



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- This edition of the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* is the first to include forecasts for 2016.
- December was the sixth consecutive month in which monthly average Brent prices decreased, falling \$17/barrel (bbl) from November to a monthly average of \$62/bbl, the lowest since May 2009. The December price decline reflects continued growth in U.S. tight oil production, strong global supply, and weakening outlooks for the global economy and oil demand growth.
- EIA forecasts that Brent crude oil prices will average \$58/bbl in 2015 and \$75/bbl in 2016, with annual average West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices expected to be \$3/bbl to \$4/bbl below Brent. The current values of futures and options contracts suggest very high uncertainty in the price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for April 2015 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending January 8, averaged \$51/bbl, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in April 2015 at \$34/bbl and \$76/bbl, respectively. The 95% confidence interval for market expectations widens considerably over time, with lower and upper limits of \$28/bbl and \$112/bbl for prices in December 2015.
- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 9.2 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in December. Forecast total crude oil production averages 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015. Under EIA's price forecast, projected crude oil production averages 9.5 million bbl/d in 2016, which would be the second-highest annual average level of production in U.S. history; the highest was 9.6 million bbl/d in 1970.
- Driven largely by falling crude oil prices, U.S. weekly regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.14/gallon (gal) on January 12, the lowest since May 4, 2009. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices are projected to average \$2.16/gal in the first quarter of 2015. EIA expects U.S. regular gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.36/gal in 2014, to average \$2.33/gal in 2015. The average household is now expected to spend about \$750 less for gasoline in 2015 compared with last year because of lower prices. The projected regular gasoline retail price increases to an average of \$2.72/gal in 2016.

- Natural gas working inventories on January 2 totaled 3.09 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 0.25 Tcf (9%) above the level at the same time a year ago and 0.07 Tcf (2%) below the previous five-year average (2010-14). EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price to average \$3.52/million British thermal units (MMBtu) this winter compared with \$4.51/MMBtu last winter, reflecting both lower-than-expected space heating demand and higher natural gas production this winter. Turning to annual measures, EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price to average \$3.44/MMBtu in 2015 and \$3.86/MMBtu in 2016, compared with \$4.39/MMBtu in 2014.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

EIA estimates that global oil inventories increased by almost 0.8 million bbl/d in 2014, the largest build since 2008, when falling demand for oil caused prices to drop sharply during the second half of the year. However, unlike in 2008, the current market imbalance has been predominantly supply-driven, as production from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) grew by a record high of 2.0 million bbl/d in 2014. Global oil inventories are expected to continue to grow by 0.9 million bbl/d during the first half of 2015, but to taper off by the end of the year as non-OPEC supply growth, particularly from the United States, weakens because of lower oil prices.

EIA estimates that commercial oil inventories held by countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) grew by a record 158 million barrels in 2014, after ending 2013 at the lowest end-of-year level since 2003. EIA expects OECD commercial inventories to grow by 68 million barrels in 2015 and to stay relatively flat in 2016. Throughout 2015 and 2016, OECD commercial inventories are expected to be above the previous five-year (2010-14) range.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 0.9 million bbl/d in 2014, averaging 91.4 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption to grow by 1.0 million bbl/d in both 2015 and 2016. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real gross domestic product (GDP), which increased by an estimated 2.7% in 2014, is projected to grow by 2.9% in 2015 and by 3.2% in 2016.

Non-OECD consumption, which grew by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014, is projected to grow by 0.9 million bbl/d in 2015 and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2016. The biggest reduction in forecast non-OECD consumption growth in 2015 comes from a 0.2-million-bbl/d decline in Russia's consumption because of its economic downturn. Russia's consumption is expected to decline by a similar amount in 2016. China is the leading contributor to projected global consumption growth, with consumption expected to increase by an annual average of 0.3 million bbl/d over the next two years.

OECD consumption, which fell by 0.3 million bbl/d in 2014, is expected to grow by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 and remain relatively flat in 2016. Japan and Europe accounted for almost the

entire decline in 2014 and are expected to continue to decline over the next two years, albeit at a lesser rate than in 2014. The United States is the leading contributor to projected OECD consumption growth, with U.S. consumption increasing by 0.3 million bbl/d in 2015 and 0.1 million bbl/d in 2016.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC production grew by 2.0 million bbl/d in 2014, averaging 56.2 million bbl/d for the year. Non-OPEC supply growth is expected to slow over the next two years mostly because of lower projected oil prices. Non-OPEC production grows by 0.7 million bbl/d in 2015 and 0.5 million bbl/d in 2016, with the United States as the leading contributor. The slower growth in total non-OPEC supply is largely attributable to slower production growth in the United States, Canada, and Central and South America. Additionally, production in Europe and Eurasia is projected to decline.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged slightly less than 0.6 million bbl/d in December 2014, unchanged from the previous month. EIA estimates that unplanned non-OPEC supply disruptions averaged slightly more than 0.6 million bbl/d in 2014, 0.2 million bbl/d less than the previous year. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for more than 80% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions in 2014.

OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 29.9 million bbl/d in 2014, a slight decline from the previous year. Crude oil production declines in Libya, Angola, Algeria, and Kuwait more than offset production growth in Iraq and Iran. EIA expects OPEC crude oil production to remain flat in 2015 and fall by 0.3 million bbl/d in 2016. Iraq is OPEC's largest contributor of growth over the next two years, but its growth is expected to be offset by production declines from other Persian Gulf producers. However, the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) on northern Iraqi production and exports still looms, and as a result, Iraq is a major wild card in the world oil production forecast.

EIA estimates that OPEC produced 6.1 million bbl/d of noncrude oil liquids in 2014, close to production in 2013. OPEC noncrude liquids production is expected to increase by almost 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 and 0.3 million bbl/d in 2016, led by Iran and Qatar.

Unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.8 million bbl/d in December 2014, an increase of 0.1 million bbl/d compared with the previous month because of new production outages in Libya. Unplanned OPEC crude supply disruptions averaged 2.5 million bbl/d in 2014, 0.6 million bbl/d higher than the previous year. Libya and Iraq accounted for almost all of the growth in OPEC disruptions. The high level of OPEC disruptions contributed to higher crude oil prices during the first half of 2014. However, with continuous growth in non-OPEC production, continued strong production in Saudi Arabia, and relatively flat world demand growth, the current volume of supply disruptions has become less significant. Unplanned supply disruptions could still affect crude oil prices, but the threshold that the market can bear has risen in light of robust global production.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to increase to 2.3 million bbl/d in 2015 and 2.7 million bbl/d in 2016, after averaging about 2.1 million bbl/d in 2014. Surplus capacity is typically an indication of market conditions, and surplus capacity below 2.5 million bbl/d is an indicator of a relatively tight market. However, the current and forecast levels of global inventory builds make the projected low surplus capacity level in 2015 less significant.

OECD Commercial Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.71 billion barrels at the end of 2014, equivalent to roughly 57 days of consumption, and the highest end-of-year level on record. Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.78 billion barrels at the end of 2015 and 2.79 billion barrels at the end of 2016.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$62/bbl in December, the lowest monthly average Brent price since May 2009, down \$17/bbl from the November average. The combination of robust world crude oil supply growth and weak global demand has contributed to rising global inventories and falling crude oil prices (EIA, [This Week in Petroleum](#), November 13, 2014).

EIA expects global oil inventories to continue to build in 2015, keeping downward pressure on oil prices. The forecast Brent crude oil price averages \$58/bbl in 2015, \$11/bbl lower than projected in last month's STEO. Based on current market balances, EIA expects downward price pressures to be concentrated in the first half of 2015 when global inventory builds are expected to be particularly strong. EIA projects that Brent prices will reach a 2015 monthly average low of \$49/bbl in January and February, and then increase through the remainder of the year to average \$67/bbl during the fourth quarter.

The monthly average WTI crude oil spot price fell from an average of \$76/bbl in November to \$59/bbl in December. Like Brent crude oil prices, WTI prices have decreased considerably, with monthly average prices falling by more than 44% as of December after reaching their 2014 peak of \$106/bbl in June. EIA now expects WTI crude oil prices to average \$55/bbl in 2015, \$8/bbl lower than in last month's STEO, and \$71/bbl in 2016. The discount of WTI to Brent crude oil is forecast to widen slightly from current levels later in the forecast, averaging \$3/bbl in 2015 and \$4/bbl in 2016.

However, the current values of futures and options contracts suggest high uncertainty in the price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for April 2015 delivery, traded during the five-day period ending January 8, averaged \$51/bbl. Implied volatility averaged 48%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in April 2015 at \$34/bbl and \$76/bbl, respectively. The 95% confidence interval for market expectations widens considerably over time, with lower and upper limits of \$28/bbl and \$112/bbl for prices in December 2015. Last year at this time, WTI for April 2014 delivery averaged \$98/bbl, and implied volatility

averaged 16%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$86/bbl and \$113/bbl.

The recent declines in oil prices and associated increase in oil price volatility continue to contribute to a particularly uncertain forecasting environment, and several factors could cause oil prices to deviate significantly from current projections. Among these factors is the responsiveness of supply to lower prices. Despite OPEC's recent decision to leave its crude oil production target at 30 million bbl/d, key producers could decide to reduce output, tightening market balances. The level of unplanned production outages could also vary from forecast levels for a wide range of producers, including OPEC members Libya, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela. The degree to which non-OPEC supply growth is affected by lower oil prices will also affect market balances and prices.

Several OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers rely heavily on oil revenues to finance their fiscal budgets. Some producers have already started adjusting their upcoming budgets to reflect the crude oil price decline. If crude oil prices continue to fall or are sustained at a lower level, then oil-dependent producers will have to make tough policy decisions. These decisions could potentially lead to austerity programs and fuel subsidy cuts that could spark social unrest, leaving some countries vulnerable to supply disruptions if protesters target oil infrastructure. Potential new supply disruptions are a real possibility in a lower-than-expected price climate and present a major uncertainty in the world oil supply forecast.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

U.S. weekly regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.14/gal on January 12, a decrease of \$0.64/gal since the beginning of December and the lowest weekly price since May 4, 2009. Regional gasoline retail prices ranged from a low of \$1.91/gal in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) 3 to a high of \$2.49/gal in PADD 5. U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices are now down more than 40% from their summer peak in late June. [Falling Brent crude oil prices have been largely responsible](#) for falling retail gasoline prices. EIA expects retail gasoline prices to average \$2.16/gal during the first quarter of 2015 and \$2.33/gal for the full year.

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by an estimated 100,000 bbl/d (0.5%) in 2014. Motor gasoline consumption increased by 100,000 bbl/d (1.1%) because of increases in highway travel. Distillate consumption grew by 170,000 bbl/d (4.6%), as a result of colder-than-average weather in the first quarter as well as increases in industrial production during the year. Jet fuel usage increased by 30,000 bbl/d (2.3%). Hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) and residual fuel oil consumption fell by an estimated 100,000 bbl/d (4.0%) and 70,000 bbl/d (22%), respectively, in 2014.

In 2015, total liquid fuels consumption is forecast to grow by 260,000 bbl/d (1.4%). Lower pump prices result in a slight increase in motor gasoline consumption in 2015, but a decline in sales is

expected with higher prices in the following year. HGL consumption is expected to reverse 2014's decline and increase by 110,000 bbl/d (4.7%) in 2015.

Distillate consumption is projected to increase by 60,000 bbl/d (1.5%) in 2015 based on forecast assumptions of continuing economic growth. Some of the growth in distillate fuel consumption comes from [Annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships \(MARPOL Annex VI\)](#), which is an international agreement that generally requires the use of fuels below 1,000 parts per million sulfur by marine vessels in most U.S. waters, unless alternative devices, procedures, or compliance methods are used to achieve equivalent emissions reductions. This increase in marine distillate use because of MARPOL regulations will displace the use of residual fuel oil.

In 2016, EIA projects more moderate growth in liquid fuels consumption of 110,000 bbl/d (0.5%). HGL growth accounts for most of the overall growth, with HGL consumption projected to grow by 100,000 bbl/d (3.9%). EIA projects that distillate fuel consumption increases by 60,000 bbl/d (1.5%) in 2016, while residual fuel oil consumption stabilizes near the 2015 level.

Liquid Fuels Supply. Forecast U.S. crude oil production increases from an average of 8.7 million bbl/d in 2014 to 9.3 million bbl/d in 2015 and 9.5 million b/d in 2016. With WTI crude oil prices expected to average \$49/bbl in the first half of 2015, EIA expects 2015 drilling activity to decline because of unattractive economic returns in some areas of both emerging and mature oil production regions. Many companies have begun redirecting investment away from marginal exploration and research drilling and focusing on core areas of major tight oil plays. Oil prices remain high enough to support some development drilling activity in 2015 in the Bakken, Eagle Ford, Niobrara, and Permian Basin, albeit lower than previously forecast. Companies that have lower drilling and debt costs and have acreage in the sweet spots of these regions will continue to drill highly productive wells in 2015. Nevertheless, EIA expects 2015 production to reach 9.4 million bbl/d in the second quarter, then decline by 190,000 bbl/d in the third quarter. With projected WTI crude oil prices starting to rise in the second half of 2015, drilling activity is expected to increase again as companies take advantage of lower costs for both leasing acreage and drilling services, causing production to resume rising at a relatively low WTI crude oil price. However, this forecast remains particularly sensitive to actual prices available at the wellhead and drilling economics that vary across regions and operators. Projected production for the Federal offshore region and Alaska, which rise and fall respectively, are less sensitive to short-term price movements than Lower 48 onshore production.

HGL production at natural gas liquids plants, which reached a record high of 3.1 million bbl/d in October, is projected to increase to 3.3 million bbl/d by the end of 2015. Ethane and propane are expected to contribute most to the projected growth, with most of the production supplying domestic petrochemical use or exports. EIA expects higher rates of ethane recoveries as a result of planned increases in petrochemical facility feedstock demand, while export terminal expansions will allow higher quantities of domestically produced propane and butanes to reach the international market.

The growth in domestic production has contributed to a significant decline in crude oil and other liquids imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports fell from 60% in 2005 to an estimated 27% in 2014. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 20% in 2016, which would be the lowest level since 1968.

Petroleum Product Prices. U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices fell from a monthly average of \$3.69/gal in June to \$2.54/gal in December, the lowest monthly average since July 2009. EIA expects that U.S. regular gasoline retail prices will fall to an average of \$2.13/gal in January 2015. The U.S. regular gasoline retail price, which averaged \$3.36/gal in 2014, is projected to average \$2.33/gal in 2015, \$0.26/gal lower than in last month's STEO, and \$2.72/gal in 2016. Diesel fuel retail pump prices, which averaged \$3.83/gal in 2014, are projected to fall to an average of \$2.85/gal in 2015 but rise to \$3.25/gal in 2016.

The April 2015 New York Harbor reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) futures contract averaged \$1.63/gal for the five trading days ending January 8, 2015. An RBOB futures contract price of \$1.63/gal is consistent with a monthly average regular-grade gasoline retail price less than \$2.35/gal in April 2015. The current values of futures and options contracts suggest there is a 2% probability that the RBOB futures contract price at expiration may exceed \$2.35/gal, consistent with a retail price of \$3.00/gal or higher, and a 17% probability that the RBOB futures price may fall below \$1.35/gal, consistent with a retail price of \$2.00/gal or lower. 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.

Lower projected crude oil prices also contribute to a reduction in the forecast residential heating oil price and average household heating oil expenditures this winter compared with last winter. The average household that uses heating oil as its primary space heating fuel is expected to pay an average of \$2.90/gal this winter, \$0.98/gal lower than last winter. The average household is now expected to spend \$1,586 for heating oil this winter, \$767 lower than last winter. Propane prices are expected to be 17% lower in the Northeast and 27% lower in the Midwest, resulting in households spending 24% and 35% less on propane in those regions, respectively.

Natural Gas

Natural gas futures prices have fallen more than \$1/MMBtu since mid-November, and on December 31, the February 2015 futures contract settled at \$2.89/MMBtu, the lowest settlement price for a front-month contract since September 2012. Prices remain at relatively low levels, reflecting abundant supplies. December 2014 was warmer than normal, which along with robust production contributed to lower-than-average storage withdrawals. The deficit of natural gas inventories to the previous five-year average narrowed to 67 Bcf at the end of December, from a 959-Bcf deficit at the end of March 2014.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA projects that U.S. total natural gas consumption will increase to an average of 73.8 Bcf/d in 2015 and 74.8 Bcf/d in 2016, compared with an estimated 73.6 Bcf/d in 2014. Growth is largely driven by the industrial and electric power sectors, while residential and commercial consumption is projected to decline in 2015, then remain flat in 2016. Natural gas consumption in the power sector is expected to average 23.0 Bcf/d in 2015, a 3.2% increase compared with 2014, and it is expected to grow by 1.8% to 23.4 Bcf/d in 2016. Industrial sector consumption increases by 4.5% and 2.1% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, as new industrial projects come online, particularly in the fertilizer and chemicals sectors.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects that growth in marketed natural gas production will continue through 2015 and 2016. This increase is the result of continuing strong growth in the Lower 48 states, which more than offsets the long-term trend of declining production in the Gulf of Mexico. As of October, the most recent month for which EIA data are available, dry natural gas production was 4.6 Bcf/d greater than it was in October 2013. Although natural gas prices have declined, and this month's STEO lowers the Henry Hub spot price forecast, EIA expects that increases in drilling efficiency and growth in oil production (although at a slower rate) will continue to support growing natural gas production in the coming years. Additionally, with most growth coming from the Marcellus Shale, a backlog of drilled but uncompleted wells will continue to support production growth as new pipeline infrastructure comes online in the Northeast.

Growing domestic natural gas production is expected to reduce demand for imports from Canada and spur exports to Mexico. EIA expects exports to Mexico, particularly from the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas, to increase because of growing demand from Mexico's electric power sector coupled with flat Mexican natural gas production.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports have fallen over the past five years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to LNG exporters than the relatively low prices in the United States. EIA projects that gross LNG exports will average 0.8 Bcf/d in 2016.

Natural Gas Inventories. Natural gas working inventories totaled 3,089 Bcf as of January 2, which is 250 Bcf greater than at the same time in 2014 and 67 Bcf lower than the previous five-year (2010-14) average. Following last year's extremely cold winter, inventories fell 1,000 Bcf below the five-year average in mid-April. After a strong injection season, inventories were 237 Bcf below the five-year average on November 7. EIA projects that end-of-March 2015 inventories will total 1,665 Bcf, which is 9 Bcf greater than the five-year (2010-14) average.

Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$3.48/MMBtu in December, a decline of \$0.64/MMBtu from November. EIA expects monthly average spot prices to remain less than \$4/MMBtu until the fourth quarter of 2016. The projected Henry Hub natural gas price averages \$3.44/MMBtu in 2015 and \$3.86/MMBtu in 2016.

Natural gas futures prices for April 2015 delivery (for the five-day period ending January 8) averaged \$2.88/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for April 2015 contracts at \$1.90/MMBtu and \$4.36/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for April 2014 averaged \$4.19/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$3.21/MMBtu and \$5.46/MMBtu.

Coal

Despite railroad transportation problems and [increased rail traffic for other commodities](#) encountered in 2014, year-to-date coal railcar loadings through December 27 were 1% higher than the same period in 2013. Weekly carloads peaked at 120,914 during the week ending December 20, 2014.

Total [electric power sector coal stocks increased](#) by just over 12 million short tons (MMst) in October 2014 compared with the previous month, which was the largest stock build since a 12.5-MMst build in October 2011. The increase in coal inventories followed the typical seasonal pattern where coal plants build stocks during the autumn months in preparation for increased coal consumption during the winter. Despite the increase, end-of-October 2014 stocks of 136.3 MMst were 17 MMst (11%) lower than the previous year and 19% lower than the previous four-year average for the month. The large year-over-year decrease in stocks reflects high levels of coal-fired electricity generation during the winter of 2013-14 across a large portion of the country and subsequent decrease in coal deliveries because of rail transportation issues.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates that coal production for 2014 was 994 MMst, 1% (10 MMst) higher than in 2013. EIA expects that annual production will decline in both 2015 and 2016, to 984 MMst and 977 MMst, respectively.

Regional shifts in production are more significant. Appalachian coal production, which averaged 272 MMst in 2014, is projected to decline by 3.6% in 2015 and by nearly 2.9% in 2016 as a result of higher mining costs, weak demand from export markets, and a shift to higher-sulfur, lower-cost Interior region coal. Interior region coal production, which averaged 187 MMst in 2014, is projected to grow by 1.0% in 2015 and 1.3% in 2016. Many power generators have recently installed sulfur dioxide scrubbers in response to environmental regulations, allowing them to switch from Appalachian and Western region coal to Interior region coal.

Western region coal production, which averaged 535 MMst in 2014, is projected to remain largely unchanged in both 2015 and 2016.

Coal Consumption. Electric power sector coal consumption was largely unchanged in 2014. Power sector coal consumption is projected to increase by 0.3% in 2015, despite a 0.8% increase in electricity demand, as comparative natural gas prices decline and retirements of coal power

plants rise in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#). The full effect of the coal plant retirements is felt in 2016, as projected electric power sector coal consumption declines by 1.4%.

Coal Trade. Coal exports in 2014 were estimated at 98 MMst in 2014, a 17.1% decline from 118 MMst in 2013. The decline was primarily a result of slowing world coal demand growth, lower international coal prices, and increasing coal output in other coal-exporting countries. EIA expects that there will be no improvement in global market conditions in 2015, and coal exports will fall to 83 MMst, which would be the lowest since 2010. In 2016, EIA projects a slight improvement in international markets (for steam coal), and exports are expected to increase by 1 MMst (1.6%).

Coal Prices. The annual average coal price to the electric power industry fell from a record-high \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to an estimated \$2.35/MMBtu in 2014. EIA expects the average delivered coal price to fall to \$2.33/MMBtu in 2015 and to increase back to \$2.35/MMBtu in 2016.

Electricity

The U.S. residential retail price averaged 12.54 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) between January and October 2014, which was 3.1% higher than the same period in 2013. Electricity rates rose the fastest in the New England states (10.9%) over this period, while residential prices in the West North Central region rose by 1.6%. Growth in residential electricity prices for the Pacific states in 2014 was relatively flat compared with 2013, as growth in regional rates was offset by credits to the electricity bills of some California residential customers. Retail electricity prices to the commercial and industrial sectors also increased over 2013 levels: by 4.4% and 3.4%, respectively.

Electricity Consumption. Heating degree days (HDD) during the first quarter of 2015 are projected to be about 12% lower than last year. Milder forecast temperatures during the early part of 2015 should translate to lower household usage of electricity, especially for those households that use heat pumps for space heating. This contributes to EIA's forecast of a 0.3% decline in retail sales of electricity to the residential sector for the full year of 2015. Residential electricity sales grow by 0.6% in 2016.

Electricity Generation. EIA forecasts that U.S. electricity generation will grow by 1.1% in 2015 and then by 0.9% in 2016. The mix of energy sources used to produce this generation shifts over the next two years. The share of total generation fueled by coal falls from 39.0% in 2014 to 37.6% in 2016, as declining natural gas prices make that fuel more attractive for power generators and as coal-fueled plants retire in 2015. This decline in coal is balanced by an increase in natural gas generation, which rises from 27.3% of total generation in 2014 to 28.1% in 2016, and by an increase in renewable electricity (other than hydropower), which rises from 6.7% to 7.9%.

Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects continued growth in average residential electricity prices over the forecast period, albeit at a slower pace than in 2014. The U.S. retail residential price is projected to increase by 1.1% in 2015 and by 1.8% in 2016. Most areas of the country should experience rising prices, with the exception of the West South Central states where residential prices fall by 3.2% this year. Projected price increases in 2015 are again highest in the New England states (3.8%).

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 3.3% in 2015. Conventional hydropower generation increases by 2.1%, while nonhydropower renewables generation increases by 3.9%. In 2016, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 4.8% as a result of a 1.1% increase in hydropower and a 6.6% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

In 2013, the electricity generation shares were 6.6% and 6.2% from hydropower and nonhydropower renewables, respectively. In 2014, 6.4% of generation came from hydropower and 6.7% from nonhydropower renewables. This trend is expected to continue, with the electricity generation share from nonhydropower renewables rising to 7.9% by 2016, and the hydropower share remaining at 6.4%. Wind is the largest source of nonhydropower renewable generation, and it is projected to contribute 5.3% of total electricity generation in 2016.

EIA expects continued growth in utility-scale solar power generation, which is projected to average almost 80 gigawatthours per day in 2016. Despite the growth, solar power remains just 0.7% of total U.S. utility-scale generation in 2016. Although solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase more than 60% between the end of 2014 and the end of 2016, with about half of this new capacity being built in California. [Wind capacity](#), which grew by 10% between 2012 and 2014, is forecast to increase by about 23% between 2014 and 2016. Because wind is starting from a much larger base than solar, even though the growth rate is lower, the absolute amount of the increase in capacity is more than twice that of solar: 15 gigawatts of wind versus 6 gigawatts of utility-scale solar.

Liquid Biofuels. Ethanol production in December 2014 reached an estimated monthly average record of 979,000 bbl/d, exceeding the previous record of 968,000 bbl/d set the previous month. Ethanol production is estimated to have averaged 935,000 bbl/d in 2014, and EIA expects that ethanol production will average 936,000 bbl/d in 2015 and 937,000 bbl/d in 2016. Biodiesel production averaged an estimated 81,000 bbl/d in 2014 and is forecast to average 84,000 bbl/d in both 2015 and 2016.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that emissions grew 0.9% in 2014. Emissions are forecast to increase by 0.9% in 2015 and 0.3% in 2016. These forecasts are sensitive to both weather and economic assumptions.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) grew at an annual rate of 5.0% in the third quarter of 2014. This rate was an upward revision from its earlier estimate of 3.9% growth because personal consumption expenditures and nonresidential fixed investment increased more than previously estimated.

EIA used the December 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, Income, and Employment. Forecast real GDP growth reaches 2.5% in 2015 and declines slightly to 2.4% in 2016. Growth is expected to rise in 2015 because of greater business investment spending, increases in consumer purchases, and recent declines in gasoline prices. However, a stronger dollar and lower demand from slower-growing economies are expected to reduce export growth and raise import growth. Real disposable income grows by 2.8% in 2015, above the 2.4% forecast last month, and by 2.7% in 2016. Total industrial production grows at 2.3% in 2015 and 3.3% in 2016. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 1.8% in 2015 and 1.3% in 2016.

Expenditures. Forecast private real fixed investment growth averages 4.8% and 5.8% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, led by equipment in 2015 and 2016 and by equipment and structures in 2016. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2015 and 2016, at 2.8% and 2.7%, respectively. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 3.1% and 4.0% over the same two years, while import growth is 3.6% in 2015 and 6.1% in 2016. Total government expenditures rise 0.5% in both years.

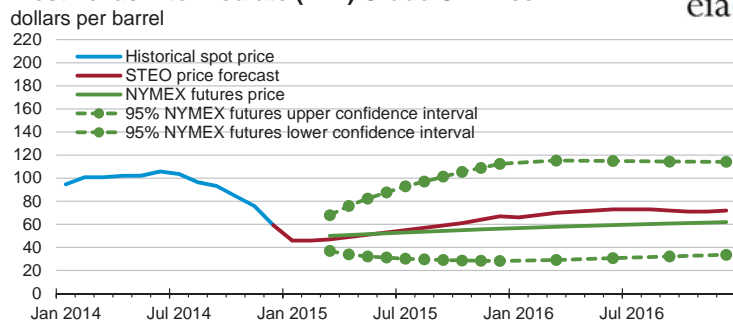
This report was prepared by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government. The views 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

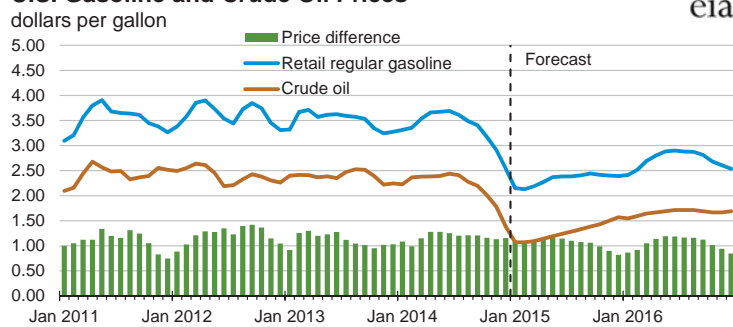
Chart Gallery for January 2015

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jan. 8, 2015. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

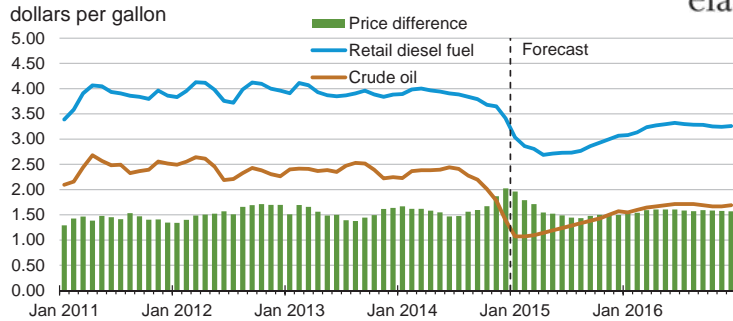
U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices



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

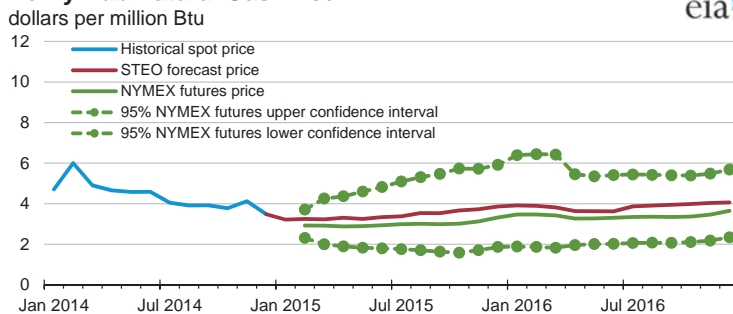
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices



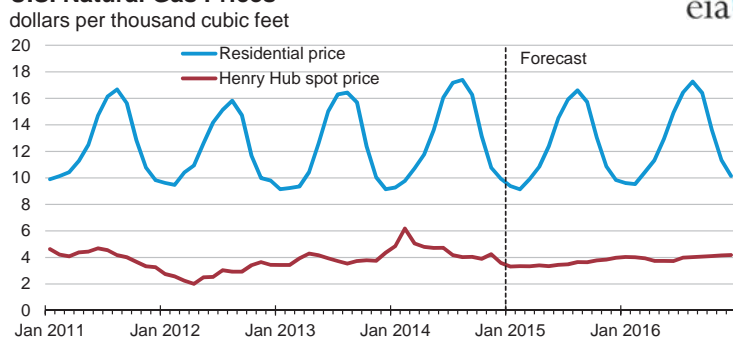
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price



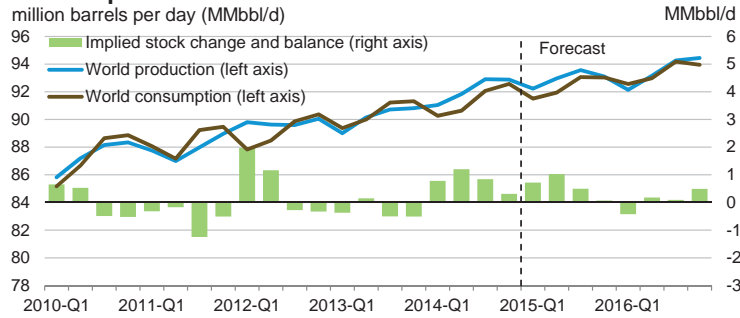
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Jan. 8, 2015. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices

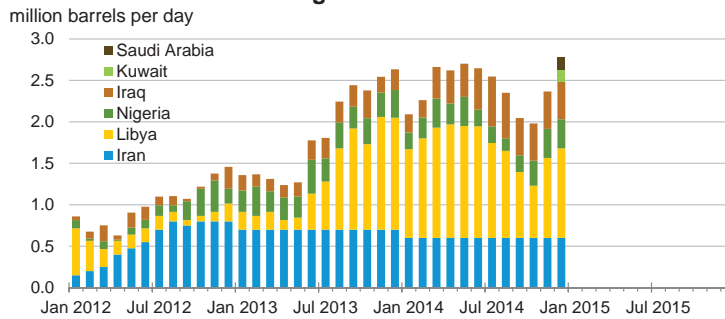


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

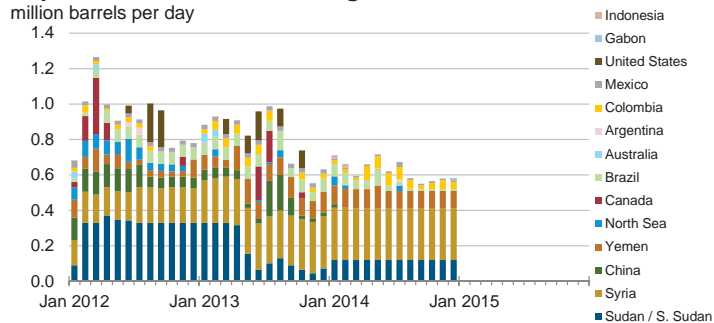
World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



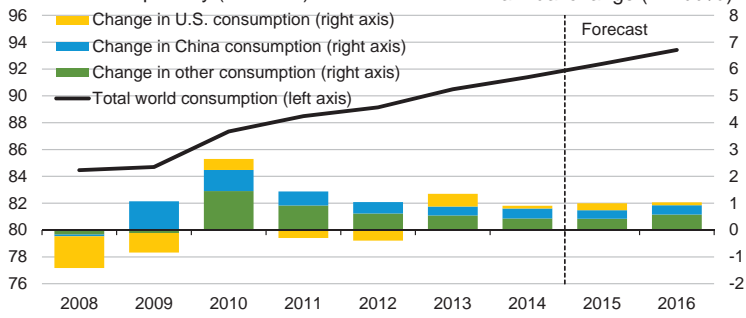
Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages



World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

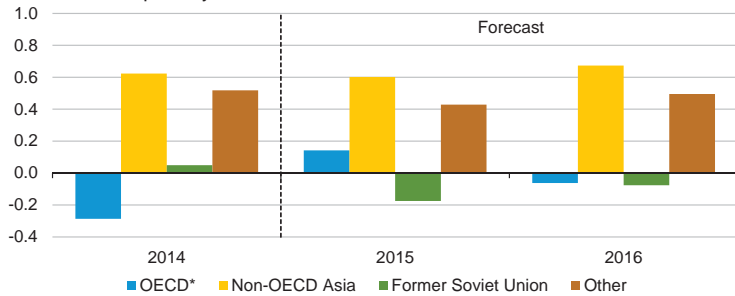
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

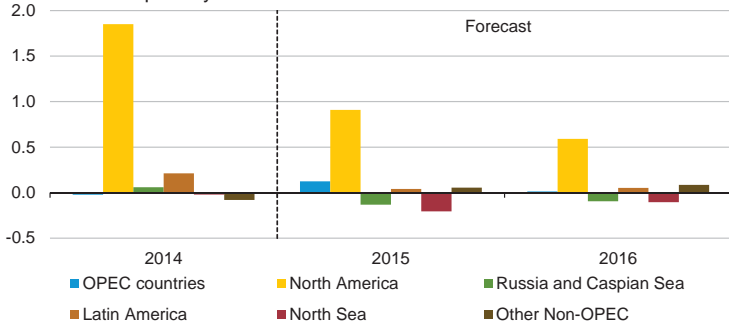


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

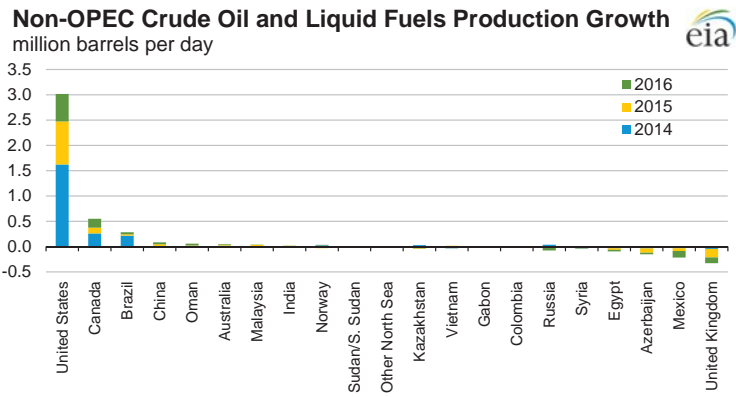
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

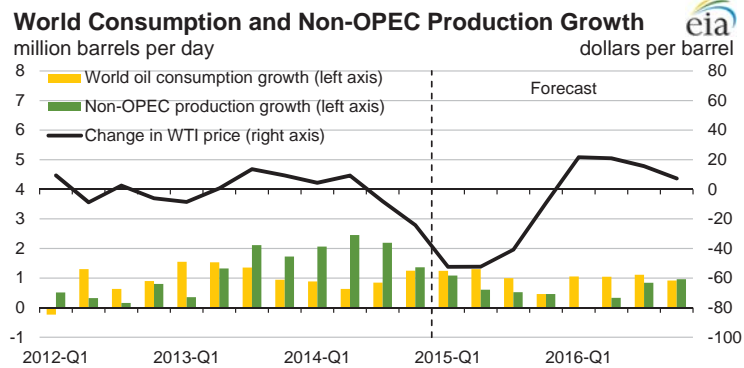
million barrels per day



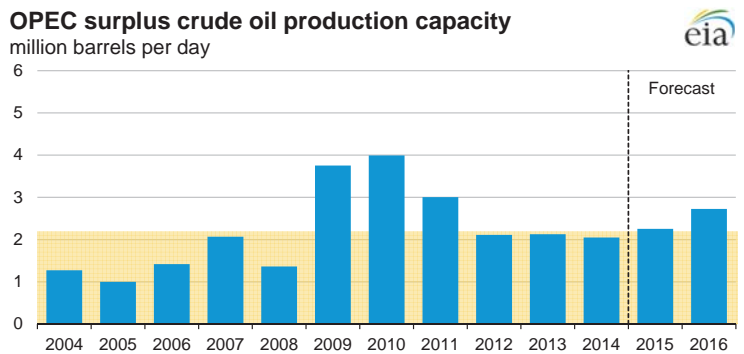
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

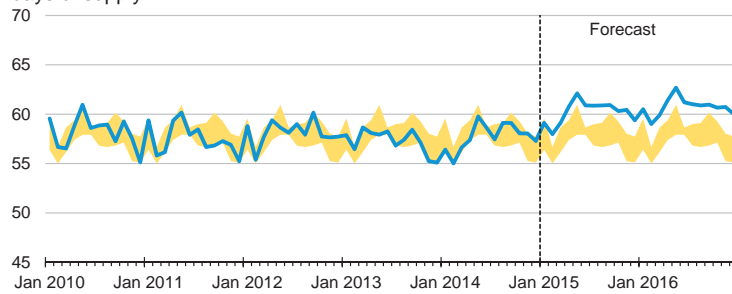


Note: Shaded area represents 2004-2014 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



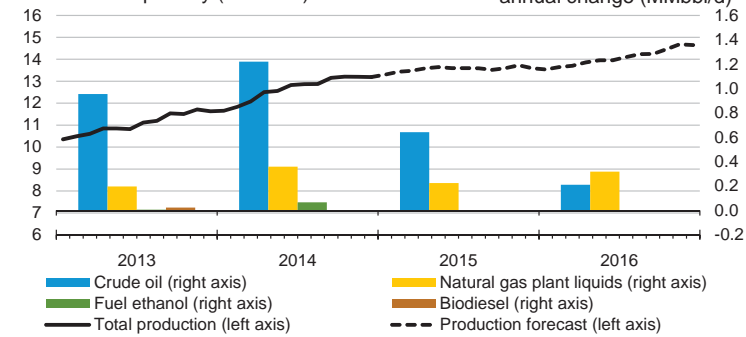
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2010 - Dec. 2014.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

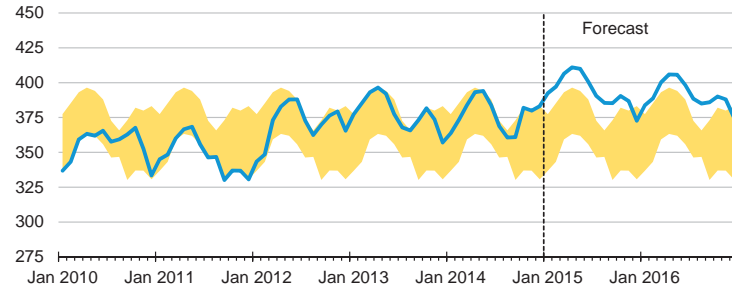
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

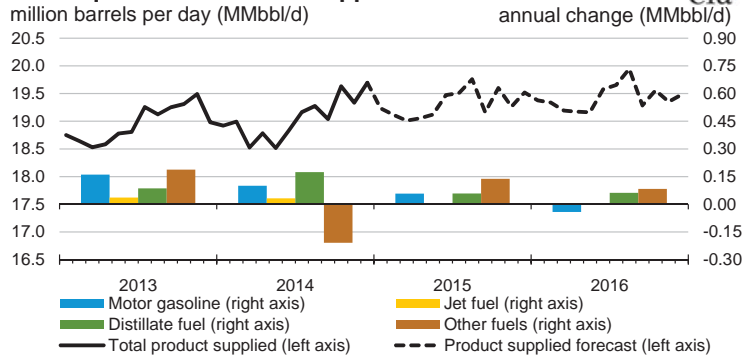
million barrels



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2010 - Dec. 2014.

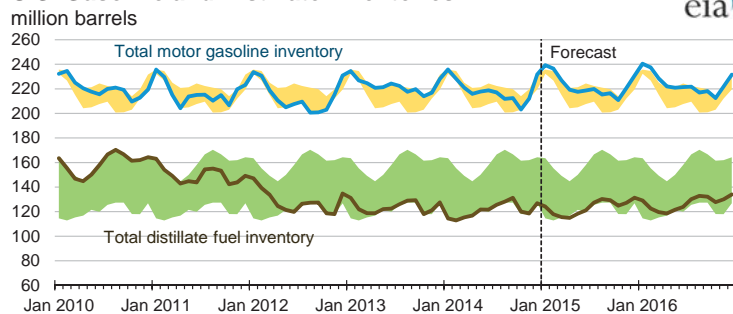
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Product Supplied



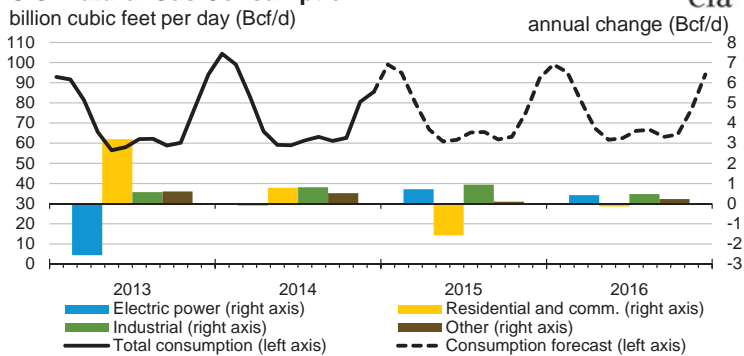
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



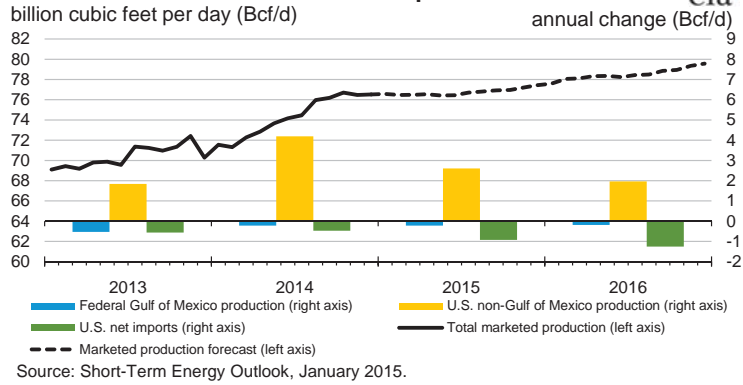
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

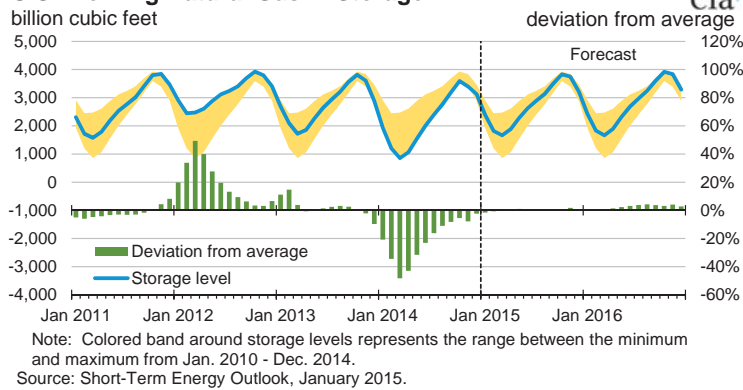


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

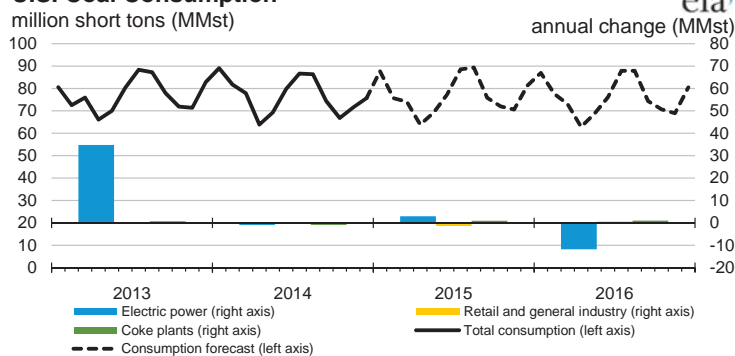
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage




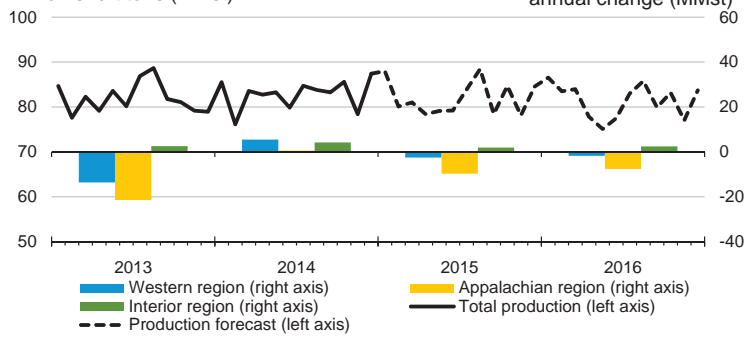
U.S. Coal Consumption



U.S. Coal Production

million short tons (MMst)

annual change (MMst) 

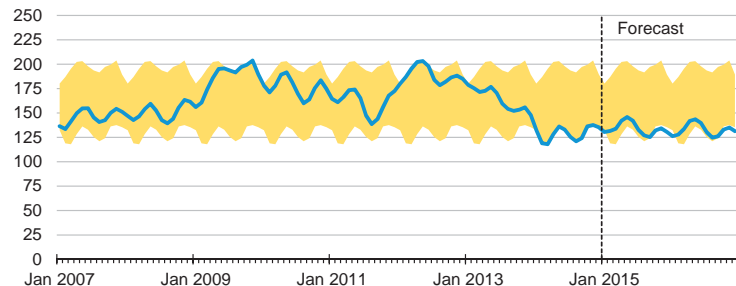


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks

million short tons





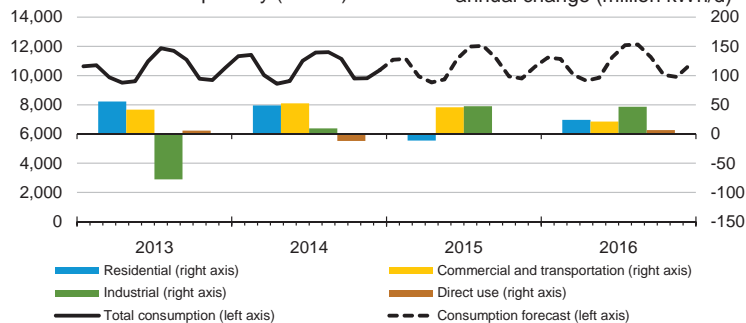
Note: Colored band around stock levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2014.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Electricity Consumption

million kilowatthours per day (kWh/d)

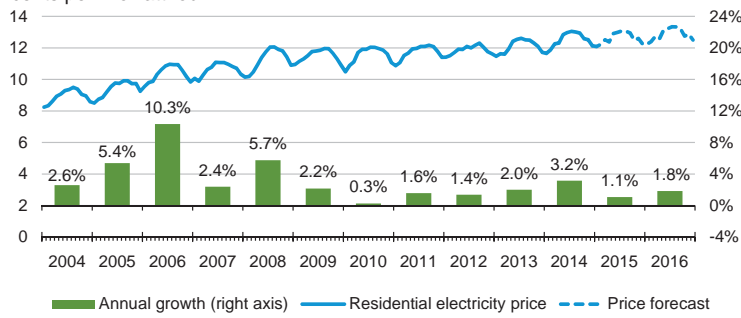
annual change (million kWh/d) 



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

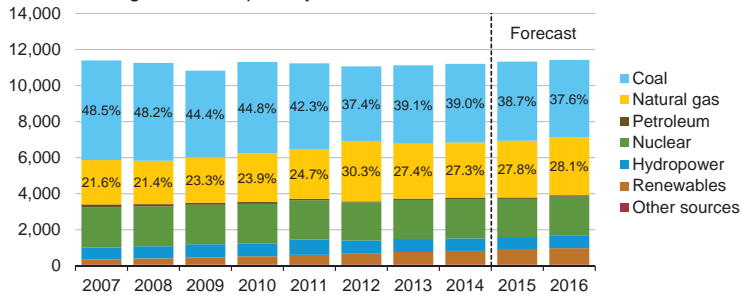
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

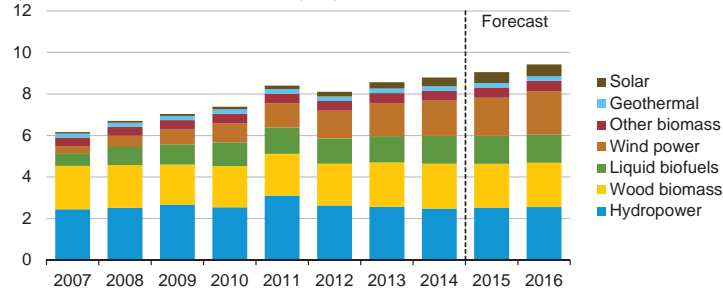


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)

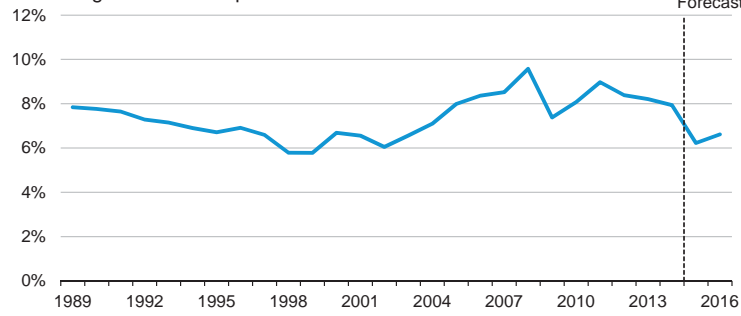


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

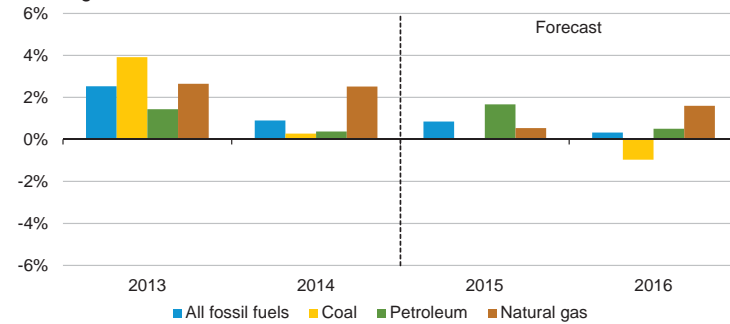
share of gross domestic product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

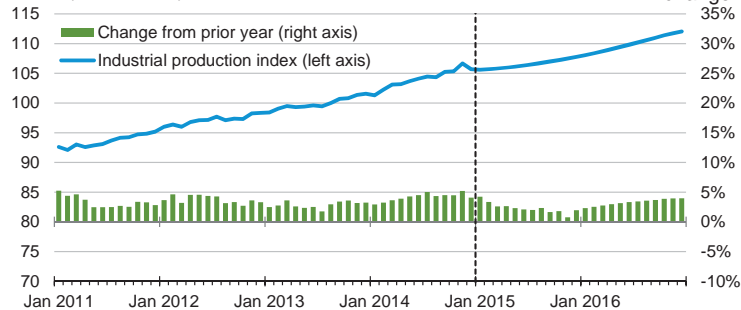
annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Total Industrial Production Index

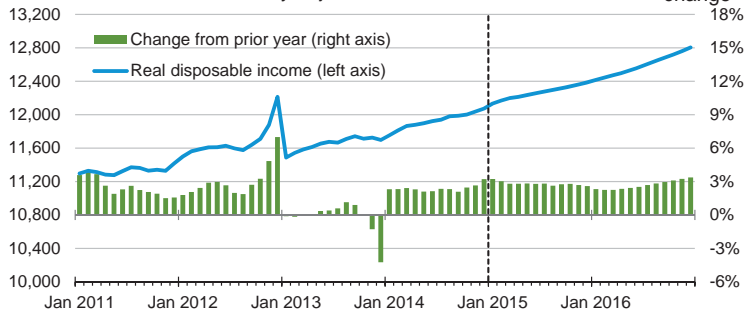
index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Disposable Income

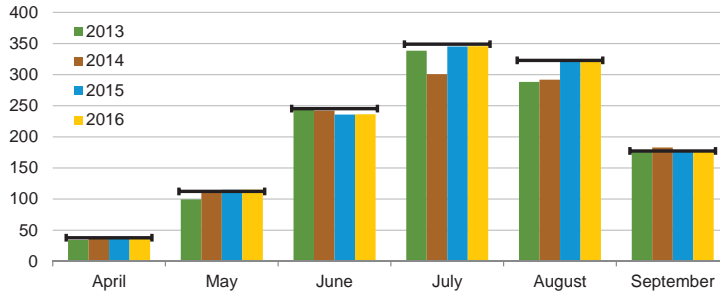
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

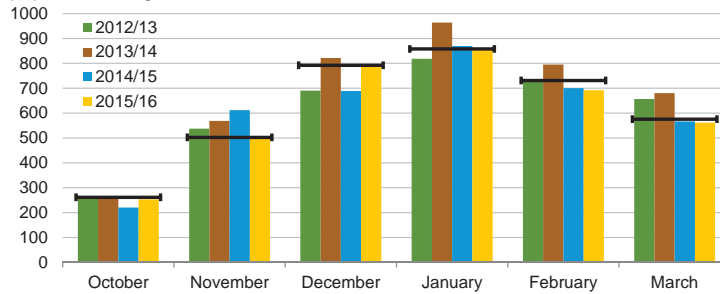


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2005-2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

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, January 2015.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2015.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2015

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	84.1	76.2	-9.4
Price (\$/mcf)	15.18	15.83	13.31	12.66	12.21	11.74	11.58	11.90	2.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,141	1,272	1,007	1,022	812	893	974	906	-6.9
Midwest									
Consumption (Mcf)	78.2	80.7	78.6	80.2	65.4	77.6	88.1	77.9	-11.5
Price (\$/mcf)	11.40	11.47	9.44	9.23	8.99	8.36	8.70	8.51	-2.2
Expenditures (\$)	892	926	742	740	587	648	766	663	-13.4
South									
Consumption (Mcf)	44.6	47.3	53.3	49.3	40.9	46.5	52.2	48.3	-7.4
Price (\$/mcf)	14.18	14.07	11.52	11.02	11.45	10.71	10.79	11.29	4.7
Expenditures (\$)	632	665	614	544	468	498	563	546	-3.1
West									
Consumption (Mcf)	48.6	46.3	48.0	47.7	47.3	46.9	45.0	43.3	-3.7
Price (\$/mcf)	11.31	10.86	9.92	9.67	9.35	9.13	9.96	9.94	-0.2
Expenditures (\$)	550	502	476	461	442	428	448	431	-3.9
U.S. Average									
Consumption (Mcf)	62.0	63.7	63.9	64.5	55.2	62.0	67.6	61.6	-8.9
Price (\$/mcf)	12.72	12.87	10.83	10.46	10.25	9.73	9.99	10.08	0.9
Expenditures (\$)	789	820	692	675	566	604	676	621	-8.1
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	537.7	576.5	544.5	580.5	471.0	545.4	607.2	546.8	-9.9
Price (\$/gallon)	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	3.73	3.87	3.88	2.90	-25.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,789	1,530	1,551	1,965	1,756	2,113	2,353	1,586	-32.6
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kWh***)	6,835	7,063	6,847	7,076	6,436	6,863	7,222	6,867	-4.9
Price (\$/kwh)	0.145	0.152	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.152	0.163	0.168	2.7
Expenditures (\$)	988	1,071	1,040	1,091	993	1,046	1,179	1,151	-2.3
Midwest									
Consumption (kWh)	8,631	8,751	8,660	8,733	7,897	8,588	9,167	8,601	-6.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.090	0.097	0.099	0.105	0.111	0.111	0.112	0.118	5.4
Expenditures (\$)	774	851	856	914	875	955	1,024	1,012	-1.2
South									
Consumption (kWh)	7,778	8,057	8,486	8,224	7,471	7,978	8,390	8,101	-3.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.107	0.107	0.109	0.111	2.4
Expenditures (\$)	765	878	874	856	798	851	913	902	-1.1
West									
Consumption (kWh)	7,153	6,968	7,101	7,083	7,054	7,019	6,875	6,752	-1.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.107	0.110	0.112	0.115	0.119	0.124	0.127	2.4
Expenditures (\$)	742	743	784	794	809	836	850	855	0.6
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kWh)	7,557	7,701	7,909	7,817	7,225	7,645	7,966	7,657	-3.9
Price (\$/kwh)	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.116	0.117	0.120	0.123	3.1
Expenditures (\$)	787	864	870	881	839	892	952	943	-0.9

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2015

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)	671.8	714.7	672.0	717.5	595.6	676.0	745.3	677.7	-9.1
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.24	3.34	3.00	3.56	2.97	-16.6
Expenditures (\$)	1,967	2,031	2,004	2,321	1,990	2,031	2,653	2,013	-24.1
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	774.6	795.0	779.6	791.8	644.3	766.4	868.5	768.5	-11.5
Price* (\$/gallon)	2.25	2.11	1.99	2.11	2.23	1.74	2.61	1.91	-26.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,744	1,678	1,548	1,674	1,437	1,333	2,267	1,468	-35.2

Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)

Northeast									
Natural gas	10,714	10,889	10,992	11,118	11,236	11,369	11,511	11,632	1.0
Heating oil	6,520	6,280	6,016	5,858	5,701	5,466	5,248	5,055	-3.7
Propane	704	713	733	744	761	816	836	827	-1.1
Electricity	2,550	2,563	2,645	2,776	2,894	3,012	3,070	3,134	2.1
Wood	414	474	501	512	548	579	605	646	6.9
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,366	18,288	18,050	17,977	18,019	18,047	17,960	17,891	-0.4
Heating oil	534	491	451	419	393	360	334	311	-6.8
Propane	2,181	2,131	2,098	2,073	2,037	2,065	2,062	2,003	-2.9
Electricity	4,469	4,570	4,715	4,922	5,119	5,316	5,489	5,626	2.5
Wood	528	584	616	618	631	635	655	696	6.2
South									
Natural gas	14,061	13,958	13,731	13,657	13,636	13,702	13,622	13,450	-1.3
Heating oil	1,051	956	906	853	790	741	693	648	-6.5
Propane	2,356	2,220	2,165	2,098	2,024	1,990	1,893	1,772	-6.4
Electricity	24,662	25,258	25,791	26,555	27,283	27,832	28,406	29,058	2.3
Wood	558	593	586	599	609	611	625	635	1.7
West									
Natural gas	15,084	15,027	14,939	15,020	15,021	14,998	15,018	15,084	0.4
Heating oil	316	294	289	279	261	246	237	229	-3.1
Propane	942	936	940	914	885	911	915	878	-4.1
Electricity	7,651	7,768	7,877	8,126	8,439	8,650	8,831	9,043	2.4
Wood	679	703	721	725	736	730	726	734	1.1
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,226	58,162	57,713	57,771	57,912	58,115	58,111	58,057	-0.1
Heating oil	8,422	8,021	7,662	7,408	7,145	6,812	6,511	6,244	-4.1
Propane	6,184	5,999	5,936	5,829	5,707	5,782	5,707	5,479	-4.0
Electricity	39,332	40,159	41,029	42,380	43,734	44,810	45,795	46,861	2.3
Wood	2,179	2,353	2,424	2,454	2,524	2,554	2,610	2,711	3.9

Heating degree days

Northeast	4,914	5,313	4,933	5,337	4,217	4,965	5,596	4,975	-11.1
Midwest	5,603	5,810	5,639	5,773	4,484	5,544	6,449	5,571	-13.6
South	2,279	2,493	2,870	2,632	2,023	2,430	2,791	2,541	-9.0
West	3,196	2,994	3,138	3,118	3,087	3,043	2,876	2,729	-5.1
U.S. Average	3,696	3,840	3,903	3,907	3,191	3,690	4,086	3,657	-10.5

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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	8.14	8.62	8.82	9.10	9.35	9.42	9.23	9.26	9.31	9.42	9.53	9.84	8.67	9.31	9.53
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	67.83	69.33	71.11	72.09	72.04	72.00	72.32	72.69	73.36	73.73	74.00	74.65	70.11	72.26	73.94
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	246	252	251	249	237	251	247	254	230	249	244	994	984	977
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.56	19.12	19.21	19.48	19.46	19.30	19.30	19.63	19.46	19.06	19.32	19.43
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	95.44	61.30	61.90	76.16	91.19	63.10	64.26	76.89	91.61	63.84	65.31	78.39	73.62	73.79	74.77
Coal (b) (million short tons)	249	213	247	214	238	210	254	224	237	208	250	220	923	925	915
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.91	10.03	11.45	10.00	10.71	10.14	11.74	10.12	10.80	10.25	11.83	10.23	10.60	10.68	10.78
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.35	2.56	2.27	2.35	2.40	2.60	2.37	2.41	2.50	2.70	2.46	2.48	9.54	9.77	10.15
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	26.71	23.13	24.19	24.61	25.98	23.29	24.44	24.87	26.42	23.46	24.65	25.04	98.64	98.58	99.57
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	97.56	101.02	96.44	72.22	45.34	50.01	55.96	63.05	66.99	71.00	71.68	70.34	91.73	53.71	70.05
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	5.21	4.61	3.96	3.80	3.23	3.30	3.48	3.75	3.88	3.63	3.91	4.03	4.39	3.44	3.86
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.31	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.32	2.35	2.33	2.35
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,832	16,010	16,164	16,242	16,335	16,431	16,520	16,600	16,684	16,801	16,930	17,063	16,062	16,471	16,870
Percent change from prior year	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.4
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	107.7	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.1	113.6	108.5	110.7	112.8
Percent change from prior year	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,810	11,900	11,970	12,038	12,167	12,235	12,297	12,362	12,444	12,533	12,645	12,762	11,929	12,265	12,596
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	99.4	101.2	102.3	103.3	103.3	104.1	104.9	105.7	106.4	107.3	108.2	109.3	101.6	104.5	107.8
Percent change from prior year	2.4	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.1
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,439	479	80	1,521	2,136	476	75	1,540	2,115	476	75	1,538	4,519	4,228	4,204
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	34	393	775	96	38	387	844	93	41	388	845	93	1,298	1,362	1,368

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	98.75	103.35	97.78	73.16	46.33	51.00	57.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	72.67	71.33	93.26	54.58	71.00
Brent Spot Average	108.17	109.70	101.82	76.40	49.33	54.00	60.00	67.00	72.00	76.00	76.67	75.33	99.02	57.58	75.00
Imported Average	94.10	98.59	93.82	69.66	42.83	47.48	53.49	60.52	64.47	68.48	69.18	67.83	89.09	51.26	67.52
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	97.56	101.02	96.44	72.22	45.34	50.01	55.96	63.05	66.99	71.00	71.68	70.34	91.73	53.71	70.05
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	272	298	276	201	143	167	173	171	186	216	213	188	261	164	201
Diesel Fuel	303	300	288	234	169	178	189	209	222	234	233	229	281	186	230
Heating Oil	303	289	276	213	168	163	174	203	215	218	219	224	267	179	219
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	297	295	289	227	165	172	181	202	217	228	227	223	276	180	224
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	249	244	243	201	130	126	141	157	165	171	176	173	233	138	171
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	340	368	350	287	216	234	241	240	254	286	286	261	336	233	272
Gasoline All Grades (b)	348	375	358	296	224	243	250	249	263	295	294	270	344	242	281
On-highway Diesel Fuel	396	394	384	358	290	271	279	299	315	330	329	325	383	285	325
Heating Oil	397	382	369	323	269	257	259	284	301	303	302	307	371	271	303
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	5.36	4.75	4.08	3.91	3.33	3.40	3.59	3.87	3.99	3.74	4.02	4.15	4.52	3.55	3.98
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	5.21	4.61	3.96	3.80	3.23	3.30	3.48	3.75	3.88	3.63	3.91	4.03	4.39	3.44	3.86
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	6.17	5.61	5.06	5.07	4.59	4.22	4.39	4.86	5.19	4.62	4.88	5.26	5.50	4.53	5.00
Commercial Sector	8.66	9.61	9.69	8.73	8.51	8.60	9.19	8.74	8.97	9.16	9.76	9.29	8.93	8.67	9.18
Residential Sector	9.83	13.11	16.92	10.73	9.44	11.99	16.06	10.62	9.79	12.48	16.67	11.00	11.00	10.63	11.00
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.32	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.31	2.34	2.37	2.36	2.32	2.35	2.33	2.35
Natural Gas	6.82	4.93	4.25	4.56	4.20	4.00	4.17	4.66	4.76	4.29	4.55	4.90	5.04	4.25	4.61
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.95	20.44	19.75	16.68	12.82	10.95	10.67	10.97	11.38	12.35	12.92	13.04	19.43	11.42	12.40
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.39	22.74	21.88	18.45	15.16	15.13	15.75	17.84	18.69	19.18	19.26	19.79	22.24	15.96	19.19
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	7.02	6.94	7.36	6.79	6.75	6.89	7.36	6.78	6.85	7.00	7.48	6.88	7.04	6.95	7.06
Commercial Sector	10.57	10.63	11.11	10.56	10.52	10.84	11.28	10.67	10.72	11.05	11.49	10.87	10.73	10.84	11.05
Residential Sector	11.90	12.73	13.00	12.39	12.26	12.78	13.03	12.43	12.43	13.00	13.30	12.69	12.50	12.63	12.86

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	25.00	25.49	25.77	26.02	26.22	26.14	26.20	26.52	26.21	26.49	26.97	27.40	25.57	26.27	26.77
U.S. (50 States)	13.13	13.93	14.28	14.55	14.65	14.87	14.87	14.91	14.89	15.20	15.50	15.88	13.98	14.83	15.37
Canada	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.39	4.46	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.49	4.54	4.75	4.82	4.36	4.47	4.65
Mexico	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.83	2.80	2.77	2.72	2.70	2.68	2.65	2.87	2.82	2.69
North Sea (b)	3.05	2.80	2.71	2.68	2.70	2.59	2.51	2.61	2.56	2.49	2.46	2.49	2.81	2.60	2.50
Other OECD	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.59	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.57
Non-OECD	66.04	66.35	67.15	66.86	66.01	66.82	67.36	66.57	65.93	66.68	67.30	67.04	66.60	66.69	66.74
OPEC	35.94	35.70	36.20	36.16	36.04	36.22	36.33	35.92	35.98	36.09	36.19	36.30	36.00	36.13	36.14
Crude Oil Portion	29.79	29.54	30.04	30.11	29.88	30.02	30.09	29.65	29.54	29.62	29.69	29.76	29.87	29.91	29.65
Other Liquids	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.05	6.16	6.20	6.24	6.27	6.44	6.47	6.50	6.54	6.13	6.22	6.49
Eurasia	13.64	13.57	13.60	13.56	13.47	13.47	13.49	13.45	13.36	13.34	13.37	13.38	13.59	13.47	13.36
China	4.46	4.49	4.42	4.52	4.48	4.51	4.51	4.52	4.51	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.47	4.50	4.54
Other Non-OECD	12.00	12.59	12.92	12.62	12.02	12.63	13.03	12.68	12.07	12.70	13.18	12.81	12.54	12.59	12.69
Total World Supply	91.05	91.84	92.91	92.88	92.23	92.97	93.56	93.10	92.14	93.16	94.27	94.44	92.18	92.97	93.51
Non-OPEC Supply	55.10	56.14	56.71	56.72	56.19	56.74	57.23	57.18	56.16	57.08	58.07	58.14	56.17	56.84	57.37
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.73	44.75	45.81	46.85	46.27	45.11	45.90	46.44	46.27	45.04	45.90	46.26	45.79	45.93	45.87
U.S. (50 States)	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.56	19.12	19.21	19.48	19.46	19.30	19.30	19.63	19.46	19.06	19.32	19.43
U.S. Territories	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.39
Canada	2.43	2.35	2.45	2.35	2.36	2.30	2.41	2.39	2.36	2.30	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.36	2.36
Europe	12.99	13.37	13.87	13.56	13.33	13.06	13.50	13.46	13.22	12.96	13.40	13.35	13.45	13.34	13.24
Japan	5.02	3.87	3.88	4.54	4.69	3.95	3.98	4.35	4.55	3.82	3.85	4.22	4.32	4.24	4.11
Other OECD	6.14	6.11	6.11	6.51	6.41	6.23	6.17	6.41	6.45	6.26	6.21	6.45	6.22	6.30	6.34
Non-OECD	44.54	45.88	46.26	45.71	45.23	46.83	47.16	46.59	46.29	47.95	48.28	47.69	45.60	46.46	47.55
Eurasia	4.63	4.56	4.77	4.75	4.42	4.35	4.61	4.59	4.33	4.27	4.52	4.51	4.68	4.50	4.41
Europe	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.74
China	10.58	11.16	11.11	11.07	10.89	11.48	11.44	11.39	11.22	11.84	11.79	11.74	10.98	11.30	11.65
Other Asia	11.39	11.62	11.18	11.48	11.68	11.91	11.46	11.76	12.01	12.24	11.78	12.09	11.42	11.70	12.03
Other Non-OECD	17.24	17.83	18.46	17.68	17.54	18.36	18.91	18.11	18.01	18.86	19.44	18.60	17.80	18.23	18.73
Total World Consumption	90.26	90.64	92.07	92.57	91.51	91.94	93.06	93.03	92.56	92.99	94.18	93.95	91.39	92.39	93.42
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.09	-0.67	-0.23	0.10	0.10	-0.33	-0.11	0.49	0.00	-0.40	-0.14	0.46	-0.18	0.04	-0.02
Other OECD	-0.30	-0.03	-0.49	-0.15	-0.31	-0.25	-0.14	-0.20	0.15	0.08	0.02	-0.34	-0.24	-0.22	-0.02
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.57	-0.51	-0.12	-0.26	-0.51	-0.45	-0.25	-0.35	0.27	0.14	0.03	-0.61	-0.36	-0.39	-0.04
Total Stock Draw	-0.78	-1.20	-0.84	-0.31	-0.72	-1.03	-0.50	-0.07	0.42	-0.18	-0.09	-0.49	-0.78	-0.58	-0.09
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,057	1,123	1,144	1,135	1,126	1,156	1,166	1,121	1,121	1,157	1,169	1,127	1,135	1,121	1,127
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,569	2,637	2,703	2,708	2,726	2,779	2,802	2,775	2,761	2,790	2,801	2,791	2,708	2,775	2,791

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
North America	20.41	21.13	21.49	21.77	<i>21.97</i>	<i>22.00</i>	<i>22.11</i>	<i>22.37</i>	<i>22.10</i>	<i>22.44</i>	<i>22.93</i>	<i>23.35</i>	21.21	<i>22.12</i>	<i>22.71</i>
Canada	4.37	4.32	4.36	4.39	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.82</i>	4.36	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.65</i>
Mexico	2.91	2.89	2.86	2.83	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.83</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.65</i>	2.87	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.69</i>
United States	13.13	13.93	14.28	14.55	<i>14.65</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.91</i>	<i>14.89</i>	<i>15.20</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>15.88</i>	13.98	<i>14.83</i>	<i>15.37</i>
Central and South America	4.54	5.16	5.56	5.21	<i>4.58</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>4.62</i>	<i>5.26</i>	<i>5.67</i>	<i>5.31</i>	5.12	<i>5.16</i>	<i>5.22</i>
Argentina	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>	0.71	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Brazil	2.34	2.98	3.32	2.99	<i>2.36</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.01</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.05</i>	2.91	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.98</i>
Colombia	1.02	0.99	1.02	1.03	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.02	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.48	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Europe	4.03	3.79	3.69	3.66	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.43</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.44</i>	3.79	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.45</i>
Norway	1.94	1.78	1.86	1.77	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.83</i>	1.84	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.82</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.93	0.85	0.66	0.70	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.78	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Other North Sea	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.21	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.19	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Eurasia	13.65	13.59	13.61	13.58	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.48</i>	<i>13.50</i>	<i>13.47</i>	<i>13.38</i>	<i>13.36</i>	<i>13.39</i>	<i>13.39</i>	13.61	<i>13.48</i>	<i>13.38</i>
Azerbaijan	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.80	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.85	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Kazakhstan	1.73	1.66	1.71	1.66	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.66</i>	1.69	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Russia	10.60	10.57	10.52	10.59	<i>10.53</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.57</i>	<i>10.50</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.51</i>	<i>10.49</i>	10.57	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.50</i>
Turkmenistan	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	0.28	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>
Other Eurasia	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.24	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.22	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Middle East	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.18	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.25</i>	1.19	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.23</i>
Oman	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	0.96	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Syria	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Yemen	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>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.96	8.98	8.87	9.03	<i>9.07</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.14</i>	<i>9.12</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.17</i>	8.96	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.18</i>
Australia	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.49</i>	0.46	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
China	4.46	4.49	4.42	4.52	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.55</i>	4.47	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.54</i>
India	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.98	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.99</i>	0.97	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>
Indonesia	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.92	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.92	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.93</i>
Malaysia	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.68	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.68	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Vietnam	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.33	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>	0.32	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Africa	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.23</i>	2.29	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.21</i>
Egypt	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.66	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.60</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.27	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Sudan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.26	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	55.10	56.14	56.71	56.72	<i>56.19</i>	<i>56.74</i>	<i>57.23</i>	<i>57.18</i>	<i>56.16</i>	<i>57.08</i>	<i>58.07</i>	<i>58.14</i>	56.17	<i>56.84</i>	<i>57.37</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.05	<i>6.16</i>	<i>6.20</i>	<i>6.24</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.44</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.54</i>	6.13	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.49</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	61.25	62.30	62.88	62.77	<i>62.35</i>	<i>62.95</i>	<i>63.47</i>	<i>63.45</i>	<i>62.60</i>	<i>63.55</i>	<i>64.58</i>	<i>64.68</i>	62.31	<i>63.06</i>	<i>63.85</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.66	0.67	0.60	0.57	<i>n/a</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>	<i>n/a</i>	0.62	<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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-
Angola	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	-
Ecuador	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-
Iran	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-
Iraq	3.26	3.29	3.28	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-
Libya	0.38	0.23	0.58	0.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
Nigeria	1.98	1.98	2.07	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.99	-	-
Qatar	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.80	9.65	9.70	9.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.70	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	29.79	29.54	30.04	30.11	29.88	30.02	30.09	29.65	29.54	29.62	29.69	29.76	29.87	29.91	29.65
Other Liquids	6.15	6.16	6.17	6.05	6.16	6.20	6.24	6.27	6.44	6.47	6.50	6.54	6.13	6.22	6.49
Total OPEC Supply	35.94	35.70	36.20	36.16	36.04	36.22	36.33	35.92	35.98	36.09	36.19	36.30	36.00	36.13	36.14
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	5.13	4.98	5.43	5.43	5.10	5.14	5.20	5.27	5.31	5.34	5.37	5.39	5.24	5.18	5.35
South America	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.77	2.78	2.75	2.76	2.77
Middle East	23.86	23.90	23.90	24.03	24.16	24.25	24.30	24.20	24.18	24.23	24.28	24.32	23.93	24.23	24.25
OPEC Total	31.74	31.63	32.09	32.22	32.01	32.15	32.26	32.23	32.27	32.34	32.42	32.49	31.92	32.16	32.38
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle East	1.95	2.09	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.13	2.17	2.58	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.05	2.26	2.73
OPEC Total	1.95	2.09	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.13	2.17	2.58	2.72	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.05	2.26	2.73
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	2.34	2.66	2.32	2.52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.46	n/a	n/a

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

Projections: 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				2014	2015	2016
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.20	23.04	23.57	24.00	<i>23.46</i>	<i>23.51</i>	<i>23.86</i>	<i>23.83</i>	<i>23.62</i>	<i>23.58</i>	<i>24.00</i>	<i>23.82</i>	23.45	<i>23.67</i>	<i>23.76</i>
Canada	2.43	2.35	2.45	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.39</i>	2.39	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.36</i>
Mexico	1.95	1.97	1.96	2.08	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.95</i>	1.99	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.95</i>
United States	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.56	<i>19.12</i>	<i>19.21</i>	<i>19.48</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.46</i>	19.06	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.43</i>
Central and South America	6.89	7.12	7.16	7.18	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.26</i>	<i>7.30</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.40</i>	<i>7.37</i>	7.09	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.31</i>
Brazil	2.97	3.08	3.15	3.14	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>3.09</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.26</i>	3.09	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.21</i>
Europe	13.70	14.08	14.60	14.29	<i>14.05</i>	<i>13.78</i>	<i>14.24</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>13.95</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>14.15</i>	<i>14.10</i>	14.17	<i>14.07</i>	<i>13.97</i>
Eurasia	4.66	4.59	4.80	4.78	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.54</i>	4.71	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.44</i>
Russia	3.30	3.25	3.44	3.43	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.06</i>	3.36	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.00</i>
Middle East	7.70	8.04	8.69	7.95	<i>7.88</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>8.19</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.76</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>8.48</i>	8.10	<i>8.39</i>	<i>8.69</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.58	30.20	29.73	30.84	<i>31.00</i>	<i>30.88</i>	<i>30.37</i>	<i>31.26</i>	<i>31.58</i>	<i>31.50</i>	<i>30.97</i>	<i>31.86</i>	30.34	<i>30.88</i>	<i>31.48</i>
China	10.58	11.16	11.11	11.07	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.39</i>	<i>11.22</i>	<i>11.84</i>	<i>11.79</i>	<i>11.74</i>	10.98	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.65</i>
Japan	5.02	3.87	3.88	4.54	<i>4.69</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>3.85</i>	<i>4.22</i>	4.32	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.11</i>
India	3.89	3.87	3.55	3.84	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.18</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.13</i>	3.78	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.07</i>
Africa	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.52	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.77</i>	3.53	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.77</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.73	44.75	45.81	46.85	<i>46.27</i>	<i>45.11</i>	<i>45.90</i>	<i>46.44</i>	<i>46.27</i>	<i>45.04</i>	<i>45.90</i>	<i>46.26</i>	45.79	<i>45.93</i>	<i>45.87</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	44.54	45.88	46.26	45.71	<i>45.23</i>	<i>46.83</i>	<i>47.16</i>	<i>46.59</i>	<i>46.29</i>	<i>47.95</i>	<i>48.28</i>	<i>47.69</i>	45.60	<i>46.46</i>	<i>47.55</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	90.26	90.64	92.07	92.57	<i>91.51</i>	<i>91.94</i>	<i>93.06</i>	<i>93.03</i>	<i>92.56</i>	<i>92.99</i>	<i>94.18</i>	<i>93.95</i>	91.39	<i>92.39</i>	<i>93.42</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	112.9	113.7	114.5	115.3	<i>116.0</i>	<i>116.9</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>122.8</i>	114.1	<i>117.4</i>	<i>121.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	2.7	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	107.3	107.8	108.4	108.9	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>112.7</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>114.2</i>	108.1	<i>110.5</i>	<i>113.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.8	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	120.2	121.4	122.5	123.6	<i>124.4</i>	<i>125.6</i>	<i>127.0</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>129.7</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>132.5</i>	<i>134.1</i>	121.9	<i>126.4</i>	<i>131.8</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	3.7	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	107.93	107.71	108.82	113.04	<i>115.31</i>	<i>115.84</i>	<i>116.40</i>	<i>116.57</i>	<i>116.32</i>	<i>115.97</i>	<i>115.71</i>	<i>115.46</i>	109.37	<i>116.03</i>	<i>115.86</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.7	2.0	1.8	6.3	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	3.4	<i>6.1</i>	<i>-0.1</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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	8.14	8.62	8.82	9.10	<i>9.35</i>	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.53</i>	<i>9.84</i>	8.67	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.53</i>
Alaska	0.58	0.57	0.46	0.51	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.53	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.32	1.42	1.43	1.45	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.71</i>	1.40	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	6.24	6.64	6.92	7.14	<i>7.33</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.34</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>7.22</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.53</i>	<i>7.69</i>	6.74	<i>7.32</i>	<i>7.45</i>
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.11	6.94	7.15	6.89	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.34</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>5.87</i>	7.02	<i>6.42</i>	<i>6.32</i>
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.05	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>	0.01	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.00	0.25	-0.24	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>-0.30</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	-0.07	<i>0.03</i>	<i>-0.01</i>
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.23	0.27	0.13	0.12	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.19	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.15</i>
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.87	<i>15.46</i>	<i>16.03</i>	<i>16.42</i>	<i>15.88</i>	<i>15.48</i>	<i>16.05</i>	<i>16.52</i>	<i>15.90</i>	15.82	<i>15.95</i>	<i>15.99</i>
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.06	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.07</i>	1.08	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.71	2.95	3.09	3.11	<i>3.02</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.46</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.69</i>	2.96	<i>3.19</i>	<i>3.51</i>
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.07	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.07</i>	1.05	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.96	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>	0.93	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.21	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.21	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Product Net Imports (c)	-1.73	-1.76	-2.17	-2.12	<i>-2.00</i>	<i>-1.88</i>	<i>-2.29</i>	<i>-2.43</i>	<i>-2.06</i>	<i>-2.10</i>	<i>-2.59</i>	<i>-2.82</i>	-1.95	<i>-2.15</i>	<i>-2.39</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-0.37	-0.58	-0.66	-0.71	<i>-0.73</i>	<i>-0.83</i>	<i>-0.88</i>	<i>-0.85</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	<i>-0.98</i>	<i>-1.08</i>	<i>-1.16</i>	-0.58	<i>-0.82</i>	<i>-1.02</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.46	0.49	0.32	0.36	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.41	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.11	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	-0.09	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.10</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.29	0.58	0.45	0.47	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.37</i>	0.45	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.42</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.36	-0.34	-0.35	<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>-0.20</i>	<i>-0.30</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-0.23</i>	<i>-0.37</i>	-0.36	<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-0.27</i>
Jet Fuel	-0.07	-0.02	-0.09	-0.11	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	-0.07	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.07</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.67	-1.01	-1.08	-0.97	<i>-0.79</i>	<i>-0.95</i>	<i>-1.06</i>	<i>-1.03</i>	<i>-0.75</i>	<i>-0.93</i>	<i>-1.04</i>	<i>-1.01</i>	-0.93	<i>-0.96</i>	<i>-0.94</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.24	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>-0.22</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>-0.23</i>	-0.19	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.25</i>
Other Oils (g)	-0.64	-0.58	-0.51	-0.53	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.61</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.56</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.65</i>	<i>-0.59</i>	-0.57	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.60</i>
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.39	-0.72	-0.48	0.34	<i>0.36</i>	<i>-0.39</i>	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>-0.42</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>0.34</i>	-0.12	<i>0.01</i>	<i>-0.01</i>
Total Supply	18.84	18.71	19.16	19.35	<i>19.12</i>	<i>19.21</i>	<i>19.48</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.46</i>	19.01	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.43</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.66	2.06	2.26	2.60	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.77</i>	2.39	<i>2.51</i>	<i>2.60</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.08	0.02	-0.06	0.05	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.02	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</i>
Motor Gasoline	8.52	9.01	9.10	9.13	<i>8.71</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>8.87</i>	8.94	<i>9.00</i>	<i>8.96</i>
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.90	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.88</i>	0.88	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Jet Fuel	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.49	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.46</i>	1.47	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.47</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.17	3.93	3.86	4.05	<i>4.15</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.15</i>	4.00	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.12</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.26	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.25	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>
Other Oils (g)	1.75	1.96	2.25	1.97	<i>1.90</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>1.97</i>	1.98	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.03</i>
Total Consumption	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.56	<i>19.12</i>	<i>19.21</i>	<i>19.48</i>	<i>19.46</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.30</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.46</i>	19.06	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.43</i>
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	5.38	5.18	4.98	4.77	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>3.05</i>	5.08	<i>4.27</i>	<i>3.93</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	383.7	383.9	360.9	383.1	<i>406.3</i>	<i>400.8</i>	<i>385.2</i>	<i>372.7</i>	<i>400.2</i>	<i>398.2</i>	<i>385.9</i>	<i>375.2</i>	383.1	<i>372.7</i>	<i>375.2</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	98.1	164.1	209.8	170.8	<i>133.5</i>	<i>175.9</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>161.9</i>	<i>127.4</i>	<i>172.8</i>	<i>202.5</i>	<i>161.9</i>	170.8	<i>161.9</i>	<i>161.9</i>
Unfinished Oils	91.3	87.3	84.5	81.3	<i>90.8</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>80.1</i>	81.3	<i>80.6</i>	<i>80.1</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.6	23.0	22.4	22.1	<i>24.6</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>23.6</i>	22.1	<i>22.9</i>	<i>23.6</i>
Total Motor Gasoline	220.9	218.8	212.5	231.6	<i>226.8</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>216.4</i>	<i>230.7</i>	<i>228.4</i>	<i>221.5</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>231.6</i>	231.6	<i>230.7</i>	<i>231.6</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	34.3	28.9	28.8	32.4	<i>30.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>27.5</i>	32.4	<i>31.3</i>	<i>27.5</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	186.6	190.0	183.7	199.3	<i>196.6</i>	<i>188.9</i>	<i>187.7</i>	<i>199.4</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>194.3</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>204.1</i>	199.3	<i>199.4</i>	<i>204.1</i>
Jet Fuel	36.0	36.3	39.6	37.0	<i>36.9</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>38.2</i>	37.0	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	115.3	121.7	131.3	126.8	<i>115.6</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>129.4</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>123.9</i>	<i>132.2</i>	<i>134.0</i>	126.8	<i>131.4</i>	<i>134.0</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	36.4	36.7	36.6	34.4	<i>35.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>35.1</i>	34.4	<i>35.4</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Other Oils (g)	52.8	50.9	46.4	47.4	<i>55.3</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>47.7</i>	47.4	<i>47.4</i>	<i>47.7</i>
Total Commercial Inventory	1,057	1,123	1,144	1,135	<i>1,126</i>	<i>1,156</i>	<i>1,166</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>1,169</i>	<i>1,127</i>	1,135	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,127</i>
Crude Oil in SPR	696	691	691	691	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>	691	<i>691</i>	<i>691</i>

- = 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) "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.

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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	1.03	1.09	1.09	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.21	1.24	1.23	1.25	1.33	1.42	1.09	1.18	1.31
Propane	0.87	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.16	1.18	1.21	0.97	1.04	1.16
Butanes	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.53	0.57	0.62
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.33	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.43	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.40	0.42
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Propane/Propylene	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.59
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.04	0.27	0.21	-0.18	-0.05	0.24	0.16	-0.17	-0.05	0.24	0.16	-0.17	0.07	0.05	0.05
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	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.07	-0.09	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.12	-0.18	-0.22	-0.04	-0.10	-0.16
Propane/Propylene	-0.17	-0.34	-0.36	-0.40	-0.39	-0.44	-0.47	-0.50	-0.46	-0.51	-0.54	-0.56	-0.32	-0.45	-0.52
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.13	-0.12	-0.07	-0.12	-0.18	-0.18	-0.20	-0.07	-0.10	-0.17
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.18	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.19	-0.18	-0.16	-0.17	-0.18
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.28	0.41	0.34	0.26	0.28	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.32
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.18
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	1.01	0.97	1.08	1.09	1.05	1.03	1.11	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.21	1.04	1.09	1.15
Propane/Propylene	1.46	0.89	0.97	1.27	1.47	0.98	1.03	1.32	1.48	1.03	1.08	1.36	1.15	1.20	1.24
Butanes/Butylenes	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.17
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane/Ethylene	29.90	37.06	38.70	37.44	36.59	39.09	38.78	39.03	37.86	40.59	40.06	39.70	35.81	38.38	39.56
Propane/Propylene	28.32	57.12	82.37	74.45	46.55	63.98	78.09	63.69	38.94	58.24	73.42	61.12	74.45	63.69	61.12
Butanes/Butylenes	25.95	52.24	72.22	41.21	32.60	54.06	69.21	42.99	34.38	55.86	71.16	45.10	41.21	42.99	45.10
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	13.04	14.82	17.92	18.47	17.10	18.31	18.51	16.60	15.94	17.64	18.16	16.38	18.47	16.60	16.38
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.87	15.46	16.03	16.42	15.88	15.48	16.05	16.52	15.90	15.82	15.95	15.99
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.51	0.44	0.46	0.59	0.51	0.44	0.46	0.59	0.50	0.50	0.50
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.12	1.06	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.13
Unfinished Oils	0.24	0.51	0.41	0.35	0.25	0.50	0.43	0.36	0.26	0.51	0.44	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.71	1.06	0.83	0.42	0.56	0.79	0.63	0.45	0.56	0.78	0.60	0.42	0.75	0.61	0.59
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.73	19.04	19.21	18.36	17.84	18.89	19.05	18.40	17.87	18.92	19.18	18.43	18.59	18.55	18.60
Refinery Processing Gain	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.10	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.54	0.87	0.81	0.39	0.53	0.83	0.75	0.41	0.53	0.85	0.77	0.42	0.65	0.63	0.64
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.26	9.82	9.74	9.60	9.09	9.48	9.53	9.42	9.11	9.49	9.56	9.44	9.61	9.38	9.40
Jet Fuel	1.45	1.49	1.64	1.57	1.50	1.55	1.61	1.51	1.48	1.56	1.62	1.51	1.54	1.54	1.54
Distillate Fuel	4.66	4.96	4.99	4.93	4.77	4.98	5.06	5.11	4.81	5.01	5.11	5.13	4.89	4.98	5.01
Residual Fuel	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.47	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.45
Other Oils (a)	2.43	2.52	2.71	2.51	2.53	2.63	2.75	2.58	2.53	2.62	2.78	2.58	2.54	2.62	2.63
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.80	20.11	20.30	19.42	18.89	19.95	20.15	19.47	18.93	19.98	20.27	19.50	19.66	19.62	19.67
Refinery Distillation Inputs	15.51	16.17	16.64	16.22	15.78	16.34	16.74	16.24	15.80	16.36	16.85	16.26	16.14	16.28	16.32
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.93	17.89	17.81	17.82	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.86	17.81	17.81
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.92

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	272	298	276	201	<i>143</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>188</i>	261	<i>164</i>	<i>201</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	344	365	348	292	<i>219</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>268</i>	337	<i>232</i>	<i>275</i>
PADD 2	337	365	343	278	<i>207</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>253</i>	330	<i>230</i>	<i>269</i>
PADD 3	318	345	329	265	<i>197</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>231</i>	314	<i>214</i>	<i>245</i>
PADD 4	326	350	363	296	<i>207</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>258</i>	334	<i>228</i>	<i>266</i>
PADD 5	362	401	386	315	<i>244</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>289</i>	366	<i>262</i>	<i>300</i>
U.S. Average	340	368	350	287	<i>216</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>261</i>	336	<i>233</i>	<i>272</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	348	375	358	296	<i>224</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>270</i>	344	<i>242</i>	<i>281</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.7	63.1	55.6	58.9	<i>60.4</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>60.1</i>	58.9	<i>60.0</i>	<i>60.1</i>
PADD 2	49.0	49.7	47.2	51.6	<i>50.8</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>49.2</i>	51.6	<i>49.4</i>	<i>49.2</i>
PADD 3	77.7	72.8	74.9	80.6	<i>78.2</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>82.8</i>	80.6	<i>81.8</i>	<i>82.8</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.1	7.4	8.1	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>	8.1	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>
PADD 5	30.0	27.1	27.3	32.4	<i>30.6</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	32.4	<i>31.8</i>	<i>31.7</i>
U.S. Total	220.9	218.8	212.5	231.6	<i>226.8</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>216.4</i>	<i>230.7</i>	<i>228.4</i>	<i>221.5</i>	<i>218.1</i>	<i>231.6</i>	231.6	<i>230.7</i>	<i>231.6</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	34.3	28.9	28.8	32.4	<i>30.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>27.5</i>	32.4	<i>31.3</i>	<i>27.5</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	186.6	190.0	183.7	199.3	<i>196.6</i>	<i>188.9</i>	<i>187.7</i>	<i>199.4</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>194.3</i>	<i>192.7</i>	<i>204.1</i>	199.3	<i>199.4</i>	<i>204.1</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	71.73	73.56	75.53	76.57	<i>76.51</i>	<i>76.47</i>	<i>76.81</i>	<i>77.20</i>	<i>77.92</i>	<i>78.31</i>	<i>78.59</i>	<i>79.28</i>	74.36	<i>76.75</i>	<i>78.53</i>
Alaska	0.99	0.93	0.85	0.98	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.90</i>	0.94	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.29	3.42	3.41	3.37	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>	3.37	<i>3.15</i>	<i>2.97</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	67.45	69.22	71.27	72.22	<i>72.29</i>	<i>72.46</i>	<i>72.87</i>	<i>73.23</i>	<i>73.85</i>	<i>74.44</i>	<i>74.99</i>	<i>75.54</i>	70.06	<i>72.72</i>	<i>74.71</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	67.83	69.33	71.11	72.09	<i>72.04</i>	<i>72.00</i>	<i>72.32</i>	<i>72.69</i>	<i>73.36</i>	<i>73.73</i>	<i>74.00</i>	<i>74.65</i>	70.11	<i>72.26</i>	<i>73.94</i>
LNG Gross Imports	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.19	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.15</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.15</i>
LNG Gross Exports	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.03	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.07</i>	0.04	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.79</i>
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.44	6.52	6.47	7.01	<i>7.49</i>	<i>6.47</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.54</i>	<i>6.73</i>	7.11	<i>6.94</i>	<i>6.69</i>
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.67	3.89	3.85	4.04	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.52</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>4.88</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.35</i>	4.11	<i>4.65</i>	<i>5.11</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	22.75	-12.71	-12.98	0.73	<i>16.24</i>	<i>-10.59</i>	<i>-9.50</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>-11.24</i>	<i>-9.94</i>	<i>3.40</i>	-0.65	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>-0.21</i>
Total Supply	94.66	59.57	60.95	76.11	<i>91.49</i>	<i>63.64</i>	<i>64.98</i>	<i>77.67</i>	<i>92.11</i>	<i>63.47</i>	<i>65.14</i>	<i>78.67</i>	72.74	<i>74.38</i>	<i>74.83</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.79	1.73	0.95	0.06	<i>-0.30</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.77</i>	<i>-0.50</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	0.88	<i>-0.59</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Total Primary Supply	95.44	61.30	61.90	76.16	<i>91.19</i>	<i>63.10</i>	<i>64.26</i>	<i>76.89</i>	<i>91.61</i>	<i>63.84</i>	<i>65.31</i>	<i>78.39</i>	73.62	<i>73.79</i>	<i>74.77</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	28.73	7.44	3.70	15.89	<i>25.04</i>	<i>7.16</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>15.76</i>	<i>24.90</i>	<i>6.95</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>15.59</i>	13.88	<i>12.84</i>	<i>12.69</i>
Commercial	16.39	6.16	4.55	10.45	<i>14.54</i>	<i>5.98</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>5.98</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>10.32</i>	9.36	<i>8.82</i>	<i>8.82</i>
Industrial	22.98	20.03	19.66	21.86	<i>23.78</i>	<i>21.00</i>	<i>20.61</i>	<i>22.92</i>	<i>24.13</i>	<i>21.40</i>	<i>21.21</i>	<i>23.42</i>	21.13	<i>22.07</i>	<i>22.54</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.70	21.04	27.21	20.95	<i>20.05</i>	<i>22.13</i>	<i>28.67</i>	<i>20.90</i>	<i>20.05</i>	<i>22.51</i>	<i>29.15</i>	<i>21.75</i>	22.24	<i>22.96</i>	<i>23.38</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	4.41	4.52	4.64	4.71	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.87</i>	4.57	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.83</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3.15	2.02	2.04	2.21	<i>2.99</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.35	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.42</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Total Consumption	95.44	61.30	61.90	76.16	<i>91.19</i>	<i>63.10</i>	<i>64.26</i>	<i>76.89</i>	<i>91.61</i>	<i>63.84</i>	<i>65.31</i>	<i>78.39</i>	73.62	<i>73.79</i>	<i>74.77</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	857	2,005	3,190	3,126	<i>1,665</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>3,502</i>	<i>3,213</i>	<i>1,668</i>	<i>2,690</i>	<i>3,604</i>	<i>3,291</i>	3,126	<i>3,213</i>	<i>3,291</i>
Producing Region (d)	358	691	954	1,075	<i>697</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>1,023</i>	<i>1,197</i>	<i>1,176</i>	1,075	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,176</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	315	952	1,754	1,614	<i>679</i>	<i>1,210</i>	<i>1,833</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>1,160</i>	<i>1,812</i>	<i>1,554</i>	1,614	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,554</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	184	362	483	437	<i>288</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>537</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>562</i>	437	<i>501</i>	<i>562</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*
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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	5.36	4.75	4.08	3.91	3.33	3.40	3.59	3.87	3.99	3.74	4.02	4.15	4.52	3.55	3.98
Residential															
New England	13.91	16.16	17.80	14.32	13.34	14.34	17.14	13.94	13.53	14.86	17.81	14.47	14.65	13.97	14.34
Middle Atlantic	10.71	13.04	17.25	12.09	10.85	13.25	17.71	12.36	11.38	13.98	18.40	12.86	11.83	12.09	12.63
E. N. Central	8.67	12.96	16.85	8.80	7.93	11.14	16.64	9.12	8.39	11.66	17.23	9.40	9.66	9.21	9.62
W. N. Central	9.10	11.73	18.17	9.72	8.12	10.86	17.20	9.66	8.62	11.34	17.72	9.91	10.05	9.46	9.87
S. Atlantic	11.34	16.38	22.98	13.99	11.50	16.24	22.29	13.29	11.83	16.67	22.87	13.56	13.33	13.29	13.64
E. S. Central	9.63	14.08	19.70	12.01	9.70	13.35	18.31	11.44	9.95	14.09	19.07	11.94	11.23	11.07	11.44
W. S. Central	8.53	14.22	20.25	11.12	8.33	13.15	18.64	11.20	8.64	13.72	19.36	11.52	10.74	10.55	10.96
Mountain	9.07	11.22	15.15	9.98	8.83	9.83	13.40	8.99	8.74	10.24	14.27	9.90	10.18	9.38	9.73
Pacific	10.97	11.66	12.41	10.81	9.79	10.15	11.05	10.11	9.89	10.41	11.58	10.42	11.22	10.11	10.35
U.S. Average	9.83	13.11	16.92	10.73	9.44	11.99	16.06	10.62	9.79	12.48	16.67	11.00	11.00	10.63	11.00
Commercial															
New England	11.41	12.57	11.66	11.28	11.25	10.60	10.63	10.88	11.50	11.09	11.04	11.23	11.59	10.98	11.31
Middle Atlantic	9.30	9.06	8.04	8.60	9.16	8.63	8.44	9.43	9.85	9.32	9.03	9.98	8.94	9.04	9.70
E. N. Central	8.02	9.96	10.18	7.90	7.64	8.73	9.39	7.96	8.17	9.29	10.00	8.51	8.39	8.03	8.56
W. N. Central	8.35	9.10	10.19	8.29	7.74	7.74	8.80	7.86	8.06	8.15	9.26	8.29	8.56	7.86	8.23
S. Atlantic	9.23	10.56	10.91	10.03	9.76	10.04	10.65	9.94	10.18	10.64	11.28	10.55	9.85	9.97	10.51
E. S. Central	8.90	10.71	11.17	9.78	9.28	9.77	10.15	9.55	9.70	10.42	11.01	10.24	9.62	9.52	10.11
W. S. Central	7.49	9.24	9.26	8.31	7.48	7.84	8.46	8.06	8.02	8.38	9.05	8.61	8.25	7.84	8.40
Mountain	7.81	8.74	9.90	8.32	7.96	7.60	8.91	8.14	7.95	7.70	9.07	8.35	8.35	8.05	8.14
Pacific	9.29	9.26	9.56	9.05	8.57	8.17	9.00	8.99	9.11	8.87	9.63	9.57	9.25	8.69	9.29
U.S. Average	8.66	9.61	9.69	8.73	8.51	8.60	9.19	8.74	8.97	9.16	9.76	9.29	8.93	8.67	9.18
Industrial															
New England	10.16	9.66	8.05	8.97	8.95	8.21	8.25	9.30	9.61	8.88	8.81	9.82	9.40	8.77	9.38
Middle Atlantic	9.28	8.87	8.15	8.38	8.35	7.49	7.97	8.68	8.83	8.02	8.40	9.06	8.87	8.24	8.70
E. N. Central	8.03	8.87	7.89	6.85	6.69	6.17	6.38	6.69	7.13	6.70	6.83	7.06	7.82	6.57	7.01
W. N. Central	7.34	6.28	5.91	6.22	5.29	4.71	4.97	5.65	6.00	5.34	5.63	6.16	6.53	5.19	5.82
S. Atlantic	6.91	6.42	5.90	6.15	5.56	5.25	5.51	5.93	6.17	5.78	5.99	6.36	6.38	5.57	6.09
E. S. Central	6.37	6.14	5.31	5.66	5.36	5.03	5.18	5.62	5.90	5.45	5.69	6.03	5.90	5.31	5.78
W. S. Central	5.15	4.91	4.52	4.18	3.50	3.58	3.81	4.01	4.14	3.92	4.29	4.37	4.69	3.73	4.18
Mountain	6.55	6.68	6.95	6.72	5.94	5.53	6.12	6.30	6.01	5.77	6.46	6.59	6.70	5.99	6.21
Pacific	7.84	7.63	7.70	7.34	6.57	6.13	6.62	6.92	6.87	6.54	7.04	7.46	7.63	6.58	7.00
U.S. Average	6.17	5.61	5.06	5.07	4.59	4.22	4.39	4.86	5.19	4.62	4.88	5.26	5.50	4.53	5.00

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.2	245.8	251.7	251.4	<i>249.1</i>	<i>236.7</i>	<i>250.7</i>	<i>247.3</i>	<i>254.0</i>	<i>230.4</i>	<i>248.7</i>	<i>243.9</i>	994.2	<i>983.8</i>	<i>976.9</i>
Appalachia	67.5	69.7	68.6	66.4	<i>69.3</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>60.8</i>	272.1	<i>262.4</i>	<i>254.8</i>
Interior	46.3	44.8	49.0	46.9	<i>46.6</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>48.4</i>	187.0	<i>188.9</i>	<i>191.3</i>
Western	131.4	131.4	134.2	138.1	<i>133.3</i>	<i>123.1</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>136.3</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>139.4</i>	<i>134.7</i>	535.1	<i>532.6</i>	<i>530.8</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-2.3	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	-0.8	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Imports	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.1	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	11.3	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>
Exports	27.7	24.6	22.7	22.6	<i>19.2</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>21.8</i>	97.6	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.9</i>
Metallurgical Coal	16.9	15.8	15.2	15.3	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	63.2	<i>47.8</i>	<i>46.8</i>
Steam Coal	10.9	8.8	7.5	7.2	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	34.4	<i>34.8</i>	<i>37.1</i>
Total Primary Supply	220.9	224.7	232.9	228.6	<i>232.4</i>	<i>216.5</i>	<i>234.7</i>	<i>226.9</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>211.9</i>	<i>234.1</i>	<i>223.0</i>	907.1	<i>910.5</i>	<i>905.7</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	31.1	-15.2	8.1	-11.6	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-8.9</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-7.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>-5.6</i>	12.3	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
Waste Coal (a)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	11.2	<i>10.8</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Total Supply	255.2	212.3	243.5	219.6	<i>237.5</i>	<i>210.3</i>	<i>253.6</i>	<i>224.0</i>	<i>237.5</i>	<i>207.7</i>	<i>250.1</i>	<i>220.1</i>	930.6	<i>925.4</i>	<i>915.4</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	20.6	<i>21.5</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	231.7	196.8	231.4	197.5	<i>221.4</i>	<i>194.8</i>	<i>237.3</i>	<i>206.9</i>	<i>220.8</i>	<i>191.8</i>	<i>233.4</i>	<i>202.7</i>	857.4	<i>860.4</i>	<i>848.7</i>
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.9	10.7	11.1	<i>11.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.3</i>	44.8	<i>43.5</i>	<i>44.1</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	2.3	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Other Industrial	11.3	10.5	10.3	10.4	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	42.6	<i>41.2</i>	<i>41.8</i>
Total Consumption	248.6	212.9	247.3	214.0	<i>237.5</i>	<i>210.3</i>	<i>253.6</i>	<i>224.0</i>	<i>237.5</i>	<i>207.7</i>	<i>250.1</i>	<i>220.1</i>	922.8	<i>925.4</i>	<i>915.4</i>
Discrepancy (c)	6.6	-0.5	-3.8	5.5	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	7.8	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	41.7	41.7	41.1	43.4	<i>42.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>42.8</i>	43.4	<i>44.7</i>	<i>42.8</i>
Secondary Inventories	123.7	138.9	130.8	142.5	<i>140.1</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>138.4</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>134.2</i>	<i>139.8</i>	142.5	<i>138.4</i>	<i>139.8</i>
Electric Power Sector	118.0	132.9	124.2	135.4	<i>133.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>125.3</i>	<i>130.5</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>139.8</i>	<i>126.1</i>	<i>131.4</i>	135.4	<i>130.5</i>	<i>131.4</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.9</i>	4.8	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Coke Plants	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	1.9	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.46</i>	5.47	<i>5.61</i>	<i>5.46</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.262	<i>0.268</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.284</i>	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.277</i>	0.264	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.287</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.32	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.35	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.35</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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.47	10.75	12.04	10.56	<i>11.24</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>12.38</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.05</i>	<i>12.47</i>	<i>10.86</i>	11.20	<i>11.32</i>	<i>11.42</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	11.04	10.34	11.60	10.14	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.52</i>	<i>11.95</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>12.03</i>	<i>10.42</i>	10.78	<i>10.90</i>	<i>10.99</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.42	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Net Imports	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.12	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.13	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.58	10.87	12.20	10.68	<i>11.35</i>	<i>11.04</i>	<i>12.52</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.40</i>	<i>11.16</i>	<i>12.61</i>	<i>10.96</i>	11.33	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.53</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.67	0.84	0.75	0.68	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.73	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.53	9.67	11.07	9.63	<i>10.34</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>11.36</i>	<i>9.74</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>9.89</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>9.84</i>	10.23	<i>10.31</i>	<i>10.40</i>
Residential Sector	4.35	3.36	4.26	3.49	<i>4.09</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.41</i>	<i>3.57</i>	3.86	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.87</i>
Commercial Sector	3.62	3.64	4.06	3.56	<i>3.63</i>	<i>3.69</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>3.72</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>3.59</i>	3.72	<i>3.76</i>	<i>3.78</i>
Industrial Sector	2.54	2.66	2.73	2.56	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.66</i>	2.63	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.72</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.37	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.37	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.91	10.03	11.45	10.00	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.60	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.78</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	3,050	2,377	3,044	2,490	<i>2,850</i>	<i>2,372</i>	<i>3,125</i>	<i>2,494</i>	<i>2,868</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>3,094</i>	<i>2,495</i>	10,961	<i>10,841</i>	<i>10,822</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.32	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.35	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.35</i>
Natural Gas	6.82	4.93	4.25	4.56	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.90</i>	5.04	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.61</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.95	20.44	19.75	16.68	<i>12.82</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.97</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>12.35</i>	<i>12.92</i>	<i>13.04</i>	19.43	<i>11.42</i>	<i>12.40</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.39	22.74	21.88	18.45	<i>15.16</i>	<i>15.13</i>	<i>15.75</i>	<i>17.84</i>	<i>18.69</i>	<i>19.18</i>	<i>19.26</i>	<i>19.79</i>	22.24	<i>15.96</i>	<i>19.19</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.90	12.73	13.00	12.39	<i>12.26</i>	<i>12.78</i>	<i>13.03</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>13.00</i>	<i>13.30</i>	<i>12.69</i>	12.50	<i>12.63</i>	<i>12.86</i>
Commercial Sector	10.57	10.63	11.11	10.56	<i>10.52</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.28</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.05</i>	<i>11.49</i>	<i>10.87</i>	10.73	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.05</i>
Industrial Sector	7.02	6.94	7.36	6.79	<i>6.75</i>	<i>6.89</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>6.78</i>	<i>6.85</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.88</i>	7.04	<i>6.95</i>	<i>7.06</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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Residential Sector															
New England	154	111	136	115	148	113	138	121	145	115	138	124	129	130	130
Middle Atlantic	423	315	383	320	401	318	406	329	398	320	403	333	360	363	364
E. N. Central	616	446	513	486	558	443	559	487	560	444	555	490	515	512	512
W. N. Central	352	246	293	269	322	246	315	270	327	247	314	273	290	288	290
S. Atlantic	1,081	858	1,088	865	1,010	858	1,120	881	1,023	868	1,125	896	973	967	978
E. S. Central	404	278	363	294	370	281	375	293	374	282	375	297	335	330	332
W. S. Central	641	501	729	510	591	521	730	513	589	522	734	519	595	589	591
Mountain	239	242	320	232	251	243	343	235	253	247	346	239	259	269	271
Pacific contiguous	421	347	420	383	424	340	407	382	426	343	410	386	393	388	391
AK and HI	14	11	12	13	14	12	12	13	14	12	12	13	13	13	12
Total	4,345	3,355	4,257	3,488	4,089	3,374	4,407	3,525	4,109	3,399	4,412	3,570	3,860	3,849	3,873
Commercial Sector															
New England	153	138	154	138	151	138	157	138	148	137	155	136	146	146	144
Middle Atlantic	442	413	461	405	437	414	469	408	439	415	471	408	430	432	433
E. N. Central	510	490	526	486	509	498	545	489	512	503	550	489	503	510	513
W. N. Central	284	273	298	269	282	279	306	272	282	280	308	274	281	285	286
S. Atlantic	803	842	920	795	808	853	936	808	812	862	941	809	840	851	856
E. S. Central	239	237	271	230	242	241	283	232	243	243	288	234	245	249	252
W. S. Central	495	522	609	510	499	536	624	511	501	543	631	513	534	543	547
Mountain	239	257	287	244	244	262	296	248	248	267	301	252	257	263	267
Pacific contiguous	438	447	515	464	446	453	515	458	447	454	512	462	466	468	469
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	17
Total	3,620	3,636	4,058	3,558	3,634	3,689	4,147	3,581	3,648	3,721	4,174	3,593	3,719	3,764	3,785
Industrial Sector															
New England	49	49	52	48	48	49	53	48	49	49	53	48	50	49	50
Middle Atlantic	201	198	205	196	198	197	204	194	204	204	210	200	200	198	205
E. N. Central	525	532	544	512	527	536	546	516	537	547	557	527	528	531	542
W. N. Central	234	240	253	243	244	254	268	252	251	262	276	259	243	255	262
S. Atlantic	372	397	404	381	371	398	403	379	378	405	410	386	388	388	394
E. S. Central	279	287	296	289	295	291	289	286	300	296	294	290	288	290	295
W. S. Central	431	465	471	432	450	481	499	461	448	479	497	459	450	473	471
Mountain	213	239	250	223	221	243	260	231	227	250	267	238	231	239	246
Pacific contiguous	226	240	244	225	223	237	250	233	228	242	256	238	234	236	241
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,543	2,660	2,734	2,563	2,590	2,700	2,787	2,613	2,637	2,747	2,835	2,659	2,625	2,673	2,720
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	357	300	344	302	349	302	349	308	344	303	347	309	326	327	326
Middle Atlantic	1,078	936	1,059	932	1,048	941	1,091	943	1,054	951	1,098	954	1,001	1,005	1,014
E. N. Central	1,654	1,469	1,584	1,486	1,596	1,478	1,652	1,494	1,612	1,495	1,663	1,507	1,548	1,555	1,569
W. N. Central	870	760	844	782	849	779	889	794	860	789	898	806	814	828	838
S. Atlantic	2,260	2,100	2,415	2,045	2,193	2,112	2,463	2,072	2,217	2,138	2,480	2,094	2,205	2,210	2,232
E. S. Central	922	803	931	813	907	813	948	811	916	821	957	821	867	870	879
W. S. Central	1,567	1,488	1,811	1,453	1,539	1,538	1,853	1,486	1,538	1,545	1,863	1,491	1,580	1,605	1,610
Mountain	692	739	857	699	717	749	899	715	729	764	915	729	747	770	784
Pacific contiguous	1,087	1,037	1,181	1,074	1,095	1,031	1,175	1,075	1,103	1,041	1,180	1,087	1,095	1,094	1,103
AK and HI	44	41	43	44	44	42	43	45	44	42	43	45	43	43	44
Total	10,531	9,673	11,069	9,630	10,336	9,785	11,363	9,742	10,417	9,888	11,444	9,844	10,225	10,308	10,400

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Residential Sector															
New England	17.46	18.03	17.60	18.47	18.74	18.67	18.35	18.31	18.52	18.86	18.77	18.65	17.85	18.52	18.69
Middle Atlantic	16.28	16.58	16.66	15.93	16.23	16.84	16.96	16.35	16.71	17.32	17.46	16.79	16.37	16.60	17.07
E. N. Central	11.56	12.95	12.98	12.70	12.19	13.11	13.29	12.76	12.53	13.48	13.68	13.10	12.49	12.83	13.19
W. N. Central	10.05	11.80	12.31	10.71	10.43	12.01	12.46	10.95	10.81	12.25	12.70	11.17	11.15	11.45	11.71
S. Atlantic	11.31	11.98	12.13	11.62	11.47	11.97	12.08	11.61	11.54	12.05	12.22	11.75	11.76	11.79	11.90
E. S. Central	10.30	11.21	10.97	10.65	10.62	11.19	11.02	10.62	10.76	11.44	11.29	10.82	10.75	10.86	11.07
W. S. Central	10.37	11.44	11.39	11.02	10.58	10.79	10.79	10.61	10.54	10.90	10.98	10.79	11.05	10.70	10.81
Mountain	10.94	12.02	12.32	11.36	11.19	12.29	12.63	11.66	11.53	12.67	13.02	12.02	11.72	12.01	12.37
Pacific	12.97	12.77	15.51	13.35	13.52	13.35	15.70	13.49	13.75	13.55	16.04	13.82	13.70	14.05	14.32
U.S. Average	11.90	12.73	13.00	12.39	12.26	12.78	13.03	12.43	12.43	13.00	13.30	12.69	12.50	12.63	12.86
Commercial Sector															
New England	15.24	14.07	14.44	14.48	14.87	14.44	14.60	14.54	14.86	14.44	14.60	14.54	14.57	14.62	14.62
Middle Atlantic	14.26	13.28	13.94	12.68	13.29	13.47	14.22	12.93	13.53	13.71	14.47	13.17	13.56	13.50	13.74
E. N. Central	9.69	9.93	10.00	9.68	9.75	10.01	10.04	9.78	9.85	10.11	10.14	9.87	9.83	9.90	10.00
W. N. Central	8.60	9.38	9.86	8.70	8.61	9.50	10.06	8.86	8.82	9.72	10.30	9.07	9.15	9.28	9.50
S. Atlantic	9.83	9.67	9.70	9.65	9.91	9.94	10.04	9.95	10.13	10.16	10.26	10.17	9.71	9.96	10.18
E. S. Central	10.28	10.51	10.40	10.16	10.28	10.51	10.54	10.53	10.58	10.82	10.85	10.85	10.34	10.47	10.78
W. S. Central	8.12	8.29	8.30	8.11	7.84	7.84	7.88	7.67	7.91	7.91	7.95	7.74	8.21	7.81	7.88
Mountain	9.18	9.82	10.18	9.51	9.26	10.04	10.35	9.65	9.48	10.27	10.58	9.88	9.70	9.86	10.08
Pacific	11.95	13.14	15.63	14.00	12.80	14.44	16.44	14.14	13.22	14.91	16.98	14.61	13.77	14.53	15.01
U.S. Average	10.57	10.63	11.11	10.56	10.52	10.84	11.28	10.67	10.72	11.05	11.49	10.87	10.73	10.84	11.05
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.96	11.28	11.39	11.40	11.55	11.14	11.48	11.04	11.54	11.13	11.46	11.03	11.75	11.31	11.30
Middle Atlantic	8.75	7.37	7.28	7.03	7.80	7.46	7.60	7.18	7.83	7.49	7.63	7.21	7.60	7.51	7.54
E. N. Central	7.00	6.83	7.01	6.80	6.81	6.87	7.07	6.85	6.77	6.83	7.03	6.80	6.91	6.90	6.86
W. N. Central	6.56	6.68	7.32	6.34	6.45	6.73	7.39	6.45	6.54	6.82	7.49	6.54	6.73	6.77	6.86
S. Atlantic	6.80	6.68	6.97	6.56	6.53	6.63	6.99	6.54	6.59	6.69	7.05	6.60	6.75	6.68	6.74
E. S. Central	6.18	6.22	6.76	5.72	5.83	6.13	6.73	5.90	5.94	6.25	6.86	6.02	6.23	6.15	6.27
W. S. Central	5.87	6.04	6.34	5.90	5.76	5.86	6.19	5.74	6.09	6.20	6.55	6.07	6.04	5.89	6.24
Mountain	6.21	6.76	7.37	6.36	6.21	6.76	7.53	6.41	6.40	6.96	7.75	6.60	6.70	6.76	6.96
Pacific	7.96	8.30	9.60	8.84	7.96	8.34	9.34	8.54	7.92	8.33	9.34	8.55	8.69	8.57	8.56
U.S. Average	7.02	6.94	7.36	6.79	6.75	6.89	7.36	6.78	6.85	7.00	7.48	6.88	7.04	6.95	7.06
All Sectors (a)															
New England	15.85	15.05	15.20	15.49	16.02	15.47	15.59	15.44	15.91	15.55	15.75	15.60	15.41	15.64	15.71
Middle Atlantic	14.00	13.13	13.63	12.59	13.36	13.32	13.98	12.92	13.60	13.56	14.23	13.16	13.37	13.41	13.66
E. N. Central	9.53	9.72	9.93	9.67	9.63	9.80	10.16	9.73	9.75	9.91	10.28	9.85	9.71	9.84	9.95
W. N. Central	8.64	9.31	9.95	8.66	8.68	9.39	10.11	8.81	8.91	9.55	10.28	8.97	9.14	9.26	9.44
S. Atlantic	10.04	10.05	10.34	9.90	10.05	10.14	10.47	10.03	10.18	10.27	10.62	10.19	10.09	10.18	10.32
E. S. Central	9.05	9.22	9.46	8.76	8.97	9.17	9.56	8.93	9.14	9.39	9.80	9.13	9.13	9.17	9.37
W. S. Central	8.42	8.65	9.04	8.47	8.28	8.22	8.57	8.08	8.39	8.39	8.77	8.29	8.66	8.31	8.48
Mountain	8.87	9.56	10.16	9.12	9.00	9.71	10.40	9.27	9.23	9.96	10.68	9.51	9.47	9.65	9.90
Pacific	11.51	11.89	14.33	12.68	12.09	12.67	14.66	12.69	12.32	12.92	14.98	12.99	12.65	13.07	13.34
U.S. Average	10.26	10.34	10.91	10.22	10.26	10.42	10.99	10.26	10.41	10.59	11.19	10.45	10.45	10.50	10.68

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
United States															
Coal	4,873	4,037	4,628	3,936	<i>4,595</i>	<i>3,991</i>	<i>4,785</i>	<i>4,158</i>	<i>4,540</i>	<i>3,914</i>	<i>4,685</i>	<i>4,047</i>	4,367	<i>4,382</i>	<i>4,297</i>
Natural Gas	2,700	2,870	3,702	2,937	<i>2,824</i>	<i>2,996</i>	<i>3,837</i>	<i>2,941</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>3,051</i>	<i>3,904</i>	<i>3,059</i>	3,055	<i>3,152</i>	<i>3,211</i>
Petroleum (a)	147	63	65	58	<i>83</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>69</i>	83	<i>76</i>	<i>76</i>
Other Gases	28	29	35	35	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>37</i>	32	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>
Nuclear	2,201	2,060	2,289	2,182	<i>2,144</i>	<i>2,074</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>2,055</i>	<i>2,148</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>2,235</i>	<i>2,089</i>	2,183	<i>2,120</i>	<i>2,143</i>
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	703	850	652	643	<i>742</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>638</i>	712	<i>727</i>	<i>733</i>
Wind	553	549	367	491	<i>537</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>614</i>	490	<i>528</i>	<i>602</i>
Wood Biomass	116	112	119	117	<i>119</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>120</i>	116	<i>119</i>	<i>122</i>
Waste Biomass	51	53	56	56	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>58</i>	54	<i>58</i>	<i>58</i>
Geothermal	45	45	44	45	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>46</i>	45	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>
Solar	33	61	62	43	<i>42</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>61</i>	50	<i>63</i>	<i>77</i>
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-12	-17	-19	-14	<i>-12</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>-12</i>	<i>-11</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-13</i>	-15	<i>-13</i>	<i>-13</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	31	33	35	33	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>34</i>	33	<i>34</i>	<i>35</i>
Total Generation	11,470	10,746	12,036	10,563	<i>11,236</i>	<i>10,929</i>	<i>12,380</i>	<i>10,744</i>	<i>11,290</i>	<i>11,048</i>	<i>12,474</i>	<i>10,861</i>	11,203	<i>11,323</i>	<i>11,420</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	359	250	214	187	<i>343</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>217</i>	252	<i>266</i>	<i>241</i>
Natural Gas	409	480	627	482	<i>462</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>535</i>	500	<i>529</i>	<i>546</i>
Petroleum (a)	55	2	3	4	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	16	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>
Other Gases	2	2	1	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	2	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
Nuclear	542	471	539	533	<i>490</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>471</i>	521	<i>484</i>	<i>486</i>
Hydropower (c)	97	104	89	100	<i>104</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	97	<i>101</i>	<i>104</i>
Other Renewables (d)	72	63	60	72	<i>72</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>75</i>	67	<i>67</i>	<i>70</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	11	12	13	12	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Total Generation	1,547	1,384	1,545	1,391	<i>1,493</i>	<i>1,385</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>1,411</i>	<i>1,481</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>1,577</i>	<i>1,418</i>	1,466	<i>1,467</i>	<i>1,467</i>
South Census Region															
Coal	2,122	1,851	2,100	1,639	<i>1,923</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>2,057</i>	<i>1,674</i>	<i>1,865</i>	<i>1,703</i>	<i>1,998</i>	<i>1,613</i>	1,927	<i>1,857</i>	<i>1,795</i>
Natural Gas	1,538	1,722	2,083	1,615	<i>1,642</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>2,212</i>	<i>1,668</i>	<i>1,633</i>	<i>1,858</i>	<i>2,233</i>	<i>1,707</i>	1,741	<i>1,839</i>	<i>1,858</i>
Petroleum (a)	54	28	26	21	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>25</i>	32	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>
Other Gases	11	11	14	13	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	12	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	966	882	994	974	<i>955</i>	<i>923</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>957</i>	954	<i>945</i>	<i>975</i>
Hydropower (c)	146	103	75	121	<i>153</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>122</i>	111	<i>116</i>	<i>119</i>
Other Renewables (d)	239	254	201	234	<i>254</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>312</i>	232	<i>261</i>	<i>307</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	13	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	13	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>
Total Generation	5,089	4,862	5,507	4,632	<i>4,985</i>	<i>4,968</i>	<i>5,627</i>	<i>4,716</i>	<i>4,998</i>	<i>5,018</i>	<i>5,667</i>	<i>4,763</i>	5,023	<i>5,075</i>	<i>5,112</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,805	1,440	1,682	1,535	<i>1,735</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>1,569</i>	1,615	<i>1,651</i>	<i>1,650</i>
Natural Gas	194	179	206	187	<i>172</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>205</i>	192	<i>193</i>	<i>209</i>
Petroleum (a)	14	13	12	8	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	12	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
Other Gases	11	12	14	14	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	13	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>
Nuclear	533	543	586	522	<i>538</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>506</i>	546	<i>531</i>	<i>522</i>
Hydropower (c)	30	42	41	34	<i>33</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>32</i>	37	<i>38</i>	<i>40</i>
Other Renewables (d)	251	213	147	229	<i>240</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>266</i>	210	<i>220</i>	<i>244</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	5	5	4	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Total Generation	2,841	2,446	2,695	2,533	<i>2,745</i>	<i>2,493</i>	<i>2,836</i>	<i>2,578</i>	<i>2,779</i>	<i>2,527</i>	<i>2,861</i>	<i>2,609</i>	2,628	<i>2,663</i>	<i>2,694</i>
West Census Region															
Coal	587	497	632	575	<i>594</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>649</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>662</i>	<i>648</i>	573	<i>608</i>	<i>611</i>
Natural Gas	558	489	786	652	<i>548</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>612</i>	622	<i>591</i>	<i>598</i>
Petroleum (a)	24	21	24	24	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>28</i>	23	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>
Other Gases	5	5	6	6	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	5	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
Nuclear	160	164	170	153	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>155</i>	162	<i>160</i>	<i>160</i>
Hydropower (c)	418	585	427	376	<i>441</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>371</i>	451	<i>459</i>	<i>456</i>
Other Renewables (d)	236	290	240	217	<i>233</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>248</i>	246	<i>264</i>	<i>283</i>
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	3	4	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	4	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>
Total Generation	1,992	2,054	2,289	2,007	<i>2,013</i>	<i>2,082</i>	<i>2,338</i>	<i>2,039</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>2,112</i>	<i>2,369</i>	<i>2,071</i>	2,086	<i>2,119</i>	<i>2,146</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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,582	2,169	2,523	2,153	<i>2,465</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,586</i>	<i>2,255</i>	<i>2,431</i>	<i>2,114</i>	<i>2,544</i>	<i>2,210</i>	2,356	<i>2,363</i>	<i>2,325</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,530	21,903	28,161	21,954	<i>21,096</i>	<i>23,007</i>	<i>29,563</i>	<i>21,894</i>	<i>21,098</i>	<i>23,417</i>	<i>30,075</i>	<i>22,786</i>	23,155	<i>23,908</i>	<i>24,355</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	258	110	114	103	<i>148</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>124</i>	146	<i>135</i>	<i>135</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	86	24	30	27	<i>38</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>31</i>	42	<i>32</i>	<i>32</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	85	23	22	27	<i>34</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>29</i>	39	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	70	61	59	45	<i>69</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>59</i>	59	<i>66</i>	<i>66</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	17	2	3	4	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	6	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	164	116	105	88	<i>159</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>101</i>	118	<i>124</i>	<i>111</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,153	3,659	4,877	3,684	<i>3,511</i>	<i>3,947</i>	<i>4,996</i>	<i>3,778</i>	<i>3,490</i>	<i>3,977</i>	<i>5,140</i>	<i>4,018</i>	3,848	<i>4,061</i>	<i>4,159</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	92	4	6	7	<i>18</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	27	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,084	969	1,116	873	<i>999</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>969</i>	<i>901</i>	<i>1,062</i>	<i>866</i>	1,010	<i>972</i>	<i>949</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,689	13,113	15,773	11,970	<i>12,185</i>	<i>13,998</i>	<i>16,961</i>	<i>12,337</i>	<i>12,117</i>	<i>14,208</i>	<i>17,121</i>	<i>12,626</i>	13,144	<i>13,879</i>	<i>14,023</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	103	52	49	41	<i>66</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>48</i>	61	<i>57</i>	<i>58</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,006	811	952	867	<i>973</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>1,009</i>	<i>880</i>	908	<i>927</i>	<i>923</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,587	1,441	1,673	1,504	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,541</i>	<i>2,017</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>1,394</i>	<i>1,667</i>	<i>2,123</i>	<i>1,628</i>	1,552	<i>1,581</i>	<i>1,704</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	27	23	22	18	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	23	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	328	274	351	325	<i>334</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>363</i>	320	<i>340</i>	<i>341</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,101	3,690	5,838	4,795	<i>4,019</i>	<i>3,521</i>	<i>5,589</i>	<i>4,397</i>	<i>4,097</i>	<i>3,565</i>	<i>5,691</i>	<i>4,514</i>	4,611	<i>4,386</i>	<i>4,470</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	37	31	37	38	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	36	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	118.0	132.9	124.2	135.4	<i>133.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>125.3</i>	<i>130.5</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>139.8</i>	<i>126.1</i>	<i>131.4</i>	135.4	<i>130.5</i>	<i>131.4</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	10.5	10.7	10.5	11.1	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.6</i>	11.1	<i>12.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.4	<i>16.4</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	16.4	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.2</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.7	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	2.7	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.595	0.731	0.565	0.556	<i>0.628</i>	<i>0.739</i>	<i>0.585</i>	<i>0.548</i>	<i>0.632</i>	<i>0.743</i>	<i>0.600</i>	<i>0.551</i>	2.447	2.499	2.526
Wood Biomass (b)	0.065	0.059	0.064	0.066	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.069</i>	0.254	0.268	0.275
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.062	0.066	0.068	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.070</i>	0.257	0.277	0.280
Wind	0.473	0.475	0.321	0.430	<i>0.459</i>	<i>0.506</i>	<i>0.378</i>	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.584</i>	<i>0.428</i>	<i>0.537</i>	1.699	1.833	2.096
Geothermal	0.038	0.039	0.039	0.039	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>	0.155	0.156	0.159
Solar	0.028	0.051	0.053	0.037	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.082</i>	<i>0.086</i>	<i>0.053</i>	0.169	0.213	0.263
Subtotal	1.260	1.417	1.108	1.190	<i>1.294</i>	<i>1.482</i>	<i>1.216</i>	<i>1.254</i>	<i>1.396</i>	<i>1.579</i>	<i>1.303</i>	<i>1.321</i>	4.975	5.246	5.598
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.007	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	0.025	0.024	0.025
Wood Biomass (b)	0.305	0.317	0.326	0.313	<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.290</i>	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.307</i>	<i>0.311</i>	1.261	1.198	1.210
Waste Biomass (c)	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.043	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.044</i>	0.169	0.168	0.171
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.188	0.197	0.197	0.203	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.203</i>	0.786	0.787	0.790
Subtotal	0.547	0.567	0.577	0.571	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.536</i>	<i>0.559</i>	<i>0.562</i>	<i>0.543</i>	<i>0.540</i>	<i>0.564</i>	<i>0.569</i>	2.262	2.197	2.217
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.020	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	0.073	0.077	0.079
Waste Biomass (c)	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.045	0.045	0.046
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.035	0.036	0.036	0.037	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.035</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.038</i>	0.145	0.146	0.148
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	0.580	0.571	0.571
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar (d)	0.062	0.063	0.063	0.063	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.252	0.303	0.303
Subtotal	0.215	0.217	0.220	0.220	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	0.871	0.914	0.914
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.256	0.276	0.277	0.280	<i>0.253</i>	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.276</i>	1.089	1.073	1.075
Biodiesel (e)	0.040	0.048	0.055	0.052	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.195	0.196	0.196
Subtotal	0.296	0.324	0.332	0.332	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.326</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.297</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.327</i>	1.284	1.269	1.270
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.602	0.736	0.571	0.563	<i>0.634</i>	<i>0.745</i>	<i>0.591</i>	<i>0.554</i>	<i>0.638</i>	<i>0.749</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.558</i>	2.472	2.524	2.551
Wood Biomass (b)	0.530	0.539	0.554	0.544	<i>0.524</i>	<i>0.512</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.538</i>	<i>0.527</i>	<i>0.516</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.544</i>	2.167	2.115	2.135
Waste Biomass (c)	0.114	0.115	0.119	0.124	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.119</i>	<i>0.127</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.121</i>	<i>0.128</i>	<i>0.126</i>	0.472	0.490	0.497
Wind	0.473	0.475	0.321	0.430	<i>0.459</i>	<i>0.506</i>	<i>0.378</i>	<i>0.489</i>	<i>0.547</i>	<i>0.584</i>	<i>0.428</i>	<i>0.537</i>	1.699	1.833	2.096
Geothermal	0.054	0.055	0.055	0.055	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	<i>0.056</i>	0.218	0.219	0.222
Solar	0.091	0.116	0.118	0.100	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.117</i>	<i>0.159</i>	<i>0.164</i>	<i>0.131</i>	0.424	0.521	0.570
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.281	0.282	0.287	<i>0.258</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.255</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.281</i>	1.110	1.092	1.094
Biodiesel (e)	0.040	0.048	0.055	0.052	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.195	0.196	0.196
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.188	0.197	0.197	0.203	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.203</i>	0.786	0.787	0.790
Total Consumption	2.354	2.561	2.272	2.350	<i>2.396</i>	<i>2.600</i>	<i>2.369</i>	<i>2.407</i>	<i>2.499</i>	<i>2.702</i>	<i>2.462</i>	<i>2.485</i>	9.537	9.772	10.147

- = 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

(f) Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biodiesel

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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,832	16,010	16,164	16,242	16,335	16,431	16,520	16,600	16,684	16,801	16,930	17,063	16,062	16,471	16,870
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,844	10,913	10,972	11,046	11,133	11,218	11,298	11,368	11,439	11,516	11,595	11,681	10,944	11,254	11,558
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,536	2,595	2,634	2,672	2,693	2,719	2,747	2,783	2,819	2,868	2,917	2,972	2,609	2,735	2,894
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	40	100	91	90	72	62	58	54	49	49	58	67	80	61	56
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,869	2,881	2,910	2,886	2,894	2,899	2,903	2,908	2,910	2,915	2,918	2,921	2,886	2,901	2,916
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,027	2,081	2,106	2,099	2,115	2,133	2,152	2,172	2,192	2,215	2,241	2,267	2,078	2,143	2,229
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,474	2,541	2,537	2,544	2,562	2,589	2,629	2,676	2,718	2,754	2,791	2,835	2,524	2,614	2,774
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,810	11,900	11,970	12,038	12,167	12,235	12,297	12,362	12,444	12,533	12,645	12,762	11,929	12,265	12,596
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	137.8	138.5	139.2	140.0	140.6	141.2	141.7	142.1	142.6	143.0	143.5	144.0	138.9	141.4	143.2
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.5
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.93	0.99	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.20	1.22	1.28	1.31	1.39	0.99	1.14	1.30
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	102.2	103.7	104.7	105.9	105.7	106.1	106.8	107.5	108.4	109.5	110.6	111.7	104.1	106.5	110.0
Manufacturing	99.4	101.2	102.3	103.3	103.3	104.1	104.9	105.7	106.4	107.3	108.2	109.3	101.6	104.5	107.8
Food	106.1	106.5	105.6	106.5	106.4	107.0	107.6	108.3	109.1	109.8	110.6	111.4	106.2	107.4	110.2
Paper	82.4	83.3	82.7	82.7	83.3	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.9	85.3	85.7	86.2	82.8	83.9	85.5
Petroleum and Coal Products	97.7	98.2	98.9	99.6	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.6	100.0	100.4	100.8	101.1	98.6	99.3	100.6
Chemicals	87.7	88.4	90.0	91.6	91.8	92.4	93.0	93.6	94.3	95.0	95.9	97.0	89.4	92.7	95.6
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	75.5	77.4	80.0	79.7	80.5	81.5	82.8	84.1	85.6	87.1	88.7	90.2	78.1	82.2	87.9
Primary Metals	101.9	106.2	109.0	110.0	109.8	110.5	111.4	112.8	114.1	115.6	117.2	119.1	106.8	111.1	116.5
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.8	93.7	94.8	95.5	95.6	96.2	97.0	97.8	98.7	99.7	100.8	102.0	93.9	96.7	100.3
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	92.3	93.9	95.1	95.7	95.7	96.4	97.2	98.1	98.9	99.9	100.9	101.9	94.2	96.8	100.4
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	97.1	99.1	100.3	101.1	101.3	102.0	102.9	103.9	104.8	105.9	107.0	108.4	99.4	102.5	106.5
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	93.6	94.6	95.7	96.6	96.7	97.3	98.0	98.7	99.5	100.5	101.6	102.9	95.1	97.7	101.1
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.35	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.39	2.40	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.46	2.37	2.38	2.44
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.03	2.00	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.00	2.06
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.88	2.99	2.90	2.28	1.59	1.71	1.81	1.90	2.03	2.23	2.24	2.10	2.76	1.75	2.15
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	107.7	108.3	108.6	109.3	109.8	110.4	110.9	111.5	112.1	112.6	113.1	113.6	108.5	110.7	112.8
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,615	8,573	8,491	8,151	7,881	8,702	8,586	8,239	7,923	8,749	8,638	8,330	8,210	8,354	8,410
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	503	545	557	526	517	547	554	531	521	551	557	532	533	537	540
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	310	345	351	329	321	352	356	336	326	356	359	337	334	341	344
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	297.3	334.3	301.0	302.6	297.8	308.9	297.7	300.2	305.9	324.2	315.0	315.0	308.8	301.1	315.0
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.262	0.268	0.284	0.273	0.265	0.284	0.300	0.287	0.277	0.264	0.272	0.287
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	557	567	579	578	565	580	589	585	575	580	591	584	2,281	2,319	2,331
Natural Gas	461	297	304	371	440	307	316	379	447	311	321	386	1,434	1,442	1,465
Coal	462	397	459	409	443	393	473	418	443	389	467	412	1,727	1,727	1,711
Total Fossil Fuels	1,481	1,261	1,342	1,358	1,447	1,281	1,378	1,383	1,465	1,280	1,379	1,382	5,442	5,488	5,506

- = 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 - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	858	865	873	874	<i>878</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>892</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>909</i>	867	<i>884</i>	<i>900</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,365	2,386	2,403	2,404	<i>2,414</i>	<i>2,426</i>	<i>2,439</i>	<i>2,449</i>	<i>2,459</i>	<i>2,474</i>	<i>2,490</i>	<i>2,506</i>	2,390	<i>2,432</i>	<i>2,482</i>
E. N. Central	2,186	2,207	2,223	2,229	<i>2,238</i>	<i>2,247</i>	<i>2,256</i>	<i>2,265</i>	<i>2,273</i>	<i>2,285</i>	<i>2,299</i>	<i>2,314</i>	2,211	<i>2,251</i>	<i>2,293</i>
W. N. Central	1,031	1,042	1,052	1,057	<i>1,062</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,073</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,098</i>	<i>1,106</i>	1,046	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,094</i>
S. Atlantic	2,807	2,841	2,865	2,877	<i>2,894</i>	<i>2,913</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>2,946</i>	<i>2,962</i>	<i>2,983</i>	<i>3,007</i>	<i>3,032</i>	2,848	<i>2,921</i>	<i>2,996</i>
E. S. Central	724	732	740	743	<i>747</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>777</i>	735	<i>753</i>	<i>769</i>
W. S. Central	1,936	1,966	1,993	2,019	<i>2,038</i>	<i>2,053</i>	<i>2,064</i>	<i>2,078</i>	<i>2,095</i>	<i>2,114</i>	<i>2,134</i>	<i>2,154</i>	1,979	<i>2,058</i>	<i>2,124</i>
Mountain	1,028	1,041	1,052	1,061	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<i>1,122</i>	1,045	<i>1,078</i>	<i>1,108</i>
Pacific	2,821	2,855	2,886	2,901	<i>2,919</i>	<i>2,939</i>	<i>2,957</i>	<i>2,972</i>	<i>2,987</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>3,036</i>	<i>3,061</i>	2,866	<i>2,947</i>	<i>3,023</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	96.6	98.1	98.9	99.5	<i>99.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>101.3</i>	<i>101.8</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>104.1</i>	98.3	<i>100.3</i>	<i>102.9</i>
Middle Atlantic	94.1	94.9	95.3	96.1	<i>96.1</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>101.2</i>	95.1	<i>97.1</i>	<i>99.9</i>
E. N. Central	101.6	103.1	104.7	105.8	<i>105.8</i>	<i>106.5</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.9</i>	103.8	<i>107.0</i>	<i>110.3</i>
W. N. Central	102.8	104.7	105.9	106.8	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.9</i>	105.1	<i>107.9</i>	<i>111.3</i>
S. Atlantic	94.9	96.7	97.9	98.9	<i>98.9</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>103.9</i>	97.1	<i>99.9</i>	<i>102.6</i>
E. S. Central	97.0	98.8	100.7	101.8	<i>101.9</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>107.7</i>	99.6	<i>103.1</i>	<i>106.3</i>
W. S. Central	104.7	106.9	108.3	109.5	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>116.3</i>	107.4	<i>111.0</i>	<i>114.7</i>
Mountain	101.5	103.8	104.7	105.8	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>109.8</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>113.3</i>	103.9	<i>107.4</i>	<i>111.6</i>
Pacific	100.0	101.5	102.5	103.4	<i>103.3</i>	<i>103.9</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>108.8</i>	101.8	<i>104.3</i>	<i>107.4</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	759	762	767	772	<i>782</i>	<i>787</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>818</i>	765	<i>789</i>	<i>809</i>
Middle Atlantic	2,036	2,043	2,056	2,071	<i>2,097</i>	<i>2,107</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>2,129</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,157</i>	<i>2,173</i>	<i>2,191</i>	2,051	<i>2,112</i>	<i>2,167</i>
E. N. Central	1,852	1,865	1,875	1,884	<i>1,908</i>	<i>1,919</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>1,937</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>1,962</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>1,990</i>	1,869	<i>1,923</i>	<i>1,969</i>
W. N. Central	873	882	887	890	<i>904</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>951</i>	883	<i>913</i>	<i>939</i>
S. Atlantic	2,475	2,490	2,506	2,526	<i>2,562</i>	<i>2,582</i>	<i>2,597</i>	<i>2,614</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>2,659</i>	<i>2,683</i>	<i>2,710</i>	2,499	<i>2,589</i>	<i>2,672</i>
E. S. Central	653	656	660	665	<i>674</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>706</i>	659	<i>680</i>	<i>698</i>
W. S. Central	1,545	1,560	1,573	1,587	<i>1,610</i>	<i>1,623</i>	<i>1,635</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>1,660</i>	<i>1,676</i>	<i>1,692</i>	<i>1,710</i>	1,566	<i>1,628</i>	<i>1,685</i>
Mountain	867	873	879	886	<i>899</i>	<i>907</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>956</i>	876	<i>909</i>	<i>941</i>
Pacific	2,328	2,341	2,355	2,373	<i>2,405</i>	<i>2,425</i>	<i>2,440</i>	<i>2,456</i>	<i>2,476</i>	<i>2,496</i>	<i>2,521</i>	<i>2,546</i>	2,349	<i>2,431</i>	<i>2,510</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,759	5,763	5,764	5,769	<i>5,774</i>	<i>5,779</i>	<i>5,785</i>	<i>5,792</i>	<i>5,800</i>	<i>5,810</i>	<i>5,821</i>	<i>5,833</i>	5,769	<i>5,792</i>	<i>5,833</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,818	15,826	15,826	15,837	<i>15,846</i>	<i>15,854</i>	<i>15,867</i>	<i>15,881</i>	<i>15,901</i>	<i>15,927</i>	<i>15,957</i>	<i>15,987</i>	15,837	<i>15,881</i>	<i>15,987</i>
E. N. Central	18,538	18,549	18,542	18,546	<i>18,550</i>	<i>18,555</i>	<i>18,568</i>	<i>18,585</i>	<i>18,611</i>	<i>18,642</i>	<i>18,677</i>	<i>18,714</i>	18,546	<i>18,585</i>	<i>18,714</i>
W. N. Central	8,396	8,410	8,417	8,431	<i>8,444</i>	<i>8,457</i>	<i>8,472</i>	<i>8,489</i>	<i>8,508</i>	<i>8,531</i>	<i>8,557</i>	<i>8,584</i>	8,431	<i>8,489</i>	<i>8,584</i>
S. Atlantic	24,149	24,204	24,244	24,306	<i>24,370</i>	<i>24,433</i>	<i>24,508</i>	<i>24,587</i>	<i>24,678</i>	<i>24,778</i>	<i>24,886</i>	<i>24,996</i>	24,306	<i>24,587</i>	<i>24,996</i>
E. S. Central	7,431	7,434	7,432	7,436	<i>7,441</i>	<i>7,446</i>	<i>7,454</i>	<i>7,464</i>	<i>7,480</i>	<i>7,499</i>	<i>7,520</i>	<i>7,541</i>	7,436	<i>7,464</i>	<i>7,541</i>
W. S. Central	14,060	14,098	14,125	14,163	<i>14,201</i>	<i>14,239</i>	<i>14,281</i>	<i>14,326</i>	<i>14,377</i>	<i>14,433</i>	<i>14,494</i>	<i>14,555</i>	14,163	<i>14,326</i>	<i>14,555</i>
Mountain	8,578	8,600	8,620	8,647	<i>8,673</i>	<i>8,700</i>	<i>8,729</i>	<i>8,761</i>	<i>8,798</i>	<i>8,840</i>	<i>8,886</i>	<i>8,934</i>	8,647	<i>8,761</i>	<i>8,934</i>
Pacific	18,140	18,186	18,219	18,267	<i>18,311</i>	<i>18,355</i>	<i>18,403</i>	<i>18,450</i>	<i>18,511</i>	<i>18,576</i>	<i>18,644</i>	<i>18,713</i>	18,267	<i>18,450</i>	<i>18,713</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	7.1	<i>7.2</i>	<i>7.3</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	<i>18.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.2</i>	18.7	<i>19.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>
E. N. Central	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	21.1	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>
W. N. Central	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.7</i>	10.4	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>
S. Atlantic	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.5	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>27.4</i>	26.3	<i>26.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>
E. S. Central	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>8.0</i>	7.7	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>
W. S. Central	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>17.2</i>	16.4	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>
Mountain	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	9.8	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Pacific	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	<i>21.5</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	21.2	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.9</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,561	884	147	2,080	3,155	866	137	2,185	3,126	866	137	2,185	6,671	6,343	6,314
Middle Atlantic	3,440	706	100	1,960	2,922	686	91	2,006	2,915	685	91	2,005	6,205	5,705	5,697
E. N. Central	3,933	726	168	2,335	3,167	723	128	2,255	3,148	723	128	2,255	7,161	6,272	6,253
W. N. Central	3,861	754	176	2,484	3,243	684	154	2,436	3,220	685	154	2,437	7,275	6,518	6,496
South Atlantic	1,714	196	14	1,031	1,515	217	16	1,005	1,472	217	16	1,004	2,955	2,754	2,710
E. S. Central	2,270	230	18	1,397	1,944	271	22	1,333	1,864	271	22	1,334	3,915	3,571	3,491
W. S. Central	1,486	92	4	845	1,297	102	5	830	1,170	102	5	829	2,427	2,233	2,105
Mountain	1,935	689	152	1,678	2,177	650	139	1,814	2,159	650	139	1,813	4,454	4,780	4,762
Pacific	1,258	470	57	954	1,271	482	81	1,114	1,378	483	81	1,114	2,739	2,947	3,056
U.S. Average	2,439	479	80	1,521	2,136	476	75	1,540	2,115	476	75	1,538	4,519	4,228	4,204
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,166	838	134	2,147	3,143	828	140	2,143	6,289	6,285	6,255
Middle Atlantic	2,905	659	88	1,983	2,936	666	90	1,975	2,917	658	95	1,972	5,636	5,667	5,642
E. N. Central	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,192	694	123	2,259	3,194	696	131	2,254	6,170	6,268	6,273
W. N. Central	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,272	691	150	2,430	3,285	696	156	2,437	6,448	6,543	6,574
South Atlantic	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,481	196	14	1,012	1,486	191	15	1,009	2,679	2,703	2,701
E. S. Central	1,810	237	19	1,337	1,853	236	19	1,357	1,878	234	20	1,351	3,402	3,465	3,484
W. S. Central	1,157	85	5	827	1,189	86	5	834	1,211	86	5	836	2,075	2,114	2,139
Mountain	2,003	697	155	1,699	2,000	700	150	1,698	2,026	692	148	1,716	4,554	4,548	4,583
Pacific	1,555	625	96	1,237	1,534	622	92	1,203	1,514	606	89	1,201	3,512	3,452	3,409
U.S. Average	2,142	490	77	1,556	2,165	491	77	1,554	2,162	485	79	1,551	4,265	4,286	4,277
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	75	341	0	0	85	407	0	0	85	407	0	416	492	492
Middle Atlantic	0	155	432	6	0	163	551	5	0	163	551	5	592	719	720
E. N. Central	0	231	378	3	0	219	544	8	0	219	544	8	611	770	770
W. N. Central	0	263	540	12	3	274	683	11	3	274	683	11	814	970	970
South Atlantic	108	645	1,063	197	109	612	1,138	227	114	612	1,138	227	2,014	2,085	2,091
E. S. Central	6	505	924	62	24	492	1,038	66	27	491	1,038	66	1,497	1,619	1,622
W. S. Central	33	776	1,439	218	66	808	1,472	193	85	808	1,473	193	2,466	2,539	2,559
Mountain	30	438	871	96	20	449	971	87	20	449	972	87	1,435	1,528	1,528
Pacific	39	225	692	111	31	201	584	74	31	201	584	75	1,067	891	890
U.S. Average	34	393	775	96	38	387	844	93	41	388	845	93	1,298	1,362	1,368
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	83	417	1	0	85	420	1	0	82	412	1	501	505	495
Middle Atlantic	0	167	559	5	0	168	557	6	0	165	542	6	731	731	714
E. N. Central	3	230	546	6	3	234	545	6	3	229	532	6	785	787	770
W. N. Central	7	277	678	9	7	282	683	9	7	280	676	9	972	981	972
South Atlantic	110	636	1,154	212	110	635	1,155	210	111	644	1,142	211	2,112	2,109	2,108
E. S. Central	36	528	1,045	57	33	526	1,053	52	32	533	1,040	53	1,666	1,664	1,658
W. S. Central	102	882	1,506	190	94	883	1,518	183	92	885	1,508	184	2,680	2,678	2,668
Mountain	18	420	922	70	17	424	930	75	18	431	936	76	1,431	1,446	1,461
Pacific	26	166	589	58	26	170	601	65	27	177	602	67	838	862	874
U.S. Average	41	393	843	83	40	396	849	83	41	399	842	84	1,361	1,369	1,366

- = 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>).