



Short-Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- EIA projects average U.S. household expenditures for natural gas, heating oil, electricity, and propane will decrease this winter heating season (October 1 through March 31) compared with last winter, which was 11% colder than the previous 10-year average nationally. Projected average household expenditures for propane and heating oil are 27% and 15% lower, respectively, because of lower heating demand and prices. Lower heating demand and higher prices contribute to natural gas and electricity expenditures that are 5% and 2% lower than last winter (see EIA [Short-Term Energy Outlook and Winter Fuels Outlook slideshow](#)).
- Driven in large part by falling crude oil prices, U.S. regular gasoline retail prices fell to an average of \$3.41/gallon (gal) in September, 29 cents below the June average. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are projected to continue to decline to an average of \$3.14/gal in December. EIA expects U.S. regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, to average \$3.45/gal in 2014 and \$3.38/gal in 2015.
- Weakening global demand helped North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices fall to an average of \$97 per barrel (bbl) in September, the first month Brent prices have averaged below \$100/bbl in more than two years. EIA projects that Brent crude oil prices will average \$98/bbl in fourth-quarter 2014 and \$102/bbl in 2015. The WTI discount to Brent, which averaged \$11/bbl in 2013, is expected to average \$7/bbl in both 2014 and 2015.
- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 8.7 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in September, the highest monthly production since July 1986. Total crude oil production, which averaged 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to average 9.5 million bbl/d in 2015. If realized, the 2015 forecast would be the highest annual average crude oil production since 1970. Natural gas plant liquids production is expected to increase from an average of 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.2 million bbl/d in 2015.
- Natural gas working inventories on September 26 totaled 3.10 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.37 Tcf (11%) below the level at the same time a year ago and 0.40 Tcf (11%) below the previous five-year average (2009-13). Projected natural gas working inventories reach 3.53 Tcf at the end of October, 0.28 Tcf below the level at the same time last year. Despite the lower stocks at the start of this winter's heating season, EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas

spot price to \$4.00/million British thermal units (MMBtu) this winter compared with \$4.53/MMBtu last winter. This price forecast reflects both lower expected heating demand and significantly higher natural gas production this winter.

Projected Winter Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region

The average household winter heating fuel expenditures discussed in this STEO provide a broad guide to changes compared with last winter. However, fuel expenditures for individual households are highly dependent on local weather conditions, market size, the size and energy efficiency of individual homes and their heating equipment, and thermostat settings (see [Winter Fuels Outlook table](#)). Forecast temperatures based on the latest forecasts from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are much warmer than last winter east of the Rocky Mountains, with the Midwest 16% warmer, the South 12% warmer, the Northeast 11% warmer. However, last winter provides a reminder that weather can be unpredictable, and the Winter Fuels Outlook includes forecasts for scenarios where heating degree days (HDD) in all regions may be 10% higher (colder) or 10% lower (warmer) than forecast.

Natural Gas. About half of all U.S. households heat with natural gas, and the average household may expect a 5% decrease in winter natural gas expenditures. EIA projects a 10% decline in residential natural gas consumption this year as temperatures are expected to return to closer-to-normal levels. The savings from lower consumption are partially offset by higher residential prices. Although EIA forecasts lower Henry Hub prices this winter, current spot prices do not directly translate into lower delivered residential prices. Utilities began buying gas in April for the upcoming heating season, and prices in 2014 have averaged higher than last year. Plus, the rates that utilities charge can be set by state utility commissions a year or more in advance.

Under a 10%-colder scenario, EIA projects consumption will be 3% less than last year and expenditures will be 6% greater than last year. Under a 10%-warmer scenario, EIA expects a decline of 17% in consumption and 12% in expenditures compared with last year.

Last winter, [gas-fired power plants in the Northeast](#) had to compete for an increasingly limited amount of available natural gas pipeline capacity from a system that was already constrained, particularly in New England and New York. This caused natural gas spot prices and consequently day-ahead power prices to spike. Pipeline constraints still exist in the area, and day-to-day price volatility is likely. The region has two important marginal sources of supply for times of very high demand: liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports and pipeline imports from Canada. Although LNG imports have declined dramatically in the past several years, GDF Suez still receives cargoes from Trinidad under long-term contracts at its LNG terminal near Boston. One of the terminal's customers is the adjacent Mystic Power Plant. LNG received at the Canaport LNG terminal in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, also comes to the United States via the Brunswick Pipeline.

Strong production growth this year contributed to a record inventory build. EIA projects working natural gas inventories of 3,532 billion cubic feet (Bcf) at the end of October. EIA

expects working gas inventories to be drawn down to 1,534 Bcf at the end of March 2015. Even in the event of another cold winter, EIA does not expect stocks to fall below 1,000 Bcf by the end of this heating season.

Heating Oil. EIA expects households heating primarily with heating oil to spend an average of \$362 (15%) less this winter than last winter, reflecting prices that are \$0.25/gal (6%) lower and consumption that is 10% lower. Heating oil prices are expected to be lower in large part because of lower crude oil prices, with Brent crude oil prices forecast to average \$9/bbl (\$0.22/gal) lower this winter than last. In the 10%-colder-weather scenario, projected expenditures are \$124 lower than last winter, with prices that are \$0.16/gal lower than last winter.

A number of factors contribute to uncertainty in this winter's heating oil market, including weather and oil price volatility, the adequacy of inventories, and changes in fuel specifications. Distillate stocks in the Northeast totaled 29.3 million barrels on September 26, 0.2 million barrels below the same time last year and the lowest level for this time of year since 2000. However, unless severe weather in the Northeast coincides with severe weather in Europe, demand should be readily met via supplies from the Atlantic Basin market.

Reliance on heating oil is highest in the Northeast, where about 23% of households depend on heating oil for space heating. Nationwide, only 5% of households use heating oil. The state of New York, which accounts for about one-third of the region's heating oil market, has required the use of ultra-low sulfur heating oil since July 2012. Five states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont) lowered their heating oil maximum sulfur specification on July 1 from 2,000 parts per million (ppm) (and higher) to 500 ppm. No major impact is expected as suppliers will either blend high-sulfur distillate with ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) or deliver ULSD, which is a readily available fuel.

In January 2015, new regulations will limit marine vessel fuel sulfur levels in certain coastal waters to 1,000 ppm. Some vessels are expected to switch from using residual fuel oil to distillate because of its lower sulfur content. However, the effect on the Northeast heating oil market should be limited because marine fuel demand in this region is relatively small.

Propane. About 5% of all U.S. households heat with propane. EIA expects households heating primarily with propane to spend less this winter, but the projected decrease varies across regions. EIA expects that households heating with propane in the Midwest will spend an average of \$767 (34%) less this winter than last winter, reflecting prices that are about 24% lower and consumption that is 13% lower than last winter. Households in the Northeast are expected to spend an average of \$340 (13%) less this winter, with average prices that are about 5% lower and consumption that is 9% lower than last winter.

Heading into the winter months, primary propane stocks in the Gulf Coast (PADD 3) and the Midwest (PADD 2) at the end of September were 6.6 million barrels (18%) and 3.7 million

barrels (15%) higher, respectively, than at the same time last year. Propane spot prices at the Mont Belvieu, Texas and Conway, Kansas delivery points in early October were close to prices at the same time last year. The outlook for propane demand is uncertain given volatility in winter temperatures and another [expected record corn crop](#), which could draw down propane stocks for crop drying. The Cochin Pipeline, which previously delivered propane from Canada to the Midwest, was reversed in early 2014. While this reversal will limit the ability to deliver propane into the region, higher propane production from gas plants in the Midwest and new and expanded rail terminals should help to supply propane to the region this winter.

Electricity. Households heating primarily with electricity can expect to spend an average of \$17 (2%) less this winter, with 3% higher prices but 5% less consumption than last winter. About 39% of all U.S. households rely on electricity as their primary heating source, ranging regionally from 15% in the Northeast to 63% in the South.

Under a 10% colder scenario, EIA estimates that U.S. residential electricity consumption this winter would be 1.8% higher than during the winter of 2013-14. Residential electricity prices would not rise immediately, but the effect of colder temperatures would pass through to retail electricity rates over the succeeding months of 2015. For a 10% colder scenario, the average U.S. residential price would rise by 2.7% in 2015 in contrast to the baseline forecast of 1.7% growth. The effect would be greatest in New England where residential prices would rise by 6.0% next year if there's a cold winter, in contrast to the baseline forecast of a 3.6% increase.

[Wholesale electricity prices in the Northeast region spiked last winter](#) because of a winter freeze and constraints on supplying natural gas to power generators. As a result, [retail electricity customers in that area have experienced increases](#) averaging up to 12% so far this year. The natural gas pipeline constraints in New England still exist and deliveries into the region are near capacity. If colder-than-expected temperatures occur this winter, there is the possibility that wholesale electricity prices could rise again. Electricity traders are already factoring in this uncertainty through higher forward market prices for wholesale electricity in the Northeast Independent System Operators.

Wood. The use of cord wood and wood pellets as the primary residential space heating fuel has increased by 38% since 2004, to about 2.5 million households in 2013. About 8% of households use wood as a secondary source of heat, making wood second only to electricity as a supplemental heating fuel. About 20% of New England homes (1.1 million) used wood for space heating, water heating, or cooking in 2009 (EIA, [Residential Energy Consumption Survey, 2009](#)), which is nearly twice the national rate. Almost half of all rural households in New England used wood, compared with only 12% of the area's urban households.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA projects world petroleum and other liquids supply to increase by 1.6 million bbl/d in 2014 and by 0.9 million bbl/d in 2015, with most of the growth coming from countries outside of the

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Forecast non-OPEC supply grows by 1.9 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. The United States and Canada account for much of this growth. Projected world liquid fuels consumption grows by an annual average of 1.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015.

Global disruptions to near-term supply have abated since June, when Libya's production and exports were at a minimal level, and violence in northern Iraq escalated, causing northern production (outside of Iraqi Kurdistan) to come nearly to halt. Iraq's southern crude oil exports still remain unaffected by the unrest in northern Iraq. In Libya, production averaged 0.8 million bbl/d in September, its highest level in more than 1 year. However, the security situation in Libya is still precarious, with a significant possibility of intermittent disruptions.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 1.3 million bbl/d (1.5%) in 2013, averaging 90.4 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow by 1.0 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real GDP, which increased by an estimated 2.7% in 2013, grows by 2.7% and 3.3% in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Consumption outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is projected to grow by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2015, accounting for nearly all forecast global consumption growth during that period. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption increasing by 0.37 million bbl/d in both 2014 and 2015.

EIA expects a 0.20-million-bbl/d decline in OECD consumption in 2014. Japan and Europe are expected to account for much of the projected OECD consumption declines. EIA expects Japan's consumption, which fell by 0.16 million bbl/d in 2013, to continue to decline by an annual average of 0.13 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.14 million bbl/d in 2015. Japan's oil consumption is expected to fall as the country continues to reduce its share of oil used in the electricity sector, replacing it with natural gas, coal, and nuclear power as the country returns some nuclear power plants to service in 2015. EIA projects that OECD Europe's consumption, which fell by 0.15 million bbl/d in 2013, will decline by 0.13 million bbl/d in 2014 and by a further 0.02 million bbl/d in 2015. U.S. consumption, which increased by 0.47 million bbl/d in 2013, is expected to decline by 0.04 million bbl/d in 2014 and then increase by 0.17 million bbl/d in 2015.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC production grew by 1.4 million bbl/d in 2013, averaging 54.1 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects non-OPEC production to grow by 1.9 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.2 million bbl/d in 2015. The United States is the leading contributor to forecast non-OPEC supply growth, increasing by 1.48 million bbl/d in 2014 and 1.23 million bbl/d in 2015. EIA estimates that Eurasia's production will rise by an annual average of 0.08 million bbl/d in 2014 and 0.02 million bbl/d in 2015. This forecast assumes the current economic sanctions on Russia do not affect Russian oil production in the short term.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged nearly 0.6 million bbl/d in September, down slightly from the previous month. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for more than 90% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions. EIA does not assume a disruption to oil supply or demand as a result of ongoing events in Ukraine.

OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 29.9 million bbl/d in 2013, a decline of 0.99 million bbl/d from the previous year, primarily reflecting increased outages in Libya, Nigeria, and Iraq, along with strong non-OPEC supply growth. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to fall by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and by more than 0.4 million bbl/d in 2015 to accommodate growing production in non-OPEC countries.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.2 million bbl/d in September 2014, 0.2 million bbl/d lower than the previous month because of decreased outages in Libya. Libya's production increased to 0.8 million bbl/d in September, 0.3 million bbl/d higher than the previous month, but still well below the 1.4 million bbl/d the country produced before the major blockades started in mid-2013. Libya still faces a considerable challenge in ramping up production to its full capacity or even sustaining it at the current level. Despite the recent production increase, the security situation has deteriorated in parts of the country, and the evacuation of foreign workers is inhibiting production levels from reaching capacity at some fields. As a result, EIA does not expect Libya's oil production to recover to its pre-blockade level over the forecast period.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to average 2.2 million bbl/d in 2014 and 3.0 million bbl/d in 2015. These estimates do not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but is offline because of the effects of U.S. and European Union sanctions on Iran's ability to sell its oil.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.55 billion barrels at the end of 2013, equivalent to roughly 55 days of consumption. Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.62 billion barrels at the end of 2014.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$97/bbl in September, a decrease of \$5/bbl from August and the first month Brent crude oil prices have averaged below \$100/bbl since June 2012. Brent crude oil prices were driven downward in large part because of weakening global oil demand and higher Libyan oil exports (EIA, [This Week in Petroleum](#), September 24, 2014). The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$104/bbl in 2014 and \$102/bbl in 2015, \$2/bbl lower and \$1/bbl lower than projected in last month's STEO, respectively.

The monthly average WTI crude oil spot price fell from an average of \$97/bbl in August to \$93/bbl in September. High refinery runs contributed to the discount of WTI crude oil to Brent

crude oil falling from an average of \$8/bbl during the first half of this year to an average of \$4/bbl in the third quarter. EIA now expects WTI crude oil prices to average \$91/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2014 and \$95/bbl in 2015. The discount of WTI to Brent crude oil is forecast to widen from current levels, averaging \$7/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in 2015.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain, and the current values of futures and options contracts suggest that prices could differ significantly from the forecast levels ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for January 2015 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending October 2, averaged \$91/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 19%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in January 2015 at \$76/bbl and \$107/bbl, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for January 2014 delivery averaged \$102/bbl and implied volatility averaged 20%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$85/bbl and \$121/bbl.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by 470,000 bbl/d (2.5%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2004. Consumption of all the major liquid fuels rose, except residual fuel oil. Consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) registered the largest gain, increasing by 190,000 bbl/d (8.5%). In 2014, total liquid fuels consumption is expected to fall by 40,000 bbl/d (0.2%), with declines in the consumption of motor gasoline, HGL, residual fuel oil, and other oils offsetting increases in distillate fuel and unfinished oils consumption. Total consumption grows by 170,000 bbl/d in 2015, with HGL consumption accounting for three-fourths of the increase.

Motor gasoline consumption grew by 160,000 bbl/d (1.9%) in 2013, the largest increase since 2004. But consumption of that fuel falls by 20,000 bbl/d (0.2%) in 2014 and by a further 20,000 bbl/d in 2015 as improving fuel economy in new vehicles offsets highway travel growth. Distillate fuel consumption increases by 150,000 bbl/d (3.9%) in 2014, reflecting colder-than-average first-quarter weather and economic growth. Consumption of that fuel rises by a more moderate 70,000 bbl/d (1.9%) in 2015 under assumptions of normal winter weather.

Liquid Fuels Supply. The forecast for total U.S. crude oil production increases from 7.4 million bbl/d in 2013 to 8.5 million bbl/d in 2014 and 9.5 million bbl/d in 2015. The highest previous annual average U.S. production level was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970. Oil production from the Gulf of Mexico is expected to increase from 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013 to 1.6 million bbl/d in 2015, with 11 projects starting this year. Six projects began production in the first half of 2014: Na Kika Phase 3, Mars B, Dalmatian, Entrada, Atlantis Phase 2, and Tubular Bells. Additional wells are expected to come online in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the Cardamom Deep, South Deimos/West Boreas, Hadrian South, Jack/St. Malo, and Lucius projects.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants is projected to increase from 2.6 million bbl/d in 2013 to 3.2 million bbl/d in 2015. Most of this growth is expected to come from additional ethane and propane production that will meet growing demand associated with expanding domestic ethylene and propylene production and export capacity.

The growth in domestic production has contributed to a significant decline in petroleum imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports fell from 60% in 2005 to an average of 33% in 2013. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 20% in 2015, which would be the lowest level since 1968.

Petroleum Product Prices. Monthly average regular gasoline retail prices fell from \$3.69/gal in June to \$3.41/gal in September. EIA expects average regular gasoline retail prices to continue falling to \$3.14/gal in December. The U.S. annual average regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$3.51/gal in 2013, is projected to average \$3.45/gal in 2014 and \$3.38/gal in 2015. Diesel fuel prices, which averaged \$3.92/gal in 2013, are projected to fall to an average of \$3.85/gal in 2014 and \$3.80/gal in 2015. Daily and weekly national average prices can differ significantly from monthly and seasonal averages, and there are also significant differences across regions, with monthly average prices in some areas falling above or below the national average price by \$0.30/gal or more.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects that total natural gas consumption to average 72.5 Bcf/d in 2014, an increase of 1.6% from 2013, with the industrial sector leading the growth. In 2015, total natural gas consumption will increase 0.3%, as continued industrial sector growth and higher electric power sector consumption offset lower residential and commercial consumption. Higher natural gas prices this year contribute to a 2.3% decline in natural gas consumption in the power sector to 21.8 Bcf/d in 2014. EIA expects natural gas consumption in the power sector to increase to 22.6 Bcf/d in 2015.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects natural gas marketed production to grow by an annual rate of 5.4% in 2014 and 2.0% in 2015. STEO projects that the strong increases already seen in the Lower 48 states this year will continue, offsetting declines in the Gulf of Mexico. As of July, the most recent month for which EIA data are available, marketed production was 4.2 Bcf/d greater than it was in July 2013.

Growing domestic production is expected to continue to put downward pressure on natural gas imports from Canada and spur exports to Mexico. Exports to Mexico, particularly from the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, are expected to increase because of growing demand from Mexico's electric power sector and flat Mexican production.

LNG imports have fallen over the past four years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to sellers than the relatively low prices in the United States. LNG exports are

still a very small part of the total picture, however, and overall the United States will remain a net importer of natural gas because of pipeline imports from Canada.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 3,100 Bcf as of September 26, which was 373 Bcf lower than at the same time last year and 399 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2009-13) average. The injection season began somewhat slowly in April, but has continued at a strong pace, with injections above the five-year (2009-13) average throughout most of the injection season. EIA expects working gas stocks will reach 3,532 Bcf at the end of October, 283 Bcf lower than at the same time last year. Heading into next summer, EIA projects end-of-March 2015 inventories will be 122 Bcf below the five-year (2010-14) average.

Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$3.92/MMBtu in September, a slight increase from August. EIA expects spot prices to remain below \$4.00/MMBtu through November, before rising with winter heating demand. Projected Henry Hub natural gas prices average \$4.45/MMBtu in 2014 and \$3.84/MMBtu in 2015.

Natural gas futures prices for January 2015 delivery (for the five-day period ending October 2) averaged \$4.19/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for December 2014 contracts at \$2.96/MMBtu and \$5.94/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for January 2014 averaged \$3.83/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$2.91/MMBtu and \$5.04/MMBtu.

Coal

According to data compiled by [the Association of American Railroads \(AAR\)](#), [year-to-date rail coal shipments](#) were down by 0.1% as of September 27. AAR data show that total U.S. rail traffic is up 4.4% year-to-date and shipments of petroleum and grain are up by 12.5% and 17.7%, respectively.

Two railways that serve Powder River Basin (PRB) producers, Union Pacific and BNSF, provided the [U.S. Surface Transportation Board \(STB\)](#) with their assessments of their ability to provide rail service for the remainder of the year (fall peak period) and the upcoming winter season. The STB annually requests the assessments from all [Class I railroads](#). Union Pacific stated that it has responded by activating surge resources, which included acquiring more locomotives, hiring more employees, and increasing coal train sizes where possible. [BNSF](#) also plans to expand its locomotive fleet and increase coal train sizes, but they emphasized that their priority will be to transport coal that is currently contracted.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates that coal production for the first three quarters of this year, 742 million short tons (MMst), was slightly lower (3 MMst, or 0.4%) than production over the same period last year. Year-to-date production in the West, which includes the PRB, is down by nearly

2 MMst, and has been hindered by rail transportation problems. EIA expects that U.S. coal production will accelerate in the fourth quarter and annual production will grow 1.4% to 998 MMst in 2014. In 2015, forecast U.S. coal production increases by 0.4% to 1,002 MMst.

Electric power sector coal inventories fell to 125 MMst at the end of July, 7 MMst lower than the previous month. This stock drawdown was 4 MMst less than the same time last year. Coal inventory reductions in the Midwest and South, two regions that rely heavily on coal-fired generation, were down 1 MMst and 2 MMst, respectively, when compared with last year.

Coal Consumption. Higher electricity demand and higher power sector natural gas prices that are more than 21% above their 2013 level contributed to a 3.0% increase in electric power sector coal consumption for the first seven months of this year from the same period last year. EIA projects total coal consumption of 941 MMst in 2014, an increase of 1.7% from last year. Total coal consumption is projected to fall by 2.0% in 2015, as retirements of coal power plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#), electricity sales growth slows to 0.6%, and natural gas prices fall relative to coal prices.

Coal Trade. EIA estimates that coal exports for the first seven months of this year were 15.5% (10.9 MMst) lower compared with last year, with tonnage declines for steam coal exports more than 4 times those for metallurgical coal. Exports of coal are projected to decline to 96 MMst in 2014 from 118 MMst in 2013, primarily because of slowing world coal demand growth, lower international coal prices, and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries. EIA projects coal exports to remain nearly flat in 2015.

Coal imports for the first seven months of this year increased by 36.5% (1.8 MMst) compared with last year. EIA expects coal imports, which account for about 1% of U.S. coal consumption, to total 11.4 MMst in 2014 and fall slightly to 10.7 MMst in 2015.

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

Electricity

Electricity Consumption. Forecast U.S. sales of electricity to the residential sector are 1.7% higher in 2014 compared with last year, driven in large part by the cold weather experienced early in the year. Residential electricity sales fall by 0.3% in 2015. U.S. commercial sector electricity sales are expected to average 0.9% higher in 2014 than sales last year and then grow by 0.4% in 2015. EIA expects U.S. industrial sector electricity sales to remain flat during 2014 and grow by 2.1% in 2015.

Electricity Generation. EIA projects that average daily U.S. electricity generation in 2014 will grow by 105 gigawatthours per day (0.9%) from last year. Relative fuel costs have favored coal-

fired generation over natural gas this year, leading to an expected increase in coal's share of total generation from 39.1% in 2013 to 39.8% this year, while the share supplied by natural gas falls from 27.4% to 26.8%. In 2015, EIA expects that natural gas' fuel share will rise to 27.6% and coal's fuel share will decline to 38.7%.

Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. residential price to average 12.5 cents per kilowatthour in 2014, which is 3.0% higher than the average last year. Prices increase in all regions of the country except along the Pacific Coast. Average U.S. residential electricity prices grow at a slower rate of 1.7% in 2015.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects that total renewables used for electricity and heat generation will grow by 2.2% in 2014. Conventional hydropower generation is projected to fall by 4.2%, while nonhydropower renewables rise by 5.6%. [Nonhydropower renewables generation surpasses hydropower](#) on an annual basis for the first time in 2014. In 2015, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 4.6%, as a result of a 4.3% increase in hydropower and a 4.7% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA projects that wind power capacity will increase by 8.8% in 2014 and 16.2% in 2015. Electricity generation from wind is projected to contribute 4.7% of total electricity generation in 2015.

EIA expects continued robust growth in solar electricity generation, although the amount of utility-scale generation remains a small share of total U.S. generation at about 0.6% in 2015. While solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, utility-scale solar capacity slightly more than doubled in 2013. EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will about double again between the end of 2013 and the end of 2015; about two-thirds of this new capacity is being built in California. However, customer-sited photovoltaic capacity growth, which the STEO does not forecast, is expected to exceed utility-scale solar growth between 2013 and 2015, according to [EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2014](#).

Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production in June matched the monthly average production record of 959,000 bbl/d set in December 2011, and then fell back to an average of 909,000 bbl/d in September. EIA expects ethanol production to average 927,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 933,000 bbl/d in 2015. Biodiesel production averaged 89,000 bbl/d in 2013 and is forecast to average 81,000 bbl/d in 2014 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2015.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels increased by 2.5% in 2013 from the previous year. Emissions are forecast to rise by 1.1% in 2014, and then to decline by 0.4% in 2015. The increase in total emissions in 2013 and 2014 reflects increases in emissions from coal of 4.2% and 1.8%, respectively. The price of natural gas to electric power generators was \$0.91/MMBtu above its 2012 level in 2013 and is

expected to rise by \$0.91/MMBtu in 2014, contributing to an increase in coal use. Coal emissions are projected to decline by 1.9% in 2015.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. Economic growth improved substantially in the second quarter of 2014. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that second quarter [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) grew at an annualized rate of 4.6% from the first quarter of 2014, which reflects an upward revision of 0.4% from its previous estimate. Recent housing data have been mixed. The Census Bureau reported that [new home sales](#) in August rose 18% over July levels, and 33% over levels in August 2013. [Existing home sales](#) in August, however, fell by 1.8% from July according to the National Association of Realtors. Census also reported that [new orders for durable goods](#) fell 18.2% from July to August, but rose 0.7% excluding transportation.

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

Production and Income. Real GDP growth reaches 2.2% in 2014 and accelerates to 2.9% in 2015, similar to the forecast last month. Exports are expected to pick up in the latter half of 2014 relative to imports, but a strong dollar will slow these gains in 2015. Housing starts more than make up for this in 2015. Real disposable income grows by 2.5% in 2014, the same as last month, and total industrial production grows by 4.1% in 2014, up from 3.9% forecast last month. In 2015, these variables grow at 2.5% and 3.7%, respectively.

Expenditures. Private real fixed investment growth averages 5.5% and 7.4% in 2014 and 2015, respectively, led by industrial and transportation equipment in 2014 and a broad array of equipment categories in 2015. Real consumption expenditures grow at the same rate as real GDP in 2014 at 2.2%, but fall below the real GDP growth rate in 2015 at 2.6%. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 2.8% and 4.9% over the same two years, while import growth is 3.2% in 2014 and 4.2% in 2015. Total government expenditures fall by 0.4% in 2014, but increase by 0.5% in 2015.

U.S. Employment, Housing, and Prices. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.8% in 2014 and 2015. This is accompanied by a gradually declining unemployment rate that reaches 5.7% at the end of 2015. The employment growth in 2015 is slower than projected last month and the declines in the unemployment rate are the same. Housing starts grow an average of 8.9% and 25.4% in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Both consumer and producer price indexes increase at a moderate pace, and wages continue to show modest gains.

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

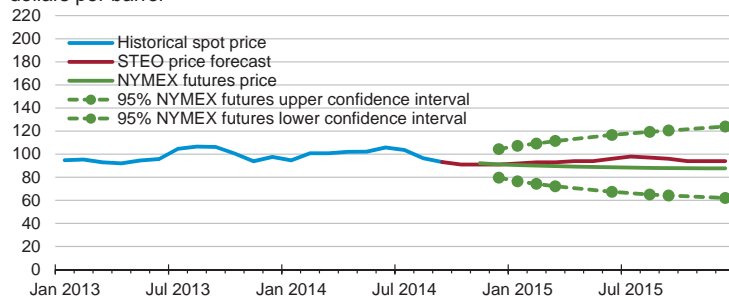


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for October 2014

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel

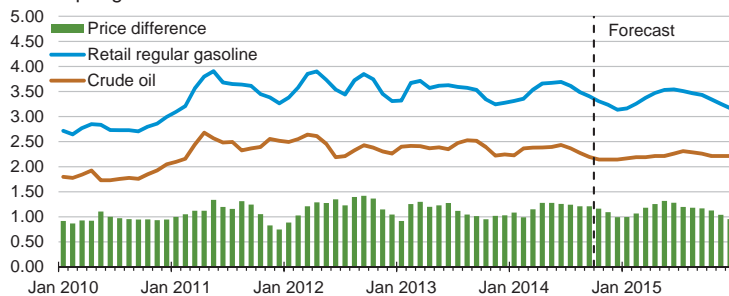


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Oct. 2, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

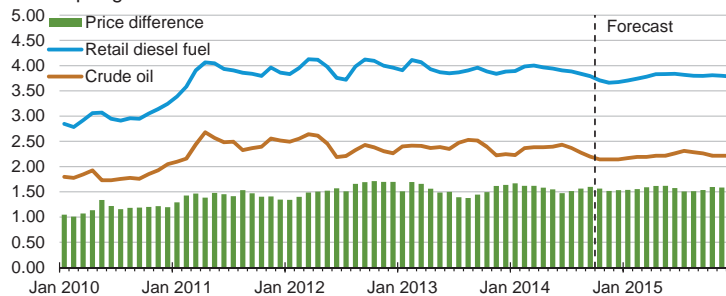


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon

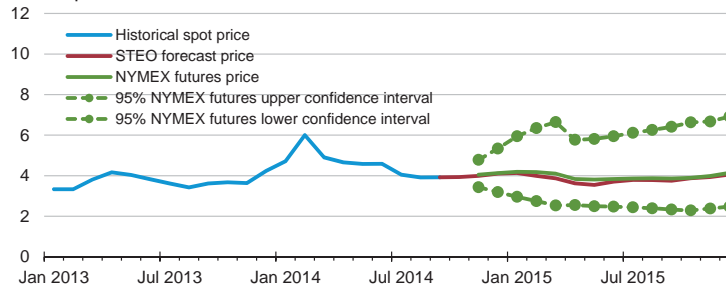


Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million Btu

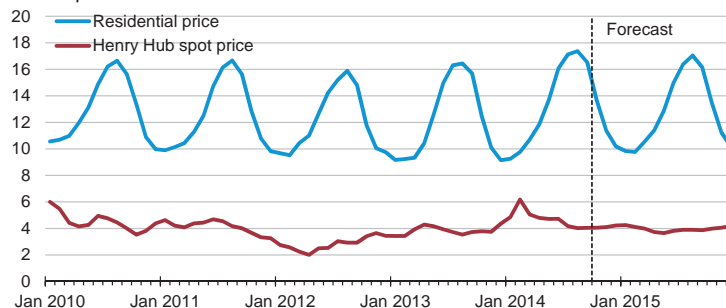


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Oct. 2, 2014. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

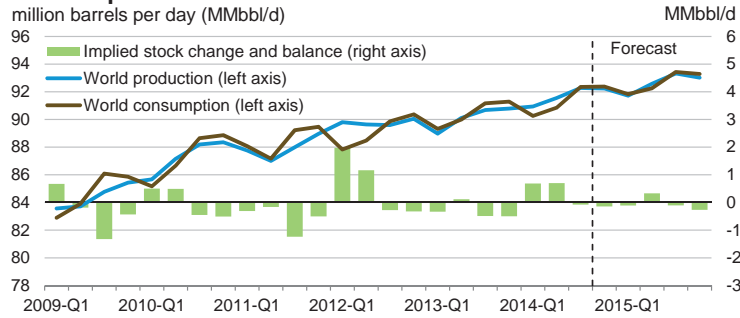
U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet



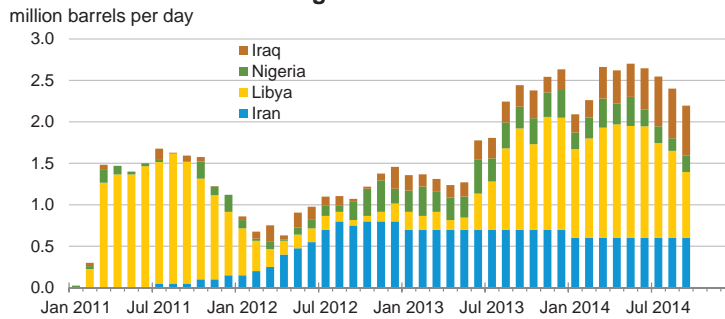
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



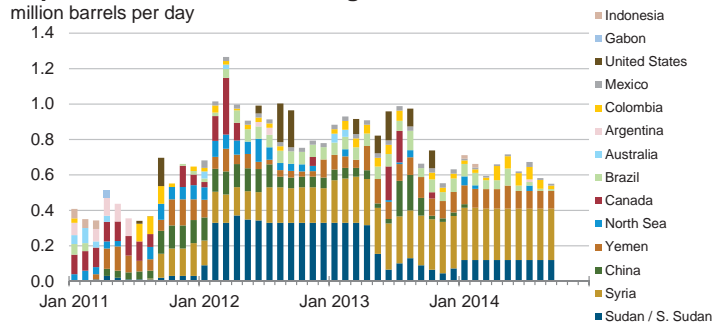
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



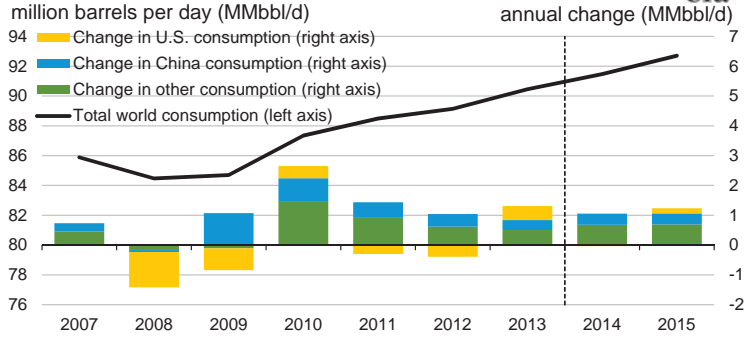
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages



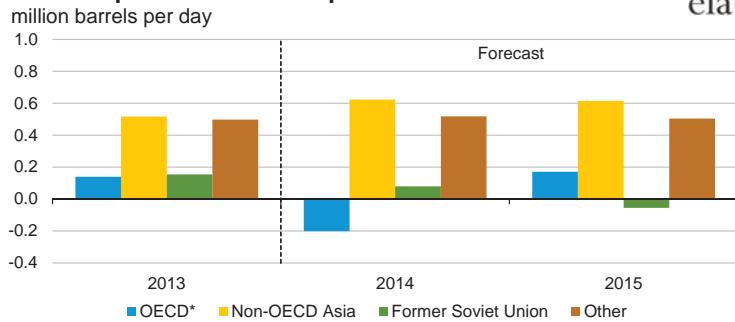
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

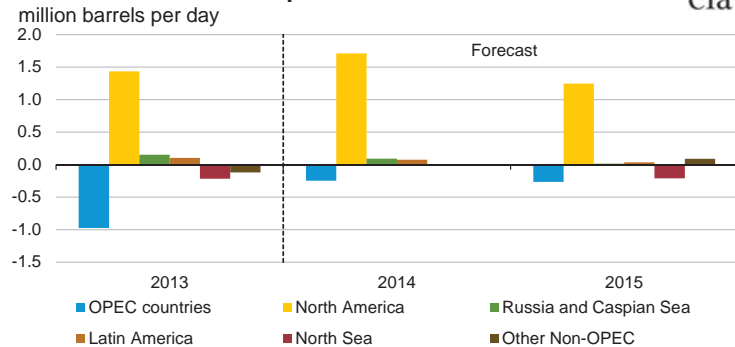
World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth



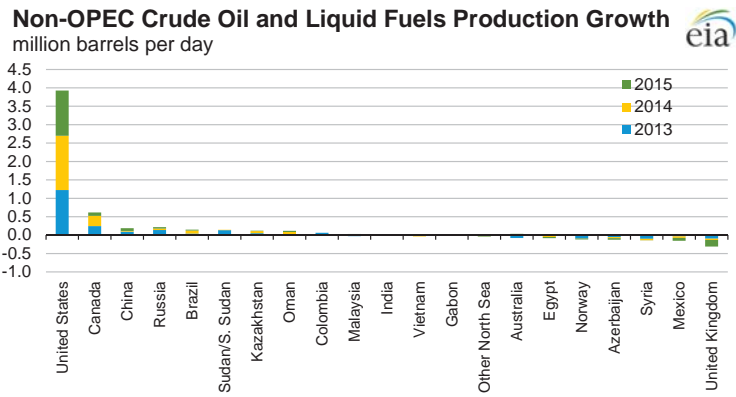
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

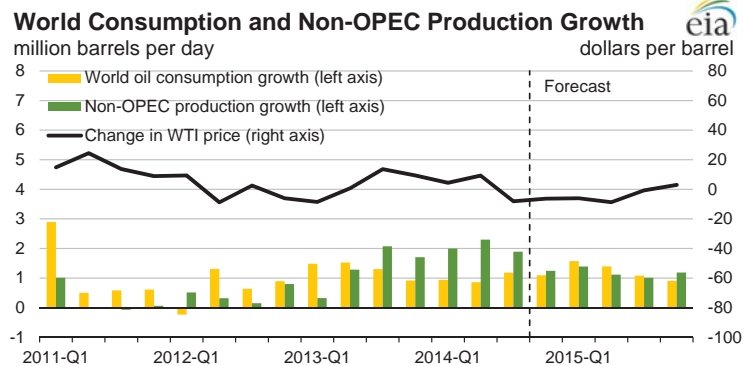
World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth



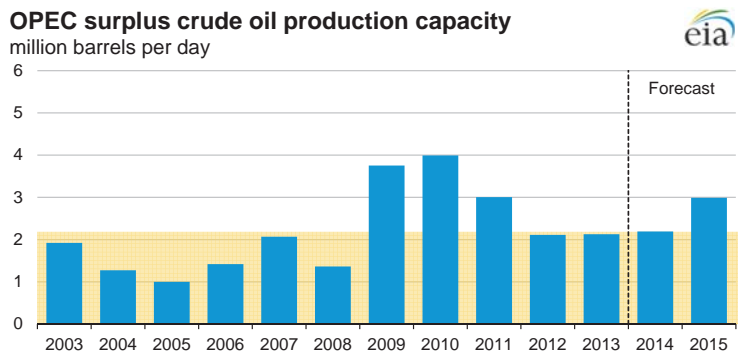
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

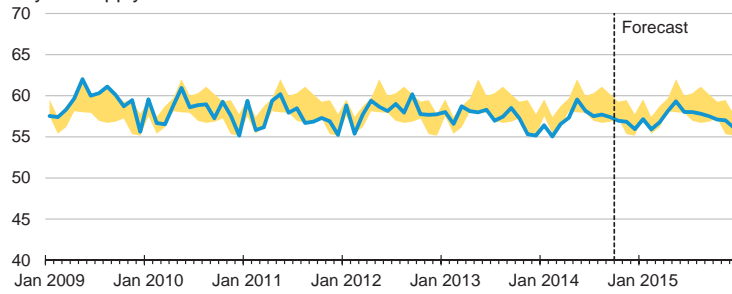


Note: Shaded area represents 2003-2013 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



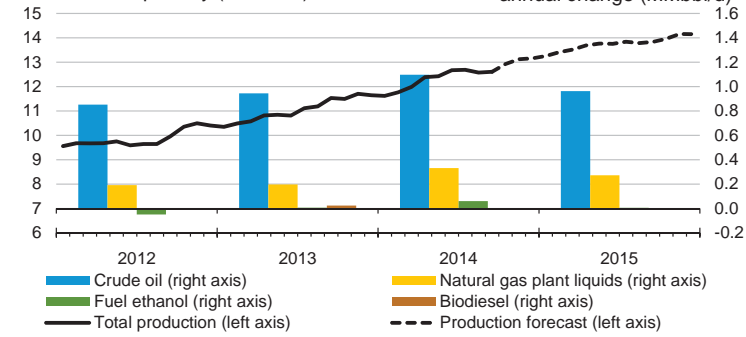
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

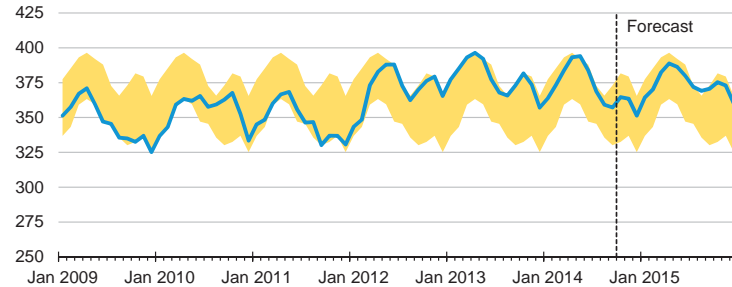
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

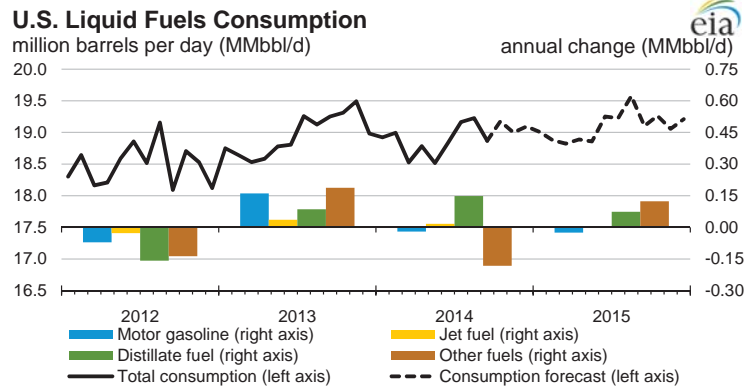
U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

million barrels

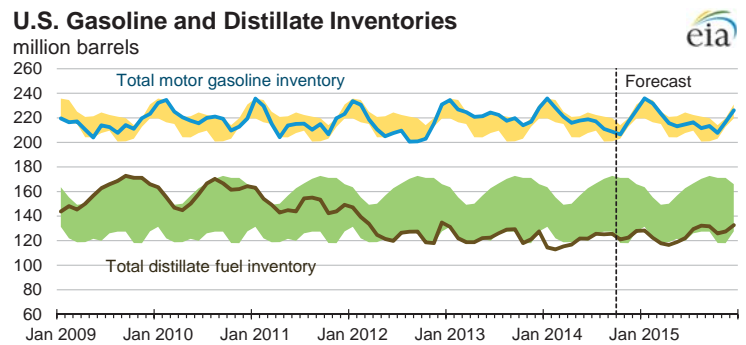


Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

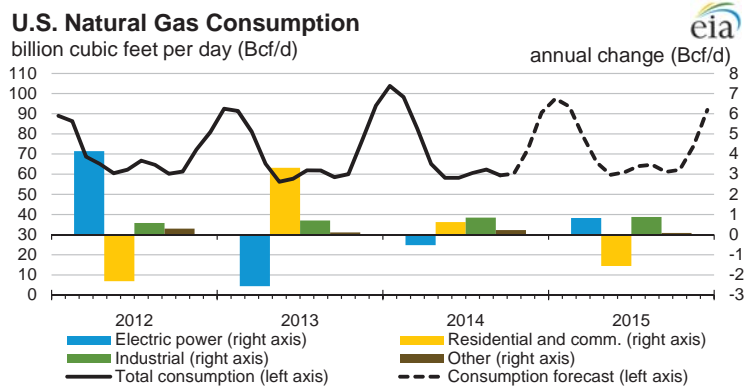


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.



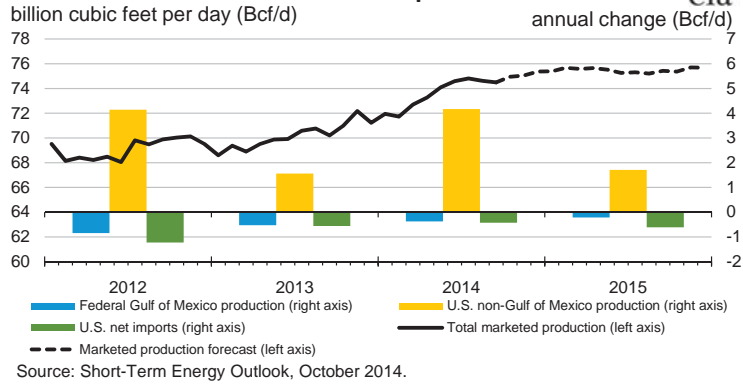
Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2009 - Dec. 2013.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

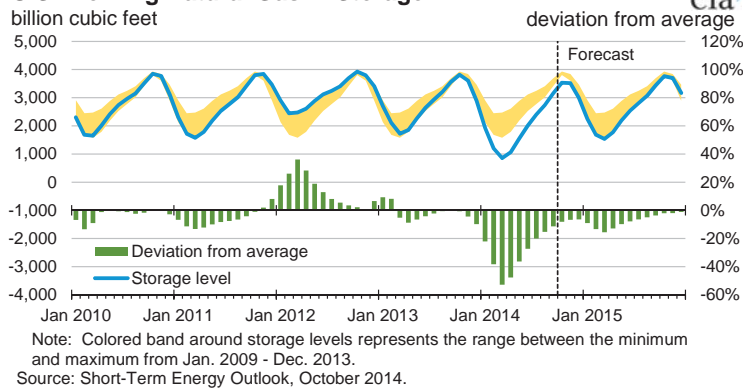


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

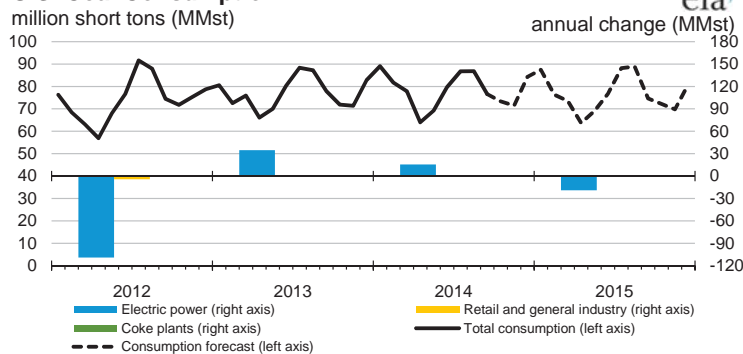
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



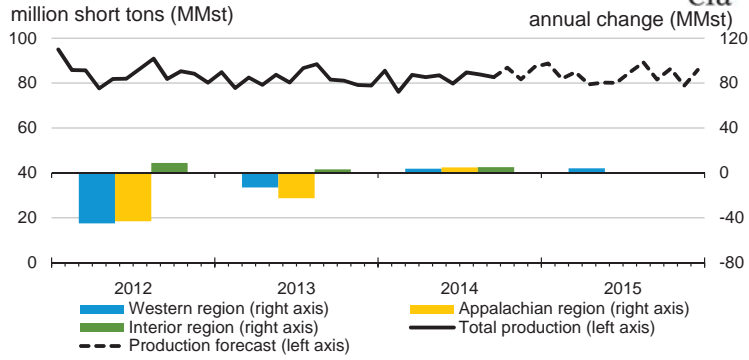
U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage



U.S. Coal Consumption

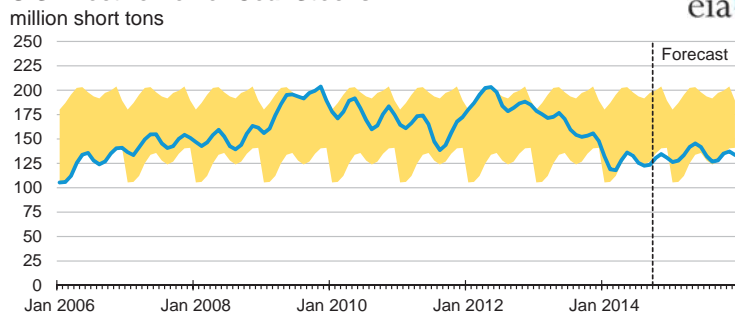


U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

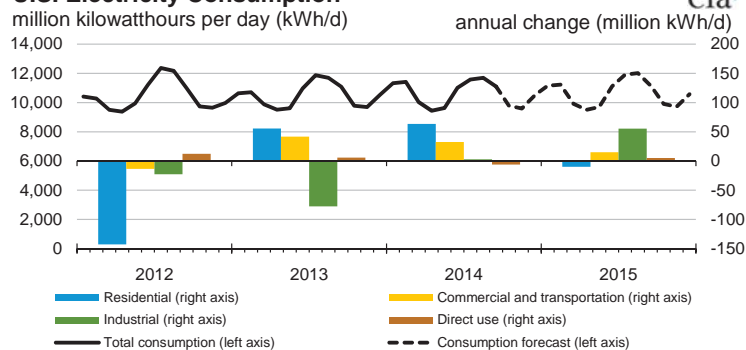
U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks



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

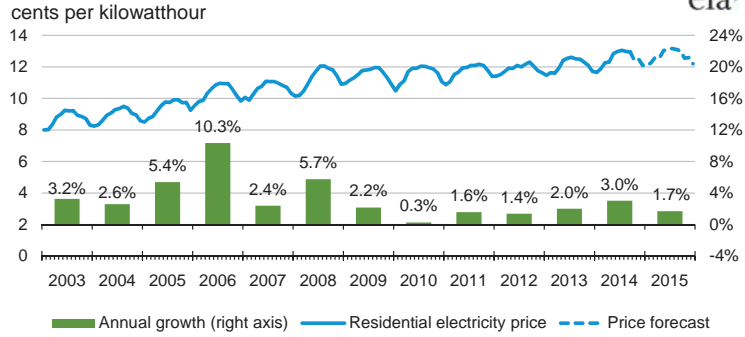
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Electricity Consumption



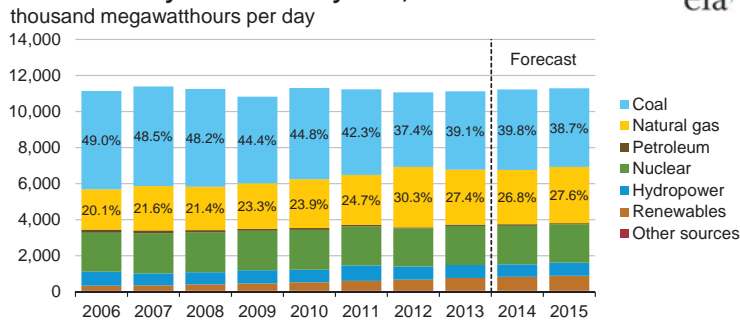
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

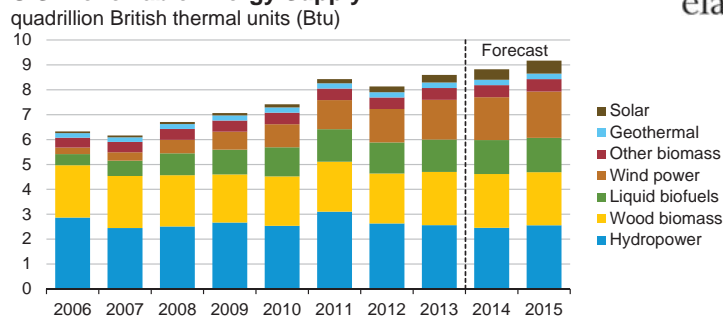
U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors



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

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

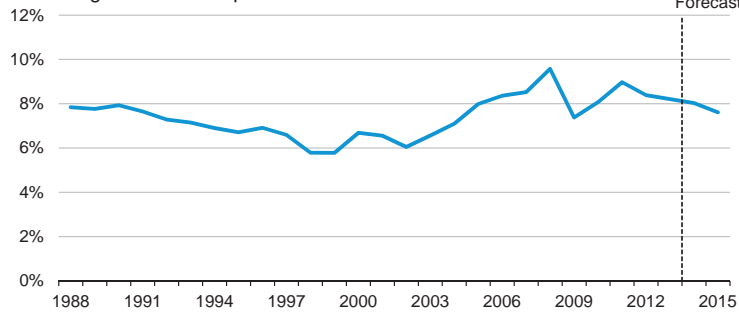


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

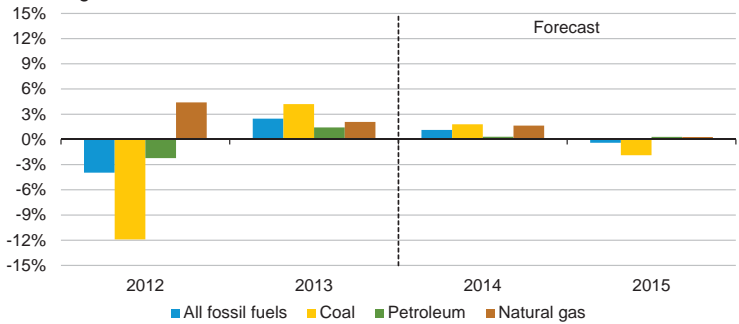
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

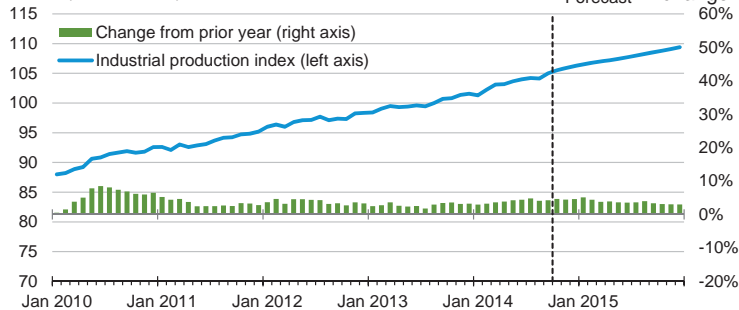
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

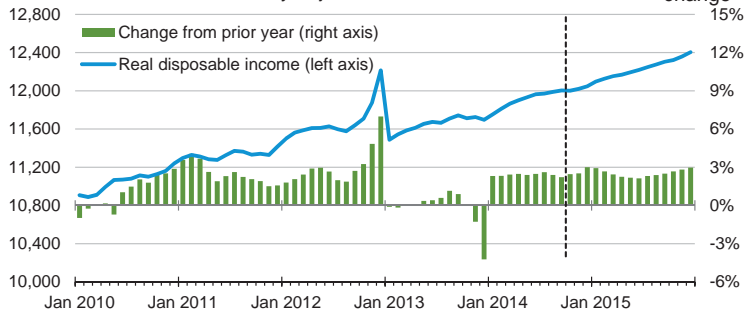
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Disposable Income

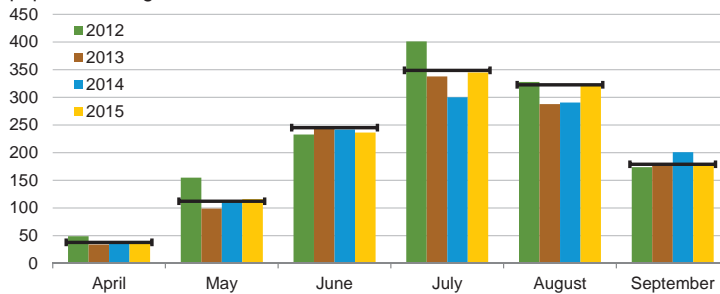
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

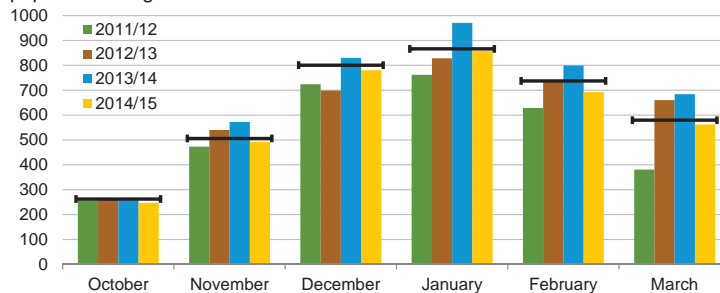


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2005-2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2004 - Mar 2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2014.

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (Mcf**)	75.2	80.3	75.7	80.7	66.4	76.1	84.0	76.4	-9.1
Price (\$/mcf)	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.21	11.77	11.63	12.42	6.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,141	1,272	1,007	1,022	812	895	978	949	-2.9
Midwest									
Consumption (Mcf)	78.2	80.7	78.6	80.2	65.4	77.6	88.1	76.4	-13.3
Price (\$/mcf)	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	9.07	8.41	8.69	9.22	6.2
Expenditures (\$)	892	926	742	740	593	652	765	705	-7.9
South									
Consumption (Mcf)	44.6	47.3	53.3	49.3	40.9	46.5	52.2	47.3	-9.4
Price (\$/mcf)	14.18	14.07	11.52	11.02	11.45	10.72	10.80	11.40	5.6
Expenditures (\$)	632	665	614	544	468	499	564	539	-4.3
West									
Consumption (Mcf)	50.4	47.8	49.9	49.4	49.1	48.6	46.4	44.7	-3.7
Price (\$/mcf)	11.31	10.86	9.91	9.67	9.35	9.11	9.93	10.11	1.9
Expenditures (\$)	570	519	494	478	459	443	461	452	-1.8
U.S. Average									
Consumption (Mcf)	62.5	64.2	64.4	65.0	55.7	62.5	68.0	61.4	-9.8
Price (\$/mcf)	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.46	10.28	9.76	9.99	10.57	5.8
Expenditures (\$)	795	826	698	680	572	610	680	649	-4.6
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	537.9	576.7	544.8	580.7	471.2	545.6	607.5	549.4	-9.6
Price (\$/gallon)	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.87	3.88	3.63	-6.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,790	1,530	1,552	1,966	1,757	2,114	2,354	1,992	-15.4
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kWh***)	6,835	7,063	6,847	7,076	6,436	6,863	7,221	6,880	-4.7
Price (\$/kwh)	0.145	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.152	0.163	0.167	2.4
Expenditures (\$)	988	1,071	1,040	1,091	993	1,046	1,178	1,149	-2.5
Midwest									
Consumption (kWh)	8,631	8,751	8,660	8,733	7,897	8,588	9,169	8,517	-7.1
Price (\$/kwh)	0.090	0.097	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.111	0.112	0.116	4.1
Expenditures (\$)	774	851	856	914	875	955	1,024	991	-3.2
South									
Consumption (kWh)	7,778	8,057	8,486	8,224	7,471	7,980	8,391	8,008	-4.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.109	0.112	3.2
Expenditures (\$)	765	878	874	856	798	851	913	899	-1.5
West									
Consumption (kWh)	7,288	7,084	7,239	7,216	7,190	7,155	6,987	6,862	-1.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.107	0.110	0.112	0.115	0.119	0.124	0.125	1.3
Expenditures (\$)	756	755	800	809	825	852	863	859	-0.5
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kWh)	7,585	7,725	7,937	7,844	7,253	7,674	7,990	7,621	-4.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.117	0.120	0.123	2.9
Expenditures (\$)	789	866	873	885	843	895	955	938	-1.8

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

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

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	648.0	690.1	648.1	692.7	573.3	652.0	720.0	657.9	-8.6
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.00	3.56	3.38	-5.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,897	1,961	1,933	2,241	1,916	1,959	2,563	2,224	-13.2
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	774.6	795.0	779.6	791.8	644.3	766.4	868.7	753.8	-13.2
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	1.74	2.61	1.99	-23.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,744	1,678	1,548	1,674	1,437	1,333	2,267	1,500	-33.8
Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)									
Northeast									
Natural gas	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,236	11,369	11,575	11,787	1.8
Heating oil	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,701	5,466	5,277	5,123	-2.9
Propane	704	713	733	744	761	816	840	838	-0.3
Electricity	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	3,012	3,087	3,176	2.9
Wood	414	474	501	512	548	579	608	655	7.7
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	18,019	18,046	18,060	18,137	0.4
Heating oil	534	491	451	419	393	360	336	316	-6.0
Propane	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,037	2,065	2,074	2,030	-2.1
Electricity	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,119	5,316	5,519	5,703	3.3
Wood	528	584	616	618	631	635	658	705	7.1
South									
Natural gas	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,636	13,702	13,697	13,633	-0.5
Heating oil	1,051	956	906	853	790	741	697	657	-5.7
Propane	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,024	1,990	1,904	1,796	-5.7
Electricity	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,283	27,831	28,563	29,457	3.1
Wood	558	593	586	599	609	611	628	644	2.5
West									
Natural gas	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,021	14,998	15,100	15,269	1.1
Heating oil	316	294	289	279	261	246	238	232	-2.5
Propane	942	936	940	914	885	911	920	889	-3.4
Electricity	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,439	8,650	8,879	9,154	3.1
Wood	679	703	721	725	736	730	730	743	1.8
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,912	58,114	58,432	58,826	0.7
Heating oil	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,145	6,811	6,548	6,328	-3.3
Propane	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,707	5,782	5,738	5,553	-3.2
Electricity	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,734	44,810	46,048	47,490	3.1
Wood	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,524	2,554	2,625	2,748	4.7
Heating degree days									
Northeast	4,914	5,313	4,933	5,337	4,217	4,965	5,595	5,002	-10.6
Midwest	5,603	5,810	5,639	5,773	4,484	5,544	6,451	5,440	-15.7
South	2,279	2,493	2,870	2,632	2,023	2,432	2,792	2,466	-11.7
West	3,339	3,116	3,285	3,258	3,230	3,185	2,992	2,848	-4.8
U.S. Average	3,729	3,869	3,937	3,939	3,225	3,723	4,114	3,633	-11.7

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31. Fuel prices are nominal prices. Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel. Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, and lighting (electricity). Per-household consumption based on an average of EIA 2005 and 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Surveys corrected for actual and projected heating degree days. Number of households using heating oil includes kerosene.

* Prices exclude taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	7.10	7.28	7.56	7.81	8.07	8.48	8.61	8.98	<i>9.29</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.48</i>	<i>9.73</i>	7.44	<i>8.54</i>	<i>9.50</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.23	69.75	70.31	70.77	<i>71.17</i>	<i>71.10</i>	<i>70.95</i>	<i>71.20</i>	66.53	<i>69.78</i>	<i>71.10</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	243	257	239	245	246	251	256	<i>255</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>251</i>	984	<i>998</i>	<i>1,002</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.09	<i>19.09</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>19.00</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.18</i>	18.96	<i>18.92</i>	<i>19.10</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	60.80	<i>74.41</i>	<i>89.81</i>	<i>62.10</i>	<i>63.28</i>	<i>76.01</i>	71.34	<i>72.51</i>	<i>72.74</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	229	216	253	226	249	213	250	<i>229</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>223</i>	925	<i>941</i>	<i>921</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	11.46	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.70</i>	<i>10.07</i>	10.50	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.11	2.32	2.08	2.11	2.17	2.37	2.13	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.23</i>	8.62	<i>8.79</i>	<i>9.12</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.47	22.95	24.17	25.04	26.62	23.03	24.13	<i>24.64</i>	<i>25.98</i>	<i>23.32</i>	<i>24.49</i>	<i>24.87</i>	97.64	<i>98.43</i>	<i>98.67</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	100.94	95.82	<i>90.00</i>	<i>91.65</i>	<i>93.67</i>	<i>96.02</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	<i>96.07</i>	<i>93.63</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	3.96	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.96</i>	3.73	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.84</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.36	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	15,994	16,133	<i>16,260</i>	<i>16,371</i>	<i>16,466</i>	<i>16,575</i>	<i>16,683</i>	15,710	<i>16,055</i>	<i>16,524</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.5	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.2</i>	106.7	<i>108.4</i>	<i>110.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	1.5	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,810	11,932	11,988	<i>12,023</i>	<i>12,126</i>	<i>12,194</i>	<i>12,276</i>	<i>12,362</i>	11,651	<i>11,938</i>	<i>12,240</i>
Percent change from prior year	-0.1	0.3	0.9	-1.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	-0.2	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.2	102.4	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.9</i>	97.9	<i>101.6</i>	<i>105.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.6	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	2.9	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,222	510	76	1,660	2,454	481	86	<i>1,520</i>	<i>2,114</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1,540</i>	4,469	<i>4,541</i>	<i>4,208</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	36	377	803	86	34	392	792	<i>92</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>94</i>	1,303	<i>1,309</i>	<i>1,365</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	94.34	94.10	105.84	97.34	98.75	103.35	97.78	<i>91.00</i>	<i>92.67</i>	<i>94.67</i>	<i>97.00</i>	<i>94.00</i>	97.91	<i>97.72</i>	<i>94.58</i>
Brent Spot Average	112.49	102.58	110.27	109.21	108.17	109.70	101.82	<i>98.00</i>	<i>100.67</i>	<i>102.33</i>	<i>102.33</i>	<i>101.33</i>	108.64	<i>104.42</i>	<i>101.67</i>
Imported Average	98.71	97.39	103.07	92.95	94.10	98.54	93.13	<i>87.50</i>	<i>89.14</i>	<i>91.17</i>	<i>93.52</i>	<i>90.50</i>	98.12	<i>93.42</i>	<i>91.14</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	101.14	99.45	105.24	95.97	97.56	100.94	95.82	<i>90.00</i>	<i>91.65</i>	<i>93.67</i>	<i>96.02</i>	<i>93.00</i>	100.46	<i>96.07</i>	<i>93.63</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	289	290	288	259	272	298	276	<i>254</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>256</i>	281	<i>275</i>	<i>269</i>
Diesel Fuel	312	295	306	299	303	300	286	<i>278</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>289</i>	303	<i>292</i>	<i>290</i>
Heating Oil	308	276	295	296	303	289	274	<i>273</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>282</i>	297	<i>284</i>	<i>282</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	316	287	298	294	297	295	286	<i>274</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>285</i>	298	<i>288</i>	<i>287</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	252	244	247	250	249	244	244	<i>231</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>233</i>	248	<i>242</i>	<i>233</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	357	360	357	329	340	368	350	<i>323</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>326</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>338</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	363	367	364	337	348	375	358	<i>331</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>334</i>	358	<i>353</i>	<i>346</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	403	388	391	387	396	394	384	<i>368</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>380</i>	392	<i>385</i>	<i>380</i>
Heating Oil	389	365	366	373	397	382	365	<i>355</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>363</i>	378	<i>379</i>	<i>365</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	4.08	<i>4.13</i>	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.07</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>3.95</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	3.49	4.01	3.55	3.85	5.21	4.61	3.96	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.96</i>	3.73	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.84</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	4.57	4.98	4.41	4.69	6.16	5.60	5.07	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.28</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.73</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.66	<i>5.49</i>	<i>4.94</i>
Commercial Sector	7.83	8.59	8.95	7.98	8.66	9.59	9.85	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>8.98</i>	8.12	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.07</i>
Residential Sector	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	13.17	17.00	<i>11.06</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>12.55</i>	<i>16.51</i>	<i>10.99</i>	10.31	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.36	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	4.59	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.85</i>	4.32	<i>5.24</i>	<i>4.59</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	21.16	19.44	<i>18.20</i>	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.90</i>	<i>17.84</i>	19.33	<i>19.76</i>	<i>17.83</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	21.57	<i>21.68</i>	<i>22.56</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>22.27</i>	<i>22.83</i>	23.08	<i>22.71</i>	<i>22.54</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.41	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.04</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.07	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>10.67</i>	10.29	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.87</i>
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	12.99	<i>12.32</i>	<i>12.29</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.10</i>	<i>12.43</i>	12.12	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.69</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	23.08	23.25	23.89	24.52	24.94	25.35	25.60	25.83	26.17	26.26	26.44	26.98	23.69	25.43	26.46
U.S. (50 States)	11.67	12.10	12.63	12.96	13.06	13.79	14.05	14.35	14.65	15.02	15.13	15.38	12.34	13.82	15.05
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.46	4.45	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.10	4.38	4.47
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.78	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.74	2.90	2.86	2.78
North Sea (b)	2.90	2.88	2.73	2.87	3.06	2.82	2.75	2.70	2.71	2.61	2.53	2.63	2.85	2.83	2.62
Other OECD	1.47	1.52	1.54	1.48	1.53	1.54	1.58	1.54	1.53	1.53	1.56	1.54	1.50	1.55	1.54
Non-OECD	65.90	66.86	66.79	66.27	66.01	66.21	66.67	66.40	65.54	66.33	66.88	66.05	66.46	66.32	66.20
OPEC	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.46	35.93	35.61	35.91	35.66	35.32	35.52	35.95	35.26	36.03	35.78	35.51
Crude Oil Portion	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.34	29.79	29.51	29.90	29.52	29.12	29.29	29.63	28.91	29.92	29.68	29.24
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.14	6.11	6.01	6.14	6.20	6.23	6.32	6.35	6.11	6.10	6.27
Eurasia	13.52	13.45	13.50	13.73	13.64	13.57	13.63	13.69	13.66	13.63	13.67	13.65	13.55	13.63	13.65
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.49	4.46	4.50	4.52	4.55	4.56	4.56	4.46	4.48	4.55
Other Non-OECD	11.96	12.45	12.71	12.56	11.98	12.54	12.67	12.55	12.05	12.62	12.70	12.57	12.42	12.43	12.49
Total World Supply	88.98	90.12	90.68	90.79	90.94	91.56	92.27	92.24	91.71	92.58	93.32	93.02	90.15	91.76	92.67
Non-OPEC Supply	53.01	53.64	54.47	55.33	55.01	55.94	56.36	56.57	56.40	57.06	57.38	57.76	54.12	55.98	57.15
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.79	45.55	46.30	46.49	45.72	44.97	46.03	46.61	46.36	45.19	46.02	46.45	46.04	45.84	46.01
U.S. (50 States)	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.09	19.09	18.90	19.00	19.30	19.18	18.96	18.92	19.10
U.S. Territories	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.36
Canada	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.41	2.31	2.37	2.35	2.34	2.28	2.39	2.37	2.39	2.36	2.34
Europe	13.18	13.80	13.96	13.52	12.99	13.47	13.76	13.73	13.46	13.19	13.63	13.59	13.62	13.49	13.47
Japan	5.05	4.08	4.28	4.72	5.02	3.93	4.15	4.54	4.72	3.97	4.00	4.39	4.53	4.41	4.27
Other OECD	6.22	6.23	6.14	6.26	6.15	6.21	6.32	6.56	6.57	6.39	6.33	6.57	6.21	6.31	6.46
Non-OECD	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.54	45.88	46.32	45.77	45.47	47.07	47.41	46.83	44.41	45.63	46.70
Eurasia	4.56	4.49	4.76	4.74	4.63	4.56	4.83	4.81	4.57	4.50	4.76	4.75	4.64	4.71	4.65
Europe	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.73
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	11.11	11.07	10.94	11.54	11.49	11.44	10.61	10.98	11.35
Other Asia	11.14	11.36	10.94	11.23	11.39	11.62	11.18	11.48	11.64	11.87	11.42	11.72	11.17	11.42	11.66
Other Non-OECD	16.63	17.33	17.93	17.24	17.24	17.83	18.46	17.68	17.61	18.44	18.99	18.18	17.29	17.80	18.31
Total World Consumption	89.31	90.00	91.17	91.29	90.25	90.86	92.35	92.38	91.83	92.25	93.43	93.29	90.45	91.47	92.71
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.16	-0.28	-0.16	0.78	0.09	-0.67	-0.12	0.45	-0.07	-0.33	-0.17	0.47	0.13	-0.06	-0.03
Other OECD	-0.23	0.34	-0.27	0.67	-0.26	-0.18	0.07	-0.11	0.07	0.00	0.10	-0.08	0.13	-0.12	0.02
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.40	-0.18	0.91	-0.95	-0.52	0.15	0.13	-0.19	0.11	0.00	0.18	-0.13	0.04	-0.11	0.04
Total Stock Draw	0.33	-0.12	0.49	0.50	-0.69	-0.70	0.08	0.14	0.11	-0.33	0.11	0.27	0.30	-0.29	0.04
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,123	1,137	1,065	1,057	1,123	1,134	1,093	1,099	1,130	1,145	1,102	1,065	1,093	1,102
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,651	2,646	2,685	2,551	2,567	2,649	2,653	2,622	2,623	2,653	2,659	2,623	2,551	2,622	2,623

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration

Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
North America	18.72	18.86	19.62	20.17	20.35	20.99	21.27	<i>21.60</i>	<i>21.92</i>	<i>22.11</i>	<i>22.35</i>	<i>22.81</i>	19.35	<i>21.06</i>	<i>22.30</i>
Canada	4.12	3.86	4.11	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.36	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.69</i>	4.10	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.47</i>
Mexico	2.93	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.91	2.89	2.86	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.74</i>	2.90	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.78</i>
United States	11.67	12.10	12.63	12.96	13.06	13.79	14.05	<i>14.35</i>	<i>14.65</i>	<i>15.02</i>	<i>15.13</i>	<i>15.38</i>	12.34	<i>13.82</i>	<i>15.05</i>
Central and South America	4.42	4.94	5.25	5.03	4.55	5.13	5.21	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.10</i>	4.91	<i>4.99</i>	<i>5.02</i>
Argentina	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.73	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>
Brazil	2.21	2.74	3.01	2.81	2.34	2.97	2.96	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>2.85</i>	2.69	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.80</i>
Colombia	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.02	0.99	1.04	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.03	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.48	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Europe	3.84	3.83	3.70	3.83	4.03	3.79	3.73	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.57</i>	3.80	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.56</i>
Norway	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.94	1.78	1.86	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.85</i>	1.81	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.81</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.93	0.85	0.69	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.83	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.61</i>
Other North Sea	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.20	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>
Eurasia	13.54	13.47	13.51	13.74	13.65	13.59	13.65	<i>13.71</i>	<i>13.67</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>13.68</i>	<i>13.66</i>	13.56	<i>13.65</i>	<i>13.67</i>
Azerbaijan	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.85	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.88	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.81</i>
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.74	1.73	1.66	1.73	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.72</i>	1.66	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.73</i>
Russia	10.47	10.47	10.55	10.64	10.60	10.57	10.52	<i>10.61</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.64</i>	10.53	<i>10.58</i>	<i>10.61</i>
Turkmenistan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.26	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other Eurasia	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.23	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>
Middle East	1.27	1.19	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.25	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.26</i>	1.21	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.27</i>
Oman	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.02	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.04</i>	0.94	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Syria	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.07	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Yemen	0.17	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Asia and Oceania	9.02	9.04	8.79	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.97	<i>9.01</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.14</i>	8.94	<i>8.96</i>	<i>9.13</i>
Australia	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.49	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.45	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>
China	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.52	4.46	4.49	4.46	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.56</i>	4.46	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.55</i>
India	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.98	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	0.98	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Indonesia	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.92	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	0.94	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.94</i>
Malaysia	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.68	0.69	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.67	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Vietnam	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.35	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Africa	2.21	2.32	2.39	2.45	2.31	2.30	2.29	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.21</i>	2.34	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.20</i>
Egypt	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.66	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.69	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.29	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Sudan	0.11	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.25	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	53.01	53.64	54.47	55.33	55.01	55.94	56.36	<i>56.57</i>	<i>56.40</i>	<i>57.06</i>	<i>57.38</i>	<i>57.76</i>	54.12	<i>55.98</i>	<i>57.15</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	6.14	6.11	6.01	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.35</i>	6.11	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.27</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	59.13	59.73	60.56	61.45	61.15	62.05	62.38	<i>62.71</i>	<i>62.60</i>	<i>63.30</i>	<i>63.69</i>	<i>64.11</i>	60.23	<i>62.08</i>	<i>63.43</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.83	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.19	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Angola	1.75	1.78	1.70	1.73	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.74	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Ecuador	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.53	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iran	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.69	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.68	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Iraq	3.05	3.09	3.04	2.93	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	3.03	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.60	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Libya	1.37	1.33	0.65	0.33	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.92	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Nigeria	1.97	1.94	1.98	1.91	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.95	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Qatar	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.73	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Saudi Arabia	9.10	9.60	10.10	9.80	<i>9.80</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	9.65	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.70	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	2.20	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
OPEC Total	29.85	30.38	30.12	29.34	<i>29.79</i>	<i>29.51</i>	<i>29.90</i>	<i>29.52</i>	<i>29.12</i>	<i>29.29</i>	<i>29.63</i>	<i>28.91</i>	29.92	<i>29.68</i>	<i>29.24</i>
Other Liquids	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.12	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.11</i>	<i>6.01</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.35</i>	6.11	<i>6.10</i>	<i>6.27</i>
Total OPEC Supply	35.97	36.47	36.21	35.46	<i>35.93</i>	<i>35.61</i>	<i>35.91</i>	<i>35.66</i>	<i>35.32</i>	<i>35.52</i>	<i>35.95</i>	<i>35.26</i>	36.03	<i>35.78</i>	<i>35.51</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.28	6.26	5.52	5.14	<i>5.13</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.64</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.73</i>	5.80	<i>5.30</i>	<i>5.67</i>
South America	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.72	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>
Middle East	23.56	23.62	23.53	23.42	<i>23.86</i>	<i>23.87</i>	<i>23.76</i>	<i>23.81</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.85</i>	<i>23.65</i>	23.53	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.80</i>
OPEC Total	32.55	32.60	31.78	31.29	<i>31.74</i>	<i>31.60</i>	<i>31.94</i>	<i>32.20</i>	<i>32.22</i>	<i>32.26</i>	<i>32.30</i>	<i>32.14</i>	32.05	<i>31.87</i>	<i>32.23</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Middle East	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.96	<i>1.95</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>3.23</i>	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.99</i>
OPEC Total	2.69	2.21	1.67	1.96	<i>1.95</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>2.97</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>3.23</i>	2.13	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.99</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	1.34	1.43	2.16	2.52	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1.87	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				2013	2014	2015
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.07	23.21	23.63	23.69	23.18	23.06	23.59	<i>23.58</i>	<i>23.36</i>	<i>23.41</i>	<i>23.79</i>	<i>23.66</i>	23.40	<i>23.36</i>	<i>23.56</i>
Canada	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.41	2.31	2.37	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.39	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.34</i>
Mexico	2.05	2.08	2.03	2.02	1.95	2.04	2.12	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>	2.04	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.10</i>
United States	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.09	<i>19.09</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>19.00</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.18</i>	18.96	<i>18.92</i>	<i>19.10</i>
Central and South America	6.71	6.97	6.99	6.97	6.89	7.14	7.21	<i>7.18</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>7.33</i>	<i>7.31</i>	6.91	<i>7.11</i>	<i>7.24</i>
Brazil	2.83	2.94	3.00	2.99	2.97	3.08	3.15	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.21</i>	2.94	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Europe	13.88	14.51	14.69	14.25	13.70	14.19	14.50	<i>14.46</i>	<i>14.18</i>	<i>13.91</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>14.33</i>	14.33	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.20</i>
Eurasia	4.58	4.52	4.79	4.77	4.66	4.59	4.86	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.78</i>	4.67	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.68</i>
Russia	3.24	3.19	3.38	3.37	3.30	3.25	3.44	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.37</i>	3.30	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.30</i>
Middle East	7.38	7.83	8.44	7.73	7.70	8.06	8.75	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>8.23</i>	7.85	<i>8.12</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.24	29.52	29.24	30.47	30.58	30.26	29.94	<i>30.84</i>	<i>31.07</i>	<i>30.95</i>	<i>30.45</i>	<i>31.34</i>	29.87	<i>30.40</i>	<i>30.95</i>
China	10.50	10.56	10.51	10.87	10.58	11.16	11.11	<i>11.07</i>	<i>10.94</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>11.49</i>	<i>11.44</i>	10.61	<i>10.98</i>	<i>11.35</i>
Japan	5.05	4.08	4.28	4.72	5.02	3.93	4.15	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.39</i>	4.53	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.27</i>
India	3.78	3.77	3.45	3.73	3.89	3.87	3.55	<i>3.84</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.94</i>	3.68	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.88</i>
Africa	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.55	3.55	3.50	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.64</i>	3.42	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.65</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.79	45.55	46.30	46.49	45.72	44.97	46.03	<i>46.61</i>	<i>46.36</i>	<i>45.19</i>	<i>46.02</i>	<i>46.45</i>	46.04	<i>45.84</i>	<i>46.01</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	43.52	44.45	44.87	44.80	44.54	45.88	46.32	<i>45.77</i>	<i>45.47</i>	<i>47.07</i>	<i>47.41</i>	<i>46.83</i>	44.41	<i>45.63</i>	<i>46.70</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	89.31	90.00	91.17	91.29	90.25	90.86	92.35	<i>92.38</i>	<i>91.83</i>	<i>92.25</i>	<i>93.43</i>	<i>93.29</i>	90.45	<i>91.47</i>	<i>92.71</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	109.9	110.8	111.8	112.7	113.0	113.7	114.7	<i>115.7</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>119.5</i>	111.3	<i>114.3</i>	<i>118.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	105.2	105.7	106.5	107.1	107.3	107.7	108.4	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>111.7</i>	106.1	<i>108.1</i>	<i>110.8</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	1.5	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	115.8	117.2	118.5	119.9	120.5	121.6	122.9	<i>124.2</i>	<i>125.4</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>129.6</i>	117.9	<i>122.3</i>	<i>127.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	4.2	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	104.08	105.59	106.88	106.37	107.93	107.71	108.52	<i>109.88</i>	<i>110.41</i>	<i>110.88</i>	<i>111.28</i>	<i>111.44</i>	105.73	<i>108.51</i>	<i>111.01</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.0	1.5	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	3.6	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	7.10	7.28	7.56	7.81	8.07	8.48	8.61	8.98	9.29	9.49	9.48	9.73	7.44	8.54	9.50
Alaska	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.49	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.30	1.22	1.25	1.26	1.32	1.42	1.39	1.49	1.62	1.68	1.58	1.63	1.26	1.40	1.63
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	5.26	5.55	5.83	6.02	6.22	6.55	6.79	7.00	7.18	7.37	7.51	7.63	5.67	6.64	7.42
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.48	7.61	7.93	7.36	7.11	6.94	7.20	6.39	5.97	6.03	6.31	5.56	7.60	6.91	5.97
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.31	0.17	0.05	0.17	-0.30	0.00	0.29	0.06	-0.35	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.02	0.02	-0.02
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.30	0.40	0.23	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.10	0.25	0.26	0.18
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.56	15.18	15.88	16.32	15.56	15.09	15.75	16.12	15.51	15.31	15.74	15.62
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.45	2.54	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.95	3.05	3.04	3.05	3.19	3.28	3.30	2.61	2.94	3.21
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.05
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.81	0.87	0.86	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.93	0.93
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	-0.91	-0.97	-1.47	-2.06	-1.73	-1.76	-2.25	-2.23	-1.83	-1.91	-2.20	-2.34	-1.36	-1.99	-2.07
Pentanes Plus	-0.09	-0.05	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17	-0.16	-0.18	-0.17	-0.10	-0.16	-0.17
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	-0.05	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25	-0.21	-0.42	-0.48	-0.57	-0.52	-0.66	-0.68	-0.61	-0.18	-0.42	-0.62
Unfinished Oils	0.52	0.60	0.64	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.55	0.46	0.60	0.62	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.56
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	-0.05	-0.09	-0.09
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.41	0.63	0.46	0.36	0.29	0.58	0.44	0.54	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.53
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.37	-0.22	-0.29	-0.43	-0.41	-0.36	-0.39	-0.55	-0.44	-0.33	-0.45	-0.56	-0.33	-0.43	-0.44
Jet Fuel	-0.07	-0.04	-0.07	-0.11	-0.07	-0.02	-0.09	-0.07	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.63	-0.91	-1.22	-1.16	-0.67	-1.01	-1.13	-1.12	-0.75	-0.96	-1.12	-1.10	-0.98	-0.98	-0.98
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.09	-0.22	-0.08	-0.15	-0.24	-0.18	-0.19	-0.19	-0.24	-0.25	-0.23	-0.22	-0.14	-0.20	-0.24
Other Oils (h)	-0.47	-0.51	-0.53	-0.55	-0.64	-0.58	-0.61	-0.58	-0.52	-0.57	-0.56	-0.56	-0.51	-0.60	-0.55
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.48	-0.46	-0.21	0.61	0.39	-0.72	-0.41	0.38	0.27	-0.36	-0.27	0.36	0.11	-0.09	0.00
Total Supply	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.84	18.71	19.12	19.09	18.90	19.00	19.30	19.18	18.96	18.94	19.10
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.70	2.22	2.30	2.77	2.66	2.06	2.23	2.67	2.73	2.29	2.39	2.74	2.50	2.41	2.54
Unfinished Oils	-0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.03
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.46	8.99	9.07	8.84	8.52	9.01	8.99	8.76	8.54	8.98	8.97	8.70	8.84	8.82	8.80
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.81	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.84	0.89	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.45	1.50	1.44	1.40	1.47	1.52	1.42	1.39	1.47	1.51	1.43	1.43	1.45	1.45
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.94	3.76	3.68	3.94	4.17	3.93	3.86	3.95	4.16	3.98	3.96	4.11	3.83	3.98	4.05
Residual Fuel Oil	0.36	0.27	0.38	0.27	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.32	0.25	0.21
Other Oils (h)	1.87	2.07	2.25	1.94	1.75	1.96	2.23	1.95	1.87	2.05	2.22	1.95	2.03	1.98	2.02
Total Consumption	18.64	18.72	19.21	19.26	18.81	18.71	19.09	19.09	18.90	19.00	19.30	19.18	18.96	18.92	19.10
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	6.56	6.64	6.46	5.30	5.38	5.18	4.95	4.17	4.14	4.12	4.11	3.22	6.24	4.92	3.90
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	393.1	377.4	373.0	357.1	383.7	383.9	357.2	351.3	382.4	379.9	370.6	360.0	357.1	351.3	360.0
Pentanes Plus	13.0	17.2	18.4	14.5	13.0	14.8	15.1	13.6	13.5	15.6	16.4	14.7	14.5	13.6	14.7
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (g)	103.3	143.2	172.5	114.0	85.1	149.3	193.8	145.6	113.8	154.3	181.4	141.9	114.0	145.6	141.9
Unfinished Oils	89.9	86.8	81.6	78.0	91.3	87.3	87.7	81.6	91.0	88.2	86.0	80.7	78.0	81.6	80.7
Other HC/Oxygenates	21.6	19.9	20.0	21.6	22.6	23.0	24.0	24.6	27.1	25.7	25.0	25.3	21.6	24.6	25.3
Total Motor Gasoline	224.7	224.4	219.8	228.0	220.9	218.8	208.7	226.4	223.5	214.7	213.3	226.1	228.0	226.4	226.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	47.3	48.6	39.8	39.0	34.3	28.9	29.7	34.3	30.8	31.0	30.6	32.6	39.0	34.3	32.6
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	177.3	175.7	180.0	189.1	186.6	190.0	179.1	192.1	192.7	183.7	182.7	193.6	189.1	192.1	193.6
Jet Fuel	39.9	40.4	41.1	37.2	36.0	36.3	40.7	38.7	38.6	40.1	40.7	38.2	37.2	38.7	38.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	118.7	122.5	129.3	127.5	115.3	121.7	125.6	128.0	117.9	122.1	131.7	132.7	127.5	128.0	132.7
Residual Fuel Oil	37.0	37.6	35.6	38.1	36.4	36.7	36.5	37.0	37.6	36.9	35.3	35.8	38.1	37.0	35.8
Other Oils (h)	55.8	53.6	46.1	49.4	52.8	50.9	44.6	46.0	54.0	52.5	45.1	46.5	49.4	46.0	46.5
Total Commercial Inventory	1,097	1,123	1,137	1,065	1,057	1,123	1,134	1,093	1,099	1,130	1,145	1,102	1,065	1,093	1,102
Crude Oil in SPR	696	696	696	696	696	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	696	691	691

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 4b. U.S. Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL) and Petroleum Refinery Balances (million barrels per day, except inventories and utilization factor)

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	0.94	0.92	0.99	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.10	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.28</i>	0.97	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.22</i>
Propane	0.76	0.81	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.95	1.01	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	0.82	<i>0.95</i>	<i>1.06</i>
Butanes/Butylenes	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.52	0.53	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	0.47	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.40	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.40</i>	0.35	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Propane/Propylene	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.59	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.56	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.57</i>
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.04	0.27	0.19	-0.21	-0.04	0.27	0.19	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	0.05	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production															
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	-0.02	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.06	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	0.00	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.10</i>
Propane	-0.05	-0.19	-0.21	-0.25	-0.17	-0.34	-0.35	<i>-0.39</i>	<i>-0.35</i>	<i>-0.45</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-0.43</i>	-0.18	<i>-0.31</i>	<i>-0.43</i>
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.06	-0.07	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	-0.01	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>-0.09</i>
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.09	-0.05	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15	-0.16	-0.17	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.18</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	-0.10	<i>-0.16</i>	<i>-0.17</i>
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.34	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.37	0.28	0.29	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.16	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.96	0.92	1.00	1.09	1.01	0.97	1.05	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.18</i>	0.99	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.13</i>
Propane/Propylene	1.56	1.03	1.08	1.43	1.46	0.89	1.00	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.35</i>	1.28	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.21</i>
Butanes/Butylenes	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.14	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.17	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	0.06	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.04</i>
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane/Ethylene	34.26	35.18	34.46	32.79	29.90	37.06	40.62	<i>39.36</i>	<i>38.13</i>	<i>40.25</i>	<i>39.00</i>	<i>38.26</i>	34.17	<i>36.77</i>	<i>38.91</i>
Propane/Propylene	40.68	55.31	68.10	45.08	28.32	57.12	80.04	<i>61.37</i>	<i>39.18</i>	<i>57.13</i>	<i>71.81</i>	<i>59.68</i>	45.08	<i>61.37</i>	<i>59.68</i>
Butanes/Butylenes	27.94	52.84	69.60	38.06	25.95	52.24	73.58	<i>45.76</i>	<i>35.96</i>	<i>56.51</i>	<i>70.99</i>	<i>44.44</i>	38.06	<i>45.76</i>	<i>44.44</i>
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	13.05	17.23	18.36	14.47	13.04	14.82	15.10	<i>13.63</i>	<i>13.49</i>	<i>15.56</i>	<i>16.38</i>	<i>14.70</i>	14.47	<i>13.63</i>	<i>14.70</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.51	15.33	15.83	15.56	15.18	15.88	16.32	<i>15.56</i>	<i>15.09</i>	<i>15.75</i>	<i>16.12</i>	<i>15.51</i>	15.31	<i>15.74</i>	<i>15.62</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.51	0.41	0.48	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.45	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.62</i>	0.50	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.04	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.08	1.16	1.13	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>	1.12	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.11</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.47	0.66	0.67	0.40	0.24	0.51	0.45	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.55	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.52	0.72	0.46	0.50	0.71	1.06	0.92	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.55	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.05	18.24	18.58	18.19	17.73	19.04	19.27	<i>18.36</i>	<i>17.72</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>19.06</i>	<i>18.35</i>	18.02	<i>18.60</i>	<i>18.47</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.01	1.07	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.08	1.11	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.09	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.51	0.84	0.77	0.37	0.54	0.87	0.79	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.62	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.87	9.27	9.30	9.49	9.26	9.82	9.76	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.44</i>	9.23	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.41</i>
Jet Fuel	1.43	1.50	1.57	1.50	1.45	1.49	1.65	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>1.47</i>	1.50	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.35	4.66	4.92	4.99	4.66	4.96	4.98	<i>5.04</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>5.13</i>	<i>5.17</i>	4.73	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.99</i>
Residual Fuel	0.49	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.42	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	0.47	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.42	2.55	2.70	2.53	2.43	2.52	2.78	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.52</i>	2.55	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.58</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.06	19.31	19.71	19.32	18.80	20.11	20.38	<i>19.46</i>	<i>18.79</i>	<i>19.83</i>	<i>20.18</i>	<i>19.44</i>	19.11	<i>19.69</i>	<i>19.56</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.80	15.77	16.31	15.99	15.51	16.17	16.65	<i>15.94</i>	<i>15.42</i>	<i>16.06</i>	<i>16.47</i>	<i>15.89</i>	15.72	<i>16.07</i>	<i>15.96</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.82	17.81	17.82	17.82	17.93	17.89	17.86	<i>17.83</i>	<i>17.83</i>	<i>17.83</i>	<i>17.83</i>	<i>17.83</i>	17.82	<i>17.88</i>	<i>17.83</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.93	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.88	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.90</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: 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 - October 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	289	290	288	259	272	298	276	<i>254</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>256</i>	281	<i>275</i>	<i>269</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	362	350	355	334	344	365	348	<i>324</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>327</i>	350	<i>346</i>	<i>336</i>
PADD 2	350	368	352	319	337	365	343	<i>316</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>318</i>	347	<i>340</i>	<i>334</i>
PADD 3	338	336	337	308	318	345	329	<i>302</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>304</i>	329	<i>323</i>	<i>319</i>
PADD 4	323	361	362	325	326	350	363	<i>323</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>323</i>	343	<i>341</i>	<i>332</i>
PADD 5	382	390	385	355	362	401	386	<i>352</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>357</i>	378	<i>376</i>	<i>368</i>
U.S. Average	357	360	357	329	340	368	350	<i>323</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>326</i>	351	<i>345</i>	<i>338</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	363	367	364	337	348	375	358	<i>331</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>334</i>	358	<i>353</i>	<i>346</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.5	62.0	58.1	61.1	57.7	63.1	53.3	<i>58.4</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>59.2</i>	61.1	<i>58.4</i>	<i>59.2</i>
PADD 2	53.8	49.3	49.8	51.5	49.0	49.7	47.7	<i>50.3</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>50.0</i>	51.5	<i>50.3</i>	<i>50.0</i>
PADD 3	75.6	77.5	77.3	76.3	77.7	72.8	72.7	<i>77.9</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>78.2</i>	76.3	<i>77.9</i>	<i>78.2</i>
PADD 4	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.5	6.1	7.3	<i>7.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	7.1	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>
PADD 5	29.1	29.1	28.2	32.1	30.0	27.1	27.8	<i>32.5</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	32.1	<i>32.5</i>	<i>31.4</i>
U.S. Total	224.7	224.4	219.8	228.0	220.9	218.8	208.7	<i>226.4</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>214.7</i>	<i>213.3</i>	<i>226.1</i>	228.0	<i>226.4</i>	<i>226.1</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	47.3	48.6	39.8	39.0	34.3	28.9	29.7	<i>34.3</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>	39.0	<i>34.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	177.3	175.7	180.0	189.1	186.6	190.0	179.1	<i>192.1</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>182.7</i>	<i>193.6</i>	189.1	<i>192.1</i>	<i>193.6</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	68.95	69.77	70.52	71.46	72.14	73.98	74.64	<i>75.12</i>	<i>75.54</i>	<i>75.48</i>	<i>75.31</i>	<i>75.58</i>	70.18	<i>73.98</i>	<i>75.48</i>
Alaska	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.88	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.93	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.89</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.93	3.64	3.44	3.36	3.29	3.42	3.14	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.92</i>	3.59	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.01</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	63.97	65.21	66.28	67.14	67.86	69.64	70.63	<i>71.08</i>	<i>71.42</i>	<i>71.53</i>	<i>71.63</i>	<i>71.74</i>	65.66	<i>69.81</i>	<i>71.58</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	65.46	66.21	66.76	67.64	68.23	69.75	70.31	<i>70.77</i>	<i>71.17</i>	<i>71.10</i>	<i>70.95</i>	<i>71.20</i>	66.53	<i>69.78</i>	<i>71.10</i>
LNG Gross Imports	0.37	0.21	0.37	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.20	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.27	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>
LNG Gross Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.59</i>	0.01	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.26</i>
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.11	7.39	7.42	7.62	8.44	6.52	7.17	<i>7.17</i>	<i>7.77</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.38</i>	<i>7.41</i>	7.63	<i>7.32</i>	<i>7.36</i>
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.84	4.41	4.14	3.81	4.67	3.89	4.17	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.89</i>	4.30	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.71</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.16	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.16	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.71	-10.17	-9.80	7.32	22.75	-12.71	-12.58	<i>1.77</i>	<i>16.25</i>	<i>-11.06</i>	<i>-9.75</i>	<i>2.95</i>	1.45	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>-0.47</i>
Total Supply	88.00	59.37	60.75	79.01	95.07	59.99	61.06	<i>75.55</i>	<i>90.92</i>	<i>62.50</i>	<i>63.89</i>	<i>76.43</i>	71.73	<i>72.83</i>	<i>73.37</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.20	0.29	0.01	-2.05	-0.33	0.46	-0.26	<i>-1.14</i>	<i>-1.11</i>	<i>-0.40</i>	<i>-0.61</i>	<i>-0.42</i>	-0.39	<i>-0.32</i>	<i>-0.63</i>
Total Primary Supply	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	60.80	<i>74.41</i>	<i>89.81</i>	<i>62.10</i>	<i>63.28</i>	<i>76.01</i>	71.34	<i>72.51</i>	<i>72.74</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.61	7.60	3.71	17.43	28.83	7.37	3.62	<i>15.75</i>	<i>24.85</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>15.75</i>	13.54	<i>13.83</i>	<i>12.81</i>
Commercial	14.44	6.06	4.51	11.16	16.45	6.15	4.66	<i>10.27</i>	<i>14.43</i>	<i>5.99</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>10.32</i>	9.02	<i>9.35</i>	<i>8.81</i>
Industrial	21.79	19.39	19.07	21.53	22.98	19.99	19.78	<i>22.41</i>	<i>23.80</i>	<i>21.01</i>	<i>20.75</i>	<i>23.11</i>	20.44	<i>21.29</i>	<i>22.16</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.94	20.97	27.76	20.61	19.70	21.04	26.78	<i>19.68</i>	<i>19.93</i>	<i>21.80</i>	<i>28.25</i>	<i>20.51</i>	22.34	<i>21.82</i>	<i>22.64</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.80	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.98	4.08	4.12	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.17</i>	3.87	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.16</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.52	1.70	1.73	2.19	2.70	1.72	1.74	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>2.06</i>	2.03	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.05</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	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>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	88.20	59.66	60.76	76.96	94.74	60.45	60.80	<i>74.41</i>	<i>89.81</i>	<i>62.10</i>	<i>63.28</i>	<i>76.01</i>	71.34	<i>72.51</i>	<i>72.74</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,723	2,642	3,565	2,890	857	2,005	3,160	<i>2,997</i>	<i>1,534</i>	<i>2,541</i>	<i>3,438</i>	<i>3,167</i>	2,890	<i>2,997</i>	<i>3,167</i>
Producing Region (d)	705	973	1,174	1,022	358	691	951	<i>994</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>1,102</i>	<i>1,095</i>	1,022	<i>994</i>	<i>1,095</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	660	1,208	1,833	1,444	315	952	1,746	<i>1,565</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>1,786</i>	<i>1,557</i>	1,444	<i>1,565</i>	<i>1,557</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	358	461	558	423	184	362	463	<i>438</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>515</i>	423	<i>438</i>	<i>515</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: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic fee)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	3.59	4.13	3.66	3.97	5.36	4.75	4.08	4.13	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.07</i>	3.84	<i>4.58</i>	<i>3.95</i>
Residential															
New England	13.07	13.63	16.89	13.75	13.94	16.56	17.33	14.09	<i>13.57</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>17.50</i>	<i>14.21</i>	13.66	<i>14.63</i>	<i>14.24</i>
Middle Atlantic	11.00	13.34	17.79	11.37	10.71	13.38	17.76	12.65	<i>11.49</i>	<i>13.86</i>	<i>18.15</i>	<i>12.70</i>	11.90	<i>12.04</i>	<i>12.63</i>
E. N. Central	7.74	10.76	15.76	8.13	8.65	12.94	17.41	9.58	<i>8.67</i>	<i>11.66</i>	<i>16.98</i>	<i>9.55</i>	8.71	<i>9.90</i>	<i>9.82</i>
W. N. Central	8.10	10.46	17.53	9.13	9.03	11.74	18.32	10.11	<i>8.72</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>9.95</i>	9.27	<i>10.13</i>	<i>9.94</i>
S. Atlantic	11.10	15.40	22.32	12.72	11.31	16.36	23.13	13.56	<i>11.88</i>	<i>16.76</i>	<i>22.65</i>	<i>13.42</i>	12.87	<i>13.20</i>	<i>13.63</i>
E. S. Central	9.18	12.48	18.31	10.54	9.59	14.02	19.67	11.72	<i>10.12</i>	<i>13.92</i>	<i>18.59</i>	<i>11.61</i>	10.52	<i>11.10</i>	<i>11.47</i>
W. S. Central	8.36	12.12	19.77	10.36	8.51	14.28	19.53	11.23	<i>8.90</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>18.84</i>	<i>11.33</i>	10.40	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.95</i>
Mountain	8.01	9.81	13.78	8.76	9.06	11.23	15.26	10.08	<i>9.22</i>	<i>10.35</i>	<i>13.94</i>	<i>9.52</i>	8.92	<i>10.17</i>	<i>9.85</i>
Pacific	9.47	10.81	11.27	10.20	10.92	11.60	12.27	10.56	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.62</i>	<i>11.49</i>	<i>10.47</i>	10.13	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.51</i>
U.S. Average	9.24	11.88	16.13	9.93	9.81	13.17	17.00	11.06	<i>10.01</i>	<i>12.55</i>	<i>16.51</i>	<i>10.99</i>	10.31	<i>11.09</i>	<i>11.13</i>
Commercial															
New England	10.87	10.45	9.70	9.89	11.38	12.58	11.28	11.09	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>11.10</i>	10.37	<i>11.49</i>	<i>11.33</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.82	8.66	7.95	8.28	9.40	9.05	8.43	9.57	<i>9.89</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>8.87</i>	<i>9.71</i>	8.53	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.59</i>
E. N. Central	7.01	8.25	8.89	7.04	8.01	9.92	10.60	8.29	<i>8.24</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>8.19</i>	7.33	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.46</i>
W. N. Central	7.00	7.79	9.25	7.37	8.30	9.12	10.07	8.17	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.06</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>8.02</i>	7.40	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.16</i>
S. Atlantic	8.76	10.02	10.51	9.35	9.22	10.57	11.23	10.28	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.98</i>	<i>10.17</i>	9.37	<i>9.97</i>	<i>10.36</i>
E. S. Central	8.15	9.53	10.30	9.00	8.90	10.71	11.21	9.82	<i>9.70</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.61</i>	<i>9.80</i>	8.86	<i>9.64</i>	<i>9.91</i>
W. S. Central	6.84	8.05	8.70	7.52	7.48	9.25	9.10	8.22	<i>7.88</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.73</i>	<i>8.23</i>	7.53	<i>8.19</i>	<i>8.14</i>
Mountain	6.93	7.54	8.55	7.48	7.77	8.68	9.80	8.46	<i>8.17</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>8.40</i>	7.36	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.30</i>
Pacific	8.11	8.74	8.84	8.56	9.22	9.18	9.70	9.25	<i>9.05</i>	<i>8.48</i>	<i>9.30</i>	<i>9.23</i>	8.48	<i>9.30</i>	<i>9.04</i>
U.S. Average	7.83	8.59	8.95	7.98	8.66	9.59	9.85	9.02	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.02</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>8.98</i>	8.12	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.07</i>
Industrial															
New England	8.68	8.49	7.38	8.87	10.05	9.50	8.27	9.53	<i>9.66</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>9.71</i>	8.47	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.31</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.17	8.13	8.21	8.12	9.22	8.77	9.31	8.93	<i>8.96</i>	<i>8.03</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>8.92</i>	8.16	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.71</i>
E. N. Central	6.11	6.58	6.04	5.91	7.88	8.72	7.55	6.99	<i>7.26</i>	<i>6.62</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.12	<i>7.73</i>	<i>6.97</i>
W. N. Central	5.16	5.40	4.92	5.40	7.29	6.27	5.74	5.64	<i>5.73</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.91</i>	5.23	<i>6.28</i>	<i>5.47</i>
S. Atlantic	5.39	5.81	5.32	5.52	6.94	6.45	6.13	6.25	<i>6.28</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>6.15</i>	5.51	<i>6.46</i>	<i>6.01</i>
E. S. Central	5.25	5.57	5.14	5.45	6.50	6.27	5.59	5.75	<i>5.94</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>5.77</i>	5.35	<i>6.06</i>	<i>5.70</i>
W. S. Central	3.61	4.38	3.84	3.92	5.13	4.91	4.46	4.17	<i>4.24</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.20</i>	3.94	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.11</i>
Mountain	5.60	5.96	6.13	5.99	6.63	6.84	7.12	6.94	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.62</i>	5.88	<i>6.86</i>	<i>6.43</i>
Pacific	6.69	7.11	6.92	6.80	7.81	7.60	7.68	7.27	<i>6.95</i>	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.19</i>	6.86	<i>7.58</i>	<i>6.87</i>
U.S. Average	4.57	4.98	4.41	4.69	6.16	5.60	5.07	5.08	<i>5.28</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.73</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.66	<i>5.49</i>	<i>4.94</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.1	243.1	256.7	239.1	245.2	245.8	251.1	<i>255.7</i>	<i>255.5</i>	<i>239.7</i>	<i>255.6</i>	<i>251.0</i>	984.0	<i>997.8</i>	<i>1001.8</i>
Appalachia	70.4	71.3	66.2	63.8	67.5	69.7	68.2	<i>71.1</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.1</i>	271.6	<i>276.5</i>	<i>276.7</i>
Interior	45.5	45.0	48.1	44.0	46.3	44.8	48.8	<i>48.0</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.8</i>	182.7	<i>187.8</i>	<i>187.7</i>
Western	129.2	126.8	142.4	131.3	131.4	131.4	134.1	<i>136.6</i>	<i>135.3</i>	<i>123.8</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>137.1</i>	529.7	<i>533.5</i>	<i>537.4</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	5.5	-1.1	1.6	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	0.6	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	3.5	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-1.3</i>
Imports	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.7	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	8.9	<i>11.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>
Exports	31.8	29.4	28.6	27.8	27.7	24.6	21.8	<i>22.1</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>25.1</i>	117.7	<i>96.3</i>	<i>95.3</i>
Metallurgical Coal	18.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	16.9	15.8	14.5	<i>14.2</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>13.8</i>	65.7	<i>61.4</i>	<i>54.4</i>
Steam Coal	13.7	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.9	8.8	7.3	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.3</i>	52.0	<i>34.9</i>	<i>40.9</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.1	215.4	232.1	211.1	220.9	224.7	232.6	<i>233.9</i>	<i>236.9</i>	<i>216.6</i>	<i>236.0</i>	<i>226.5</i>	878.7	<i>912.2</i>	<i>915.9</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	14.5	0.7	17.9	4.8	31.1	-15.2	8.8	<i>-7.8</i>	<i>-1.7</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	37.9	<i>16.9</i>	<i>-3.6</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.2	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	10.2	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.3</i>
Total Supply	237.5	218.6	252.5	218.2	255.2	212.3	244.5	<i>229.1</i>	<i>237.9</i>	<i>210.0</i>	<i>252.2</i>	<i>223.6</i>	926.8	<i>941.1</i>	<i>923.6</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.5	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	21.5	<i>21.0</i>	<i>21.2</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	212.0	200.2	237.3	208.9	231.7	196.8	233.6	<i>211.8</i>	<i>220.8</i>	<i>193.7</i>	<i>235.0</i>	<i>205.6</i>	858.4	<i>874.0</i>	<i>855.1</i>
Retail and Other Industry	11.8	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.0	10.9	11.0	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	45.3	<i>45.7</i>	<i>45.2</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	2.0	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Other Industrial	11.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.3	10.5	10.6	<i>11.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.1</i>	43.3	<i>43.6</i>	<i>43.0</i>
Total Consumption	229.0	216.5	253.5	226.1	248.6	212.9	250.1	<i>229.1</i>	<i>237.3</i>	<i>209.5</i>	<i>251.6</i>	<i>223.0</i>	925.1	<i>940.7</i>	<i>921.5</i>
Discrepancy (c)	8.4	2.1	-1.0	-7.9	6.6	-0.5	-5.6	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	1.7	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	40.7	41.7	40.1	42.7	41.7	41.7	41.1	<i>43.4</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	42.7	<i>43.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	178.2	177.5	159.6	154.8	123.7	138.9	130.1	<i>137.9</i>	<i>139.6</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>135.6</i>	<i>141.5</i>	154.8	<i>137.9</i>	<i>141.5</i>
Electric Power Sector	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	123.5	<i>130.8</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>133.6</i>	148.0	<i>130.8</i>	<i>133.6</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.4	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	4.1	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Coke Plants	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	2.2	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity (Tons per hour)	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.47	5.47	5.47	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	5.55	<i>5.47</i>	<i>5.61</i>
Total Raw Steel Production (Million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.271	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.255</i>	0.263	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.267</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities (Dollars per million Btu)	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.36	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	10.92	10.73	12.15	10.66	11.47	10.75	12.12	<i>10.55</i>	<i>11.25</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>12.33</i>	<i>10.69</i>	11.12	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.29</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.48	10.31	11.71	10.23	11.04	10.34	11.68	<i>10.11</i>	<i>10.81</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>11.88</i>	<i>10.24</i>	10.68	<i>10.79</i>	<i>10.86</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.40	0.44	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.45</i>	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Net Imports	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.14	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.06	10.87	12.32	10.79	11.58	10.87	12.25	<i>10.65</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>10.79</i>	11.26	<i>11.34</i>	<i>11.40</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.66	0.84	0.77	0.79	0.67	0.84	0.79	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.01	9.66	11.16	9.62	10.53	9.67	11.07	<i>9.58</i>	<i>10.37</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>9.68</i>	10.11	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.27</i>
Residential Sector	3.96	3.38	4.37	3.53	4.35	3.36	4.29	<i>3.51</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>3.53</i>	3.81	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.86</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.60	4.07	3.53	3.62	3.64	4.06	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>3.50</i>	3.67	<i>3.70</i>	<i>3.71</i>
Industrial Sector	2.56	2.65	2.70	2.55	2.54	2.66	2.70	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.63</i>	2.62	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.67</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.39	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.39	10.03	11.55	10.00	10.91	10.03	11.46	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>11.70</i>	<i>10.07</i>	10.50	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,796	2,415	3,148	2,537	3,048	2,375	3,063	<i>2,504</i>	<i>2,885</i>	<i>2,357</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>2,492</i>	10,896	<i>10,991</i>	<i>10,873</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.35	2.37	2.33	2.34	2.33	2.39	2.36	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.36</i>	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Natural Gas	4.35	4.56	4.06	4.41	6.82	4.93	4.59	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.85</i>	4.32	<i>5.24</i>	<i>4.59</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.37	19.83	18.76	19.47	19.95	21.16	19.44	<i>18.20</i>	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.92</i>	<i>17.90</i>	<i>17.84</i>	19.33	<i>19.76</i>	<i>17.83</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.44	22.62	23.23	22.97	23.39	22.74	21.57	<i>21.68</i>	<i>22.56</i>	<i>22.47</i>	<i>22.27</i>	<i>22.83</i>	23.08	<i>22.71</i>	<i>22.54</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	12.99	<i>12.32</i>	<i>12.29</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.10</i>	<i>12.43</i>	12.12	<i>12.48</i>	<i>12.69</i>
Commercial Sector	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.07	<i>10.47</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>10.67</i>	10.29	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.87</i>
Industrial Sector	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.41	<i>6.84</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.99</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.87</i>	6.82	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.04</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: 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 - October 2014

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	144	115	146	122	154	111	135	124	147	113	136	124	132	131	130
Middle Atlantic	390	324	416	330	423	315	387	331	398	316	409	333	365	364	364
E. N. Central	562	447	553	495	616	446	513	487	569	438	554	488	514	515	512
W. N. Central	322	247	310	275	352	246	293	268	326	244	314	269	288	290	288
S. Atlantic	962	846	1,075	873	1,081	858	1,095	880	1,042	856	1,131	888	939	978	979
E. S. Central	344	280	366	294	404	278	369	292	374	279	382	291	321	335	331
W. S. Central	529	517	755	517	641	501	741	508	603	518	742	509	580	598	593
Mountain	253	248	328	227	239	242	325	228	246	241	344	232	264	259	266
Pacific contiguous	436	346	412	385	421	347	420	384	426	340	406	380	395	393	388
AK and HI	14	12	12	13	14	11	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	13
Total	3,955	3,384	4,373	3,531	4,345	3,355	4,289	3,514	4,146	3,357	4,430	3,526	3,811	3,875	3,865
Commercial Sector															
New England	121	118	135	117	153	138	156	134	151	137	157	134	123	145	145
Middle Atlantic	427	414	474	412	442	413	465	402	440	414	462	402	432	431	429
E. N. Central	492	490	539	489	510	490	524	475	506	496	537	478	503	500	504
W. N. Central	270	266	298	271	284	273	293	264	279	277	297	268	277	278	280
S. Atlantic	781	832	918	799	803	842	924	778	800	842	917	784	833	837	836
E. S. Central	228	243	288	231	239	237	281	223	240	236	286	225	248	245	247
W. S. Central	462	514	610	504	495	522	610	491	496	529	616	496	523	530	535
Mountain	237	262	287	243	239	257	289	242	243	263	290	244	257	257	260
Pacific contiguous	430	448	500	444	438	447	507	446	443	449	501	447	456	459	460
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17
Total	3,466	3,604	4,066	3,527	3,620	3,636	4,064	3,472	3,615	3,660	4,081	3,496	3,667	3,699	3,713
Industrial Sector															
New England	72	73	78	71	49	49	51	49	49	49	54	49	74	50	50
Middle Atlantic	188	186	193	188	201	198	197	192	198	199	205	198	189	197	200
E. N. Central	533	534	539	513	525	532	534	512	533	541	551	527	530	526	538
W. N. Central	230	239	251	238	234	240	253	246	245	253	269	257	240	243	256
S. Atlantic	367	388	397	373	372	397	390	381	373	401	405	386	381	385	391
E. S. Central	317	312	286	277	279	287	286	279	287	292	290	287	298	283	289
W. S. Central	407	435	448	422	431	465	472	437	440	466	462	443	428	451	453
Mountain	210	235	246	217	213	239	255	225	223	246	264	230	227	233	241
Pacific contiguous	224	235	251	234	226	240	246	236	226	242	257	241	236	237	241
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,563	2,650	2,703	2,546	2,543	2,660	2,700	2,570	2,587	2,703	2,771	2,633	2,616	2,619	2,674
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	339	308	360	311	357	300	344	308	349	300	350	308	330	327	327
Middle Atlantic	1,017	935	1,095	940	1,078	936	1,060	936	1,049	941	1,087	946	997	1,002	1,006
E. N. Central	1,589	1,473	1,632	1,497	1,654	1,469	1,572	1,475	1,609	1,476	1,644	1,495	1,548	1,542	1,556
W. N. Central	823	752	859	784	870	760	840	777	850	774	881	793	805	811	825
S. Atlantic	2,114	2,070	2,393	2,049	2,260	2,100	2,412	2,043	2,219	2,103	2,457	2,062	2,157	2,204	2,210
E. S. Central	890	836	940	801	922	803	936	794	901	807	958	804	867	864	868
W. S. Central	1,399	1,467	1,813	1,443	1,567	1,488	1,823	1,437	1,540	1,513	1,820	1,448	1,531	1,579	1,581
Mountain	700	745	862	686	692	739	869	695	713	751	898	707	749	749	767
Pacific contiguous	1,092	1,031	1,165	1,066	1,087	1,037	1,176	1,067	1,097	1,034	1,166	1,071	1,088	1,092	1,092
AK and HI	43	42	43	44	44	41	43	44	44	42	43	45	43	43	43
Total	10,006	9,658	11,163	9,623	10,531	9,673	11,074	9,577	10,370	9,741	11,304	9,677	10,114	10,213	10,274

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Residential Sector															
New England	15.59	16.12	16.01	17.21	17.46	18.03	17.38	17.91	18.24	18.43	18.30	18.29	16.20	17.67	18.31
Middle Atlantic	15.09	15.70	16.48	15.53	16.28	16.58	16.89	16.07	16.30	17.10	17.21	16.43	15.72	16.46	16.76
E. N. Central	11.48	12.45	12.30	11.87	11.56	12.95	13.00	12.35	12.14	13.26	13.24	12.59	12.01	12.41	12.79
W. N. Central	9.95	11.40	12.06	10.43	10.05	11.80	12.32	10.72	10.41	12.05	12.50	10.93	10.95	11.15	11.45
S. Atlantic	10.88	11.48	11.77	11.27	11.31	11.98	12.06	11.55	11.57	12.09	12.06	11.50	11.37	11.72	11.81
E. S. Central	10.05	10.71	10.64	10.28	10.30	11.21	11.06	10.63	10.75	11.29	11.15	10.65	10.42	10.77	10.96
W. S. Central	10.23	10.95	10.92	10.75	10.37	11.44	11.45	11.14	10.82	11.17	11.20	10.81	10.73	11.09	11.01
Mountain	10.46	11.52	11.99	11.09	10.94	12.02	12.33	11.43	11.24	12.32	12.65	11.74	11.32	11.74	12.05
Pacific	12.80	13.72	14.60	13.32	12.97	12.77	15.34	12.92	13.41	13.38	15.57	13.41	13.60	13.55	13.97
U.S. Average	11.56	12.31	12.54	12.01	11.90	12.73	12.99	12.32	12.29	12.92	13.10	12.43	12.12	12.48	12.69
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.37	13.76	13.83	14.40	15.24	14.07	14.34	14.46	15.13	14.87	14.94	14.81	14.08	14.54	14.94
Middle Atlantic	12.70	12.85	13.89	12.45	14.26	13.28	13.97	12.68	13.33	13.76	14.59	13.31	13.00	13.58	13.77
E. N. Central	9.34	9.65	9.65	9.39	9.69	9.93	9.95	9.56	9.74	9.98	10.02	9.74	9.51	9.79	9.87
W. N. Central	8.36	9.22	9.66	8.49	8.60	9.38	9.88	8.71	8.62	9.52	10.12	8.89	8.95	9.16	9.31
S. Atlantic	9.30	9.34	9.48	9.42	9.83	9.67	9.70	9.67	9.90	9.92	9.99	9.94	9.39	9.72	9.94
E. S. Central	9.82	9.91	9.76	9.78	10.28	10.51	10.57	10.53	10.60	10.73	10.77	10.74	9.82	10.48	10.71
W. S. Central	8.07	8.19	8.14	8.02	8.12	8.29	8.38	8.24	8.21	8.10	8.13	7.93	8.11	8.26	8.09
Mountain	8.83	9.47	9.80	9.26	9.18	9.82	10.18	9.56	9.28	10.08	10.42	9.73	9.37	9.71	9.91
Pacific	11.04	12.94	14.38	12.43	11.95	13.14	15.25	12.97	12.36	14.02	15.83	13.30	12.77	13.40	13.95
U.S. Average	9.96	10.33	10.68	10.14	10.57	10.63	11.07	10.47	10.56	10.89	11.30	10.67	10.29	10.70	10.87
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.38	11.92	12.46	11.89	12.96	11.28	11.75	12.19	12.09	11.94	12.33	11.77	12.17	12.04	12.04
Middle Atlantic	7.30	7.23	7.47	7.00	8.75	7.37	7.40	7.27	7.67	7.62	7.82	7.39	7.25	7.70	7.63
E. N. Central	6.42	6.62	6.75	6.49	7.00	6.83	6.96	6.76	6.73	6.86	7.03	6.76	6.57	6.89	6.85
W. N. Central	6.33	6.58	7.15	6.28	6.56	6.68	7.22	6.37	6.42	6.75	7.40	6.45	6.60	6.71	6.77
S. Atlantic	6.30	6.44	6.77	6.41	6.80	6.68	7.00	6.55	6.65	6.78	7.09	6.68	6.48	6.76	6.80
E. S. Central	5.65	5.91	6.63	5.65	6.18	6.22	6.90	5.81	5.98	6.28	6.78	6.04	5.96	6.28	6.28
W. S. Central	5.60	5.88	6.17	5.73	5.87	6.04	6.49	6.00	5.77	5.95	6.39	5.91	5.86	6.11	6.01
Mountain	5.89	6.44	7.18	6.23	6.21	6.76	7.52	6.50	6.37	6.92	7.77	6.59	6.46	6.78	6.95
Pacific	7.41	8.14	8.93	8.22	7.96	8.30	9.46	8.46	7.78	8.29	9.24	8.33	8.20	8.56	8.44
U.S. Average	6.55	6.79	7.24	6.67	7.02	6.94	7.41	6.84	6.77	6.99	7.48	6.87	6.82	7.06	7.04
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.43	14.18	14.40	14.92	15.85	15.05	15.12	15.45	15.98	15.69	15.82	15.69	14.48	15.38	15.80
Middle Atlantic	12.61	12.70	13.73	12.43	14.00	13.13	13.80	12.76	13.37	13.56	14.27	13.14	12.90	13.45	13.61
E. N. Central	9.11	9.40	9.59	9.21	9.53	9.72	9.92	9.50	9.59	9.80	10.10	9.62	9.33	9.67	9.78
W. N. Central	8.42	9.09	9.79	8.50	8.64	9.31	9.93	8.66	8.67	9.41	10.14	8.79	8.96	9.14	9.27
S. Atlantic	9.50	9.67	10.06	9.66	10.04	10.05	10.34	9.90	10.13	10.20	10.47	10.00	9.73	10.09	10.21
E. S. Central	8.42	8.68	9.15	8.53	9.05	9.22	9.64	8.91	9.19	9.31	9.71	9.02	8.71	9.22	9.32
W. S. Central	8.17	8.48	8.81	8.33	8.42	8.65	9.13	8.58	8.54	8.49	8.94	8.32	8.47	8.72	8.59
Mountain	8.54	9.20	9.89	8.91	8.87	9.56	10.20	9.18	9.05	9.76	10.50	9.37	9.18	9.50	9.72
Pacific	10.99	12.10	13.28	11.82	11.51	11.89	14.06	11.95	11.82	12.46	14.27	12.21	12.07	12.40	12.73
U.S. Average	9.72	10.05	10.58	9.91	10.26	10.34	10.92	10.17	10.30	10.51	11.07	10.27	10.08	10.44	10.56

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
United States															
Coal	4,367	4,077	4,747	4,187	4,873	4,037	4,698	<i>4,264</i>	<i>4,603</i>	<i>3,978</i>	<i>4,756</i>	<i>4,138</i>	4,345	<i>4,467</i>	<i>4,369</i>
Natural Gas	2,802	2,843	3,694	2,858	2,700	2,870	3,647	<i>2,809</i>	<i>2,822</i>	<i>2,958</i>	<i>3,786</i>	<i>2,899</i>	3,051	<i>3,008</i>	<i>3,118</i>
Petroleum (a)	74	73	81	66	147	63	68	<i>64</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>62</i>	74	<i>85</i>	<i>68</i>
Other Gases	32	33	36	33	28	29	36	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>35</i>	34	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>
Nuclear	2,176	2,044	2,257	2,168	2,201	2,060	2,299	<i>2,010</i>	<i>2,144</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,055</i>	2,162	<i>2,142</i>	<i>2,120</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	736	886	716	613	703	850	678	<i>596</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>640</i>	737	<i>707</i>	<i>737</i>
Wind	491	520	353	475	553	549	390	<i>498</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>566</i>	459	<i>497</i>	<i>536</i>
Wood Biomass	110	100	114	113	116	112	121	<i>116</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>119</i>	109	<i>117</i>	<i>120</i>
Waste Biomass	53	56	55	54	51	53	57	<i>57</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>59</i>	55	<i>54</i>	<i>58</i>
Geothermal	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	45	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>
Solar	16	27	31	27	33	61	62	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>49</i>	25	<i>49</i>	<i>64</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-11	-13	-12	-12	-17	-14	<i>-12</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-12</i>	-12	<i>-14</i>	<i>-12</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	33	34	36	33	31	33	35	<i>33</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>34</i>	34	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>
Total Generation	10,925	10,727	12,153	10,661	11,470	10,746	12,121	<i>10,554</i>	<i>11,246</i>	<i>10,889</i>	<i>12,331</i>	<i>10,691</i>	11,118	<i>11,223</i>	<i>11,291</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	330	276	287	238	359	250	233	<i>251</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>232</i>	283	<i>273</i>	<i>258</i>
Natural Gas	451	480	610	445	409	480	607	<i>463</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>494</i>	497	<i>490</i>	<i>527</i>
Petroleum (a)	12	4	8	6	55	2	3	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	7	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	561	489	543	533	542	471	542	<i>476</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>468</i>	532	<i>508</i>	<i>484</i>
Hydropower (c)	101	95	91	95	97	104	88	<i>101</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>100</i>	95	<i>97</i>	<i>103</i>
Other Renewables (d)	66	61	55	68	72	63	60	<i>69</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>72</i>	62	<i>66</i>	<i>67</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	12	13	13	12	11	12	12	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,535	1,421	1,609	1,399	1,547	1,384	1,547	<i>1,378</i>	<i>1,493</i>	<i>1,387</i>	<i>1,569</i>	<i>1,383</i>	1,491	<i>1,464</i>	<i>1,458</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	1,776	1,753	2,087	1,754	2,122	1,851	2,115	<i>1,755</i>	<i>1,930</i>	<i>1,771</i>	<i>2,068</i>	<i>1,656</i>	1,843	<i>1,960</i>	<i>1,856</i>
Natural Gas	1,599	1,673	2,049	1,590	1,538	1,722	2,083	<i>1,558</i>	<i>1,624</i>	<i>1,787</i>	<i>2,167</i>	<i>1,638</i>	1,729	<i>1,726</i>	<i>1,805</i>
Petroleum (a)	27	36	38	25	54	28	30	<i>26</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>24</i>	32	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>
Other Gases	12	14	15	14	11	11	14	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	14	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	908	929	1,007	935	966	882	1,002	<i>885</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>920</i>	945	<i>934</i>	<i>945</i>
Hydropower (c)	150	147	134	116	146	103	98	<i>121</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>120</i>	137	<i>117</i>	<i>124</i>
Other Renewables (d)	218	239	181	215	239	254	203	<i>238</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>279</i>	213	<i>233</i>	<i>264</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	13	13	14	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	13	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	4,705	4,803	5,526	4,660	5,089	4,862	5,558	<i>4,608</i>	<i>4,978</i>	<i>4,931</i>	<i>5,620</i>	<i>4,663</i>	4,925	<i>5,030</i>	<i>5,049</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,656	1,500	1,753	1,599	1,805	1,440	1,699	<i>1,624</i>	<i>1,744</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>1,784</i>	<i>1,627</i>	1,627	<i>1,642</i>	<i>1,658</i>
Natural Gas	197	186	244	176	194	179	174	<i>155</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>160</i>	201	<i>175</i>	<i>183</i>
Petroleum (a)	11	10	12	13	14	13	12	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	11	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>
Other Gases	11	11	13	12	11	12	14	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	548	476	534	549	533	543	583	<i>498</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>513</i>	527	<i>540</i>	<i>531</i>
Hydropower (c)	30	41	35	26	30	42	38	<i>28</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>28</i>	33	<i>34</i>	<i>37</i>
Other Renewables (d)	216	199	141	221	251	213	162	<i>231</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>254</i>	194	<i>214</i>	<i>226</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,673	2,429	2,737	2,599	2,841	2,446	2,686	<i>2,564</i>	<i>2,759</i>	<i>2,480</i>	<i>2,802</i>	<i>2,610</i>	2,609	<i>2,634</i>	<i>2,663</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	605	547	620	596	587	497	651	<i>633</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>623</i>	592	<i>592</i>	<i>596</i>
Natural Gas	555	504	790	647	558	489	784	<i>634</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>608</i>	625	<i>617</i>	<i>604</i>
Petroleum (a)	24	23	23	23	24	21	23	<i>25</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>24</i>	23	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>
Other Gases	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Nuclear	159	150	173	152	160	164	172	<i>150</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>154</i>	158	<i>161</i>	<i>160</i>
Hydropower (c)	442	592	443	364	418	585	440	<i>335</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>380</i>	460	<i>444</i>	<i>461</i>
Other Renewables (d)	217	249	222	210	236	290	250	<i>219</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>235</i>	225	<i>249</i>	<i>268</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	2,013	2,075	2,281	2,003	1,992	2,054	2,330	<i>2,005</i>	<i>2,016</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>2,341</i>	<i>2,034</i>	2,093	<i>2,096</i>	<i>2,121</i>

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,361	2,207	2,586	2,278	2,582	2,169	2,547	<i>2,309</i>	<i>2,459</i>	<i>2,135</i>	<i>2,562</i>	<i>2,241</i>	2,358	<i>2,402</i>	<i>2,349</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,952	21,902	28,751	21,615	20,530	21,903	27,775	<i>20,756</i>	<i>20,980</i>	<i>22,693</i>	<i>29,207</i>	<i>21,594</i>	23,322	<i>22,755</i>	<i>23,636</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	128	127	144	119	258	110	119	<i>115</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>111</i>	129	<i>150</i>	<i>121</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	38	28	36	30	86	24	28	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>24</i>	33	<i>41</i>	<i>26</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	26	24	27	26	85	23	25	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	25	<i>40</i>	<i>28</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	59	72	78	60	70	61	62	<i>55</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>56</i>	67	<i>62</i>	<i>62</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	5	3	4	4	17	2	4	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	4	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	149	125	132	108	164	116	110	<i>117</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>108</i>	128	<i>127</i>	<i>120</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,415	3,668	4,716	3,352	3,153	3,659	4,692	<i>3,463</i>	<i>3,508</i>	<i>3,976</i>	<i>4,925</i>	<i>3,723</i>	3,790	<i>3,745</i>	<i>4,036</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	7	15	11	92	4	6	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	13	<i>27</i>	<i>9</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	940	937	1,119	933	1,084	969	1,117	<i>926</i>	<i>995</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>870</i>	983	<i>1,023</i>	<i>967</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,919	12,884	16,050	12,043	11,689	13,113	15,817	<i>11,457</i>	<i>12,016</i>	<i>13,678</i>	<i>16,684</i>	<i>12,161</i>	13,232	<i>13,026</i>	<i>13,643</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	52	67	72	47	103	52	57	<i>50</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>46</i>	60	<i>65</i>	<i>55</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	933	842	989	902	1,006	811	958	<i>911</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>913</i>	917	<i>921</i>	<i>930</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,530	1,518	2,064	1,441	1,587	1,441	1,388	<i>1,199</i>	<i>1,347</i>	<i>1,420</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>1,256</i>	1,639	<i>1,403</i>	<i>1,467</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	20	17	20	23	27	23	20	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	20	<i>23</i>	<i>20</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	340	302	346	335	328	274	363	<i>356</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>350</i>	331	<i>330</i>	<i>333</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,089	3,832	5,922	4,779	4,101	3,690	5,878	<i>4,637</i>	<i>4,109</i>	<i>3,618</i>	<i>5,756</i>	<i>4,454</i>	4,661	<i>4,582</i>	<i>4,489</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	35	36	37	37	31	36	<i>39</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>38</i>	36	<i>36</i>	<i>38</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	171.5	170.5	152.2	148.0	118.0	132.9	123.5	<i>130.8</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>133.6</i>	148.0	<i>130.8</i>	<i>133.6</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	10.5	10.7	10.9	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.4</i>	12.9	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.7	15.4	15.6	15.5	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>15.6</i>	15.7	<i>15.7</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.9	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.621	0.759	0.619	0.529	0.595	0.731	0.587	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.632</i>	<i>0.743</i>	<i>0.605</i>	<i>0.553</i>	2.529	2.427	2.533
Wood Biomass (b)	0.049	0.045	0.056	0.056	0.065	0.059	0.068	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.060</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.067</i>	0.207	0.256	0.267
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.065	0.065	0.067	0.061	0.062	0.068	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.071</i>	0.258	0.260	0.279
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	0.341	<i>0.436</i>	<i>0.467</i>	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.384</i>	<i>0.495</i>	1.595	1.725	1.861
Geothermal	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	0.039	0.039	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.157	0.157	0.161
Solar	0.013	0.023	0.026	0.023	0.028	0.051	0.053	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.042</i>	0.085	0.165	0.218
Subtotal	1.206	1.380	1.115	1.130	1.260	1.417	1.163	<i>1.157</i>	<i>1.304</i>	<i>1.497</i>	<i>1.249</i>	<i>1.269</i>	4.831	4.997	5.319
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.005	0.007	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.032	0.027	0.026
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.310	0.328	0.324	0.305	0.317	0.313	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.291</i>	<i>0.305</i>	<i>0.309</i>	1.281	1.243	1.201
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.044	0.042	0.042	0.045	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.171	0.173	0.174
Geothermal	0.001	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>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.374	0.366	0.384	0.380	0.359	0.370	0.371	<i>0.364</i>	<i>0.351</i>	<i>0.343</i>	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.365</i>	1.505	1.464	1.422
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.021	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	0.070	0.079	0.091
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	0.046	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	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>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.035	0.034	0.035	0.036	0.035	0.034	0.039	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.140	0.148	0.160
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.143	0.145	0.146	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	0.580	0.580	0.571
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.039	0.039
Solar (d)	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.062	0.063	0.063	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.219	0.252	0.303
Subtotal	0.207	0.209	0.211	0.211	0.215	0.217	0.220	<i>0.220</i>	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	0.839	0.871	0.914
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.256	0.282	0.280	0.282	0.263	0.284	0.290	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.277</i>	1.100	1.115	1.107
Biodiesel (e)	0.033	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.040	0.048	0.055	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.205	0.194	0.196
Subtotal	0.288	0.328	0.336	0.353	0.303	0.332	0.342	<i>0.329</i>	<i>0.314</i>	<i>0.330</i>	<i>0.331</i>	<i>0.328</i>	1.306	1.306	1.303
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.631	0.767	0.627	0.536	0.602	0.736	0.594	<i>0.522</i>	<i>0.638</i>	<i>0.749</i>	<i>0.612</i>	<i>0.560</i>	2.561	2.455	2.559
Wood Biomass (b)	0.528	0.517	0.549	0.544	0.530	0.539	0.550	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.526</i>	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.546</i>	<i>0.543</i>	2.138	2.159	2.130
Waste Biomass (c)	0.117	0.118	0.119	0.123	0.114	0.115	0.125	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.120</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.128</i>	0.476	0.480	0.499
Wind	0.420	0.450	0.309	0.416	0.473	0.475	0.341	<i>0.436</i>	<i>0.467</i>	<i>0.515</i>	<i>0.384</i>	<i>0.495</i>	1.595	1.725	1.861
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.054	0.055	0.055	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.221	0.220	0.224
Solar	0.068	0.078	0.082	0.079	0.091	0.116	0.117	<i>0.096</i>	<i>0.109</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.118</i>	0.307	0.419	0.522
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.287	0.285	0.287	0.268	0.289	0.284	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.286</i>	<i>0.282</i>	1.120	1.123	1.127
Biodiesel (e)	0.033	0.046	0.056	0.071	0.040	0.048	0.055	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.205	0.194	0.196
Total Consumption	2.111	2.318	2.082	2.111	2.173	2.372	2.134	<i>2.110</i>	<i>2.234</i>	<i>2.436</i>	<i>2.213</i>	<i>2.235</i>	8.622	8.789	9.118

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,538	15,607	15,780	15,916	15,832	15,994	16,133	16,260	16,371	16,466	16,575	16,683	15,710	16,055	16,524
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,614	10,660	10,713	10,811	10,844	10,910	10,947	11,035	11,115	11,186	11,259	11,333	10,700	10,934	11,223
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,428	2,457	2,497	2,535	2,536	2,586	2,650	2,686	2,736	2,780	2,832	2,884	2,479	2,615	2,808
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	44	51	111	91	40	99	90	79	73	58	55	51	74	77	59
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,900	2,901	2,902	2,875	2,869	2,879	2,887	2,893	2,894	2,895	2,895	2,900	2,894	2,882	2,896
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	1,972	2,003	2,028	2,077	2,027	2,076	2,085	2,118	2,145	2,169	2,190	2,208	2,020	2,076	2,178
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,399	2,449	2,452	2,460	2,474	2,540	2,520	2,536	2,576	2,606	2,640	2,676	2,440	2,518	2,625
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,539	11,647	11,706	11,712	11,810	11,932	11,988	12,023	12,126	12,194	12,276	12,362	11,651	11,938	12,240
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	135.5	136.1	136.6	137.2	137.8	138.5	139.2	139.9	140.5	141.1	141.7	142.2	136.4	138.8	141.4
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.4	6.3	5.8
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.95	0.86	0.88	1.03	0.93	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.23	1.31	1.39	0.93	1.01	1.27
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	99.0	99.4	100.1	101.3	102.2	103.6	104.4	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>109.1</i>	99.9	<i>104.0</i>	<i>107.9</i>
Manufacturing	97.1	97.5	97.9	99.0	99.4	101.2	102.4	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.9</i>	97.9	<i>101.6</i>	<i>105.6</i>
Food	104.0	104.2	104.3	105.2	106.1	106.6	106.1	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.2</i>	104.5	<i>106.4</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Paper	85.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	82.4	83.3	82.8	<i>83.6</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>85.1</i>	85.0	<i>83.0</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	96.6	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.7	98.2	98.2	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>99.8</i>	96.2	<i>98.2</i>	<i>99.4</i>
Chemicals	87.1	87.8	87.5	87.7	87.7	88.6	89.6	<i>90.0</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>92.4</i>	87.5	<i>89.0</i>	<i>91.6</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	73.5	73.4	74.3	74.7	75.5	77.5	80.1	<i>81.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>87.9</i>	74.0	<i>78.5</i>	<i>84.9</i>
Primary Metals	99.7	99.4	100.8	103.1	101.9	105.6	108.8	<i>109.3</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>113.4</i>	100.8	<i>106.4</i>	<i>111.8</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.0	90.9	91.3	92.0	91.8	93.5	94.7	<i>95.4</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.8</i>	91.3	<i>93.9</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	90.5	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.3	93.9	94.9	<i>95.7</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.7</i>	91.0	<i>94.2</i>	<i>98.2</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	95.4	95.6	96.2	97.2	97.1	99.0	100.2	<i>101.1</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>102.9</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>105.0</i>	96.1	<i>99.4</i>	<i>103.5</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	92.5	92.6	93.0	93.9	93.6	94.7	95.5	<i>96.3</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>99.3</i>	93.0	<i>95.0</i>	<i>98.2</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.32	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.37	2.38	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.43</i>	2.33	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.41</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.04	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.06	2.07	2.08	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.10</i>	2.03	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.09</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.83	2.88	2.99	2.87	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.95	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.82</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.3	107.7	108.3	108.5	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>111.2</i>	106.7	<i>108.4</i>	<i>110.4</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,664	8,459	8,375	7,997	7,615	8,574	8,471	<i>8,106</i>	<i>7,755</i>	<i>8,602</i>	<i>8,491</i>	<i>8,127</i>	8,125	<i>8,194</i>	<i>8,245</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	507	536	542	516	503	545	550	<i>518</i>	<i>510</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>520</i>	526	<i>529</i>	<i>535</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	309	337	342	322	310	345	352	<i>323</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>351</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>326</i>	328	<i>333</i>	<i>337</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	310.4	323.5	307.0	309.9	297.3	334.3	300.1	<i>292.6</i>	<i>309.0</i>	<i>345.2</i>	<i>328.5</i>	<i>311.9</i>	312.7	<i>306.1</i>	<i>323.7</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.259	0.267	0.267	0.260	0.262	0.263	0.271	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.264</i>	<i>0.255</i>	0.263	<i>0.266</i>	<i>0.267</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	550	563	581	578	557	568	579	<i>575</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>582</i>	<i>576</i>	2,272	<i>2,279</i>	<i>2,286</i>
Natural Gas	424	290	299	378	456	294	299	<i>366</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>373</i>	1,391	<i>1,414</i>	<i>1,418</i>
Coal	427	403	471	421	462	396	467	<i>427</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>416</i>	1,722	<i>1,753</i>	<i>1,720</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,401	1,256	1,351	1,377	1,475	1,258	1,345	<i>1,368</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>1,362</i>	<i>1,366</i>	5,385	<i>5,446</i>	<i>5,424</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	848	847	858	863	858	864	870	876	881	885	889	894	854	867	887
Middle Atlantic	2,329	2,352	2,365	2,381	2,365	2,383	2,398	2,413	2,428	2,438	2,452	2,466	2,357	2,390	2,446
E. N. Central	2,168	2,173	2,180	2,199	2,186	2,205	2,218	2,233	2,247	2,256	2,267	2,278	2,180	2,210	2,262
W. N. Central	1,019	1,017	1,031	1,038	1,031	1,042	1,050	1,059	1,066	1,072	1,079	1,086	1,026	1,045	1,076
S. Atlantic	2,770	2,771	2,792	2,820	2,807	2,838	2,862	2,886	2,908	2,925	2,946	2,966	2,788	2,848	2,936
E. S. Central	720	718	726	730	724	732	737	743	748	752	757	761	723	734	754
W. S. Central	1,872	1,888	1,915	1,938	1,936	1,964	1,991	2,008	2,022	2,038	2,054	2,071	1,903	1,975	2,046
Mountain	1,005	1,013	1,022	1,034	1,028	1,039	1,050	1,059	1,067	1,075	1,083	1,092	1,019	1,044	1,079
Pacific	2,733	2,753	2,814	2,838	2,821	2,853	2,881	2,906	2,928	2,947	2,969	2,990	2,785	2,865	2,958
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	95.3	95.5	95.6	96.2	96.6	98.1	98.8	99.9	100.6	101.1	101.8	102.5	95.7	98.4	101.5
Middle Atlantic	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.1	94.1	95.0	95.9	96.9	97.7	98.3	99.0	99.8	93.5	95.5	98.7
E. N. Central	98.5	98.8	99.3	100.9	101.6	103.2	104.6	106.0	107.0	107.9	108.7	109.5	99.4	103.8	108.3
W. N. Central	100.2	100.6	100.9	102.3	102.8	105.0	106.2	107.3	108.2	109.0	109.9	110.8	101.0	105.3	109.5
S. Atlantic	92.7	93.0	93.5	94.6	94.9	96.7	98.0	98.9	99.6	100.1	100.8	101.5	93.4	97.1	100.5
E. S. Central	94.6	95.0	95.7	96.8	97.0	98.8	100.4	101.4	102.4	103.2	104.1	104.9	95.5	99.4	103.6
W. S. Central	102.1	102.3	102.6	104.0	104.7	106.9	108.3	109.5	110.5	111.3	112.3	113.4	102.8	107.3	111.9
Mountain	98.7	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	103.5	104.8	106.2	107.1	107.9	109.0	110.1	99.6	104.0	108.5
Pacific	98.0	98.5	98.9	99.9	100.0	101.5	102.6	103.8	104.6	105.3	106.1	106.8	98.8	102.0	105.7
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	742	749	750	753	761	765	769	773	780	785	789	794	748	767	787
Middle Atlantic	1,991	2,014	2,020	2,024	2,046	2,056	2,066	2,079	2,098	2,108	2,119	2,135	2,012	2,062	2,115
E. N. Central	1,832	1,848	1,844	1,847	1,863	1,878	1,884	1,891	1,910	1,922	1,931	1,943	1,843	1,879	1,927
W. N. Central	869	872	879	873	875	888	890	893	903	910	916	924	873	887	913
S. Atlantic	2,440	2,462	2,464	2,471	2,493	2,519	2,534	2,547	2,575	2,594	2,612	2,633	2,459	2,523	2,603
E. S. Central	647	650	652	652	659	665	668	670	678	682	686	691	650	665	684
W. S. Central	1,486	1,502	1,513	1,515	1,532	1,551	1,562	1,574	1,593	1,607	1,620	1,634	1,504	1,555	1,613
Mountain	838	850	852	854	863	871	877	883	893	901	908	916	848	873	904
Pacific	2,219	2,246	2,273	2,283	2,297	2,320	2,335	2,349	2,374	2,393	2,411	2,432	2,255	2,325	2,402
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,771	5,781	5,791	5,800	5,811	5,820	5,834	5,846	5,857	5,868	5,881	5,894	5,800	5,846	5,894
Middle Atlantic	15,893	15,927	15,958	15,984	16,021	16,049	16,086	16,116	16,147	16,175	16,210	16,245	15,984	16,116	16,245
E. N. Central	18,449	18,486	18,516	18,541	18,580	18,604	18,645	18,676	18,705	18,736	18,774	18,813	18,541	18,676	18,813
W. N. Central	8,355	8,382	8,407	8,429	8,456	8,478	8,506	8,530	8,555	8,580	8,607	8,634	8,429	8,530	8,634
S. Atlantic	24,064	24,160	24,254	24,341	24,445	24,534	24,640	24,736	24,832	24,927	25,029	25,132	24,341	24,736	25,132
E. S. Central	7,445	7,460	7,472	7,482	7,498	7,510	7,528	7,542	7,558	7,574	7,595	7,616	7,482	7,542	7,616
W. S. Central	13,877	13,930	13,981	14,029	14,084	14,132	14,192	14,247	14,303	14,360	14,422	14,484	14,029	14,247	14,484
Mountain	8,584	8,623	8,662	8,698	8,741	8,778	8,823	8,865	8,907	8,949	8,994	9,040	8,698	8,865	9,040
Pacific	17,938	17,995	18,054	18,102	18,166	18,212	18,274	18,331	18,391	18,450	18,517	18,579	18,102	18,331	18,579
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
Middle Atlantic	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.5	18.7	19.0
E. N. Central	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.4	20.8	21.1	21.4
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6
S. Atlantic	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.8	26.3	26.8
E. S. Central	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.8
W. S. Central	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	15.9	16.4	16.7
Mountain	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.5	9.8	10.0
Pacific	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	20.7	21.2	21.6

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

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

	2013				2014				2015				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2013	2014	2015
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,120	847	167	2,297	3,566	886	194	2,166	3,173	874	136	2,179	6,430	6,812	6,362
Middle Atlantic	2,950	694	128	2,062	3,438	705	113	1,967	2,915	683	93	2,005	5,835	6,224	5,695
E. N. Central	3,289	759	119	2,456	3,935	726	193	2,227	3,134	731	126	2,246	6,623	7,081	6,238
W. N. Central	3,407	904	100	2,723	3,861	753	192	2,415	3,200	686	152	2,435	7,133	7,221	6,472
South Atlantic	1,518	211	20	987	1,714	196	19	986	1,475	214	16	1,001	2,737	2,916	2,706
E. S. Central	1,932	287	15	1,415	2,270	230	26	1,328	1,867	266	22	1,331	3,649	3,854	3,485
W. S. Central	1,179	138	1	1,012	1,488	92	7	856	1,264	97	5	825	2,331	2,443	2,190
Mountain	2,416	731	126	1,995	2,128	714	111	1,857	2,183	651	136	1,834	5,267	4,811	4,805
Pacific	1,563	499	83	1,231	1,256	472	46	1,035	1,278	494	91	1,123	3,376	2,809	2,987
U.S. Average	2,222	510	76	1,660	2,454	481	86	1,520	2,114	478	77	1,540	4,469	4,541	4,208
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,197	860	129	2,158	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,166	838	139	2,156	6,344	6,289	6,300
Middle Atlantic	2,937	678	84	1,978	2,905	660	88	1,983	2,935	666	91	1,976	5,678	5,635	5,669
E. N. Central	3,132	696	122	2,212	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,192	694	126	2,248	6,161	6,170	6,261
W. N. Central	3,210	667	156	2,362	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,272	691	151	2,423	6,394	6,448	6,538
South Atlantic	1,474	198	14	1,009	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,481	196	14	1,008	2,694	2,679	2,699
E. S. Central	1,819	231	21	1,323	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,853	236	20	1,350	3,393	3,402	3,458
W. S. Central	1,177	79	6	801	1,158	85	5	827	1,190	86	5	835	2,063	2,075	2,116
Mountain	2,237	728	158	1,869	2,267	728	156	1,887	2,259	730	146	1,882	4,993	5,038	5,018
Pacific	1,534	645	94	1,236	1,555	625	96	1,236	1,534	622	91	1,211	3,510	3,512	3,458
U.S. Average	2,172	499	77	1,558	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,183	493	77	1,565	4,306	4,299	4,319
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	96	444	0	0	75	366	1	0	83	407	0	540	442	490
Middle Atlantic	0	156	523	6	0	155	445	6	0	163	548	5	685	606	716
E. N. Central	0	213	471	6	0	231	394	8	0	216	544	8	689	633	767
W. N. Central	0	231	656	7	0	263	553	11	3	274	685	11	893	827	972
South Atlantic	107	591	1,038	254	107	640	1,080	228	112	616	1,135	230	1,990	2,055	2,093
E. S. Central	14	453	918	58	6	505	948	66	27	494	1,037	66	1,442	1,525	1,625
W. S. Central	74	781	1,512	164	33	777	1,449	188	69	827	1,483	196	2,531	2,447	2,575
Mountain	23	479	912	50	31	438	882	78	19	449	975	86	1,465	1,430	1,529
Pacific	26	216	594	49	39	222	714	76	31	199	574	74	885	1,051	879
U.S. Average	36	377	803	86	34	392	792	92	39	390	843	94	1,303	1,309	1,365
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	77	416	1	0	83	417	1	0	85	422	1	494	500	508
Middle Atlantic	0	159	560	4	0	167	558	5	0	168	559	6	724	731	732
E. N. Central	3	220	548	6	3	230	546	6	3	234	546	7	778	785	789
W. N. Central	7	273	684	9	7	277	678	9	7	282	685	9	974	972	983
South Atlantic	112	633	1,157	208	109	636	1,153	212	109	634	1,156	213	2,110	2,111	2,113
E. S. Central	36	525	1,049	57	35	528	1,045	57	33	526	1,056	52	1,667	1,666	1,667
W. S. Central	100	889	1,494	194	102	882	1,506	190	94	883	1,519	180	2,676	2,680	2,676
Mountain	17	411	934	77	18	420	922	71	17	424	931	74	1,440	1,432	1,445
Pacific	26	159	598	63	26	166	588	58	26	170	603	61	847	838	860
U.S. Average	42	387	844	84	41	393	843	83	40	395	851	83	1,357	1,360	1,370

- = 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>).