



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Driven in large part by falling crude oil prices, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices fell to an average of \$3.49/per gallon (gal) in August, 12 cents below the July average and 21 cents below the average in June. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are projected to continue to decline to an average of \$3.18/gal in December, 12 cents lower than projected in last month's STEO. EIA expects U.S. regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, to average \$3.46/gal in 2014 and \$3.41/gal in 2015, 4 cents lower and 6 cents lower than last month's STEO, respectively.
- Weakening global demand and increased Libyan oil exports contributed to a drop in the North Sea Brent crude oil spot price to an average of \$102 per barrel (bbl) in August, \$5/bbl lower than the July average and \$10/bbl below the average in June. For the first time in 14 months, average [Brent spot prices fell outside the relatively narrow \\$5/bbl range between \\$107/bbl and \\$112/bbl](#). EIA projects that Brent crude oil prices will average \$103/bbl in fourth-quarter 2014 and \$103/bbl in 2015, \$5/bbl and \$2/bbl lower than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively. The WTI discount to Brent, which averaged \$11/bbl in 2013, is expected to average \$8/bbl in both 2014 and 2015.
- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 8.6 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in August, the highest monthly production since July 1986. Total crude oil production, which averaged 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to average 9.5 million bbl/d in 2015, 0.2 million bbl/d higher than projected in last month's STEO. If achieved, the 2015 forecast would be the highest annual average crude oil production since 1970. Natural gas plant liquids production increases from an average of 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.1 million bbl/d in 2015. The growth in domestic liquids production has contributed to a significant decline in petroleum imports. The share of total U.S. petroleum and other liquids consumption met by net imports fell from 60% in 2005 to an average of 32% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 21% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1968.
- Natural gas spot prices fell 15% from an average of \$4.59/million British thermal units (MMBtu) in June to \$3.91/MMBtu in August even as natural gas stock builds continued to outpace historical norms. Natural gas working inventories on August 29 totaled 2.71 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.47 Tcf (15%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.50 Tcf (15%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). Projected natural gas working

inventories reach 3.48 Tcf at the end of October, 0.34 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 MMBtu in 2013, will average \$4.46/MMBtu in 2014 and \$3.87/MMBtu in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA estimates that global oil inventories grew by 0.5 million bbl/d in August. The recent inventory builds are somewhat atypical for this time of year and signal a relatively loose global crude oil market compared with conditions over the past three years. Weaker oil demand and lower refinery runs in European and Asian countries within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) this year have reduced market tightness. Nevertheless, these conditions may be temporary and the risk for tighter markets in the future remains elevated due to persistently high supply disruptions and relatively low surplus crude oil production capacity.

Geopolitical risks to near-term supply have abated since June, when Libya's production and exports were at a minimal level and violence in northern Iraq escalated causing northern production (outside of Iraqi Kurdistan) to come to a near-halt. Iraq's southern crude oil exports still remain unaffected by the unrest in northern Iraq. In Libya, crude oil exports restarted in August at the country's two major eastern ports, Es Sidra and Ras Lanuf, after being blocked by protestors for about a year. However, the situation in Libya is still very precarious as the security situation remains volatile, with a significant possibility of intermittent disruptions.

EIA projects world petroleum and other liquids supply to increase by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and by 1.3 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 1.8 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. The United States accounts for much of this growth. Projected world liquid fuels consumption grows by an annual average of 1.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.3 million bbl/d in 2015. Non-OECD countries, notably China, drive expected consumption growth.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. 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 1.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.3 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased 2.7% in 2013, grows by 2.7% and 3.3% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Non-OECD consumption is projected to grow by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015, accounting for nearly all forecast global consumption growth during that period. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 0.37 million bbl/d (3.5%) in 2014 and 0.43 million bbl/d in 2015.

EIA expects a 0.21-million-bbl/d decline in OECD consumption in 2014, led by projected consumption declines in both Japan and Europe. Japan's consumption, which fell by 0.16 million bbl/d in 2013, is projected to continue to decline by an annual average of 0.13 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.16 million bbl/d in 2015. The projected decline reflects Japan's effort to reduce its share of oil in the electricity sector, replacing it with natural gas, coal, and nuclear power as the country returns some nuclear power plants to service in 2015. OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 0.12 million bbl/d in 2013, is projected to decline by a further 0.12 million bbl/d in 2014 and by 0.03 million bbl/d in 2015. U.S. consumption, which increased by 0.47 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to be mostly flat in 2014 and then increase by 0.15 million bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC production grew by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.1 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC production to grow by 1.8 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. The United States is the leading contributor to forecast non-OPEC supply growth, increasing by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA estimates that Eurasia's production will increase by less than 0.1 million bbl/d in 2014, with increased production from Russia and Kazakhstan offsetting declines in other countries, and stay relatively flat in 2015. This forecast assumes the current economic sanctions on Russia do not affect Russian oil production in the short term.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged nearly 0.6 million bbl/d in August, slightly lower than the estimated July level. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for more than 85% 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 Petroleum and Other Liquids 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 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 to accommodate growing production in non-OPEC countries.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.4 million bbl/d in August 2014, 0.1 million bbl/d lower than the previous month mainly because of decreased outages in Libya. Libya's production increased to 0.5 million bbl/d in August, 0.3 million bbl/d higher than the second quarter 2014 average, but still well below the 1.4 million bbl/d the country produced before the major blockades started in mid-2013. Almost all of Libya's export terminals are able to export crude as protestors agreed to stop the blockades, and production has restarted in some of Libya's largest eastern oil fields. However, some of the major issues that incited the widespread protests over the past year remain unresolved. As a result, EIA does not expect Libya's oil production to recover to its preblockade level over the forecast period.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to average 2.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2.7 million bbl/d in 2015. 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 2.58 billion barrels at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$102/bbl in August, a decrease of \$5/bbl, or 4.7%, from July. Brent crude oil prices were driven downward in large part because of weakening global oil demand as well as growing Libyan oil exports. August was the first in 13 consecutive months in which average Brent crude oil spot prices fell outside the relatively narrow range of \$107/bbl to \$112/bbl. The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$106/bbl in 2014, \$2/bbl lower than in last month's STEO, and \$103/bbl in 2015, \$2/bbl lower than in last month's STEO.

The monthly average WTI crude oil spot price fell from a high of \$106/bbl in June to \$97/bbl in August. Driven in part by [new pipelines delivering crude oil to refining centers along the Gulf Coast](#), crude oil inventory levels at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub, the futures market's delivery point for WTI, fell below 18 million barrels on July 25, the lowest level since October 2008. Crude oil inventories then built for four consecutive weeks to reach 20.7 million barrels on August 22. After falling to an annual low of \$3/bbl in July, the discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil increased to \$5/bbl in August. While record high refinery runs contributed to the WTI discount falling to \$3/bbl in July, the discount widened in August while refinery runs remained elevated. EIA now expects WTI crude oil prices to average \$93/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2014, \$5/bbl lower than in last month's STEO, and \$95/bbl in 2015. The discount of WTI to Brent crude oil is forecast to widen from current levels, averaging \$10/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2014 and \$8/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 December 2014 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending September 4, averaged \$93/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 16%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in December 2014 at \$81/bbl and \$107/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for December 2013 delivery averaged \$106/bbl and implied volatility averaged 25%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$86/bbl and \$131/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

After reaching a summer peak of \$3.70/gal in late June, U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices fell to \$3.45/gal on August 25, [the lowest price on the Monday before Labor Day since 2010](#). Gasoline prices have fallen from their summer peak in late June primarily because of

lower crude oil prices, which in addition to reduced geopolitical risk premiums to Iraqi and Libyan oil exports, have been driven downward because of weakening global oil demand indicators in combination with growing international oil supplies. EIA expects that U.S. regular gasoline retail prices will continue to fall through the end of the year, reaching \$3.18/gal in December, which would mark the lowest monthly average since January 2011.

Liquid Fuels Consumption. EIA has revised total 2013 U.S. petroleum and other liquids consumption upwards by 74,000 bbl/d to 18.96 million bbl/d. Upward revisions in motor gasoline (69,000 bbl/d), special naphthas (66,000 bbl/d), and hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) (47,000 bbl/d) were offset by a 113,000 bbl/d reduction in unfinished oils consumption. Total U.S. petroleum and other liquids consumption rose by 470,000 bbl/d (2.5%) in 2013, the largest annual increase since 2004. Motor gasoline consumption rose by 160,000 bbl/d (1.9%). High petrochemical demand and a very wet corn crop late in the year contributed to a 100,000 bbl/d (8.5%) increase in propane consumption last year.

Total consumption is expected to fall slightly, by 0.2%, in 2014. A year-over-year increase in total consumption of 170,000 bbl/d during the first quarter is expected to be more than offset by an average 150,000 bbl/d decline during the second half of the year. Propane consumption retreats from last year's growth, falling by an average of 110,000 bbl/d this year. Distillate fuel consumption is projected to increase by an average of 160,000 bbl/d (4.2%) in 2014.

Total consumption grows by 150,000 bbl/d in 2015 to average 19.08 million bbl/d, an increase of 100,000 bbl/d from last month's STEO. HGL consumption, primarily ethane and propane, increases by 120,000 bbl/d next year, while distillate consumption is 70,000 bbl/d higher.

Liquid Fuels Supply. The forecast for total U.S. crude oil production increases from an estimated 7.45 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.53 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.53 million bbl/d in 2015. The 2014 and 2015 forecasts are 0.07 million bbl/d and 0.25 million bbl/d higher than in last month's STEO, respectively. The highest previous annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970. Oil production from the Gulf of Mexico is expected to increase from 1.25 million bbl/d in 2013 to 1.67 million bbl/d in 2015, with 11 projects starting this year. Six projects began production in the first half of 2014: Na Kika Phase 3, Mars B, Dalmatian, Entrada, Atlantis Phase 2, and Tubular Bells. Additional wells are expected to come online in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the Cardamom Deep, South Deimos/West Boreas, Hadrian South, Jack/St. Malo, and Lucius projects.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants is projected to increase from 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.1 million bbl/d in 2015. Most of this growth is expected to come from additional ethane and propane production that will meet growing demand associated with expanding domestic ethylene and propylene 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 32% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 21% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1968.

Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that the monthly average regular gasoline retail price will fall from the recent peak of \$3.69/gal in June to \$3.41/gal in September, before falling to \$3.18/gal in December. The U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, is projected to average \$3.46/gal in 2014 and \$3.41/gal in 2015, 4 cents and 6 cents lower than in last month's STEO, respectively. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to fall to an average of \$3.86/gal in 2014 and \$3.82/gal in 2015, 2 cents and 5 cents lower than projected in last month's STEO, respectively. Daily and weekly national average prices can differ significantly from monthly and seasonal averages, and there are also significant differences across regions, with monthly average prices in some areas falling above or below the national average price by 30 cents/gal or more.

Natural Gas

[Industrial natural gas consumption](#) has grown steadily since 2009, as relatively low prices have been attractive to consumers who use natural gas as a feedstock for chemical production. [Ammonia-based fertilizer and methanol plants](#) that use natural gas as a feedstock are among the most natural gas-intensive industrial end users. Low gas prices and proximity to shale resources have led to proposals for several methanol and ammonia plants. Two methanol plants are currently under construction and set to begin service this year— a small facility in Pampa, Texas and one in Geismar, Louisiana. Two large facilities coming online in 2015, a methanol plant in Clear Lake, Texas, and a fertilizer/urea plant in Wever, Iowa, will support continued growth in industrial demand. Many large plants use more than 0.1 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) of natural gas. EIA projects growth in industrial demand will continue through 2015, with consumption averaging 21.3 Bcf/d in 2014 and 22.1 Bcf/d in 2015.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will average 72.6 Bcf/d in 2014, an increase of 1.8% from 2013 led by the industrial sector. In 2015, total natural gas consumption increases 0.2% as continued industrial sector growth offsets lower residential and commercial consumption. Higher natural gas prices this year contribute to a 2.0% decline in natural gas consumption in the power sector to 21.9 Bcf/d in 2014. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.8 Bcf/d in 2015.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production to grow by an annual rate of 5.3% in 2014 and 2.1% in 2015. STEO projects that strong increases already seen in the Lower 48 states this year will continue, offsetting declines in the Gulf of Mexico. As of June, the most recent month for which EIA data are available, marketed production was 4.6 Bcf/d greater than it was in June 2013. 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 flow gas to other market regions. In June, the eastward-flowing Rockies Express Pipeline (REX) began service on its [Seneca Lateral](#), which flows

Marcellus gas westward to the Midwest. REX's parent company, Tallgrass Energy, plans to add bi-directional 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, and spur exports to Mexico. Exports to Mexico have been increasing in recent months because of growing demand from Mexico's electric power sector and flat Mexican production. Mexico has been an outlet for U.S. production, particularly from the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have fallen over the past four years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. This month's STEO revises the forecast for 2015 LNG net imports to reflect Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass export terminal beginning service in 2015. EIA now expects the United States will be a net exporter of LNG in 2015. LNG exports are still a very small part of the total picture, however, and overall the United States will remain a net importer of natural gas because of pipeline imports from Canada.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 2,709 Bcf as of August 29, which was 471 Bcf lower than the same time last year and 495 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2009-13) average. The injection season began somewhat slowly in April, but has continued at a strong pace, with injections averaging above the five-year average throughout most of the injection season. EIA expects working gas stocks will reach 3,477 Bcf at the end of October, 339 Bcf lower than at the same time last year.

Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas prices fell from \$4.05/MMBtu in July to \$3.91/MMBtu in August as storage injections continue to outpace historical norms. EIA expects spot prices will remain below \$4/MMBtu through October, before rising with winter heating demand. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.46/MMBtu in 2014 and \$3.87/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for December 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending September 4) averaged \$4.07/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for December 2014 contracts at \$3.09/MMBtu and \$5.35/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for December 2013 averaged \$3.87/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.98/MMBtu and \$5.04/MMBtu.

Coal

[Electric power sector coal inventories](#) fell to 133 million short tons (MMst) at the end of June, 38 MMst lower compared with the same time last year. Coal inventories in the Midwest and South, two regions that rely heavily on coal-fired generation, are down 19% and 29%, respectively, when compared with last year. Midwestern electric generators have recently cited

continuing problems with rail coal deliveries to power plants. One utility in [Wisconsin](#) is concerned that it may have to cease or curtail operations at a coal plant and in [Minnesota](#) one utility states that it has begun curtailing output at a large coal-fired plant to conserve fuel. Coal car loadings have fallen in 8 of the past 9 weeks, and although year-to-date [rail coal shipments](#) are up by 0.1%, this has been insufficient to maintain stocks. Some Southern generators are reportedly turning to shipments of imported coal to meet their needs.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates that coal production for the first eight months of this year (658 MMst) was slightly lower (5 MMst) than production over the same period last year. EIA expects that U.S. coal production will grow 1.4% to 998 MMst in 2014, driven by higher consumption and a need to replenish consumer inventories, particularly at power producers. In 2015, forecast U.S. coal production increases slightly by 0.5% to 1,002 MMst.

Coal Consumption. EIA projects total coal consumption growth of 2.0% to 943 MMst in 2014 because of higher electricity demand and power sector natural gas prices more than 20% above their 2013 level. Total coal consumption is projected to fall by 2.6% 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 0.4%, and natural gas prices fall relative to coal prices.

Coal Trade. EIA estimates that coal exports for the first six months of this year were 17.2% (10.5 MMst) lower compared with last year, with tonnage declines for steam coal exports more than double those of metallurgical coal. Coal exports are projected to decline to 96 MMst in 2014 from 118 MMst in 2013, primarily because of slowing world coal demand growth, lower international coal prices, and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries.

[Coal imports](#) for the first six months of this year increased by 43% (1.8 MMst) compared with last year. Rail congestion, coupled with falling global coal prices, has made imports an attractive alternative to domestic coal, especially to [power plants in the East](#). EIA expects coal imports to total 12.8 MMst in 2014 and fall slightly to 10.8 MMst in 2015.

Coal Prices. Annual average coal prices to the electric power industry fell over the past few years, from \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. EIA expects the average delivered coal prices to be \$2.36/MMBtu in 2014 and remain at that level in 2015.

Electricity

Preliminary data indicate that [power generators added](#) 4.35 gigawatts (GW) of new capacity during the first half of 2014. This rate of new capacity builds is 40% below the rate of capacity additions during the same period last year. Power plants fueled by natural gas accounted for more than half of the new capacity coming online so far this year, with the remainder primarily composed of renewable generating capacity. No coal-fired generating capacity was completed

during the first half of 2014, compared with 1.51 GW in 2013. Two coal plants with a total capacity of 0.58 GW are scheduled to begin operations this year. Preliminary data indicate that at least 0.95 GW of coal-fired capacity has been retired so far this year. A much larger number of coal plants are expected to retire during 2015.

Electricity Consumption. After cold weather during the first quarter of this year and relatively close to normal summer temperatures, EIA projects growth of 1.9% in U.S. retail sales of electricity to the residential sector in 2014. As forecast temperatures return to normal in 2015, EIA expects residential electricity sales will decline by 0.7% next year. Relatively modest economic growth compared with last year has led to slower growth in the electricity sales to the commercial sector. U.S. commercial electricity sales are expected to average 0.9% higher in 2014 than sales last year and then grow by 0.4% in 2015. EIA expects U.S. industrial electricity sales to remain flat during 2014 and grow by 2.2% in 2015 after two years of declines.

Electricity Generation. EIA projects that average daily U.S. electricity generation in 2014 will grow by 100 gigawatthours per day (0.9%) from last year. Changes in relative fuel costs have altered the mix of plants used to generate electricity. Power sector natural gas prices this year are expected to be more than 20% higher than prices last year, while the prices of coal delivered to the power sector are expected remain flat. Rising natural gas costs lead to a reduction in the fuel's share of total generation from 27.4% in 2013 to 26.7% this year. In contrast, coal's share of total generation rises from 39.1% in 2013 to 40.1% this year. In 2015, EIA expects the power sector's price of natural gas will fall by 12%. This lower price, combined with the scheduled retirements of coal capacity, should push up natural gas's fuel share next year to 27.6% and reduce coal's fuel share to 38.8%.

Electricity Retail Prices. Residential [electricity prices have risen](#) in most states so far this year, compared with the same period in 2013. EIA expects the U.S. residential price to average 12.5 cents per kilowatthour in 2014, which is 3.1% higher than the average last year. The increase in average prices will be highest in the New England states, at 7.8%. Average U.S. residential electricity prices grow at a slower rate of 1.7% in 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Almost 50% of the new utility-scale [power generation capacity added during the first half of 2014](#) uses renewable energy sources. Solar-powered capacity grew about 1,150 megawatts (MW) during the first six months of 2014 compared with 690 MW added during the same period last year. The electricity industry has added 675 MW of wind capacity this year, which is more than double the amount added during the first half of 2013.

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects that total renewables use for electricity and heat generation will grow by 2.1% in 2014. Conventional hydropower generation is projected to fall by 4.2%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 5.5%. In 2014, [nonhydropower renewables generation in the electric power sector surpasses hydropower](#) on

an annual basis for the first time. In 2015, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 4.4%, as a result of a 4.5% increase in hydropower and a 4.4% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA projects that wind power capacity will increase by 9.2% in 2014 and 16.2% in 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.6% 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 0.6% 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 104% between the end of 2013 and the end of 2015, with about two-thirds of this new capacity 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 average about 940,000 bbl/d over the past 3 months, which are among the highest monthly levels ever recorded, 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 929,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 934,000 bbl/d in 2015. Biodiesel production averaged 87,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average 80,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.4% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise by 1.3% in 2014, and then to decline by 0.6% in 2015. The increase in total emissions in 2013 and 2014 reflects increases in emissions from coal of 4.2% and 2.1%, respectively. The price of natural gas to electric power generators rose on average by \$0.91/MMBtu in 2013 and is projected to rise by \$0.93/MMBtu in 2014, contributing to an increase in coal use. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 2.5% in 2015.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. Economic growth improved substantially in the second quarter of 2014. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that second quarter [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) grew at an annualized rate of 4.2% from the first quarter of 2014, which reflects an upward revision of 0.2% from its previous estimate. Second quarter growth was associated with increases in private inventory investment and exports, along with greater state and local government spending and higher nonresidential fixed investment.

The [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) (BLS) reported that the four-week moving average of initial unemployment insurance claims for the week ending August 30 was 302,750, an increase of 3,000 from the previous week's moving average.

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

Production and Income. Forecast real GDP growth in 2014 was revised upwards from an average 1.7% in last month's STEO to 2.1%. For 2014, the increase reflects the upward revision in real GDP growth in the second quarter of 2014. Real disposable income grows by 2.5% in 2014, down from the 3.1% forecast last month. In 2015, both real GDP and disposable income increase by 2.8%. Total industrial production grows at 3.9% in 2014 and 3.4% in 2015. Growth in industrial production in the manufacturing sector averages 3.5% in both 2014 and 2015.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 4.8% and 7.3% in 2014 and 2015, respectively, led by industrial and transportation equipment in 2014 and by a broad array of equipment categories in 2015. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2014 at 2.3%, but fall below the real GDP growth rate in 2015 at 2.7%. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 2.7% and 5.4% over the same two years, while import growth is 3.5% in 2014 and 4.9% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall 0.4% in 2014, but increase by 0.3% in 2015.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.8% in 2014 and 1.9% in 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 5.7% at the end of 2015. Housing starts grow an average of 11.4% and 26.8% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes increase at a moderate pace, and wages continue to show modest gains.

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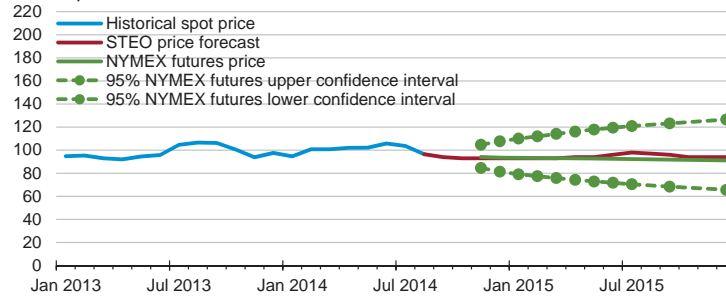


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for September 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

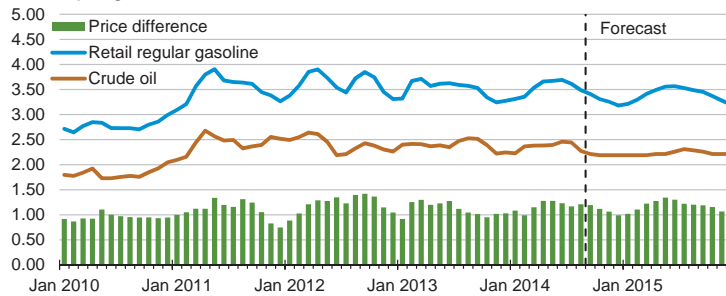
dollars per barrel



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Sep. 4, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

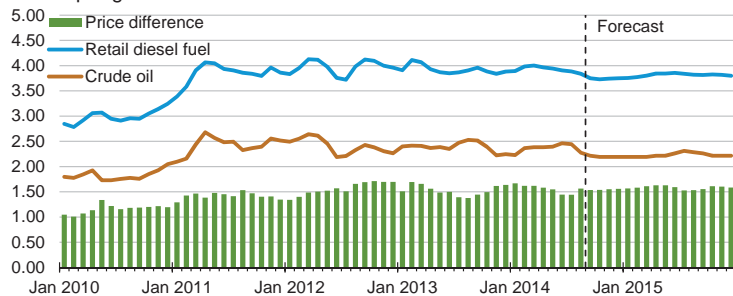


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

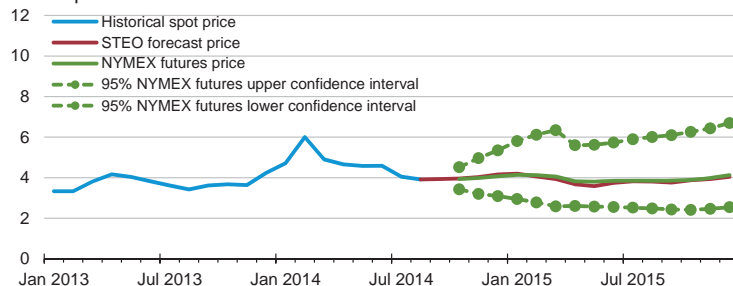


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

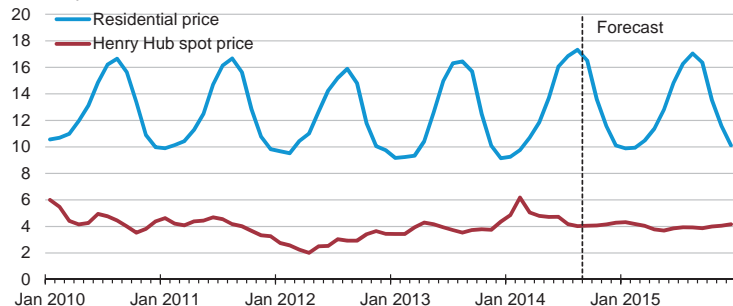


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Sep. 4, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

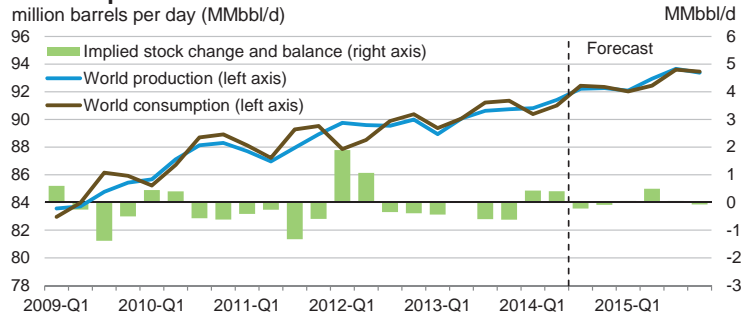
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



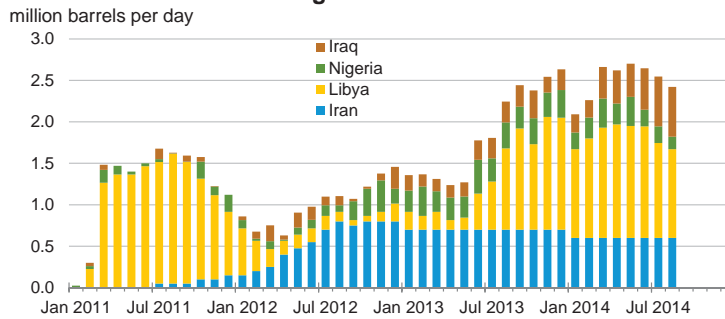
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



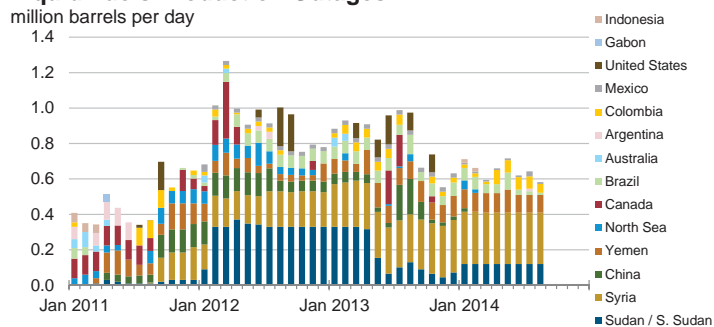
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



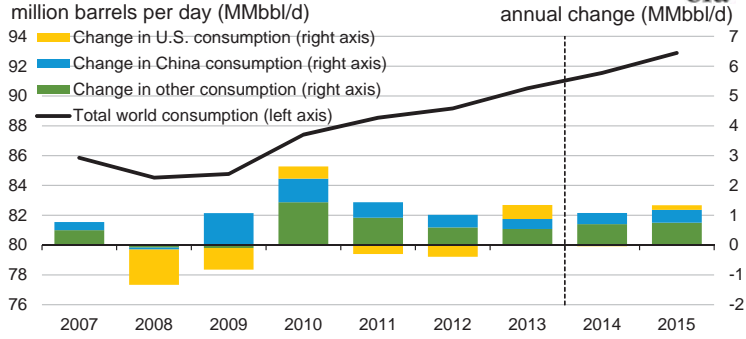
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages



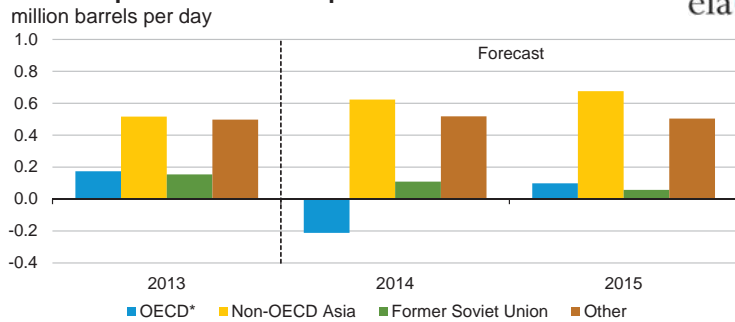
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

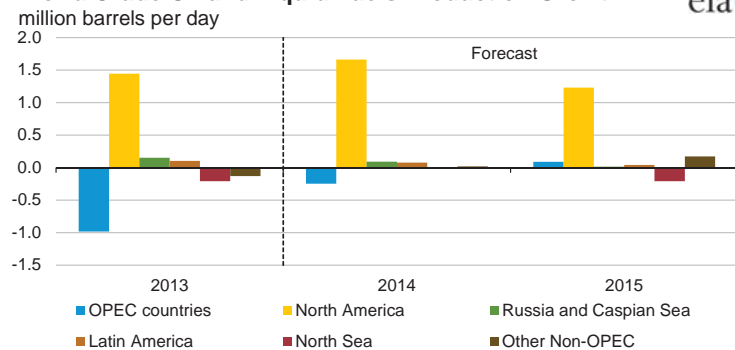
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



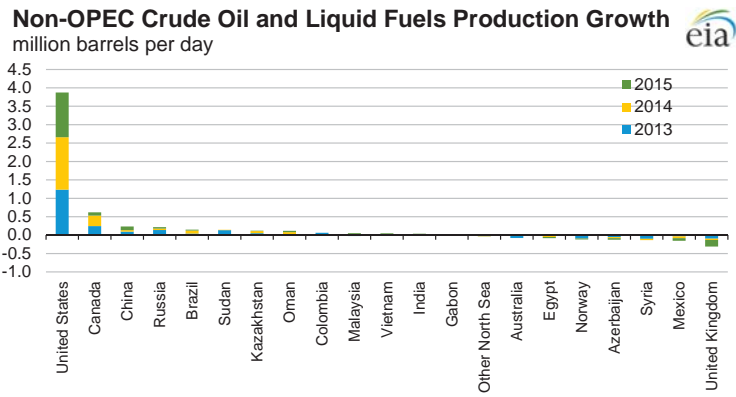
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

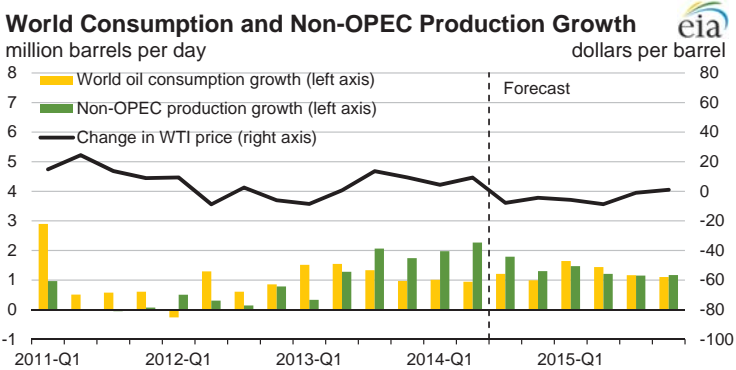
World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



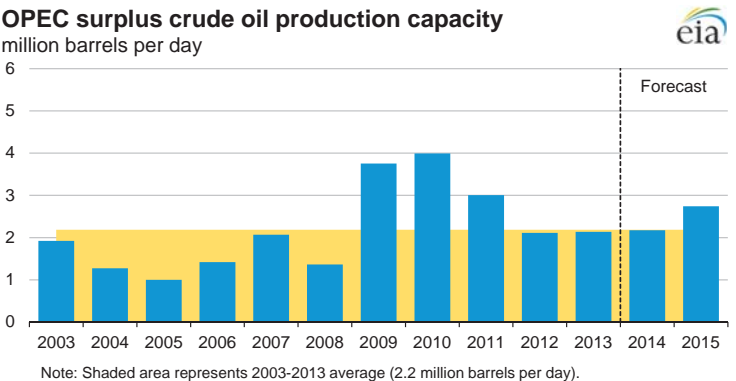
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.



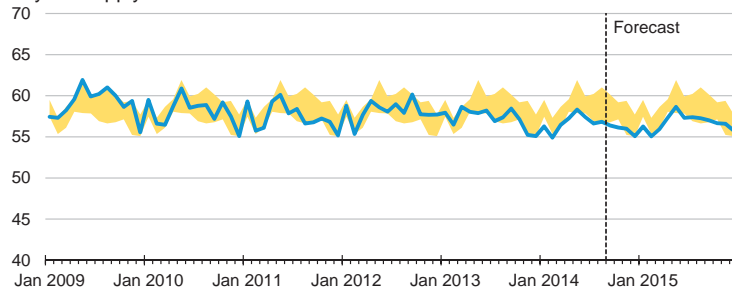
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



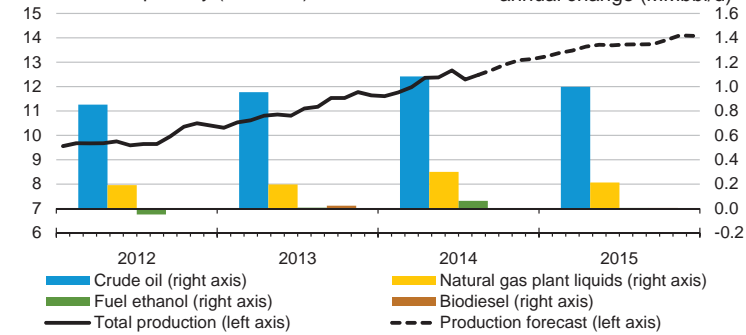
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

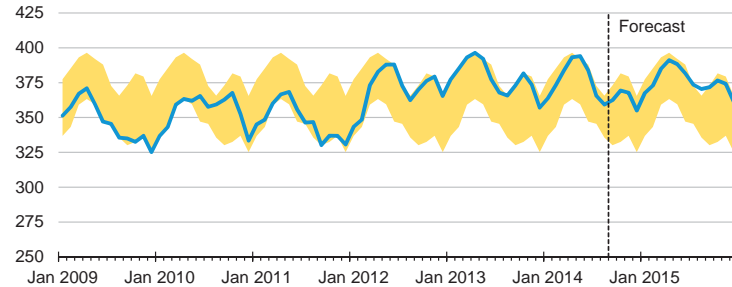
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

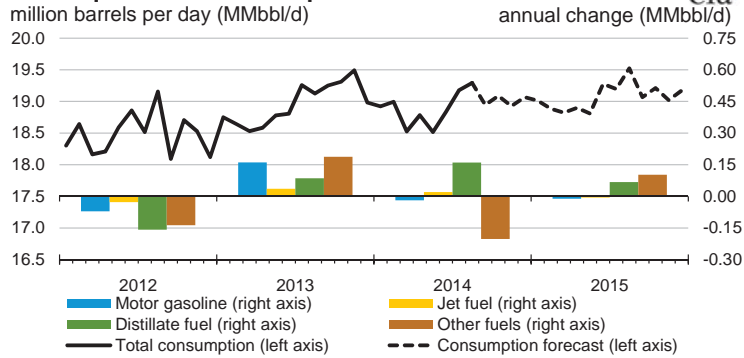
million barrels



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

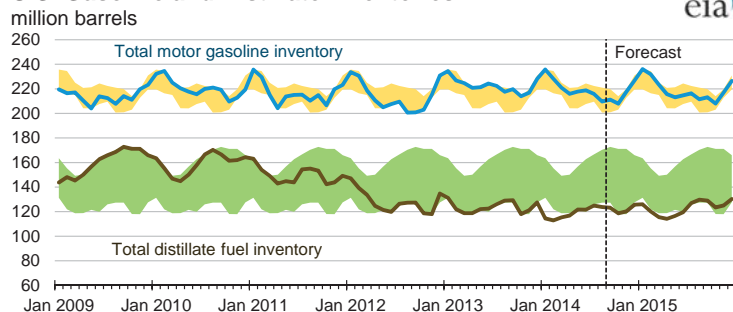
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

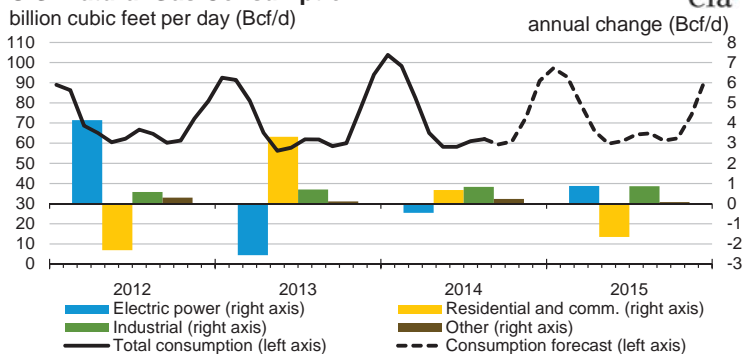
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

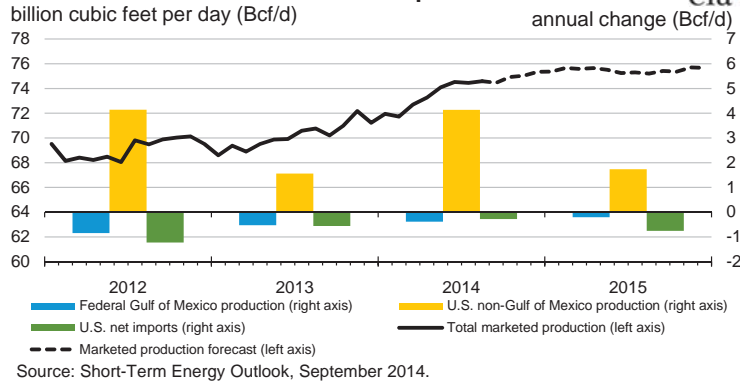
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

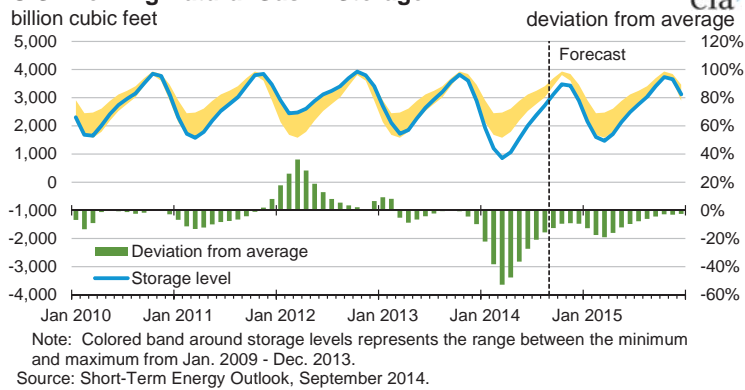


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

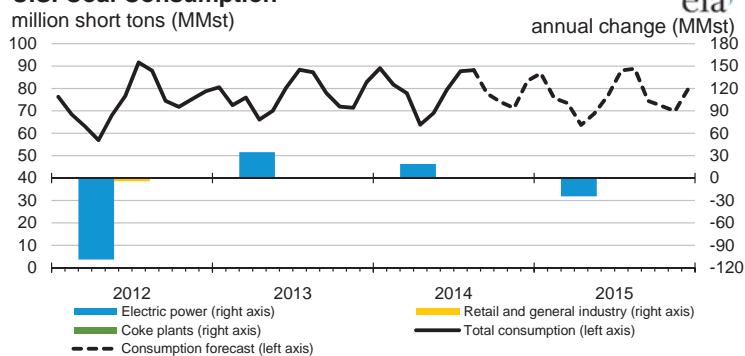
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



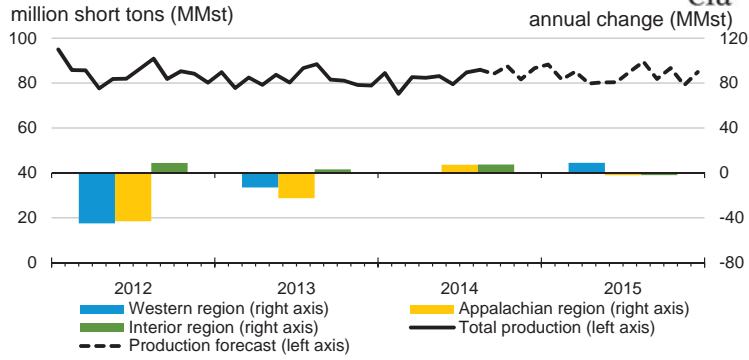
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



U.S. Coal Consumption

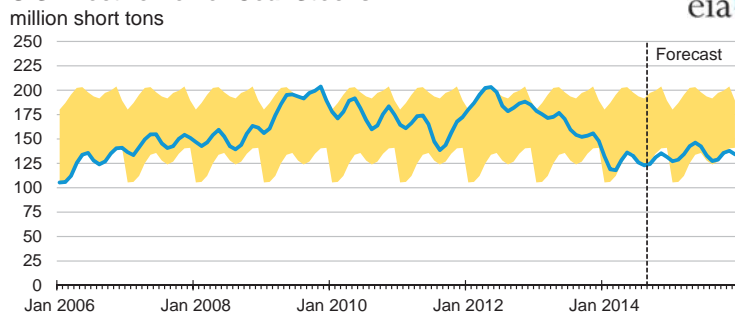


U.S. Coal Production



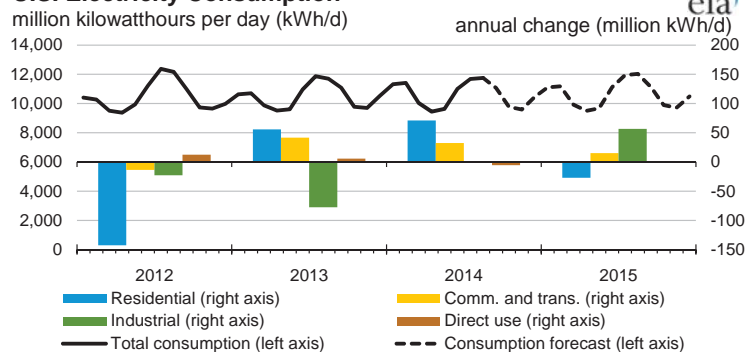
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

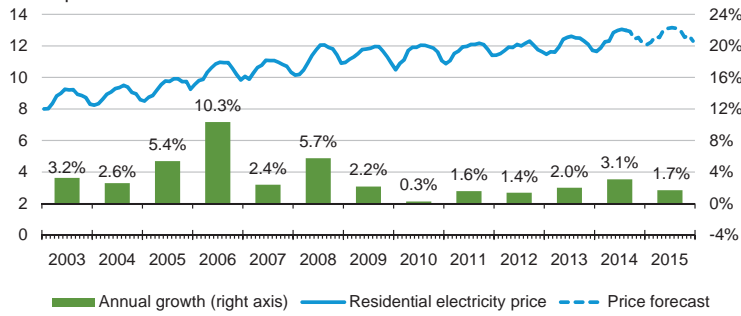
U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

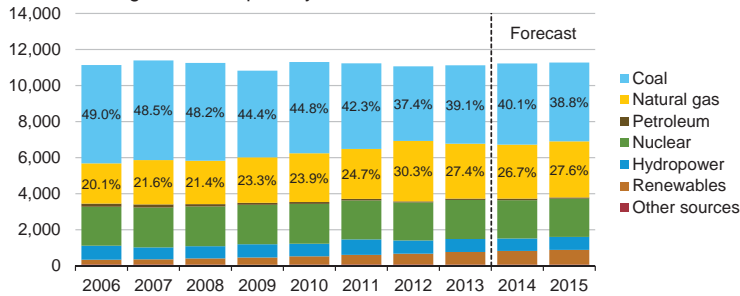
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

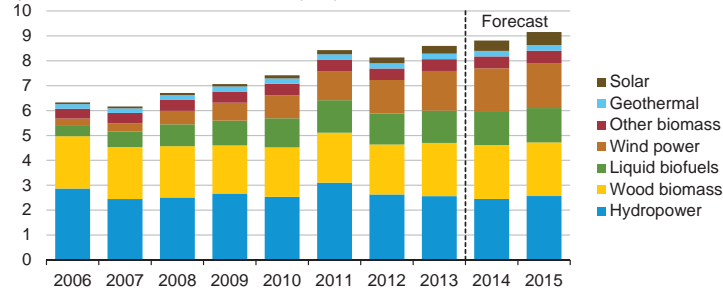


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

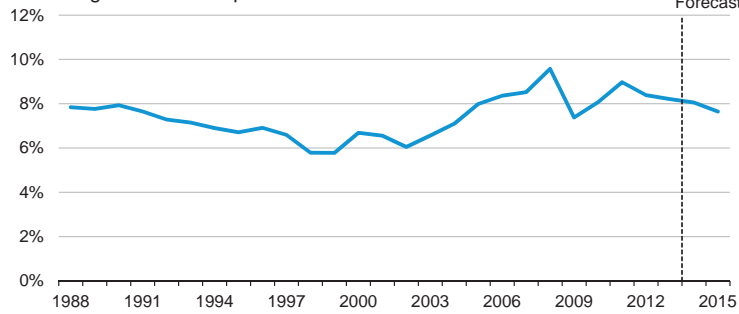


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

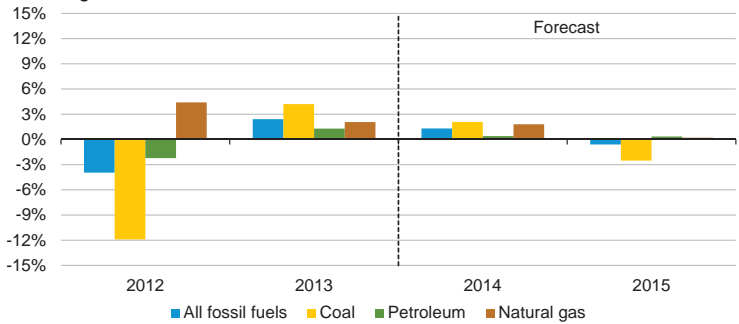
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

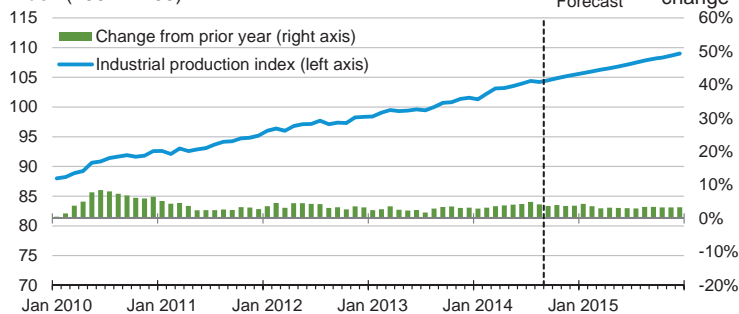
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

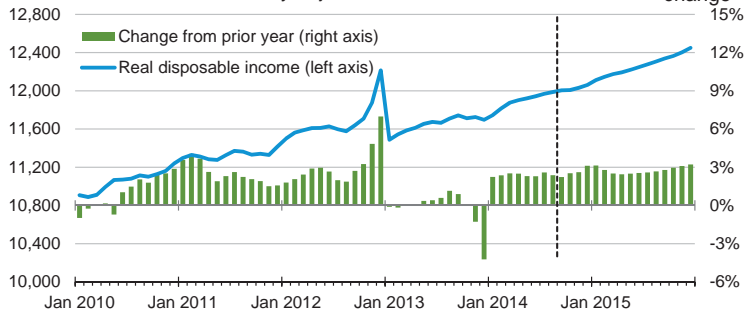
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

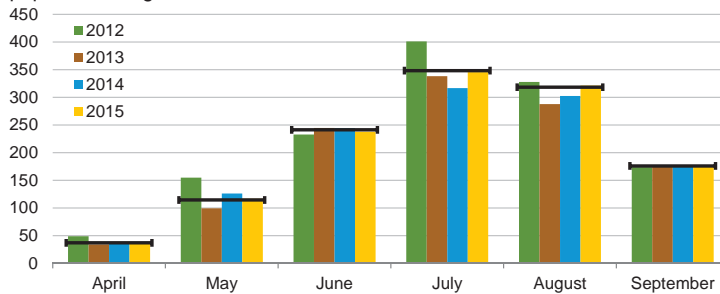
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

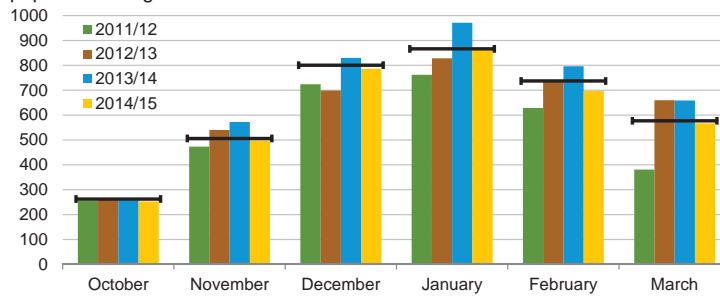


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

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

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2014.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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>2.33</i>	<i>2.40</i>	9.8	-7.4	0.7
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.44	2.63	2.54	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.54</i>	6.9	-6.2	0.0
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.37	2.51	2.44	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.36</i>	1.9	-7.7	-3.1
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^b	2.90	2.88	2.89	<i>2.98</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.86</i>	2.8	-4.4	-0.8
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^b	2.95	3.06	3.01	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.92</i>	1.5	-6.9	-2.8
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^c	3.60	3.57	3.58	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.59</i>	2.0	-1.7	0.1
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^c	3.88	3.91	3.90	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.88</i>	1.4	-2.2	-0.4
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.989	9.074	9.032	<i>9.010</i>	<i>9.001</i>	<i>9.005</i>	0.2	-0.8	-0.3
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^d	7.693	7.980	7.837	<i>7.872</i>	<i>7.955</i>	<i>7.914</i>	2.3	-0.3	1.0
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.887	0.870	0.878	<i>0.892</i>	<i>0.879</i>	<i>0.885</i>	0.6	1.0	0.8
Total Stock Withdrawal ^e	0.003	0.050	0.027	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.053</i>			
Net Imports ^e	0.407	0.174	0.289	<i>0.223</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.153</i>	-45.2	-51.5	-47.1
Refinery Utilization (percent)	88.5	91.5	90.0	<i>90.4</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>91.3</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	224.7	224.4	224.7	<i>220.9</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>220.9</i>			
Ending	224.4	219.8	219.8	<i>218.8</i>	<i>211.2</i>	<i>211.2</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	15,607	15,780	15,693	<i>15,986</i>	<i>16,122</i>	<i>16,054</i>	2.4	2.2	2.3
Real Income	11,647	11,706	11,676	<i>11,922</i>	<i>11,987</i>	<i>11,955</i>	2.4	2.4	2.4

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Expenditures

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	3,070	-1.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.55	13.00	3.6%
Expenditures	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$392	\$399	1.9%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	1,909	2,227	2,122	2,188	2,164	1,910	-11.7%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.34	16.14	15.85	15.50	16.02	17.45	8.9%
Expenditures	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$339	\$347	\$333	-3.9%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,203	2,644	2,531	2,548	2,438	2,256	-7.4%
Price (cents/kWh)	15.85	16.66	16.39	15.63	16.39	17.23	5.2%
Expenditures	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$398	\$399	\$389	-2.7%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,471	3,073	2,975	3,048	2,612	2,579	-1.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.33	11.94	12.17	12.08	12.42	13.17	6.1%
Expenditures	\$280	\$367	\$362	\$368	\$324	\$340	4.7%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,982	3,558	3,517	3,547	3,066	3,007	-1.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.21	10.74	11.16	11.50	12.25	12.53	2.3%
Expenditures	\$305	\$382	\$393	\$408	\$376	\$377	0.4%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	3,974	4,411	4,277	4,002	3,761	3,764	0.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.54	11.39	11.48	11.65	11.73	12.12	3.4%
Expenditures	\$459	\$502	\$491	\$466	\$441	\$456	3.5%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,247	4,901	4,750	4,467	4,061	4,122	1.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.77	9.90	10.28	10.36	10.73	11.10	3.5%
Expenditures	\$415	\$485	\$488	\$463	\$436	\$457	5.0%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,652	4,830	5,231	4,781	4,502	4,369	-3.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.05	10.86	10.64	10.27	10.93	11.45	4.7%
Expenditures	\$514	\$525	\$557	\$491	\$492	\$500	1.7%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,242	3,340	3,322	3,440	3,388	3,324	-1.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.83	11.25	11.29	11.55	11.98	12.43	3.8%
Expenditures	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$397	\$406	\$413	1.8%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,080	2,006	2,022	2,078	2,033	2,078	2.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	13.23	12.95	13.22	13.78	14.55	14.46	-0.6%
Expenditures	\$275	\$260	\$267	\$286	\$296	\$300	1.6%

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 - September 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)	7.12	7.28	7.55	7.84	8.06	8.45	<i>8.60</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.32</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.77</i>	7.45	<i>8.53</i>	<i>9.53</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.23	69.73	<i>70.24</i>	<i>70.80</i>	<i>71.21</i>	<i>71.15</i>	<i>71.00</i>	<i>71.25</i>	66.53	<i>69.76</i>	<i>71.15</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	242	245	<i>255</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>251</i>	984	<i>998</i>	<i>1,002</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.03</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.99</i>	<i>19.26</i>	<i>19.14</i>	18.96	<i>18.92</i>	<i>19.08</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	<i>60.81</i>	<i>74.84</i>	<i>89.61</i>	<i>62.17</i>	<i>63.49</i>	<i>76.12</i>	71.34	<i>72.62</i>	<i>72.79</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	249	212	<i>254</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>222</i>	925	<i>943</i>	<i>918</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	<i>11.50</i>	<i>9.94</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.71</i>	<i>10.04</i>	10.50	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.64</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.11	2.32	2.08	2.11	2.17	2.36	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.23</i>	8.62	<i>8.76</i>	<i>9.10</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.45	22.91	24.12	25.05	26.62	23.12	<i>24.09</i>	<i>24.66</i>	<i>25.93</i>	<i>23.32</i>	<i>24.50</i>	<i>24.85</i>	97.53	<i>98.49</i>	<i>98.60</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	101.32	<i>97.13</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>93.67</i>	<i>96.02</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	<i>97.01</i>	<i>93.72</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	<i>3.96</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.95</i>	3.73	<i>4.46</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	15,986	<i>16,122</i>	<i>16,226</i>	<i>16,335</i>	<i>16,435</i>	<i>16,549</i>	<i>16,673</i>	15,710	<i>16,041</i>	<i>16,498</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.4	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.2	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>111.2</i>	106.7	<i>108.4</i>	<i>110.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	1.5	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,813	11,922	<i>11,987</i>	<i>12,034</i>	<i>12,145</i>	<i>12,220</i>	<i>12,308</i>	<i>12,406</i>	11,651	<i>11,939</i>	<i>12,270</i>
Percent change from prior year	-0.1	0.3	0.9	-1.9	2.4	2.4	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	-0.2	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.1	<i>102.2</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.3</i>	97.9	<i>101.3</i>	<i>104.9</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.7	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	2.9	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	470	<i>80</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>2,128</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>1,541</i>	4,467	<i>4,512</i>	<i>4,225</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	36	378	803	87	33	408	<i>794</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>91</i>	1,304	<i>1,325</i>	<i>1,363</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	98.75	103.35	<i>98.04</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>94.67</i>	<i>97.00</i>	<i>94.00</i>	97.91	<i>98.28</i>	<i>94.67</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	109.70	<i>103.46</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>103.33</i>	<i>103.33</i>	<i>102.33</i>	108.64	<i>106.00</i>	<i>103.00</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	94.10	98.54	<i>94.61</i>	<i>89.50</i>	<i>89.50</i>	<i>91.17</i>	<i>93.51</i>	<i>90.50</i>	98.12	<i>94.28</i>	<i>91.23</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	101.32	<i>97.13</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>93.67</i>	<i>96.02</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	<i>97.01</i>	<i>93.72</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	298	<i>275</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>259</i>	281	<i>275</i>	<i>272</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	300	<i>285</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>291</i>	303	<i>293</i>	<i>292</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	303	289	<i>276</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>284</i>	297	<i>288</i>	<i>286</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	297	295	<i>284</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>286</i>	298	<i>289</i>	<i>289</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	244	247	250	249	245	<i>247</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>233</i>	248	<i>244</i>	<i>233</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	368	<i>350</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>328</i>	351	<i>346</i>	<i>341</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	375	<i>358</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>337</i>	358	<i>354</i>	<i>349</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	394	<i>383</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>381</i>	392	<i>386</i>	<i>382</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	397	382	<i>362</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>366</i>	378	<i>381</i>	<i>369</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.19</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>4.07</i>	3.84	<i>4.59</i>	<i>3.99</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	<i>3.96</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.95</i>	3.73	<i>4.46</i>	<i>3.87</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.98	4.41	4.69	6.16	5.60	<i>4.95</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.31</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.66	<i>5.46</i>	<i>4.96</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.95	7.98	8.66	9.59	<i>9.77</i>	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>8.96</i>	8.12	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.05</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	13.17	<i>16.88</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>16.55</i>	<i>11.08</i>	10.31	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.18</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.85</i>	4.32	<i>5.25</i>	<i>4.62</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	21.09	<i>19.42</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>18.44</i>	<i>18.52</i>	<i>18.36</i>	<i>18.24</i>	19.33	<i>19.85</i>	<i>18.39</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	<i>22.10</i>	<i>22.64</i>	<i>23.24</i>	<i>23.12</i>	<i>22.90</i>	<i>23.40</i>	23.08	<i>22.98</i>	<i>23.16</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	<i>7.41</i>	<i>6.82</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>6.84</i>	6.82	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.02</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	<i>10.99</i>	<i>10.44</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>10.54</i>	10.29	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.76</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.36</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>12.91</i>	<i>13.09</i>	<i>12.49</i>	12.12	<i>12.49</i>	<i>12.70</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	23.10	23.25	23.88	24.55	24.92	25.30	<i>25.46</i>	<i>25.79</i>	<i>26.11</i>	<i>26.18</i>	<i>26.33</i>	<i>26.89</i>	23.70	<i>25.37</i>	<i>26.38</i>
U.S. (50 States)	11.69	12.10	12.62	12.99	13.05	13.76	<i>13.96</i>	<i>14.33</i>	<i>14.62</i>	<i>14.97</i>	<i>15.05</i>	<i>15.32</i>	12.35	<i>13.78</i>	<i>14.99</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.69</i>	4.10	<i>4.39</i>	<i>4.47</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.90	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.78</i>
North Sea (b)	2.90	2.89	2.74	2.88	3.07	2.82	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.63</i>	2.85	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.62</i>
Other OECD	1.46	1.51	1.53	1.47	1.51	1.52	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.50</i>	1.49	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.50</i>
Non-OECD	65.84	66.81	66.74	66.18	65.90	66.11	<i>66.75</i>	<i>66.47</i>	<i>65.98</i>	<i>66.76</i>	<i>67.33</i>	<i>66.50</i>	66.40	<i>66.31</i>	<i>66.64</i>
OPEC	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.43	35.87	35.55	<i>36.00</i>	<i>35.65</i>	<i>35.67</i>	<i>35.87</i>	<i>36.29</i>	<i>35.61</i>	36.02	<i>35.77</i>	<i>35.86</i>
Crude Oil Portion	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.30	29.73	29.46	<i>29.93</i>	<i>29.45</i>	<i>29.42</i>	<i>29.59</i>	<i>29.93</i>	<i>29.21</i>	29.91	<i>29.64</i>	<i>29.54</i>
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.14	6.09	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>6.28</i>	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.39</i>	6.11	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.32</i>
Eurasia	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.73	13.64	13.58	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.66</i>	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.68</i>	<i>13.66</i>	13.55	<i>13.64</i>	<i>13.66</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.49	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.61</i>	4.46	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.60</i>
Other Non-OECD	11.90	12.40	12.66	12.51	11.93	12.49	<i>12.62</i>	<i>12.58</i>	<i>12.08</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>12.75</i>	<i>12.63</i>	12.37	<i>12.41</i>	<i>12.53</i>
Total World Supply	88.94	90.06	90.62	90.74	90.82	91.41	<i>92.21</i>	<i>92.26</i>	<i>92.09</i>	<i>92.94</i>	<i>93.65</i>	<i>93.38</i>	90.10	<i>91.68</i>	<i>93.02</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	52.97	53.59	54.42	55.31	54.95	55.86	<i>56.21</i>	<i>56.61</i>	<i>56.42</i>	<i>57.07</i>	<i>57.36</i>	<i>57.78</i>	54.08	<i>55.91</i>	<i>57.16</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.86	45.62	46.35	46.56	45.82	45.09	<i>46.08</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>46.36</i>	<i>45.18</i>	<i>45.99</i>	<i>46.41</i>	46.10	<i>45.89</i>	<i>45.99</i>
U.S. (50 States)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.03</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.99</i>	<i>19.26</i>	<i>19.14</i>	18.96	<i>18.92</i>	<i>19.08</i>
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.32	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.30	2.32	2.33	2.25	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.30	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Europe	13.19	13.81	13.95	13.53	13.02	13.48	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.19</i>	<i>13.63</i>	<i>13.59</i>	13.62	<i>13.50</i>	<i>13.47</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	5.05	4.01	<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>
Other OECD	6.34	6.35	6.25	6.38	6.27	6.30	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.57</i>	6.33	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.46</i>
Non-OECD	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.57	45.91	<i>46.35</i>	<i>45.80</i>	<i>45.66</i>	<i>47.27</i>	<i>47.61</i>	<i>47.04</i>	44.41	<i>45.66</i>	<i>46.90</i>
Eurasia	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.66	4.59	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.64	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.79</i>
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	<i>11.11</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.60</i>	<i>11.55</i>	<i>11.50</i>	10.61	<i>10.98</i>	<i>11.41</i>
Other Asia	11.14	11.36	10.94	11.23	11.39	11.62	<i>11.18</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.87</i>	<i>11.42</i>	<i>11.72</i>	11.17	<i>11.42</i>	<i>11.66</i>
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.24	17.83	<i>18.46</i>	<i>17.68</i>	<i>17.61</i>	<i>18.44</i>	<i>18.99</i>	<i>18.18</i>	17.29	<i>17.80</i>	<i>18.31</i>
Total World Consumption	89.38	90.06	91.22	91.36	90.39	91.01	<i>92.43</i>	<i>92.35</i>	<i>92.03</i>	<i>92.45</i>	<i>93.60</i>	<i>93.45</i>	90.51	<i>91.55</i>	<i>92.89</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.28	-0.16	0.78	0.09	-0.67	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.35</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.13	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Other OECD	-0.22	0.34	-0.27	0.67	-0.26	0.21	<i>0.11</i>	<i>-0.15</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>-0.15</i>	0.13	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.04</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.49	-0.06	1.02	-0.83	-0.26	0.05	<i>0.19</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>-0.25</i>	0.16	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.07</i>
Total Stock Draw	0.44	0.00	0.60	0.62	-0.43	-0.41	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.49</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>	0.42	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>-0.13</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,123	1,137	1,065	1,057	1,123	<i>1,130</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,092</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>1,139</i>	<i>1,096</i>	1,065	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,096</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,651	2,646	2,685	2,551	2,567	2,613	<i>2,611</i>	<i>2,580</i>	<i>2,585</i>	<i>2,622</i>	<i>2,633</i>	<i>2,604</i>	2,551	<i>2,580</i>	<i>2,604</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply (million barrels per day)
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.73	18.85	19.61	20.20	20.34	20.97	21.18	21.58	21.90	22.07	22.27	22.76	19.36	21.02	22.25
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.50	4.45	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.10	4.39	4.47
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.76	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.74	2.90	2.85	2.78
United States	11.69	12.10	12.62	12.99	13.05	13.76	13.96	14.33	14.62	14.97	15.05	15.32	12.35	13.78	14.99
Central and South America	4.42	4.94	5.25	5.03	4.55	5.13	5.21	5.07	4.59	5.17	5.25	5.10	4.91	4.99	5.03
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.72
Brazil	2.21	2.74	3.01	2.81	2.34	2.97	2.96	2.83	2.36	2.99	2.98	2.85	2.69	2.78	2.80
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.02	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.01
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49
Europe	3.84	3.83	3.70	3.83	4.02	3.77	3.69	3.63	3.63	3.53	3.46	3.55	3.80	3.77	3.54
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.94	1.78	1.86	1.77	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.85	1.81	1.84	1.81
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.93	0.85	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.57	0.58	0.83	0.79	0.61
Other North Sea	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20
Eurasia	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.74	13.65	13.60	13.65	13.71	13.68	13.65	13.69	13.67	13.56	13.65	13.67
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.88	0.85	0.81
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.74	1.73	1.66	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.66	1.72	1.73
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.64	10.60	10.57	10.52	10.61	10.59	10.58	10.64	10.64	10.53	10.58	10.61
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.29
Other Eurasia	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Middle East	1.27	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.21	1.23	1.27
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.94	1.00	1.03
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Asia and Oceania	8.96	8.99	8.75	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.93	9.07	9.12	9.17	9.22	9.21	8.89	8.94	9.18
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.47
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.49	4.50	4.54	4.57	4.60	4.61	4.61	4.46	4.50	4.60
India	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03	0.98	0.98	1.02
Indonesia	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.93
Malaysia	0.65	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.62	0.64	0.67
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.34	0.39
Africa	2.21	2.32	2.39	2.45	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.29	2.22	2.22	2.20	2.22	2.34	2.31	2.22
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.69	0.66	0.63
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.24
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.97	53.59	54.42	55.31	54.95	55.86	56.21	56.61	56.42	57.07	57.36	57.78	54.08	55.91	57.16
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.14	6.09	6.08	6.20	6.25	6.28	6.36	6.39	6.11	6.13	6.32
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.09	59.68	60.50	61.43	61.09	61.95	62.28	62.81	62.67	63.35	63.72	64.17	60.18	62.04	63.48
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.64	0.66	0.67	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.83	n/a	n/a

- = no data available

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.15	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.19	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.73	1.63	1.63	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.53	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iran	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	2.80	2.80	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.68	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	3.26	3.26	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.03	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	0.38	0.23	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.92	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	1.92	1.94	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.75	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.77	9.80	9.65	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.64	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
OPEC Total	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.30	29.73	29.46	<i>29.93</i>	<i>29.45</i>	<i>29.42</i>	<i>29.59</i>	<i>29.93</i>	<i>29.21</i>	29.91	<i>29.64</i>	<i>29.54</i>
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.14	6.09	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>6.28</i>	<i>6.36</i>	<i>6.39</i>	6.11	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.32</i>
Total OPEC Supply	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.43	35.87	35.55	<i>36.00</i>	<i>35.65</i>	<i>35.67</i>	<i>35.87</i>	<i>36.29</i>	<i>35.61</i>	36.02	<i>35.77</i>	<i>35.86</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	5.07	4.94	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.64</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.73</i>	5.80	<i>5.24</i>	<i>5.67</i>
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.75	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.76</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	23.86	23.87	<i>23.76</i>	<i>23.81</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.85</i>	23.53	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.85</i>
OPEC Total	32.55	32.60	31.78	31.29	31.68	31.56	<i>31.91</i>	<i>32.13</i>	<i>32.22</i>	<i>32.26</i>	<i>32.30</i>	<i>32.34</i>	32.05	<i>31.82</i>	<i>32.28</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<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	1.95	2.09	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>3.13</i>	2.14	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.74</i>
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.99	1.95	2.09	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>3.13</i>	2.14	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.34	1.43	2.16	2.52	2.34	2.66	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.87	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Libya, and Nigeria (Africa); Ecuador and Venezuela (South America); Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab 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: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.04	23.19	23.61	23.67	23.16	23.07	<i>23.64</i>	<i>23.52</i>	<i>23.36</i>	<i>23.40</i>	<i>23.76</i>	<i>23.62</i>	23.38	<i>23.35</i>	<i>23.54</i>
Canada	2.28	2.31	2.30	2.32	2.33	2.25	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.30	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Mexico	2.11	2.14	2.09	2.08	2.02	2.10	<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	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.03</i>	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.99</i>	<i>19.26</i>	<i>19.14</i>	18.96	<i>18.92</i>	<i>19.08</i>
Central and South America	6.73	6.99	7.01	6.99	6.91	7.16	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>7.31</i>	6.93	<i>7.12</i>	<i>7.24</i>
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	3.08	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.21</i>	2.94	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Europe	13.88	14.51	14.68	14.25	13.73	14.20	<i>14.50</i>	<i>14.46</i>	<i>14.18</i>	<i>13.91</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>14.33</i>	14.33	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.20</i>
Eurasia	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.68	4.62	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.92</i>	4.66	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.82</i>
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.30	3.25	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.43</i>	3.30	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.36</i>
Middle East	7.39	7.83	8.45	7.73	7.71	8.08	<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>8.12</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.31	29.59	29.30	30.54	30.65	30.33	<i>29.94</i>	<i>30.84</i>	<i>31.13</i>	<i>31.01</i>	<i>30.51</i>	<i>31.40</i>	29.94	<i>30.44</i>	<i>31.01</i>
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	<i>11.11</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.60</i>	<i>11.55</i>	<i>11.50</i>	10.61	<i>10.98</i>	<i>11.41</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	5.05	4.01	<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	3.87	<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	3.55	<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	45.86	45.62	46.35	46.56	45.82	45.09	<i>46.08</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>46.36</i>	<i>45.18</i>	<i>45.99</i>	<i>46.41</i>	46.10	<i>45.89</i>	<i>45.99</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.57	45.91	<i>46.35</i>	<i>45.80</i>	<i>45.66</i>	<i>47.27</i>	<i>47.61</i>	<i>47.04</i>	44.41	<i>45.66</i>	<i>46.90</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.38	90.06	91.22	91.36	90.39	91.01	<i>92.43</i>	<i>92.35</i>	<i>92.03</i>	<i>92.45</i>	<i>93.60</i>	<i>93.45</i>	90.51	<i>91.55</i>	<i>92.89</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.8	110.7	111.7	112.6	113.0	113.7	<i>114.7</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>119.5</i>	111.2	<i>114.3</i>	<i>118.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	105.2	105.7	106.5	107.1	107.3	107.7	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>111.8</i>	106.1	<i>108.1</i>	<i>110.8</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	1.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	115.7	117.2	118.4	119.8	120.3	121.5	<i>122.9</i>	<i>124.3</i>	<i>125.4</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>129.7</i>	117.8	<i>122.3</i>	<i>127.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.7	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	4.2	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	104.07	105.58	106.88	106.36	107.92	107.71	<i>108.28</i>	<i>109.15</i>	<i>109.64</i>	<i>110.04</i>	<i>110.36</i>	<i>110.89</i>	105.72	<i>108.26</i>	<i>110.23</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.0	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	3.6	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics.

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	15.56	15.18	15.88	<i>16.19</i>	<i>15.57</i>	<i>15.15</i>	<i>15.80</i>	<i>16.17</i>	<i>15.57</i>	15.31	<i>15.71</i>	<i>15.68</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.15	<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)	0.34	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.37	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.04	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.08	1.16	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.12</i>	1.12	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.47	0.66	0.67	0.40	0.24	0.51	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.55	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.52	0.72	0.46	0.50	0.71	1.06	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.55	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.05	18.24	18.58	18.19	17.73	19.04	<i>19.18</i>	<i>18.37</i>	<i>17.78</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>19.12</i>	<i>18.39</i>	18.02	<i>18.58</i>	<i>18.53</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.08	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.09	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.51	0.84	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.87	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.62	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.87	9.27	9.30	9.49	9.26	9.82	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.47</i>	9.23	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.43</i>
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.45	1.49	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.50	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.52</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	4.99	4.66	4.96	<i>5.01</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.18</i>	4.73	<i>4.93</i>	<i>5.00</i>
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.47	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Other Oils (b)	2.42	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.43	2.52	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.54</i>	2.55	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.59</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.06	19.31	19.71	19.32	18.80	20.11	<i>20.29</i>	<i>19.47</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>20.24</i>	<i>19.48</i>	19.11	<i>19.67</i>	<i>19.62</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.80	15.77	16.31	15.99	15.51	16.17	<i>16.54</i>	<i>15.96</i>	<i>15.48</i>	<i>16.11</i>	<i>16.52</i>	<i>15.95</i>	15.72	<i>16.05</i>	<i>16.02</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.82	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.93	17.89	<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>17.92</i>	<i>17.93</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.90	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.88	<i>0.90</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: 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 - September 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	272	298	<i>275</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>259</i>	281	<i>275</i>	<i>272</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	362	350	355	334	344	365	<i>348</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>330</i>	350	<i>346</i>	<i>339</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	365	<i>343</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>321</i>	347	<i>341</i>	<i>337</i>
PADD 3	338	336	337	308	318	345	<i>329</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>306</i>	329	<i>324</i>	<i>321</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	325	326	350	<i>361</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>326</i>	343	<i>341</i>	<i>335</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	362	401	<i>387</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>360</i>	378	<i>377</i>	<i>371</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	368	<i>350</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>328</i>	351	<i>346</i>	<i>341</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	375	<i>358</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>337</i>	358	<i>354</i>	<i>349</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	57.7	63.1	<i>55.1</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>59.5</i>	61.1	<i>58.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.5	49.0	49.7	<i>48.5</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>50.1</i>	51.5	<i>50.5</i>	<i>50.1</i>
PADD 3	75.6	77.5	77.3	76.3	77.7	72.8	<i>73.8</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>78.3</i>	76.3	<i>78.0</i>	<i>78.3</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.5	6.1	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	30.0	27.1	<i>26.9</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>31.3</i>	32.1	<i>32.2</i>	<i>31.3</i>
U.S. Total	224.7	224.4	219.8	228.0	220.9	218.8	<i>211.2</i>	<i>226.8</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>214.7</i>	<i>213.1</i>	<i>226.4</i>	228.0	<i>226.8</i>	<i>226.4</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	47.3	48.6	39.8	39.0	34.3	28.9	<i>32.3</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>32.7</i>	39.0	<i>34.3</i>	<i>32.7</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	177.3	175.7	180.0	189.1	186.6	190.0	<i>178.9</i>	<i>192.5</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>182.5</i>	<i>193.8</i>	189.1	<i>192.5</i>	<i>193.8</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	72.14	73.96	<i>74.50</i>	<i>75.10</i>	<i>75.53</i>	<i>75.47</i>	<i>75.31</i>	<i>75.58</i>	70.18	73.93	75.47
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.96	0.99	0.93	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.93	0.93	0.88
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	3.29	3.42	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.92</i>	3.59	3.21	3.01
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.14	67.86	69.62	<i>70.57</i>	<i>71.08</i>	<i>71.42</i>	<i>71.53</i>	<i>71.63</i>	<i>71.74</i>	65.66	69.79	71.58
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.23	69.73	<i>70.24</i>	<i>70.80</i>	<i>71.21</i>	<i>71.15</i>	<i>71.00</i>	<i>71.25</i>	66.53	69.76	71.15
LNG Net Imports	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.17	0.17	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.42</i>	0.27	0.18	-0.08
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.44	6.52	<i>7.77</i>	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.77</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.41</i>	7.63	7.47	7.36
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.15	3.84	4.70	3.91	<i>4.22</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.31	4.34	4.71
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.16	<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	0.17	0.18
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	22.75	-12.71	<i>-12.06</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>15.85</i>	<i>-11.21</i>	<i>-9.97</i>	<i>3.13</i>	1.45	0.00	-0.61
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	79.01	95.06	59.96	<i>62.10</i>	<i>76.19</i>	<i>90.56</i>	<i>62.40</i>	<i>63.73</i>	<i>76.66</i>	71.73	73.25	73.28
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.05	-0.33	0.48	<i>-1.29</i>	<i>-1.35</i>	<i>-0.96</i>	<i>-0.23</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	-0.39	-0.63	-0.49
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	<i>60.81</i>	<i>74.84</i>	<i>89.61</i>	<i>62.17</i>	<i>63.49</i>	<i>76.12</i>	71.34	72.62	72.79
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.43	28.83	7.37	<i>3.60</i>	<i>15.92</i>	<i>24.99</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>15.82</i>	13.54	13.87	12.86
Commercial	14.44	6.06	4.51	11.16	16.45	6.15	<i>4.64</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>14.09</i>	<i>5.99</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>10.32</i>	9.02	9.37	8.73
Industrial	21.79	19.39	19.07	21.53	22.98	19.99	<i>19.77</i>	<i>22.36</i>	<i>23.75</i>	<i>20.98</i>	<i>20.76</i>	<i>23.09</i>	20.44	21.27	22.14
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.70	21.04	<i>26.82</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.99</i>	<i>21.94</i>	<i>28.46</i>	<i>20.58</i>	22.34	21.88	22.76
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.98	4.08	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.17</i>	3.87	4.08	4.16
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	2.70	1.72	<i>1.77</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>2.06</i>	2.03	2.06	2.05
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	<i>60.81</i>	<i>74.84</i>	<i>89.61</i>	<i>62.17</i>	<i>63.49</i>	<i>76.12</i>	71.34	72.62	72.79
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	857	2,006	<i>3,116</i>	<i>2,897</i>	<i>1,471</i>	<i>2,491</i>	<i>3,409</i>	<i>3,120</i>	2,890	2,897	3,120
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,022	358	692	<i>933</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,062</i>	1,022	928	1,062
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	316	952	<i>1,711</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>1,758</i>	<i>1,530</i>	1,444	1,500	1,530
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	423	184	362	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>528</i>	423	469	528

- = 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: 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 - September 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.19</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>4.07</i>	3.84	<i>4.59</i>	<i>3.99</i>
Residential															
New England	13.07	13.63	16.89	13.75	13.94	16.56	<i>18.10</i>	<i>14.34</i>	<i>13.67</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>17.40</i>	<i>14.23</i>	13.66	<i>14.75</i>	<i>14.30</i>
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.34	17.79	11.37	10.71	13.38	<i>18.15</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>13.97</i>	<i>18.27</i>	<i>12.90</i>	11.90	<i>12.08</i>	<i>12.70</i>
E. N. Central	7.74	10.76	15.76	8.13	8.65	12.94	<i>17.65</i>	<i>9.82</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>11.68</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>9.80</i>	8.71	<i>9.97</i>	<i>9.96</i>
W. N. Central	8.10	10.46	17.53	9.13	9.03	11.74	<i>17.98</i>	<i>9.87</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>17.44</i>	<i>9.84</i>	9.27	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.07</i>
S. Atlantic	11.10	15.40	22.32	12.72	11.31	16.36	<i>23.18</i>	<i>13.53</i>	<i>12.33</i>	<i>17.25</i>	<i>22.94</i>	<i>13.53</i>	12.87	<i>13.18</i>	<i>13.98</i>
E. S. Central	9.18	12.48	18.31	10.54	9.59	14.02	<i>19.26</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>14.11</i>	<i>18.93</i>	<i>11.93</i>	10.52	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.83</i>
W. S. Central	8.36	12.12	19.77	10.36	8.51	14.28	<i>19.35</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>19.38</i>	<i>11.51</i>	10.40	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.88</i>
Mountain	8.01	9.81	13.78	8.76	9.06	11.23	<i>14.37</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>13.45</i>	<i>9.45</i>	8.92	<i>9.93</i>	<i>9.59</i>
Pacific	9.47	10.81	11.27	10.20	10.92	11.60	<i>11.73</i>	<i>10.31</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>10.34</i>	<i>11.37</i>	<i>10.31</i>	10.13	<i>10.94</i>	<i>10.32</i>
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	13.17	<i>16.88</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>16.55</i>	<i>11.08</i>	10.31	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.18</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.87	10.45	9.70	9.89	11.38	12.58	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.11</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.10</i>	10.37	<i>11.51</i>	<i>11.33</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.66	7.95	8.28	9.40	9.05	<i>8.87</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.73</i>	8.53	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.66</i>
E. N. Central	7.01	8.25	8.89	7.04	8.01	9.92	<i>10.29</i>	<i>8.21</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>8.20</i>	7.33	<i>8.48</i>	<i>8.47</i>
W. N. Central	7.00	7.79	9.25	7.37	8.30	9.12	<i>9.86</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>7.98</i>	7.40	<i>8.47</i>	<i>8.12</i>
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.02	10.51	9.35	9.22	10.57	<i>11.28</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.98</i>	<i>10.15</i>	9.37	<i>9.97</i>	<i>10.35</i>
E. S. Central	8.15	9.53	10.30	9.00	8.90	10.71	<i>11.05</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.58</i>	<i>9.77</i>	8.86	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.87</i>
W. S. Central	6.84	8.05	8.70	7.52	7.48	9.25	<i>8.85</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.18</i>	7.53	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.08</i>
Mountain	6.93	7.54	8.55	7.48	7.77	8.68	<i>9.40</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>7.69</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>8.27</i>	7.36	<i>8.22</i>	<i>8.10</i>
Pacific	8.11	8.74	8.84	8.56	9.22	9.18	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.58</i>	<i>9.35</i>	<i>9.23</i>	8.48	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.08</i>
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.95	7.98	8.66	9.59	<i>9.77</i>	<i>8.95</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>8.96</i>	8.12	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.05</i>
Industrial															
New England	8.68	8.49	7.38	8.87	10.05	9.50	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>9.71</i>	8.47	<i>9.60</i>	<i>9.37</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	9.22	8.77	<i>8.55</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>8.92</i>	8.16	<i>8.97</i>	<i>8.72</i>
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	7.88	8.72	<i>7.13</i>	<i>6.93</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>6.63</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.86</i>	6.12	<i>7.67</i>	<i>6.97</i>
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.40	7.29	6.25	<i>5.64</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.35</i>	<i>6.01</i>	5.23	<i>6.27</i>	<i>5.63</i>
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	6.94	6.45	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.34</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.15</i>	5.51	<i>6.46</i>	<i>6.05</i>
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	6.50	6.27	<i>5.73</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.74</i>	5.35	<i>6.07</i>	<i>5.65</i>
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	5.13	4.91	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.18</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>4.12</i>	<i>4.20</i>	3.94	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.13</i>
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	6.63	6.84	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.57</i>	5.88	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.31</i>
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	7.81	7.60	<i>7.32</i>	<i>7.24</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.28</i>	6.86	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.04</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	4.98	4.41	4.69	6.16	5.60	<i>4.95</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.31</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.66	<i>5.46</i>	<i>4.96</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	244.9	<i>254.7</i>	<i>255.8</i>	<i>254.9</i>	<i>240.5</i>	<i>256.3</i>	<i>250.7</i>	984.0	<i>997.7</i>	<i>1002.4</i>
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	66.6	70.9	<i>70.0</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>66.0</i>	271.6	<i>278.8</i>	<i>276.7</i>
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	46.3	46.8	<i>49.5</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>47.8</i>	182.7	<i>190.1</i>	<i>188.0</i>
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	129.3	127.2	<i>135.2</i>	<i>137.0</i>	<i>135.2</i>	<i>124.2</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>136.8</i>	529.7	<i>528.8</i>	<i>537.8</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	<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	3.5	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	8.9	<i>12.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.7	23.0	<i>22.6</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>26.0</i>	117.7	<i>96.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	16.9	14.7	<i>14.7</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.5</i>	65.7	<i>61.1</i>	<i>57.4</i>
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	8.3	<i>7.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>	52.0	<i>35.2</i>	<i>42.1</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	218.0	225.4	<i>236.6</i>	<i>233.4</i>	<i>235.3</i>	<i>216.3</i>	<i>235.6</i>	<i>225.2</i>	878.7	<i>913.4</i>	<i>912.5</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	31.1	-15.7	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-7.7</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-8.9</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	37.9	<i>15.6</i>	<i>-3.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.5	<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	212.2	<i>247.8</i>	<i>228.7</i>	<i>236.4</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>251.8</i>	<i>222.5</i>	926.8	<i>940.9</i>	<i>920.6</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.8	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	21.5	<i>20.5</i>	<i>20.7</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	231.7	196.8	<i>237.1</i>	<i>211.6</i>	<i>219.5</i>	<i>193.8</i>	<i>234.8</i>	<i>204.7</i>	858.4	<i>877.3</i>	<i>852.9</i>
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.0	10.7	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	45.3	<i>45.4</i>	<i>44.8</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	2.0	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.3	10.2	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>	43.3	<i>42.9</i>	<i>42.4</i>
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	248.6	212.3	<i>253.6</i>	<i>228.7</i>	<i>235.8</i>	<i>209.4</i>	<i>251.3</i>	<i>221.9</i>	925.1	<i>943.2</i>	<i>918.4</i>
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	3.7	-0.2	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	1.7	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	41.7	<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	139.4	<i>131.4</i>	<i>139.1</i>	<i>140.8</i>	<i>149.8</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>142.3</i>	154.8	<i>139.1</i>	<i>142.3</i>
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	<i>124.3</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>128.9</i>	<i>134.2</i>	148.0	<i>131.6</i>	<i>134.2</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.9	<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	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.47	5.47	<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	0.263	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.263</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.251</i>	0.263	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.262</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	11.47	10.75	12.12	10.56	11.21	10.89	12.34	10.66	11.12	11.22	11.28
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	11.04	10.34	11.67	10.12	10.78	10.48	11.89	10.22	10.68	10.79	10.84
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.11
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.58	10.87	12.25	10.65	11.32	11.00	12.48	10.75	11.26	11.34	11.39
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.67	0.84	0.75	0.71	0.60	0.90	0.77	0.72	0.77	0.74	0.75
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.53	9.67	11.11	9.56	10.34	9.74	11.31	9.65	10.11	10.22	10.26
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.35	3.36	4.34	3.50	4.12	3.36	4.44	3.50	3.81	3.88	3.86
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.62	3.64	4.06	3.47	3.62	3.66	4.08	3.50	3.67	3.70	3.71
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.54	2.66	2.69	2.57	2.59	2.70	2.77	2.63	2.62	2.62	2.67
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.38
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	11.50	9.94	10.72	10.10	11.71	10.04	10.50	10.60	10.64
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,794	2,412	3,146	2,536	3,048	2,376	3,099	2,495	2,869	2,363	3,152	2,480	10,888	11,018	10,864
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.36
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	4.61	4.93	4.93	4.33	4.46	4.85	4.32	5.25	4.62
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	21.09	19.42	18.86	18.44	18.52	18.36	18.24	19.33	19.85	18.39
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	22.10	22.64	23.24	23.12	22.90	23.40	23.08	22.98	23.16
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	12.98	12.36	12.28	12.91	13.09	12.49	12.12	12.49	12.70
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	10.99	10.44	10.66	10.72	11.08	10.54	10.29	10.67	10.76
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.41	6.82	6.78	6.99	7.44	6.84	6.82	7.05	7.02

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	154	111	134	123	147	113	138	124	132	130	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	423	315	398	332	400	321	418	331	365	367	368
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	616	446	537	486	566	439	563	485	514	521	513
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	352	246	297	267	324	241	310	266	288	291	285
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,081	858	1,098	872	1,023	853	1,129	874	939	977	970
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	404	278	375	290	371	281	387	290	321	337	332
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	641	501	735	505	590	514	737	505	580	596	587
Mountain	253	248	328	227	239	242	331	227	249	243	343	231	264	260	267
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	421	347	418	381	434	344	404	382	395	392	391
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	11	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,345	3,355	4,336	3,497	4,117	3,361	4,441	3,502	3,811	3,882	3,855
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	138	156	134	151	137	157	134	123	145	145
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	442	413	460	402	440	414	462	402	432	429	429
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	510	490	529	475	506	496	537	478	503	501	504
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	284	273	291	264	279	277	297	268	277	278	280
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	803	842	918	778	800	842	917	785	833	836	836
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	239	237	288	223	240	236	286	225	248	247	247
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	495	522	612	491	496	529	616	496	523	530	535
Mountain	237	262	287	243	239	257	288	242	243	263	290	244	257	257	260
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	438	447	504	446	443	449	501	447	456	459	460
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	3,636	4,064	3,472	3,615	3,660	4,081	3,496	3,667	3,699	3,713
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	49	49	54	49	49	49	54	49	74	50	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	201	198	198	191	198	199	205	198	189	197	200
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	525	532	538	512	532	540	551	527	530	527	538
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	234	240	255	246	245	253	269	257	240	244	256
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	372	397	396	381	372	401	405	386	381	386	391
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	279	287	278	279	287	292	290	287	298	281	289
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	431	465	457	437	440	466	462	443	428	448	453
Mountain	210	235	246	217	213	239	253	225	223	246	264	230	227	232	241
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	240	250	236	226	242	256	241	236	238	241
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	2,660	2,691	2,570	2,586	2,702	2,770	2,633	2,616	2,616	2,673
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	357	300	345	308	349	301	351	308	330	328	327
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,078	936	1,067	937	1,051	946	1,096	944	997	1,004	1,009
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,654	1,469	1,605	1,475	1,606	1,477	1,653	1,491	1,548	1,551	1,557
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	870	760	843	776	848	770	877	790	805	812	821
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,260	2,100	2,416	2,035	2,199	2,100	2,455	2,048	2,157	2,203	2,201
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	922	803	941	793	897	809	964	803	867	864	868
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,567	1,488	1,805	1,434	1,526	1,509	1,815	1,444	1,531	1,574	1,574
Mountain	700	745	862	686	692	739	872	695	716	753	897	706	749	750	768
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,037	1,174	1,064	1,105	1,037	1,163	1,072	1,088	1,090	1,094
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	41	43	44	44	42	43	45	43	43	43
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,531	9,673	11,113	9,560	10,341	9,744	11,314	9,652	10,114	10,219	10,264

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - September 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	18.04	17.30	17.17	17.35	17.71	17.71	17.60	16.20	17.47	17.59
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	16.28	16.58	17.24	16.20	16.15	16.91	17.29	16.45	15.72	16.59	16.71
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.56	12.95	13.20	12.65	12.08	13.20	13.38	12.86	12.01	12.54	12.87
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.05	11.80	12.40	10.70	10.36	12.07	12.55	10.91	10.95	11.18	11.45
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.31	11.98	12.09	11.50	11.59	12.09	12.09	11.45	11.37	11.72	11.81
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.30	11.21	11.03	10.72	10.86	11.42	11.24	10.89	10.42	10.78	11.09
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.37	11.44	11.43	11.20	10.93	11.28	11.26	11.00	10.73	11.10	11.12
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	12.02	12.41	11.43	11.24	12.30	12.71	11.72	11.32	11.77	12.06
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	12.97	12.78	14.46	12.94	13.41	13.36	14.92	13.49	13.60	13.32	13.81
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	12.98	12.36	12.28	12.91	13.09	12.49	12.12	12.49	12.70
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	15.24	14.07	14.22	14.30	14.61	14.34	14.28	14.40	14.08	14.47	14.41
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	14.26	13.28	14.31	12.90	14.34	13.30	14.27	13.16	13.00	13.72	13.79
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.69	9.93	9.90	9.56	9.81	10.01	9.98	9.64	9.51	9.77	9.86
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.60	9.38	9.89	8.71	8.78	9.54	10.01	8.85	8.95	9.16	9.31
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.83	9.67	9.75	9.69	9.92	9.81	9.85	9.79	9.39	9.74	9.84
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.28	10.51	10.51	10.48	10.50	10.58	10.65	10.62	9.82	10.45	10.59
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.12	8.30	8.32	8.21	8.08	8.09	8.14	8.04	8.11	8.24	8.09
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.18	9.82	10.12	9.52	9.37	10.00	10.31	9.71	9.37	9.69	9.87
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.95	13.14	14.49	12.67	12.28	13.52	14.99	12.97	12.77	13.12	13.49
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	10.99	10.44	10.66	10.72	11.08	10.54	10.29	10.67	10.76
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.96	11.27	12.77	12.19	12.10	11.94	12.33	11.76	12.17	12.31	12.04
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.75	7.37	7.93	7.49	7.78	7.74	7.93	7.49	7.25	7.89	7.74
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	7.00	6.83	6.95	6.67	6.75	6.85	7.02	6.74	6.57	6.86	6.84
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.56	6.68	7.27	6.34	6.43	6.76	7.40	6.45	6.60	6.72	6.77
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.80	6.67	7.02	6.62	6.64	6.77	7.08	6.67	6.48	6.78	6.79
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.18	6.22	6.61	5.88	5.94	6.24	6.73	5.99	5.96	6.22	6.23
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.87	6.04	6.29	5.87	5.78	5.95	6.20	5.78	5.86	6.02	5.93
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.21	6.76	7.55	6.40	6.33	6.87	7.71	6.54	6.46	6.76	6.90
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.96	8.30	9.27	8.38	7.82	8.25	9.15	8.28	8.20	8.50	8.40
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.41	6.82	6.78	6.99	7.44	6.84	6.82	7.05	7.02
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.85	15.05	15.17	15.09	15.38	15.19	15.31	15.23	14.48	15.31	15.28
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	14.00	13.13	14.20	12.95	13.77	13.34	14.21	13.10	12.90	13.61	13.63
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.53	9.72	10.01	9.57	9.59	9.80	10.15	9.66	9.33	9.71	9.81
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.64	9.31	9.99	8.64	8.70	9.42	10.11	8.77	8.96	9.15	9.26
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	10.04	10.05	10.37	9.89	10.14	10.15	10.42	9.91	9.73	10.10	10.17
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	9.05	9.22	9.57	8.95	9.19	9.30	9.71	9.06	8.71	9.21	9.33
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.42	8.65	9.07	8.55	8.52	8.52	8.91	8.38	8.47	8.69	8.60
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.87	9.55	10.24	9.14	9.07	9.72	10.46	9.34	9.18	9.50	9.70
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.51	11.89	13.36	11.81	11.81	12.23	13.67	12.09	12.07	12.17	12.47
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.26	10.34	10.90	10.17	10.33	10.44	10.98	10.24	10.08	10.43	10.51

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,873	4,037	4,820	4,281	4,593	3,996	4,771	4,135	4,345	4,502	4,374
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,700	2,870	3,596	2,807	2,809	2,954	3,789	2,887	3,051	2,995	3,112
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	147	63	70	62	75	65	75	62	74	85	69
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	28	29	37	34	28	30	38	35	34	32	33
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,201	2,060	2,230	2,010	2,144	2,074	2,206	2,055	2,162	2,125	2,120
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	703	850	672	601	747	864	705	640	737	706	739
Wind	491	520	353	475	553	549	388	485	533	579	422	549	459	493	520
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	116	112	124	119	121	118	127	122	109	118	122
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	51	53	56	57	55	58	60	59	55	54	58
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	45	46	46	47	45	46	47	45	45	46
Solar	16	27	31	27	33	61	61	38	41	84	85	49	25	48	65
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-12	-17	-19	-15	-14	-14	-19	-16	-12	-16	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	31	33	35	33	33	35	36	34	34	33	34
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,470	10,746	12,116	10,559	11,211	10,888	12,342	10,658	11,118	11,223	11,276
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	359	250	277	255	344	207	279	232	283	285	265
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	409	480	598	464	464	519	641	493	497	488	530
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	55	2	4	4	7	4	5	3	7	16	5
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	542	471	530	476	490	474	504	468	532	505	484
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	97	104	82	100	106	112	89	99	95	96	101
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	72	63	59	69	71	63	60	73	62	66	67
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,547	1,384	1,565	1,382	1,495	1,393	1,593	1,382	1,491	1,469	1,466
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,122	1,851	2,128	1,758	1,911	1,777	2,048	1,648	1,843	1,964	1,846
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,538	1,722	2,046	1,555	1,610	1,781	2,163	1,628	1,729	1,716	1,797
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	54	28	31	24	31	27	31	23	32	34	28
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	11	14	14	11	11	15	14	14	12	13
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	882	976	885	955	923	982	920	945	927	945
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	146	103	115	119	156	111	126	118	137	121	128
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	239	254	206	236	255	277	231	274	213	234	259
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	15	13	13	13	14
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	5,089	4,862	5,531	4,604	4,942	4,922	5,611	4,638	4,925	5,022	5,029
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,805	1,440	1,764	1,640	1,749	1,485	1,800	1,635	1,627	1,662	1,667
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	194	179	175	154	171	174	222	159	201	175	181
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	14	13	11	10	12	10	12	10	11	12	11
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	11	12	13	12	11	12	14	13	12	12	12
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	533	543	560	498	538	520	553	513	527	534	531
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	30	42	32	28	33	46	35	27	33	33	35
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	251	213	146	220	236	225	158	242	194	207	215
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,841	2,446	2,707	2,567	2,752	2,477	2,798	2,602	2,609	2,640	2,657
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	587	497	651	627	589	528	644	620	592	591	596
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	558	489	777	634	564	480	763	608	625	615	604
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	21	23	25	25	24	26	26	23	23	25
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	164	165	150	162	156	166	154	158	160	160
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	418	585	424	339	438	581	437	380	460	441	459
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	236	290	263	221	236	318	291	238	225	253	271
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	1,992	2,054	2,313	2,006	2,023	2,096	2,339	2,036	2,093	2,092	2,124

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	2,582	2,169	<i>2,585</i>	<i>2,307</i>	<i>2,445</i>	<i>2,136</i>	<i>2,559</i>	<i>2,232</i>	2,358	<i>2,410</i>	<i>2,343</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,530	21,903	<i>27,789</i>	<i>20,955</i>	<i>21,015</i>	<i>22,810</i>	<i>29,434</i>	<i>21,639</i>	23,322	<i>22,809</i>	<i>23,742</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	258	110	<i>122</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>112</i>	129	<i>150</i>	<i>123</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	86	24	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>27</i>	33	<i>41</i>	<i>28</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	85	23	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>25</i>	25	<i>39</i>	<i>28</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	70	61	<i>65</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>55</i>	67	<i>63</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	17	2	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	164	116	<i>128</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>107</i>	128	<i>131</i>	<i>122</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,153	3,659	<i>4,628</i>	<i>3,472</i>	<i>3,513</i>	<i>3,994</i>	<i>5,006</i>	<i>3,720</i>	3,790	<i>3,732</i>	<i>4,061</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	92	4	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	13	<i>27</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,084	969	<i>1,108</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>862</i>	983	<i>1,020</i>	<i>957</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,689	13,113	<i>15,820</i>	<i>11,595</i>	<i>12,010</i>	<i>13,744</i>	<i>16,792</i>	<i>12,181</i>	13,232	<i>13,061</i>	<i>13,690</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	103	52	<i>59</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>52</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	811	<i>987</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>1,007</i>	<i>914</i>	917	<i>930</i>	<i>931</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,587	1,441	<i>1,458</i>	<i>1,222</i>	<i>1,356</i>	<i>1,434</i>	<i>1,865</i>	<i>1,269</i>	1,639	<i>1,426</i>	<i>1,482</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	27	23	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	20	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	328	274	<i>362</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>348</i>	331	<i>329</i>	<i>332</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,101	3,690	<i>5,882</i>	<i>4,665</i>	<i>4,136</i>	<i>3,637</i>	<i>5,772</i>	<i>4,469</i>	4,661	<i>4,590</i>	<i>4,508</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	31	<i>35</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>41</i>	36	<i>35</i>	<i>40</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	<i>124.3</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>128.9</i>	<i>134.2</i>	148.0	<i>131.6</i>	<i>134.2</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	10.5	10.7	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	12.9	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.6	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.5</i>	15.7	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	1.9	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	0.595	0.731	<i>0.581</i>	<i>0.519</i>	<i>0.632</i>	<i>0.743</i>	<i>0.610</i>	<i>0.553</i>	2.529	2.426	2.538
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.065	0.059	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.073</i>	0.207	0.267	0.290
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.061	0.062	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.072</i>	0.258	0.260	0.282
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.425</i>	<i>0.456</i>	<i>0.501</i>	<i>0.369</i>	<i>0.480</i>	1.595	1.713	1.807
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	0.039	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	0.158	0.161
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.028	0.051	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.085	0.164	0.220
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.260	1.401	<i>1.155</i>	<i>1.156</i>	<i>1.300</i>	<i>1.490</i>	<i>1.246</i>	<i>1.262</i>	4.831	4.972	5.298
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.006	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.032	0.028	0.027
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.310	0.328	0.324	0.305	0.314	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.306</i>	<i>0.310</i>	1.281	1.238	1.206
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	0.042	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.171	0.172	0.171
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.384	0.380	0.359	0.367	<i>0.369</i>	<i>0.364</i>	<i>0.351</i>	<i>0.344</i>	<i>0.364</i>	<i>0.366</i>	1.505	1.459	1.425
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.024</i>	0.070	0.081	0.092
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	<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	0.046	0.046
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.034	0.034	0.039	0.037	0.035	0.035	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.143	0.154	0.167
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.143	0.145	<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	0.580	0.571
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.039	0.040
Solar (d)	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.062	0.063	<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	0.252	0.303
Subtotal	0.207	0.209	0.211	0.211	0.215	0.217	<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	0.871	0.914
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.283	0.276	0.281	0.263	0.287	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.276</i>	1.097	1.114	1.102
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.046	0.056	0.070	0.040	0.048	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.203	0.188	0.196
Subtotal	0.288	0.329	0.332	0.351	0.303	0.336	<i>0.335</i>	<i>0.329</i>	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.329</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.327</i>	1.300	1.303	1.298
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.602	0.737	<i>0.588</i>	<i>0.526</i>	<i>0.639</i>	<i>0.749</i>	<i>0.617</i>	<i>0.560</i>	2.561	2.454	2.565
Wood Biomass (b)	0.528	0.517	0.549	0.544	0.530	0.534	<i>0.554</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.532</i>	<i>0.522</i>	<i>0.553</i>	<i>0.550</i>	2.138	2.165	2.158
Waste Biomass (c)	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.123	0.114	0.117	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.128</i>	0.476	0.480	0.499
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.425</i>	<i>0.456</i>	<i>0.501</i>	<i>0.369</i>	<i>0.480</i>	1.595	1.713	1.807
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.054	0.055	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.221	0.221	0.225
Solar	0.068	0.078	0.082	0.079	0.091	0.114	<i>0.116</i>	<i>0.096</i>	<i>0.109</i>	<i>0.147</i>	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.119</i>	0.307	0.417	0.524
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.287	0.285	0.287	0.268	0.289	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.283</i>	1.120	1.129	1.128
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.046	0.056	0.070	0.040	0.048	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.203	0.188	0.196
Total Consumption	2.110	2.318	2.081	2.110	2.173	2.358	<i>2.120</i>	<i>2.110</i>	<i>2.230</i>	<i>2.430</i>	<i>2.212</i>	<i>2.228</i>	8.620	8.761	9.101

- = 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: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	15,986	16,122	16,226	16,335	16,435	16,549	16,673	15,710	16,041	16,498
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,614	10,660	10,713	10,811	10,844	10,910	10,970	11,046	11,129	11,203	11,277	11,357	10,700	10,943	11,242
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,428	2,457	2,497	2,535	2,536	2,573	2,618	2,667	2,714	2,755	2,810	2,869	2,479	2,598	2,787
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	44	51	111	91	40	110	96	83	66	57	51	48	74	82	56
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,900	2,901	2,902	2,875	2,869	2,880	2,887	2,892	2,891	2,891	2,891	2,894	2,894	2,882	2,892
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	1,972	2,003	2,028	2,077	2,027	2,073	2,084	2,115	2,146	2,174	2,200	2,224	2,020	2,075	2,186
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,399	2,449	2,452	2,460	2,474	2,544	2,518	2,562	2,597	2,630	2,663	2,703	2,440	2,525	2,648
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,813	11,922	11,987	12,034	12,145	12,220	12,308	12,406	11,651	11,939	12,270
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.8	138.5	139.2	139.9	140.6	141.3	141.9	142.5	136.4	138.9	141.5
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.4	6.3	5.8
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.95	0.86	0.88	1.03	0.93	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.18	1.28	1.36	1.43	0.93	1.04	1.31
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	99.0	99.4	100.1	101.3	102.2	103.6	104.4	105.2	106.0	106.8	107.8	108.7	99.9	103.8	107.3
Manufacturing	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.1	102.2	102.7	103.5	104.4	105.4	106.3	97.9	101.3	104.9
Food	104.0	104.2	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.5	106.4	107.2	107.8	108.5	109.1	109.7	104.5	106.5	108.8
Paper	85.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	82.4	83.3	83.4	83.9	84.3	84.8	85.3	85.6	85.0	83.2	85.0
Petroleum and Coal Products	96.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.7	98.2	98.4	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.2	96.2	98.4	99.8
Chemicals	87.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.7	88.5	89.2	89.5	90.1	90.7	91.3	91.8	87.5	88.7	91.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	73.5	73.4	74.3	74.7	75.5	77.5	79.2	80.3	82.1	84.1	86.4	88.6	74.0	78.1	85.3
Primary Metals	99.7	99.4	100.8	103.1	101.9	105.0	106.3	106.6	108.2	109.3	110.6	111.9	100.8	104.9	110.0
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.8	93.3	94.1	94.8	95.8	96.8	97.8	98.8	91.3	93.5	97.3
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.5	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.3	93.7	94.6	95.5	96.7	97.9	99.1	100.2	91.0	94.0	98.5
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.4	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.1	98.8	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.6	103.7	104.7	96.1	99.1	103.1
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	92.5	92.6	93.0	93.9	93.6	94.6	95.3	95.9	96.8	97.6	98.4	99.1	93.0	94.8	98.0
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.33	2.37	2.41
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.03	2.07	2.08
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.88	2.99	2.88	2.75	2.79	2.91	2.90	2.78	2.95	2.88	2.84
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.2	108.5	109.1	109.7	110.2	110.6	111.2	106.7	108.4	110.4
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,663	8,460	8,375	7,999	7,615	8,579	8,458	8,100	7,747	8,605	8,497	8,142	8,126	8,190	8,250
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	503	545	549	520	512	549	552	524	526	529	534
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	310	347	349	322	315	351	352	326	328	332	336
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	297.3	334.3	302.9	299.1	315.9	348.0	324.8	313.5	312.7	308.4	325.6
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.261	0.263	0.275	0.261	0.251	0.263	0.264	0.262
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	549	562	580	577	556	567	580	574	557	571	582	576	2,269	2,278	2,286
Natural Gas	424	290	299	378	456	294	299	368	431	302	312	374	1,391	1,416	1,419
Coal	427	403	471	421	461	400	472	426	440	391	469	414	1,722	1,758	1,714
Total Fossil Fuels	1,400	1,256	1,350	1,376	1,473	1,261	1,350	1,367	1,427	1,264	1,362	1,365	5,381	5,451	5,418

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	846	849	856	862	857	862	<i>869</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>892</i>	853	<i>865</i>	<i>885</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,341	2,344	2,361	2,369	2,353	2,370	<i>2,385</i>	<i>2,397</i>	<i>2,411</i>	<i>2,422</i>	<i>2,436</i>	<i>2,452</i>	2,354	<i>2,376</i>	<i>2,430</i>
E. N. Central	2,160	2,165	2,189	2,212	2,198	2,216	<i>2,232</i>	<i>2,244</i>	<i>2,257</i>	<i>2,268</i>	<i>2,279</i>	<i>2,293</i>	2,181	<i>2,222</i>	<i>2,274</i>
W. N. Central	1,008	1,017	1,037	1,057	1,049	1,060	<i>1,069</i>	<i>1,077</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,098</i>	<i>1,106</i>	1,030	<i>1,064</i>	<i>1,094</i>
S. Atlantic	2,767	2,769	2,797	2,822	2,810	2,840	<i>2,864</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>2,925</i>	<i>2,946</i>	<i>2,969</i>	2,789	<i>2,850</i>	<i>2,936</i>
E. S. Central	719	719	726	732	727	734	<i>740</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>764</i>	724	<i>736</i>	<i>756</i>
W. S. Central	1,875	1,898	1,922	1,934	1,932	1,958	<i>1,978</i>	<i>1,990</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>2,021</i>	<i>2,039</i>	<i>2,057</i>	1,907	<i>1,964</i>	<i>2,031</i>
Mountain	1,005	1,013	1,025	1,036	1,030	1,041	<i>1,051</i>	<i>1,059</i>	<i>1,067</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>1,093</i>	1,020	<i>1,045</i>	<i>1,080</i>
Pacific	2,750	2,764	2,798	2,823	2,806	2,836	<i>2,864</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>2,926</i>	<i>2,949</i>	<i>2,972</i>	2,784	<i>2,848</i>	<i>2,938</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.3	95.5	95.6	96.2	96.6	98.0	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>102.1</i>	95.6	<i>98.1</i>	<i>100.9</i>
Middle Atlantic	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.1	94.0	94.9	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>99.2</i>	93.5	<i>95.2</i>	<i>98.0</i>
E. N. Central	98.5	98.8	99.3	100.9	101.6	103.0	<i>104.4</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>107.2</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>109.0</i>	99.4	<i>103.5</i>	<i>107.6</i>
W. N. Central	100.2	100.6	100.9	102.3	102.8	104.9	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.4</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>110.3</i>	101.0	<i>105.0</i>	<i>108.8</i>
S. Atlantic	92.7	93.0	93.5	94.6	94.9	96.6	<i>97.6</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.8</i>	93.4	<i>96.8</i>	<i>99.7</i>
E. S. Central	94.6	95.0	95.7	96.7	96.9	98.7	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>104.2</i>	95.5	<i>99.1</i>	<i>102.8</i>
W. S. Central	102.1	102.3	102.6	104.0	104.6	106.7	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>112.7</i>	102.8	<i>107.0</i>	<i>111.1</i>
Mountain	98.7	99.2	99.7	100.8	101.4	103.3	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>106.1</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>109.3</i>	99.6	<i>103.6</i>	<i>107.7</i>
Pacific	98.0	98.5	98.9	99.8	99.9	101.4	<i>102.4</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.5</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>106.2</i>	98.8	<i>101.6</i>	<i>105.0</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	742	749	750	753	761	766	<i>770</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>796</i>	748	<i>768</i>	<i>788</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,991	2,014	2,020	2,024	2,046	2,057	<i>2,068</i>	<i>2,080</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>2,122</i>	<i>2,140</i>	2,012	<i>2,063</i>	<i>2,118</i>
E. N. Central	1,832	1,848	1,844	1,847	1,863	1,876	<i>1,885</i>	<i>1,892</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>1,924</i>	<i>1,934</i>	<i>1,948</i>	1,843	<i>1,879</i>	<i>1,929</i>
W. N. Central	869	872	879	873	876	884	<i>889</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>925</i>	873	<i>885</i>	<i>913</i>
S. Atlantic	2,440	2,462	2,464	2,471	2,493	2,518	<i>2,534</i>	<i>2,547</i>	<i>2,577</i>	<i>2,597</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>2,639</i>	2,459	<i>2,523</i>	<i>2,607</i>
E. S. Central	647	650	652	652	659	664	<i>668</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>692</i>	650	<i>665</i>	<i>685</i>
W. S. Central	1,486	1,502	1,513	1,515	1,532	1,550	<i>1,564</i>	<i>1,576</i>	<i>1,594</i>	<i>1,609</i>	<i>1,622</i>	<i>1,638</i>	1,504	<i>1,556</i>	<i>1,616</i>
Mountain	838	850	852	854	863	870	<i>878</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>918</i>	848	<i>874</i>	<i>906</i>
Pacific	2,219	2,246	2,273	2,283	2,297	2,320	<i>2,337</i>	<i>2,351</i>	<i>2,376</i>	<i>2,396</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>2,438</i>	2,255	<i>2,326</i>	<i>2,406</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,800	5,812	5,820	<i>5,835</i>	<i>5,846</i>	<i>5,857</i>	<i>5,868</i>	<i>5,881</i>	<i>5,893</i>	5,800	<i>5,846</i>	<i>5,893</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,985	16,022	16,050	<i>16,086</i>	<i>16,116</i>	<i>16,146</i>	<i>16,174</i>	<i>16,209</i>	<i>16,244</i>	15,985	<i>16,116</i>	<i>16,244</i>
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,541	18,580	18,604	<i>18,645</i>	<i>18,675</i>	<i>18,703</i>	<i>18,733</i>	<i>18,772</i>	<i>18,811</i>	18,541	<i>18,675</i>	<i>18,811</i>
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,407	8,429	8,457	8,478	<i>8,506</i>	<i>8,530</i>	<i>8,554</i>	<i>8,579</i>	<i>8,606</i>	<i>8,634</i>	8,429	<i>8,530</i>	<i>8,634</i>
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,341	24,445	24,534	<i>24,640</i>	<i>24,735</i>	<i>24,829</i>	<i>24,923</i>	<i>25,026</i>	<i>25,130</i>	24,341	<i>24,735</i>	<i>25,130</i>
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,498	7,510	<i>7,528</i>	<i>7,542</i>	<i>7,557</i>	<i>7,573</i>	<i>7,594</i>	<i>7,615</i>	7,482	<i>7,542</i>	<i>7,615</i>
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,981	14,028	14,084	14,132	<i>14,192</i>	<i>14,246</i>	<i>14,301</i>	<i>14,358</i>	<i>14,420</i>	<i>14,482</i>	14,028	<i>14,246</i>	<i>14,482</i>
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,741	8,778	<i>8,823</i>	<i>8,865</i>	<i>8,906</i>	<i>8,947</i>	<i>8,993</i>	<i>9,039</i>	8,698	<i>8,865</i>	<i>9,039</i>
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,102	18,165	18,212	<i>18,274</i>	<i>18,331</i>	<i>18,389</i>	<i>18,449</i>	<i>18,515</i>	<i>18,578</i>	18,102	<i>18,331</i>	<i>18,578</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.0	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	18.5	<i>18.7</i>	<i>19.0</i>
E. N. Central	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	20.8	<i>21.1</i>	<i>21.4</i>
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	10.2	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>
S. Atlantic	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.2	<i>26.4</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	25.8	<i>26.3</i>	<i>26.9</i>
E. S. Central	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	7.6	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	15.9	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.8</i>
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	9.5	<i>9.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>
Pacific	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	20.7	<i>21.2</i>	<i>21.7</i>

- = 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 - September 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	150	2,204	3,197	866	137	2,188	6,431	6,808	6,387
Middle Atlantic	2,948	691	128	2,061	3,402	680	100	1,991	2,927	676	89	1,996	5,828	6,172	5,687
E. N. Central	3,289	758	119	2,456	3,910	741	164	2,231	3,134	730	129	2,244	6,622	7,046	6,237
W. N. Central	3,408	903	100	2,722	3,864	767	161	2,411	3,197	686	154	2,420	7,133	7,202	6,457
South Atlantic	1,518	212	21	988	1,692	215	15	994	1,481	207	16	1,005	2,738	2,917	2,709
E. S. Central	1,932	286	15	1,409	2,238	264	29	1,332	1,866	258	23	1,335	3,642	3,863	3,482
W. S. Central	1,179	137	1	1,011	1,476	151	7	851	1,256	96	5	847	2,329	2,485	2,204
Mountain	2,414	730	126	1,996	2,079	579	126	1,860	2,194	658	139	1,839	5,266	4,644	4,830
Pacific	1,560	498	84	1,233	1,209	379	64	1,100	1,344	515	96	1,116	3,375	2,752	3,071
U.S. Average	2,221	510	76	1,660	2,426	470	80	1,537	2,128	479	78	1,541	4,467	4,512	4,225
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	2,159	6,344	6,289	6,299
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	659	88	1,982	2,931	664	90	1,978	5,678	5,635	5,663
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,190	696	123	2,249	6,161	6,170	6,257
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,273	692	148	2,423	6,394	6,448	6,536
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	20	1,350	3,393	3,401	3,459
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	148	1,883	4,993	5,037	5,001
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,554	625	96	1,237	1,529	613	93	1,217	3,510	3,512	3,453
U.S. Average	2,172	499	77	1,558	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,180	492	77	1,567	4,306	4,299	4,316
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	442	0	0	83	327	0	0	87	410	1	538	411	498
Middle Atlantic	0	158	524	6	0	155	465	5	0	169	560	5	688	625	734
E. N. Central	0	213	471	6	0	220	429	8	0	218	544	8	690	656	770
W. N. Central	0	230	655	7	0	285	589	11	3	274	683	11	892	884	970
South Atlantic	107	591	1,038	255	108	691	1,079	223	109	622	1,136	221	1,990	2,100	2,088
E. S. Central	14	453	920	59	3	543	942	65	27	504	1,038	64	1,446	1,553	1,633
W. S. Central	73	784	1,514	165	42	821	1,430	189	71	825	1,472	190	2,536	2,482	2,559
Mountain	22	482	913	49	19	415	907	78	19	445	958	83	1,466	1,419	1,506
Pacific	26	218	593	49	32	225	681	74	31	197	569	74	886	1,012	872
U.S. Average	36	378	803	87	33	408	794	91	38	392	842	91	1,304	1,325	1,363
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	86	418	1	494	500	504
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	559	5	0	168	561	6	724	731	734
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	233	550	7	778	785	792
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	284	688	9	974	972	988
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	109	636	1,153	212	110	639	1,156	212	2,110	2,111	2,117
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	35	528	1,046	57	32	530	1,055	52	1,667	1,666	1,670
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	191	95	887	1,517	181	2,676	2,680	2,680
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	421	922	70	16	421	933	74	1,440	1,432	1,445
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	25	170	600	61	847	838	856
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	397	851	83	1,357	1,360	1,371

- = 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>).