



Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO)

- EIA expects that the Brent crude oil spot price will average \$110 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2012, while the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil spot price will average \$89 per barrel. The Brent and WTI crude oil spot prices are forecast to average \$104 per barrel and \$88 per barrel, respectively, in 2013. The projected WTI discount to Brent crude oil, which averaged \$23 per barrel in November 2012, falls to an average of \$11 per barrel by the fourth quarter of 2013. This forecast rests on the assumption that U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) grows by 2.1 percent in 2012 and 1.8 percent in 2013, while world oil-consumption-weighted real GDP grows by 2.7 percent and 2.4 percent in 2012 and 2013, respectively.
- U.S. monthly average regular gasoline retail prices fell from \$3.85 per gallon in September to \$3.45 per gallon in November, as crude oil prices fell and the gasoline market transitioned from summer-grade to lower-cost winter-grade gasoline specifications. Projected national average regular gasoline retail prices average \$3.63 per gallon in 2012 and \$3.43 per gallon in 2013, compared with \$3.53 per gallon in 2011. Forecast diesel fuel retail prices average \$4.02 per gallon during the fourth quarter of 2012 before falling to an average of \$3.84 per gallon in 2013.
- EIA's projections of average household fuel bills this winter have not changed significantly from last month's STEO. EIA expects household expenditures for space heating fuels will be higher this winter than last winter, primarily because of the return to roughly normal winter temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains compared with last winter's unusual warmth. Average expenditures for households that heat with heating oil are forecast to be higher than any previous winter on record.
- EIA expects U.S. total crude oil production to average 6.4 million barrels per day (bbl/d) in 2012, an increase of 0.8 million bbl/d from the previous year. Projected domestic crude oil production increases to 7.1 million bbl/d in 2013, 0.2 million bbl/d higher than projected in last month's STEO and the highest annual average rate of production since 1992.
- Natural gas working inventories, which reached an all-time weekly record in early November, ended the month at an estimated 3.8 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), almost equal to the level at the same time last year. EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas spot price, which averaged \$4.00 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2011, will average \$2.78 per MMBtu in 2012 and \$3.68 per MMBtu in 2013.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Overview. EIA estimates that global oil markets have loosened in the fourth quarter of 2012 relative to the same quarter last year. Projected world liquid fuels production increases by 0.1 million bbl/d from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of 2012 as members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) continue to produce more than 30 million bbl/d of crude oil and non-OPEC countries recover from unplanned outages and scheduled maintenance. Total liquid fuels supply, which was 1.1 million bbl/d lower than world consumption in the fourth quarter of 2011, falls short of consumption by about 0.3 million bbl/d in the fourth quarter 2012. EIA expects global inventories to build during the first half of 2013, mostly due to continued growth in U.S. and other non-OPEC supply.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. EIA expects world liquid fuels consumption growth of about 0.8 million bbl/d in 2012 and 1.0 million bbl/d in 2013, with countries outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) driving future demand growth.

Projected OECD liquid fuels consumption declines by 0.5 million bbl/d in 2012 and by an additional 0.2 million bbl/d in 2013. EIA projections do not assume any significant deterioration of the economic situation in the United States or the European Union (EU) next year, but movements in oil prices could include changing market assessments about the downside risks to future consumption from the so-called fiscal cliff in the United States or concerns over eurozone economic stability.

China's economy has shown signs of improvement over the past two months as key manufacturing indexes, export volumes, and refining runs have increased; however, a sustained rebound is still tentative. EIA expects liquid fuels consumption growth in China, which slowed from 460,000 bbl/d in 2011 to 380,000 bbl/d in 2012, should rise to about 400,000 bbl/d in 2013.

South Korea shut down two nuclear reactors in early November 2012 after discovering the plants used parts supplied with forged quality certificates. EIA believes that the country's power sector will primarily rely on an increase in generation using imported liquefied natural gas rather than petroleum to compensate for the reactor outages.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA estimates non-OPEC liquid fuels production in November 2012 to be 0.4 million bbl/d above the same month last year, primarily because of increased crude oil production from tight oil plays in the United States. Projected non-OPEC production increases by 1.3 million bbl/d in 2013, largely due to continued production growth from U.S. tight oil formations and Canadian oil sands.

Unplanned production outages in non-OPEC countries averaged just under 0.9 million bbl/d in November 2012, roughly the same volume that was offline in the previous month. Syria and Sudan are currently the most significant sources of disruption to non-OPEC production. EIA forecasts Sudan and South Sudan's production to average 120,000 bbl/d in 2012 and recover to 270,000 bbl/d in 2013, still well below the pre-shut-in level of around 450,000 bbl/d.

After months of planned and unplanned maintenance, the United Kingdom's Buzzard Field, which was originally expected to return to operation in September, resumed operations in the second half of November. Buzzard is the largest of the fields that contribute to the Forties crude oil blend, which is the most important stream that makes up the Brent crude price benchmark.

OPEC Supply. EIA expects that OPEC members will continue to produce more than 30 million bbl/d of crude oil next year to accommodate the projected increase in world oil consumption and to counterbalance supply disruptions. Saudi Arabia in particular has continued to produce at high levels for most of 2012.

Protestors disrupted operations at Libya's second-largest refinery on two separate occasions in November, as energy infrastructure continues to act as a tempting target for groups that seek to apply pressure on the nascent government. Although fuel supplies in Tripoli were only temporarily strained and the effect on upstream production was minimal, these and other developments reinforce EIA's expectation that Libya will struggle to sustain production at full capacity until political and security conditions improve. At the very least, Libya poses a greater upside than downside risk to the oil price forecast, as the potential production loss from more significant disruptions exceeds the potential short-term production gains from a sector that has already significantly recovered.

Nigerian crude oil production declined for a third consecutive month in November to 1.9 million bbl/d. Pipeline sabotage, oil spills, and production delays have continued to compromise a significant portion of Nigeria's production in November, after the country's crude oil production suffered from maintenance-related outages in September and floods in October. As of the end of November, three of Nigeria's crude streams (Qua Iboe, Forcados, and Brass River) were under force majeure, and preliminary data showed an overall reduction in crude oil loadings that month.

Iran's crude oil production is estimated at 2.6 million bbl/d in November 2012, indicating at least a temporary bottoming out of Iranian production declines. Iranian production had been falling since at least the last quarter of 2011. The latest round of U.S. and EU sanctions contributed to declines in Iranian production during the second and third quarters of 2012. However, preliminary trade numbers show that exports rose to 1.3 million bbl/d in October, at least temporarily slowing down the production declines. The export numbers are based on commercial data on tanker liftings from Iran, press reports, and other relevant information. However, this tentative interpretation of a very fluid situation could change as EIA revises data,

industry sources issue independent estimates of Iranian production, and more details about Iranian storage levels, refinery utilization, and domestic consumption emerge.

EIA estimates that OPEC surplus capacity, which is overwhelmingly concentrated in Saudi Arabia, remained relatively tight by historical standards at 2.0 million bbl/d over the past three months. Projected OPEC surplus capacity increases to 3.3 million bbl/d by the second quarter of 2013. This estimate does not include additional capacity that may be available in Iran but which is currently offline due to the impacts of U.S. and EU sanctions on Iran's ability to sell its oil.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories ended 2011 at 2.61 billion barrels, equivalent to 56.1 days of supply. Projected OECD oil inventories increase to 2.68 billion barrels (58.2 days of supply) by the end of 2012, and remain flat through the end of 2013. Forecast days of supply are at the highest end-of-year levels since 1991.

Crude Oil Prices. EIA projects the spot price of Brent crude oil will average \$112 per barrel in 2012 and \$104 per barrel in 2013, both mostly unchanged from last month's STEO. EIA expects the WTI price to average \$89 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2012, \$1 per barrel lower than in last month's STEO, and to average \$88 per barrel in 2013. EIA projects the WTI crude oil spot price discount to the Brent crude oil spot price will average \$21 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2012 before falling to \$11 per barrel by the end of 2013.

Energy price forecasts are highly uncertain ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures for March 2013 delivery during the five-day period ending December 6, 2012, averaged \$89.37 per barrel. Implied volatility averaged 28 percent, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in March 2013 at \$71 per barrel and \$113 per barrel, respectively. Last year at this time, WTI for March 2012 delivery averaged \$99 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 41 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$69 per barrel and \$142 per barrel.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Having fallen 230,000 bbl/d (1.2 percent) in 2011, total liquid fuels consumption is projected to shrink a further 310,000 bbl/d (1.6 percent) in 2012. All of the major petroleum categories contribute to the slide in consumption this year despite the continued economic recovery and little change in inflation-adjusted retail fuel prices. Motor gasoline consumption declines 30,000 bbl/d (0.3 percent) in 2012, with a 0.2-percent projected growth in highway travel more than offset by a 0.5-percent increase in fleetwide fuel efficiency. Warm weather during the first half of the year contributes to a projected 130,000-bbl/d (3.2-percent) decline in distillate fuel oil consumption in 2012, but softness in transportation (including export-oriented) markets accounts for part of the midyear weakness. Competitive natural gas prices, warm winter weather, and a decline in vessel bunkering consumption

contributed to a sizable 80,000-bbl/d (17.8-percent) decline in residual oil consumption to record lows in 2012.

In 2013, total liquid fuels consumption increases by 90,000 bbl/d (0.5 percent), with all of the major product categories exhibiting growth. Most of that recovery comes from distillate fuel oil and natural gas liquids consumption, which rise because of continued growth in freight shipments and industrial use as well as the assumption of near-normal weather this coming winter compared with much warmer-than-normal weather last winter. Despite higher assumed growth in U.S. real disposable income and a projected decline in gasoline retail prices of 5.5 percent, forecast motor gasoline consumption remains almost unchanged from 2012 because of continued slow growth in the driving-age population, improvements in the average fuel economy of new vehicles, and increased rates of retirement of older, less-fuel-efficient vehicles.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply and Imports. Onshore crude oil production in the Lower 48 United States is being driven by drilling activity in tight oil formations in Texas, North Dakota, and Montana. Bakken, a formation in the Williston Basin in North Dakota and Montana, and Eagle Ford, a formation in the Western Gulf Basin in Texas, are frequently referenced as the key productive plays in the United States and contribute about two-thirds of U.S. tight oil production. (The term play refers to an oil or natural gas formation with active prospecting and development.)

The Permian Basin in East Texas, which includes plays such as Spraberry, Bonespring, and Wolfcamp, is a third key growth area. The Permian Basin consists of layers of tight and conventional oil formations. In order to capitalize on this, the majority of rigs in this region are drilling vertical wells that produce oil from a number of the overlapping formations. The Permian Basin has more than 400 active drilling rigs, by far the most of any U.S. basin, that are drilling a large number of wells very quickly. EIA estimates that crude oil production from the Permian Basin surpassed 1.25 million bbl/d in November 2012, 33 percent greater than the estimated 0.93 million bbl/d in the Western Gulf Basin and 45 percent greater than the 0.86 million bbl/d in the Williston Basin.

Alaska crude oil production reached a seasonal low this year of 400,000 bbl/d in August, when summer maintenance typically decreases volumes, and has recovered to 560,000 bbl/d in November. EIA expects Alaskan crude oil production to average 530,000 bbl/d in 2012, about 6 percent lower than during 2011, and 520,000 bbl/d in 2013.

U.S. Federal Gulf of Mexico average daily oil production remained depressed at 1.17 million bbl/d in September 2012 due to outages early in the month related to Hurricane Isaac. Having recovered from the storm by the end of September, oil production is estimated to have increased to 1.37 million bbl/d in October and 1.39 million bbl/d in November. Average daily production for 2012 is projected to be 1.27 million bbl/d, approximately 40,000 bbl/d lower than during 2011.

The drought this year has raised concerns that barge traffic on the Mississippi River could be disrupted because of low water levels. Through the first 9 months of 2012, an average of 55,000 bbl/d of crude oil and 131,000 bbl/d of petroleum products were transported from the Midwest (PADD 2) to the Gulf Coast (PADD 3) by barge or tanker. From the Gulf Coast to the Midwest, 53,000 bbl/d of products were shipped, but there were no waterborne crude oil movements. This forecast assumes there are no disruptions to the waterborne transportation of liquid fuels on the Mississippi River.

The share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports, including crude oil, has been falling since peaking at over 60 percent in 2005. In 2011, it averaged 45 percent, down from 49 percent in 2010. EIA expects that the total net import share of consumption will continue to decline to 40 percent in 2012 as a result of continued substantial increases in oil production, an increase in net petroleum product exports, and an overall decline in liquid fuel consumption. The net import share of liquid fuel product consumption declines further to 37 percent in 2013 because of the projected increases in domestic crude oil production. It will be the first time since 1991 that the share of total U.S. consumption met by liquid fuel net imports is less than 40 percent. In EIA's [Annual Energy Outlook 2013](#) Reference case released last week, the import share continues to decline to 34 percent in 2019 with slow increases thereafter.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. U.S. regular gasoline retail prices fell from an average of \$3.75 per gallon in October 2012 to an average of \$3.45 per gallon in November, which was the lowest average since July of this year. The West Coast (PADD 5) experienced the largest decline in retail gasoline prices over the last two months, as multiple supply constraints were resolved and gasoline inventories recovered. PADD 5 regular gasoline retail prices fell by \$0.79 per gallon, from \$4.41 per gallon on October 8, 2012 to \$3.62 per gallon on December 3, 2012. Regular gasoline prices in the Central Atlantic states (PADD 1B) fell by \$0.32 per gallon over this same period despite the market disruptions caused by Hurricane Sandy. EIA expects regular-grade gasoline retail prices, which averaged \$3.53 per gallon in 2011, to average \$3.63 per gallon and \$3.43 per gallon in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

On-highway diesel fuel retail prices averaged \$4.09 per gallon in October 2012, and continued tight market conditions and strong global demand kept on-highway diesel fuel prices at an average of \$4.00 per gallon in November. On November 23, 2012, U.S. week-ending stocks of distillate fuel oil fell to their lowest level since May 30, 2008, despite the higher expected demand during the upcoming winter heating oil season. EIA expects that on-highway diesel fuel retail prices will average \$3.97 per gallon in 2012 and \$3.84 per gallon in 2013. Wholesale diesel margins (the difference between the wholesale price of diesel and the U.S. average refiner acquisition cost of crude oil) averaged \$0.60 per gallon in the first half of 2012, and then climbed to an average of \$0.97 per gallon in October, the highest monthly average on record, surpassing the previous high of \$0.96 per gallon in October 2005. EIA projects wholesale diesel margins will average \$0.91 per gallon in the fourth quarter of 2012 and \$0.76 per gallon in 2013, compared with the previous five-year (2007-2011) average of \$0.52 per gallon.

Natural Gas

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. Overall natural gas consumption in late October and early November showed little response to [Hurricane Sandy](#), which hit the Northeast on October 29. Declines in natural gas-fired generation because of electric power outages may have been somewhat mitigated by power producers substituting natural gas for shut-down nuclear capacity resulting from the storm. Most of the effects of the storm on natural gas markets appear to have been short-lived, and EIA has not made substantial adjustments to its forecast as a result of Hurricane Sandy.

EIA expects that natural gas consumption will average 69.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2012, an increase of 4.8 percent from 2011. Large gains in electric power use in 2012 more than offset declines in residential and commercial use. EIA projects consumption of natural gas for power generation in 2012 will exceed the previous year's level by 21.3 percent. Consumption of natural gas for power generation was particularly high in 2012 because of an [unusually hot summer](#) combined with relatively low gas prices. While consumption of gas for power generation is expected to decline 10.4 percent in 2013 to 22.6 Bcf/d, natural gas for power generation remains high by historical standards and reflects a structural shift toward using more natural gas for power generation.

Projected consumption in 2013 declines slightly from 2012, as increases in residential and commercial consumption offset the declines in electric power use. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration projects temperatures that are near normal this winter, but much colder than last year's mild winter. The weather forecasts imply large increases in use of natural gas for heating.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. This month's STEO revises upward the forecast for marketed production for 2012 by 0.4 Bcf/d to 69.2 Bcf/d. While the revision is relatively small, the cause of the revision is significant. EIA's production survey indicated a 9 percent increase in production between August and September 2012. Part of this increase is a recovery from [Hurricane Isaac-related declines in August](#), but the increase also reverses several months of declines that had taken place earlier in 2012. At 69.4 Bcf/d, marketed production in September was slightly higher than January 2012 and the highest since February 1973 despite the decline in the natural gas rig count this year. According to Baker Hughes, the natural gas rig count was 417 as of December 7, 2012, compared with 811 at the start of 2012.

EIA forecasts that total marketed production will average 69.6 Bcf/d in 2013, slightly up from 2012. Even with the projected increases in the second half of 2012, production growth has slowed from its strong upward trajectory seen in 2009–11. EIA expects that growth in associated gas from crude oil production, as well as continued drilling in liquids-rich areas, will continue to offset the decline in drilling activity.

EIA expects pipeline gross imports will fall by 0.2 Bcf/d (2.8 percent) in 2012, as domestic supply continues to displace Canadian sources. The warm winter in the United States early this year also added to the year-over-year decline in imports, particularly to the Northeast where imported natural gas can serve as additional supply in times of very cold weather. EIA expects a slight increase in pipeline gross imports in 2013. Gross exports to Mexico have grown substantially since 2010, but EIA expects this growth will taper off in 2013 and exports will remain at their 2012 level of 4.4 Bcf/d.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports are expected to remain at minimal levels of less than 0.5 Bcf/d in both 2012 and 2013. Exports mainly arrive at the Elba Island terminal in Georgia and the Everett terminal in New England, either to fulfill long-term contract obligations or to take advantage of temporarily high local prices due to cold snaps and disruptions. Higher prices for LNG, particularly in Asian markets, have made the United States a market of last resort for LNG suppliers.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. At the end of October, inventories heading into the winter were very strong at 3,923 Bcf, and injections continued a few weeks into November. On November 2, 2012, inventories hit a record high level of 3,929 Bcf, surpassing the previous record set the week before, according to EIA's [Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report](#). An injection of 4 Bcf for the week ending November 23 surprised many analysts, who had been expecting a net withdrawal for the week. Unsurprisingly, the Nymex January 2013 Henry Hub futures contract dropped 15.3 cents on November 29 (the day the November 23 report was released).

While inventories ended the injection season at a record high, it was due mainly to a high level of gas going into the injection season, rather than strong injection levels. The increase of 1,446 Bcf in working gas inventory during the 2012 injection season (from the beginning of April through the end of October) is small by historical standards. Last year's inventory build from April through October, for comparison, was 2,224 Bcf.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. Natural gas spot prices averaged \$3.54 per MMBtu at the Henry Hub in November 2012, up \$0.23 per MMBtu from the October 2012 average and \$0.30 per MMBtu more than the November 2011 average. EIA expects the Henry Hub natural gas price will average \$2.78 per MMBtu in 2012 and \$3.68 per MMBtu in 2013; these are increases of \$0.01 per MMBtu in 2012 and \$0.19 per MMBtu in 2013 from projections in last month's STEO.

Natural gas futures prices for March 2013 delivery (for the five-day period ending December 6, 2012) averaged \$3.62 per MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for March 2013 contracts at \$2.62 per MMBtu and \$5.00 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the March 2012 natural gas futures contract averaged \$3.63 per MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$2.62 per MMBtu and \$5.05 per MMBtu.

Coal

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA forecasts coal consumption in the electric power sector to total 829 million short tons (MMst) in 2012, the lowest amount since 1992. Lower natural gas prices to electric generators have led to a significant increase in the share of natural gas-fired generation. EIA projects power sector coal consumption to grow by 5 percent in 2013, as higher natural gas prices lead to a reduction in natural gas-fired generation.

U.S. Coal Supply. EIA forecasts that coal production will decline by 6 percent in 2012 as domestic consumption falls. EIA expects production to increase slightly by 1 percent in 2013 as inventory draws and lower exports offset an increase in domestic consumption in the forecast. Electric power sector stocks, which ended 2011 at 172 MMst, are forecast to total 183 MMst at the end of the 2012 and 179 MMst in 2013.

U.S. Coal Trade. EIA expects coal exports to total a record 124 MMst in 2012. EIA projects that coal exports will decline in 2013 but remain above 100 MMst for the third straight year. Continuing economic weakness in Europe and lower international coal prices are primary reasons for the expected decline in coal exports. U.S. exports could be higher if there are significant supply disruptions from any of the major coal-exporting countries.

U.S. Coal Prices. Delivered coal prices to the electric power industry increased steadily over the 10-year period ending in 2011, when the delivered coal price averaged \$2.39 per MMBtu (a 6-percent increase from 2010). However, EIA expects the decline in domestic demand for coal, combined with large coal inventories, will slow increases in coal prices and contribute to the shut-in of higher-cost production. EIA forecasts that the delivered coal price will average \$2.40 per MMBtu in 2012 and \$2.44 per MMBtu in 2013.

Electricity

U.S. Electricity Consumption. Variations in winter weather can have a significant effect on residential electricity consumption, especially in the southeastern United States where nearly two-thirds of households use electricity as their primary heating source. Last winter, heating degree days in the South Atlantic Census division during the months of December, January, and February totaled about 21 percent below the 30-year normal. As a consequence, residential electricity consumption during those three months reached the lowest level since the winter of 2005-06.

Forecast heating degree days nationwide during the next three months (December-February) total about 15 percent more than last winter, which would lead to a year-over-year increase in U.S. residential electricity consumption of 8.6 percent during that period. For all of 2013, EIA projects flat growth in U.S. residential electricity sales as cooler summer weather and the

associated reduction in electricity consumption for space cooling offsets the projected increase in winter electricity consumption.

U.S. Electricity Generation. The most important trend in electricity generation over the past few years has been the industry's [price-driven substitution](#) of coal-fired generation with generation fueled by natural gas. Through September this year, the price of natural gas delivered to electric generators has averaged 35 percent less than the cost during the same period last year, while the delivered price of coal is unchanged. In response, the share of total generation fueled by natural gas during the first three quarters of the year has risen from 24 percent in 2011 to 31 percent this year.

By January 2013, EIA expects the delivered price of natural gas will be 31 percent higher than the price during January 2012, which should begin to lower the use of natural gas for power generation. EIA projects the share of generation fueled by natural gas in 2013 to average 27.2 percent compared with an annual average share of 30.4 percent in 2012.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the nominal U.S. residential electricity price will rise by 1.2 percent during 2012, compared with an increase of 1.6 percent last year and an average annual increase of 2.4 percent during the previous five years. Residential prices during 2013 are projected to rise by 1.6 percent to an average of 12.0 cents per kilowatthour.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

U.S. Renewables. After growing by 13.1 percent in 2011, total renewable energy consumption is projected to decline by 2.0 percent in 2012. This decrease is the result of hydropower production falling by 0.4 quadrillion Btu (13.1 percent), as precipitation patterns in the Pacific Northwest fall from the unusually high levels seen in 2011. The decline in hydropower from 2011 to 2012 more than offsets the projected growth in the consumption of other renewable energy forms. Renewable energy consumption increases 3.7 percent in 2013 as hydropower is projected to grow by 1.1 percent and nonhydropower renewables grow by an average of 5.0 percent.

Under current law, the federal production tax credit (PTC) for wind-powered generation will not be available for turbines that begin commercial operations after the end of 2012. Wind-powered generation, which grew by 27 percent in 2011, is forecast to grow an additional 15 percent in 2012. Based on current reporting to EIA, 6 gigawatts of [wind capacity](#) is scheduled to come on line in the last two months of 2012, in addition to the approximately 6 gigawatts that entered service from January 2012 through October of 2012. This is projected to lead to an additional 15-percent increase in wind generation in 2013 as compared to 2012, as this new capacity would be operating for the entire year. Absent the PTC, very little new capacity is projected to come on line in 2013.

Solar energy continues robust growth, although the total amount remains small compared to total U.S. generation. Consumption is projected to grow by 31 percent in 2012 and 28 percent in 2013.

As a result of drought conditions depressing corn harvests throughout the Midwest, fuel ethanol production fell from an average of 900,000 bbl/d during the first half of 2012 to an average of 820,000 bbl/d in the second half of the year. EIA expects ethanol production will remain near current levels through mid-2013 before recovering to pre-drought production levels, averaging 861,000 bbl/d (13.2 billion gallons) for the year. The projected lower ethanol production is generally matched by higher ethanol imports and lower ethanol exports. Biodiesel production averaged about 63,000 bbl/d (0.97 billion gallons) in 2011. Forecast biodiesel production averages 66,000 bbl/d in 2012 and 80,000 bbl/d in 2013, with biodiesel blending meeting the Renewable Fuels Standard requirements of 1.0 billion gallons and 1.28 billion gallons, respectively, in those years.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. After declining by 2.2 percent in 2011, fossil fuel emissions are projected to further decline by 3.2 percent in 2012. This decline is followed by an increase of 1.8 percent in 2013.

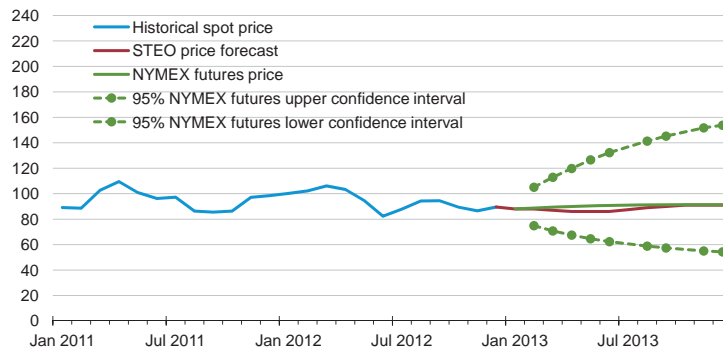


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for December 2012

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel



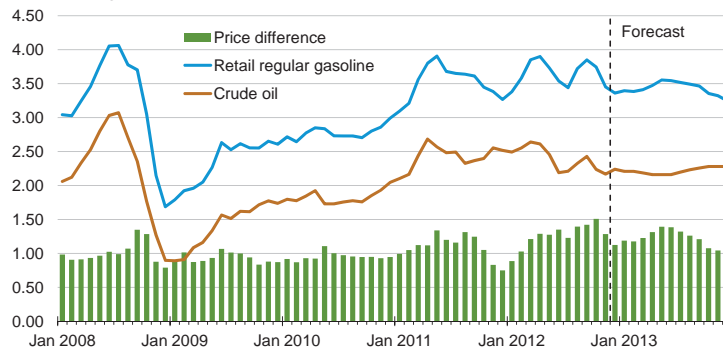
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending December 6, 2012. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon



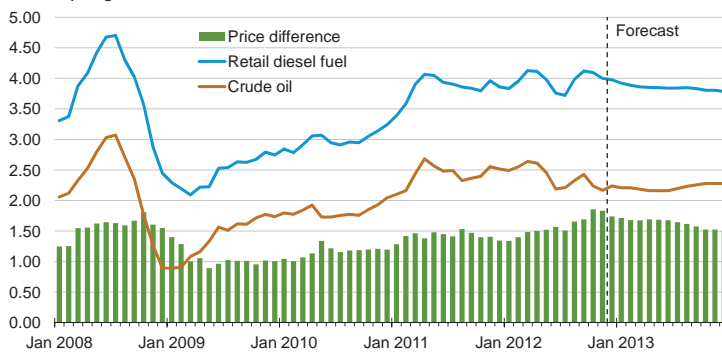
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

dollars per gallon



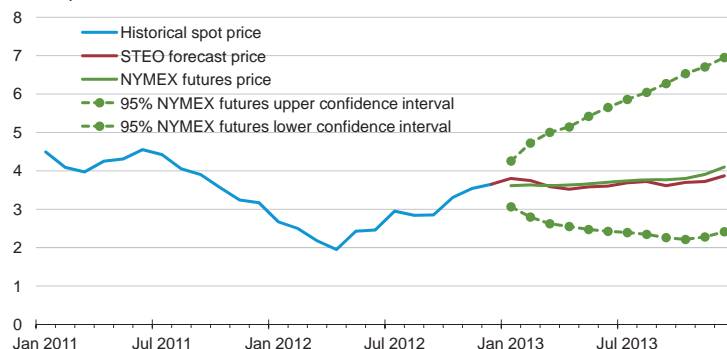
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

dollars per million btu



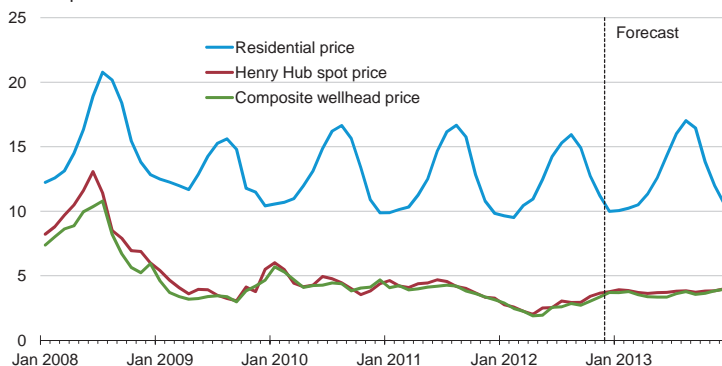
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending December 6, 2012. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Natural Gas Prices

dollars per thousand cubic feet

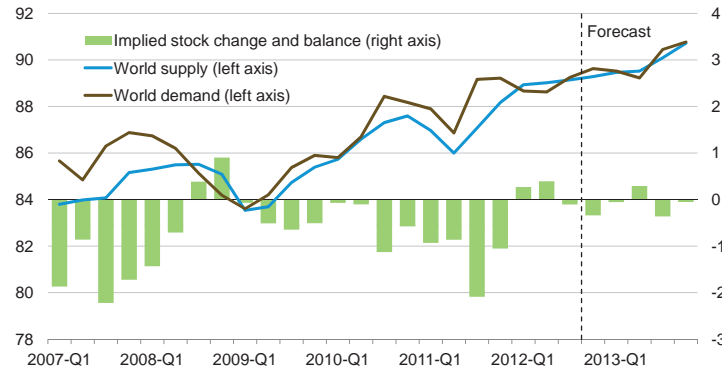


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



World Liquid Fuels Supply and Demand Balance

million barrels per day

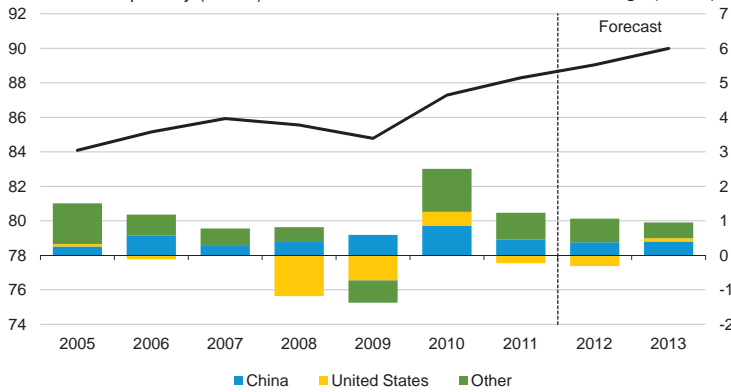


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (mmbd)

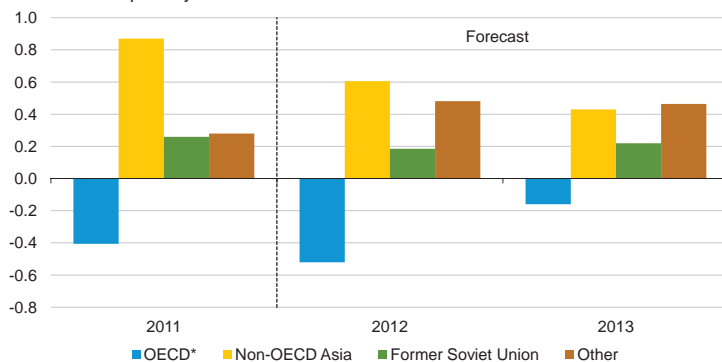


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day



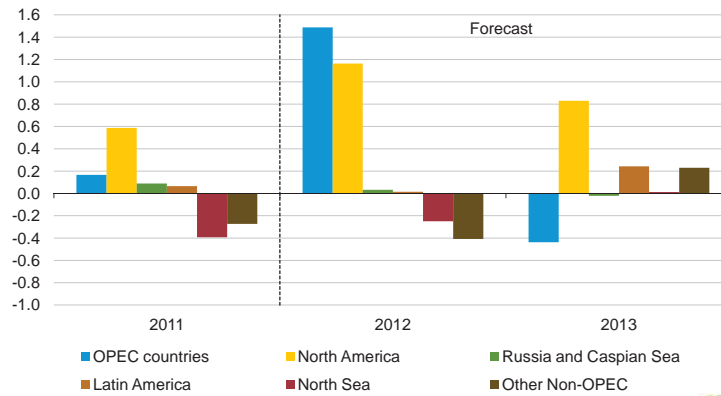
* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day

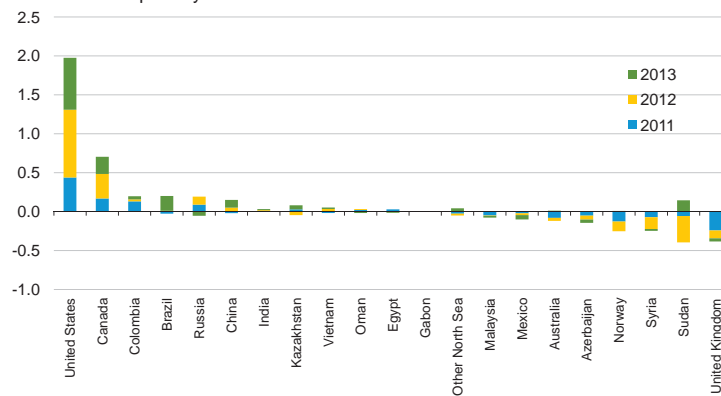


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

million barrels per day



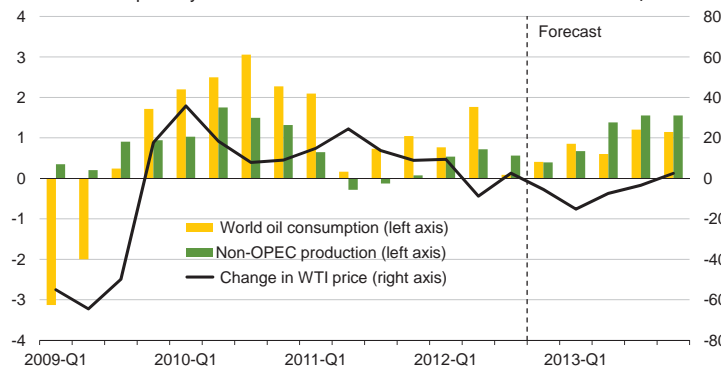
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production Growth

million barrels per day

dollars per barrel

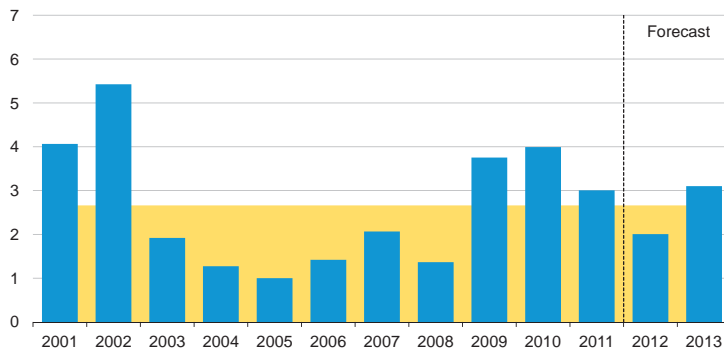


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity

million barrels per day



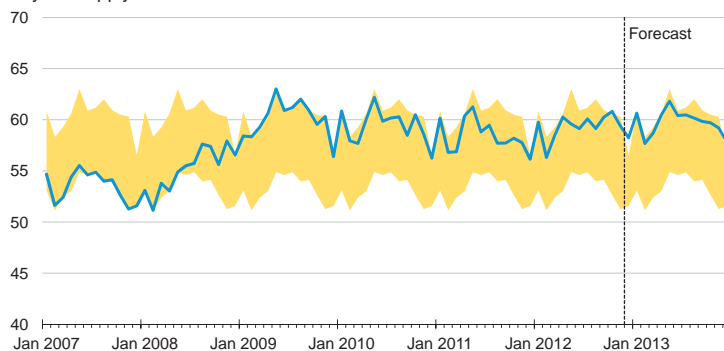
Note: Shaded area represents 2001-2011 average (2.7 million barrels per day)

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



OECD Commercial Oil Stocks

days of supply



Note: Colored band represents the range between the minimum and maximum observed inventories from Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2011.

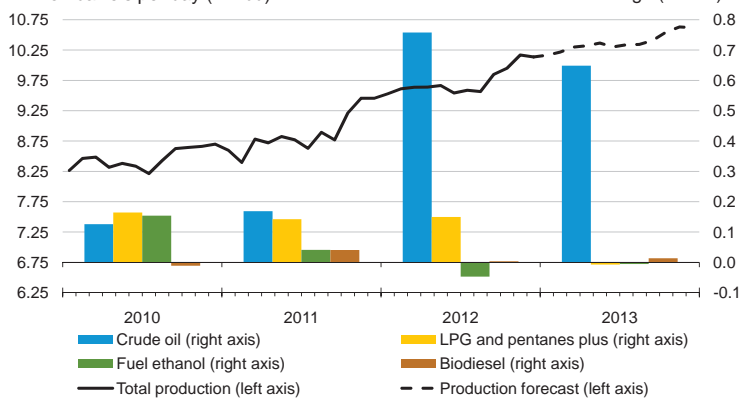
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (mmbd)

annual change (mmbd)

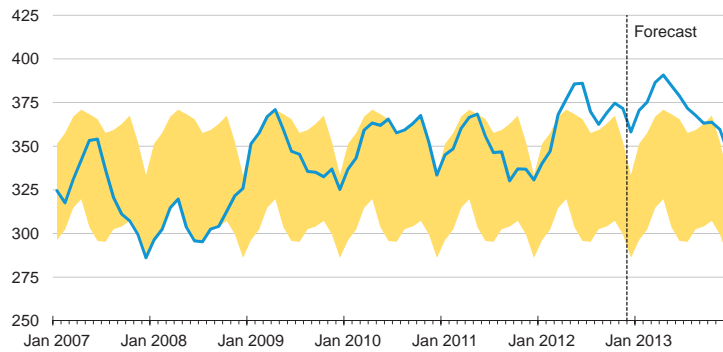


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Crude Oil Stocks

million barrels



Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2011.

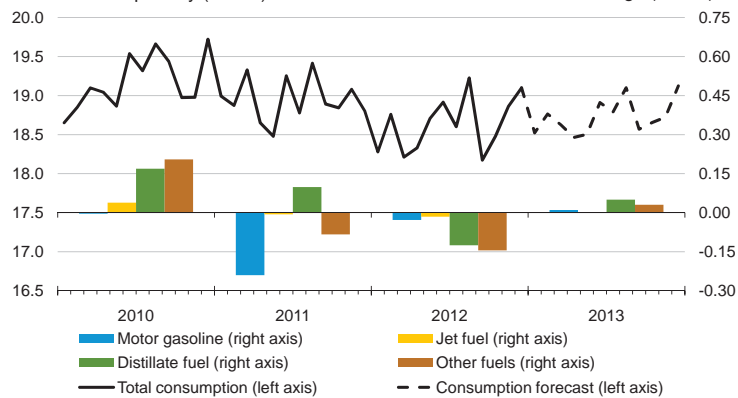
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (mmbd)

annual change (mmbd)

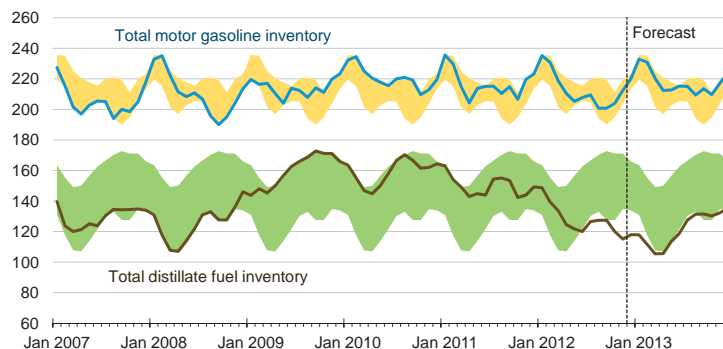


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories

million barrels

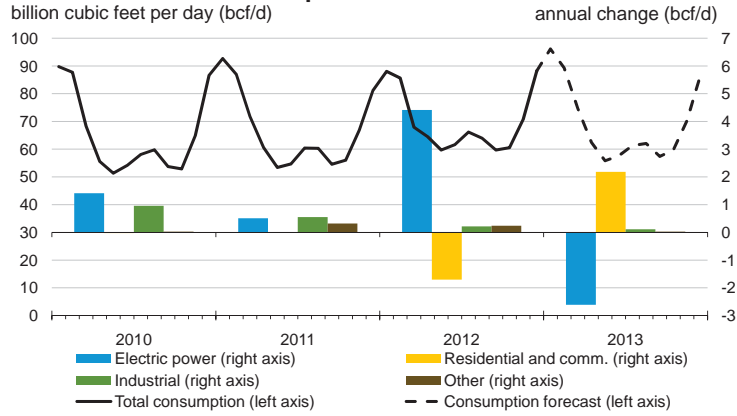


Note: Colored bands around storage levels represent the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2011.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



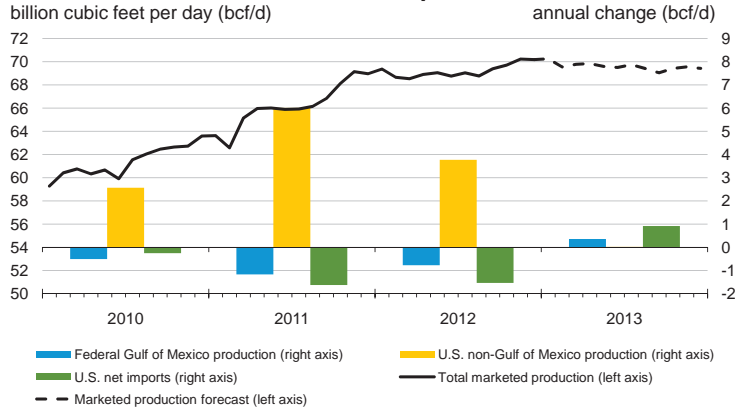
U.S. Natural Gas Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



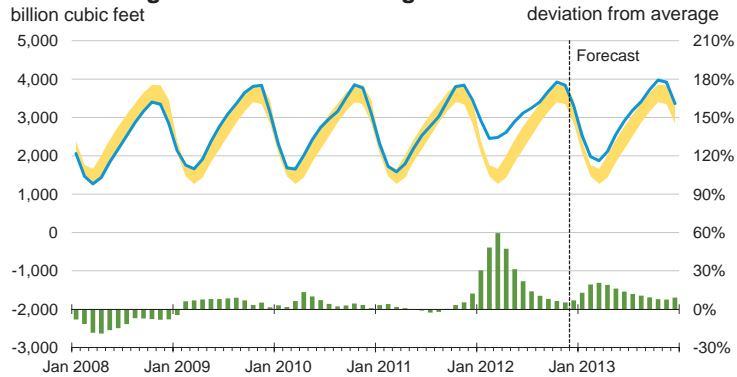
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage

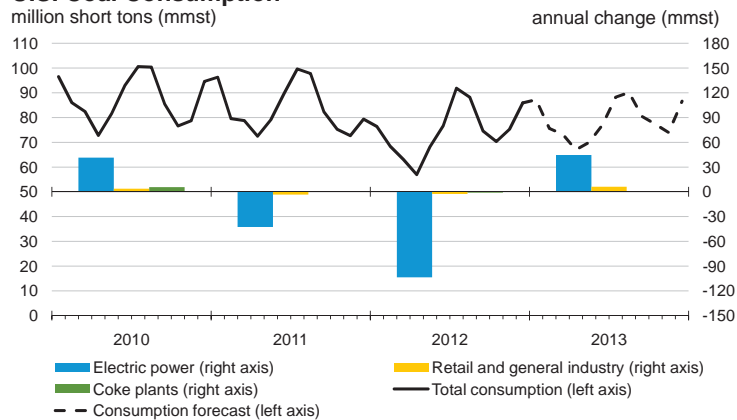


Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2007 - Dec. 2011.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



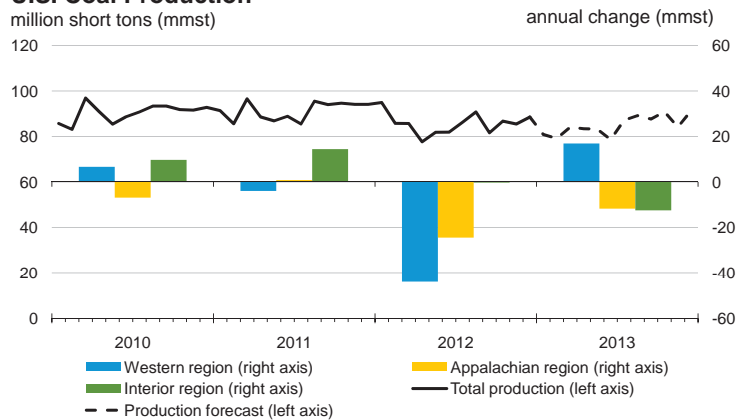
U.S. Coal Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



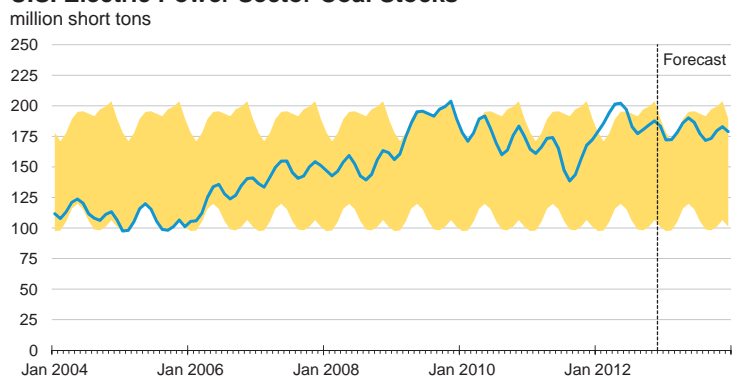
U.S. Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



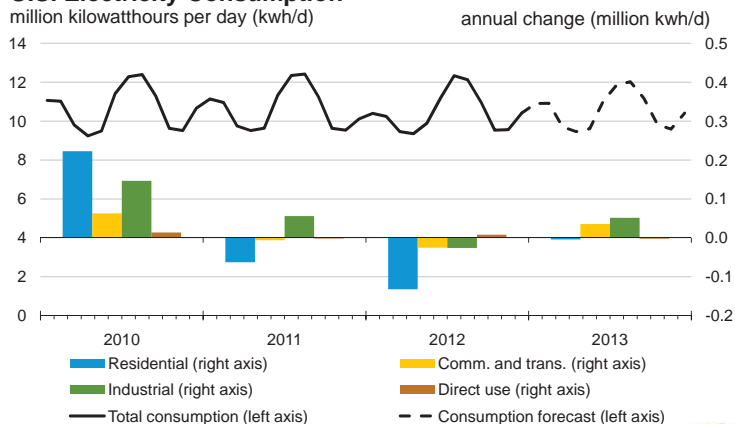
U.S. Electric Power Sector Coal Stocks



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



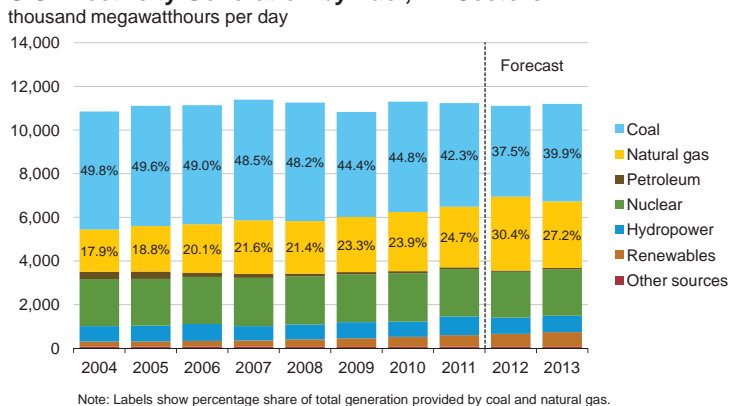
U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

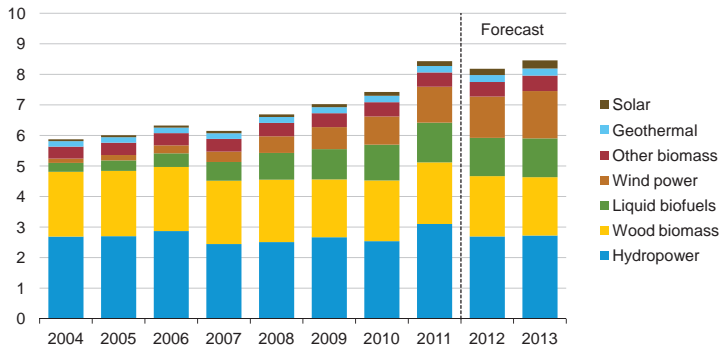


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)



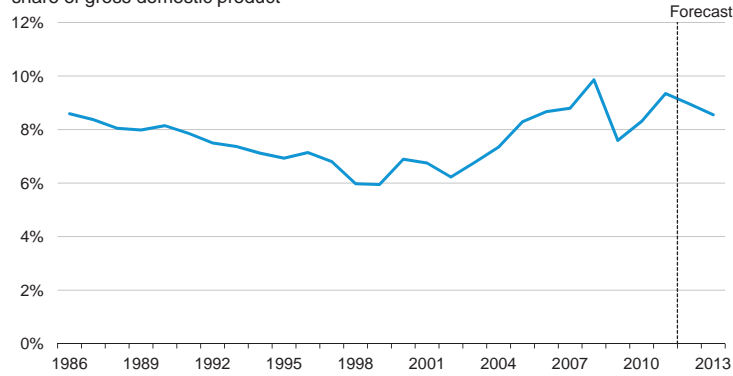
Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures

share of gross domestic product

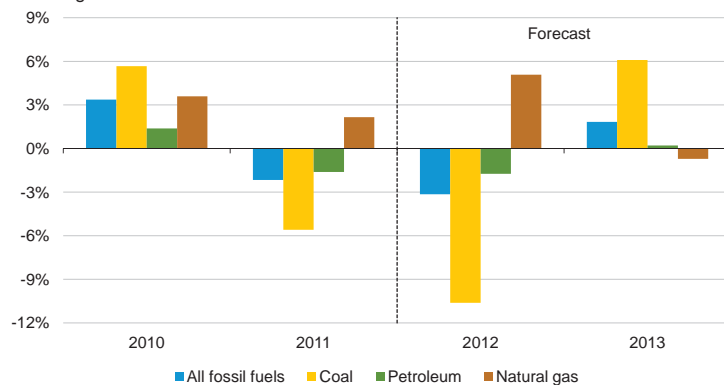


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions

annual growth

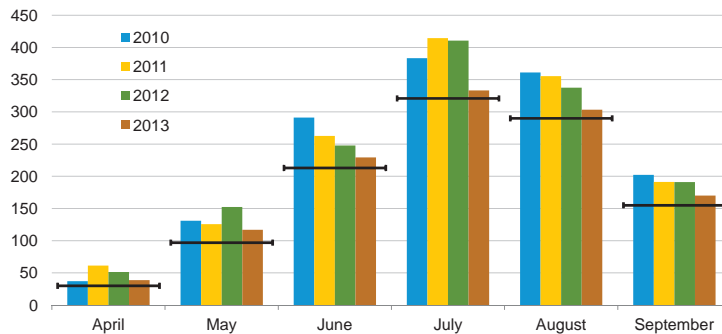


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted



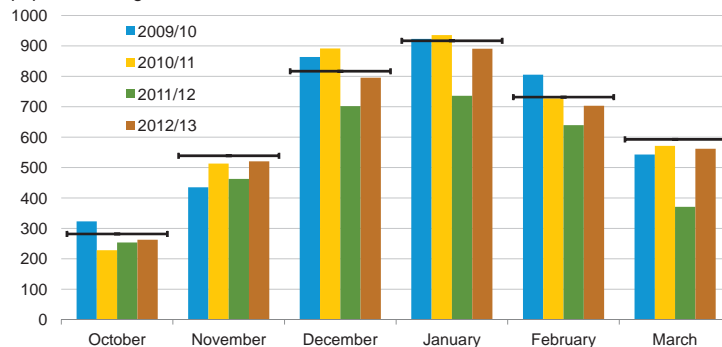
Note: Horizontal lines indicate 30-year normals from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Historical and forecast data based on current population-weighted NOAA state data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted

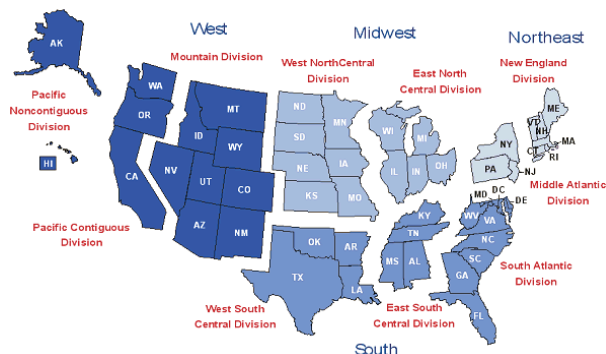


Note: Horizontal lines indicate 30-year normals from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Historical and forecast data based on current population-weighted NOAA state data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, December 2012



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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	Avg. 06-11	11-12	12-13	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	76.5	77.0	82.5	77.8	82.7	79.3	68.3	80.4	17.7
Price (\$/mcf)	14.74	15.17	15.82	13.31	12.62	14.33	12.19	12.83	5.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,128	1,168	1,306	1,035	1,044	1,136	832	1,031	23.9
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	79.8	83.3	86.0	83.8	85.1	83.6	69.1	83.4	20.7
Price (\$/mcf)	11.06	11.39	11.46	9.43	9.19	10.50	8.91	9.14	2.6
Expenditures (\$)	882	949	986	790	782	878	616	762	23.8
South									
Consumption (mcf)	51.6	50.4	53.4	60.3	55.2	54.2	45.1	53.7	19.0
Price (\$/mcf)	13.57	14.16	14.05	11.50	11.02	12.80	11.50	11.57	0.6
Expenditures (\$)	700	714	751	694	609	694	519	622	19.8
West									
Consumption (mcf)	50.8	52.9	50.5	52.2	51.7	51.6	51.7	50.3	-2.8
Price (\$/mcf)	11.20	11.31	10.86	9.91	9.64	10.58	9.41	9.50	1.0
Expenditures (\$)	569	598	549	518	498	546	486	477	-1.8
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	65.4	67.0	69.0	69.2	69.5	68.0	59.4	67.8	14.1
Price (\$/mcf)	12.35	12.71	12.86	10.82	10.42	11.82	10.24	10.55	3.0
Expenditures (\$)	807	852	887	749	724	804	608	715	17.6
Heating Oil									
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	623.4	633.2	678.0	642.6	679.8	651.4	560.1	661.5	18.1
Price (\$/gallon)	2.42	3.33	2.65	2.85	3.38	2.93	3.73	3.85	3.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,511	2,106	1,800	1,830	2,300	1,909	2,089	2,544	21.8
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	8,681	8,723	9,113	8,762	9,117	8,879	8,083	8,942	10.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.139	0.144	0.151	0.152	0.154	0.148	0.154	0.150	-2.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,206	1,258	1,379	1,328	1,405	1,315	1,248	1,343	7.6
Midwest									
Consumption (kwh)	10,155	10,462	10,642	10,510	10,587	10,471	9,327	10,449	12.0
Price (\$/kwh)	0.085	0.089	0.098	0.099	0.105	0.095	0.110	0.110	-0.7
Expenditures (\$)	866	934	1,038	1,036	1,107	996	1,030	1,146	11.2
South									
Consumption (kwh)	8,392	8,304	8,636	9,155	8,785	8,654	7,834	8,637	10.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.096	0.098	0.109	0.103	0.104	0.102	0.107	0.105	-1.8
Expenditures (\$)	807	817	939	942	913	884	836	905	8.2
West									
Consumption (kwh)	7,641	7,825	7,617	7,757	7,724	7,713	7,733	7,617	-1.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.102	0.104	0.106	0.111	0.112	0.107	0.115	0.119	3.6
Expenditures (\$)	782	811	811	859	866	826	890	908	2.0
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kwh)	8,135	8,172	8,350	8,604	8,461	8,344	7,728	8,332	7.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.101	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.113	0.108	0.116	0.115	-1.0
Expenditures (\$)	822	850	936	946	953	901	898	958	6.7

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	Avg. 06-11	11-12	12-13	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	786.2	793.8	846.7	796.6	847.5	814.1	706.0	822.8	16.5
Price (\$/gallon)	2.35	2.93	2.84	2.98	3.23	2.87	3.38	3.08	-8.9
Expenditures (\$)	1,849	2,324	2,406	2,376	2,738	2,338	2,386	2,534	6.2
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	803.5	842.8	864.4	848.6	857.7	843.4	699.3	840.3	20.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.79	2.23	2.08	1.97	2.12	2.04	2.20	1.78	-19.1
Expenditures (\$)	1,440	1,883	1,795	1,674	1,817	1,722	1,538	1,496	-2.8

Number of households by primary space heating fuel (thousands)

Northeast									
Natural gas	10,612	10,774	10,958	11,069	11,317	10,946	11,523	11,685	1.4
Heating oil	6,690	6,557	6,319	6,058	5,960	6,317	5,880	5,748	-2.2
Propane	731	708	717	738	759	731	778	798	2.6
Electricity	2,525	2,565	2,580	2,663	2,835	2,634	2,912	2,967	1.9
Wood	375	416	477	504	522	459	555	598	7.7
Midwest									
Natural gas	18,428	18,469	18,404	18,176	18,349	18,365	18,447	18,459	0.1
Heating oil	591	537	494	454	426	501	409	383	-6.2
Propane	2,256	2,193	2,145	2,113	2,118	2,165	2,096	2,060	-1.7
Electricity	4,343	4,494	4,599	4,748	5,031	4,643	5,233	5,349	2.2
Wood	502	531	587	621	632	575	640	662	3.4
South									
Natural gas	14,082	14,140	14,046	13,828	13,777	13,975	13,777	13,811	0.2
Heating oil	1,124	1,057	962	913	857	983	795	751	-5.6
Propane	2,540	2,370	2,234	2,180	2,120	2,289	2,016	1,921	-4.7
Electricity	24,087	24,800	25,417	25,973	26,771	25,410	27,454	28,160	2.6
Wood	544	561	597	590	603	579	620	630	1.7
West									
Natural gas	15,071	15,169	15,122	15,044	15,300	15,141	15,409	15,528	0.8
Heating oil	341	318	296	291	284	306	273	266	-2.7
Propane	1,003	948	942	946	929	954	921	921	0.0
Electricity	7,492	7,694	7,817	7,933	8,282	7,843	8,632	8,896	3.1
Wood	682	683	707	726	739	708	749	752	0.3
U.S. Totals									
Natural gas	58,192	58,552	58,529	58,118	58,743	58,427	59,156	59,483	0.6
Heating oil	8,746	8,469	8,071	7,716	7,528	8,106	7,356	7,148	-2.8
Propane	6,530	6,218	6,037	5,978	5,926	6,138	5,811	5,700	-1.9
Electricity	38,447	39,551	40,413	41,317	42,919	40,530	44,231	45,372	2.6
Wood	2,104	2,191	2,368	2,441	2,496	2,320	2,564	2,642	3.0

Heating degree-days

Northeast	4,805	4,850	5,252	4,889	5,257	5,011	4,193	5,080	21.1
Midwest	5,336	5,624	5,829	5,662	5,760	5,642	4,495	5,623	25.1
South	2,378	2,313	2,523	2,902	2,629	2,549	1,991	2,530	27.1
West	2,956	3,122	2,938	3,061	3,031	3,022	3,037	2,924	-3.7
U.S. Average	3,605	3,685	3,831	3,894	3,868	3,777	3,165	3,735	18.0

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

* Prices include taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	5.50	5.57	5.55	5.96	6.20	6.24	6.35	6.82	<i>6.94</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.21</i>	5.65	<i>6.41</i>	<i>7.05</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	60.83	62.75	63.10	65.32	65.35	65.43	65.56	66.46	<i>66.30</i>	<i>66.08</i>	<i>65.85</i>	<i>65.91</i>	63.01	<i>65.70</i>	<i>66.03</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	273	264	275	283	266	241	259	261	<i>244</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>266</i>	1,096	<i>1,027</i>	<i>1,020</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	19.07	18.79	19.03	18.91	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.81	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.83</i>	18.95	<i>18.64</i>	<i>18.73</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	83.70	56.20	58.47	68.02	80.43	61.92	63.30	73.18	<i>86.59</i>	<i>58.60</i>	<i>60.27</i>	<i>72.43</i>	66.54	<i>69.70</i>	<i>69.41</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	255	241	280	227	208	202	255	231	<i>236</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>238</i>	1,003	<i>896</i>	<i>947</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.60	10.15	12.01	9.76	10.03	10.14	11.81	9.84	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>11.69</i>	<i>9.95</i>	10.63	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.54</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.06	2.27	2.01	1.99	2.06	2.18	1.96	1.96	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.03</i>	8.33	<i>8.16</i>	<i>8.47</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.83	23.06	24.41	24.01	24.42	22.70	24.16	24.35	<i>25.38</i>	<i>22.83</i>	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.50</i>	97.31	<i>95.63</i>	<i>96.74</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	94.01	108.13	100.61	104.55	107.62	101.45	97.38	93.02	<i>92.40</i>	<i>90.75</i>	<i>93.56</i>	<i>95.75</i>	101.91	<i>99.79</i>	<i>93.11</i>
Natural Gas Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	2.12	2.72	3.36	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.81</i>	3.90	<i>2.69</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.42	2.41	2.36	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.39	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,184	13,265	13,307	13,441	13,506	13,549	13,612	13,644	<i>13,721</i>	<i>13,782</i>	<i>13,849</i>	<i>13,930</i>	13,299	<i>13,578</i>	<i>13,820</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.5	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	1.8	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	112.4	113.1	113.9	114.0	114.6	115.1	115.9	116.6	<i>117.0</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.3</i>	113.4	<i>115.5</i>	<i>117.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	2.1	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,196	10,158	10,126	10,122	10,214	10,292	10,311	10,332	<i>10,383</i>	<i>10,450</i>	<i>10,510</i>	<i>10,591</i>	10,150	<i>10,287</i>	<i>10,484</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.3	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	90.4	90.6	91.7	92.9	95.2	95.6	95.4	95.8	<i>96.4</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.3</i>	91.4	<i>95.5</i>	<i>97.3</i>
Percent change from prior year	6.8	4.0	3.9	4.5	5.3	5.5	4.1	3.1	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	4.8	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,235	508	77	1,419	1,747	412	81	1,579	<i>2,156</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>1,582</i>	4,238	<i>3,819</i>	<i>4,335</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	39	450	961	80	59	451	939	86	<i>41</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>91</i>	1,529	<i>1,535</i>	<i>1,324</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

(d) The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations of gross energy consumption in EIA's Monthly Energy Review (MER).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	93.50	102.22	89.72	93.99	102.88	93.42	92.24	<i>88.51</i>	<i>87.67</i>	<i>86.00</i>	<i>88.83</i>	<i>91.00</i>	94.86	<i>94.26</i>	<i>88.38</i>
Brent Spot Average	104.96	117.36	113.34	109.40	118.49	108.42	109.61	<i>109.76</i>	<i>106.00</i>	<i>103.00</i>	<i>104.00</i>	<i>102.00</i>	111.26	<i>111.57</i>	<i>103.75</i>
Imported Average	94.23	108.74	102.06	105.36	108.13	101.19	97.20	<i>93.52</i>	<i>92.64</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>93.80</i>	<i>96.00</i>	102.65	<i>100.14</i>	<i>93.31</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	94.01	108.13	100.61	104.55	107.62	101.45	97.38	<i>93.02</i>	<i>92.40</i>	<i>90.75</i>	<i>93.56</i>	<i>95.75</i>	101.91	<i>99.79</i>	<i>93.11</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	267	312	297	271	297	299	302	<i>281</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>262</i>	287	<i>294</i>	<i>275</i>
Diesel Fuel	286	316	307	304	317	301	313	<i>313</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>293</i>	303	<i>311</i>	<i>298</i>
Heating Oil	275	305	295	296	312	292	297	<i>304</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>284</i>	291	<i>303</i>	<i>290</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	287	322	308	302	321	304	308	<i>307</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>294</i>	305	<i>310</i>	<i>300</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	217	246	249	250	270	266	251	<i>246</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>238</i>	239	<i>258</i>	<i>237</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	330	380	363	337	361	372	367	<i>352</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>331</i>	353	<i>363</i>	<i>343</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	335	385	369	342	367	378	373	<i>359</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>337</i>	358	<i>369</i>	<i>349</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	363	401	387	387	397	395	394	<i>402</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>380</i>	384	<i>397</i>	<i>384</i>
Heating Oil	359	390	367	366	379	370	367	<i>385</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>367</i>	368	<i>376</i>	<i>374</i>
Natural Gas															
Average Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	2.12	2.72	<i>3.36</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.81</i>	3.90	<i>2.69</i>	<i>3.62</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.31	4.50	4.25	3.42	2.52	2.35	2.97	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.88</i>	4.12	<i>2.86</i>	<i>3.79</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	4.18	4.37	4.12	3.32	2.45	2.28	2.88	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.76</i>	4.00	<i>2.78</i>	<i>3.68</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	5.52	5.24	5.03	4.62	4.18	3.15	3.61	<i>4.72</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.79</i>	<i>5.15</i>	5.11	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.94</i>
Commercial Sector	8.85	9.25	9.64	8.56	8.16	8.06	8.32	<i>8.79</i>	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>9.57</i>	8.92	<i>8.39</i>	<i>9.29</i>
Residential Sector	10.08	12.29	16.18	10.65	9.77	12.10	15.36	<i>10.82</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>16.48</i>	<i>11.56</i>	11.01	<i>10.89</i>	<i>11.40</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.42	2.41	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.39	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Natural Gas	5.05	4.94	4.78	4.16	3.31	2.90	3.43	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.67</i>	4.73	<i>3.46</i>	<i>4.47</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	15.92	18.71	18.98	20.02	21.14	22.46	19.44	<i>17.36</i>	<i>16.63</i>	<i>16.07</i>	<i>15.99</i>	<i>16.54</i>	18.30	<i>20.22</i>	<i>16.29</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.83	23.42	22.76	22.98	23.70	23.01	22.83	<i>23.39</i>	<i>22.96</i>	<i>22.46</i>	<i>22.57</i>	<i>22.69</i>	22.43	<i>23.22</i>	<i>22.68</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.56	6.79	7.29	6.61	6.47	6.63	7.09	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>6.70</i>	6.82	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.80</i>
Commercial Sector	9.90	10.29	10.66	10.00	9.89	10.10	10.46	<i>9.94</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.16</i>	10.23	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.28</i>
Residential Sector	11.12	11.87	12.11	11.73	11.53	11.99	12.15	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>12.24</i>	<i>12.57</i>	<i>12.00</i>	11.72	<i>11.86</i>	<i>12.05</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	21.53	21.22	21.35	22.32	22.55	22.43	22.30	22.69	23.16	23.20	23.20	23.76	21.61	22.49	23.33
U.S. (50 States)	9.77	10.01	10.06	10.67	10.82	10.88	10.93	11.37	11.48	11.61	11.68	11.89	10.13	11.00	11.67
Canada	3.61	3.36	3.67	3.77	3.89	3.82	3.90	4.06	4.07	4.05	4.14	4.29	3.60	3.92	4.14
Mexico	2.99	2.98	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.92	2.92	2.89	2.87	2.84	2.96	2.94	2.88
North Sea (b)	3.61	3.31	3.10	3.34	3.36	3.23	2.97	2.80	3.15	3.11	2.95	3.20	3.34	3.09	3.10
Other OECD	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.59	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.53	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.54	1.58	1.55	1.54
Non-OECD	65.44	64.77	65.72	65.85	66.38	66.59	66.84	66.60	66.30	66.32	66.89	66.95	65.45	66.60	66.62
OPEC	35.12	34.44	35.22	35.66	36.55	36.74	36.72	36.38	36.40	35.86	36.12	36.26	35.11	36.60	36.16
Crude Oil Portion	29.78	29.20	29.99	30.32	31.07	31.21	31.11	30.63	30.63	30.07	30.31	30.41	29.82	31.00	30.35
Other Liquids	5.34	5.24	5.23	5.34	5.48	5.53	5.61	5.75	5.77	5.78	5.80	5.86	5.29	5.59	5.80
Former Soviet Union	13.34	13.34	13.24	13.29	13.40	13.34	13.30	13.34	13.48	13.41	13.09	13.33	13.30	13.34	13.33
China	4.42	4.31	4.21	4.20	4.31	4.30	4.33	4.40	4.37	4.43	4.46	4.48	4.29	4.34	4.44
Other Non-OECD	12.56	12.69	13.05	12.69	12.12	12.21	12.49	12.48	12.05	12.63	13.22	12.87	12.75	12.32	12.70
Total World Supply	86.97	86.00	87.07	88.17	88.93	89.02	89.14	89.29	89.46	89.52	90.09	90.72	87.06	89.09	89.95
Non-OPEC Supply	51.85	51.56	51.86	52.51	52.39	52.28	52.42	52.90	53.06	53.66	53.97	54.45	51.95	52.50	53.79
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	46.36	44.68	46.23	46.03	45.53	44.85	45.42	45.41	45.49	44.34	45.05	45.69	45.82	45.30	45.14
U.S. (50 States)	19.07	18.79	19.03	18.91	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.81	18.63	18.63	18.82	18.83	18.95	18.64	18.73
U.S. Territories	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.33
Canada	2.32	2.22	2.36	2.25	2.22	2.33	2.37	2.30	2.32	2.26	2.37	2.35	2.29	2.31	2.33
Europe	14.22	14.13	14.70	14.09	13.69	13.75	14.05	13.68	13.43	13.34	13.77	13.74	14.28	13.79	13.57
Japan	4.83	3.91	4.31	4.81	5.28	4.30	4.45	4.69	5.10	4.30	4.34	4.75	4.46	4.68	4.62
Other OECD	5.62	5.33	5.53	5.66	5.60	5.51	5.56	5.60	5.67	5.49	5.42	5.67	5.53	5.57	5.56
Non-OECD	41.53	42.18	42.94	43.19	43.13	43.78	43.83	44.21	44.02	44.89	45.40	45.08	42.47	43.74	44.85
Former Soviet Union	4.43	4.58	4.81	4.80	4.73	4.76	4.93	4.92	4.97	4.89	5.18	5.16	4.65	4.83	5.05
Europe	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.79	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.76	0.76
China	10.02	9.60	9.72	10.07	10.32	10.09	9.93	10.59	10.57	10.53	10.61	10.82	9.85	10.23	10.63
Other Asia	10.28	10.26	9.95	10.39	10.41	10.67	10.22	10.49	10.47	10.66	10.25	10.53	10.22	10.45	10.48
Other Non-OECD	16.10	17.01	17.67	17.14	16.92	17.51	17.98	17.44	17.27	18.06	18.59	17.78	16.98	17.46	17.93
Total World Consumption	87.90	86.86	89.16	89.22	88.66	88.62	89.25	89.62	89.52	89.23	90.45	90.77	88.29	89.04	90.00
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.20	-0.36	0.30	0.34	-0.31	-0.34	-0.11	0.58	0.02	-0.41	-0.12	0.50	0.12	-0.04	0.00
Other OECD	0.25	-0.14	0.24	0.29	-0.08	-0.08	-0.34	-0.09	0.01	0.05	0.18	-0.17	0.16	-0.15	0.02
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.48	1.36	1.55	0.43	0.12	0.02	0.56	-0.15	0.02	0.08	0.31	-0.28	0.96	0.14	0.03
Total Stock Draw	0.93	0.86	2.09	1.05	-0.27	-0.39	0.11	0.34	0.05	-0.29	0.36	0.05	1.24	-0.05	0.05
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,050	1,082	1,085	1,054	1,082	1,112	1,123	1,070	1,068	1,106	1,117	1,072	1,054	1,070	1,072
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,646	2,688	2,674	2,610	2,646	2,683	2,726	2,681	2,678	2,711	2,706	2,675	2,610	2,681	2,675

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
North America	16.36	16.35	16.66	17.38	17.65	17.65	17.77	<i>18.35</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.56</i>	<i>18.69</i>	<i>19.03</i>	16.69	<i>17.86</i>	<i>18.69</i>
Canada	3.61	3.36	3.67	3.77	3.89	3.82	3.90	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.29</i>	3.60	<i>3.92</i>	<i>4.14</i>
Mexico	2.99	2.98	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.95	2.94	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.89</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>	2.96	<i>2.94</i>	<i>2.88</i>
United States	9.77	10.01	10.06	10.67	10.82	10.88	10.93	<i>11.37</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>11.61</i>	<i>11.68</i>	<i>11.89</i>	10.13	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.67</i>
Central and South America	4.47	4.90	5.17	4.87	4.57	4.73	5.07	<i>5.09</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.14</i>	4.85	<i>4.87</i>	<i>5.11</i>
Argentina	0.78	0.71	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.76	0.76	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.76	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Brazil	2.33	2.77	2.98	2.66	2.40	2.56	2.91	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>2.89</i>	2.69	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.89</i>
Colombia	0.89	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.96	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.04</i>	0.94	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.46	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Europe	4.55	4.25	4.07	4.31	4.33	4.19	3.93	<i>3.75</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.14</i>	4.29	<i>4.05</i>	<i>4.04</i>
Norway	2.11	1.95	1.95	2.03	2.07	1.98	1.78	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>2.02</i>	2.01	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.89</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.24	1.09	0.91	1.07	1.05	1.01	0.95	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.91</i>	1.08	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.94</i>
Other North Sea	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	0.25	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	13.35	13.35	13.25	13.30	13.41	13.35	13.31	<i>13.34</i>	<i>13.49</i>	<i>13.42</i>	<i>13.10</i>	<i>13.34</i>	13.31	<i>13.35</i>	<i>13.33</i>
Azerbaijan	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.90	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.89</i>	0.99	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.90</i>
Kazakhstan	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.63	1.59	1.59	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.62</i>	<i>1.60</i>	1.64	<i>1.60</i>	<i>1.65</i>
Russia	10.22	10.24	10.19	10.25	10.35	10.33	10.33	<i>10.31</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>10.31</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>10.33</i>	10.23	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.28</i>
Turkmenistan	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	0.22	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Other FSU	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.49	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.51</i>	0.45	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Middle East	1.56	1.40	1.44	1.34	1.28	1.34	1.28	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.26</i>	1.43	<i>1.29</i>	<i>1.26</i>
Oman	0.89	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.91	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	0.89	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.88</i>
Syria	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.15	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.33	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Yemen	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.16	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.93	8.70	8.63	8.65	8.74	8.71	8.73	<i>8.78</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>8.85</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>8.94</i>	8.73	<i>8.74</i>	<i>8.88</i>
Australia	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.53	0.46	0.49	0.49	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.48</i>	0.52	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
China	4.42	4.31	4.21	4.20	4.31	4.30	4.33	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>4.48</i>	4.29	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.44</i>
India	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	0.94	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>
Indonesia	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.95	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	0.99	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.97</i>
Malaysia	0.66	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.60	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.62	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.59</i>
Vietnam	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.32	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Africa	2.63	2.61	2.63	2.66	2.41	2.32	2.33	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.63	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.49</i>
Egypt	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.73	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.37</i>	0.30	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Gabon	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Sudan	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.09	0.10	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.46	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	51.85	51.56	51.86	52.51	52.39	52.28	52.42	<i>52.90</i>	<i>53.06</i>	<i>53.66</i>	<i>53.97</i>	<i>54.45</i>	51.95	<i>52.50</i>	<i>53.79</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.34	5.24	5.23	5.34	5.48	5.53	5.61	<i>5.75</i>	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.78</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.86</i>	5.29	<i>5.59</i>	<i>5.80</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	57.19	56.80	57.09	57.85	57.86	57.81	58.03	<i>58.65</i>	<i>58.83</i>	<i>59.45</i>	<i>59.78</i>	<i>60.31</i>	57.23	<i>58.09</i>	<i>59.60</i>

- = no data available

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

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	-	-
Angola	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.78	1.78	1.75	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-
Ecuador	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.58	3.40	3.09	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	3.66	-	-
Iraq	2.53	2.53	2.63	2.70	2.64	2.93	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Kuwait	2.33	2.50	2.53	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	-	-
Libya	1.09	0.17	0.07	0.55	1.18	1.40	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
Nigeria	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.03	2.12	2.17	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	2.13	-	-
Qatar	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.73	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.03	9.13	9.80	9.70	9.93	9.86	9.93	-	-	-	-	-	9.42	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.43	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.63	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.56	-	-
Venezuela	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	-
OPEC Total	29.78	29.20	29.99	30.32	31.07	31.21	31.11	<i>30.63</i>	<i>30.63</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>30.31</i>	<i>30.41</i>	29.82	<i>31.00</i>	<i>30.35</i>
Other Liquids	5.34	5.24	5.23	5.34	5.48	5.53	5.61	5.75	5.77	5.78	5.80	5.86	5.29	5.59	5.80
Total OPEC Supply	35.12	34.44	35.22	35.66	36.55	36.74	36.72	<i>36.38</i>	<i>36.40</i>	<i>35.86</i>	<i>36.12</i>	<i>36.26</i>	35.11	<i>36.60</i>	<i>36.16</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	6.18	5.18	5.22	5.64	6.34	6.59	6.54	6.47	6.90	7.07	7.23	7.25	5.55	6.48	7.11
South America	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.71	2.70
Middle East	24.54	24.56	24.61	24.60	24.11	23.96	23.76	23.47	23.53	23.61	23.68	23.76	24.58	23.82	23.64
OPEC Total	33.42	32.44	32.52	32.94	33.15	33.24	33.01	<i>32.65</i>	<i>33.13</i>	<i>33.37</i>	<i>33.61</i>	<i>33.71</i>	32.83	<i>33.01</i>	<i>33.46</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	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	3.64	3.24	2.54	2.60	2.08	2.04	1.90	2.02	2.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.00	2.01	3.10
OPEC Total	3.64	3.24	2.54	2.62	2.08	2.04	1.90	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.30</i>	3.01	<i>2.01</i>	<i>3.10</i>

- = no data available

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

Table 3d. World Liquid Fuels Consumption (million barrels per day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				2011	2012	2013
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.51	23.14	23.54	23.33	22.76	23.13	23.19	23.22	23.09	23.04	23.32	23.32	23.38	23.08	23.19
Canada	2.32	2.22	2.36	2.25	2.22	2.33	2.37	2.30	2.32	2.26	2.37	2.35	2.29	2.31	2.33
Mexico	2.11	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.11	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.12	2.13
United States	19.07	18.79	19.03	18.91	18.41	18.65	18.67	18.81	18.63	18.63	18.82	18.83	18.95	18.64	18.73
Central and South America	6.25	6.41	6.61	6.53	6.42	6.64	6.69	6.72	6.68	6.92	6.95	6.93	6.45	6.62	6.87
Brazil	2.49	2.56	2.67	2.65	2.57	2.67	2.72	2.71	2.69	2.79	2.85	2.84	2.59	2.67	2.79
Europe	14.92	14.86	15.48	14.89	14.44	14.50	14.83	14.46	14.18	14.09	14.55	14.52	15.04	14.56	14.34
Former Soviet Union	4.43	4.58	4.81	4.80	4.73	4.76	4.93	4.92	4.97	4.89	5.18	5.16	4.65	4.83	5.05
Russia	2.99	3.09	3.25	3.24	3.20	3.25	3.34	3.33	3.38	3.34	3.53	3.52	3.14	3.28	3.44
Middle East	6.79	7.54	8.11	7.54	7.35	7.72	8.19	7.60	7.33	7.89	8.42	7.63	7.50	7.72	7.82
Asia and Oceania	28.66	27.00	27.38	28.78	29.52	28.44	28.03	29.29	29.71	28.84	28.51	29.67	27.95	28.82	29.18
China	10.02	9.60	9.72	10.07	10.32	10.09	9.93	10.59	10.57	10.53	10.61	10.82	9.85	10.23	10.63
Japan	4.83	3.91	4.31	4.81	5.28	4.30	4.45	4.69	5.10	4.30	4.34	4.75	4.46	4.68	4.62
India	3.30	3.37	3.07	3.36	3.50	3.53	3.20	3.46	3.61	3.59	3.29	3.56	3.28	3.42	3.51
Africa	3.34	3.33	3.23	3.35	3.44	3.44	3.39	3.41	3.57	3.56	3.52	3.54	3.31	3.42	3.55
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	46.36	44.68	46.23	46.03	45.53	44.85	45.42	45.41	45.49	44.34	45.05	45.69	45.82	45.30	45.14
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	41.53	42.18	42.94	43.19	43.13	43.78	43.83	44.21	44.02	44.89	45.40	45.08	42.47	43.74	44.85
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	87.90	86.86	89.16	89.22	88.66	88.62	89.25	89.62	89.52	89.23	90.45	90.77	88.29	89.04	90.00
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	109.4	110.0	110.9	111.5	112.6	113.1	113.8	114.4	115.1	115.8	116.6	117.5	110.5	113.5	116.2
Percent change from prior year	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4
OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	105.4	105.9	106.5	106.9	107.4	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.4	108.8	109.1	109.6	106.2	107.7	109.0
Percent change from prior year	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Non-OECD Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	115.2	116.1	117.4	118.3	120.1	121.3	122.6	123.9	125.0	126.4	127.8	129.3	116.7	122.0	127.1
Percent change from prior year	5.4	4.4	4.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	96.28	94.62	95.09	97.71	97.93	99.39	99.91	100.15	100.98	101.70	103.29	103.39	95.92	99.34	102.34
Percent change from prior year	-1.9	-5.2	-3.9	0.9	1.7	5.0	5.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	3.4	3.2	-2.6	3.6	3.0

- = no data available

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

OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland,

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration international energy statistics; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

Table 4a. U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	5.50	5.57	5.55	5.96	6.20	6.24	6.35	<i>6.82</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>7.01</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.21</i>	5.65	6.41	7.05
Alaska	0.56	0.58	0.52	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.44	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.56	0.53	0.52
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.46	1.35	1.19	1.27	1.34	1.19	1.18	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.39</i>	1.32	1.27	1.40
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	3.49	3.64	3.84	4.11	4.29	4.52	4.73	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.08</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.29</i>	3.77	4.61	5.13
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	8.83	9.01	9.00	8.73	8.58	8.82	8.47	<i>7.87</i>	<i>7.76</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>7.28</i>	8.89	8.43	7.83
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.08	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.05	0.28	-0.01	-0.41	-0.20	0.18	<i>0.12</i>	<i>-0.31</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.01	-0.08	0.03
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.17	0.12	0.32	0.10	0.17	0.28	0.25	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.18	0.17	0.09
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.20	14.75	15.48	14.79	14.54	15.14	15.26	<i>14.82</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>15.36</i>	<i>15.47</i>	<i>14.70</i>	14.81	14.94	15.00
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.08	1.07	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.08</i>	1.08	1.07	1.09
Natural Gas Liquids Production	2.11	2.20	2.20	2.35	2.38	2.36	2.38	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.37</i>	2.22	2.37	2.36
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.01	0.94	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.02	0.97	0.97
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.94	0.92	0.89	0.83	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.90</i>	0.91	0.86	0.86
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.20	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.18	0.19	0.20
Product Net Imports (c)	0.11	0.00	-0.65	-0.93	-0.86	-0.99	-0.87	<i>-1.01</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.83</i>	<i>-0.99</i>	<i>-0.86</i>	-0.37	-0.93	-0.85
Pentanes Plus	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.12	-0.01	0.02	0.09	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	0.05	-0.03	-0.09
Unfinished Oils	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.65	0.53	0.61	0.62	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.61</i>	0.69	0.60	0.61
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.11	-0.12	-0.11	-0.14	-0.11	-0.10	-0.06	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	-0.12	-0.08	-0.04
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.64	0.86	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.64	0.55	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.67	0.55	0.58
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.30	-0.31	-0.37	-0.52	-0.33	-0.31	-0.35	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>-0.33</i>	<i>-0.44</i>	-0.37	-0.34	-0.33
Jet Fuel	-0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.10	-0.07	-0.04	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.08</i>	<i>-0.05</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	-0.03	-0.07	-0.08
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.44	-0.61	-0.74	-0.90	-0.76	-0.97	-0.91	<i>-0.88</i>	<i>-0.70</i>	<i>-0.85</i>	<i>-0.95</i>	<i>-0.77</i>	-0.68	-0.88	-0.82
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.04	-0.07	-0.21	-0.07	-0.10	-0.16	-0.08	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.18</i>	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	-0.10	-0.11	-0.14
Other Oils (g)	-0.39	-0.38	-0.44	-0.52	-0.47	-0.52	-0.51	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.47</i>	<i>-0.52</i>	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	-0.43	-0.51	-0.51
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.50	-0.40	-0.31	0.34	0.11	-0.14	-0.30	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>-0.50</i>	<i>-0.29</i>	<i>0.32</i>	0.03	0.03	-0.04
Total Supply	19.07	18.79	19.03	18.91	18.41	18.65	18.67	<i>18.81</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.83</i>	18.95	18.64	18.73
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.07	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.03	0.07	0.07
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.57	2.05	2.06	2.41	2.37	2.10	2.18	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.27	2.26	2.29
Unfinished Oils	0.07	-0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.03	0.04	0.00
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.59	8.89	8.90	8.62	8.48	8.95	8.85	<i>8.63</i>	<i>8.49</i>	<i>8.93</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.62</i>	8.75	8.73	8.74
Jet Fuel	1.36	1.47	1.48	1.38	1.35	1.44	1.44	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.33</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.40</i>	1.43	1.41	1.41
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.97	3.80	3.84	3.99	3.83	3.73	3.66	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.91</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.94</i>	3.90	3.77	3.82
Residual Fuel Oil	0.54	0.47	0.39	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.36	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.46	0.38	0.39
Other Oils (f)	1.98	2.12	2.27	1.95	1.84	2.04	2.10	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>1.92</i>	2.08	1.99	2.00
Total Consumption	19.07	18.79	19.03	18.91	18.41	18.65	18.67	<i>18.81</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.82</i>	<i>18.83</i>	18.95	18.64	18.73
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	8.93	9.01	8.34	7.80	7.72	7.83	7.60	<i>6.87</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.29</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>6.42</i>	8.52	7.50	6.98
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	360.2	355.8	330.2	330.7	368.1	386.0	369.0	<i>358.2</i>	<i>386.5</i>	<i>378.9</i>	<i>363.2</i>	<i>346.5</i>	330.7	358.2	346.5
Pentanes Plus	15.0	15.8	17.2	17.6	15.9	16.5	16.0	<i>14.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	17.6	14.1	14.2
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	70.5	107.0	135.2	111.8	102.0	146.8	175.0	<i>135.4</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>135.9</i>	<i>160.1</i>	<i>124.5</i>	111.8	135.4	124.5
Unfinished Oils	87.9	91.9	88.6	78.8	90.8	86.5	88.7	<i>79.7</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>80.3</i>	78.8	79.7	80.3
Other HC/Oxygenates	23.8	21.9	21.2	21.4	26.8	24.8	22.9	<i>22.0</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>23.9</i>	21.4	22.0	23.9
Total Motor Gasoline	215.0	215.0	214.8	223.1	218.8	207.7	200.8	<i>220.0</i>	<i>220.3</i>	<i>215.3</i>	<i>213.5</i>	<i>223.9</i>	223.1	220.0	223.9
Finished Motor Gasoline	61.2	55.5	56.3	60.6	54.4	52.3	48.9	<i>57.2</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.5</i>	60.6	57.2	57.5
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	153.8	159.5	158.5	162.5	164.4	155.4	151.8	<i>162.8</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>166.3</i>	162.5	162.8	166.3
Jet Fuel	40.1	42.3	45.9	41.5	39.1	38.5	43.9	<i>40.2</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>41.1</i>	41.5	40.2	41.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	149.2	143.9	153.4	149.2	133.8	120.0	127.4	<i>117.9</i>	<i>105.5</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>131.5</i>	<i>135.4</i>	149.2	117.9	135.4
Residual Fuel Oil	37.7	37.9	34.7	34.2	36.3	36.9	35.5	<i>37.4</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>36.9</i>	34.2	37.4	36.9
Other Oils (f)	50.1	50.5	43.8	45.9	50.4	48.6	44.1	<i>45.2</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>44.9</i>	45.9	45.2	44.9
Total Commercial Inventory	1,050	1,082	1,085	1,054	1,082	1,112	1,123	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,106</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>1,072</i>	1,054	1,070	1,072
Crude Oil in SPR	727	727	696	696	696	696	695	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>695</i>	696	695	695
Heating Oil Reserve	0.0	0.0													

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.20	14.75	15.48	14.79	14.54	15.14	15.26	<i>14.82</i>	<i>14.48</i>	<i>15.36</i>	<i>15.47</i>	<i>14.70</i>	14.81	<i>14.94</i>	<i>15.00</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.34	0.26	0.27	0.39	0.33	0.28	0.29	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.32	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.34</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0.97	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.06	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.08</i>	1.02	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.07</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.56	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.31	0.66	0.56	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.66</i>	0.67	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.61</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.66	0.84	0.54	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.37	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.62	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.55</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.89	17.74	18.19	17.55	16.79	17.80	17.72	<i>17.32</i>	<i>16.98</i>	<i>18.19</i>	<i>18.28</i>	<i>17.50</i>	17.60	<i>17.41</i>	<i>17.74</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.00	1.07	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.08	1.07	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.08</i>	1.08	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.09</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.51	0.81	0.74	0.41	0.53	0.84	0.73	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.62	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.83	9.14	9.19	9.07	8.61	8.97	8.92	<i>8.94</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.04</i>	9.06	<i>8.86</i>	<i>9.02</i>
Jet Fuel	1.37	1.49	1.55	1.39	1.42	1.50	1.54	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.45</i>	1.45	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.49</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.23	4.31	4.63	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.61	<i>4.62</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.70</i>	4.49	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.64</i>
Residual Fuel	0.54	0.54	0.56	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.43	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.54</i>	0.54	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.42	2.51	2.64	2.50	2.35	2.54	2.56	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.44</i>	2.52	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.51</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.89	18.81	19.31	18.66	17.84	18.88	18.79	<i>18.41</i>	<i>18.04</i>	<i>19.27</i>	<i>19.39</i>	<i>18.58</i>	18.67	<i>18.48</i>	<i>18.82</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.75	15.20	15.92	15.27	14.89	15.53	15.61	<i>15.19</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>15.67</i>	<i>15.81</i>	<i>15.07</i>	15.29	<i>15.30</i>	<i>15.34</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.72	17.72	17.74	17.74	17.29	17.23	17.27	<i>17.38</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>17.38</i>	17.73	<i>17.29</i>	<i>17.38</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.90	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.86	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	267	312	297	271	297	299	302	281	274	284	278	262	287	294	275
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	329	377	364	337	363	366	364	355	341	352	347	331	352	362	343
PADD 2	326	380	364	329	355	366	369	342	335	349	344	323	350	358	338
PADD 3	315	365	349	317	346	353	345	328	324	338	332	313	337	343	327
PADD 4	311	365	355	337	322	374	358	353	327	343	346	326	342	352	336
PADD 5	353	400	377	368	390	413	390	385	361	375	376	359	375	395	368
U.S. Average	330	380	363	337	361	372	367	352	340	352	349	331	353	363	343
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	335	385	369	342	367	378	373	359	346	358	355	337	358	369	349
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	55.0	55.2	56.3	59.2	57.1	51.2	48.0	<i>53.4</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>58.1</i>	59.2	<i>53.4</i>	<i>58.1</i>
PADD 2	50.5	49.9	49.9	52.2	52.5	49.3	48.6	<i>49.3</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>50.2</i>	52.2	<i>49.3</i>	<i>50.2</i>
PADD 3	70.4	72.9	73.8	74.5	71.4	72.9	70.8	<i>77.1</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>78.1</i>	74.5	<i>77.1</i>	<i>78.1</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.6	5.9	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	7.6	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>
PADD 5	32.7	30.5	29.0	29.6	31.3	27.9	26.8	<i>33.1</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>30.6</i>	29.6	<i>33.1</i>	<i>30.6</i>
U.S. Total	215.0	215.0	214.8	223.1	218.8	207.7	200.8	<i>220.0</i>	<i>220.3</i>	<i>215.3</i>	<i>213.5</i>	<i>223.9</i>	223.1	<i>220.0</i>	<i>223.9</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	61.2	55.5	56.3	60.6	54.4	52.3	48.9	<i>57.2</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.5</i>	60.6	<i>57.2</i>	<i>57.5</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	153.8	159.5	158.5	162.5	164.4	155.4	151.8	<i>162.8</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>166.3</i>	162.5	<i>162.8</i>	<i>166.3</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	63.83	65.96	66.30	68.74	68.86	68.90	69.06	<i>70.04</i>	<i>69.87</i>	<i>69.65</i>	<i>69.41</i>	<i>69.46</i>	66.22	69.22	69.59
Alaska	1.12	1.00	0.86	1.02	1.07	0.96	0.80	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.93</i>	1.00	0.96	0.90
Federal GOM (a)	5.60	5.23	4.54	4.58	4.57	4.24	3.77	<i>4.28</i>	<i>4.64</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.53</i>	4.98	4.21	4.57
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	57.10	59.73	60.90	63.14	63.22	63.71	64.49	<i>64.77</i>	<i>64.21</i>	<i>64.19</i>	<i>64.09</i>	<i>64.00</i>	60.24	64.05	64.12
Total Dry Gas Production	60.83	62.75	63.10	65.32	65.35	65.43	65.56	<i>66.46</i>	<i>66.30</i>	<i>66.08</i>	<i>65.85</i>	<i>65.91</i>	63.01	65.70	66.03
Gross Imports	11.04	8.95	8.97	8.95	8.96	8.35	8.85	<i>8.83</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>9.05</i>	9.47	8.75	8.86
Pipeline	9.80	7.89	8.20	8.17	8.35	8.00	8.35	<i>8.38</i>	<i>9.19</i>	<i>7.77</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>8.57</i>	8.51	8.27	8.42
LNG	1.23	1.05	0.77	0.78	0.61	0.35	0.50	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.48</i>	0.96	0.48	0.45
Gross Exports	4.51	4.16	3.82	4.04	4.42	4.19	4.27	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.29</i>	4.13	4.37	4.36
Net Imports	6.53	4.79	5.15	4.91	4.54	4.17	4.57	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.76</i>	5.34	4.38	4.50
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.17	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.17	0.17	0.18
Net Inventory Withdrawals	16.98	-10.45	-9.63	-0.51	10.61	-7.19	-6.30	<i>4.12</i>	<i>15.83</i>	<i>-11.41</i>	<i>-8.86</i>	<i>3.95</i>	-0.97	0.30	-0.18
Total Supply	84.53	57.23	58.78	69.91	80.69	62.57	64.00	<i>75.01</i>	<i>87.12</i>	<i>58.80</i>	<i>61.63</i>	<i>74.81</i>	67.55	70.56	70.53
Balancing Item (b)	-0.83	-1.03	-0.31	-1.88	-0.26	-0.65	-0.70	<i>-1.82</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-0.20</i>	<i>-1.36</i>	<i>-2.37</i>	-1.01	-0.86	-1.12
Total Primary Supply	83.70	56.20	58.47	68.02	80.43	61.92	63.30	<i>73.18</i>	<i>86.59</i>	<i>58.60</i>	<i>60.27</i>	<i>72.43</i>	66.54	69.70	69.41
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	26.12	7.58	3.73	14.61	20.64	6.29	3.65	<i>16.75</i>	<i>25.07</i>	<i>7.16</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>16.92</i>	12.95	11.83	13.21
Commercial	14.75	5.89	4.41	9.73	12.10	5.42	4.38	<i>10.49</i>	<i>14.66</i>	<i>5.89</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>10.67</i>	8.67	8.09	8.90
Industrial	20.01	17.59	17.14	18.92	19.71	17.82	17.85	<i>19.13</i>	<i>20.38</i>	<i>17.88</i>	<i>17.58</i>	<i>19.13</i>	18.41	18.62	18.74
Electric Power (c)	16.73	19.70	27.65	18.82	21.68	26.61	31.60	<i>20.74</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>21.91</i>	<i>28.59</i>	<i>19.69</i>	20.75	25.16	22.55
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.65	3.78	3.79	3.93	3.94	3.94	3.95	<i>4.01</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.98</i>	3.79	3.96	3.98
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.35	1.58	1.64	1.91	2.26	1.74	1.78	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.96</i>	1.87	1.94	1.94
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	0.09	0.09
Total Consumption	83.70	56.20	58.47	68.02	80.43	61.92	63.30	<i>73.18</i>	<i>86.59</i>	<i>58.60</i>	<i>60.27</i>	<i>72.43</i>	66.54	69.70	69.41
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,581	2,530	3,416	3,462	2,477	3,118	3,683	<i>3,297</i>	<i>1,873</i>	<i>2,911</i>	<i>3,726</i>	<i>3,363</i>	3,462	3,297	3,363
Producing Region (d)	738	992	1,070	1,193	1,034	1,128	1,202	<i>1,166</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>1,105</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,161</i>	1,193	1,166	1,161
East Consuming Region (d)	618	1,188	1,879	1,822	1,090	1,514	1,969	<i>1,674</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>1,747</i>	1,822	1,674	1,747
West Consuming Region (d)	225	350	468	447	353	476	513	<i>457</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>454</i>	447	457	454

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

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

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Wholesale/Spot															
U.S. Average Wellhead	4.06	4.10	4.10	3.37	2.54	2.12	2.72	3.36	3.66	3.35	3.64	3.81	3.90	2.69	3.62
Henry Hub Spot Price	4.31	4.50	4.25	3.42	2.52	2.35	2.97	3.60	3.82	3.68	3.78	3.88	4.12	2.86	3.79
Residential															
New England	13.99	14.31	17.28	13.09	13.08	14.86	16.91	13.70	13.66	15.27	18.26	14.67	14.06	13.89	14.57
Middle Atlantic	11.83	14.09	18.13	12.65	11.31	13.43	16.91	12.99	12.24	14.14	18.55	14.29	12.82	12.56	13.53
E. N. Central	8.88	10.97	16.27	9.33	8.34	10.70	15.56	9.34	8.82	11.21	16.87	9.96	9.78	9.47	9.98
W. N. Central	8.84	11.17	16.78	9.52	8.45	12.02	16.43	9.24	8.76	11.13	17.38	9.66	9.81	9.65	9.81
S. Atlantic	11.93	17.38	22.74	13.49	12.37	17.68	22.08	13.27	12.45	18.05	24.26	14.39	13.72	14.04	14.45
E. S. Central	9.99	13.80	18.56	11.20	10.31	14.76	17.65	11.39	10.83	14.80	19.55	12.16	11.22	11.61	12.13
W. S. Central	8.62	14.35	19.09	10.19	9.25	13.97	16.82	10.54	8.89	14.15	19.46	11.07	10.50	10.87	10.97
Mountain	8.97	9.93	13.63	8.92	8.86	10.56	13.27	8.86	8.76	9.44	13.28	9.49	9.46	9.44	9.43
Pacific	9.98	10.92	11.65	9.93	9.45	9.71	10.80	9.90	9.89	10.14	11.12	10.36	10.35	9.79	10.23
U.S. Average	10.08	12.29	16.18	10.65	9.77	12.10	15.36	10.82	10.23	12.28	16.48	11.56	11.01	10.89	11.40
Commercial															
New England	11.23	10.70	10.46	10.50	10.35	10.64	10.25	11.07	11.55	11.63	11.81	12.02	10.88	10.61	11.72
Middle Atlantic	9.81	9.59	8.91	9.23	8.75	7.72	7.03	9.59	10.11	9.86	9.66	10.82	9.52	8.61	10.21
E. N. Central	8.36	9.00	9.90	7.90	7.46	7.70	8.53	8.27	8.54	8.95	9.61	8.78	8.47	7.87	8.75
W. N. Central	7.94	8.47	9.51	7.63	7.23	7.26	8.34	7.47	7.92	8.01	9.31	7.92	8.07	7.42	8.04
S. Atlantic	9.91	10.92	11.16	9.85	9.39	9.76	9.88	10.10	10.21	10.87	11.39	11.26	10.22	9.79	10.80
E. S. Central	8.98	9.85	10.59	9.42	8.96	9.26	9.41	9.67	9.76	10.37	10.90	10.65	9.40	9.30	10.22
W. S. Central	7.22	8.47	8.85	7.35	7.23	6.93	7.39	7.63	7.71	8.21	8.90	8.29	7.70	7.32	8.12
Mountain	8.06	8.09	9.03	7.78	7.56	7.88	8.39	7.52	7.50	7.55	8.92	8.20	8.09	7.68	7.86
Pacific	9.15	9.21	9.77	8.89	8.53	8.02	8.56	8.66	8.87	8.29	8.94	9.23	9.18	8.46	8.86
U.S. Average	8.85	9.25	9.64	8.56	8.16	8.06	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.75	9.57	8.92	8.39	9.29
Industrial															
New England	10.63	9.79	9.18	9.18	9.44	8.05	7.89	9.59	10.71	9.55	9.27	10.18	9.81	8.92	10.08
Middle Atlantic	8.72	8.34	7.99	8.48	8.06	6.83	6.03	9.01	9.43	8.29	8.47	9.97	8.51	7.97	9.25
E. N. Central	7.30	7.21	7.34	6.62	6.55	5.72	5.65	6.48	7.19	6.72	6.90	7.21	7.11	6.30	7.09
W. N. Central	6.28	5.82	5.63	5.55	5.38	4.10	4.31	5.25	5.99	4.79	5.16	5.67	5.85	4.83	5.47
S. Atlantic	6.52	6.25	6.14	5.73	5.11	4.19	4.62	5.75	6.20	5.67	5.92	6.32	6.17	4.95	6.05
E. S. Central	5.91	5.77	5.58	5.22	4.68	3.77	4.12	5.47	5.96	5.44	5.83	6.01	5.63	4.56	5.83
W. S. Central	4.30	4.52	4.40	3.65	2.97	2.37	3.05	3.78	3.92	3.88	4.18	4.09	4.21	3.05	4.02
Mountain	6.83	6.41	6.77	6.28	6.05	5.25	5.40	6.05	6.72	6.28	6.81	7.27	6.57	5.76	6.80
Pacific	7.51	7.33	7.37	6.93	6.60	5.72	6.00	6.75	7.34	6.67	7.02	7.76	7.28	6.31	7.24
U.S. Average	5.52	5.24	5.03	4.62	4.18	3.15	3.61	4.72	5.21	4.57	4.79	5.15	5.11	3.95	4.94

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	273.5	264.3	275.0	282.9	266.4	241.4	258.6	<i>260.7</i>	<i>244.1</i>	<i>245.3</i>	<i>264.0</i>	<i>266.4</i>	1095.6	<i>1027.1</i>	<i>1019.9</i>
Appalachia	87.5	85.5	81.9	82.3	80.6	76.1	76.5	<i>79.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>76.2</i>	337.2	<i>312.8</i>	<i>301.1</i>
Interior	41.4	41.3	45.3	42.8	44.3	44.1	40.0	<i>42.1</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>40.5</i>	170.8	<i>170.5</i>	<i>158.0</i>
Western	144.6	137.5	147.8	157.8	141.5	121.1	142.1	<i>139.1</i>	<i>132.1</i>	<i>131.5</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>149.7</i>	587.6	<i>543.9</i>	<i>560.8</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	1.7	-2.3	0.6	-2.0	0.4	0.5	3.8	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	-2.1	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Imports	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	13.1	<i>9.9</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Exports	26.6	27.0	26.0	27.7	28.6	37.5	31.6	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>26.0</i>	107.3	<i>123.7</i>	<i>104.1</i>
Metallurgical Coal	17.2	17.8	16.5	18.0	17.5	20.2	17.0	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.0</i>	69.5	<i>69.7</i>	<i>62.9</i>
Steam Coal	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.6	11.1	17.4	14.6	<i>11.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	37.6	<i>54.0</i>	<i>41.2</i>
Total Primary Supply	251.9	238.4	253.2	255.9	240.2	206.6	233.3	<i>237.7</i>	<i>226.5</i>	<i>220.2</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>240.8</i>	999.4	<i>917.9</i>	<i>930.3</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	9.3	0.8	20.9	-29.2	-21.1	-3.0	15.9	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	1.9	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Waste Coal (a)	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.2	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	13.2	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Total Supply	264.6	242.2	277.6	230.0	222.0	206.1	252.3	<i>237.5</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>258.8</i>	<i>237.9</i>	1014.5	<i>917.9</i>	<i>946.6</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	21.4	<i>20.5</i>	<i>20.3</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	236.0	224.2	262.6	209.7	190.8	186.2	238.4	<i>213.6</i>	<i>217.6</i>	<i>196.0</i>	<i>240.7</i>	<i>219.3</i>	932.5	<i>829.0</i>	<i>873.6</i>
Retail and Other Industry	13.5	11.7	11.7	12.1	11.8	10.4	11.4	<i>13.0</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	49.0	<i>46.5</i>	<i>52.7</i>
Residential and Commercial	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	2.8	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Other Industrial	12.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.1	9.9	10.8	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	46.2	<i>43.7</i>	<i>48.8</i>
Total Consumption	254.6	241.2	279.7	227.3	207.8	201.8	254.6	<i>231.5</i>	<i>236.1</i>	<i>213.9</i>	<i>258.8</i>	<i>237.9</i>	1002.9	<i>895.7</i>	<i>946.6</i>
Discrepancy (c)	9.9	1.0	-2.1	2.7	14.1	4.3	-2.3	<i>6.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	11.5	<i>22.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	48.2	50.5	49.9	51.9	51.5	51.0	47.2	<i>47.4</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>44.0</i>	51.9	<i>47.4</i>	<i>44.0</i>
Secondary Inventories	172.6	171.8	150.9	180.1	201.1	204.1	188.3	<i>191.4</i>	<i>185.0</i>	<i>194.1</i>	<i>181.3</i>	<i>187.2</i>	180.1	<i>191.4</i>	<i>187.2</i>
Electric Power Sector	166.3	165.1	143.7	172.4	194.5	197.1	180.6	<i>183.5</i>	<i>178.1</i>	<i>186.5</i>	<i>173.3</i>	<i>178.9</i>	172.4	<i>183.5</i>	<i>178.9</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.8	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	4.5	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Coke Plants	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	2.6	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.19	4.99	4.99	4.99	<i>4.99</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.10</i>	5.19	<i>4.99</i>	<i>5.10</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.257	0.261	0.266	0.264	0.274	0.278	0.264	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.260</i>	<i>0.253</i>	0.262	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.264</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.42	2.41	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.39	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</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: Generated by simulation of the EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.06	10.92	12.64	10.31	10.55	10.93	12.47	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>10.83</i>	<i>12.36</i>	<i>10.60</i>	11.23	<i>11.11</i>	<i>11.20</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.65	10.51	12.20	9.90	10.13	10.52	12.03	<i>10.03</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>10.42</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>10.19</i>	10.82	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.77</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.40	0.41	0.44	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.44	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.42	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.42</i>
Net Imports	0.08	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.16	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.07</i>	0.10	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Supply	11.14	11.02	12.78	10.40	10.65	11.07	12.64	<i>10.57</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>10.67</i>	11.34	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.29</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.53	0.87	0.77	0.64	0.62	0.93	0.82	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.70	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Retail Sales	10.26	9.80	11.63	9.40	9.67	9.78	11.44	<i>9.47</i>	<i>10.11</i>	<i>9.67</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>9.59</i>	10.27	<i>10.09</i>	<i>10.17</i>
Residential Sector	4.11	3.49	4.69	3.31	3.66	3.43	4.59	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>3.39</i>	3.90	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.76</i>
Commercial Sector	3.47	3.59	4.08	3.41	3.37	3.61	4.05	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.47</i>	3.64	<i>3.61</i>	<i>3.65</i>
Industrial Sector	2.65	2.71	2.84	2.66	2.61	2.73	2.78	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.71</i>	2.72	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.38	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.36	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Total Consumption	10.60	10.15	12.01	9.76	10.03	10.14	11.81	<i>9.84</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>11.69</i>	<i>9.95</i>	10.63	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.54</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.37	2.41	2.42	2.41	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.42</i>	2.39	<i>2.40</i>	<i>2.44</i>
Natural Gas	5.05	4.94	4.78	4.16	3.31	2.90	3.43	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.67</i>	4.73	<i>3.46</i>	<i>4.47</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	15.92	18.71	18.98	20.02	21.14	22.46	19.44	<i>17.36</i>	<i>16.63</i>	<i>16.07</i>	<i>15.99</i>	<i>16.54</i>	18.30	<i>20.22</i>	<i>16.29</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	20.83	23.42	22.76	22.98	23.70	23.01	22.83	<i>23.39</i>	<i>22.96</i>	<i>22.46</i>	<i>22.57</i>	<i>22.69</i>	22.43	<i>23.22</i>	<i>22.68</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.12	11.87	12.11	11.73	11.53	11.99	12.15	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>12.24</i>	<i>12.57</i>	<i>12.00</i>	11.72	<i>11.86</i>	<i>12.05</i>
Commercial Sector	9.90	10.29	10.66	10.00	9.89	10.10	10.46	<i>9.94</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.16</i>	10.23	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.28</i>
Industrial Sector	6.56	6.79	7.29	6.61	6.47	6.63	7.09	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>6.70</i>	6.82	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.80</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

(d) Direct Use represents commercial and industrial facility use of onsite net electricity generation; and electrical sales or transfers to adjacent or colocated facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Residential Sector															
New England	144	116	144	117	133	111	149	120	139	112	140	121	130	128	128
Middle Atlantic	405	326	437	318	364	315	447	321	386	308	417	326	371	362	359
E. N. Central	576	456	610	458	517	461	612	470	565	436	572	470	525	515	511
W. N. Central	331	250	333	251	290	250	333	258	321	241	314	260	291	283	284
S. Atlantic	1,018	897	1,177	792	880	844	1,125	837	994	824	1,089	843	971	922	938
E. S. Central	372	296	408	268	309	285	392	282	352	276	377	280	336	317	321
W. S. Central	564	555	828	472	490	548	770	471	531	514	731	465	605	570	561
Mountain	248	227	333	229	237	247	333	227	249	235	327	231	260	261	260
Pacific contiguous	439	351	404	387	429	352	414	384	434	343	390	380	395	395	387
AK and HI	15	13	13	14	15	12	12	14	15	12	12	14	14	13	13
Total	4,112	3,488	4,687	3,306	3,663	3,426	4,585	3,385	3,987	3,301	4,370	3,390	3,898	3,766	3,762
Commercial Sector															
New England	123	120	134	116	118	117	134	117	122	121	136	120	123	122	125
Middle Atlantic	434	420	483	406	417	417	485	405	427	418	475	409	436	431	432
E. N. Central	497	485	552	474	477	496	547	474	486	498	549	484	502	498	504
W. N. Central	270	263	298	259	258	270	299	261	267	269	299	266	273	272	275
S. Atlantic	779	853	941	774	760	843	927	780	784	853	944	800	837	828	846
E. S. Central	218	228	265	207	206	227	258	215	215	228	266	214	229	227	231
W. S. Central	449	507	600	462	451	521	603	464	456	503	586	470	505	510	504
Mountain	240	250	289	245	234	260	288	245	239	263	290	251	256	257	261
Pacific contiguous	443	443	501	454	432	444	490	445	431	448	484	443	460	453	451
AK and HI	18	17	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	17	17	18	17	17	17
Total	3,470	3,586	4,080	3,414	3,371	3,610	4,047	3,422	3,444	3,620	4,046	3,474	3,639	3,613	3,647
Industrial Sector															
New England	75	76	82	74	73	75	81	72	72	74	81	72	77	75	75
Middle Atlantic	199	194	198	188	186	189	196	184	194	195	201	193	195	189	195
E. N. Central	546	547	573	542	548	564	565	532	550	561	576	550	552	552	559
W. N. Central	235	238	256	240	234	248	260	243	240	249	268	252	242	246	252
S. Atlantic	368	392	400	372	371	395	389	372	375	399	411	385	383	382	393
E. S. Central	344	321	338	337	344	343	335	344	361	339	353	356	335	342	352
W. S. Central	432	460	477	440	414	433	445	426	420	433	466	424	452	430	436
Mountain	205	220	241	215	206	231	244	219	209	230	249	224	220	225	228
Pacific contiguous	234	246	261	243	219	235	254	233	226	235	252	234	246	235	237
AK and HI	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,651	2,708	2,839	2,664	2,611	2,726	2,782	2,639	2,660	2,727	2,870	2,705	2,716	2,690	2,741
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	343	313	361	309	326	305	366	312	336	308	358	315	331	327	329
Middle Atlantic	1,050	950	1,128	923	978	931	1,138	922	1,020	934	1,106	942	1,013	992	1,000
E. N. Central	1,621	1,490	1,737	1,476	1,544	1,522	1,725	1,477	1,604	1,496	1,699	1,506	1,581	1,567	1,576
W. N. Central	837	752	888	749	783	768	891	763	828	759	880	778	806	801	811
S. Atlantic	2,168	2,147	2,522	1,942	2,015	2,086	2,445	1,994	2,157	2,080	2,448	2,032	2,195	2,135	2,179
E. S. Central	934	845	1,011	812	859	855	985	841	928	844	997	849	900	885	904
W. S. Central	1,445	1,521	1,905	1,374	1,355	1,502	1,818	1,361	1,406	1,450	1,784	1,360	1,562	1,509	1,501
Mountain	693	698	863	690	677	738	865	691	698	728	866	706	736	743	750
Pacific contiguous	1,118	1,043	1,168	1,085	1,083	1,034	1,159	1,064	1,093	1,028	1,128	1,059	1,104	1,085	1,077
AK and HI	47	43	44	45	45	42	43	45	46	43	44	45	45	44	44
Total	10,256	9,802	11,627	9,404	9,666	9,783	11,436	9,468	10,114	9,669	11,309	9,593	10,274	10,090	10,173

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Residential Sector															
New England	15.84	15.98	15.89	15.88	15.99	15.91	15.50	<i>15.26</i>	<i>15.49</i>	<i>15.68</i>	<i>15.72</i>	<i>15.61</i>	15.89	<i>15.66</i>	<i>15.62</i>
Middle Atlantic	15.05	15.93	16.44	15.70	14.91	15.38	15.76	<i>15.10</i>	<i>14.72</i>	<i>16.02</i>	<i>16.86</i>	<i>15.49</i>	15.80	<i>15.32</i>	<i>15.80</i>
E. N. Central	10.99	12.05	12.22	11.94	11.68	12.33	12.08	<i>11.86</i>	<i>11.46</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>12.77</i>	<i>12.33</i>	11.79	<i>11.99</i>	<i>12.30</i>
W. N. Central	9.00	10.51	11.15	9.79	9.60	10.97	11.41	<i>10.05</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>11.71</i>	<i>10.28</i>	10.12	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.64</i>
S. Atlantic	10.67	11.34	11.53	11.15	11.05	11.49	11.62	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.77</i>	<i>11.33</i>	11.19	<i>11.33</i>	<i>11.32</i>
E. S. Central	9.68	10.29	10.32	10.32	9.99	10.37	10.31	<i>10.18</i>	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.66</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.68</i>	10.14	<i>10.22</i>	<i>10.44</i>
W. S. Central	9.87	10.63	10.66	10.39	10.17	10.33	10.38	<i>9.99</i>	<i>10.16</i>	<i>10.88</i>	<i>10.92</i>	<i>10.51</i>	10.42	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Mountain	9.74	10.82	11.24	10.21	10.11	11.14	11.48	<i>10.49</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>11.45</i>	<i>11.92</i>	<i>10.85</i>	10.56	<i>10.87</i>	<i>11.19</i>
Pacific	11.87	12.20	13.34	12.30	12.28	13.04	14.27	<i>13.09</i>	<i>12.58</i>	<i>13.10</i>	<i>14.41</i>	<i>12.99</i>	12.43	<i>13.17</i>	<i>13.26</i>
U.S. Average	11.12	11.87	12.11	11.73	11.53	11.99	12.15	<i>11.67</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>12.24</i>	<i>12.57</i>	<i>12.00</i>	11.72	<i>11.86</i>	<i>12.05</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.36	14.34	14.46	14.04	13.98	13.68	13.71	<i>13.66</i>	<i>13.77</i>	<i>13.85</i>	<i>14.02</i>	<i>13.62</i>	14.31	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.82</i>
Middle Atlantic	13.24	13.75	14.49	12.98	12.55	12.95	13.65	<i>12.80</i>	<i>12.77</i>	<i>13.53</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>13.01</i>	13.65	<i>13.02</i>	<i>13.48</i>
E. N. Central	9.31	9.64	9.64	9.36	9.49	9.56	9.58	<i>9.39</i>	<i>9.36</i>	<i>9.65</i>	<i>9.77</i>	<i>9.53</i>	9.49	<i>9.51</i>	<i>9.59</i>
W. N. Central	7.60	8.47	8.96	7.77	7.89	8.60	9.12	<i>7.80</i>	<i>7.80</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>8.07</i>	8.23	<i>8.38</i>	<i>8.48</i>
S. Atlantic	9.36	9.45	9.56	9.45	9.41	9.37	9.42	<i>9.42</i>	<i>9.33</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>9.56</i>	9.46	<i>9.40</i>	<i>9.51</i>
E. S. Central	9.61	9.80	9.88	9.87	9.75	9.83	9.86	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.77</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.29</i>	9.80	<i>9.80</i>	<i>10.09</i>
W. S. Central	8.45	8.56	8.82	8.32	8.20	7.94	8.01	<i>7.83</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.23</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>8.38</i>	8.56	<i>7.99</i>	<i>8.29</i>
Mountain	8.28	9.04	9.31	8.69	8.41	9.13	9.40	<i>8.79</i>	<i>8.56</i>	<i>9.35</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>9.00</i>	8.86	<i>8.96</i>	<i>9.16</i>
Pacific	10.40	11.71	13.04	11.11	10.72	12.05	13.67	<i>11.48</i>	<i>10.69</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>13.50</i>	<i>11.47</i>	11.61	<i>12.03</i>	<i>11.96</i>
U.S. Average	9.90	10.29	10.66	10.00	9.89	10.10	10.46	<i>9.94</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.16</i>	10.23	<i>10.12</i>	<i>10.28</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.53	12.50	12.87	12.26	11.95	12.01	12.37	<i>11.60</i>	<i>12.31</i>	<i>12.03</i>	<i>12.39</i>	<i>12.03</i>	12.55	<i>11.99</i>	<i>12.19</i>
Middle Atlantic	8.48	8.20	8.31	7.65	7.52	7.49	7.67	<i>7.45</i>	<i>7.65</i>	<i>7.76</i>	<i>7.95</i>	<i>7.45</i>	8.17	<i>7.53</i>	<i>7.70</i>
E. N. Central	6.38	6.51	6.73	6.47	6.45	6.51	6.71	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.46</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>6.41</i>	6.53	<i>6.54</i>	<i>6.47</i>
W. N. Central	5.74	6.11	6.65	5.77	5.90	6.22	6.80	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.88</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>5.97</i>	6.08	<i>6.19</i>	<i>6.25</i>
S. Atlantic	6.44	6.68	7.02	6.48	6.33	6.46	6.85	<i>6.35</i>	<i>6.37</i>	<i>6.55</i>	<i>6.98</i>	<i>6.62</i>	6.66	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.64</i>
E. S. Central	5.82	6.17	6.83	5.93	5.80	6.09	6.67	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.71</i>	<i>6.25</i>	6.19	<i>6.09</i>	<i>6.27</i>
W. S. Central	5.72	5.96	6.55	5.70	5.42	5.30	5.66	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>5.71</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>5.66</i>	6.00	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.76</i>
Mountain	5.56	6.05	6.83	5.77	5.64	6.15	6.88	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>6.31</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.01</i>	6.08	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.33</i>
Pacific	7.03	7.40	8.36	7.58	7.26	7.70	8.64	<i>7.60</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>7.78</i>	<i>8.82</i>	<i>7.95</i>	7.62	<i>7.83</i>	<i>7.97</i>
U.S. Average	6.56	6.79	7.29	6.61	6.47	6.63	7.09	<i>6.45</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.23</i>	<i>6.70</i>	6.82	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.80</i>
All Sectors (a)															
New England	14.55	14.47	14.64	14.28	14.31	14.05	14.11	<i>13.76</i>	<i>14.14</i>	<i>14.05</i>	<i>14.29</i>	<i>13.99</i>	14.49	<i>14.06</i>	<i>14.13</i>
Middle Atlantic	13.03	13.35	14.15	12.82	12.46	12.66	13.44	<i>12.52</i>	<i>12.52</i>	<i>13.12</i>	<i>14.15</i>	<i>12.70</i>	13.37	<i>12.80</i>	<i>13.16</i>
E. N. Central	8.92	9.22	9.58	9.10	9.14	9.26	9.52	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.73</i>	<i>9.26</i>	9.22	<i>9.27</i>	<i>9.36</i>
W. N. Central	7.64	8.40	9.11	7.81	7.93	8.60	9.30	<i>7.92</i>	<i>7.89</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>8.13</i>	8.26	<i>8.47</i>	<i>8.54</i>
S. Atlantic	9.48	9.73	10.08	9.58	9.56	9.67	10.02	<i>9.55</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.69</i>	<i>10.15</i>	<i>9.74</i>	9.74	<i>9.72</i>	<i>9.77</i>
E. S. Central	8.25	8.59	9.04	8.38	8.26	8.51	8.95	<i>8.27</i>	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.73</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>8.73</i>	8.58	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.73</i>
W. S. Central	8.19	8.53	9.05	8.20	8.06	8.05	8.44	<i>7.76</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>8.42</i>	<i>8.84</i>	<i>8.26</i>	8.54	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Mountain	8.00	8.68	9.36	8.28	8.17	8.87	9.49	<i>8.39</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>8.65</i>	8.63	<i>8.78</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Pacific	10.27	10.85	12.09	10.74	10.63	11.39	12.77	<i>11.20</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>11.39</i>	<i>12.75</i>	<i>11.23</i>	11.01	<i>11.53</i>	<i>11.54</i>
U.S. Average	9.53	9.88	10.42	9.65	9.59	9.79	10.32	<i>9.59</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>10.56</i>	<i>9.83</i>	9.90	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.00</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
United States															
Coal	4,933	4,611	5,313	4,142	3,830	3,784	4,777	4,246	4,542	4,024	4,875	4,428	4,749	4,161	4,468
Natural Gas	2,290	2,593	3,600	2,613	3,025	3,509	4,133	2,853	2,754	2,934	3,787	2,712	2,777	3,381	3,049
Petroleum (a)	95	81	89	66	65	59	68	55	70	62	69	58	83	62	65
Other Gases	30	31	35	31	33	32	31	32	34	32	32	32	32	32	32
Nuclear	2,258	1,943	2,288	2,170	2,175	2,012	2,209	1,993	2,162	2,092	2,212	2,052	2,165	2,097	2,130
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	898	1,054	852	698	764	893	733	640	730	942	760	633	875	757	766
Wind	328	387	237	365	427	410	279	400	454	492	360	436	329	379	435
Wood Biomass	103	97	108	102	104	96	106	108	110	99	110	110	103	103	107
Waste Biomass	50	52	54	55	53	56	55	59	61	63	65	62	53	56	63
Geothermal	43	42	41	42	46	45	45	47	49	47	48	49	42	46	48
Solar	3	6	7	4	5	16	16	7	9	25	25	10	5	11	18
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-11	-16	-21	-16	-9	-12	-16	-16	-16	-14	-20	-17	-16	-13	-17
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	36	39	40	39	33	34	35	39	33	33	34	37	39	35	34
Total Generation	11,057	10,920	12,643	10,311	10,551	10,934	12,471	10,463	10,992	10,830	12,358	10,603	11,235	11,107	11,198
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	370	327	368	263	259	229	317	298	348	228	329	304	332	276	302
Natural Gas	420	472	607	483	497	546	695	506	489	527	620	502	496	561	535
Petroleum (a)	11	5	8	3	2	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	7	4	5
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	545	447	539	515	544	482	522	463	514	497	529	490	512	503	507
Hydropower (c)	101	117	93	115	119	93	72	101	118	101	79	102	106	96	100
Other Renewables (d)	52	46	46	53	59	51	49	66	70	61	58	69	49	56	65
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	11	12	13	13	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,512	1,428	1,676	1,446	1,495	1,419	1,677	1,451	1,558	1,432	1,635	1,486	1,516	1,511	1,528
South Census Region															
Coal	2,174	2,176	2,403	1,686	1,561	1,708	2,121	1,757	1,922	1,869	2,172	1,826	2,109	1,788	1,948
Natural Gas	1,306	1,640	2,129	1,447	1,686	2,093	2,299	1,572	1,501	1,779	2,193	1,476	1,632	1,913	1,739
Petroleum (a)	42	36	40	26	25	23	26	19	29	25	28	19	36	23	25
Other Gases	14	14	16	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	14	15	15	14	15
Nuclear	940	831	977	920	898	870	963	849	938	907	965	895	917	895	926
Hydropower (c)	115	118	72	103	132	66	56	92	132	73	62	93	102	86	90
Other Renewables (d)	174	198	152	184	200	194	162	198	211	216	180	204	177	188	203
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	15	17	17	16	13	13	14	17	13	13	14	16	16	14	14
Total Generation	4,781	5,030	5,806	4,396	4,530	4,980	5,655	4,518	4,761	4,898	5,628	4,545	5,004	4,921	4,959
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,807	1,628	1,899	1,576	1,469	1,398	1,732	1,579	1,671	1,537	1,809	1,675	1,727	1,545	1,673
Natural Gas	143	133	237	140	263	329	357	161	159	116	229	116	163	277	155
Petroleum (a)	12	13	12	8	10	8	10	8	8	7	8	7	11	9	8
Other Gases	7	8	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	9
Nuclear	561	485	577	524	553	516	551	527	550	532	553	513	537	537	537
Hydropower (c)	38	57	54	41	41	51	46	36	41	56	53	37	47	43	47
Other Renewables (d)	144	150	90	170	185	170	114	183	198	191	134	197	138	163	180
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Generation	2,716	2,478	2,883	2,472	2,534	2,484	2,824	2,507	2,639	2,453	2,798	2,557	2,637	2,588	2,612
West Census Region															
Coal	582	481	643	617	541	450	606	612	601	389	566	624	581	553	545
Natural Gas	422	348	627	543	579	540	781	614	604	511	745	618	486	629	620
Petroleum (a)	29	28	29	29	27	25	25	24	28	25	28	28	29	25	27
Other Gases	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	7	7
Nuclear	212	180	196	210	181	144	173	155	161	156	166	154	199	163	159
Hydropower (c)	632	746	613	423	462	672	543	396	424	697	545	384	603	518	512
Other Renewables (d)	158	189	159	162	191	208	176	174	204	259	236	196	167	187	224
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	4
Total Generation	2,048	1,984	2,279	1,997	1,992	2,050	2,316	1,987	2,034	2,047	2,296	2,015	2,077	2,087	2,099

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

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

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

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

Table 7e. U.S. Regional Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,627	2,470	2,863	2,286	2,101	2,051	2,599	2,330	2,425	2,163	2,626	2,392	2,561	2,271	2,402
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	17,466	20,569	28,593	19,670	22,532	27,444	32,518	21,447	20,575	22,624	29,348	20,208	21,600	25,991	23,205
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	663	648	663	273	580	400	549	126	126	108	122	101	561	413	114
Residual Fuel Oil	43	42	41	30	29	32	39	24	28	30	35	28	39	31	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	35	32	29	26	23	29	25	25	30	24	26	25	31	25	26
Petroleum Coke (a)	578	570	586	212	524	334	480	72	59	49	55	42	486	352	51
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	6	4	6	5	4	6	5	5	8	5	5	6	5	5	6
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	171	152	173	124	121	107	145	137	157	105	152	140	155	128	139
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,174	3,616	4,725	3,603	3,716	4,192	5,406	3,763	3,646	4,009	4,761	3,700	3,783	4,271	4,031
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	21	9	16	5	5	7	12	6	11	7	11	6	13	7	9
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,114	1,134	1,259	914	838	907	1,130	954	1,003	986	1,147	968	1,105	958	1,026
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	9,998	13,125	17,034	10,986	12,625	16,530	18,175	11,943	11,306	13,851	17,164	11,122	12,800	14,820	13,371
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	78	64	71	47	49	44	51	33	54	47	52	35	65	44	47
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,018	919	1,074	901	840	786	986	897	931	859	1,016	938	978	878	936
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,104	1,112	2,028	1,070	1,931	2,580	2,983	1,223	1,193	909	1,782	867	1,330	2,179	1,188
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	516	530	529	175	483	309	447	46	15	14	15	14	437	321	15
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	325	265	356	346	302	251	337	342	334	213	311	346	323	308	301
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,190	2,716	4,805	4,010	4,259	4,141	5,954	4,517	4,431	3,855	5,641	4,519	3,686	4,721	4,614
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	48	46	47	46	44	39	40	40	46	40	44	46	46	41	44
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	166.3	165.1	143.7	172.4	194.5	197.1	180.6	183.5	178.1	186.5	173.3	178.9	172.4	183.5	178.9
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.4	16.4	15.7	15.5	15.2	14.5	13.3	13.3	13.1	14.2	13.6	13.3	15.5	13.3	13.3
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.1	16.2
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3

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

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

Notes: Data reflect generation supplied by electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants operated by electric utilities, independent power producers, and the commercial and industrial sectors. Data include fuel consumed only for generation of electricity. Values do not include consumption by CHP plants for useful thermal output. The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.

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

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

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

Table 8. U.S. Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.783	0.931	0.762	0.622	0.673	0.788	0.655	<i>0.569</i>	<i>0.636</i>	<i>0.831</i>	<i>0.679</i>	<i>0.564</i>	3.098	2.686	2.709
Wood Biomass (b)	0.048	0.041	0.050	0.044	0.045	0.039	0.048	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.056</i>	0.182	0.177	0.203
Waste Biomass (c)	0.061	0.062	0.066	0.066	0.061	0.063	0.063	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.077</i>	<i>0.075</i>	0.255	0.258	0.296
Wind	0.288	0.343	0.213	0.328	0.379	0.364	0.250	<i>0.358</i>	<i>0.399</i>	<i>0.437</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.391</i>	1.172	1.352	1.550
Geothermal	0.038	0.037	0.037	0.038	0.040	0.040	0.041	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.149	0.164	0.171
Solar	0.002	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.004	0.013	0.014	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.017	0.038	0.061
Subtotal	1.220	1.418	1.132	1.102	1.202	1.308	1.071	<i>1.092</i>	<i>1.204</i>	<i>1.450</i>	<i>1.199</i>	<i>1.138</i>	4.873	4.674	4.991
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.003	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	0.017	0.017	0.016
Wood Biomass (b)	0.333	0.323	0.336	0.339	0.329	0.321	0.325	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.308</i>	<i>0.313</i>	1.332	1.294	1.215
Waste Biomass (c)	0.044	0.040	0.041	0.046	0.043	0.042	0.044	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.041</i>	0.171	0.174	0.168
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Subtotal	0.387	0.374	0.387	0.395	0.382	0.374	0.378	<i>0.374</i>	<i>0.352</i>	<i>0.344</i>	<i>0.362</i>	<i>0.364</i>	1.543	1.507	1.421
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	0.071	0.072	0.074
Waste Biomass (c)	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.011	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.043	0.043	0.042
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.034	0.035	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.034</i>	0.137	0.139	0.140
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.106	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.107	0.107	0.108	<i>0.107</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.104</i>	<i>0.105</i>	<i>0.105</i>	0.430	0.428	0.417
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar (d)	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.042	0.042	0.043	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.052</i>	0.140	0.170	0.205
Subtotal	0.150	0.152	0.154	0.154	0.159	0.159	0.160	<i>0.159</i>	<i>0.163</i>	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.167</i>	<i>0.167</i>	0.610	0.638	0.662
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.257	0.271	0.271	0.272	0.257	0.276	0.278	<i>0.271</i>	<i>0.265</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.280</i>	1.071	1.081	1.098
Biodiesel (e)	0.012	0.027	0.035	0.035	0.023	0.036	0.030	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.108	0.119	0.155
Subtotal	0.268	0.298	0.306	0.307	0.280	0.312	0.309	<i>0.300</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.313</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.323</i>	1.179	1.201	1.253
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.785	0.932	0.762	0.624	0.675	0.790	0.657	<i>0.574</i>	<i>0.640</i>	<i>0.835</i>	<i>0.683</i>	<i>0.568</i>	3.103	2.696	2.726
Wood Biomass (b)	0.504	0.488	0.512	0.510	0.498	0.484	0.499	<i>0.490</i>	<i>0.470</i>	<i>0.460</i>	<i>0.487</i>	<i>0.493</i>	2.014	1.972	1.909
Waste Biomass (c)	0.115	0.113	0.118	0.123	0.115	0.116	0.120	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.126</i>	0.469	0.476	0.506
Wind	0.288	0.343	0.213	0.328	0.379	0.364	0.250	<i>0.358</i>	<i>0.399</i>	<i>0.437</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.391</i>	1.172	1.352	1.550
Geothermal	0.054	0.053	0.053	0.054	0.056	0.056	0.057	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.059</i>	<i>0.059</i>	0.213	0.227	0.235
Solar	0.037	0.041	0.041	0.039	0.047	0.056	0.056	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.061</i>	0.158	0.208	0.266
Ethanol (e)	0.262	0.277	0.277	0.278	0.262	0.281	0.279	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.286</i>	1.093	1.099	1.120
Biodiesel (e)	0.012	0.027	0.035	0.035	0.023	0.036	0.030	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.108	0.119	0.155
Total Consumption	2.056	2.273	2.011	1.990	2.055	2.184	1.961	<i>1.961</i>	<i>2.050</i>	<i>2.305</i>	<i>2.085</i>	<i>2.026</i>	8.329	8.161	8.466

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,184	13,265	13,307	13,441	13,506	13,549	13,612	<i>13,644</i>	<i>13,721</i>	<i>13,782</i>	<i>13,849</i>	<i>13,930</i>	13,299	<i>13,578</i>	<i>13,820</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,196	10,158	10,126	10,122	10,214	10,292	10,311	<i>10,332</i>	<i>10,383</i>	<i>10,450</i>	<i>10,510</i>	<i>10,591</i>	10,150	<i>10,287</i>	<i>10,484</i>
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,627	1,675	1,737	1,779	1,821	1,841	1,847	<i>1,872</i>	<i>1,903</i>	<i>1,938</i>	<i>1,975</i>	<i>2,021</i>	1,704	<i>1,845</i>	<i>1,959</i>
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	21.39	16.37	2.40	35.48	11.86	-1.81	23.55	<i>8.71</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>7.05</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>7.17</i>	18.91	<i>10.58</i>	<i>7.11</i>
Housing Stock															
(millions)	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.6	<i>123.6</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>123.8</i>	<i>123.9</i>	123.5	<i>123.6</i>	<i>123.9</i>
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	130.7	131.2	131.5	132.0	132.7	133.0	133.4	<i>133.9</i>	<i>134.4</i>	<i>134.9</i>	<i>135.5</i>	<i>136.0</i>	131.4	<i>133.2</i>	<i>135.2</i>
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	88.7	89.2	89.5	90.0	90.5	90.8	91.2	<i>91.6</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>	89.4	<i>91.0</i>	<i>92.7</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	92.6	92.9	94.2	95.3	96.7	97.3	97.2	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>99.7</i>	93.7	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.9</i>
Manufacturing	90.4	90.6	91.7	92.9	95.2	95.6	95.4	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>98.3</i>	91.4	<i>95.5</i>	<i>97.3</i>
Food	99.5	100.3	100.4	101.2	102.3	102.3	103.9	<i>104.5</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>106.1</i>	100.3	<i>103.3</i>	<i>105.5</i>
Paper	87.5	86.0	85.0	85.3	85.3	84.1	82.5	<i>82.3</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>82.9</i>	86.0	<i>83.6</i>	<i>82.4</i>
Chemicals	87.2	86.2	86.6	86.8	87.6	86.6	86.2	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>87.5</i>	86.7	<i>86.6</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Petroleum	94.7	96.6	100.8	102.0	102.1	99.8	98.8	<i>98.4</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>99.6</i>	98.5	<i>99.8</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Stone, Clay, Glass	69.1	71.3	72.3	71.1	72.3	71.7	70.0	<i>70.4</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>75.4</i>	71.0	<i>71.1</i>	<i>73.0</i>
Primary Metals	95.7	95.3	95.9	100.2	102.4	100.1	99.1	<i>99.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.8</i>	96.8	<i>100.2</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Resins and Synthetic Products	87.1	80.7	80.7	80.8	84.5	79.1	83.3	<i>83.3</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>83.9</i>	82.3	<i>82.5</i>	<i>83.4</i>
Agricultural Chemicals	93.6	91.4	92.8	94.6	94.4	90.4	87.5	<i>88.2</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.2</i>	93.1	<i>90.1</i>	<i>90.9</i>
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	89.9	88.7	89.8	90.8	92.1	90.3	90.2	<i>90.3</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>92.0</i>	89.8	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.22	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.25	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.33</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	1.98	2.02	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.00	2.01	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.04</i>	2.01	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.04</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.74	3.22	3.07	2.94	3.09	3.12	3.07	<i>3.00</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.83</i>	2.99	<i>3.07</i>	<i>2.90</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2005=100)	112.4	113.1	113.9	114.0	114.6	115.1	115.9	<i>116.6</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>118.3</i>	113.4	<i>115.5</i>	<i>117.7</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,585	8,324	8,251	7,951	7,610	8,387	8,236	<i>7,942</i>	<i>7,631</i>	<i>8,399</i>	<i>8,342</i>	<i>7,990</i>	8,029	<i>8,044</i>	<i>8,092</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	519	549	554	527	515	547	553	<i>520</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>551</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>526</i>	537	<i>534</i>	<i>539</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	307	339	344	320	307	340	346	<i>314</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>316</i>	328	<i>327</i>	<i>331</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	298.2	308.1	307.8	302.0	299.2	314.6	301.4	<i>294.7</i>	<i>291.0</i>	<i>319.9</i>	<i>329.0</i>	<i>305.7</i>	304.0	<i>302.5</i>	<i>311.4</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.257	0.261	0.266	0.264	0.274	0.278	0.264	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.274</i>	<i>0.260</i>	<i>0.253</i>	0.262	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.264</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	568	576	582	576	555	566	568	<i>572</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>575</i>	2,301	<i>2,261</i>	<i>2,266</i>
Natural Gas	404	274	288	335	393	302	312	<i>361</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>357</i>	1,302	<i>1,368</i>	<i>1,358</i>
Coal	475	450	522	424	389	378	473	<i>434</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>446</i>	1,871	<i>1,672</i>	<i>1,774</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,447	1,300	1,391	1,336	1,337	1,246	1,353	<i>1,367</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>1,252</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>1,378</i>	5,474	<i>5,302</i>	<i>5,399</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	715	720	723	731	734	735	738	739	743	745	748	752	722	737	747
Middle Atlantic	1,943	1,953	1,956	1,968	1,982	1,985	1,994	1,992	2,008	2,014	2,022	2,032	1,955	1,988	2,019
E. N. Central	1,801	1,810	1,811	1,824	1,834	1,837	1,844	1,846	1,851	1,857	1,866	1,874	1,812	1,840	1,862
W. N. Central	852	856	856	862	868	872	874	876	880	883	887	891	857	872	885
S. Atlantic	2,393	2,408	2,414	2,441	2,450	2,453	2,462	2,470	2,482	2,493	2,507	2,523	2,414	2,459	2,501
E. S. Central	611	612	613	617	620	622	624	626	629	631	634	638	613	623	633
W. S. Central	1,570	1,585	1,594	1,611	1,615	1,628	1,642	1,648	1,663	1,673	1,679	1,689	1,590	1,633	1,676
Mountain	864	869	874	883	884	889	893	895	901	906	911	918	873	890	909
Pacific	2,320	2,335	2,350	2,388	2,402	2,409	2,421	2,431	2,445	2,459	2,475	2,490	2,348	2,416	2,467
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	92.1	91.8	92.9	93.7	95.5	95.2	95.0	95.2	95.7	95.8	96.2	96.8	92.6	95.2	96.1
Middle Atlantic	89.9	89.8	90.4	91.2	93.5	93.3	92.4	92.7	93.1	93.4	94.0	94.5	90.3	93.0	93.8
E. N. Central	89.4	89.9	91.2	92.6	95.6	96.4	96.5	96.8	97.5	98.2	99.1	99.7	90.8	96.3	98.6
W. N. Central	92.9	93.3	94.7	96.2	99.1	99.6	99.2	99.8	100.5	101.1	101.9	102.7	94.3	99.4	101.5
S. Atlantic	87.2	87.1	88.2	89.4	91.2	91.1	90.8	91.2	91.7	92.1	92.7	93.3	88.0	91.1	92.5
E. S. Central	86.1	86.0	87.0	88.6	90.5	91.4	91.9	92.4	93.3	94.0	94.9	95.8	86.9	91.5	94.5
W. S. Central	93.5	93.9	95.3	96.9	99.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.7	101.2	102.0	102.7	94.9	99.8	101.6
Mountain	90.1	90.2	91.6	92.9	95.4	96.0	95.7	96.1	96.6	96.9	97.6	98.5	91.2	95.8	97.4
Pacific	91.8	91.9	93.1	94.1	95.9	96.2	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.4	98.0	98.6	92.7	96.2	97.8
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	654	657	649	650	656	661	663	664	669	674	678	682	652	661	676
Middle Atlantic	1,763	1,755	1,747	1,746	1,755	1,769	1,771	1,778	1,793	1,807	1,818	1,830	1,753	1,768	1,812
E. N. Central	1,602	1,594	1,591	1,591	1,608	1,620	1,623	1,625	1,636	1,648	1,657	1,666	1,595	1,619	1,652
W. N. Central	753	752	751	753	760	767	768	770	774	779	782	786	752	766	780
S. Atlantic	2,136	2,133	2,125	2,126	2,147	2,165	2,168	2,174	2,193	2,213	2,231	2,249	2,130	2,163	2,221
E. S. Central	568	567	566	566	572	576	578	579	583	588	592	596	567	576	590
W. S. Central	1,271	1,271	1,273	1,274	1,289	1,299	1,305	1,309	1,321	1,334	1,346	1,358	1,272	1,300	1,340
Mountain	733	733	731	733	738	744	746	749	756	763	769	775	732	744	766
Pacific	1,924	1,916	1,912	1,911	1,938	1,955	1,961	1,966	1,981	1,999	2,015	2,031	1,916	1,955	2,006
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,855	5,884	5,890	5,892	5,892	5,899	5,905	5,913	5,922	5,928	5,933	5,940	5,892	5,913	5,940
Middle Atlantic	15,956	16,006	16,051	16,085	16,114	16,162	16,208	16,222	16,242	16,251	16,259	16,268	16,085	16,222	16,268
E. N. Central	18,562	18,620	18,627	18,622	18,610	18,621	18,629	18,643	18,667	18,692	18,716	18,744	18,622	18,643	18,744
W. N. Central	8,416	8,464	8,482	8,494	8,504	8,524	8,542	8,559	8,577	8,592	8,603	8,617	8,494	8,559	8,617
S. Atlantic	23,537	23,566	23,639	23,697	23,747	23,827	23,902	24,005	24,115	24,245	24,374	24,509	23,697	24,005	24,509
E. S. Central	7,377	7,395	7,409	7,419	7,426	7,443	7,458	7,474	7,497	7,518	7,539	7,561	7,419	7,474	7,561
W. S. Central	13,674	13,735	13,795	13,846	13,893	13,957	14,018	14,083	14,161	14,229	14,293	14,358	13,846	14,083	14,358
Mountain	8,513	8,553	8,582	8,605	8,626	8,658	8,689	8,766	8,805	8,839	8,870	8,904	8,605	8,766	8,904
Pacific	18,036	18,132	18,189	18,233	18,272	18,332	18,389	18,464	18,542	18,612	18,676	18,738	18,233	18,464	18,738
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9
Middle Atlantic	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.2	18.4	18.7
E. N. Central	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.2	20.5	20.7
W. N. Central	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.1
S. Atlantic	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.0	25.3	25.7
E. S. Central	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6
W. S. Central	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.2	15.5	15.8
Mountain	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.4
Pacific	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	19.4	19.7	20.1

- = 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 - December 2012

	2011				2012				2013				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2011	2012	2013
Heating Degree-days															
New England	3,315	846	106	1,871	2,659	779	154	2,194	3,190	888	173	2,227	6,138	5,786	6,478
Middle Atlantic	3,022	609	67	1,715	2,359	594	89	2,041	2,931	702	115	2,013	5,413	5,083	5,760
E. N. Central	3,306	754	183	1,944	2,467	629	186	2,348	3,198	754	154	2,277	6,187	5,629	6,383
W. N. Central	3,519	769	200	2,157	2,528	534	178	2,489	3,308	698	182	2,504	6,645	5,729	6,693
South Atlantic	1,477	175	18	885	1,100	183	25	1,103	1,485	220	24	1,037	2,555	2,411	2,765
E. S. Central	1,870	248	44	1,234	1,326	203	41	1,472	1,860	273	34	1,381	3,397	3,042	3,548
W. S. Central	1,263	98	9	833	883	53	4	849	1,190	98	9	884	2,204	1,788	2,181
Mountain	2,312	759	68	1,915	2,076	514	71	1,716	2,222	694	159	1,905	5,054	4,377	4,980
Pacific	1,486	676	66	1,183	1,431	485	59	1,052	1,422	560	112	1,156	3,411	3,028	3,251
U.S. Average	2,235	508	77	1,419	1,747	412	81	1,579	2,156	502	95	1,582	4,238	3,819	4,335
Heating Degree-days, 30-year Normal (a)															
New England	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	6,611	6,611	6,611
Middle Atlantic	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	5,911	5,911	5,911
E. N. Central	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	6,497	6,497	6,497
W. N. Central	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	6,750	6,750	6,750
South Atlantic	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	2,853	2,853	2,853
E. S. Central	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	3,604	3,604	3,604
W. S. Central	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	2,287	2,287	2,287
Mountain	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	5,209	5,209	5,209
Pacific	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	3,228	3,228	3,228
U.S. Average	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	4,524	4,524	4,524
Cooling Degree-days															
New England	0	111	495	1	0	119	492	0	0	85	374	2	607	611	461
Middle Atlantic	0	216	670	1	0	211	679	4	0	159	518	7	887	895	684
E. N. Central	0	227	669	2	17	294	687	3	1	222	515	10	898	1,001	747
W. N. Central	1	293	809	13	13	380	817	7	4	283	660	15	1,116	1,216	962
South Atlantic	101	797	1,272	186	157	685	1,197	191	113	606	1,104	218	2,357	2,230	2,041
E. S. Central	10	650	1,131	20	52	610	1,094	24	29	494	1,005	65	1,811	1,780	1,592
W. S. Central	114	1,098	1,777	205	146	1,019	1,545	213	90	827	1,438	187	3,194	2,924	2,543
Mountain	11	323	990	72	9	482	979	85	19	416	905	79	1,396	1,555	1,419
Pacific	25	97	616	71	22	144	727	87	31	195	544	77	809	980	847
U.S. Average	39	450	961	80	59	451	939	86	41	385	807	91	1,529	1,535	1,324
Cooling Degree-days, 30-year Normal (a)															
New England	0	69	348	0	0	69	348	0	0	69	348	0	417	417	417
Middle Atlantic	0	140	511	5	0	140	511	5	0	140	511	5	656	656	656
E. N. Central	1	197	502	8	1	197	502	8	1	197	502	8	708	708	708
W. N. Central	3	263	650	12	3	263	650	12	3	263	650	12	928	928	928
South Atlantic	113	566	1,077	208	113	566	1,077	208	113	566	1,077	208	1,964	1,964	1,964
E. S. Central	31	458	997	62	31	458	997	62	31	458	997	62	1,548	1,548	1,548
W. S. Central	80	777	1,417	175	80	777	1,417	175	80	777	1,417	175	2,449	2,449	2,449
Mountain	14	360	810	59	14	360	810	59	14	360	810	59	1,243	1,243	1,243
Pacific	7	150	506	41	7	150	506	41	7	150	506	41	704	704	704
U.S. Average	35	340	766	76	35	340	766	76	35	340	766	76	1,217	1,217	1,217

- = no data available

(a) 30-year normal represents average over 1971 - 2000, reported by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA).

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

Projections: Based on forecasts by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.