



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Crude oil prices increased during the first three weeks of July 2013 as world oil markets tightened in the face of seasonal increases in world consumption, unexpected supply disruptions, and heightened uncertainty over the security of supply with the renewed unrest in Egypt. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects that the Brent crude oil spot price, which averaged \$108 per barrel over the first half of 2013, will average \$104 per barrel over the second half of 2013, and \$100 per barrel in 2014.
- The [discount of West Texas Intermediate \(WTI\) crude oil to Brent crude oil](#), which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and increased to a monthly average of \$21 per barrel in February 2013, closed below \$1.50 per barrel on July 19, 2013, and averaged \$3 per barrel for the month. The strong demand for light, sweet crude oil in the Midwest and new pipeline capacity to deliver production from the West Texas Permian Basin directly to the Gulf Coast contributed to the price of WTI rising relative to Brent crude oil. EIA expects the WTI discount to widen to \$6 per barrel by the end of 2013 as crude oil production in Alberta, Canada, recovers following the heavy June flooding and as midcontinent production continues to grow.
- Rising crude oil prices and seasonal demand increases contributed to U.S. regular gasoline retail prices increasing from an average of \$3.50 per gallon on July 1, 2013, to \$3.63 per gallon on August 5. EIA expects the regular gasoline retail price to average \$3.59 per gallon in the third quarter of 2013, and the annual average price to decline from an average of \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to \$3.52 per gallon in 2013 and to \$3.37 per gallon in 2014.
- U.S. crude oil production increased to an average of 7.5 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in July 2013, the highest monthly level of production since 1991. EIA forecasts U.S. total crude oil production will average 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.2 million bbl/d in 2014, both about 0.1 million bbl/d higher than forecast in last month's STEO.
- Natural gas working inventories ended July 2013 at an estimated 2.88 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), about 0.37 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.04 Tcf below the five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.71 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.95 per MMBtu in 2014.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

The recent increase in crude oil and liquid fuels production disruptions, which reached nearly 2.7 million bbl/d in July 2013, contributed to the recent increase in crude oil prices. During July, non-OPEC supply disruptions totaled about 800,000 bbl/d of liquid fuels, with the remaining 1.9 million bbl/d of the volume disruption occurring among OPEC producers. This level of crude oil production outages among OPEC producers is the highest since at least January 2009, and includes disruptions in Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Nigeria.

EIA estimates that global liquid fuels production outpaced consumption in the second quarter of 2013, resulting in an average global liquid fuel stock build of 260,000 bbl/d compared with an average second quarter stock draw of about 210,000 bbl/d over the previous four years. Projected global liquid fuels consumption outpaces liquid fuels production in the third quarter of 2013 with estimated global inventory withdrawal averaging 380,000 bbl/d, compared with the average withdrawal of 690,000 bbl/d during the same period over the previous four years.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total world consumption increased by 390,000 bbl/d from the first quarter to the second quarter of 2013, reaching 89.5 million bbl/d. EIA projects consumption to grow by an additional 940,000 bbl/d in the third quarter of 2013, driven by seasonal consumption patterns. EIA expects annual average total world consumption to increase by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. EIA estimates that liquid fuels consumption in China increased by 420,000 bbl/d in 2012. Projected consumption in China increases by 420,000 bbl/d in 2013 and by 440,000 bbl/d in 2014, compared with average annual growth of about 510,000 bbl/d from 2003 through 2012. Recent data indicating a weaker industrial sector and a tightening money supply in the first half of 2013 signaled slower economic growth than in prior years and, if it continues, China's oil demand growth could be lower than projected in the current STEO.

OECD liquid fuels consumption fell by 550,000 bbl/d in 2012. EIA projects that OECD consumption will decline by an additional 320,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 180,000 bbl/d in 2014, largely because of declining consumption in Europe and Japan.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA projects non-OPEC liquid fuels production will increase by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.7 million bbl/d in 2014. EIA expects non-OPEC liquid fuels production to increase by 540,000 bbl/d between the second and third quarters of 2013, and by an additional 750,000 bbl/d from the third to fourth quarters. North America accounts for most of the projected growth in non-OPEC supply over the next two years because of continued production growth from U.S. tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands.

Unplanned non-OPEC supply disruptions, which includes all liquid fuels, averaged 800,000 bbl/d in July, virtually unchanged from June. Flooding in Alberta, Canada, during June 2013 forced disruptions on a number of pipelines and production areas, and resulted in an average of 190,000 bbl/d of disrupted production volume. Although the affected pipeline resumed production in early July, production had not returned to pre-flood levels as of the end of July, as the pipeline was operating at reduced pressure throughout the month. On average, approximately 177,000 bbl/d remained disrupted in July, but production is expected to return to normal level in August.

Sudan and South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen continue to account for most of the total unplanned non-OPEC supply disruptions, however Canada's disrupted volume was the second-largest disruption in July, and second only to Syria's 250,000 bbl/d shut-in volume. South Sudan scaled back production in the second half of July, which served to offset the gains made when Canadian production returned to near-normal levels. EIA expects supply disruptions to persist in Syria and Yemen over the projection period, leading to average production of about 100,000 bbl/d in Syria and 130,000 bbl/d in Yemen over the next two years. Intensified fighting in Syria's oil-producing regions over the past several weeks makes a return to pre-conflict operating status even more unlikely in the short term. In Yemen, multiple attacks on energy infrastructure during July led to temporary production declines at the beginning and end of the month.

OPEC Supply. EIA projects total OPEC crude oil and liquids production to decline by 620,000 bbl/d in 2013 from the year before. Most of the decline in 2013 comes from Saudi Arabia in response to non-OPEC supply growth.

Persistent attacks on the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline between Iraq and Turkey contributed to total disruptions in Iraq of about 290,000 bbl/d, an increase of 60,000 bbl/d from the previous month. In Libya, ongoing labor-related protests at several oil facilities have severely curtailed production for a second consecutive month. EIA estimates that Libya's crude oil production averaged 1 million bbl/d in July. Further deterioration of the security environments in Iraq and Libya could reduce OPEC production in the short term. Overall OPEC crude oil unplanned disruptions in July totaled about 1.9 million bbl/d.

EIA's estimates of current unplanned crude oil production outages among OPEC producers only represent volumes that could return on stream within one year. The estimated volumes disrupted are neither measured against nameplate production capacity nor the production volumes in the respective countries prior to the disruption. The estimated volumes rely on a determination of an effective production capacity relative to the production level, with an assessment of the difference that can return to production within one year. EIA's assessment of OPEC outages is limited to crude oil and currently includes only four countries: Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Nigeria.

EIA estimates that OPEC surplus capacity, mainly held in Saudi Arabia, averaged 2.3 million bbl/d in the second quarter of 2013. This was higher than the 2.1 million bbl/d average during the

same period last year, but lower than the average 3.6 million bbl/d from 2009 through 2011. EIA projects OPEC surplus capacity will increase to an average of 3.6 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2013 and to 4.6 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently off line because of the effects of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories at the end of 2012 totaled 2.65 billion barrels, equivalent to 57.7 days of supply. Projected OECD oil inventories stay relatively flat in 2013, ending the year at 2.64 billion barrels. Projected inventories increase to 2.69 billion barrels (58.3 days of supply) at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. After declining to a 2013 year-to-date low of \$97 per barrel on April 17, Brent crude oil spot prices increased to an average of \$108 per barrel in July. EIA projects the Brent crude oil spot price will fall from an average of \$112 per barrel in 2012 to annual averages of \$106 per barrel and \$100 per barrel in 2013 and 2014, respectively, reflecting the increasing supply of liquid fuels from non-OPEC countries.

The price discount of spot WTI crude oil to Brent, which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and increased to a monthly average of \$21 per barrel in February, narrowed to an average of \$3 per barrel in July. The strong demand for light, sweet crude oil in the Midwest and new pipeline capacity delivering production from the West Texas Permian Basin directly to the Gulf Coast contributed to a [draw on crude oil stocks in the Midwest](#) and the strengthening of the price of WTI relative to Brent crude oil. EIA expects the WTI discount to begin widening again, to \$6 per barrel by the end of 2013, as crude oil production in Alberta, Canada, recovers following heavy June flooding, and midcontinent crude oil production growth outpaces increases in capacity to transport crude oil from the region to refining centers on the Gulf and East Coasts. After averaging \$94 per barrel in 2012 and increasing to \$105 per barrel in July 2013, the forecast WTI crude oil spot price averages \$97 per barrel in 2013 and \$93 per barrel in 2014. By 2014, [several pipeline projects](#) from the midcontinent to the Gulf Coast refining centers are expected to come on line, reducing the cost of transporting crude oil to refiners, which is reflected in a narrowing in the WTI price discount to Brent next year.

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 November 2013 delivery traded during the five-day period ending August 1, 2013, averaged \$103 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 21 percent, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in September 2013 at \$85 per barrel and \$125 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for November 2012 delivery averaged \$89 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 32 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$67 per barrel and \$119 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. regular gasoline retail prices increased from an average of \$3.50 per gallon to \$3.68 per gallon over the first three weeks of July. Prices have declined over the past two weeks, reaching \$3.63 per gallon on August 5. Isolated refinery outages and regional disruptions have contributed to greater volatility in [regional gasoline prices across the United States](#) this year. Some of the greatest volatility was again seen [across the Midwest](#). EIA expects gasoline prices to slowly fall from their mid-July levels as crude oil prices begin to fall and the summer driving season comes to a close.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. In 2012, total liquid fuels consumption declined by 395,000 bbl/d (2.1 percent). Total liquid fuels consumption for the first half of 2013 rose an estimated 120,000 bbl/d (0.6 percent) compared with the same period last year, led by increases in liquefied petroleum gas and distillate consumption. Projected total liquids consumption during the second half of 2013 increases by 150,000 bbl/d from the same period last year, with distillate fuel accounting for most of the growth.

Preliminary estimates of [gasoline consumption during July 2013](#) showed relatively strong growth over the same month last year. However, EIA continues to expect flat to declining gasoline consumption as improving fuel economy of new vehicles continues to outpace growth in highway travel.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to rise from an average of 6.5 million bbl/d in 2012 to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.2 million bbl/d in 2014. The continued focus on drilling in tight oil plays in the onshore Williston, Western Gulf, and Permian Basins is expected to account for the bulk of forecast production growth over the next two years. Offshore production from the Gulf of Mexico is forecast to average 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

Since reaching 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. Total net imports fell to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2012, and EIA expects net imports to continue declining to an average of 5.6 million bbl/d by 2014. Similarly, the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60 percent in 2005 and fell to an average of 40 percent in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to continue to fall to 30 percent in 2014, which would be the lowest level since 1985.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.59 per gallon during the first half of 2013, will average \$3.59 per gallon and \$3.33 per gallon during the third and fourth quarters of 2013, respectively. Led by falling crude oil prices, the projected U.S. average regular gasoline retail price falls from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to an average \$3.52 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.37 per gallon in 2014. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.97 per gallon in 2012, are projected to average \$3.92 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.76 per gallon in 2014.

The current values of futures and options contracts suggest that gasoline prices could differ significantly from this forecast. For example, there is a 4-percent probability that the New York Harbor reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures price will exceed \$3.35 per gallon (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$4.00 per gallon) in November 2013.

Natural Gas

A heat wave in the Northeast in mid-July contributed to spikes in the price of wholesale natural gas and electric power, as well as near-record consumption of natural gas for power generation in the Northeast. Although [recent pipeline capacity additions](#) have helped ease movement of natural gas supplies in the area, constraints continue to limit gas flow to the region, particularly in times of high demand. The day-ahead price of natural gas at the Algonquin Citygate, which serves Boston consumers, rose to \$8.09 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) at the end of trading on July 16. This was its highest level since March 2013, and more than \$4 per MMBtu greater than the benchmark Henry Hub price (\$3.69 per MMBtu) in Louisiana. Additionally, on New York's independent system operator's trading platform, real-time hourly wholesale power prices spiked to [more than \\$800 per megawatt hour](#) on July 17.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.7 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 69.9 Bcf/d and 69.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures in 2013 and 2014 (compared with the record-warm temperatures in 2012) are expected to increase the amount of natural gas used for residential and commercial space heating. However, the projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 25.0 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.2 Bcf/d in 2013 and 21.6 Bcf/d in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 69.9 Bcf/d in 2013 and to 70.5 Bcf/d in 2014. Onshore production increases over the forecast period, while federal Gulf of Mexico production from existing fields declines as the economics of onshore drilling remain more favorable. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have fallen over the past five years, are projected to fall by 0.2 Bcf/d in 2013 and then remain near 2013 levels in 2014. LNG imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of around 0.4 Bcf/d in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. As of July 26, 2013, working gas stocks totaled 2,845 Bcf, which is 368 Bcf less than at the same time last year, but only 34 Bcf below the five-year (2008-12) average for that week. EIA projects working gas stocks at the end of this summer's stock-build season (end of October) will reach 3,800 Bcf, about 130 Bcf below the level at the same time last year.

Working gas storage capacity grew by about 2 percent in 2012, according to EIA's [most recent report](#) on maximum capacity in the Lower 48 states. EIA has two measures of the volume of working natural gas that can be stored in underground facilities for future use—demonstrated maximum and design capacity—and both increased by about 2 percent from November 2011 to November 2012. The producing region accounted for the largest increases in capacity.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.62 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in July 2013, down 21 cents from the previous month's price. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will increase from an average of \$2.75 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$3.71 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.95 per MMBtu in 2014. Despite declines in prices over the past few months, prices still remain substantially above their year-ago levels. (Henry Hub prices last July averaged \$2.95 per MMBtu, and the average spot prices at most other major trading hubs over the first 6 months of 2013 [increased by 40 percent to 60 percent](#) from the same period last year.)

Natural gas futures prices for November 2013 delivery (for the five-day period ending August 1, 2013) averaged \$3.58 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for November 2013 contracts at \$2.68 per MMBtu and \$4.79 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for November 2012 averaged \$3.26 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$2.13 per MMBtu and \$4.98 per MMBtu.

Coal

While [coal market fundamentals](#) changed in first-half 2013 compared with the same period of 2012, spot prices remained largely unchanged. Demand for coal was higher and production was lower in first-half 2013, but because electric companies chose to burn off large inventories instead of buying more coal and because international coal prices were weaker, the spot market price remained largely unchanged. EIA expects declines in exports and stocks to moderate during the second half of 2013 as the first year-over-year increases in quarterly coal consumption since 2010 continue.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates that total coal consumption for the first half of 2013 was 448 million short tons (MMst), or 38 MMst (9.4 percent) higher than the amount of coal consumed in the first six months of 2012. The increase was primarily a result of consumption growth in the electric power sector because of higher electricity demand and higher natural gas prices. EIA expects that this trend will continue in the second half of 2013 with total coal consumption for the year of 952 MMst (a 6.9-percent increase over 2012). Consumption grows at a more modest pace of 1.4 percent to 966 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production in the first half of 2013 was 21 million tons, or 4 percent, lower than in the same period of 2012. The largest declines were in the Appalachian (13.6 MMst) and Western (8.1 MMst) regions. Interior region production was similar to last year. EIA

projects higher production in all regions during the second half of 2013 compared with the same period last year, with total coal production of 1,016 MMst in 2013, unchanged from last year. Coal production is forecast to grow by 3.3 percent in 2014 to 1,050 MMst as inventories stabilize and consumption increases.

Inventory draws are expected to meet most of the growth in consumption in 2013. Estimates of total coal inventories ended the first half of 2013 at 28 MMst lower than the same time last year. EIA forecasts an additional 9 MMst of inventory withdrawals over the second half of 2013.

U.S. Coal Exports. EIA estimates that first half 2013 exports totaled 61.2 MMst, which was 5.0 MMst lower than the same period last year despite [record monthly exports of 13.6 MMst in March](#). Exports for the next six months are expected to continue declining, with second-half exports totaling 53 MMst, down 7 MMst from last year. Exports are projected to total 108 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing supply in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. Delivered coal prices (to the electric power industry) were down an estimated 2.5 percent (\$0.06 per MMBtu) for the first six months of 2013 compared with the same period last year. EIA expects nominal annual average coal prices to the electric power industry to fall for the first time since 2000, from \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.37 MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2014.

Electricity

The northeastern United States experienced a strong heat wave during mid-July. In response, many customers ran their air conditioners more than usual. EIA estimates the average residential customer in New England will use about 1.0 percent more electricity during the summer of 2013 (June-August) compared with last summer, while customers in the Middle Atlantic states are expected to use about 0.5 percent less electricity. In addition to increased electricity demand, the heat wave also caused [temporary spikes in wholesale power prices](#). State retail rate regulations shield many residential customers from price swings in the wholesale power market, but EIA expects summer electricity prices in the Northeast to average about 2.7 percent higher than summer 2012, primarily as a result of higher fuel costs paid by generators.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Despite last month's heat wave in the Northeast, summer temperatures in other areas of the United States are cooler than last year, especially in the Midwest Census region where cooling degree days between June and August total 23 percent less than last summer. For the entire year, forecast U.S. retail sales of electricity to the residential sector during 2013 average 1.3 percent more than 2012, as lower summer consumption is offset by higher consumption during the non-summer months. Forecast retail

sales of electricity to the commercial sector grow by 0.5 percent in 2013, while industrial sector retail electricity sales fall by 0.5 percent.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation will grow by 0.5 percent in 2013 and by 0.4 percent in 2014. Electric generators have been running their existing coal capacity at higher rates so far this year in response to the increasing cost of natural gas relative to coal. During the first half of 2013, EIA estimates generation fueled by coal averaged 4,250 gigawatthours per day (GWh/d), corresponding to a 39.2 percent share of total generation. In contrast, coal's share of total generation during the first half of 2012 was 35.4 percent (3,810 GWh/d). Coal's recent gains in fuel share are expected to slow during the second half of 2013 when coal's projected share of total generation averages 41.4 percent compared with 39.3 percent in second half of 2012. Natural gas accounted for 30.4 percent of total generation during 2012, but EIA expects this share to fall to an average of 27.4 percent during 2013.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. Generation fuel costs and [wholesale electricity prices](#) have increased this year after a considerable decline in 2012. During the first half of 2013, EIA estimates the price of natural gas delivered to electric generators averaged \$4.46 per MMBtu, 44 percent higher than the same period last year. Changes in the costs of providing electricity are not immediately reflected on retail customer bills because state regulatory commissions must approve rate changes in many areas of the country. EIA expects the residential retail price of electricity in 2013 will average 12.1 cents per kilowatthour, about 1.9 percent higher than the price last year.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for electricity and heat generation to increase by 3.4 percent in 2013. While hydropower declines by 4.2 percent, nonhydropower renewables used for electricity and heat generation grow by an average of 8.1 percent in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 4.2 percent, as a 3.1-percent increase in hydropower is combined with a 4.9-percent increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind capacity will increase by 5 percent this year to about 62 gigawatts, and reach over 72 gigawatts in 2014. However, electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 19 percent in 2013, as capacity that came [on line at the end of 2012](#) is available for the entire year in 2013. Wind-powered generation is projected to grow by 7 percent in 2014.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, although the amount of [utility-scale generation](#) remains a small share of total U.S. generation, about 0.2 percent in 2013. Utility-scale capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with customer-sited distributed generation capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all [utility-scale solar growth](#) in 2012, but EIA expects that

several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014. However, PV is still expected to account for most of the capacity additions in 2013 and 2014. Solar generation by the electric power sector increases 80 percent in 2013 and 55 percent in 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Smaller corn harvests due to widespread drought resulted in U.S. fuel ethanol production falling from an average of approximately 900,000 bbl/d (13.9 billion gallons per year) in the first half of 2012 to an average of 820,000 bbl/d (12.6 billion gallons per year) from July 2012 through March 2013. Forecast ethanol production increases to an average 920,000 bbl/d in 2014, driven in part by increasing Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) targets and strong demand for [Renewable Identification Numbers](#) (RINs). Biodiesel production, which averaged 63,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, has been rising this year and [reached a record level](#) of 111 million gallons (85,000 bbl/d) in May 2013. Biodiesel production is forecast to average about 82,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 88,000 bbl/d in 2014. This forecast assumes that the 2014 renewable fuel standards are identical to those proposed for 2013.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed rule for the 2013 RFS program year maintains the statutory target of 16.55 billion ethanol-equivalent gallons of total renewable fuels. It would require refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel fuel to deliver RINs equivalent to the 2013 renewable volume obligation (RVO) of 9.63 percent of the gasoline or diesel fuel they sell domestically (not counting the biofuels blended into it). The market price of corn ethanol (D6 classification) RINs [increased dramatically during the first quarter of 2013](#), from \$0.05 per gallon at the start of the year to as high as \$1.05 per gallon on March 11. After weeks of hovering around \$0.80 per gallon, D6 RIN prices once again rose sharply in July, reaching new daily highs over \$1.40 per gallon, before returning to near the \$1.00 level at the end of month.

The increase in the ethanol RIN price provides an economic incentive for two changes in the market. First, a higher ethanol RIN price tends to lower the market price of E85 gasoline relative to E10 gasoline. Second, an ethanol RIN price equal to or near the biodiesel RIN price may motivate blending of biodiesel in excess of the biodiesel blending target that EPA announced in the 2013 RFS program.

At the retail level, EIA expects diesel fuel prices to be most affected by higher RIN prices as typical biodiesel blending yields only about one-third of the RINs required and diesel fuel refiners and blenders must make up for the shortfall by purchasing the now higher-priced RINs.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels [declined by 3.9 percent in 2012](#), and projects increases of 2.4 percent in 2013 and 0.3 percent in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects the projected increase in coal use for electricity generation, especially in 2013 as it rebounds from the 2012 decline.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight (GI) macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO. The GI simulation used in this STEO assumes that the spending cuts mandated in the Budget Control Act of 2011 (sequestration) are replaced by a combination of changes of tax and spending changes that are implemented in 2014. In addition, GI assumes there will be an agreement reached to increase the amount of debt that can be issued by the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Current Trends. The [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods rose 4.2 percent in June, following a revised 5.2-percent increase in May. But the June increase falls to 0.1 percent when orders for defense and aircraft are excluded. The [U.S. Commerce Department](#) also reported that sales of new single-family homes increased by over 38 percent from June 2012 to June 2013, and 8.3 percent from May 2013 to June 2013. The [Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's](#) survey of business conditions improved from June to July, but a more inclusive measure that includes inventories, orders, and shipments is barely in expansion territory at 51.1 (values above 50 indicate expansion). In addition, the [Federal Reserve Board](#) reported that total U.S. industrial production gained 0.3 percent from May to June 2013 and capacity utilization was up 0.1 percent over the same time period.

U.S. Production and Income. The STEO assumes 1.6-percent real U.S. GDP growth in 2013, rising to 2.6 percent in 2014. Year-on-year real GDP growth begins to accelerate in the second half of 2014, eventually rising to 3.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2014. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.5 percent in 2013 and 3.4 percent in 2014. Total industrial production grows almost one percentage point faster than real GDP in 2013 at 2.5 percent, and its projected growth of 3.2 percent in 2014 is still well above the growth rate of real GDP.

U.S. Expenditures. Private fixed investment growth averages 6.0 and 7.9 percent over 2013 and 2014, respectively, down from the 6.1 and 8.6 percent projected last month. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 1.9 percent, but slow below the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.3 percent. Export growth triples from 1.7 to 5.1 percent over the same two years. Government expenditures fall 3.0 percent in 2013, and rise by 0.2 percent in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.6 percent over 2013, and gradually falls to 7.1 percent at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.6 percent in 2013 and 1.5 percent in 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 22.6 percent and 26.8 percent in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

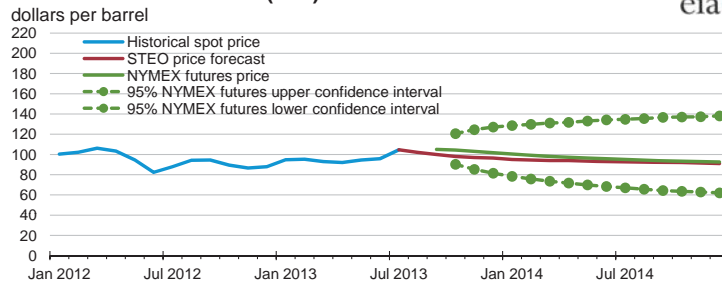
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Short-Term Energy Outlook

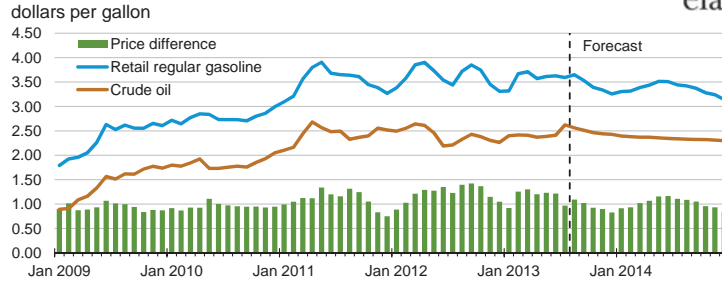
Chart Gallery for August 2013

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending August 1, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

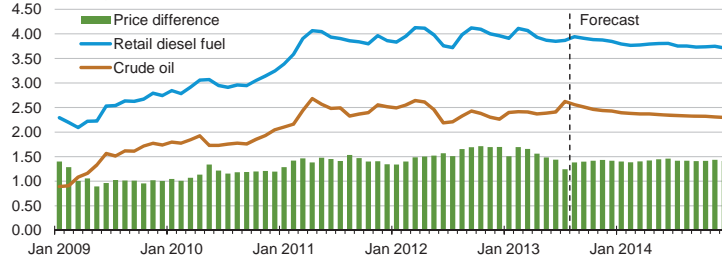


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

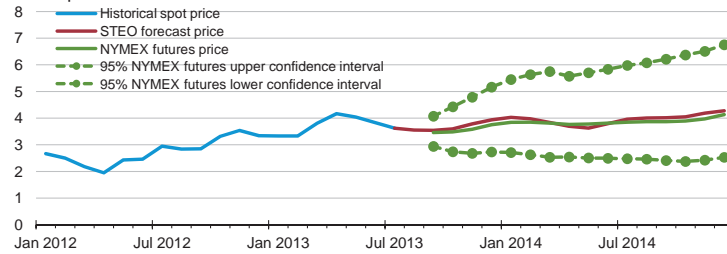


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

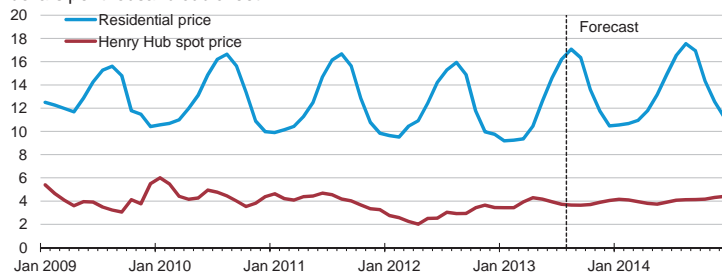
dollars per million btu



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending August 1, 2013. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Prices

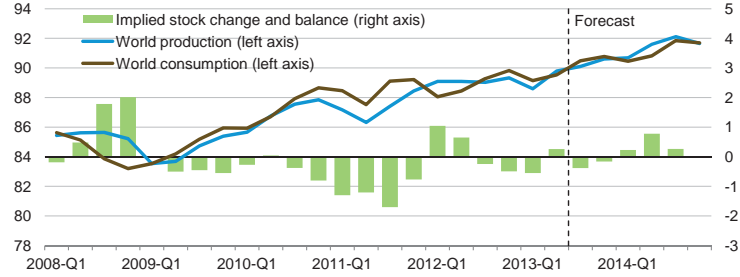
dollars per thousand cubic feet



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance

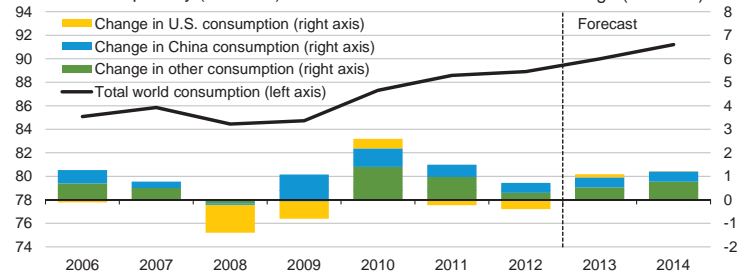
million barrels per day



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

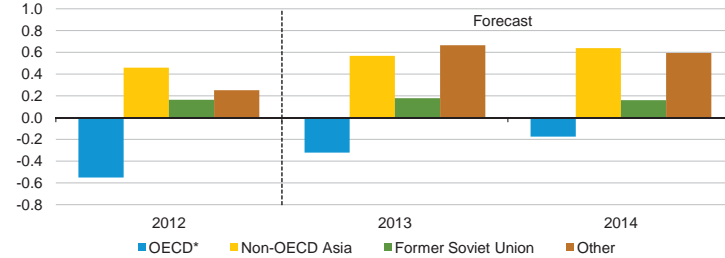
million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

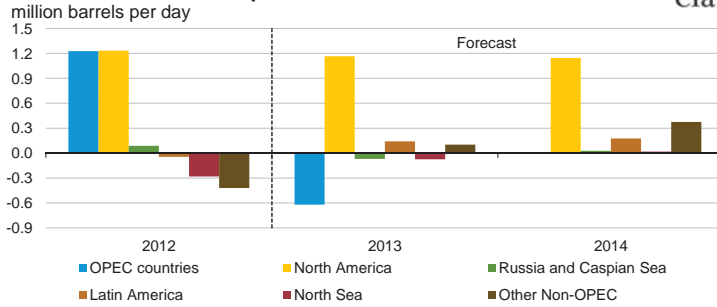
million barrels per day



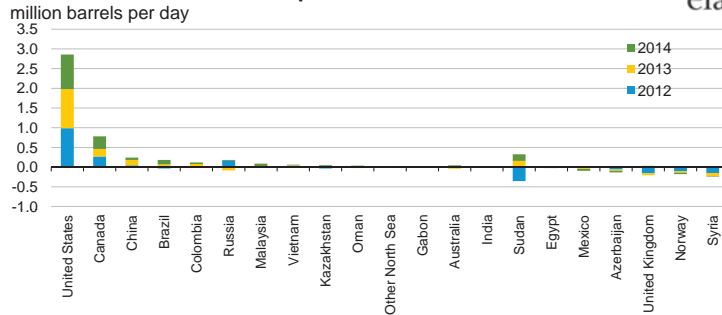
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

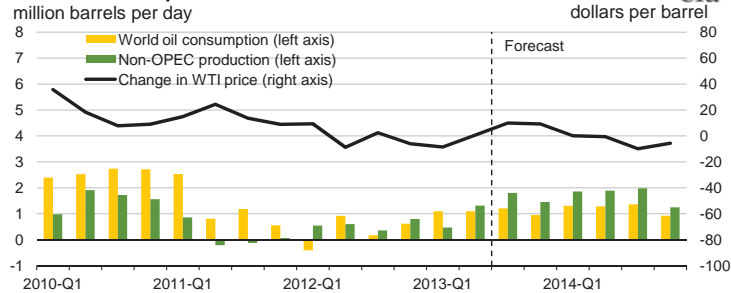
World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



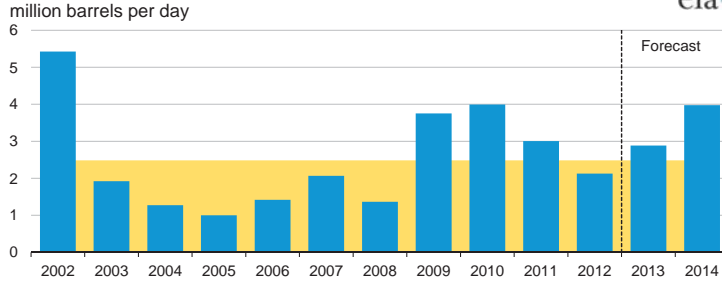
Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth

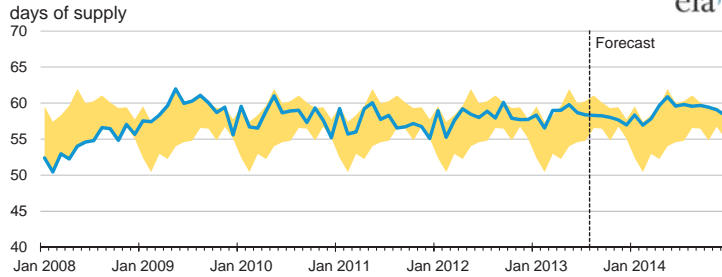


OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



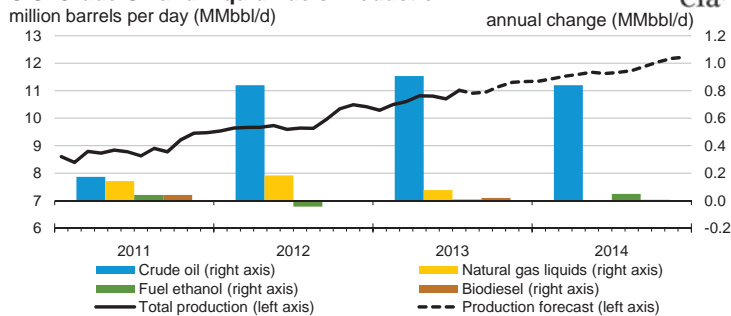
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



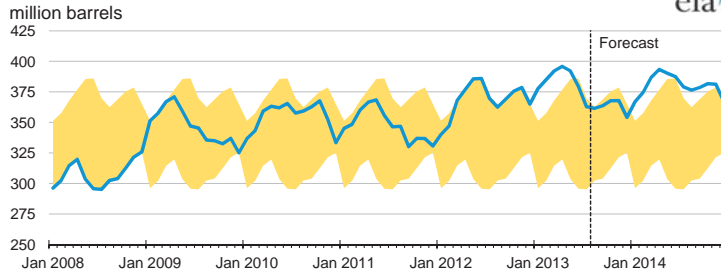
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

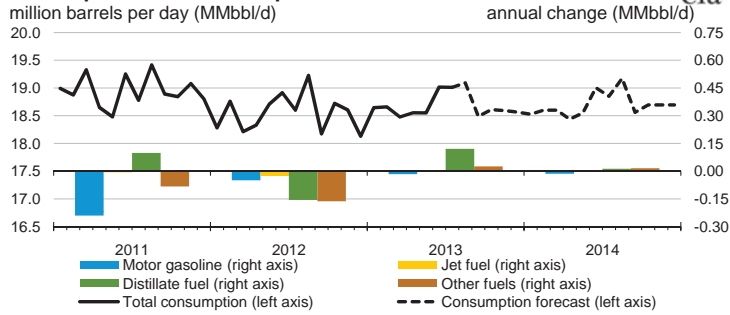
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

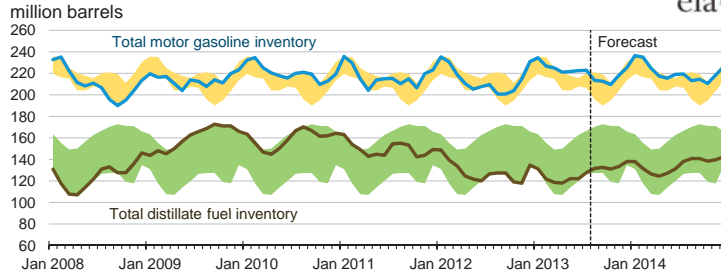
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

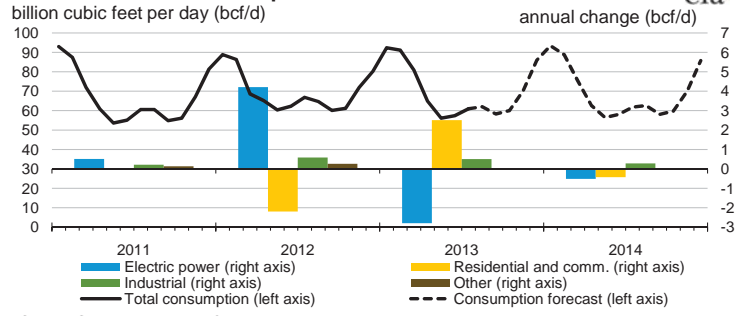
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



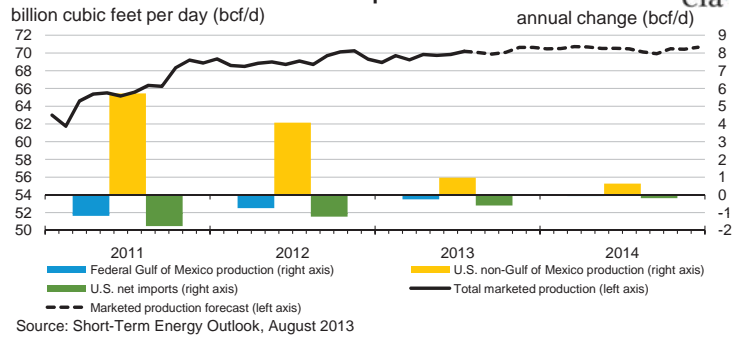
Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

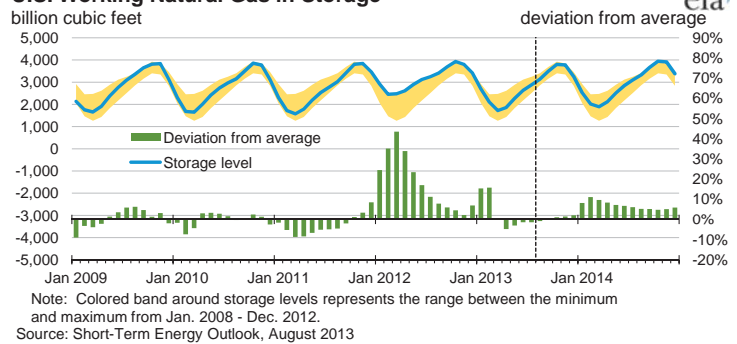
U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



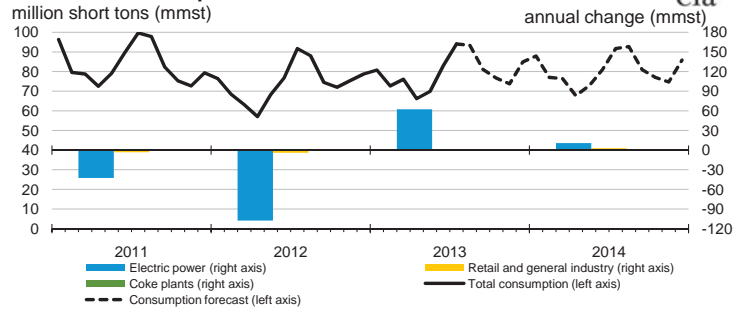
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage

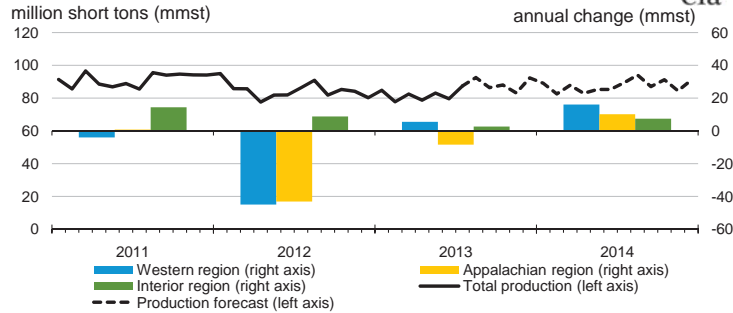


U.S. Coal Consumption



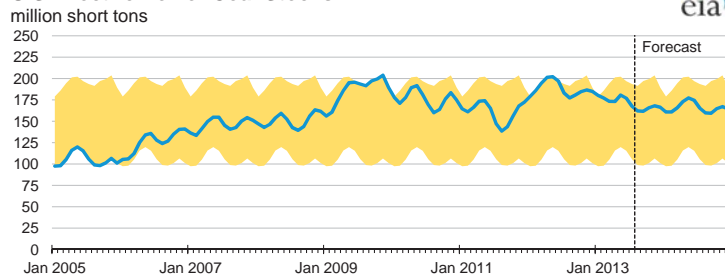
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

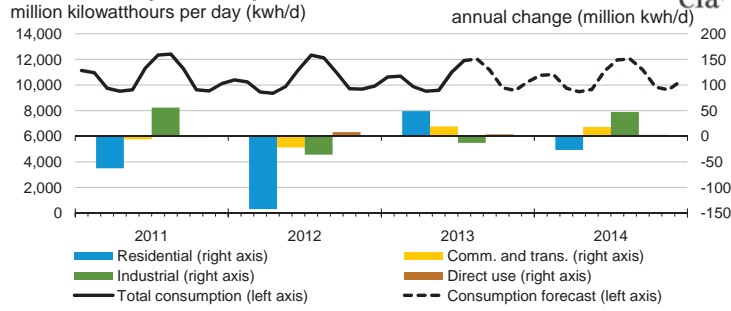
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



Note: Colored band around stock levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2005 - Dec. 2012.

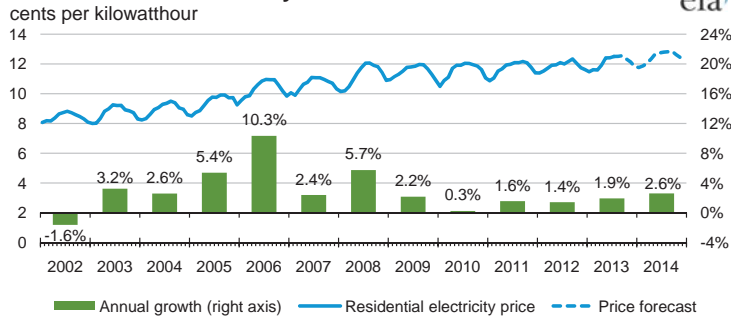
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Electricity Consumption



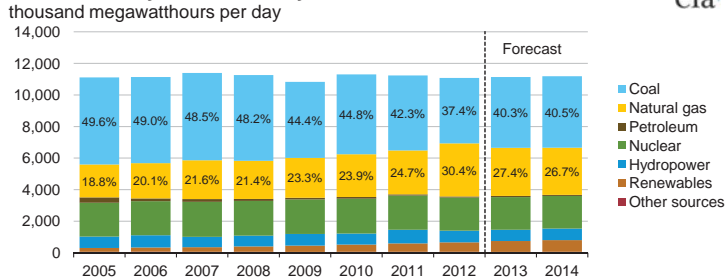
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

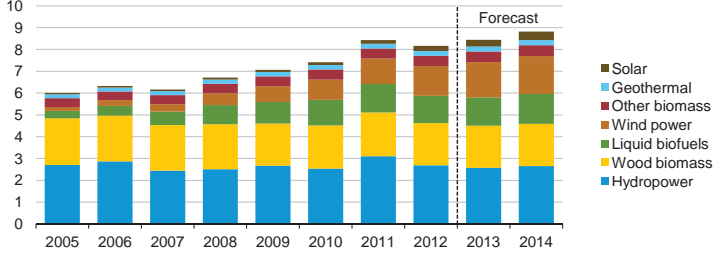


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

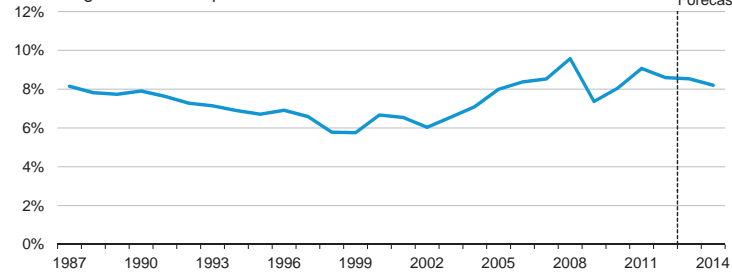


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

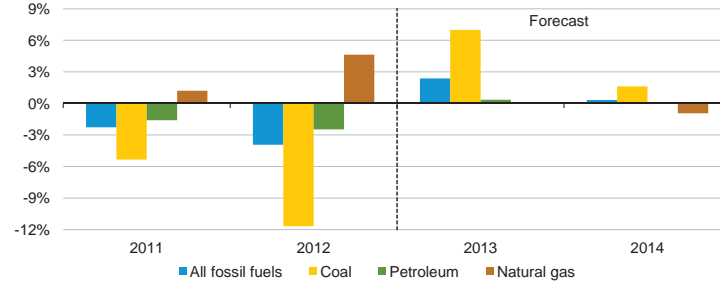
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

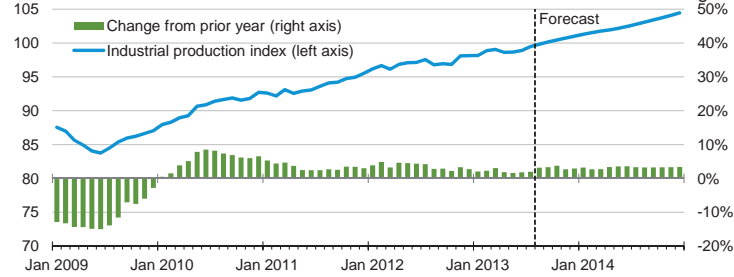
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

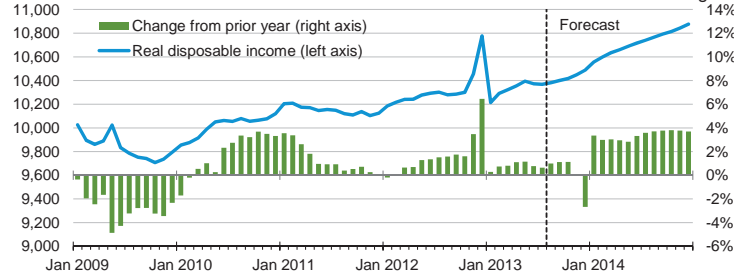
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Disposable Income

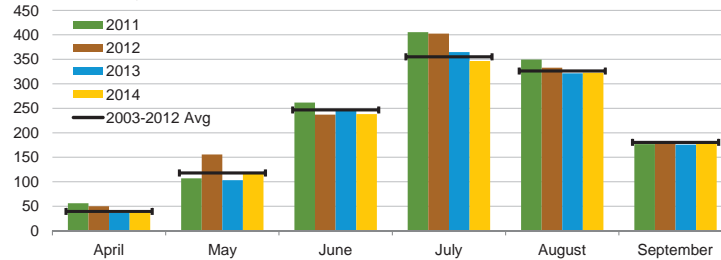
billion 2005 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, August 2013

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012			2013			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.22	2.20	2.21	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.58	2.61	2.60	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-4.3</i>
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.42	2.32	2.37	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.99	3.02	3.00	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>-2.9</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-3.0</i>
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	3.01	3.13	3.07	<i>2.96</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-2.3</i>
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.72	3.67	3.69	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-2.6</i>
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.95	3.94	3.95	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.950	8.846	8.898	<i>8.906</i>	<i>8.861</i>	<i>8.883</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.629	7.722	7.676	<i>7.676</i>	<i>7.913</i>	<i>7.795</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.868	0.851	0.860	<i>0.895</i>	<i>0.864</i>	<i>0.879</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.122	0.075	0.098	<i>0.026</i>	<i>0.107</i>	<i>0.067</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.331	0.198	0.264	<i>0.308</i>	<i>-0.023</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>-111.6</i>	<i>-46.3</i>
Refinery Utilization (percent)	90.1	90.4	90.2	<i>88.0</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>89.1</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	218.8	207.7	218.8	<i>224.9</i>	<i>222.5</i>	<i>224.9</i>			
Ending	207.7	200.8	200.8	<i>222.5</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>212.7</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	13,549	13,653	13,601	<i>13,776</i>	<i>13,829</i>	<i>13,802</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Real Income	10,271	10,289	10,280	<i>10,374</i>	<i>10,383</i>	<i>10,379</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Bills

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecast 2013	Change from 2012
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,229	3,119	3,471	3,444	3,352	3,218	-4.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.96	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.48	3.3%
Summer bill (\$)	\$386	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$402	-0.9%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	2,044	1,908	2,227	2,121	2,185	2,207	1.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.95	17.37	16.14	15.85	15.53	15.97	2.8%
Summer bill (\$)	\$367	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$339	\$352	3.9%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,439	2,202	2,644	2,532	2,539	2,526	-0.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	16.40	15.87	16.66	16.39	15.70	16.13	2.7%
Summer bill (\$)	\$400	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$399	\$407	2.2%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,731	2,495	3,073	2,975	3,039	2,768	-8.9%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.91	11.31	11.94	12.17	12.04	12.58	4.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$298	\$282	\$367	\$362	\$366	\$348	-4.8%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	3,251	3,070	3,558	3,517	3,552	3,226	-9.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.67	10.15	10.74	11.16	11.46	11.74	2.4%
Summer bill (\$)	\$314	\$312	\$382	\$393	\$407	\$379	-7.0%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	4,017	3,960	4,411	4,277	4,000	3,859	-3.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.14	11.57	11.39	11.48	11.62	11.70	0.7%
Summer bill (\$)	\$447	\$458	\$502	\$491	\$465	\$452	-2.9%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,401	4,225	4,901	4,750	4,494	4,270	-5.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.71	9.80	9.90	10.28	10.29	10.65	3.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$428	\$414	\$485	\$488	\$463	\$455	-1.6%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,541	4,637	4,830	5,232	4,775	4,547	-4.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.68	11.06	10.86	10.64	10.30	11.07	7.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$576	\$513	\$525	\$557	\$492	\$503	2.3%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,360	3,240	3,340	3,322	3,441	3,385	-1.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.55	10.82	11.25	11.29	11.52	11.82	2.6%
Summer bill (\$)	\$355	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$396	\$400	1.0%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,121	2,075	2,006	2,022	2,079	2,112	1.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.47	13.20	12.94	13.22	13.93	14.14	1.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$265	\$274	\$260	\$267	\$290	\$299	3.1%

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 average bills 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 - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	6.22	6.29	6.42	7.02	7.11	7.31	<i>7.44</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>7.96</i>	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.58</i>	6.49	<i>7.40</i>	<i>8.24</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.79	66.23	<i>66.46</i>	<i>66.84</i>	<i>66.96</i>	<i>66.96</i>	<i>66.58</i>	<i>66.91</i>	65.75	<i>66.33</i>	<i>66.85</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	245	241	<i>266</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>267</i>	1,016	<i>1,016</i>	<i>1,050</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.70	<i>18.87</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>18.69</i>	18.55	<i>18.69</i>	<i>18.70</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.44	<i>60.43</i>	<i>72.08</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.04</i>	<i>60.85</i>	<i>71.85</i>	69.68	<i>69.93</i>	<i>69.31</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	229	219	<i>269</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>238</i>	890	<i>952</i>	<i>966</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.39	10.02	<i>11.71</i>	<i>9.88</i>	<i>10.43</i>	<i>10.07</i>	<i>11.73</i>	<i>9.93</i>	10.44	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.54</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.05	2.18	1.94	1.96	2.09	2.27	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.14</i>	8.12	<i>8.43</i>	<i>8.78</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.48	22.76	24.04	23.83	25.39	22.92	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.19</i>	<i>25.40</i>	<i>23.02</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>24.40</i>	95.10	<i>96.53</i>	<i>97.02</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	100.33	<i>107.78</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>98.99</i>	<i>97.84</i>	<i>97.00</i>	100.84	<i>103.06</i>	<i>98.43</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.17</i>	2.75	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.95</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.40	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.40</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,776	<i>13,829</i>	<i>13,905</i>	<i>14,005</i>	<i>14,107</i>	<i>14,220</i>	<i>14,340</i>	13,593	<i>13,809</i>	<i>14,168</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	2.2	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.7	<i>117.1</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>119.4</i>	115.4	<i>116.9</i>	<i>118.8</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	1.8	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,374	<i>10,383</i>	<i>10,451</i>	<i>10,597</i>	<i>10,689</i>	<i>10,766</i>	<i>10,844</i>	10,321	<i>10,371</i>	<i>10,724</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.8	0.6	1.0	<i>0.9</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	1.7	<i>0.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.8	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>102.3</i>	95.0	<i>97.5</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.9	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	4.2	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	<i>76</i>	<i>1,530</i>	<i>2,102</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,528</i>	3,711	<i>4,305</i>	<i>4,182</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	74	443	913	84	38	387	<i>862</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>93</i>	1,513	<i>1,379</i>	<i>1,377</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 (MER).

Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	102.88	93.42	92.24	87.96	94.34	94.10	102.22	97.17	94.50	93.50	92.33	91.50	94.12	96.96	92.96
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.09	112.49	102.58	105.98	102.17	102.00	100.50	99.00	97.50	111.65	105.80	99.75
Imported Average	108.13	101.19	97.20	97.64	98.71	98.60	107.25	102.19	99.51	98.49	97.34	96.52	101.11	101.76	97.99
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	100.33	107.78	102.67	100.00	98.99	97.84	97.00	100.84	103.06	98.43
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	289	290	292	264	270	280	271	254	293	284	269
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	296	304	295	286	288	287	284	311	302	287
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	275	283	283	277	273	271	274	303	291	275
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	316	285	295	291	284	285	282	280	310	296	282
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	251	248	252	247	269	262	256	250	248	247	260	258	250
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	360	359	333	334	349	341	322	363	352	337
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	367	366	339	340	354	347	328	369	359	343
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	402	388	391	387	378	380	374	373	397	392	376
Heating Oil	379	370	366	385	389	364	361	364	363	354	352	357	376	373	359
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.68	3.89	4.07	3.82	4.11	4.30	2.83	3.82	4.07
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	3.57	3.77	3.95	3.70	3.99	4.17	2.75	3.71	3.95
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.87	6.04	6.08	5.45	5.46	5.95	6.32	3.86	5.55	5.83
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.61	9.64	9.39	9.42	9.44	10.11	9.98	8.13	8.64	9.66
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.82	16.54	11.38	10.70	12.80	17.01	12.15	10.66	10.79	11.91
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.37	2.40
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.55	4.24	4.69	4.78	4.38	4.59	5.04	3.39	4.44	4.68
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.26	18.91	18.53	18.20	17.72	17.31	17.12	20.85	19.04	17.58
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.95	23.81	23.99	23.70	23.70	23.64	24.03	23.46	23.56	23.76
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.74	7.14	6.64	6.65	6.81	7.22	6.70	6.70	6.78	6.85
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.30	10.78	10.15	10.11	10.46	10.93	10.29	10.12	10.31	10.47
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.26	12.52	12.07	11.89	12.60	12.82	12.36	11.88	12.11	12.43

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;*Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.WTI and Brent crude oils, and Henry Hub natural gas spot prices from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

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

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

Table 3a. International Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production, Consumption, and Inventories

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	22.63	22.47	22.10	23.07	23.09	23.28	23.66	24.48	24.56	24.69	24.87	25.25	22.57	23.63	24.84
U.S. (50 States)	10.84	10.93	11.01	11.71	11.69	12.06	12.20	12.51	12.65	12.89	13.03	13.39	11.12	12.12	12.99
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.00	4.01	3.87	4.10	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.87	4.06	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.92	2.87
North Sea (b)	3.38	3.20	2.77	2.90	2.99	2.90	2.83	3.22	3.09	3.03	3.01	2.90	3.06	2.99	3.00
Other OECD	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.55	1.47	1.54	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.55	1.60
Non-OECD	66.46	66.62	66.93	66.26	65.50	66.52	66.44	66.13	66.13	66.91	67.23	66.40	66.57	66.15	66.67
OPEC	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.57	36.09	35.86	35.62	35.80	36.01	35.89	35.41	36.41	35.79	35.78
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.38	30.02	29.71	29.90	30.05	29.87	29.33	30.89	30.03	29.79
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.72	5.84	5.91	5.90	5.96	6.02	6.08	5.52	5.76	5.99
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.53	13.42	13.10	13.35	13.33	13.33	13.39	13.43	13.41	13.35	13.37
China	4.28	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.49	4.55	4.56	4.53	4.57	4.58	4.58	4.37	4.51	4.57
Other Non-OECD	12.22	12.26	12.59	12.48	11.96	12.52	12.93	12.60	12.47	13.00	13.38	12.97	12.38	12.50	12.96
Total World Supply	89.09	89.09	89.03	89.33	88.60	89.79	90.10	90.61	90.68	91.60	92.11	91.65	89.14	89.78	91.51
Non-OPEC Supply	52.56	52.39	52.44	53.53	53.02	53.70	54.24	54.99	54.88	55.59	56.22	56.24	52.73	53.99	55.74
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.18	45.50	45.89	46.16	45.63	45.14	45.68	45.99	45.88	44.67	45.39	45.79	45.93	45.61	45.43
U.S. (50 States)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.70	18.87	18.59	18.57	18.66	18.86	18.69	18.55	18.69	18.70
U.S. Territories	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.34
Canada	2.20	2.24	2.36	2.37	2.24	2.24	2.43	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.40	2.38	2.29	2.33	2.35
Europe	13.68	13.78	13.80	13.65	13.14	13.21	13.37	13.34	13.01	12.74	13.17	13.13	13.72	13.27	13.02
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.08	4.19	4.33	4.74	5.00	4.21	4.24	4.64	4.73	4.59	4.52
Other OECD	6.31	6.23	6.27	6.50	6.26	6.48	6.35	6.58	6.61	6.43	6.38	6.60	6.33	6.42	6.50
Non-OECD	41.87	42.94	43.39	43.67	43.52	44.39	44.80	44.78	44.57	46.14	46.45	45.90	42.97	44.38	45.77
Former Soviet Union	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.60	4.53	4.80	4.78	4.74	4.68	4.95	4.93	4.50	4.68	4.83
Europe	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.72
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.55	10.61	11.06	10.73	11.32	11.27	11.23	10.28	10.70	11.14
Other Asia	10.57	10.70	10.42	10.82	10.76	10.99	10.52	10.82	10.96	11.19	10.72	11.02	10.63	10.77	10.97
Other Non-OECD	16.17	16.94	17.46	16.83	16.89	17.62	18.15	17.40	17.44	18.24	18.77	17.99	16.85	17.52	18.11
Total World Consumption	88.05	88.44	89.27	89.82	89.15	89.54	90.48	90.77	90.45	90.82	91.84	91.69	88.90	89.99	91.21
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.13	0.15	-0.28	0.00	0.35	-0.12	-0.40	-0.11	0.43	-0.15	0.06	-0.05
Other OECD	-0.16	-0.01	-0.31	0.57	-0.18	0.01	0.14	-0.07	-0.04	-0.13	-0.06	-0.14	0.02	-0.02	-0.09
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.58	-0.30	0.66	-0.20	0.58	0.01	0.24	-0.12	-0.07	-0.24	-0.10	-0.24	-0.10	0.18	-0.16
Total Stock Draw	-1.04	-0.65	0.24	0.49	0.55	-0.26	0.38	0.16	-0.23	-0.78	-0.27	0.04	-0.24	0.21	-0.31
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,097	1,122	1,123	1,091	1,101	1,138	1,148	1,109	1,111	1,091	1,109
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,641	2,672	2,712	2,647	2,649	2,674	2,661	2,635	2,650	2,699	2,714	2,688	2,647	2,635	2,688

- = no data available

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

Monthly OECD supply and consumption does not yet include Chile, Estonia, Israel, or Slovenia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.67	17.68	17.72	18.63	18.63	18.84	19.22	19.67	19.88	20.06	20.24	20.76	17.93	19.09	20.24
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.00	4.01	3.87	4.10	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.87	4.06	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.91	2.92	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.92	2.87
United States	10.84	10.93	11.01	11.71	11.69	12.06	12.20	12.51	12.65	12.89	13.03	13.39	11.12	12.12	12.99
Central and South America	4.55	4.72	5.07	4.91	4.44	5.06	5.38	4.93	4.68	5.19	5.54	5.10	4.81	4.96	5.13
Argentina	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.74
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.22	2.84	3.14	2.68	2.41	2.92	3.24	2.76	2.65	2.72	2.84
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.09	0.97	1.02	1.06
Other Central and S. America	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.50
Europe	4.34	4.15	3.71	3.85	3.94	3.84	3.78	4.17	4.03	3.96	3.95	3.85	4.01	3.93	3.95
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.77	2.07	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.78	1.90	1.87	1.83
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.84	0.95	0.86	0.79	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.92	0.87	0.91
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.27
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.54	13.43	13.11	13.36	13.34	13.34	13.40	13.44	13.42	13.36	13.38
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.93	0.90	0.86
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	1.66	1.60	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.66	1.69	1.61	1.63	1.65
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	10.34	10.11	10.34	10.30	10.30	10.36	10.39	10.40	10.31	10.34
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.29
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24
Middle East	1.29	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.32	1.19	1.18
Oman	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.90	0.91
Syria	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.10
Yemen	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.12
Asia and Oceania	8.90	8.87	9.00	9.05	8.90	8.98	9.13	9.13	9.16	9.22	9.30	9.32	8.96	9.04	9.25
Australia	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.41	0.49	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.54
China	4.28	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.49	4.55	4.56	4.53	4.57	4.58	4.58	4.37	4.51	4.57
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98
Indonesia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.99	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.98
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.68	0.72	0.74	0.64	0.62	0.70
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.39
Africa	2.37	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.38	2.47	2.57	2.61	2.62	2.61	2.60	2.29	2.42	2.61
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70
Equatorial Guinea	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.32
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25
Sudan	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.32	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.12	0.27	0.44
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.56	52.39	52.44	53.53	53.02	53.70	54.24	54.99	54.88	55.59	56.22	56.24	52.73	53.99	55.74
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.72	5.84	5.91	5.90	5.96	6.02	6.08	5.52	5.76	5.99
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.03	57.91	57.98	59.06	58.58	59.42	60.08	60.89	60.78	61.55	62.24	62.31	58.25	59.75	61.73

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	2.03	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	9.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.38	<i>30.02</i>	<i>29.71</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>30.05</i>	<i>29.87</i>	<i>29.33</i>	30.89	<i>30.03</i>	<i>29.79</i>
Other Liquids	5.48	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.56	5.72	<i>5.84</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>5.90</i>	<i>5.96</i>	<i>6.02</i>	<i>6.08</i>	5.52	<i>5.76</i>	<i>5.99</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.54	36.71	36.60	35.79	35.57	36.09	<i>35.86</i>	<i>35.62</i>	<i>35.80</i>	<i>36.01</i>	<i>35.89</i>	<i>35.41</i>	36.41	<i>35.79</i>	<i>35.78</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.32	6.24	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.74</i>	<i>6.82</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.04</i>	6.45	<i>6.42</i>	<i>6.93</i>
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.70	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	2.70	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.68	23.74	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.91</i>	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.10</i>	<i>24.17</i>	<i>24.24</i>	23.87	<i>23.79</i>	<i>24.13</i>
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.71	32.69	<i>32.91</i>	<i>33.35</i>	<i>33.55</i>	<i>33.69</i>	<i>33.81</i>	<i>33.98</i>	33.02	<i>32.91</i>	<i>33.76</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.06</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	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.69	2.30	<i>2.69</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.65</i>	2.12	<i>2.82</i>	<i>3.98</i>
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.69	2.31	<i>2.89</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.65</i>	2.13	<i>2.88</i>	<i>3.98</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.76	23.08	23.20	23.15	22.99	23.28	<i>23.58</i>	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.25</i>	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.57</i>	<i>23.40</i>	23.05	<i>23.29</i>	<i>23.38</i>
Canada	2.20	2.24	2.36	2.37	2.24	2.24	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.29	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Mexico	2.14	2.18	2.16	2.28	2.15	2.34	<i>2.27</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.31</i>	2.19	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.31</i>
United States	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.70	<i>18.87</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>18.86</i>	<i>18.69</i>	18.55	<i>18.69</i>	<i>18.70</i>
Central and South America	6.53	6.71	6.86	6.93	6.75	7.00	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.24</i>	6.76	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.18</i>
Brazil	2.70	2.76	2.84	2.93	2.83	2.94	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	2.81	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.09</i>
Europe	14.34	14.51	14.53	14.35	13.83	13.91	<i>14.10</i>	<i>14.07</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.91</i>	<i>13.87</i>	14.43	<i>13.98</i>	<i>13.74</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.54	4.62	4.56	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.97</i>	4.53	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.86</i>
Russia	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.28	3.23	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.52</i>	3.20	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.45</i>
Middle East	7.20	7.78	8.15	7.36	7.52	8.04	<i>8.60</i>	<i>7.82</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.10</i>	7.62	<i>8.00</i>	<i>8.29</i>
Asia and Oceania	29.29	28.44	28.59	30.04	29.89	29.19	<i>28.84</i>	<i>30.26</i>	<i>30.30</i>	<i>30.13</i>	<i>29.60</i>	<i>30.51</i>	29.09	<i>29.55</i>	<i>30.13</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.55	<i>10.61</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>11.32</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>11.23</i>	10.28	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.14</i>
Japan	5.28	4.30	4.48	4.85	5.08	4.19	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.64</i>	4.73	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.52</i>
India	3.65	3.71	3.45	3.68	3.84	3.86	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.91</i>	3.62	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Africa	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.46	3.54	3.54	<i>3.49</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.62</i>	3.42	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.18	45.50	45.89	46.16	45.63	45.14	<i>45.68</i>	<i>45.99</i>	<i>45.88</i>	<i>44.67</i>	<i>45.39</i>	<i>45.79</i>	45.93	<i>45.61</i>	<i>45.43</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	41.87	42.94	43.39	43.67	43.52	44.39	<i>44.80</i>	<i>44.78</i>	<i>44.57</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>46.45</i>	<i>45.90</i>	42.97	<i>44.38</i>	<i>45.77</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.05	88.44	89.27	89.82	89.15	89.54	<i>90.48</i>	<i>90.77</i>	<i>90.45</i>	<i>90.82</i>	<i>91.84</i>	<i>91.69</i>	88.90	<i>89.99</i>	<i>91.21</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	113.1	113.5	114.2	114.7	115.3	116.0	<i>116.9</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.8</i>	113.9	<i>116.5</i>	<i>120.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.7	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.5	101.9	102.2	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.5</i>	101.3	<i>102.4</i>	<i>104.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	1.5	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	132.7	133.8	135.3	136.7	137.7	139.1	<i>140.9</i>	<i>142.4</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>147.6</i>	<i>149.5</i>	134.6	<i>140.0</i>	<i>146.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.8	3.9	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	4.5	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.43	100.21	100.79	101.70	103.20	<i>104.61</i>	<i>104.61</i>	<i>104.24</i>	<i>104.33</i>	<i>104.44</i>	<i>104.34</i>	99.59	<i>103.53</i>	<i>104.34</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.1	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	3.8	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.51	15.30	<i>15.70</i>	<i>14.93</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>14.97</i>	15.01	<i>15.11</i>	<i>15.07</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.16	<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>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.33	0.25	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.11	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.12</i>	1.04	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.65	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.52	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.06	0.42	0.63	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.34	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.48</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	16.79	17.80	17.72	17.36	16.92	18.10	<i>18.31</i>	<i>17.48</i>	<i>16.96</i>	<i>18.09</i>	<i>18.22</i>	<i>17.54</i>	17.42	<i>17.71</i>	<i>17.71</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.07	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.05</i>	1.07	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.05</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.53	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.85	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.63	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.61	8.97	8.92	9.01	8.77	9.17	<i>9.22</i>	<i>8.99</i>	<i>8.74</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.04</i>	8.88	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.04</i>
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.50	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.44</i>	1.47	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.48</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.35	4.66	<i>4.82</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.75</i>	4.55	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.61</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.49	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.48	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.35	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.41	2.50	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.47</i>	2.49	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.51</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.84	18.88	18.79	18.46	17.97	19.17	<i>19.38</i>	<i>18.54</i>	<i>17.98</i>	<i>19.16</i>	<i>19.29</i>	<i>18.59</i>	18.49	<i>18.77</i>	<i>18.76</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.61	15.42	14.82	15.68	<i>16.04</i>	<i>15.28</i>	<i>14.78</i>	<i>15.60</i>	<i>15.87</i>	<i>15.32</i>	15.36	<i>15.46</i>	<i>15.39</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.29	17.23	17.27	17.40	17.81	17.81	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	17.30	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.88	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.89	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.86</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	297	299	302	275	289	290	<i>292</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>254</i>	293	<i>284</i>	<i>269</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	361	350	<i>357</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>323</i>	362	<i>350</i>	<i>336</i>
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	368	<i>354</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>315</i>	357	<i>350</i>	<i>331</i>
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	339	336	<i>342</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>304</i>	342	<i>333</i>	<i>319</i>
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	323	361	<i>360</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>317</i>	351	<i>344</i>	<i>329</i>
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	382	390	<i>388</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>351</i>	394	<i>380</i>	<i>363</i>
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	360	<i>359</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>322</i>	363	<i>352</i>	<i>337</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	367	<i>366</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>328</i>	369	<i>359</i>	<i>343</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.1	51.2	48.0	54.1	59.5	62.8	<i>53.5</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>58.7</i>	54.1	<i>58.5</i>	<i>58.7</i>
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.8	48.1	<i>49.5</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>49.5</i>	53.9	<i>50.4</i>	<i>49.5</i>
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.5	75.8	77.1	<i>74.3</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>79.9</i>	80.5	<i>78.1</i>	<i>79.9</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.1	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	7.4	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	29.1	28.3	<i>29.1</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	35.0	<i>31.3</i>	<i>31.1</i>
U.S. Total	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	224.9	222.5	<i>212.7</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>219.0</i>	<i>214.5</i>	<i>226.3</i>	230.9	<i>225.4</i>	<i>226.3</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	48.5	49.4	<i>49.9</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>52.2</i>	56.8	<i>52.4</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	176.4	173.2	<i>162.8</i>	<i>173.0</i>	<i>174.5</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>164.3</i>	<i>174.1</i>	174.0	<i>173.0</i>	<i>174.1</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.81	68.85	69.16	69.89	69.27	69.80	<i>70.04</i>	<i>70.44</i>	<i>70.57</i>	<i>70.57</i>	<i>70.17</i>	<i>70.52</i>	69.18	<i>69.89</i>	<i>70.46</i>
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.05	0.91	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.96	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.89</i>
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	3.93	3.79	<i>3.90</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.76</i>	4.22	<i>3.96</i>	<i>3.89</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.29	65.09	<i>65.34</i>	<i>65.25</i>	<i>65.50</i>	<i>65.76</i>	<i>65.61</i>	<i>65.83</i>	64.00	<i>64.99</i>	<i>65.67</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.79	66.23	<i>66.46</i>	<i>66.84</i>	<i>66.96</i>	<i>66.96</i>	<i>66.58</i>	<i>66.91</i>	65.75	<i>66.33</i>	<i>66.85</i>
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.92	8.04	8.48	7.68	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>7.91</i>	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.34</i>	8.57	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.27</i>
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.42	7.59	8.11	7.45	<i>7.91</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>7.93</i>	8.10	<i>7.91</i>	<i>7.86</i>
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.23	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.48	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.85	4.44	<i>4.60</i>	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>5.10</i>	4.42	<i>4.73</i>	<i>4.90</i>
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.63	3.25	3.63	3.24	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.19</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.24</i>	4.15	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.36</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.10	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.19	-6.41	2.84	18.69	-9.97	<i>-9.38</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>15.16</i>	<i>-10.46</i>	<i>-8.91</i>	<i>3.11</i>	-0.06	<i>0.40</i>	<i>-0.33</i>
Total Supply	80.71	62.63	64.14	72.59	88.30	59.60	<i>60.95</i>	<i>73.18</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.85</i>	<i>61.41</i>	<i>73.45</i>	70.01	<i>70.44</i>	<i>70.06</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.44	-0.07	-0.21	-1.47	-0.24	-0.16	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-1.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.80</i>	<i>-0.56</i>	<i>-1.60</i>	-0.33	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>-0.74</i>
Total Primary Supply	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.44	<i>60.43</i>	<i>72.08</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.04</i>	<i>60.85</i>	<i>71.85</i>	69.68	<i>69.93</i>	<i>69.31</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.64	7.56	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.92</i>	<i>24.40</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.96</i>	11.42	<i>13.16</i>	<i>12.75</i>
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.43	5.97	<i>4.32</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>14.44</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.27</i>	7.94	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.70</i>
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.64	19.22	<i>18.77</i>	<i>20.42</i>	<i>21.83</i>	<i>19.33</i>	<i>19.12</i>	<i>20.91</i>	19.50	<i>20.01</i>	<i>20.29</i>
Electric Power (c)	21.68	26.61	31.60	19.94	19.98	21.09	<i>27.95</i>	<i>19.58</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>21.10</i>	<i>28.02</i>	<i>18.77</i>	24.96	<i>22.17</i>	<i>21.65</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.84	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.88</i>	3.81	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.47	1.68	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.97</i>	1.95	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.96</i>
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	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.44	<i>60.43</i>	<i>72.08</i>	<i>85.76</i>	<i>59.04</i>	<i>60.85</i>	<i>71.85</i>	69.68	<i>69.93</i>	<i>69.31</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,724	2,628	<i>3,491</i>	<i>3,257</i>	<i>1,893</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>3,665</i>	<i>3,379</i>	3,413	<i>3,257</i>	<i>3,379</i>
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	705	979	<i>1,139</i>	<i>1,136</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>1,170</i>	1,178	<i>1,136</i>	<i>1,170</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	661	1,206	<i>1,840</i>	<i>1,663</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>1,336</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>1,726</i>	1,732	<i>1,663</i>	<i>1,726</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	358	444	<i>513</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>483</i>	503	<i>458</i>	<i>483</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

 (d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Methodology for EIA Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Estimates* (<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/ngs/methodology.html>).

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

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

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.30</i>	2.83	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.07</i>
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.05	13.86	<i>17.80</i>	<i>14.45</i>	<i>14.26</i>	<i>15.35</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>15.41</i>	13.73	<i>13.97</i>	<i>15.12</i>
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	10.98	13.29	<i>18.55</i>	<i>13.96</i>	<i>13.06</i>	<i>14.76</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>14.57</i>	12.20	<i>12.69</i>	<i>14.17</i>
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.74	10.78	<i>16.88</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>11.68</i>	<i>17.23</i>	<i>10.56</i>	9.20	<i>9.33</i>	<i>10.42</i>
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.31	<i>17.23</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>11.61</i>	<i>18.14</i>	<i>10.47</i>	9.60	<i>9.40</i>	<i>10.41</i>
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.16	15.53	<i>23.49</i>	<i>13.92</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>18.50</i>	<i>24.97</i>	<i>15.25</i>	13.71	<i>13.35</i>	<i>15.11</i>
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.25	12.22	<i>18.70</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>11.32</i>	<i>15.45</i>	<i>20.02</i>	<i>12.84</i>	11.28	<i>10.91</i>	<i>12.75</i>
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.39	11.94	<i>19.07</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>9.37</i>	<i>14.65</i>	<i>19.88</i>	<i>12.21</i>	11.12	<i>10.55</i>	<i>11.68</i>
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.05	9.62	<i>13.73</i>	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>10.36</i>	9.41	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.95</i>
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.52	10.80	<i>11.43</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.41</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>10.83</i>	9.75	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.57</i>
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.82	<i>16.54</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>17.01</i>	<i>12.15</i>	10.66	<i>10.79</i>	<i>11.91</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.54	10.63	<i>11.52</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>11.86</i>	<i>12.22</i>	10.14	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.97</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	8.78	8.82	<i>9.59</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.73</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.31</i>	8.26	<i>9.42</i>	<i>10.72</i>
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.09	8.20	<i>9.48</i>	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.85</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>9.34</i>	7.58	<i>7.94</i>	<i>9.15</i>
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.31	7.11	6.98	7.71	<i>9.11</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.31</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>8.35</i>	7.29	<i>7.47</i>	<i>8.36</i>
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.77	10.08	<i>11.11</i>	<i>11.05</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>11.87</i>	<i>11.87</i>	9.40	<i>10.04</i>	<i>11.40</i>
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.15	9.38	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.03</i>	8.91	<i>9.23</i>	<i>10.65</i>
W. S. Central	7.26	6.96	7.43	7.59	6.88	8.04	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.18</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>8.83</i>	7.31	<i>7.73</i>	<i>8.45</i>
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.36	7.45	6.96	7.49	<i>8.89</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>8.44</i>	7.65	<i>7.60</i>	<i>8.27</i>
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.16	8.81	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>8.59</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.52</i>	8.42	<i>8.70</i>	<i>9.16</i>
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.61	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>9.98</i>	8.13	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.66</i>
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.40	7.66	<i>8.59</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>10.17</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.10</i>	<i>10.10</i>	8.58	<i>9.47</i>	<i>9.74</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.16	7.94	<i>7.88</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>8.01</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>9.60</i>	7.79	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.93</i>
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.19	6.67	<i>6.77</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>7.16</i>	<i>7.60</i>	6.13	<i>6.74</i>	<i>7.30</i>
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.04	5.09	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.51</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>6.07</i>	4.69	<i>5.28</i>	<i>5.60</i>
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.48	5.76	<i>5.82</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.54</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>6.26</i>	<i>6.68</i>	4.70	<i>5.79</i>	<i>6.34</i>
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.16	5.43	<i>5.56</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.95</i>	<i>6.34</i>	4.42	<i>6.29</i>	<i>5.98</i>
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.60	4.34	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.44</i>	3.02	<i>3.90</i>	<i>4.23</i>
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.62	5.92	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.62</i>	<i>7.22</i>	5.58	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.65</i>
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.69	6.94	<i>7.14</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>7.52</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>7.15</i>	<i>7.80</i>	6.19	<i>7.08</i>	<i>7.33</i>
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.87	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.95</i>	<i>6.32</i>	3.86	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.83</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	266.4	241.4	259.0	249.6	245.1	241.3	266.4	263.4	259.4	253.5	270.4	266.6	1016.4	1016.1	1049.9
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	70.4	72.8	71.3	71.3	73.7	71.2	75.9	75.1	294.1	285.7	295.9
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	45.5	43.1	46.8	46.8	46.9	45.8	48.8	48.1	179.6	182.2	189.7
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	129.2	125.4	148.3	145.3	138.9	136.5	145.7	143.3	542.7	548.2	564.3
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	4.5	3.5	-0.8
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	9.2	10.4	10.8
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	31.8	29.4	26.4	26.4	25.9	27.3	26.9	27.4	125.7	114.0	107.5
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	18.2	16.8	15.7	16.2	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.5	69.9	67.0	64.5
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	13.7	12.5	10.7	10.2	10.2	11.2	10.8	10.9	55.9	47.0	43.1
Total Primary Supply	240.2	206.6	233.7	223.7	220.1	213.5	244.9	237.4	236.8	228.5	247.4	239.7	904.3	915.9	952.5
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-21.2	-2.9	16.0	-4.3	12.6	-4.6	14.7	-5.1	1.8	-9.5	14.8	-5.1	-12.5	17.7	2.0
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	11.0	11.6	11.3
Total Supply	222.0	206.3	252.5	222.1	235.7	211.4	262.9	235.3	241.4	221.5	265.4	237.5	902.9	945.2	965.8
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	20.8	20.7	20.5
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.8	186.2	238.4	209.4	212.4	203.3	252.5	218.9	224.2	204.8	248.5	220.3	824.8	887.1	897.8
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.6	10.7	11.4	12.2	11.5	11.5	12.2	45.0	44.6	47.4
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.9	3.1
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.1	9.9	10.0	10.7	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.5	42.9	41.6	44.3
Total Consumption	208.0	202.1	254.3	226.1	229.5	219.0	268.6	235.3	241.4	221.5	265.4	237.5	890.5	952.3	965.8
Discrepancy (c)	13.9	4.2	-1.7	-4.0	6.2	-7.6	-5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	-7.1	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.5	51.0	47.2	47.4	41.9	43.0	41.4	44.0	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	47.4	44.0	44.7
Secondary Inventories	201.3	204.2	188.2	192.5	179.9	184.5	169.8	174.8	173.0	182.5	167.7	172.9	192.5	174.8	172.9
Electric Power Sector	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	177.0	161.7	166.5	165.7	174.6	159.3	164.2	184.9	166.5	164.2
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.5	5.5	5.9
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.99	5.10	4.85
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.262	0.253	0.271	0.279	0.267	0.263	0.267	0.260	0.270
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.37	2.40

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

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

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.55	10.93	12.47	10.35	10.93	10.77	12.33	10.50	10.92	10.86	12.38	10.55	11.08	11.13	11.18
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.13	10.52	12.03	9.92	10.49	10.35	11.90	10.07	10.48	10.44	11.94	10.12	10.65	10.70	10.75
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11
Total Supply	10.65	11.07	12.64	10.47	11.06	10.91	12.48	10.59	11.02	10.97	12.51	10.64	11.21	11.26	11.29
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.62	0.93	0.82	0.69	0.67	0.89	0.78	0.72	0.59	0.90	0.78	0.71	0.77	0.76	0.75
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	9.67	9.78	11.44	9.40	10.01	9.66	11.33	9.50	10.05	9.71	11.35	9.55	10.07	10.13	10.17
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.59	3.34	3.95	3.39	4.50	3.37	3.95	3.34	4.46	3.36	3.76	3.80	3.78
Commercial Sector	3.37	3.61	4.05	3.44	3.47	3.59	4.01	3.47	3.48	3.61	4.03	3.49	3.62	3.64	3.65
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.73	2.78	2.60	2.56	2.66	2.80	2.64	2.60	2.73	2.84	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.71
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)	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37
Total Consumption	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.77	10.39	10.02	11.71	9.88	10.43	10.07	11.73	9.93	10.44	10.50	10.54
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,632	2,458	3,321	2,419	2,797	2,423	3,242	2,425	2,772	2,370	3,187	2,400	10,829	10,887	10,730
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.37	2.40
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.55	4.24	4.69	4.78	4.38	4.59	5.04	3.39	4.44	4.68
Residual Fuel Oil	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.26	18.91	18.53	18.20	17.72	17.31	17.12	20.85	19.04	17.58
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.95	23.81	23.99	23.70	23.70	23.64	24.03	23.46	23.56	23.76
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.26	12.52	12.07	11.89	12.60	12.82	12.36	11.88	12.11	12.43
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.30	10.78	10.15	10.11	10.46	10.93	10.29	10.12	10.31	10.47
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.74	7.14	6.64	6.65	6.81	7.22	6.70	6.70	6.78	6.85

- = 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 colocated facilities for which revenue information is not available. See Table 7.6 of the EIA *Monthly Energy Review*.

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

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

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

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

Table 7b. U.S. Regional Electricity Retail Sales (Million Kilowatthours per Day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	133	111	149	120	143	116	148	122	142	114	143	122	128	132	130
Middle Atlantic	364	315	447	323	390	323	444	328	389	318	428	325	362	371	365
E. N. Central	517	461	612	464	562	460	575	465	555	446	575	460	514	515	509
W. N. Central	290	250	333	252	322	252	316	255	316	248	318	254	281	286	284
S. Atlantic	880	844	1,125	823	962	839	1,105	832	982	821	1,094	830	918	934	932
E. S. Central	309	285	392	272	344	282	383	276	352	276	383	275	314	322	322
W. S. Central	490	548	770	468	529	517	758	472	534	524	753	475	569	569	572
Mountain	237	247	333	223	253	243	332	224	241	237	336	225	260	263	260
Pacific contiguous	429	352	414	385	435	349	424	382	423	349	412	382	395	398	392
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,344	3,955	3,394	4,497	3,371	3,947	3,345	4,456	3,362	3,756	3,805	3,778
Commercial Sector															
New England	118	117	134	115	122	118	134	116	122	118	132	116	121	122	122
Middle Atlantic	417	417	485	401	427	411	476	401	430	411	468	403	430	429	428
E. N. Central	477	496	547	472	492	489	532	475	489	488	523	473	498	497	493
W. N. Central	258	270	299	262	270	265	293	263	269	265	295	264	272	273	273
S. Atlantic	760	843	927	776	781	828	909	781	776	832	919	782	827	825	828
E. S. Central	206	227	258	205	228	235	260	210	231	239	266	214	224	233	237
W. S. Central	451	521	603	495	462	517	616	512	476	534	635	526	518	527	543
Mountain	234	260	288	242	238	257	288	244	238	258	291	246	256	257	258
Pacific contiguous	432	444	490	451	431	453	488	448	431	449	483	446	455	455	452
AK and HI	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,437	3,468	3,589	4,012	3,468	3,479	3,609	4,030	3,487	3,617	3,635	3,652
Industrial Sector															
New England	73	75	81	73	72	73	81	72	74	74	83	74	76	75	76
Middle Atlantic	186	189	196	183	188	184	196	188	187	189	199	190	188	189	191
E. N. Central	548	564	565	521	533	537	566	527	536	549	562	530	550	540	544
W. N. Central	234	248	260	237	230	238	260	243	237	249	267	249	245	243	251
S. Atlantic	371	395	389	371	367	384	395	376	373	396	402	384	382	381	389
E. S. Central	344	343	335	331	318	319	331	336	335	340	342	341	338	326	339
W. S. Central	414	433	445	418	407	440	462	431	412	444	462	428	428	435	436
Mountain	206	231	244	216	210	234	249	220	213	240	257	226	224	228	234
Pacific contiguous	219	235	254	234	224	235	248	237	223	236	254	240	236	236	238
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,600	2,563	2,658	2,802	2,643	2,604	2,731	2,842	2,677	2,680	2,667	2,714
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	326	305	366	310	339	309	365	312	340	307	360	313	327	331	330
Middle Atlantic	978	931	1,138	919	1,017	928	1,127	929	1,019	929	1,108	930	992	1,000	997
E. N. Central	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,459	1,589	1,488	1,673	1,468	1,582	1,485	1,662	1,464	1,563	1,555	1,548
W. N. Central	783	768	891	751	823	756	869	762	822	762	881	767	798	802	808
S. Atlantic	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,974	2,114	2,055	2,412	1,992	2,135	2,053	2,419	2,000	2,130	2,144	2,152
E. S. Central	859	855	985	808	890	836	975	822	918	854	992	831	877	881	899
W. S. Central	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,381	1,399	1,474	1,837	1,415	1,422	1,502	1,850	1,429	1,514	1,532	1,551
Mountain	677	738	865	682	701	735	869	689	693	735	885	697	741	749	753
Pacific contiguous	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,073	1,092	1,039	1,163	1,069	1,079	1,036	1,151	1,071	1,087	1,091	1,084
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	43	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	44	43	44
Total	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,401	10,007	9,661	11,333	9,503	10,054	9,706	11,351	9,548	10,073	10,128	10,166

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.99	15.91	15.50	15.65	15.62	16.06	<i>16.08</i>	<i>16.19</i>	<i>16.46</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>16.71</i>	<i>16.67</i>	15.75	<i>15.98</i>	<i>16.64</i>
Middle Atlantic	14.91	15.38	15.76	15.17	15.08	15.64	<i>16.22</i>	<i>15.60</i>	<i>15.52</i>	<i>16.09</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>16.11</i>	15.33	<i>15.66</i>	<i>16.14</i>
E. N. Central	11.68	12.33	12.08	11.96	11.48	12.47	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>12.01</i>	<i>13.08</i>	<i>13.21</i>	<i>12.90</i>	12.01	<i>12.21</i>	<i>12.79</i>
W. N. Central	9.60	10.97	11.41	10.08	9.94	11.22	<i>11.58</i>	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.08</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.79</i>	<i>10.26</i>	10.55	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.90</i>
S. Atlantic	11.05	11.49	11.61	11.19	10.89	11.47	<i>11.72</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>11.47</i>	11.36	<i>11.36</i>	<i>11.52</i>
E. S. Central	9.99	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.04	10.63	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.40</i>	<i>11.13</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>10.82</i>	10.26	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.85</i>
W. S. Central	10.17	10.33	10.38	10.40	10.23	11.00	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.86</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>10.99</i>	10.33	<i>10.82</i>	<i>11.05</i>
Mountain	10.11	11.14	11.48	10.62	10.45	11.47	<i>11.77</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.73</i>	<i>12.06</i>	<i>11.13</i>	10.90	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.47</i>
Pacific	12.28	13.04	14.27	12.72	12.73	13.35	<i>14.43</i>	<i>13.15</i>	<i>13.18</i>	<i>13.81</i>	<i>14.76</i>	<i>13.57</i>	13.08	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.84</i>
U.S. Average	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.26	<i>12.52</i>	<i>12.07</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>12.60</i>	<i>12.82</i>	<i>12.36</i>	11.88	<i>12.11</i>	<i>12.43</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.98	13.68	13.71	13.68	14.36	13.79	<i>14.03</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>14.54</i>	<i>13.99</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>13.97</i>	13.76	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.20</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.55	12.95	13.65	12.60	12.69	12.96	<i>14.32</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>13.18</i>	<i>14.55</i>	<i>13.34</i>	12.97	<i>13.31</i>	<i>13.56</i>
E. N. Central	9.49	9.56	9.58	9.41	9.34	9.73	<i>10.09</i>	<i>9.70</i>	<i>9.44</i>	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>9.82</i>	9.51	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.86</i>
W. N. Central	7.89	8.60	9.12	8.11	8.35	9.21	<i>9.54</i>	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>8.35</i>	8.46	<i>8.86</i>	<i>8.95</i>
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.37	9.42	9.33	9.30	9.31	<i>9.39</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.43</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.50</i>	9.38	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.48</i>
E. S. Central	9.75	9.83	9.86	9.90	9.81	9.98	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.41</i>	9.84	<i>10.01</i>	<i>10.40</i>
W. S. Central	8.20	7.94	8.01	7.87	8.06	8.28	<i>8.74</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.43</i>	8.00	<i>8.41</i>	<i>8.41</i>
Mountain	8.41	9.13	9.40	8.88	8.81	9.39	<i>9.63</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.99</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>9.25</i>	8.99	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.43</i>
Pacific	10.72	12.05	13.67	11.57	10.90	12.44	<i>13.53</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.11</i>	<i>12.90</i>	<i>14.00</i>	<i>11.77</i>	12.06	<i>12.14</i>	<i>12.49</i>
U.S. Average	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.30	<i>10.78</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>10.29</i>	10.12	<i>10.31</i>	<i>10.47</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.95	12.01	12.36	11.80	12.39	12.00	<i>12.45</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>12.49</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>12.33</i>	<i>11.90</i>	12.04	<i>12.23</i>	<i>12.16</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.52	7.49	7.67	7.29	7.30	7.39	<i>7.88</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.47</i>	7.50	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.59</i>
E. N. Central	6.45	6.51	6.71	6.55	6.42	6.59	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.42</i>	<i>6.58</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.37</i>	6.56	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.51</i>
W. N. Central	5.90	6.22	6.80	5.97	6.32	6.57	<i>7.27</i>	<i>6.21</i>	<i>6.30</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>7.31</i>	<i>6.22</i>	6.24	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.64</i>
S. Atlantic	6.33	6.46	6.85	6.39	6.31	6.41	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.92</i>	<i>6.57</i>	6.51	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.64</i>
E. S. Central	5.80	6.09	6.67	5.84	5.65	5.82	<i>6.46</i>	<i>6.13</i>	<i>5.95</i>	<i>5.96</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.18</i>	6.10	<i>6.02</i>	<i>6.17</i>
W. S. Central	5.42	5.30	5.66	5.44	5.59	5.77	<i>5.58</i>	<i>5.33</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.57</i>	5.46	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.75</i>
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.88	5.93	5.91	6.31	<i>6.84</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>6.06</i>	6.18	<i>6.25</i>	<i>6.38</i>
Pacific	7.26	7.70	8.64	7.84	7.36	8.03	<i>9.19</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>7.53</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>8.14</i>	7.89	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.28</i>
U.S. Average	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.55	6.74	<i>7.14</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>6.81</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>6.70</i>	6.70	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.85</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.31	14.05	14.11	13.96	14.45	14.21	<i>14.50</i>	<i>14.33</i>	<i>14.88</i>	<i>14.49</i>	<i>14.78</i>	<i>14.50</i>	14.11	<i>14.38</i>	<i>14.67</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.46	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.60	12.78	<i>13.93</i>	<i>12.82</i>	<i>12.94</i>	<i>12.99</i>	<i>14.19</i>	<i>13.08</i>	12.78	<i>13.07</i>	<i>13.33</i>
E. N. Central	9.14	9.26	9.52	9.19	9.11	9.44	<i>9.79</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.32</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>9.54</i>	9.29	<i>9.43</i>	<i>9.64</i>
W. N. Central	7.93	8.60	9.29	8.09	8.40	9.05	<i>9.60</i>	<i>8.22</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>8.29</i>	8.51	<i>8.84</i>	<i>8.92</i>
S. Atlantic	9.56	9.67	10.02	9.55	9.50	9.65	<i>10.04</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>10.17</i>	<i>9.76</i>	9.72	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.85</i>
E. S. Central	8.26	8.51	8.95	8.39	8.42	8.62	<i>9.08</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>8.87</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>8.81</i>	8.55	<i>8.70</i>	<i>8.96</i>
W. S. Central	8.06	8.05	8.44	7.99	8.16	8.49	<i>8.92</i>	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>8.59</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>8.43</i>	8.16	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.63</i>
Mountain	8.17	8.87	9.49	8.51	8.53	9.10	<i>9.65</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>8.82</i>	8.81	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.18</i>
Pacific	10.63	11.39	12.77	11.16	10.90	11.74	<i>12.92</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>11.17</i>	<i>12.10</i>	<i>13.20</i>	<i>11.59</i>	11.52	<i>11.75</i>	<i>12.04</i>
U.S. Average	9.59	9.79	10.32	9.66	9.71	10.01	<i>10.57</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>10.17</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.01</i>	9.87	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.23</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
United States															
Coal	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,183	4,371	4,128	<i>5,077</i>	<i>4,366</i>	<i>4,577</i>	<i>4,165</i>	<i>4,970</i>	<i>4,387</i>	4,145	<i>4,487</i>	<i>4,525</i>
Natural Gas	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,782	2,815	2,860	<i>3,739</i>	<i>2,766</i>	<i>2,634</i>	<i>2,867</i>	<i>3,752</i>	<i>2,662</i>	3,363	<i>3,047</i>	<i>2,981</i>
Petroleum (a)	65	59	68	59	73	72	<i>70</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>62</i>	63	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>
Other Gases	33	32	31	26	29	31	<i>32</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	31	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,176	2,040	<i>2,106</i>	<i>1,965</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>2,031</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>2,004</i>	2,102	<i>2,071</i>	<i>2,074</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	764	893	733	634	735	866	<i>682</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>641</i>	756	<i>724</i>	<i>747</i>
Wind	427	410	279	415	490	526	<i>364</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>514</i>	383	<i>457</i>	<i>489</i>
Wood Biomass	104	96	106	105	106	97	<i>110</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>114</i>	103	<i>106</i>	<i>112</i>
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	55	52	56	<i>59</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>59</i>	55	<i>56</i>	<i>59</i>
Geothermal	46	45	45	47	47	46	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	46	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>
Solar	5	16	16	11	15	25	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>20</i>	12	<i>21</i>	<i>33</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-9	-12	-16	-14	-12	-11	<i>-18</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-14</i>	<i>-19</i>	<i>-16</i>	-13	<i>-14</i>	<i>-16</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	35	35	33	33	<i>35</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>34</i>	34	<i>34</i>	<i>34</i>
Total Generation	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,348	10,929	10,768	<i>12,333</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>10,920</i>	<i>10,864</i>	<i>12,376</i>	<i>10,554</i>	11,078	<i>11,135</i>	<i>11,181</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	229	317	265	330	276	<i>335</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>262</i>	268	<i>300</i>	<i>292</i>
Natural Gas	497	546	695	476	450	484	<i>653</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>479</i>	554	<i>521</i>	<i>536</i>
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	11	3	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	4	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	561	489	<i>507</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>478</i>	506	<i>507</i>	<i>495</i>
Hydropower (c)	119	93	72	86	104	98	<i>80</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>92</i>	92	<i>94</i>	<i>94</i>
Other Renewables (d)	59	51	49	59	66	59	<i>54</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>72</i>	55	<i>61</i>	<i>65</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,379	1,535	1,423	<i>1,647</i>	<i>1,401</i>	<i>1,541</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>1,621</i>	<i>1,399</i>	1,493	<i>1,502</i>	<i>1,498</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,766	1,777	1,792	<i>2,264</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>1,891</i>	<i>1,859</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>1,888</i>	1,790	<i>1,914</i>	<i>1,967</i>
Natural Gas	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,558	1,608	1,719	<i>2,144</i>	<i>1,555</i>	<i>1,474</i>	<i>1,755</i>	<i>2,178</i>	<i>1,490</i>	1,909	<i>1,757</i>	<i>1,726</i>
Petroleum (a)	25	23	26	24	27	34	<i>28</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>22</i>	25	<i>27</i>	<i>24</i>
Other Gases	14	14	14	12	12	14	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	14	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	908	916	<i>920</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>884</i>	895	<i>902</i>	<i>915</i>
Hydropower (c)	132	66	56	75	145	117	<i>63</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>80</i>	82	<i>101</i>	<i>101</i>
Other Renewables (d)	200	194	162	201	215	239	<i>186</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>225</i>	189	<i>213</i>	<i>219</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	13	13	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,498	4,704	4,843	<i>5,633</i>	<i>4,583</i>	<i>4,713</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,671</i>	<i>4,618</i>	4,917	<i>4,942</i>	<i>4,980</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,533	1,658	1,524	<i>1,831</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,732</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>1,789</i>	<i>1,608</i>	1,534	<i>1,664</i>	<i>1,668</i>
Natural Gas	263	329	357	172	199	181	<i>192</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>114</i>	280	<i>173</i>	<i>148</i>
Petroleum (a)	10	8	10	6	11	10	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	9	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>
Other Gases	9	9	9	7	9	9	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	9	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	548	479	<i>520</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>492</i>	538	<i>507</i>	<i>509</i>
Hydropower (c)	41	51	46	35	33	49	<i>53</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>38</i>	43	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	114	186	213	195	<i>135</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>235</i>	164	<i>186</i>	<i>205</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	4	4	4	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,475	2,675	2,450	<i>2,755</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>2,759</i>	<i>2,507</i>	2,580	<i>2,596</i>	<i>2,595</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	541	450	606	618	607	536	<i>648</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>629</i>	554	<i>609</i>	<i>599</i>
Natural Gas	579	540	781	576	558	477	<i>750</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>721</i>	<i>578</i>	619	<i>596</i>	<i>572</i>
Petroleum (a)	27	25	25	26	24	24	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	26	<i>25</i>	<i>28</i>
Other Gases	7	6	6	6	6	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	159	156	<i>159</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>150</i>	163	<i>156</i>	<i>155</i>
Hydropower (c)	462	672	543	423	442	592	<i>468</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>414</i>	525	<i>472</i>	<i>494</i>
Other Renewables (d)	191	208	176	187	215	257	<i>236</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>221</i>	190	<i>227</i>	<i>251</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	4	4	5	5	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,996	2,015	2,053	<i>2,298</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>2,064</i>	<i>2,325</i>	<i>2,030</i>	2,089	<i>2,095</i>	<i>2,108</i>

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,101	2,051	2,598	2,281	2,364	2,238	2,750	2,385	2,495	2,256	2,708	2,401	2,259	2,435	2,465
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,532	27,444	32,518	20,933	20,957	21,977	28,858	20,567	19,609	22,012	28,939	19,767	25,861	23,104	22,600
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	113	105	119	103	127	256	518	205	497	480	563	210	110	277	437
Residual Fuel Oil	29	32	39	28	38	29	34	28	29	30	33	28	32	32	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	29	25	24	26	26	28	25	30	26	27	25	25	26	27
Petroleum Coke (a)	58	39	50	47	58	196	451	146	429	418	497	151	49	213	373
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	4	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	9	6	6	6	4	5	7
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	121	107	145	121	150	125	152	118	163	116	140	119	124	136	134
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,626	3,404	3,698	5,058	3,698	3,731	4,004	4,983	3,574	4,237	3,968	4,075
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	7	12	5	19	6	10	6	11	5	8	5	7	10	7
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	907	1,130	943	940	960	1,199	973	1,009	986	1,190	1,014	955	1,019	1,050
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,733	11,947	13,203	16,598	11,578	10,955	13,489	16,820	11,066	14,767	13,339	13,093
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	44	50	46	51	64	52	40	49	46	50	41	47	52	46
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	840	786	985	871	934	856	1,040	933	986	869	1,020	916	871	941	948
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,308	1,522	1,451	1,524	917	1,035	1,059	1,680	876	2,200	1,352	1,163
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	17	14	17	12	20	147	414	115	393	385	460	118	15	175	339
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	302	251	337	346	340	297	359	361	337	285	358	352	309	340	333
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,265	4,084	3,624	5,679	4,374	3,888	3,460	5,456	4,252	4,657	4,444	4,268
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	44	39	40	40	37	38	42	44	44	44	46	45	41	40	45
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	177.0	161.7	166.5	165.7	174.6	159.3	164.2	184.9	166.5	164.2
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.0	13.0	14.3	13.6	13.5	12.9	14.1	13.5	13.1	13.0	13.5	13.1
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.5
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.5	4.2	4.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.785	0.653	0.561	0.633	0.759	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.545</i>	<i>0.659</i>	<i>0.774</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>0.567</i>	2.668	<i>2.544</i>	<i>2.625</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.045	0.039	0.048	0.044	0.045	0.041	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.176	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.227</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.063	0.063	0.065	0.061	0.064	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.253	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.278</i>
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.465	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.402</i>	<i>0.430</i>	<i>0.483</i>	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.459</i>	1.360	<i>1.620</i>	<i>1.734</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.040	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.163	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.166</i>
Solar	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.013	0.021	<i>0.027</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.017</i>	0.041	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.114</i>
Subtotal	1.198	1.304	1.068	1.092	1.220	1.386	<i>1.126</i>	<i>1.125</i>	<i>1.270</i>	<i>1.459</i>	<i>1.204</i>	<i>1.212</i>	4.661	<i>4.857</i>	<i>5.144</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.006	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.018	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.031</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.322	0.314	0.322	0.323	0.322	0.304	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.314</i>	<i>0.302</i>	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.312</i>	<i>0.318</i>	1.281	<i>1.253</i>	<i>1.229</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.042	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.171	<i>0.177</i>	<i>0.180</i>
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	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.373	0.378	0.381	0.359	<i>0.370</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.360</i>	<i>0.354</i>	<i>0.372</i>	<i>0.377</i>	1.491	<i>1.483</i>	<i>1.462</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.015	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	0.062	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.062</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.044	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.047</i>
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	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.032	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>	0.129	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.132</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.105	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	0.420	<i>0.420</i>	<i>0.414</i>
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	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>
Solar (d)	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.057	0.058	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.193	<i>0.232</i>	<i>0.280</i>
Subtotal	0.162	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.171	0.172	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	0.652	<i>0.692</i>	<i>0.733</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.276	0.274	0.270	0.257	0.277	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.289</i>	<i>0.285</i>	1.077	<i>1.103</i>	<i>1.131</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.029	0.040	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.112	<i>0.159</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Subtotal	0.280	0.312	0.304	0.292	0.286	0.318	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.332</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.333</i>	<i>0.330</i>	1.189	<i>1.262</i>	<i>1.307</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.643	0.765	<i>0.614</i>	<i>0.553</i>	<i>0.667</i>	<i>0.782</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.575</i>	2.687	<i>2.575</i>	<i>2.656</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.487	0.473	0.492	0.488	0.486	0.464	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.490</i>	<i>0.476</i>	<i>0.467</i>	<i>0.494</i>	<i>0.494</i>	1.938	<i>1.929</i>	<i>1.932</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.122	0.116	0.118	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.129</i>	<i>0.127</i>	0.468	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.504</i>
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.465	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.402</i>	<i>0.430</i>	<i>0.483</i>	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.459</i>	1.360	<i>1.620</i>	<i>1.734</i>
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	0.056	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.227	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.229</i>
Solar	0.053	0.062	0.063	0.058	0.070	0.080	<i>0.086</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.109</i>	<i>0.112</i>	<i>0.088</i>	0.235	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.394</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.281	0.279	0.276	0.262	0.290	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.291</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.290</i>	1.097	<i>1.126</i>	<i>1.152</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.023	0.036	0.030	0.022	0.029	0.040	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.112	<i>0.159</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Total Consumption	2.047	2.176	1.941	1.960	2.091	2.267	<i>2.030</i>	<i>2.038</i>	<i>2.157</i>	<i>2.359</i>	<i>2.127</i>	<i>2.137</i>	8.125	<i>8.426</i>	<i>8.779</i>

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,776	<i>13,829</i>	<i>13,905</i>	<i>14,005</i>	<i>14,107</i>	<i>14,220</i>	<i>14,340</i>	13,593	<i>13,809</i>	<i>14,168</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,374	<i>10,383</i>	<i>10,451</i>	<i>10,597</i>	<i>10,689</i>	<i>10,766</i>	<i>10,844</i>	10,321	<i>10,371</i>	<i>10,724</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	9,547	9,583	9,620	9,664	9,726	9,765	<i>9,802</i>	<i>9,847</i>	<i>9,912</i>	<i>9,976</i>	<i>10,036</i>	<i>10,102</i>	9,603	<i>9,785</i>	<i>10,007</i>
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,821	1,841	1,845	1,906	1,920	1,946	<i>1,978</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>2,053</i>	<i>2,093</i>	<i>2,140</i>	<i>2,195</i>	1,853	<i>1,965</i>	<i>2,120</i>
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	72.60	54.80	82.30	22.70	46.20	74.48	<i>66.85</i>	<i>66.60</i>	<i>62.40</i>	<i>53.49</i>	<i>50.30</i>	<i>52.24</i>	58.10	<i>63.53</i>	<i>54.61</i>
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.96	0.89	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.34</i>	0.78	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.22</i>
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.1	135.7	<i>136.1</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>137.0</i>	<i>137.6</i>	<i>138.2</i>	<i>138.8</i>	133.7	<i>135.9</i>	<i>137.9</i>
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.1	<i>93.5</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.4</i>	91.5	<i>93.3</i>	<i>94.8</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	8.1	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.7	98.7	<i>99.8</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.1</i>	97.0	<i>99.5</i>	<i>102.7</i>
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.8	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>102.3</i>	95.0	<i>97.5</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.5	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>106.1</i>	<i>106.6</i>	102.1	<i>103.7</i>	<i>105.8</i>
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.5	84.9	<i>84.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>	85.2	<i>85.1</i>	<i>86.0</i>
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	86.9	87.1	87.1	<i>87.5</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>91.1</i>	86.4	<i>87.5</i>	<i>89.9</i>
Petroleum	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	96.2	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.7</i>	95.6	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.3</i>
Stone, Clay, Glass	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	73.0	72.5	<i>73.4</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>84.4</i>	71.0	<i>73.4</i>	<i>80.4</i>
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	98.1	99.1	96.6	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>101.5</i>	<i>103.0</i>	99.4	<i>97.4</i>	<i>100.6</i>
Resins and Synthetic Products	82.3	80.9	83.9	86.4	84.1	84.3	<i>84.5</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>88.4</i>	83.4	<i>84.6</i>	<i>87.2</i>
Agricultural Chemicals	89.4	85.8	85.2	85.4	88.5	86.4	<i>87.3</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.4</i>	86.5	<i>87.6</i>	<i>89.7</i>
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	90.5	89.5	89.4	90.3	91.2	90.3	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>94.6</i>	89.9	<i>91.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.30	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.03	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>	2.02	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.01	2.98	<i>3.08</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.78</i>	3.07	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.87</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.7	<i>117.1</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>119.4</i>	115.4	<i>116.9</i>	<i>118.8</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,670	8,490	<i>8,293</i>	<i>7,963</i>	<i>7,739</i>	<i>8,500</i>	<i>8,379</i>	<i>8,029</i>	8,072	<i>8,105</i>	<i>8,163</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	515	547	548	512	507	541	<i>546</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>519</i>	530	<i>528</i>	<i>532</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	309	340	<i>342</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>320</i>	326	<i>327</i>	<i>331</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	323.5	<i>302.5</i>	<i>301.6</i>	<i>321.7</i>	<i>336.2</i>	<i>308.6</i>	<i>306.3</i>	305.0	<i>309.5</i>	<i>318.2</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.253</i>	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.263</i>	0.267	<i>0.260</i>	<i>0.270</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	568	555	550	565	<i>574</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>567</i>	2,245	<i>2,252</i>	<i>2,254</i>
Natural Gas	396	305	315	351	425	290	<i>298</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>354</i>	1,367	<i>1,368</i>	<i>1,356</i>
Coal	388	377	472	420	427	408	<i>499</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>443</i>	1,657	<i>1,773</i>	<i>1,802</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,355	1,326	1,402	1,263	<i>1,372</i>	<i>1,357</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>1,266</i>	<i>1,367</i>	<i>1,364</i>	5,268	<i>5,394</i>	<i>5,411</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	724	722	726	726	729	729	<i>731</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>738</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>753</i>	725	<i>731</i>	<i>745</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,991	1,990	2,003	2,002	2,020	2,022	<i>2,025</i>	<i>2,033</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>2,056</i>	<i>2,068</i>	<i>2,081</i>	1,997	<i>2,025</i>	<i>2,063</i>
E. N. Central	1,860	1,863	1,871	1,867	1,872	1,872	<i>1,875</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>1,891</i>	<i>1,902</i>	<i>1,914</i>	<i>1,927</i>	1,865	<i>1,875</i>	<i>1,909</i>
W. N. Central	879	881	885	883	884	887	<i>891</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>901</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>922</i>	882	<i>890</i>	<i>911</i>
S. Atlantic	2,452	2,455	2,473	2,479	2,490	2,497	<i>2,505</i>	<i>2,521</i>	<i>2,539</i>	<i>2,558</i>	<i>2,580</i>	<i>2,602</i>	2,465	<i>2,503</i>	<i>2,570</i>
E. S. Central	630	632	635	635	638	639	<i>642</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>664</i>	633	<i>641</i>	<i>657</i>
W. S. Central	1,621	1,638	1,658	1,662	1,668	1,689	<i>1,700</i>	<i>1,713</i>	<i>1,731</i>	<i>1,747</i>	<i>1,765</i>	<i>1,784</i>	1,645	<i>1,692</i>	<i>1,757</i>
Mountain	880	883	887	887	891	896	<i>900</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>938</i>	884	<i>898</i>	<i>925</i>
Pacific	2,350	2,365	2,395	2,405	2,413	2,424	<i>2,437</i>	<i>2,454</i>	<i>2,474</i>	<i>2,494</i>	<i>2,518</i>	<i>2,542</i>	2,379	<i>2,432</i>	<i>2,507</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.3	94.3	93.7	93.9	95.1	94.6	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.2</i>	94.0	<i>95.4</i>	<i>97.9</i>
Middle Atlantic	92.3	92.3	91.9	92.1	93.1	92.7	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>97.4</i>	92.1	<i>93.4</i>	<i>96.1</i>
E. N. Central	95.1	96.0	96.1	96.9	98.6	98.5	<i>99.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.7</i>	96.0	<i>99.1</i>	<i>102.2</i>
W. N. Central	97.5	97.9	97.9	98.7	100.4	100.9	<i>102.0</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>107.0</i>	98.0	<i>101.5</i>	<i>105.3</i>
S. Atlantic	90.6	90.8	90.6	91.4	92.6	91.9	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.7</i>	90.8	<i>92.7</i>	<i>95.3</i>
E. S. Central	90.4	91.5	92.2	92.9	94.6	94.6	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>100.6</i>	91.8	<i>95.4</i>	<i>98.9</i>
W. S. Central	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.3	101.7	101.2	<i>102.4</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>107.4</i>	99.7	<i>102.2</i>	<i>105.7</i>
Mountain	95.0	95.7	95.9	97.1	98.2	98.2	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>101.9</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>104.4</i>	95.9	<i>99.1</i>	<i>102.6</i>
Pacific	95.5	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.4	97.8	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>103.1</i>	96.1	<i>98.4</i>	<i>101.6</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	656	657	656	674	663	672	<i>675</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>687</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>700</i>	661	<i>673</i>	<i>693</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,755	1,763	1,767	1,807	1,776	1,791	<i>1,798</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>1,834</i>	<i>1,843</i>	<i>1,853</i>	<i>1,864</i>	1,773	<i>1,794</i>	<i>1,849</i>
E. N. Central	1,605	1,617	1,613	1,644	1,625	1,638	<i>1,643</i>	<i>1,651</i>	<i>1,667</i>	<i>1,678</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>1,697</i>	1,620	<i>1,639</i>	<i>1,682</i>
W. N. Central	757	762	765	782	774	783	<i>786</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>813</i>	766	<i>783</i>	<i>805</i>
S. Atlantic	2,148	2,157	2,162	2,198	2,169	2,195	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,223</i>	<i>2,252</i>	<i>2,271</i>	<i>2,289</i>	<i>2,307</i>	2,166	<i>2,198</i>	<i>2,280</i>
E. S. Central	572	577	575	585	578	584	<i>586</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>606</i>	<i>610</i>	577	<i>585</i>	<i>604</i>
W. S. Central	1,293	1,301	1,306	1,340	1,322	1,342	<i>1,351</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>1,381</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>1,408</i>	<i>1,421</i>	1,310	<i>1,344</i>	<i>1,401</i>
Mountain	737	745	744	763	752	761	<i>766</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>803</i>	748	<i>763</i>	<i>793</i>
Pacific	1,938	1,951	1,964	2,022	1,986	2,014	<i>2,025</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>2,062</i>	<i>2,078</i>	<i>2,093</i>	<i>2,109</i>	1,969	<i>2,016</i>	<i>2,085</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,754	5,763	5,771	5,781	5,790	5,799	<i>5,808</i>	<i>5,817</i>	<i>5,828</i>	<i>5,838</i>	<i>5,849</i>	<i>5,860</i>	5,781	<i>5,817</i>	<i>5,860</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,714	15,740	15,762	15,787	15,814	15,843	<i>15,870</i>	<i>15,898</i>	<i>15,926</i>	<i>15,957</i>	<i>15,986</i>	<i>16,015</i>	15,787	<i>15,898</i>	<i>16,015</i>
E. N. Central	18,223	18,249	18,272	18,304	18,332	18,355	<i>18,381</i>	<i>18,408</i>	<i>18,438</i>	<i>18,468</i>	<i>18,500</i>	<i>18,531</i>	18,304	<i>18,408</i>	<i>18,531</i>
W. N. Central	8,237	8,258	8,277	8,299	8,320	8,342	<i>8,364</i>	<i>8,385</i>	<i>8,407</i>	<i>8,430</i>	<i>8,453</i>	<i>8,477</i>	8,299	<i>8,385</i>	<i>8,477</i>
S. Atlantic	23,706	23,795	23,879	23,967	24,060	24,157	<i>24,254</i>	<i>24,351</i>	<i>24,452</i>	<i>24,555</i>	<i>24,658</i>	<i>24,763</i>	23,967	<i>24,351</i>	<i>24,763</i>
E. S. Central	7,363	7,379	7,393	7,408	7,424	7,441	<i>7,458</i>	<i>7,474</i>	<i>7,492</i>	<i>7,510</i>	<i>7,528</i>	<i>7,546</i>	7,408	<i>7,474</i>	<i>7,546</i>
W. S. Central	13,697	13,753	13,808	13,868	13,927	13,984	<i>14,043</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>14,160</i>	<i>14,220</i>	<i>14,281</i>	<i>14,341</i>	13,868	<i>14,100</i>	<i>14,341</i>
Mountain	8,463	8,499	8,534	8,571	8,609	8,649	<i>8,690</i>	<i>8,731</i>	<i>8,774</i>	<i>8,817</i>	<i>8,861</i>	<i>8,906</i>	8,571	<i>8,731</i>	<i>8,906</i>
Pacific	17,845	17,905	17,962	18,024	18,088	18,152	<i>18,216</i>	<i>18,279</i>	<i>18,345</i>	<i>18,412</i>	<i>18,480</i>	<i>18,548</i>	18,024	<i>18,279</i>	<i>18,548</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7.1</i>	6.9	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	18.4	<i>18.6</i>	<i>18.8</i>
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	<i>20.8</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>21.1</i>	20.6	<i>20.8</i>	<i>21.0</i>
W. N. Central	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	10.1	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.8	<i>25.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>26.4</i>	25.4	<i>25.8</i>	<i>26.2</i>
E. S. Central	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	7.5	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>
W. S. Central	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	<i>16.0</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.4</i>	15.6	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.3</i>
Mountain	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.8</i>	9.3	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>
Pacific	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	<i>20.2</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	19.8	<i>20.2</i>	<i>20.5</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 - August 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,626	737	115	2,062	3,105	849	141	2,191	3,169	877	128	2,181	5,541	6,285	6,356
Middle Atlantic	2,326	576	85	1,899	2,906	672	97	1,992	2,896	691	88	1,985	4,886	5,667	5,660
E. N. Central	2,440	621	139	2,150	3,279	772	143	2,223	3,099	722	129	2,228	5,350	6,418	6,177
W. N. Central	2,515	520	143	2,360	3,424	908	154	2,400	3,183	674	153	2,405	5,539	6,886	6,415
South Atlantic	1,129	168	16	992	1,513	217	17	1,007	1,457	211	17	1,004	2,306	2,754	2,689
E. S. Central	1,361	180	28	1,326	1,939	289	23	1,324	1,823	250	22	1,324	2,896	3,576	3,419
W. S. Central	913	38	3	729	1,189	141	4	811	1,161	83	5	814	1,682	2,145	2,063
Mountain	2,063	542	98	1,741	2,430	689	119	1,812	2,160	623	128	1,809	4,444	5,050	4,720
Pacific	1,443	550	91	1,064	1,462	444	71	1,106	1,379	520	87	1,109	3,148	3,082	3,095
U.S. Average	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	76	1,530	2,102	477	75	1,528	3,711	4,305	4,182
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,186	867	117	2,174	3,170	854	121	2,142	3,128	834	125	2,143	6,345	6,288	6,231
Middle Atlantic	2,905	661	75	1,951	2,887	652	79	1,925	2,856	634	80	1,929	5,592	5,542	5,499
E. N. Central	3,163	709	112	2,217	3,117	692	120	2,193	3,100	688	120	2,201	6,200	6,122	6,110
W. N. Central	3,263	675	144	2,365	3,202	652	148	2,351	3,203	674	148	2,362	6,447	6,353	6,387
South Atlantic	1,493	199	13	1,013	1,469	199	14	1,000	1,460	196	14	1,000	2,718	2,683	2,669
E. S. Central	1,855	228	18	1,319	1,810	225	20	1,311	1,802	232	19	1,317	3,420	3,366	3,370
W. S. Central	1,216	82	5	823	1,176	80	6	803	1,157	86	5	809	2,127	2,065	2,057
Mountain	2,228	676	137	1,847	2,196	672	134	1,831	2,234	676	133	1,837	4,889	4,833	4,880
Pacific	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,418	549	97	1,133	3,183	3,183	3,197
U.S. Average	2,165	484	72	1,544	2,134	476	74	1,525	2,124	471	74	1,527	4,264	4,209	4,197
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	80	512	0	0	97	515	0	0	84	419	1	592	612	504
Middle Atlantic	1	198	657	7	0	173	632	5	0	161	556	5	863	811	723
E. N. Central	20	294	666	2	0	210	547	8	0	219	542	8	982	765	769
W. N. Central	33	373	820	4	0	233	669	11	3	278	686	11	1,230	913	979
South Atlantic	184	636	1,160	196	113	599	1,116	220	113	615	1,132	224	2,177	2,048	2,084
E. S. Central	108	578	1,052	41	17	464	983	65	28	507	1,037	65	1,781	1,529	1,637
W. S. Central	171	1,005	1,549	178	70	780	1,470	201	86	861	1,493	197	2,904	2,521	2,637
Mountain	17	517	1,037	93	25	500	1,003	86	23	474	997	90	1,665	1,614	1,584
Pacific	28	179	627	83	29	242	646	75	32	198	577	75	918	992	882
U.S. Average	74	443	913	84	38	387	862	92	41	396	847	93	1,513	1,379	1,377
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	78	434	1	0	80	433	1	0	85	437	1	512	514	523
Middle Atlantic	0	173	609	6	0	177	603	6	0	186	607	7	788	787	800
E. N. Central	1	216	571	8	3	224	566	8	3	232	569	8	796	800	812
W. N. Central	3	278	706	11	7	286	708	11	7	290	701	11	998	1,012	1,008
South Atlantic	111	639	1,164	219	117	637	1,159	216	114	640	1,162	216	2,133	2,128	2,131
E. S. Central	30	535	1,082	67	38	541	1,069	62	38	544	1,069	62	1,714	1,710	1,713
W. S. Central	85	883	1,498	195	97	895	1,508	197	99	886	1,513	196	2,662	2,696	2,695
Mountain	20	434	984	82	21	436	988	85	21	444	977	81	1,520	1,529	1,523
Pacific	31	185	581	69	31	183	587	72	30	189	583	68	865	874	869
U.S. Average	39	395	860	88	43	399	860	88	43	404	862	88	1,382	1,391	1,397

- = 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>).