



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains have been significantly colder this winter (October – February) compared with the same period both last winter and the average for the past 10 years, [straining distribution networks and putting upward pressure on consumption and prices of fuels used for space heating](#). U.S. average heating degree days were 13% higher than last winter (indicating colder weather) and 10% above the October through February 10-year average. The Northeast was 13% colder than last winter, the Midwest and South both 19% colder, while the West was 5% warmer.
- The cold weather this winter had the greatest effect on propane prices, particularly for consumers in the Midwest. Cold temperatures have tightened supplies that were already low heading into the winter heating season. Residential propane prices in the Midwest rose from an average of \$2.08 per gallon (gal) on December 2, 2013, to \$4.20/gal on January 27; prices have since fallen back to \$2.78/gal as of March 3. EIA now expects that propane prices in the Midwest will average \$2.62/gal over the winter (51% higher than last winter) while those in the Northeast will average \$3.47/gal (15% higher than last winter).
- Cold temperatures have continued to tighten heating oil supplies and helped drive up retail prices. Since the beginning of the year, distillate inventories in the Northeast (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts 1A and 1B) have fallen by almost 6.9 million barrels to reach 18.3 million barrels on February 28, 6.4 million barrels below inventory levels for the same week in 2013. Weekly U.S. residential heating oil prices increased by \$0.20/gal during January and have averaged near \$4.24/gal since the beginning of February. Despite the recent increases, EIA expects that U.S. heating oil prices will average \$3.83/gal this winter, \$0.04/gal (1%) lower than during last year's winter heating season, mainly because of lower crude oil prices.
- The North Sea Brent crude oil spot price in February averaged near \$110 per barrel (bbl) for the eighth consecutive month, while West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices increased by \$6/bbl from the previous month to reach \$101/bbl. Continued high refinery runs helped reduce inventories at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub to 32 million barrels, the lowest level since February 2012, and helped strengthen WTI prices. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil, which averaged more than \$13/bbl from November through January, fell to \$8/bbl in February. EIA expects the WTI discount to average \$10/bbl in 2014 and \$11/bbl in 2015.

- Cold weather also contributed to [continuing large withdrawals of natural gas from storage](#) and a surge in natural gas spot prices, [which hit record levels in several markets during periods of extreme cold](#). Natural gas working inventories on February 28 totaled 1.20 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.91 Tcf (43%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.76 Tcf (39%) below the five-year average (2009-13). Henry Hub natural gas spot prices were volatile over the past two months, increasing from \$3.95 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) on January 10 to a high of \$8.15/MMBtu on February 10, before falling back to \$4.61/MMBtu on February 27, and then bouncing back up to \$7.98/MMBtu on March 4. EIA expects that the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$3.73/MMBtu in 2013, will average \$4.44/MMBtu in 2014, an increase of \$0.28/MMBtu from the 2014 projection in last month's STEO. Residential natural gas prices are expected to average \$10.05 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) this winter, an increase of \$0.30/Mcf (3%) from last winter.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA projects world petroleum and other liquids supply to increase by 1.3 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in both 2014 and 2015, with most of the growth coming from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). [The Americas](#), in particular the United States, Canada, and Brazil, will account for much of this growth. Projected world liquid fuels consumption grows by an annual average of 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2015. Countries outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), notably China, drive expected consumption growth. Non-OPEC supply growth contributes to an increase in global surplus crude oil production capacity from an average of 2.1 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.9 million bbl/d in 2015.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 90.4 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased by an estimated 2.3% in 2013, grows by 3.1% and 3.5% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Non-OECD countries as a group are expected to account for all of the consumption growth in 2014 and nearly all of the growth in 2015. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 400,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 430,000 bbl/d in 2015. However, China's economic and oil consumption growth rates have moderated compared with rates before 2012, when annual GDP growth exceeded 9% and oil consumption growth averaged 700,000 bbl/d from 2009 through 2012.

EIA expects lower OECD consumption in 2014, led by projected consumption declines in both Japan and Europe. EIA expects Japan's oil consumption to fall by an annual average of 150,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, as the country continues to increase natural gas consumption in the electricity sector and returns some nuclear power plants to service. EIA projects that OECD

Europe's consumption, which fell by 60,000 bbl/d in 2013, will decline by another 60,000 bbl/d in 2014 and then remain mostly flat in 2015. U.S. liquids consumption, which increased by 400,000 bbl/d in 2013, is expected to remain flat in 2014 and then increase by 100,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC liquids production grew by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.0 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC liquids production to grow by 1.8 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.5 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA forecasts production from the United States and Canada to grow by a combined annual average of 1.3 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. Brazil's production is expected to increase by an annual average of 0.15 million bbl/d over the next two years, attributable to new deepwater fields. EIA estimates that Asia and Oceania's production will rise by an annual average of 0.18 million bbl/d over the forecast period, led by China.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged 0.7 million bbl/d in February 2014, unchanged from the previous month. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen account for about 80% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions. EIA does not assume a disruption to oil supply or demand as a result of ongoing events in Ukraine.

OPEC Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 30.0 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of 0.9 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting increased outages in Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq, and strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.5 million bbl/d and 0.3 million bbl/d in 2014 and 2015, respectively, as some OPEC countries, led by Saudi Arabia, reduce production to accommodate the non-OPEC supply growth in 2014. In recent months, EIA revised upward historic data for OPEC noncrude liquids supply. Projected OPEC noncrude oil liquids production, which averaged an estimated 6.3 million bbl/d in 2013, increases to an average of 6.5 million bbl/d in 2015.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged more than 2.3 million bbl/d in February 2014, almost 0.1 million bbl/d higher than the previous month. Libya continues to experience swings in its production, contributing to changes in the OPEC disruption estimate.

EIA expects that OPEC surplus capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, will average 2.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and 3.9 million bbl/d in 2015. This build in surplus capacity reflects production cutbacks by some OPEC members adjusting for the higher supply from non-OPEC producers. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.59 billion barrels by the end of 2013, equivalent to roughly 56 days of consumption in that region.

Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.61 billion barrels at the end of 2014 and 2.62 billion barrels at the end of 2015.

Crude Oil Prices. Brent crude oil spot prices in February averaged between \$108/bbl and \$112/bbl for the eighth consecutive month. EIA expects the Brent crude oil price to weaken as non-OPEC supply growth exceeds growth in world consumption. The Brent crude oil price is projected to average \$105/bbl and \$101/bbl in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

The WTI crude oil spot price, which fell to \$95/bbl in January 2014, increased to an average of \$101/bbl in February as a result of strong Midwestern refinery runs after cold-weather-related disruptions in January. EIA expects that WTI crude oil prices will average \$95/bbl in 2014, \$2/bbl higher than last month's STEO, and \$90/bbl during 2015. The discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil averaged \$8/bbl in February after averaging more than \$13/bbl over the previous three months. EIA expects the discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil to average \$10/bbl in 2014 and \$11/bbl in 2015, [reflecting the economics of transporting and processing the growing production of light sweet crude oil in U.S. and Canadian refineries](#).

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 June 2014 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending March 6, 2014, averaged \$101/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 18%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in June 2014 at \$87/bbl and \$118/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for June 2013 delivery averaged \$92/bbl and implied volatility averaged 22%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$76/bbl and \$111/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

Between the beginning of October and the end of February, U.S. average heating degree days were 13% higher than last winter (indicating colder weather) and 10% above the 10-year average. The Northeast was 13% colder than last winter, the Midwest and South both 19% colder, while the West was 5% warmer. The cold weather had the greatest effect on households in the Midwest that primarily use propane and those in the Northeast that rely on heating oil. EIA's current estimate for winter heating expenditures for homes heating with propane in the Midwest is \$2,212, which is \$759 higher than projected in October. The current estimate for average U.S. expenditures for homes using heating oil is \$2,243, which is \$197 higher than projected in the October STEO. Unlike residential electricity and natural gas markets, where rates paid by consumers do not immediately reflect price spikes in the spot market, price movements in propane and heating oil are quickly reflected in retail prices.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by an estimated 400,000 bbl/d (2.1%) in 2013. Consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids registered the largest

gain, increasing by 150,000 bbl/d (6.4%). Motor gasoline consumption grew by 90,000 bbl/d (1.1%), the largest increase since 2006. Stronger-than-expected growth in highway travel during the second half of 2013 contributed to that increase. Distillate fuel consumption increased by 90,000 bbl/d (2.5%), reflecting colder weather and domestic economic growth.

Projected total liquid fuels consumption remains flat in 2014. Motor gasoline consumption remains largely unchanged as the recent strong growth in highway travel slows and continued improvements in new-vehicle fuel economy boost overall fuel efficiency growth. Distillate fuel oil consumption rises 10,000 bbl/d (0.3%). In 2015, total liquid fuels consumption increases by 100,000 bbl/d (0.5%), driven primarily by increasing transportation demand for distillate fuel oil and industrial demand for hydrocarbon gas liquids.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. Harsh winter conditions over the past few months negatively affected well completion activity in the northern U.S. plays. As more evidence of this seasonal slowdown has appeared in the data, EIA has revised downward initial estimates for December 2013 and January 2014 U.S. crude oil production. Because the weather effects are temporary, much of the production slowdown is expected to be made up by accelerated completion activity over the next few months.

EIA expects strong crude oil production growth, primarily concentrated in the Bakken, Eagle Ford, and Permian regions, continuing through 2015. Forecast production increases from an estimated 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.2 million bbl/d in 2015. The highest historical annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970.

Crude oil production from the Bakken formation in North Dakota and Montana averaged 0.9 million bbl/d in 2013. While production briefly reached 1.0 million bbl/d in November 2013, logistical issues resulting from winter storms caused production to decline in December. Bakken production is expected to return to 1.0 million bbl/d in the first quarter of 2014. Production in the Eagle Ford formation in South Texas averaged 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013, reaching an estimated 1.3 million bbl/d in December 2013.

U.S. federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM) crude oil production averaged 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, down slightly from 2012. EIA forecasts 1.4 million bbl/d of GOM crude oil production in 2014 and 1.6 million bbl/d in 2015. Production growth in 2014 comes from eight projects expected to come on line: Jack, St. Malo, Entrada, Big Foot, Tubular Bells, Atlantis Phase 2, Hadrian South, and Lucius. Further production growth in 2015 comes from an additional 10 projects: Axe, Cardamom Deep, Dalmatian, Deimos South, Kodiak, Pony, Samurai, West Boreas, Winter, and Mars B.

As domestic production of crude oil continues to increase, U.S. refiners have announced expansions to process more light crude oil. Marathon and Kinder Morgan have announced plans to build condensate splitters in 2014 and 2015 to process production from the Utica and Eagle Ford formations. Small topping refineries are being built in North Dakota to process Bakken crude, and Valero is expanding its Gulf Coast refining capacity. Projected crude oil

inputs to refineries increase from 15.31 million bbl/d in 2013 to 15.52 million bbl/d in 2014 and rise further to 15.61 in 2015, surpassing the previous high of 15.48 million bbl/d in 2004.

The growth in domestic production has contributed to a significant decline in petroleum imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports peaked at more than 60% in 2005 and fell to an average of 33% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 25% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1971.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. Led by falling crude oil prices, the projected U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price, which fell from \$3.63/gal in 2012 to an average of \$3.51/gal in 2013, will continue to fall to \$3.45/gal in 2014 and \$3.37 in 2015. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to average \$3.85/gal in 2014 and \$3.78/gal in 2015.

Natural Gas

More frigid weather in February led to another large downward revision to the STEO's end-of-March 2014 projection for working natural gas inventories. Projected inventories now end March at 965 billion cubic feet (Bcf), ending the season below 1,000 Bcf for the first time since 2003. Much colder-than-normal temperatures in February led to large stock withdrawals in response to high demand from the residential, commercial, and electric power sectors. According to data from Bentek Energy, three of the top five months for total natural gas demand over the last eight years have occurred this heating season (December 2013, January 2014, and February 2014).

The stage is now set for a record stock build over the injection season. Projected end-of-October inventories total 3,459 Bcf, a build of almost 2,500 Bcf. This month's STEO raises the outlook for natural gas prices, which will spur additional production. Expectations for lower demand from the electric power sector compared with the past several years should help enable a record-high stock build.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption will average 71.3 Bcf per day (Bcf/d) in 2014, a drop of 0.1 Bcf/d from 2013. The projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 24.9 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and 22.0 Bcf/d in 2014. In 2015, total natural gas consumption falls by 0.3 Bcf/d as a decline in residential and commercial consumption more than offsets consumption growth in the industrial and electric power sectors. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.6 Bcf/d in 2015 with the retirement of some coal plants.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production will grow at an average rate of 2.5% in 2014 and 1.1% in 2015. Rapid natural gas production growth in the Marcellus formation is causing natural gas forward prices in the Northeast to fall even with or

below Henry Hub prices outside of peak-demand winter months. Consequently, some drilling activity may move away from the Marcellus back to Gulf Coast plays such as the Haynesville and Barnett, where prices are closer to the Henry Hub spot price.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have declined over the past several years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. [Several companies are planning to build liquefaction capacity](#) to export LNG from the United States. Cheniere Energy's Sabine Pass facility is planned to be the first to liquefy natural gas produced in the Lower 48 states for export. The facility has a total liquefaction capacity of 3 Bcf/d and is scheduled to come online in stages beginning in late 2015.

Growing domestic production over the past several years has displaced some [pipeline imports from Canada](#), while [exports to Mexico](#) have increased. EIA expects these trends will continue through 2015. EIA projects net imports of 3.6 Bcf/d in 2014 and 2.6 Bcf/d in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1987. Over the longer term, the [EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#) projects the United States will be a net exporter of natural gas beginning in 2018.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories fell by 152 Bcf to 1,196 Bcf during the week ending February 28, 2014. Colder-than-normal temperatures during the month resulted in increased heating demand, prompting larger-than-normal withdrawals. Stocks are now 908 Bcf less than last year at this time and 758 Bcf less than the five-year (2009-13) average for this time of year. Total stocks, as well as stocks in all three regions, are currently less than their five-year (2009-13) minimums.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$6.00/MMBtu at the Henry Hub in February, up \$1.29/MMBtu from January, the result of bitterly cold weather during the month. At the end of February, both spot and futures prices declined rapidly, falling below \$5/MMBtu. EIA projects that the March spot price will average \$4.48/MMBtu, and will continue to decline in the spring. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.44/MMBtu in 2014 and \$4.14/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for June 2014 delivery (for the five-day period ending March 6, 2014) averaged \$4.55/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for June 2014 contracts at \$3.51/MMBtu and \$5.90/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for June 2013 averaged \$3.61/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.79/MMBtu and \$4.67/MMBtu.

Coal

Coal exports totaled nearly 118 million short tons (MMst) in 2013, the second-highest total ever for U.S. coalexports. It was also the third consecutive year that exports totaled more than 100

MMst. Despite the 2013 pullback in both volume and value, [coal exports will continue to be important](#) for companies involved in coal production and transportation.

U.S. Coal Supply. EIA projects coal production will grow 3.2% to 1,028 MMst in 2014. The increase this year is primarily a result of higher consumption and a smaller inventory draw. Coal production is projected to fall 1.4% in 2015 to 1,013 MMst.

Primary (producer and distributor) and secondary (consumer) inventories fell by an estimated 40 MMst in 2013, which accounted for 4.4% of the year's total consumption. Inventory withdrawals are projected to supply 0.9% (9 MMst) of consumption in 2014, and inventory changes in 2015 are expected to be less than 1 MMst.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates total coal consumption for 2013 to be 923 MMst, a 3.9% increase over 2012. The increase was primarily a result of increased consumption in the electric power sector due to higher natural gas prices. Projected consumption grows 4.6% to 966 MMst in 2014 as electricity demand grows and natural gas prices remain well above their 2012 level. Total coal consumption is projected to decline by 3.1% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), and generation from renewable resources (wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and solar) grows by more than 7%.

U.S. Coal Exports. Exports are projected to total 103 MMst in 2014, making it the fourth consecutive year with more than 100 MMst of coal exports. This would be the second time that exports have exceeded 100 MMst for four consecutive years, with the first being from 1989 to 1992. Projected exports fall back to 99 MMst in 2015. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing coal output 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. Annual average coal prices to the electric power industry fell for the second consecutive year, from \$2.38/MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.36/MMBtu in 2014 and \$2.37/MMBtu in 2015.

Electricity

U.S. power generation over the past three months (December-February) is estimated to total about 5% more than generation during the same period last winter, primarily because of the much colder weather experienced in the eastern United States. EIA estimates natural gas-fired generation in the eastern United States (Northeast, Midwest, and South Census regions) accounted for 23.3% of its total generation last month compared with 25.3% in February 2013. Power generators in the West census region have not been affected as much by natural gas costs, and the region's share of total generation fueled by natural gas this winter has remained at levels similar to last winter.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Much of the increased electricity demand this winter was driven by the residential sector in the eastern United States, where retail sales for the period of October through February were an estimated 9% higher than last winter. U.S. commercial electricity sales grew by about 3% this winter, while industrial sales fell by about 1%. For all of 2014, EIA forecasts residential electricity sales will grow by 1.2% and commercial sales will grow by 0.6%. Industrial electricity consumption is expected to rebound later this year, growing 2.8% for all of 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA projects total U.S. electricity generation will average 11.3 terawatt-hours per day in 2014, an increase of 1.3% from last year. The projected share of total generation fueled by natural gas falls from 27.4% in 2013 to 26.9% this year, in response to higher natural gas prices. The natural gas generation share rises back to 27.5% in 2015 as fuel costs fall slightly next year. The decline in natural gas prices next year, along with increased retirement of coal-fired generating units, leads to a rise in the natural gas generation share to 27.5% in 2015 as the expected share of generation fueled by coal drops from 40.5% in 2014 to 38.9% next year.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. residential price of electricity to average 12.3 cents per kilowatt-hour during 2014, an increase of 1.9% from 2013. Residential electricity prices increase 2.0% during 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewables used for electricity and heat generation will grow by about 0.9% in 2014. Hydropower is projected to decrease by 1.7%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 2.4%. In 2015, renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to increase by 6.0% from 2014, as a 5.0% increase in hydropower is combined with a 6.6% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind power capacity will increase by 8.3% in 2014 to about 65 gigawatts (GW) by the end of the year and will increase 17.9% to total more than 77 GW at the end of 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.6% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued robust growth in solar electricity generation, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.4% in 2015. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, utility-scale solar capacity grew by 96% in 2013. EIA currently expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase by approximately 52% between year-end 2013 and year-end 2015. However, customer-sited photovoltaic (PV) capacity growth, which the STEO does not

forecast, is still projected to exceed utility-scale solar growth between 2013 and 2015, according to [EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#).

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production increased from an average of 825,000 bbl/d in December 2012 to 949,000 bbl/d during December 2013 and is forecast to average 910,000 bbl/d during 2014. Biodiesel production, which averaged 64,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, rose to [104,000 bbl/d \(135 million gallons\) in December 2013](#), 7 million gallons higher than in November. A biodiesel production tax credit expired at the end of 2013. Biodiesel production to average about 87,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average about 85,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 2015.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.0% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise 1.7% in 2014, followed by a decline in 2015 of 0.9%. The increase in emissions in 2013 reflects growth in consumption of liquid fuels and coal, while projected growth in 2014 is mainly due to higher coal use in electric power generation. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 3.0% in 2015 as the power sector responds to increasing coal plant retirements.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

The [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) revised its estimate of GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2013 downwards, from 3.2% to 2.4%. Consumer spending grew at a slower rate than initially reported, while businesses accumulated fewer inventories. Final sales growth (GDP excluding inventories) was revised down from 2.8% to 2.3%, slightly below the third quarter's 2.5% growth rate. Additionally, the [Federal Reserve Board](#) reported that U.S. industrial production fell in January by 0.3%, after rising the same amount in December. Manufacturing and mining production fell by 0.8% and 0.9%, respectively, while utilities production rose by 4.1%. Similarly, both new housing starts and building permits fell in January from their December levels, according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#). Still, the [ISM manufacturing index](#) rose to 53.2 in February, up from 51.3 in January (values above 50 indicate expansion), which suggests weather may have played a role in the weaker numbers above.

EIA uses the IHS/Global Insight macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO.

U.S. Production and Income. Forecast U.S. real GDP grows by 2.6% in 2014 and 3.2% in 2015. Even though forecast real GDP growth accelerates over the next two years, it is only in 2015 that GDP growth exceeds the economy's average annual growth of 3% from 1990 through 2007. Forecast real disposable income increases 2.6% in 2014 and 3.6% in 2015. Total industrial production grows at 2.8% in 2014, and is projected to grow 4.0% in 2015.

U.S. Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 6.5% and 9.2% over 2014 and 2015, respectively, with equipment spending accounting for most of investment's growth. Real

consumption expenditures grow more slowly than real GDP in 2014, at 2.5%, and remain below the rate of real GDP growth in 2015, at 2.9%. Durable goods expenditures drive the consumption spending. Export growth is 4.9% and 4.5% over the same two years, while import growth is 3% in 2014 and 6% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall 0.5% in 2014, but increase by 0.5% in 2015.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 6.5% over 2014, and gradually falls to 5.7% at the end of 2015, which is slightly higher than the 5.5% projected last month. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.6% in 2014 and 2.1% in 2015. Housing starts grow an average of 21% and 30% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace, as wages continue to show modest gains.

This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views in this report therefore should not be construed as representing those of the U.S. Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

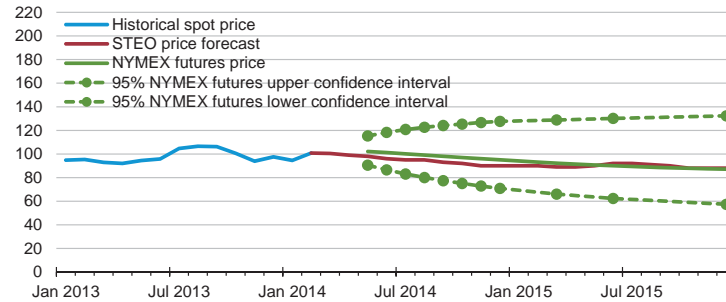


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for March 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel

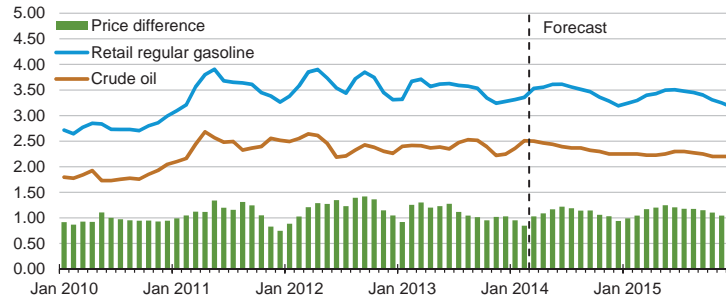


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Mar. 6, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

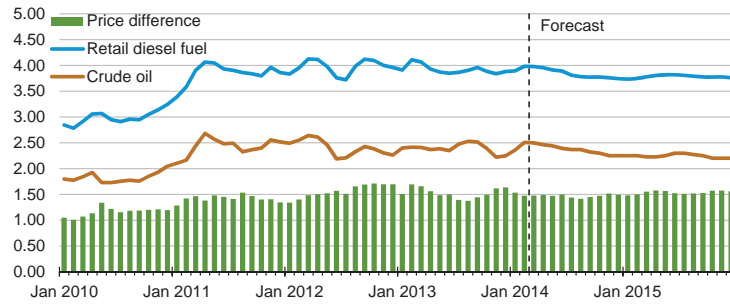


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

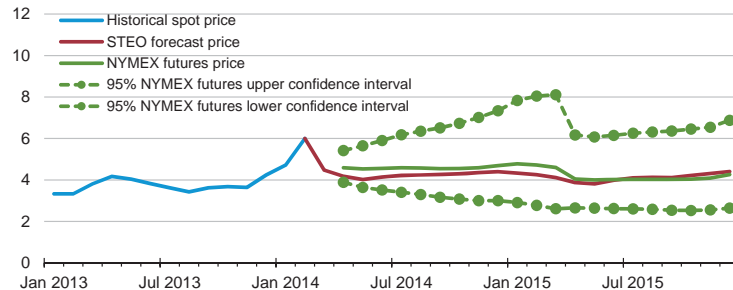


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

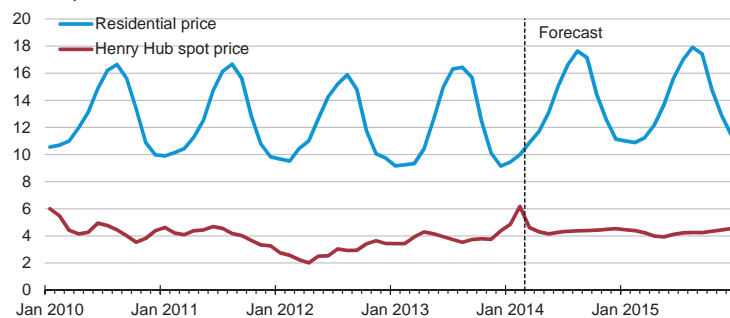


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Mar. 6, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

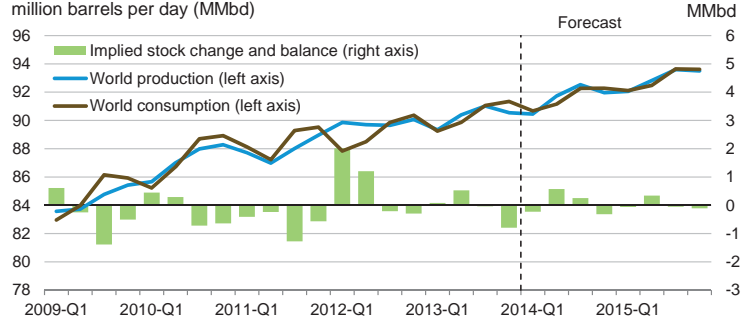
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



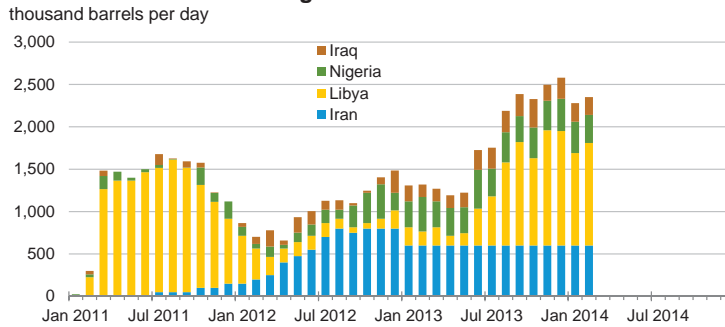
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



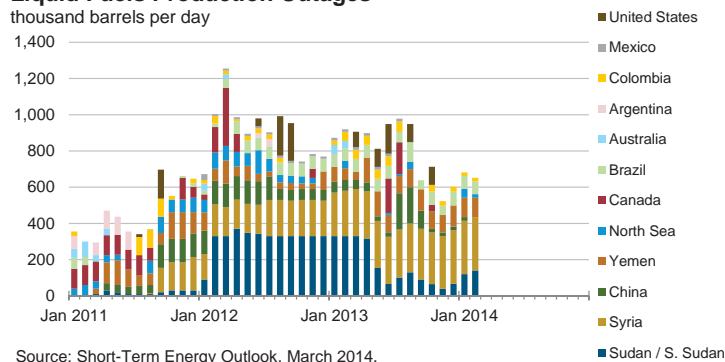
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

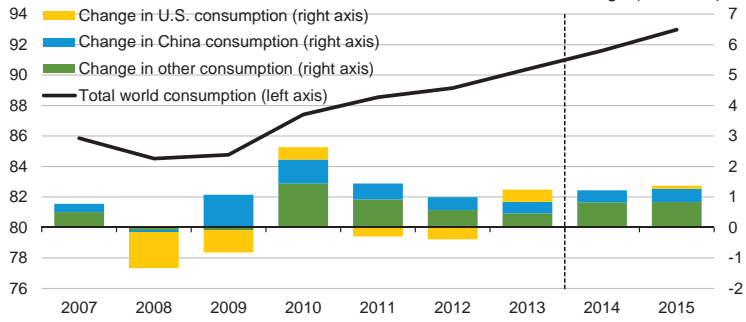


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

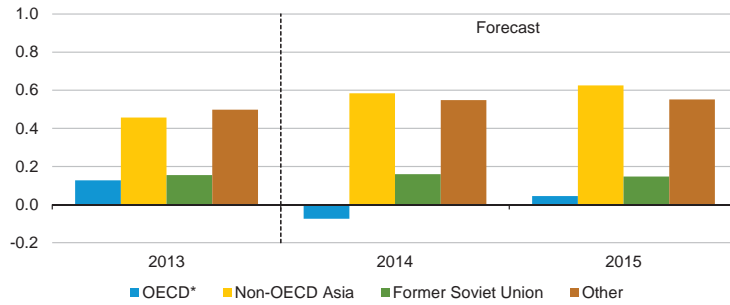
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

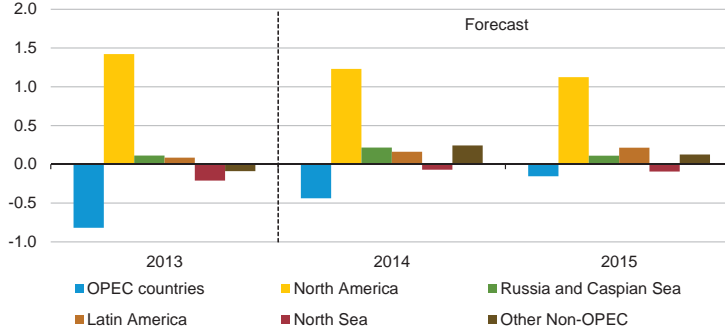


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

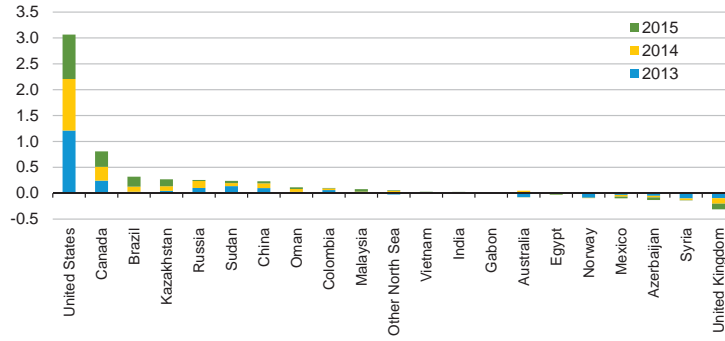
million barrels per day



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day

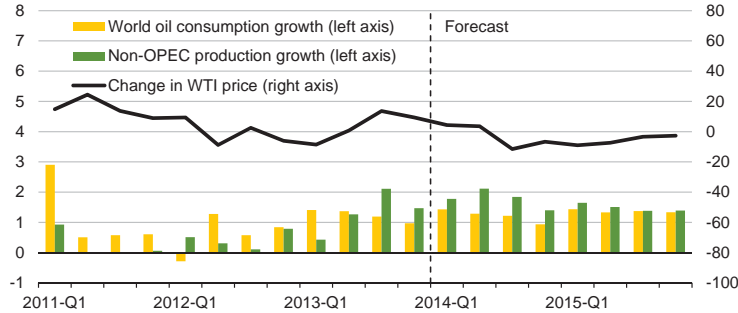


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth

million barrels per day

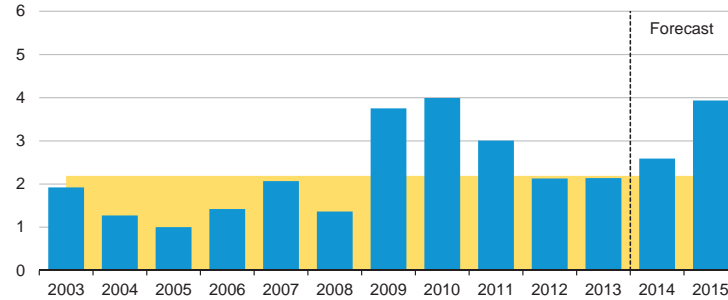
dollars per barrel



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity

million barrels per day

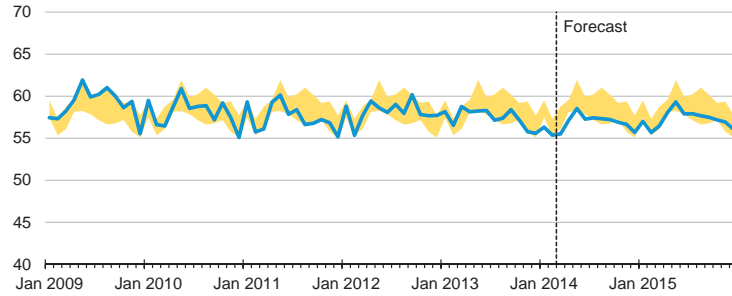


Note: Shaded area represents 2003-2013 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



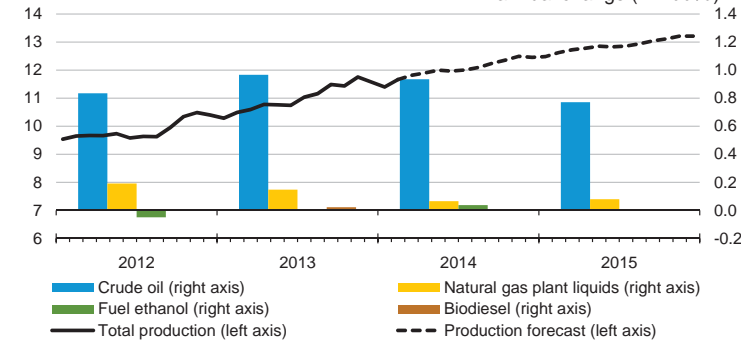
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

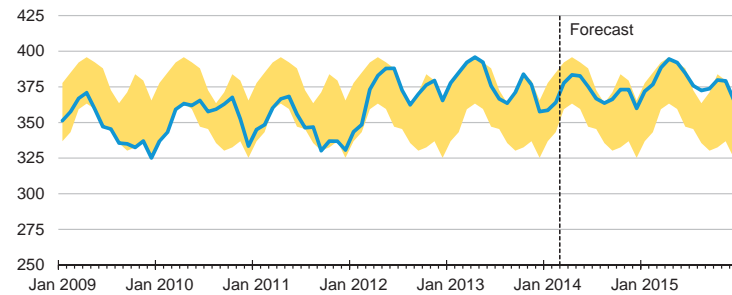
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

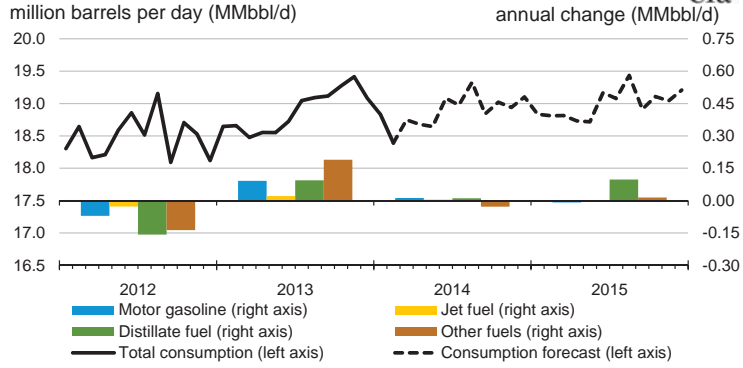
million barrels



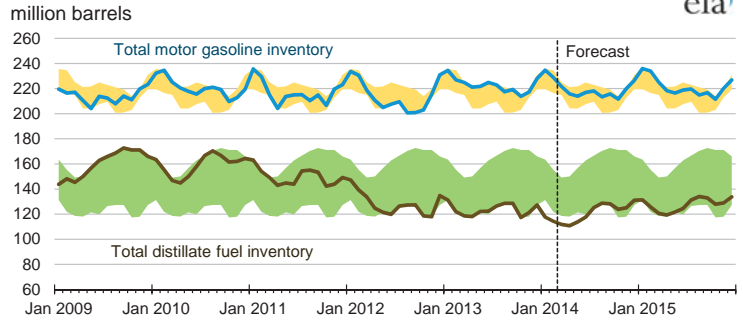
Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

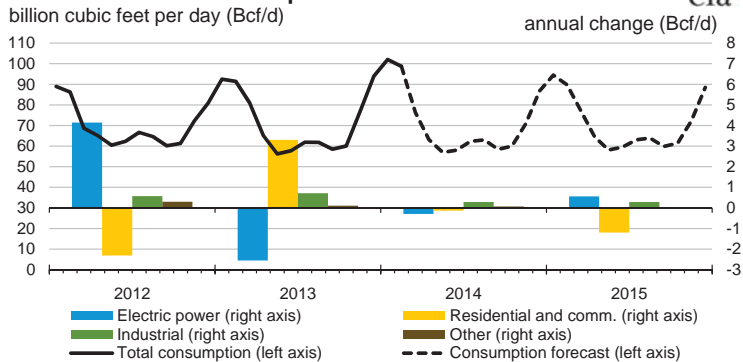
U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



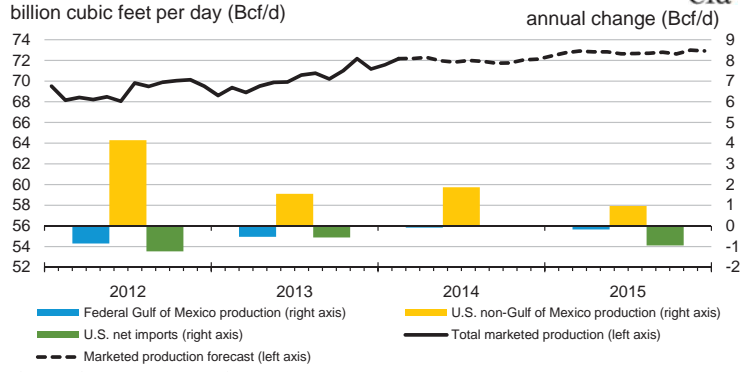
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



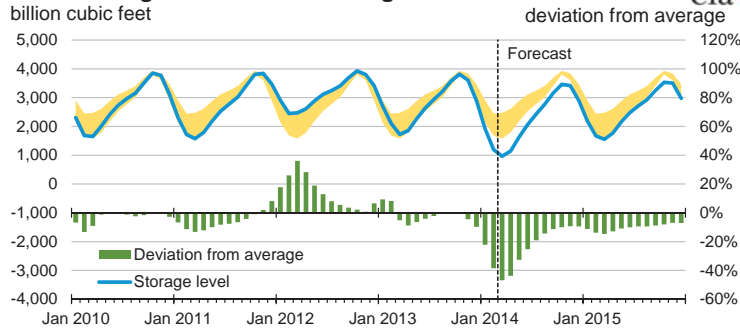
U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



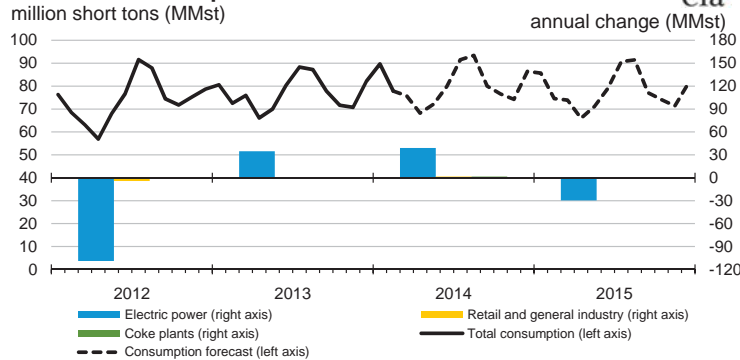
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



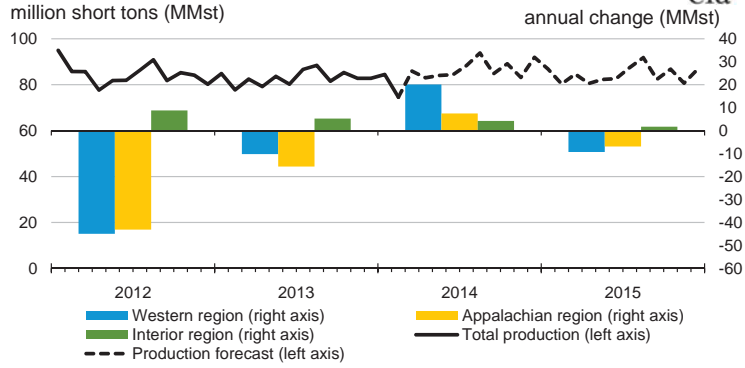
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



U.S. Coal Consumption

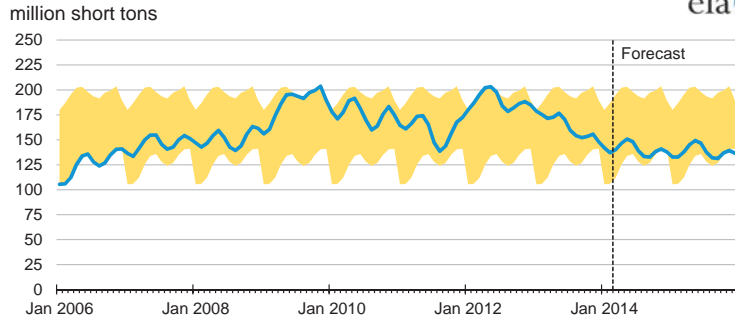


U.S. Coal Production



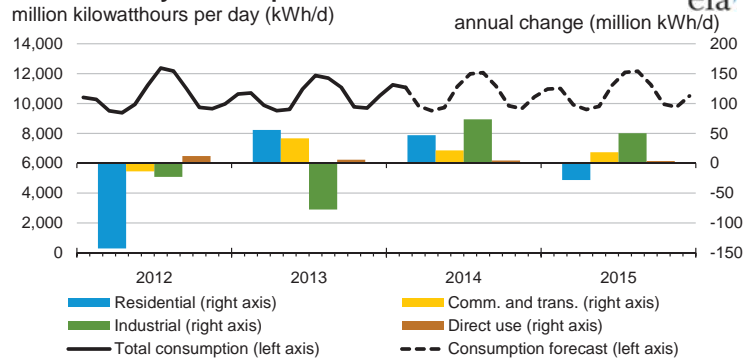
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

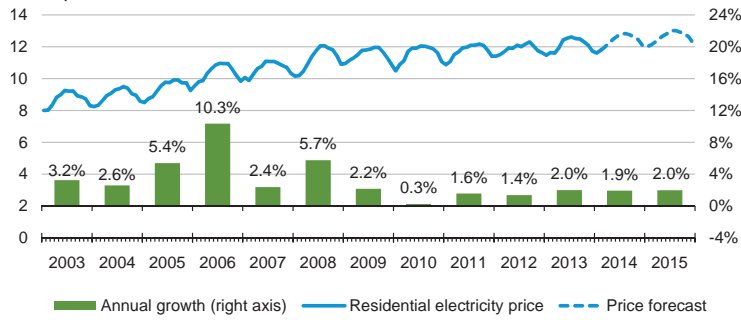
U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

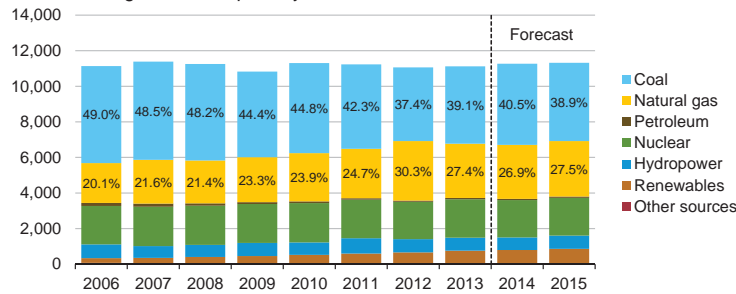
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

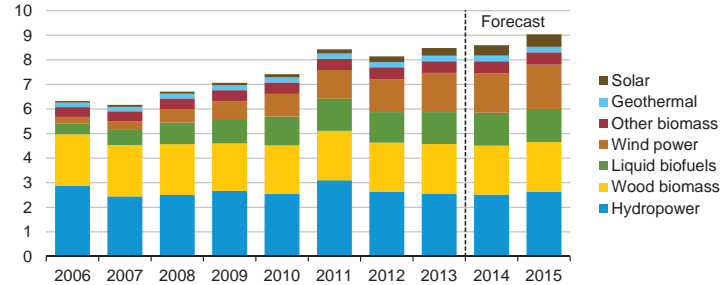


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

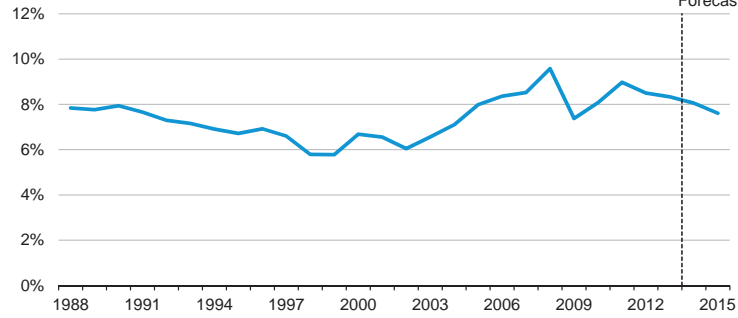


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

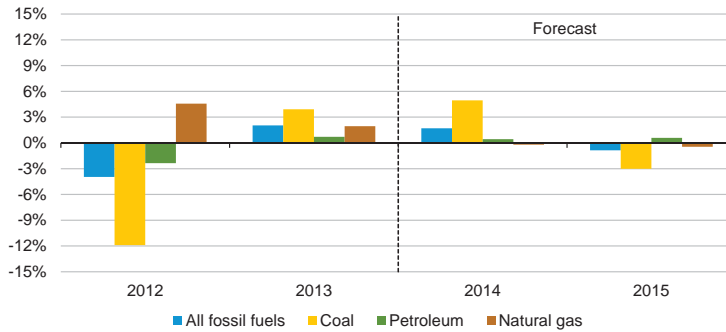
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

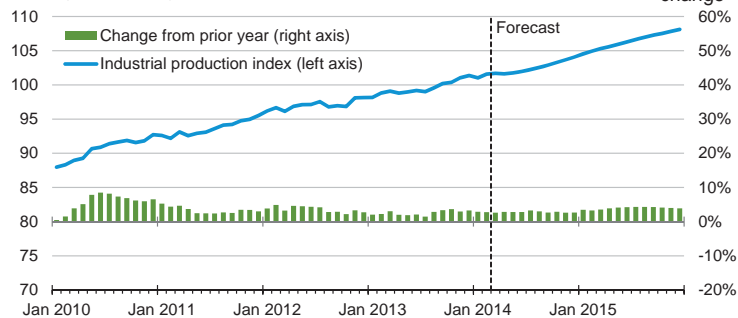
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

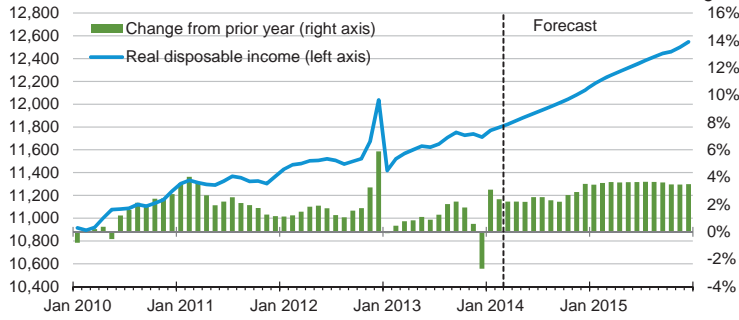
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

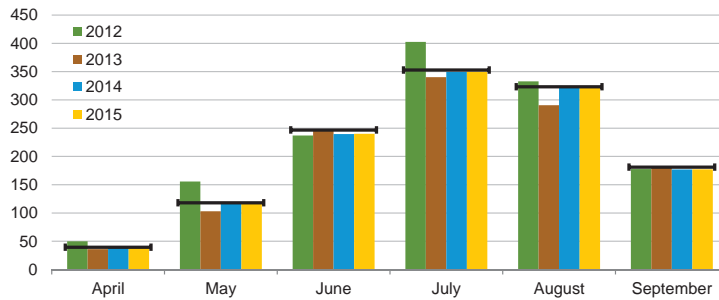
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

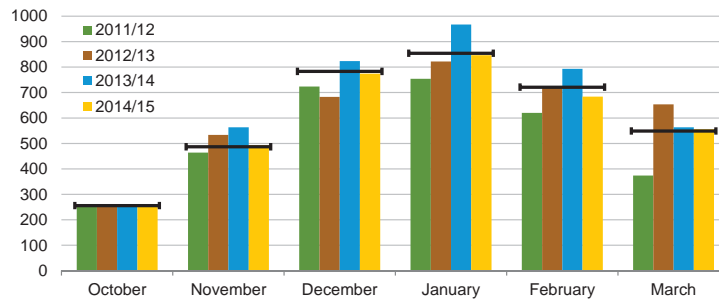


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2004-2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2003 - Mar 2013). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, March 2014.

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	73.6	74.2	79.6	74.7	79.7	65.6	75.2	81.0	7.8
Price (\$/mcf)	14.74	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.21	11.76	12.02	2.2
Expenditures (\$)	1,085	1,127	1,260	994	1,010	801	884	974	10.1
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	74.5	78.2	80.8	78.6	80.1	65.4	77.5	85.5	10.3
Price (\$/mcf)	11.06	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	9.08	8.41	8.50	1.1
Expenditures (\$)	824	892	927	742	740	594	652	727	11.5
South									
Consumption (mcf)	45.3	44.8	47.0	53.4	49.5	41.1	46.6	50.7	8.7
Price (\$/mcf)	13.57	14.19	14.08	11.52	11.03	11.45	10.71	11.31	5.6
Expenditures (\$)	615	635	661	615	546	471	499	573	14.7
West									
Consumption (mcf)	46.4	48.1	46.2	47.7	47.2	47.6	46.9	45.5	-3.1
Price (\$/mcf)	11.20	11.31	10.86	9.91	9.67	9.35	9.11	9.71	6.7
Expenditures (\$)	520	544	502	473	457	445	427	442	3.4
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	60.0	61.7	63.5	63.7	64.2	55.1	61.8	66.0	6.7
Price (\$/mcf)	12.35	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.46	10.28	9.75	10.05	3.1
Expenditures (\$)	742	786	818	689	671	567	603	663	10.0
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	522.7	531.7	572.5	538.2	574.1	465.3	539.9	585.1	8.4
Price (\$/gallon)	2.42	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.87	3.83	-1.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,267	1,769	1,519	1,533	1,943	1,735	2,092	2,243	7.2
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	6,763	6,795	7,033	6,805	7,033	6,397	6,825	7,085	3.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.139	0.144	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.152	0.158	3.6
Expenditures (\$)	940	981	1,066	1,032	1,084	987	1,040	1,119	7.6
Midwest									
Consumption (kwh)	8,407	8,634	8,762	8,662	8,731	7,904	8,588	9,030	5.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.085	0.089	0.098	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.111	0.111	0.0
Expenditures (\$)	718	772	856	855	914	875	955	1,004	5.2
South									
Consumption (kwh)	7,830	7,795	8,030	8,489	8,235	7,485	7,985	8,264	3.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.096	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.108	1.7
Expenditures (\$)	754	768	874	874	857	799	852	896	5.2
West									
Consumption (kwh)	6,980	7,110	6,956	7,070	7,044	7,077	7,017	6,907	-1.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.102	0.104	0.107	0.111	0.112	0.115	0.119	0.124	4.4
Expenditures (\$)	714	737	741	783	790	812	836	859	2.8
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kwh)	7,502	7,553	7,683	7,900	7,810	7,234	7,638	7,862	2.9
Price (\$/kwh)	0.101	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.117	0.119	1.8
Expenditures (\$)	758	786	862	869	881	840	891	934	4.8

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	634.3	640.7	685.4	640.8	685.2	566.6	645.5	695.1	7.7
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.35	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.00	3.47	15.5
Expenditures (\$)	1,492	1,876	1,947	1,911	2,217	1,893	1,940	2,412	24.3
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	734.5	775.3	797.1	779.9	791.5	645.6	766.4	844.3	10.2
Price* (\$/gallon)	1.79	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	1.74	2.62	50.6
Expenditures (\$)	1,317	1,746	1,683	1,548	1,673	1,440	1,333	2,212	65.9
Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)									
Northeast									
Natural gas	10,560	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,223	11,351	11,523	1.5
Heating oil	6,657	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,690	5,520	5,377	-2.6
Propane	728	704	713	733	744	764	786	795	1.3
Electricity	2,513	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	2,983	3,044	2.0
Wood	373	414	474	501	512	545	593	632	6.6
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,339	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	17,973	18,030	18,070	0.2
Heating oil	588	534	491	451	419	391	366	349	-4.8
Propane	2,245	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,040	2,013	1,988	-1.2
Electricity	4,322	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,112	5,273	5,465	3.6
Wood	500	528	584	616	618	630	634	634	0.0
South									
Natural gas	14,014	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,644	13,669	13,651	-0.1
Heating oil	1,118	1,051	956	906	853	789	743	700	-5.9
Propane	2,528	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,029	1,949	1,851	-5.1
Electricity	23,970	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,265	27,974	28,795	2.9
Wood	542	558	593	586	599	608	613	632	3.0
West									
Natural gas	14,997	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,048	15,167	15,313	1.0
Heating oil	340	316	294	289	279	262	252	247	-2.1
Propane	999	942	936	940	914	892	884	879	-0.6
Electricity	7,456	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,459	8,710	8,970	3.0
Wood	679	679	703	721	725	737	742	750	1.1
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	57,910	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,887	58,217	58,558	0.6
Heating oil	8,703	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,131	6,882	6,672	-3.0
Propane	6,499	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,726	5,632	5,514	-2.1
Electricity	38,260	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,730	44,940	46,273	3.0
Wood	2,094	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,520	2,582	2,648	2.5
Heating degree-days									
Northeast	4,788	4,844	5,261	4,861	5,262	4,150	4,899	5,359	9.4
Midwest	5,276	5,603	5,821	5,637	5,765	4,489	5,540	6,229	12.4
South	2,326	2,293	2,471	2,874	2,642	2,037	2,438	2,686	10.2
West	2,997	3,140	2,974	3,095	3,066	3,103	3,033	2,909	-4.1
U.S. Average	3,579	3,676	3,820	3,881	3,883	3,189	3,677	3,966	7.8

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31. Fuel prices are nominal prices. Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel. Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, and lighting (electricity). Per household consumption based on an average of EIA 2001 and 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys corrected for actual and projected heating degree-days.

* Prices exclude taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatt-hour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	7.11	7.28	7.58	7.84	<i>8.04</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>8.73</i>	<i>8.96</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.39</i>	7.45	<i>8.39</i>	<i>9.16</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.61	<i>68.13</i>	<i>68.19</i>	<i>68.05</i>	<i>68.14</i>	<i>68.82</i>	<i>68.89</i>	<i>68.84</i>	<i>68.96</i>	66.52	<i>68.13</i>	<i>68.88</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	251	<i>245</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>254</i>	996	<i>1,028</i>	<i>1,013</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>19.02</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.87</i>	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.12</i>	18.89	<i>18.89</i>	<i>18.99</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.93	<i>92.20</i>	<i>59.34</i>	<i>61.29</i>	<i>72.53</i>	<i>87.01</i>	<i>60.67</i>	<i>62.29</i>	<i>74.05</i>	71.33	<i>71.26</i>	<i>70.95</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	225	<i>243</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>227</i>	923	<i>966</i>	<i>936</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>10.08</i>	10.50	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.69</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.08	2.29	2.05	2.08	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.17</i>	<i>2.20</i>	8.51	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.97</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.40	22.86	24.07	24.82	<i>26.17</i>	<i>23.07</i>	<i>24.24</i>	<i>24.49</i>	<i>25.54</i>	<i>23.22</i>	<i>24.41</i>	<i>24.66</i>	97.16	<i>97.97</i>	<i>97.83</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	<i>103.05</i>	<i>102.15</i>	<i>98.86</i>	<i>95.16</i>	<i>94.15</i>	<i>94.85</i>	<i>95.52</i>	<i>92.50</i>	100.46	<i>99.76</i>	<i>94.26</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.31</i>	3.73	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.14</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,966	<i>16,036</i>	<i>16,123</i>	<i>16,228</i>	<i>16,350</i>	<i>16,489</i>	<i>16,627</i>	<i>16,775</i>	<i>16,918</i>	15,767	<i>16,184</i>	<i>16,702</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	1.9	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.0	<i>107.4</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>110.9</i>	106.5	<i>108.2</i>	<i>110.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.4	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,704	11,726	<i>11,797</i>	<i>11,888</i>	<i>11,979</i>	<i>12,083</i>	<i>12,216</i>	<i>12,319</i>	<i>12,416</i>	<i>12,502</i>	11,638	<i>11,937</i>	<i>12,363</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.1	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	0.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	96.9	96.9	97.2	98.5	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.6</i>	97.4	<i>100.0</i>	<i>104.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	2.5	<i>2.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,201	499	73	1,642	<i>2,324</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>2,087</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1,517</i>	4,415	<i>4,390</i>	<i>4,148</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	38	387	813	90	<i>39</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>93</i>	1,328	<i>1,381</i>	<i>1,382</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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	<i>98.65</i>	<i>97.67</i>	<i>94.33</i>	<i>90.67</i>	<i>89.67</i>	<i>90.33</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>88.00</i>	97.91	<i>95.33</i>	<i>89.75</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	<i>108.34</i>	<i>105.33</i>	<i>103.67</i>	<i>102.33</i>	<i>102.00</i>	<i>101.00</i>	<i>100.67</i>	<i>100.00</i>	108.64	<i>104.92</i>	<i>100.92</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	<i>102.55</i>	<i>101.66</i>	<i>98.36</i>	<i>94.68</i>	<i>93.65</i>	<i>94.35</i>	<i>95.02</i>	<i>92.00</i>	98.12	<i>99.39</i>	<i>93.77</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.98	<i>103.05</i>	<i>102.15</i>	<i>98.86</i>	<i>95.16</i>	<i>94.15</i>	<i>94.85</i>	<i>95.52</i>	<i>92.50</i>	100.46	<i>99.76</i>	<i>94.26</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	<i>274</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>253</i>	281	<i>276</i>	<i>268</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	<i>302</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>287</i>	303	<i>295</i>	<i>289</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	298	<i>303</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>280</i>	297	<i>290</i>	<i>281</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	<i>300</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>283</i>	298	<i>292</i>	<i>286</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	243	247	250	<i>259</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>237</i>	248	<i>253</i>	<i>240</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	<i>340</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>324</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>337</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	<i>348</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	358	<i>352</i>	<i>344</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	<i>395</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>377</i>	392	<i>385</i>	<i>378</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	372	<i>391</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>361</i>	378	<i>377</i>	<i>364</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	<i>5.21</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.44</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.26</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.31</i>	3.73	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.14</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	<i>6.14</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.48</i>	4.66	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.25</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>9.84</i>	8.12	<i>9.43</i>	<i>9.77</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	<i>9.97</i>	<i>12.78</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>17.44</i>	<i>12.48</i>	10.31	<i>11.47</i>	<i>12.27</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	<i>5.80</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>5.15</i>	4.32	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.86</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.23	<i>19.07</i>	<i>18.95</i>	<i>18.84</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.49</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>18.35</i>	<i>18.28</i>	19.27	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.42</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	23.07	<i>23.67</i>	<i>23.10</i>	<i>22.49</i>	<i>22.80</i>	<i>23.12</i>	<i>23.01</i>	<i>22.84</i>	<i>23.33</i>	23.10	<i>23.06</i>	<i>23.07</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	<i>6.73</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.83</i>	<i>6.81</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>6.92</i>	6.82	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.07</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>10.50</i>	10.29	<i>10.52</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	<i>11.77</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.54</i>	12.12	<i>12.35</i>	<i>12.60</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380;

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035.

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	23.15	23.20	23.85	24.47	<i>24.51</i>	<i>24.78</i>	<i>24.96</i>	<i>25.20</i>	<i>25.61</i>	<i>25.71</i>	<i>25.89</i>	<i>26.33</i>	23.67	<i>24.86</i>	<i>25.89</i>
U.S. (50 States)	11.70	12.04	12.58	12.94	<i>12.88</i>	<i>13.24</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>13.86</i>	<i>14.11</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>14.47</i>	12.32	<i>13.32</i>	<i>14.18</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.10	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.67</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	2.90	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>
North Sea (b)	2.94	2.89	2.74	2.84	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.68</i>	2.85	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.69</i>
Other OECD	1.46	1.51	1.53	1.49	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.52</i>	1.50	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>
Non-OECD	66.18	67.20	67.17	66.07	<i>65.94</i>	<i>66.95</i>	<i>67.56</i>	<i>66.76</i>	<i>66.44</i>	<i>67.12</i>	<i>67.70</i>	<i>67.17</i>	66.65	<i>66.81</i>	<i>67.11</i>
OPEC	36.30	36.85	36.58	35.53	<i>35.64</i>	<i>36.07</i>	<i>36.25</i>	<i>35.55</i>	<i>35.60</i>	<i>35.65</i>	<i>35.93</i>	<i>35.70</i>	36.31	<i>35.88</i>	<i>35.72</i>
Crude Oil Portion	29.97	30.50	30.24	29.38	<i>29.49</i>	<i>29.67</i>	<i>29.83</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>29.14</i>	<i>29.38</i>	<i>29.11</i>	30.02	<i>29.53</i>	<i>29.18</i>
Other Liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.15	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.59</i>	6.29	<i>6.35</i>	<i>6.54</i>
Former Soviet Union	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.58	<i>13.68</i>	<i>13.70</i>	<i>13.78</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>13.80</i>	<i>13.82</i>	<i>13.88</i>	<i>13.86</i>	13.52	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.84</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.60</i>	4.46	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.59</i>
Other Non-OECD	11.90	12.40	12.72	12.44	<i>12.10</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.83</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.29</i>	<i>13.01</i>	12.37	<i>12.64</i>	<i>12.96</i>
Total World Supply	89.33	90.40	91.01	90.55	<i>90.45</i>	<i>91.73</i>	<i>92.52</i>	<i>91.96</i>	<i>92.05</i>	<i>92.83</i>	<i>93.59</i>	<i>93.50</i>	90.33	<i>91.67</i>	<i>93.00</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	53.03	53.55	54.44	55.01	<i>54.81</i>	<i>55.66</i>	<i>56.28</i>	<i>56.41</i>	<i>56.46</i>	<i>57.17</i>	<i>57.66</i>	<i>57.80</i>	54.01	<i>55.80</i>	<i>57.28</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.78	45.48	46.25	46.60	<i>46.13</i>	<i>45.19</i>	<i>45.97</i>	<i>46.52</i>	<i>46.38</i>	<i>45.16</i>	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.50</i>	46.03	<i>45.95</i>	<i>46.00</i>
U.S. (50 States)	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	<i>18.67</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>19.05</i>	<i>19.02</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.87</i>	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.12</i>	18.89	<i>18.89</i>	<i>18.99</i>
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.32	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Canada	2.28	2.32	2.31	2.25	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.29	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Europe	13.16	13.78	13.96	13.62	<i>13.52</i>	<i>13.30</i>	<i>13.74</i>	<i>13.71</i>	<i>13.57</i>	<i>13.29</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.69</i>	13.63	<i>13.57</i>	<i>13.57</i>
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.39</i>	4.56	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.27</i>
Other OECD	6.34	6.34	6.25	6.41	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.57</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.33</i>	<i>6.57</i>	6.34	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.46</i>
Non-OECD	43.46	44.39	44.81	44.74	<i>44.54</i>	<i>45.96</i>	<i>46.30</i>	<i>45.76</i>	<i>45.73</i>	<i>47.33</i>	<i>47.68</i>	<i>47.11</i>	44.35	<i>45.64</i>	<i>46.97</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.04</i>	4.64	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.93</i>
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.58</i>	10.66	<i>11.05</i>	<i>11.49</i>
Other Asia	11.03	11.25	10.83	11.12	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.42</i>	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.50</i>	11.06	<i>11.25</i>	<i>11.44</i>
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	<i>17.26</i>	<i>17.93</i>	<i>18.46</i>	<i>17.68</i>	<i>17.69</i>	<i>18.52</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>18.26</i>	17.29	<i>17.83</i>	<i>18.39</i>
Total World Consumption	89.25	89.87	91.05	91.34	<i>90.68</i>	<i>91.15</i>	<i>92.27</i>	<i>92.27</i>	<i>92.11</i>	<i>92.48</i>	<i>93.64</i>	<i>93.61</i>	90.38	<i>91.60</i>	<i>92.97</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.27	-0.15	0.78	<i>0.15</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-0.23</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.36</i>	<i>-0.13</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.13	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.04</i>
Other OECD	-0.23	0.34	-0.21	0.18	<i>0.03</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	0.02	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.02	-0.61	0.39	-0.16	<i>0.05</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	-0.10	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Total Stock Draw	-0.08	-0.53	0.04	0.79	<i>0.23</i>	<i>-0.58</i>	<i>-0.25</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>-0.34</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.11</i>	0.06	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	<i>1,051</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>1,115</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,092</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>1,137</i>	<i>1,096</i>	1,064	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,096</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,652	2,645	2,678	2,590	<i>2,574</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>2,642</i>	<i>2,610</i>	<i>2,615</i>	<i>2,647</i>	<i>2,653</i>	<i>2,624</i>	2,590	<i>2,610</i>	<i>2,624</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply (million barrels per day)

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.75	18.80	19.58	20.15	<i>20.16</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.65</i>	<i>20.95</i>	<i>21.33</i>	<i>21.51</i>	<i>21.74</i>	<i>22.13</i>	19.32	<i>20.55</i>	<i>21.68</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.86</i>	4.10	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.67</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	2.90	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>
United States	11.70	12.04	12.58	12.94	<i>12.88</i>	<i>13.24</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.72</i>	<i>13.86</i>	<i>14.11</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>14.47</i>	12.32	<i>13.32</i>	<i>14.18</i>
Central and South America	4.42	4.94	5.27	4.93	<i>4.60</i>	<i>5.12</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>5.60</i>	<i>5.34</i>	4.89	<i>5.06</i>	<i>5.27</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.71	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.70	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Brazil	2.21	2.74	3.03	2.73	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.05</i>	2.68	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.97</i>
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.02	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>	1.03	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Europe	3.88	3.83	3.69	3.79	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.59</i>	3.80	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.60</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.84</i>	1.81	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.89	0.86	0.74	0.82	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.83	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.61</i>
Other North Sea	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.20	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.21	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.60	<i>13.69</i>	<i>13.71</i>	<i>13.79</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.81</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>13.87</i>	13.53	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.85</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.88	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.88	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.80</i>
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.72	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.89</i>	1.65	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.87</i>
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.50	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.68</i>	10.50	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.26	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.24	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.23	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>
Middle East	1.26	1.18	1.20	1.18	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	1.21	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.26</i>
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.94	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.07	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.96	8.99	8.75	8.87	<i>8.98</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.25</i>	8.89	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.25</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.44	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.45	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.60</i>	4.46	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.59</i>
India	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>	0.98	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Indonesia	0.96	0.95	0.90	0.89	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	0.93	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>
Malaysia	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.62	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.63	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.35	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Africa	2.23	2.34	2.43	2.50	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.37	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Egypt	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.68</i>	0.71	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.69</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.29	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.36	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.25	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.35</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.03	53.55	54.44	55.01	<i>54.81</i>	<i>55.66</i>	<i>56.28</i>	<i>56.41</i>	<i>56.46</i>	<i>57.17</i>	<i>57.66</i>	<i>57.80</i>	54.01	<i>55.80</i>	<i>57.28</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.15	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.59</i>	6.29	<i>6.35</i>	<i>6.54</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.36	59.90	60.78	61.16	<i>60.96</i>	<i>62.06</i>	<i>62.69</i>	<i>62.85</i>	<i>62.94</i>	<i>63.69</i>	<i>64.22</i>	<i>64.40</i>	60.30	<i>62.14</i>	<i>63.82</i>

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015	
Crude Oil																
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.19	-	-
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-
Iran	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.03	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	-	-
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.95	-	-
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.64	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	29.97	30.50	30.24	29.38	<i>29.49</i>	<i>29.67</i>	<i>29.83</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>29.11</i>	<i>29.14</i>	<i>29.38</i>	<i>29.11</i>	30.02	<i>29.53</i>	<i>29.18</i>	
Other Liquids	6.33	6.35	6.34	6.15	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.59</i>	6.29	<i>6.35</i>	<i>6.54</i>	
Total OPEC Supply	36.30	36.85	36.58	35.53	<i>35.64</i>	<i>36.07</i>	<i>36.25</i>	<i>35.55</i>	<i>35.60</i>	<i>35.65</i>	<i>35.93</i>	<i>35.70</i>	36.31	<i>35.88</i>	<i>35.72</i>	
Crude Oil Production Capacity																
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.11	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.72</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.38</i>	5.79	<i>5.48</i>	<i>6.14</i>	
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.73	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.72	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.73</i>	
Middle East	23.68	23.74	23.65	23.54	<i>23.80</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.93</i>	<i>23.99</i>	<i>24.10</i>	<i>24.21</i>	<i>24.30</i>	<i>24.38</i>	23.65	<i>23.90</i>	<i>24.25</i>	
OPEC Total	32.67	32.72	31.90	31.38	<i>31.68</i>	<i>32.08</i>	<i>32.24</i>	<i>32.46</i>	<i>32.72</i>	<i>32.99</i>	<i>33.25</i>	<i>33.51</i>	32.16	<i>32.12</i>	<i>33.12</i>	
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity																
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	2.00	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.40</i>	2.14	<i>2.59</i>	<i>3.93</i>	
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	2.00	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.40</i>	2.14	<i>2.59</i>	<i>3.93</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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.99	23.08	23.49	23.59	22.99	23.22	23.55	23.51	23.27	23.28	23.63	23.60	23.29	23.32	23.45
Canada	2.28	2.32	2.31	2.25	2.30	2.26	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.29	2.32	2.34
Mexico	2.11	2.14	2.09	2.08	2.02	2.15	2.12	2.13	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10
United States	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.67	18.80	19.05	19.02	18.82	18.87	19.14	19.12	18.89	18.89	18.99
Central and South America	6.73	6.99	7.01	6.98	6.91	7.17	7.21	7.18	7.11	7.37	7.41	7.39	6.93	7.12	7.32
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	3.08	3.15	3.14	3.12	3.24	3.31	3.29	2.94	3.09	3.24
Europe	13.86	14.49	14.69	14.34	14.22	14.01	14.48	14.44	14.28	14.01	14.47	14.43	14.35	14.29	14.30
Former Soviet Union	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.74	4.67	4.94	4.92	4.87	4.80	5.09	5.07	4.66	4.82	4.96
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.35	3.30	3.50	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.59	3.58	3.30	3.41	3.50
Middle East	7.39	7.83	8.45	7.77	7.77	8.20	8.75	7.95	7.92	8.50	9.07	8.23	7.86	8.17	8.43
Asia and Oceania	30.25	29.53	29.24	30.47	30.49	30.33	29.84	30.74	30.99	30.86	30.35	31.25	29.87	30.35	30.86
China	10.54	10.61	10.56	10.92	10.65	11.23	11.19	11.14	11.07	11.67	11.63	11.58	10.66	11.05	11.49
Japan	5.08	4.11	4.32	4.75	4.92	4.11	4.15	4.54	4.72	3.97	4.00	4.39	4.56	4.43	4.27
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.88	3.87	3.55	3.83	3.99	3.98	3.65	3.94	3.68	3.78	3.89
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.52	3.67	3.67	3.62	3.64	3.42	3.53	3.65
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.78	45.48	46.25	46.60	46.13	45.19	45.97	46.52	46.38	45.16	45.96	46.50	46.03	45.95	46.00
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.46	44.39	44.81	44.74	44.54	45.96	46.30	45.76	45.73	47.33	47.68	47.11	44.35	45.64	46.97
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.25	89.87	91.05	91.34	90.68	91.15	92.27	92.27	92.11	92.48	93.64	93.61	90.38	91.60	92.97
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	115.2	116.2	117.1	118.0	118.9	119.7	120.7	121.7	122.7	123.9	125.1	126.1	116.6	120.2	124.5
Percent change from prior year	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.3	3.1	3.5
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	102.2	102.7	103.4	104.1	104.6	105.0	105.6	106.2	107.0	107.8	108.5	109.1	103.1	105.4	108.1
Percent change from prior year	0.6	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.3	2.2	2.6
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	137.0	138.7	139.9	141.4	142.6	144.4	146.2	147.8	149.4	151.3	153.4	155.2	139.2	145.3	152.3
Percent change from prior year	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.3	4.9
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	101.67	103.17	104.33	103.90	105.83	106.93	107.36	107.53	107.64	107.37	107.16	107.12	103.27	106.91	107.33
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.5	1.7	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	3.7	3.5	0.4

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	7.11	7.28	7.58	7.84	8.04	8.32	8.45	8.73	8.96	9.11	9.19	9.39	7.45	8.39	9.16
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.47	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.21	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.37	1.38	1.46	1.56	1.61	1.61	1.63	1.25	1.39	1.60
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.28	5.56	5.86	6.05	6.19	6.48	6.65	6.78	6.91	7.06	7.18	7.29	5.69	6.53	7.11
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.47	7.61	7.94	7.37	7.25	7.01	7.09	6.55	6.17	6.33	6.50	6.19	7.60	6.97	6.30
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.18	0.05	0.15	-0.22	0.03	0.10	0.07	-0.32	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.02	-0.01	-0.02
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.16	0.17
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	15.20	15.54	15.85	15.47	14.98	15.66	16.01	15.79	15.31	15.52	15.61
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.43	2.48	2.64	2.68	2.56	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.64	2.68	2.73	2.76	2.56	2.62	2.70
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.03
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.91	0.91
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.96	-1.04	-1.54	-2.05	-1.70	-1.16	-1.44	-1.73	-1.26	-1.39	-1.68	-2.11	-1.40	-1.51	-1.61
Pentanes Plus	-0.09	-0.05	-0.14	-0.15	-0.11	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.12	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.11
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	-0.06	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25	-0.13	-0.15	-0.16	-0.09	-0.07	-0.22	-0.25	-0.17	-0.18	-0.13	-0.18
Unfinished Oils	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.61	0.51	0.67	0.69	0.58	0.56	0.66	0.67	0.57	0.65	0.61	0.62
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.10	-0.05	-0.08	-0.10
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.40	0.59	0.44	0.35	0.44	0.62	0.54	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.53	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.52
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.26	-0.32	-0.51	-0.52	-0.31	-0.32	-0.48	-0.33	-0.26	-0.34	-0.59	-0.38	-0.41	-0.38
Jet Fuel	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.10	-0.07	-0.08	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09	-0.13	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.62	-0.89	-1.23	-1.12	-0.97	-1.00	-1.19	-1.15	-0.88	-1.06	-1.22	-1.22	-0.97	-1.08	-1.10
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.21	-0.09	-0.14	-0.18	-0.17	-0.13	-0.13	-0.15	-0.21	-0.16	-0.17	-0.14	-0.15	-0.18
Other Oils (h)	-0.51	-0.56	-0.58	-0.66	-0.60	-0.58	-0.58	-0.60	-0.55	-0.59	-0.61	-0.64	-0.58	-0.59	-0.60
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.47	-0.45	-0.20	0.63	0.37	-0.50	-0.33	0.30	0.20	-0.40	-0.25	0.35	0.11	-0.04	-0.03
Total Supply	18.62	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.70	18.80	19.05	19.02	18.82	18.87	19.14	19.12	18.89	18.89	18.99
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.06
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	2.67	2.10	2.19	2.67	2.67	2.17	2.24	2.60	2.72	2.22	2.29	2.66	2.41	2.42	2.47
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.26	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.03
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.42	8.91	9.02	8.75	8.46	8.95	9.00	8.72	8.48	8.95	8.98	8.70	8.77	8.79	8.78
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.84	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.85
Jet Fuel	1.33	1.42	1.49	1.44	1.38	1.44	1.47	1.40	1.37	1.45	1.47	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.42
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.93	3.77	3.67	3.97	3.90	3.79	3.75	3.94	4.01	3.87	3.85	4.05	3.84	3.85	3.94
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.30
Other Oils (h)	1.82	2.01	2.20	1.84	1.85	2.03	2.14	1.89	1.84	2.02	2.14	1.90	1.97	1.98	1.98
Total Consumption	18.59	18.61	19.08	19.25	18.67	18.80	19.05	19.02	18.82	18.87	19.14	19.12	18.89	18.89	18.99
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	6.52	6.57	6.40	5.33	5.55	5.85	5.66	4.82	4.91	4.95	4.82	4.08	6.20	5.47	4.69
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	392.1	375.7	371.2	357.6	377.7	375.2	366.2	359.9	388.5	384.6	373.7	365.9	357.6	359.9	365.9
Pentanes Plus	13.0	16.8	18.0	14.3	13.5	15.3	16.1	14.5	14.2	16.1	16.9	15.3	14.3	14.5	15.3
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	103.0	142.4	171.6	112.7	79.4	126.6	157.7	123.9	97.5	139.9	167.2	130.9	112.7	123.9	130.9
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	82.8	78.1	91.7	88.3	85.8	80.4	90.2	87.6	85.7	80.4	78.1	80.4	80.4
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.1	20.0	20.2	21.6	22.8	21.3	20.5	20.9	23.4	21.8	21.0	21.4	21.6	20.9	21.4
Total Motor Gasoline	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	221.6	217.0	215.7	226.6	225.1	218.9	216.7	226.8	228.1	226.6	226.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	33.3	32.2	31.5	33.8	31.4	31.8	31.2	32.9	39.7	33.8	32.9
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	188.3	184.8	184.1	192.7	193.7	187.1	185.5	194.0	188.3	192.7	194.0
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.5	41.1	37.2	38.2	40.1	41.6	39.3	39.3	40.4	41.4	38.7	37.2	39.3	38.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.6	122.3	128.6	127.3	111.8	117.7	128.2	131.1	120.6	124.6	132.9	133.8	127.3	131.1	133.8
Residual Fuel Oil	36.9	37.5	35.7	37.7	37.2	36.7	35.6	36.5	37.5	36.5	35.1	35.8	37.7	36.5	35.8
Other Oils (h)	56.6	54.9	47.2	49.4	56.9	55.2	47.2	47.9	55.8	54.2	46.4	47.3	49.4	47.9	47.3
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,122	1,136	1,064	1,051	1,093	1,115	1,081	1,092	1,125	1,137	1,096	1,064	1,081	1,096
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696	696

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

(b) Crude oil production from U.S. Federal leases in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM).

(c) Net imports equals gross imports minus gross exports.

(d) Crude oil adjustment balances supply and consumption and was previously referred to as "Unaccounted for Crude Oil."

(e) Renewables and oxygenate production includes pentanes plus, oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol), and renewable fuels.

(f) Petroleum products adjustment includes hydrogen/oxygenates/renewables/other hydrocarbons, motor gasoline blend components, and finished motor gasoline.

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration

Short-Term Energy Outlook - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.57	<i>15.20</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>15.85</i>	<i>15.47</i>	<i>14.98</i>	<i>15.66</i>	<i>16.01</i>	<i>15.79</i>	15.31	<i>15.52</i>	<i>15.61</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.33	0.26	0.30	0.42	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.14	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.08</i>	1.11	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.44	0.65	0.67	0.40	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.54	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.58</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.42	0.66	0.40	0.45	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.48	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.92	18.16	18.52	18.15	<i>17.60</i>	<i>18.39</i>	<i>18.60</i>	<i>18.05</i>	<i>17.42</i>	<i>18.52</i>	<i>18.77</i>	<i>18.41</i>	17.94	<i>18.16</i>	<i>18.28</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.13	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.10	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (a)	0.52	0.85	0.78	0.37	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.63	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.66</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.77	9.20	9.24	9.44	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.28</i>	9.17	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.13</i>
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.51</i>	1.50	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.53</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	5.00	<i>4.65</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.23</i>	4.73	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.99</i>
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.47	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Other Oils (b)	2.41	2.55	2.70	2.53	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.54</i>	2.55	<i>2.56</i>	<i>2.57</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.97	19.24	19.66	19.28	<i>18.65</i>	<i>19.47</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>19.13</i>	<i>18.48</i>	<i>19.59</i>	<i>19.87</i>	<i>19.49</i>	19.04	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.36</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.82	15.77	16.32	16.00	<i>15.53</i>	<i>15.87</i>	<i>16.21</i>	<i>15.85</i>	<i>15.31</i>	<i>15.98</i>	<i>16.36</i>	<i>16.18</i>	15.73	<i>15.86</i>	<i>15.96</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.82	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	17.82	<i>17.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.88	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.90</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	<i>274</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>253</i>	281	<i>276</i>	<i>268</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	361	350	355	334	<i>345</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>326</i>	350	<i>345</i>	<i>336</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	<i>335</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>316</i>	347	<i>340</i>	<i>332</i>
PADD 3	339	336	337	308	<i>319</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>301</i>	330	<i>325</i>	<i>317</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	324	<i>325</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>319</i>	343	<i>339</i>	<i>330</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	<i>362</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>356</i>	378	<i>372</i>	<i>367</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	<i>340</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>324</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>337</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	<i>348</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>331</i>	358	<i>352</i>	<i>344</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	<i>56.2</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>58.4</i>	61.1	<i>58.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.6	<i>51.1</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>50.1</i>	51.6	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>
PADD 3	75.8	78.0	77.0	76.3	<i>77.9</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>79.7</i>	76.3	<i>79.0</i>	<i>79.7</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	7.1	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	<i>30.3</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	32.1	<i>31.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total	224.9	224.9	219.3	228.1	<i>221.6</i>	<i>217.0</i>	<i>215.7</i>	<i>226.6</i>	<i>225.1</i>	<i>218.9</i>	<i>216.7</i>	<i>226.8</i>	228.1	<i>226.6</i>	<i>226.8</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	48.5	50.1	40.4	39.7	<i>33.3</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>32.9</i>	39.7	<i>33.8</i>	<i>32.9</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	176.4	174.9	178.8	188.3	<i>188.3</i>	<i>184.8</i>	<i>184.1</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>193.7</i>	<i>187.1</i>	<i>185.5</i>	<i>194.0</i>	188.3	<i>192.7</i>	<i>194.0</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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.95	69.77	70.52	71.43	<i>71.96</i>	<i>72.02</i>	<i>71.88</i>	<i>71.97</i>	<i>72.69</i>	<i>72.76</i>	<i>72.71</i>	<i>72.84</i>	70.18	<i>71.96</i>	<i>72.75</i>
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.97	<i>1.04</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.93	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.22</i>	3.59	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.34</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.10	<i>67.09</i>	<i>67.59</i>	<i>67.75</i>	<i>67.72</i>	<i>68.16</i>	<i>68.54</i>	<i>68.74</i>	<i>68.71</i>	65.65	<i>67.54</i>	<i>68.54</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.61	<i>68.13</i>	<i>68.19</i>	<i>68.05</i>	<i>68.14</i>	<i>68.82</i>	<i>68.89</i>	<i>68.84</i>	<i>68.96</i>	66.52	<i>68.13</i>	<i>68.88</i>
Gross Imports	8.48	7.60	7.79	7.74	<i>8.81</i>	<i>7.62</i>	<i>7.96</i>	<i>7.90</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.61</i>	<i>7.72</i>	7.90	<i>8.07</i>	<i>7.60</i>
Pipeline	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	<i>8.57</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.74</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>7.58</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.32</i>	<i>7.41</i>	7.63	<i>7.83</i>	<i>7.29</i>
LNG	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.31</i>	0.27	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.30</i>
Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.14	3.84	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>5.21</i>	4.31	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.96</i>
Net Imports	3.64	3.18	3.64	3.90	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.46</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.51</i>	3.59	<i>3.58</i>	<i>2.63</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	<i>21.38</i>	<i>-12.03</i>	<i>-11.97</i>	<i>2.85</i>	<i>14.96</i>	<i>-10.20</i>	<i>-8.38</i>	<i>2.99</i>	1.45	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.21</i>
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	78.98	<i>94.15</i>	<i>59.48</i>	<i>59.71</i>	<i>74.44</i>	<i>86.98</i>	<i>61.08</i>	<i>63.42</i>	<i>74.65</i>	71.72	<i>71.85</i>	<i>71.47</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.06	<i>-1.95</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>-1.91</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>-0.41</i>	<i>-1.13</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	-0.39	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.53</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.93	<i>92.20</i>	<i>59.34</i>	<i>61.29</i>	<i>72.53</i>	<i>87.01</i>	<i>60.67</i>	<i>62.29</i>	<i>74.05</i>	71.33	<i>71.26</i>	<i>70.95</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.42	<i>27.68</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>15.73</i>	<i>24.26</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>15.88</i>	13.53	<i>13.50</i>	<i>12.69</i>
Commercial	14.43	6.05	4.51	11.15	<i>15.48</i>	<i>5.74</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>13.80</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>10.24</i>	9.01	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.53</i>
Industrial	21.81	19.40	19.08	21.53	<i>22.82</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>21.13</i>	<i>22.59</i>	<i>20.10</i>	<i>19.85</i>	<i>21.57</i>	20.45	<i>20.73</i>	<i>21.02</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	<i>19.61</i>	<i>21.04</i>	<i>28.07</i>	<i>19.39</i>	<i>19.78</i>	<i>21.80</i>	<i>28.52</i>	<i>20.24</i>	22.34	<i>22.04</i>	<i>22.60</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.02</i>	3.87	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.01</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	<i>2.55</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>2.00</i>	2.03	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>
Vehicle Use	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>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.93	<i>92.20</i>	<i>59.34</i>	<i>61.29</i>	<i>72.53</i>	<i>87.01</i>	<i>60.67</i>	<i>62.29</i>	<i>74.05</i>	71.33	<i>71.26</i>	<i>70.95</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	<i>965</i>	<i>2,060</i>	<i>3,161</i>	<i>2,898</i>	<i>1,552</i>	<i>2,480</i>	<i>3,251</i>	<i>2,976</i>	2,890	<i>2,898</i>	<i>2,976</i>
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,024	<i>479</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>984</i>	1,024	<i>937</i>	<i>984</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	<i>301</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>1,649</i>	<i>1,443</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>1,702</i>	<i>1,470</i>	1,444	<i>1,443</i>	<i>1,470</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	421	<i>185</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>522</i>	421	<i>519</i>	<i>522</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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	<i>5.21</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.44</i>	3.84	4.58	4.26
Residential															
New England	13.06	13.61	16.90	13.74	<i>13.92</i>	<i>15.63</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>14.61</i>	<i>15.89</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>15.94</i>	13.65	15.02	15.55
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.33	17.79	11.33	<i>11.45</i>	<i>14.56</i>	<i>19.41</i>	<i>14.94</i>	<i>13.54</i>	<i>15.37</i>	<i>19.53</i>	<i>15.23</i>	11.94	13.30	14.72
E. N. Central	7.74	10.78	15.76	8.11	<i>8.39</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>17.76</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>9.33</i>	<i>11.94</i>	<i>17.71</i>	<i>10.77</i>	8.74	9.92	10.66
W. N. Central	8.11	10.47	17.23	9.05	<i>8.76</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>17.98</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>17.89</i>	<i>10.46</i>	9.25	10.00	10.53
S. Atlantic	11.09	15.11	22.32	12.70	<i>12.40</i>	<i>18.14</i>	<i>24.44</i>	<i>15.13</i>	<i>13.40</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>25.31</i>	<i>15.94</i>	12.88	14.62	15.64
E. S. Central	9.21	12.32	18.33	10.41	<i>10.19</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>11.15</i>	<i>15.41</i>	<i>19.73</i>	<i>12.85</i>	10.54	11.74	12.64
W. S. Central	8.36	12.04	19.79	10.22	<i>9.11</i>	<i>14.13</i>	<i>19.57</i>	<i>11.78</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>14.84</i>	<i>20.13</i>	<i>12.27</i>	10.36	11.09	11.72
Mountain	8.02	9.76	13.86	8.76	<i>8.64</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>13.19</i>	<i>10.40</i>	<i>10.07</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>14.99</i>	<i>11.30</i>	8.92	9.59	10.95
Pacific	9.46	10.84	11.27	10.19	<i>10.51</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.71</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.88</i>	<i>11.13</i>	10.13	10.85	10.94
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	<i>9.97</i>	<i>12.78</i>	<i>17.14</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.02</i>	<i>13.28</i>	<i>17.44</i>	<i>12.48</i>	10.31	11.47	12.27
Commercial															
New England	10.97	10.67	10.11	10.12	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>11.43</i>	<i>11.81</i>	<i>12.07</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>12.00</i>	10.58	11.69	11.94
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.68	7.92	8.27	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>11.56</i>	8.53	10.60	11.03
E. N. Central	7.00	8.12	8.90	7.04	<i>8.42</i>	<i>9.55</i>	<i>10.19</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.58</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>9.17</i>	7.33	8.91	9.31
W. N. Central	7.00	7.83	9.18	7.32	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.21</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>8.19</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>8.05</i>	7.39	8.24	8.23
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.04	10.53	9.33	<i>9.92</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.37</i>	<i>11.18</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.72</i>	<i>11.64</i>	9.38	10.72	11.43
E. S. Central	8.16	9.52	10.32	8.93	<i>9.33</i>	<i>10.43</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.39</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>10.94</i>	8.86	9.99	10.67
W. S. Central	6.84	8.01	8.70	7.52	<i>7.83</i>	<i>8.21</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.74</i>	7.52	8.15	8.44
Mountain	6.92	7.50	8.57	7.49	<i>7.71</i>	<i>7.87</i>	<i>9.37</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>8.18</i>	<i>8.14</i>	<i>9.50</i>	<i>8.43</i>	7.35	8.12	8.38
Pacific	8.09	8.76	8.83	8.58	<i>9.23</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.41</i>	8.48	9.09	9.21
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.97	7.98	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>9.84</i>	8.12	9.43	9.77
Industrial															
New England	8.39	8.09	6.91	8.19	<i>10.42</i>	<i>9.53</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.52</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>10.40</i>	8.02	10.01	9.95
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	<i>9.30</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>9.54</i>	<i>9.43</i>	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>9.75</i>	8.16	9.16	9.20
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>6.83</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>7.34</i>	6.12	7.22	7.28
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.37	<i>6.57</i>	<i>5.26</i>	<i>5.53</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.47</i>	5.22	6.01	6.24
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	<i>7.36</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.93</i>	5.51	6.79	6.62
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	<i>6.47</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.28</i>	<i>5.81</i>	<i>6.01</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>5.95</i>	5.35	5.75	5.76
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	<i>5.27</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.47</i>	3.94	4.58	4.31
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.24</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>6.42</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>7.21</i>	5.88	6.60	6.88
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	<i>7.23</i>	<i>6.82</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>7.88</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>8.01</i>	6.86	7.35	7.69
U.S. Average	4.57	4.97	4.41	4.68	<i>6.14</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.48</i>	4.66	5.42	5.25

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.1	243.1	256.7	250.9	245.0	251.4	266.9	264.2	251.8	245.5	261.6	254.2	995.8	1027.5	1013.1
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	70.7	68.8	69.7	74.0	73.5	71.7	71.7	68.3	67.4	278.5	285.9	279.0
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	46.2	44.9	46.3	49.2	48.7	46.4	46.9	49.4	48.1	184.9	189.1	190.8
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	134.1	131.3	135.4	143.8	142.0	133.7	126.8	144.0	138.8	532.4	552.5	543.3
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	3.5	-0.8	-1.3
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	8.9	10.1	10.8
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.2	27.3	23.9	24.9	24.4	24.7	24.3	25.6	117.7	103.3	98.9
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.5	15.5	13.4	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.0	14.3	65.7	58.8	56.6
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	11.7	11.8	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.8	10.3	11.2	52.0	44.5	42.3
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	222.9	220.5	226.3	246.9	239.9	230.1	223.1	241.3	229.2	890.5	933.6	923.7
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	3.7	8.7	-8.6	14.8	-5.6	1.3	-9.5	14.9	-5.5	36.8	9.4	1.1
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	10.9	11.3	11.3
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	229.5	232.0	220.2	264.9	237.3	234.1	216.0	259.3	226.6	938.1	954.4	936.1
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	21.1	22.7	22.8
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	225.7	203.5	248.0	220.2	216.2	199.3	242.6	209.7	858.4	897.3	867.6
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	12.1	11.0	11.0	11.6	12.2	10.9	10.9	11.6	44.0	45.6	45.6
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.0	2.5
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.0	11.1	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.9	41.9	42.7	43.1
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.4	224.5	243.3	220.2	264.9	237.3	234.1	216.0	259.3	226.6	923.5	965.7	936.1
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-0.9	5.0	-11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	-11.3	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	41.7	41.1	43.4	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	42.7	43.4	44.7
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	155.9	147.2	155.7	140.9	146.5	145.2	154.8	139.9	145.4	155.9	146.5	145.4
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	140.2	148.1	132.7	138.0	137.7	146.6	131.3	136.6	148.0	138.0	136.6
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.6	6.0
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	5.10	4.85	4.85
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.268	0.289	0.275	0.266	0.281	0.293	0.276	0.268	0.263	0.275	0.280
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.36	2.34	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.37

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	<i>11.17</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>11.10</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>10.70</i>	11.12	<i>11.27</i>	<i>11.32</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>10.17</i>	<i>10.65</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>12.02</i>	<i>10.26</i>	10.68	<i>10.82</i>	<i>10.87</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.14	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.01</i>	<i>12.52</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>11.10</i>	<i>12.62</i>	<i>10.79</i>	11.26	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.43</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	<i>10.31</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>9.61</i>	<i>10.22</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>9.69</i>	10.11	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.30</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.38</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>3.45</i>	3.81	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.83</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>3.53</i>	3.67	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.71</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.69</i>	2.62	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.38	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>10.08</i>	10.50	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.69</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,796	2,414	3,148	2,538	<i>2,925</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>3,179</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>2,808</i>	<i>2,379</i>	<i>3,166</i>	<i>2,446</i>	10,896	<i>10,953</i>	<i>10,799</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	<i>5.80</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>5.15</i>	4.32	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.86</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.23	<i>19.07</i>	<i>18.95</i>	<i>18.84</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>18.49</i>	<i>18.57</i>	<i>18.35</i>	<i>18.28</i>	19.27	<i>18.91</i>	<i>18.42</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	23.07	<i>23.67</i>	<i>23.10</i>	<i>22.49</i>	<i>22.80</i>	<i>23.12</i>	<i>23.01</i>	<i>22.84</i>	<i>23.33</i>	23.10	<i>23.06</i>	<i>23.07</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	<i>11.77</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>12.34</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>12.98</i>	<i>12.54</i>	12.12	<i>12.35</i>	<i>12.60</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	<i>10.20</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>11.06</i>	<i>10.50</i>	10.29	<i>10.52</i>	<i>10.70</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	<i>6.73</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.83</i>	<i>6.81</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.50</i>	<i>6.92</i>	6.82	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.07</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	147	113	141	122	144	113	141	122	132	131	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	404	318	413	325	387	316	413	324	365	365	360
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	595	446	568	479	560	444	564	476	514	522	511
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	339	248	315	265	324	248	314	266	288	291	288
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,029	842	1,128	858	995	848	1,135	859	939	964	959
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	383	278	382	279	347	278	382	278	321	330	321
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	577	529	743	491	558	530	746	492	580	585	582
Mountain	253	248	328	227	253	240	336	230	258	244	341	233	264	265	269
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	428	346	409	385	442	347	411	388	395	392	397
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,167	3,372	4,447	3,448	4,029	3,381	4,459	3,451	3,811	3,858	3,830
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	124	118	133	117	123	118	133	117	123	123	123
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	435	414	474	409	434	415	475	411	432	433	434
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	498	489	540	478	486	490	541	478	503	501	499
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	272	267	301	266	268	269	303	268	277	276	277
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	785	841	935	791	784	847	943	796	833	838	843
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	243	244	284	222	236	247	287	225	248	248	249
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	483	539	624	514	492	554	642	529	523	540	555
Mountain	237	262	287	243	238	259	287	243	241	260	289	245	257	257	259
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	430	444	497	443	427	442	495	441	456	453	451
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,523	3,630	4,091	3,501	3,507	3,658	4,125	3,526	3,667	3,687	3,705
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	73	73	80	72	74	74	80	73	74	75	75
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	191	193	201	193	198	195	204	198	189	194	199
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	537	554	561	531	550	558	566	540	530	546	554
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	242	258	273	256	253	262	273	259	240	257	262
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	373	397	401	379	383	402	409	388	381	388	396
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	313	317	297	302	323	323	303	310	298	308	315
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	418	446	457	428	423	450	465	436	428	437	444
Mountain	210	235	246	217	218	240	253	224	220	247	261	231	227	234	240
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	224	236	253	237	229	241	258	243	236	238	243
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,602	2,728	2,790	2,635	2,666	2,765	2,834	2,691	2,616	2,689	2,739
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	346	307	355	313	341	306	355	313	330	330	329
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,042	936	1,100	939	1,032	938	1,105	945	997	1,004	1,005
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,632	1,491	1,670	1,491	1,599	1,493	1,673	1,496	1,548	1,571	1,565
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	852	772	889	787	845	779	891	792	805	825	827
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,190	2,084	2,468	2,031	2,165	2,100	2,490	2,047	2,157	2,193	2,201
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	938	840	963	803	906	849	973	813	867	886	885
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,478	1,513	1,824	1,433	1,473	1,535	1,853	1,457	1,531	1,563	1,580
Mountain	700	745	862	686	709	739	877	697	720	751	891	709	749	756	768
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,084	1,028	1,161	1,067	1,100	1,032	1,166	1,074	1,088	1,085	1,093
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	42	43	44	44	42	43	44	43	43	43
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,315	9,751	11,350	9,605	10,224	9,826	11,441	9,690	10,114	10,256	10,297

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	15.59	16.12	16.01	17.21	16.19	16.42	16.67	16.86	16.63	16.71	16.89	17.09	16.20	16.53	16.83
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	15.46	16.15	16.84	16.20	15.99	16.63	17.21	16.65	15.72	16.17	16.63
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.42	12.28	12.58	12.09	11.81	12.72	12.99	12.46	12.01	12.08	12.49
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.03	11.34	11.99	10.93	10.39	11.56	12.23	11.15	10.95	11.05	11.33
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.21	11.71	11.91	11.47	11.36	11.84	12.01	11.56	11.37	11.58	11.71
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.17	10.86	11.03	10.66	10.55	11.15	11.29	10.91	10.42	10.67	10.98
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.41	11.11	11.35	11.12	10.79	11.14	11.26	10.95	10.73	11.02	11.06
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	11.83	12.31	11.40	11.29	12.10	12.60	11.69	11.32	11.68	11.98
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	13.24	14.02	14.93	13.60	13.56	14.21	15.12	14.02	13.60	13.94	14.22
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.77	12.48	12.80	12.34	12.12	12.70	12.98	12.54	12.12	12.35	12.60
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.39	14.94	14.60	14.44	14.34	15.29	14.59	14.40	14.40	14.08	14.58	14.67
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	13.08	13.49	14.24	13.06	13.50	13.60	14.12	13.27	13.00	13.49	13.64
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.25	9.53	9.65	9.40	9.45	9.58	9.75	9.52	9.51	9.46	9.58
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.56	9.43	9.95	8.69	8.73	9.50	10.13	8.83	8.95	9.18	9.33
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.62	9.69	9.69	9.55	9.90	9.88	9.89	9.80	9.39	9.64	9.87
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.02	10.17	10.16	10.02	10.37	10.48	10.45	10.37	9.81	10.10	10.42
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.00	8.10	8.26	8.19	8.27	7.92	8.06	8.15	8.11	8.15	8.09
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.09	9.72	10.10	9.48	9.33	9.88	10.35	9.66	9.37	9.62	9.84
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.68	13.30	14.91	12.58	12.14	13.84	15.67	13.03	12.77	13.19	13.75
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.20	10.55	10.93	10.32	10.49	10.68	11.06	10.50	10.29	10.52	10.70
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.95	12.57	12.97	12.57	12.83	12.50	12.90	12.34	12.17	12.77	12.65
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	7.28	7.44	7.73	7.35	7.55	7.53	7.71	7.26	7.25	7.45	7.51
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	6.49	6.65	6.80	6.49	6.57	6.70	6.87	6.60	6.57	6.61	6.69
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.43	6.71	7.32	6.43	6.45	6.80	7.45	6.49	6.60	6.74	6.81
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.57	6.72	7.03	6.60	6.65	6.80	7.12	6.71	6.49	6.73	6.83
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	5.84	6.12	6.67	5.74	5.88	6.19	6.68	5.95	5.96	6.09	6.17
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.74	5.85	6.06	6.40	5.94	5.97	6.19	6.54	6.14	5.86	6.07	6.22
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.00	6.59	7.44	6.44	6.24	6.78	7.61	6.46	6.46	6.65	6.81
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.23	7.80	8.37	9.23	8.46	7.73	8.27	9.18	8.32	8.20	8.49	8.40
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	6.73	6.96	7.42	6.83	6.81	7.04	7.50	6.92	6.82	7.00	7.07
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.04	14.77	14.98	14.89	15.30	14.85	15.03	14.94	14.48	14.93	15.04
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	12.92	13.13	14.00	12.96	13.27	13.33	14.06	13.15	12.90	13.28	13.48
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.13	9.28	9.69	9.22	9.29	9.43	9.86	9.40	9.33	9.34	9.50
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.54	9.14	9.86	8.71	8.68	9.25	10.05	8.84	8.96	9.08	9.23
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	9.84	9.94	10.27	9.81	9.99	10.08	10.40	9.95	9.73	9.98	10.12
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	8.69	8.87	9.43	8.63	8.84	9.06	9.61	8.87	8.71	8.92	9.11
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.33	8.55	9.05	8.52	8.57	8.53	8.97	8.50	8.47	8.64	8.66
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.80	9.39	10.18	9.14	9.09	9.58	10.41	9.29	9.18	9.43	9.64
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.48	12.40	13.67	12.03	11.78	12.65	14.03	12.31	12.07	12.42	12.72
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	9.96	10.22	10.80	10.09	10.17	10.35	10.93	10.23	10.08	10.28	10.44

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,681	4,160	4,990	4,409	4,476	4,067	4,877	4,191	4,345	4,560	4,403
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,766	2,861	3,754	2,738	2,800	2,971	3,822	2,860	3,051	3,031	3,115
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	79	71	77	64	76	70	77	63	74	73	71
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	33	34	38	34	33	35	38	35	34	35	35
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,178	2,037	2,167	2,010	2,144	2,074	2,206	2,055	2,162	2,098	2,120
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	693	937	672	600	772	895	714	666	737	725	761
Wind	491	520	353	475	477	517	377	475	519	579	431	551	459	461	520
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	118	110	125	119	123	114	128	121	109	118	122
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	54	56	58	57	56	57	58	57	55	56	57
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	47	46	47	47	47	46	47	48	45	46	47
Solar	16	27	31	27	24	57	58	32	32	68	64	34	25	43	49
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-14	-13	-18	-15	-15	-14	-19	-16	-12	-15	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	34	34	37	34	34	35	37	34	34	35	35
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,170	10,906	12,380	10,604	11,097	10,995	12,481	10,699	11,118	11,266	11,320
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	388	281	322	268	374	268	323	248	283	314	303
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	446	492	615	462	480	506	621	483	497	504	523
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	8	4	5	4	7	4	5	3	7	5	5
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	530	483	514	476	490	474	504	468	532	501	484
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	104	96	89	100	105	99	90	105	95	97	100
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	68	60	58	70	73	64	61	77	62	64	69
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,559	1,430	1,617	1,394	1,543	1,430	1,620	1,398	1,491	1,500	1,498
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	1,897	1,832	2,127	1,802	1,785	1,774	2,122	1,692	1,843	1,915	1,844
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,541	1,732	2,155	1,511	1,582	1,782	2,169	1,600	1,729	1,736	1,784
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	33	30	32	23	30	30	32	23	32	30	29
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	13	14	16	14	13	15	17	15	14	14	15
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	959	897	954	885	955	923	982	920	945	924	945
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	155	145	127	98	155	150	129	102	137	131	134
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	220	234	200	230	247	264	223	257	213	221	248
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	14	15	13	14	14	15	13	13	14	14
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	4,832	4,898	5,626	4,577	4,781	4,951	5,688	4,621	4,925	4,984	5,012
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,749	1,534	1,842	1,681	1,731	1,505	1,799	1,655	1,627	1,702	1,672
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	206	180	229	148	166	191	252	146	201	191	189
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	12	10	11	10	11	10	12	10	11	11	11
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	12	11	13	12	12	11	13	12	12	12	12
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	529	505	537	498	538	520	553	513	527	518	531
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	31	40	36	29	31	41	36	31	33	34	35
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	209	202	143	211	220	216	154	235	194	191	206
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,753	2,487	2,816	2,594	2,713	2,499	2,824	2,606	2,609	2,662	2,661
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	646	514	698	658	586	521	634	597	592	629	585
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	572	457	755	616	571	493	781	631	625	601	619
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	26	26	28	28	27	27	28	27	23	27	27
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	152	162	150	162	156	166	154	158	156	160
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	389	643	402	358	467	590	440	412	460	448	477
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	222	290	264	219	236	319	290	242	225	249	272
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	2,026	2,092	2,320	2,039	2,060	2,115	2,350	2,073	2,093	2,120	2,150

(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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	<i>2,514</i>	<i>2,242</i>	<i>2,703</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>2,196</i>	<i>2,644</i>	<i>2,285</i>	2,358	<i>2,465</i>	<i>2,384</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	<i>20,649</i>	<i>22,029</i>	<i>29,072</i>	<i>20,439</i>	<i>20,841</i>	<i>22,810</i>	<i>29,541</i>	<i>21,309</i>	23,322	<i>23,063</i>	<i>23,643</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	<i>138</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>113</i>	129	<i>128</i>	<i>126</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	<i>37</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>25</i>	25	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	<i>63</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>55</i>	67	<i>62</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	<i>175</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>113</i>	128	<i>143</i>	<i>138</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	<i>3,355</i>	<i>3,757</i>	<i>4,759</i>	<i>3,455</i>	<i>3,596</i>	<i>3,844</i>	<i>4,792</i>	<i>3,599</i>	3,790	<i>3,834</i>	<i>3,960</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	<i>14</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	13	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	<i>1,002</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1,139</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>948</i>	<i>1,138</i>	<i>913</i>	983	<i>1,023</i>	<i>986</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	<i>11,481</i>	<i>13,330</i>	<i>16,696</i>	<i>11,283</i>	<i>11,764</i>	<i>13,680</i>	<i>16,775</i>	<i>11,931</i>	13,232	<i>13,207</i>	<i>13,547</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	<i>61</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>44</i>	60	<i>57</i>	<i>55</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	<i>974</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>838</i>	<i>1,006</i>	<i>924</i>	917	<i>948</i>	<i>933</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	<i>1,620</i>	<i>1,476</i>	<i>1,915</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>1,305</i>	<i>1,560</i>	<i>2,094</i>	<i>1,162</i>	1,639	<i>1,549</i>	<i>1,531</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	<i>22</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>	20	<i>20</i>	<i>19</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	<i>363</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>335</i>	331	<i>352</i>	<i>327</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	<i>4,194</i>	<i>3,465</i>	<i>5,702</i>	<i>4,516</i>	<i>4,176</i>	<i>3,727</i>	<i>5,880</i>	<i>4,617</i>	4,661	<i>4,474</i>	<i>4,604</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	<i>41</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	36	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	<i>140.2</i>	<i>148.1</i>	<i>132.7</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>137.7</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>131.3</i>	<i>136.6</i>	148.0	<i>138.0</i>	<i>136.6</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	12.9	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.5</i>	15.7	<i>15.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	1.9	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.7</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	<i>0.584</i>	<i>0.803</i>	<i>0.580</i>	<i>0.518</i>	<i>0.652</i>	<i>0.766</i>	<i>0.618</i>	<i>0.575</i>	2.529	2.486	2.611
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.068</i>	0.207	0.253	0.271
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.258	0.268	0.273
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	<i>0.408</i>	<i>0.448</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.416</i>	<i>0.444</i>	<i>0.501</i>	<i>0.377</i>	<i>0.482</i>	1.595	1.602	1.804
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.157	0.161	0.163
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.027</i>	<i>0.027</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.029</i>	0.085	0.145	0.168
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.136	<i>1.176</i>	<i>1.462</i>	<i>1.141</i>	<i>1.136</i>	<i>1.296</i>	<i>1.494</i>	<i>1.235</i>	<i>1.265</i>	4.836	4.916	5.289
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.032	0.031	0.031
Wood Biomass (b)	0.329	0.321	0.339	0.332	<i>0.314</i>	<i>0.302</i>	<i>0.315</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.305</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.324</i>	1.321	1.251	1.257
Waste Biomass (c)	0.044	0.043	0.044	0.045	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.177	0.179	0.181
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.386	0.378	0.396	0.389	<i>0.372</i>	<i>0.358</i>	<i>0.375</i>	<i>0.377</i>	<i>0.367</i>	<i>0.361</i>	<i>0.380</i>	<i>0.382</i>	1.550	1.482	1.490
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	0.063	0.071	0.073
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	0.047	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.034	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.036</i>	0.131	0.140	0.142
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.106	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.100</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.103</i>	0.420	0.414	0.407
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar (d)	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.059	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.085</i>	<i>0.085</i>	0.232	0.280	0.337
Subtotal	0.171	0.173	0.174	0.174	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.193</i>	<i>0.196</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.198</i>	0.692	0.733	0.784
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.283	0.276	0.280	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.259</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.274</i>	1.096	1.099	1.090
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.201	0.178	0.178
Subtotal	0.288	0.327	0.332	0.350	<i>0.322</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.325</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.303</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.319</i>	1.297	1.291	1.268
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	<i>0.592</i>	<i>0.810</i>	<i>0.588</i>	<i>0.526</i>	<i>0.660</i>	<i>0.773</i>	<i>0.626</i>	<i>0.583</i>	2.561	2.517	2.642
Wood Biomass (b)	0.497	0.486	0.517	0.512	<i>0.493</i>	<i>0.480</i>	<i>0.509</i>	<i>0.507</i>	<i>0.495</i>	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.513</i>	2.012	1.989	2.008
Waste Biomass (c)	0.118	0.119	0.120	0.123	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.129</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.126</i>	0.480	0.494	0.501
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	<i>0.408</i>	<i>0.448</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.416</i>	<i>0.444</i>	<i>0.501</i>	<i>0.377</i>	<i>0.482</i>	1.595	1.602	1.804
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.220	0.225	0.226
Solar	0.071	0.082	0.086	0.079	<i>0.089</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.098</i>	<i>0.110</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.140</i>	<i>0.114</i>	0.318	0.425	0.505
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.288	0.281	0.286	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.278</i>	1.116	1.119	1.108
Biodiesel (e)	0.031	0.044	0.056	0.069	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.201	0.178	0.178
Total Consumption	2.084	2.291	2.051	2.083	<i>2.084</i>	<i>2.362</i>	<i>2.063</i>	<i>2.053</i>	<i>2.194</i>	<i>2.408</i>	<i>2.172</i>	<i>2.199</i>	8.508	8.562	8.973

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,584	15,680	15,839	15,966	<i>16,036</i>	<i>16,123</i>	<i>16,228</i>	<i>16,350</i>	<i>16,489</i>	<i>16,627</i>	<i>16,775</i>	<i>16,918</i>	15,767	<i>16,184</i>	<i>16,702</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,502	11,618	11,704	11,726	<i>11,797</i>	<i>11,888</i>	<i>11,979</i>	<i>12,083</i>	<i>12,216</i>	<i>12,319</i>	<i>12,416</i>	<i>12,502</i>	11,638	<i>11,937</i>	<i>12,363</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,644	10,692	10,744	10,833	<i>10,891</i>	<i>10,964</i>	<i>11,038</i>	<i>11,113</i>	<i>11,199</i>	<i>11,280</i>	<i>11,365</i>	<i>11,448</i>	10,728	<i>11,001</i>	<i>11,323</i>
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,420	2,458	2,494	2,500	<i>2,543</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>2,771</i>	<i>2,835</i>	<i>2,907</i>	<i>2,970</i>	2,468	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,871</i>
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	63.40	77.20	144.80	156.70	<i>107.87</i>	<i>60.82</i>	<i>54.80</i>	<i>46.95</i>	<i>62.38</i>	<i>70.83</i>	<i>73.09</i>	<i>74.63</i>	110.53	<i>67.61</i>	<i>70.23</i>
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	0.96	0.87	0.88	1.00	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.56</i>	0.93	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.45</i>
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	<i>137.7</i>	<i>138.2</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>141.2</i>	<i>141.9</i>	<i>142.7</i>	136.4	<i>138.6</i>	<i>141.6</i>
Commercial Employment (millions)	93.0	93.5	94.0	94.5	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.3</i>	93.8	<i>95.5</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	7.4	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	98.7	99.0	99.6	100.9	<i>101.4</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>103.7</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>107.8</i>	99.5	<i>102.4</i>	<i>106.4</i>
Manufacturing	96.9	96.9	97.2	98.5	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.6</i>	97.4	<i>100.0</i>	<i>104.1</i>
Food	103.1	103.1	103.1	104.0	<i>104.2</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>106.2</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>108.1</i>	103.3	<i>104.9</i>	<i>107.1</i>
Paper	85.5	85.5	84.8	83.8	<i>84.0</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>87.3</i>	84.9	<i>84.6</i>	<i>86.4</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	98.0	96.2	97.2	97.5	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.3</i>	97.2	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.9</i>
Chemicals	86.9	87.6	87.2	87.5	<i>88.0</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.4</i>	87.3	<i>88.7</i>	<i>91.2</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	72.9	72.7	73.6	73.8	<i>74.8</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>83.3</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>91.2</i>	73.2	<i>77.8</i>	<i>87.3</i>
Primary Metals	99.0	97.1	98.8	101.2	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>110.0</i>	99.0	<i>102.1</i>	<i>107.3</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.8	90.1	90.6	91.4	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>99.0</i>	90.7	<i>93.0</i>	<i>97.1</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.4	89.6	90.5	91.5	<i>92.0</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>101.6</i>	90.5	<i>93.8</i>	<i>99.4</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.0	94.8	95.3	96.4	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>101.7</i>	<i>103.1</i>	<i>104.3</i>	95.4	<i>98.1</i>	<i>102.4</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	92.2	91.9	92.3	93.5	<i>94.0</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.5</i>	92.5	<i>94.9</i>	<i>98.1</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.43</i>	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.41</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.02	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.08</i>	2.03	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.82	<i>2.97</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.95	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.85</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2009=100)	106.0	106.2	106.7	107.0	<i>107.4</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>110.9</i>	106.5	<i>108.2</i>	<i>110.2</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,670	8,476	8,394	8,026	<i>7,737</i>	<i>8,550</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>8,092</i>	<i>7,817</i>	<i>8,624</i>	<i>8,527</i>	<i>8,153</i>	8,143	<i>8,211</i>	<i>8,282</i>
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	515	<i>509</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>528</i>	525	<i>528</i>	<i>532</i>
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	321	<i>310</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>330</i>	327	<i>329</i>	<i>331</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	<i>291.7</i>	<i>305.1</i>	<i>316.7</i>	<i>328.0</i>	<i>316.9</i>	<i>318.4</i>	<i>325.7</i>	<i>335.6</i>	312.7	<i>310.4</i>	<i>324.2</i>
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.289</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.268</i>	0.263	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.280</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	561	578	573	<i>549</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>578</i>	2,262	<i>2,272</i>	<i>2,285</i>
Natural Gas	427	291	300	380	<i>445</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>365</i>	1,397	<i>1,394</i>	<i>1,388</i>
Coal	426	403	471	417	<i>454</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>423</i>	1,717	<i>1,802</i>	<i>1,748</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,404	1,255	1,348	1,370	<i>1,449</i>	<i>1,269</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,413</i>	<i>1,270</i>	<i>1,372</i>	<i>1,366</i>	5,377	<i>5,469</i>	<i>5,422</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: Macroeconomic projections are based on the Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy and 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	733	737	744	748	751	755	759	764	769	774	780	785	740	757	777
Middle Atlantic	2,034	2,045	2,063	2,075	2,080	2,087	2,095	2,107	2,121	2,136	2,152	2,169	2,054	2,092	2,144
E. N. Central	1,884	1,894	1,916	1,925	1,932	1,941	1,951	1,963	1,976	1,988	2,002	2,016	1,905	1,947	1,996
W. N. Central	891	898	907	914	918	923	929	935	943	950	958	966	903	926	954
S. Atlantic	2,507	2,525	2,549	2,569	2,583	2,598	2,616	2,637	2,660	2,684	2,709	2,734	2,537	2,609	2,697
E. S. Central	642	646	652	655	658	661	665	670	675	681	687	692	648	664	684
W. S. Central	1,681	1,691	1,710	1,739	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,797	1,819	1,839	1,859	1,878	1,705	1,772	1,849
Mountain	897	904	914	923	927	933	940	948	958	967	977	987	909	937	972
Pacific	2,431	2,443	2,469	2,486	2,498	2,512	2,531	2,551	2,574	2,597	2,621	2,645	2,457	2,523	2,609
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.1	94.8	95.0	95.5	95.7	96.1	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.2	100.0	100.7	95.1	96.5	99.6
Middle Atlantic	93.0	92.8	92.9	93.8	94.1	94.6	95.1	96.2	97.3	98.3	99.2	100.0	93.2	95.0	98.7
E. N. Central	98.6	98.7	98.7	100.4	100.9	102.0	102.8	104.1	105.4	106.7	107.9	109.0	99.1	102.5	107.2
W. N. Central	100.3	100.8	100.5	102.0	102.5	103.3	103.9	105.2	106.4	107.6	108.7	109.7	100.9	103.7	108.1
S. Atlantic	92.6	92.1	92.8	94.0	94.3	94.8	95.4	96.4	97.5	98.6	99.6	100.4	92.9	95.2	99.0
E. S. Central	94.6	94.6	94.9	96.3	96.8	97.6	98.3	99.5	100.8	102.1	103.2	104.3	95.1	98.1	102.6
W. S. Central	101.7	101.6	102.3	103.8	104.2	105.1	105.9	107.2	108.5	109.7	110.8	111.9	102.3	105.6	110.2
Mountain	98.1	98.3	99.0	100.4	100.8	101.5	102.5	103.7	104.9	106.0	107.2	108.2	99.0	102.1	106.6
Pacific	97.3	97.9	98.5	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.8	101.7	102.8	103.8	104.7	105.5	98.2	100.5	104.2
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	682	689	692	695	700	705	710	715	722	728	733	737	689	708	730
Middle Atlantic	1,830	1,856	1,865	1,875	1,885	1,892	1,905	1,922	1,944	1,954	1,965	1,981	1,857	1,901	1,961
E. N. Central	1,684	1,703	1,709	1,712	1,722	1,735	1,748	1,759	1,778	1,790	1,801	1,811	1,702	1,741	1,795
W. N. Central	801	805	810	809	815	820	827	833	842	849	855	860	806	824	852
S. Atlantic	2,242	2,268	2,278	2,286	2,300	2,323	2,344	2,364	2,393	2,414	2,434	2,453	2,269	2,333	2,423
E. S. Central	596	599	603	603	607	612	617	621	629	633	638	642	600	614	635
W. S. Central	1,367	1,384	1,394	1,399	1,412	1,426	1,441	1,454	1,472	1,488	1,501	1,515	1,386	1,433	1,494
Mountain	770	782	786	789	795	803	811	819	829	838	845	853	782	807	841
Pacific	2,038	2,067	2,080	2,087	2,102	2,120	2,139	2,157	2,181	2,202	2,221	2,240	2,068	2,129	2,211
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,801	5,812	5,823	5,836	5,851	5,865	5,880	5,894	5,906	5,801	5,851	5,906
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,987	16,022	16,057	16,092	16,129	16,167	16,204	16,239	16,272	15,987	16,129	16,272
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,542	18,578	18,609	18,646	18,685	18,724	18,766	18,806	18,843	18,542	18,685	18,843
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,406	8,427	8,453	8,477	8,504	8,532	8,562	8,592	8,621	8,648	8,427	8,532	8,648
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,340	24,439	24,539	24,640	24,749	24,860	24,973	25,082	25,185	24,340	24,749	25,185
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,496	7,510	7,526	7,544	7,563	7,584	7,606	7,626	7,482	7,544	7,626
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,980	14,027	14,079	14,133	14,190	14,252	14,315	14,381	14,444	14,504	14,027	14,252	14,504
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,739	8,781	8,825	8,872	8,919	8,969	9,017	9,063	8,698	8,872	9,063
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,101	18,161	18,221	18,285	18,354	18,425	18,498	18,569	18,634	18,101	18,354	18,634
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.2	18.6	18.8	19.1
E. N. Central	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.6	20.9	21.1	21.5
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6
S. Atlantic	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.1	27.3	25.9	26.4	27.0
E. S. Central	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	15.9	16.3	16.7
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.7	10.0
Pacific	20.1	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	20.2	20.6	21.0

- = 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 - March 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,104	848	159	2,279	3,371	880	135	2,145	3,081	832	135	2,145	6,391	6,530	6,193
Middle Atlantic	2,906	672	123	2,024	3,232	697	94	1,949	2,817	646	94	1,949	5,725	5,972	5,506
E. N. Central	3,279	772	119	2,443	3,700	751	130	2,213	3,081	721	130	2,213	6,613	6,793	6,145
W. N. Central	3,425	909	103	2,735	3,686	691	153	2,415	3,189	684	153	2,415	7,172	6,945	6,441
South Atlantic	1,513	217	21	984	1,607	210	16	982	1,442	207	16	981	2,735	2,815	2,646
E. S. Central	1,939	289	16	1,418	2,156	262	21	1,292	1,826	262	21	1,293	3,662	3,731	3,402
W. S. Central	1,189	141	2	1,016	1,387	88	5	811	1,179	89	5	810	2,347	2,291	2,083
Mountain	2,431	690	102	1,986	2,096	630	135	1,846	2,198	644	135	1,846	5,209	4,707	4,823
Pacific	1,462	444	78	1,166	1,219	443	80	1,117	1,380	504	80	1,118	3,150	2,860	3,082
U.S. Average	2,201	499	73	1,642	2,324	472	75	1,518	2,087	469	75	1,517	4,415	4,390	4,148
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,170	854	121	2,142	3,128	834	127	2,152	3,127	838	127	2,143	6,288	6,241	6,235
Middle Atlantic	2,887	652	79	1,925	2,856	634	83	1,932	2,871	643	84	1,929	5,542	5,505	5,527
E. N. Central	3,117	692	120	2,193	3,100	688	118	2,223	3,154	698	119	2,232	6,122	6,129	6,203
W. N. Central	3,202	652	148	2,351	3,203	674	143	2,396	3,252	679	144	2,422	6,353	6,416	6,498
South Atlantic	1,469	199	14	1,000	1,460	196	14	998	1,467	199	15	1,000	2,683	2,668	2,681
E. S. Central	1,810	225	20	1,311	1,802	232	19	1,326	1,835	236	19	1,337	3,366	3,378	3,427
W. S. Central	1,176	80	6	803	1,157	86	5	829	1,179	87	5	834	2,065	2,077	2,105
Mountain	2,196	672	134	1,831	2,235	676	132	1,854	2,226	675	128	1,856	4,833	4,896	4,886
Pacific	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,418	549	98	1,139	1,408	551	97	1,136	3,183	3,204	3,192
U.S. Average	2,134	476	74	1,525	2,124	471	74	1,538	2,138	475	74	1,540	4,209	4,208	4,226
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	97	453	0	0	84	407	1	0	87	407	1	550	492	495
Middle Atlantic	0	173	557	8	0	160	547	5	0	166	547	5	738	713	718
E. N. Central	0	210	484	7	0	213	541	8	0	217	541	8	702	763	767
W. N. Central	0	233	652	7	3	273	686	11	3	274	686	11	891	974	974
South Atlantic	113	599	1,043	261	111	629	1,144	225	114	621	1,145	225	2,015	2,110	2,105
E. S. Central	17	464	932	61	19	505	1,059	69	27	501	1,059	69	1,474	1,652	1,655
W. S. Central	70	780	1,514	164	72	852	1,498	200	81	846	1,498	200	2,528	2,622	2,626
Mountain	25	499	976	56	26	467	968	82	20	458	969	82	1,556	1,544	1,529
Pacific	29	242	577	55	34	212	604	74	31	208	603	74	903	924	917
U.S. Average	38	387	813	90	39	398	851	93	41	396	852	93	1,328	1,381	1,382
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	80	433	1	0	85	431	1	0	87	440	1	514	517	528
Middle Atlantic	0	177	603	6	0	186	599	7	0	184	604	8	787	792	796
E. N. Central	3	224	566	8	3	232	563	8	3	233	574	8	800	805	817
W. N. Central	7	286	708	11	7	290	699	10	6	292	713	10	1,012	1,006	1,021
South Atlantic	117	637	1,159	216	114	640	1,154	220	114	637	1,163	219	2,128	2,128	2,132
E. S. Central	38	541	1,069	62	38	544	1,064	62	36	541	1,080	56	1,710	1,707	1,713
W. S. Central	97	895	1,508	197	99	886	1,517	193	96	893	1,532	183	2,696	2,696	2,703
Mountain	21	436	988	85	21	444	974	78	20	446	985	80	1,529	1,517	1,530
Pacific	31	183	587	72	30	189	576	66	29	189	579	68	874	860	864
U.S. Average	43	399	860	88	43	404	857	88	42	405	868	87	1,391	1,392	1,402

- = 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>).