electric power sector and flat Mexican production.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have fallen over the past four years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to LNG exporters than the relatively low prices in the United States. EIA projects that the United States will become a net LNG exporter when Cheniere's LNG liquefaction plant begins service.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 3,410 Bcf as of November 28, which was 227 Bcf lower than at the same time last year and 372 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2009-13) average. Following last year's extremely cold winter, inventories fell to about 1,000 Bcf below the five-year average in mid-April. After a strong injection season, inventories were 237 Bcf below the five-year average on November 7. EIA projects that end-of-March 2015 inventories will total 1,431 Bcf, which is 225 Bcf below the five-year (2010-14) average.

Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$4.12/MMBtu in November, an increase of 34 cents from October. EIA expects spot prices to remain above \$4/MMBtu through January. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.44/MMBtu in 2014 and \$3.83/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for March 2015 delivery (for the five-day period ending December 4) averaged \$3.84/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for March 2015 contracts at \$2.40/MMBtu and \$6.13/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for March 2014 averaged \$3.98/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$3.01/MMBtu and \$5.26/MMBtu.

Coal

Total [electric power sector coal stocks increased](#) by 3.1 million short tons (MMst) in September compared with the previous month. This increase in stocks follows the typical seasonal pattern where coal plants build stocks during the autumn months in preparation for increased coal consumption in the winter. Despite the increase, end-of-September stocks are 28 MMst (18%) lower than last year and 23% lower than the previous four-year average for the month. The large year-over-year decrease in stocks reflects increased coal-fired electricity generation during the winter of 2013-14 across a large portion of the country and subsequent decreased coal deliveries because of lingering rail transportation issues.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates that coal production for the first 11 months of this year was 909 MMst, almost unchanged from the same period last year. EIA expects that annual production will grow by 1.2% in 2014 and remain flat in 2015.

Coal Consumption. Higher electricity demand and higher power sector natural gas prices are contributing to an increase in electric power sector coal consumption this year. EIA projects electric power coal consumption of 868 MMst in 2014, an increase of 1.2% from last year. Power sector coal consumption is projected to fall by 0.4% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), and electricity and natural gas prices fall relative to coal prices.

Coal Trade. Exports of coal are projected to decline to 96 MMst in 2014 from 118 MMst in 2013, primarily because of slowing world coal demand growth, lower international coal prices, and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries. With no improvement in global market conditions, EIA projects coal exports to fall to 83 MMst in 2015, which would be the lowest since 2010.

EIA expects coal imports, which account for about 1% of U.S. coal consumption, to total 12.2 MMst in 2014 and fall to 10.8 MMst in 2015.

Coal Prices. The annual average coal price to the electric power industry fell from a historically high \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. EIA expects the average delivered coal price to be \$2.36/MMBtu in 2014 and remain at that level in 2015.

Electricity

The electricity industry has closed a number of coal-fired power plants over the past two years. During 2013, an estimated 5,700 megawatts (MW) of coal capacity was retired in the United States. From January through September of 2014, the industry shut down an additional 2,265 MW of coal capacity, with another 895 MW of retirements planned through the end of the year. These retirements account for 2.9% of existing coal-fired capacity at the end of 2012. Coal-fired power plant retirements pick up significantly next year, when more than 12,800 MW of capacity is expected to be shut down.

Electricity Consumption. Temperatures throughout the United States were significantly below normal last month, with the exception of the Pacific Coast. U.S. HDD in November were 18% higher than the previous 10-year average. However, HDD for the remainder of the winter are expected to be about 1% lower than the 10-year average and 10% lower than the same period last winter. EIA forecasts that U.S. residential electricity sales during the 2014-15 winter (October-March) will average about 1.8% less than the previous winter. EIA forecasts that sales of electricity to the commercial sector this winter will grow by 0.8%, while industrial electricity sales will grow by 1.2% from last winter.

Electricity Generation. EIA estimates that U.S. electricity generation in 2014 will average 11.2 terawatt-hours per day, which would be 1.1% higher than average generation last year. Rising natural gas prices this year have encouraged the industry to use existing coal capacity at higher utilization rates than last year, leading to an expected increase in coal's share of total generation from 39.1% in 2013 to 39.4% in 2014, while the share supplied by natural gas falls from 27.4% to 27.1%. In 2015, EIA expects that natural gas's fuel share will rise to 27.6% and coal's fuel share will decline to 38.9% in response to lower natural gas prices and retirements of coal-fired power plants.

Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. residential price to average 12.5 cents per kilowatt-hour in 2014, which is 3.0% higher than the average last year. Prices increase in all regions of the country except along the Pacific Coast. Average U.S. residential electricity prices grow at a slower rate of 1.7% in 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects that total renewables used for electricity and heat generation will grow by 1.8% in 2014. Conventional hydropower generation is projected to fall by 4.4%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 5.1%. [Nonhydropower renewables generation surpasses hydropower](#) on an annual basis for the first time in 2014. In 2015, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 4.3% as a result of similar increases in both hydropower and nonhydropower renewables. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.7% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued growth in utility-scale solar power generation, which is projected to average more than 60 gigawatthours per day in 2015. Despite the growth, this remains just 0.6% of total U.S. generation. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, utility-scale solar capacity slightly more than doubled in 2013. EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will nearly double again between the end of 2013 and the end of 2015, with about two-thirds of this new capacity being built in California.

Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production reached a weekly record of 982,000 bbl/d during the week ending November 21, exceeding the previous record of 972,000 bbl/d set during the week ending June 13, 2014. Ethanol production in November also reached a monthly average record of 963,000 bbl/d, exceeding the previous record of 959,000 bbl/d set in December 2011. EIA expects ethanol production to average 931,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 948,000 bbl/d in 2015. Biodiesel production averaged 89,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average 80,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that [carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.5% in 2013](#) from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise by 1.3% in 2014, primarily because of cold weather early in the year, and then to remain flat in 2015.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) grew at an annualized rate of 3.9% from the second to third quarters. This was an upward revision from their earlier estimate of 3.5% growth because private inventory investment decreased less than previously estimated, and both personal consumption expenditures and nonresidential fixed investment increased more. Results from other economic data have been relatively positive as well. The Census Bureau reported that [new home sales](#) in October rose 0.7% over September 2014 levels, and 1.8% over October 2013 levels. Census also reported that [new orders for durable goods](#) rose 0.4% from August to September, but fell 0.9% excluding transportation. Real personal consumption expenditures rose 0.2% from September to October according to the BEA, and [real personal disposable income](#) rose 0.1% during this time.

EIA used the November 2014 version of the IHS/Global Insight macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO.

Production and Income. Real GDP growth reaches 2.2% in 2014 and rises to 2.4% in 2015, below the 2.3% and 2.7% forecast for 2014 and 2015 last month. Expected growth in 2014 is lower in this month's forecast because of less investment spending. Real GDP growth is lower in 2015 as a result of reduced exports—due to a stronger dollar and less demand from slower-growing economies. Real disposable income grows 2.7% in 2014, just above the 2.6% forecast

last month, and total industrial production grows at 4% in 2014. In 2015 real disposable income grows at 2.4% and industrial production grows at 2.3%.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 4.9% and 5.3% in 2014 and 2015, respectively, led by industrial and transportation equipment in 2014 and by a broad array of equipment categories in 2015. Real consumption expenditures grow at 2.2% in 2014, the same rate as real GDP, but rise above the real GDP growth rate in 2015 to 2.5%. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 3.2% and 2.9% over 2014 and 2015, respectively, while import growth is 3.4% and 2.6% over the same two years. Total government expenditures fall by 0.2% in 2014, but increase by 0.2% in 2015.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.8% in both 2014 and 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 5.7% at the end of 2015. The employment growth in 2014 and 2015 is the same as projected last month, while the decline in the unemployment rate has slowed. Housing starts grow at an average of 7.4% and 16.6% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes increase at a moderate pace, and wages continue to show modest gains.

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.

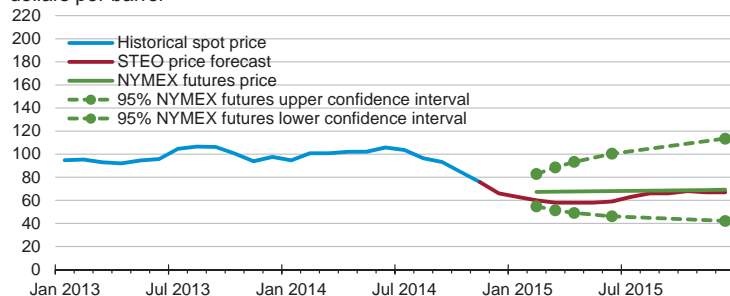


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for December 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel

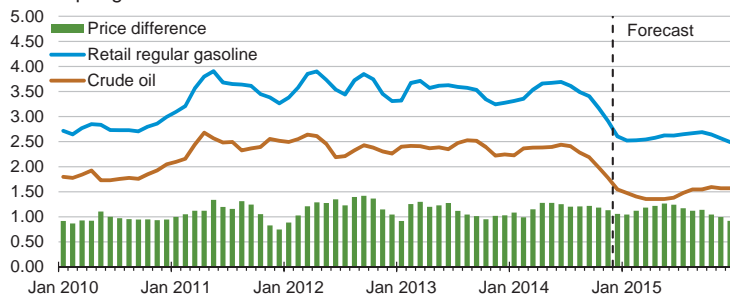


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Dec. 4, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

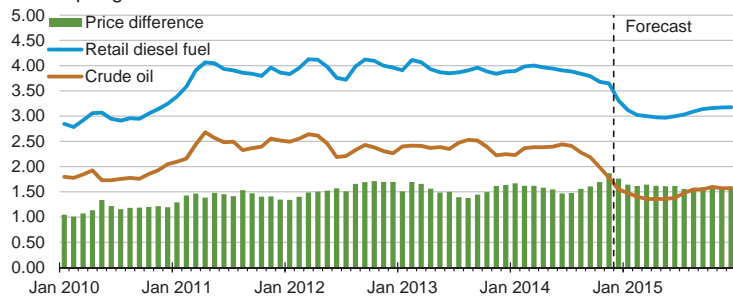


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

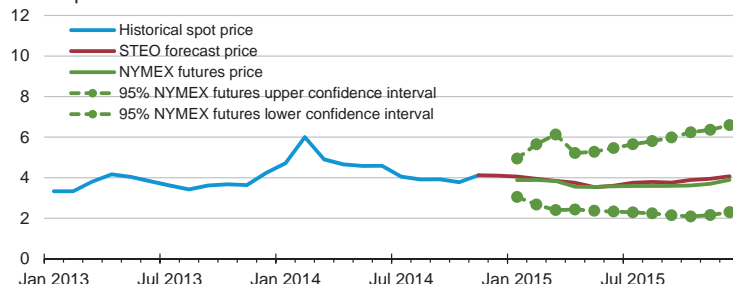


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

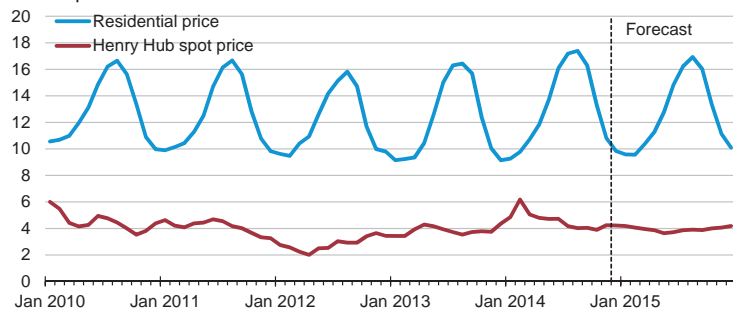


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Dec. 4, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

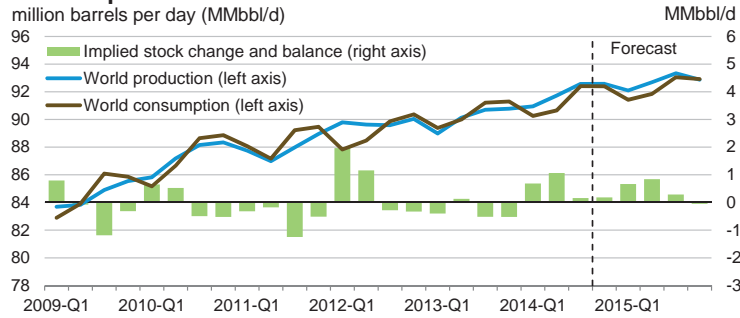
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



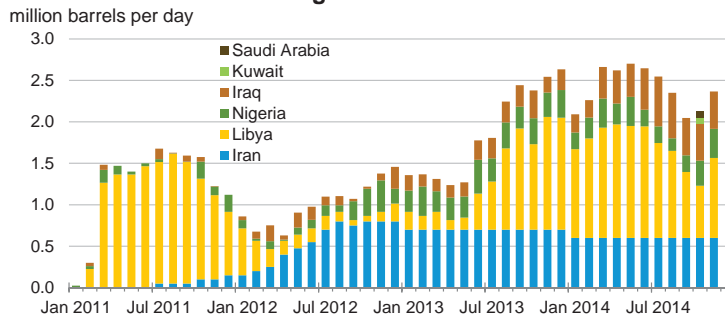
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



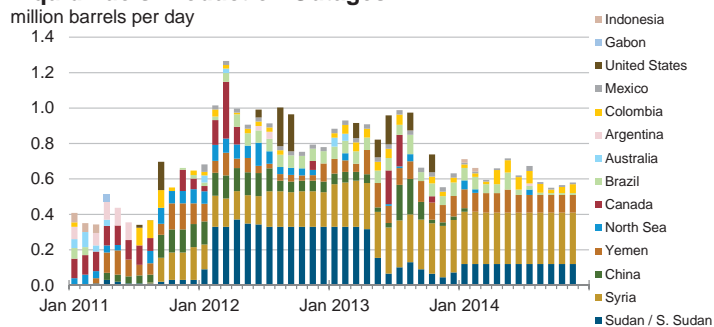
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

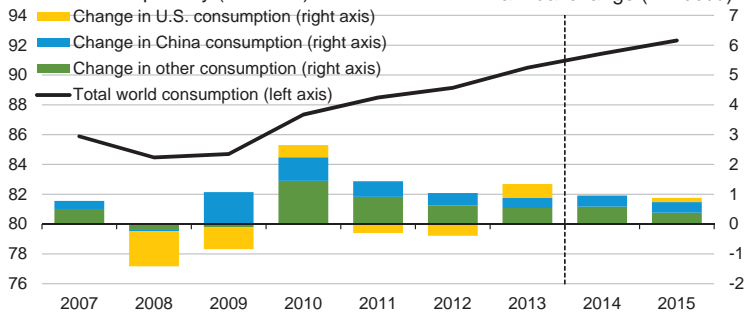


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

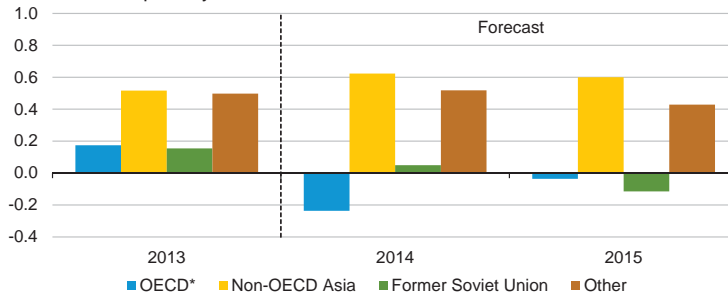
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

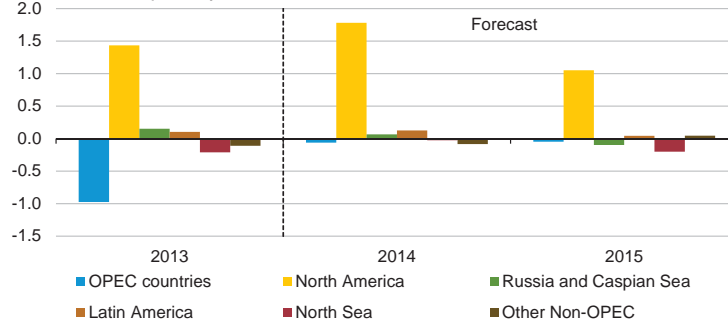


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

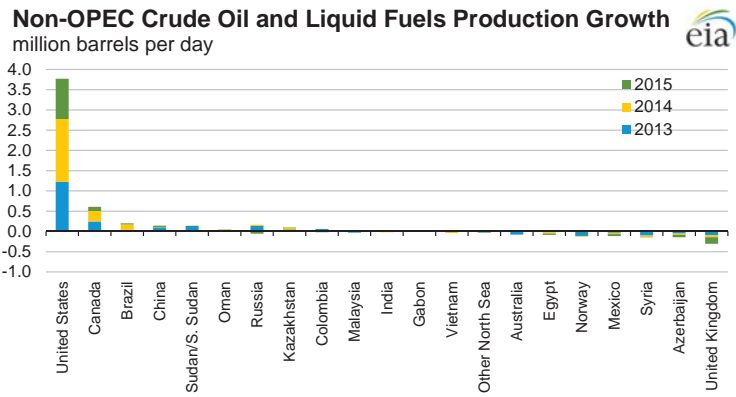
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

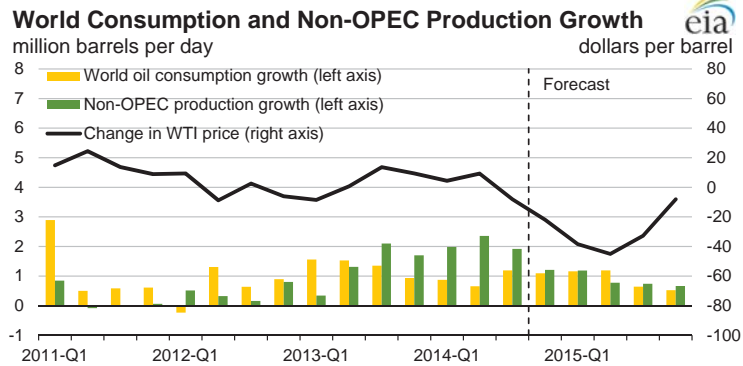
million barrels per day



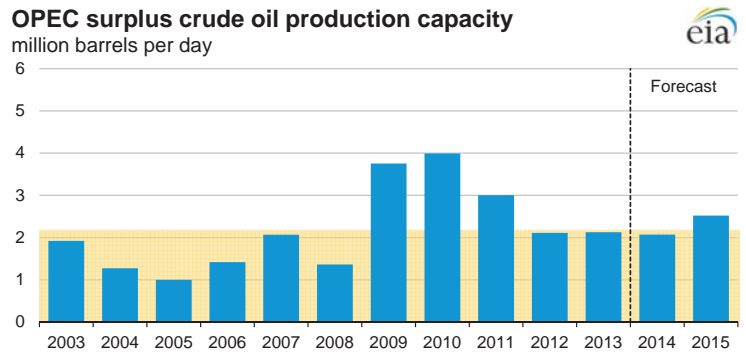
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

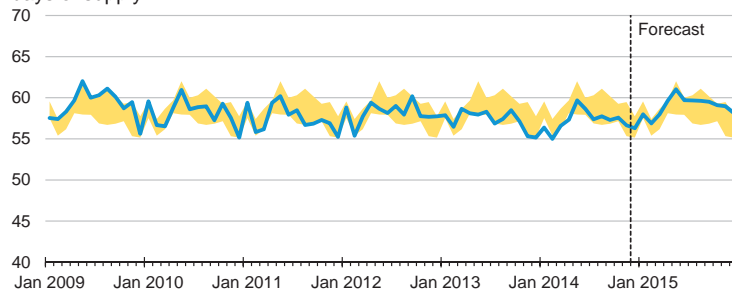


Note: Shaded area represents 2003-2013 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



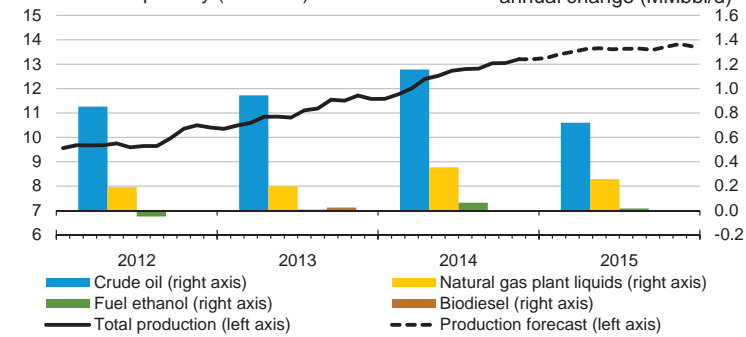
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

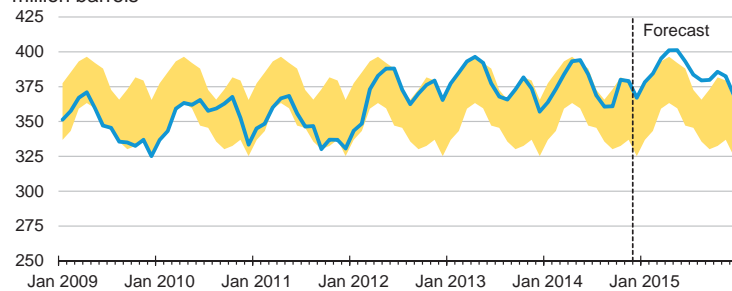
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

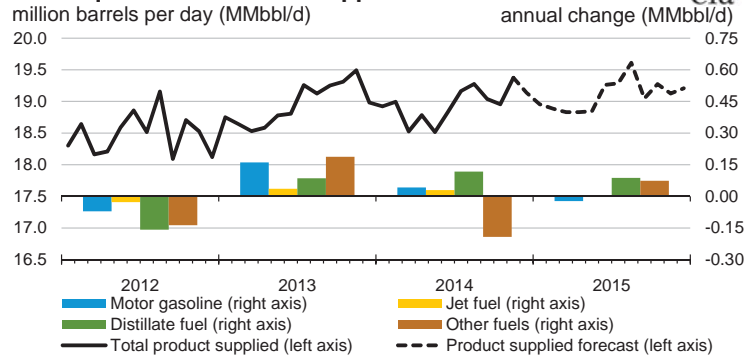
million barrels



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

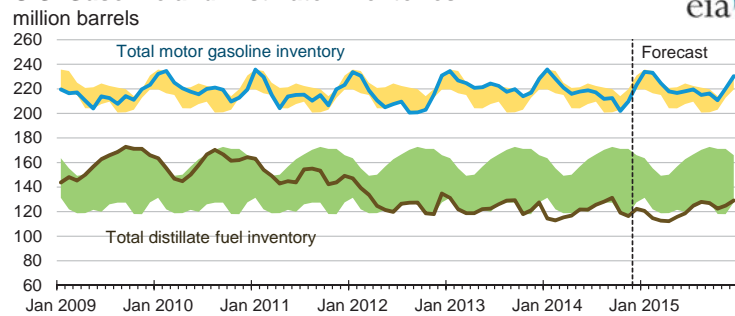
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Product Supplied



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

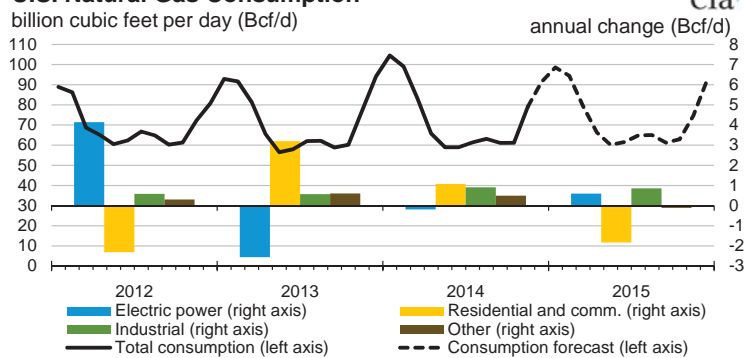
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

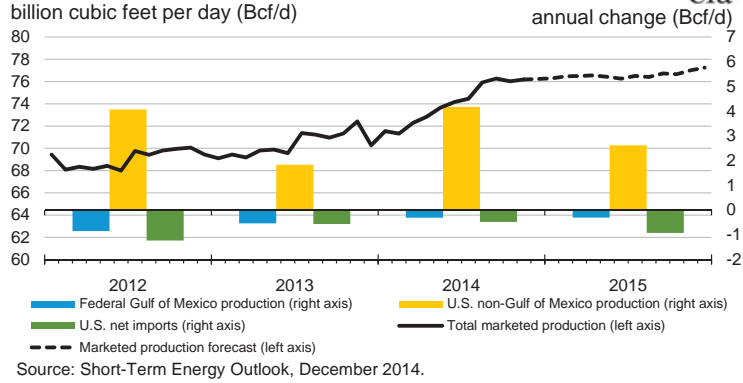
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

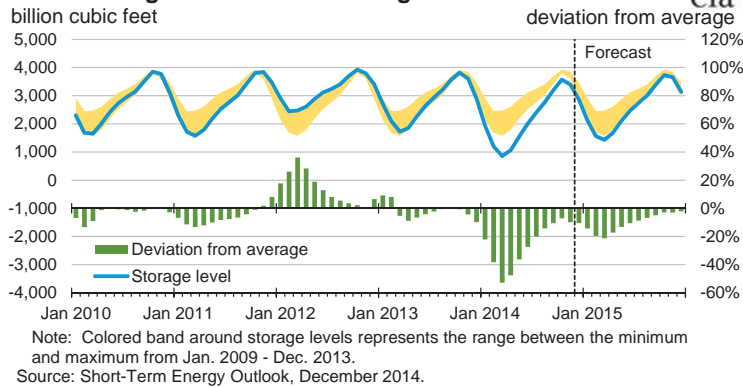


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

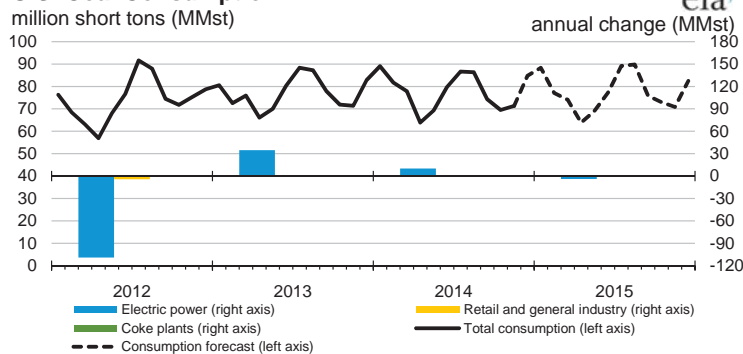
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



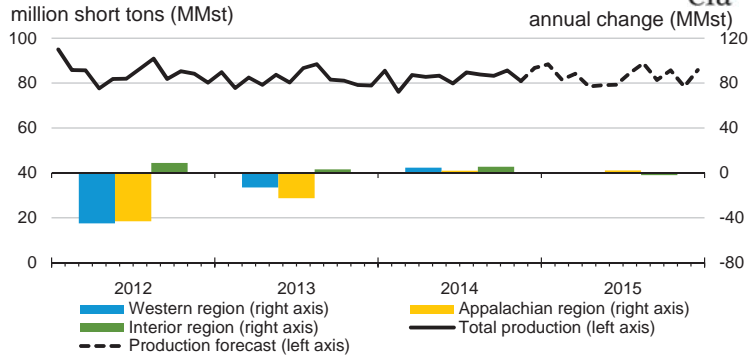
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



U.S. Coal Consumption

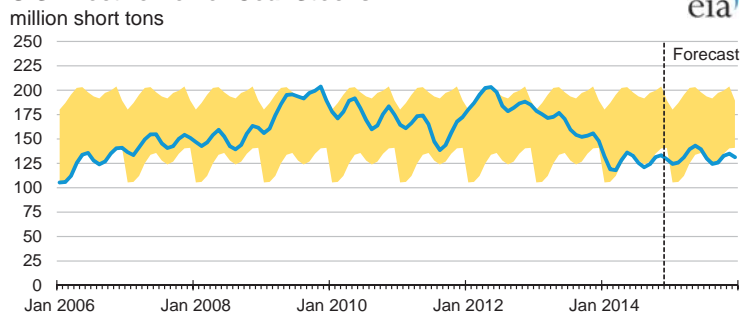


U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

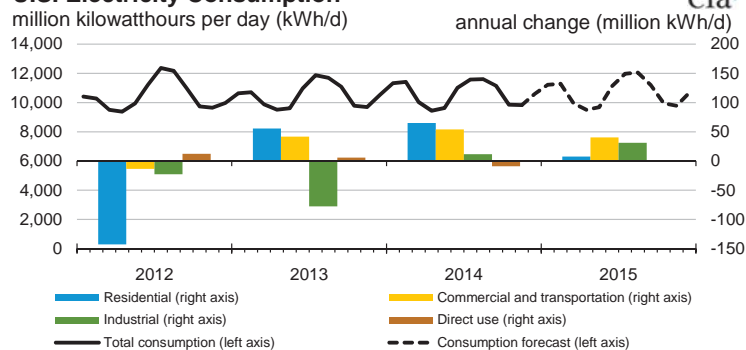
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



Note: Colored band around stock levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2006 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

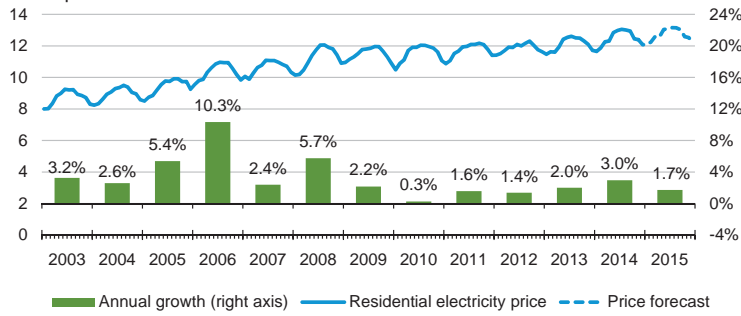
U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

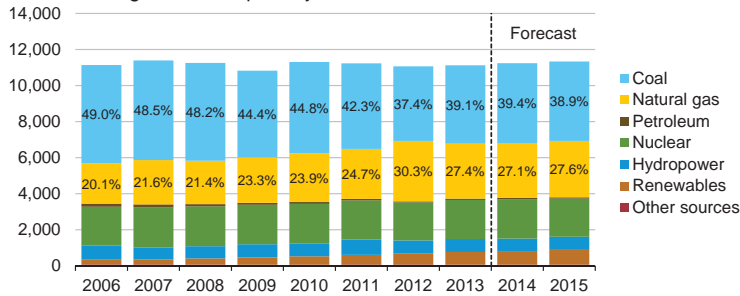
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

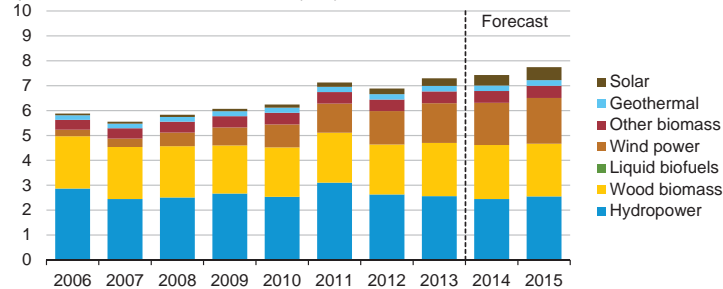


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

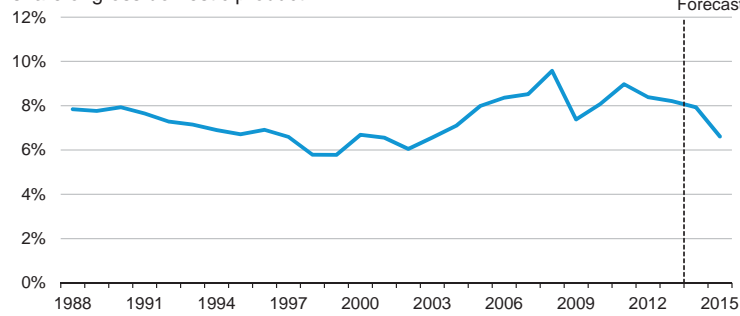


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

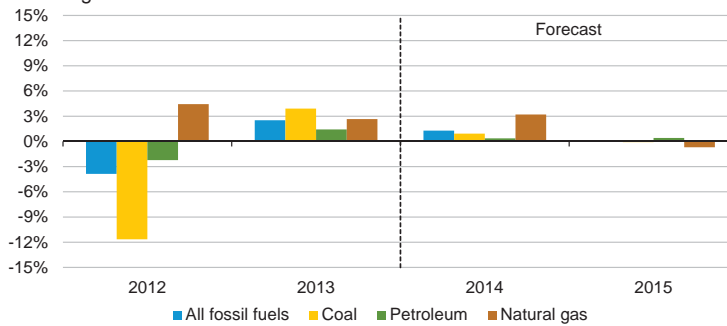
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

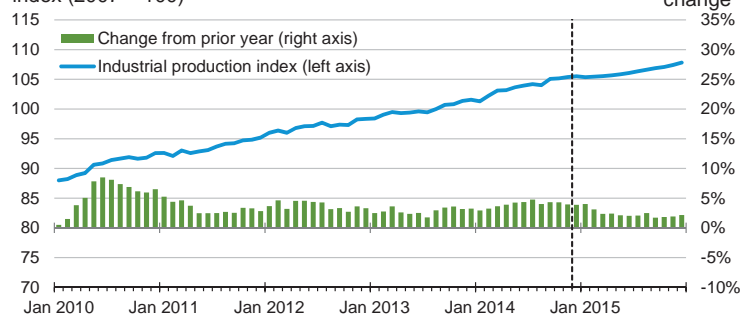
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

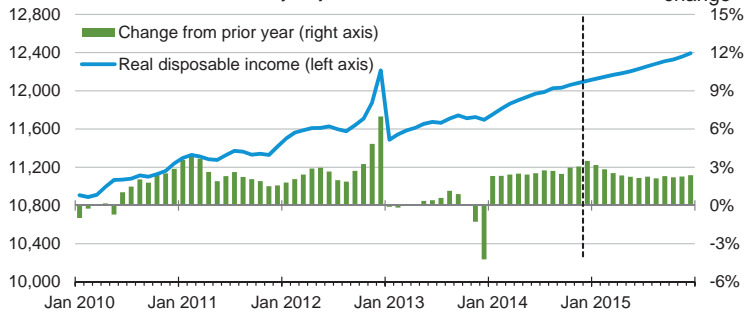
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

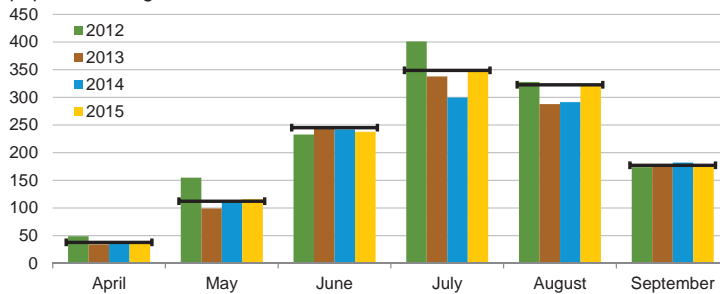
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

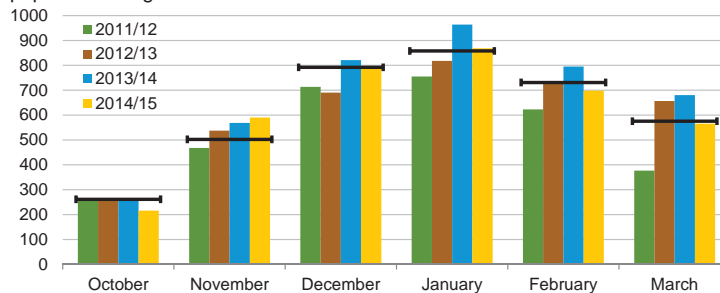


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2005-2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

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 2004 - Mar 2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2014.

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2014

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (Mcf**)	75.2	80.3	75.7	80.7	66.4	76.0	84.1	77.3	-8.1
Price (\$/mcf)	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.21	11.74	11.57	12.12	4.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,141	1,272	1,007	1,022	812	893	973	936	-3.7
Midwest									
Consumption (Mcf)	78.2	80.7	78.6	80.2	65.4	77.6	88.1	79.1	-10.2
Price (\$/mcf)	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	8.99	8.36	8.70	8.83	1.5
Expenditures (\$)	892	926	742	740	587	648	766	698	-8.9
South									
Consumption (Mcf)	44.6	47.3	53.3	49.3	40.9	46.5	52.2	49.4	-5.3
Price (\$/mcf)	14.18	14.07	11.52	11.02	11.45	10.71	10.79	11.12	3.1
Expenditures (\$)	632	665	614	544	468	498	563	550	-2.3
West									
Consumption (Mcf)	48.6	46.3	48.0	47.7	47.3	46.9	44.9	43.8	-2.4
Price (\$/mcf)	11.31	10.86	9.92	9.67	9.35	9.13	9.96	10.01	0.5
Expenditures (\$)	550	502	476	461	442	428	448	439	-2.0
U.S. Average									
Consumption (Mcf)	62.0	63.7	63.9	64.5	55.2	62.0	67.6	62.6	-7.5
Price (\$/mcf)	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.46	10.25	9.73	9.99	10.26	2.7
Expenditures (\$)	789	820	692	675	566	603	675	642	-5.0
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	537.7	576.5	544.5	580.5	471.0	545.3	607.3	556.5	-8.4
Price (\$/gallon)	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.87	3.88	3.09	-20.2
Expenditures (\$)	1,789	1,530	1,551	1,965	1,756	2,113	2,354	1,722	-26.8
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kWh***)	6,835	7,063	6,847	7,076	6,436	6,862	7,222	6,917	-4.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.145	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.152	0.163	0.168	2.7
Expenditures (\$)	988	1,071	1,040	1,091	993	1,046	1,179	1,160	-1.6
Midwest									
Consumption (kWh)	8,631	8,751	8,660	8,733	7,897	8,588	9,168	8,669	-5.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.090	0.097	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.111	0.112	0.116	3.6
Expenditures (\$)	774	851	856	914	875	955	1,024	1,004	-2.0
South									
Consumption (kWh)	7,778	8,057	8,486	8,224	7,471	7,978	8,389	8,186	-2.4
Price (\$/kwh)	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.109	0.112	3.0
Expenditures (\$)	765	878	874	856	798	851	912	917	0.5
West									
Consumption (kWh)	7,153	6,968	7,101	7,083	7,054	7,017	6,870	6,793	-1.1
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.107	0.110	0.112	0.115	0.119	0.124	0.125	1.5
Expenditures (\$)	742	743	784	794	809	836	849	852	0.4
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kWh)	7,557	7,701	7,909	7,817	7,225	7,645	7,965	7,726	-3.0
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.117	0.120	0.123	2.8
Expenditures (\$)	787	864	870	881	839	892	952	949	-0.3

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2014

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	648.0	690.1	648.1	692.7	573.3	651.9	745.4	688.0	-7.7
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.00	3.56	3.08	-13.5
Expenditures (\$)	1,897	1,961	1,933	2,241	1,916	1,959	2,654	2,119	-20.1
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	774.6	795.0	779.6	791.8	644.3	766.4	868.6	780.4	-10.2
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	1.74	2.61	1.93	-26.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,744	1,678	1,548	1,674	1,437	1,333	2,267	1,506	-33.6
Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)									
Northeast									
Natural gas	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,236	11,369	11,511	11,632	1.0
Heating oil	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,701	5,466	5,248	5,055	-3.7
Propane	704	713	733	744	761	816	836	827	-1.1
Electricity	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	3,012	3,070	3,134	2.1
Wood	414	474	501	512	548	579	605	646	6.9
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	18,019	18,047	17,960	17,891	-0.4
Heating oil	534	491	451	419	393	360	334	311	-6.8
Propane	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,037	2,065	2,062	2,003	-2.9
Electricity	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,119	5,316	5,489	5,626	2.5
Wood	528	584	616	618	631	635	655	696	6.2
South									
Natural gas	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,636	13,702	13,622	13,450	-1.3
Heating oil	1,051	956	906	853	790	741	693	648	-6.5
Propane	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,024	1,990	1,893	1,772	-6.4
Electricity	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,283	27,832	28,406	29,058	2.3
Wood	558	593	586	599	609	611	625	635	1.7
West									
Natural gas	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,021	14,998	15,018	15,084	0.4
Heating oil	316	294	289	279	261	246	237	229	-3.1
Propane	942	936	940	914	885	911	915	878	-4.1
Electricity	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,439	8,650	8,831	9,043	2.4
Wood	679	703	721	725	736	730	726	734	1.1
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,912	58,115	58,111	58,057	-0.1
Heating oil	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,145	6,812	6,511	6,244	-4.1
Propane	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,707	5,782	5,707	5,479	-4.0
Electricity	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,734	44,810	45,795	46,861	2.3
Wood	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,524	2,554	2,610	2,711	3.9
Heating degree days									
Northeast	4,914	5,313	4,933	5,337	4,217	4,964	5,596	5,065	-9.5
Midwest	5,603	5,810	5,639	5,773	4,484	5,544	6,452	5,675	-12.0
South	2,279	2,493	2,870	2,632	2,023	2,431	2,790	2,614	-6.3
West	3,196	2,994	3,138	3,118	3,087	3,041	2,871	2,772	-3.5
U.S. Average	3,696	3,840	3,903	3,907	3,191	3,689	4,085	3,732	-8.6

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31. Fuel prices are nominal prices. Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel. Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, and lighting (electricity). Per-household consumption based on an average of EIA 2005 and 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys corrected for actual and projected heating degree days. Number of households using heating oil includes kerosene.

* Prices exclude taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	7.11	7.29	7.56	7.79	8.06	8.54	8.74	9.04	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.37</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.36</i>	7.44	<i>8.60</i>	<i>9.32</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.58	66.07	67.43	67.57	67.83	69.33	71.12	<i>71.70</i>	<i>71.94</i>	<i>71.94</i>	<i>72.07</i>	<i>72.47</i>	66.67	<i>70.01</i>	<i>72.11</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	245	246	252	<i>253</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>250</i>	984	<i>996</i>	<i>995</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.16	<i>19.15</i>	<i>18.89</i>	<i>18.98</i>	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.20</i>	18.96	<i>18.96</i>	<i>19.10</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.47	59.95	61.03	77.16	95.50	61.20	61.89	<i>77.23</i>	<i>90.66</i>	<i>62.64</i>	<i>63.74</i>	<i>76.78</i>	71.59	<i>73.87</i>	<i>73.39</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	249	213	247	<i>226</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>226</i>	925	<i>934</i>	<i>931</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	11.45	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.14</i>	10.50	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.28	2.50	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.57	2.28	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.42</i>	9.35	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.84</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.52	22.99	24.21	25.07	26.71	23.13	24.10	<i>24.75</i>	<i>25.88</i>	<i>23.14</i>	<i>24.35</i>	<i>24.79</i>	97.79	<i>98.69</i>	<i>98.17</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	101.02	96.33	<i>74.30</i>	<i>59.33</i>	<i>57.34</i>	<i>63.97</i>	<i>66.33</i>	100.46	<i>92.30</i>	<i>61.78</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	3.96	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.97</i>	3.73	<i>4.44</i>	<i>3.83</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.37	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	16,010	16,151	<i>16,215</i>	<i>16,296</i>	<i>16,382</i>	<i>16,489</i>	<i>16,576</i>	15,710	<i>16,052</i>	<i>16,436</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.6	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>111.3</i>	106.7	<i>108.4</i>	<i>110.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	1.5	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,810	11,937	12,016	<i>12,084</i>	<i>12,147</i>	<i>12,206</i>	<i>12,284</i>	<i>12,360</i>	11,651	<i>11,962</i>	<i>12,249</i>
Percent change from prior year	-0.1	0.3	0.9	-1.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	-0.2	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.1	102.1	<i>102.8</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>105.1</i>	97.9	<i>101.4</i>	<i>103.9</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.4	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	2.9	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,200	509	76	1,646	2,439	479	80	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,132</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>1,540</i>	4,431	<i>4,598</i>	<i>4,223</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	37	378	803	87	34	392	773	<i>97</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>94</i>	1,304	<i>1,297</i>	<i>1,368</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).

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	98.75	103.35	97.78	<i>75.40</i>	<i>60.33</i>	<i>58.33</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>67.33</i>	97.91	<i>93.82</i>	<i>62.75</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	109.70	101.82	<i>78.48</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>63.67</i>	<i>70.67</i>	<i>73.00</i>	108.64	<i>99.54</i>	<i>68.08</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	94.10	98.59	94.00	<i>72.24</i>	<i>56.85</i>	<i>54.83</i>	<i>61.49</i>	<i>63.84</i>	98.12	<i>89.95</i>	<i>59.27</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	101.02	96.33	<i>74.30</i>	<i>59.33</i>	<i>57.34</i>	<i>63.97</i>	<i>66.33</i>	100.46	<i>92.30</i>	<i>61.78</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	298	276	<i>212</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>186</i>	281	<i>264</i>	<i>190</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	300	288	<i>240</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>224</i>	303	<i>283</i>	<i>214</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	303	289	276	<i>224</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>218</i>	297	<i>268</i>	<i>206</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	297	295	289	<i>237</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>218</i>	298	<i>279</i>	<i>208</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	244	247	250	249	244	243	<i>203</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>168</i>	248	<i>234</i>	<i>158</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	368	350	<i>290</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>257</i>	351	<i>337</i>	<i>260</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	375	358	<i>298</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>265</i>	358	<i>345</i>	<i>268</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	394	384	<i>355</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>317</i>	392	<i>382</i>	<i>307</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	397	382	369	<i>325</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>299</i>	378	<i>370</i>	<i>296</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	4.08	<i>4.12</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.09</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>3.94</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	3.96	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.97</i>	3.73	<i>4.44</i>	<i>3.83</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.95	4.38	4.68	6.17	5.60	5.06	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>5.06</i>	4.64	<i>5.50</i>	<i>4.89</i>
Commercial Sector	7.77	8.53	8.96	7.96	8.66	9.61	9.67	<i>8.82</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.46</i>	<i>8.96</i>	8.08	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.90	16.13	9.90	9.83	13.18	16.93	<i>10.62</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>16.37</i>	<i>10.90</i>	10.30	<i>10.97</i>	<i>10.96</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.37	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	4.25	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.32	<i>5.12</i>	<i>4.58</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	20.44	19.98	<i>17.15</i>	<i>14.12</i>	<i>12.67</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.70</i>	19.33	<i>19.49</i>	<i>12.98</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	21.93	<i>18.84</i>	<i>17.47</i>	<i>16.78</i>	<i>17.62</i>	<i>18.79</i>	23.08	<i>22.21</i>	<i>17.67</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.36	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.85</i>	6.82	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.01</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.11	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.88</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>10.69</i>	10.29	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.88</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	13.00	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>12.41</i>	12.12	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.69</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	23.09	23.27	23.89	24.51	24.93	25.40	25.67	25.93	26.17	26.19	26.29	26.68	23.70	25.49	26.33
U.S. (50 States)	11.68	12.11	12.63	12.94	13.05	13.85	14.20	14.47	14.65	14.92	14.94	15.05	12.34	13.90	14.89
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.10	4.36	4.47
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.84	2.81	2.78	2.90	2.87	2.82
North Sea (b)	2.88	2.87	2.72	2.85	3.05	2.80	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.59	2.52	2.61	2.83	2.80	2.60
Other OECD	1.49	1.54	1.56	1.50	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.52	1.56	1.55
Non-OECD	65.90	66.87	66.80	66.27	66.02	66.32	66.89	66.65	65.92	66.50	67.05	66.19	66.46	66.47	66.42
OPEC	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.46	35.94	35.70	36.15	36.05	35.90	35.90	36.19	35.68	36.03	35.96	35.92
Crude Oil Portion	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.34	29.79	29.54	30.04	29.98	29.72	29.67	29.93	29.38	29.92	29.84	29.67
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.16	6.12	6.08	6.19	6.22	6.26	6.29	6.11	6.13	6.24
Eurasia	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.73	13.64	13.57	13.59	13.62	13.54	13.51	13.53	13.49	13.55	13.61	13.52
China	4.45	4.49	4.38	4.52	4.46	4.49	4.42	4.49	4.48	4.51	4.51	4.52	4.46	4.46	4.50
Other Non-OECD	11.96	12.45	12.72	12.57	11.98	12.56	12.73	12.48	12.00	12.59	12.82	12.51	12.43	12.44	12.48
Total World Supply	88.99	90.14	90.70	90.78	90.95	91.72	92.57	92.58	92.09	92.69	93.34	92.87	90.16	91.96	92.75
Non-OPEC Supply	53.02	53.66	54.49	55.32	55.00	56.02	56.41	56.53	56.19	56.79	57.15	57.19	54.13	56.00	56.84
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.87	45.55	46.35	46.50	45.72	44.77	46.15	46.68	46.14	44.96	45.83	46.27	46.07	45.83	45.80
U.S. (50 States)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.15	18.89	18.98	19.32	19.20	18.96	18.96	19.10
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36
Canada	2.45	2.40	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.41	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.42	2.38	2.34
Europe	13.18	13.80	13.96	13.52	12.99	13.38	13.88	13.74	13.35	13.08	13.52	13.48	13.62	13.50	13.36
Japan	5.05	4.08	4.28	4.72	5.02	3.87	4.08	4.54	4.69	3.95	3.98	4.35	4.53	4.37	4.24
Other OECD	6.22	6.23	6.14	6.26	6.14	6.11	6.29	6.56	6.50	6.32	6.26	6.50	6.21	6.28	6.39
Non-OECD	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.54	45.88	46.26	45.71	45.29	46.89	47.22	46.65	44.41	45.60	46.52
Eurasia	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.63	4.56	4.77	4.75	4.48	4.41	4.67	4.66	4.64	4.68	4.56
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.73
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	11.11	11.07	10.92	11.52	11.47	11.43	10.61	10.98	11.34
Other Asia	11.14	11.36	10.94	11.23	11.39	11.62	11.18	11.48	11.64	11.87	11.42	11.72	11.17	11.42	11.66
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.24	17.83	18.46	17.68	17.54	18.36	18.91	18.11	17.29	17.80	18.23
Total World Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.21	91.30	90.26	90.66	92.41	92.40	91.42	91.85	93.05	92.92	90.48	91.44	92.32
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.28	-0.16	0.78	0.09	-0.67	-0.17	0.41	-0.05	-0.40	-0.14	0.48	0.13	-0.08	-0.02
Other OECD	-0.23	0.35	-0.27	0.67	-0.26	-0.03	-0.09	-0.22	-0.23	-0.16	-0.05	-0.16	0.13	-0.15	-0.15
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.46	-0.20	0.94	-0.93	-0.52	-0.37	0.10	-0.37	-0.38	-0.29	-0.10	-0.27	0.07	-0.29	-0.26
Total Stock Draw	0.40	-0.13	0.52	0.52	-0.68	-1.06	-0.16	-0.19	-0.67	-0.84	-0.29	0.05	0.33	-0.52	-0.43
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,123	1,137	1,065	1,057	1,123	1,139	1,101	1,106	1,142	1,155	1,110	1,065	1,101	1,110
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,651	2,646	2,685	2,551	2,567	2,635	2,658	2,642	2,667	2,718	2,735	2,705	2,551	2,642	2,705

- = 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) 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.73	18.87	19.62	20.15	20.34	21.05	21.41	<i>21.69</i>	<i>21.93</i>	<i>22.05</i>	<i>22.20</i>	<i>22.52</i>	19.35	<i>21.13</i>	<i>22.18</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.10	4.36	4.47
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.84	2.81	2.78	2.90	2.87	2.82
United States	11.68	12.11	12.63	12.94	13.05	13.85	14.20	14.47	14.65	14.92	14.94	15.05	12.34	13.90	14.89
Central and South America	4.42	4.94	5.25	5.03	4.54	5.15	5.39	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.10</i>	4.91	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.08</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.72
Brazil	2.21	2.74	3.01	2.81	2.34	2.97	3.17	2.83	2.36	3.00	3.19	2.85	2.69	2.83	2.85
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49
Europe	3.84	3.83	3.70	3.83	4.03	3.79	3.67	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.56</i>	3.80	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.56</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.94	1.78	1.86	1.77	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.85	1.81	1.84	1.81
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.93	0.85	0.64	0.71	0.68	0.63	0.58	0.59	0.83	0.78	0.62
Other North Sea	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18
Eurasia	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.74	13.65	13.59	13.60	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.55</i>	<i>13.52</i>	<i>13.54</i>	<i>13.51</i>	13.56	<i>13.62</i>	<i>13.53</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.88	0.85	0.79
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.74	1.73	1.66	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.66	1.70	1.71
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.64	10.60	10.57	10.53	10.55	10.50	10.49	10.53	10.51	10.53	10.56	10.51
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.29
Other Eurasia	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.23
Middle East	1.26	1.19	1.21	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.19</i>	1.21	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.19</i>
Oman	0.93	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.96
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Asia and Oceania	9.02	9.05	8.82	8.94	8.94	8.96	8.86	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.10</i>	8.95	<i>8.94</i>	<i>9.09</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.48
China	4.45	4.49	4.38	4.52	4.46	4.49	4.42	4.49	4.48	4.51	4.51	4.52	4.46	4.46	4.50
India	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.99
Indonesia	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.94
Malaysia	0.70	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.68	0.70
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.32	0.34
Africa	2.21	2.32	2.39	2.45	2.31	2.30	2.29	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.21</i>	2.34	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.20</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.69	0.66	0.63
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.24
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.02	53.66	54.49	55.32	55.00	56.02	56.41	<i>56.53</i>	<i>56.19</i>	<i>56.79</i>	<i>57.15</i>	<i>57.19</i>	54.13	<i>56.00</i>	<i>56.84</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.16	6.12	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.19</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.26</i>	<i>6.29</i>	6.11	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.24</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.14	59.75	60.58	61.44	61.16	62.18	62.53	<i>62.61</i>	<i>62.38</i>	<i>63.02</i>	<i>63.41</i>	<i>63.49</i>	60.24	<i>62.12</i>	<i>63.08</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.83	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.15	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.19	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.73	1.63	1.63	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.53	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iran	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.80	2.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.68	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	3.26	3.29	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.03	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	0.38	0.23	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.92	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	1.98	1.98	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.75	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.80	9.80	9.65	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.65	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
OPEC Total	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.34	29.79	29.54	30.04	29.98	29.72	29.67	29.93	29.38	29.92	29.84	29.67
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.16	6.12	6.08	6.19	6.22	6.26	6.29	6.11	6.13	6.24
Total OPEC Supply	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.46	35.94	35.70	36.15	36.05	35.90	35.90	36.19	35.68	36.03	35.96	35.92
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	5.13	4.98	5.43	5.49	5.33	5.33	5.34	5.35	5.80	5.26	5.34
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.72	2.75	2.76
Middle East	23.56	23.62	23.53	23.42	23.86	23.90	23.89	23.94	24.07	24.11	24.15	24.05	23.53	23.90	24.09
OPEC Total	32.55	32.60	31.78	31.29	31.74	31.63	32.08	32.18	32.15	32.21	32.26	32.16	32.05	31.91	32.20
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.96	1.95	2.09	2.04	2.20	2.44	2.53	2.33	2.78	2.13	2.07	2.52
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.96	1.95	2.09	2.04	2.20	2.44	2.53	2.33	2.78	2.13	2.07	2.52
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.34	1.43	2.16	2.52	2.34	2.66	2.32	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.87	<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 Emirates (Middle East).

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

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

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

Projections: 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.15	23.22	23.68	23.70	23.19	23.05	23.66	<i>23.64</i>	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.76</i>	<i>23.63</i>	23.44	<i>23.39</i>	<i>23.51</i>
Canada	2.45	2.40	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.41	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.42	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Mexico	2.05	2.08	2.03	2.02	1.95	1.97	2.08	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>	2.04	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>
United States	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.16	<i>19.15</i>	<i>18.89</i>	<i>18.98</i>	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.20</i>	18.96	<i>18.96</i>	<i>19.10</i>
Central and South America	6.71	6.97	6.99	6.97	6.89	7.13	7.20	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.26</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>7.27</i>	6.91	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.21</i>
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	3.08	3.15	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.20</i>	2.94	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.15</i>
Europe	13.88	14.51	14.69	14.25	13.70	14.10	14.61	<i>14.47</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>13.80</i>	<i>14.26</i>	<i>14.22</i>	14.33	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.09</i>
Eurasia	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.66	4.59	4.80	<i>4.78</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.69</i>	4.67	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.59</i>
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.30	3.25	3.44	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.19</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.32</i>	3.30	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.25</i>
Middle East	7.38	7.83	8.44	7.73	7.70	8.04	8.73	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>8.19</i>	7.85	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.39</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.24	29.52	29.24	30.47	30.58	30.20	29.91	<i>30.84</i>	<i>31.01</i>	<i>30.89</i>	<i>30.38</i>	<i>31.27</i>	29.87	<i>30.38</i>	<i>30.89</i>
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	11.11	<i>11.07</i>	<i>10.92</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>11.47</i>	<i>11.43</i>	10.61	<i>10.98</i>	<i>11.34</i>
Japan	5.05	4.08	4.28	4.72	5.02	3.87	4.08	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.35</i>	4.53	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.24</i>
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.89	3.87	3.55	<i>3.84</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.94</i>	3.68	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.88</i>
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	3.55	3.50	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.64</i>	3.42	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.65</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.87	45.55	46.35	46.50	45.72	44.77	46.15	<i>46.68</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>44.96</i>	<i>45.83</i>	<i>46.27</i>	46.07	<i>45.83</i>	<i>45.80</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.54	45.88	46.26	<i>45.71</i>	<i>45.29</i>	<i>46.89</i>	<i>47.22</i>	<i>46.65</i>	44.41	<i>45.60</i>	<i>46.52</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.21	91.30	90.26	90.66	92.41	<i>92.40</i>	<i>91.42</i>	<i>91.85</i>	<i>93.05</i>	<i>92.92</i>	90.48	<i>91.44</i>	<i>92.32</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.9	110.8	111.8	112.8	113.1	113.9	114.8	<i>115.5</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>119.1</i>	111.3	<i>114.3</i>	<i>117.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	105.3	105.8	106.5	107.2	107.4	107.8	108.5	<i>109.0</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>111.4</i>	106.2	<i>108.2</i>	<i>110.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	1.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	115.9	117.3	118.5	119.9	120.5	121.6	122.9	<i>124.0</i>	<i>124.8</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>129.2</i>	117.9	<i>122.3</i>	<i>127.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.8	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	4.2	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	104.08	105.59	106.88	106.37	107.93	107.71	108.82	<i>112.53</i>	<i>113.65</i>	<i>114.28</i>	<i>114.86</i>	<i>115.23</i>	105.73	<i>109.25</i>	<i>114.50</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.0	1.8	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	3.6	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.8</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	7.11	7.29	7.56	7.79	8.06	8.54	8.74	9.04	9.27	9.37	9.26	9.36	7.44	8.60	9.32
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.49	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.32	1.42	1.42	1.45	1.54	1.58	1.49	1.57	1.25	1.40	1.55
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.27	5.56	5.84	6.01	6.21	6.61	6.88	7.10	7.25	7.35	7.37	7.33	5.67	6.70	7.32
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.48	7.61	7.93	7.36	7.11	6.94	7.15	6.62	5.99	6.21	6.47	5.94	7.60	6.95	6.15
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.31	0.17	0.05	0.17	-0.30	0.00	0.25	-0.07	-0.31	0.02	0.14	0.12	0.02	-0.03	0.00
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.21	0.03	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.08	0.25	0.22	0.17
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.56	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.62	15.13	15.80	16.09	15.49	15.31	15.76	15.63
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.45	2.54	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.95	3.09	3.09	3.05	3.19	3.29	3.33	2.61	2.96	3.22
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.00	1.05	1.06
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.87	0.93	0.95
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.91	-0.97	-1.47	-2.06	-1.73	-1.76	-2.17	-2.44	-1.87	-1.94	-2.17	-2.35	-1.36	-2.03	-2.08
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-0.14	-0.25	-0.36	-0.40	-0.37	-0.58	-0.66	-0.72	-0.76	-0.88	-0.92	-0.93	-0.29	-0.58	-0.87
Unfinished Oils	0.52	0.60	0.64	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.32	0.47	0.46	0.61	0.64	0.53	0.55	0.44	0.56
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.10	-0.05	-0.09	-0.10
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.41	0.63	0.46	0.36	0.29	0.58	0.45	0.33	0.42	0.53	0.45	0.40	0.46	0.41	0.45
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.37	-0.22	-0.29	-0.43	-0.41	-0.36	-0.34	-0.36	-0.38	-0.25	-0.27	-0.40	-0.33	-0.37	-0.32
Jet Fuel	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.11	-0.07	-0.02	-0.09	-0.11	-0.08	-0.03	-0.05	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.63	-0.91	-1.22	-1.16	-0.67	-1.01	-1.08	-1.18	-0.67	-0.96	-1.08	-1.02	-0.98	-0.99	-0.93
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.09	-0.22	-0.08	-0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.18	-0.20	-0.25	-0.27	-0.25	-0.21	-0.14	-0.20	-0.25
Other Oils (g)	-0.47	-0.51	-0.53	-0.55	-0.64	-0.58	-0.51	-0.58	-0.51	-0.58	-0.59	-0.55	-0.51	-0.58	-0.56
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.48	-0.46	-0.21	0.61	0.39	-0.72	-0.38	0.25	0.26	-0.42	-0.28	0.37	0.11	-0.12	-0.02
Total Supply	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.84	18.71	19.11	19.08	18.89	18.98	19.32	19.20	18.96	18.94	19.10
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.70	2.22	2.30	2.77	2.66	2.06	2.26	2.67	2.68	2.20	2.34	2.69	2.50	2.41	2.48
Unfinished Oils	-0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.02	-0.06	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03
Motor Gasoline	8.46	8.99	9.07	8.84	8.52	9.01	9.10	8.90	8.56	9.04	9.07	8.78	8.84	8.89	8.86
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.88	0.88
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.45	1.50	1.44	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.48	1.39	1.49	1.53	1.44	1.43	1.46	1.46
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.94	3.76	3.68	3.94	4.17	3.93	3.86	3.83	4.15	3.96	3.94	4.07	3.83	3.95	4.03
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.38	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.32	0.24	0.21
Other Oils (g)	1.87	2.07	2.25	1.94	1.75	1.96	2.25	1.96	1.89	2.05	2.21	1.96	2.03	1.98	2.03
Total Consumption	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.15	18.89	18.98	19.32	19.20	18.96	18.96	19.10
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	6.56	6.64	6.46	5.30	5.38	5.18	4.98	4.18	4.11	4.27	4.30	3.59	6.24	4.93	4.07
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	393.1	377.4	373.0	357.1	383.7	383.9	360.9	367.1	395.2	393.0	379.8	368.9	357.1	367.1	368.9
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	116.4	160.4	190.8	128.4	98.1	164.1	209.8	165.7	129.9	173.4	202.1	158.1	128.4	165.7	158.1
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	81.6	78.0	91.3	87.3	84.5	81.5	90.8	88.1	85.9	80.5	78.0	81.5	80.5
Other HC/Oxygenates	21.6	19.9	20.0	21.6	22.6	23.0	22.4	21.5	24.0	22.6	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.5	22.3
Total Motor Gasoline	224.7	224.4	219.8	228.0	220.9	218.8	212.5	223.1	224.7	218.0	216.3	230.3	228.0	223.1	230.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	47.3	48.6	39.8	39.0	34.3	28.9	28.8	31.8	28.9	29.5	28.7	31.1	39.0	31.8	31.1
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	177.3	175.7	180.0	189.1	186.6	190.0	183.7	191.3	195.7	188.5	187.6	199.3	189.1	191.3	199.3
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.4	41.1	37.2	36.0	36.3	39.6	35.7	35.8	37.6	40.1	37.4	37.2	35.7	37.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.7	122.5	129.3	127.5	115.3	121.7	131.3	122.2	112.6	118.6	127.0	129.1	127.5	122.2	129.1
Residual Fuel Oil	37.0	37.6	35.6	38.1	36.4	36.7	36.6	36.6	37.3	36.7	35.2	35.7	38.1	36.6	35.7
Other Oils (g)	55.8	53.6	46.1	49.4	52.8	50.9	45.6	47.7	55.5	53.9	46.3	47.6	49.4	47.7	47.6
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,123	1,137	1,065	1,057	1,123	1,139	1,101	1,106	1,142	1,155	1,110	1,065	1,101	1,110
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	696	696	696	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	696	691	691

- = 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.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	0.94	0.92	0.99	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.09	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.20	1.26	0.97	1.09	1.20
Propane	0.76	0.81	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.98	1.04	1.09	1.08	0.82	0.96	1.05
Butanes	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.47	0.53	0.57
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.41	0.42	0.40	0.35	0.38	0.40
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Propane/Propylene	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.58	0.57
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.04	0.27	0.19	-0.21	-0.04	0.27	0.21	-0.17	-0.04	0.25	0.17	-0.16	0.05	0.07	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	0.00	-0.04	-0.10
Propane/Propylene	-0.05	-0.19	-0.21	-0.25	-0.17	-0.34	-0.36	-0.38	-0.41	-0.48	-0.47	-0.49	-0.18	-0.31	-0.46
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.10	-0.11	-0.15	-0.17	-0.16	-0.01	-0.07	-0.14
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.09	-0.05	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.10	-0.16	-0.17
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.34	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.41	0.34	0.27	0.28	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.32
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.18
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.96	0.92	1.00	1.09	1.01	0.97	1.08	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.12	1.16	0.99	1.04	1.10
Propane/Propylene	1.56	1.03	1.08	1.43	1.46	0.89	0.97	1.35	1.41	0.94	1.03	1.32	1.28	1.17	1.17
Butanes/Butylenes	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane/Ethylene	34.26	35.18	34.46	32.79	29.90	37.06	38.70	36.56	35.84	38.55	37.79	37.27	34.17	35.58	37.37
Propane/Propylene	40.68	55.31	68.10	45.08	28.32	57.12	82.37	67.60	41.83	60.60	75.99	60.99	45.08	67.60	60.99
Butanes/Butylenes	27.94	52.84	69.60	38.06	25.95	52.24	72.22	46.29	36.31	56.76	71.18	44.56	38.06	46.29	44.56
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	13.05	17.23	18.36	14.47	13.04	14.82	17.92	16.01	15.27	16.92	17.45	15.69	14.47	16.01	15.69
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.56	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.62	15.13	15.80	16.09	15.49	15.31	15.76	15.63
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.51	0.41	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.46	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.50
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.04	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.12
Unfinished Oils	0.47	0.66	0.67	0.40	0.24	0.51	0.41	0.44	0.35	0.61	0.63	0.55	0.55	0.40	0.53
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.52	0.72	0.46	0.50	0.71	1.06	0.83	0.42	0.56	0.79	0.63	0.45	0.55	0.75	0.60
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	17.05	18.24	18.58	18.19	17.73	19.04	19.21	18.16	17.64	18.77	18.93	18.20	18.02	18.54	18.39
Refinery Processing Gain															
1.01	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.51	0.84	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.87	0.81	0.42	0.53	0.84	0.75	0.42	0.62	0.66	0.63
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.87	9.27	9.30	9.49	9.26	9.82	9.74	9.45	9.08	9.47	9.49	9.37	9.23	9.57	9.35
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.64	1.54	1.48	1.54	1.60	1.48	1.50	1.53	1.53
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	4.99	4.66	4.96	4.99	4.86	4.66	4.94	5.07	5.06	4.73	4.87	4.93
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.44	0.45
Other Oils (a)	2.42	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.43	2.52	2.71	2.55	2.49	2.61	2.71	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.58
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.06	19.31	19.71	19.32	18.80	20.11	20.30	19.26	18.71	19.86	20.05	19.29	19.11	19.62	19.48
Refinery Distillation Inputs															
14.80	15.77	16.31	15.99	15.51	16.17	16.64	16.00	15.45	16.11	16.44	15.87	15.72	16.08	15.97	
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity															
17.82	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.93	17.89	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.82	17.86	17.81
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor															
0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.89	0.88	0.90	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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	272	298	276	<i>212</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>186</i>	281	<i>264</i>	<i>190</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	362	350	355	334	344	365	348	<i>292</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>258</i>	350	<i>338</i>	<i>258</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	365	343	<i>283</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>250</i>	347	<i>332</i>	<i>256</i>
PADD 3	338	336	337	308	318	345	329	<i>268</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>235</i>	329	<i>315</i>	<i>240</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	325	326	350	363	<i>301</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>254</i>	343	<i>336</i>	<i>254</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	362	401	386	<i>317</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>287</i>	378	<i>367</i>	<i>289</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	368	350	<i>290</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>257</i>	351	<i>337</i>	<i>260</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	375	358	<i>298</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>265</i>	358	<i>345</i>	<i>268</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	57.7	63.1	55.6	<i>57.1</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>	61.1	<i>57.1</i>	<i>60.0</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.5	49.0	49.7	47.2	<i>47.2</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>49.3</i>	51.5	<i>47.2</i>	<i>49.3</i>
PADD 3	75.6	77.5	77.3	76.3	77.7	72.8	74.9	<i>80.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>81.6</i>	76.3	<i>80.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.5	6.1	7.4	<i>7.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	7.1	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	30.0	27.1	27.3	<i>30.7</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>31.7</i>	32.1	<i>30.7</i>	<i>31.7</i>
U.S. Total	224.7	224.4	219.8	228.0	220.9	218.8	212.5	<i>223.1</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>218.0</i>	<i>216.3</i>	<i>230.3</i>	228.0	<i>223.1</i>	<i>230.3</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	47.3	48.6	39.8	39.0	34.3	28.9	28.8	<i>31.8</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>31.1</i>	39.0	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.1</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	177.3	175.7	180.0	189.1	186.6	190.0	183.7	<i>191.3</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>188.5</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>199.3</i>	189.1	<i>191.3</i>	<i>199.3</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	69.23	69.75	71.19	71.33	71.73	73.56	75.54	<i>76.15</i>	<i>76.41</i>	<i>76.41</i>	<i>76.54</i>	<i>76.97</i>	70.39	<i>74.26</i>	<i>76.58</i>
Alaska	1.05	0.91	0.79	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.85	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.93	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.88</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.87	3.63	3.46	3.40	3.29	3.42	3.38	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.82</i>	3.59	<i>3.28</i>	<i>2.98</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	64.32	65.21	66.94	66.98	67.45	69.22	71.31	<i>72.11</i>	<i>72.29</i>	<i>72.46</i>	<i>72.87</i>	<i>73.23</i>	65.87	<i>70.04</i>	<i>72.72</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.58	66.07	67.43	67.57	67.83	69.33	71.12	<i>71.70</i>	<i>71.94</i>	<i>71.94</i>	<i>72.07</i>	<i>72.47</i>	66.67	<i>70.01</i>	<i>72.11</i>
LNG Gross Imports	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.15	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.27	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
LNG Gross Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.59</i>	0.01	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.26</i>
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.44	6.52	6.47	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>7.01</i>	7.63	<i>7.16</i>	<i>6.94</i>
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.14	3.81	4.67	3.89	3.85	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.87</i>	4.30	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.65</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.13	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.70	-10.17	-9.79	7.31	22.75	-12.71	-12.98	<i>3.51</i>	<i>15.96</i>	<i>-11.39</i>	<i>-10.02</i>	<i>2.78</i>	1.45	<i>0.06</i>	<i>-0.73</i>
Total Supply	88.06	59.24	61.44	78.93	94.66	59.57	60.96	<i>78.50</i>	<i>91.26</i>	<i>62.68</i>	<i>64.18</i>	<i>77.16</i>	71.86	<i>73.34</i>	<i>73.75</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.41	0.71	-0.41	-1.77	0.84	1.64	0.93	<i>-1.27</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.43</i>	<i>-0.37</i>	-0.27	<i>0.53</i>	<i>-0.36</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.47	59.95	61.03	77.16	95.50	61.20	61.89	<i>77.23</i>	<i>90.66</i>	<i>62.64</i>	<i>63.74</i>	<i>76.78</i>	71.59	<i>73.87</i>	<i>73.39</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.47	7.58	3.68	17.32	28.78	7.37	3.70	<i>16.71</i>	<i>24.97</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>15.82</i>	13.46	<i>14.08</i>	<i>12.86</i>
Commercial	14.38	6.06	4.48	11.09	16.39	6.14	4.54	<i>10.80</i>	<i>14.52</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>10.32</i>	8.98	<i>9.44</i>	<i>8.83</i>
Industrial	21.66	19.28	18.94	21.39	22.98	20.03	19.66	<i>22.24</i>	<i>23.80</i>	<i>20.92</i>	<i>20.61</i>	<i>23.02</i>	20.31	<i>21.22</i>	<i>22.08</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.70	21.04	27.21	<i>20.58</i>	<i>20.03</i>	<i>21.82</i>	<i>28.37</i>	<i>20.70</i>	22.34	<i>22.15</i>	<i>22.75</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.98	4.00	4.09	4.10	4.41	4.52	4.64	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.73</i>	4.04	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.71</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.95	1.95	1.99	2.55	3.15	2.02	2.04	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>2.09</i>	2.36	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.07</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	88.47	59.95	61.03	77.16	95.50	61.20	61.89	<i>77.23</i>	<i>90.66</i>	<i>62.64</i>	<i>63.74</i>	<i>76.78</i>	71.59	<i>73.87</i>	<i>73.39</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,720	2,643	3,565	2,890	857	2,005	3,190	<i>2,868</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>2,468</i>	<i>3,390</i>	<i>3,134</i>	2,890	<i>2,868</i>	<i>3,134</i>
Producing Region (d)	703	973	1,174	1,022	358	691	954	<i>974</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>1,094</i>	<i>1,093</i>	1,022	<i>974</i>	<i>1,093</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	659	1,208	1,833	1,445	315	952	1,754	<i>1,482</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>1,111</i>	<i>1,767</i>	<i>1,550</i>	1,445	<i>1,482</i>	<i>1,550</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	357	461	558	423	184	362	483	<i>411</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>491</i>	423	<i>411</i>	<i>491</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

 (d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Methodology for EIA Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Estimates*
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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	4.08	4.12	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.09</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>3.94</i>
Residential															
New England	13.16	14.10	17.03	13.51	13.92	16.55	17.86	14.37	<i>13.68</i>	<i>14.78</i>	<i>17.48</i>	<i>14.20</i>	13.71	<i>14.72</i>	<i>14.30</i>
Middle Atlantic	10.92	13.23	17.63	11.29	10.68	13.36	17.25	12.08	<i>11.21</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>18.13</i>	<i>12.71</i>	11.81	<i>11.85</i>	<i>12.45</i>
E. N. Central	7.77	10.82	15.86	8.16	8.67	12.96	16.85	8.90	<i>8.40</i>	<i>11.58</i>	<i>16.95</i>	<i>9.45</i>	8.74	<i>9.69</i>	<i>9.62</i>
W. N. Central	8.13	10.48	17.62	9.04	9.10	11.73	18.17	9.65	<i>8.53</i>	<i>11.22</i>	<i>17.41</i>	<i>9.81</i>	9.26	<i>10.03</i>	<i>9.77</i>
S. Atlantic	11.01	15.22	21.99	12.56	11.34	16.38	22.98	13.05	<i>11.61</i>	<i>16.57</i>	<i>22.55</i>	<i>13.36</i>	12.74	<i>13.09</i>	<i>13.42</i>
E. S. Central	9.27	12.58	18.47	10.60	9.63	14.08	19.71	11.40	<i>9.82</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>18.54</i>	<i>11.59</i>	10.60	<i>11.08</i>	<i>11.21</i>
W. S. Central	8.37	12.15	19.84	10.36	8.53	14.22	20.25	10.75	<i>8.68</i>	<i>13.55</i>	<i>18.84</i>	<i>11.37</i>	10.42	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.79</i>
Mountain	8.02	9.82	13.78	8.76	9.07	11.22	15.15	9.91	<i>8.95</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>13.56</i>	<i>9.12</i>	8.93	<i>10.16</i>	<i>9.51</i>
Pacific	9.53	10.91	11.33	10.24	10.97	11.66	12.41	10.62	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>11.40</i>	<i>10.41</i>	10.19	<i>11.16</i>	<i>10.45</i>
U.S. Average	9.24	11.90	16.13	9.90	9.83	13.18	16.93	10.62	<i>9.78</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>16.37</i>	<i>10.90</i>	10.30	<i>10.97</i>	<i>10.96</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.88	10.77	10.14	10.33	11.42	12.66	11.66	11.25	<i>11.60</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>11.09</i>	10.62	<i>11.59</i>	<i>11.30</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.79	8.62	8.06	8.23	9.30	9.06	7.92	9.23	<i>9.84</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>8.85</i>	<i>9.72</i>	8.52	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.58</i>
E. N. Central	6.75	7.94	8.60	6.78	8.02	9.96	10.18	7.87	<i>8.08</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>8.18</i>	7.06	<i>8.37</i>	<i>8.37</i>
W. N. Central	7.01	7.81	9.31	7.35	8.35	9.10	10.19	8.29	<i>8.07</i>	<i>7.98</i>	<i>8.95</i>	<i>7.99</i>	7.41	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.10</i>
S. Atlantic	8.80	10.00	10.47	9.32	9.23	10.56	10.91	9.93	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.40</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>10.14</i>	9.37	<i>9.83</i>	<i>10.24</i>
E. S. Central	8.26	9.55	10.36	9.05	8.90	10.71	11.13	9.60	<i>9.53</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>9.78</i>	8.93	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.81</i>
W. S. Central	6.86	8.08	8.74	7.54	7.49	9.24	9.26	8.21	<i>7.81</i>	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.22</i>	7.55	<i>8.22</i>	<i>8.09</i>
Mountain	6.96	7.59	8.62	7.52	7.81	8.74	9.90	8.58	<i>8.24</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>8.40</i>	7.41	<i>8.44</i>	<i>8.33</i>
Pacific	8.15	8.75	9.03	8.63	9.29	9.26	9.56	9.05	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.17</i>	8.55	<i>9.25</i>	<i>8.89</i>
U.S. Average	7.77	8.53	8.96	7.96	8.66	9.61	9.67	8.82	<i>8.92</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.46</i>	<i>8.96</i>	8.08	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Industrial															
New England	8.77	8.69	7.79	8.78	10.15	9.58	7.90	9.34	<i>9.64</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>9.71</i>	8.60	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.30</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.05	8.00	8.08	8.19	9.28	8.83	8.04	8.48	<i>8.85</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.91</i>	8.08	<i>8.87</i>	<i>8.65</i>
E. N. Central	6.26	6.68	6.19	6.04	8.03	8.87	7.89	6.95	<i>7.17</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.86</i>	6.25	<i>7.84</i>	<i>6.92</i>
W. N. Central	5.21	5.43	4.91	5.38	7.34	6.28	5.91	5.93	<i>5.73</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.02</i>	<i>5.77</i>	5.24	<i>6.44</i>	<i>5.37</i>
S. Atlantic	5.49	5.85	5.37	5.60	6.91	6.42	5.90	6.21	<i>6.24</i>	<i>5.71</i>	<i>5.82</i>	<i>6.15</i>	5.58	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.00</i>
E. S. Central	5.14	5.45	5.03	5.35	6.37	6.14	5.30	5.77	<i>5.87</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.76</i>	5.24	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.66</i>
W. S. Central	3.59	4.37	3.82	3.91	5.15	4.91	4.52	4.25	<i>4.21</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.20</i>	3.92	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.10</i>
Mountain	5.61	5.88	6.06	5.95	6.55	6.68	6.95	6.72	<i>6.32</i>	<i>5.94</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.57</i>	5.84	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.33</i>
Pacific	6.67	6.97	6.81	6.82	7.84	7.63	7.70	7.17	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.16</i>	6.81	<i>7.58</i>	<i>6.80</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	4.95	4.38	4.68	6.17	5.60	5.06	5.11	<i>5.22</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>5.06</i>	4.64	<i>5.50</i>	<i>4.89</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.1	243.1	256.7	239.1	245.2	245.8	251.7	253.2	254.1	236.8	254.6	249.8	984.0	996.0	995.3
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	67.5	69.7	68.6	67.8	73.6	69.7	66.1	66.3	271.6	273.5	275.7
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	46.3	44.8	49.0	48.1	46.4	45.1	47.7	46.9	182.7	188.1	186.1
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	131.4	131.4	134.2	137.4	134.1	122.0	140.8	136.6	529.7	534.4	533.5
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	3.5	-0.8	-1.3
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	8.9	12.2	10.8
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.7	24.6	22.7	21.2	19.0	22.5	20.0	21.2	117.7	96.2	82.7
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	16.9	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.4	12.5	10.4	11.3	65.7	61.1	46.6
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	8.8	7.3	7.5	6.6	10.0	9.6	9.8	52.0	34.5	36.1
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	220.9	224.7	232.9	232.6	237.7	216.7	238.5	229.2	878.7	911.2	922.1
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	31.1	-15.2	8.1	-5.5	-1.1	-9.0	13.1	-5.9	37.9	18.5	-2.8
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	10.2	12.1	11.3
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	218.2	255.2	212.3	244.1	230.1	239.4	210.1	254.8	226.3	926.8	941.7	930.6
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	21.5	20.5	21.2
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	231.7	196.8	231.4	208.5	223.1	194.5	238.3	208.9	858.4	868.5	864.7
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.0	10.9	10.7	11.6	11.6	10.8	10.7	11.6	45.3	45.3	44.8
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.3	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.9	43.3	43.1	42.3
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	248.6	212.9	247.3	225.5	239.4	210.1	254.8	226.3	925.1	934.3	930.6
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	6.6	-0.5	-3.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.4	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	41.7	41.1	43.4	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	42.7	43.4	44.7
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	154.8	123.7	138.9	130.8	136.3	137.4	146.4	133.2	139.1	154.8	136.3	139.1
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	124.2	129.2	131.2	139.5	125.8	131.3	148.0	129.2	131.3
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.1	4.8	5.5
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.55	5.47	5.61
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.265	0.268	0.280	0.269	0.262	0.263	0.265	0.270
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36

- = 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	11.47	10.75	12.04	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>10.77</i>	11.12	<i>11.24</i>	<i>11.33</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	11.04	10.34	11.60	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>11.95</i>	<i>10.33</i>	10.68	<i>10.81</i>	<i>10.91</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.43	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.16	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.14	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.58	10.87	12.20	<i>10.82</i>	<i>11.41</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>12.52</i>	<i>10.87</i>	11.26	<i>11.36</i>	<i>11.45</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.67	0.84	0.75	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.77	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.53	9.67	11.07	<i>9.71</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>11.37</i>	<i>9.76</i>	10.11	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.32</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.35	3.36	4.26	<i>3.55</i>	<i>4.18</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>3.55</i>	3.81	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.62	3.64	4.06	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>3.57</i>	3.67	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.76</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.54	2.66	2.73	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.62	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.38	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	11.45	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.14</i>	10.50	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,795	2,414	3,149	2,538	3,053	2,380	3,047	<i>2,538</i>	<i>2,918</i>	<i>2,370</i>	<i>3,146</i>	<i>2,515</i>	10,896	<i>11,018</i>	<i>10,948</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.37	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	4.25	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.32	<i>5.12</i>	<i>4.58</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	20.44	19.98	<i>17.15</i>	<i>14.12</i>	<i>12.67</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.70</i>	19.33	<i>19.49</i>	<i>12.98</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	21.93	<i>18.84</i>	<i>17.47</i>	<i>16.78</i>	<i>17.62</i>	<i>18.79</i>	23.08	<i>22.21</i>	<i>17.67</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	13.00	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>12.41</i>	12.12	<i>12.47</i>	<i>12.69</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.11	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.88</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>10.69</i>	10.29	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.88</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.36	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.85</i>	6.82	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.01</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	154	111	136	120	147	113	140	122	132	130	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	423	315	383	327	401	318	409	332	365	362	365
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	616	446	513	494	573	441	560	491	514	517	516
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	352	246	293	270	328	245	316	268	288	290	289
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,081	858	1,088	887	1,048	855	1,128	891	939	978	981
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	404	278	363	300	379	279	378	294	321	336	333
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	641	501	729	528	610	520	736	519	580	600	596
Mountain	253	248	328	227	239	242	320	232	257	243	343	241	264	259	271
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	421	347	420	380	426	342	410	379	395	392	389
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	11	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,345	3,355	4,257	3,552	4,184	3,368	4,432	3,551	3,811	3,876	3,884
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	138	154	140	151	138	157	138	123	146	146
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	442	413	461	406	439	415	468	409	432	431	433
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	510	490	526	488	509	498	544	488	503	504	510
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	284	273	298	271	282	279	304	272	277	281	284
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	803	842	920	800	807	850	933	805	833	842	849
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	239	237	271	232	243	240	285	231	248	245	250
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	495	522	609	513	499	536	623	510	523	535	543
Mountain	237	262	287	243	239	257	287	245	245	264	294	249	257	257	263
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	438	447	515	452	446	453	514	453	456	463	467
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,620	3,636	4,058	3,565	3,638	3,689	4,139	3,571	3,667	3,720	3,760
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	49	49	52	47	49	49	53	48	74	49	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	201	198	205	198	199	198	205	195	189	200	199
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	525	532	544	510	529	534	548	524	530	528	534
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	234	240	253	242	245	253	269	253	240	242	255
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	372	397	404	384	374	397	405	382	381	389	390
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	279	287	296	290	296	288	287	288	298	288	290
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	431	465	471	432	427	453	474	440	428	450	449
Mountain	210	235	246	217	213	239	250	227	223	243	262	233	227	232	240
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	240	244	227	224	237	255	236	236	234	238
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,543	2,660	2,734	2,571	2,579	2,666	2,772	2,615	2,616	2,627	2,658
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	357	300	344	309	349	302	351	310	330	327	328
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,078	936	1,059	943	1,051	942	1,095	948	997	1,004	1,009
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,654	1,469	1,584	1,494	1,613	1,475	1,654	1,504	1,548	1,550	1,561
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	870	760	844	784	856	778	889	793	805	814	829
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,260	2,100	2,415	2,074	2,233	2,106	2,469	2,082	2,157	2,212	2,223
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	922	803	931	823	918	808	950	813	867	869	872
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,567	1,488	1,811	1,474	1,537	1,509	1,834	1,470	1,531	1,585	1,588
Mountain	700	745	862	686	692	739	857	705	725	750	900	723	749	748	775
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,037	1,181	1,061	1,098	1,034	1,181	1,071	1,088	1,091	1,096
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	41	43	44	44	42	43	45	43	43	43
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,531	9,673	11,069	9,709	10,424	9,745	11,365	9,759	10,114	10,245	10,324

- = 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 Electricity Prices (Cents per Kilowatthour)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	15.59	16.12	16.01	17.21	17.46	18.03	17.60	18.38	18.49	18.57	18.47	18.72	16.20	17.83	18.56
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	16.28	16.58	16.66	15.99	16.28	17.04	17.09	16.47	15.72	16.38	16.72
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.56	12.95	12.98	12.22	12.11	13.21	13.22	12.43	12.01	12.37	12.72
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.05	11.80	12.31	10.65	10.41	13.21	12.48	10.87	10.95	11.13	11.43
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.31	11.98	12.13	11.62	11.57	12.09	12.13	11.56	11.37	11.76	11.84
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.30	11.21	10.97	10.41	10.75	11.28	11.06	10.43	10.42	10.70	10.88
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.37	11.44	11.39	11.07	10.83	11.17	11.14	10.73	10.73	11.06	10.98
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	12.02	12.32	11.42	11.23	12.32	12.64	11.73	11.32	11.73	12.04
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	12.97	12.77	15.51	13.09	13.41	13.38	15.75	13.62	13.60	13.64	14.08
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	13.00	12.28	12.28	12.92	13.12	12.41	12.12	12.47	12.69
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	15.24	14.07	14.44	14.49	15.35	15.07	15.34	15.06	14.08	14.57	15.21
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	14.26	13.28	13.94	12.85	13.54	13.86	14.64	13.54	13.00	13.60	13.92
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.69	9.93	10.00	9.51	9.71	9.97	10.06	9.68	9.51	9.79	9.86
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.60	9.38	9.86	8.67	8.61	9.51	10.09	8.86	8.95	9.14	9.29
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.83	9.67	9.70	9.70	9.98	9.99	10.03	10.02	9.39	9.73	10.01
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.28	10.51	10.40	10.27	10.52	10.67	10.52	10.46	9.82	10.37	10.54
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.12	8.29	8.30	8.04	8.10	8.04	8.07	7.81	8.11	8.20	8.01
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.18	9.82	10.18	9.61	9.29	10.08	10.40	9.78	9.37	9.72	9.92
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.95	13.14	15.63	13.28	12.19	13.87	16.07	13.58	12.77	13.59	14.01
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.11	10.47	10.55	10.88	11.33	10.69	10.29	10.71	10.88
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.96	11.28	11.39	12.17	12.06	11.93	12.01	11.78	12.17	11.93	11.94
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.75	7.37	7.28	7.37	7.77	7.64	7.74	7.56	7.25	7.69	7.68
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	7.00	6.83	7.01	6.86	6.78	6.89	7.12	6.85	6.57	6.92	6.91
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.56	6.68	7.32	6.45	6.44	6.76	7.52	6.53	6.60	6.76	6.83
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.80	6.68	6.97	6.52	6.65	6.77	7.05	6.63	6.48	6.74	6.78
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.18	6.22	6.76	5.74	5.98	6.30	6.67	5.97	5.96	6.23	6.23
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.87	6.04	6.34	5.85	5.66	5.88	6.27	5.80	5.86	6.03	5.91
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.21	6.76	7.37	6.31	6.21	6.81	7.58	6.39	6.46	6.69	6.78
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.96	8.30	9.60	8.77	7.77	8.38	9.36	8.56	8.20	8.68	8.55
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.36	6.84	6.75	6.98	7.42	6.85	6.82	7.05	7.01
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.85	15.05	15.20	15.62	16.18	15.84	16.06	15.95	14.48	15.44	16.02
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	14.00	13.13	13.63	12.77	13.48	13.60	14.23	13.31	12.90	13.41	13.67
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.53	9.72	9.93	9.50	9.60	9.82	10.15	9.59	9.33	9.67	9.80
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.64	9.31	9.95	8.67	8.68	9.42	10.16	8.80	8.96	9.14	9.28
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	10.04	10.05	10.34	9.93	10.17	10.23	10.50	10.06	9.73	10.10	10.25
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	9.05	9.22	9.46	8.73	9.15	9.32	9.57	8.86	8.71	9.12	9.24
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.42	8.65	9.04	8.48	8.50	8.47	8.84	8.24	8.47	8.67	8.53
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.87	9.56	10.16	9.15	9.03	9.75	10.43	9.34	9.18	9.48	9.69
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.51	11.89	14.33	12.24	11.75	12.44	14.50	12.48	12.07	12.55	12.84
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.26	10.34	10.91	10.17	10.31	10.51	11.07	10.29	10.08	10.44	10.56

- = 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,873	4,037	4,628	<i>4,171</i>	<i>4,640</i>	<i>3,988</i>	<i>4,814</i>	<i>4,200</i>	4,345	<i>4,426</i>	<i>4,410</i>
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,700	2,870	3,702	<i>2,917</i>	<i>2,830</i>	<i>2,954</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>2,919</i>	3,051	<i>3,050</i>	<i>3,126</i>
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	147	63	65	<i>69</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>67</i>	74	<i>86</i>	<i>72</i>
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	28	29	35	<i>35</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	34	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,201	2,060	2,289	<i>2,120</i>	<i>2,144</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,055</i>	2,162	<i>2,168</i>	<i>2,120</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	703	850	652	<i>616</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>640</i>	737	<i>705</i>	<i>735</i>
Wind	491	520	353	475	553	549	367	<i>489</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>563</i>	459	<i>489</i>	<i>530</i>
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	116	112	119	<i>116</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>118</i>	109	<i>116</i>	<i>119</i>
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	51	53	56	<i>56</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>59</i>	55	<i>54</i>	<i>58</i>
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	45	44	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	45	<i>45</i>	<i>47</i>
Solar	16	27	31	27	33	61	62	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>46</i>	25	<i>50</i>	<i>63</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-12	-17	-19	<i>-13</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-13</i>	-12	<i>-15</i>	<i>-13</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	31	33	35	<i>33</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>34</i>	34	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,470	10,746	12,036	<i>10,696</i>	<i>11,288</i>	<i>10,889</i>	<i>12,381</i>	<i>10,771</i>	11,118	<i>11,237</i>	<i>11,334</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	359	250	214	<i>208</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>234</i>	283	<i>257</i>	<i>260</i>
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	409	480	627	<i>469</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>494</i>	497	<i>497</i>	<i>528</i>
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	55	2	3	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	7	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	542	471	539	<i>516</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>468</i>	532	<i>517</i>	<i>484</i>
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	97	104	89	<i>101</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>100</i>	95	<i>98</i>	<i>105</i>
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	72	63	60	<i>70</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>72</i>	62	<i>66</i>	<i>67</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	13	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,547	1,384	1,545	<i>1,383</i>	<i>1,491</i>	<i>1,388</i>	<i>1,585</i>	<i>1,386</i>	1,491	<i>1,464</i>	<i>1,463</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,122	1,851	2,100	<i>1,749</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>2,088</i>	<i>1,694</i>	1,843	<i>1,955</i>	<i>1,876</i>
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,538	1,722	2,083	<i>1,608</i>	<i>1,630</i>	<i>1,784</i>	<i>2,163</i>	<i>1,654</i>	1,729	<i>1,739</i>	<i>1,809</i>
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	54	28	26	<i>27</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>26</i>	32	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	11	14	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	14	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	882	994	<i>949</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>920</i>	945	<i>948</i>	<i>945</i>
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	146	103	75	<i>120</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>120</i>	137	<i>111</i>	<i>119</i>
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	239	254	201	<i>236</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>277</i>	213	<i>232</i>	<i>260</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	13	14	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	5,089	4,862	5,507	<i>4,716</i>	<i>5,001</i>	<i>4,926</i>	<i>5,614</i>	<i>4,718</i>	4,925	<i>5,044</i>	<i>5,066</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,805	1,440	1,682	<i>1,611</i>	<i>1,760</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>1,809</i>	<i>1,640</i>	1,627	<i>1,634</i>	<i>1,674</i>
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	194	179	206	<i>190</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>160</i>	201	<i>192</i>	<i>184</i>
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	14	13	12	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	11	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	11	12	14	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	12	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	533	543	586	<i>505</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>513</i>	527	<i>542</i>	<i>531</i>
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	30	42	41	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>36</i>	<i>39</i>
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	251	213	147	<i>224</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>251</i>	194	<i>209</i>	<i>222</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,841	2,446	2,695	<i>2,588</i>	<i>2,772</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>2,835</i>	<i>2,621</i>	2,609	<i>2,642</i>	<i>2,679</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	587	497	632	<i>603</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>633</i>	592	<i>580</i>	<i>601</i>
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	558	489	786	<i>649</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>611</i>	625	<i>621</i>	<i>605</i>
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	21	24	<i>25</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	23	<i>23</i>	<i>25</i>
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	6	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	164	170	<i>149</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>154</i>	158	<i>161</i>	<i>160</i>
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	418	585	427	<i>354</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>380</i>	460	<i>446</i>	<i>460</i>
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	236	290	240	<i>219</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>233</i>	225	<i>246</i>	<i>266</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	1,992	2,054	2,289	<i>2,009</i>	<i>2,024</i>	<i>2,087</i>	<i>2,347</i>	<i>2,046</i>	2,093	<i>2,087</i>	<i>2,127</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	2,582	2,169	2,523	<i>2,273</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>2,143</i>	<i>2,597</i>	<i>2,277</i>	2,358	<i>2,387</i>	<i>2,375</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,530	21,903	28,161	<i>21,647</i>	<i>21,059</i>	<i>22,693</i>	<i>29,257</i>	<i>21,757</i>	23,322	<i>23,077</i>	<i>23,709</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	258	110	114	<i>124</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>121</i>	129	<i>151</i>	<i>129</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	86	24	30	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	33	<i>43</i>	<i>27</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	85	23	22	<i>31</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>	25	<i>40</i>	<i>30</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	70	61	59	<i>56</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>62</i>	67	<i>61</i>	<i>66</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	17	2	3	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	164	116	105	<i>99</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>110</i>	128	<i>121</i>	<i>121</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,153	3,659	4,877	<i>3,546</i>	<i>3,517</i>	<i>3,995</i>	<i>4,998</i>	<i>3,741</i>	3,790	<i>3,813</i>	<i>4,066</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	92	4	6	<i>10</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	13	<i>28</i>	<i>10</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,084	969	1,116	<i>928</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>891</i>	983	<i>1,024</i>	<i>979</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,689	13,113	15,773	<i>11,854</i>	<i>12,061</i>	<i>13,661</i>	<i>16,643</i>	<i>12,276</i>	13,232	<i>13,115</i>	<i>13,669</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	103	52	49	<i>52</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>50</i>	60	<i>64</i>	<i>57</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	1,006	811	952	<i>907</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>1,018</i>	<i>921</i>	917	<i>919</i>	<i>940</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,587	1,441	1,673	<i>1,525</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,895</i>	<i>1,285</i>	1,639	<i>1,557</i>	<i>1,499</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	27	23	22	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	20	<i>24</i>	<i>22</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	328	274	351	<i>340</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>355</i>	331	<i>323</i>	<i>335</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,101	3,690	5,838	<i>4,721</i>	<i>4,110</i>	<i>3,597</i>	<i>5,722</i>	<i>4,456</i>	4,661	<i>4,593</i>	<i>4,476</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	31	37	<i>39</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>41</i>	36	<i>36</i>	<i>40</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	124.2	<i>129.2</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>125.8</i>	<i>131.3</i>	148.0	<i>129.2</i>	<i>131.3</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	10.5	10.7	10.5	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>	12.9	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.6	15.7	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	15.7	<i>15.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.9	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	0.595	0.731	0.565	<i>0.532</i>	<i>0.632</i>	<i>0.743</i>	<i>0.600</i>	<i>0.553</i>	2.529	<i>2.422</i>	<i>2.528</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.065	0.059	0.064	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.066</i>	0.207	<i>0.251</i>	<i>0.264</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.061	0.062	0.066	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.070</i>	0.258	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.276</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	0.321	<i>0.428</i>	<i>0.460</i>	<i>0.507</i>	<i>0.379</i>	<i>0.492</i>	1.595	<i>1.697</i>	<i>1.839</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	0.039	0.039	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	<i>0.156</i>	<i>0.163</i>
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.028	0.051	0.053	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.085	<i>0.168</i>	<i>0.213</i>
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.260	1.417	1.109	<i>1.167</i>	<i>1.299</i>	<i>1.488</i>	<i>1.234</i>	<i>1.263</i>	4.831	<i>4.953</i>	<i>5.283</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.005	0.006	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	0.032	<i>0.025</i>	<i>0.024</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.310	0.328	0.324	0.305	0.317	0.326	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.308</i>	1.281	<i>1.260</i>	<i>1.198</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	0.042	0.043	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.171	<i>0.170</i>	<i>0.168</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.171	0.187	0.185	0.201	0.193	0.201	0.201	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	0.744	<i>0.798</i>	<i>0.798</i>
Subtotal	0.546	0.553	0.569	0.581	0.552	0.571	0.582	<i>0.570</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.539</i>	<i>0.559</i>	<i>0.564</i>	2.248	<i>2.274</i>	<i>2.209</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.019	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.070	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.082</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.045</i>
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.036	0.035	0.036	0.036	0.035	0.036	0.037	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.143	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.150</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.143	0.145	0.146	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	0.580	<i>0.580</i>	<i>0.571</i>
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Solar (d)	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.062	0.063	0.063	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.219	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.303</i>
Subtotal	0.207	0.209	0.211	0.211	0.215	0.217	0.220	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	0.839	<i>0.871</i>	<i>0.914</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.256	0.282	0.280	0.282	0.263	0.284	0.282	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.272</i>	1.100	<i>1.102</i>	<i>1.087</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.033	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.040	0.048	0.055	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.205	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Subtotal	0.288	0.328	0.336	0.353	0.303	0.332	0.334	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.310</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.323</i>	1.306	<i>1.293</i>	<i>1.283</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.602	0.736	0.571	<i>0.538</i>	<i>0.638</i>	<i>0.749</i>	<i>0.606</i>	<i>0.560</i>	2.561	<i>2.448</i>	<i>2.553</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.528	0.517	0.549	0.544	0.530	0.539	0.555	<i>0.542</i>	<i>0.523</i>	<i>0.512</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.539</i>	2.138	<i>2.166</i>	<i>2.115</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.123	0.114	0.115	0.121	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.126</i>	0.476	<i>0.474</i>	<i>0.490</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	0.321	<i>0.428</i>	<i>0.460</i>	<i>0.507</i>	<i>0.379</i>	<i>0.492</i>	1.595	<i>1.697</i>	<i>1.839</i>
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.054	0.055	0.055	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.221	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.227</i>
Solar	0.068	0.078	0.082	0.079	0.091	0.116	0.116	<i>0.100</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.117</i>	0.307	<i>0.422</i>	<i>0.521</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.254	0.280	0.277	0.280	0.260	0.281	0.282	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.276</i>	1.090	<i>1.107</i>	<i>1.107</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.033	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.040	0.048	0.055	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.205	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.171	0.187	0.185	0.201	0.193	0.201	0.201	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	0.744	<i>0.798</i>	<i>0.798</i>
Total Consumption	2.279	2.501	2.263	2.308	2.361	2.569	2.277	<i>2.314</i>	<i>2.419</i>	<i>2.616</i>	<i>2.386</i>	<i>2.419</i>	9.351	<i>9.521</i>	<i>9.840</i>

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

(f) Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel

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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	16,010	16,151	<i>16,215</i>	<i>16,296</i>	<i>16,382</i>	<i>16,489</i>	<i>16,576</i>	15,710	16,052	16,436
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,614	10,660	10,713	10,811	10,844	10,913	10,961	<i>11,035</i>	<i>11,102</i>	<i>11,174</i>	<i>11,247</i>	<i>11,317</i>	10,700	10,938	11,210
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,428	2,457	2,497	2,535	2,536	2,595	2,625	<i>2,651</i>	<i>2,686</i>	<i>2,717</i>	<i>2,761</i>	<i>2,793</i>	2,479	2,601	2,739
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	44	51	111	91	40	100	72	<i>77</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>42</i>	74	72	45
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,900	2,901	2,902	2,875	2,869	2,881	2,913	<i>2,892</i>	<i>2,894</i>	<i>2,894</i>	<i>2,894</i>	<i>2,899</i>	2,894	2,889	2,895
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	1,972	2,003	2,028	2,077	2,027	2,081	2,120	<i>2,114</i>	<i>2,117</i>	<i>2,134</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>2,173</i>	2,020	2,085	2,145
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,399	2,449	2,452	2,460	2,474	2,541	2,530	<i>2,543</i>	<i>2,550</i>	<i>2,571</i>	<i>2,599</i>	<i>2,635</i>	2,440	2,522	2,589
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,810	11,937	12,016	<i>12,084</i>	<i>12,147</i>	<i>12,206</i>	<i>12,284</i>	<i>12,360</i>	11,651	11,962	12,249
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.8	138.5	139.2	<i>139.9</i>	<i>140.5</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>142.0</i>	136.4	138.8	141.3
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	7.4	6.2	5.7
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.95	0.86	0.88	1.03	0.93	0.99	1.02	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.23</i>	0.93	1.00	1.16
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	99.0	99.4	100.1	101.3	102.2	103.6	104.4	<i>105.4</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.4</i>	99.9	103.9	106.3
Manufacturing	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.1	102.1	<i>102.8</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>105.1</i>	97.9	101.4	103.9
Food	104.0	104.2	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.6	105.5	<i>106.1</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.2</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>108.4</i>	104.5	106.0	107.5
Paper	85.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	82.4	83.3	82.7	<i>83.2</i>	<i>83.3</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>84.7</i>	85.0	82.9	84.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	96.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.7	98.2	98.9	<i>98.8</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.3</i>	96.2	98.4	98.9
Chemicals	87.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.7	88.4	89.6	<i>90.3</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>92.6</i>	87.5	89.0	91.7
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	73.5	73.4	74.3	74.7	75.5	77.4	79.9	<i>80.4</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>84.9</i>	74.0	78.3	82.9
Primary Metals	99.7	99.4	100.8	103.1	101.9	105.7	108.0	<i>108.1</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>112.5</i>	100.8	105.9	110.0
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.8	93.5	94.5	<i>94.8</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.7</i>	91.3	93.6	96.3
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.5	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.3	93.8	94.9	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.2</i>	91.0	94.0	96.8
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.4	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.1	99.0	99.9	<i>100.4</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.7</i>	96.1	99.1	102.1
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	92.5	92.6	93.0	93.9	93.6	94.5	95.1	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.1</i>	93.0	94.7	96.8
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.37	2.38	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.33	2.37	2.41
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.06	2.07	2.07	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.06</i>	2.03	2.06	2.05
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.88	2.99	2.90	<i>2.34</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.06</i>	2.95	2.78	2.02
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.6	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>111.3</i>	106.7	108.4	110.5
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,664	8,459	8,375	7,995	7,615	8,573	8,491	<i>8,144</i>	<i>7,789</i>	<i>8,646</i>	<i>8,555</i>	<i>8,196</i>	8,125	8,208	8,298
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	503	545	559	<i>531</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>535</i>	526	535	541
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	310	345	352	<i>331</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>335</i>	328	335	339
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	297.3	334.3	301.0	<i>303.7</i>	<i>305.4</i>	<i>311.3</i>	<i>297.1</i>	<i>300.8</i>	312.7	309.1	303.6
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.271	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.262</i>	0.263	0.265	0.270
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	563	581	578	557	568	580	<i>576</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>578</i>	2,272	2,280	2,290
Natural Gas	427	292	300	380	460	298	305	<i>380</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>378</i>	1,399	1,444	1,434
Coal	427	403	471	421	460	395	464	<i>419</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>423</i>	1,722	1,738	1,737
Total Fossil Fuels	1,403	1,259	1,353	1,379	1,477	1,261	1,349	<i>1,375</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>1,372</i>	<i>1,378</i>	5,393	5,462	5,460

- = 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.

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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	848	847	858	863	858	865	872	873	876	880	885	888	854	867	882
Middle Atlantic	2,329	2,352	2,365	2,381	2,365	2,386	2,401	2,401	2,409	2,420	2,435	2,447	2,357	2,388	2,428
E. N. Central	2,168	2,173	2,180	2,199	2,186	2,207	2,222	2,226	2,233	2,242	2,254	2,264	2,180	2,210	2,248
W. N. Central	1,019	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,031	1,042	1,051	1,055	1,060	1,065	1,072	1,078	1,026	1,045	1,069
S. Atlantic	2,770	2,771	2,792	2,820	2,807	2,841	2,863	2,873	2,888	2,905	2,926	2,942	2,788	2,846	2,915
E. S. Central	720	718	726	730	724	732	740	742	745	749	754	758	723	735	751
W. S. Central	1,872	1,888	1,915	1,938	1,936	1,966	1,991	2,014	2,030	2,043	2,056	2,069	1,903	1,977	2,050
Mountain	1,005	1,013	1,022	1,034	1,028	1,041	1,052	1,058	1,065	1,071	1,079	1,085	1,019	1,045	1,075
Pacific	2,733	2,753	2,814	2,838	2,821	2,855	2,883	2,896	2,912	2,929	2,950	2,967	2,785	2,864	2,940
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.3	95.5	95.6	96.2	96.6	98.1	98.6	99.0	98.9	99.2	99.8	100.5	95.7	98.1	99.6
Middle Atlantic	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.1	94.1	94.9	95.2	95.7	95.6	96.0	96.7	97.5	93.5	95.0	96.5
E. N. Central	98.5	98.8	99.3	100.9	101.6	103.1	104.5	105.3	105.5	106.2	107.1	108.0	99.4	103.6	106.7
W. N. Central	100.2	100.6	100.9	102.3	102.8	104.7	105.7	106.3	106.4	107.0	107.8	108.8	101.0	104.9	107.5
S. Atlantic	92.7	93.0	93.5	94.6	94.9	96.7	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.7	99.3	100.1	93.4	96.9	99.1
E. S. Central	94.6	95.0	95.7	96.8	97.0	98.8	100.6	101.3	101.5	102.1	102.9	103.8	95.5	99.4	102.6
W. S. Central	102.1	102.3	102.6	104.0	104.7	106.8	108.1	108.9	109.2	109.8	110.7	111.8	102.8	107.1	110.3
Mountain	98.7	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	103.7	104.4	105.2	105.3	105.9	106.8	107.9	99.6	103.7	106.5
Pacific	98.0	98.5	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.5	102.2	102.8	102.8	103.1	103.8	104.6	98.8	101.6	103.6
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	741	747	749	751	759	765	770	774	780	784	788	792	747	767	786
Middle Atlantic	1,987	2,010	2,014	2,020	2,036	2,050	2,064	2,076	2,090	2,098	2,108	2,123	2,008	2,056	2,105
E. N. Central	1,825	1,838	1,839	1,840	1,852	1,871	1,883	1,892	1,903	1,914	1,924	1,934	1,836	1,874	1,919
W. N. Central	868	871	877	873	873	885	891	898	904	909	916	923	872	886	913
S. Atlantic	2,424	2,444	2,449	2,454	2,475	2,498	2,516	2,534	2,555	2,572	2,589	2,607	2,443	2,506	2,581
E. S. Central	643	646	650	648	653	658	663	668	673	677	681	685	647	660	679
W. S. Central	1,493	1,510	1,519	1,521	1,545	1,565	1,580	1,593	1,607	1,619	1,632	1,645	1,511	1,571	1,626
Mountain	840	850	854	856	867	876	883	890	897	904	911	917	850	879	907
Pacific	2,243	2,276	2,295	2,308	2,328	2,349	2,364	2,382	2,400	2,417	2,434	2,452	2,281	2,356	2,426
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,768	5,768	5,766	5,763	5,759	5,763	5,764	5,768	5,769	5,773	5,780	5,787	5,763	5,768	5,787
Middle Atlantic	15,846	15,848	15,842	15,831	15,818	15,826	15,826	15,832	15,834	15,840	15,854	15,870	15,831	15,832	15,870
E. N. Central	18,488	18,523	18,541	18,544	18,538	18,549	18,542	18,540	18,535	18,539	18,552	18,570	18,544	18,540	18,570
W. N. Central	8,355	8,372	8,384	8,391	8,396	8,410	8,417	8,428	8,438	8,450	8,465	8,482	8,391	8,428	8,482
S. Atlantic	24,018	24,066	24,100	24,126	24,149	24,204	24,244	24,299	24,351	24,411	24,485	24,565	24,126	24,299	24,565
E. S. Central	7,435	7,440	7,440	7,436	7,431	7,434	7,432	7,434	7,435	7,439	7,448	7,458	7,436	7,434	7,458
W. S. Central	13,920	13,969	14,007	14,036	14,060	14,098	14,125	14,159	14,190	14,227	14,270	14,315	14,036	14,159	14,315
Mountain	8,541	8,552	8,561	8,569	8,578	8,600	8,620	8,644	8,666	8,692	8,721	8,753	8,569	8,644	8,753
Pacific	18,005	18,053	18,089	18,117	18,140	18,186	18,219	18,262	18,299	18,342	18,392	18,441	18,117	18,262	18,441
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0	18.5	18.7	18.9
E. N. Central	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	20.8	21.1	21.4
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6
S. Atlantic	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.8	26.3	26.8
E. S. Central	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.8
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.8
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.8	10.0
Pacific	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	20.7	21.2	21.6

- = 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 - December 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,118	845	167	2,297	3,563	885	146	2,182	3,176	857	134	2,179	6,427	6,776	6,346
Middle Atlantic	2,950	693	128	2,064	3,439	704	100	2,031	2,930	673	91	2,004	5,835	6,274	5,699
E. N. Central	3,289	759	119	2,458	3,935	728	168	2,451	3,151	732	129	2,255	6,625	7,282	6,267
W. N. Central	3,407	903	100	2,721	3,860	754	176	2,606	3,231	686	153	2,437	7,132	7,395	6,508
South Atlantic	1,517	212	20	987	1,713	196	14	1,096	1,506	215	16	1,001	2,737	3,019	2,737
E. S. Central	1,931	287	16	1,414	2,269	230	18	1,499	1,911	268	22	1,332	3,648	4,016	3,532
W. S. Central	1,178	138	1	1,011	1,485	92	4	958	1,287	98	5	816	2,328	2,539	2,205
Mountain	2,125	705	125	1,804	1,934	688	152	1,786	2,182	646	132	1,829	4,759	4,560	4,790
Pacific	1,559	499	82	1,229	1,255	471	57	953	1,282	484	89	1,123	3,369	2,736	2,978
U.S. Average	2,200	509	76	1,646	2,439	479	80	1,600	2,132	475	76	1,540	4,431	4,598	4,223
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,197	860	129	2,158	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,166	838	134	2,157	6,344	6,289	6,296
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	659	88	1,983	2,935	666	90	1,982	5,678	5,635	5,674
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,192	695	123	2,271	6,161	6,170	6,281
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,272	691	150	2,442	6,394	6,448	6,555
South Atlantic	1,474	198	14	1,009	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,481	196	14	1,019	2,694	2,679	2,709
E. S. Central	1,819	231	21	1,323	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,853	236	19	1,367	3,393	3,402	3,474
W. S. Central	1,177	79	6	801	1,158	85	5	827	1,189	86	5	845	2,063	2,075	2,125
Mountain	1,980	695	157	1,682	2,003	697	155	1,699	2,000	700	150	1,709	4,515	4,554	4,558
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,554	625	96	1,236	1,534	622	92	1,202	3,510	3,511	3,450
U.S. Average	2,154	497	77	1,545	2,142	490	77	1,556	2,164	491	77	1,562	4,273	4,265	4,293
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	444	0	0	75	341	0	0	87	410	0	540	417	498
Middle Atlantic	0	156	523	6	0	155	432	6	0	167	553	5	685	593	725
E. N. Central	0	213	471	5	0	230	377	3	0	215	542	8	689	611	765
W. N. Central	0	231	655	7	0	263	539	13	3	273	685	11	893	814	972
South Atlantic	108	592	1,038	256	109	643	1,059	201	109	615	1,139	229	1,994	2,012	2,091
E. S. Central	14	453	917	59	6	505	923	67	24	498	1,041	67	1,443	1,501	1,630
W. S. Central	73	782	1,516	164	34	776	1,439	229	67	824	1,485	196	2,536	2,478	2,573
Mountain	23	479	911	49	31	440	869	86	20	453	983	86	1,462	1,426	1,542
Pacific	26	216	593	49	39	224	684	107	31	201	578	74	885	1,053	884
U.S. Average	37	378	803	87	34	392	773	97	38	391	846	94	1,304	1,297	1,368
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	85	419	1	494	500	505
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	558	5	0	168	557	6	724	730	731
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	234	545	6	778	785	787
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	282	683	9	974	972	981
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	110	636	1,154	212	110	635	1,154	210	2,110	2,111	2,109
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	36	528	1,045	57	33	526	1,053	52	1,667	1,666	1,664
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	190	94	883	1,519	185	2,676	2,680	2,680
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	420	922	71	17	424	929	74	1,440	1,431	1,445
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	26	170	600	64	847	838	860
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	395	849	84	1,357	1,360	1,368

- = 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>).