



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- Monthly average crude oil prices increased for the fourth consecutive month in August 2013, as supply disruptions in Libya increased and concerns over the conflict in Syria intensified. The U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) forecast for Brent crude oil spot price, which averaged \$108 per barrel during the first half of 2013, averages \$109 per barrel over the second half of 2013 and \$102 per barrel in 2014, \$5 per barrel and \$2 per barrel higher than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively. Projected West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices average \$101 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 and \$96 per barrel during 2014. Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain and could differ significantly from the projected levels. The current values of futures and options contracts suggest the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in December 2013 at \$86 per barrel and \$131 per barrel, respectively.
- In August, unplanned disruptions among the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC producers reached an estimated 2.7 million barrels per day (bbl/d), the highest level since at least January 2011 (see [EIA Estimates of Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply Disruptions](#) and [Status of Libyan Loading Ports and Oil and Natural Gas Fields](#)). Of this volume, 0.6 million bbl/d was attributable to non-OPEC producers, while OPEC producers accounted for the remaining 2.1 million bbl/d of outages. OPEC disruptions reached the highest level since at least January 2009, when EIA began tracking this information.
- EIA's forecast for the regular gasoline retail price averages \$3.44 per gallon in the fourth quarter of 2013, 11 cents per gallon higher than in last month's STEO. The annual average regular gasoline retail, which was \$3.63 per gallon in 2012, is expected to be \$3.55 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.43 per gallon in 2014. As in the case of crude oil, the current value of futures and options contracts suggests a wide uncertainty in market expectations.
- U.S. crude oil production increased to an average of 7.6 million bbl/d in August, the highest monthly level of production since 1989. EIA forecasts U.S. total crude oil production will average 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014, about 0.1 million bbl/d and 0.2 million bbl/d higher, respectively, than forecast in last month's STEO.

- Natural gas working inventories ended August at an estimated 3.2 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.21 Tcf below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.04 Tcf above the five-year average (2008-12). EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$2.75 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2012, will average \$3.68 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.91 per MMBtu in 2014.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

An increase in unplanned liquid fuels production disruptions in August combined with peak summer demand and exacerbated by rising concerns over the conflict in Syria and its regional implications, contributed to a tighter world oil market during the month. The total volume of world production that is offline because of unplanned outages among OPEC and non-OPEC producers in August was the highest since at least January 2011 (see [EIA Estimates of Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply Disruptions](#) and [Status of Libyan Loading Ports and Oil and Natural Gas Fields](#)). Liquid fuels production disruptions in August reached 2.7 million bbl/d, with 2.1 million bbl/d of crude oil production outages from OPEC producers. This level of crude oil production outages among OPEC producers is the highest since at least January 2009, when EIA began tracking OPEC outages.

Growing non-OPEC liquid fuels production contributes to a decline in the call on OPEC crude oil and global stocks (world consumption less non-OPEC production and OPEC non-crude oil production) falling from an average 30.0 million bbl/d in 2013 to 29.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

Global Liquid Fuels Consumption. EIA projects global consumption to grow by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and by another 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014, with China, the Middle East, Central and South America, and other countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) accounting for essentially all consumption growth. Projected OECD liquid fuels consumption declines by 0.2 million bbl/d in both 2013 and 2014. The declines in OECD consumption are largely due to lower consumption in Europe and Japan.

Non-OECD Asia, particularly China, is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth. EIA estimates that liquid fuels consumption in China will increase by 420,000 bbl/d in 2013 and by a further 430,000 bbl/d in 2014, compared with average annual growth of about 510,000 bbl/d from 2003 through 2012.

Non-OPEC Supply. Forecast non-OPEC liquid fuels production increases by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2013 and by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014. The largest area of non-OPEC growth is North America, where production increases by 1.4 million bbl/d and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively, resulting from continued production growth in U.S. onshore tight oil formations and from Canadian oil sands.

EIA expects smaller production growth from a number of other areas, including Central & South America and Asia & Oceania. In Central & South America, forecast liquid fuels supply increases by 0.1 million bbl/d and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively, mainly driven by

increases in Brazil's offshore, pre-salt oilfields output. EIA expects total liquid fuels supply in Asia & Oceania to increase by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2013 and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014. The increase in supply in 2014 in this region comes mostly from production growth in China, Malaysia, and Australia.

Of the 2.7 million bbl/d of total supply disruptions globally, approximately 0.6 million bbl/d of the outages occurred among non-OPEC producers. These estimates of unplanned liquid fuels outages exclude normal maintenance and reflect the level of volumes shut in compared with an assessment of effective production capacity, which EIA periodically updates. Sudan and South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for more than 80% of all non-OPEC disruptions, with smaller volumes shut in elsewhere, including Brazil and the North Sea.

OPEC Supply. EIA projects total OPEC liquid fuels production to decline by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2013 and 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014. These declines reflect unplanned outages of crude oil production among some OPEC producers as well as decreases in Saudi Arabia's production in response to the increase in non-OPEC supply.

Overall OPEC crude oil unplanned disruptions in August totaled about 2.1 million bbl/d. Additional details in EIA's estimates of unplanned disruptions are provided in a [supplement](#) to this release of the STEO.

Total OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity in the second quarter of 2013 averaged 2.2 million bbl/d, which is 0.2 million bbl/d above the year-ago level, but still nearly 1.0 million bbl/d lower than the historical three-year average. EIA projects OPEC surplus capacity will increase to an average of 2.5 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2013, and 4.6 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is currently offline because of the effects of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's oil sector.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories at the end of 2012 totaled 2.65 billion barrels, equivalent to 57.7 days of supply. OECD oil inventories are projected to end 2013 at 2.66 billion barrels (57.3 days of supply) and end 2014 at 2.69 billion barrels (58.1 days of supply).

Crude Oil Prices. After declining to a 2013 year-to-date low of \$97 per barrel on April 17, Brent crude oil spot prices increased to an average of \$111 per barrel in August. EIA projects the Brent crude oil spot price will fall to an average \$105 per barrel in December. The Brent crude oil annual average spot price declines from \$112 per barrel in 2012 to \$108 per barrel and \$102 per barrel in 2013 and 2014, respectively, reflecting the increasing supply of liquid fuels from non-OPEC countries.

The forecast WTI crude oil spot price averages \$99 per barrel in 2013 and \$96 per barrel in 2014, \$2 per barrel and \$3 per barrel higher, respectively, than last month's STEO. The [discount of WTI crude oil to Brent crude oil](#), which averaged \$18 per barrel in 2012 and increased to a

monthly average of \$21 per barrel in February 2013 before falling to \$3 per barrel in July, reached \$8 per barrel at the end of August, and averaged \$5 per barrel for the month. Supply disruptions in Libya, growing tensions in Syria, and [seasonal maintenance in the North Sea](#) contributed to Brent crude oil prices increasing more than WTI crude oil over the last two weeks of August. [EIA expects the WTI discount to average](#) \$6.50 per barrel during the fourth quarter of 2013 as U.S. refinery runs fall from summer highs and midcontinent crude oil production growth outpaces increases in capacity to transport crude oil from the region to other refining centers.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for December 2013 delivery traded during the five-day period ending September 5, 2013, averaged \$106 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 25%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in December 2013 at \$86 per barrel and \$131 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for December 2012 delivery averaged \$96 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 31%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$74 per barrel and \$126 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

After reaching a weekly peak of \$3.68 per gallon on July 22, 2013, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$3.57 per gallon during August. The [largest declines in retail gasoline prices were seen along the West Coast](#), with ample inventories and an absence of refinery outages such as those during the summer of 2012. EIA expects regular gasoline retail prices to average \$3.44 per gallon during the fourth quarter of 2013 as crude oil prices begin to fall and the summer driving season comes to a close.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. In 2012, total liquid fuels consumption declined by 395,000 bbl/d (2.1%). Total liquid fuels consumption for the first half of 2013 rose by 70,000 bbl/d (0.4%) compared with the same period last year, led by increases in liquefied petroleum gas and distillate consumption. Projected total liquids consumption during the second half of 2013 increases 180,000 bbl/d (1%) from the same period last year, with all of the finished products contributing to that growth. However, EIA continues to expect [declining gasoline consumption](#) in 2014 as improving fuel economy of new vehicles continues to outpace growth in highway travel. Also, jet fuel consumption remains flat as increased fuel efficiencies brought about by fleet turnover more than offset increases in air freight and travel. In 2014, total consumption of liquid fuels increases by only 30,000 bbl/d (0.2%) with further declines in motor gasoline offset by higher distillate fuel consumption.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply. EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to rise from an average of 6.5 million bbl/d in 2012 to 7.5 million bbl/d in 2013 and 8.4 million bbl/d in 2014. The continued focus on drilling in tight oil plays in the onshore Williston, Western Gulf, and Permian basins is

expected to account for the bulk of forecast production growth over the next two years. Offshore production from the Gulf of Mexico is forecast to average 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 and 1.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

Since reaching 12.5 million bbl/d in 2005, total U.S. liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil and petroleum products, have been falling. Total net imports fell to 7.4 million bbl/d in 2012, and EIA expects net imports to continue declining to an average of 5.4 million bbl/d by 2014. Similarly, the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports peaked at more than 60% in 2005 and fell to an average of 40% in 2012. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 29% in 2014, which would be the lowest level since 1985.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.59 per gallon during the first half of 2013, will average \$3.60 per gallon and \$3.44 per gallon during the third and fourth quarters of 2013, respectively. As the summer driving season (April through September) comes to a close, regular gasoline retail prices are expected to average \$3.60 per gallon during the summer of 2013, 9 cents per gallon lower than in 2012. Led by falling crude oil prices, the projected U.S. average regular gasoline retail price falls from \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 to an average \$3.55 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.43 per gallon in 2014. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.97 per gallon in 2012, are projected to average \$3.96 per gallon in 2013 and \$3.82 per gallon in 2014.

The current values of futures and options contracts suggest that gasoline prices could differ significantly from this forecast. For example, there is a 18% probability that the New York Harbor reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures price will exceed \$3.10 per gallon (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$3.75 per gallon) in December 2013.

Natural Gas

[Working natural gas in storage](#) is expected to total about 3,820 billion cubic feet (Bcf) at the end of next month, the nominal end of the 2013 injection season. Injections of natural gas into storage often continue into November, depending on weather and storage levels at the time.

This month's STEO increases the end-of-October projection for working gas in storage by about 20 Bcf from last month's forecast. In addition to the reclassification of 14 Bcf of base gas to working gas during August, cooler-than-expected August weather has moderated demand for air conditioning, allowing for more natural gas to go into storage. The new end-of-October projection is still about 100 Bcf short of the all-time high of 3,929 Bcf, reached last October. EIA expects the sum of injections from April through October will total around 2,100 Bcf, which is relatively normal compared with recent years, and much higher than last year's [unusually low cumulative injection](#) of 1,451 Bcf, which began the injection season on April 1 with higher stock levels.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that natural gas consumption, which averaged 69.7 Bcf/d in 2012, will average 69.9 Bcf/d and 69.3 Bcf/d in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Colder winter temperatures in 2013 and 2014 (compared with the record-warm temperatures in 2012) are expected to increase the amount of natural gas used for residential and commercial space heating. However, the projected year-over-year increases in natural gas prices contribute to declines in natural gas used for electric power generation from 25.0 Bcf/d in 2012 to 22.1 Bcf/d in 2013 and 21.6 Bcf/d in 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Trade. Natural gas marketed production is projected to increase from 69.2 Bcf/d in 2012 to 69.9 Bcf/d in 2013 and to 70.4 Bcf/d in 2014. Onshore production increases over the forecast period, while federal Gulf of Mexico production from existing fields declines as the economics of onshore drilling remain more favorable. Natural gas pipeline gross imports, which have fallen over the past five years, are projected to fall by 0.2 Bcf/d in 2013 and then remain near 2013 levels in 2014. LNG imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of around 0.4 Bcf/d in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. As of August 30, working gas stocks totaled 3,188 Bcf, which is 210 Bcf less than at the same time last year, and 43 Bcf greater than the five-year (2008-12) average for that week. EIA projects inventories will total 3,820 Bcf at the end of the injection season, and 1,890 Bcf at the end of March 2014, the end of the winter heating season.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.43 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in August, down 20 cents from the previous month's price. While prices have been declining since April, EIA expects this pattern will reverse in September as the weather becomes cooler and natural gas demand for space heating begins to become a factor. EIA expects the Henry Hub price will increase from an average of \$2.75 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$3.68 per MMBtu in 2013 and \$3.91 per MMBtu in 2014.

Natural gas futures prices for December 2013 delivery (for the five-day period ending September 5, 2013) averaged \$3.87 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for December 2013 contracts at \$2.98 per MMBtu and \$5.04 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time a year ago, the natural gas futures contract for December 2012 averaged \$3.20 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.20 per MMBtu and \$4.65 per MMBtu.

Coal

Based on preliminary monthly data for July 2013, coal production totaled 88.9 million short tons (MMst) for the month, the highest level since August 2012 and up 3.0% from the previous July's total. Coal production in the Appalachian and Western regions was up 3.0% and 4.8%, respectively. Although Interior region production declined by 2.8% year-over-year in July, Illinois

basin production did increase slightly. July also saw a significant reduction in coal inventories held by electric power producers.

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production in the first half of 2013 was 486 MMst, 21 MMst (4.2%) lower than in the same period of 2012. EIA projects higher production in all regions during the second half of 2013 compared with the same period last year, with total coal production of 1,013 MMst in 2013. Coal production is forecast to grow by 3.0% in 2014 to 1,044 MMst as inventories stabilize and consumption increases.

Inventory draws are expected to meet most of the growth in consumption in 2013. Total coal inventories fell by 19 MMst during the first half of 2013. EIA forecasts an additional 9 MMst of inventory withdrawals over the second half of 2013.

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates that total coal consumption for the first half of 2013 was 446 MMst, or 36 MMst (8.7%) higher than the amount of coal consumed in the first six months of 2012. The increase was primarily a result of consumption growth in the electric power sector because of higher electricity demand and higher natural gas prices. EIA expects that this trend will continue in the second half of 2013 with total coal consumption for the year of 942 MMst (a 5.8% increase over 2012). Consumption grows at a more modest rate of 1.8% to 959 MMst in 2014.

U.S. Coal Exports. EIA estimates that first half 2013 exports totaled 61.3 MMst, which was 4.9 MMst lower than the same period last year. Exports for the next six months are expected to continue declining, with second-half exports totaling 54 MMst, down 6 MMst from last year. Exports are projected to total 109 MMst in 2014. Continuing economic weakness in Europe (the largest regional importer of U.S. coal), slowing Asian demand growth, increasing supply in other coal-exporting countries, and falling international coal prices are the primary reasons for the expected decline in U.S. coal exports.

U.S. Coal Prices. EIA expects nominal annual average coal prices to the electric power industry to fall for the first time since 2000, from \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 to \$2.36 per MMBtu in 2013. EIA forecasts average delivered coal prices of \$2.39 per MMBtu in 2014.

Electricity

In late August, owners of the [Vermont Yankee nuclear station](#) announced a decision to retire the plant next year, making it the fifth announced retirement of a nuclear power reactor in the past 12 months (San Onofre units 2 and 3 in California, Kewaunee unit 1 in Wisconsin, and Crystal River unit 3 in Florida). Operators of these plants have cited [declining profitability and concerns over maintenance costs](#) as important factors in the retirement decisions. Vermont Yankee contributed about 4% of the average monthly electricity retail sales in New England. Natural gas has become the dominant fuel used for power generation in that region in recent years,

accounting for 52% of total generation during 2012. New England also imports a significant amount of electricity from Canada.

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Residential electricity sales during the first half of this year increased by 3.4% over the same period last year. EIA expects that residential sales during the second half of 2013 will fall by 1.9% compared with the same period last year, in response to milder temperatures during the third quarter of this year. Forecast retail sales of electricity to the residential sector fall by 1.1% in 2014 while commercial sector retail electricity sales remain relatively flat and industrial sales grow by 2.1%.

U.S. Electricity Generation. EIA expects total U.S. electricity generation will grow by 0.2% in 2013 and by 0.4% in 2014. Higher prices for natural gas delivered to electric generators push down natural gas-fired generation by 9.6% during 2013. Much of this generation is picked up by coal generation, which EIA expects will grow by 7.1% this year. Nuclear generation during 2013 is expected to be 0.4% lower than generation last year, primarily as a result of unplanned outages this year. As discussed below, generation from renewable sources, particularly wind, increases in both 2013 and 2014.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. Generation fuel costs and [wholesale electricity prices](#) have increased this year after a considerable decline in 2012. Changes in the costs of providing electricity are not immediately reflected on retail customer bills because state regulatory commissions must approve rate changes in many areas of the country. EIA expects the residential retail price of electricity in 2013 will grow by 2.2% to an average of 12.1 cents per kilowatthour. Prices are expected to grow by another 1.5% in 2014.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects renewable energy consumption for electricity and heat generation to increase by 3.3% in 2013. While hydropower declines by 3.8%, nonhydropower renewables used for electricity and heat generation grow by an average of 7.8% in 2013. In 2014, the growth in renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation is projected to continue at a rate of 3.8%, as a 3.2% increase in hydropower is combined with a 4.1% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA estimates that wind capacity will increase by 3.9% this year to about 61 gigawatts and reach nearly 69 gigawatts in 2014. However, electricity generation from wind is projected to increase by 18% in 2013, as capacity that came [on line at the end of 2012](#) is available for all of 2013. Wind-powered generation is projected to grow by 5% in 2014 and will contribute over 4% of total electricity generation.

EIA expects continued robust growth in the generation of solar energy, although the amount of [utility-scale generation](#) remains a small share of total U.S. generation, about 0.3% by 2014. Utility-scale capacity, which until recently experienced little growth compared with customer-

sited distributed generation capacity, is projected to more than double between 2012 and 2014. Photovoltaics (PV) accounted for all [utility-scale solar growth](#) in 2012, but EIA expects that several large solar thermal generation projects will enter service in 2013 and 2014. However, PV is still expected to account for most of the capacity additions in 2013 and 2014. Solar generation by the electric power sector increases 81% in 2013 and 76% in 2014.

U.S. Liquid Biofuels. Smaller corn harvests due to widespread drought resulted in U.S. fuel ethanol production falling from an average of approximately 900,000 bbl/d (13.9 billion gallons per year) in the first half of 2012 to an average of 820,000 bbl/d (12.6 billion gallons per year) from July 2012 through March 2013. Forecast ethanol production increases to an average 890,000 bbl/d in 2014. Biodiesel production, which averaged 63,000 bbl/d (1.0 billion gallons per year) in 2012, has been rising this year and [reached a record level](#) of 113 million gallons (89,000 bbl/d) in June 2013. Biodiesel production is forecast to average about 81,000 bbl/d in 2013 and 87,000 bbl/d in 2014.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) final rule for the 2013 RFS program year maintains the statutory target of 16.55 billion ethanol-equivalent gallons of total renewable fuels. It would require refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel fuel to deliver RINs equivalent to the 2013 renewable volume obligation (RVO) of 9.63% of the gasoline or diesel fuel they sell domestically (not counting the biofuels blended into it). This forecast assumes that the 2014 renewable fuel standards are identical to those for 2013.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels [declined by 4.0% in 2012](#), and projects increases of 2.0% in 2013 and 0.5% in 2014. The increase in emissions over the forecast period primarily reflects the projected increase in coal use for electricity generation, especially in 2013 as it rebounds from the 2012 decline.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

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

U.S. Current Trends. The [U.S. Census Bureau](#) reported that new orders for manufactured durable goods fell 7.3% in July, following a revised 3.9% increase in June. However, the July decrease is 0.6% if the transportation sector is excluded. The [U.S. Commerce Department](#) also reported that sales of new single-family homes increased by over 6.8% from July 2012 to July 2013, and fell 13.4% from June 2013 to July 2013. The [Federal Reserve Board](#) reported that total U.S. industrial production was unchanged from June to July 2013, while capacity utilization

fell by 0.1% over the same time period. The [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) revised up real GDP annualized growth from the first to the second quarter of 2013 to 2.5% (from 1.7%).

U.S. Production and Income. The STEO assumes 1.6% real U.S. GDP growth in 2013, rising to 2.6% in 2014. Year-on-year real GDP growth begins to accelerate in the second half of 2014, eventually rising to 3.2% in the fourth quarter of 2014. Forecast real disposable income increases 0.4% in 2013 and 3.5% in 2014. Total industrial production grows almost one percentage point faster than real GDP in 2013 at 2.5%, and its projected growth of 3.3% in 2014 is still well above the growth rate of real GDP.

U.S. Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 6.0% and 7.8% over 2013 and 2014, respectively. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2013, at 1.9%, but slow below the rate of real GDP growth in 2014, at 2.3%. Export growth triples from 1.7% to 5.1% over the same two years. Government expenditures fall 3.0% in 2013, and rise by 0.1% in 2014.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. The unemployment rate in the forecast averages 7.6% over 2013, and gradually falls to 7.0% at the end of 2014. This is accompanied by nonfarm employment growth averaging 1.6% in 2013 and 1.5% in 2014. Consistent with an improving housing sector, housing starts grow an average of 22.7% and 26.8% in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes continue to increase at a moderate pace.

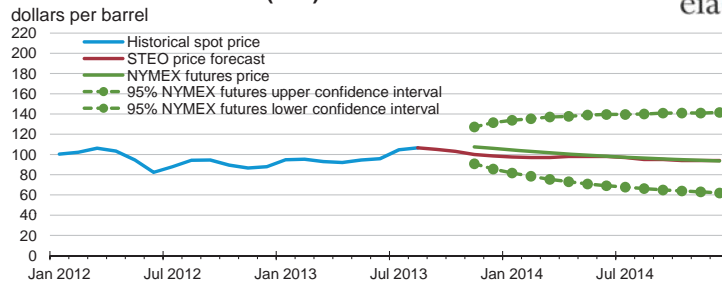
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Short-Term Energy Outlook

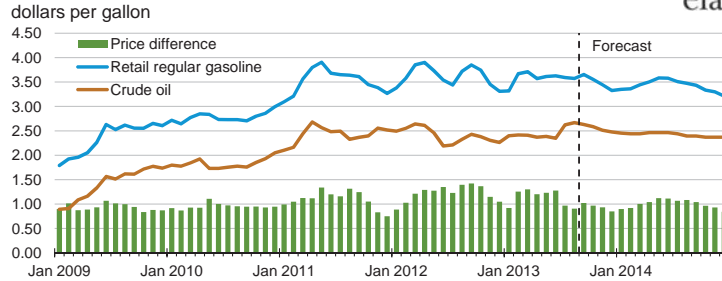
Chart Gallery for September 2013

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



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

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

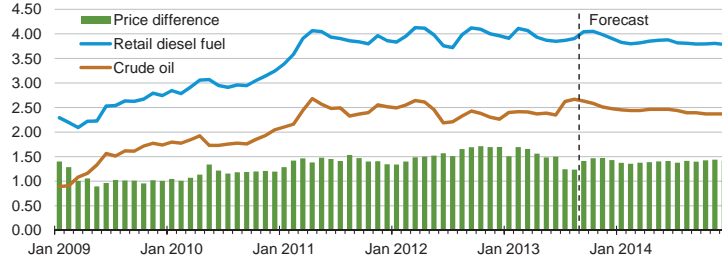


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

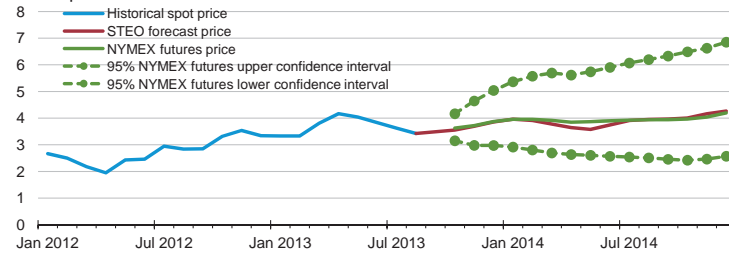


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

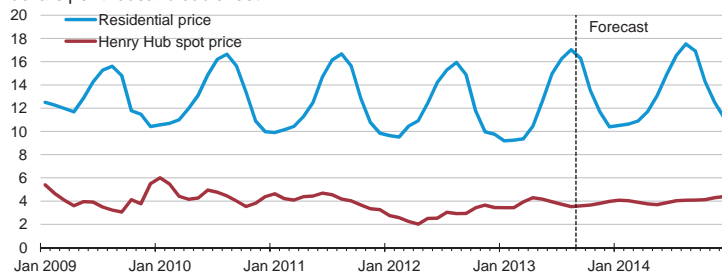
dollars per million btu



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

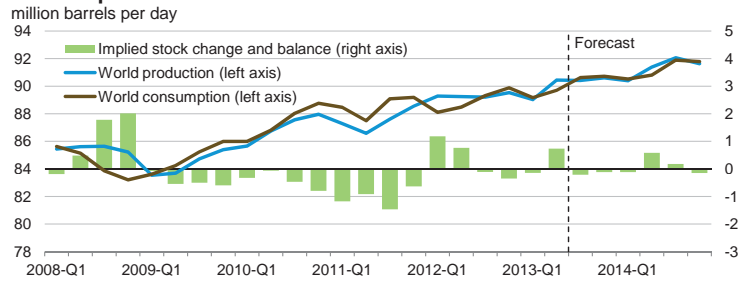
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet

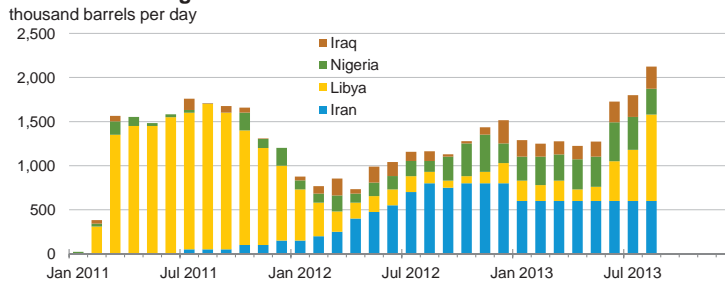


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

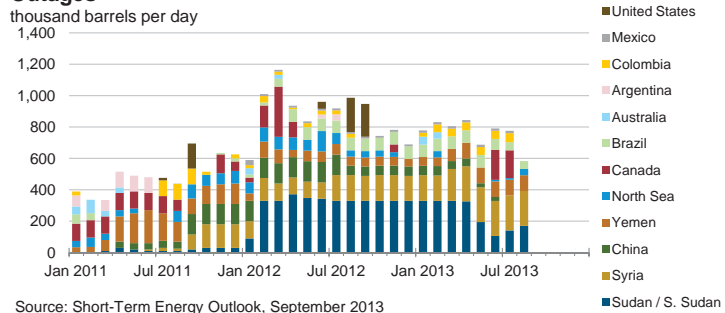
World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



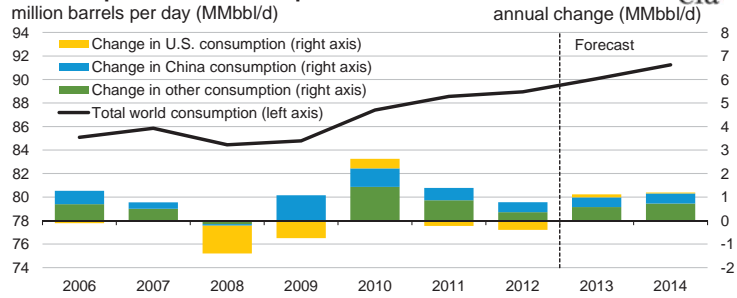
Estimated Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Estimated Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

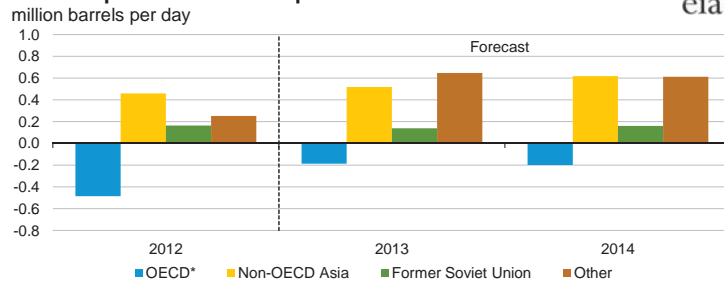


World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

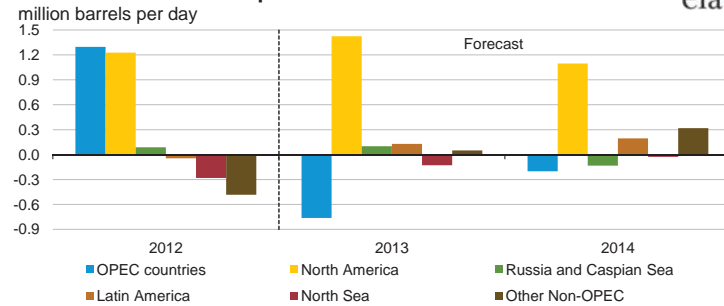
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

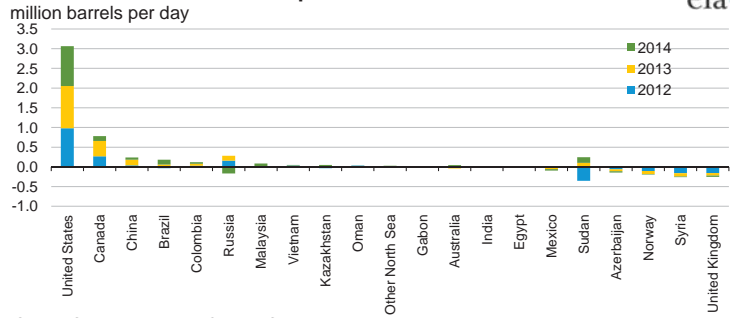
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



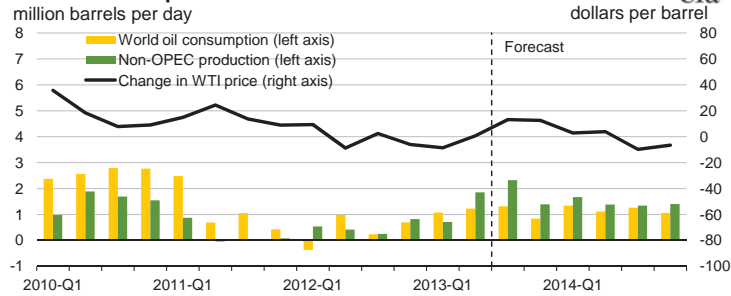
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



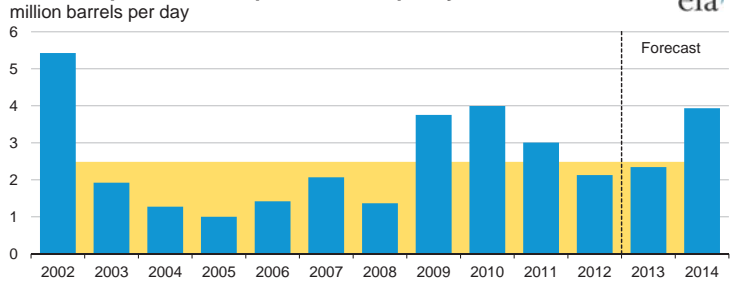
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

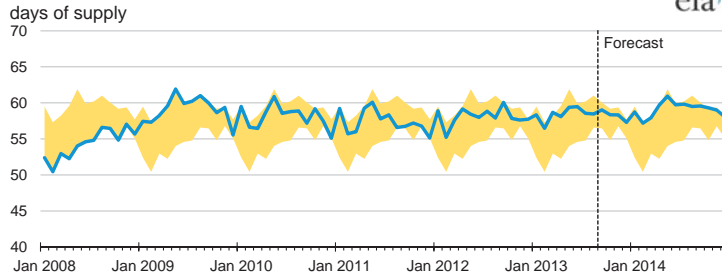
OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity



Note: Shaded area represents 2002-2012 average (2.5 million barrels per day)

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

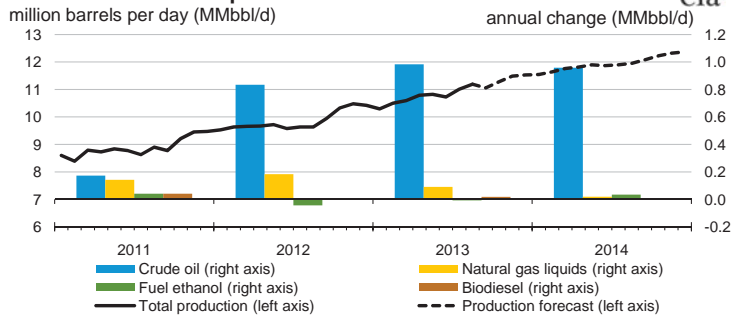
OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



Note: Colored band represents the range between the minimum and maximum observed days of supply from Jan. 2008 - Dec. 2012.

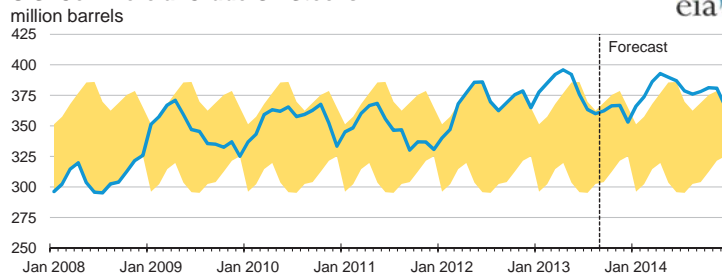
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

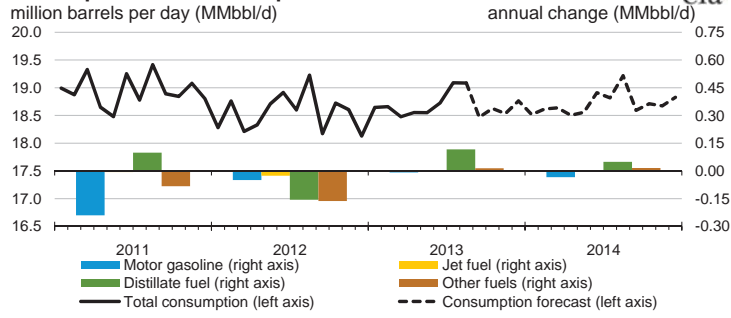
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks



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

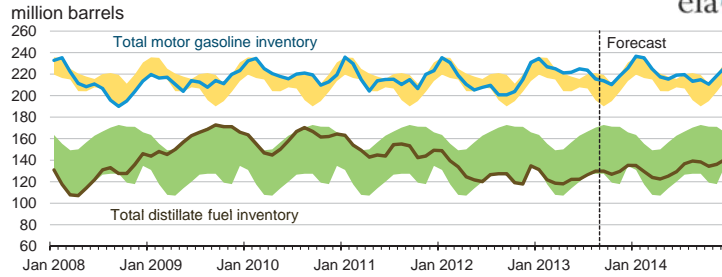
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

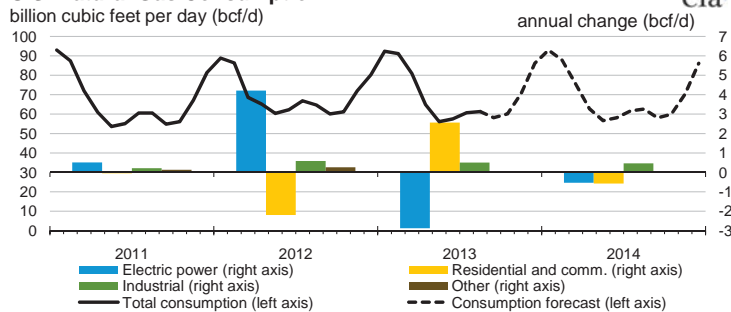
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

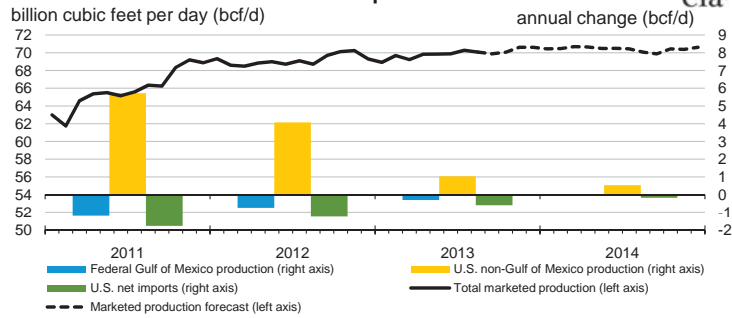
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



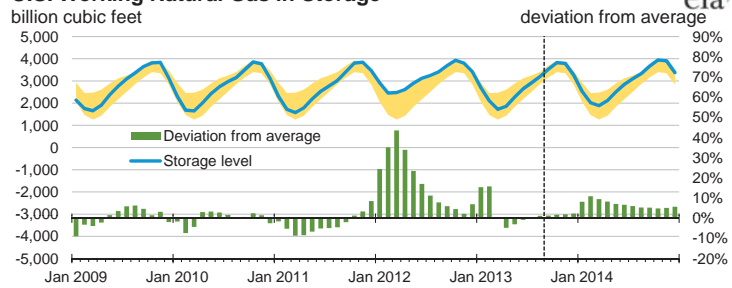
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



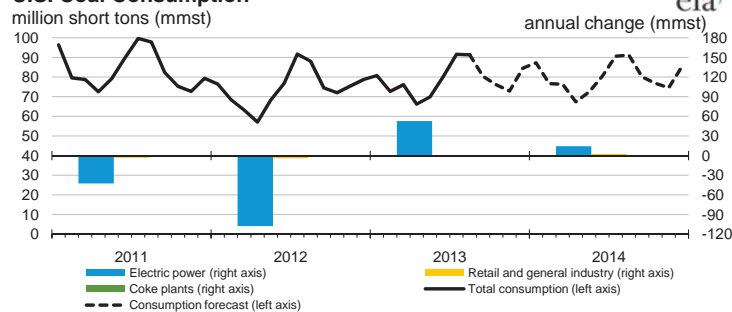
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



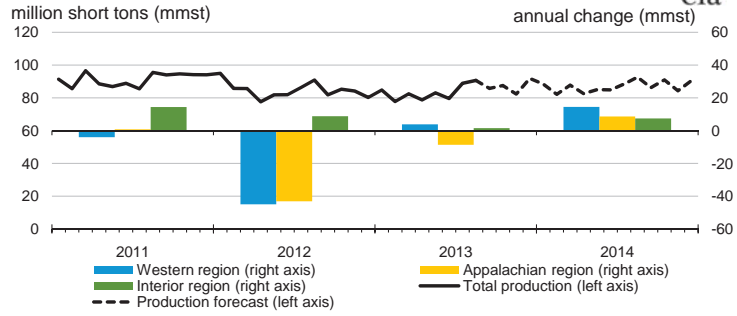
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Coal Consumption



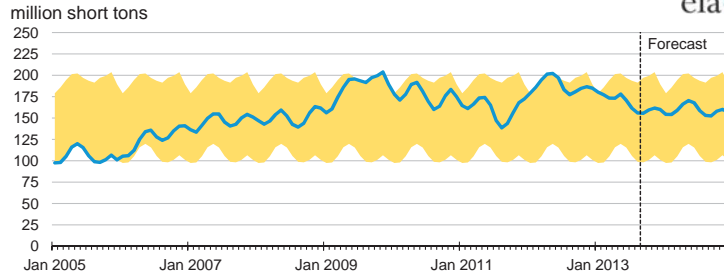
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

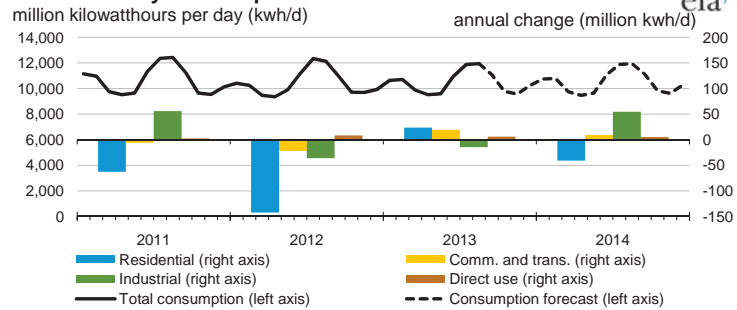
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



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

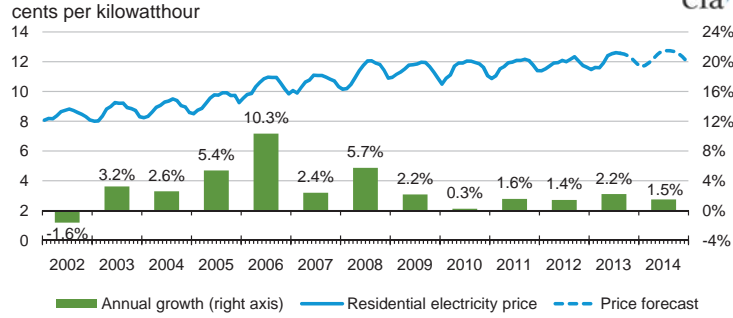
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Electricity Consumption



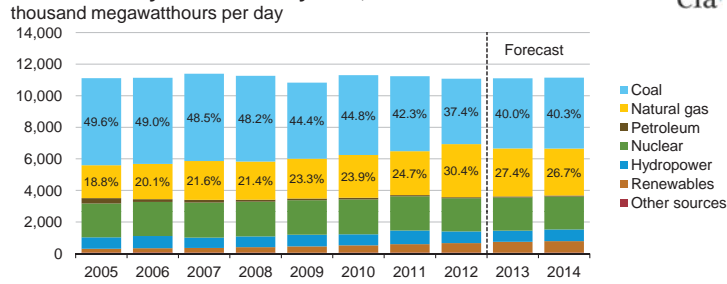
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

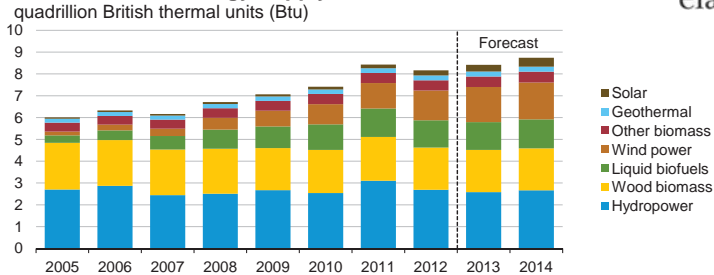
U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

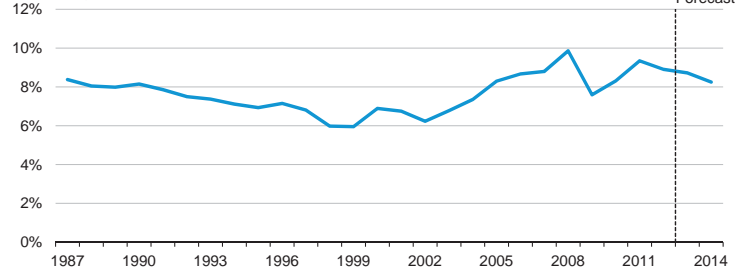


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

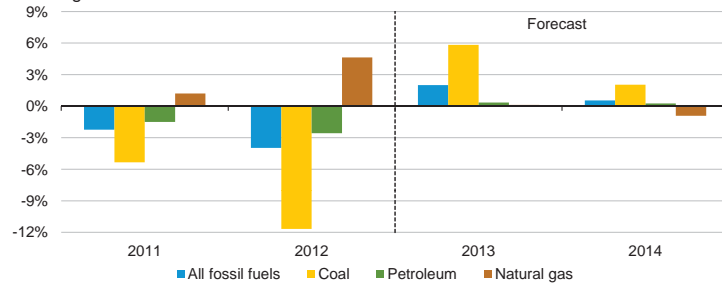
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

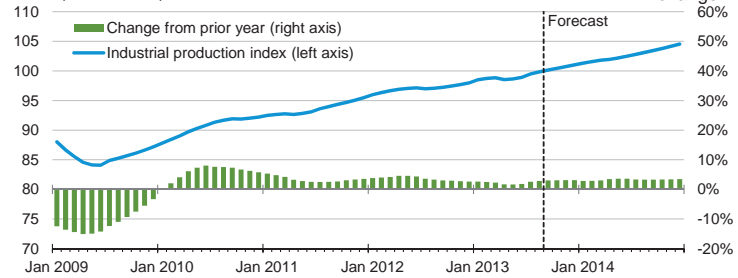
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

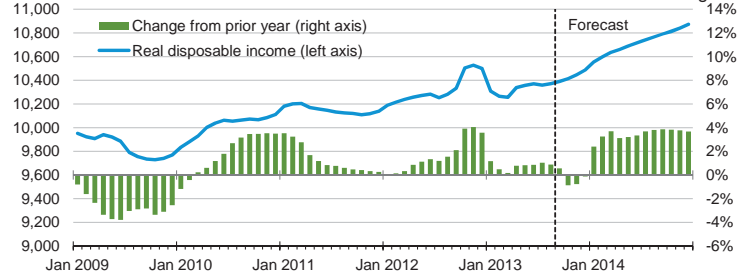
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Disposable Income

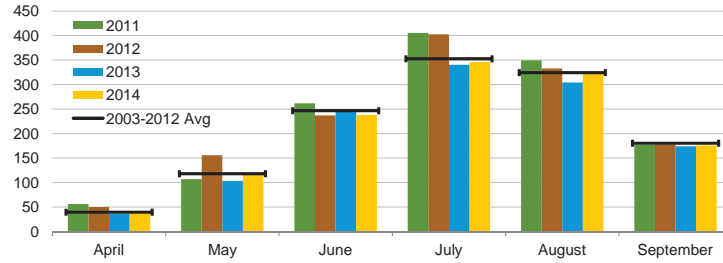
billion 2005 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

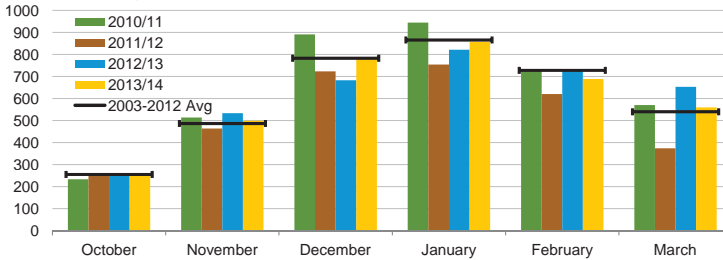
population-weighted



Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

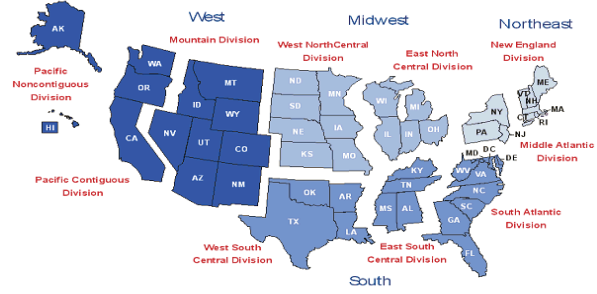
U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: Degree days calculated by applying contemporaneous population weights to state-level data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, September 2013

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

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

	2012			2013			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.22	2.20	2.21	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.58	2.61	2.60	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>-2.2</i>
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.42	2.32	2.37	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.51</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^c	2.99	3.02	3.00	<i>2.90</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.95</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^c	3.01	3.13	3.07	<i>2.95</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.03</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-1.2</i>
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^d	3.72	3.67	3.69	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^d	3.95	3.94	3.95	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	8.950	8.846	8.898	<i>8.905</i>	<i>8.921</i>	<i>8.913</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^e	7.629	7.722	7.676	<i>7.685</i>	<i>7.876</i>	<i>7.781</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.868	0.851	0.860	<i>0.889</i>	<i>0.846</i>	<i>0.867</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Total Stock Withdrawal ^f	0.122	0.075	0.098	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.061</i>			
Net Imports ^f	0.331	0.198	0.264	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.204</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-60.6</i>	<i>-22.8</i>
Refinery Utilization (percent)	90.1	90.4	90.2	<i>88.0</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>89.1</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	218.8	207.7	218.8	<i>224.9</i>	<i>224.9</i>	<i>224.9</i>			
Ending	207.7	200.8	200.8	<i>224.9</i>	<i>213.8</i>	<i>213.8</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	13,549	13,653	13,601	<i>13,776</i>	<i>13,825</i>	<i>13,801</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Real Income	10,271	10,289	10,280	<i>10,355</i>	<i>10,374</i>	<i>10,365</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table SF02 Average Summer Residential Electricity Usage, Prices and Bills

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Forecast 2013	Change from 2012
United States							
Usage (kWh)	3,229	3,119	3,471	3,444	3,354	3,168	-5.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.96	11.87	12.00	12.06	12.09	12.57	4.0%
Summer bill (\$)	\$386	\$370	\$416	\$415	\$405	\$398	-1.8%
New England							
Usage (kWh)	2,044	1,908	2,227	2,121	2,179	2,162	-0.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	17.95	17.37	16.14	15.85	15.53	16.11	3.7%
Summer bill (\$)	\$367	\$331	\$359	\$336	\$338	\$348	2.9%
Mid-Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	2,439	2,202	2,644	2,531	2,546	2,488	-2.3%
Price (cents/kWh)	16.40	15.87	16.66	16.39	15.70	16.32	3.9%
Summer bill (\$)	\$400	\$349	\$440	\$415	\$400	\$406	1.5%
East North Central							
Usage (kWh)	2,731	2,495	3,073	2,975	3,039	2,642	-13.0%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.91	11.31	11.94	12.17	12.04	12.56	4.3%
Summer bill (\$)	\$298	\$282	\$367	\$362	\$366	\$332	-9.3%
West North Central							
Usage (kWh)	3,251	3,070	3,558	3,517	3,552	3,104	-12.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.67	10.15	10.74	11.16	11.46	12.09	5.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$314	\$312	\$382	\$393	\$407	\$375	-7.8%
South Atlantic							
Usage (kWh)	4,017	3,960	4,411	4,277	4,000	3,820	-4.5%
Price (cents/kWh)	11.14	11.57	11.39	11.48	11.62	11.73	0.9%
Summer bill (\$)	\$447	\$458	\$502	\$491	\$465	\$448	-3.6%
East South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,401	4,225	4,901	4,750	4,494	4,189	-6.8%
Price (cents/kWh)	9.71	9.80	9.90	10.28	10.29	10.81	5.0%
Summer bill (\$)	\$428	\$414	\$485	\$488	\$463	\$453	-2.1%
West South Central							
Usage (kWh)	4,541	4,637	4,830	5,232	4,783	4,537	-5.2%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.68	11.06	10.86	10.64	10.30	10.97	6.5%
Summer bill (\$)	\$576	\$513	\$525	\$557	\$493	\$498	1.0%
Mountain							
Usage (kWh)	3,360	3,240	3,340	3,322	3,443	3,422	-0.6%
Price (cents/kWh)	10.55	10.82	11.25	11.29	11.52	11.87	3.1%
Summer bill (\$)	\$355	\$351	\$376	\$375	\$396	\$406	2.4%
Pacific							
Usage (kWh)	2,121	2,075	2,006	2,022	2,080	2,079	-0.1%
Price (cents/kWh)	12.47	13.20	12.94	13.22	13.93	14.64	5.1%
Summer bill (\$)	\$265	\$274	\$260	\$267	\$290	\$304	5.0%

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	6.22	6.28	6.42	7.02	7.12	7.30	<i>7.57</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>8.76</i>	6.49	<i>7.47</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.29	<i>66.50</i>	<i>66.83</i>	<i>66.94</i>	<i>66.93</i>	<i>66.55</i>	<i>66.88</i>	65.75	<i>66.35</i>	<i>66.83</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	266	241	259	250	245	241	<i>265</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>266</i>	1,016	<i>1,013</i>	<i>1,044</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	<i>18.88</i>	<i>18.64</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>18.88</i>	<i>18.74</i>	18.55	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.72</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.49	<i>60.09</i>	<i>72.31</i>	<i>85.33</i>	<i>59.16</i>	<i>60.79</i>	<i>72.18</i>	69.68	<i>69.91</i>	<i>69.31</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	208	202	254	226	229	216	<i>263</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>237</i>	890	<i>942</i>	<i>959</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.03	10.14	11.82	9.78	10.39	10.02	<i>11.64</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>10.41</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>11.65</i>	<i>9.92</i>	10.45	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.51</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.05	2.18	1.94	1.96	2.09	2.30	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.12</i>	8.13	<i>8.43</i>	<i>8.72</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	24.48	22.76	24.04	23.83	25.39	22.93	<i>23.94</i>	<i>24.19</i>	<i>25.34</i>	<i>22.99</i>	<i>24.14</i>	<i>24.42</i>	95.10	<i>96.45</i>	<i>96.88</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	<i>110.92</i>	<i>106.00</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.18</i>	<i>99.50</i>	100.84	<i>104.48</i>	<i>101.70</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.94</i>	<i>4.14</i>	2.75	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.91</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.40	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.39</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,776	<i>13,825</i>	<i>13,902</i>	<i>14,003</i>	<i>14,104</i>	<i>14,220</i>	<i>14,340</i>	13,593	<i>13,807</i>	<i>14,167</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	2.2	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.7	<i>117.1</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>119.4</i>	115.4	<i>116.9</i>	<i>118.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	1.8	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,355	<i>10,374</i>	<i>10,449</i>	<i>10,597</i>	<i>10,689</i>	<i>10,767</i>	<i>10,842</i>	10,321	<i>10,364</i>	<i>10,724</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.2	1.1	1.6	3.8	0.6	0.8	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	1.7	<i>0.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.7	<i>97.8</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>102.3</i>	95.0	<i>97.5</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.6	5.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	1.9	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>	4.2	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	<i>76</i>	<i>1,538</i>	<i>2,105</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,536</i>	3,711	<i>4,314</i>	<i>4,197</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	74	443	913	84	38	387	<i>819</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>395</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>93</i>	1,513	<i>1,335</i>	<i>1,372</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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	102.88	93.42	92.24	87.96	94.34	94.10	<i>105.41</i>	<i>100.50</i>	<i>97.17</i>	<i>98.00</i>	<i>95.67</i>	<i>94.00</i>	94.12	<i>98.59</i>	<i>96.21</i>
Brent Spot Average	118.49	108.42	109.61	110.09	112.49	102.58	<i>110.40</i>	<i>107.00</i>	<i>104.00</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.33</i>	<i>100.00</i>	111.65	<i>108.12</i>	<i>102.21</i>
Imported Average	108.13	101.19	97.20	97.64	98.71	97.39	<i>110.43</i>	<i>105.58</i>	<i>102.18</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>100.69</i>	<i>99.00</i>	101.11	<i>103.07</i>	<i>101.27</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	107.62	101.45	97.38	97.27	101.14	99.45	<i>110.92</i>	<i>106.00</i>	<i>102.67</i>	<i>103.50</i>	<i>101.18</i>	<i>99.50</i>	100.84	<i>104.48</i>	<i>101.70</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	297	299	302	275	289	290	<i>300</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>260</i>	293	<i>289</i>	<i>275</i>
Diesel Fuel	317	301	313	314	312	295	<i>311</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>291</i>	311	<i>306</i>	<i>292</i>
Heating Oil	312	292	296	306	308	275	<i>295</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>281</i>	303	<i>295</i>	<i>280</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	321	304	308	309	316	284	<i>301</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>286</i>	310	<i>300</i>	<i>288</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	270	266	251	248	252	243	<i>273</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>253</i>	260	<i>260</i>	<i>258</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	361	372	367	351	357	360	<i>360</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>328</i>	363	<i>355</i>	<i>343</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	367	378	373	357	363	367	<i>367</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>334</i>	369	<i>362</i>	<i>349</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	397	395	394	402	403	388	<i>394</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>380</i>	397	<i>396</i>	<i>382</i>
Heating Oil	378	374	367	385	389	365	<i>372</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>364</i>	379	<i>380</i>	<i>365</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.27</i>	2.83	<i>3.79</i>	<i>4.02</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	2.45	2.28	2.88	3.40	3.49	4.01	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.94</i>	<i>4.14</i>	2.75	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.91</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>5.30</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>5.44</i>	3.86	<i>4.78</i>	<i>5.11</i>
Commercial Sector	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.60	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.39</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>9.93</i>	8.13	<i>8.62</i>	<i>9.62</i>
Residential Sector	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.90	<i>16.51</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>12.74</i>	<i>16.98</i>	<i>12.10</i>	10.66	<i>10.78</i>	<i>11.86</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.40	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.39</i>
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>5.01</i>	3.39	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.66</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.56	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.12</i>	<i>18.77</i>	<i>18.51</i>	<i>18.13</i>	<i>17.69</i>	20.85	<i>19.32</i>	<i>18.27</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.70	<i>23.94</i>	<i>24.12</i>	<i>23.43</i>	<i>23.58</i>	<i>23.45</i>	<i>23.87</i>	23.46	<i>23.57</i>	<i>23.57</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	<i>7.21</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>7.34</i>	<i>6.79</i>	6.70	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.91</i>
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.12	<i>10.28</i>	<i>10.43</i>
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	<i>12.56</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.30</i>	11.88	<i>12.15</i>	<i>12.33</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 Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production, Consumption, and Inventories

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	22.63	22.46	22.09	23.07	23.31	23.67	23.84	24.49	24.73	24.79	24.82	25.43	22.56	23.83	24.95
U.S. (50 States)	10.84	10.92	11.00	11.70	11.69	12.06	12.31	12.68	12.86	13.12	13.25	13.55	11.12	12.19	13.20
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.01	4.22	4.28	4.27	4.25	4.33	4.29	4.36	4.53	3.87	4.25	4.38
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.90	2.87	2.91	2.90	2.88	2.86	2.83	2.94	2.90	2.87
North Sea (b)	3.38	3.20	2.77	2.90	2.99	2.90	2.77	3.07	3.05	2.90	2.74	2.93	3.06	2.93	2.91
Other OECD	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.55	1.47	1.53	1.62	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.62	1.59	1.58	1.55	1.60
Non-OECD	66.65	66.78	67.11	66.46	65.72	66.78	66.57	66.11	65.67	66.60	67.24	66.20	66.75	66.30	66.43
OPEC	36.72	36.89	36.78	35.97	35.75	36.23	35.66	35.66	35.45	35.80	35.97	35.28	36.59	35.82	35.62
Crude Oil Portion	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.46	29.89	29.79	29.41	29.70	29.82	29.07	30.89	30.04	29.50
Other Liquids	5.66	5.71	5.73	5.71	5.74	5.77	5.77	5.87	6.04	6.10	6.15	6.21	5.70	5.79	6.13
Former Soviet Union	13.42	13.36	13.36	13.49	13.52	13.58	13.45	13.50	13.38	13.32	13.38	13.42	13.41	13.51	13.38
China	4.28	4.29	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.48	4.55	4.56	4.53	4.57	4.58	4.58	4.37	4.51	4.57
Other Non-OECD	12.23	12.25	12.58	12.50	12.00	12.48	12.91	12.40	12.30	12.91	13.31	12.91	12.39	12.45	12.86
Total World Supply	89.28	89.24	89.20	89.53	89.03	90.44	90.41	90.61	90.40	91.39	92.06	91.63	89.31	90.13	91.37
Non-OPEC Supply	52.56	52.36	52.43	53.55	53.28	54.21	54.75	54.95	54.94	55.59	56.09	56.35	52.73	54.30	55.75
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.23	45.54	45.92	46.21	45.74	45.43	45.87	46.12	46.03	44.80	45.55	45.98	45.98	45.79	45.59
U.S. (50 States)	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	18.88	18.64	18.59	18.66	18.88	18.74	18.55	18.68	18.72
U.S. Territories	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.34
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.28	2.37	2.41	2.35	2.29	2.40	2.38	2.29	2.34	2.35
Europe	13.67	13.76	13.79	13.64	13.13	13.76	13.63	13.42	13.25	12.98	13.42	13.38	13.71	13.49	13.26
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	4.31	4.74	4.92	4.14	4.17	4.57	4.71	4.55	4.45
Other OECD	6.38	6.31	6.35	6.57	6.34	6.36	6.36	6.58	6.58	6.40	6.34	6.57	6.40	6.41	6.47
Non-OECD	41.87	42.94	43.39	43.67	43.43	44.28	44.76	44.60	44.48	46.01	46.33	45.80	42.97	44.27	45.66
Former Soviet Union	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.71	4.64	4.91	4.89	4.50	4.64	4.79
Europe	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.72
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.64	10.60	10.95	10.72	11.31	11.26	11.21	10.28	10.69	11.13
Other Asia	10.57	10.70	10.42	10.82	10.73	10.92	10.48	10.79	10.92	11.11	10.66	10.97	10.63	10.73	10.91
Other Non-OECD	16.17	16.94	17.46	16.83	16.87	17.52	18.19	17.40	17.44	18.24	18.77	17.99	16.85	17.50	18.11
Total World Consumption	88.10	88.48	89.31	89.88	89.17	89.71	90.63	90.72	90.52	90.81	91.89	91.78	88.95	90.06	91.25
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.13	0.15	-0.27	-0.03	0.37	-0.11	-0.40	-0.11	0.43	-0.15	0.06	-0.05
Other OECD	-0.17	-0.01	-0.31	0.56	-0.12	-0.27	0.09	-0.10	0.09	-0.06	-0.02	-0.11	0.02	-0.10	-0.03
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.71	-0.41	0.53	-0.34	0.11	-0.19	0.15	-0.16	0.14	-0.12	-0.04	-0.17	-0.23	-0.02	-0.05
Total Stock Draw	-1.18	-0.76	0.11	0.35	0.14	-0.74	0.21	0.12	0.12	-0.58	-0.18	0.15	-0.37	-0.06	-0.12
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,111	1,097	1,122	1,125	1,090	1,100	1,137	1,148	1,108	1,111	1,090	1,108
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,641	2,673	2,712	2,648	2,645	2,694	2,688	2,663	2,665	2,708	2,720	2,690	2,648	2,663	2,690

- = 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 Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
North America	17.67	17.67	17.72	18.62	18.84	19.24	<i>19.45</i>	<i>19.84</i>	<i>20.09</i>	<i>20.29</i>	<i>20.46</i>	<i>20.92</i>	17.92	<i>19.34</i>	<i>20.44</i>
Canada	3.89	3.80	3.77	4.01	4.22	4.28	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.53</i>	3.87	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.38</i>
Mexico	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.90	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.94	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.87</i>
United States	10.84	10.92	11.00	11.70	11.69	12.06	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>13.25</i>	<i>13.55</i>	11.12	<i>12.19</i>	<i>13.20</i>
Central and South America	4.55	4.72	5.07	4.91	4.44	5.01	<i>5.38</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.11</i>	4.81	<i>4.94</i>	<i>5.14</i>
Argentina	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.73	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.74	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.74</i>
Brazil	2.40	2.56	2.91	2.73	2.22	2.79	<i>3.14</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.65	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.84</i>
Colombia	0.95	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.03	1.01	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.97	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.48	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Europe	4.34	4.15	3.71	3.85	3.95	3.84	<i>3.72</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.84</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>3.87</i>	4.01	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.84</i>
Norway	2.07	1.98	1.75	1.82	1.82	1.81	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.81</i>	1.90	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.07	0.98	0.79	0.84	0.95	0.86	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.92	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.82</i>
Other North Sea	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.43	13.37	13.37	13.50	13.54	13.60	<i>13.46</i>	<i>13.52</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.43</i>	13.42	<i>13.53</i>	<i>13.39</i>
Azerbaijan	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.89	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.93	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>
Kazakhstan	1.63	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.67	1.61	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.69</i>	1.61	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Russia	10.37	10.34	10.38	10.50	10.47	10.59	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>10.39</i>	10.40	<i>10.52</i>	<i>10.35</i>
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.24	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other FSU	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Middle East	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.18	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.16</i>	1.32	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.17</i>
Oman	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.95	0.94	0.91	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.90</i>	0.92	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.91</i>
Syria	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.10	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.18	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Yemen	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.12	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.15	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.91	8.86	8.99	9.07	8.94	8.96	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.30</i>	8.96	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.23</i>
Australia	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.42	0.47	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.52	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.54</i>
China	4.28	4.29	4.40	4.50	4.44	4.48	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.58</i>	4.37	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.57</i>
India	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.98	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	0.99	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Indonesia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.95	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.97	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>
Malaysia	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.61	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.64	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Africa	2.37	2.25	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.39	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.56</i>	2.29	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.54</i>
Egypt	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.33	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Sudan	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.24	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.12	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	52.56	52.36	52.43	53.55	53.28	54.21	<i>54.75</i>	<i>54.95</i>	<i>54.94</i>	<i>55.59</i>	<i>56.09</i>	<i>56.35</i>	52.73	<i>54.30</i>	<i>55.75</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.66	5.71	5.73	5.71	5.74	5.77	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.21</i>	5.70	<i>5.79</i>	<i>6.13</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	58.22	58.06	58.15	59.26	59.02	59.98	<i>60.52</i>	<i>60.82</i>	<i>60.99</i>	<i>61.69</i>	<i>62.24</i>	<i>62.56</i>	58.43	<i>60.09</i>	<i>61.88</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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-
Angola	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.40	3.09	2.75	2.63	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	-	-
Iraq	2.64	2.93	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	-	-
Libya	1.18	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.37	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Nigeria	2.12	2.17	2.13	1.98	2.03	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	-	-
Qatar	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.93	9.85	9.90	9.49	9.10	9.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.63	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	31.06	31.18	31.05	30.27	30.01	30.46	<i>29.89</i>	<i>29.79</i>	<i>29.41</i>	<i>29.70</i>	<i>29.82</i>	<i>29.07</i>	30.89	<i>30.04</i>	<i>29.50</i>
Other Liquids	5.66	5.71	5.73	5.71	5.74	5.77	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.21</i>	5.70	<i>5.79</i>	<i>6.13</i>
Total OPEC Supply	36.72	36.89	36.78	35.97	35.75	36.23	<i>35.66</i>	<i>35.66</i>	<i>35.45</i>	<i>35.80</i>	<i>35.97</i>	<i>35.28</i>	36.59	<i>35.82</i>	<i>35.62</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.34	6.59	6.55	6.31	6.32	6.23	<i>5.60</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>6.99</i>	6.45	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.83</i>
South America	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.71	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	2.70	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>
Middle East	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.65	23.68	23.75	<i>23.59</i>	<i>23.50</i>	<i>23.76</i>	<i>23.94</i>	<i>23.91</i>	<i>23.98</i>	23.87	<i>23.63</i>	<i>23.90</i>
OPEC Total	33.15	33.24	33.03	32.66	32.71	32.69	<i>31.89</i>	<i>32.25</i>	<i>33.13</i>	<i>33.42</i>	<i>33.50</i>	<i>33.67</i>	33.02	<i>32.38</i>	<i>33.43</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.05</i>	0.00	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.06</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.08	2.06	1.96	2.39	2.69	2.22	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.55</i>	2.12	<i>2.34</i>	<i>3.88</i>
OPEC Total	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.39	2.69	2.22	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>4.60</i>	2.13	<i>2.34</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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				2012	2013	2014
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	22.71	23.02	23.14	23.11	22.99	23.04	<i>23.45</i>	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.16</i>	<i>23.19</i>	<i>23.49</i>	<i>23.34</i>	23.00	<i>23.21</i>	<i>23.29</i>
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.34	2.38	2.28	2.28	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.38</i>	2.29	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Mexico	2.09	2.13	2.11	2.24	2.11	2.14	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.21</i>	2.15	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.21</i>
United States	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.48	18.59	18.61	<i>18.88</i>	<i>18.64</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>18.88</i>	<i>18.74</i>	18.55	<i>18.68</i>	<i>18.72</i>
Central and South America	6.54	6.72	6.86	6.94	6.76	7.00	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>6.97</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.24</i>	6.76	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.18</i>
Brazil	2.70	2.76	2.84	2.93	2.83	2.94	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.14</i>	2.81	<i>2.94</i>	<i>3.09</i>
Europe	14.33	14.50	14.52	14.34	13.83	14.46	<i>14.35</i>	<i>14.15</i>	<i>13.96</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>14.15</i>	<i>14.11</i>	14.42	<i>14.20</i>	<i>13.98</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.58	4.52	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.92</i>	4.53	<i>4.67</i>	<i>4.82</i>
Russia	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.24	3.19	<i>3.38</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.20	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.41</i>
Middle East	7.19	7.78	8.15	7.36	7.50	7.93	<i>8.64</i>	<i>7.82</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.10</i>	7.62	<i>7.97</i>	<i>8.29</i>
Asia and Oceania	29.40	28.55	28.70	30.14	29.97	29.21	<i>28.86</i>	<i>30.12</i>	<i>30.24</i>	<i>30.04</i>	<i>29.53</i>	<i>30.45</i>	29.20	<i>29.54</i>	<i>30.06</i>
China	9.96	10.07	10.28	10.80	10.58	10.64	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.21</i>	10.28	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Japan	5.27	4.28	4.47	4.84	5.07	4.10	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.57</i>	4.71	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.45</i>
India	3.65	3.71	3.45	3.68	3.81	3.79	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.90</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.86</i>	3.62	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.81</i>
Africa	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.46	3.54	3.54	<i>3.49</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.62</i>	3.42	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.23	45.54	45.92	46.21	45.74	45.43	<i>45.87</i>	<i>46.12</i>	<i>46.03</i>	<i>44.80</i>	<i>45.55</i>	<i>45.98</i>	45.98	<i>45.79</i>	<i>45.59</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	41.87	42.94	43.39	43.67	43.43	44.28	<i>44.76</i>	<i>44.60</i>	<i>44.48</i>	<i>46.01</i>	<i>46.33</i>	<i>45.80</i>	42.97	<i>44.27</i>	<i>45.66</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	88.10	88.48	89.31	89.88	89.17	89.71	<i>90.63</i>	<i>90.72</i>	<i>90.52</i>	<i>90.81</i>	<i>91.89</i>	<i>91.78</i>	88.95	<i>90.06</i>	<i>91.25</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	113.0	113.5	114.2	114.7	115.2	116.0	<i>116.8</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.7</i>	113.9	<i>116.4</i>	<i>120.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.1	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.7	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	101.1	101.2	101.5	101.5	101.8	102.3	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>103.9</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>105.6</i>	101.3	<i>102.5</i>	<i>104.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	1.5	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	132.6	133.9	135.3	136.7	137.6	138.9	<i>140.7</i>	<i>142.2</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>147.5</i>	<i>149.2</i>	134.6	<i>139.9</i>	<i>146.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.8	3.8	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	4.5	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.94	99.43	100.21	100.79	101.70	103.19	<i>104.28</i>	<i>104.11</i>	<i>104.52</i>	<i>104.82</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>105.04</i>	99.59	<i>103.32</i>	<i>104.84</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	5.1	5.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	3.8	<i>3.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.54	15.14	15.26	15.08	14.51	15.33	<i>15.70</i>	<i>14.94</i>	<i>14.49</i>	<i>15.33</i>	<i>15.58</i>	<i>15.05</i>	15.01	<i>15.12</i>	<i>15.12</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.15	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.33	0.28	0.29	0.44	0.33	0.26	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.33	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.00	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.11	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	1.04	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.10</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.66	0.56	0.54	0.44	0.65	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.52	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.45	0.50	0.37	0.06	0.42	0.66	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.34	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.79	17.80	17.72	17.36	16.92	18.16	<i>18.28</i>	<i>17.47</i>	<i>16.94</i>	<i>18.12</i>	<i>18.24</i>	<i>17.60</i>	17.42	<i>17.71</i>	<i>17.73</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.05	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.05	1.08	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.05</i>	1.07	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.05</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.53	0.84	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.85	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.63	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.61	8.97	8.92	9.01	8.77	9.20	<i>9.15</i>	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.72</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.04</i>	8.88	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.03</i>
Jet Fuel	1.42	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.43	1.50	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.45</i>	1.47	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.48</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.39	4.50	4.61	4.70	4.35	4.66	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.36</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.80</i>	4.55	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.64</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.52	0.43	0.43	0.49	0.49	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.35	2.54	2.56	2.49	2.41	2.55	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.48</i>	2.49	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.50</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.84	18.88	18.79	18.46	17.97	19.24	<i>19.34</i>	<i>18.53</i>	<i>17.97</i>	<i>19.18</i>	<i>19.32</i>	<i>18.66</i>	18.49	<i>18.77</i>	<i>18.79</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.53	15.61	15.42	14.82	15.68	<i>16.06</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>15.63</i>	<i>15.91</i>	<i>15.40</i>	15.36	<i>15.47</i>	<i>15.44</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.29	17.23	17.27	17.40	17.81	17.81	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>	17.30	<i>17.81</i>	<i>17.81</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.83	0.88	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.89	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	297	299	302	275	289	290	<i>300</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>260</i>	293	<i>289</i>	<i>275</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	363	366	364	355	361	350	<i>360</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>329</i>	362	<i>354</i>	<i>342</i>
PADD 2	355	366	369	340	350	368	<i>355</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>321</i>	357	<i>352</i>	<i>337</i>
PADD 3	346	353	345	326	339	336	<i>342</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>310</i>	342	<i>336</i>	<i>325</i>
PADD 4	322	374	358	348	323	361	<i>364</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>323</i>	351	<i>347</i>	<i>335</i>
PADD 5	390	413	390	384	382	390	<i>387</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>357</i>	394	<i>383</i>	<i>370</i>
U.S. Average	361	372	367	351	357	360	<i>360</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>328</i>	363	<i>355</i>	<i>343</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	367	378	373	357	363	367	<i>367</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>334</i>	369	<i>362</i>	<i>349</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.1	51.2	48.0	54.1	59.5	62.0	<i>53.9</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>58.8</i>	54.1	<i>58.6</i>	<i>58.8</i>
PADD 2	52.5	49.3	48.6	53.9	53.8	49.3	<i>48.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>49.4</i>	53.9	<i>50.2</i>	<i>49.4</i>
PADD 3	71.4	72.9	70.8	80.5	75.8	78.0	<i>75.4</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>80.0</i>	80.5	<i>78.2</i>	<i>80.0</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.5	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	7.4	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>
PADD 5	31.3	27.9	26.8	35.0	29.1	29.1	<i>28.9</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	35.0	<i>31.2</i>	<i>31.1</i>
U.S. Total	218.8	207.7	200.8	230.9	224.9	224.9	<i>213.8</i>	<i>225.6</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>219.0</i>	<i>214.7</i>	<i>226.3</i>	230.9	<i>225.6</i>	<i>226.3</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	54.4	52.3	48.9	56.8	48.5	50.1	<i>48.1</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>53.2</i>	56.8	<i>51.3</i>	<i>53.2</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	164.4	155.4	151.8	174.0	176.4	174.9	<i>165.7</i>	<i>174.3</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>173.1</i>	174.0	<i>174.3</i>	<i>173.1</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.81	68.85	69.16	69.89	69.26	69.85	<i>70.08</i>	<i>70.43</i>	<i>70.54</i>	<i>70.54</i>	<i>70.14</i>	<i>70.48</i>	69.18	<i>69.91</i>	<i>70.42</i>
Alaska	1.07	0.96	0.80	1.01	1.04	0.91	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.96	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.89</i>
Federal GOM (a)	4.57	4.24	3.84	4.23	3.93	3.64	<i>3.84</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.76</i>	4.22	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.89</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.17	63.66	64.51	64.66	64.29	65.30	<i>65.43</i>	<i>65.23</i>	<i>65.47</i>	<i>65.73</i>	<i>65.58</i>	<i>65.80</i>	64.00	<i>65.07</i>	<i>65.65</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.40	65.49	65.76	66.34	65.78	66.29	<i>66.50</i>	<i>66.83</i>	<i>66.94</i>	<i>66.93</i>	<i>66.55</i>	<i>66.88</i>	65.75	<i>66.35</i>	<i>66.83</i>
Gross Imports	8.97	8.37	8.92	8.04	8.48	7.61	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>7.91</i>	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.35</i>	8.57	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.27</i>
Pipeline	8.36	8.02	8.42	7.59	8.11	7.40	<i>7.89</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.13</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>7.94</i>	8.10	<i>7.90</i>	<i>7.87</i>
LNG	0.61	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.37	0.21	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.48	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Gross Exports	4.42	4.19	4.29	4.79	4.85	4.41	<i>4.55</i>	<i>5.01</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>4.71</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>5.10</i>	4.42	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.90</i>
Net Imports	4.55	4.18	4.63	3.25	3.63	3.20	<i>3.73</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.19</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>3.26</i>	4.15	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.37</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.14	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	10.57	-7.18	-6.41	2.84	18.69	-10.17	<i>-9.60</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>15.27</i>	<i>-10.46</i>	<i>-8.96</i>	<i>3.19</i>	-0.06	<i>0.37</i>	<i>-0.30</i>
Total Supply	80.70	62.64	64.14	72.59	88.29	59.45	<i>60.80</i>	<i>73.50</i>	<i>85.87</i>	<i>59.82</i>	<i>61.33</i>	<i>73.52</i>	70.01	<i>70.44</i>	<i>70.08</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.44	-0.07	-0.21	-1.47	-0.24	0.04	<i>-0.71</i>	<i>-1.19</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	<i>-0.66</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	<i>-1.34</i>	-0.33	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.77</i>
Total Primary Supply	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.49	<i>60.09</i>	<i>72.31</i>	<i>85.33</i>	<i>59.16</i>	<i>60.79</i>	<i>72.18</i>	69.68	<i>69.91</i>	<i>69.31</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	20.60	6.23	3.63	15.26	25.64	7.61	<i>3.73</i>	<i>15.98</i>	<i>24.42</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>16.04</i>	11.42	<i>13.19</i>	<i>12.77</i>
Commercial	12.09	5.39	4.37	9.93	14.43	6.05	<i>4.32</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>13.91</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>4.33</i>	<i>10.31</i>	7.94	<i>8.74</i>	<i>8.58</i>
Industrial	20.62	18.70	18.64	20.05	21.64	19.20	<i>18.77</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>22.03</i>	<i>19.49</i>	<i>19.28</i>	<i>21.11</i>	19.50	<i>20.01</i>	<i>20.47</i>
Electric Power (c)	21.68	26.61	31.60	19.94	19.98	21.03	<i>27.61</i>	<i>19.68</i>	<i>18.51</i>	<i>21.04</i>	<i>27.80</i>	<i>18.79</i>	24.96	<i>22.09</i>	<i>21.55</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.79	3.79	3.81	3.85	3.81	3.84	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.88</i>	3.81	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.28	1.75	1.79	1.99	2.47	1.67	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.97</i>	1.95	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.96</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	81.15	62.57	63.93	71.12	88.05	59.49	<i>60.09</i>	<i>72.31</i>	<i>85.33</i>	<i>59.16</i>	<i>60.79</i>	<i>72.18</i>	69.68	<i>69.91</i>	<i>69.31</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,477	3,118	3,693	3,413	1,724	2,643	<i>3,526</i>	<i>3,265</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>2,842</i>	<i>3,667</i>	<i>3,373</i>	3,413	<i>3,265</i>	<i>3,373</i>
Producing Region (d)	1,034	1,128	1,202	1,178	705	974	<i>1,162</i>	<i>1,141</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>1,071</i>	<i>1,179</i>	<i>1,169</i>	1,178	<i>1,141</i>	<i>1,169</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	1,090	1,514	1,969	1,732	661	1,208	<i>1,822</i>	<i>1,647</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>1,328</i>	<i>1,955</i>	<i>1,719</i>	1,732	<i>1,647</i>	<i>1,719</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	353	476	523	503	358	461	<i>542</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>486</i>	503	<i>477</i>	<i>486</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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.50	3.59	4.13	3.62	3.81	4.00	3.77	4.06	4.27	2.83	3.79	4.02
Residential															
New England	13.08	14.05	16.86	13.62	13.05	13.88	17.81	14.41	14.19	15.26	18.51	15.37	13.73	13.96	15.05
Middle Atlantic	11.34	13.46	16.92	11.76	10.98	13.32	18.41	13.86	12.95	14.67	19.04	14.52	12.20	12.66	14.08
E. N. Central	8.30	10.68	15.52	8.57	7.74	10.79	16.77	9.73	9.05	11.55	17.22	10.49	9.20	9.30	10.34
W. N. Central	8.45	11.99	16.39	9.08	8.10	10.44	17.36	9.56	9.05	11.53	18.10	10.41	9.60	9.41	10.35
S. Atlantic	12.37	17.68	22.08	12.24	11.15	15.32	23.20	13.78	12.77	18.35	24.87	15.17	13.71	13.30	14.99
E. S. Central	10.26	14.69	17.56	10.41	9.25	12.36	18.77	11.94	11.25	15.44	19.92	12.79	11.28	10.96	12.69
W. S. Central	9.27	13.99	16.83	11.44	8.39	12.12	18.97	11.29	9.34	14.58	19.77	12.16	11.12	10.57	11.64
Mountain	8.83	10.54	13.24	8.77	8.05	9.79	13.91	9.73	9.31	9.98	13.72	10.34	9.41	9.20	10.06
Pacific	9.45	9.70	10.79	9.79	9.52	10.91	11.51	10.31	10.16	10.39	11.46	10.81	9.75	10.23	10.55
U.S. Average	9.77	12.07	15.35	10.17	9.26	11.90	16.51	11.31	10.64	12.74	16.98	12.10	10.66	10.78	11.86
Commercial															
New England	10.26	9.85	9.74	10.27	10.54	10.39	11.11	11.64	11.81	11.68	11.80	12.17	10.14	10.88	11.89
Middle Atlantic	8.80	7.77	7.07	8.41	8.78	8.65	9.29	10.64	10.66	10.17	10.06	11.27	8.26	9.33	10.67
E. N. Central	7.44	7.68	8.68	7.41	7.09	8.14	9.34	8.59	8.77	9.14	9.97	9.30	7.58	7.89	9.08
W. N. Central	7.22	7.24	8.32	7.11	6.98	7.81	9.33	7.61	8.09	8.23	9.55	8.29	7.30	7.49	8.29
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.78	9.90	8.95	8.76	10.05	11.02	10.96	10.79	11.25	11.81	11.82	9.40	9.99	11.32
E. S. Central	8.90	9.21	9.37	8.57	8.15	9.47	10.83	10.34	10.17	10.71	11.24	10.97	8.91	9.27	10.60
W. S. Central	7.26	6.96	7.43	7.59	6.88	8.15	8.89	8.18	7.91	8.41	9.14	8.77	7.31	7.77	8.40
Mountain	7.52	7.85	8.36	7.45	6.96	7.55	9.13	8.30	8.12	8.07	9.30	8.45	7.65	7.68	8.33
Pacific	8.52	8.02	8.55	8.52	8.16	8.84	9.16	9.01	9.12	8.52	9.19	9.47	8.42	8.71	9.10
U.S. Average	8.16	8.04	8.33	8.06	7.84	8.60	9.61	9.34	9.36	9.39	10.06	9.93	8.13	8.62	9.62
Industrial															
New England	9.20	7.69	7.64	9.15	8.40	7.80	8.33	9.39	10.11	8.99	9.06	10.06	8.58	8.51	9.69
Middle Atlantic	8.37	6.99	6.12	8.14	8.16	8.09	8.02	9.05	9.08	7.96	8.08	9.56	7.79	8.38	8.88
E. N. Central	6.50	5.71	5.63	6.06	6.19	6.67	6.76	6.95	7.33	6.54	7.10	7.55	6.13	6.56	7.23
W. N. Central	5.34	4.03	4.23	5.01	5.04	5.26	5.34	5.63	5.90	4.91	5.37	6.01	4.69	5.30	5.59
S. Atlantic	4.99	4.08	4.54	5.12	5.48	5.87	5.81	6.03	6.46	5.74	6.21	6.64	4.70	5.79	6.28
E. S. Central	4.72	3.81	4.16	4.86	5.16	5.46	5.56	5.80	6.03	5.42	5.89	6.29	4.42	5.48	5.93
W. S. Central	2.92	2.40	3.08	3.62	3.60	4.39	3.99	3.93	4.06	3.88	4.35	4.41	3.02	3.98	4.18
Mountain	5.98	5.21	5.35	5.57	5.62	5.92	6.60	6.84	6.64	6.06	6.61	7.20	5.58	6.19	6.67
Pacific	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.30	6.69	7.11	7.33	7.40	7.54	6.68	7.14	7.79	6.19	7.11	7.33
U.S. Average	4.15	3.16	3.63	4.37	4.56	4.95	4.67	4.95	5.30	4.61	5.00	5.44	3.86	4.78	5.11

- = 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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	266.4	241.4	259.0	249.6	245.1	241.3	265.3	261.6	258.3	252.4	267.3	265.7	1016.4	1013.2	1043.7
Appalachia	80.6	76.1	69.3	68.1	70.4	72.8	71.6	70.8	73.4	70.9	75.0	74.9	294.1	285.5	294.2
Interior	44.3	44.1	46.4	44.8	45.5	43.1	46.0	46.5	46.7	45.6	48.3	48.0	179.6	181.1	188.5
Western	141.5	121.1	143.4	136.7	129.2	125.4	147.7	144.3	138.3	135.9	144.0	142.8	542.7	546.5	561.0
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.4	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	4.5	3.5	-0.8
Imports	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.4	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	9.2	10.8	10.9
Exports	28.6	37.5	31.6	28.0	31.8	29.4	26.9	26.8	26.1	27.5	27.3	27.7	125.7	115.0	108.6
Metallurgical Coal	17.5	20.2	17.0	15.2	18.2	16.1	15.6	16.5	15.8	16.3	16.4	16.7	69.9	66.4	65.1
Steam Coal	11.1	17.4	14.6	12.8	13.7	13.3	11.3	10.3	10.4	11.2	10.9	11.0	55.9	48.6	43.5
Total Primary Supply	240.2	206.6	233.7	223.7	220.1	213.6	243.6	235.2	235.5	227.3	243.9	238.6	904.3	912.5	945.2
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-21.2	-2.9	16.0	-4.3	12.6	1.7	14.8	-4.7	2.0	-9.4	14.8	-4.8	-12.5	24.2	2.5
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.0	11.0	11.6	11.3
Total Supply	222.0	206.3	252.5	222.1	235.7	217.7	261.5	233.5	240.2	220.3	261.9	236.8	902.9	948.4	959.1
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	20.8	20.7	20.6
Electric Power Sector (b)	190.8	186.2	238.4	209.4	212.4	200.6	247.3	217.2	223.1	203.9	245.1	219.7	824.8	877.5	891.9
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.6	10.8	11.6	11.8	10.5	10.6	11.3	12.0	11.2	11.3	12.0	45.0	44.3	46.7
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.9	3.1
Other Industrial	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.1	11.1	9.8	9.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.6	11.3	42.9	41.3	43.5
Total Consumption	208.0	202.1	254.3	226.1	229.5	216.2	263.3	233.5	240.2	220.3	261.9	236.8	890.5	942.5	959.1
Discrepancy (c)	13.9	4.2	-1.7	-4.0	6.2	1.5	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	5.9	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	51.5	51.0	47.2	47.4	41.9	43.0	41.4	44.0	42.9	43.0	42.4	44.7	47.4	44.0	44.7
Secondary Inventories	201.3	204.2	188.2	192.5	179.9	178.3	163.5	168.3	166.3	175.7	160.9	165.7	192.5	168.3	165.7
Electric Power Sector	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	170.8	155.5	159.9	159.0	167.8	152.5	157.0	184.9	159.9	157.0
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.5	5.5	5.9
Coke Plants	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.99	5.10	4.85
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.261	0.252	0.271	0.280	0.268	0.263	0.267	0.260	0.271
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.37	2.40	2.36	2.39

- = 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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.55	10.93	12.47	10.35	10.93	10.73	12.25	10.49	10.89	10.84	12.29	10.55	11.08	11.10	11.14
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.13	10.52	12.03	9.92	10.49	10.32	11.82	10.05	10.45	10.42	11.84	10.10	10.65	10.67	10.71
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44
Net Imports	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.13	0.13	0.11
Total Supply	10.65	11.07	12.64	10.47	11.06	10.87	12.41	10.58	11.00	10.95	12.42	10.63	11.21	11.24	11.25
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.62	0.92	0.82	0.69	0.67	0.86	0.77	0.72	0.59	0.90	0.77	0.72	0.76	0.76	0.74
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	9.67	9.78	11.44	9.40	10.01	9.65	11.26	9.48	10.02	9.68	11.26	9.53	10.07	10.10	10.12
Residential Sector	3.66	3.43	4.59	3.34	3.95	3.38	4.43	3.35	3.91	3.32	4.40	3.32	3.76	3.78	3.74
Commercial Sector	3.37	3.61	4.05	3.44	3.47	3.60	4.00	3.47	3.48	3.61	4.00	3.49	3.62	3.64	3.64
Industrial Sector	2.61	2.73	2.78	2.60	2.56	2.65	2.80	2.65	2.61	2.73	2.84	2.70	2.68	2.67	2.72
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Direct Use (d)	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.38
Total Consumption	10.03	10.14	11.82	9.78	10.39	10.02	11.64	9.86	10.41	10.05	11.65	9.92	10.45	10.48	10.51
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,633	2,459	3,322	2,420	2,795	2,412	3,193	2,408	2,749	2,354	3,152	2,376	10,834	10,809	10,631
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.37	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.37	2.40	2.36	2.39
Natural Gas	3.31	2.90	3.43	4.07	4.36	4.56	4.16	4.63	4.78	4.33	4.60	5.01	3.39	4.40	4.66
Residual Fuel Oil	21.14	22.46	19.93	20.01	19.37	19.56	19.24	19.12	18.77	18.51	18.13	17.69	20.85	19.32	18.27
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.70	23.01	22.96	24.27	23.49	22.70	23.94	24.12	23.43	23.58	23.45	23.87	23.46	23.57	23.57
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	12.56	12.12	11.77	12.48	12.72	12.30	11.88	12.15	12.33
Commercial Sector	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	10.69	10.10	10.05	10.46	10.89	10.23	10.12	10.28	10.43
Industrial Sector	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	7.21	6.68	6.61	6.88	7.34	6.79	6.70	6.81	6.91

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	133	111	149	120	143	115	146	122	141	113	142	121	128	132	129
Middle Atlantic	364	315	447	323	390	324	432	325	387	313	415	321	362	368	359
E. N. Central	517	461	612	464	562	447	558	462	549	438	558	456	514	507	500
W. N. Central	290	250	333	252	322	247	307	253	312	245	310	251	281	282	279
S. Atlantic	880	844	1,125	823	962	847	1,093	831	976	822	1,098	826	918	933	931
E. S. Central	309	285	392	272	344	281	377	274	348	273	378	272	314	319	318
W. S. Central	490	548	770	468	529	518	754	468	529	520	744	466	569	567	565
Mountain	237	247	333	223	253	244	336	223	239	236	336	221	260	264	258
Pacific contiguous	429	352	414	385	435	346	420	378	418	346	407	376	395	395	387
AK and HI	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	14	12	12	14	13	13	13
Total	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,344	3,955	3,380	4,433	3,349	3,913	3,318	4,400	3,323	3,756	3,779	3,739
Commercial Sector															
New England	118	117	134	115	122	118	133	116	122	118	130	117	121	122	122
Middle Atlantic	417	417	485	401	427	414	473	402	430	411	467	404	430	429	428
E. N. Central	477	496	547	472	492	491	528	470	489	487	514	468	498	495	490
W. N. Central	258	270	299	262	270	266	287	263	269	265	289	264	272	272	272
S. Atlantic	760	843	927	776	781	832	910	783	776	832	914	784	827	827	827
E. S. Central	206	227	258	205	228	243	260	210	231	239	262	214	224	235	236
W. S. Central	451	521	603	495	462	514	619	517	476	534	636	530	518	529	545
Mountain	234	260	288	242	238	258	284	242	238	258	285	244	256	256	256
Pacific contiguous	432	444	490	451	431	449	490	447	431	449	483	445	455	454	452
AK and HI	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	17	17
Total	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,437	3,468	3,602	4,001	3,467	3,479	3,608	3,998	3,486	3,617	3,636	3,644
Industrial Sector															
New England	73	75	81	73	72	73	81	74	74	75	83	76	76	75	77
Middle Atlantic	186	189	196	183	188	186	197	188	190	190	203	192	188	190	194
E. N. Central	548	564	565	521	533	534	571	534	537	556	564	543	550	543	550
W. N. Central	234	248	260	237	230	239	262	244	237	250	268	249	245	244	251
S. Atlantic	371	395	389	371	367	388	397	378	375	398	403	388	382	383	391
E. S. Central	344	343	335	331	318	312	327	323	325	330	324	330	338	320	327
W. S. Central	414	433	445	418	407	435	459	432	417	443	462	436	428	433	440
Mountain	206	231	244	216	210	234	248	221	214	240	259	226	224	228	235
Pacific contiguous	219	235	254	234	224	235	245	238	226	237	254	243	236	235	240
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,600	2,563	2,650	2,801	2,646	2,608	2,734	2,837	2,699	2,680	2,665	2,720
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	326	305	366	310	339	308	362	314	339	307	357	316	327	331	330
Middle Atlantic	978	931	1,138	919	1,017	935	1,114	927	1,020	927	1,098	930	992	998	994
E. N. Central	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,459	1,589	1,473	1,658	1,467	1,578	1,482	1,638	1,469	1,563	1,547	1,542
W. N. Central	783	768	891	751	823	752	856	760	818	760	867	764	798	798	802
S. Atlantic	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,974	2,114	2,070	2,404	1,995	2,131	2,056	2,419	2,001	2,130	2,146	2,152
E. S. Central	859	855	985	808	890	836	963	808	903	841	965	816	877	874	881
W. S. Central	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,381	1,399	1,467	1,832	1,417	1,422	1,497	1,843	1,432	1,514	1,530	1,550
Mountain	677	738	865	682	701	737	868	686	690	734	880	691	741	748	749
Pacific contiguous	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,073	1,092	1,031	1,157	1,065	1,077	1,034	1,147	1,066	1,087	1,086	1,081
AK and HI	45	42	43	45	43	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	44	43	44
Total	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,401	10,007	9,652	11,257	9,483	10,023	9,681	11,257	9,530	10,073	10,102	10,125

- = 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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Residential Sector															
New England	15.99	15.91	15.50	15.65	15.62	16.19	<i>16.12</i>	<i>16.21</i>	<i>16.06</i>	<i>16.62</i>	<i>16.53</i>	<i>16.47</i>	15.75	<i>16.02</i>	<i>16.41</i>
Middle Atlantic	14.91	15.38	15.76	15.17	15.08	15.70	<i>16.41</i>	<i>15.79</i>	<i>15.23</i>	<i>15.97</i>	<i>16.68</i>	<i>16.05</i>	15.33	<i>15.77</i>	<i>16.00</i>
E. N. Central	11.68	12.33	12.08	11.96	11.48	12.45	<i>12.64</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>12.87</i>	<i>12.59</i>	12.01	<i>12.24</i>	<i>12.47</i>
W. N. Central	9.60	10.97	11.41	10.08	9.94	11.40	<i>11.83</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>10.37</i>	10.55	<i>10.83</i>	<i>10.94</i>
S. Atlantic	11.05	11.49	11.61	11.19	10.89	11.48	<i>11.74</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.66</i>	<i>11.85</i>	<i>11.45</i>	11.36	<i>11.36</i>	<i>11.50</i>
E. S. Central	9.99	10.37	10.31	10.35	10.04	10.69	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>10.34</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>10.96</i>	<i>10.69</i>	10.26	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.71</i>
W. S. Central	10.17	10.33	10.38	10.40	10.23	10.94	<i>11.02</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>10.55</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>11.02</i>	10.33	<i>10.79</i>	<i>10.97</i>
Mountain	10.11	11.14	11.48	10.62	10.45	11.50	<i>11.82</i>	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>11.72</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>11.11</i>	10.90	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.46</i>
Pacific	12.28	13.04	14.27	12.72	12.73	13.65	<i>14.40</i>	<i>13.17</i>	<i>12.93</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>14.64</i>	<i>13.43</i>	13.08	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.72</i>
U.S. Average	11.53	11.99	12.15	11.79	11.55	12.30	<i>12.56</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.72</i>	<i>12.30</i>	11.88	<i>12.15</i>	<i>12.33</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	13.98	13.68	13.71	13.68	14.36	13.80	<i>14.03</i>	<i>13.84</i>	<i>14.05</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>13.99</i>	13.76	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.14</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.55	12.95	13.65	12.60	12.69	12.85	<i>14.13</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>12.81</i>	<i>13.45</i>	<i>14.30</i>	<i>12.89</i>	12.97	<i>13.18</i>	<i>13.39</i>
E. N. Central	9.49	9.56	9.58	9.41	9.34	9.66	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>9.90</i>	<i>9.64</i>	9.51	<i>9.60</i>	<i>9.71</i>
W. N. Central	7.89	8.60	9.12	8.11	8.35	9.22	<i>9.62</i>	<i>8.30</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>8.56</i>	8.46	<i>8.89</i>	<i>8.97</i>
S. Atlantic	9.41	9.37	9.42	9.33	9.30	9.34	<i>9.46</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.58</i>	9.38	<i>9.37</i>	<i>9.54</i>
E. S. Central	9.75	9.83	9.86	9.90	9.81	9.89	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>10.46</i>	9.84	<i>9.93</i>	<i>10.28</i>
W. S. Central	8.20	7.94	8.01	7.87	8.06	8.19	<i>8.51</i>	<i>8.31</i>	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.28</i>	<i>8.40</i>	<i>8.05</i>	8.00	<i>8.29</i>	<i>8.26</i>
Mountain	8.41	9.13	9.40	8.88	8.81	9.47	<i>9.77</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>8.85</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>9.29</i>	8.99	<i>9.32</i>	<i>9.50</i>
Pacific	10.72	12.05	13.67	11.57	10.90	12.78	<i>13.57</i>	<i>11.51</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>12.66</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>12.05</i>	12.06	<i>12.24</i>	<i>12.59</i>
U.S. Average	9.89	10.10	10.46	9.94	9.93	10.31	<i>10.69</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.12	<i>10.28</i>	<i>10.43</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	11.95	12.01	12.36	11.80	12.38	11.92	<i>12.59</i>	<i>12.08</i>	<i>12.18</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>11.93</i>	12.04	<i>12.25</i>	<i>12.15</i>
Middle Atlantic	7.52	7.49	7.67	7.29	7.30	7.23	<i>7.69</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.43</i>	<i>7.51</i>	<i>7.67</i>	<i>7.17</i>	7.50	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.45</i>
E. N. Central	6.45	6.51	6.71	6.55	6.42	6.61	<i>6.62</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.43</i>	6.56	<i>6.51</i>	<i>6.47</i>
W. N. Central	5.90	6.22	6.80	5.97	6.31	6.57	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.18</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>7.20</i>	<i>6.28</i>	6.24	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.57</i>
S. Atlantic	6.33	6.46	6.85	6.39	6.30	6.43	<i>6.87</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>6.96</i>	<i>6.59</i>	6.51	<i>6.54</i>	<i>6.64</i>
E. S. Central	5.80	6.09	6.67	5.84	5.65	5.89	<i>6.49</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>5.78</i>	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.10</i>	6.10	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.17</i>
W. S. Central	5.42	5.30	5.66	5.44	5.59	5.87	<i>6.09</i>	<i>5.75</i>	<i>5.87</i>	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>6.03</i>	5.46	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.12</i>
Mountain	5.64	6.15	6.88	5.93	5.90	6.41	<i>7.14</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>6.25</i>	6.18	<i>6.41</i>	<i>6.62</i>
Pacific	7.26	7.70	8.64	7.84	7.36	8.07	<i>9.17</i>	<i>8.18</i>	<i>7.56</i>	<i>8.07</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.14</i>	7.89	<i>8.22</i>	<i>8.24</i>
U.S. Average	6.47	6.63	7.09	6.57	6.54	6.77	<i>7.21</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>7.34</i>	<i>6.79</i>	6.70	<i>6.81</i>	<i>6.91</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.31	14.05	14.11	13.96	14.45	14.25	<i>14.54</i>	<i>14.32</i>	<i>14.46</i>	<i>14.54</i>	<i>14.73</i>	<i>14.41</i>	14.11	<i>14.40</i>	<i>14.54</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.46	12.66	13.44	12.44	12.60	12.71	<i>13.86</i>	<i>12.75</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.94</i>	<i>12.77</i>	12.78	<i>13.01</i>	<i>13.14</i>
E. N. Central	9.14	9.26	9.52	9.19	9.11	9.40	<i>9.65</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.79</i>	<i>9.36</i>	9.29	<i>9.38</i>	<i>9.45</i>
W. N. Central	7.93	8.60	9.29	8.09	8.40	9.09	<i>9.62</i>	<i>8.22</i>	<i>8.38</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>8.41</i>	8.51	<i>8.85</i>	<i>8.90</i>
S. Atlantic	9.56	9.67	10.02	9.55	9.50	9.67	<i>10.07</i>	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.61</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>9.77</i>	9.72	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.86</i>
E. S. Central	8.26	8.51	8.95	8.39	8.42	8.66	<i>9.12</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>8.77</i>	8.55	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.91</i>
W. S. Central	8.06	8.05	8.44	7.99	8.16	8.48	<i>8.94</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>8.40</i>	8.16	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.64</i>
Mountain	8.17	8.87	9.49	8.51	8.53	9.17	<i>9.81</i>	<i>8.70</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>10.02</i>	<i>8.88</i>	8.81	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.27</i>
Pacific	10.63	11.39	12.77	11.16	10.90	11.99	<i>12.93</i>	<i>11.34</i>	<i>11.10</i>	<i>12.01</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>11.63</i>	11.52	<i>11.81</i>	<i>12.02</i>
U.S. Average	9.59	9.79	10.32	9.66	9.71	10.04	<i>10.57</i>	<i>9.86</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>9.98</i>	9.87	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.18</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
United States															
Coal	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,183	4,371	4,078	4,976	4,335	4,557	4,145	4,900	4,373	4,145	4,441	4,494
Natural Gas	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,782	2,815	2,856	3,700	2,781	2,618	2,861	3,728	2,668	3,363	3,040	2,971
Petroleum (a)	65	59	68	59	73	71	69	62	70	65	70	64	63	69	67
Other Gases	33	32	31	26	29	30	32	27	30	31	33	28	31	30	30
Nuclear	2,175	2,012	2,209	2,011	2,176	2,044	2,179	1,977	2,110	2,041	2,171	2,014	2,102	2,094	2,084
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	764	893	733	634	735	886	681	607	766	887	704	646	756	727	750
Wind	427	410	279	415	490	521	359	448	487	536	393	494	383	454	477
Wood Biomass	104	96	106	105	106	96	107	109	111	103	114	113	103	105	110
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	55	52	55	56	56	55	57	58	57	55	55	57
Geothermal	46	45	45	47	47	46	47	47	47	46	47	47	46	47	47
Solar	5	16	16	11	15	26	29	16	21	51	53	24	12	21	37
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-9	-12	-16	-14	-12	-10	-16	-15	-14	-14	-19	-15	-13	-13	-16
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	35	35	33	34	35	34	34	34	35	34	34	34	34
Total Generation	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,348	10,929	10,734	12,253	10,485	10,891	10,843	12,286	10,546	11,078	11,102	11,144
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	259	229	317	265	330	276	297	261	347	245	294	259	268	291	286
Natural Gas	497	546	695	476	450	480	640	488	489	516	630	473	554	515	527
Petroleum (a)	2	4	6	3	11	3	5	3	6	3	4	3	4	5	4
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	544	482	522	475	561	489	529	470	501	485	516	478	506	512	495
Hydropower (c)	119	93	72	86	104	98	80	93	107	97	80	94	92	94	94
Other Renewables (d)	59	51	49	59	66	60	54	65	68	60	57	70	55	61	64
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,379	1,535	1,420	1,619	1,394	1,532	1,420	1,595	1,391	1,493	1,492	1,484
South Census Region															
Coal	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,766	1,777	1,754	2,285	1,830	1,884	1,813	2,206	1,872	1,790	1,913	1,944
Natural Gas	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,558	1,608	1,686	2,055	1,533	1,465	1,736	2,163	1,493	1,909	1,721	1,715
Petroleum (a)	25	23	26	24	27	35	30	23	27	25	28	24	25	29	26
Other Gases	14	14	14	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	15	14	14	13	14
Nuclear	898	870	963	848	908	929	962	870	926	896	953	884	895	917	915
Hydropower (c)	132	66	56	75	145	143	64	81	149	140	63	82	82	108	108
Other Renewables (d)	200	194	162	201	215	237	183	212	222	236	197	228	189	212	221
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	13	14
Total Generation	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,498	4,704	4,809	5,608	4,577	4,699	4,873	5,638	4,610	4,917	4,926	4,957
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,533	1,658	1,501	1,782	1,613	1,724	1,545	1,758	1,619	1,534	1,639	1,661
Natural Gas	263	329	357	172	199	188	213	146	134	141	210	121	280	186	152
Petroleum (a)	10	8	10	6	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	10
Other Gases	9	9	9	7	9	8	9	7	8	8	9	7	9	8	8
Nuclear	553	516	551	532	548	476	523	489	526	508	541	502	538	509	519
Hydropower (c)	41	51	46	35	33	44	53	38	34	43	53	38	43	42	42
Other Renewables (d)	185	170	114	186	213	199	137	200	210	205	145	217	164	187	194
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,475	2,675	2,430	2,732	2,506	2,651	2,463	2,731	2,517	2,580	2,586	2,590
West Census Region															
Coal	541	450	606	618	607	548	611	631	602	543	642	623	554	599	603
Natural Gas	579	540	781	576	558	503	791	613	530	469	724	582	619	617	577
Petroleum (a)	27	25	25	26	24	23	24	26	27	27	28	28	26	24	27
Other Gases	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nuclear	181	144	173	156	159	150	165	148	157	152	162	150	163	155	155
Hydropower (c)	462	672	543	423	442	592	467	381	462	594	489	417	525	470	490
Other Renewables (d)	191	208	176	187	215	249	225	199	222	292	266	219	190	222	250
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5
Total Generation	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,996	2,015	2,074	2,294	2,009	2,009	2,087	2,322	2,029	2,089	2,099	2,112

(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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,101	2,051	2,598	2,281	2,364	2,209	<i>2,694</i>	<i>2,366</i>	<i>2,483</i>	<i>2,246</i>	<i>2,671</i>	<i>2,394</i>	2,259	<i>2,409</i>	<i>2,449</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	22,532	27,444	32,518	20,933	20,957	21,933	<i>28,550</i>	<i>20,685</i>	<i>19,495</i>	<i>21,967</i>	<i>28,753</i>	<i>19,818</i>	25,861	<i>23,046</i>	<i>22,526</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	113	105	119	103	127	125	<i>122</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>111</i>	110	<i>121</i>	<i>118</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	29	32	39	28	38	28	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>28</i>	32	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23	29	25	24	26	24	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>25</i>	25	<i>25</i>	<i>27</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	58	39	50	47	58	70	<i>58</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>53</i>	49	<i>59</i>	<i>55</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	4	5	5	4	5	4	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	121	107	145	121	150	126	<i>136</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>118</i>	124	<i>132</i>	<i>132</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,626	3,404	3,658	<i>4,962</i>	<i>3,646</i>	<i>3,687</i>	<i>3,950</i>	<i>4,878</i>	<i>3,527</i>	4,237	<i>3,921</i>	<i>4,012</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	5	7	12	5	19	6	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	7	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	838	907	1,130	943	940	937	<i>1,206</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>1,004</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>1,006</i>	955	<i>1,015</i>	<i>1,038</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,733	11,947	12,966	<i>15,903</i>	<i>11,417</i>	<i>10,896</i>	<i>13,346</i>	<i>16,707</i>	<i>11,088</i>	14,767	<i>13,065</i>	<i>13,020</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	49	44	50	46	51	66	<i>57</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>45</i>	47	<i>54</i>	<i>49</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	840	786	985	871	934	843	<i>1,013</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>1,002</i>	<i>922</i>	871	<i>927</i>	<i>944</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,308	1,522	1,506	<i>1,690</i>	<i>1,109</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>1,124</i>	<i>1,691</i>	<i>925</i>	2,200	<i>1,456</i>	<i>1,193</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	17	14	17	12	20	17	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>	15	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	302	251	337	346	340	303	<i>339</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>349</i>	309	<i>334</i>	<i>335</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,265	4,084	3,803	<i>5,994</i>	<i>4,513</i>	<i>3,886</i>	<i>3,547</i>	<i>5,477</i>	<i>4,279</i>	4,657	<i>4,604</i>	<i>4,302</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	44	39	40	40	37	36	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	41	<i>38</i>	<i>44</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	194.5	197.1	180.6	184.9	173.2	170.8	<i>155.5</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>167.8</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>157.0</i>	184.9	<i>159.9</i>	<i>157.0</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.0	13.0	12.2	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.2</i>	13.0	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.2</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	<i>16.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>15.9</i>	16.1	<i>16.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	2.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.4</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 - September 2013

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.785	0.653	0.561	0.633	0.775	<i>0.606</i>	<i>0.537</i>	<i>0.660</i>	<i>0.776</i>	<i>0.626</i>	<i>0.572</i>	2.668	<i>2.551</i>	<i>2.633</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.045	0.039	0.048	0.044	0.045	0.039	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.053</i>	0.176	<i>0.184</i>	<i>0.212</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.063	0.063	0.065	0.061	0.063	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.067</i>	0.253	<i>0.256</i>	<i>0.266</i>
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.461	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.400</i>	<i>0.426</i>	<i>0.474</i>	<i>0.351</i>	<i>0.441</i>	1.360	<i>1.609</i>	<i>1.692</i>
Geothermal	0.040	0.040	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.041	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.163	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.166</i>
Solar	0.004	0.013	0.014	0.009	0.013	0.022	<i>0.025</i>	<i>0.014</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.041	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.130</i>
Subtotal	1.198	1.304	1.068	1.092	1.220	1.407	<i>1.111</i>	<i>1.109</i>	<i>1.262</i>	<i>1.449</i>	<i>1.193</i>	<i>1.196</i>	4.661	<i>4.847</i>	<i>5.099</i>
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.008	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.018	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.033</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.322	0.314	0.322	0.323	0.322	0.311	<i>0.318</i>	<i>0.315</i>	<i>0.302</i>	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.318</i>	1.281	<i>1.266</i>	<i>1.231</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.043	0.043	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.171	<i>0.178</i>	<i>0.181</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.373	0.378	0.381	0.367	<i>0.376</i>	<i>0.374</i>	<i>0.361</i>	<i>0.355</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.378</i>	1.491	<i>1.498</i>	<i>1.466</i>
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.016	0.015	0.016	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.016</i>	0.062	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.063</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.044	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.048</i>
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>
Subtotal	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.032	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.034</i>	0.129	<i>0.133</i>	<i>0.134</i>
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.104	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.104	0.105	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.106</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.104</i>	0.420	<i>0.420</i>	<i>0.414</i>
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>
Solar (d)	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.057	0.058	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.193	<i>0.232</i>	<i>0.280</i>
Subtotal	0.162	0.162	0.164	0.164	0.171	0.173	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.174</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.183</i>	<i>0.185</i>	<i>0.185</i>	0.652	<i>0.692</i>	<i>0.733</i>
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.276	0.274	0.270	0.257	0.281	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.279</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.278</i>	1.077	<i>1.090</i>	<i>1.107</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.024	0.037	0.030	0.024	0.032	0.044	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.115	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Subtotal	0.281	0.313	0.304	0.295	0.288	0.323	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.324</i>	1.192	<i>1.255</i>	<i>1.284</i>
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.675	0.790	0.656	0.566	0.643	0.783	<i>0.613</i>	<i>0.545</i>	<i>0.668</i>	<i>0.783</i>	<i>0.634</i>	<i>0.580</i>	2.687	<i>2.584</i>	<i>2.666</i>
Wood Biomass (b)	0.487	0.473	0.492	0.488	0.486	0.472	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.487</i>	<i>0.473</i>	<i>0.464</i>	<i>0.491</i>	<i>0.491</i>	1.938	<i>1.934</i>	<i>1.920</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.116	0.116	0.122	0.116	0.118	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.125</i>	0.468	<i>0.482</i>	<i>0.495</i>
Wind	0.377	0.362	0.249	0.371	0.428	0.461	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.400</i>	<i>0.426</i>	<i>0.474</i>	<i>0.351</i>	<i>0.441</i>	1.360	<i>1.609</i>	<i>1.692</i>
Geothermal	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.058	0.056	0.056	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.227	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.229</i>
Solar	0.053	0.062	0.063	0.058	0.070	0.080	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.087</i>	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.091</i>	0.235	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.410</i>
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.281	0.279	0.276	0.262	0.288	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.283</i>	1.097	<i>1.110</i>	<i>1.128</i>
Biodiesel (e)	0.024	0.037	0.030	0.024	0.032	0.044	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	0.115	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.176</i>
Total Consumption	2.048	2.176	1.941	1.963	2.093	2.303	<i>2.014</i>	<i>2.015</i>	<i>2.145</i>	<i>2.343</i>	<i>2.111</i>	<i>2.116</i>	8.128	<i>8.425</i>	<i>8.716</i>

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,506	13,549	13,653	13,665	13,726	13,776	13,825	13,902	14,003	14,104	14,220	14,340	13,593	13,807	14,167
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,214	10,271	10,289	10,511	10,276	10,355	10,374	10,449	10,597	10,689	10,767	10,842	10,321	10,364	10,724
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	9,547	9,583	9,620	9,664	9,726	9,764	9,800	9,843	9,909	9,973	10,035	10,101	9,603	9,784	10,004
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,821	1,841	1,845	1,906	1,920	1,946	1,977	2,012	2,050	2,090	2,138	2,193	1,853	1,964	2,118
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	72.60	54.80	82.30	22.70	46.20	74.57	64.25	64.63	62.78	53.91	51.08	52.68	58.10	62.41	55.11
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.90	0.96	0.90	0.97	1.02	1.10	1.18	1.25	1.35	0.78	0.96	1.22
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	133.1	133.5	133.9	134.5	135.1	135.6	136.0	136.5	137.0	137.5	138.2	138.8	133.7	135.8	137.9
Commercial Employment (millions)	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6	93.1	93.5	93.9	94.2	94.6	95.0	95.4	91.5	93.3	94.8
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.1	7.6	7.3
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	96.3	97.0	97.1	97.7	98.7	98.7	99.8	100.7	101.6	102.2	103.1	104.2	97.0	99.5	102.8
Manufacturing	94.4	94.9	95.0	95.6	96.9	96.7	97.8	98.6	99.4	100.1	101.2	102.3	95.0	97.5	100.7
Food	100.7	101.6	103.7	102.3	103.1	103.5	103.8	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.1	106.6	102.1	103.7	105.8
Paper	86.6	85.3	84.1	84.9	85.5	84.9	84.7	85.1	85.4	85.7	86.2	86.7	85.2	85.1	86.0
Chemicals	86.8	86.2	85.8	86.9	87.1	87.1	87.5	88.3	88.8	89.4	90.3	91.1	86.4	87.5	89.9
Petroleum	97.2	95.7	94.2	95.5	98.0	96.2	97.1	97.6	97.9	98.1	98.4	98.7	95.6	97.2	98.3
Stone, Clay, Glass	71.5	71.1	70.1	71.2	73.0	72.5	73.4	74.7	76.5	78.9	81.6	84.5	71.0	73.4	80.3
Primary Metals	101.6	99.6	98.3	98.1	99.1	96.6	96.2	97.5	98.6	99.7	101.8	103.2	99.4	97.4	100.8
Resins and Synthetic Products	82.3	80.9	83.9	86.4	84.1	84.3	84.5	85.4	86.1	86.8	87.7	88.5	83.4	84.6	87.3
Agricultural Chemicals	89.4	85.8	85.2	85.4	88.5	86.4	87.2	88.3	89.0	89.5	90.1	90.4	86.5	87.6	89.7
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	91.3	90.6	90.6	91.4	92.4	91.7	92.1	93.0	93.7	94.4	95.5	96.4	91.0	92.3	95.0
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.30	2.33	2.37
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.04	2.04
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	3.09	3.11	3.08	2.99	3.01	2.98	3.16	3.01	2.94	3.01	2.95	2.85	3.07	3.04	2.94
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2005=100)	114.6	115.1	115.8	116.1	116.4	116.7	117.1	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.0	119.4	115.4	116.9	118.7
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,647	8,431	8,272	7,938	7,670	8,477	8,324	7,949	7,732	8,519	8,375	8,015	8,072	8,106	8,162
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	515	547	548	512	507	539	546	517	511	544	550	520	530	527	532
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	340	342	315	309	339	345	318	311	344	349	321	326	328	331
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	299.2	314.6	301.4	304.5	310.4	323.5	305.9	297.3	316.9	337.7	318.4	304.3	305.0	309.3	319.3
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.274	0.278	0.264	0.253	0.259	0.267	0.261	0.252	0.271	0.280	0.268	0.263	0.267	0.260	0.271
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	555	566	568	555	550	561	575	566	551	565	574	568	2,245	2,252	2,258
Natural Gas	396	305	315	351	425	290	296	357	412	288	300	356	1,367	1,368	1,356
Coal	388	377	472	420	427	403	489	435	448	412	488	442	1,657	1,754	1,789
Total Fossil Fuels	1,339	1,248	1,355	1,326	1,402	1,254	1,361	1,358	1,410	1,265	1,362	1,366	5,268	5,374	5,403

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	724	722	726	726	728	729	732	734	739	744	749	754	725	731	746
Middle Atlantic	1,991	1,990	2,003	2,002	2,020	2,023	2,025	2,034	2,046	2,057	2,069	2,082	1,997	2,025	2,064
E. N. Central	1,860	1,863	1,871	1,867	1,872	1,875	1,878	1,885	1,895	1,907	1,919	1,932	1,865	1,877	1,913
W. N. Central	879	881	885	883	884	887	891	895	901	908	915	923	882	889	912
S. Atlantic	2,452	2,455	2,473	2,479	2,490	2,498	2,505	2,520	2,538	2,557	2,579	2,602	2,465	2,503	2,569
E. S. Central	630	632	635	635	638	639	642	645	650	655	660	665	633	641	657
W. S. Central	1,621	1,638	1,658	1,662	1,670	1,682	1,693	1,706	1,724	1,740	1,758	1,777	1,645	1,688	1,750
Mountain	880	883	887	887	891	897	901	907	914	921	930	939	884	899	926
Pacific	2,350	2,365	2,395	2,405	2,412	2,425	2,437	2,453	2,472	2,492	2,516	2,540	2,379	2,432	2,505
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	94.3	94.3	93.7	93.9	95.1	94.7	95.7	96.4	97.0	97.5	98.4	99.3	94.0	95.5	98.0
Middle Atlantic	92.3	92.3	91.9	92.1	93.1	92.6	93.5	94.1	94.8	95.4	96.3	97.3	92.1	93.3	96.0
E. N. Central	95.1	96.0	96.1	96.9	98.6	98.6	99.6	100.5	101.3	102.2	103.1	104.4	96.0	99.3	102.7
W. N. Central	97.5	97.9	97.9	98.7	100.4	100.6	101.7	102.6	103.5	104.4	105.5	106.8	98.0	101.3	105.1
S. Atlantic	90.6	90.8	90.6	91.4	92.6	92.0	92.8	93.4	94.1	94.8	95.8	96.9	90.8	92.7	95.4
E. S. Central	90.4	91.5	92.2	92.9	94.6	94.4	95.2	96.0	96.9	97.8	98.8	100.1	91.8	95.1	98.4
W. S. Central	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.3	101.7	101.3	102.5	103.4	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.6	99.7	102.2	105.9
Mountain	95.0	95.7	95.9	97.1	98.2	98.3	99.6	100.4	101.2	101.9	103.3	104.5	95.9	99.1	102.7
Pacific	95.5	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.4	97.7	98.8	99.6	100.3	100.8	102.1	103.1	96.1	98.4	101.6
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	656	657	656	674	663	671	675	680	686	691	696	700	661	672	693
Middle Atlantic	1,755	1,763	1,767	1,807	1,776	1,787	1,795	1,808	1,832	1,840	1,850	1,861	1,773	1,792	1,846
E. N. Central	1,605	1,616	1,613	1,644	1,625	1,638	1,645	1,656	1,672	1,683	1,693	1,702	1,620	1,641	1,688
W. N. Central	757	762	765	782	774	781	784	789	796	802	807	812	766	782	804
S. Atlantic	2,148	2,157	2,162	2,198	2,169	2,193	2,203	2,221	2,250	2,269	2,287	2,304	2,166	2,197	2,277
E. S. Central	572	577	575	585	578	583	585	590	596	601	605	609	577	584	603
W. S. Central	1,293	1,301	1,306	1,340	1,322	1,338	1,347	1,360	1,378	1,392	1,405	1,417	1,310	1,342	1,398
Mountain	737	745	744	763	752	761	765	772	782	789	796	803	748	762	793
Pacific	1,938	1,951	1,964	2,022	1,986	2,011	2,024	2,041	2,062	2,079	2,096	2,111	1,969	2,015	2,087
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,754	5,763	5,771	5,780	5,790	5,799	5,808	5,817	5,828	5,838	5,849	5,860	5,780	5,817	5,860
Middle Atlantic	15,714	15,740	15,762	15,787	15,814	15,844	15,870	15,899	15,928	15,959	15,988	16,018	15,787	15,899	16,018
E. N. Central	18,223	18,249	18,272	18,304	18,332	18,356	18,379	18,405	18,435	18,463	18,493	18,523	18,304	18,405	18,523
W. N. Central	8,237	8,258	8,277	8,299	8,320	8,342	8,364	8,386	8,409	8,432	8,456	8,479	8,299	8,386	8,479
S. Atlantic	23,706	23,795	23,879	23,967	24,059	24,155	24,251	24,348	24,449	24,551	24,655	24,759	23,967	24,348	24,759
E. S. Central	7,363	7,379	7,393	7,408	7,424	7,441	7,457	7,474	7,491	7,509	7,527	7,545	7,408	7,474	7,545
W. S. Central	13,697	13,753	13,808	13,868	13,927	13,985	14,043	14,102	14,162	14,223	14,284	14,345	13,868	14,102	14,345
Mountain	8,463	8,499	8,534	8,571	8,609	8,649	8,689	8,730	8,773	8,816	8,860	8,905	8,571	8,730	8,905
Pacific	17,845	17,905	17,962	18,024	18,088	18,151	18,215	18,279	18,345	18,413	18,481	18,549	18,024	18,279	18,549
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1
Middle Atlantic	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.6	18.8
E. N. Central	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.6	20.8	21.0
W. N. Central	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.2	10.3
S. Atlantic	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.3	26.4	25.4	25.8	26.2
E. S. Central	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7
W. S. Central	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.6	15.9	16.3
Mountain	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.7
Pacific	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.6	20.7	19.8	20.2	20.5

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

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

	2012				2013				2014				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2012	2013	2014
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,626	737	115	2,062	3,105	849	138	2,195	3,181	878	136	2,181	5,541	6,286	6,375
Middle Atlantic	2,326	576	85	1,899	2,906	672	94	1,996	2,909	690	91	1,993	4,886	5,668	5,683
E. N. Central	2,440	621	139	2,150	3,279	772	140	2,229	3,102	726	129	2,244	5,350	6,422	6,202
W. N. Central	2,515	520	143	2,360	3,424	908	156	2,408	3,165	678	153	2,418	5,539	6,897	6,413
South Atlantic	1,129	168	16	992	1,513	217	19	1,013	1,468	210	17	1,010	2,306	2,762	2,705
E. S. Central	1,361	180	28	1,326	1,939	289	25	1,331	1,824	249	23	1,332	2,896	3,584	3,428
W. S. Central	913	38	3	729	1,189	141	5	821	1,153	83	5	825	1,682	2,156	2,066
Mountain	2,063	542	98	1,741	2,430	689	119	1,822	2,161	642	131	1,805	4,444	5,060	4,739
Pacific	1,443	550	91	1,064	1,462	444	77	1,118	1,380	526	91	1,114	3,148	3,100	3,111
U.S. Average	1,748	413	74	1,476	2,200	499	76	1,538	2,105	480	77	1,536	3,711	4,314	4,197
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,186	867	117	2,174	3,170	854	121	2,142	3,128	834	125	2,144	6,345	6,288	6,231
Middle Atlantic	2,905	661	75	1,951	2,887	652	79	1,925	2,856	634	80	1,929	5,592	5,542	5,499
E. N. Central	3,163	709	112	2,217	3,117	692	120	2,193	3,100	688	120	2,202	6,200	6,122	6,110
W. N. Central	3,263	675	144	2,365	3,202	652	148	2,351	3,203	674	148	2,363	6,447	6,353	6,388
South Atlantic	1,493	199	13	1,013	1,469	199	14	1,000	1,460	196	14	1,001	2,718	2,683	2,670
E. S. Central	1,855	228	18	1,319	1,810	225	20	1,311	1,802	232	20	1,317	3,420	3,366	3,370
W. S. Central	1,216	82	5	823	1,176	80	6	803	1,157	86	5	810	2,127	2,065	2,058
Mountain	2,228	676	137	1,847	2,196	672	134	1,831	2,234	676	133	1,838	4,889	4,833	4,881
Pacific	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,391	563	96	1,133	1,418	549	97	1,135	3,183	3,183	3,199
U.S. Average	2,165	484	72	1,544	2,134	476	74	1,525	2,124	471	74	1,528	4,264	4,209	4,197
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	80	512	0	0	97	458	0	0	83	407	1	592	556	491
Middle Atlantic	1	198	657	7	0	173	586	5	0	161	552	5	863	764	718
E. N. Central	20	294	666	2	0	210	468	8	0	216	542	8	982	685	766
W. N. Central	33	373	820	4	0	233	619	11	3	277	685	11	1,230	863	976
South Atlantic	184	636	1,160	196	113	599	1,072	220	113	616	1,131	225	2,177	2,003	2,085
E. S. Central	108	578	1,052	41	17	464	921	65	28	509	1,037	65	1,781	1,467	1,639
W. S. Central	171	1,005	1,549	178	70	780	1,446	194	86	862	1,484	192	2,904	2,490	2,625
Mountain	17	517	1,037	93	25	500	1,003	84	22	463	992	91	1,665	1,611	1,568
Pacific	28	179	627	83	29	242	619	75	32	198	575	74	918	964	878
U.S. Average	74	443	913	84	38	387	819	91	41	395	843	93	1,513	1,335	1,372
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	78	434	1	0	80	433	1	0	85	432	1	512	514	517
Middle Atlantic	0	173	609	6	0	177	603	6	0	186	602	7	788	787	795
E. N. Central	1	216	571	8	3	224	566	8	3	232	561	8	796	800	804
W. N. Central	3	278	706	11	7	286	708	11	7	290	696	11	998	1,012	1,003
South Atlantic	111	639	1,164	219	117	637	1,159	216	114	640	1,157	216	2,133	2,128	2,127
E. S. Central	30	535	1,082	67	38	541	1,069	62	38	544	1,063	62	1,714	1,710	1,707
W. S. Central	85	883	1,498	195	97	895	1,508	197	99	886	1,511	196	2,662	2,696	2,692
Mountain	20	434	984	82	21	436	988	85	21	444	977	81	1,520	1,529	1,523
Pacific	31	185	581	69	31	183	587	72	30	189	580	68	865	874	867
U.S. Average	39	395	860	88	43	399	860	88	43	404	858	88	1,382	1,391	1,393

- = 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>).