



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Unrest in Iraq put upward pressure on world oil prices last month, helping North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices reach their highest daily level of the year at just over \$115/barrel (bbl) on June 19. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices increased from a monthly average of \$110/bbl in May to \$112/bbl in June. This was the 12th consecutive month in which the average Brent crude oil spot price ranged between \$107/bbl and \$112/bbl. EIA projects Brent crude oil prices to average \$110/bbl in 2014 and \$105/bbl in 2015, \$2/bbl and \$3/bbl higher than projected in last month's STEO, respectively. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price discount to Brent is expected to average \$9/bbl and \$10/bbl in 2014 and 2015, respectively.
- During this year's April-through-September summer driving season, regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$3.66/gallon (gal), 8 cents higher than last year. Regular gasoline retail prices are projected to fall from an average of \$3.68/gal during the second quarter to \$3.64/gal during the third quarter as lower refinery margins more than offset higher crude oil prices. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.54/gal in 2014 and \$3.45/gal in 2015, compared with \$3.51/gal in 2013.
- U.S. total crude oil production, which averaged 7.4 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2013, is expected to average 8.5 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. The 2015 forecast represents the highest annual average level of oil production since 1972. Natural gas plant liquids production increases from an average of 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.0 million bbl/d in 2015. 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 22% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1970.
- Natural gas working inventories on June 27 totaled 1.93 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.67 Tcf (26%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.79 Tcf (29%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). Projected natural gas working inventories reach 3.43 Tcf at the end of October, 0.38 Tcf below the level at the same time last year. EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$3.73 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2013, will average \$4.77/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.50/MMBtu in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA projects world petroleum and other liquids supply to increase by 1.5 million bbl/d in 2014 and by another 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015, with most of the growth coming from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Forecast non-OPEC supply grows by 1.7 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.0 million bbl/d in 2015. The United States and Canada account for much of this growth. Projected world liquid fuels consumption grows by an annual average of 1.1 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.5 million bbl/d in 2015. Countries outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), notably China, drive expected consumption growth.

The escalation of violence in northern Iraq that started in June has introduced significant uncertainty into the Iraq oil production outlook. EIA has reduced Iraq's production forecast from last month's STEO, maintaining production near 3.3 million bbl/d over the forecast, which was Iraq's average production level during the first half of 2014.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 1.3 million bbl/d (1.5%) in 2013, averaging 90.5 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.5 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased by an estimated 2.6% in 2013, grows by 2.8% and 3.4% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Non-OECD countries account for nearly all of the expected consumption growth in 2014 and 2015. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 400,000 bbl/d (3.7%) in 2014 and 430,000 bbl/d in 2015. However, China's economic and oil consumption growth rates have moderated compared with rates before 2012, when annual GDP growth exceeded 9% and oil consumption growth averaged almost 800,000 bbl/d from 2009 through 2011.

EIA expects a decline in OECD consumption in 2014, led by projected consumption declines in both Japan and Europe. EIA expects Japan's oil consumption to fall by an annual average of 130,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 160,000 bbl/d in 2015, as the country continues to increase natural gas and coal consumption in the electricity sector and returns some nuclear power plants to service in 2015. EIA projects that OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 110,000 bbl/d in 2013, will decline by 120,000 bbl/d in 2014 and then increase by 60,000 bbl/d in 2015. U.S. liquids consumption, which increased by 400,000 bbl/d in 2013, is expected to be largely unchanged in 2014 and then increase by 70,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC liquids production grew by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.1 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC liquids production to grow by 1.7 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.0 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA forecasts production from the United States and Canada to grow by a combined annual average of 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.0 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA estimates that the Former Soviet Union's production will rise

by an annual average of 120,000 bbl/d in 2014, led by Russia. However, production in the region declines by 100,000 bbl/d in 2015. The expected completion of phase one of Kazakhstan's Kashagan field has been pushed back to the first half of 2016 because of continued problems delaying the start of commercial production.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged 0.6 million bbl/d in June, down from an estimated 0.7 million bbl/d in May. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for 83% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions. EIA does not assume a disruption to oil supply or demand as a result of ongoing events in Ukraine.

OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 29.9 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of 1.0 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting increased outages in Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq, along with strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.3 million bbl/d in 2014 and by an additional 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 to accommodate growing production in non-OPEC countries.

In Libya, force majeure on oil exports from the two largest eastern oil ports (Es-Sidra and Ras Lanuf - combined effective export capacity of 550,000 bbl/d) were lifted after the rebel group blockading the ports agreed to return them to the government. Although the deal is a major step forward, given the fragility of the situation and the failure of past deals, it is highly uncertain if this deal will materialize into a sustained recovery of Libya's eastern exports. In April 2014, a similar deal was made to return control of two smaller eastern ports (Marsa al-Hariga and Zueitina with combined export capacity of 200,000 bbl/d). However, the deal did not lead to a substantial increase in production and exports because instability and sporadic blockades continued. For now, EIA's short-term forecast for Libya remains unchanged, assuming a small recovery in 2015 but still well below the 2012 crude production level of 1.37 million bbl/d.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.7 million bbl/d in June 2014, slightly higher than the previous month because of increased outages in Iraq. The escalation of violence in northern Iraq that started in June has not reduced the availability of exports to the global market, as southern exports have been unaffected and northern exports were halted in early March 2014. The recent events have mainly affected Iraq's crude oil supply to its largest domestic refinery, which had been processing approximately 0.2 million bbl/d of crude oil. The northern Baiji refinery was shut down during the second half of June, reducing northern Iraqi crude oil and petroleum product production. Crude oil production in southern Iraq of roughly 2.8 million bbl/d and in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region of roughly 0.2 million bbl/d has not been disrupted.

Recent events have introduced a high level of uncertainty in Iraq, and as a result, EIA has reduced its forecast production growth in Iraq by about 0.3 million bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015. EIA does not expect Iraq's crude production to exceed 3.3 million bbl/d, its average level during the first half of 2014, during the STEO forecast period. EIA expects Saudi Arabia to maintain a

higher production level through 2014 to offset the loss of Iraq's growth. In 2015, Saudi Arabia's annual production is still projected to decline to accommodate growing output in non-OPEC countries, albeit to a lesser extent than previously expected.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to average 2.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2.7 million bbl/d in 2015. These surplus capacity projections are 0.2 million bbl/d and 0.8 million bbl/d lower than last month's STEO, respectively. The reduction in surplus capacity from last month's STEO mainly reflects increased forecast production from Saudi Arabia. These 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 2.60 billion barrels at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$112/bbl in June, an increase of \$2/bbl from May. This was the 12th consecutive month in which average Brent crude oil spot prices fell within a relatively narrow range of \$107/bbl to \$112/bbl. The escalating conflict in Iraq, continued record-high levels of Chinese crude oil imports in 2014, and ongoing delays to Libyan oil exports have contributed to upward price pressure. The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$110/bbl in 2014, \$2/bbl higher than estimated for 2014 in last month's STEO, and \$105/bbl in 2015, which is \$3/bbl higher than in last month's STEO.

The WTI crude oil spot price increased from an average of \$102/bbl in May to \$106/bbl in June. Driven in part by the [relocation of crude oil to refining centers along the Gulf Coast through new pipelines](#), crude oil inventory levels at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub, the delivery point for WTI, have fallen by more than half since the start of the year, from 42 million barrels on January 24 to below 21 million barrels on June 27, the lowest level since November 2008. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November 2013 through January 2014, has since fallen to \$6/bbl in June. The U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) recently authorized two companies to export stabilized lease condensate processed in a distillation tower. EIA now expects the discount of WTI to Brent crude oil to average \$9/bbl in the second half of 2014, which is \$1/bbl lower than last month's STEO. EIA expects the discount to average \$10/bbl in 2015.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for October 2014 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending July 2, averaged \$104/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 14%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in October 2014 at \$92/bbl and \$118/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for October 2013 delivery averaged \$98/bbl and implied volatility averaged 21%.

The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$81/bbl and \$118/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by 400,000 bbl/d (2.1%) in 2013. Consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) registered the largest gain in 2013, increasing by 150,000 bbl/d (6.4%). Total consumption is expected to fall by 10,000 bbl/d in 2014, with declines in the consumption of residual fuel oil and unfinished oils offsetting increases in distillate fuel and gasoline. Total consumption grows by 70,000 bbl/d in 2015, with HGL consumption increasing by 80,000 bbl/d.

Motor gasoline consumption grew by 90,000 bbl/d (1.1%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2006. Motor gasoline consumption grows by 30,000 bbl/d in 2014 and then falls by 10,000 bbl/d in 2015 as improving fuel economy in new vehicles increasingly offsets highway travel growth. Distillate fuel consumption increased by 90,000 bbl/d (2.5%) last year, reflecting colder weather and economic growth. Consumption of that fuel rises by 120,000 bbl/d and 60,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Liquid Fuels Supply. The forecast for total U.S. crude oil production increases from an estimated 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.5 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. The highest previous annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970. Recent U.S. crude oil production growth has consisted primarily of lighter, sweet crude (a description of crude quality, as measured by API gravity and sulfur content) from tight resource formations. Roughly 96% of the 1.8-million-bbl/d growth in production between 2011 and 2013 consisted of sweet grades with lighter API gravity of 40 or above. [EIA analysis of current and forecast crude oil production](#) indicates that U.S. supply of lighter API gravity crude will continue to outpace that of medium and heavier crudes. More than 60% of EIA's forecast production growth for 2014 and 2015 consists of light, sweet grades with API gravity of 40 or above.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants is projected to rise from 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.0 million bbl/d in 2015. About half of this growth is expected to come from ethane production to meet growing demand associated with expanding domestic ethylene production and export capacity.

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 22% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1970.

Petroleum Product Prices. The U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, is projected to increase to an average of \$3.54/gal in 2014 before falling to \$3.45/gal in 2015. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to average

\$3.93/gal in 2014 and \$3.88/gal in 2015, 3 cents and 10 cents higher than projected in last month's STEO, respectively.

EIA expects that the monthly average regular gasoline retail price will fall from \$3.69/gal in June to \$3.61/gal in September. The September 2014 New York Harbor reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures contract averaged \$3.01/gal for the five trading days ending July 2. Based on the market value of futures and options contracts for this key petroleum component of gasoline, there is a 4% probability that its price at expiration will exceed \$3.35/gal, consistent with a monthly average regular-grade gasoline retail price exceeding \$4.00/gal in September 2014. 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 exceeding the national average price by 30 cents/gal or more.

Natural Gas

While this year's natural gas injection season began slowly in April, injections into storage during May and June were very strong. According to preliminary data from EIA's [Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report](#), net injections were 100 billion cubic feet (Bcf) or greater for each of the past eight weeks. Over the previous four years, weekly injections during May and June exceeded 100 Bcf on only three occasions. EIA expects injections will slow during July and August as more natural gas goes to the electric power sector to meet air conditioning demand. The strength in storage injections is the result of strong production growth and moderate demand. Marketed production in April set a record high, at 73.5 Bcf/d, according to EIA's most recent data, with the largest increases coming from areas in Texas.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will average 72.4 Bcf/d in 2014, an increase of 1.4% from 2013, led by the industrial sector. In 2015, total natural gas consumption falls by 0.3 Bcf/d as a return to near-normal winter weather contributes to lower residential and commercial consumption. Higher natural gas prices this year contribute to a 1.1% decline in natural gas consumption in the power sector to 22.1 Bcf/d in 2014. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.8 Bcf/d in 2015 with lower natural gas prices and the retirement of some coal plants.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production to grow by an average rate of 4.1% in 2014 and 1.2% in 2015. Rapid natural gas production growth in the Marcellus formation has contributed to [low natural gas forward prices in the Northeast](#), and as a result new infrastructure has been proposed to take gas to other market regions. In June, the eastward-flowing Rockies Express Pipeline (REX) began service on its [Seneca Lateral pipeline](#), which will take Marcellus gas westward to the Midwest. REX's parent company, Tallgrass Energy, plans to add bidirectional capability on a significant portion of REX's easternmost segment.

Growing domestic production is expected to continue to put downward pressure on natural gas imports from Canada. EIA projects net imports of 3.7 Bcf/d in 2014 and 3.1 Bcf/d in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1987. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have fallen over the past several years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. [Several companies are planning to build liquefaction capacity](#) to export LNG from the United States. Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass facility is expected to be the first to liquefy natural gas produced in the Lower 48 states for export. It is scheduled to come online in stages beginning in late 2015.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 1,929 Bcf as of June 27, which was 666 Bcf lower than the same time last year and 790 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2009-2013) average. The injection season began somewhat slowly in April, but picked up in May and June with more than 1 Tcf was added to storage. EIA expects working gas stocks will reach around 3,430 Bcf at the end of October, 380 Bcf lower than at the same time last year.

Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$4.59/MMBtu at the Henry Hub in June. EIA expects spot prices will remain near current levels until the start of the next winter heating season. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.77/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.50/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for October 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending July 2) averaged \$4.40/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for October 2014 contracts at \$3.37/MMBtu and \$5.76/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for October 2013 averaged \$3.62/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.69/MMBtu and \$4.88/MMBtu.

Coal

Coal Supply. EIA expects U.S. coal production will grow 2.7% to 1,011 million short tons (MMst) in 2014, driven by higher consumption. In 2015, forecast U.S. coal production falls by 0.9% to 1,002 MMst.

Coal Consumption. EIA projects total coal consumption growth of 2.8% to 951 MMst in 2014 because of higher electricity demand and power sector natural gas prices nearly 30% above their 2013 level. Total coal consumption is projected to fall by 2.8% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), electricity sales growth slows to 0.1%, and natural gas prices fall relative to coal prices.

Coal Exports. In April, coal exports were 16.6% (1.6 MMst) lower compared with last year, with steam coal exports falling by 1.5 MMst (33.4%). Coal exports are projected to total 99 MMst in

2014, primarily because of slowing world coal demand growth and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries. In 2015, projected exports fall to 95 MMst.

Coal Prices. Annual average coal prices to the electric power industry fell over the past two years, from \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. Monthly average coal prices have increased by 10 cents per MMBtu since the beginning of the year, with the April price averaging \$2.40/MMBtu. EIA expects average delivered coal prices to increase over the forecast period, with prices of \$2.39/MMBtu in 2014 and \$2.41/MMBtu in 2015.

Electricity

A large proportion of U.S. conventional hydroelectric output is produced in states west of the Mississippi River, [especially in the Pacific Northwest](#). The level of hydroelectric generation is heavily influenced by precipitation patterns, and the western states have experienced widely divergent levels of rainfall and snowfall in recent months. A higher-than-normal snowpack in the Rocky Mountains contributed to an 11.6% increase in year-to-date (January-April) hydroelectric generation in the Mountain Census Division, compared with the same period in 2013. Low precipitation levels in the Pacific Northwest earlier this year were offset by a very wet March, leading to relatively flat year-to-date change in hydroelectric generation in Oregon and Washington. In contrast, [exceptional drought in California](#) has caused a 46.6% year-to-date decline in that state's hydroelectric generation.

Electricity Consumption. EIA estimates that total consumption of electricity during the first half of 2014 was 2.5% higher than during the same period last year. This increased consumption occurred primarily in the residential and commercial sectors during the first quarter of the year as a result of colder temperatures in the eastern half of the United States. Retail sales of electricity to the industrial sector during the first half are estimated to be down 1.0% from last year. A 5.1% year-over-year increase in cooling degree days during the second half of 2014 and projected improvements in energy efficiency contribute to the forecast of 0.6% growth in total electricity consumption during the remainder of 2014. EIA expects little change in electricity consumption in 2015.

Electricity Generation. EIA projects that total U.S. electricity generation in 2014 will grow by 1.6% from last year to an average of 11,300 gigawatthours per day. Recently rising costs for natural gas have driven power generators to use relatively more coal for supplying electricity. During the first half of 2014, EIA estimates that 40.0% of total generation was fueled by coal, compared with 39.0% during the first half of last year. In contrast, the share of generation supplied by natural gas fell from 26.1% last year to 24.8% during the first half of 2014. EIA expects that coal's share of generation will fall to an average of 38.8% in 2015 while the natural gas fuel share rises to 27.5%.

Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. residential annual average electricity price to increase by 3.1% this year, which would be the highest growth rate since 2008, primarily in response to higher fuel costs for power generation. The largest price increases occur in the Northeast region. Projected residential prices increase by an additional 2.4% during 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects total renewables use for electricity and heat generation will grow by 2.9% in 2014. Conventional hydropower generation is projected to fall by 0.8%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 4.9%. In 2015, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 4.0%, as a result of a 3.5% increase in hydropower and a 4.2% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA projects that wind power capacity will increase by 8.6% in 2014 and 13.9% in 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.5% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued robust growth in solar electricity generation, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.5% in 2015. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, utility-scale solar capacity doubled in 2013. EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase by 88% between the end of 2013 and the end of 2015; about 70% of this new capacity is being built in California. However, customer-sited photovoltaic capacity growth, which the STEO does not forecast, is expected to exceed utility-scale solar growth between 2013 and 2015, according to [EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#).

Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production increased from an average of 907,000 bbl/d in March to an estimated 949,000 bbl/d in June, which was the highest monthly level of the year and included the highest weekly level ever recorded at 972,000 bbl/d for the week ending June 13. Ethanol production is forecast to average 932,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 940,000 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 (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.2% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise by 1.7% in 2014, and then to decline by 0.9% in 2015. The increase in emissions in 2013 and 2014 reflects growth in coal consumption for electric power generation. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 2.6% in 2015.

On June 4, the 24th allowance auction was held for the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). RGGI involves nine northeastern and mid-Atlantic states (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Each allowance permits one short ton of CO₂ emissions. The clearing price was \$5.02 per short ton,

and more than 18 million allowances were sold to 43 bidders. The average clearing prices in prior-year auctions were \$1.93 per short ton in 2012 and \$2.92 per short ton in 2013.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. Economic growth slowed in the first quarter of 2014, with recent economic indicators showing signs of improvement later in the year. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) fell at an annualized rate of 2.9% from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014. This was a revision from BEA's first and second estimates, which reported an annualized increase of 0.1% and an annualized decrease of 1.0%, respectively. The first revision was associated with a significant decline in inventory investment, while the latest was more broad-based with downward revisions in consumer spending and trade.

Recent employment indicators are more positive; the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that the four-week moving average of initial seasonally adjusted [unemployment insurance claims](#) for the week ending June 28 was 315,000. According to BLS, the U.S. economy added 288,000 [jobs](#) in June, and the unemployment rate fell to 6.1%. [New orders for durable goods](#) contracted in May, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), as new orders fell 1%, compared with the 0.8% increase reported in April. BEA also reported that real personal consumption expenditures fell 0.1% between April and May, following a 0.2% drop from March to April. Census reported that [sales of new single-family homes](#) rose 18.6% from April to May, a level 16.9% above the May 2013 sales estimate.

EIA used the June 2014 version of the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO. This GI forecast does not reflect recent macroeconomic data, such as the second downward revision to first quarter real U.S. GDP growth.

Production and Income. Forecast real GDP grows by 2.2% in 2014 and by 2.9% in 2015, down from the 2.4% and 3.1% increases, respectively, forecast in last month's STEO. Weaker real GDP growth in this month's forecast reflects BEA's first downward revision to first-quarter real GDP growth and a downward revision in 2015 real disposable income growth to 3.1% from 3.6% forecast in last month's STEO. Total industrial production grows by 3.4% in 2014 and 3.0% in 2015. Growth in industrial production in the manufacturing sector is lower than in total industrial production in 2014, at 3.3%, but moves higher in 2015 to 3.4%.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 3.9% and 8.5% 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 faster than real GDP in 2014 at 2.7%, but fall below the real GDP growth rate in 2015 at 2.6%. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 3.3% and 4.8% over

the same two years, while import growth is 2.8% in 2014 and 5.2% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall by 0.9% in 2014, but increase by 0.3% in 2015.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.7% in 2014 and 1.8% in 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 5.9% at the end of 2015. The employment growth in 2014 and 2015 is slower than projected last month and the declines in the unemployment rate are about the same. Housing starts grow an average of 14.3% and 28.2% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace, as 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.

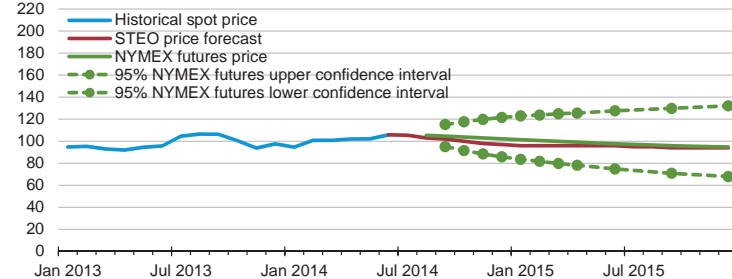


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for July 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

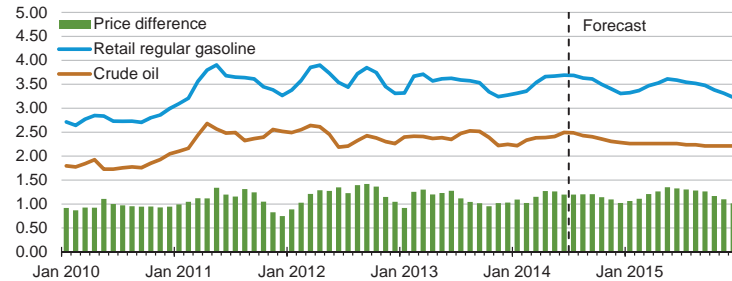
dollars per barrel



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jul. 2, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

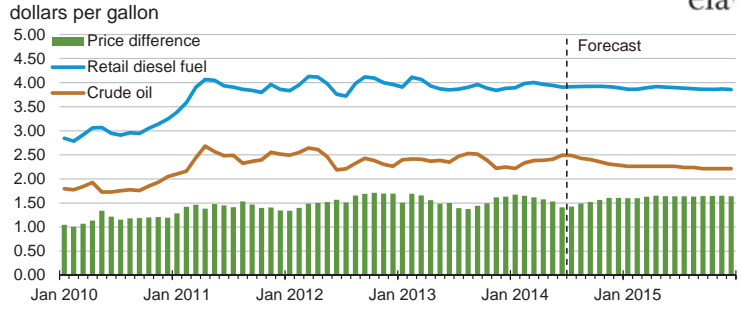
dollars per gallon



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

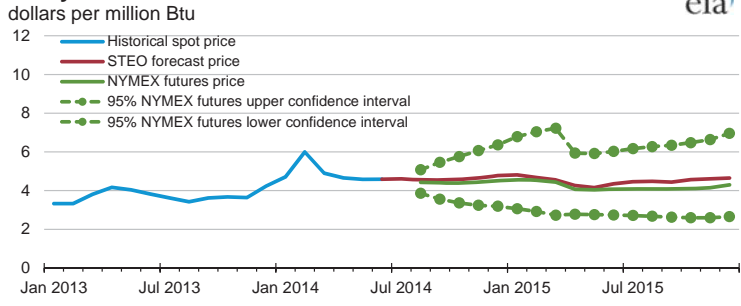
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices



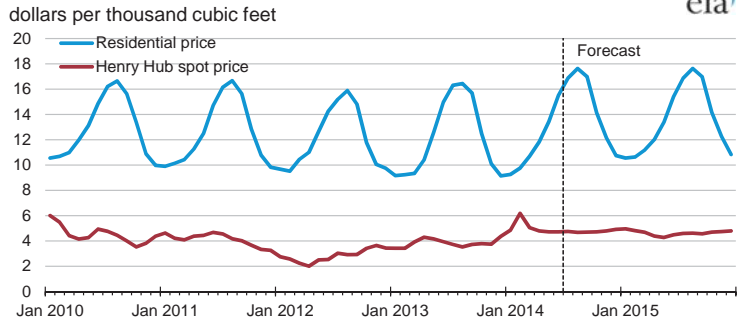
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jul. 2, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

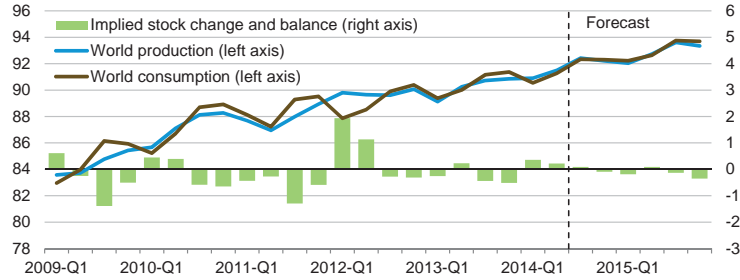
U.S. Natural Gas Prices



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance

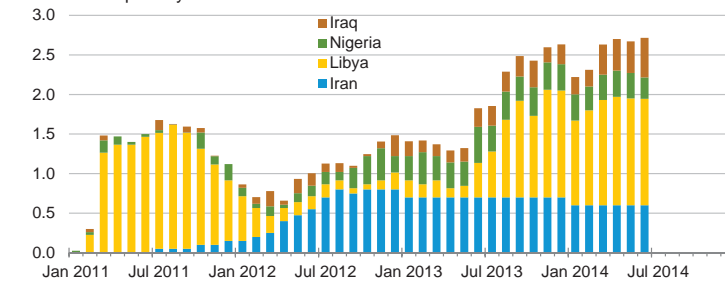
million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages

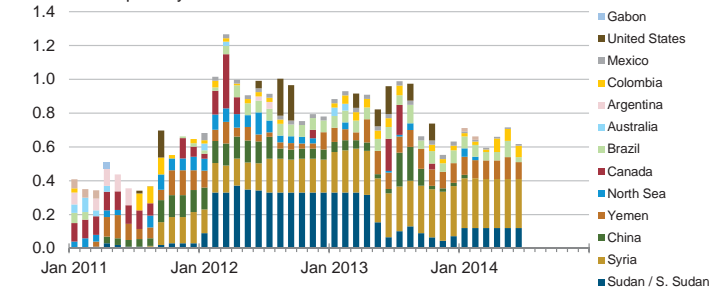
million barrels per day



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

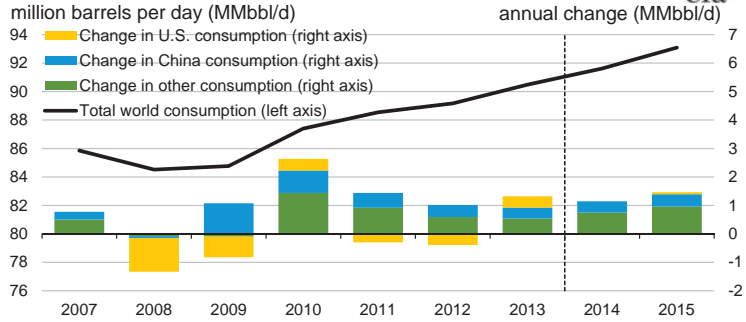
Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

million barrels per day



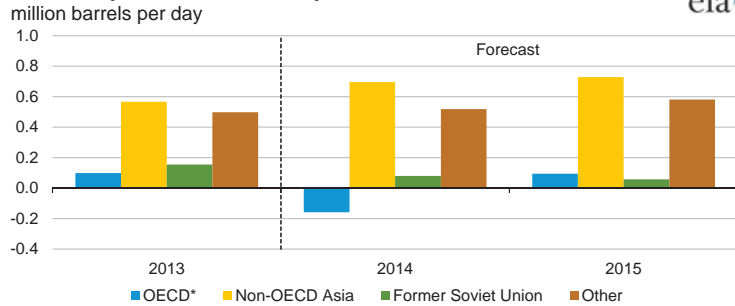
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

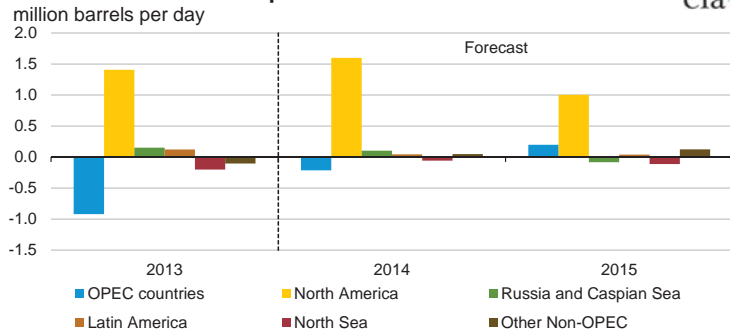
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

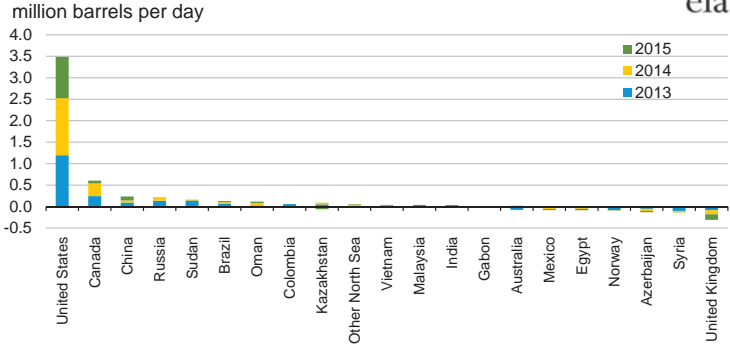
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



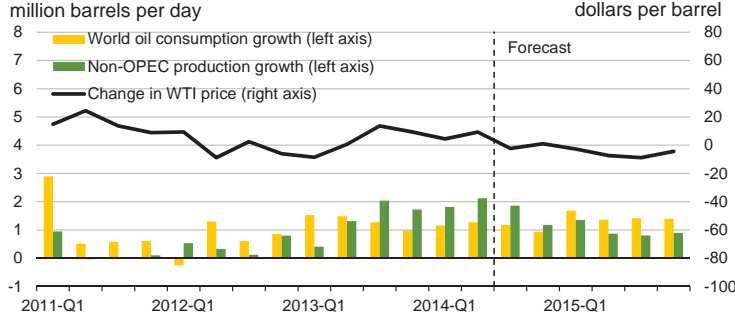
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



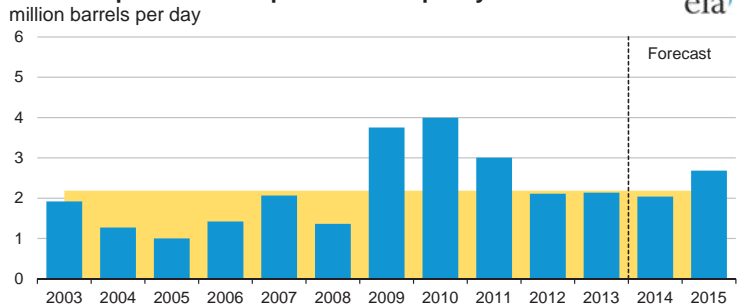
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

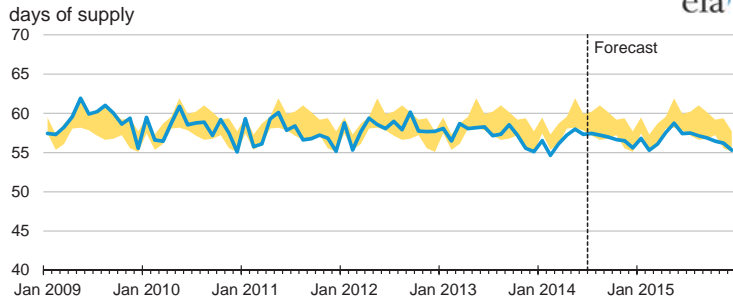
OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

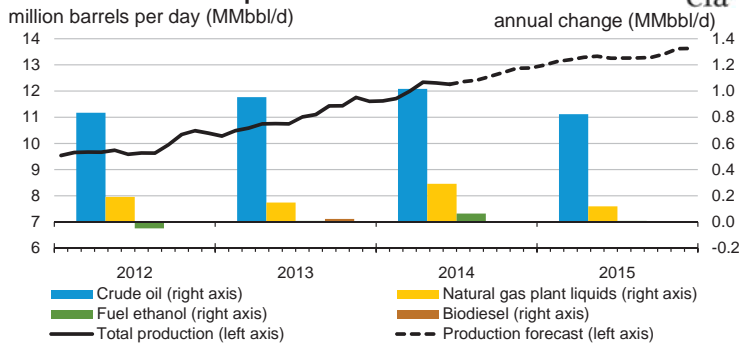
OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

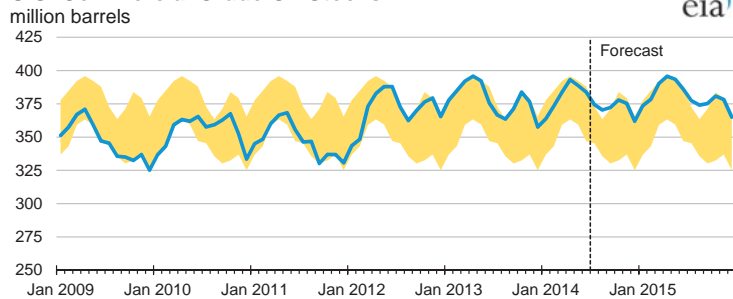
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

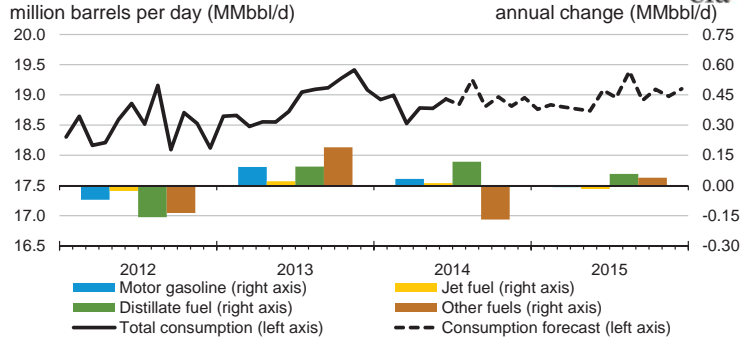
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

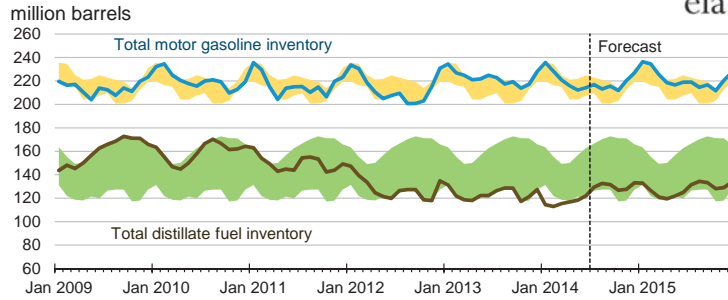
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

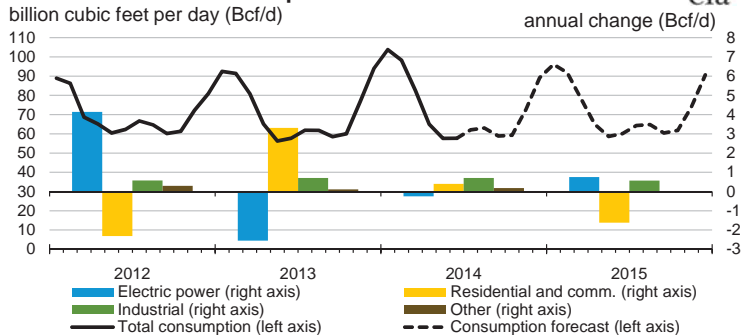
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

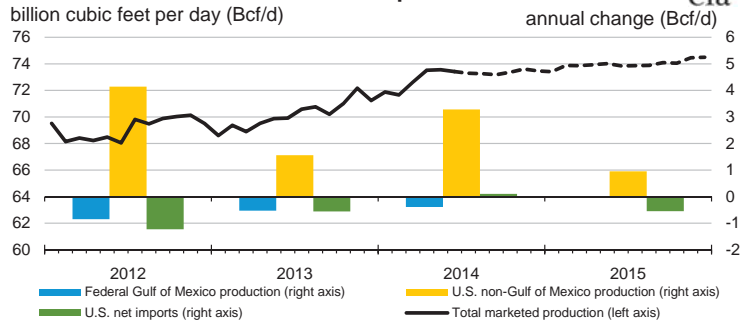
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



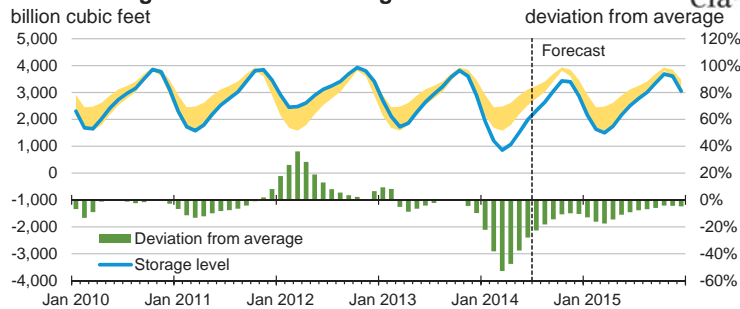
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



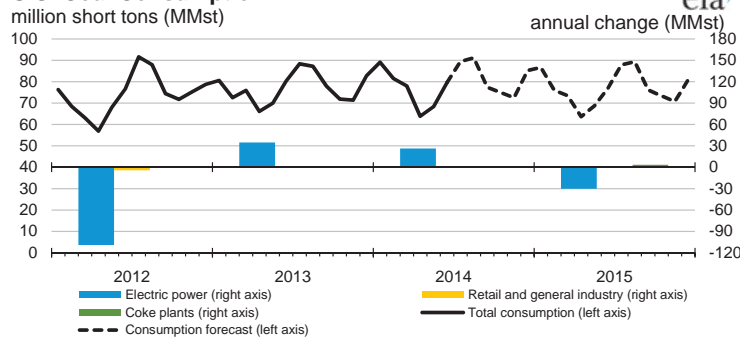
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



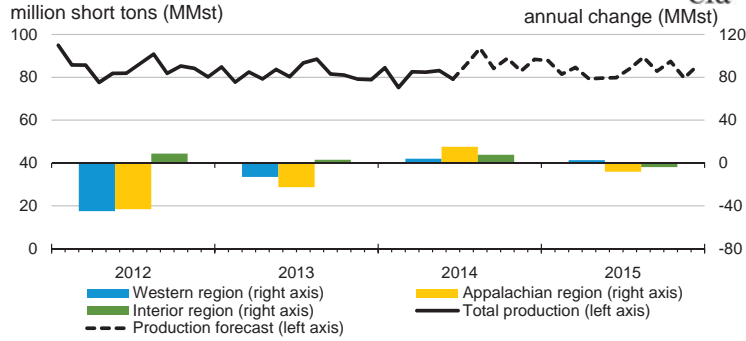
Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Coal Consumption



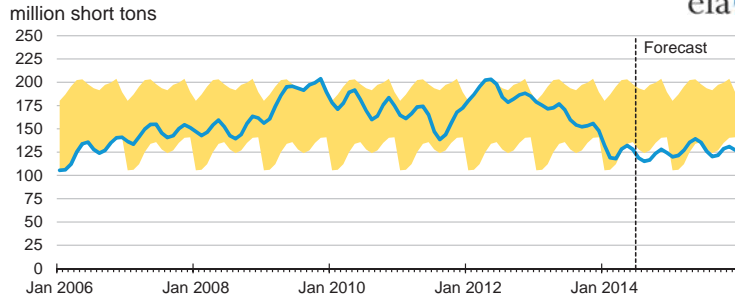
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

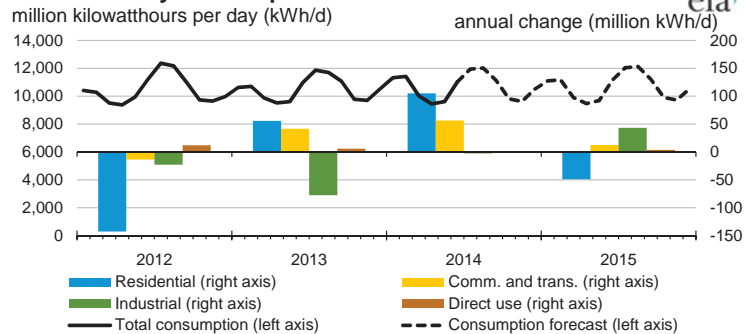
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

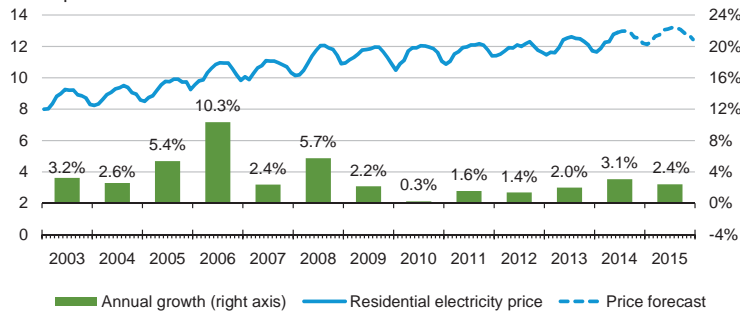
U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

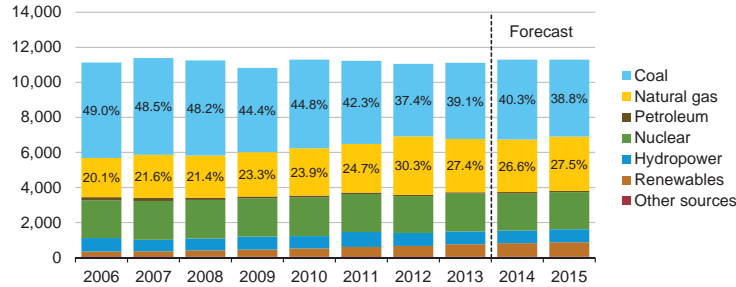
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

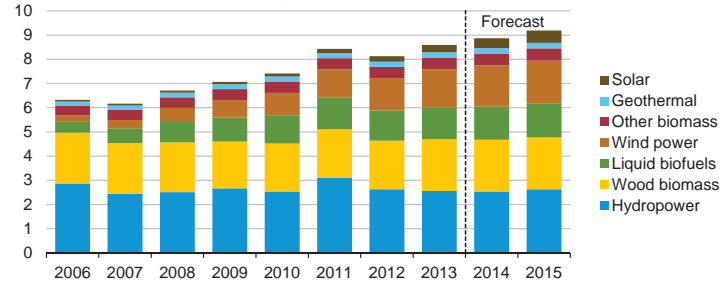


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

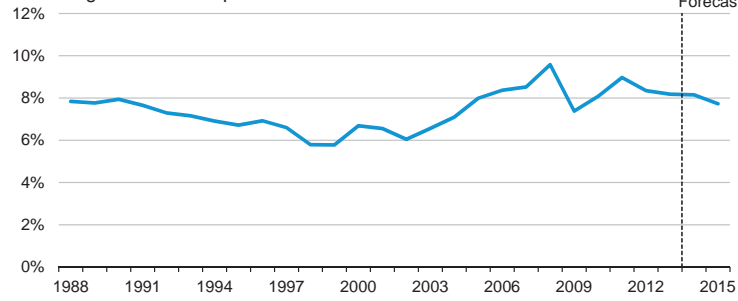


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

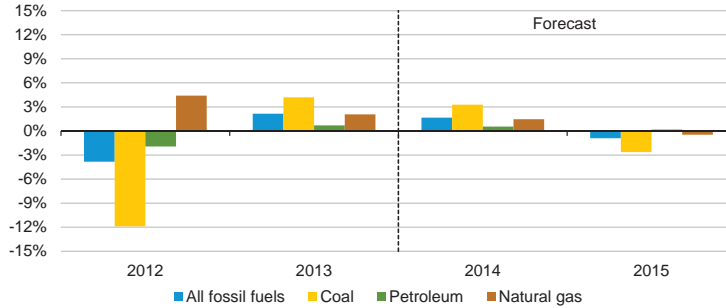
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

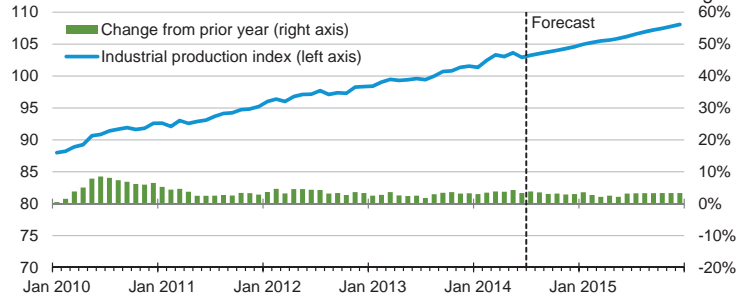
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

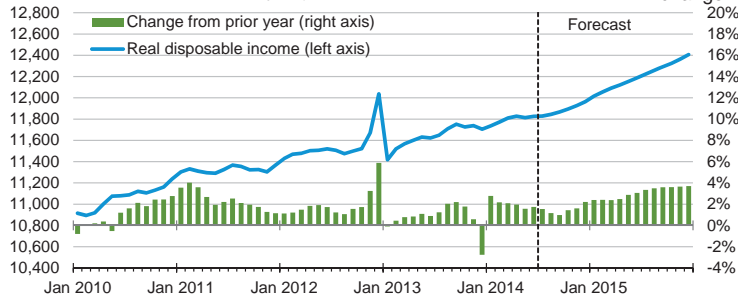
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

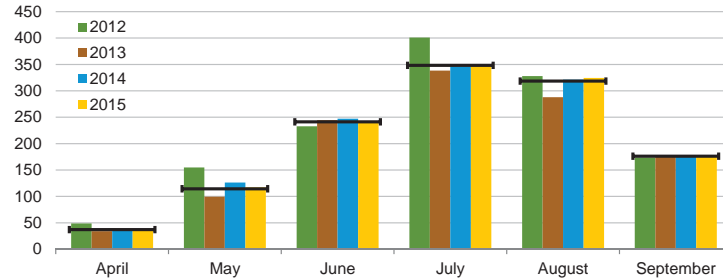
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

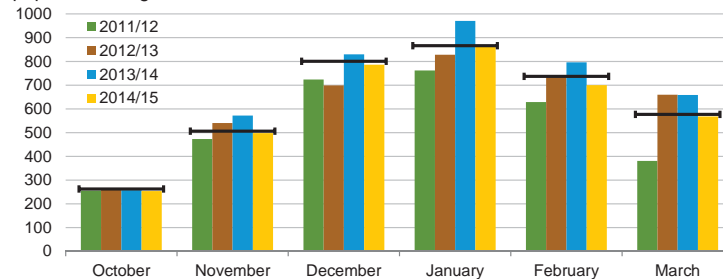


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 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, July 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, July 2014.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

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

	2013			2014			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.24	2.52	2.38	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.46</i>	9.8	-2.2	3.5
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.44	2.63	2.54	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.63</i>	6.9	1.0	3.7
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.37	2.51	2.44	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	2.7	-2.6	-0.1
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.90	2.88	2.89	<i>2.98</i>	<i>2.96</i>	<i>2.97</i>	2.8	3.0	2.9
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	2.95	3.06	3.01	<i>3.02</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.04</i>	2.4	-0.2	1.1
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.60	3.57	3.58	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.66</i>	2.0	2.2	2.1
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.88	3.91	3.90	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.92</i>	<i>3.93</i>	1.4	0.2	0.8
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.905	9.022	8.964	<i>9.008</i>	<i>8.982</i>	<i>8.995</i>	1.2	-0.4	0.3
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.686	7.980	7.834	<i>7.855</i>	<i>7.886</i>	<i>7.871</i>	2.2	-1.2	0.5
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.889	0.858	0.873	<i>0.875</i>	<i>0.891</i>	<i>0.883</i>	-1.5	3.8	1.1
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.000	0.062	0.031	<i>0.073</i>	<i>-0.015</i>	<i>0.029</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.330	0.122	0.225	<i>0.204</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.212</i>	-38.3	81.1	-5.9
Refinery Utilization (percent)	88.5	91.6	90.1	<i>89.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>89.8</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	224.9	224.9	224.9	<i>220.9</i>	<i>214.2</i>	<i>220.9</i>			
Ending	224.9	219.3	219.3	<i>214.2</i>	<i>215.6</i>	<i>215.6</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	15,680	15,839	15,760	<i>16,050</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>16,109</i>	2.4	2.1	2.2
Real Income	11,618	11,703	11,661	<i>11,823</i>	<i>11,846</i>	<i>11,835</i>	1.8	1.2	1.5

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Expenditures

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Forecast 2014	Change from 2013
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,116	3,471	3,444	3,354	3,121	3,168	1.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.55	12.95	3.2%
Expenditures	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$392	\$410	4.7%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	1,909	2,227	2,122	2,188	2,164	2,029	-6.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.34	16.14	15.85	15.50	16.02	17.93	11.9%
Expenditures	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$339	\$347	\$364	4.9%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,203	2,644	2,531	2,548	2,438	2,412	-1.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	15.85	16.66	16.39	15.63	16.39	17.13	4.5%
Expenditures	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$398	\$399	\$413	3.4%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,471	3,073	2,975	3,048	2,612	2,688	2.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.33	11.94	12.17	12.08	12.42	13.08	5.4%
Expenditures	\$280	\$367	\$362	\$368	\$324	\$352	8.4%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,982	3,558	3,517	3,547	3,066	3,189	4.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.21	10.74	11.16	11.50	12.25	12.43	1.5%
Expenditures	\$305	\$382	\$393	\$408	\$376	\$397	5.6%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	3,974	4,411	4,277	4,002	3,761	3,898	3.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.54	11.39	11.48	11.65	11.73	11.96	2.0%
Expenditures	\$459	\$502	\$491	\$466	\$441	\$466	5.7%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,247	4,901	4,750	4,467	4,061	4,274	5.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.77	9.90	10.28	10.36	10.73	11.25	4.9%
Expenditures	\$415	\$485	\$488	\$463	\$436	\$481	10.4%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,652	4,830	5,231	4,781	4,502	4,491	-0.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.05	10.86	10.64	10.27	10.93	11.52	5.4%
Expenditures	\$514	\$525	\$557	\$491	\$492	\$518	5.2%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,242	3,340	3,322	3,440	3,388	3,323	-1.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.83	11.25	11.29	11.55	11.98	12.39	3.4%
Expenditures	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$397	\$406	\$412	1.4%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,080	2,006	2,022	2,078	2,033	2,016	-0.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	13.23	12.95	13.22	13.78	14.55	14.17	-2.6%
Expenditures	\$275	\$260	\$267	\$286	\$296	\$286	-3.4%

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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)	7.10	7.27	7.54	7.85	8.06	<i>8.40</i>	<i>8.51</i>	<i>8.86</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.47</i>	7.44	8.46	9.28
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.07	<i>69.40</i>	<i>69.17</i>	<i>69.40</i>	<i>69.62</i>	<i>69.83</i>	<i>69.84</i>	<i>70.21</i>	66.53	69.02	69.88
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	242	<i>245</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>253</i>	984	1,011	1,002
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	<i>18.83</i>	<i>18.97</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.06</i>	18.89	18.88	18.95
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.73	<i>60.09</i>	<i>61.34</i>	<i>73.65</i>	<i>88.64</i>	<i>61.18</i>	<i>63.21</i>	<i>75.55</i>	71.33	72.37	72.09
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	249	<i>212</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>225</i>	925	951	924
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	<i>10.03</i>	<i>11.70</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>11.80</i>	<i>10.06</i>	10.50	10.66	10.67
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.11	2.32	2.08	2.11	2.17	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.22</i>	8.61	8.81	9.14
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.45	22.91	24.12	25.05	26.64	<i>23.01</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>24.56</i>	<i>25.82</i>	<i>23.23</i>	<i>24.46</i>	<i>24.82</i>	97.53	98.42	98.33
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	97.05	<i>102.09</i>	<i>102.53</i>	<i>97.32</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>93.68</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	99.80	94.15
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.61</i>	3.73	4.77	4.50
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	2.35	2.39	2.41
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,942	15,903	<i>16,050</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>16,284</i>	<i>16,395</i>	<i>16,495</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>16,759</i>	15,761	16,101	16,570
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	1.9	2.2	2.9
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.4	<i>107.9</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.1</i>	106.5	108.3	110.4
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.4	1.7	1.9
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,724	11,772	<i>11,823</i>	<i>11,846</i>	<i>11,929</i>	<i>12,054</i>	<i>12,155</i>	<i>12,258</i>	<i>12,365</i>	11,637	11,843	12,208
Percent change from prior year	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.2	2.3	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	0.7	1.8	3.1
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.6	<i>100.8</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>105.9</i>	97.9	101.1	104.6
Percent change from prior year	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.9	3.3	3.4
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	<i>469</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>1,538</i>	<i>2,132</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,537</i>	4,467	4,511	4,217
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	36	378	803	87	33	<i>411</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>92</i>	1,304	1,379	1,374

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130;

Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>103.35</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>98.33</i>	<i>96.00</i>	<i>96.00</i>	<i>94.67</i>	<i>94.00</i>	97.91	<i>100.98</i>	<i>95.17</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	<i>109.70</i>	<i>111.33</i>	<i>109.00</i>	<i>106.00</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>104.67</i>	<i>104.00</i>	108.64	<i>109.55</i>	<i>104.92</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	94.53	<i>99.50</i>	<i>100.02</i>	<i>94.86</i>	<i>92.50</i>	<i>92.50</i>	<i>91.18</i>	<i>90.50</i>	98.12	<i>97.29</i>	<i>91.67</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	97.05	<i>102.09</i>	<i>102.53</i>	<i>97.32</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>93.68</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	<i>99.80</i>	<i>94.15</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	<i>298</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>261</i>	281	<i>285</i>	<i>276</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	<i>302</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>295</i>	303	<i>303</i>	<i>298</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	303	<i>289</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>289</i>	297	<i>295</i>	<i>291</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	297	<i>296</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>291</i>	298	<i>298</i>	<i>295</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	243	247	250	249	<i>253</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>237</i>	248	<i>253</i>	<i>240</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	<i>368</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	351	<i>354</i>	<i>345</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	<i>375</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>338</i>	358	<i>361</i>	<i>352</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	<i>394</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>386</i>	392	<i>393</i>	<i>388</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	397	<i>380</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>370</i>	378	<i>385</i>	<i>375</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.75</i>	3.84	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.64</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.61</i>	3.73	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.50</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.16	<i>5.52</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.78</i>	4.66	<i>5.74</i>	<i>5.64</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.66	<i>9.57</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>9.64</i>	8.12	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.75</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	<i>12.98</i>	<i>17.15</i>	<i>11.69</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>11.80</i>	10.31	<i>11.24</i>	<i>11.85</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	2.35	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.41</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>5.43</i>	4.32	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.19</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>19.84</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.06</i>	<i>18.95</i>	<i>18.79</i>	19.33	<i>19.97</i>	<i>19.01</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	<i>23.62</i>	<i>23.75</i>	<i>24.23</i>	<i>24.50</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>23.98</i>	<i>24.51</i>	23.08	<i>23.62</i>	<i>24.30</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.07</i>	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.14</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	<i>10.74</i>	<i>11.13</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>10.68</i>	10.29	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.90</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.95</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>13.16</i>	<i>12.66</i>	12.12	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.79</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: Generated by simulation of the 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 - July 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	23.14	23.19	23.81	24.52	24.74	25.17	25.27	25.71	25.97	25.93	26.00	26.52	23.67	25.23	26.11
U.S. (50 States)	11.69	12.03	12.54	12.95	13.04	13.64	13.74	14.10	14.36	14.59	14.58	14.85	12.31	13.63	14.60
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.37	4.53	4.44	4.29	4.44	4.68	4.10	4.40	4.46
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.87	2.85	2.90	2.87	2.84	2.81	2.90	2.88	2.85
North Sea (b)	2.94	2.89	2.74	2.88	2.91	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.78	2.69	2.62	2.69	2.86	2.80	2.69
Other OECD	1.46	1.51	1.53	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.50
Non-OECD	65.99	67.05	66.92	66.34	66.17	66.32	67.15	66.50	66.07	66.80	67.62	66.82	66.57	66.54	66.83
OPEC	36.09	36.61	36.33	35.55	36.05	35.75	36.17	35.74	35.84	36.12	36.56	35.98	36.14	35.93	36.13
Crude Oil Portion	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.30	29.75	29.48	29.86	29.27	29.30	29.55	29.91	29.30	29.91	29.59	29.52
Other Liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.30	6.27	6.31	6.47	6.53	6.57	6.65	6.68	6.23	6.34	6.61
Former Soviet Union	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.73	13.69	13.68	13.67	13.63	13.58	13.55	13.59	13.57	13.55	13.67	13.57
China	4.45	4.48	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.48	4.53	4.54	4.57	4.60	4.61	4.61	4.45	4.50	4.60
Other Non-OECD	11.93	12.51	12.72	12.54	11.97	12.42	12.78	12.59	12.09	12.53	12.86	12.66	12.43	12.44	12.54
Total World Supply	89.13	90.24	90.72	90.85	90.91	91.50	92.43	92.22	92.04	92.73	93.62	93.35	90.24	91.77	92.94
Non-OPEC Supply	53.04	53.63	54.40	55.30	54.86	55.75	56.25	56.47	56.20	56.62	57.05	57.36	54.10	55.84	56.81
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.82	45.51	46.24	46.52	45.89	45.27	45.89	46.41	46.36	45.15	45.91	46.43	46.02	45.87	45.96
U.S. (50 States)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.83	18.97	18.91	18.80	18.86	19.09	19.06	18.89	18.88	18.95
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	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.30	2.27	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.32	2.34
Europe	13.20	13.82	13.95	13.55	13.10	13.48	13.74	13.71	13.57	13.29	13.73	13.69	13.63	13.51	13.57
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	5.03	4.02	4.15	4.54	4.72	3.97	4.00	4.39	4.56	4.43	4.27
Other OECD	6.34	6.34	6.25	6.39	6.31	6.33	6.32	6.56	6.57	6.39	6.33	6.57	6.33	6.38	6.46
Non-OECD	43.57	44.50	44.92	44.85	44.65	46.01	46.44	45.90	45.87	47.49	47.84	47.26	44.46	45.76	47.12
Former Soviet Union	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.63	4.56	4.83	4.81	4.68	4.61	4.88	4.86	4.64	4.71	4.76
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	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	11.23	11.19	11.14	11.07	11.67	11.63	11.58	10.66	11.05	11.49
Other Asia	11.14	11.36	10.94	11.23	11.43	11.67	11.24	11.53	11.73	11.97	11.53	11.82	11.17	11.47	11.76
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.24	17.83	18.46	17.68	17.69	18.52	19.07	18.26	17.29	17.80	18.39
Total World Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.16	91.37	90.55	91.27	92.34	92.31	92.23	92.64	93.75	93.70	90.49	91.62	93.08
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.27	-0.15	0.78	0.08	-0.61	-0.20	0.49	-0.09	-0.37	-0.14	0.49	0.13	-0.06	-0.03
Other OECD	-0.22	0.34	-0.26	0.61	-0.22	0.14	0.04	-0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	-0.05	0.12	-0.05	0.06
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.32	-0.31	0.85	-0.88	-0.22	0.24	0.07	-0.25	0.17	0.18	0.17	-0.09	0.00	-0.04	0.11
Total Stock Draw	0.26	-0.23	0.44	0.51	-0.36	-0.22	-0.09	0.09	0.19	-0.09	0.13	0.35	0.25	-0.14	0.14
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,057	1,117	1,135	1,090	1,098	1,131	1,144	1,099	1,064	1,090	1,099
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,651	2,645	2,683	2,555	2,567	2,615	2,629	2,598	2,596	2,621	2,625	2,584	2,555	2,598	2,584

- = 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: Generated by simulation of the 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 - July 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.74	18.79	19.53	20.16	20.33	<i>20.84</i>	<i>20.98</i>	<i>21.48</i>	<i>21.70</i>	<i>21.75</i>	<i>21.86</i>	<i>22.34</i>	19.31	<i>20.91</i>	<i>21.91</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.68</i>	4.10	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.46</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.81</i>	2.90	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.85</i>
United States	11.69	12.03	12.54	12.95	13.04	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>14.10</i>	<i>14.36</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>14.58</i>	<i>14.85</i>	12.31	<i>13.63</i>	<i>14.60</i>
Central and South America	4.42	5.01	5.26	5.02	4.55	<i>4.99</i>	<i>5.28</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.10</i>	4.93	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.01</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Brazil	2.21	2.80	3.02	2.81	2.34	<i>2.82</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>2.85</i>	2.71	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.78</i>
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.02	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.03	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.49	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Europe	3.88	3.83	3.70	3.83	3.86	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.60</i>	3.81	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.61</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.84</i>	1.81	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.89	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.86	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.84	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.61</i>
Other North Sea	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.25	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.21	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.74	13.70	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.59</i>	<i>13.57</i>	<i>13.60</i>	<i>13.58</i>	13.56	<i>13.68</i>	<i>13.59</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.85	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.88	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.80</i>
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.74	1.73	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.63</i>	1.66	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.64</i>
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.64	10.60	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.65</i>	10.53	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.62</i>
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.26	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.23	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>
Middle East	1.27	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.19	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.27</i>	1.21	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.27</i>
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.94	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.07	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Asia and Oceania	9.00	9.03	8.79	8.91	8.91	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.22</i>	8.93	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.20</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.45	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.45	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>
China	4.45	4.48	4.37	4.52	4.46	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.61</i>	4.45	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.60</i>
India	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.98	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.02</i>
Indonesia	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.91	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.94</i>	0.94	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>
Malaysia	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	0.63	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.67</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.35	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.35	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Africa	2.21	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.32	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.25</i>	2.35	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.23</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.69	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.29	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.31</i>	0.25	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.04	53.63	54.40	55.30	54.86	<i>55.75</i>	<i>56.25</i>	<i>56.47</i>	<i>56.20</i>	<i>56.62</i>	<i>57.05</i>	<i>57.36</i>	54.10	<i>55.84</i>	<i>56.81</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.30	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.68</i>	6.23	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.61</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.28	59.85	60.61	61.55	61.15	<i>62.02</i>	<i>62.57</i>	<i>62.94</i>	<i>62.74</i>	<i>63.18</i>	<i>63.70</i>	<i>64.05</i>	60.33	<i>62.18</i>	<i>63.42</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.64	0.66	<i>0.66</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.83	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<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	1.62	<i>1.65</i>	<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	<i>0.54</i>	<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	<i>2.80</i>	<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	<i>3.27</i>	<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	<i>2.60</i>	<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	<i>0.23</i>	<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	1.93	<i>1.94</i>	<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	<i>0.75</i>	<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	9.77	9.80	<i>9.65</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.64	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>2.70</i>	<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	<i>2.20</i>	<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	29.30	29.75	<i>29.48</i>	<i>29.86</i>	<i>29.27</i>	<i>29.30</i>	<i>29.55</i>	<i>29.91</i>	<i>29.30</i>	29.91	<i>29.59</i>	<i>29.52</i>
Other Liquids	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.25	6.30	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.68</i>	6.23	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.61</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.09	36.61	36.33	35.55	36.05	<i>35.75</i>	<i>36.17</i>	<i>35.74</i>	<i>35.84</i>	<i>36.12</i>	<i>36.56</i>	<i>35.98</i>	36.14	<i>35.93</i>	<i>36.13</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	5.09	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.72</i>	5.80	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.50</i>
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.72	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>
Middle East	23.56	23.62	23.53	23.42	23.85	<i>23.88</i>	<i>23.68</i>	<i>23.71</i>	<i>23.88</i>	<i>23.93</i>	<i>23.97</i>	<i>24.00</i>	23.53	<i>23.78</i>	<i>23.95</i>
OPEC Total	32.55	32.60	31.78	31.29	31.69	<i>31.58</i>	<i>31.58</i>	<i>31.67</i>	<i>31.91</i>	<i>32.11</i>	<i>32.30</i>	<i>32.48</i>	32.05	<i>31.63</i>	<i>32.20</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	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>	<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	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.99	1.93	<i>2.11</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>3.18</i>	2.14	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.68</i>
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.99	1.93	<i>2.11</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>3.18</i>	2.14	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.68</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.40	1.48	2.21	2.55	2.39	<i>2.70</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.91	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.99	23.07	23.50	23.60	23.14	<i>23.20</i>	<i>23.47</i>	<i>23.40</i>	<i>23.25</i>	<i>23.27</i>	<i>23.58</i>	<i>23.54</i>	23.29	<i>23.30</i>	<i>23.41</i>
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.30	<i>2.27</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.29	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Mexico	2.11	2.14	2.09	2.08	2.02	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>	2.11	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>
United States	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	<i>18.83</i>	<i>18.97</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.06</i>	18.89	<i>18.88</i>	<i>18.95</i>
Central and South America	6.73	6.99	7.01	6.99	6.92	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>7.41</i>	<i>7.39</i>	6.93	<i>7.12</i>	<i>7.32</i>
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.29</i>	2.94	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.24</i>
Europe	13.89	14.52	14.68	14.27	13.81	<i>14.19</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>14.44</i>	<i>14.28</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>14.43</i>	14.34	<i>14.23</i>	<i>14.30</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.66	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.66	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.79</i>
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.27	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.40</i>	3.30	<i>3.33</i>	<i>3.33</i>
Middle East	7.39	7.83	8.45	7.73	7.74	<i>8.10</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>8.23</i>	7.85	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.36	29.64	29.35	30.59	30.74	<i>30.47</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>30.96</i>	<i>31.30</i>	<i>31.19</i>	<i>30.69</i>	<i>31.58</i>	29.98	<i>30.56</i>	<i>31.19</i>
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.58</i>	10.66	<i>11.05</i>	<i>11.49</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	5.03	<i>4.02</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.39</i>	4.56	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.27</i>
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.89	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<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	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<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	45.82	45.51	46.24	46.52	45.89	<i>45.27</i>	<i>45.89</i>	<i>46.41</i>	<i>46.36</i>	<i>45.15</i>	<i>45.91</i>	<i>46.43</i>	46.02	<i>45.87</i>	<i>45.96</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.57	44.50	44.92	44.85	44.65	<i>46.01</i>	<i>46.44</i>	<i>45.90</i>	<i>45.87</i>	<i>47.49</i>	<i>47.84</i>	<i>47.26</i>	44.46	<i>45.76</i>	<i>47.12</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.39	90.00	91.16	91.37	90.55	<i>91.27</i>	<i>92.34</i>	<i>92.31</i>	<i>92.23</i>	<i>92.64</i>	<i>93.75</i>	<i>93.70</i>	90.49	<i>91.62</i>	<i>93.08</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.9	110.8	111.7	112.6	113.0	<i>113.8</i>	<i>114.9</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>119.9</i>	111.3	<i>114.4</i>	<i>118.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.9	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.6	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	105.4	105.9	106.7	107.2	107.5	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.6</i>	<i>112.2</i>	106.3	<i>108.4</i>	<i>111.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.4	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	115.6	117.0	118.2	119.6	120.1	<i>121.4</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>124.3</i>	<i>125.4</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>128.5</i>	<i>130.0</i>	117.6	<i>122.2</i>	<i>127.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	4.1	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	104.07	105.58	106.88	106.36	107.92	<i>107.77</i>	<i>108.73</i>	<i>109.43</i>	<i>109.88</i>	<i>110.04</i>	<i>110.10</i>	<i>110.13</i>	105.72	<i>108.46</i>	<i>110.04</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	3.6	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>

- = no data available

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

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

France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, 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: Generated by simulation of the 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 - July 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)	7.10	7.27	7.54	7.85	8.06	8.40	8.51	8.86	9.13	9.28	9.24	9.47	7.44	8.46	9.28
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.48	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.38	1.54	1.69	1.73	1.62	1.67	1.25	1.40	1.68
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.26	5.54	5.82	6.06	6.23	6.52	6.71	6.83	6.96	7.10	7.22	7.33	5.67	6.57	7.15
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.47	7.61	7.94	7.37	7.11	7.15	6.96	6.32	6.05	6.13	6.49	5.84	7.60	6.88	6.13
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	-0.30	0.18	0.05	0.15	-0.29	0.00	0.13	0.11	-0.32	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.26	0.23	0.17
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.18	15.85	15.81	15.42	15.04	15.65	16.05	15.55	15.31	15.57	15.58
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.43	2.48	2.64	2.68	2.71	2.91	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.96	2.97	3.03	2.56	2.85	2.97
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.00	1.04	1.06
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.87	0.93	0.94
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.20	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.96	-1.04	-1.54	-2.05	-1.73	-1.61	-1.75	-2.14	-1.70	-1.68	-2.06	-2.25	-1.40	-1.81	-1.92
Pentanes Plus	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.13	-0.12	-0.13	-0.11	-0.14	-0.14	-0.11	-0.14	-0.13
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	-0.06	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25	-0.21	-0.37	-0.47	-0.45	-0.43	-0.47	-0.44	-0.43	-0.18	-0.38	-0.44
Unfinished Oils	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.46	0.60	0.69	0.59	0.52	0.65	0.65	0.57	0.65	0.59	0.60
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.40	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.29	0.56	0.60	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.56	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.53
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.26	-0.32	-0.51	-0.41	-0.36	-0.38	-0.55	-0.47	-0.29	-0.41	-0.56	-0.38	-0.43	-0.43
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.07	0.00	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.08	-0.11	-0.10	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.62	-0.89	-1.23	-1.12	-0.67	-1.01	-1.15	-1.12	-0.77	-0.97	-1.21	-1.12	-0.97	-0.99	-1.02
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.21	-0.09	-0.14	-0.24	-0.20	-0.17	-0.18	-0.22	-0.25	-0.24	-0.23	-0.14	-0.20	-0.24
Other Oils (h)	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58	-0.66	-0.64	-0.59	-0.56	-0.59	-0.56	-0.63	-0.62	-0.63	-0.58	-0.60	-0.61
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.47	-0.45	-0.20	0.63	0.37	-0.66	-0.32	0.38	0.23	-0.41	-0.26	0.38	0.11	-0.06	-0.02
Total Supply	18.62	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.71	18.97	18.91	18.80	18.86	19.09	19.06	18.89	18.85	18.95
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	2.67	2.10	2.19	2.67	2.63	2.08	2.20	2.56	2.62	2.19	2.28	2.64	2.41	2.37	2.43
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.26	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.04
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.42	8.91	9.02	8.75	8.52	9.01	8.98	8.71	8.51	8.98	8.99	8.71	8.77	8.81	8.80
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.88
Jet Fuel	1.33	1.42	1.49	1.44	1.40	1.49	1.45	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.45	1.38	1.42	1.43	1.41
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.93	3.77	3.67	3.97	4.17	3.92	3.77	3.96	4.14	3.93	3.88	4.10	3.84	3.95	4.01
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.23	0.24	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.26	0.23
Other Oils (h)	1.82	2.01	2.20	1.84	1.75	2.01	2.16	1.90	1.81	2.00	2.16	1.88	1.97	1.96	1.97
Total Consumption	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.81	18.83	18.97	18.91	18.80	18.86	19.09	19.06	18.89	18.88	18.95
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	6.52	6.57	6.40	5.33	5.38	5.53	5.22	4.18	4.34	4.45	4.43	3.59	6.20	5.08	4.20
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	392.1	375.7	371.2	357.6	383.7	383.8	372.3	361.9	390.3	386.0	375.3	365.1	357.6	361.9	365.1
Pentanes Plus	13.0	16.8	18.0	14.3	13.0	15.0	15.8	14.2	13.9	15.8	16.7	15.1	14.3	14.2	15.1
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	103.0	142.4	171.6	112.7	85.1	146.4	173.1	130.6	102.5	145.6	173.1	134.3	112.7	130.6	134.3
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	82.8	78.1	91.3	86.8	84.9	79.9	89.8	87.4	85.4	80.2	78.1	79.9	80.2
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.1	20.0	20.2	21.6	22.6	23.4	23.0	23.6	26.0	24.6	23.9	24.3	21.6	23.6	24.3
Total Motor Gasoline	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	220.9	214.2	215.6	226.9	225.5	218.9	216.7	227.2	228.1	226.9	227.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	34.3	29.7	32.8	34.1	30.9	31.5	31.0	32.6	39.7	34.1	32.6
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	186.6	184.6	182.8	192.8	194.6	187.4	185.7	194.5	188.3	192.8	194.5
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.5	41.1	37.2	36.0	37.1	39.6	37.9	38.4	39.8	40.7	38.2	37.2	37.9	38.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.6	122.3	128.6	127.3	115.3	122.0	131.6	133.2	121.0	124.9	133.3	133.6	127.3	133.2	133.6
Residual Fuel Oil	36.9	37.5	35.7	37.7	36.4	36.9	35.7	36.4	37.1	36.2	34.9	35.5	37.7	36.4	35.5
Other Oils (h)	56.6	54.9	47.2	49.4	52.8	51.5	43.9	45.3	53.4	52.0	44.2	45.7	49.4	45.3	45.7
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,057	1,117	1,135	1,090	1,098	1,131	1,144	1,099	1,064	1,090	1,099
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) "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" includes ethane, propane, butanes and refinery olefins.

(h) "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: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.18	<i>15.85</i>	<i>15.81</i>	<i>15.42</i>	<i>15.04</i>	<i>15.65</i>	<i>16.05</i>	<i>15.55</i>	15.31	<i>15.57</i>	<i>15.58</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.42	0.37	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.08	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.12</i>	1.11	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.13</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.44	0.65	0.67	0.40	0.24	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.54	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.55</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.42	0.66	0.40	0.45	0.71	<i>1.09</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.48	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	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>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.92	18.16	18.52	18.15	17.73	<i>19.09</i>	<i>18.83</i>	<i>18.23</i>	<i>17.70</i>	<i>18.71</i>	<i>19.04</i>	<i>18.40</i>	17.94	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.47</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.07	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.10	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.52	0.85	0.78	0.37	0.54	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.77	9.20	9.24	9.44	9.26	<i>9.83</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.43</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>9.45</i>	9.17	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.40</i>
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.45	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.50	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	5.00	4.66	<i>4.96</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>5.18</i>	4.73	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.98</i>
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.47	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Other Oils (b)	2.41	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.43	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.53</i>	2.55	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.58</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.97	19.24	19.66	19.28	18.80	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.93</i>	<i>19.32</i>	<i>18.76</i>	<i>19.81</i>	<i>20.16</i>	<i>19.49</i>	19.04	<i>19.56</i>	<i>19.56</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.82	15.77	16.32	16.00	15.51	<i>16.09</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>15.79</i>	<i>15.36</i>	<i>15.96</i>	<i>16.40</i>	<i>15.93</i>	15.73	<i>15.88</i>	<i>15.92</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.82	17.93	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>	17.82	<i>17.93</i>	<i>17.93</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.88	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.89</i>

- = no data available

(a) "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" includes ethane, propane, butanes and refinery olefins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>298</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>261</i>	281	<i>285</i>	<i>276</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	361	350	355	334	344	<i>366</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>332</i>	350	<i>353</i>	<i>343</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	<i>365</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>323</i>	347	<i>349</i>	<i>341</i>
PADD 3	339	336	337	308	318	<i>345</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>309</i>	330	<i>332</i>	<i>326</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	324	326	<i>350</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>328</i>	343	<i>345</i>	<i>340</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	362	<i>401</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>362</i>	378	<i>383</i>	<i>375</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	<i>368</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	351	<i>354</i>	<i>345</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	<i>375</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>338</i>	358	<i>361</i>	<i>352</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	57.7	<i>60.4</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>58.8</i>	61.1	<i>58.9</i>	<i>58.8</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.6	49.0	<i>48.5</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>50.1</i>	51.6	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>
PADD 3	75.8	78.0	77.0	76.3	77.7	<i>70.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>79.7</i>	76.3	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.7</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.5	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	7.1	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	30.0	<i>28.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	32.1	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	220.9	<i>214.2</i>	<i>215.6</i>	<i>226.9</i>	<i>225.5</i>	<i>218.9</i>	<i>216.7</i>	<i>227.2</i>	228.1	<i>226.9</i>	<i>227.2</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	34.3	<i>29.7</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>32.6</i>	39.7	<i>34.1</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	186.6	<i>184.6</i>	<i>182.8</i>	<i>192.8</i>	<i>194.6</i>	<i>187.4</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>194.5</i>	188.3	<i>192.8</i>	<i>194.5</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	68.95	69.77	70.52	71.46	72.06	<i>73.50</i>	<i>73.24</i>	<i>73.48</i>	<i>73.71</i>	<i>73.93</i>	<i>73.94</i>	<i>74.33</i>	70.18	<i>73.08</i>	<i>73.98</i>
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.96	0.99	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.93	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	3.22	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.07</i>	3.59	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.14	67.86	<i>69.24</i>	<i>69.36</i>	<i>69.39</i>	<i>69.47</i>	<i>69.85</i>	<i>70.13</i>	<i>70.35</i>	65.66	<i>68.97</i>	<i>69.95</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.07	<i>69.40</i>	<i>69.17</i>	<i>69.40</i>	<i>69.62</i>	<i>69.83</i>	<i>69.84</i>	<i>70.21</i>	66.53	<i>69.02</i>	<i>69.88</i>
Gross Imports	8.48	7.60	7.79	7.74	8.61	<i>7.32</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>8.19</i>	<i>7.31</i>	<i>7.71</i>	<i>7.80</i>	7.90	<i>8.02</i>	<i>7.75</i>
Pipeline	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.44	<i>7.13</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>7.57</i>	<i>7.98</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>7.57</i>	7.63	<i>7.82</i>	<i>7.54</i>
LNG	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.17	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.27	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.15	3.84	4.70	<i>4.13</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.77</i>	4.31	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.61</i>
Net Imports	3.64	3.18	3.64	3.90	3.91	<i>3.20</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.04</i>	3.59	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.15</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.16	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	22.75	<i>-12.47</i>	<i>-11.60</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>15.21</i>	<i>-11.05</i>	<i>-9.22</i>	<i>3.31</i>	1.45	<i>0.08</i>	<i>-0.50</i>
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	79.01	94.90	<i>60.29</i>	<i>61.92</i>	<i>75.09</i>	<i>88.68</i>	<i>61.62</i>	<i>64.00</i>	<i>76.74</i>	71.73	<i>72.97</i>	<i>72.70</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.05	-0.17	<i>-0.20</i>	<i>-0.57</i>	<i>-1.43</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.44</i>	<i>-0.79</i>	<i>-1.18</i>	-0.39	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.62</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.73	<i>60.09</i>	<i>61.34</i>	<i>73.65</i>	<i>88.64</i>	<i>61.18</i>	<i>63.21</i>	<i>75.55</i>	71.33	<i>72.37</i>	<i>72.09</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.43	28.83	<i>7.34</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>24.57</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>15.83</i>	13.54	<i>13.72</i>	<i>12.71</i>
Commercial	14.44	6.05	4.51	11.15	16.44	<i>5.94</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>13.95</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>10.44</i>	9.02	<i>9.23</i>	<i>8.63</i>
Industrial	21.79	19.40	19.08	21.53	22.99	<i>20.05</i>	<i>19.60</i>	<i>21.99</i>	<i>23.31</i>	<i>20.61</i>	<i>20.33</i>	<i>22.64</i>	20.45	<i>21.15</i>	<i>21.72</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.70	<i>20.87</i>	<i>27.93</i>	<i>19.78</i>	<i>20.16</i>	<i>21.74</i>	<i>28.98</i>	<i>20.42</i>	22.34	<i>22.09</i>	<i>22.84</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.98	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.10</i>	3.87	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.08</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	2.70	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>2.03</i>	2.03	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.02</i>
Vehicle Use	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>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.73	<i>60.09</i>	<i>61.34</i>	<i>73.65</i>	<i>88.64</i>	<i>61.18</i>	<i>63.21</i>	<i>75.55</i>	71.33	<i>72.37</i>	<i>72.09</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	857	<i>1,985</i>	<i>3,052</i>	<i>2,869</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>3,354</i>	<i>3,049</i>	2,890	<i>2,869</i>	<i>3,049</i>
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,022	358	<i>688</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>971</i>	1,022	<i>876</i>	<i>971</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	316	<i>951</i>	<i>1,651</i>	<i>1,489</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>1,758</i>	<i>1,544</i>	1,444	<i>1,489</i>	<i>1,544</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	423	184	<i>346</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>535</i>	423	<i>503</i>	<i>535</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* (<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/ngs/methodology.html>).

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

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

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic fee)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.75</i>	3.84	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.64</i>
Residential															
New England	13.07	13.63	16.90	13.75	13.94	<i>16.31</i>	<i>18.29</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>14.18</i>	<i>15.32</i>	<i>17.99</i>	<i>14.89</i>	13.66	<i>14.83</i>	<i>14.86</i>
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.34	17.79	11.37	10.71	<i>13.50</i>	<i>18.69</i>	<i>13.43</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>14.76</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>13.60</i>	11.90	<i>12.28</i>	<i>13.52</i>
E. N. Central	7.74	10.76	15.76	8.13	8.65	<i>12.70</i>	<i>17.85</i>	<i>10.44</i>	<i>9.35</i>	<i>12.02</i>	<i>17.68</i>	<i>10.51</i>	8.71	<i>10.10</i>	<i>10.57</i>
W. N. Central	8.10	10.46	17.53	9.13	9.03	<i>11.58</i>	<i>18.09</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>18.03</i>	<i>10.65</i>	9.27	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.79</i>
S. Atlantic	11.10	15.40	22.32	12.72	11.31	<i>16.46</i>	<i>23.39</i>	<i>14.12</i>	<i>13.16</i>	<i>18.05</i>	<i>23.57</i>	<i>14.31</i>	12.87	<i>13.29</i>	<i>14.83</i>
E. S. Central	9.18	12.48	18.31	10.54	9.59	<i>13.60</i>	<i>19.14</i>	<i>12.22</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>19.42</i>	<i>12.48</i>	10.52	<i>11.08</i>	<i>12.38</i>
W. S. Central	8.36	12.12	19.77	10.36	8.51	<i>13.75</i>	<i>19.72</i>	<i>11.88</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>14.55</i>	<i>19.99</i>	<i>12.33</i>	10.40	<i>10.78</i>	<i>11.48</i>
Mountain	8.01	9.81	13.78	8.76	9.06	<i>11.03</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>10.19</i>	8.92	<i>10.17</i>	<i>10.61</i>
Pacific	9.47	10.81	11.27	10.20	10.92	<i>11.33</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>12.02</i>	<i>10.96</i>	10.13	<i>11.17</i>	<i>10.98</i>
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	<i>12.98</i>	<i>17.15</i>	<i>11.69</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>11.80</i>	10.31	<i>11.24</i>	<i>11.85</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.96	10.63	10.14	10.12	11.39	<i>12.51</i>	<i>11.71</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>12.24</i>	<i>11.71</i>	<i>11.65</i>	<i>11.80</i>	10.56	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.97</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.66	7.95	8.28	9.40	<i>9.46</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>9.76</i>	<i>10.61</i>	8.53	<i>9.70</i>	<i>10.53</i>
E. N. Central	7.01	8.25	8.89	7.04	8.01	<i>9.73</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.40</i>	<i>8.89</i>	7.33	<i>8.62</i>	<i>9.22</i>
W. N. Central	7.00	7.79	9.25	7.37	8.30	<i>8.85</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>8.65</i>	7.40	<i>8.54</i>	<i>8.72</i>
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.02	10.51	9.35	9.22	<i>10.54</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>10.79</i>	<i>10.81</i>	<i>11.10</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>10.86</i>	9.37	<i>10.19</i>	<i>10.98</i>
E. S. Central	8.15	9.53	10.30	9.00	8.90	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>10.79</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>10.39</i>	8.86	<i>9.56</i>	<i>10.43</i>
W. S. Central	6.84	8.05	8.70	7.52	7.48	<i>8.89</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>9.30</i>	<i>8.87</i>	7.53	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.67</i>
Mountain	6.93	7.54	8.55	7.48	7.77	<i>8.73</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>9.84</i>	<i>9.01</i>	7.36	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.93</i>
Pacific	8.11	8.74	8.84	8.56	9.22	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.90</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>9.89</i>	8.48	<i>9.48</i>	<i>9.73</i>
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	8.66	<i>9.57</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>9.64</i>	8.12	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.75</i>
Industrial															
New England	8.39	8.04	6.79	8.15	9.82	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.46</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>10.51</i>	7.97	<i>9.77</i>	<i>10.24</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	9.22	<i>8.83</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.61</i>	8.16	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.37</i>
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	7.88	<i>8.23</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>7.34</i>	<i>7.58</i>	6.12	<i>7.79</i>	<i>7.62</i>
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.40	7.29	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.79</i>	<i>5.90</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.75</i>	5.23	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.42</i>
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	6.93	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.73</i>	<i>6.92</i>	<i>7.35</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.84</i>	5.51	<i>6.76</i>	<i>6.80</i>
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	6.50	<i>6.12</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>6.21</i>	<i>6.41</i>	5.35	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.26</i>
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	5.13	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>4.86</i>	3.94	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.76</i>
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	6.63	<i>6.86</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.08</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>7.13</i>	<i>7.28</i>	5.88	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.06</i>
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	7.81	<i>7.66</i>	<i>8.19</i>	<i>8.11</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>7.78</i>	<i>8.07</i>	6.86	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.80</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	6.16	<i>5.52</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.78</i>	4.66	<i>5.74</i>	<i>5.64</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: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	242.3	<i>244.6</i>	<i>263.8</i>	<i>260.1</i>	<i>253.8</i>	<i>238.7</i>	<i>256.3</i>	<i>252.7</i>	984.0	<i>1010.8</i>	<i>1001.7</i>
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	66.7	<i>71.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>67.5</i>	271.6	<i>286.7</i>	<i>278.7</i>
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	46.3	<i>46.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>47.6</i>	182.7	<i>190.4</i>	<i>186.6</i>
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	129.3	<i>126.8</i>	<i>138.3</i>	<i>139.4</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>123.1</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>137.6</i>	529.7	<i>533.8</i>	<i>536.4</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	3.5	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	8.9	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.7	<i>24.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>	117.7	<i>98.7</i>	<i>94.8</i>
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	16.9	<i>15.2</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	65.7	<i>60.6</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>	52.0	<i>38.1</i>	<i>42.7</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	218.0	<i>222.7</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>237.9</i>	<i>235.2</i>	<i>215.9</i>	<i>236.9</i>	<i>228.3</i>	878.7	<i>922.6</i>	<i>916.4</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	31.1	<i>-10.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>-8.1</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>-6.1</i>	37.9	<i>22.9</i>	<i>-3.7</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	10.2	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	218.2	252.3	<i>214.4</i>	<i>257.9</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>209.3</i>	<i>253.4</i>	<i>225.2</i>	926.8	<i>957.3</i>	<i>924.0</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	21.5	<i>21.0</i>	<i>24.5</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	231.7	<i>196.2</i>	<i>241.4</i>	<i>215.5</i>	<i>218.5</i>	<i>192.1</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>207.7</i>	858.4	<i>884.7</i>	<i>854.6</i>
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.0	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	45.3	<i>45.3</i>	<i>44.9</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	2.0	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.3	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.0</i>	43.3	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.7</i>
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	248.6	<i>211.8</i>	<i>257.9</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>209.3</i>	<i>253.4</i>	<i>225.2</i>	925.1	<i>951.0</i>	<i>924.0</i>
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	3.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	1.7	<i>6.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	<i>41.7</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	42.7	<i>43.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	154.8	123.7	<i>134.5</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>131.9</i>	<i>133.7</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>129.5</i>	<i>135.6</i>	154.8	<i>131.9</i>	<i>135.6</i>
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	<i>128.0</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>124.3</i>	<i>127.1</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>127.3</i>	148.0	<i>124.3</i>	<i>127.3</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	4.1	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.47	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	5.55	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	<i>0.263</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.287</i>	0.263	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.297</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	2.35	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.41</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>10.79</i>	<i>12.33</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>12.44</i>	<i>10.68</i>	11.12	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.30</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	11.04	<i>10.36</i>	<i>11.87</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.44</i>	<i>11.98</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.68	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.85</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.43	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.11	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.14	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.58	<i>10.90</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>10.98</i>	<i>12.58</i>	<i>10.77</i>	11.26	<i>11.41</i>	<i>11.41</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.67	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.53	<i>9.66</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>11.40</i>	<i>9.67</i>	10.11	<i>10.27</i>	<i>10.28</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.35	<i>3.38</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>3.51</i>	3.81	<i>3.92</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.62	<i>3.64</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>3.52</i>	3.67	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.73</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.54	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.62	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Transportation Sector	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>	<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	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	<i>10.03</i>	<i>11.70</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>11.80</i>	<i>10.06</i>	10.50	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.67</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,794	2,413	3,146	2,535	3,048	<i>2,391</i>	<i>3,176</i>	<i>2,494</i>	<i>2,875</i>	<i>2,367</i>	<i>3,159</i>	<i>2,479</i>	10,888	<i>11,109</i>	<i>10,881</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	2.35	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.41</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>5.43</i>	4.32	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.19</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>19.84</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.06</i>	<i>18.95</i>	<i>18.79</i>	19.33	<i>19.97</i>	<i>19.01</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	<i>23.62</i>	<i>23.75</i>	<i>24.23</i>	<i>24.50</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>23.98</i>	<i>24.51</i>	23.08	<i>23.62</i>	<i>24.30</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.95</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>13.16</i>	<i>12.66</i>	12.12	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.79</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	<i>10.74</i>	<i>11.13</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>10.68</i>	10.29	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.90</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.07</i>	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.14</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: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	110	139	123	146	112	138	123	132	131	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	423	320	417	331	400	322	422	331	365	373	369
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	616	446	560	487	568	442	565	485	514	527	515
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	352	248	313	266	324	243	316	265	288	295	287
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,081	862	1,128	874	1,029	852	1,134	878	939	986	973
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	404	283	385	289	371	283	388	289	321	340	333
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	641	519	746	505	596	519	740	506	580	603	591
Mountain	253	248	328	227	239	239	335	228	249	243	340	232	264	260	266
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	421	339	411	382	435	345	404	385	395	388	392
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,345	3,379	4,446	3,499	4,132	3,371	4,460	3,508	3,811	3,916	3,868
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	140	165	140	151	139	165	139	123	149	149
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	442	412	471	408	440	412	474	406	432	433	433
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	510	494	544	482	501	500	547	482	503	508	508
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	284	268	300	266	277	273	303	269	277	279	281
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	803	837	923	786	795	838	936	792	833	838	841
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	239	245	288	225	239	250	289	226	248	249	251
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	495	513	619	498	494	519	623	502	523	532	535
Mountain	237	262	287	243	239	261	290	244	242	266	290	244	257	258	260
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	438	453	497	447	442	455	500	447	456	459	461
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,620	3,640	4,114	3,513	3,598	3,669	4,144	3,523	3,667	3,722	3,735
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	49	48	54	48	49	48	54	48	74	50	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	201	190	195	188	197	192	201	195	189	193	196
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	525	530	546	517	534	537	550	525	530	530	537
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	234	241	265	247	245	254	274	258	240	247	258
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	372	383	399	378	374	389	404	383	381	383	388
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	279	283	286	285	287	288	295	289	298	283	290
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	431	450	455	426	431	449	459	430	428	440	442
Mountain	210	235	246	217	213	243	259	226	224	250	267	231	227	235	243
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	235	253	236	225	235	256	241	236	237	239
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,543	2,617	2,727	2,564	2,578	2,657	2,775	2,614	2,616	2,613	2,656
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	357	299	359	312	348	300	359	312	330	332	330
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,078	933	1,096	939	1,050	939	1,109	945	997	1,011	1,011
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,654	1,472	1,651	1,487	1,605	1,481	1,664	1,493	1,548	1,566	1,561
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	870	757	878	780	846	770	893	792	805	821	825
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,260	2,086	2,454	2,041	2,202	2,083	2,478	2,056	2,157	2,210	2,205
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	922	812	959	800	896	821	971	805	867	873	873
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,567	1,482	1,820	1,429	1,521	1,488	1,823	1,439	1,531	1,575	1,568
Mountain	700	745	862	686	692	744	884	697	714	759	897	707	749	755	770
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,029	1,163	1,067	1,104	1,037	1,162	1,074	1,088	1,087	1,094
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	41	43	45	44	42	44	45	43	43	44
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,531	9,656	11,308	9,597	10,331	9,718	11,401	9,667	10,114	10,273	10,281

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	18.33	17.75	17.89	18.21	18.57	18.32	18.16	16.20	17.82	18.30
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	16.28	16.52	17.20	16.31	16.45	17.08	17.56	16.76	15.72	16.60	16.98
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.56	13.02	12.98	12.30	12.08	13.46	13.35	12.69	12.01	12.42	12.87
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.05	11.81	12.33	10.93	10.35	12.12	12.53	11.16	10.95	11.23	11.52
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.31	11.93	11.94	11.54	11.60	12.09	12.08	11.69	11.37	11.68	11.87
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.30	11.30	11.18	10.74	10.90	11.59	11.46	11.00	10.42	10.85	11.23
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.37	11.51	11.52	11.34	10.92	11.41	11.31	11.11	10.73	11.18	11.19
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	11.94	12.38	11.42	11.24	12.22	12.67	11.72	11.32	11.74	12.03
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	12.97	12.19	14.49	13.25	13.43	12.96	14.95	13.95	13.60	13.27	13.85
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.68	12.95	12.42	12.34	12.98	13.16	12.66	12.12	12.49	12.79
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	15.24	14.37	14.82	14.89	14.95	14.36	14.78	14.96	14.08	14.84	14.77
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	14.26	13.69	14.67	13.27	14.45	13.76	14.68	13.50	13.00	14.01	14.13
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.69	9.96	9.97	9.64	9.82	10.04	10.09	9.78	9.51	9.82	9.94
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.60	9.51	9.93	8.74	8.81	9.66	10.07	8.89	8.95	9.21	9.38
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.83	9.77	9.84	9.77	9.94	9.95	10.00	9.94	9.39	9.80	9.96
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.28	10.54	10.59	10.49	10.62	10.75	10.85	10.70	9.82	10.48	10.74
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.12	8.35	8.40	8.23	8.26	8.29	8.33	8.19	8.11	8.28	8.27
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.18	9.77	10.05	9.51	9.41	9.97	10.24	9.71	9.37	9.65	9.85
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.95	13.09	14.76	12.53	12.24	13.51	15.27	12.88	12.77	13.14	13.54
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.74	11.13	10.53	10.73	10.87	11.27	10.68	10.29	10.76	10.90
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.96	12.05	12.81	12.40	12.88	11.98	12.47	12.08	12.17	12.56	12.36
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.75	7.82	8.32	7.82	8.11	7.82	8.26	7.75	7.25	8.18	7.99
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	7.00	6.89	7.15	6.81	6.99	6.89	7.16	6.80	6.57	6.97	6.96
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.56	6.75	7.28	6.40	6.62	6.86	7.37	6.47	6.60	6.76	6.84
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.80	6.78	7.15	6.74	7.04	6.88	7.17	6.72	6.48	6.87	6.96
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.18	6.19	6.73	5.79	6.30	6.27	6.71	5.76	5.96	6.22	6.26
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.87	6.00	6.18	5.85	6.04	6.08	6.11	5.79	5.86	5.98	6.01
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.21	6.73	7.40	6.45	6.32	6.93	7.56	6.59	6.46	6.73	6.89
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.96	8.62	9.27	8.51	8.16	8.68	9.17	8.32	8.20	8.61	8.60
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	7.04	7.48	6.90	7.07	7.11	7.47	6.87	6.82	7.11	7.14
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.85	15.43	15.63	15.65	15.99	15.52	15.77	15.74	14.48	15.65	15.77
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	14.00	13.45	14.48	13.24	13.99	13.66	14.59	13.43	12.90	13.83	13.95
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.53	9.78	10.06	9.52	9.67	9.91	10.23	9.67	9.33	9.73	9.88
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.64	9.38	9.98	8.75	8.77	9.51	10.11	8.86	8.96	9.20	9.33
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	10.04	10.11	10.37	9.96	10.22	10.25	10.49	10.09	9.73	10.13	10.27
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	9.05	9.29	9.68	8.90	9.36	9.47	9.84	9.03	8.71	9.25	9.44
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.42	8.75	9.12	8.62	8.67	8.71	8.98	8.50	8.47	8.75	8.73
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.87	9.47	10.15	9.14	9.08	9.69	10.37	9.35	9.18	9.46	9.67
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.51	11.76	13.46	11.89	11.87	12.22	13.81	12.23	12.07	12.19	12.56
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.26	10.41	10.97	10.25	10.46	10.57	11.08	10.37	10.08	10.49	10.64

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>4,050</i>	<i>4,929</i>	<i>4,369</i>	<i>4,576</i>	<i>3,971</i>	<i>4,807</i>	<i>4,200</i>	4,345	<i>4,555</i>	<i>4,388</i>
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,700	<i>2,827</i>	<i>3,710</i>	<i>2,772</i>	<i>2,813</i>	<i>2,924</i>	<i>3,832</i>	<i>2,850</i>	3,051	<i>3,004</i>	<i>3,107</i>
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	147	<i>66</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>63</i>	74	<i>87</i>	<i>70</i>
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	28	<i>32</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>35</i>	34	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,201	<i>2,061</i>	<i>2,167</i>	<i>2,010</i>	<i>2,144</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,055</i>	2,162	<i>2,109</i>	<i>2,120</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	703	<i>907</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>645</i>	737	<i>731</i>	<i>757</i>
Wind	491	520	353	475	553	<i>551</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>539</i>	459	<i>490</i>	<i>514</i>
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	116	<i>111</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>122</i>	109	<i>118</i>	<i>122</i>
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	51	<i>55</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>59</i>	55	<i>55</i>	<i>58</i>
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	45	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>
Solar	16	27	31	27	33	<i>59</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>45</i>	25	<i>47</i>	<i>61</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-12	<i>-13</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>-16</i>	-12	<i>-14</i>	<i>-16</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	31	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>34</i>	34	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,470	<i>10,786</i>	<i>12,327</i>	<i>10,599</i>	<i>11,194</i>	<i>10,872</i>	<i>12,437</i>	<i>10,678</i>	11,118	<i>11,296</i>	<i>11,297</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	359	<i>271</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>254</i>	283	<i>307</i>	<i>287</i>
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	409	<i>471</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>485</i>	497	<i>489</i>	<i>525</i>
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	55	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	7	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	542	<i>473</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>468</i>	532	<i>501</i>	<i>484</i>
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	97	<i>97</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>100</i>	95	<i>95</i>	<i>99</i>
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	72	<i>63</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>73</i>	62	<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,547	<i>1,394</i>	<i>1,618</i>	<i>1,396</i>	<i>1,496</i>	<i>1,399</i>	<i>1,630</i>	<i>1,398</i>	1,491	<i>1,488</i>	<i>1,481</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,122	<i>1,832</i>	<i>2,163</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,887</i>	<i>1,733</i>	<i>2,090</i>	<i>1,675</i>	1,843	<i>1,976</i>	<i>1,846</i>
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,538	<i>1,698</i>	<i>2,089</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>1,625</i>	<i>1,754</i>	<i>2,151</i>	<i>1,603</i>	1,729	<i>1,715</i>	<i>1,784</i>
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	54	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>23</i>	32	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	14	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	<i>882</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>920</i>	945	<i>922</i>	<i>945</i>
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	146	<i>142</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>120</i>	137	<i>133</i>	<i>137</i>
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	239	<i>247</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>264</i>	213	<i>230</i>	<i>253</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	5,089	<i>4,854</i>	<i>5,594</i>	<i>4,606</i>	<i>4,929</i>	<i>4,880</i>	<i>5,641</i>	<i>4,632</i>	4,925	<i>5,036</i>	<i>5,021</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,805	<i>1,466</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>1,677</i>	<i>1,753</i>	<i>1,495</i>	<i>1,787</i>	<i>1,656</i>	1,627	<i>1,694</i>	<i>1,673</i>
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	194	<i>156</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>143</i>	201	<i>172</i>	<i>185</i>
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	14	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	11	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	11	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	533	<i>541</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>513</i>	527	<i>527</i>	<i>531</i>
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	30	<i>41</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>34</i>	<i>35</i>
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	251	<i>218</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>235</i>	194	<i>207</i>	<i>208</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,841	<i>2,450</i>	<i>2,780</i>	<i>2,579</i>	<i>2,743</i>	<i>2,474</i>	<i>2,814</i>	<i>2,601</i>	2,609	<i>2,662</i>	<i>2,658</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	587	<i>481</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>615</i>	592	<i>577</i>	<i>582</i>
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	558	<i>501</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>777</i>	<i>619</i>	625	<i>628</i>	<i>612</i>
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	<i>23</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	23	<i>25</i>	<i>27</i>
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	5	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	<i>165</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>154</i>	158	<i>159</i>	<i>160</i>
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	418	<i>614</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>380</i>	460	<i>455</i>	<i>471</i>
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	236	<i>294</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>241</i>	225	<i>255</i>	<i>274</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	1,992	<i>2,088</i>	<i>2,335</i>	<i>2,017</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>2,118</i>	<i>2,352</i>	<i>2,046</i>	2,093	<i>2,109</i>	<i>2,136</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: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>2,162</i>	<i>2,631</i>	<i>2,348</i>	<i>2,433</i>	<i>2,118</i>	<i>2,575</i>	<i>2,265</i>	2,358	<i>2,431</i>	<i>2,348</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,530	<i>21,836</i>	<i>28,927</i>	<i>20,845</i>	<i>21,197</i>	<i>22,724</i>	<i>29,988</i>	<i>21,493</i>	23,322	<i>23,052</i>	<i>23,868</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	258	<i>115</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>112</i>	129	<i>153</i>	<i>125</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	86	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>44</i>	<i>30</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	85	<i>24</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>25</i>	25	<i>40</i>	<i>27</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	70	<i>57</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>54</i>	67	<i>61</i>	<i>61</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	17	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	164	<i>124</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>117</i>	128	<i>141</i>	<i>132</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,153	<i>3,607</i>	<i>4,764</i>	<i>3,491</i>	<i>3,484</i>	<i>3,918</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>3,669</i>	3,790	<i>3,758</i>	<i>4,042</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	92	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	13	<i>28</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,084	<i>951</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>967</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>877</i>	983	<i>1,022</i>	<i>957</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,689	<i>13,127</i>	<i>16,316</i>	<i>11,510</i>	<i>12,227</i>	<i>13,635</i>	<i>16,845</i>	<i>12,098</i>	13,232	<i>13,169</i>	<i>13,709</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	103	<i>53</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>44</i>	60	<i>65</i>	<i>54</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	1,006	<i>820</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>978</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>925</i>	917	<i>946</i>	<i>934</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,587	<i>1,292</i>	<i>1,719</i>	<i>1,085</i>	<i>1,371</i>	<i>1,426</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>1,162</i>	1,639	<i>1,420</i>	<i>1,531</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	27	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	20	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	328	<i>266</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>346</i>	331	<i>322</i>	<i>325</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,101	<i>3,809</i>	<i>6,128</i>	<i>4,759</i>	<i>4,115</i>	<i>3,745</i>	<i>5,899</i>	<i>4,563</i>	4,661	<i>4,705</i>	<i>4,585</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	<i>36</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>	36	<i>39</i>	<i>42</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	<i>128.0</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>124.3</i>	<i>127.1</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>127.3</i>	148.0	<i>124.3</i>	<i>127.3</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	10.5	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	12.9	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>15.3</i>	15.7	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.3</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	1.9	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</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: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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	<i>0.778</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.512</i>	<i>0.642</i>	<i>0.774</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.557</i>	2.529	<i>2.510</i>	<i>2.599</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.065	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.072</i>	0.207	<i>0.263</i>	<i>0.286</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.061	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.072</i>	0.258	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.283</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	<i>0.477</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.419</i>	<i>0.443</i>	<i>0.499</i>	<i>0.370</i>	<i>0.472</i>	1.595	<i>1.702</i>	<i>1.784</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	<i>0.160</i>	<i>0.163</i>
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.028	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.038</i>	0.085	<i>0.161</i>	<i>0.207</i>
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.260	<i>1.457</i>	<i>1.193</i>	<i>1.142</i>	<i>1.295</i>	<i>1.518</i>	<i>1.256</i>	<i>1.253</i>	4.831	<i>5.052</i>	<i>5.321</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.032	<i>0.030</i>	<i>0.029</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.310	0.328	0.324	0.305	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.310</i>	1.281	<i>1.215</i>	<i>1.206</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.171	<i>0.173</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Geothermal	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>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.384	0.380	0.359	<i>0.354</i>	<i>0.363</i>	<i>0.363</i>	<i>0.352</i>	<i>0.347</i>	<i>0.365</i>	<i>0.367</i>	1.505	<i>1.439</i>	<i>1.432</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.022</i>	0.070	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.085</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.047</i>
Geothermal	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>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.034	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.035	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.139	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.155</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.143	<i>0.145</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<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	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>
Solar (d)	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.062	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<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	<i>0.217</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<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)	0.257	0.283	0.276	0.281	0.263	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.280</i>	1.097	<i>1.112</i>	<i>1.118</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.040	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.201	<i>0.186</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Subtotal	0.288	0.327	0.332	0.351	0.303	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.336</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.317</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.331</i>	1.298	<i>1.298</i>	<i>1.314</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.602	<i>0.785</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.520</i>	<i>0.649</i>	<i>0.781</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.564</i>	2.561	<i>2.540</i>	<i>2.628</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.528	0.517	0.549	0.544	0.530	<i>0.520</i>	<i>0.544</i>	<i>0.543</i>	<i>0.529</i>	<i>0.520</i>	<i>0.551</i>	<i>0.548</i>	2.138	<i>2.137</i>	<i>2.148</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.123	0.114	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.128</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.132</i>	<i>0.128</i>	0.476	<i>0.487</i>	<i>0.505</i>
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	<i>0.477</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.419</i>	<i>0.443</i>	<i>0.499</i>	<i>0.370</i>	<i>0.472</i>	1.595	<i>1.702</i>	<i>1.784</i>
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.054	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.221	<i>0.223</i>	<i>0.226</i>
Solar	0.068	0.078	0.082	0.079	0.091	<i>0.113</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.095</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.145</i>	<i>0.145</i>	<i>0.115</i>	0.307	<i>0.413</i>	<i>0.510</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.288	0.281	0.286	0.268	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.289</i>	<i>0.289</i>	<i>0.285</i>	1.116	<i>1.130</i>	<i>1.138</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	0.040	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.201	<i>0.186</i>	<i>0.196</i>
Total Consumption	2.110	2.317	2.078	2.109	2.173	<i>2.390</i>	<i>2.151</i>	<i>2.098</i>	<i>2.227</i>	<i>2.463</i>	<i>2.226</i>	<i>2.221</i>	8.613	<i>8.811</i>	<i>9.136</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 heating oil.

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

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

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

Projections: Generated by simulation of the U.S. Energy Information Administration *Short-Term Energy Outlook* model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,942	15,903	<i>16,050</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>16,284</i>	<i>16,395</i>	<i>16,495</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>16,759</i>	15,761	16,101	16,570
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,644	10,692	10,744	10,831	10,914	<i>10,985</i>	<i>11,042</i>	<i>11,112</i>	<i>11,184</i>	<i>11,259</i>	<i>11,345</i>	<i>11,431</i>	10,728	11,013	11,305
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,420	2,458	2,494	2,511	2,497	<i>2,543</i>	<i>2,586</i>	<i>2,642</i>	<i>2,699</i>	<i>2,749</i>	<i>2,816</i>	<i>2,876</i>	2,471	2,567	2,785
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	63	77	145	139	67	<i>98</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>55</i>	106	78	59
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,907	2,905	2,907	2,869	2,863	<i>2,868</i>	<i>2,874</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>2,881</i>	2,897	2,870	2,878
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	1,961	1,998	2,018	2,064	2,032	<i>2,063</i>	<i>2,088</i>	<i>2,119</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,166</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>2,207</i>	2,010	2,076	2,176
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,383	2,423	2,437	2,446	2,451	<i>2,496</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>2,566</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>2,632</i>	<i>2,674</i>	2,422	2,490	2,618
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,703	11,724	11,772	<i>11,823</i>	<i>11,846</i>	<i>11,929</i>	<i>12,054</i>	<i>12,155</i>	<i>12,258</i>	<i>12,365</i>	11,637	11,843	12,208
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.8	<i>138.5</i>	<i>139.1</i>	<i>139.6</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>140.9</i>	<i>141.5</i>	<i>142.3</i>	136.4	138.7	141.2
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	7.4	6.5	6.1
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.95	0.86	0.88	1.03	0.93	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.46</i>	0.93	1.06	1.36
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	99.0	99.4	100.1	101.3	102.4	<i>103.2</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.8</i>	99.9	103.4	106.5
Manufacturing	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.6	<i>100.8</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>105.9</i>	97.9	101.1	104.6
Food	104.0	104.2	104.3	105.2	106.1	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>110.1</i>	104.5	106.9	109.2
Paper	85.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	82.4	<i>83.0</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>	85.0	83.1	85.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	96.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.8	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.8</i>	96.2	98.4	99.6
Chemicals	87.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	88.5	<i>89.5</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.4</i>	87.5	89.8	92.4
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	73.5	73.4	74.3	74.7	75.8	<i>77.6</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>88.9</i>	74.0	77.9	85.4
Primary Metals	99.7	99.4	100.8	103.1	101.9	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.6</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>110.9</i>	100.8	103.9	108.6
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.9	<i>93.1</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>98.7</i>	91.3	93.4	97.1
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.5	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.4	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.4</i>	91.0	94.0	98.5
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.4	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.2	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>104.6</i>	96.1	98.9	103.0
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	92.5	92.6	93.0	93.9	93.9	<i>95.2</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>99.1</i>	<i>99.8</i>	93.0	95.5	98.7
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.43</i>	2.33	2.37	2.42
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.06	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.09</i>	2.03	2.07	2.08
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.87	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.95	2.99	2.92
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.1	107.4	<i>107.9</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.1</i>	106.5	108.3	110.4
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,663	8,463	8,382	7,999	7,616	<i>8,473</i>	<i>8,425</i>	<i>8,047</i>	<i>7,741</i>	<i>8,583</i>	<i>8,478</i>	<i>8,108</i>	8,128	8,142	8,229
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	503	<i>535</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>523</i>	526	525	529
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	309	<i>339</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>327</i>	328	329	332
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	297.3	<i>315.4</i>	<i>305.1</i>	<i>326.1</i>	<i>334.2</i>	<i>330.2</i>	<i>314.4</i>	<i>333.4</i>	312.7	311.0	328.1
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	<i>0.263</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.287</i>	0.263	0.273	0.297
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	561	578	573	557	<i>571</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>575</i>	2,262	2,275	2,279
Natural Gas	425	289	298	378	456	<i>292</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>371</i>	1,391	1,411	1,404
Coal	427	403	471	421	464	<i>397</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>422</i>	1,722	1,779	1,732
Total Fossil Fuels	1,402	1,254	1,347	1,373	1,478	<i>1,260</i>	<i>1,358</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>1,425</i>	<i>1,259</i>	<i>1,362</i>	<i>1,368</i>	5,375	5,464	5,415

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - July 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 \$2005)															
New England	733	737	744	748	746	753	757	762	766	770	775	779	740	754	772
Middle Atlantic	2,034	2,045	2,063	2,074	2,065	2,079	2,089	2,101	2,113	2,123	2,138	2,152	2,054	2,084	2,132
E. N. Central	1,884	1,894	1,916	1,925	1,919	1,936	1,948	1,960	1,972	1,982	1,995	2,007	1,905	1,941	1,989
W. N. Central	891	898	908	914	910	919	925	931	937	943	951	957	903	921	947
S. Atlantic	2,507	2,524	2,549	2,569	2,566	2,593	2,613	2,634	2,653	2,671	2,694	2,717	2,537	2,601	2,684
E. S. Central	642	646	652	655	652	658	662	667	672	676	681	686	648	660	679
W. S. Central	1,681	1,691	1,710	1,723	1,725	1,742	1,759	1,771	1,785	1,798	1,816	1,833	1,701	1,749	1,808
Mountain	897	904	914	921	919	927	935	943	950	957	966	974	909	931	962
Pacific	2,431	2,443	2,469	2,485	2,477	2,502	2,524	2,545	2,564	2,581	2,604	2,626	2,457	2,512	2,594
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.3	95.5	95.7	96.3	96.9	98.0	98.5	99.2	99.9	100.5	101.2	102.0	95.7	98.1	100.9
Middle Atlantic	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.3	95.3	95.8	96.6	97.4	98.0	98.8	99.6	93.5	95.5	98.5
E. N. Central	98.5	98.9	99.4	101.0	101.9	103.2	104.0	104.9	106.1	107.1	108.1	109.1	99.4	103.5	107.6
W. N. Central	100.2	100.6	101.0	102.4	103.4	104.8	105.6	106.5	107.4	108.3	109.2	110.1	101.0	105.1	108.8
S. Atlantic	92.7	93.0	93.5	94.7	95.2	96.3	97.0	97.8	98.5	99.1	99.9	100.6	93.5	96.6	99.5
E. S. Central	94.6	95.1	95.7	96.8	97.2	98.6	99.3	100.2	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.8	95.6	98.8	102.4
W. S. Central	102.1	102.3	102.7	104.1	105.0	106.3	107.1	108.0	108.9	109.7	110.8	111.8	102.8	106.6	110.3
Mountain	98.7	99.3	99.8	101.0	101.5	102.9	103.7	104.8	105.8	106.6	107.7	108.8	99.7	103.2	107.2
Pacific	98.1	98.5	99.0	100.0	100.2	101.4	102.0	102.7	103.6	104.3	105.2	106.0	98.9	101.6	104.8
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	682	690	691	695	700	701	703	708	715	720	725	731	690	703	723
Middle Atlantic	1,830	1,856	1,863	1,867	1,873	1,875	1,880	1,895	1,915	1,924	1,936	1,955	1,854	1,881	1,933
E. N. Central	1,684	1,702	1,701	1,704	1,709	1,718	1,723	1,732	1,751	1,764	1,775	1,787	1,698	1,721	1,769
W. N. Central	799	804	811	808	811	818	822	827	835	842	848	856	805	819	845
S. Atlantic	2,243	2,268	2,273	2,282	2,292	2,307	2,316	2,332	2,360	2,381	2,402	2,424	2,267	2,312	2,392
E. S. Central	595	599	602	602	605	608	610	613	620	625	630	635	599	609	628
W. S. Central	1,366	1,384	1,395	1,404	1,416	1,427	1,436	1,448	1,466	1,481	1,494	1,509	1,387	1,432	1,487
Mountain	770	783	785	788	793	799	804	810	821	829	836	845	782	802	833
Pacific	2,040	2,069	2,095	2,098	2,108	2,121	2,129	2,145	2,169	2,189	2,209	2,231	2,075	2,126	2,200
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,800	5,813	5,821	5,830	5,840	5,851	5,863	5,876	5,888	5,800	5,840	5,888
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,986	16,023	16,052	16,075	16,101	16,130	16,160	16,195	16,227	15,986	16,101	16,227
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,541	18,580	18,604	18,628	18,654	18,682	18,714	18,753	18,790	18,541	18,654	18,790
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,407	8,428	8,455	8,477	8,497	8,519	8,543	8,568	8,597	8,623	8,428	8,519	8,623
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,341	24,445	24,534	24,617	24,706	24,800	24,897	25,002	25,102	24,341	24,706	25,102
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,497	7,508	7,519	7,531	7,546	7,562	7,583	7,603	7,482	7,531	7,603
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,980	14,028	14,083	14,131	14,179	14,230	14,286	14,345	14,408	14,468	14,028	14,230	14,468
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,741	8,778	8,815	8,854	8,896	8,939	8,985	9,030	8,698	8,854	9,030
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,102	18,165	18,218	18,272	18,333	18,398	18,467	18,540	18,608	18,102	18,333	18,608
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	18.7	18.8	18.8	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	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.5	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	26.7	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	7.7	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	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	15.9	16.3	16.7
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	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	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.8	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 - July 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	3,120	847	167	2,297	3,544	911	153	2,219	3,198	859	138	2,219	6,431	6,826	6,414
Middle Atlantic	2,948	691	128	2,061	3,402	680	101	1,997	2,927	670	83	1,997	5,828	6,179	5,676
E. N. Central	3,289	758	119	2,456	3,910	740	131	2,225	3,123	700	117	2,225	6,622	7,005	6,164
W. N. Central	3,408	903	100	2,721	3,863	765	160	2,401	3,171	657	148	2,402	7,133	7,189	6,378
South Atlantic	1,518	212	21	988	1,692	215	14	994	1,504	215	13	993	2,738	2,916	2,725
E. S. Central	1,932	286	15	1,409	2,238	263	20	1,324	1,879	263	20	1,324	3,642	3,846	3,486
W. S. Central	1,179	137	1	1,011	1,476	151	5	851	1,259	94	5	851	2,329	2,484	2,209
Mountain	2,414	730	126	1,996	2,079	578	151	1,873	2,199	663	145	1,873	5,266	4,681	4,879
Pacific	1,560	498	84	1,233	1,209	378	78	1,106	1,356	512	100	1,107	3,375	2,772	3,075
U.S. Average	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	469	78	1,538	2,132	473	75	1,537	4,467	4,511	4,217
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,197	860	129	2,158	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,164	841	135	2,161	6,344	6,289	6,301
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	659	88	1,982	2,931	664	90	1,979	5,678	5,635	5,663
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,190	696	120	2,248	6,161	6,170	6,253
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,273	692	148	2,422	6,394	6,448	6,534
South Atlantic	1,474	198	14	1,009	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,479	198	14	1,008	2,694	2,679	2,699
E. S. Central	1,819	231	21	1,323	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,850	239	19	1,349	3,393	3,401	3,457
W. S. Central	1,177	79	6	801	1,158	85	5	827	1,188	92	5	834	2,063	2,075	2,120
Mountain	2,237	728	158	1,869	2,267	728	156	1,887	2,254	717	150	1,884	4,993	5,037	5,005
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,554	625	96	1,237	1,529	612	95	1,218	3,510	3,512	3,455
U.S. Average	2,172	499	77	1,558	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,180	492	76	1,567	4,306	4,299	4,315
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	442	0	0	85	384	0	0	89	408	0	538	469	497
Middle Atlantic	0	158	524	6	0	156	538	5	0	170	567	5	688	699	742
E. N. Central	0	213	471	6	0	223	540	8	0	232	570	8	690	770	810
W. N. Central	0	230	655	7	0	289	676	11	3	288	698	11	892	976	1,000
South Atlantic	107	591	1,038	255	108	693	1,147	227	109	616	1,147	227	1,990	2,174	2,099
E. S. Central	14	453	920	59	3	550	1,060	68	26	502	1,055	68	1,446	1,680	1,651
W. S. Central	73	784	1,514	165	42	824	1,496	191	71	831	1,478	191	2,536	2,554	2,571
Mountain	22	482	913	49	19	419	935	77	19	433	938	77	1,466	1,450	1,468
Pacific	26	218	593	49	32	226	593	75	31	197	567	75	886	926	871
U.S. Average	36	378	803	87	33	411	844	92	38	394	849	92	1,304	1,379	1,374
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	86	423	1	494	500	510
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	559	5	0	168	568	5	724	731	742
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	233	561	7	778	785	803
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	285	697	9	974	972	997
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	109	636	1,153	212	110	639	1,163	213	2,110	2,111	2,125
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	35	528	1,046	57	32	531	1,067	52	1,667	1,666	1,682
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	191	95	888	1,524	181	2,676	2,680	2,687
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	421	922	70	16	422	936	73	1,440	1,432	1,448
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	25	170	591	61	847	838	848
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	397	856	83	1,357	1,360	1,377

- = 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>).