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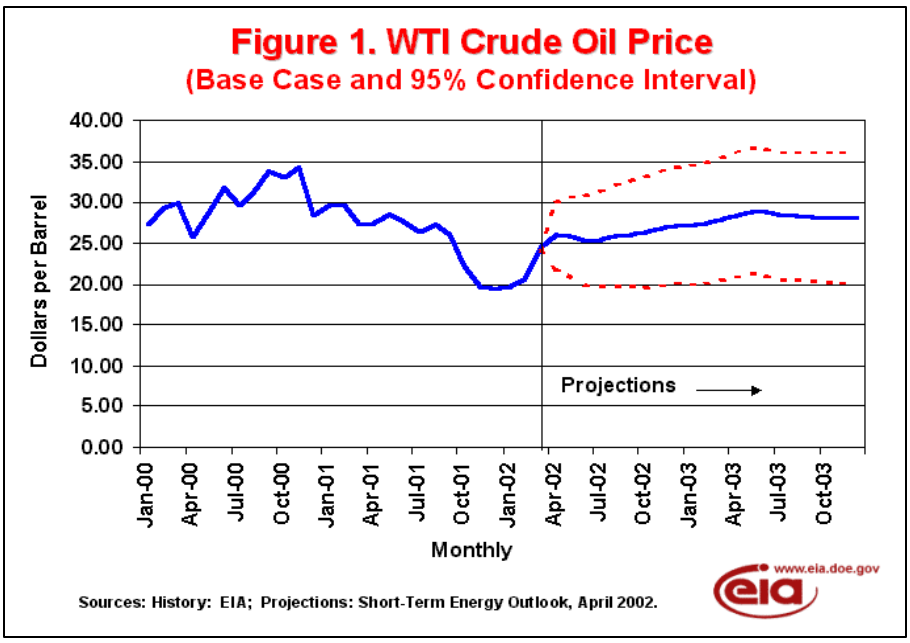
Energy Information Administration

Short-Term Energy Outlook

April *2002*



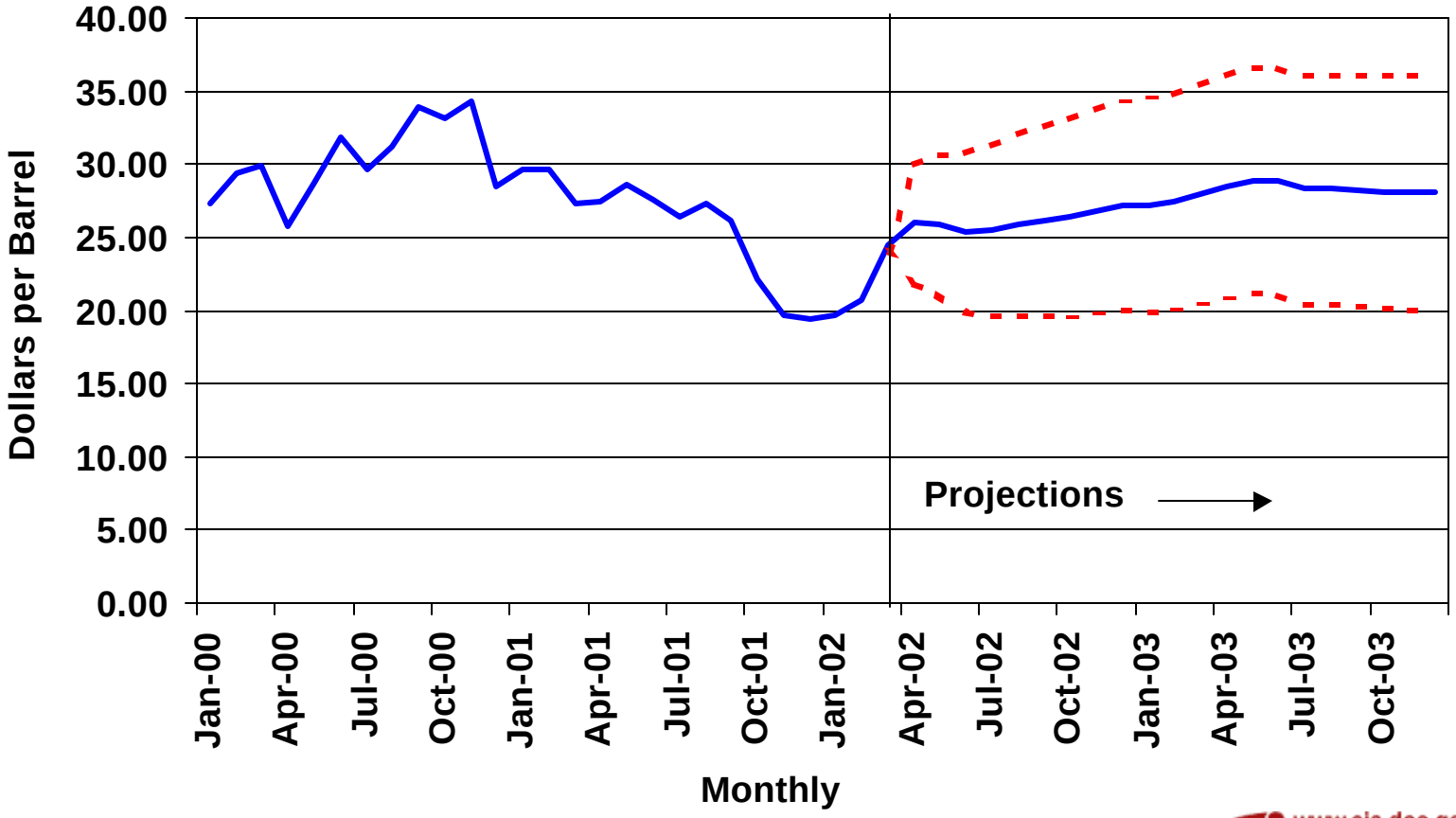
Overview

World Oil Markets: Average crude oil prices moved up strongly in March, rising nearly $4 from the average February level to $24.50 per barrel for West Texas Intermediate (WTI). A stronger sentiment on the side of OPEC production discipline, a growing sense by the market that economic growth may accelerate more rapidly than previously thought, and continued uncertainty surrounding tensions in the Middle East have elevated near-term prices above previous expectations and have caused us to raise expected average WTI prices for 2002 by about $2 per barrel from last month's projected $22.80. Continued strong compliance by OPEC producers to meet current quotas through the second quarter of this year and continued momentum toward economic recovery in 2002 would be important factors in maintaining and building strength in prices through 2002. Uncertainty about the extent of a non-OPEC production response, worldwide economic strength and other factors, however, result in a broad range of uncertainty concerning potential price outcomes over the next 7 quarters (Figure 1). A scenario with WTI prices persistently below the $20-per-barrel level is considered to be very unlikely in the short-to-medium term.

Summer Motor Gasoline Outlook: The price of regular motor gasoline nationwide is projected to average $1.46 per gallon for the April-September period, 8 cents per gallon below last year's actual average of $1.54 per gallon (Figure 2). In general, motor gasoline market conditions in the United States are less tight at the outset of the driving season this year than they were in 2001. Total motor gasoline inventories were 8.8 percent (17 million barrels) above levels at the end of March 2001 (although this development was least evident on the West Coast). However, two factors are now at work that, even under very smooth operating conditions at U.S. refineries and distribution centers, could raise gasoline prices close to the high seasonal averages seen in 2000 and 2001. These factors are: 1) OPEC output restraint and the consequent resurgence of world oil prices from the relatively low levels seen last fall; and 2) strengthening the U.S. demand for gasoline (growth this year could match the cumulative growth total for 2000 and 2001 combined). Most likely, average gasoline prices will be below the 2001 average for the driving season, but there remains a small probability that the average pump price could be higher, especially if refining problems or increased crude oil market tightening develop. A more detailed look at the gasoline outlook is provided in EIA's report, "Summer 2002 Motor Gasoline Outlook."

U.S. Natural Gas Markets: Despite the strong evidence pointing toward a large current excess supply of natural gas in the United States, spot and near-term futures prices for natural gas have moved up sharply in the recent weeks. Henry Hub spot natural gas hit $3.59 per million Btu (mmbtu) on March 26 and the

Figure 1. WTI Crude Oil Price
(Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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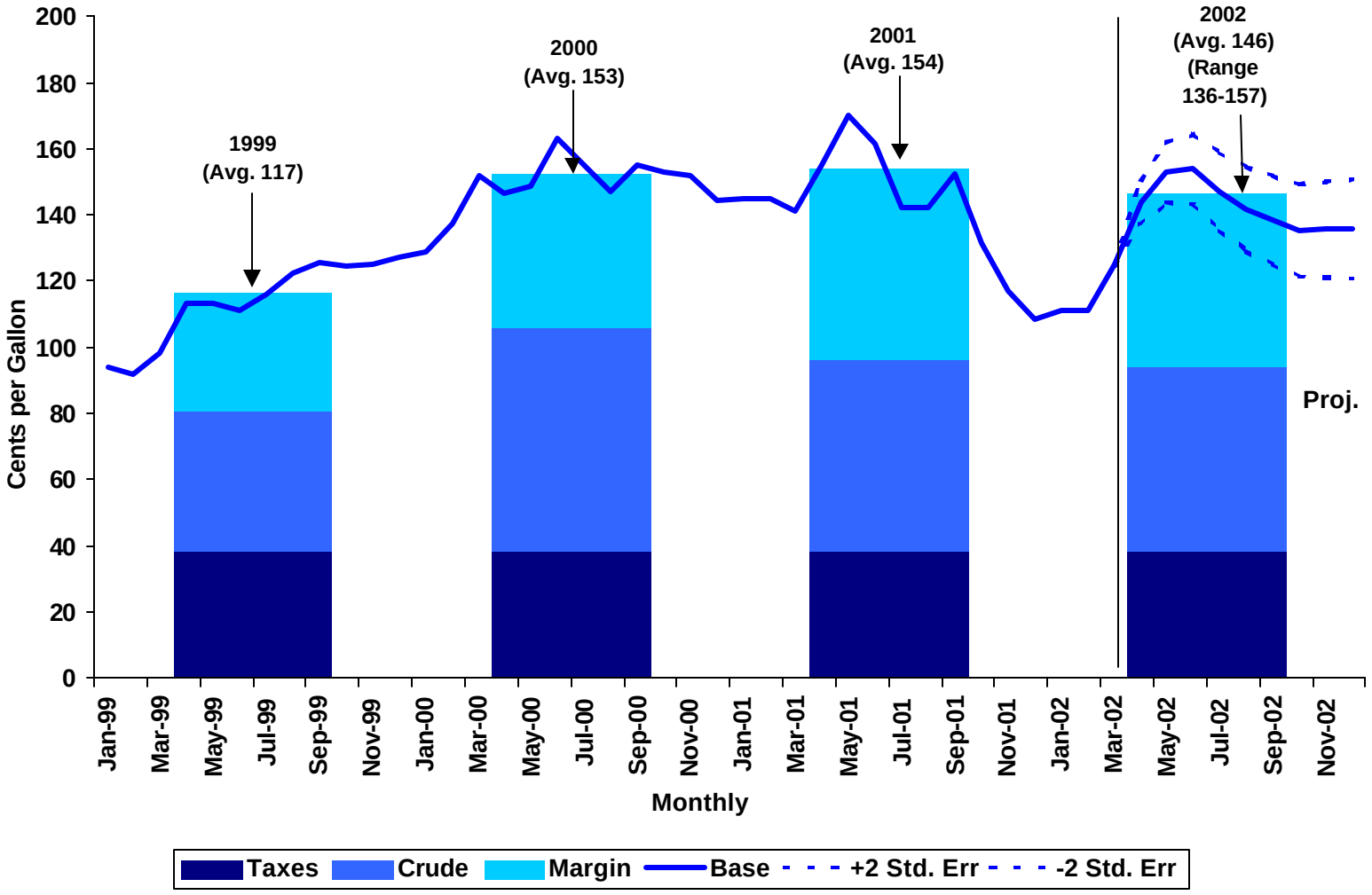
Figure 2. Retail Gasoline Price Cases*



* Regular gasoline, self-serve cash.

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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estimated March monthly average spot price at the Henry Hub was $3.03 per mmbtu (about 70 cents per mmbtu above the February price). This development is (at least in part) a transitory phenomenon related to uncertainties surrounding four factors regarding U.S. natural gas demand and supply growth: 1) the strength of the anticipated domestic economic recovery; 2) the potential for greater tightening in, and even disruption of, the world oil market; 3) the increased role in domestic electricity output and fuel consumption of the numerous new gas-fired electric generating plants added over the last two years (and still coming on line in the near future); and 4) the possible impact on supply capability of the decline in gas-directed drilling in the United States since July 2001. However, because the excess natural gas in storage now will meet with only moderate demand growth this year and that significant excess natural gas production capacity exists (despite the slowdown in drilling over the last 8 months), a shift in natural gas prices back toward $2.50 per mmbtu is likely once the summer season starts and the weakness of injection-related wellhead demand becomes more apparent.

Electricity Update and Outlook: This summer, total electricity demand is expected to be nearly level with last summer's demand due to both weather and economic factors. Cooling degree-days are assumed to be normal, 1.9 percent below last summer's level. Also, although the economy is assumed to grow through the summer months, it is expected to improve slowly.

International Oil Markets

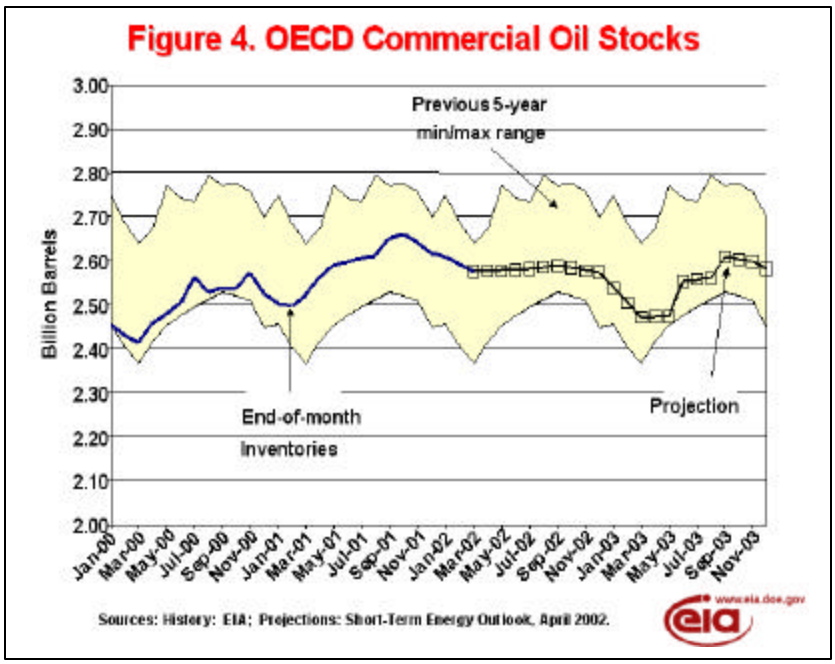
Crude Oil Prices: World oil prices rose on average by about $4 per barrel in March from February levels, as the U.S. benchmark West Texas Intermediate crude oil price rose to an average of $24.50 per barrel (Figure 1)**.** The OPEC basket price rose to an average of $23 per barrel, thus exceeding $22 per barrel - the lower end of OPEC's suspended price band - on March 8 for the first time since September. In part, prices rose because markets focused on the uncertain situation in Iraq and the Middle East. World oil prices are expected to rise in 2002 after inventory draws in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries validate that supply cuts are taking place following the enactment of the January 2002 quota. West Texas Intermediate prices are projected to rise to the high $20's per barrel by the end of 2002, assuming that OPEC 10 (the OPEC countries minus Iraq) production will increase from current levels as expected. Uncertainty about overall world oil market conditions and rising tensions in the Middle East have pushed prices to high levels already (above $27 for WTI). Emerging market fundamentals could generate a downward correction in the coming weeks. However, if the OPEC 10 do not increase production, world oil markets could witness a repeat of 2000, when prices rose sharply during the second half of the year before large production increases eased price pressures.

International Oil Supply and Demand: The OPEC 10 succeeded in reducing their oil production by an estimated 1.3 million barrels per day in January-February. Efforts to improve compliance leveled off in March, leaving the OPEC 10 producing at least 700,000 barrels per day above quota levels. If past history is a guide, OPEC 10 compliance should decline over the next few months. Even so, prices should continue to increase despite this overproduction above quota levels.

OPEC quotas have been set at very low levels, resulting in repeated OPEC 10 quota cuts totaling over 5 million barrels per day over the past year. As a result, OPEC is now in a situation where world oil markets could tighten and oil prices rise despite little or no demand growth and large increases in non-OPEC production.

OPEC Secretary General Rodriguez's has stated that he doesn't see OPEC raising output this year. However, this scenario is highly unlikely given past experience with OPEC quota compliance. Furthermore, EIA's global oil demand projections for 2002 suggest that world oil demand will continue to grow in 2002 as world economies begin to recover. EIA's current Outlook estimates world oil demand growth of 540,000 barrels per day, slightly less than the 600,000 barrels per day growth shown in the

previous Outlook (Figure 3). With the expected recovery of the economy in 2003, particularly in the United States, where GDP growth is projected to reach 3.8 percent annually, oil demand could increase by 1.3 million barrels per day, with more than half of this coming from the U.S.

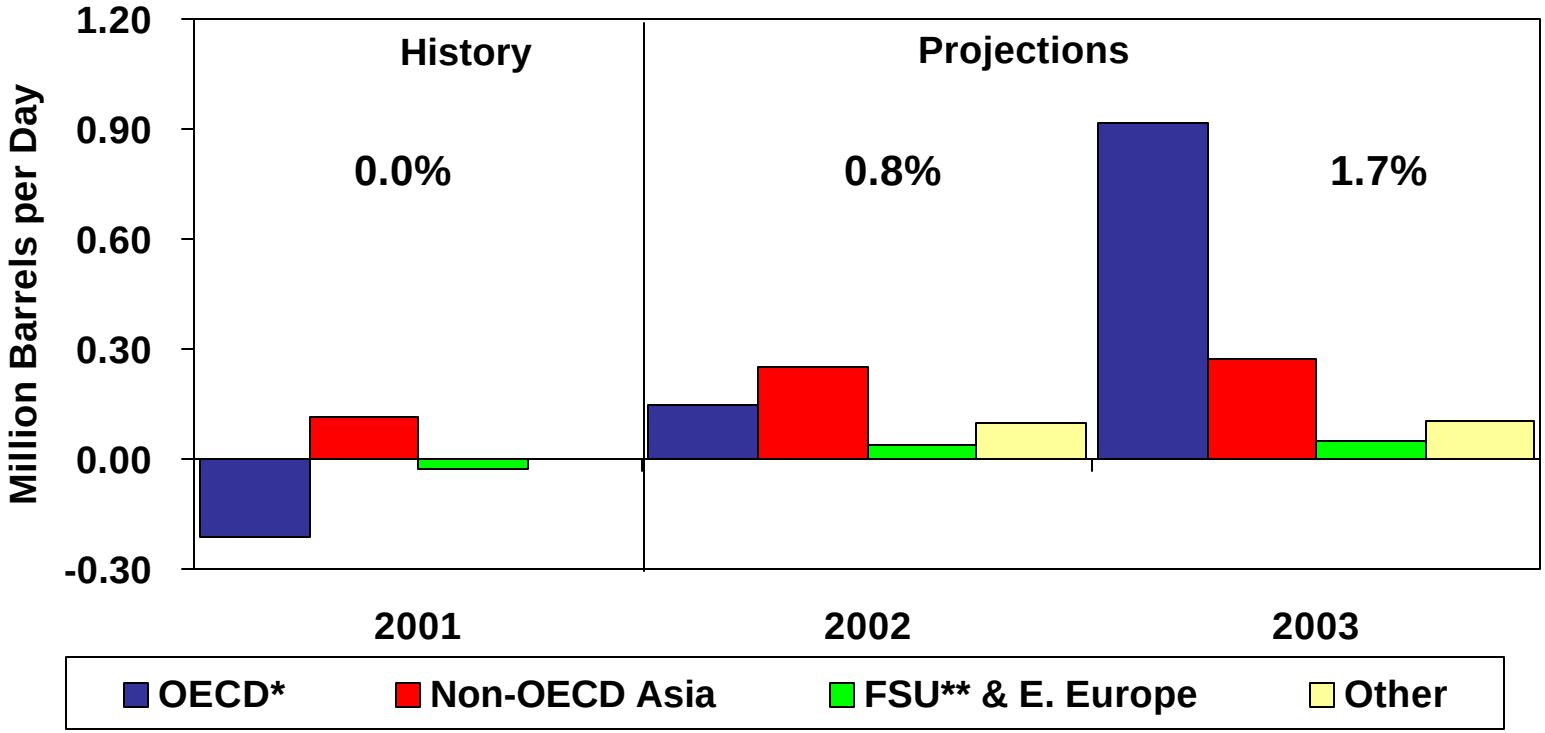


The slump in global oil demand led to a rise in inventories in 2001, and commercial oil stocks in the OECD countries continued to rise in early 2002, driven in part by the unseasonably warm winter weather in the United States. Oil stocks in the OECD countries ended over 100 million barrels higher in January than during the same period a year ago. However, the OPEC 10 production cuts that began in January have resulted in reduced oil exports that are now becoming increasingly visible in the form of lower inventories, building support for rising world oil prices (Figure 4). Even with anticipated increases in OPEC oil production, OECD oil stocks are projected to decline to the lower half of the observed 5-year range. Without such production increases, the stock situation could tighten markedly and leave stocks well below normal ranges.

U. S. Energy Prices

Motor Gasoline: U.S. average pump prices have increased about 23 cents per gallon from the first week to the last week of March, a record for a 4-week period, after remaining fairly flat and relatively low throughout the winter. Moreover, now that the driving season has begun, we expect to see pump prices continuing to rise through the spring. Accelerating crude oil prices (up by about $4-$5 per barrel on a monthly basis) have contributed about 10-15 cents per gallon of the gain so far. As driving increases and demand for gasoline picks up, further price gains are inevitable. The seasonal changeover to reformulated gasoline will also add to the higher prices. Last May, the price reached a record high of $1.70 per gallon (Figure 5). However, gasoline inventories were lower a year ago than they are now. In addition, last spring there were many instances of major supply problems, such as refinery and pipeline shutdowns. Nevertheless, there are currently several refineries that are down for unscheduled maintenance or for other problems (such as Valero in Texas City, Texas; Irving in New Brunswick, Canada; and Hovensa in the U.S. Virgin Islands) leading to a tightening of gasoline supplies. Assuming no further major supply disruptions are expected and assuming our base case crude oil price path, retail prices are expected to gain an additional 15-25 cents per gallon by June from the current average price of $1.37 per gallon. Thus, in our forecast, the increase in gasoline consumption, combined with the seasonal changeover to reformulated gasoline that typically occurs during the driving season and elevated crude oil prices, are expected to push monthly average retail prices to above $1.50 per gallon within the next several months. It bears stating that even higher prices and potential price spikes at the regional level comparable to last year's if complications arise from refinery and/or pipeline problems cannot be ruled out. Next year, retail gasoline prices may grow by an additional 8-10 cents per gallon, with much of the gain due to assumptions of elevated crude oil prices. In addition, refiner margins are projected to grow in 2003 as an improved economy raises gasoline demand (Figure 6). Currently, gasoline inventories are within the "normal" range (Figure 7). Last year at this time they were below normal.

Figure 3. World Oil Demand Growth
(Change from Year Ago)



* Note: OECD now defined to include the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland and South Korea in EIA's statistics.

** FSU = Former Soviet Union

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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Figure 4. OECD Commercial Oil Stocks

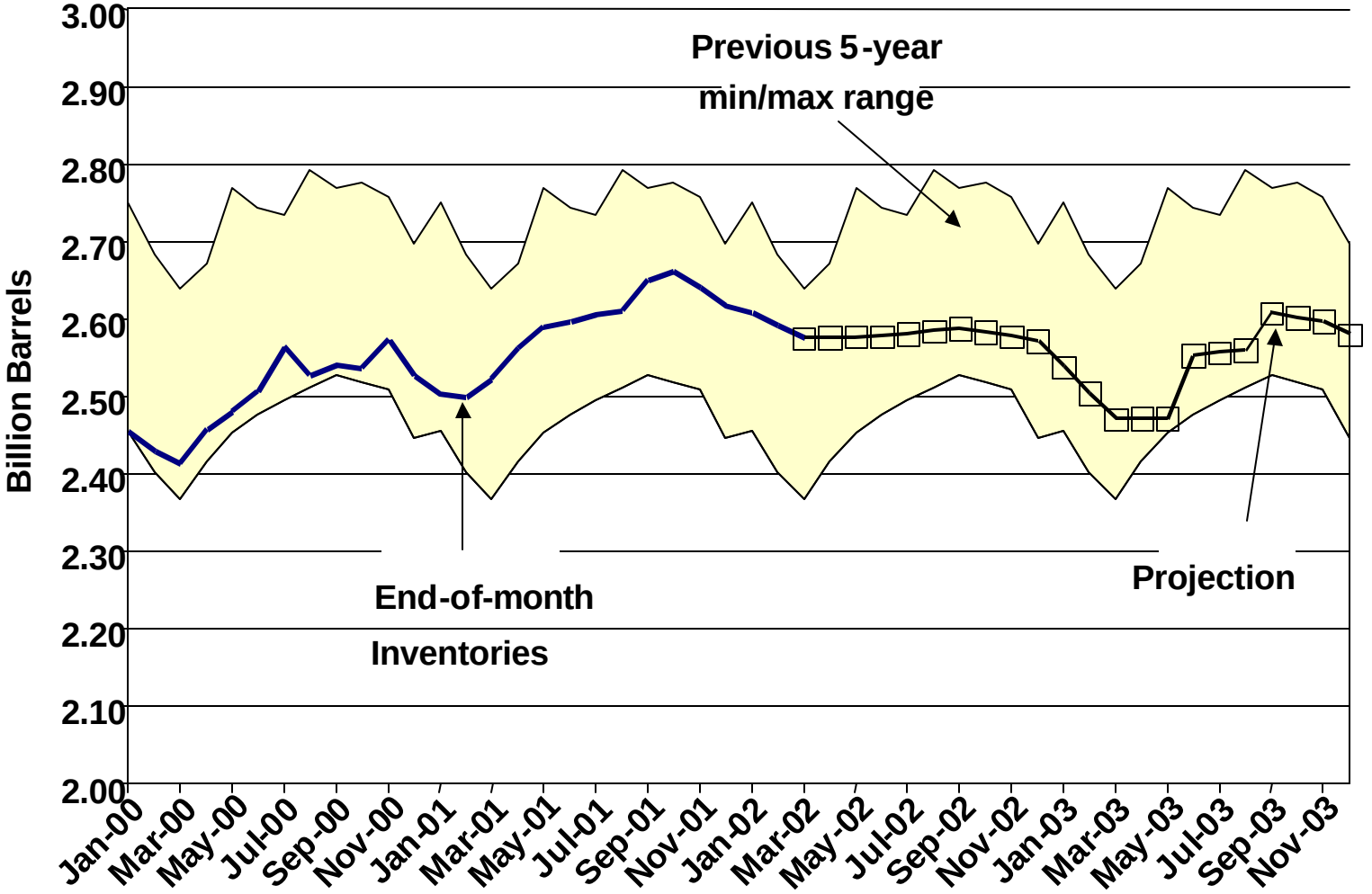

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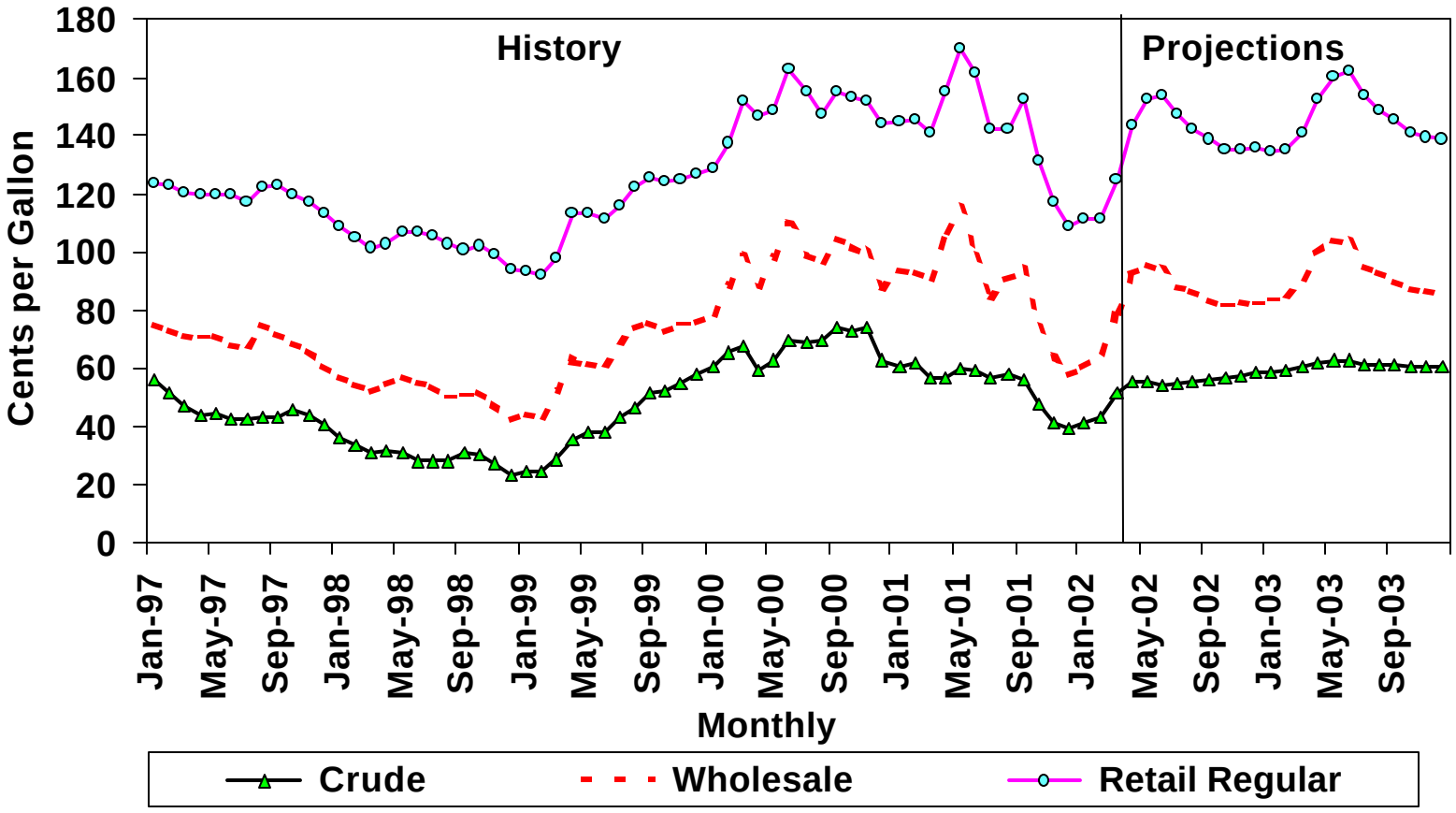
Figure 5. Motor Gasoline Prices



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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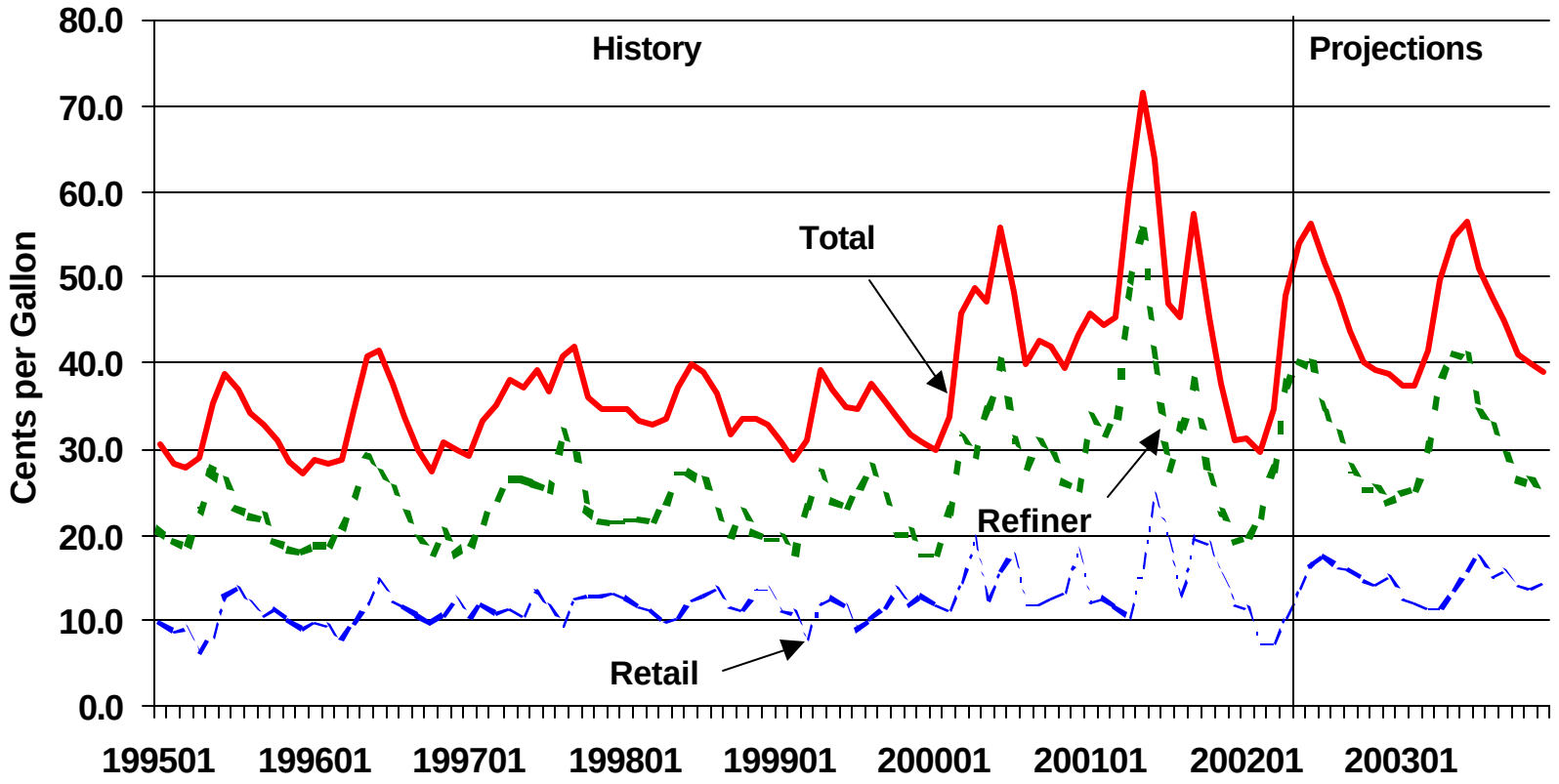
Figure 6. Motor Gasoline Spreads



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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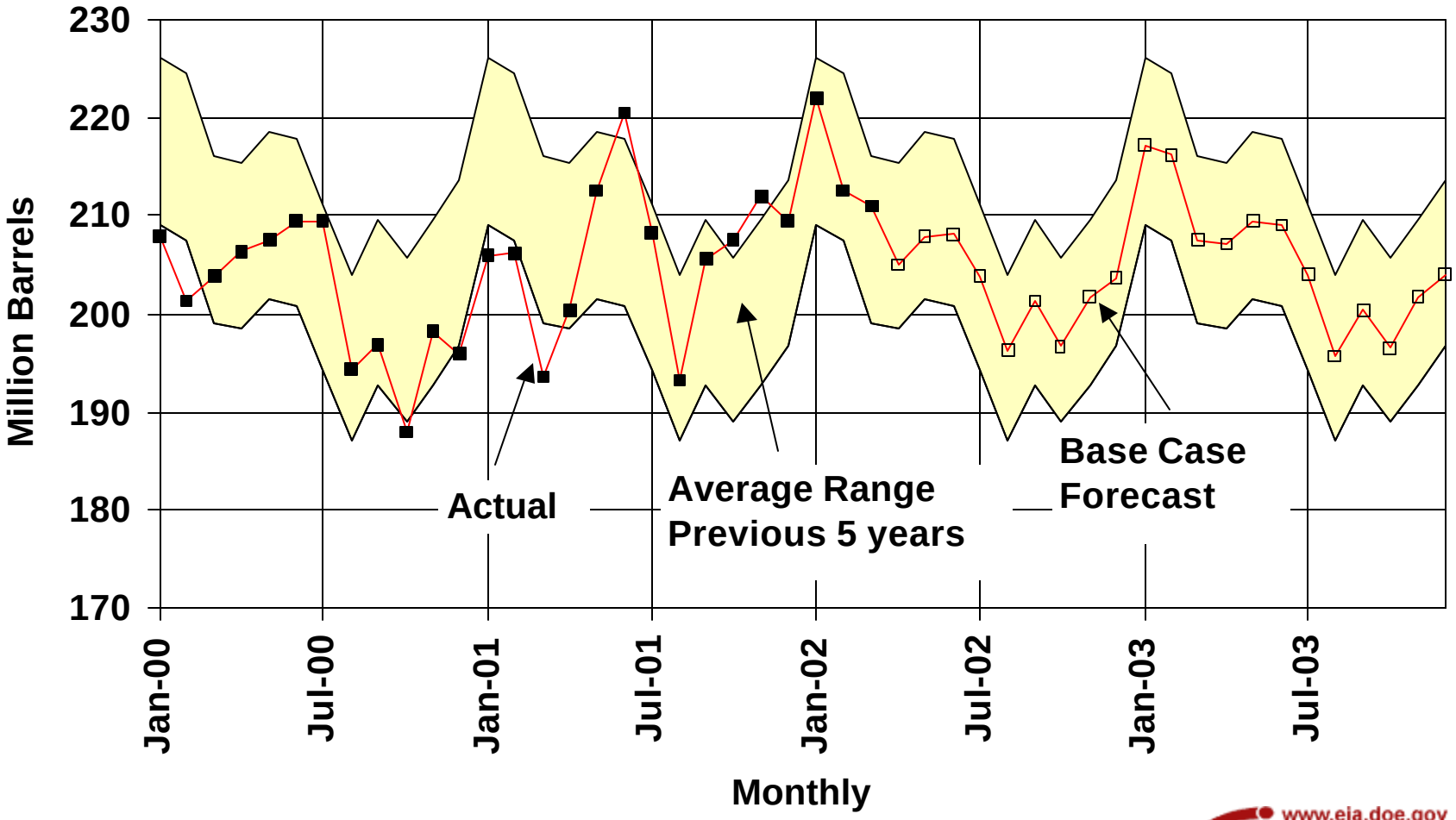
Figure 7. U.S. Gasoline Inventories



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Distillate Fuel Oil (Diesel and Heating Oil): While gasoline prices have recently shot up, the price movement for diesel fuel has been somewhat more subdued. Nonetheless, diesel prices have risen by about 11 cents per gallon since the beginning of March, primarily in response to higher crude costs. The unusually warm winter left total distillate fuel inventories at 14 million barrels above 2001 levels (and at the top of the average range) going into the spring (Figure 8). Thus, there should generally be less upward price pressure on this fuel than on gasoline. Still, certain regions, particularly PADD V, which includes California, could possibly see sharp increases in prices this spring, since the California diesel market is generally tighter than those in the rest of the country, where there was little price movement in either heating oil or diesel prices. A stronger economy combined with the assumption of higher crude oil prices in 2003 should result in price increases of 10-12 cents per gallon for retail heating oil and diesel fuel (Figure 9).

Natural Gas: Spot wellhead prices are currently averaging about $3.50 per thousand cubic feet (mcf). This compares to over $5.00 per thousand cubic feet during this time last year. It was somewhat unexpected that spot prices have risen by more than $1.00 per mcf since early February, when they were about $2.20 per mcf. The record warm weather this past winter had greatly reduced heating consumption for gas, resulting in record high underground storage levels. By the end of March, the storage level for working gas was more than double that of the previous year and 43 percent above the previous 5-year average. The fundamentals indicate that natural gas wellhead prices should decline though the spring and early summer (Figure 10). The current rising prices can be explained in part by a cold snap in the latter half of March and early April and rising crude oil prices. Nervousness in the market resulting from the situation in the Middle East and its possible effect on crude oil prices may also relate to why natural gas prices have remained so elevated. This may be a situation where uncertainty is driving the market. However, because healthy underground storage levels generally imply weak injection demand patterns over the spring and summer, prices at the wellhead should start falling in the spring and continue to stay under $3.00 per thousand cubic feet until the next heating season. For this year, assuming normal weather and barring any major supply disruptions, the annual average natural gas wellhead price is projected to be $2.48 per thousand cubic feet compared to over $4.00 last year. In 2003, the combined pressure of the strengthening economy and a higher crude oil price path is expected to push natural gas wellhead prices upward by an average of 45 cents per thousand cubic feet over the current year's annual average projected price.

Electric Utility Fuels: For most of the forecast period, natural gas is projected to be the more price-competitive fuel compared to heavy oil (Figure 11). However, during the peak of the heating seasons, in both 2002 and 2003, it is projected that the cost of gas will close in on the cost of heavy oil on a cost per Btu basis, as heating demand from winter weather, along with the assumption of continued economic gains, boosts the gas price faster than the price of residual fuel. Coal prices are projected to continue their slow decline through 2003 as mining productivity continues to advance.

U.S. Oil Demand

In 2002, petroleum demand in the United States is expected to remain relatively flat compared to 2001, the result of offsetting growth patterns across several major fuel categories (Figure 12). Gasoline demand, which grew steadily for 8 years before being interrupted by sharply higher real prices in 2000, is now approaching normal growth rates and is expected to generate about 150,000 barrels per day (1.7 percent) of new demand in 2002. Also on the positive side, liquefied petroleum gases (such as propane and ethane) should show gains related to lower extraction costs from dramatically lower natural gas costs than were seen in early 2001. Some gains in various industrial fuels are expected as the economy begins to pick up and industrial output increases over prior-year levels later this year. Offsetting these areas of positive growth are declines in fuel oil use and continued weakness in jet fuel demand through August. During the first half of this year, distillate fuel and residual fuel oil demand levels are expected to post sharp year-over-year declines because of the substitution of natural gas in the electric power and industrial sectors due to

Figure 8. Distillate Fuel Inventories

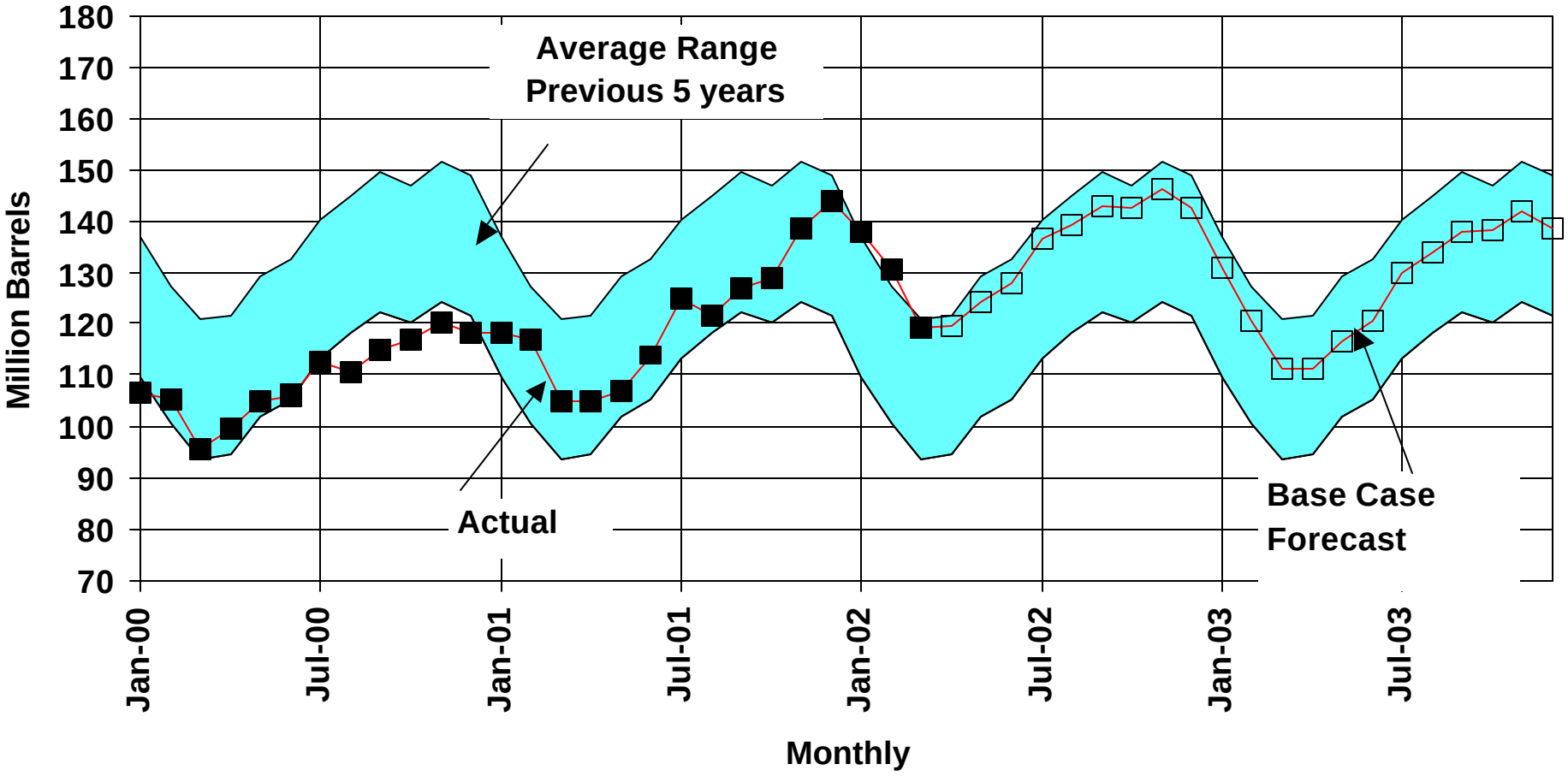

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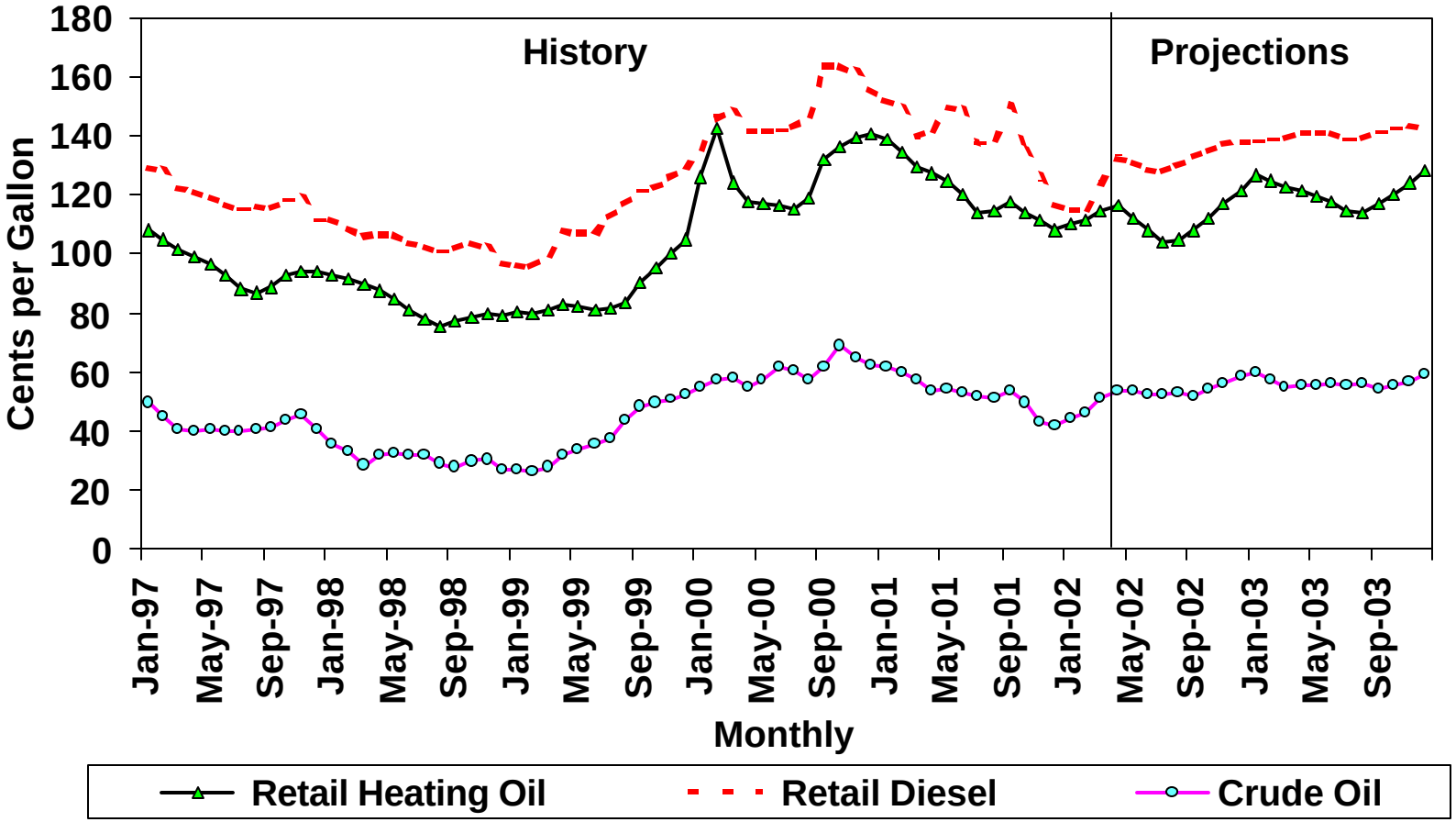
Figure 9. Distillate Fuel Prices



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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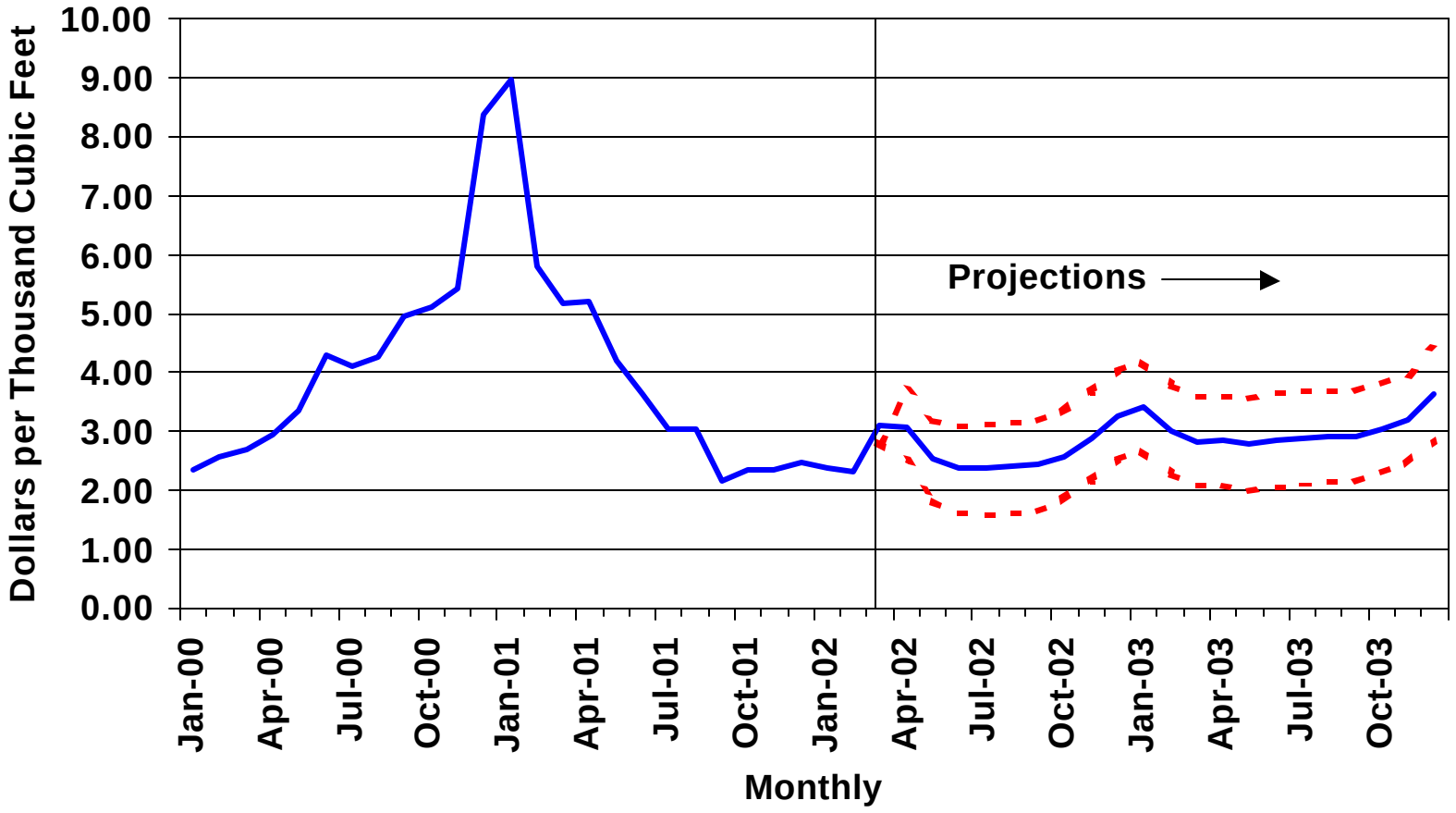
Figure 10. Natural Gas Spot Prices
(Base Case and 95% Confidence Interval)



Sources: History: Natural Gas Week; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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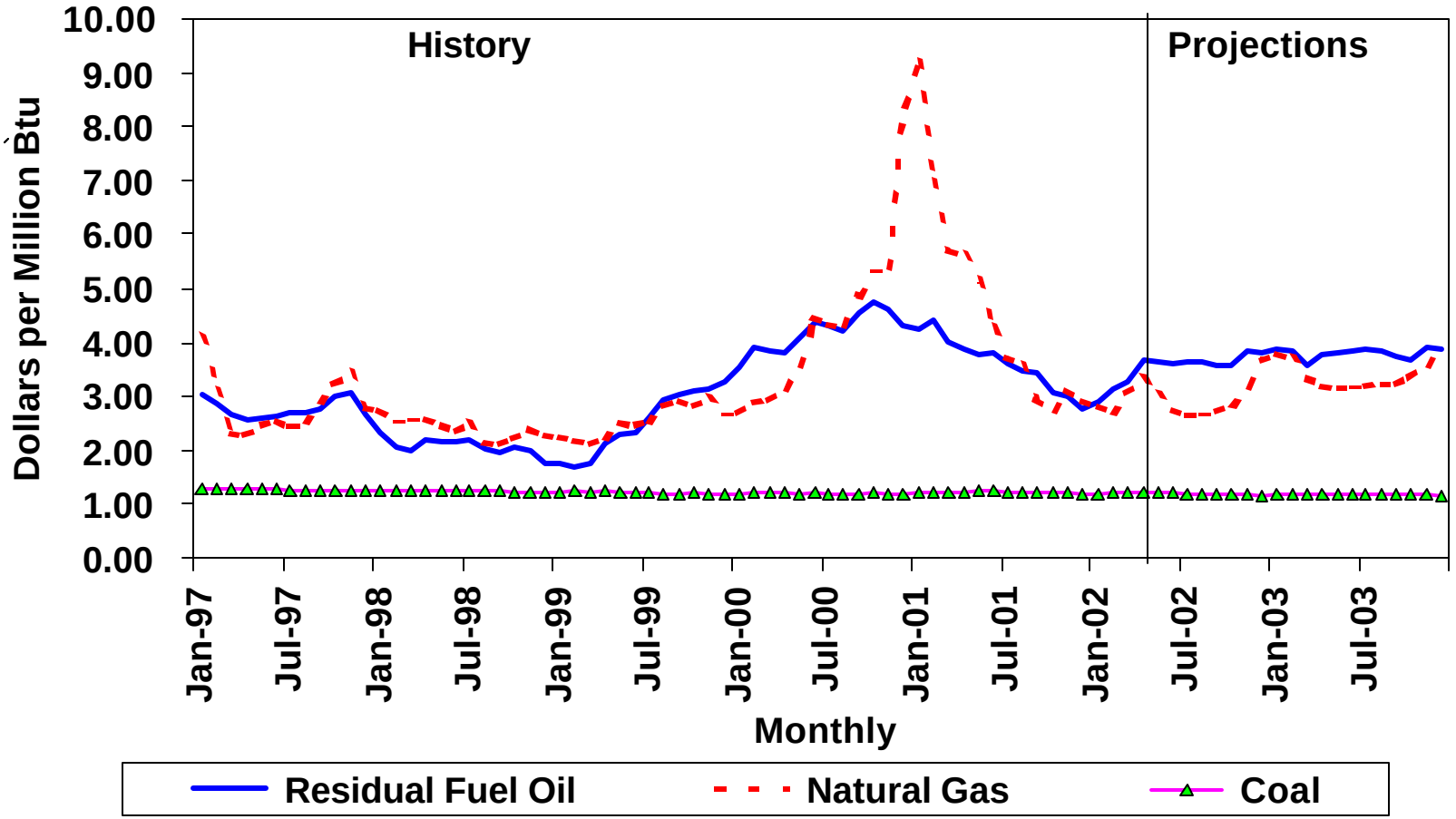
Figure 11. Fossil Fuel Prices to Electric Utilities



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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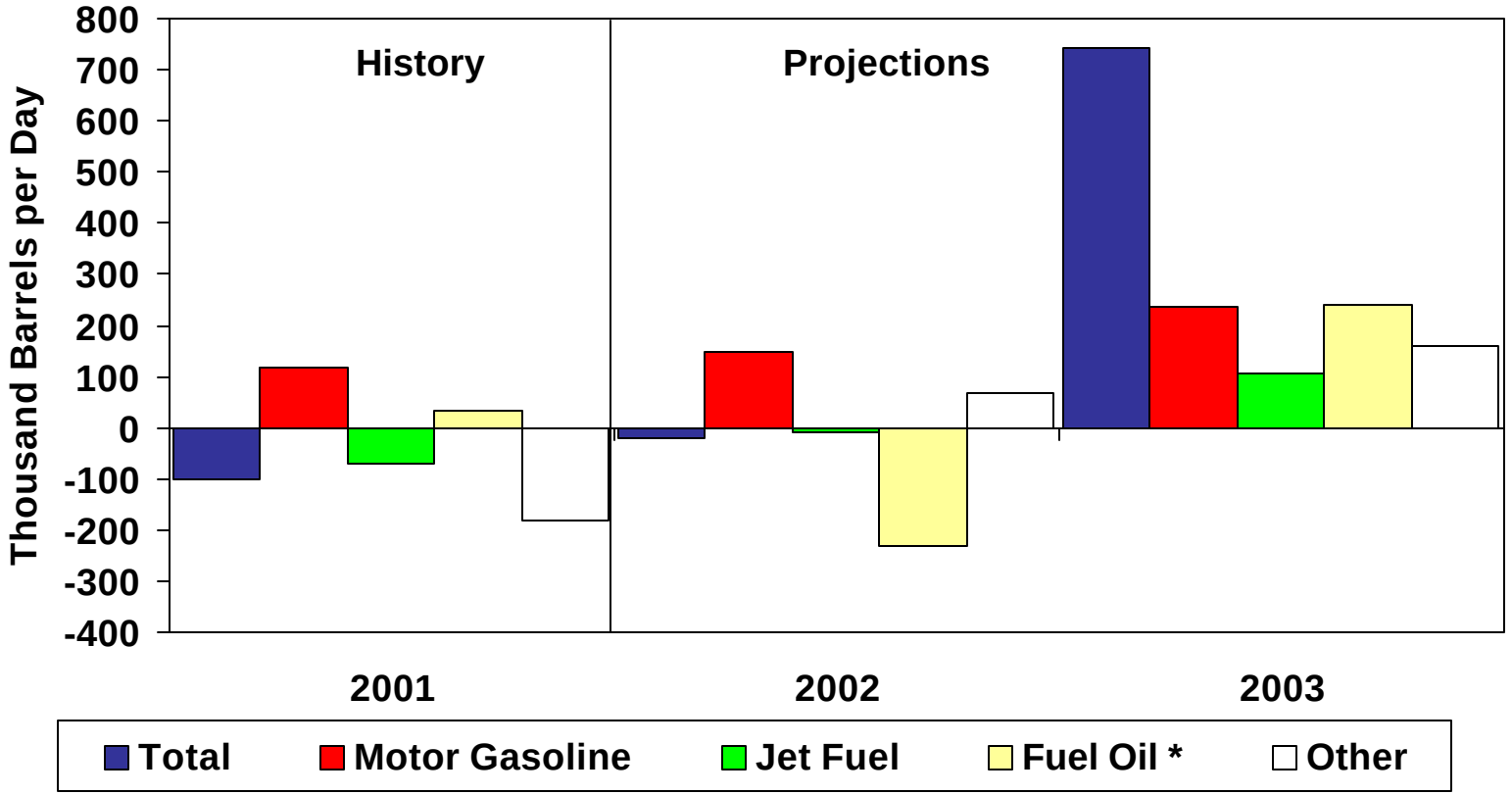
Figure 12. Petroleum Products Demand Growth
(Change from Year Ago)



* Sum of distillate and residual fuel.

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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changed pricing circumstances. For all of 2002, total petroleum demand is actually expected to shrink slightly (by about 20,000 barrels per day). Technically, if negative growth holds up in the final numbers, even a small reduction would mark the second consecutive year of demand declines, the first such occurrence in ten years.

Aside from the fuel category differences, demand patterns this year have some sharp intra-annual distinctions. The first half of this year is expected to witness a substantial decline of about 400,000 barrels per day due to continued economic weakness, recent record-warm weather, lower natural gas prices and the recent run-up in crude oil and product prices. Second-half demand, however, is projected to be up by 350,000 barrels per day over the depressed levels of the same period last year, due mainly to expected increases in weather-related demand and the emergence of strong year-over-year increases in economic activity. In 2003, petroleum demand is projected to climb a substantial 740,000 barrels per day, or 3.8 percent, bringing the average annual demand above 20 million barrels per day for the first time.

As noted earlier, motor gasoline demand is projected to increase 1.7 percent this year, with summer demand growing by 1.6 percent (see "Summer Motor Gasoline Outlook"). Also, airline activity is expected to recover gradually, reflecting the abatement of flight curtailments. Still, total jet fuel demand is projected to decline slightly for the year as whole--down 7 percent in the first half, but up 6 percent in the second half. The weakness in industrial activity, warm first-quarter weather and continued lower natural gas prices, however, are projected to result in a decline in distillate demand of 3.6 percent. The presumed return to normal weather patterns and a resumption of growth in industrial output are expected to contribute to the projected 5.3-percent growth in distillate demand in 2003. Residual fuel oil demand in 2002 is projected to slide down 11 percent to about 750,000 barrels per day, a record low. Much of that decline stems from the earlier, profound shift in relative prices as natural gas costs plummeted from record highs to relatively low levels. In 2003, demand for residual fuel is expected to be up about 6 percent from 2002. Continued high oil prices are not expected to curtail further stimulus that might otherwise be engendered by the projection of strong economic growth, mainly because of renewed strength in natural gas prices.

U.S. Oil Supply

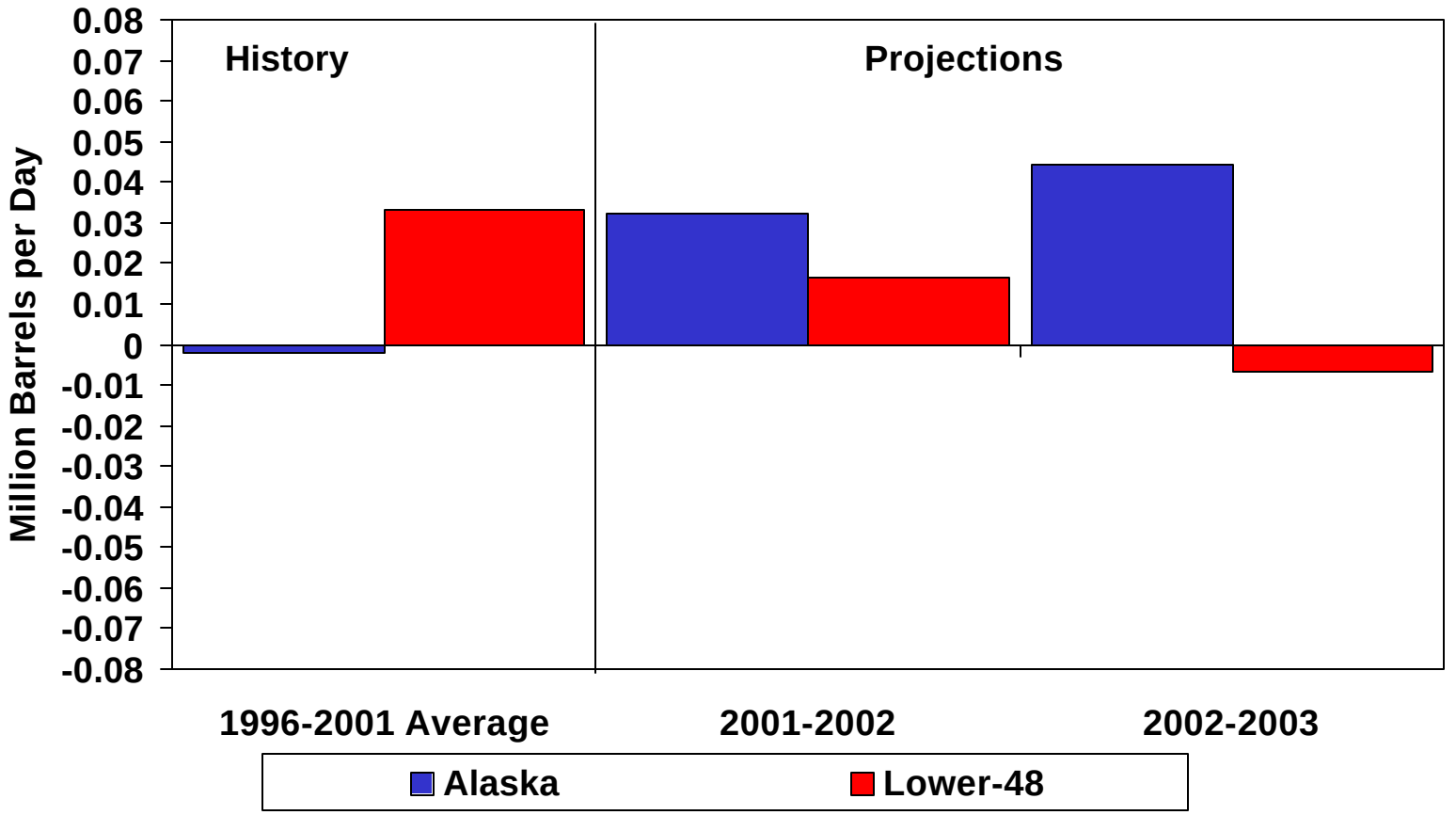
Average domestic oil production is expected to increase by 47 thousand barrels per day or 0.8 percent in 2002, to a level of 5.90 million barrels of oil per day (Figure 13). For 2003, a 0.7 percent increase is expected, resulting in an average 5.94 million barrels per day for the year.

Oil production in the Lower-48 States is expected to increase by 17 thousand barrels per day to average 4.90 million barrels per day in 2002, followed by an decrease of 7 thousand barrels per day in 2003. Shell's Brutus platform is expected to reach peak oil production of 100 thousand barrels per day in 2002. Oil production from the Mars, Troika, Ursa, Dianna-Hoover and Brutus Federal Offshore fields is expected to account for about 9.1 percent of the lower-48 oil production by the 4th quarter of 2003.

Alaska is expected to account for 17.6 percent of the total U.S. oil production in 2003. Alaska oil production is expected to increase by 3.2 percent in 2002, and increase by 4.6 percent in 2003. The increase in 2003 will be the result of field facilities expansion in the new satellite Colville River (Alpine). Another satellite field, North Star, came on in November 2001, and is currently producing at a rate of over 50 thousand barrels per day. Production from the Kuparuk River field plus like production from the West Sak, Tabasco, Tarn and Meltwater fields is expected to stay at an average of 220 thousand barrels per day in the 2002 and 2003 forecast periods.

Domestic oil production for the low oil price case is expected to decline by about 1.7 percent between 2001 and 2002 followed by a 1.0 percent decline between 2002 and 2003. In the high oil price case, domestic oil production is expected to increase by 2.8 percent in 2002 and increase by 1.4 percent in 2003. The difference in

Figure 13. U.S. Crude Oil Production Growth
(Change from Year Ago)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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4th quarter oil production in 2002 between the low and high price cases is estimated to be 353,000 barrels per day, and the difference between these two cases in 2003 is estimated to be 472,000 barrels per day.

Natural Gas Demand and Supply

Domestic dry natural gas production is projected to fall by about 4.7 percent in 2002 compared to the 2001 level. Natural gas storage levels are projected to end the heating season at 1,569 bcf, more than double the 742 bcf seen at that time last year. Despite rising demand stemming from high relative oil prices, particularly in the industrial and electricity generating sectors, we see a strong possibility of spot gas prices slipping to about $2.40 per thousand cubic feet by mid-summer from the current range of over $3.50 per thousand cubic feet. This is based on assumptions of normal weather for the rest of the year.

Overall natural gas drilling activity has fallen along with production. Baker Hughes reported average active rigs drilling for natural gas at 617 in March, 32 percent below the year-ago level and 42 percent below the peak seen in the current drilling cycle, which occurred in July of 2001. Aggregate lease revenues from domestic oil and gas production are expected to move up this year and settle at about $300 million per month in 2003, which would be approximately a 50 percent increase over the rates seen at the end of 2001 (Figure 14**).** Inasmuch as these revenues are a strong determinant of industry cash flow, which in turn is a powerful driver of drilling activity levels, an upward trend in gas drilling levels is anticipated for this year and into 2003 (Figure 15**).** Thus, natural gas drilling rates probably are at (or near) the bottom of the current drilling cycle.

In 2002, natural gas demand is projected to increase over 2001 levels by 2.1 percent and by another 3.8 percent in 2003. Increased demand for natural gas in the industrial and electricity generating sectors is the primary reason, although by 2003 all sectors are expected to show an increased demand for natural gas (Figure 16).

Based on EIA survey data and recent information from the American Gas Association on early-season storage additions, working gas in storage at the end of March was 1,569 billion cubic feet. Storage is expected to remain above average levels right up to the beginning of the next heating season (Figure 17). In March 2002, spot natural gas prices averaged about $3.12 per thousand cubic feet (mcf) compared with an average of $5.16 in March of 2001.

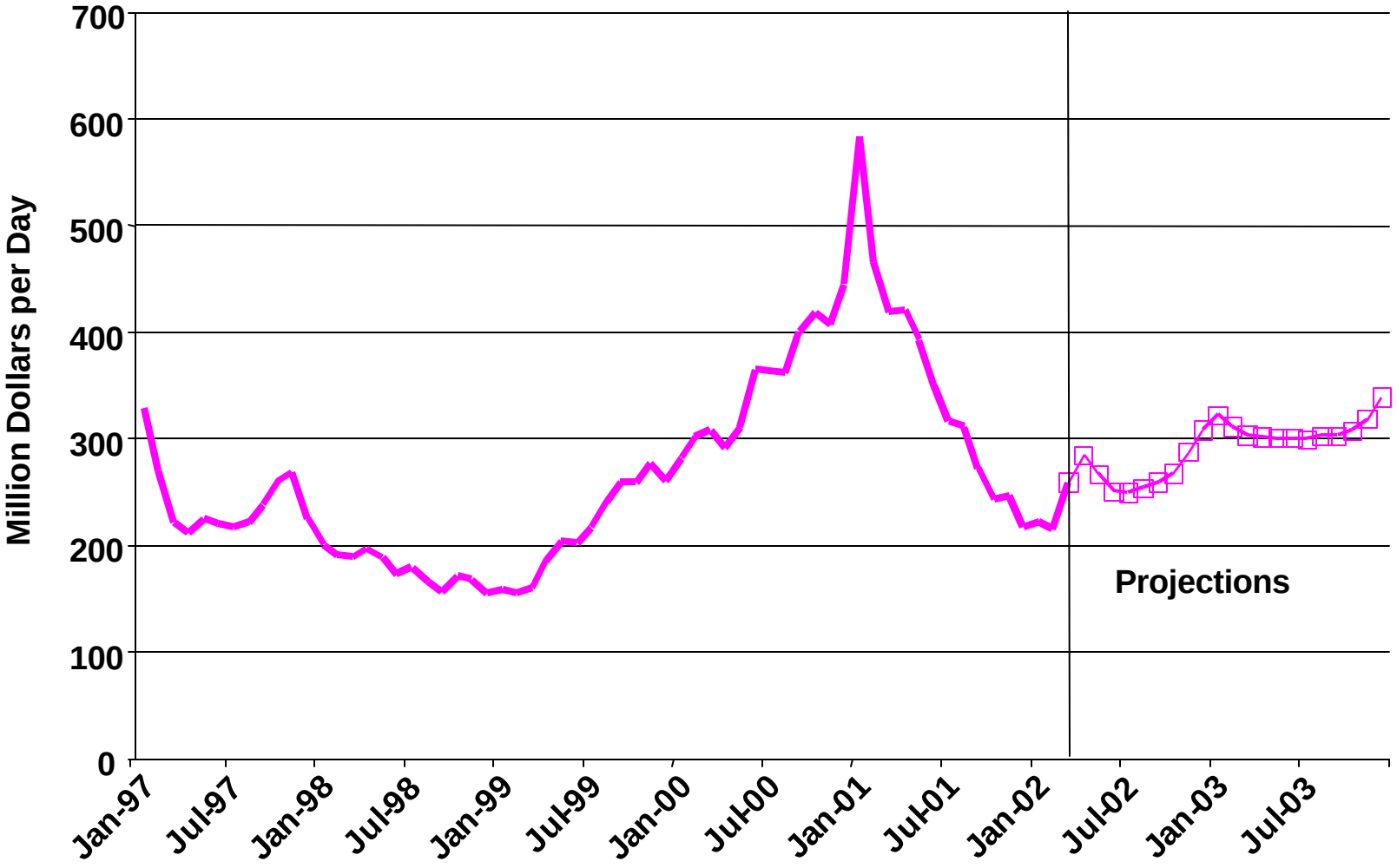
Average heating season temperatures for the fourth quarter of 2001 were 19 percent lower than normal, which caused withdrawals from storage to be delayed. Heating degree-days for the entire 2001-2002 winter season are estimated at about 22 percent lower than last winter. As a consequence, winter demand for natural gas is estimated to have declined by 8.2 percent compared with growth of 6.4 percent the previous winter. Spot natural gas prices, which averaged $6.48 per thousand cubic feet last winter, are expected to have been two-thirds lower this winter at about $2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

Summer natural gas demand is projected to be 4.1 percent above last summer's level due mainly to the fall in natural gas prices since a year ago and the slowly reviving economy. Increased demand is concentrated primarily in the industrial and electricity generating sectors, where natural gas prices are not only lower than last year but also lower relative to competing oil prices.

Electricity Demand and Supply

This summer, total electricity demand is expected to be nearly level with last summer's demand due to both weather and economic factors. Cooling degree-days are assumed to be normal, meaning they would be 1.9 percent below last summer. Also, although the economy is assumed to be growing through the summer

Figure 14. U.S. Oil and Gas Production Revenues



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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Figure 15. U.S. Natural Gas-Directed Drilling Activity

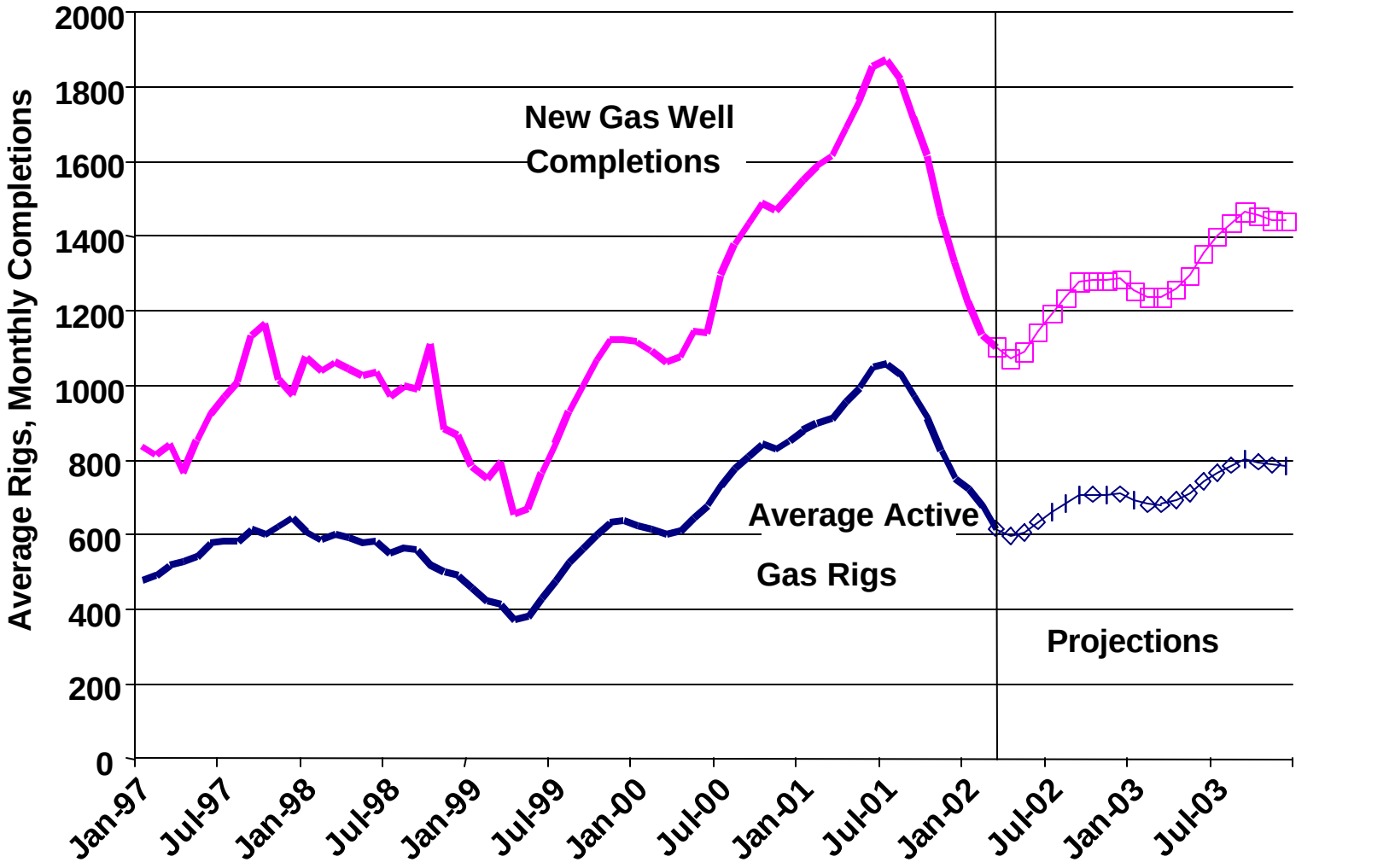

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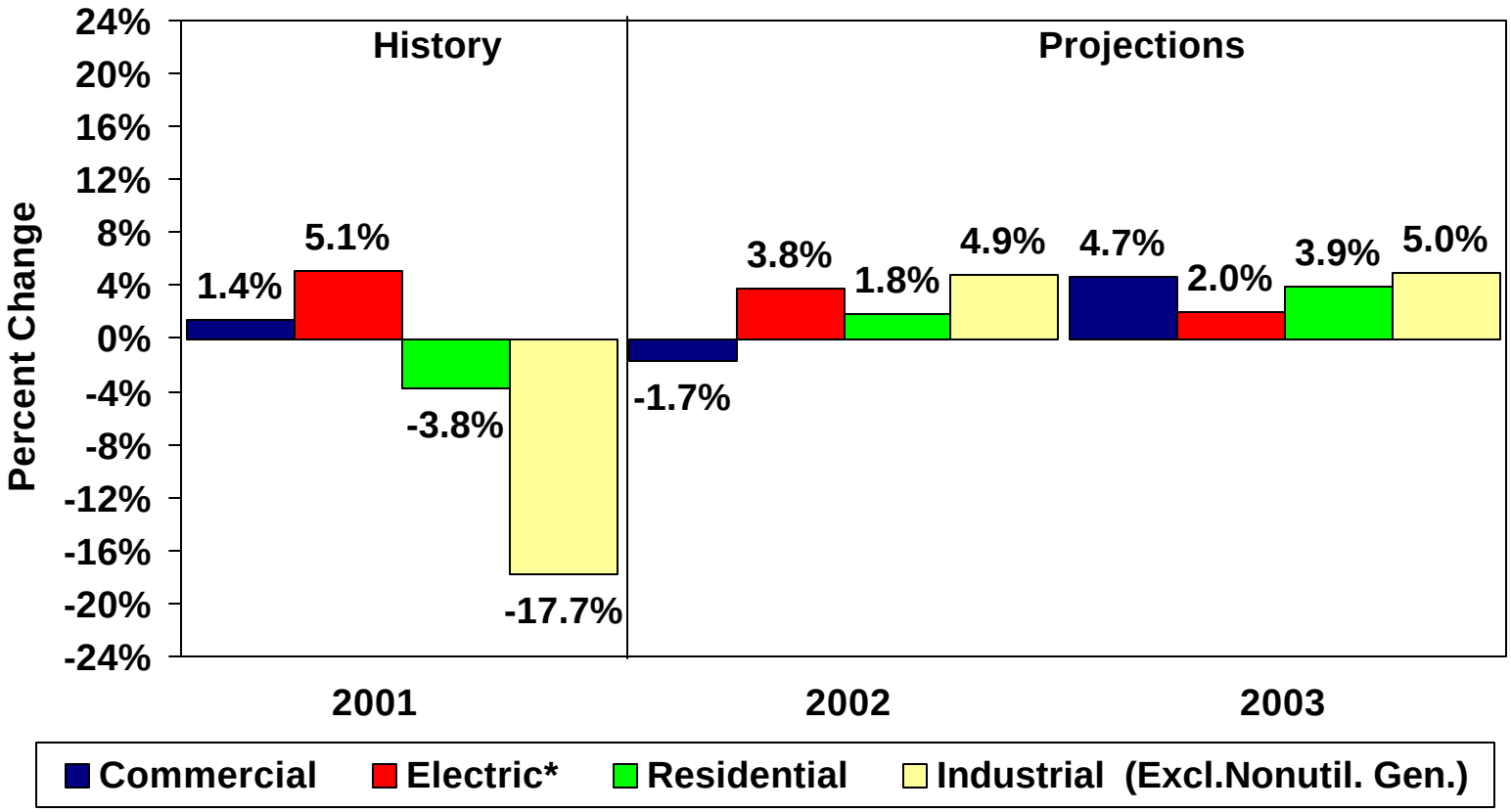
Figure 16. Natural Gas Demand Growth by Sector
(Change from Year Ago)



* Includes gas to electric utilities and nonutility generators.

Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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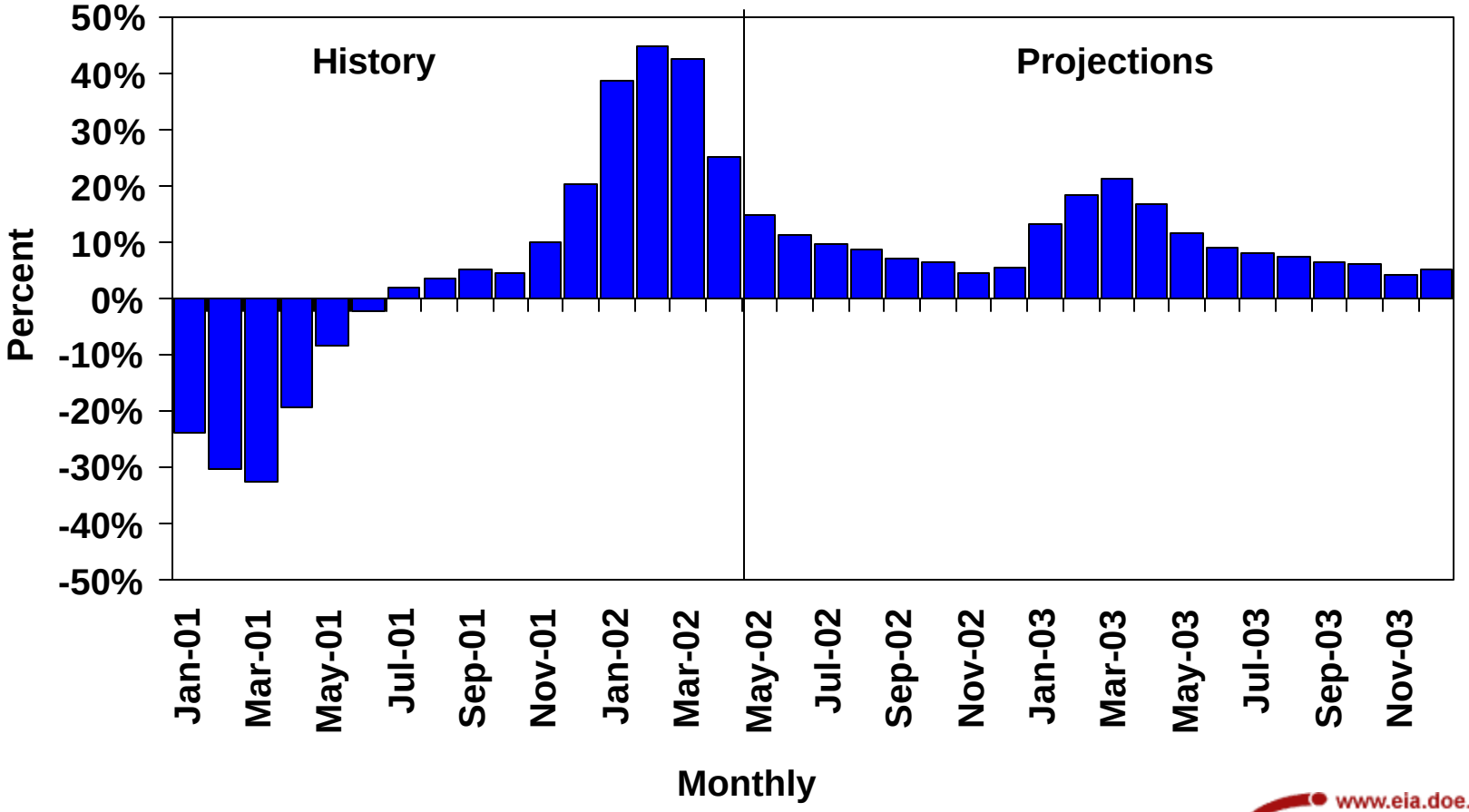
Figure 17. Working Gas in Storage
(Difference from Previous 5-Year Average)



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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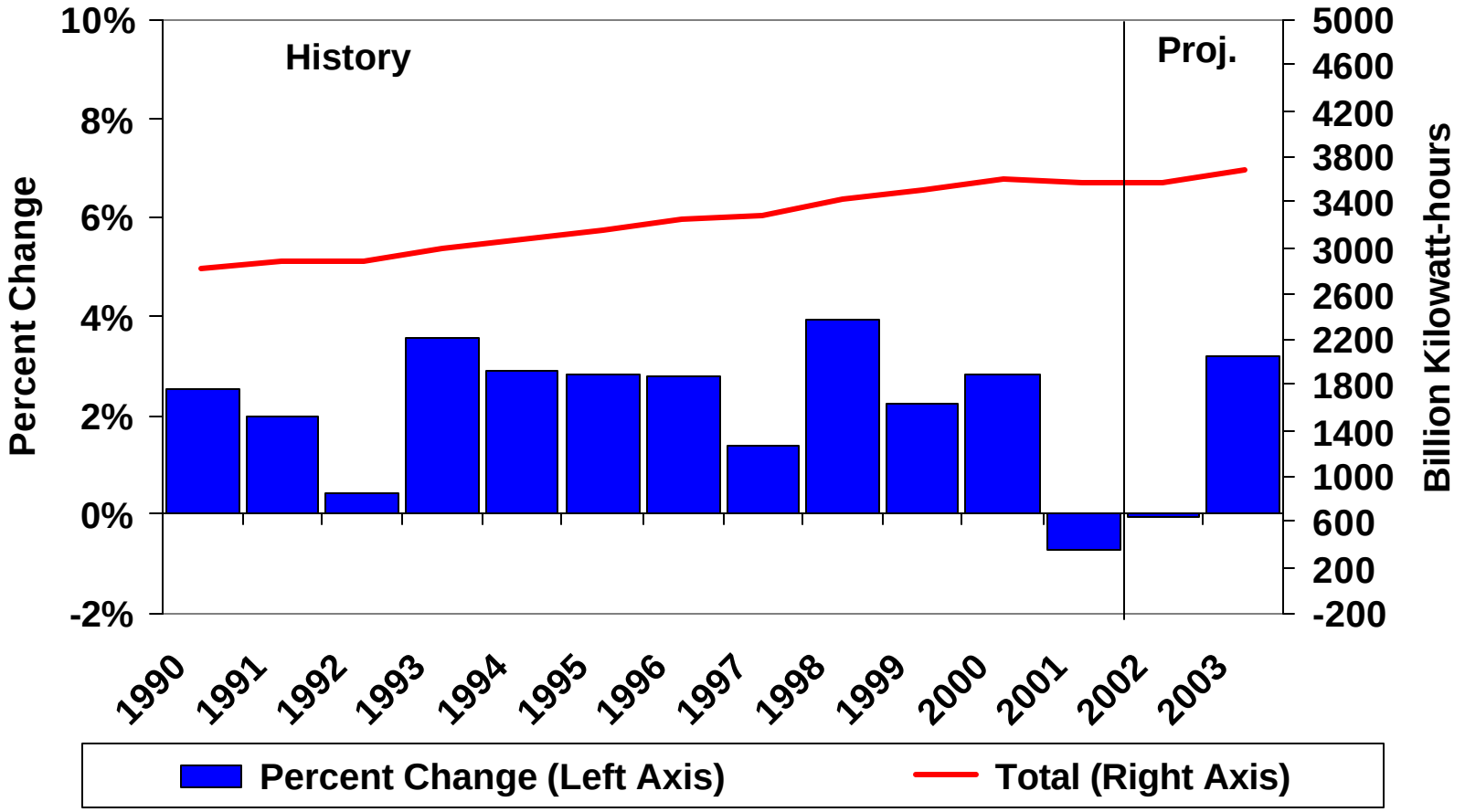
months, year-over-year increases in industrial output are not expected to show up until late in the third quarter of this year or later.

Total annual electricity demand growth (retail sales plus industrial generation for own use and other direct sales) is estimated to have been a negative 0.7 percent in 2001. For 2002, demand is expected to be about flat but is expected to begin to revive slightly by the end of 2002, and to grow by 3.2 percent in 2003 (Figure 18**).** Electricity demand growth is expected to rise in the forecast years mainly because the economy is assumed to gradually revive.

In 2001, total hydropower generation (utility and nonutility sectors) was down to record lows not seen since 1966. In 2002, total hydro generation is expected to rise by 22 percent if normal precipitation materializes in the Pacific Northwest, the main region affected. Total oil-fired generation is projected to be down considerably, by 38 percent, from last year in both the utility and non-utility sectors due to higher relative prices, while total gas-fired generation is projected to increase by 1.8 percent due mostly to increases in demand by the non-utility sector.

After a period of heightened concern for the availability of nuclear generation this summer, the prospect for normal operations appears likely. Upon discovery of corrosion in a major component in a nuclear plant in Ohio, the NRC ordered the submission of safety information on 68 other units, implying the possible need for shutdowns for inspections. It now appears the problem is confined to one unit and the cause is being investigated. The temporary loss of this capacity is offset by increases in capacity at several reactors due to NRC-approved upgrades ranging from 2 to 20 percent and totaling several hundred megawatts in each year of the projection.

Figure 18. Total Electricity Demand Growth Patterns



Sources: History: EIA; Projections: Short-Term Energy Outlook, April 2002.

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Table H1. U.S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)							
(billion chained 1996 dollars)	**9224**	**9332**	*9478*	*9842*	*1.2*	*1.6*	*3.8*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a]							
(nominal dollars per barrel)	**27.72**	**22.04**	*22.06*	*25.18*	*-20.5*	*0.1*	*14.1*
Petroleum Supply (million barrels per day)							
Crude Oil Production [b]	**5.82**	**5.85**	*5.90*	*5.94*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*0.7*
Total Petroleum Net Imports							
(including SPR)	**10.42**	**10.79**	*10.38*	*11.03*	*3.6*	*-3.8*	*6.3*
Energy Demand							
World Petroleum							
(million barrels per day)	**75.7**	**75.7**	*76.3*	*77.6*	*0.0*	*0.8*	*1.7*
Petroleum							
(million barrels per day)	**19.70**	**19.60**	*19.58*	*20.32*	*-0.5*	*-0.1*	*3.8*
Natural Gas							
(trillion cubic feet)	**22.54**	**21.57**	*22.02*	*22.85*	*-4.3*	*2.1*	*3.8*
Coal [c]							
(million short tons)	**1081**	**1081**	*1131*	*1154*	*0.0*	*4.6*	*2.0*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)							
Retail Sales [d]	**3413**	**3389**	*3400*	*3500*	*-0.7*	*0.3*	*2.9*
Nonutility Use/Sales [e]	**187**	**185**	*173*	*187*	*-1.1*	*-6.5*	*8.1*
Total	**3599**	**3574**	*3573*	*3687*	*-0.7*	*0.0*	*3.2*
Total Energy Demand [f]							
(quadrillion Btu)	**99.6**	**97.9**	*99.8*	*103.2*	*-1.8*	*2.0*	*3.4*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP							
(thousand Btu per 1996 Dollar)	**10.80**	**10.49**	*10.53*	*10.48*	*-2.9*	*0.4*	*-0.5*
Renewable Energy as Percent of Total [g]	**7.0**	**6.7**	*7.1*	*7.4*			

[a] Refers to the refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total Demand includes estimated Independent Power Producer (IPP) coal consumption.

[d] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.

[e] Defined as the sum of nonutility facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by nonutility generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the Monthly Energy Review (MER). Data for 2000 are estimates.

[f] The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated by using a subset of conversion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (MER). Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the Annual Energy Review (AER).

[g] Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly, as inputs to marketed energy. The Energy Information Administration does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; and Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121; International Petroleum Monthly DOE/EIA-0520; Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI-WEFA Forecast CONTROL0302.

Table 1. U.S. Macroeconomic and Weather Assumptions

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1996 dollars - SAAR)	**9334**	**9342**	**9310**	**9343**	*9375*	*9443*	*9497*	*9598*	*9701*	*9801*	*9886*	*9979*	*9332*	*9478*	*9842*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**2.5**	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.4**	*0.4*	*1.1*	*2.0*	*2.7*	*3.5*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*1.2*	*1.6*	*3.8*
Annualized Percent Change from Prior Quarter	**1.3**	**0.3**	**-1.3**	**1.4**	*1.4*	*2.9*	*2.3*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*3.5*	*3.8*			
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1996=1.000)	**1.087**	**1.092**	**1.098**	**1.098**	*1.103*	*1.107*	*1.111*	*1.117*	*1.125*	*1.129*	*1.136*	*1.143*	*1.094*	*1.110*	*1.133*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**1.8**	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*1.5*	*2.1*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1996 Dollars - SAAR)	**6679**	**6719**	**6918**	**6777**	*6893*	*6938*	*6990*	*7027*	*7090*	*7165*	*7217*	*7265*	*6773*	*6962*	*7184*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**3.8**	**3.0**	**5.3**	**2.1**	*3.2*	*3.3*	*1.0*	*3.7*	*2.9*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.6*	*2.8*	*3.2*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1996=1.000)	**1.221**	**1.202**	**1.187**	**1.167**	*1.165*	*1.171*	*1.184*	*1.204*	*1.230*	*1.258*	*1.285*	*1.307*	*1.194*	*1.181*	*1.270*
Percentage Change from Prior Year	**-1.1**	**-4.2**	**-5.5**	**-6.2**	*-4.6*	*-2.6*	*-0.2*	*3.2*	*5.6*	*7.4*	*8.5*	*8.5*	*-4.3*	*-1.1*	*7.5*
OECD Economic Growth (percent) [b]													0.9	*1.5*	*2.9*
Weather [c]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**2329**	**446**	**90**	**1366**	*2068*	*518*	*86*	*1622*	*2231*	*518*	*86*	*1622*	*4231*	*4294*	*4456*
New England	**3268**	**802**	**149**	**1926**	*2803*	*883*	*167*	*2237*	*3171*	*882*	*167*	*2237*	*6145*	*6090*	*6457*
Middle Atlantic	**2950**	**627**	**101**	**1601**	*2482*	*700*	*105*	*2002*	*2888*	*699*	*105*	*2001*	*5279*	*5289*	*5693*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**2450**	**470**	**93**	**1438**	*2182*	*555*	*90*	*1714*	*2348*	*555*	*90*	*1713*	*4451*	*4541*	*4706*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**26**	**371**	**779**	**80**	*30*	*347*	*782*	*76*	*33*	*347*	*783*	*76*	*1256*	*1234*	*1238*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI/McGraw -Hill model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

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

[c] Population-weighted degree days. A degree day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 1990 population.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17(419). Projections of OECD growth are based on DRI-WEFA, "World Economic Outlook," Volume 1. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI-WEFA Forecast CONTROL0302.

Table 2. U.S. Energy Indicators: Mid World Oil Price Case

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Macroeconomic [a]															
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1996 dollars-SAAR)	**1740**	**1696**	**1672**	**1624**	*1626*	*1626*	*1638*	*1653*	*1675*	*1706*	*1730*	*1756*	*1683*	*1636*	*1717*
Real Exchange Rate (index)	**1.105**	**1.141**	**1.134**	**1.148**	*1.190*	*1.188*	*1.173*	*1.152*	*1.135*	*1.119*	*1.104*	*1.094*	*1.132*	*1.176*	*1.113*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1996 dollars-SAAR)	**-15.0**	**-35.6**	**-47.0**	**-41.6**	*-34.3*	*-19.3*	*-3.4*	*5.5*	*11.4*	*13.4*	*12.9*	*11.5*	*-34.8*	*-12.8*	*12.3*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.385**	**1.363**	**1.329**	**1.293**	*1.290*	*1.297*	*1.298*	*1.305*	*1.318*	*1.321*	*1.333*	*1.341*	*1.343*	*1.297*	*1.328*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.759**	**1.773**	**1.776**	**1.775**	*1.786*	*1.796*	*1.807*	*1.820*	*1.833*	*1.842*	*1.855*	*1.869*	*1.771*	*1.802*	*1.850*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.892**	**0.968**	**0.875**	**0.675**	*0.665*	*0.808*	*0.769*	*0.807*	*0.857*	*0.897*	*0.845*	*0.856*	*0.853*	*0.762*	*0.864*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**132.6**	**132.5**	**132.4**	**131.5**	*131.3*	*131.5*	*131.7*	*132.2*	*132.7*	*133.3*	*134.0*	*134.7*	*132.2*	*131.7*	*133.7*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**93.2**	**93.3**	**93.3**	**92.7**	*92.8*	*93.0*	*93.4*	*93.9*	*94.2*	*94.7*	*95.2*	*95.8*	*93.1*	*93.3*	*95.0*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**1.199**	**1.181**	**1.167**	**1.146**	*1.143*	*1.149*	*1.161*	*1.180*	*1.204*	*1.230*	*1.255*	*1.275*	*1.173*	*1.158*	*1.241*
Housing Stock (millions)	**117.5**	**117.9**	**117.7**	**118.4**	*119.1*	*119.4*	*119.8*	*120.1*	*120.4*	*120.8*	*121.1*	*121.5*	*117.9*	*119.6*	*121.0*
Miscellaneous															
Gas Weighted Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**1.081**	**1.073**	**1.069**	**1.060**	*1.061*	*1.066*	*1.073*	*1.083*	*1.095*	*1.108*	*1.121*	*1.132*	*1.071*	*1.071*	*1.114*
Vehicle Miles Traveled [b] (million miles/day)	**7103**	**7883**	**7877**	**7573**	*7244*	*7978*	*8068*	*7614*	*7399*	*8104*	*8287*	*7832*	*7611*	*7728*	*7908*
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (index, 1999=1.000)	**0.993**	**1.000**	**0.991**	**1.014**	*0.997*	*0.990*	*1.006*	*0.997*	*0.994*	*0.982*	*1.003*	*0.995*	*0.999*	*0.997*	*0.994*
Real Vehicle Fuel Cost (cents per mile)	**4.11**	**4.33**	**3.96**	**3.31**	*3.26*	*3.98*	*3.73*	*3.70*	*3.74*	*4.11*	*3.81*	*3.72*	*3.93*	*3.67*	*3.84*
Air Travel Capacity (mill. available ton-miles/day)	**475.5**	**493.2**	**475.1**	**402.6**	*424.3*	*454.3*	*462.8*	*453.3*	*455.2*	*484.3*	*509.9*	*501.4*	*461.5*	*448.8*	*487.9*
Aircraft Utilization (mill. revenue ton-miles/day)	**263.5**	**279.3**	**262.8**	**217.6**	*229.6*	*257.0*	*279.0*	*266.0*	*263.0*	*286.7*	*302.4*	*289.6*	*255.7*	*258.1*	*285.6*
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**2.399**	**2.408**	**2.452**	**2.318**	*2.330*	*2.393*	*2.438*	*2.471*	*2.526*	*2.556*	*2.575*	*2.591*	*2.394*	*2.408*	*2.562*
Raw Steel Production (millions tons)	**25.53**	**26.07**	**25.25**	**23.71**	*24.80*	*25.73*	*25.59*	*25.73*	*26.57*	*27.25*	*26.69*	*26.59*	*100.55*	*101.84*	*107.10*

[a] Macroeconomic projections from DRI-WEFA model forecasts are seasonally adjusted at annual rates and modified as appropriate to the mid world oil price case.

[b] Includes all highway travel.

SAAR: Seasonally-adjusted annualized rate.

Note: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Table 3. International Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**19.9**	**19.6**	**19.7**	**19.3**	*19.2*	*19.5*	*19.9*	*19.9*	*20.2*	*20.0*	*20.5*	*20.6*	*19.6*	*19.6*	*20.3*
U.S. Territories	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.4**	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
Canada	**2.0**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**2.1**	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Europe	**15.2**	**14.8**	**15.5**	**15.4**	*15.5*	*14.5*	*15.1*	*15.8*	*15.5*	*14.6*	*15.2*	*15.9*	*15.2*	*15.2*	*15.3*
Japan	**6.1**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**5.5**	*6.0*	*4.9*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*6.1*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*
Other OECD	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**5.1**	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*5.0*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.2*
Total OECD	**48.9**	**46.6**	**47.5**	**47.9**	*48.2*	*46.3*	*47.9*	*49.1*	*49.4*	*47.0*	*48.7*	*50.0*	*47.7*	*47.9*	*48.8*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.5**	*3.7*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*
Europe	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.8*
China	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**4.8**	*5.1*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.3*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.2*
Other Asia	**7.0**	**7.0**	**6.7**	**7.0**	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.8*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*6.9*	*7.2*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*
Other Non-OECD	**11.8**	**12.0**	**12.1**	**11.9**	*11.9*	*12.1*	*12.2*	*12.1*	*12.0*	*12.2*	*12.3*	*12.2*	*12.0*	*12.0*	*12.2*
Total Non-OECD	**28.1**	**28.1**	**27.8**	**28.0**	*28.4*	*28.4*	*28.2*	*28.5*	*28.8*	*28.9*	*28.7*	*29.0*	*28.0*	*28.4*	*28.8*
Total World Demand	**77.0**	**74.7**	**75.3**	**75.9**	*76.6*	*74.7*	*76.1*	*77.6*	*78.2*	*75.9*	*77.4*	*78.9*	*75.7*	*76.3*	*77.6*
Supply [b]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**8.8**	**9.0**	**9.1**	**9.2**	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*
Canada	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.9**	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.1*
Mexico	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**3.6**	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.9*
North Sea [c]	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**6.0**	*5.9*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Other OECD	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.1**	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Total OECD	**23.3**	**23.0**	**23.3**	**23.7**	*23.6*	*23.3*	*23.7*	*24.0*	*24.1*	*23.8*	*24.0*	*24.3*	*23.3*	*23.6*	*24.0*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**31.2**	**29.9**	**30.1**	**29.2**	*27.7*	*27.8*	*28.5*	*29.0*	*29.4*	*29.1*	*29.5*	*29.0*	*30.1*	*28.2*	*29.3*
Former Soviet Union	**8.6**	**8.7**	**8.9**	**9.1**	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*8.8*	*9.2*	*9.6*
China	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.3**	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*
Other Non-OECD	**11.2**	**11.1**	**11.3**	**11.3**	*11.3*	*11.4*	*11.6*	*11.8*	*11.6*	*11.8*	*12.0*	*12.1*	*11.2*	*11.5*	*11.9*
Total Non-OECD	**54.4**	**53.0**	**53.6**	**52.9**	*51.4*	*51.7*	*52.9*	*53.5*	*53.8*	*53.8*	*54.6*	*54.3*	*53.5*	*52.4*	*54.1*
Total World Supply	**77.6**	**76.1**	**76.9**	**76.6**	*75.0*	*74.9*	*76.5*	*77.5*	*77.9*	*77.5*	*78.6*	*78.6*	*76.8*	*76.0*	*78.2*
Stock Changes															
Net Stock Withdrawals or Additions (-)															
U.S. (50 States including SPR)	**-0.1**	**-0.9**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	*0.1*	*-0.4*	*-0.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*-0.6*	*-0.2*	*0.4*	*-0.3*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*
Other	**-0.5**	**-0.5**	**-1.4**	**-0.6**	*1.5*	*0.2*	*-0.1*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*-1.1*	*-1.0*	*-0.1*	*-0.8*	*0.3*	*-0.5*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**-0.6**	**-1.4**	**-1.6**	**-0.7**	*1.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.4*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*-1.7*	*-1.2*	*0.3*	*-1.1*	*0.3*	*-0.6*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.7*
Non-OPEC Supply	**46.4**	**46.1**	**46.7**	**47.5**	*47.2*	*47.2*	*48.0*	*48.5*	*48.4*	*48.4*	*49.0*	*49.6*	*46.7*	*47.7*	*48.9*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**5.0**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.6**	*5.3*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*5.3*	*5.6*	*6.0*

[a] Demand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

[b] Includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

[c] Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table 4. U.S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average [a]	**24.12**	**23.85**	**23.04**	**16.94**	18.62	22.76	22.82	23.76	24.56	25.75	25.28	25.09	22.04	22.06	25.18
WTI [b] Spot Average	**28.82**	**27.92**	**26.66**	**20.40**	21.65	25.76	25.83	26.77	27.56	28.75	28.28	28.09	25.95	25.00	28.17
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**6.37**	**4.56**	**3.06**	**2.51**	2.37	2.60	2.28	2.69	3.06	2.76	2.83	3.12	4.13	2.49	2.94
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail [c] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**1.47**	**1.66**	**1.49**	**1.23**	1.20	1.53	1.46	1.39	1.41	1.61	1.52	1.43	1.47	1.40	1.49
Regular Unleaded	**1.43**	**1.62**	**1.45**	**1.19**	1.16	1.50	1.43	1.36	1.37	1.59	1.49	1.40	1.43	1.36	1.46
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**1.47**	**1.47**	**1.42**	**1.26**	1.18	1.31	1.30	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.43	1.40	1.29	1.41
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	**0.83**	**0.80**	**0.76**	**0.62**	0.61	0.69	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.82	0.76	0.69	0.79
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**1.35**	**1.25**	**1.15**	**1.10**	1.12	1.12	1.06	1.17	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.25	1.24	1.12	1.21
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail [d] (dollars per barrel)	**25.12**	**22.29**	**21.76**	**18.88**	19.86	22.19	21.88	23.63	24.06	23.28	23.15	24.10	22.17	21.92	23.66
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	**1.23**	**1.24**	**1.23**	**1.21**	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.23	1.20	1.18
Heavy Fuel Oil [e] (dollars per million Btu)	**4.22**	**3.82**	**3.50**	**2.96**	3.11	3.62	3.62	3.75	3.79	3.82	3.83	3.82	3.73	3.50	3.82
Natural Gas (dollars per million Btu)	**7.26**	**4.96**	**3.47**	**2.91**	2.88	3.01	2.68	3.20	3.61	3.20	3.24	3.63	4.41	2.91	3.37
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**10.09**	**10.64**	**10.64**	**7.68**	6.67	7.42	8.82	7.06	7.18	8.10	9.49	7.74	9.62	7.08	7.66
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour)	**7.96**	**8.62**	**8.85**	**8.50**	8.28	8.79	8.98	8.45	8.13	8.70	8.94	8.47	8.48	8.64	8.57

[a] Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.
[b] West Texas Intermediate.
[c] Average self-service cash prices.
[d] Average for all sulfur contents.
[e] Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Data are estimated for the fourth quarter of 2000. Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Marketing Monthly, DOE/EIA-0380; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table 5. U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**5.85**	**5.84**	**5.82**	**5.90**	*5.95*	*5.84*	*5.86*	*5.96*	*5.97*	*5.90*	*5.90*	*5.99*	*5.85*	*5.90*	*5.94*
Alaska	**0.99**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.99**	*1.04*	*0.96*	*0.96*	*1.04*	*1.05*	*1.02*	*1.02*	*1.09*	*0.97*	*1.00*	*1.05*
Lower 48	**4.86**	**4.88**	**4.88**	**4.91**	*4.90*	*4.88*	*4.90*	*4.92*	*4.92*	*4.88*	*4.88*	*4.90*	*4.88*	*4.90*	*4.89*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**9.02**	**9.60**	**9.34**	**9.03**	*8.49*	*9.50*	*9.39*	*9.03*	*9.11*	*9.82*	*9.80*	*9.40*	*9.25*	*9.11*	*9.53*
Other SPR Supply	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.05**	*0.11*	*0.18*	*0.15*	*0.19*	*0.16*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.02*	*0.16*	*0.11*
SPR Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**-0.02**	**-0.01**	**-0.02**	**-0.06**	*-0.12*	*-0.18*	*-0.15*	*-0.19*	*-0.16*	*-0.10*	*-0.10*	*-0.10*	*-0.03*	*-0.16*	*-0.11*
Other Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**-0.24**	**0.00**	**-0.01**	**-0.05**	*-0.15*	*0.05*	*0.18*	*0.04*	*-0.18*	*0.01*	*0.18*	*0.04*	*-0.07*	*0.03*	*0.01*
Product Supplied and Losses	**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*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.13**	**0.22**	**0.06**	**0.06**	*0.22*	*0.14*	*0.15*	*0.14*	*0.14*	*0.15*	*0.16*	*0.15*	*0.12*	*0.16*	*0.15*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**14.75**	**15.65**	**15.21**	**14.89**	*14.39*	*15.35*	*15.44*	*14.98*	*14.89*	*15.78*	*15.93*	*15.48*	*15.12*	*15.04*	*15.52*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.65**	**1.89**	**1.95**	**1.96**	*1.84*	*1.87*	*1.88*	*1.88*	*1.88*	*1.94*	*1.95*	*1.97*	*1.86*	*1.87*	*1.93*
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	**0.38**	**0.39**	**0.40**	**0.39**	*0.39*	*0.40*	*0.42*	*0.42*	*0.41*	*0.41*	*0.43*	*0.42*	*0.39*	*0.41*	*0.42*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**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*
Processing Gain	**0.91**	**0.90**	**0.90**	**0.94**	*0.93*	*0.93*	*0.92*	*0.91*	*0.91*	*0.95*	*0.93*	*0.91*	*0.91*	*0.92*	*0.93*
Net Product Imports [c]	**2.07**	**1.59**	**1.36**	**1.16**	*1.12*	*1.34*	*1.41*	*1.25*	*1.61*	*1.40*	*1.55*	*1.43*	*1.54*	*1.28*	*1.50*
Product Stock Withdrawn or Added (-)	**0.12**	**-0.87**	**-0.14**	**0.00**	*0.54*	*-0.48*	*-0.26*	*0.44*	*0.44*	*-0.51*	*-0.26*	*0.41*	*-0.23*	*0.06*	*0.02*
Total Supply	**19.87**	**19.55**	**19.67**	**19.34**	*19.21*	*19.42*	*19.81*	*19.87*	*20.14*	*19.98*	*20.53*	*20.62*	*19.61*	*19.58*	*20.32*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline	**8.27**	**8.66**	**8.82**	**8.60**	*8.39*	*8.86*	*8.90*	*8.79*	*8.60*	*9.06*	*9.17*	*9.06*	*8.59*	*8.74*	*8.97*
Jet Fuel	**1.73**	**1.72**	**1.67**	**1.51**	*1.55*	*1.65*	*1.68*	*1.70*	*1.72*	*1.71*	*1.78*	*1.80*	*1.66*	*1.65*	*1.75*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**4.21**	**3.72**	**3.64**	**3.72**	*3.84*	*3.56*	*3.53*	*3.80*	*4.10*	*3.72*	*3.71*	*3.98*	*3.82*	*3.68*	*3.88*
Residual Fuel Oil	**0.94**	**0.87**	**0.82**	**0.76**	*0.72*	*0.72*	*0.82*	*0.75*	*0.88*	*0.70*	*0.85*	*0.77*	*0.85*	*0.75*	*0.80*
Other Oils [d]	**4.72**	**4.59**	**4.72**	**4.74**	*4.71*	*4.63*	*4.87*	*4.83*	*4.84*	*4.79*	*5.04*	*5.01*	*4.69*	*4.76*	*4.92*
Total Demand	**19.86**	**19.55**	**19.67**	**19.32**	*19.20*	*19.42*	*19.81*	*19.87*	*20.14*	*19.98*	*20.53*	*20.62*	*19.60*	*19.58*	*20.32*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**11.09**	**11.19**	**10.70**	**10.19**	*9.61*	*10.84*	*10.80*	*10.27*	*10.73*	*11.22*	*11.35*	*10.82*	*10.79*	*10.38*	*11.03*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**307**	**306**	**307**	**312**	*325*	*321*	*304*	*301*	*316*	*316*	*299*	*296*	*312*	*301*	*296*
Total Motor Gasoline	**194**	**220**	**206**	**209**	*211*	*208*	*201*	*204*	*208*	*209*	*200*	*204*	*209*	*204*	*204*
Finished Motor Gasoline	**145**	**169**	**158**	**161**	*159*	*161*	*156*	*160*	*158*	*163*	*156*	*160*	*161*	*160*	*160*
Blending Components	**49**	**51**	**48**	**48**	*52*	*47*	*45*	*44*	*49*	*46*	*44*	*44*	*48*	*44*	*44*
Jet Fuel	**40**	**43**	**43**	**42**	*41*	*41*	*43*	*43*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*42*	*43*	*43*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**105**	**114**	**127**	**144**	*119*	*128*	*143*	*143*	*111*	*121*	*138*	*139*	*144*	*143*	*139*
Residual Fuel Oil	**39**	**43**	**37**	**41**	*35*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*36*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*39*	*40*
Other Oils [e]	**253**	**290**	**311**	**288**	*269*	*305*	*318*	*274*	*267*	*300*	*312*	*268*	*288*	*274*	*268*
Total Stocks (excluding SPR)	**938**	**1017**	**1031**	**1036**	*1000*	*1039*	*1047*	*1003*	*978*	*1024*	*1031*	*989*	*1036*	*1003*	*989*
Crude Oil in SPR	**542**	**543**	**545**	**550**	*561*	*577*	*591*	*608*	*622*	*632*	*641*	*650*	*550*	*608*	*650*
Heating Oil Reserve	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Total Stocks (including SPR)	**1480**	**1560**	**1576**	**1586**	*1561*	*1616*	*1637*	*1611*	*1601*	*1655*	*1672*	*1639*	*1586*	*1611*	*1639*

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.
[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.
[d] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.
[e] Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's Petroleum Supply Monthly, Table C1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109, and Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table 6. Approximate Energy Demand Sensitivities[a] for the STIFS[b]

(Percent Deviation Base Case)

Demand Sector	+1% GDP	+ 10% Prices		+ 10% Weather[e]	
		Crude Oil[c]	N.Gas Wellhead[d]	Fall/Winter[f]	Spring/Summer[f]
Petroleum					
Total	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Motor Gasoline	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Distillate Fuel	0.8%	-0.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.1%
Residual Fuel	1.6%	-3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Natural Gas					
Total	1.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	4.4%	1.0%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%
Industrial	1.7%	0.2%	-0.5%	1.3%	0.0%
Electric Utility	1.8%	1.6%	-1.5%	1.0%	4.0%
Coal					
Total	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Electric Utility	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Electricity					
Total	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Residential	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.6%
Commercial	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Industrial	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%

[a]Percent change in demand quantity resulting from specified percent changes in model inputs.
[b]Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.
[c]Refiner acquisitions cost of imported crude oil.
[d]Average unit value of marketed natural gas production reported by States.
[e]Refers to percent changes in degree-days.
[f]Response during fall/winter period(first and fourth calendar quarters) refers to change in heating degree-days. Response during the spring/summer period (second and third calendar quarters) refers to change in cooling degree-days.

Table 7. Forecast Components for U.S. Crude Oil Production

(Million Barrels per Day)

	High Price Case	Low Price Case	Difference		
			Total	Uncertainty	Price Impact
United States	*6.18*	*5.70*	*0.47*	*0.07*	*0.40*
Lower 48 States	*5.08*	*4.64*	*0.44*	*0.05*	*0.39*
Alaska	*1.10*	*1.07*	*0.03*	*0.02*	*0.02*

Note: Components provided are for the fourth quarter 2003. Totals may not add to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table 8. U.S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**4.86**	**4.86**	**4.84**	**4.80**	*4.56*	*4.57*	*4.60*	*4.71*	*4.80*	*4.84*	*4.88*	*4.99*	*19.36*	*18.45*	*19.50*
Net Imports	**0.97**	**0.90**	**0.94**	**0.82**	*0.88*	*0.84*	*0.84*	*0.88*	*0.91*	*0.87*	*0.89*	*0.95*	*3.63*	*3.44*	*3.63*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*
Total New Supply	**5.85**	**5.77**	**5.81**	**5.64**	*5.46*	*5.42*	*5.46*	*5.62*	*5.74*	*5.72*	*5.78*	*5.96*	*23.07*	*21.97*	*23.21*
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	**1.72**	**0.74**	**1.88**	**2.94**	*2.90*	*1.57*	*2.14*	*3.00*	*2.54*	*1.33*	*2.10*	*2.98*	*1.72*	*2.90*	*2.54*
Closing	**0.74**	**1.88**	**2.94**	**2.90**	*1.57*	*2.14*	*3.00*	*2.54*	*1.33*	*2.10*	*2.98*	*2.54*	*2.90*	*2.54*	*2.54*
Net Withdrawals	**0.98**	**-1.14**	**-1.06**	**0.04**	*1.33*	*-0.57*	*-0.86*	*0.45*	*1.21*	*-0.76*	*-0.88*	*0.44*	*-1.18*	*0.36*	*0.01*
Total Supply	**6.83**	**4.63**	**4.74**	**5.68**	*6.80*	*4.85*	*4.61*	*6.07*	*6.95*	*4.96*	*4.90*	*6.40*	*21.88*	*22.33*	*23.22*
Balancing Item [a]	**0.30**	**0.00**	**-0.25**	**-0.36**	*-0.02*	*0.03*	*0.00*	*-0.33*	*0.31*	*0.05*	*-0.16*	*-0.57*	*-0.32*	*-0.31*	*-0.37*
Total Primary Supply	**7.13**	**4.63**	**4.49**	**5.32**	*6.78*	*4.89*	*4.60*	*5.75*	*7.25*	*5.01*	*4.75*	*5.84*	*21.57*	*22.02*	*22.85*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**0.29**	**0.29**	**0.29**	**0.28**	*0.26*	*0.26*	*0.27*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.29*	*1.14*	*1.06*	*1.13*
Pipeline Use	**0.20**	**0.13**	**0.13**	**0.15**	*0.19*	*0.13*	*0.12*	*0.16*	*0.20*	*0.13*	*0.13*	*0.16*	*0.62*	*0.61*	*0.62*
Residential	**2.46**	**0.77**	**0.37**	**1.21**	*2.21*	*0.85*	*0.37*	*1.46*	*2.44*	*0.85*	*0.38*	*1.41*	*4.80*	*4.89*	*5.08*
Commercial	**1.37**	**0.63**	**0.46**	**0.80**	*1.26*	*0.63*	*0.45*	*0.87*	*1.38*	*0.64*	*0.46*	*0.89*	*3.26*	*3.21*	*3.36*
Industrial (Incl. Nonutility Use)	**2.34**	**2.10**	**2.27**	**2.35**	*2.37*	*2.25*	*2.40*	*2.43*	*2.46*	*2.34*	*2.49*	*2.51*	*9.05*	*9.44*	*9.80*
Electric Utilities	***0.47***	***0.71***	***0.97***	**0.54**	*0.49*	*0.76*	*1.00*	*0.55*	*0.49*	*0.78*	*1.02*	*0.56*	*2.68*	*2.80*	*2.85*
Total Demand	**7.13**	**4.63**	**4.49**	**5.32**	*6.78*	*4.89*	*4.60*	*5.75*	*7.25*	*5.01*	*4.75*	*5.84*	*21.57*	*22.02*	*22.85*

[a]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.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table 9. U.S. Coal Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Million Short Tons)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Production	**283.6**	**278.3**	**278.1**	**281.3**	*279.0*	*267.0*	*290.7*	*290.8*	*283.6*	*278.1*	*297.7*	*296.7*	*1121.3*	*1127.5*	*1156.1*
Appalachia	**110.8**	**109.0**	**104.1**	**105.1**	*105.9*	*102.5*	*106.1*	*106.4*	*106.8*	*104.6*	*105.9*	*106.2*	*428.9*	*420.9*	*423.5*
Interior	**37.5**	**37.0**	**37.9**	**35.2**	*36.0*	*33.9*	*39.7*	*34.4*	*34.0*	*33.7*	*38.9*	*33.2*	*147.7*	*144.1*	*139.7*
Western	**135.3**	**132.3**	**136.1**	**141.0**	*137.0*	*130.6*	*144.9*	*150.0*	*142.8*	*139.8*	*152.9*	*157.3*	*544.7*	*562.5*	*592.8*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**31.9**	**39.2**	**38.3**	**37.0**	*33.9*	*40.7*	*35.0*	*33.1*	*32.5*	*32.8*	*31.6*	*33.0*	*31.9*	*33.9*	*32.5*
Closing	**39.2**	**38.3**	**37.0**	**33.9**	*40.7*	*35.0*	*33.1*	*32.5*	*32.8*	*31.6*	*33.0*	*32.7*	*33.9*	*32.5*	*32.7*
Net Withdrawals	**-7.3**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**3.1**	*-6.8*	*5.7*	*1.9*	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*1.1*	*-1.4*	*0.3*	*-2.0*	*1.4*	*-0.2*
Imports	**3.9**	**4.1**	**6.0**	**5.7**	*4.8*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*19.8*	*20.3*	*20.8*
Exports	**11.8**	**13.5**	**11.7**	**11.7**	*11.8*	*12.3*	*12.6*	*12.5*	*12.3*	*12.5*	*12.8*	*12.7*	*48.7*	*49.1*	*50.3*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**268.4**	**269.9**	**273.7**	**278.5**	*265.3*	*265.5*	*285.2*	*284.1*	*276.3*	*271.9*	*288.7*	*289.5*	*1090.4*	*1100.0*	*1126.4*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**108.1**	**113.9**	**128.6**	**117.6**	*137.2*	*139.9*	*143.8*	*126.5*	*120.4*	*123.6*	*129.5*	*110.5*	*108.1*	*137.2*	*120.4*
Closing	**113.9**	**128.6**	**117.6**	**137.2**	*139.9*	*143.8*	*126.5*	*120.4*	*123.6*	*129.5*	*110.5*	*104.4*	*137.2*	*120.4*	*104.4*
Net Withdrawals	**-5.8**	**-14.7**	**11.0**	**-19.5**	*-2.7*	*-3.9*	*17.3*	*6.2*	*-3.3*	*-5.8*	*18.9*	*6.2*	*-29.0*	*16.8*	*16.0*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**	**2.6**	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*10.6*	*11.1*	*11.6*
Total Supply	**265.2**	**257.9**	**287.3**	**261.6**	*265.4*	*264.3*	*305.3*	*293.0*	*275.9*	*269.0*	*310.6*	*298.6*	*1072.0*	*1127.9*	*1154.0*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**6.8**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**6.0**	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.2*	*26.6*	*25.8*	*25.6*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**203.9**	**196.1**	**223.7**	**194.6**	*197.9*	*198.2*	*233.1*	*220.9*	*204.6*	*202.3*	*237.7*	*226.0*	*818.4*	*850.0*	*870.5*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**36.7**	**34.7**	**40.8**	**38.5**	*37.7*	*35.7*	*41.5*	*39.2*	*38.5*	*36.4*	*42.5*	*40.1*	*150.6*	*154.1*	*157.5*
Retail and General Industry [e]	**17.8**	**16.2**	**24.8**	**26.7**	*26.4*	*24.1*	*24.1*	*26.6*	*26.2*	*23.9*	*23.9*	*26.4*	*85.5*	*101.1*	*100.4*
Total Demand [f]	**265.3**	**254.0**	**296.0**	**265.7**	*268.4*	*264.3*	*305.3*	*293.0*	*275.9*	*269.0*	*310.6*	*298.6*	*1081.1*	*1131.0*	*1154.0*
Discrepancy [g]	**0.0**	**3.9**	**-8.8**	**-4.1**	*-3.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*-9.1*	*-3.0*	*0.0*

[a] Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

[c] Estimated independent power producers' (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

[d] Estimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA). Quarterly coal consumption estimates for 2000 and projections for 2001 and 2002 are based on (1) estimated consumption by utility power plants sold to nonutility generators during 1999 and 2000, and (2) annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities from Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report).

[e] Beginnning in July 2001, includes data and forecasts of coal consumed at 22 synfuel plants; January-June 2001 consumption will be adjusted in a later release.

[f] Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

[g] The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121, and Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table 10. U.S. Electricity Supply and Demand: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	2001				2002				2003				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**399.8**	**383.2**	**431.7**	**375.1**	*376.1*	*377.4*	*443.4*	*423.1*	*389.3*	*386.2*	*453.4*	*434.1*	*1589.8*	*1620.1*	*1662.9*
Petroleum	**24.2**	**21.8**	**21.6**	**12.0**	*15.4*	*10.2*	*20.6*	*10.9*	*17.1*	*10.5*	*22.2*	*13.0*	*79.6*	*57.2*	*62.8*
Natural Gas	**45.7**	**69.1**	**95.0**	**53.1**	*46.5*	*72.1*	*94.5*	*52.2*	*46.9*	*73.7*	*96.7*	*53.6*	*262.8*	*265.4*	*270.8*
Nuclear	**135.8**	**130.1**	**140.4**	**127.4**	*130.3*	*127.7*	*137.5*	*127.7*	*131.1*	*128.5*	*138.4*	*128.5*	*533.7*	*523.1*	*526.6*
Hydroelectric	**50.4**	**50.8**	**46.7**	**45.0**	*55.6*	*63.2*	*56.9*	*59.2*	*69.1*	*74.6*	*62.7*	*62.1*	*192.9*	*234.9*	*268.5*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.4**	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*
Subtotal	**656.5**	**655.5**	**736.1**	**613.0**	*624.5*	*651.2*	*753.5*	*673.7*	*654.1*	*674.0*	*774.0*	*691.9*	*2661.0*	*2702.9*	*2794.0*
Nonutility Generation [b]															
Coal	**93.5**	**81.1**	**96.1**	**82.3**	*90.0*	*78.3*	*89.6*	*60.0*	*93.3*	*79.9*	*91.7*	*61.6*	*353.0*	*318.0*	*326.5*
Petroleum	**17.0**	**12.0**	**11.9**	**7.3**	*10.9*	*6.0*	*10.7*	*7.5*	*12.1*	*6.2*	*11.5*	*8.9*	*48.2*	*35.2*	*38.8*
Natural Gas	**78.4**	**83.9**	**109.1**	**87.0**	*83.9*	*87.8*	*107.4*	*87.8*	*84.6*	*89.7*	*109.9*	*90.2*	*358.3*	*366.9*	*374.4*
Other Gaseous Fuels [c]	**4.0**	**4.3**	**5.6**	**4.5**	*4.3*	*4.5*	*5.4*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.5*	*5.4*	*4.5*	*18.5*	*18.7*	*18.7*
Nuclear	**56.2**	**55.3**	**60.4**	**61.7**	*61.8*	*60.8*	*65.5*	*60.8*	*62.4*	*61.1*	*65.8*	*61.3*	*233.6*	*248.8*	*250.6*
Hydroelectric	**5.3**	**6.4**	**3.3**	**3.3**	*5.5*	*8.0*	*4.1*	*5.7*	*7.3*	*9.5*	*4.5*	*6.0*	*18.4*	*23.3*	*27.3*
Geothermal and Other [d]	**20.4**	**21.5**	**22.2**	**21.9**	*20.6*	*21.3*	*22.5*	*21.3*	*20.7*	*21.4*	*22.5*	*21.3*	*86.1*	*85.6*	*85.8*
Subtotal	**275.0**	**264.5**	**308.6**	**267.9**	*277.0*	*266.8*	*305.1*	*247.6*	*284.8*	*272.3*	*311.3*	*253.8*	*1116.0*	*1096.5*	*1122.1*
Total Generation	**931.4**	**920.0**	**1044.7**	**881.0**	*901.6*	*918.0*	*1058.6*	*921.3*	*938.9*	*946.2*	*1085.3*	*945.7*	*3777.0*	*3799.4*	*3916.1*
Net Imports [e]	**3.6**	**7.2**	**5.1**	**4.4**	*4.9*	*8.5*	*6.3*	*5.6*	*6.1*	*7.7*	*11.1*	*6.6*	*20.3*	*25.3*	*31.4*
Total Supply	**936.4**	**927.8**	**1049.7**	**885.3**	*906.4*	*926.5*	*1064.9*	*926.9*	*944.9*	*954.0*	*1096.4*	*952.3*	*3799.3*	*3824.7*	*3947.6*
Losses and Unaccounted for [f]	**38.7**	**76.4**	**55.6**	**54.3**	*48.1*	*76.3*	*67.0*	*60.8*	*50.2*	*78.7*	*69.0*	*62.5*	*224.9*	*252.1*	*260.4*
Demand															
Retail Sales [g]															
Residential	**322.0**	**264.1**	**354.4**	**261.7**	*299.7*	*270.8*	*359.6*	*284.8*	*319.5*	*279.6*	*369.6*	*289.9*	*1202.3*	*1214.9*	*1258.6*
Commercial	**253.1**	**264.6**	**307.8**	**261.9**	*257.0*	*262.2*	*300.5*	*261.1*	*258.8*	*266.8*	*308.8*	*268.6*	*1087.4*	*1080.8*	*1103.0*
Industrial	**248.5**	**248.9**	**248.6**	**237.7**	*232.4*	*247.4*	*259.8*	*249.6*	*243.0*	*255.4*	*266.8*	*256.7*	*983.7*	*989.2*	*1021.9*
Other	**26.4**	**28.0**	**33.4**	**27.8**	*27.7*	*27.9*	*31.0*	*28.2*	*28.1*	*28.4*	*31.7*	*28.8*	*115.6*	*114.8*	*117.0*
Subtotal	**850.1**	**805.6**	**944.2**	**789.2**	*816.8*	*808.3*	*951.0*	*823.8*	*849.5*	*830.1*	*976.9*	*843.9*	*3389.0*	*3399.8*	*3500.4*
Nonutility Use/Sales [h]	**47.6**	**45.8**	**50.0**	**41.9**	*41.6*	*41.9*	*47.0*	*42.4*	*45.2*	*45.2*	*50.4*	*45.9*	*185.3*	*172.9*	*186.7*
Total Demand	**897.7**	**851.4**	**994.2**	**831.1**	*858.4*	*850.2*	*997.9*	*866.2*	*894.7*	*875.3*	*1027.3*	*889.8*	*3574.3*	*3572.7*	*3687.1*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities [b]	**227.3**	**218.8**	**258.6**	**226.1**	*235.4*	*224.9*	*258.1*	*205.2*	*239.6*	*227.1*	*260.8*	*207.9*	*930.7*	*923.7*	*935.4*

[a] "Other" includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.

[b] Electricity(net Generation) from nonutility sources, including cogenerators and small power producers.

[c] Includes refinery still gas and other process or waste gases and liquefied petroleum gases.

[d] Includes geothermal, solar, wind, wood, waste, hydrogen, sulfur, batteries, chemicals and spent sulfite liquor.

[e] Data for 2000 are estimates.

[f] Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.

[g] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA'S Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual. Power marketers' sales are reported annually in Appendix C of EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue. Quarterly data for power marketers (and thus retail sales totals) are imputed. Data for 2000 are estimated.

[h] Defined as the sum of nonutility facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by nonutility generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the Monthly Energy Review (MER). Data for 2000 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table 11. U.S. Renewable Energy Use by Sector: Mid World Oil Price Case

(Quadrillion Btu)

	Year				Annual Percentage Change		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Electric Utilities							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**2.600**	**2.020**	*2.460*	*2.813*	**-22.3**	*21.8*	*14.3*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.004**	**0.004**	*0.004*	*0.005*	**0.0**	*0.0*	*25.0*
Biofuels [c]	**0.021**	**0.021**	*0.021*	*0.021*	**0.0**	*0.0*	*0.0*
Total	**2.625**	**2.046**	*2.486*	*2.839*	**-22.1**	*21.5*	*14.2*
Nonutility Power Generators							
Hydroelectric Power [a]	**0.149**	**0.190**	*0.241*	*0.282*	**27.5**	*26.8*	*17.0*
Geothermal, Solar and Wind Energy [b]	**0.355**	**0.375**	*0.379*	*0.383*	**5.6**	*1.1*	*1.1*
Biofuels [c]	**0.523**	**0.663**	*0.659*	*0.659*	**26.8**	*-0.6*	*0.0*
Total	**1.027**	**1.228**	*1.278*	*1.324*	**19.6**	*4.1*	*3.6*
Total Power Generation	**3.652**	**3.274**	*3.764*	*4.163*	**-10.4**	*15.0*	*10.6*
Other Sectors [d]							
Residential and Commercial [e]	**0.570**	**0.560**	*0.560*	*0.590*	**-1.8**	*0.0*	*5.4*
Industrial [f]	**2.410**	**2.410**	*2.470*	*2.540*	**0.0**	*2.5*	*2.8*
Transportation [g]	**0.114**	**0.122**	*0.127*	*0.143*	**7.0**	*4.1*	*12.6*
Total	**3.094**	**3.092**	*3.157*	*3.273*	**-0.1**	*2.1*	*3.7*
Net Imported Electricity [h]	**0.244**	**0.146**	*0.181*	*0.225*	**-40.2**	*24.0*	*24.3*
Total Renewable Energy Demand	**6.990**	**6.512**	*7.103*	*7.661*	**-6.8**	*9.1*	*7.9*

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

[b]Also includes photovoltaic and solar thermal energy. Sharp declines since 1998 in the electric utility sector and corresponding increases in the nonutility sector for this category mostly reflect sale of geothermal facilities to the nonutility sector.

[c]Biofuels are fuelwood, wood byproducts, waste wood, municipal solid waste, manufacturing process waste, and alcohol fuels.

[d]Renewable energy includes minor components of non-marketed renewable energy, which is renewable energy that is neither bought nor sold, either directly or indirectly as inputs to marketed energy. The Energy Information Administration does not estimate or project total consumption of non-marketed renewable energy.

[e]Includes biofuels and solar energy consumed in the residential and commercial sectors.

[f]consists primarily of biofuels for use other than in electricity cogeneration.

[g]Ethanol blended into gasoline.

[h]Represents 69.3 percent of total electricity net imports, which is the proportion of total 1999 net imported electricity (0.300 quadrillion Btu) attributable to renewable sources (0.208 quadrillion Btu). See EIA's Monthly Energy Review, Table 1.5.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table A1. Annual U.S. Energy Supply and Demand

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)															
(billion chained 1996 dollars)	**6592**	**6708**	**6676**	**6880**	**7063**	**7348**	**7544**	**7813**	**8159**	**8509**	**8857**	**9224**	*9332*	*9478*	*9842*
Imported Crude Oil Price [a]															
(nominal dollars per barrel)	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.50**	**12.08**	**17.22**	**27.72**	*22.04*	*22.06*	*25.18*
Petroleum Supply															
Crude Oil Production [b]															
(million barrels per day)	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.25**	**5.88**	**5.82**	*5.85*	*5.90*	*5.94*
Total Petroleum Net Imports (including SPR)															
(million barrels per day)	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.76**	**9.91**	**10.42**	*10.79*	*10.38*	*11.03*
Energy Demand															
World Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**65.9**	**66.0**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.4**	**72.9**	**73.6**	**75.0**	**75.7**	*75.7*	*76.3*	*77.6*
U.S. Petroleum															
(million barrels per day)	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	**19.70**	*19.60*	*19.58*	*20.32*
Natural Gas															
(trillion cubic feet)	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.61**	**22.54**	*21.57*	*22.02*	*22.85*
Coal															
(million short tons)	**889**	**896**	**893**	**901**	**943**	**950**	**962**	**1006**	**1030**	**1038**	**1045**	**1081**	*1081*	*1131*	*1154*
Electricity (billion kilowatthours)															
Retail Sales [c]	**2647**	**2713**	**2762**	**2763**	**2861**	**2935**	**3013**	**3101**	**3146**	**3264**	**3312**	**3413**	*3389*	*3400*	*3500*
Nonutility Own Use [d]	**NA**	**104**	**111**	**122**	**127**	**141**	**149**	**149**	**149**	**160**	**189**	**187**	*185*	*173*	*187*
Total	**2747**	**2817**	**2873**	**2885**	**2988**	**3075**	**3162**	**3250**	**3295**	**3424**	**3501**	**3599**	*3574*	*3573*	*3687*
Total Energy Demand [e]															
(quadrillion Btu)	**84.2**	**84.2**	**84.5**	**85.6**	**87.4**	**89.2**	**90.9**	**93.9**	**94.2**	**95.2**	**97.1**	**99.6**	*97.9*	*99.8*	*103.2*
Total Energy Demand per Dollar of GDP															
(thousand Btu per 1996 Dollar)	**NA**	**12.55**	**12.66**	**12.44**	**12.37**	**12.14**	**12.05**	**12.04**	**11.54**	**11.19**	**10.96**	**10.80**	*10.49*	*10.53*	*10.48*

[a] Refers to the imported cost of crude oil to U.S. refiners.

[b] Includes lease condensate.

[c] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.

[d] Defined as the sum of nonutility facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by nonutility generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the Monthly Energy Review (MER). Data for 2000 are estimates.

[e] "Total Energy Demand" refers to the aggregate energy concept presented in Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review, 1999, DOE/EIA-0384(97) (AER), Table 1.1. Prior to 1990, some components of renewable energy consumption, particularly relating to consumption at nonutility electric generating facilities, were not available. For those years, a less compehensive measure of total energy demand can be found in EIA's AER. The conversion from physical units to Btu is calculated using a subset of conv ersion factors used in the calculations performed for gross energy consumption in Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review (MER). Consequently, the historical data may not precisely match those published in the MER or the AER.

Notes: SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Latest data available from Bureau of Economic Analysis; Energy Information Administration; latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; Petroleum Supply Annual, DOE/EIA-0340/2; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121; International Petroleum Monthly DOE/EIA-520, and Weekly Petroleum Status Report DOE/EIA-0208. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI-WEFA Forecast CONTROL0302.

Table A2. Annual U. S. Macroeconomic and Weather Indicators

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**6592**	**6708**	**6676**	**6880**	**7063**	**7348**	**7544**	**7813**	**8159**	**8509**	**8857**	**9224**	*9332*	*9478*	*9842*
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 1996=1.000)	**0.833**	**0.865**	**0.897**	**0.919**	**0.941**	**0.960**	**0.981**	**1.000**	**1.019**	**1.032**	**1.047**	**1.070**	*1.094*	*1.110*	*1.133*
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 1996 Dollars)	**4907**	**5014**	**5033**	**5189**	**5261**	**5397**	**5539**	**5678**	**5854**	**6169**	**6320**	**6539**	*6773*	*6962*	*7184*
Manufacturing Production (Index, 1996=1.000)	**0.816**	**0.812**	**0.792**	**0.824**	**0.854**	**0.906**	**0.953**	**1.000**	**1.076**	**1.134**	**1.191**	**1.247**	*1.194*	*1.181*	*1.270*
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**911**	**895**	**833**	**886**	**958**	**1046**	**1109**	**1213**	**1329**	**1480**	**1595**	**1716**	*1683*	*1636*	*1717*
Real Exchange Rate (Index, 1996=1.000)	**NA**	**0.913**	**0.915**	**0.923**	**0.958**	**0.938**	**0.875**	**0.920**	**0.990**	**1.040**	**1.039**	**1.076**	*1.132*	*1.176*	*1.113*
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 1996 dollars)	**14.2**	**8.9**	**-6.8**	**-4.7**	**3.6**	**12.1**	**14.1**	**10.1**	**14.8**	**27.2**	**13.3**	**13.1**	*-34.8*	*-12.8*	*12.3*
Producer Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**1.122**	**1.163**	**1.165**	**1.172**	**1.189**	**1.205**	**1.248**	**1.277**	**1.276**	**1.244**	**1.255**	**1.328**	*1.343*	*1.297*	*1.328*
Consumer Price Index (index, 1982-1984=1.000)	**1.240**	**1.308**	**1.363**	**1.404**	**1.446**	**1.483**	**1.525**	**1.570**	**1.606**	**1.631**	**1.666**	**1.722**	*1.771*	*1.802*	*1.850*
Petroleum Product Price Index (index, 1982=1.000)	**0.612**	**0.748**	**0.671**	**0.647**	**0.620**	**0.591**	**0.608**	**0.701**	**0.680**	**0.513**	**0.609**	**0.913**	*0.853*	*0.762*	*0.864*
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	**107.9**	**109.4**	**108.3**	**108.6**	**110.7**	**114.1**	**117.2**	**119.6**	**122.7**	**125.8**	**128.9**	**131.8**	*132.2*	*131.7*	*133.7*
Commercial Employment (millions)	**70.0**	**71.3**	**70.8**	**71.2**	**73.2**	**76.1**	**78.8**	**81.1**	**83.9**	**86.6**	**89.6**	**92.1**	*93.1*	*93.3*	*95.0*
Total Industrial Production (index, 1996=1.000)	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.2*
Housing Stock (millions)	**102.8**	**103.4**	**104.4**	**105.4**	**106.7**	**108.0**	**109.6**	**110.9**	**112.3**	**114.1**	**115.7**	**116.2**	*117.9*	*119.6*	*121.0*
Weather [a]															
Heating Degree-Days															
U.S.	**4726**	**4016**	**4200**	**4441**	**4700**	**4483**	**4531**	**4713**	**4542**	**3951**	**4169**	**4460**	*4231*	*4294*	*4456*
New England	**6887**	**5848**	**5960**	**6844**	**6728**	**6672**	**6559**	**6679**	**6662**	**5680**	**5952**	**6489**	*6145*	*6090*	*6457*
Middle Atlantic	**6134**	**4998**	**5177**	**5964**	**5948**	**5934**	**5831**	**5986**	**5809**	**4812**	**5351**	**5774**	*5279*	*5289*	*5693*
U.S. Gas-Weighted	**4856**	**4139**	**4337**	**4458**	**4754**	**4659**	**4707**	**4980**	**4802**	**4183**	**4399**	**4680**	*4451*	*4541*	*4706*
Cooling Degree-Days (U.S.)	**1156.0**	**1260.0**	**1331.0**	**1040.0**	**1218.0**	**1220.0**	**1293.0**	**1180.0**	**1156.0**	**1410.0**	**1297.0**	**1229.0**	*1256.0*	*1234.2*	*1238.3*

[a]Population-weighted degree-days. A degree-day indicates the temperature variation from 65 degrees Fahrenheit (calculated as the simple average of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures) weighted by 1990 population.

Notes: Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.

Sources: Historical data: latest data available from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Federal Reserve System, Statistical Release G.17(419); U.S. Department of Transportation; American Iron and Steel Institute. Macroeconomic projections are based on DRI-WEFA Forecast CONTROL0302.

Table A3. Annual International Petroleum Supply and Demand Balance

(Millions Barrels per Day, Except OECD Commercial Stocks)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Demand [a]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**17.3**	**17.0**	**16.7**	**17.0**	**17.2**	**17.7**	**17.7**	**18.3**	**18.6**	**18.9**	**19.5**	**19.7**	*19.6*	*19.6*	*20.3*
Europe [b]	**13.2**	**13.3**	**13.3**	**14.0**	**14.2**	**14.1**	**14.2**	**14.8**	**15.0**	**15.3**	**15.2**	**15.1**	*15.2*	*15.2*	*15.3*
Japan	**5.0**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.5**	*5.4*	*5.4*	*5.4*
Other OECD	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.6**	**5.9**	**6.2**	**6.6**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.4**	**7.6**	*7.4*	*7.6*	*7.7*
Total OECD	**40.8**	**40.8**	**41.6**	**42.6**	**43.0**	**44.2**	**45.0**	**46.1**	**46.6**	**46.9**	**47.7**	**47.9**	*47.7*	*47.9*	*48.8*
Non-OECD															
Former Soviet Union	**8.7**	**8.4**	**8.4**	**6.8**	**5.6**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.6**	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.6*
Europe	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.8*
China	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.8**	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.2*
Other Asia	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**6.7**	**6.9**	**6.9**	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*
Other Non-OECD	**8.6**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**9.3**	**9.7**	**10.0**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**11.1**	**11.4**	**11.6**	**11.8**	*12.0*	*12.0*	*12.2*
Total Non-OECD	**25.1**	**24.9**	**25.0**	**24.2**	**24.0**	**24.1**	**24.9**	**25.3**	**26.2**	**26.7**	**27.3**	**27.8**	*28.0*	*28.4*	*28.8*
Total World Demand	**65.9**	**65.7**	**66.6**	**66.8**	**67.0**	**68.3**	**69.9**	**71.4**	**72.9**	**73.6**	**75.0**	**75.7**	*75.7*	*76.3*	*77.6*
Supply [c]															
OECD															
U.S. (50 States)	**9.9**	**9.7**	**9.9**	**9.8**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.4**	**9.5**	**9.3**	**9.0**	**9.1**	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*
Canada	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**2.7**	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.1*
Mexico	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.5**	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.9*
North Sea [d]	**3.7**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**6.0**	**6.0**	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.8*
Other OECD	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.8**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**2.1**	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Total OECD	**20.0**	**20.2**	**20.8**	**21.1**	**21.2**	**21.9**	**22.4**	**22.7**	**23.1**	**23.6**	**22.9**	**23.4**	*23.3*	*23.6*	*24.0*
Non-OECD															
OPEC	**23.3**	**24.5**	**24.6**	**25.8**	**26.6**	**27.0**	**27.6**	**28.3**	**29.9**	**30.4**	**29.3**	**30.9**	*30.1*	*28.2*	*29.3*
Former Soviet Union	**12.1**	**11.4**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**8.0**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.1**	**7.2**	**7.6**	**8.1**	*8.8*	*9.2*	*9.6*
China	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.2**	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*
Other Non-OECD	**7.7**	**7.9**	**8.1**	**8.3**	**8.7**	**9.1**	**9.8**	**10.2**	**10.4**	**10.7**	**11.2**	**11.2**	*11.2*	*11.5*	*11.9*
Total Non-OECD	**45.9**	**46.6**	**45.9**	**45.9**	**46.2**	**46.3**	**47.5**	**48.7**	**50.6**	**51.6**	**51.3**	**53.4**	*53.5*	*52.4*	*54.1*
Total World Supply	**65.9**	**66.8**	**66.7**	**67.0**	**67.4**	**68.2**	**69.9**	**71.4**	**73.7**	**75.2**	**74.2**	**76.8**	*76.8*	*76.0*	*78.2*
Total Stock Withdrawals	**0.0**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	**-1.2**	**-1.3**	**0.8**	**-1.1**	*-1.1*	*0.3*	*-0.6*
OECD Comm. Stocks, End (bill. bbls.)	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**2.5**	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.7*
Net Exports from Former Soviet Union	**3.4**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**4.5**	*5.3*	*5.6*	*6.0*

[a]Demand for petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "petroleum product supplied," which is defined in the glossary of the EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109. Demand for petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

[b]OECD Europe includes the former East Germany.

[c]Includes production of crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas plant liquids, other hydrogen and hydrocarbons for refinery feedstocks, refinery gains, alcohol, and liquids produced from coal and other sources.

[d]Includes offshore supply from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

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

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other published EIA historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: International Petroleum Monthly, DOE/EIA-0520, and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Annual and Monthly Oil Statistics Database.

Table A4. Annual Average U.S. Energy Prices

(Nominal Dollars)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Crude Oil Prices (dollars per barrel)															
Imported Average [a]	**18.08**	**21.75**	**18.70**	**18.20**	**16.14**	**15.52**	**17.14**	**20.61**	**18.50**	**12.08**	**17.22**	**27.72**	*22.04*	*22.06*	*25.18*
WTI [b] Spot Average	**19.78**	**24.48**	**21.60**	**20.54**	**18.49**	**17.16**	**18.41**	**22.11**	**20.61**	**14.45**	**19.25**	**30.29**	*25.95*	*25.00*	*28.17*
Natural Gas Wellhead															
(dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**1.69**	**1.71**	**1.64**	**1.74**	**2.04**	**1.85**	**1.55**	**2.17**	**2.32**	**1.96**	**2.19**	**3.69**	*4.13*	*2.49*	*2.94*
Petroleum Products															
Gasoline Retail [b] (dollars per gallon)															
All Grades	**1.02**	**1.17**	**1.15**	**1.14**	**1.13**	**1.13**	**1.16**	**1.25**	**1.24**	**1.07**	**1.18**	**1.53**	*1.47*	*1.40*	*1.49*
Regular Unleaded	**0.99**	**1.13**	**1.10**	**1.09**	**1.07**	**1.08**	**1.11**	**1.20**	**1.20**	**1.03**	**1.14**	**1.49**	*1.43*	*1.36*	*1.46*
No. 2 Diesel Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.99**	**1.16**	**1.13**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.11**	**1.24**	**1.20**	**1.04**	**1.12**	**1.49**	*1.40*	*1.29*	*1.41*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Wholesale (dollars per gallon)	**0.56**	**0.70**	**0.62**	**0.58**	**0.54**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.64**	**0.59**	**0.42**	**0.51**	**0.89**	*0.76*	*0.69*	*0.79*
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail (dollars per gallon)	**0.90**	**1.06**	**1.02**	**0.93**	**0.91**	**0.88**	**0.87**	**0.99**	**0.99**	**0.85**	**0.88**	**1.31**	*1.24*	*1.12*	*1.21*
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil, Retail [c] (dollars per barrel)	**16.20**	**18.66**	**14.32**	**14.21**	**14.00**	**14.79**	**16.49**	**19.01**	**17.82**	**12.83**	**16.02**	**25.34**	*22.17*	*21.92*	*23.66*
Electric Utility Fuels															
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	**1.44**	**1.45**	**1.45**	**1.41**	**1.38**	**1.36**	**1.32**	**1.29**	**1.27**	**1.25**	**1.22**	**1.20**	*1.23*	*1.20*	*1.18*
Heavy Fuel Oil [d] (dollars per million Btu)	**2.85**	**3.22**	**2.49**	**2.46**	**2.36**	**2.40**	**2.60**	**3.01**	**2.79**	**2.07**	**2.38**	**4.26**	*3.73*	*3.50*	*3.82*
Natural Gas (dollars per million Btu)	**2.36**	**2.32**	**2.15**	**2.33**	**2.56**	**2.23**	**1.98**	**2.64**	**2.76**	**2.38**	**2.57**	**4.33**	*4.41*	*2.91*	*3.37*
Other Residential															
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	**5.64**	**5.80**	**5.82**	**5.89**	**6.17**	**6.41**	**6.06**	**6.35**	**6.95**	**6.83**	**6.69**	**7.77**	*9.62*	*7.08*	*7.66*
Electricity (cents per kilowatthour)	**7.64**	**7.85**	**8.05**	**8.23**	**8.34**	**8.40**	**8.40**	**8.36**	**8.43**	**8.26**	**8.16**	**8.23**	*8.48*	*8.64*	*8.57*

[a] Refiner acquisition cost (RAC) of imported crude oil.
[b] West Texas Intermediate.
[c] Average self -service cash prices.
[d] Average for all sulfur contents. [e] Includes fuel oils No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 and topped crude fuel oil prices.

Notes: Prices exclude taxes, except prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and diesel. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Marketing Monthly, DOE/EIA-0380; Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Monthly Energy Review, DOE/EIA-0035; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226.

Table A5. Annual U.S. Petroleum Supply and Demand

(Million Barrels per Day, Except Closing Stocks)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production [a]	**7.61**	**7.36**	**7.42**	**7.17**	**6.85**	**6.66**	**6.56**	**6.46**	**6.45**	**6.25**	**5.88**	**5.82**	*5.85*	*5.90*	*5.94*
Alaska	**1.87**	**1.77**	**1.80**	**1.71**	**1.58**	**1.56**	**1.48**	**1.39**	**1.30**	**1.17**	**1.05**	**0.97**	*0.97*	*1.00*	*1.05*
Lower 48	**5.74**	**5.58**	**5.62**	**5.46**	**5.26**	**5.10**	**5.08**	**5.07**	**5.16**	**5.08**	**4.83**	**4.85**	*4.88*	*4.90*	*4.89*
Net Imports (including SPR) [b]	**5.70**	**5.79**	**5.67**	**5.99**	**6.69**	**6.96**	**7.14**	**7.40**	**8.12**	**8.60**	**8.61**	**9.02**	*9.25*	*9.11*	*9.53*
Other SPR Supply	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	*0.02*	*0.16*	*0.11*
Stock Draw (Including SPR)	**-0.09**	**0.02**	**-0.01**	**0.00**	**-0.08**	**-0.02**	**0.09**	**0.05**	**-0.06**	**-0.07**	**0.09**	**-0.01**	*-0.07*	*0.03*	*0.01*
Product Supplied and Losses	**-0.03**	**-0.02**	**-0.02**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**-0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.20**	**0.26**	**0.17**	**0.27**	**0.19**	**0.22**	**0.14**	**0.11**	**0.19**	**0.15**	*0.12*	*0.16*	*0.15*
Total Crude Oil Supply	**13.40**	**13.41**	**13.30**	**13.41**	**13.61**	**13.87**	**13.97**	**14.19**	**14.66**	**14.89**	**14.80**	**15.07**	*15.12*	*15.04*	*15.52*
Other Supply															
NGL Production	**1.55**	**1.56**	**1.66**	**1.70**	**1.74**	**1.73**	**1.76**	**1.83**	**1.82**	**1.76**	**1.85**	**1.91**	*1.86*	*1.87*	*1.93*
Other Hydrocarbon and Alcohol Inputs	**0.11**	**0.13**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.25**	**0.26**	**0.30**	**0.31**	**0.34**	**0.38**	**0.38**	**0.38**	*0.39*	*0.41*	*0.42*
Crude Oil Product Supplied	**0.03**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Processing Gain	**0.66**	**0.68**	**0.71**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.77**	**0.84**	**0.85**	**0.89**	**0.89**	**0.95**	*0.91*	*0.92*	*0.93*
Net Product Imports [c]	**1.50**	**1.38**	**0.96**	**0.94**	**0.93**	**1.09**	**0.75**	**1.10**	**1.04**	**1.17**	**1.30**	**1.40**	*1.54*	*1.28*	*1.50*
Product Stock Withdrawn	**0.13**	**-0.14**	**-0.04**	**0.06**	**-0.05**	**0.00**	**0.15**	**0.03**	**-0.09**	**-0.17**	**0.30**	**0.00**	*-0.23*	*0.06*	*0.02*
Total Supply	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.76**	**17.10**	**17.26**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	**19.70**	*19.61*	*19.58*	*20.32*
Demand															
Motor Gasoline [d]	**7.40**	**7.31**	**7.23**	**7.38**	**7.48**	**7.60**	**7.79**	**7.89**	**8.02**	**8.25**	**8.43**	**8.47**	*8.59*	*8.74*	*8.97*
Jet Fuel	**1.49**	**1.52**	**1.47**	**1.45**	**1.47**	**1.53**	**1.51**	**1.58**	**1.60**	**1.62**	**1.67**	**1.73**	*1.66*	*1.65*	*1.75*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**3.16**	**3.02**	**2.92**	**2.98**	**3.04**	**3.16**	**3.21**	**3.37**	**3.44**	**3.46**	**3.57**	**3.72**	*3.82*	*3.68*	*3.88*
Residual Fuel Oil	**1.37**	**1.23**	**1.16**	**1.09**	**1.08**	**1.02**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**0.80**	**0.89**	**0.83**	**0.91**	*0.85*	*0.75*	*0.80*
Other Oils [e]	**3.95**	**3.95**	**3.99**	**4.20**	**4.17**	**4.41**	**4.36**	**4.63**	**4.77**	**4.69**	**5.01**	**4.87**	*4.69*	*4.76*	*4.92*
Total Demand	**17.37**	**17.04**	**16.77**	**17.10**	**17.24**	**17.72**	**17.72**	**18.31**	**18.62**	**18.92**	**19.52**	**19.70**	*19.60*	*19.58*	*20.32*
Total Petroleum Net Imports	**7.20**	**7.16**	**6.63**	**6.94**	**7.62**	**8.05**	**7.89**	**8.50**	**9.16**	**9.76**	**9.91**	**10.42**	*10.79*	*10.38*	*11.03*
Closing Stocks (million barrels)															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	**341**	**323**	**325**	**318**	**335**	**337**	**303**	**284**	**305**	**324**	**284**	**286**	*312*	*301*	*296*
Total Motor Gasoline	**213**	**220**	**219**	**216**	**226**	**215**	**202**	**195**	**210**	**216**	**193**	**196**	*209*	*204*	*204*
Jet Fuel	**41**	**52**	**49**	**43**	**40**	**47**	**40**	**40**	**44**	**45**	**41**	**45**	*42*	*43*	*43*
Distillate Fuel Oil	**106**	**132**	**144**	**141**	**141**	**145**	**130**	**127**	**138**	**156**	**125**	**118**	*144*	*143*	*139*
Residual Fuel Oil	**44**	**49**	**50**	**43**	**44**	**42**	**37**	**46**	**40**	**45**	**36**	**36**	*41*	*39*	*40*
Other Oils [f]	**257**	**261**	**267**	**263**	**273**	**275**	**258**	**250**	**259**	**291**	**246**	**247**	*288*	*274*	*268*

[a] Includes lease condensate.

[b] Net imports equals gross imports plus SPR imports minus exports.

[c] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids for processing.

[d] For years prior to 1993, motor gasoline includes an estimate of fuel ethanol blended into gasoline and certain product reclassifications, not reported elsewhere in EIA. See Appendix B in Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, EIA/DOE-0202(93/3Q), for details on this adjustment.

[e] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gas, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate, and residual fuel oil.

[f] Includes stocks of all other oils, such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve. NGL: Natural Gas Liquids

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding, with the following exception: recent petroleum demand and supply data displayed here reflect the incorporation of resubmissions of the data as reported in EIA's Petroleum Supply Monthly, TableC1. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109, and Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208.

Table A6. Annual U. S. Natural Gas Supply and Demand

(Trillion Cubic Feet)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Total Dry Gas Production	**17.31**	**17.81**	**17.70**	**17.84**	**18.10**	**18.82**	**18.60**	**18.85**	**18.90**	**18.71**	**18.83**	**18.99**	*19.36*	*18.45*	*19.50*
Net Imports	**1.27**	**1.45**	**1.64**	**1.92**	**2.21**	**2.46**	**2.69**	**2.78**	**2.84**	**2.99**	**3.42**	**3.54**	*3.63*	*3.44*	*3.63*
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.12**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.09**	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.08*
Total New Supply	**18.69**	**19.38**	**19.45**	**19.88**	**20.42**	**21.39**	**21.40**	**21.75**	**21.84**	**21.80**	**22.35**	**22.61**	*23.07*	*21.97*	*23.21*
Working Gas in Storage															
Opening	**2.85**	**2.51**	**3.07**	**2.82**	**2.60**	**2.32**	**2.61**	**2.15**	**2.17**	**2.17**	**2.73**	**2.51**	*1.72*	*2.90*	*2.54*
Closing	**2.51**	**3.07**	**2.82**	**2.60**	**2.32**	**2.61**	**2.15**	**2.17**	**2.17**	**2.73**	**2.51**	**1.72**	*2.90*	*2.54*	*2.54*
Net Withdrawals	**0.34**	**-0.56**	**0.24**	**0.23**	**0.28**	**-0.28**	**0.45**	**-0.02**	**0.00**	**-0.56**	**0.22**	**0.79**	*-1.18*	*0.36*	*0.01*
Total Supply	**19.03**	**18.82**	**19.70**	**20.11**	**20.70**	**21.11**	**21.85**	**21.73**	**21.84**	**21.25**	**22.57**	**23.40**	*21.88*	*22.33*	*23.22*
Balancing Item [a]	**-0.23**	**-0.11**	**-0.66**	**-0.56**	**-0.42**	**-0.40**	**-0.27**	**0.24**	**0.11**	**0.01**	**-0.96**	**-0.86**	*-0.32*	*-0.31*	*-0.37*
Total Primary Supply	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.61**	**22.54**	*21.57*	*22.02*	*22.85*
Demand															
Lease and Plant Fuel	**1.07**	**1.24**	**1.13**	**1.17**	**1.17**	**1.12**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.20**	**1.16**	**1.08**	**1.13**	*1.14*	*1.06*	*1.13*
Pipeline Use	**0.63**	**0.66**	**0.60**	**0.59**	**0.62**	**0.69**	**0.70**	**0.71**	**0.75**	**0.64**	**0.65**	**0.64**	*0.62*	*0.61*	*0.62*
Residential	**4.78**	**4.39**	**4.56**	**4.69**	**4.96**	**4.85**	**4.85**	**5.24**	**4.98**	**4.52**	**4.73**	**4.99**	*4.80*	*4.89*	*5.08*
Commercial	**2.72**	**2.62**	**2.73**	**2.80**	**2.86**	**2.90**	**3.03**	**3.16**	**3.21**	**3.00**	**3.04**	**3.22**	*3.26*	*3.21*	*3.36*
Industrial (Incl. Nonutilities)	**6.82**	**7.02**	**7.23**	**7.53**	**7.98**	**8.17**	**8.58**	**8.87**	**8.83**	**8.69**	**9.01**	**9.51**	*9.05*	*9.44*	*9.80*
Electric Utilities	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.79**	**2.77**	**2.68**	**2.99**	**3.20**	**2.73**	**2.97**	**3.26**	**3.11**	**3.04**	*2.68*	*2.80*	*2.85*
Total Demand	**18.80**	**18.72**	**19.03**	**19.54**	**20.28**	**20.71**	**21.58**	**21.96**	**21.95**	**21.26**	**21.61**	**22.54**	*21.57*	*22.02*	*22.85*

[a] 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.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Natural Gas Monthly, DOE/EIA-0130; Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Oil and Gas, Reserves and Natural Gas Division.

Table A7. Annual U. S. Coal Supply and Demand

(Million Short Tons)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Production	**980.7**	**1029.1**	**996.0**	**997.5**	**945.4**	**1033.5**	**1033.0**	**1063.9**	**1089.9**	**1117.5**	**1100.4**	**1073.6**	*1121.3*	*1127.5*	*1156.1*
Appalachia	**464.8**	**489.0**	**457.8**	**456.6**	**409.7**	**445.4**	**434.9**	**451.9**	**467.8**	**460.4**	**425.6**	**419.4**	*428.9*	*420.9*	*423.5*
Interior	**198.1**	**205.8**	**195.4**	**195.7**	**167.2**	**179.9**	**168.5**	**172.8**	**170.9**	**168.4**	**162.5**	**143.5**	*147.7*	*144.1*	*139.7*
Western	**317.9**	**334.3**	**342.8**	**345.3**	**368.5**	**408.3**	**429.6**	**439.1**	**451.3**	**488.8**	**512.3**	**510.7**	*544.7*	*562.5*	*592.8*
Primary Stock Levels [a]															
Opening	**30.4**	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	**36.5**	**39.5**	*31.9*	*33.9*	*32.5*
Closing	**29.0**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**34.0**	**25.3**	**33.2**	**34.4**	**28.6**	**34.0**	**36.5**	**39.5**	**31.9**	*33.9*	*32.5*	*32.7*
Net Withdrawals	**1.4**	**-4.4**	**0.4**	**-1.0**	**8.7**	**-7.9**	**-1.2**	**5.8**	**-5.3**	**-2.6**	**-2.9**	**7.6**	*-2.0*	*1.4*	*-0.2*
Imports	**2.9**	**2.7**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**8.7**	**9.1**	**12.5**	*19.8*	*20.3*	*20.8*
Exports	**100.8**	**105.8**	**109.0**	**102.5**	**74.5**	**71.4**	**88.5**	**90.5**	**83.5**	**78.0**	**58.5**	**58.5**	*48.7*	*49.1*	*50.3*
Total Net Domestic Supply	**884.2**	**921.6**	**890.9**	**897.8**	**886.9**	**961.8**	**950.4**	**986.3**	**1008.5**	**1045.7**	**1048.1**	**1035.2**	*1090.4*	*1100.0*	*1126.4*
Secondary Stock Levels [b]															
Opening	**158.4**	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**106.4**	**129.4**	**144.0**	*108.1*	*137.2*	*120.4*
Closing	**146.1**	**168.2**	**167.7**	**163.7**	**120.5**	**136.1**	**134.6**	**123.0**	**106.4**	**129.4**	**144.0**	**108.1**	*137.2*	*120.4*	*104.4*
Net Withdrawals	**12.3**	**-22.1**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**43.2**	**-15.7**	**1.5**	**11.7**	**16.6**	**-23.0**	**-14.6**	**35.9**	*-29.0*	*16.8*	*16.0*
Waste Coal Supplied to IPPs [c]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**6.4**	**7.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**	**8.1**	**9.0**	**9.6**	**10.1**	*10.6*	*11.1*	*11.6*
Total Supply	**896.5**	**899.4**	**891.4**	**907.8**	**936.5**	**954.0**	**960.4**	**1006.7**	**1033.2**	**1031.6**	**1043.1**	**1081.2**	*1072.0*	*1127.9*	*1154.0*
Demand															
Coke Plants	**40.5**	**38.9**	**33.9**	**32.4**	**31.3**	**31.7**	**33.0**	**31.7**	**30.2**	**28.2**	**28.1**	**28.9**	*26.6*	*25.8*	*25.6*
Electricity Production															
Electric Utilities	**766.9**	**773.5**	**772.3**	**779.9**	**813.5**	**817.3**	**829.0**	**874.7**	**900.4**	**910.9**	**894.1**	**859.3**	*818.4*	*850.0*	*870.5*
Nonutilities (Excl. Cogen.) [d]	**5.7**	**7.4**	**11.4**	**15.0**	**17.5**	**19.9**	**21.2**	**22.2**	**21.6**	**26.9**	**52.7**	**123.3**	*150.6*	*154.1*	*157.5*
Retail and General Industry [e]	**76.1**	**76.3**	**75.4**	**74.1**	**81.1**	**81.2**	**78.9**	**77.7**	**78.0**	**72.3**	**69.6**	**69.3**	*85.5*	*101.1*	*100.4*
Total Demand [f]	**889.2**	**896.2**	**893.0**	**901.2**	**943.5**	**950.1**	**962.0**	**1006.3**	**1030.1**	**1038.3**	**1044.5**	**1080.9**	*1081.1*	*1131.0*	*1154.0*
Discrepancy [g]	**7.3**	**3.3**	**-1.6**	**6.6**	**-7.0**	**3.9**	**-1.6**	**0.4**	**3.1**	**-6.7**	**-1.5**	**0.4**	*-9.1*	*-3.0*	*0.0*

[a] Primary stocks are held at the mines, preparation plants, and distribution points.

[b] Secondary stocks are held by users. It includes an estimate of stocks held at utility plants sold to nonutility generators.

[c] Estimated independent power producers (IPPs) consumption of waste coal. This item includes waste coal and coal slurry reprocessed into briquettes.

[d] Estimates of coal consumption by IPPs, supplied by the Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric, and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA). Quarterly coal consumption estimates for 2000 and projections for 2001 and 2002 are based on (1) estimated consumption by utility power plants sold to nonutility generators during 1999, and (2) annual coal-fired generation at nonutilities from Form EIA-867 (Annual Nonutility Power Producer Report).

[e] Beginning in July 2001, includes data and forecasts of coal consumed at 22 synfuel plants; January -June 2001 consumption will be adjusted in a later release.

[f] Total Demand includes estimated IPP consumption.

[g] The discrepancy reflects an unaccounted-for shipper and receiver reporting difference, assumed to be zero in the forecast period. Prior to 1994, discrepancy may include some waste coal supplied to IPPs that has not been specifically identified.

Notes: Rows and columns may not add due to independent rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics. The forecasts were generated by simulation of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following reports: Quarterly Coal Report, DOE/EIA-0121, and Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226. Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.

Table A8. Annual U. S. Electricity Supply and Demand

(Billion Kilowatt-hours)

	Year														
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Supply															
Net Utility Generation															
Coal	**1553.7**	**1559.6**	**1551.2**	**1575.9**	**1639.2**	**1635.5**	**1652.9**	**1737.5**	**1787.8**	**1807.5**	**1767.7**	**1696.6**	*1589.8*	*1620.1*	*1662.9*
Petroleum	**158.3**	**117.0**	**111.5**	**88.9**	**99.5**	**91.0**	**60.8**	**67.3**	**77.8**	**110.2**	**86.9**	**72.2**	*79.6*	*57.2*	*62.8*
Natural Gas	**266.6**	**264.1**	**264.2**	**263.9**	**258.9**	**291.1**	**307.3**	**262.7**	**283.6**	**309.2**	**296.4**	**290.7**	*262.8*	*265.4*	*270.8*
Nuclear	**529.4**	**576.9**	**612.6**	**618.8**	**610.3**	**640.4**	**673.4**	**674.7**	**628.6**	**673.7**	**725.0**	**705.4**	*533.7*	*523.1*	*526.6*
Hydroelectric	**265.1**	**279.9**	**275.5**	**239.6**	**265.1**	**243.7**	**293.7**	**328.0**	**337.2**	**304.4**	**293.9**	**248.2**	*192.9*	*234.9*	*268.5*
Geothermal and Other [a]	**11.3**	**10.7**	**10.1**	**10.2**	**9.6**	**8.9**	**6.4**	**7.2**	**7.5**	**7.2**	**3.7**	**2.2**	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*
Subtotal	**2784.3**	**2808.2**	**2825.0**	**2797.2**	**2882.5**	**2910.7**	**2994.5**	**3077.4**	**3122.5**	**3212.2**	**3173.7**	**3015.4**	*2661.0*	*2702.9*	*2794.0*
Nonutility Generation [b]	**NA**	**216.7**	**246.3**	**286.1**	**314.4**	**343.1**	**363.3**	**369.6**	**371.7**	**405.7**	**530.9**	**784.6**	*1116.0*	*1096.5*	*1122.1*
Total Generation	**2971.9**	**3024.9**	**3071.3**	**3083.4**	**3196.9**	**3253.8**	**3357.8**	**3447.0**	**3494.2**	**3617.9**	**3704.5**	**3799.9**	*3777.0*	*3799.4*	*3916.1*
Net Imports [c]	**11.0**	**2.3**	**19.6**	**25.4**	**27.8**	**44.8**	**39.2**	**38.0**	**36.6**	**27.6**	**30.6**	**34.0**	*20.3*	*25.3*	*31.4*
Total Supply	**2982.8**	**3027.2**	**3091.0**	**3108.8**	**3198.0**	**3298.6**	**3397.1**	**3485.0**	**3530.8**	**3645.5**	**3735.1**	**3835.5**	*3799.3*	*3824.7*	*3947.6*
Losses and Unaccounted for [d]	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
Demand															
Retail Sales [e]															
Residential	**905.5**	**924.0**	**955.4**	**935.9**	**994.8**	**1008.5**	**1042.5**	**1082.5**	**1075.9**	**1130.1**	**1144.9**	**1193.4**	*1202.3*	*1214.9*	*1258.6*
Commercial	**725.9**	**751.0**	**765.7**	**761.3**	**794.6**	**820.3**	**862.7**	**887.4**	**928.6**	**979.4**	**1002.0**	**1037.9**	*1087.4*	*1080.8*	*1103.0*
Industrial	**925.7**	**945.5**	**946.6**	**972.7**	**977.2**	**1008.0**	**1012.7**	**1033.6**	**1038.2**	**1051.2**	**1058.2**	**1070.8**	*983.7*	*989.2*	*1021.9*
Other	**89.8**	**92.0**	**94.3**	**93.4**	**94.9**	**97.8**	**95.4**	**97.5**	**102.9**	**103.5**	**107.0**	**110.6**	*115.6*	*114.8*	*117.0*
Subtotal	**2646.8**	**2712.6**	**2762.0**	**2763.4**	**2861.5**	**2934.6**	**3013.3**	**3101.1**	**3145.6**	**3264.2**	**3312.1**	**3412.8**	*3389.0*	*3399.8*	*3500.4*
Nonutility Use/Sales [f]	**NA**	**104.2**	**111.0**	**121.8**	**126.9**	**140.9**	**149.2**	**148.9**	**149.0**	**159.8**	**188.8**	**186.6**	*185.3*	*172.9*	*186.7*
Total Demand	**2747.2**	**2816.7**	**2873.0**	**2885.1**	**2988.4**	**3075.5**	**3162.4**	**3250.1**	**3294.6**	**3424.0**	**3500.9**	**3599.4**	*3574.3*	*3572.7*	*3687.1*
Memo:															
Nonutility Sales to Electric Utilities	**NA**	**112.5**	**135.3**	**164.4**	**187.5**	**202.2**	**214.2**	**220.6**	**222.7**	**245.9**	**342.0**	**597.9**	*930.7*	*923.7*	*935.4*

[a] Other includes generation from wind, wood, waste, and solar sources.
[b] Net generation.
[c] Data for 2000 are estimates.
[d] Balancing item, mainly transmission and distribution losses.
[e] Total of retail electricity sales by electric utilities and power marketers. Utility sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Power Monthly and Electric Power Annual. Power marketers' sales for historical periods are reported in EIA's Electric Sales and Revenue, Appendix C. Data for 2000 are estimates.
[f] Defined as the sum of nonutility facility use of onsite net electricity generation plus direct sales of power by nonutility generators to third parties, reported annually in Table 7.5 of the Monthly Energy Review (MER). Data for 2000 are estimates.

Notes: Minor discrepancies with other EIA published historical data are due to rounding. Historical data are printed in bold; forecasts are in italics.
Sources: Historical data: Energy Information Administration: latest data available from EIA databases supporting the following report: Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226 and Electric Power Annual,DOE/EIA-0348.
Projections: Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System database, and Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels.