



Short-Term Energy and Summer Fuels Outlook (STEO)

Highlights

- On April 2, Iran and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council plus Germany (P5+1) reached a framework agreement that could result in the lifting of oil-related sanctions against Iran. Lifting sanctions could substantially change the STEO forecast for oil supply, demand, and prices by allowing a significantly increased volume of Iranian barrels to enter the market. If and when sanctions are lifted, the baseline forecast for world crude oil prices in 2016 could be reduced \$5-\$15/barrel (bbl) from the level presented in this STEO.
- Iran is believed to hold at least 30 million barrels in storage, and EIA believes Iran has the technical capability to ramp up crude oil production by at least 700,000 bbl/day (bbl/d) by the end of 2016. The pace and magnitude at which those volumes would reach the market would depend on the terms of a final agreement. For additional analysis of the possible oil market effects of a lifting of sanctions against Iran, please see the analysis box beginning on page 5.
- North Sea Brent crude oil prices averaged \$56/bbl in March, a decrease of \$2/bbl from the February average. EIA forecasts that Brent crude oil prices will average \$59/bbl in 2015 and \$75/bbl in 2016, both unchanged from last month's STEO. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) prices in 2015 and 2016 are expected to average \$7/bbl and \$5/bbl below Brent, respectively. The current values of futures and options contracts continue to suggest very high uncertainty in the oil price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). Although WTI futures contracts for the broadly held December 2015 delivery traded during the five-day period ending April 2 averaged \$52/bbl, the market's expectations (at the 95% confidence interval) for monthly average WTI prices in that month ranges from \$32/bbl to \$97/bbl.
- During the 2015 April-through-September summer driving season, regular gasoline retail prices are forecast to average \$2.45/gallon (gal) compared with \$3.59/gal last summer (see [EIA Summer Fuels Outlook slideshow](#)). Based on EIA's gasoline price forecast, the average U.S. household is expected to spend about \$700 less on gasoline in 2015 compared with 2014, as annual motor fuel expenditures are on track to fall to their lowest level in 11 years.

- Total U.S. crude oil production averaged an estimated 9.3 million bbl/d in March but will decline in June through September before growth resumes. Given EIA's price forecast, projected total crude oil production will average 9.2 million bbl/d in 2015 and 9.3 million bbl/d in 2016.
- Natural gas working inventories were [1,461 billion cubic feet \(Bcf\) on March 27](#), which was 75% higher than a year earlier, but 12% lower than the previous five-year (2010-14) average. The winter withdrawal season typically ends in March, and April is typically the beginning of the injection season, which runs through October. EIA projects natural gas inventories will end October 2015 at 3,781 Bcf, a net injection of 2,310 Bcf. This would be the fourth-highest injection season on record, but it would be 420 Bcf lower than last year's net April–October injection.
- Power generators are using more natural gas than last year, primarily because of lower natural gas prices compared with coal prices. The use of natural-gas-fired generation is projected to average 30.4% of total generation in 2015 compared with 27.4% during 2014. U.S. coal production is expected to fall by 7.1% in 2015, as natural gas displaces coal for power generation.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids

As in last month's STEO, global production continues to exceed demand, resulting in inventory builds. Global oil inventory builds are projected to average 1.7 million bbl/d through the first half of 2015. Inventory builds moderate during the second half of the year, as demand rises and non-Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) supply growth slows, particularly in the United States, because of lower oil prices. The expected inventory builds in 2015 are on top of an estimated average 1.0 million bbl/d increase in 2014.

If the new framework agreement between the P5+1 and Iran results in a comprehensive deal and a lifting of sanctions, it could significantly change the STEO forecast for oil supply, demand, and prices, which still assumes that Iran's production will stay close to the current level through 2016. An analysis box on page 5 discusses the implications of increased flows of oil from Iran.

Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption. EIA estimates that global consumption grew by 0.9 million bbl/d in 2014, averaging 92.0 million bbl/d for the year. EIA expects global consumption will grow by 1.0 million bbl/d in 2015 and by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2016. Projected global oil-consumption-weighted real gross domestic product (GDP), which increased by an estimated 2.7% in 2014, is projected to grow by 2.6% in 2015 and by 3.1% in 2016.

Consumption outside of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which grew by 1.2 million bbl/d in 2014, is projected to grow by 0.8 million bbl/d in 2015 and by 1.1 million bbl/d in 2016. Lower forecast non-OECD consumption growth in 2015 is mostly attributable to a 0.2 million bbl/d decline in Russia's consumption as a result of its economic

downturn. Russia's oil consumption is expected to decline by a similar amount in 2016. China's economic growth slowed in the second half of 2014 and in the beginning of 2015, as key manufacturing indexes decreased. Nonetheless, China remains the main source of non-OECD oil consumption growth, with a projected annual average increase of 0.3 million bbl/d in both 2015 and 2016, down from growth of 0.4 million bbl/d in 2014.

OECD consumption, which fell by 0.4 million bbl/d in 2014, is expected to grow by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2015 and then stay relatively flat in 2016. Japan and Europe accounted for almost the entire 2014 decline in OECD oil consumption. Consumption in these areas is expected to continue declining over the next two years, albeit at a slower rate than in 2014. The United States is the leading contributor to projected OECD consumption growth, with U.S. consumption increasing by 0.3 million bbl/d in 2015 and by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2016.

Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that non-OPEC production grew by 2.2 million bbl/d in 2014. EIA expects non-OPEC production to grow by 0.7 million bbl/d in 2015 and by 0.4 million bbl/d in 2016, in part because of lower projected oil prices. The slower growth in total non-OPEC supply is largely attributable to slower production growth in the United States and Canada and declining production in Europe and Eurasia. After remaining relatively flat in 2015, production in Eurasia is projected to decline by more than 0.1 million bbl/d in 2016. The projected decline reflects reduced investment in Russia's oil sector stemming from low oil prices and international sanctions.

Unplanned supply disruptions among non-OPEC producers averaged 0.6 million bbl/d in March 2015, similar to the previous month. South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen accounted for nearly 90% of total non-OPEC supply disruptions in March. EIA estimates that unplanned non-OPEC supply disruptions averaged 0.6 million bbl/d in 2014. Yemen has maintained a crude oil output of more than 100,000 bbl/d despite the ongoing conflict in that country. However, sustained port closures could halt oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports and force production shut-ins in the near future.

OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply. EIA estimates that OPEC crude oil production averaged 30.1 million bbl/d in 2014, unchanged from the previous year. Crude oil production declines in Libya, Angola, Algeria, and Kuwait offset [production growth in Iraq](#) and Iran. In EIA's forecast, OPEC crude oil production rises by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2015 and falls by 0.5 million bbl/d in 2016. Iraq is the largest contributor to OPEC production growth over the forecast period, but its growth is expected to be offset by production declines from other OPEC producers.

OPEC noncrude liquids production, which averaged 6.3 million bbl/d in 2014, is expected to increase by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2015 and by 0.1 million bbl/d in 2016, led by production increases in Qatar, Iran, and Kuwait.

In March 2015, unplanned crude oil supply disruptions among OPEC producers averaged 2.3 million bbl/d, a decrease of 0.2 million bbl/d compared with the previous month. This decrease

was mainly attributable to fewer outages in Iraq and Libya. Unplanned OPEC crude supply disruptions averaged 2.4 million bbl/d in 2014, 0.5 million bbl/d higher than in the previous year. The high level of OPEC disruptions contributed to higher crude oil prices during the first half of 2014. Unplanned supply disruptions could still affect crude oil prices, but the threshold that the market can bear has risen in light of robust global production and increases in inventory levels.

Nigeria's newly elected president, Muhammadu Buhari, will be inaugurated on May 29. Buhari may face significant challenges from groups associated with oil theft in the oil-rich Niger Delta and those receiving payments through the amnesty program. Buhari's campaign focused on curtailing corruption, and if those groups feel threatened by potential changes to the status quo, they might retaliate by disrupting oil production. For now, Nigeria's oil production forecast remains unchanged.

EIA expects OPEC surplus crude oil production capacity, which is concentrated in Saudi Arabia, to increase to an annual average of 2.1 million bbl/d in 2015 and 2.6 million bbl/d in 2016, after averaging about 2.0 million bbl/d in 2014. Surplus capacity is typically an indication of market conditions, and surplus capacity below 2.5 million bbl/d is an indicator of a relatively tight market. However, the current and forecast levels of global inventory builds make the projected low surplus capacity level in 2015 less significant.

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates that OECD commercial oil inventories totaled 2.72 billion barrels at the end of 2014, the highest end-of-year level on record and equivalent to roughly 59 days of consumption. Projected OECD oil inventories rise to 2.88 billion barrels at the end of 2015 and fall slightly to 2.87 billion barrels at the end of 2016.

Crude Oil Prices. North Sea Brent crude oil spot prices decreased by \$2/bbl in March to a monthly average of \$56/bbl. This decrease followed a \$10/bbl increase in February, the first increase in eight months. Several factors put upward pressure on Brent prices in February, including news of falling U.S. crude oil rig counts and announced reductions in capital expenditures by major oil companies. This upward price pressure abated in March, as the combination of robust world crude oil supply growth and weak global demand contributed to an increase in the rate of global inventory builds. Total global oil inventories are estimated to have increased by 2.1 million bbl/d in March, compared with a 0.9 million bbl/d increase in February. Strong global oil inventory builds are expected to continue in the coming months. Inventory builds are projected to moderate later in the year and provide support to crude oil prices.

The monthly average WTI crude oil spot price decreased to an average of \$48/bbl in March, down \$3/bbl from February. WTI prices fell in March in large part because of [commercial crude oil inventories in Cushing, Oklahoma](#), which increased to a record 58.9 million barrels as of March 27. The record inventory levels have put downward pressure on the price of crude oil for prompt delivery compared with the price of crude oil for delivery in later months.

EIA projects the Brent crude oil price will average \$59/bbl in 2015, unchanged from last month's STEO, with prices rising from an average of \$56/bbl in the second quarter to an average of \$67/bbl in the fourth quarter. The Brent crude oil price is projected to average \$75/bbl in 2016. However, this price projection remains subject to the uncertainties surrounding the possible lifting of sanctions against Iran and other market events (see analysis box below). WTI prices in 2015 and 2016 are expected to average \$7/bbl and \$5/bbl, respectively, below Brent. The Brent-WTI spread for 2015 reflects continued large builds in U.S. crude oil inventories, including at the Cushing, Oklahoma, storage hub.

The current values of futures and options contracts continue to suggest high uncertainty in the price outlook ([Market Prices and Uncertainty Report](#)). WTI futures contracts for July 2015 delivery traded during the five-day period ending April 2 averaged \$52/bbl while implied volatility averaged 46%, establishing the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for the market's expectations of monthly average WTI prices in June 2015 at \$35/bbl and \$78/bbl, respectively. The 95% confidence interval for market expectations widens over time, with lower and upper limits of \$32/bbl and \$97/bbl for prices in December 2015. Last year at this time, WTI for July 2014 delivery averaged \$99/bbl, and implied volatility averaged 17%. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$85/bbl and \$115/bbl.

Given the high level of uncertainty in oil markets, several factors could cause oil prices to deviate significantly from current projections. Among these factors is the potential lifting of sanctions against Iran if a comprehensive agreement is reached (see box below). The level of unplanned production outages could also vary from forecast levels for a wide range of producers, including OPEC members Libya, Iraq, Nigeria, and Venezuela. The degree to which non-OPEC supply growth is affected by lower oil prices will also affect market balances and prices.

[Several OPEC](#) and non-OPEC oil producers rely heavily on oil revenue to finance their national budgets. Some producers have already started adjusting their upcoming budgets to reflect the crude oil price decline. If crude oil prices fall further or are sustained at current levels, oil-dependent producing countries will face tough decisions. These decisions could potentially lead to austerity programs and fuel subsidy cuts that could spark social unrest, leaving some countries vulnerable to supply disruptions if protesters target oil infrastructure. Potential new supply disruptions are a real possibility and present major uncertainty in the world oil supply forecast.

Assessing oil market impacts of a potential comprehensive agreement with Iran

On April 2, Iran and the P5+1 reached a framework agreement to guide the next three months of negotiations, which will target a comprehensive agreement by June 30. Under the framework, U.S. and European Union nuclear-related sanctions (which includes oil-related sanctions) will be suspended after the International Atomic Energy Agency verifies that Iran has

complied with key nuclear-related steps. If a comprehensive agreement that results in the lifting of Iranian oil-related sanctions is reached, then this could significantly change the STEO forecast for oil supply, demand, and prices. However, the timing and order that sanctions could be suspended is uncertain. In addition, the pace and volume at which more Iranian oil can re-enter the market is uncertain and depends on how quickly Iran can move oil out of storage and ramp up production.

In this STEO, EIA's forecast of oil supply, demand, and price is mostly unchanged from last month. Given the preliminary nature of the recent developments, EIA has not changed its short-term projection for Iranian production, which assumes that production will stay close to the current level. However, if a comprehensive deal is reached, the re-entry of more Iranian barrels could result in a \$5-\$15/bbl lower baseline STEO price projection in 2016 compared with the current STEO.

Iran is believed to hold at least 30 million barrels in storage. It is possible that Iran will attempt to move oil out of storage more quickly sometime during the second half of 2015 in preparation to increase production if discussions on sanctions show progress. As a result, the global market may see incremental increases in Iran's crude oil exports before seeing a substantial increase to Iran's production, but the pace at which oil in storage could be withdrawn is uncertain.

EIA believes that Iran has the technical capability to ramp up crude oil production by at least 700,000 bbl/d by at least the end of 2016, of which 600,000 bbl/d represents capacity that was previously shut in and 100,000 bbl/d is new capacity. EIA's current STEO projects that growth in global inventories declines from 1 million bbl/d in 2015 to 100,000 bbl/d in 2016. If Iran ramps up production by 700,000 bbl/d by at least the end of 2016, then this could result in an annual average growth of about 500,000 bbl/d in global inventories in 2016, which would stress storage capacity limits and put downward pressure on prices. The potentially large inventory build in 2016 implies that production growth outside of Iran could be lower or that global consumption growth could be higher than projected in the current STEO.

Although the timing and volume of Iran's exports remain uncertain, the market perception surrounding increased future supplies will apply downward price pressure to near-term crude oil prices. Overall, North Sea Brent crude oil prices could be lower by about \$1-\$3/bbl in 2015, decreasing the 2015 annual Brent price from the current projection in the high \$50/bbl range. If and when significantly increased volumes of Iranian barrels start entering the market, the price effect could be greater. The uncertainty of the impact lies in the secondary effects on production outside of Iran, including in the United States, as well as any increases in global consumption as a response to lower oil prices, among other factors.

U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids

U.S. average regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.46/gal in March, rising from \$2.04/gal on January 26, the lowest price in [EIA's weekly survey of Monday prices](#) since April 6, 2009. In

March, monthly average regional gasoline retail prices ranged from a low of \$2.21/gal in Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) 3, the Gulf Coast region, to a high of \$3.10/gal in PADD 5 along the West Coast.

Although crude oil prices are projected to be relatively flat in the coming months, [the spring switchover from winter-grade to summer-grade gasoline](#) is expected to contribute to a slight increase in U.S. regular gasoline retail prices from an average of \$2.46/gal in March to a 2015 peak of \$2.50/gal in April. EIA expects U.S. retail gasoline prices to average \$2.40/gal for the full year of 2015.

For the first time, EIA is providing monthly data on [rail movements of crude oil](#), which have significantly increased over the past five years. Total movements of crude oil by rail within the United States and between the United States and Canada were more than 1 million bbl/d in 2014, up from 55,000 bbl/d in 2010. In January 2015, shipments from PADD 2, which is the location of the Bakken tight oil formation, to PADD 1 on the East Coast accounted for about 40% of total crude oil shipped via rail in the United States including movements to and from Canada.

Liquid Fuels Consumption. Total U.S. liquid fuels consumption rose by an estimated 70,000 bbl/d (0.4%) in 2014. In 2015, total liquid fuels consumption is forecast to grow by 330,000 bbl/d (1.7%). EIA projects that in 2016, liquid fuels consumption growth will slow to 90,000 bbl/d (0.5%).

Motor gasoline consumption, which rose by 80,000 bbl/d in 2014, increases by a projected 150,000 bbl/d (1.6%) in 2015 and then falls by 70,000 bbl/d (0.8%) in 2016, as higher prices next year remove some of the stimulus to current consumption growth. Compared with last month's STEO, EIA revised the gasoline consumption forecasts upward by 70,000 bbl/d in 2015 and by 50,000 bbl/d in 2016 because of the larger-than-expected growth in gasoline consumption over the past six months, strong employment growth, and upward revisions in the Federal Highway Administration [highway travel statistics](#) of 0.8% in 2013 and 0.7% in 2014. Over the past six months (October 2014–March 2015), gasoline consumption increased by an average of 2.7% from the same period last year, compared with 0.2% year-over-year growth during the six months before that period. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [monthly employment survey](#), seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1.6 million between October 2014 and March 2015.

Hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL) consumption, which fell by 100,000 bbl/d (4.0%) in 2014, is projected to increase by 110,000 bbl/d in both 2015 and 2016, as new petrochemical plant capacity increases the use of HGL as a feedstock. In addition, new HGL export terminal capacity contributes to an increase in HGL net exports from an average of 560,000 bbl/d in 2014 to 1.0 million bbl/d in 2016. HGL consumption is rising because of strong supply growth, with HGL production at natural gas processing plants forecast to increase by 550,000 bbl/d (19%) between 2014 and 2016.

Liquid Fuels Supply. U.S. crude oil production is projected to increase from an average of 8.7 million bbl/d in 2014 to 9.2 million bbl/d in 2015 and to 9.3 million bbl/d in 2016, which is 0.1 million bbl/d and 0.2 million bbl/d lower than forecast in last month's STEO, respectively. The reduction in the crude oil production forecast reflects rig counts falling faster than EIA had initially expected, as oil-directed rigs have declined to the lowest level in more than four years as of late March.

With WTI crude oil prices expected to average \$48/bbl in the second quarter of 2015, EIA expects 2015 onshore production to decline beginning in that period because of unattractive economic returns in some areas of both emerging and mature oil production regions. Reductions in 2015 capital expenditures, cash flows, and low-cost credit availability have encouraged companies to defer investment or redirect investment away from marginal exploration and research drilling to focus on core areas of major tight oil plays. Projected 2015 oil prices remain high enough to support continued development drilling activity in the core areas of the Bakken, Eagle Ford, Niobrara, and Permian basins. Companies with lower drilling and debt-service costs that operate on acreage in the sweet spots of these regions are expected to continue to drill highly productive wells in 2015.

EIA expects U.S. crude oil production to reach 9.4 million bbl/d in the second quarter of 2015, then decline by 210,000 bbl/d in the third quarter. With projected WTI crude oil prices rising to an average of \$57/bbl in the second half of 2015, drilling activity is expected to increase again as companies take advantage of lower costs for acreage leasing, drilling, and well-completion services, resulting in growing production despite the relatively low WTI price. Furthermore, a reduction of the backlog of wells drilled but not completed will bolster production by offsetting recent drops in drilling activity. However, the forecast remains particularly sensitive to actual prices available at the wellhead, drilling economics that vary across regions and operators, and whether additional production from the backlog of well completions materializes. Projected production in the [federal offshore region](#) rises during the forecast period, while production in Alaska falls. Production in these areas is less sensitive to short-term price movements than is onshore production in the Lower 48 states.

HGL production at natural gas processing plants, which reached a record high of 3.1 million bbl/d in October, is projected to average 3.2 million bbl/d in 2015 and 3.5 million bbl/d in 2016. EIA expects higher rates of ethane recoveries as a result of planned increases in petrochemical plant feedstock demand, while export terminal expansions will allow higher quantities of domestically produced propane and butanes to reach the international market.

The growth in domestic crude oil and other liquids production has contributed to a significant decline in imports. The share of total U.S. liquid fuels consumption met by net imports fell from 60% in 2005 to an estimated 26% in 2014. EIA expects the net import share to decline to 21% in 2016, which would be the lowest level since 1969.

Summer Transportation Fuels Outlook

U.S. Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Prices. EIA expects that regular-grade gasoline retail prices will average \$2.45/gal during the 2015 summer driving season (April through September), down from an average of \$3.59/gal last summer. The projected monthly average regular retail gasoline price falls from \$2.50/gal in April to \$2.43/gal in September. Diesel fuel retail prices are projected to average \$2.77/gal this summer, down from an average of \$3.89 last summer. Daily and weekly national average prices can differ significantly from monthly and seasonal averages, and there are also significant differences across regions, with monthly average prices in some areas exceeding the national average price by \$0.40/gal or more. Any unforeseen refinery outages or other disruptions to supply also have the potential to increase regional product prices beyond forecast levels in the short term.

Because taxes and retail distribution costs are generally stable, movements in gasoline and diesel prices are driven primarily by changes in both crude oil prices and wholesale margins. The retail price projections reflect slowly rising prices for crude oil, best represented by the Brent crude oil price, which will average about \$58/bbl (\$1.39/gal) this summer compared with an average of \$106/bbl (\$2.52/gal) last summer. Any difference between actual crude oil prices and EIA's forecast would be reflected in the retail price of motor fuels. Absent other factors specific to the gasoline and diesel fuel markets, each dollar per barrel of sustained change in crude oil prices compared with the forecast translates into approximately a 2.4-cent-per-gallon change in product prices.

EIA expects wholesale gasoline margins (the difference between the wholesale price of gasoline and the Brent crude oil price) will average 36 cents/gal this summer, less than 1 cent/gal higher than last summer and 2 cents/gal higher than the previous five-summer average. Forecast wholesale diesel fuel margins are 45 cents/gal, about 3 cents/gal above last summer's level and 4 cents/gal higher than the previous five-summer average.

As in the case of crude oil, the market's expectation of uncertainty in monthly average gasoline prices is reflected in the pricing and implied volatility of futures and options contracts. New York Harbor RBOB futures contracts for July 2015 delivery traded over the five-day period ending April 2 averaged \$1.77/gal. The probability that the RBOB futures price will exceed \$2.35/gal (consistent with a U.S. average regular gasoline retail price above \$3.00/gal) in July 2015 is about 5%.

Motor Gasoline. During the 2015 summer driving season (April through September), projected motor gasoline consumption averages 9.2 million bbl/d, an increase of 0.14 million bbl/d (1.6%) over last summer. Year-over-year increases in summer highway travel, projected to be 2.5%, are offset by a 0.9% increase in fleetwide fuel efficiency. Finished motor gasoline is supplied by four sources: domestic refinery output, fuel ethanol blending, net imports of gasoline and gasoline blending components, and primary inventories. EIA expects that domestic refinery production, including gasoline blendstock output, will increase by almost 100,000 bbl/d from last summer.

Fuel ethanol blending into gasoline is projected to decrease by 10,000 bbl/d from last summer's level to 880,000 bbl/d, which is 9.6% of total gasoline consumption. Projected total gasoline net imports (including blending components) average 210,000 bbl/d, up 23% from last summer.

At the onset of the summer driving season (April 1), total gasoline stocks were 227 million barrels, up 7 million barrels from a year ago and 7 million barrels above the five-year average for beginning-of-season stocks. Stock withdrawals have not been a significant motor gasoline supply source for the summer season in recent years, having averaged only 40,000 bbl/d during the previous five summer seasons. This summer, the total gasoline stock draw is projected to average 55,000 bbl/d, compared with a 46,000 bbl/d draw last summer. Total gasoline inventories are projected to end the summer season at 217 million barrels, 5 million barrels above last year's level and 4 million barrels above the previous five-year average.

Diesel Fuel. Projected consumption of distillate fuel, which includes diesel fuel and heating oil, averages 4.0 million bbl/d this summer, up 120,000 bbl/d (3.0%) from last summer. This growth is driven by increasing manufacturing output and foreign trade. Additionally, some of the growth in distillate fuel consumption comes from [Annex VI to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships \(MARPOL Annex VI\)](#), which is an international agreement that generally requires the use of fuels below 1,000 parts per million sulfur by marine vessels in most U.S. waters, unless alternative devices, procedures, or compliance methods are used to achieve equivalent emissions reductions. The increase in marine distillate use because of MARPOL regulations will displace the use of some residual fuel oil.

Distillate fuel is supplied by four sources: domestic refinery output, biodiesel blending, primary inventories, and net imports. EIA expects refinery output of distillate fuel will average 5 million bbl/d this summer, up 30,000 bbl/d from last summer. The production of biodiesel is forecast to average 85,000 bbl/d this summer, almost unchanged from last summer. Projected distillate fuel net exports average 0.99 million bbl/d this summer, down from 1.05 million bbl/d last summer.

Distillate inventories are projected to start the summer at 126 million barrels, up from the 115 million barrels recorded at the start of last summer and below the five-year average of 133 million barrels. Distillate inventories typically build during the summer season in preparation for the heating season. This summer, the build is forecast to average 55,000 bbl/d, down from the 87,000 bbl/d build recorded last summer, but similar to the five-year average summer build of 48,000 bbl/d. End-of-summer stocks are 137 million barrels, up slightly from the 131 million barrels recorded at the end of last summer, but below the five-year end-of-summer average of 142 million barrels.

Natural Gas

Working gas in storage ended this year's heating season at an estimated 1,471 Bcf on March 31. A total of 2,116 Bcf of natural gas was withdrawn from storage inventories during this year's heating season, compared to an overall withdrawal of 2,960 Bcf during last year's heating

season. Although this year's winter was colder than normal, it was slightly warmer than last year's historically cold winter. Looking ahead to October, EIA projects inventories will end the injection season at 3,781 Bcf, which is slightly below the five-year average. This level would imply overall injections of 2,310 Bcf over the injection season. Strong projected electric power consumption of natural gas this summer are expected to keep injections below last year's refill, but the expected 2,310 Bcf refill is still significant compared with past years.

Natural Gas Consumption. EIA projects that U.S. total natural gas consumption will average 76.3 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2015 and 75.8 Bcf/d in 2016, compared with an estimated 73.5 Bcf/d in 2014. Consumption growth is largely driven by demand in the industrial and electric power sectors, while residential and commercial consumption are projected to decline in 2015 and 2016. EIA projects natural gas consumption in the power sector to grow by 11.5% in 2015 and then fall by 2.2% in 2016. Low natural gas prices support increased natural gas-fired electric power consumption in 2015. Industrial sector consumption increases by 4.9% and 2.5% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, as new industrial projects come online, particularly in the fertilizer and chemicals sectors, and as industrial consumers take advantage of low natural gas prices.

Natural Gas Production and Trade. EIA expects that marketed natural gas production will increase by 3.8 Bcf /d (5.0%) and 1.5 Bcf/d (1.9%) in 2015 and 2016, respectively, reflecting continuing production growth in the Lower 48 states, which more than offsets the long-term declining production in the Gulf of Mexico. Although natural gas prices have fallen dramatically in recent months, EIA expects that increases in drilling efficiency and growth in oil production (albeit at a slower rate) will continue to support growing natural gas production in the forecast. With most growth expected to come from the Marcellus Shale, a backlog of drilled but uncompleted wells will continue to support production growth, as new pipelines come online in the Northeast.

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

LNG imports have fallen over the past five years because higher prices in Europe and Asia are more attractive to LNG exporters than the relatively low prices in the United States. Forecast LNG gross imports average 0.2 Bcf/d in 2015 and 2016. EIA projects that LNG gross exports will increase from an average of 0.04 Bcf/d in 2014 to over 0.79 Bcf/d in 2016.

Natural Gas Inventories. On March 27, natural gas working inventories totaled 1,461 Bcf, 628 Bcf (75%) above the level at the same time in 2014 and 190 Bcf (12%) below the previous five-year (2010-14) average for the week. A 12 Bcf injection for the week ending March 20 was the first net injection of 2015, although inventories posted a net withdrawal the week ending March

27. EIA projects that end-of-October 2015 inventories will total 3,781 Bcf, 17 Bcf less than the five-year average.

Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$2.83/MMBtu in March, a decline of 4 cents/MMBtu from February. EIA expects monthly average spot prices to remain less than \$3/MMBtu through May, and less than \$4/MMBtu through the remainder of the forecast. The projected Henry Hub natural gas price averages \$3.07/MMBtu in 2015 and \$3.45/MMBtu in 2016.

Natural gas futures contracts for July 2015 delivery traded during the five-day period ending April 2 averaged \$2.76/MMBtu. Current options and futures prices imply that market participants place the lower and upper bounds for the 95% confidence interval for July 2015 contracts at \$1.90/MMBtu and \$4.00/MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas futures contract for July 2014 delivery averaged \$4.46/MMBtu and the corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval were \$3.40/MMBtu and \$5.87/MMBtu.

Coal

Electric power sector coal inventories increased by 3% in January 2015 from the previous month, leaving them 16% higher than in January 2014. Coal inventories have now increased for five consecutive months. The month-to-month increase was unusual, as inventories generally decrease during the winter months as coal-fired generation increases to meet winter heating demand. Warmer-than-normal January temperatures in areas where coal-fired generation is important, coupled with lower natural gas prices, contributed to the inventory growth.

Coal Consumption. EIA projects coal consumption in the electric power sector will decrease by 6% in 2015, despite an increase in overall electricity generation. Milder weather in the first quarter of 2015 compared with the same quarter in 2014 and lower natural gas prices are primary factors driving the decline. The retirements of coal power plants in response to the implementation of the [Mercury and Air Toxics Standards](#) also affect demand in the power sector and contribute to the decline. The full effect of the coal plant retirements will be felt in 2016, but projected rising electricity demand and higher natural gas prices increase the use of the remaining coal-fired fleet, mitigating the of the retirements as projected coal consumption in the electric power sector increases by 2%.

Coal Trade. Slower growth in world coal demand, lower international coal prices, and higher coal output in other coal-exporting countries have led to a two-year decline in coal exports. EIA projects coal exports will fall to an annual average of 83 million short tons (MMst) in 2015, then remain relatively flat in 2016. Global market conditions for coal are not expected to change significantly through 2016. U.S. coal imports, which increased by more than 2 MMst in 2014 to 11 MMst, are expected to remain near that level over the next two years.

Coal Supply. EIA estimates that U.S. coal production for 2014 totaled 997 MMst, 13 MMst (1.3%) higher than in 2013. EIA expects annual production to decline in 2015 to 926 MMst, as both domestic demand and exports continue to decline, before growing to 941 MMst in 2016.

Coal Prices. The annual average coal price to the electric power sector fell from \$2.39/MMBtu in 2011 to an estimated \$2.36/MMBtu in 2014. EIA expects the delivered coal price to average \$2.31/MMBtu in 2015 and \$2.33/MMBtu in 2016.

Electricity

Residential electricity prices increased during 2014, with growth ranging from 1.3% in the Pacific Coast states to 9.8% in New England. Retail electricity rates have risen for various reasons. Many electric utilities purchase their power from regional wholesale electricity markets, which experienced higher prices last year. Other reasons commonly cited for higher retail electricity prices are the increased investment in transmission and distribution infrastructure, rising requirements to generate electricity from renewable energy sources, and utility investment in demand-side efficiency.

Electricity Consumption. Retail sales of electricity to the residential sector during the first quarter of 2015 are estimated to be 2.3% lower than sales during the same period in 2014, as average U.S. temperatures this winter were milder than last winter despite colder-than-normal February temperatures in most of the eastern United States. EIA expects U.S. retail residential sales of electricity for the remaining nine months of 2015 will average 1.8% more than the same period last year. Residential sales are forecast to fall by 0.5% in 2016. Projected U.S. sales of electricity to the commercial sector increase by 1.7% this year and by 1.4% in 2016. Projected industrial electricity sales rise by 1.3% in 2015 and by 1.1% in 2016.

Electricity Generation. The use of natural gas for power generation has exceeded expectations in recent months, and as a result, EIA has raised its projections for natural-gas-fired generation from last month's STEO. During the first quarter of 2015, EIA estimates that natural gas accounted for 28.5% of total generation, which is substantially higher than the 23.6% fuel share during the first quarter of 2014. This increased use of natural gas is driven by lower fuel costs. The Henry Hub natural gas price averaged \$2.90/MMBtu in the first quarter of this year compared with \$5.20/MMBtu during the same period of 2014. EIA expects the natural gas fuel share to average 30.4% for all of 2015, up from 27.4% during 2014. In contrast, the share of total generation fueled by coal falls from 38.7% in 2014 to 35.8% this year.

Electricity Retail Prices. Residential electricity rates in New England have continued to increase, with the January 2015 price averaging about 10% more than the price in November 2014. For the United States as a whole, EIA expects continued growth in average residential electricity prices over the forecast period, albeit at a slower pace than last year. The U.S. retail residential price is projected to increase by 1.4% in 2015 and by 1.8% in 2016.

Renewables and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Electricity and Heat Generation from Renewables. EIA projects that total renewables used for electricity and heat generation will grow by 3.4% in 2015. Conventional hydropower generation increases by 6.3%, while nonhydropower renewables generation increases by 1.9%. In 2016, total renewables consumption for electric power and heat generation increases by 2.6% as a result of a 2.5% decline in hydropower and a 5.2% increase in nonhydropower renewables.

EIA expects continued growth in utility-scale solar power generation, which is projected to average 80 gigawatthours (GWh) per day in 2016. Despite this growth, utility-scale solar power averages only 0.7% of total U.S. electricity generation in 2016. Although solar growth has historically been concentrated in customer-sited distributed generation installations, EIA expects that utility-scale solar capacity will increase by 75% between the end of 2014 and the end of 2016, with about half of this new capacity being built in California. Other leading states include North Carolina, Nevada, Texas, and Utah, which combined with California, account for about 90% of the projected utility-scale capacity additions for 2015 and 2016. Utility-scale solar capacity additions during 2016 are about 1 GW (26%) higher than in last month's STEO, as EIA continues to receive new information about upcoming generation capacity builds. According to current law, projects coming online after the end of next year will see a significantly reduced federal investment tax credit of 10%, well below the 30% investment tax credit available for projects that come online before the end of 2016. This provides a strong incentive for projects to enter service before the end of 2016.

Wind capacity, which grew by 8.1% in 2014, is forecast to increase by 13.1% in 2015 and by another 10.9% in 2016. Because wind is starting from a much larger base than solar, even though the growth rate is lower, the absolute amount of the increase in capacity is more than twice that of solar: 17 GW of wind compared with 8 GW of utility-scale solar between 2014 and 2016.

Liquid Biofuels. After ethanol production in December 2014 topped 1.0 million bbl/d for the first time, it is estimated to have fallen to an average of 944,000 bbl/d in March 2015. Ethanol production averaged 935,000 bbl/d in 2014, and EIA expects it to average 944,000 bbl/d in 2015 and 937,000 bbl/d in 2016. Biodiesel production averaged an estimated 83,000 bbl/d in 2014 and is forecast to average 82,000 bbl/d in 2015 and 84,000 bbl/d in 2016.

Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions. EIA estimates that emissions grew 0.7% in 2014. Emissions are forecast to increase by 0.1% in 2015 and by 0.4% in 2016. These forecasts are sensitive to both weather and economic assumptions.

U.S. Economic Assumptions

Recent Economic Indicators. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that [real gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) grew at an annualized rate of 2.2% in the fourth quarter of 2014, the same as the previous estimate. With the latest estimate for the fourth quarter, private inventory investment increased less than previously estimated, while consumption increased more than previously estimated.

EIA used the March 2015 version of the IHS macroeconomic model with EIA's energy price forecasts as model inputs to develop the economic projections in the STEO.

Production, Income, and Employment. Forecast real GDP growth reaches 2.7% in 2015 and declines to 2.3% in 2016. Growth is expected to be higher in 2015 because of greater business investment spending and increases in consumer purchases. However, a stronger dollar and lower demand from slower-growing economies are expected to reduce export growth and raise import growth. Real disposable income grows by 3.1% in 2015, below the 3.2% forecast last month, and by 2.2% in 2016. Total industrial production grows at 2.1% in 2015 and 2.8% in 2016. Projected growth in nonfarm employment averages 2.2% in 2015 and 1.5% in 2016.

Expenditures. Forecast private real fixed investment growth averages 5.2% and 6.7% in 2015 and 2016, respectively, led by equipment in 2015 and by residential investment in 2016. Real consumption expenditures grow faster than real GDP in 2015 and 2016, at 3.2% and 2.6%, respectively. Durable goods expenditures drive consumption spending in both years. Export growth is 2.2% and 3.2% over the same two years, while import growth is 4.4% in 2015 and 5.8% in 2016. Total government expenditures rise 0.9% in 2015 and 0.5% in 2016.

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

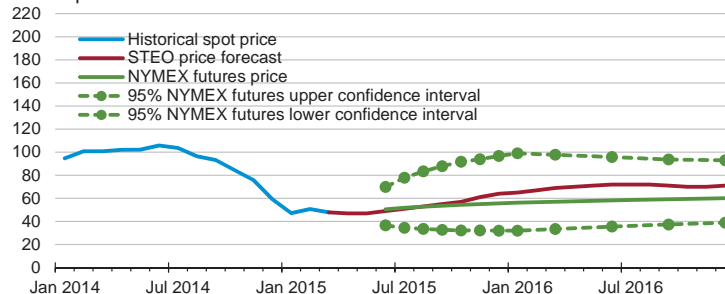


Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for April 2015

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

dollars per barrel

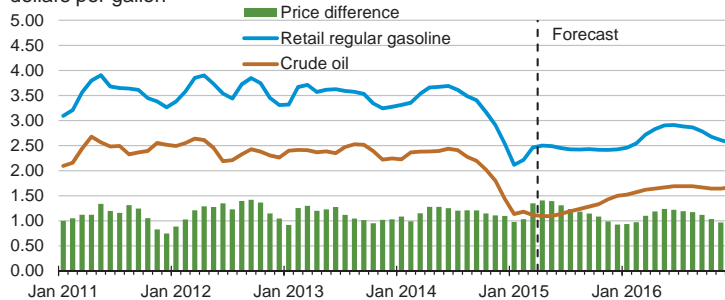


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Apr. 2, 2015. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices

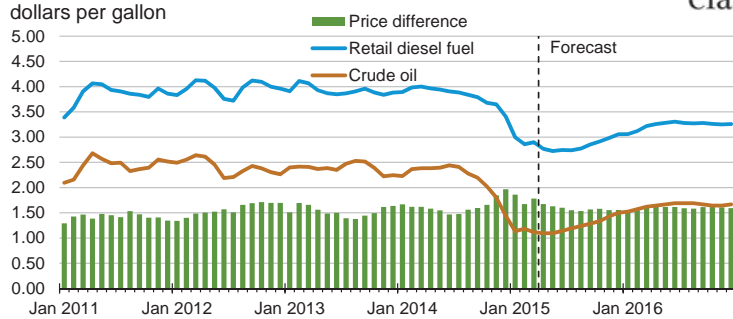
dollars per gallon



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

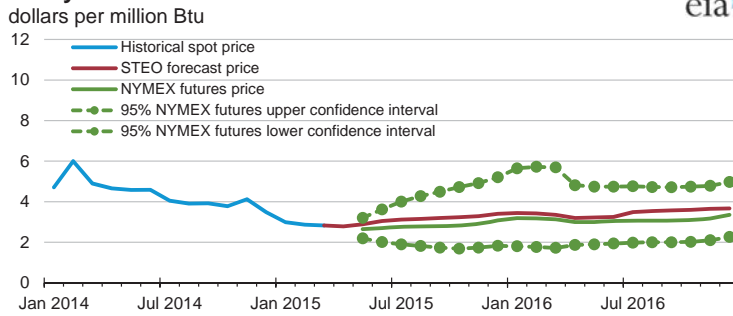
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices



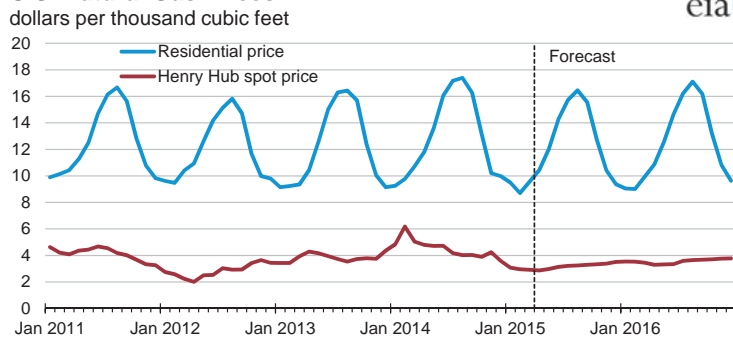
Crude oil price is composite refiner acquisition cost. Retail prices include state and federal taxes.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

Henry Hub Natural Gas Price



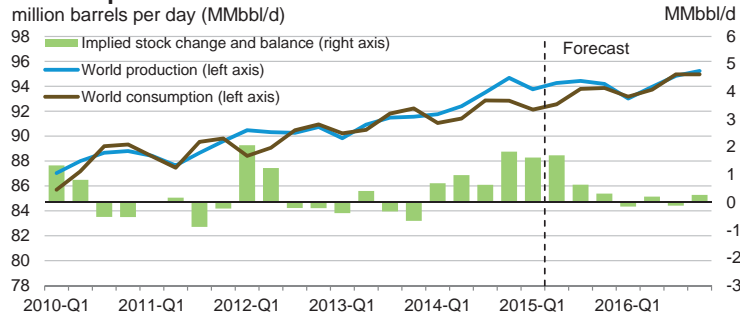
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending Apr. 2, 2015. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices



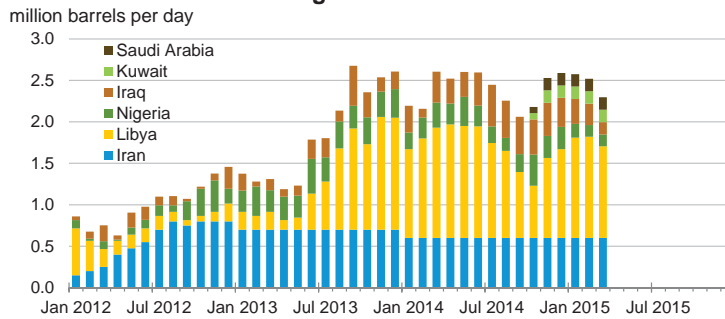
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

World Liquid Fuels Production and Consumption Balance



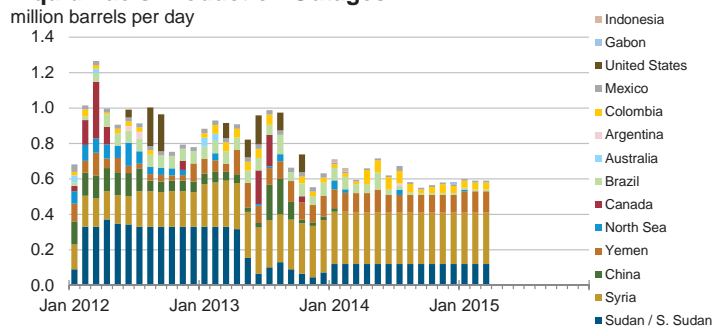
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

Estimated Historical Unplanned OPEC Crude Oil Production Outages



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

Estimated Historical Unplanned Non-OPEC Liquid Fuels Production Outages

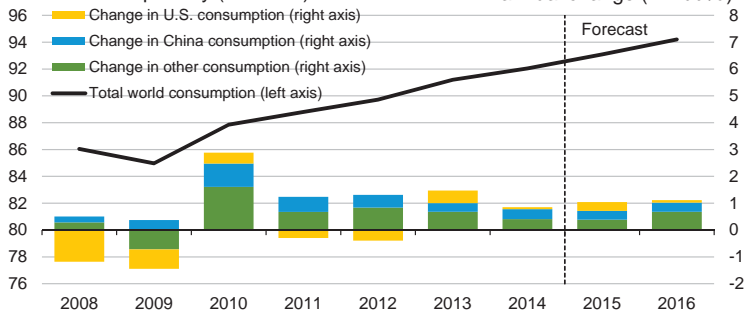


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

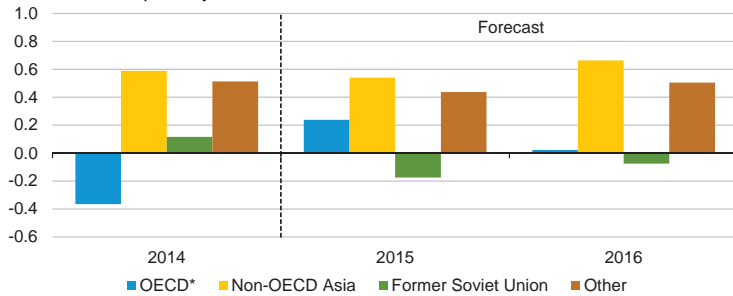
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

World Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth

million barrels per day

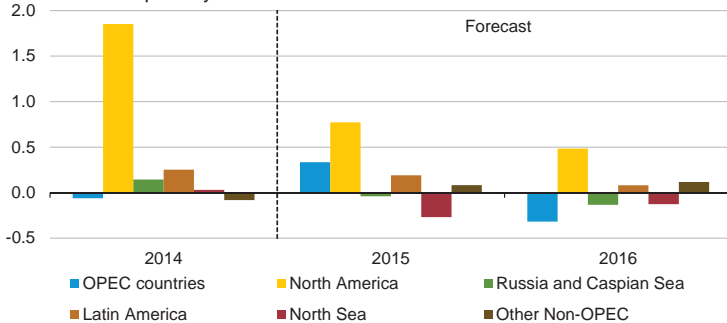


* Countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

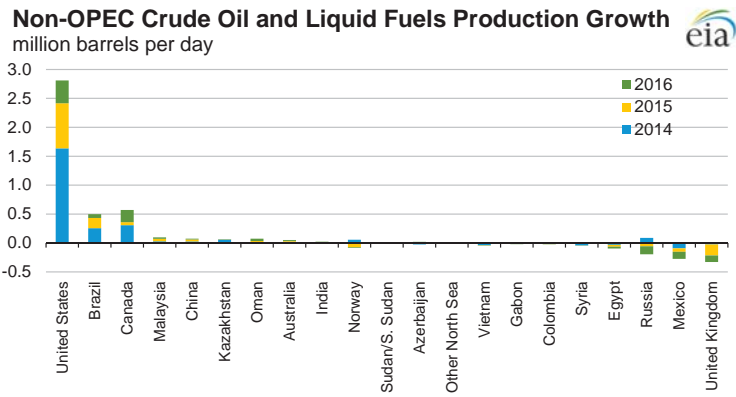
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth

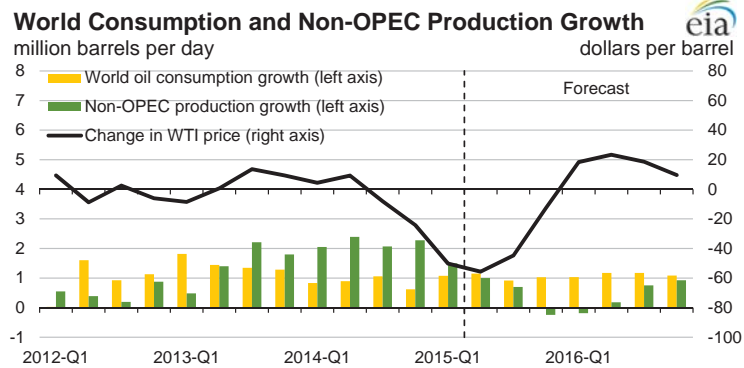
million barrels per day



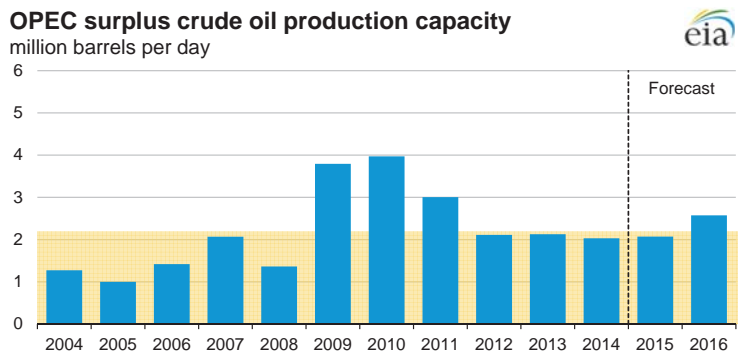
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

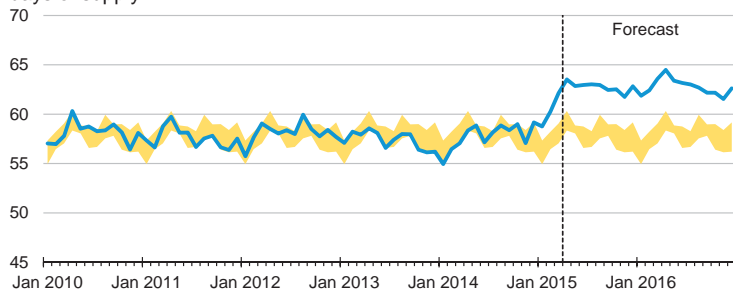


Note: Shaded area represents 2004-2014 average (2.2 million barrels per day).

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

OECD Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

days of supply



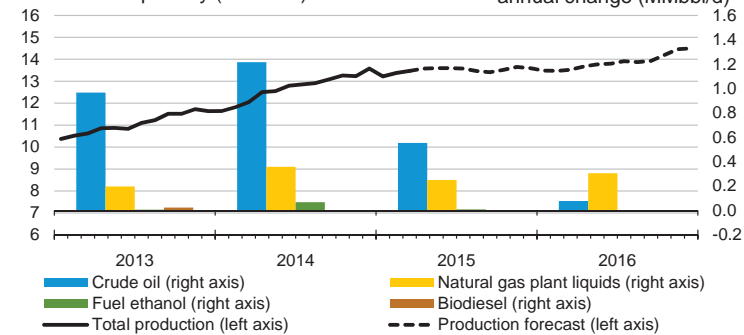
Note: Colored band around crude oil stocks days of supply represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2010 - Dec. 2014.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production

million barrels per day (MMbbl/d)

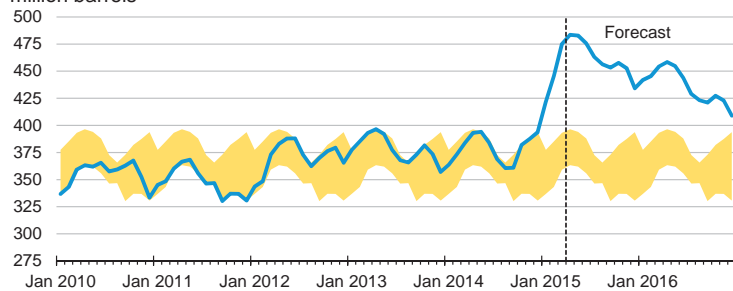
annual change (MMbbl/d)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Commercial Crude Oil Stocks

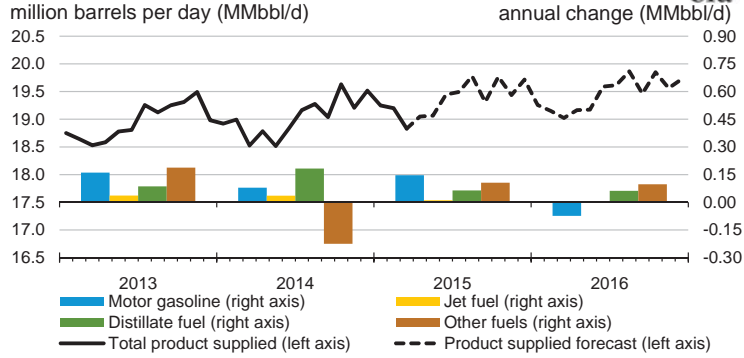
million barrels



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

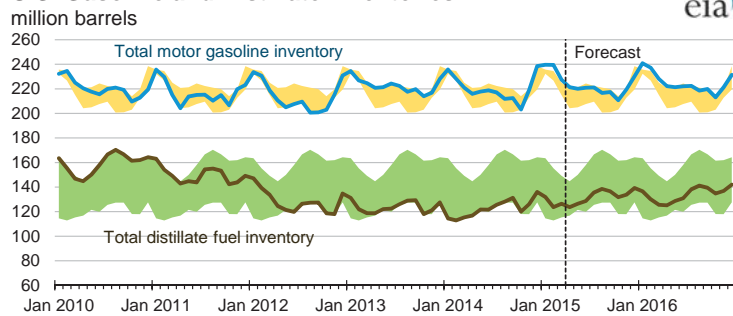
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Product Supplied



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

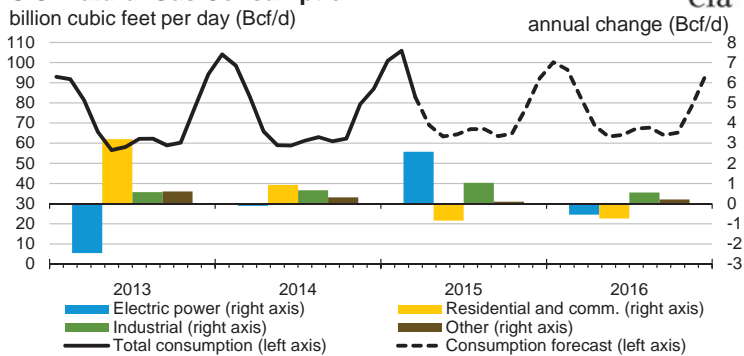
U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories



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

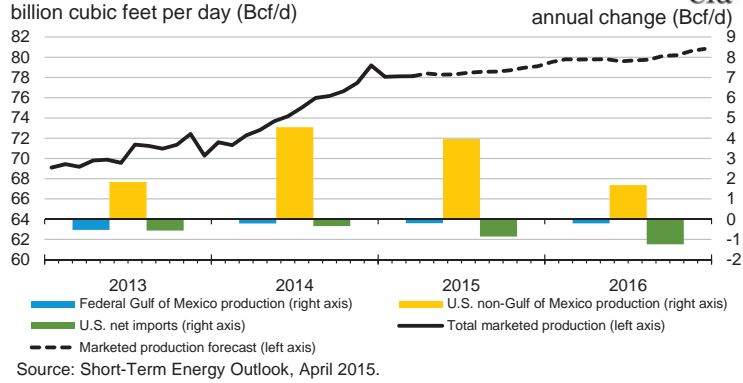
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption

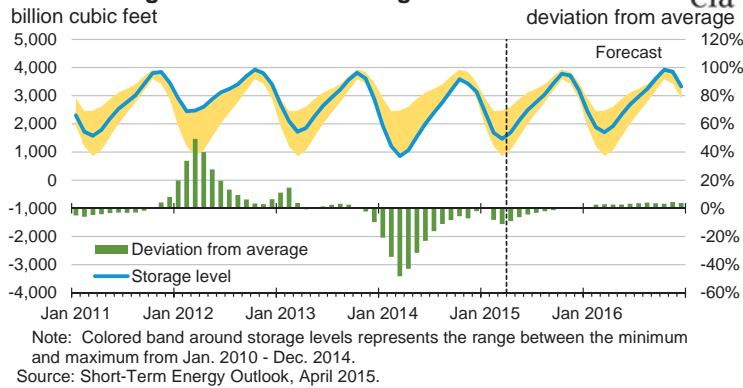


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

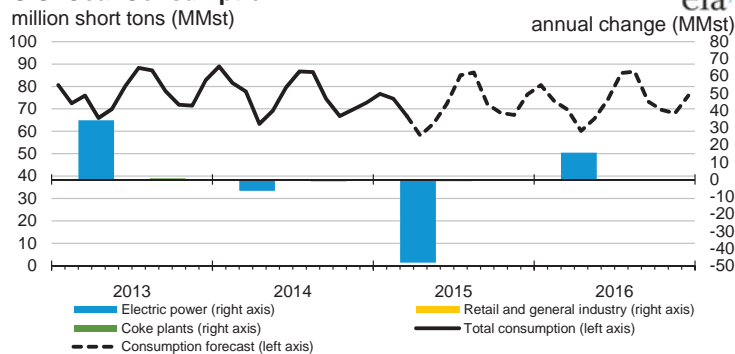
U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage




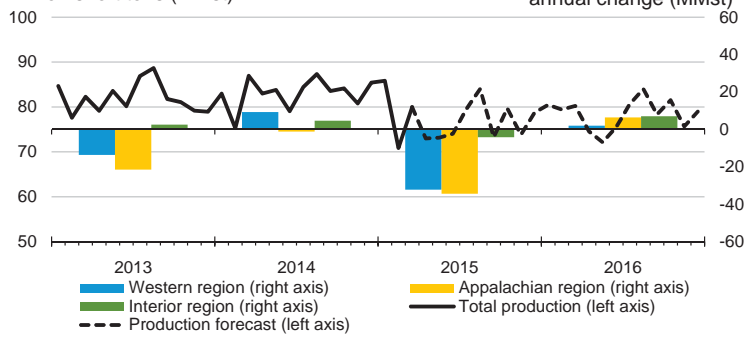
U.S. Coal Consumption



U.S. Coal Production

million short tons (MMst)

annual change (MMst) 

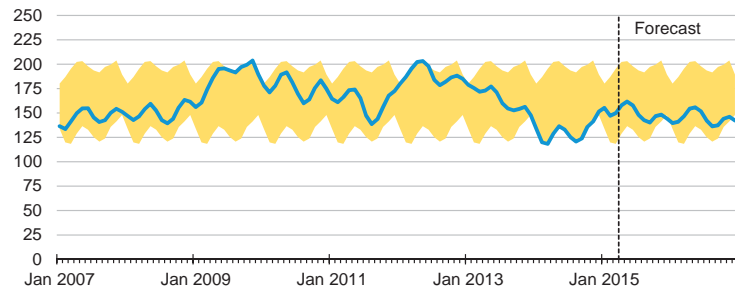


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks

million short tons



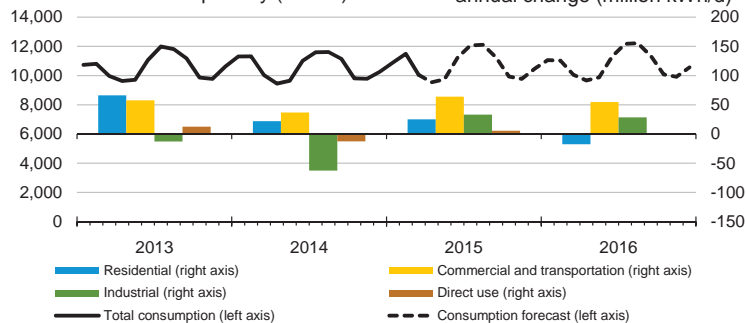


Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Electricity Consumption

million kilowatthours per day (kWh/d)

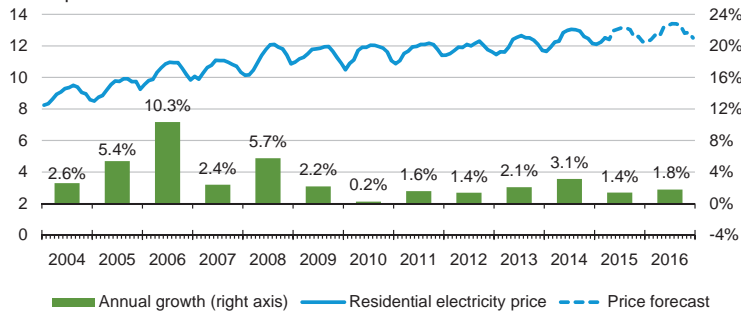
annual change (million kWh/d) 



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Residential Electricity Price

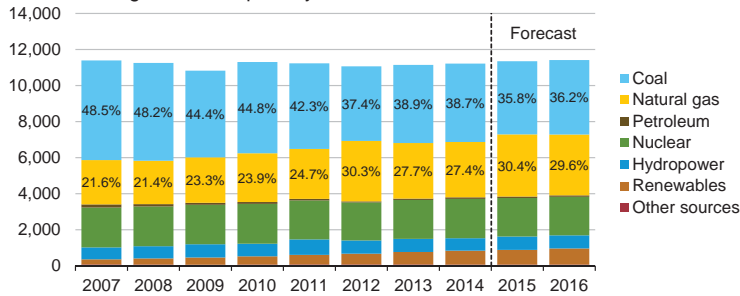
cents per kilowatthour



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel, All Sectors

thousand megawatthours per day

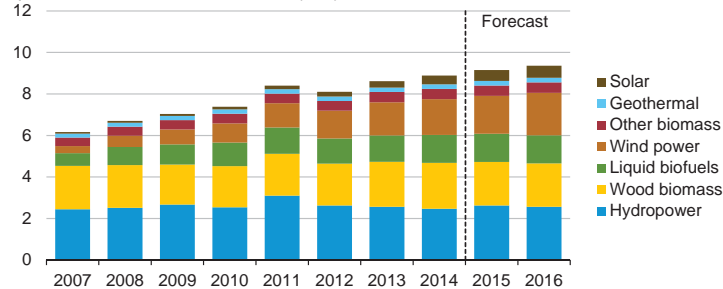


Note: Labels show percentage share of total generation provided by coal and natural gas.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Renewable Energy Supply

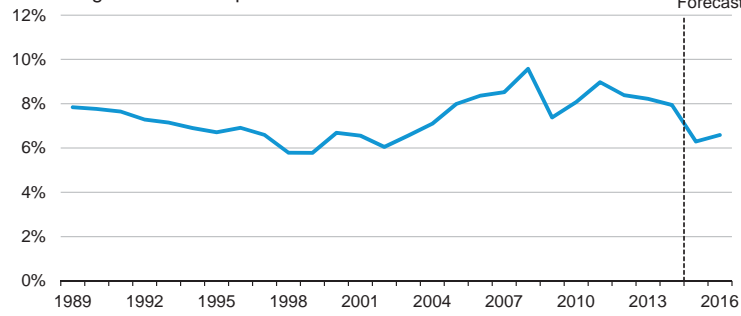
quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)



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

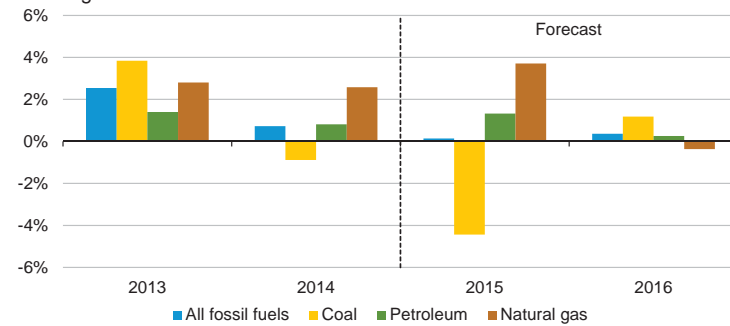
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures share of gross domestic product



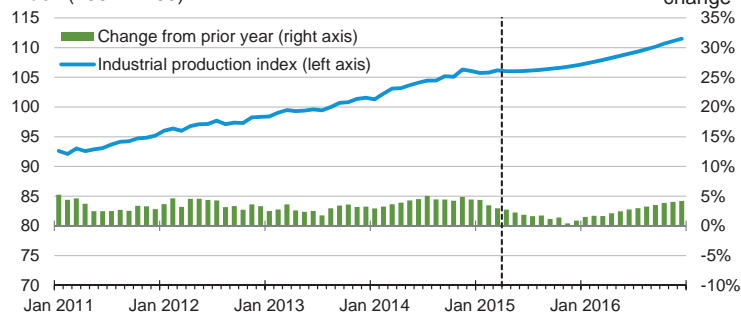
Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions annual growth



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

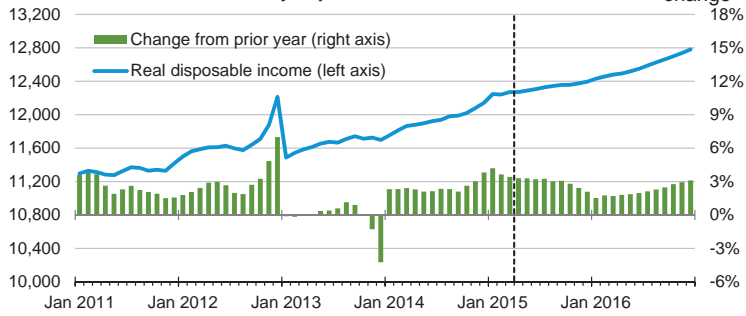
U.S. Total Industrial Production Index index (2007 = 100)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Disposable Income

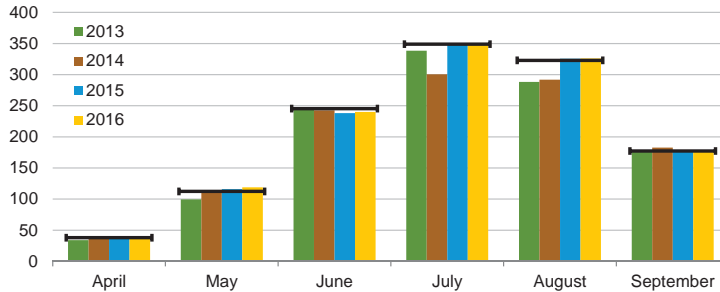
billion 2009 dollars, seasonally adjusted



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Summer Cooling Degree Days

population-weighted

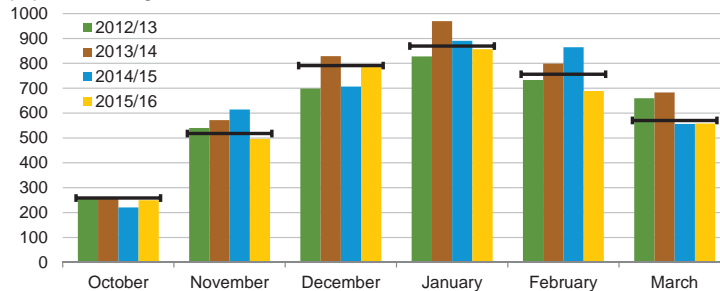


Note: EIA calculations based on from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (2005-2014). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Winter Heating Degree Days

population-weighted



Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Horizontal lines indicate each month's prior 10-year average (Oct 2005 - Mar 2015). Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

U.S. Census Regions and Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2015.

Table SF01. U.S. Motor Gasoline Summer Outlook

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

	2014			2015			Year-over-year Change (percent)		
	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season	Q2	Q3	Season
Nominal Prices (dollars per gallon)									
WTI Crude Oil (Spot) ^a	2.46	2.33	2.39	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.20</i>	-53.9	-45.8	-49.9
Brent Crude oil Price (Spot)	2.61	2.43	2.52	<i>1.34</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.39</i>	-48.6	-41.2	-45.0
U.S. Refiner Average Crude Oil Cost	2.41	2.30	2.35	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.18</i>	-53.8	-46.1	-50.0
Wholesale Gasoline Price ^b	2.98	2.76	2.87	<i>1.76</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.74</i>	-40.8	-37.7	-39.3
Wholesale Diesel Fuel Price ^b	3.00	2.88	2.94	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.84</i>	-40.3	-34.4	-37.4
Regular Gasoline Retail Price ^c	3.68	3.50	3.59	<i>2.48</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.45</i>	-32.5	-30.8	-31.6
Diesel Fuel Retail Price ^c	3.94	3.84	3.89	<i>2.74</i>	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.77</i>	-30.3	-27.4	-28.8
Gasoline Consumption/Supply (million barrels per day)									
Total Consumption	9.010	9.098	9.054	<i>9.160</i>	<i>9.229</i>	<i>9.195</i>	1.7	1.4	1.6
Total Refinery and Blender Output ^d	7.872	8.026	7.950	<i>7.985</i>	<i>8.113</i>	<i>8.049</i>	1.4	1.1	1.3
Fuel Ethanol Blending	0.892	0.886	0.889	<i>0.878</i>	<i>0.886</i>	<i>0.882</i>	-1.6	0.0	-0.8
Total Stock Withdrawal ^e	0.023	0.069	0.046	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.055</i>			
Net Imports ^e	0.223	0.116	0.169	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.208</i>	1.6	64.1	23.2
Refinery Utilization (percent)	90.4	93.4	91.9	<i>91.7</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>			
Gasoline Stocks, Including Blending Components (million barrels)									
Beginning	220.9	218.8	220.9	<i>227.5</i>	<i>221.0</i>	<i>227.5</i>			
Ending	218.8	212.5	212.5	<i>221.0</i>	<i>217.3</i>	<i>217.3</i>			
Economic Indicators (annualized billion 2000 dollars)									
Real GDP	16,010	16,206	16,108	<i>16,494</i>	<i>16,585</i>	<i>16,540</i>	3.0	2.3	2.7
Real Income	11,900	11,970	11,935	<i>12,289</i>	<i>12,342</i>	<i>12,316</i>	3.3	3.1	3.2

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

GDP = gross domestic product.

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	8.12	8.61	8.81	9.18	9.26	<i>9.35</i>	<i>9.15</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.58</i>	8.68	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.31</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	67.84	69.33	71.30	73.31	73.75	<i>73.95</i>	<i>74.14</i>	<i>74.52</i>	<i>75.24</i>	<i>75.27</i>	<i>75.39</i>	<i>76.04</i>	70.46	<i>74.09</i>	<i>75.49</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	245	246	255	250	237	<i>220</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>236</i>	997	<i>926</i>	<i>941</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.45	19.09	<i>19.18</i>	<i>19.53</i>	<i>19.64</i>	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.71</i>	19.03	<i>19.36</i>	<i>19.45</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	95.10	61.20	61.74	76.19	96.24	<i>65.54</i>	<i>65.81</i>	<i>78.09</i>	<i>92.91</i>	<i>65.28</i>	<i>66.31</i>	<i>78.86</i>	73.47	<i>76.34</i>	<i>75.82</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	248	212	247	209	218	<i>194</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>214</i>	917	<i>867</i>	<i>883</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.87	10.04	11.46	9.95	10.79	<i>10.16</i>	<i>11.81</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.19</i>	10.58	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.77</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.37	2.58	2.29	2.40	2.44	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.47</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.47</i>	9.64	<i>9.90</i>	<i>10.08</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	26.55	22.97	24.04	24.76	26.13	<i>23.06</i>	<i>24.28</i>	<i>24.66</i>	<i>25.98</i>	<i>23.27</i>	<i>24.48</i>	<i>24.87</i>	98.32	<i>98.12</i>	<i>98.59</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	97.56	101.02	96.43	73.46	48.04	<i>46.66</i>	<i>51.97</i>	<i>59.72</i>	<i>65.99</i>	<i>70.00</i>	<i>70.68</i>	<i>69.34</i>	92.02	<i>51.65</i>	<i>69.05</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	5.20	4.61	3.96	3.79	2.90	<i>2.91</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.64</i>	4.39	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.45</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.28	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.30</i>	2.36	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.33</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,832	16,010	16,206	16,294	16,380	<i>16,494</i>	<i>16,585</i>	<i>16,651</i>	<i>16,738</i>	<i>16,848</i>	<i>16,961</i>	<i>17,104</i>	16,085	<i>16,528</i>	<i>16,913</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	2.4	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2009=100)	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	109.0	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>112.8</i>	108.3	<i>109.9</i>	<i>112.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	1.5	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,810	11,900	11,970	12,081	12,253	<i>12,289</i>	<i>12,342</i>	<i>12,376</i>	<i>12,456</i>	<i>12,520</i>	<i>12,626</i>	<i>12,740</i>	11,940	<i>12,315</i>	<i>12,586</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.8	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	2.5	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	99.4	101.2	102.4	103.4	103.7	<i>104.6</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>109.2</i>	101.6	<i>104.5</i>	<i>107.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.4	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	3.8	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,451	480	80	1,542	2,312	<i>462</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>2,104</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1,529</i>	4,554	<i>4,376</i>	<i>4,175</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	34	394	775	96	45	<i>392</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>94</i>	1,299	<i>1,384</i>	<i>1,388</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Prices

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	98.75	103.35	97.78	73.16	48.59	<i>47.67</i>	<i>53.00</i>	<i>60.67</i>	<i>67.00</i>	<i>71.00</i>	<i>71.67</i>	<i>70.33</i>	93.26	<i>52.48</i>	<i>70.00</i>
Brent Spot Average	108.15	109.67	101.90	76.43	53.92	<i>56.34</i>	<i>59.94</i>	<i>67.00</i>	<i>72.09</i>	<i>76.02</i>	<i>76.67</i>	<i>75.34</i>	99.00	<i>59.32</i>	<i>75.03</i>
Imported Average	94.10	98.59	93.82	71.25	45.43	<i>44.14</i>	<i>49.50</i>	<i>57.16</i>	<i>63.48</i>	<i>67.48</i>	<i>68.17</i>	<i>66.83</i>	89.57	<i>49.05</i>	<i>66.53</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	97.56	101.02	96.43	73.46	48.04	<i>46.66</i>	<i>51.97</i>	<i>59.72</i>	<i>65.99</i>	<i>70.00</i>	<i>70.68</i>	<i>69.34</i>	92.02	<i>51.65</i>	<i>69.05</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	272	298	276	203	159	<i>176</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>189</i>	262	<i>170</i>	<i>203</i>
Diesel Fuel	303	300	288	240	176	<i>179</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>230</i>	282	<i>188</i>	<i>229</i>
Heating Oil	303	289	276	228	175	<i>167</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>225</i>	274	<i>183</i>	<i>218</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	297	295	289	234	172	<i>174</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>223</i>	278	<i>182</i>	<i>223</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	249	244	243	194	126	<i>120</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>171</i>	230	<i>132</i>	<i>168</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	340	368	350	288	227	<i>248</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>262</i>	336	<i>240</i>	<i>273</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	348	375	358	296	236	<i>256</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>270</i>	344	<i>249</i>	<i>282</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	396	394	384	358	292	<i>274</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>326</i>	383	<i>286</i>	<i>324</i>
Heating Oil	397	382	369	330	284	<i>265</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>310</i>	372	<i>281</i>	<i>304</i>
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	5.36	4.75	4.08	3.91	2.98	<i>2.99</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.64</i>	<i>3.75</i>	4.52	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.55</i>
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per Million Btu)	5.20	4.61	3.96	3.79	2.90	<i>2.91</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.31</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.64</i>	4.39	<i>3.07</i>	<i>3.45</i>
End-Use Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	6.17	5.62	5.06	5.16	4.47	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>4.42</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.86</i>	5.53	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.57</i>
Commercial Sector	8.66	9.64	9.69	8.51	8.17	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.77</i>	<i>8.25</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>8.83</i>	8.87	<i>8.26</i>	<i>8.69</i>
Residential Sector	9.82	13.11	16.92	10.52	9.22	<i>11.66</i>	<i>15.90</i>	<i>10.23</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>12.12</i>	<i>16.49</i>	<i>10.56</i>	10.94	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.61</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.28	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.30</i>	2.36	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.33</i>
Natural Gas	6.82	4.93	4.25	4.30	4.12	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>4.22</i>	<i>4.55</i>	4.98	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.25</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	19.97	20.44	19.75	14.72	10.99	<i>11.04</i>	<i>11.12</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.78</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>13.15</i>	<i>13.22</i>	19.18	<i>11.16</i>	<i>12.68</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.40	22.77	21.88	18.72	15.07	<i>14.82</i>	<i>15.40</i>	<i>17.29</i>	<i>18.04</i>	<i>18.55</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>19.28</i>	22.34	<i>15.61</i>	<i>18.60</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.99	6.92	7.36	6.76	6.54	<i>6.65</i>	<i>7.26</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>6.79</i>	7.01	<i>6.79</i>	<i>6.88</i>
Commercial Sector	10.55	10.68	11.11	10.59	10.23	<i>10.44</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.62</i>	10.75	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Residential Sector	11.91	12.73	13.01	12.38	12.27	<i>12.84</i>	<i>13.11</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>12.70</i>	12.50	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.90</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	25.07	25.45	25.69	26.52	26.08	26.12	26.10	26.47	26.06	26.30	26.67	27.20	25.69	26.19	26.56
U.S. (50 States)	13.11	13.92	14.26	14.70	14.59	14.87	14.78	14.88	14.75	15.03	15.22	15.69	14.00	14.78	15.17
Canada	4.42	4.28	4.33	4.52	4.31	4.30	4.45	4.69	4.49	4.54	4.75	4.82	4.39	4.44	4.65
Mexico	2.89	2.86	2.79	2.75	2.80	2.78	2.75	2.73	2.67	2.65	2.63	2.61	2.82	2.76	2.64
North Sea (b)	3.08	2.82	2.72	2.97	2.79	2.59	2.51	2.61	2.56	2.49	2.46	2.49	2.89	2.62	2.50
Other OECD	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.60
Non-OECD	66.68	66.94	67.81	68.16	67.67	68.14	68.33	67.71	66.96	67.64	68.17	68.03	67.40	67.97	67.70
OPEC	36.33	36.03	36.62	36.75	36.83	36.90	36.84	36.51	36.28	36.39	36.50	36.62	36.43	36.77	36.45
Crude Oil Portion	30.01	29.70	30.28	30.34	30.34	30.36	30.25	29.87	29.66	29.72	29.78	29.85	30.08	30.20	29.75
Other Liquids	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.41	6.49	6.54	6.59	6.64	6.62	6.67	6.72	6.78	6.35	6.56	6.70
Eurasia	13.90	13.84	13.85	14.02	14.05	13.89	13.82	13.77	13.73	13.71	13.74	13.74	13.90	13.88	13.73
China	4.50	4.53	4.46	4.61	4.55	4.56	4.56	4.57	4.55	4.58	4.58	4.59	4.53	4.56	4.57
Other Non-OECD	11.96	12.55	12.88	12.78	12.24	12.80	13.10	12.87	12.40	12.96	13.34	13.08	12.54	12.76	12.95
Total World Supply	91.75	92.39	93.50	94.68	93.76	94.26	94.43	94.19	93.01	93.94	94.84	95.23	93.09	94.16	94.26
Non-OPEC Supply	55.43	56.36	56.89	57.93	56.93	57.37	57.59	57.68	56.74	57.55	58.34	58.61	56.66	57.39	57.81
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.73	44.76	45.82	46.34	46.16	45.01	45.89	46.54	46.14	45.08	45.94	46.54	45.66	45.90	45.93
U.S. (50 States)	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.45	19.09	19.18	19.53	19.64	19.14	19.31	19.65	19.71	19.03	19.36	19.45
U.S. Territories	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.40
Canada	2.43	2.34	2.45	2.40	2.38	2.32	2.43	2.41	2.38	2.32	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.38	2.38
Europe	12.98	13.37	13.86	13.42	13.31	13.04	13.48	13.44	13.25	12.99	13.43	13.38	13.41	13.32	13.26
Japan	5.02	3.87	3.88	4.40	4.58	3.85	3.88	4.25	4.51	3.80	3.83	4.19	4.29	4.14	4.08
Other OECD	6.14	6.11	6.11	6.31	6.43	6.25	6.19	6.43	6.45	6.26	6.21	6.45	6.17	6.32	6.34
Non-OECD	45.32	46.65	47.04	46.50	45.96	47.54	47.90	47.32	47.02	48.65	49.01	48.41	46.38	47.19	48.28
Eurasia	4.82	4.76	4.98	4.96	4.61	4.55	4.82	4.80	4.53	4.47	4.73	4.71	4.88	4.70	4.61
Europe	0.71	0.71	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.74
China	10.28	10.85	10.80	10.76	10.60	11.18	11.13	11.09	10.93	11.53	11.48	11.43	10.67	11.00	11.34
Other Asia	11.65	11.87	11.43	11.74	11.86	12.08	11.63	11.95	12.19	12.41	11.95	12.27	11.67	11.88	12.20
Other Non-OECD	17.86	18.46	19.11	18.31	18.17	19.01	19.57	18.75	18.65	19.52	20.11	19.25	18.44	18.88	19.38
Total World Consumption	91.05	91.40	92.86	92.84	92.13	92.55	93.78	93.87	93.16	93.73	94.96	94.95	92.05	93.09	94.20
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.09	-0.67	-0.23	-0.23	-0.48	-0.44	-0.04	0.56	0.16	-0.31	-0.04	0.55	-0.26	-0.10	0.09
Other OECD	-0.31	-0.05	-0.49	0.11	-0.42	-0.45	-0.21	-0.32	0.00	0.03	0.06	-0.29	-0.19	-0.35	-0.05
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-0.48	-0.27	0.08	-1.71	-0.72	-0.82	-0.39	-0.56	-0.01	0.06	0.10	-0.53	-0.60	-0.62	-0.09
Total Stock Draw	-0.70	-0.99	-0.64	-1.84	-1.63	-1.71	-0.64	-0.32	0.15	-0.21	0.12	-0.28	-1.04	-1.07	-0.06
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,057	1,123	1,144	1,165	1,209	1,249	1,252	1,201	1,186	1,214	1,218	1,168	1,165	1,201	1,168
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,569	2,637	2,705	2,717	2,799	2,879	2,902	2,880	2,866	2,891	2,890	2,867	2,717	2,880	2,867

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
North America	20.42	21.06	21.38	21.96	21.70	<i>21.94</i>	<i>21.98</i>	<i>22.29</i>	<i>21.92</i>	<i>22.23</i>	<i>22.59</i>	<i>23.12</i>	21.21	<i>21.98</i>	<i>22.47</i>
Canada	4.42	4.28	4.33	4.52	4.31	<i>4.30</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.69</i>	<i>4.49</i>	<i>4.54</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.82</i>	4.39	<i>4.44</i>	<i>4.65</i>
Mexico	2.89	2.86	2.79	2.75	2.80	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.82	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.64</i>
United States	13.11	13.92	14.26	14.70	14.59	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.78</i>	<i>14.88</i>	<i>14.75</i>	<i>15.03</i>	<i>15.22</i>	<i>15.69</i>	14.00	<i>14.78</i>	<i>15.17</i>
Central and South America	4.55	5.17	5.56	5.38	4.89	<i>5.41</i>	<i>5.69</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>5.78</i>	<i>5.50</i>	5.17	<i>5.35</i>	<i>5.44</i>
Argentina	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.71	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.73</i>
Brazil	2.34	2.98	3.32	3.15	2.67	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.17</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.25</i>	2.95	<i>3.13</i>	<i>3.19</i>
Colombia	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.02	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	1.02	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.49	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Europe	4.06	3.81	3.70	3.95	3.76	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.48</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.44</i>	3.88	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.45</i>
Norway	1.97	1.80	1.87	1.98	1.91	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>1.82</i>	<i>1.83</i>	1.90	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.82</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	0.93	0.85	0.66	0.78	0.67	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.80	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.50</i>
Other North Sea	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.20	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.19</i>	0.19	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>
Eurasia	13.91	13.85	13.87	14.03	14.06	<i>13.90</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>13.79</i>	<i>13.75</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>13.75</i>	13.91	<i>13.89</i>	<i>13.75</i>
Azerbaijan	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.86	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>	0.86	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.87</i>
Kazakhstan	1.73	1.66	1.71	1.78	1.76	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.75</i>	1.72	<i>1.72</i>	<i>1.72</i>
Russia	10.86	10.83	10.79	10.93	10.92	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.64</i>	10.85	<i>10.80</i>	<i>10.66</i>
Turkmenistan	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.27	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	0.28	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>
Other Eurasia	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.21	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Middle East	1.19	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.20	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>1.25</i>	1.18	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.23</i>
Oman	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.97	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.04</i>	0.95	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.02</i>
Syria	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Yemen	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	0.13	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.99	9.01	8.90	9.15	9.10	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.31</i>	9.01	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.27</i>
Australia	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.50</i>	0.47	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.50</i>
China	4.50	4.53	4.46	4.61	4.55	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.59</i>	4.53	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.57</i>
India	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.98	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.98	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Indonesia	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.92	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>	0.90	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>
Malaysia	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.75	0.71	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.78</i>	0.70	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Vietnam	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.31	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>	0.32	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.31</i>
Africa	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.22	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.23</i>	2.29	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.21</i>
Egypt	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.64	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.66	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.60</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.27	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.24	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Sudan	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	0.26	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	55.43	56.36	56.89	57.93	56.93	<i>57.37</i>	<i>57.59</i>	<i>57.68</i>	<i>56.74</i>	<i>57.55</i>	<i>58.34</i>	<i>58.61</i>	56.66	<i>57.39</i>	<i>57.81</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.41	6.49	<i>6.54</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.62</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>6.72</i>	<i>6.78</i>	6.35	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.70</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	61.74	62.69	63.23	64.34	63.42	<i>63.90</i>	<i>64.17</i>	<i>64.32</i>	<i>63.36</i>	<i>64.22</i>	<i>65.06</i>	<i>65.38</i>	63.01	<i>63.96</i>	<i>64.51</i>
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.66	0.67	0.60	0.57	0.59	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	0.62	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

- = no data available

Sudan production represents total production from both north and south.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-
Angola	1.63	1.63	1.72	1.73	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68	-	-
Ecuador	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-
Iran	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	-	-
Iraq	3.26	3.29	3.28	3.53	3.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.48	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-
Libya	0.38	0.23	0.58	0.69	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
Nigeria	2.00	1.97	2.07	1.98	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-
Qatar	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.80	9.65	9.70	9.63	9.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.70	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	-
Venezuela	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	-	-
OPEC Total	30.01	29.70	30.28	30.34	30.34	30.36	30.25	29.87	29.66	29.72	29.78	29.85	30.08	30.20	29.75
Other Liquids	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.41	6.49	6.54	6.59	6.64	6.62	6.67	6.72	6.78	6.35	6.56	6.70
Total OPEC Supply	36.33	36.03	36.62	36.75	36.83	36.90	36.84	36.51	36.28	36.39	36.50	36.62	36.43	36.77	36.45
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	5.15	4.97	5.51	5.55	5.36	5.27	5.28	5.38	5.42	5.43	5.45	5.46	5.29	5.32	5.44
South America	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.87	2.88	2.87	2.88	2.95	2.96	2.87
Middle East	23.93	23.88	23.86	23.82	23.89	24.00	24.06	24.03	23.94	23.99	24.04	24.08	23.87	23.99	24.01
OPEC Total	32.02	31.80	32.32	32.32	32.21	32.22	32.30	32.37	32.23	32.30	32.36	32.42	32.12	32.28	32.33
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South America	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Middle East	2.01	2.09	2.04	1.98	1.87	1.87	2.05	2.50	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.03	2.07	2.57
OPEC Total	2.01	2.09	2.04	1.98	1.87	1.87	2.05	2.50	2.57	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.03	2.07	2.57
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	2.32	2.57	2.26	2.43	2.46	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.40	n/a	n/a

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				2014	2015	2016
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.20	23.03	23.58	23.88	23.45	<i>23.50</i>	<i>23.93</i>	<i>24.03</i>	<i>23.49</i>	<i>23.61</i>	<i>24.03</i>	<i>24.09</i>	23.43	<i>23.73</i>	<i>23.80</i>
Canada	2.43	2.34	2.45	2.40	2.38	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.41</i>	2.41	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.38</i>
Mexico	1.95	1.97	1.96	2.02	1.97	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.95</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.95</i>	1.98	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.95</i>
United States	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.45	19.09	<i>19.18</i>	<i>19.53</i>	<i>19.64</i>	<i>19.14</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>19.71</i>	19.03	<i>19.36</i>	<i>19.45</i>
Central and South America	7.05	7.30	7.33	7.33	7.16	<i>7.43</i>	<i>7.47</i>	<i>7.45</i>	<i>7.26</i>	<i>7.53</i>	<i>7.57</i>	<i>7.55</i>	7.25	<i>7.38</i>	<i>7.48</i>
Brazil	3.03	3.14	3.21	3.20	3.09	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.34</i>	<i>3.33</i>	3.15	<i>3.21</i>	<i>3.27</i>
Europe	13.69	14.08	14.60	14.15	14.03	<i>13.76</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.18</i>	<i>13.98</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>14.18</i>	<i>14.13</i>	14.13	<i>14.05</i>	<i>14.01</i>
Eurasia	4.85	4.79	5.01	4.99	4.65	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.85</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.75</i>	4.91	<i>4.73</i>	<i>4.64</i>
Russia	3.49	3.45	3.65	3.63	3.29	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.26</i>	3.56	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.20</i>
Middle East	7.98	8.33	8.98	8.19	8.16	<i>8.75</i>	<i>9.32</i>	<i>8.47</i>	<i>8.44</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.66</i>	<i>8.77</i>	8.37	<i>8.68</i>	<i>8.98</i>
Asia and Oceania	30.55	30.15	29.67	30.59	30.82	<i>30.69</i>	<i>30.18</i>	<i>31.07</i>	<i>31.44</i>	<i>31.34</i>	<i>30.82</i>	<i>31.71</i>	30.24	<i>30.69</i>	<i>31.33</i>
China	10.28	10.85	10.80	10.76	10.60	<i>11.18</i>	<i>11.13</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.93</i>	<i>11.53</i>	<i>11.48</i>	<i>11.43</i>	10.67	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.34</i>
Japan	5.02	3.87	3.88	4.40	4.58	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>4.19</i>	4.29	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.08</i>
India	3.73	3.72	3.41	3.68	3.88	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.98</i>	3.63	<i>3.77</i>	<i>3.92</i>
Africa	3.73	3.73	3.68	3.70	3.86	<i>3.85</i>	<i>3.81</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.94</i>	<i>3.96</i>	3.71	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.96</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.73	44.76	45.82	46.34	46.16	<i>45.01</i>	<i>45.89</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>46.14</i>	<i>45.08</i>	<i>45.94</i>	<i>46.54</i>	45.66	<i>45.90</i>	<i>45.93</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.32	46.65	47.04	46.50	45.96	<i>47.54</i>	<i>47.90</i>	<i>47.32</i>	<i>47.02</i>	<i>48.65</i>	<i>49.01</i>	<i>48.41</i>	46.38	<i>47.19</i>	<i>48.28</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	91.05	91.40	92.86	92.84	92.13	<i>92.55</i>	<i>93.78</i>	<i>93.87</i>	<i>93.16</i>	<i>93.73</i>	<i>94.96</i>	<i>94.95</i>	92.05	<i>93.09</i>	<i>94.20</i>
Oil-weighted Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	113.2	114.0	114.9	115.6	116.1	<i>117.0</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>119.5</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>122.5</i>	114.4	<i>117.4</i>	<i>121.0</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	2.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>
OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	110.1	110.6	111.3	111.9	112.5	<i>113.2</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>114.4</i>	<i>115.0</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>117.3</i>	111.0	<i>113.5</i>	<i>116.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	1.9	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2010 Q1 = 100	117.1	118.3	119.3	120.2	120.5	<i>121.8</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>123.9</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>129.1</i>	118.7	<i>122.3</i>	<i>127.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	3.8	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2010 = 100	108.28	108.08	109.21	113.85	119.23	<i>120.82</i>	<i>121.87</i>	<i>122.66</i>	<i>122.76</i>	<i>122.72</i>	<i>122.56</i>	<i>122.23</i>	109.86	<i>121.15</i>	<i>122.57</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.8	2.1	1.9	6.8	10.1	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	3.7	<i>10.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	8.12	8.61	8.81	9.18	9.26	9.35	9.15	9.18	9.16	9.24	9.26	9.58	8.68	9.23	9.31
Alaska	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.42	0.47	0.50	0.47	0.45
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.31	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.54	1.50	1.62	1.67	1.66	1.54	1.62	1.40	1.53	1.63
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	6.28	6.67	6.94	7.24	7.29	7.33	7.22	7.07	7.02	7.12	7.31	7.48	6.79	7.23	7.23
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	7.11	6.94	7.15	6.76	6.72	6.56	6.77	6.49	6.38	6.57	6.80	6.20	6.99	6.63	6.49
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.30	0.00	0.25	-0.36	-0.90	-0.01	0.24	0.21	-0.22	0.12	0.25	0.13	-0.10	-0.11	0.07
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.25	0.28	0.14	0.36	0.37	0.19	0.27	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.07	0.26	0.23	0.15
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.95	15.44	16.09	16.43	15.98	15.49	16.08	16.52	15.97	15.84	15.99	16.01
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.03	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.08
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	2.71	2.95	3.09	3.11	3.04	3.19	3.27	3.35	3.31	3.46	3.57	3.73	2.96	3.21	3.52
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.05
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.94
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.21
Product Net Imports (c)	-1.73	-1.76	-2.17	-2.14	-2.10	-1.99	-2.25	-2.39	-2.32	-2.13	-2.53	-2.79	-1.95	-2.18	-2.44
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-0.37	-0.58	-0.66	-0.64	-0.72	-0.82	-0.85	-0.87	-0.93	-0.97	-1.05	-1.22	-0.56	-0.82	-1.04
Unfinished Oils	0.46	0.49	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.53	0.47	0.40	0.38	0.51	0.47	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.44
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.29	0.58	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.59	0.45	0.41	0.42	0.61	0.45	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.46
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.41	-0.36	-0.34	-0.47	-0.54	-0.36	-0.26	-0.35	-0.43	-0.38	-0.35	-0.40	-0.39	-0.38	-0.39
Jet Fuel	-0.07	-0.02	-0.09	-0.09	-0.07	-0.03	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.67	-1.01	-1.08	-0.92	-0.76	-0.94	-1.03	-1.00	-0.79	-0.88	-1.01	-0.97	-0.92	-0.93	-0.91
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.24	-0.18	-0.18	-0.16	-0.16	-0.25	-0.25	-0.20	-0.24	-0.26	-0.25	-0.21	-0.19	-0.22	-0.24
Other Oils (g)	-0.64	-0.58	-0.51	-0.53	-0.54	-0.60	-0.61	-0.61	-0.57	-0.59	-0.62	-0.60	-0.57	-0.59	-0.60
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.39	-0.72	-0.48	0.12	0.42	-0.43	-0.28	0.35	0.38	-0.42	-0.29	0.41	-0.17	0.01	0.02
Total Supply	18.84	18.71	19.16	19.45	19.09	19.18	19.53	19.64	19.14	19.31	19.65	19.71	19.04	19.36	19.45
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.66	2.06	2.26	2.60	2.67	2.24	2.38	2.74	2.80	2.36	2.47	2.83	2.40	2.51	2.62
Unfinished Oils	0.08	0.02	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02
Motor Gasoline	8.52	9.01	9.10	9.05	8.79	9.16	9.23	9.09	8.68	9.09	9.19	9.01	8.92	9.07	9.00
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.82	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87
Jet Fuel	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.50	1.44	1.50	1.52	1.46	1.42	1.52	1.53	1.47	1.47	1.48	1.49
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.17	3.93	3.86	4.09	4.12	4.03	3.99	4.15	4.18	4.11	4.05	4.21	4.01	4.07	4.14
Residual Fuel Oil	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.26	0.21	0.20
Other Oils (g)	1.75	1.96	2.25	1.96	1.87	2.03	2.19	1.95	1.85	2.02	2.19	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.00
Total Consumption	18.81	18.71	19.16	19.45	19.09	19.18	19.53	19.64	19.14	19.31	19.65	19.71	19.03	19.36	19.45
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	5.38	5.18	4.98	4.62	4.61	4.57	4.52	4.10	4.06	4.44	4.26	3.41	5.04	4.45	4.04
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	383.7	383.9	360.9	393.7	475.1	475.6	453.3	434.2	454.4	443.7	421.0	409.0	393.7	434.2	409.0
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	98.1	164.1	209.8	175.4	138.2	184.2	213.5	170.5	131.3	175.7	205.4	159.0	175.4	170.5	159.0
Unfinished Oils	91.3	87.3	84.5	78.5	84.6	84.2	83.4	79.0	89.3	86.7	84.3	79.2	78.5	79.0	79.2
Other HC/Oxygenates	22.6	23.0	22.4	23.2	26.1	24.7	23.7	24.1	26.1	24.7	24.0	24.4	23.2	24.1	24.4
Total Motor Gasoline	220.9	218.8	212.5	238.5	227.5	221.0	217.3	230.3	228.2	222.0	219.9	231.4	238.5	230.3	231.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	34.3	28.9	28.8	30.6	27.0	27.9	27.1	29.1	26.8	26.6	25.8	27.3	30.6	29.1	27.3
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	186.6	190.0	183.7	207.9	200.4	193.1	190.2	201.1	201.4	195.4	194.1	204.1	207.9	201.1	204.1
Jet Fuel	36.0	36.3	39.6	37.5	36.6	38.0	40.2	38.0	38.0	39.0	41.0	38.1	37.5	38.0	38.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	115.3	121.7	131.3	136.1	126.4	128.7	136.6	139.2	125.6	131.0	139.5	142.1	136.1	139.2	142.1
Residual Fuel Oil	36.4	36.7	36.6	33.7	37.7	37.0	35.8	36.1	36.7	36.3	35.2	35.7	33.7	36.1	35.7
Other Oils (g)	52.8	50.9	46.4	49.0	56.7	55.1	48.3	49.5	56.8	55.1	48.1	49.4	49.0	49.5	49.4
Total Commercial Inventory	1,057	1,123	1,144	1,165	1,209	1,249	1,252	1,201	1,186	1,214	1,218	1,168	1,165	1,201	1,168
Crude Oil in SPR	696	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691	691

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	1.03	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.16	1.19	1.25	1.24	1.30	1.34	1.48	1.07	1.17	1.34
Propane	0.87	0.95	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.17	1.20	0.97	1.06	1.15
Butanes	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.54	0.58	0.62
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.33	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.41
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Propane/Propylene	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.04	0.27	0.21	-0.18	-0.05	0.25	0.18	-0.15	-0.03	0.25	0.18	-0.15	0.07	0.06	0.06
Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production															
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	-0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.11	-0.12	-0.15	-0.18	-0.28	-0.04	-0.09	-0.19
Propane/Propylene	-0.17	-0.34	-0.36	-0.39	-0.41	-0.49	-0.48	-0.50	-0.50	-0.53	-0.54	-0.60	-0.32	-0.47	-0.54
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.03	-0.06	-0.09	-0.11	-0.09	-0.12	-0.12	-0.14	-0.15	-0.05	-0.09	-0.13
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.15	-0.16	-0.16	-0.15	-0.17	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.17	-0.18	-0.19	-0.16	-0.17	-0.18
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.48	0.41	0.29	0.30	0.44	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.44	0.36	0.36	0.35
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.18
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	1.01	0.97	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.12	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.21	1.03	1.08	1.15
Propane/Propylene	1.46	0.89	0.97	1.29	1.41	0.99	1.04	1.34	1.47	1.02	1.07	1.38	1.15	1.19	1.24
Butanes/Butylenes	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.19
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane/Ethylene	29.90	37.06	38.70	36.37	33.07	37.02	37.23	36.92	35.84	39.56	39.35	38.97	35.53	36.07	38.43
Propane/Propylene	28.32	57.12	82.37	77.95	57.51	73.14	86.98	71.96	44.47	59.48	73.29	56.16	77.95	71.96	56.16
Butanes/Butylenes	25.95	52.24	72.22	41.96	27.11	52.17	68.19	42.44	31.89	55.68	72.29	45.08	41.96	42.44	45.08
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	13.04	14.82	17.92	20.59	20.01	20.80	21.44	19.54	18.78	20.21	20.96	19.26	20.59	19.54	19.26
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	15.18	15.88	16.35	15.95	15.44	16.09	16.43	15.98	15.49	16.08	16.52	15.97	15.84	15.99	16.01
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.52	0.43	0.46	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.48	0.62	0.55	0.47	0.49	0.62	0.51	0.53	0.53
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.14	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.12
Unfinished Oils	0.24	0.51	0.41	0.45	0.29	0.53	0.46	0.41	0.28	0.53	0.47	0.43	0.40	0.42	0.43
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.71	1.06	0.83	0.32	0.70	0.85	0.65	0.46	0.60	0.85	0.63	0.43	0.73	0.67	0.63
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.73	19.04	19.21	18.51	18.09	19.06	19.15	18.60	17.98	19.06	19.26	18.59	18.62	18.73	18.72
Refinery Processing Gain															
.....	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.03	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.08
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.54	0.87	0.81	0.41	0.52	0.86	0.77	0.44	0.55	0.86	0.78	0.45	0.66	0.65	0.66
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.26	9.82	9.74	9.68	9.44	9.70	9.64	9.61	9.27	9.64	9.69	9.58	9.63	9.60	9.55
Jet Fuel	1.45	1.49	1.64	1.57	1.51	1.55	1.61	1.51	1.48	1.58	1.62	1.51	1.54	1.54	1.55
Distillate Fuel	4.66	4.96	4.99	5.00	4.74	4.95	5.06	5.13	4.77	5.00	5.11	5.16	4.90	4.97	5.01
Residual Fuel	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.44
Other Oils (a)	2.43	2.52	2.71	2.52	2.49	2.62	2.72	2.57	2.50	2.60	2.73	2.57	2.55	2.60	2.60
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.80	20.11	20.30	19.61	19.12	20.13	20.25	19.69	19.04	20.12	20.36	19.68	19.71	19.80	19.80
Refinery Distillation Inputs															
.....	15.51	16.17	16.64	16.25	15.74	16.37	16.73	16.29	15.82	16.36	16.81	16.28	16.15	16.29	16.32
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity															
.....	17.93	17.89	17.81	17.80	17.82	17.86	17.93	17.97	18.00	18.00	18.16	18.24	17.86	17.90	18.10
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor															
.....	0.87	0.90	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.90

- = no data available

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

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

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

Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	272	298	276	203	159	<i>176</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>189</i>	262	<i>170</i>	<i>203</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	344	365	348	292	228	<i>243</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>265</i>	337	<i>238</i>	<i>274</i>
PADD 2	337	365	343	278	216	<i>243</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>254</i>	331	<i>234</i>	<i>269</i>
PADD 3	318	345	329	265	204	<i>227</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>238</i>	314	<i>218</i>	<i>251</i>
PADD 4	326	350	363	297	206	<i>240</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>259</i>	335	<i>232</i>	<i>266</i>
PADD 5	362	401	386	315	271	<i>290</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>290</i>	366	<i>277</i>	<i>302</i>
U.S. Average	340	368	350	288	227	<i>248</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>262</i>	336	<i>240</i>	<i>273</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	348	375	358	296	236	<i>256</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>270</i>	344	<i>249</i>	<i>282</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	57.7	63.1	55.6	61.1	63.6	<i>63.0</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>60.1</i>	61.1	<i>59.3</i>	<i>60.1</i>
PADD 2	49.0	49.7	47.2	52.4	51.8	<i>48.8</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>49.9</i>	52.4	<i>50.5</i>	<i>49.9</i>
PADD 3	77.7	72.8	74.9	83.5	77.8	<i>75.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>82.1</i>	83.5	<i>81.1</i>	<i>82.1</i>
PADD 4	6.5	6.1	7.4	7.9	6.6	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>	7.9	<i>7.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>
PADD 5	30.0	27.1	27.3	33.6	27.6	<i>27.2</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>31.6</i>	33.6	<i>31.7</i>	<i>31.6</i>
U.S. Total	220.9	218.8	212.5	238.5	227.5	<i>221.0</i>	<i>217.3</i>	<i>230.3</i>	<i>228.2</i>	<i>222.0</i>	<i>219.9</i>	<i>231.4</i>	238.5	<i>230.3</i>	<i>231.4</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	34.3	28.9	28.8	30.6	27.0	<i>27.9</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>27.3</i>	30.6	<i>29.1</i>	<i>27.3</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	186.6	190.0	183.7	207.9	200.4	<i>193.1</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>201.1</i>	<i>201.4</i>	<i>195.4</i>	<i>194.1</i>	<i>204.1</i>	207.9	<i>201.1</i>	<i>204.1</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	71.74	73.55	75.72	77.77	78.11	<i>78.32</i>	<i>78.53</i>	<i>78.93</i>	<i>79.70</i>	<i>79.73</i>	<i>79.86</i>	<i>80.54</i>	74.72	<i>78.47</i>	<i>79.96</i>
Alaska	0.99	0.93	0.85	0.98	1.01	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.94	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.86</i>
Federal GOM (a)	3.29	3.42	3.41	3.38	3.30	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.84</i>	3.37	<i>3.17</i>	<i>2.97</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	67.47	69.21	71.46	73.41	73.80	<i>74.31</i>	<i>74.58</i>	<i>74.95</i>	<i>75.63</i>	<i>75.85</i>	<i>76.24</i>	<i>76.79</i>	70.41	<i>74.42</i>	<i>76.13</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	67.84	69.33	71.30	73.31	73.75	<i>73.95</i>	<i>74.14</i>	<i>74.52</i>	<i>75.24</i>	<i>75.27</i>	<i>75.39</i>	<i>76.04</i>	70.46	<i>74.09</i>	<i>75.49</i>
LNG Gross Imports	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.33	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.15</i>	0.16	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.15</i>
LNG Gross Exports	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.03	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.07</i>	0.04	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.79</i>
Pipeline Gross Imports	8.44	6.52	6.47	7.47	8.17	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.86</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.73</i>	7.22	<i>6.95</i>	<i>6.69</i>
Pipeline Gross Exports	4.67	3.89	3.85	3.96	4.35	<i>4.43</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>5.09</i>	4.09	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.90</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	22.75	-12.71	-12.96	0.55	18.56	<i>-11.24</i>	<i>-10.16</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>16.39</i>	<i>-10.84</i>	<i>-9.89</i>	<i>2.99</i>	-0.69	<i>-0.15</i>	<i>-0.35</i>
Total Supply	94.67	59.56	61.15	77.65	96.61	<i>64.82</i>	<i>66.00</i>	<i>78.87</i>	<i>93.66</i>	<i>65.57</i>	<i>66.73</i>	<i>79.91</i>	73.18	<i>76.50</i>	<i>76.45</i>
Balancing Item (b)	0.43	1.64	0.59	-1.46	-0.36	<i>0.71</i>	<i>-0.18</i>	<i>-0.78</i>	<i>-0.76</i>	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>-0.43</i>	<i>-1.06</i>	0.30	<i>-0.15</i>	<i>-0.63</i>
Total Primary Supply	95.10	61.20	61.74	76.19	96.24	<i>65.54</i>	<i>65.81</i>	<i>78.09</i>	<i>92.91</i>	<i>65.28</i>	<i>66.31</i>	<i>78.86</i>	73.47	<i>76.34</i>	<i>75.82</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	28.70	7.48	3.69	15.97	27.18	<i>7.61</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>15.68</i>	<i>24.85</i>	<i>7.53</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>15.61</i>	13.90	<i>13.51</i>	<i>12.92</i>
Commercial	16.46	6.24	4.58	10.74	15.45	<i>5.81</i>	<i>4.42</i>	<i>10.53</i>	<i>14.59</i>	<i>5.86</i>	<i>4.46</i>	<i>10.65</i>	9.48	<i>9.03</i>	<i>8.88</i>
Industrial	22.92	20.03	19.66	21.32	23.35	<i>21.09</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>22.93</i>	<i>24.13</i>	<i>21.45</i>	<i>21.27</i>	<i>23.41</i>	20.97	<i>22.01</i>	<i>22.56</i>
Electric Power (c)	19.68	21.12	27.34	21.09	22.71	<i>24.38</i>	<i>30.30</i>	<i>22.16</i>	<i>21.51</i>	<i>23.67</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>22.13</i>	22.33	<i>24.90</i>	<i>24.36</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	4.12	4.22	4.35	4.47	4.48	<i>4.50</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>4.59</i>	<i>4.62</i>	4.29	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.59</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3.14	2.02	2.04	2.51	2.98	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.35</i>	2.42	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.42</i>
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Total Consumption	95.10	61.20	61.74	76.19	96.24	<i>65.54</i>	<i>65.81</i>	<i>78.09</i>	<i>92.91</i>	<i>65.28</i>	<i>66.31</i>	<i>78.86</i>	73.47	<i>76.34</i>	<i>75.82</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	857	2,005	3,187	3,141	1,471	<i>2,494</i>	<i>3,429</i>	<i>3,196</i>	<i>1,704</i>	<i>2,691</i>	<i>3,601</i>	<i>3,326</i>	3,141	<i>3,196</i>	<i>3,326</i>
Producing Region (d)	358	691	953	1,070	601	<i>885</i>	<i>1,064</i>	<i>1,074</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>1,162</i>	<i>1,151</i>	1,070	<i>1,074</i>	<i>1,151</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	315	952	1,752	1,607	519	<i>1,120</i>	<i>1,803</i>	<i>1,603</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>1,217</i>	<i>1,866</i>	<i>1,630</i>	1,607	<i>1,603</i>	<i>1,630</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	184	362	483	464	350	<i>488</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>544</i>	464	<i>518</i>	<i>544</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic fee)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - April 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	5.36	4.75	4.08	3.91	2.98	2.99	3.25	3.41	3.51	3.32	3.64	3.75	4.52	3.16	3.55
Residential															
New England	13.65	15.98	17.90	14.41	13.49	14.15	16.85	13.56	13.08	14.43	17.43	14.07	14.52	13.83	13.90
Middle Atlantic	10.71	13.04	17.25	11.15	9.74	12.39	17.24	11.95	10.90	13.49	17.96	12.43	11.58	11.11	12.18
E. N. Central	8.67	12.96	16.85	8.96	7.76	10.74	16.40	8.66	7.87	11.23	16.98	8.97	9.70	8.87	9.17
W. N. Central	9.10	11.76	18.16	9.83	8.36	10.50	16.82	9.16	8.11	10.99	17.46	9.55	10.10	9.33	9.42
S. Atlantic	11.34	16.37	22.98	12.85	10.90	15.65	21.87	12.77	11.35	16.32	22.66	13.18	13.03	12.65	13.21
E. S. Central	9.63	14.08	19.70	11.14	9.18	12.69	17.83	10.77	9.32	13.58	18.77	11.44	11.02	10.47	10.93
W. S. Central	8.53	14.22	20.25	11.62	8.11	12.49	18.11	10.53	7.90	13.22	18.86	10.96	10.83	10.00	10.24
Mountain	9.07	11.22	15.15	9.86	9.37	10.27	13.86	9.26	8.76	9.95	13.68	9.13	10.13	9.82	9.43
Pacific	10.97	11.66	12.41	11.25	10.86	9.87	10.68	9.64	9.30	9.84	11.12	9.88	11.37	10.27	9.79
U.S. Average	9.82	13.11	16.92	10.52	9.22	11.66	15.90	10.23	9.27	12.12	16.49	10.56	10.94	10.33	10.61
Commercial															
New England	11.35	12.82	11.74	11.36	11.06	10.05	10.20	10.45	11.06	10.73	10.72	10.90	11.64	10.67	10.93
Middle Atlantic	9.30	9.06	8.04	8.05	8.36	8.15	8.12	8.93	9.30	8.73	8.57	9.44	8.78	8.44	9.16
E. N. Central	8.02	9.96	10.18	7.71	7.34	8.33	8.96	7.50	7.71	8.86	9.63	8.07	8.33	7.63	8.12
W. N. Central	8.35	9.10	10.19	8.22	7.75	7.30	8.32	7.39	7.60	7.76	8.93	7.98	8.54	7.62	7.84
S. Atlantic	9.23	10.56	10.91	9.47	8.78	9.42	10.17	9.37	9.67	10.07	10.81	10.02	9.69	9.22	9.98
E. S. Central	8.90	10.71	11.17	9.58	8.70	9.03	9.59	9.02	9.05	9.74	10.53	9.82	9.57	8.93	9.55
W. S. Central	7.49	9.24	9.26	8.25	7.48	7.30	7.94	7.48	7.42	7.91	8.63	8.19	8.23	7.51	7.89
Mountain	7.81	8.74	9.90	8.47	8.11	7.53	8.55	7.75	7.55	7.31	8.68	7.97	8.40	7.93	7.75
Pacific	9.29	9.26	9.56	9.28	8.78	7.73	8.50	8.45	8.51	8.26	9.19	9.13	9.32	8.42	8.76
U.S. Average	8.66	9.64	9.69	8.51	8.17	8.17	8.77	8.25	8.45	8.65	9.34	8.83	8.87	8.26	8.69
Industrial															
New England	10.03	9.97	8.04	9.09	9.76	8.32	7.97	8.93	9.16	8.41	8.39	9.45	9.45	8.97	8.97
Middle Atlantic	9.28	8.87	8.15	8.05	8.30	7.18	7.60	8.27	8.37	7.58	8.02	8.69	8.80	8.01	8.26
E. N. Central	8.03	8.87	7.89	6.94	6.38	5.66	5.95	6.25	6.70	6.34	6.52	6.73	7.84	6.18	6.63
W. N. Central	7.34	6.28	5.91	6.38	5.79	4.78	4.94	5.41	5.58	4.84	5.06	5.57	6.57	5.27	5.30
S. Atlantic	6.91	6.42	5.92	5.99	5.46	4.83	5.18	5.51	5.69	5.33	5.61	5.97	6.34	5.26	5.66
E. S. Central	6.37	6.14	5.31	5.50	4.91	4.46	4.69	5.04	5.33	4.92	5.23	5.56	5.86	4.79	5.27
W. S. Central	5.15	4.91	4.52	4.26	3.21	3.14	3.42	3.54	3.67	3.48	3.90	3.97	4.71	3.33	3.76
Mountain	6.55	6.68	6.95	6.65	6.37	5.73	6.15	6.19	5.79	5.48	6.14	6.25	6.69	6.15	5.92
Pacific	7.84	7.63	7.70	7.54	6.90	5.61	6.10	6.33	6.18	5.97	6.57	6.89	7.68	6.28	6.41
U.S. Average	6.17	5.62	5.06	5.16	4.47	3.82	4.02	4.42	4.72	4.17	4.48	4.86	5.53	4.20	4.57

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	245.2	245.8	255.3	250.3	236.7	220.2	236.9	232.2	240.1	222.2	243.0	236.1	996.7	926.0	941.4
Appalachia	67.5	69.7	67.5	65.6	64.8	59.2	55.5	56.5	64.4	60.9	58.6	58.5	270.3	236.0	242.3
Interior	46.3	44.8	49.3	47.0	44.3	44.7	47.5	46.8	47.9	46.0	48.8	47.7	187.4	183.3	190.4
Western	131.4	131.4	138.5	137.7	127.6	116.3	133.9	129.0	127.8	115.3	135.6	130.0	538.9	506.7	508.7
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	-0.5	0.6	2.4	-1.5	-0.7	0.3	3.1	-1.6	-1.0	0.7	2.9	-1.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
Imports	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.6	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.9	11.3	10.0	10.8
Exports	27.7	24.6	22.7	22.3	21.3	22.8	19.4	19.8	19.1	22.1	19.8	21.5	97.3	83.3	82.5
Metallurgical Coal	16.9	15.8	15.2	15.2	14.9	13.1	10.2	10.6	11.9	12.2	10.5	12.0	63.0	48.8	46.6
Steam Coal	10.9	8.8	7.5	7.1	6.4	9.8	9.2	9.2	7.2	9.9	9.2	9.5	34.3	34.5	35.8
Total Primary Supply	219.4	225.4	238.2	228.6	216.3	199.9	223.8	213.7	222.2	203.2	229.3	215.9	911.6	853.7	870.6
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	30.6	-14.8	8.4	-28.0	2.5	-8.7	17.0	-4.4	-1.2	-6.0	13.8	-5.1	-3.8	6.4	1.6
Waste Coal (a)	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	11.2	10.8	11.1
Total Supply	253.2	213.3	249.2	203.2	221.5	194.0	243.5	212.0	223.7	200.0	245.9	213.6	919.0	870.9	883.3
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.4	20.4	20.3	20.4
Electric Power Sector (b)	231.3	196.0	231.2	193.0	202.2	178.6	227.2	195.2	207.4	184.6	229.8	197.0	851.4	803.3	818.9
Retail and Other Industry	12.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4	10.7	10.7	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.6	11.1	45.0	43.9	44.0
Residential and Commercial	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
Other Industrial	11.3	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.5	42.8	41.5	41.7
Total Consumption	248.2	212.0	247.4	209.3	218.0	194.0	243.5	212.0	223.7	200.0	245.9	213.6	916.9	867.5	883.3
Discrepancy (c)	5.0	1.3	1.9	-6.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.4	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	46.2	45.6	43.2	44.7	45.5	45.2	42.1	43.7	44.7	44.0	41.1	42.7	44.7	43.7	42.7
Secondary Inventories	124.0	138.9	130.5	158.4	156.0	164.7	147.6	152.1	153.3	159.3	145.4	150.5	158.4	152.1	150.5
Electric Power Sector	118.3	132.9	123.8	151.4	149.8	157.8	140.2	144.2	146.4	151.8	137.4	142.2	151.4	144.2	142.2
Retail and General Industry	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.9
Coke Plants	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.47	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.61	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.47	5.61	5.46
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.262	0.247	0.262	0.261	0.253	0.261	0.272	0.254	0.245	0.264	0.256	0.258
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.28	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.32	2.35	2.34	2.30	2.36	2.31	2.33

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.49	10.77	12.06	10.54	11.30	<i>10.95</i>	<i>12.45</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>11.19</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>12.56</i>	<i>10.82</i>	11.21	<i>11.35</i>	<i>11.42</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	11.04	10.36	11.62	10.11	10.86	<i>10.52</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>12.10</i>	<i>10.38</i>	10.78	<i>10.91</i>	<i>10.98</i>
Comm. and Indus. Sectors (b)	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.42	0.44	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.43	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.44</i>
Net Imports	0.11	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.15	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.13	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Total Supply	11.59	10.89	12.22	10.68	11.45	<i>11.07</i>	<i>12.59</i>	<i>10.78</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>10.91</i>	11.35	<i>11.47</i>	<i>11.53</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	0.72	0.86	0.76	0.73	0.66	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.72</i>	0.77	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day unless noted)															
Retail Sales	10.48	9.67	11.07	9.58	10.40	<i>9.79</i>	<i>11.41</i>	<i>9.68</i>	<i>10.32</i>	<i>9.91</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>9.81</i>	10.20	<i>10.32</i>	<i>10.39</i>
Residential Sector	4.31	3.36	4.26	3.45	4.22	<i>3.36</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.41</i>	<i>4.45</i>	<i>3.51</i>	3.84	<i>3.87</i>	<i>3.85</i>
Commercial Sector	3.62	3.65	4.06	3.54	3.61	<i>3.72</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.78</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>3.65</i>	3.72	<i>3.78</i>	<i>3.84</i>
Industrial Sector	2.52	2.65	2.73	2.57	2.55	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.63</i>	2.62	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.68</i>
Transportation Sector	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>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (d)	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.39	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.38	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Total Consumption	10.87	10.04	11.46	9.95	10.79	<i>10.16</i>	<i>11.81</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.70</i>	<i>10.28</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>10.19</i>	10.58	<i>10.71</i>	<i>10.77</i>
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	3,025	2,374	3,042	2,457	2,933	<i>2,356</i>	<i>3,133</i>	<i>2,449</i>	<i>2,811</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>3,111</i>	<i>2,446</i>	10,899	<i>10,871</i>	<i>10,733</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.33	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.28	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.30</i>	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.30</i>	2.36	<i>2.31</i>	<i>2.33</i>
Natural Gas	6.82	4.93	4.25	4.30	4.12	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>4.22</i>	<i>4.55</i>	4.98	<i>3.97</i>	<i>4.25</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	19.97	20.44	19.75	14.72	10.99	<i>11.04</i>	<i>11.12</i>	<i>11.50</i>	<i>11.78</i>	<i>12.63</i>	<i>13.15</i>	<i>13.22</i>	19.18	<i>11.16</i>	<i>12.68</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.40	22.77	21.88	18.72	15.07	<i>14.82</i>	<i>15.40</i>	<i>17.29</i>	<i>18.04</i>	<i>18.55</i>	<i>18.66</i>	<i>19.28</i>	22.34	<i>15.61</i>	<i>18.60</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	11.91	12.73	13.01	12.38	12.27	<i>12.84</i>	<i>13.11</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>12.43</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.37</i>	<i>12.70</i>	12.50	<i>12.68</i>	<i>12.90</i>
Commercial Sector	10.55	10.68	11.11	10.59	10.23	<i>10.44</i>	<i>10.95</i>	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.29</i>	<i>10.54</i>	<i>11.09</i>	<i>10.62</i>	10.75	<i>10.54</i>	<i>10.65</i>
Industrial Sector	6.99	6.92	7.36	6.76	6.54	<i>6.65</i>	<i>7.26</i>	<i>6.68</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>6.79</i>	7.01	<i>6.79</i>	<i>6.88</i>

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Residential Sector															
New England	153	111	136	118	152	113	139	120	141	114	139	121	129	131	129
Middle Atlantic	423	315	383	323	423	314	407	326	392	319	407	328	361	367	362
E. N. Central	616	446	513	479	587	443	561	482	558	445	557	485	513	518	511
W. N. Central	352	246	293	265	327	244	316	268	326	247	316	272	289	289	290
S. Atlantic	1,080	858	1,088	861	1,083	853	1,126	871	1,015	873	1,135	880	971	983	976
E. S. Central	404	278	363	288	389	278	376	285	361	281	376	286	333	332	326
W. S. Central	617	501	731	498	610	517	734	502	578	529	741	509	587	591	590
Mountain	238	242	321	226	234	243	344	231	245	245	348	235	257	263	269
Pacific contiguous	419	347	422	378	399	342	414	375	410	342	415	379	391	383	387
AK and HI	14	11	12	13	13	12	12	13	13	12	12	13	13	12	12
Total	4,315	3,355	4,260	3,449	4,217	3,359	4,429	3,472	4,039	3,408	4,447	3,508	3,844	3,869	3,851
Commercial Sector															
New England	148	138	154	139	147	138	156	139	145	137	156	138	145	145	144
Middle Atlantic	442	413	461	409	443	415	475	411	441	417	477	413	431	436	437
E. N. Central	511	490	526	480	507	499	553	489	515	508	562	497	502	512	521
W. N. Central	287	273	298	272	283	279	311	275	290	285	318	281	282	287	293
S. Atlantic	803	842	920	793	808	857	955	813	808	871	970	826	840	859	869
E. S. Central	239	237	271	226	238	245	285	230	242	250	291	234	243	250	254
W. S. Central	494	521	610	504	494	535	626	509	499	545	638	518	532	541	550
Mountain	239	259	287	243	239	265	299	249	247	273	306	255	257	263	270
Pacific contiguous	442	463	514	461	438	473	521	465	451	476	527	471	470	475	481
AK and HI	17	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	17	16	16	17
Total	3,621	3,652	4,056	3,544	3,614	3,720	4,197	3,597	3,655	3,778	4,262	3,651	3,719	3,783	3,837
Industrial Sector															
New England	49	50	52	50	47	49	52	50	48	49	52	50	50	50	50
Middle Atlantic	201	198	205	194	199	202	209	199	209	202	208	200	199	202	205
E. N. Central	525	532	544	519	519	534	537	511	529	528	538	516	530	526	528
W. N. Central	231	240	253	238	241	258	274	255	254	259	270	253	241	257	259
S. Atlantic	372	397	404	383	375	392	400	380	377	396	405	387	389	387	391
E. S. Central	279	287	296	283	290	299	294	276	290	296	300	288	286	290	293
W. S. Central	431	465	471	444	436	473	482	455	443	478	486	458	453	462	466
Mountain	210	235	250	220	217	242	257	225	224	249	264	232	229	236	242
Pacific contiguous	213	228	244	223	212	232	245	227	217	233	246	228	227	229	231
AK and HI	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	15	14	14	14	14
Total	2,522	2,646	2,734	2,567	2,550	2,695	2,765	2,593	2,604	2,703	2,784	2,626	2,618	2,651	2,679
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	352	300	344	308	348	301	349	310	335	302	349	311	326	327	324
Middle Atlantic	1,078	936	1,059	936	1,075	942	1,102	947	1,055	949	1,105	953	1,002	1,016	1,015
E. N. Central	1,654	1,469	1,584	1,480	1,615	1,477	1,653	1,483	1,604	1,483	1,659	1,500	1,547	1,557	1,562
W. N. Central	870	760	843	776	852	781	902	798	870	790	904	806	812	833	843
S. Atlantic	2,259	2,100	2,415	2,041	2,269	2,106	2,485	2,068	2,203	2,144	2,514	2,097	2,204	2,232	2,240
E. S. Central	922	803	931	797	917	822	955	792	893	827	967	808	863	871	874
W. S. Central	1,542	1,487	1,812	1,446	1,540	1,524	1,842	1,466	1,522	1,553	1,865	1,486	1,572	1,594	1,607
Mountain	687	737	858	689	691	751	899	706	716	767	919	723	743	762	782
Pacific contiguous	1,076	1,040	1,182	1,064	1,052	1,049	1,183	1,069	1,081	1,054	1,190	1,079	1,091	1,088	1,101
AK and HI	44	41	43	43	43	41	43	44	43	41	43	44	43	43	43
Total	10,481	9,674	11,072	9,581	10,402	9,795	11,413	9,682	10,321	9,911	11,515	9,806	10,202	10,324	10,390

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Residential Sector															
New England	17.53	18.03	17.60	18.24	19.67	19.48	19.15	18.95	19.43	19.60	19.47	19.22	17.82	19.32	19.43
Middle Atlantic	16.26	16.58	16.66	16.02	16.07	16.81	16.92	16.41	16.59	17.34	17.48	16.91	16.38	16.54	17.08
E. N. Central	11.56	12.96	12.98	12.73	12.25	13.10	13.29	12.80	12.63	13.50	13.70	13.15	12.50	12.84	13.23
W. N. Central	10.04	11.80	12.31	10.65	10.40	11.99	12.45	10.87	10.78	12.21	12.66	11.07	11.14	11.41	11.67
S. Atlantic	11.31	11.98	12.13	11.61	11.44	11.92	12.04	11.56	11.48	11.96	12.15	11.67	11.75	11.74	11.82
E. S. Central	10.30	11.21	10.97	10.66	10.55	11.17	11.02	10.65	10.69	11.40	11.25	10.81	10.75	10.83	11.03
W. S. Central	10.40	11.43	11.39	11.06	10.69	11.13	11.24	10.89	10.59	11.25	11.41	11.06	11.07	11.00	11.10
Mountain	10.93	12.02	12.33	11.31	11.19	12.27	12.62	11.60	11.53	12.65	13.01	11.95	11.71	12.00	12.36
Pacific	12.93	12.78	15.53	13.15	13.46	13.33	15.66	13.22	13.64	13.51	16.00	13.55	13.65	13.97	14.22
U.S. Average	11.91	12.73	13.01	12.38	12.27	12.84	13.11	12.46	12.43	13.05	13.37	12.70	12.50	12.68	12.90
Commercial Sector															
New England	15.62	14.32	14.43	14.33	15.91	14.58	14.47	14.13	15.78	14.55	14.45	14.10	14.68	14.77	14.72
Middle Atlantic	14.29	13.32	13.94	12.94	12.13	11.89	13.32	12.78	12.13	12.00	13.50	12.99	13.64	12.56	12.68
E. N. Central	9.69	9.96	10.00	9.88	9.71	9.93	9.97	9.90	9.79	10.00	10.07	10.02	9.88	9.88	9.97
W. N. Central	8.60	9.39	9.86	8.69	8.64	9.43	10.00	8.81	8.81	9.63	10.23	9.02	9.15	9.25	9.45
S. Atlantic	9.83	9.68	9.70	9.65	9.51	9.42	9.60	9.57	9.52	9.44	9.66	9.66	9.72	9.53	9.57
E. S. Central	10.26	10.51	10.40	10.22	10.01	9.94	10.18	10.31	10.23	10.17	10.49	10.70	10.35	10.11	10.40
W. S. Central	8.13	8.34	8.30	8.15	7.94	7.77	7.76	7.60	7.85	7.74	7.76	7.59	8.24	7.76	7.74
Mountain	9.12	9.89	10.19	9.42	9.35	10.08	10.32	9.55	9.53	10.29	10.54	9.75	9.69	9.86	10.06
Pacific	11.73	13.21	15.67	13.79	12.05	13.89	15.97	13.55	12.21	14.24	16.34	13.98	13.68	13.96	14.28
U.S. Average	10.55	10.68	11.11	10.59	10.23	10.44	10.95	10.46	10.29	10.54	11.09	10.62	10.75	10.54	10.65
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.97	11.47	11.43	11.18	11.78	11.13	11.40	10.70	11.63	11.04	11.34	10.68	11.74	11.25	11.17
Middle Atlantic	8.74	7.36	7.28	7.07	6.83	6.78	7.40	7.10	6.82	6.82	7.45	7.16	7.61	7.03	7.07
E. N. Central	7.01	6.84	7.01	6.85	6.72	6.82	7.08	6.89	6.67	6.81	7.07	6.89	6.93	6.88	6.86
W. N. Central	6.52	6.68	7.32	6.32	6.41	6.58	7.31	6.37	6.45	6.65	7.42	6.47	6.72	6.68	6.76
S. Atlantic	6.80	6.68	6.96	6.49	6.34	6.45	6.90	6.38	6.33	6.46	6.93	6.45	6.73	6.52	6.55
E. S. Central	6.16	6.23	6.76	5.68	5.47	5.68	6.47	5.69	5.56	5.78	6.62	5.87	6.22	5.83	5.96
W. S. Central	5.87	6.04	6.34	5.92	5.71	5.69	6.01	5.62	5.96	5.98	6.35	5.96	6.05	5.76	6.07
Mountain	6.15	6.73	7.38	6.25	6.10	6.57	7.41	6.25	6.18	6.71	7.57	6.37	6.66	6.62	6.74
Pacific	7.70	8.11	9.59	8.63	7.68	7.86	9.38	8.36	7.57	7.90	9.44	8.44	8.54	8.35	8.37
U.S. Average	6.99	6.92	7.36	6.76	6.54	6.65	7.26	6.68	6.59	6.75	7.37	6.79	7.01	6.79	6.88
All Sectors (a)															
New England	16.05	15.19	15.20	15.29	16.97	15.83	15.86	15.42	16.69	15.86	15.97	15.52	15.45	16.04	16.02
Middle Atlantic	14.00	13.15	13.63	12.78	12.70	12.43	13.51	12.83	12.72	12.68	13.80	13.09	13.42	12.89	13.10
E. N. Central	9.53	9.73	9.93	9.74	9.67	9.76	10.15	9.80	9.74	9.91	10.31	9.95	9.73	9.85	9.99
W. N. Central	8.63	9.31	9.95	8.64	8.69	9.29	10.04	8.72	8.86	9.46	10.24	8.92	9.14	9.21	9.38
S. Atlantic	10.04	10.05	10.34	9.88	9.91	9.88	10.27	9.82	9.87	9.92	10.34	9.91	10.09	9.98	10.02
E. S. Central	9.04	9.22	9.47	8.77	8.81	8.81	9.37	8.82	8.90	9.02	9.59	9.02	9.13	8.97	9.15
W. S. Central	8.41	8.66	9.04	8.47	8.40	8.26	8.69	8.11	8.34	8.39	8.84	8.28	8.66	8.38	8.49
Mountain	8.84	9.58	10.17	9.03	8.95	9.66	10.37	9.16	9.17	9.88	10.62	9.38	9.46	9.59	9.82
Pacific	11.39	11.93	14.35	12.47	11.70	12.36	14.48	12.32	11.81	12.59	14.78	12.65	12.59	12.77	13.01
U.S. Average	10.25	10.36	10.92	10.21	10.15	10.22	10.89	10.16	10.19	10.37	11.07	10.34	10.45	10.38	10.51

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
United States															
Coal	4,864	4,029	4,624	3,869	4,182	3,633	4,536	3,887	4,245	3,763	4,599	3,929	4,344	4,060	4,135
Natural Gas	2,715	2,898	3,725	2,948	3,217	3,333	4,095	3,140	3,047	3,245	4,070	3,140	3,074	3,448	3,377
Petroleum (a)	148	64	66	58	87	70	77	70	83	72	77	68	84	76	75
Other Gases	28	29	35	34	31	31	37	35	31	31	38	36	32	33	34
Nuclear	2,201	2,060	2,289	2,184	2,210	2,074	2,206	2,055	2,148	2,101	2,235	2,089	2,184	2,136	2,143
Renewable Energy Sources:															
Conventional Hydropower	703	849	652	633	767	892	723	643	732	877	699	633	709	756	735
Wind	553	549	367	525	520	589	437	560	612	655	477	609	498	526	588
Wood Biomass	119	114	121	118	119	116	125	118	120	117	127	121	118	119	121
Waste Biomass	56	59	60	59	58	60	62	60	58	60	62	60	58	60	60
Geothermal	45	45	45	46	46	44	45	45	45	44	45	45	46	45	45
Solar	35	61	61	44	45	83	82	47	49	99	106	67	50	64	80
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-13	-18	-21	-16	-14	-12	-16	-14	-13	-12	-15	-13	-17	-14	-13
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	32	34	36	35	34	35	37	35	34	36	37	36	34	35	36
Total Generation	11,486	10,773	12,060	10,536	11,301	10,946	12,446	10,682	11,191	11,087	12,556	10,820	11,214	11,345	11,415
Northeast Census Region															
Coal	353	244	210	207	284	162	220	234	303	166	215	222	253	225	227
Natural Gas	413	485	632	493	506	550	682	535	496	551	685	544	506	569	569
Petroleum (a)	55	2	3	3	14	4	6	6	10	5	6	5	16	7	6
Other Gases	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nuclear	542	471	539	531	522	474	504	468	488	477	508	471	521	492	486
Hydropower (c)	94	100	84	91	103	113	100	97	100	107	93	94	92	103	99
Other Renewables (d)	73	64	60	72	74	64	60	69	73	65	62	73	67	67	68
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Total Generation	1,542	1,381	1,543	1,411	1,516	1,380	1,587	1,423	1,483	1,385	1,583	1,424	1,469	1,476	1,469
South Census Region															
Coal	2,122	1,849	2,100	1,614	1,754	1,536	1,902	1,529	1,717	1,640	1,984	1,564	1,920	1,680	1,727
Natural Gas	1,544	1,729	2,088	1,637	1,944	2,065	2,387	1,789	1,785	1,975	2,314	1,760	1,751	2,047	1,959
Petroleum (a)	53	28	26	24	36	28	30	26	34	29	31	25	33	30	30
Other Gases	11	11	14	14	12	12	15	15	12	13	16	16	13	14	14
Nuclear	966	882	994	977	967	923	982	920	975	954	1,014	957	955	948	975
Hydropower (c)	150	107	80	107	140	113	89	109	138	107	83	105	111	112	108
Other Renewables (d)	241	257	204	240	248	285	241	283	302	327	267	313	235	264	302
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	14
Total Generation	5,100	4,875	5,520	4,627	5,115	4,976	5,660	4,685	4,976	5,059	5,724	4,755	5,031	5,109	5,129
Midwest Census Region															
Coal	1,801	1,439	1,682	1,492	1,596	1,422	1,766	1,536	1,650	1,452	1,771	1,558	1,603	1,580	1,608
Natural Gas	194	184	203	189	264	250	279	191	225	229	285	192	193	246	233
Petroleum (a)	14	13	12	9	12	12	13	11	12	11	12	11	12	12	12
Other Gases	11	12	14	12	11	12	14	12	12	12	14	12	12	12	13
Nuclear	533	543	586	525	554	520	553	513	524	513	545	506	547	535	522
Hydropower (c)	33	45	44	41	37	47	47	40	36	44	44	39	41	43	41
Other Renewables (d)	253	214	148	244	244	230	166	248	264	251	180	266	214	222	240
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
Total Generation	2,843	2,454	2,693	2,516	2,722	2,496	2,843	2,557	2,728	2,517	2,858	2,589	2,626	2,654	2,673
West Census Region															
Coal	588	497	632	556	547	514	648	588	574	505	628	584	568	575	573
Natural Gas	564	500	802	628	503	469	747	625	541	490	787	644	624	587	616
Petroleum (a)	25	21	24	23	24	26	28	28	27	27	28	28	23	26	27
Other Gases	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	6
Nuclear	160	164	170	150	167	156	166	154	161	157	167	155	161	161	160
Hydropower (c)	414	579	423	378	473	607	472	383	446	607	463	381	448	483	474
Other Renewables (d)	240	293	243	236	224	312	284	229	245	331	307	250	253	262	283
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (b)	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total Generation	2,001	2,063	2,304	1,982	1,948	2,095	2,355	2,018	2,004	2,126	2,392	2,053	2,088	2,105	2,144

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

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

(c) Conventional hydroelectric and pumped storage generation.

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation, All Sectors															
United States															
Coal (thousand st/d)	2,579	2,161	2,522	2,105	2,253	<i>1,969</i>	<i>2,477</i>	<i>2,128</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>2,035</i>	<i>2,506</i>	<i>2,148</i>	2,341	<i>2,207</i>	<i>2,244</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	20,666	22,042	28,356	22,049	23,789	<i>25,351</i>	<i>31,286</i>	<i>23,175</i>	<i>22,562</i>	<i>24,634</i>	<i>31,065</i>	<i>23,164</i>	23,296	<i>25,913</i>	<i>25,366</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	262	111	115	103	155	<i>123</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>122</i>	147	<i>135</i>	<i>133</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	86	24	29	24	43	<i>28</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	41	<i>33</i>	<i>32</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	87	24	24	25	40	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>29</i>	40	<i>32</i>	<i>31</i>
Petroleum Coke (a)	69	60	59	50	65	<i>63</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>58</i>	59	<i>64</i>	<i>65</i>
Other Petroleum Liquids (b)	20	3	3	4	7	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	7	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
Northeast Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	161	113	102	96	131	<i>76</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>104</i>	118	<i>105</i>	<i>106</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	3,191	3,701	4,921	3,729	3,824	<i>4,208</i>	<i>5,308</i>	<i>4,012</i>	<i>3,723</i>	<i>4,181</i>	<i>5,275</i>	<i>4,045</i>	3,890	<i>4,341</i>	<i>4,308</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	92	4	6	5	25	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	26	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>
South Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,084	963	1,116	855	918	<i>813</i>	<i>1,016</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>865</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>837</i>	1,004	<i>892</i>	<i>914</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	11,736	13,138	15,819	12,131	14,241	<i>15,611</i>	<i>18,086</i>	<i>13,088</i>	<i>13,099</i>	<i>14,915</i>	<i>17,519</i>	<i>12,875</i>	13,214	<i>15,261</i>	<i>14,605</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	101	51	49	45	69	<i>53</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>47</i>	61	<i>57</i>	<i>56</i>
Midwest Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	1,005	811	952	842	896	<i>796</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>926</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>878</i>	902	<i>889</i>	<i>904</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	1,574	1,436	1,638	1,513	2,033	<i>1,994</i>	<i>2,307</i>	<i>1,487</i>	<i>1,745</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>2,342</i>	<i>1,484</i>	1,540	<i>1,955</i>	<i>1,848</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	28	23	22	17	23	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	23	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>
West Census Region															
Coal (thousand st/d)	329	274	351	313	308	<i>284</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>329</i>	317	<i>322</i>	<i>320</i>
Natural Gas (million cf/d)	4,165	3,767	5,979	4,675	3,691	<i>3,538</i>	<i>5,585</i>	<i>4,588</i>	<i>3,995</i>	<i>3,719</i>	<i>5,929</i>	<i>4,760</i>	4,651	<i>4,356</i>	<i>4,605</i>
Petroleum (thousand b/d)	41	33	38	36	39	<i>41</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>	37	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>
End-of-period U.S. Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (million short tons)	118.3	132.9	123.8	151.4	149.8	<i>157.8</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>146.4</i>	<i>151.8</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>142.2</i>	151.4	<i>144.2</i>	<i>142.2</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	10.5	10.6	10.4	12.7	11.9	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>11.8</i>	12.7	<i>12.3</i>	<i>11.8</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.9	16.8	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>16.5</i>	16.9	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.5</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	1.7	2.0	1.9	4.2	4.6	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>	4.2	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.596	0.731	0.566	0.549	0.650	<i>0.766</i>	<i>0.627</i>	<i>0.556</i>	<i>0.627</i>	<i>0.753</i>	<i>0.606</i>	<i>0.547</i>	2.443	2.599	2.534
Wood Biomass (b)	0.063	0.056	0.064	0.063	0.062	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.064</i>	0.247	0.245	0.255
Waste Biomass (c)	0.063	0.065	0.066	0.066	0.065	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.067</i>	0.260	0.268	0.268
Wind	0.473	0.475	0.321	0.459	0.445	<i>0.509</i>	<i>0.382</i>	<i>0.490</i>	<i>0.530</i>	<i>0.567</i>	<i>0.417</i>	<i>0.533</i>	1.729	1.826	2.047
Geothermal	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.041	0.039	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.158	0.156	0.156
Solar	0.029	0.051	0.052	0.037	0.038	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.091</i>	<i>0.058</i>	0.170	0.219	0.275
Subtotal	1.263	1.418	1.109	1.215	1.302	<i>1.505</i>	<i>1.256</i>	<i>1.254</i>	<i>1.366</i>	<i>1.566</i>	<i>1.294</i>	<i>1.308</i>	5.006	5.318	5.535
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.026	0.026	0.026
Wood Biomass (b)	0.318	0.327	0.335	0.336	0.311	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.301</i>	<i>0.303</i>	<i>0.293</i>	<i>0.288</i>	<i>0.302</i>	<i>0.306</i>	1.317	1.207	1.189
Waste Biomass (c)	0.044	0.046	0.046	0.046	0.047	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.047</i>	0.183	0.188	0.188
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	0.004	0.004
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.188	0.197	0.197	0.203	0.198	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.203</i>	0.786	0.795	0.790
Subtotal	0.564	0.581	0.589	0.598	0.568	<i>0.544</i>	<i>0.562</i>	<i>0.563</i>	<i>0.542</i>	<i>0.540</i>	<i>0.565</i>	<i>0.568</i>	2.333	2.237	2.216
Commercial Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.020	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	0.071	0.077	0.078
Waste Biomass (c)	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.046	0.047	0.047
Geothermal	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	0.020	0.020	0.020
Subtotal	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.037	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	0.144	0.147	0.148
Residential Sector															
Wood Biomass (b)	0.143	0.145	0.146	0.146	0.141	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.141</i>	<i>0.142</i>	<i>0.144</i>	<i>0.144</i>	0.580	0.571	0.571
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	0.040	0.040
Solar (d)	0.062	0.063	0.063	0.063	0.075	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.252	0.303	0.303
Subtotal	0.215	0.217	0.220	0.220	0.226	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.226</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.230</i>	<i>0.230</i>	0.871	0.914	0.914
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (e)	0.256	0.276	0.277	0.281	0.267	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.273</i>	<i>0.252</i>	<i>0.270</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.276</i>	1.089	1.089	1.076
Biodiesel (e)	0.040	0.048	0.055	0.053	0.035	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.196	0.184	0.196
Subtotal	0.296	0.324	0.332	0.334	0.312	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.327</i>	<i>0.327</i>	1.285	1.283	1.272
All Sectors Total															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.604	0.737	0.572	0.555	0.656	<i>0.772</i>	<i>0.634</i>	<i>0.563</i>	<i>0.634</i>	<i>0.760</i>	<i>0.613</i>	<i>0.554</i>	2.469	2.625	2.560
Wood Biomass (b)	0.542	0.546	0.563	0.563	0.532	<i>0.508</i>	<i>0.532</i>	<i>0.528</i>	<i>0.517</i>	<i>0.507</i>	<i>0.536</i>	<i>0.534</i>	2.214	2.101	2.094
Waste Biomass (c)	0.119	0.121	0.124	0.124	0.123	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.126</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.130</i>	<i>0.127</i>	0.488	0.501	0.503
Wind	0.473	0.475	0.321	0.459	0.445	<i>0.509</i>	<i>0.382</i>	<i>0.490</i>	<i>0.530</i>	<i>0.567</i>	<i>0.417</i>	<i>0.533</i>	1.729	1.826	2.047
Geothermal	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.057	0.055	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	0.222	0.220	0.220
Solar	0.092	0.116	0.117	0.102	0.110	<i>0.147</i>	<i>0.148</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.161</i>	<i>0.169</i>	<i>0.135</i>	0.427	0.523	0.582
Ethanol (e)	0.260	0.281	0.282	0.286	0.271	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.282</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.276</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.281</i>	1.109	1.108	1.096
Biodiesel (e)	0.040	0.048	0.055	0.053	0.035	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.051</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.051</i>	0.196	0.184	0.196
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (f)	0.188	0.197	0.197	0.203	0.198	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.191</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.202</i>	<i>0.203</i>	0.786	0.795	0.790
Total Consumption	2.374	2.576	2.286	2.403	2.445	<i>2.633</i>	<i>2.413</i>	<i>2.408</i>	<i>2.470</i>	<i>2.690</i>	<i>2.454</i>	<i>2.471</i>	9.640	9.900	10.084

- = no data available

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

(b) Wood and wood-derived fuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Projections: EIA Regional Short-Term Energy Model.

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

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	15,832	16,010	16,206	16,294	16,380	<i>16,494</i>	<i>16,585</i>	<i>16,651</i>	<i>16,738</i>	<i>16,848</i>	<i>16,961</i>	<i>17,104</i>	16,085	<i>16,528</i>	<i>16,913</i>
Real Personal Consumption Expend.															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	10,844	10,913	11,000	11,114	11,194	<i>11,285</i>	<i>11,375</i>	<i>11,440</i>	<i>11,508</i>	<i>11,572</i>	<i>11,648</i>	<i>11,735</i>	10,967	<i>11,323</i>	<i>11,616</i>
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,536	2,595	2,643	2,673	2,680	<i>2,728</i>	<i>2,771</i>	<i>2,812</i>	<i>2,856</i>	<i>2,910</i>	<i>2,953</i>	<i>3,011</i>	2,612	<i>2,748</i>	<i>2,932</i>
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	40	100	95	103	110	<i>73</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>60</i>	84	<i>70</i>	<i>48</i>
Real Government Expenditures															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,869	2,881	2,912	2,899	2,901	<i>2,915</i>	<i>2,923</i>	<i>2,929</i>	<i>2,930</i>	<i>2,932</i>	<i>2,932</i>	<i>2,933</i>	2,890	<i>2,917</i>	<i>2,932</i>
Real Exports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,027	2,081	2,104	2,121	2,115	<i>2,124</i>	<i>2,133</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,163</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>2,209</i>	<i>2,233</i>	2,083	<i>2,129</i>	<i>2,197</i>
Real Imports of Goods & Services															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	2,474	2,541	2,535	2,597	2,608	<i>2,619</i>	<i>2,661</i>	<i>2,711</i>	<i>2,750</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,821</i>	<i>2,858</i>	2,537	<i>2,650</i>	<i>2,804</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2009 dollars - SAAR)	11,810	11,900	11,970	12,081	12,253	<i>12,289</i>	<i>12,342</i>	<i>12,376</i>	<i>12,456</i>	<i>12,520</i>	<i>12,626</i>	<i>12,740</i>	11,940	<i>12,315</i>	<i>12,586</i>
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	137.8	138.6	139.4	140.2	141.1	<i>141.8</i>	<i>142.4</i>	<i>143.0</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>145.1</i>	139.0	<i>142.1</i>	<i>144.3</i>
Civilian Unemployment Rate															
(percent)	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	6.2	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Housing Starts															
(millions - SAAR)	0.93	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.03	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.40</i>	1.00	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.29</i>
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	102.2	103.7	104.7	105.8	105.9	<i>106.0</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.6</i>	<i>109.7</i>	<i>111.1</i>	104.1	<i>106.3</i>	<i>109.3</i>
Manufacturing	99.4	101.2	102.4	103.4	103.7	<i>104.6</i>	<i>104.7</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.9</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>109.2</i>	101.6	<i>104.5</i>	<i>107.5</i>
Food	106.1	106.5	105.6	107.7	108.1	<i>108.5</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>112.5</i>	106.5	<i>108.8</i>	<i>111.3</i>
Paper	82.4	83.3	82.6	83.1	82.9	<i>83.4</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>84.7</i>	82.9	<i>83.3</i>	<i>84.0</i>
Petroleum and Coal Products	97.7	98.2	98.9	98.7	99.6	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.6</i>	<i>100.9</i>	<i>101.4</i>	98.4	<i>100.1</i>	<i>100.9</i>
Chemicals	87.7	88.4	90.1	90.9	91.7	<i>92.4</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>96.6</i>	89.3	<i>92.5</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	75.5	77.4	79.9	80.3	81.2	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>88.8</i>	78.3	<i>82.6</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Primary Metals	101.9	106.2	108.2	106.0	103.8	<i>107.1</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>106.7</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>113.4</i>	105.6	<i>106.0</i>	<i>109.6</i>
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	91.8	93.7	94.6	94.5	94.3	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	93.6	<i>95.3</i>	<i>97.9</i>
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	92.3	93.9	95.0	95.6	95.7	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>100.9</i>	94.2	<i>96.6</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	97.1	99.1	100.1	100.6	100.6	<i>101.7</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>103.8</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>106.8</i>	99.2	<i>101.5</i>	<i>104.6</i>
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a) ...	93.6	94.6	95.6	95.7	95.9	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>101.2</i>	94.9	<i>96.5</i>	<i>99.1</i>
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers)															
(index, 1982=1984=1.00)	2.35	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.35	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.45</i>	2.37	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.43</i>
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.06	2.07	2.06	2.03	1.94	<i>1.94</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.04</i>	2.05	<i>1.96</i>	<i>2.02</i>
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.88	2.99	2.90	2.35	1.72	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.17</i>	2.78	<i>1.86</i>	<i>2.21</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2009=100)	107.7	108.3	108.6	108.7	109.0	<i>109.7</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>112.8</i>	108.3	<i>109.9</i>	<i>112.0</i>
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,703	8,686	8,603	8,294	7,982	<i>8,898</i>	<i>8,815</i>	<i>8,488</i>	<i>8,073</i>	<i>8,946</i>	<i>8,859</i>	<i>8,522</i>	8,324	<i>8,548</i>	<i>8,600</i>
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	503	548	559	533	512	<i>549</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>533</i>	536	<i>537</i>	<i>540</i>
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	310	347	352	332	315	<i>349</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>334</i>	335	<i>337</i>	<i>340</i>
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982=1984=100)	297.3	334.3	301.0	298.2	289.7	<i>308.4</i>	<i>298.6</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>305.4</i>	<i>327.2</i>	<i>316.9</i>	<i>316.9</i>	307.7	<i>299.5</i>	<i>316.6</i>
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.262	0.263	0.271	0.262	0.247	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.253</i>	<i>0.261</i>	<i>0.272</i>	<i>0.254</i>	<i>0.245</i>	0.264	<i>0.256</i>	<i>0.258</i>
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	547	556	568	577	556	<i>566</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>579</i>	2,249	<i>2,279</i>	<i>2,285</i>
Natural Gas	460	297	304	376	464	<i>318</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>388</i>	1,437	<i>1,490</i>	<i>1,485</i>
Coal	461	395	459	390	417	<i>363</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>399</i>	1,706	<i>1,630</i>	<i>1,649</i>
Total Fossil Fuels	1,469	1,249	1,331	1,343	1,437	<i>1,247</i>	<i>1,355</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,431</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>1,367</i>	5,392	<i>5,399</i>	<i>5,419</i>

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

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

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	858	865	875	879	883	888	893	895	899	904	910	916	869	890	907
Middle Atlantic	2,365	2,386	2,410	2,414	2,424	2,441	2,454	2,463	2,474	2,488	2,501	2,518	2,394	2,446	2,495
E. N. Central	2,186	2,207	2,229	2,238	2,248	2,261	2,271	2,279	2,289	2,301	2,314	2,331	2,215	2,265	2,309
W. N. Central	1,031	1,042	1,055	1,060	1,065	1,072	1,077	1,081	1,086	1,092	1,099	1,109	1,047	1,074	1,097
S. Atlantic	2,807	2,841	2,872	2,892	2,912	2,936	2,955	2,969	2,987	3,008	3,031	3,059	2,853	2,943	3,021
E. S. Central	724	732	742	746	750	755	759	762	766	771	775	782	736	757	773
W. S. Central	1,936	1,966	1,998	2,013	2,024	2,036	2,045	2,053	2,063	2,080	2,094	2,115	1,978	2,040	2,088
Mountain	1,028	1,041	1,055	1,062	1,068	1,076	1,082	1,086	1,092	1,101	1,111	1,121	1,046	1,078	1,106
Pacific	2,821	2,855	2,894	2,913	2,929	2,952	2,970	2,984	3,002	3,023	3,046	3,073	2,871	2,959	3,036
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2007=100)															
New England	96.6	98.1	98.9	99.4	99.6	100.4	100.4	100.7	101.3	102.1	103.0	104.1	98.2	100.3	102.6
Middle Atlantic	94.1	94.9	95.3	96.3	96.7	97.5	97.5	97.9	98.5	99.4	100.2	101.4	95.2	97.4	99.9
E. N. Central	101.6	103.1	104.7	106.4	106.7	107.7	107.9	108.6	109.5	110.5	111.6	112.9	104.0	107.7	111.1
W. N. Central	102.8	104.7	105.7	106.9	107.2	108.2	108.2	108.8	109.5	110.5	111.6	112.9	105.0	108.1	111.1
S. Atlantic	94.9	96.7	97.9	99.2	99.7	100.4	100.4	100.9	101.6	102.4	103.3	104.5	97.2	100.4	102.9
E. S. Central	97.0	98.8	100.8	102.1	102.4	103.4	103.5	104.1	104.8	105.8	106.7	107.9	99.7	103.4	106.3
W. S. Central	104.7	106.9	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.2	110.3	110.8	111.6	112.5	113.6	115.1	107.3	110.2	113.2
Mountain	101.5	103.8	105.0	105.3	105.6	106.6	106.9	107.6	108.4	109.6	111.0	112.5	103.9	106.7	110.4
Pacific	100.0	101.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	104.6	104.5	104.9	105.7	106.6	107.7	109.0	101.9	104.5	107.2
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	759	761	766	775	786	790	793	796	801	805	811	817	765	791	809
Middle Atlantic	2,036	2,038	2,056	2,075	2,106	2,112	2,121	2,130	2,145	2,153	2,167	2,184	2,051	2,117	2,162
E. N. Central	1,854	1,864	1,876	1,896	1,922	1,930	1,938	1,944	1,957	1,967	1,979	1,993	1,872	1,933	1,974
W. N. Central	873	882	885	895	905	909	914	919	925	930	936	944	884	912	934
S. Atlantic	2,476	2,495	2,511	2,541	2,582	2,596	2,612	2,624	2,646	2,665	2,687	2,713	2,505	2,604	2,678
E. S. Central	653	657	661	667	677	680	683	686	691	695	699	705	660	682	697
W. S. Central	1,544	1,557	1,572	1,593	1,616	1,623	1,631	1,636	1,648	1,660	1,675	1,692	1,566	1,626	1,669
Mountain	868	873	880	890	903	908	914	918	926	933	942	952	878	911	938
Pacific	2,325	2,345	2,362	2,389	2,427	2,442	2,457	2,470	2,489	2,506	2,526	2,550	2,355	2,449	2,517
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,766	5,769	5,768	5,774	5,779	5,780	5,785	5,788	5,792	5,795	5,801	5,807	5,774	5,788	5,807
Middle Atlantic	15,841	15,845	15,840	15,856	15,865	15,867	15,878	15,882	15,889	15,899	15,915	15,932	15,856	15,882	15,932
E. N. Central	18,568	18,573	18,561	18,571	18,576	18,575	18,587	18,593	18,604	18,615	18,633	18,652	18,571	18,593	18,652
W. N. Central	8,409	8,422	8,428	8,445	8,460	8,470	8,485	8,497	8,509	8,523	8,541	8,559	8,445	8,497	8,559
S. Atlantic	24,216	24,274	24,318	24,398	24,472	24,533	24,610	24,680	24,754	24,829	24,914	25,000	24,398	24,680	25,000
E. S. Central	7,448	7,451	7,448	7,457	7,463	7,466	7,474	7,480	7,489	7,500	7,514	7,527	7,457	7,480	7,527
W. S. Central	14,100	14,142	14,173	14,221	14,266	14,305	14,349	14,390	14,432	14,476	14,527	14,578	14,221	14,390	14,578
Mountain	8,609	8,634	8,656	8,687	8,715	8,739	8,768	8,795	8,825	8,857	8,895	8,933	8,687	8,795	8,933
Pacific	18,189	18,238	18,275	18,330	18,382	18,425	18,474	18,515	18,567	18,620	18,679	18,740	18,330	18,515	18,740
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.3
Middle Atlantic	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	18.7	19.0	19.2
E. N. Central	21.0	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.1	21.5	21.8
W. N. Central	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.4	10.6	10.7
S. Atlantic	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.8	26.3	27.0	27.6
E. S. Central	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.9	8.0
W. S. Central	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	16.4	16.8	17.1
Mountain	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.2
Pacific	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	21.2	21.7	22.1

- = 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 - April 2015

	2014				2015				2016				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2014	2015	2016
Heating Degree Days															
New England	3,567	885	148	2,085	3,844	873	136	2,194	3,125	833	136	2,194	6,686	7,047	6,288
Middle Atlantic	3,440	707	100	1,968	3,544	691	89	2,009	2,892	664	89	2,009	6,214	6,333	5,654
E. N. Central	3,933	726	168	2,364	3,652	727	124	2,258	3,135	731	124	2,258	7,190	6,761	6,248
W. N. Central	3,861	753	177	2,511	3,348	678	151	2,437	3,221	686	151	2,438	7,302	6,615	6,496
South Atlantic	1,709	195	14	1,037	1,643	214	15	1,002	1,468	208	15	1,000	2,955	2,875	2,691
E. S. Central	2,272	230	18	1,412	2,117	266	22	1,334	1,864	262	22	1,335	3,932	3,739	3,484
W. S. Central	1,484	93	4	850	1,396	99	5	838	1,209	89	5	837	2,432	2,338	2,140
Mountain	2,127	714	152	1,765	1,873	640	139	1,830	2,146	633	139	1,830	4,758	4,483	4,748
Pacific	1,257	470	57	990	1,038	399	67	1,049	1,333	507	67	1,049	2,774	2,552	2,956
U.S. Average	2,451	480	80	1,542	2,312	462	72	1,531	2,104	471	72	1,529	4,554	4,376	4,175
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,152	836	134	2,167	3,166	838	135	2,147	3,212	829	141	2,145	6,289	6,286	6,327
Middle Atlantic	2,905	660	88	1,983	2,936	667	90	1,976	2,979	659	95	1,973	5,636	5,668	5,706
E. N. Central	3,117	690	120	2,243	3,192	694	123	2,262	3,242	696	130	2,257	6,170	6,271	6,325
W. N. Central	3,209	686	149	2,404	3,272	691	150	2,433	3,295	696	156	2,440	6,449	6,546	6,586
South Atlantic	1,465	194	14	1,006	1,481	196	14	1,012	1,498	191	15	1,009	2,679	2,703	2,713
E. S. Central	1,810	236	19	1,336	1,853	236	19	1,358	1,896	233	20	1,353	3,402	3,466	3,502
W. S. Central	1,157	85	5	827	1,189	86	5	834	1,221	86	5	837	2,075	2,114	2,149
Mountain	2,267	728	156	1,887	2,259	730	151	1,873	2,228	719	149	1,876	5,038	5,013	4,972
Pacific	1,554	625	96	1,236	1,534	622	92	1,206	1,490	597	87	1,197	3,511	3,453	3,371
U.S. Average	2,161	492	77	1,569	2,182	493	77	1,567	2,196	485	78	1,563	4,298	4,319	4,322
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	74	339	0	0	85	410	0	0	93	410	0	413	496	503
Middle Atlantic	0	154	432	6	0	163	557	5	0	171	557	5	592	726	734
E. N. Central	0	231	377	3	0	217	548	8	0	216	548	8	611	773	773
W. N. Central	0	263	539	12	1	275	686	11	3	273	685	11	813	972	973
South Atlantic	110	650	1,063	198	135	615	1,144	232	114	626	1,145	232	2,020	2,126	2,118
E. S. Central	6	504	923	65	6	493	1,038	66	27	500	1,038	65	1,499	1,603	1,630
W. S. Central	34	776	1,437	218	66	810	1,475	193	78	846	1,475	193	2,464	2,544	2,593
Mountain	30	438	871	96	40	456	966	81	23	468	967	82	1,436	1,543	1,538
Pacific	39	223	691	111	42	218	621	76	31	198	621	76	1,065	956	926
U.S. Average	34	394	775	96	45	392	853	94	41	398	854	94	1,299	1,384	1,388
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	83	417	1	0	85	419	1	0	82	412	1	500	505	495
Middle Atlantic	0	167	558	5	0	168	557	6	0	165	543	6	730	730	714
E. N. Central	3	230	546	6	3	234	545	6	3	228	533	6	785	787	770
W. N. Central	7	277	678	9	7	282	683	9	7	280	677	9	972	981	972
South Atlantic	110	636	1,154	213	110	635	1,155	210	114	645	1,143	211	2,112	2,110	2,113
E. S. Central	35	528	1,045	57	33	526	1,053	52	31	533	1,040	53	1,666	1,664	1,657
W. S. Central	102	882	1,506	190	94	883	1,518	183	92	885	1,508	183	2,680	2,678	2,668
Mountain	18	420	922	70	17	424	930	75	20	432	935	76	1,431	1,446	1,463
Pacific	26	166	589	58	26	170	601	65	28	179	606	67	839	862	880
U.S. Average	41	393	843	83	41	396	849	84	42	400	843	85	1,361	1,369	1,368

- = no data available

Notes: Regional degree days for each period are calculated by EIA as contemporaneous period population-weighted averages of state degree day data published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

See *Change in Regional and U.S. Degree-Day Calculations* (http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf) for more information.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions. See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.gov/tools/glossary/>) for a list of states in each region.

Historical data: Latest data available from U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA).

Projections: Based on forecasts by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/pacdir/DDdir/NHOME3.shtml>).