EIA Short Term and Winter Fuels Outlook

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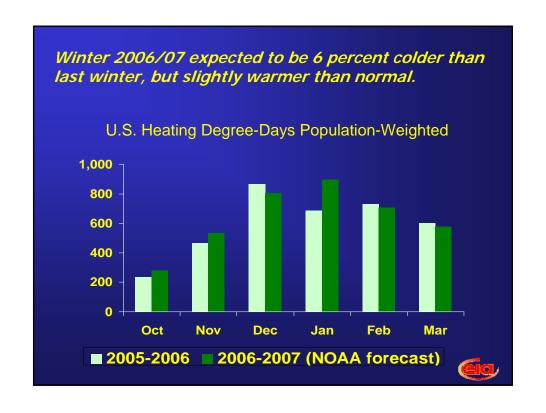


U.S. average winter fuel expenditures are expected to be lower for natural gas and propane than last year, slightly higher for heating oil and electricity.

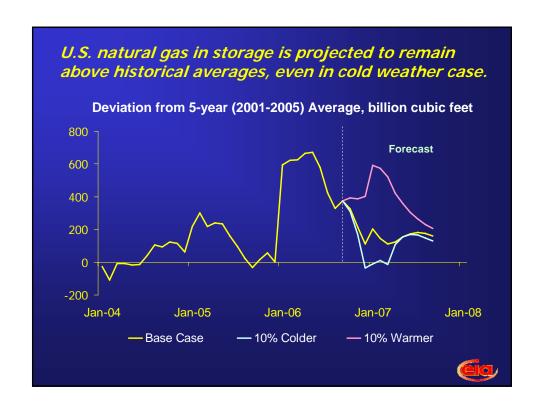
	% Change from last Winter		
Fuel	Dana Casa	If 10% Warmer	If 10% Colder
	Base Case	than forecast	than forecast
Natural Gas			
Price	-16.4	-21.7	-10.8
Expenditures	-12.5	-25.0	1.2
Experialitates	12.0	20.0	1.2
Heating Oil			
_	0.4	0.0	4.7
Price	0.4	-0.9	1.7
Expenditures	6.3	-4.4	17.3
Propane			
Price	-5.3	-8.6	-1.6
Expenditures	-1.1	-12.6	11.5
Electricity			
Price	4.6	4.3	4.9
	-		-
Expenditures	7.4	1.8	12.9
Average Expenditures	-4.8	-15.3	6.5
Average Experiultures	-7.0	-10.0	0.5

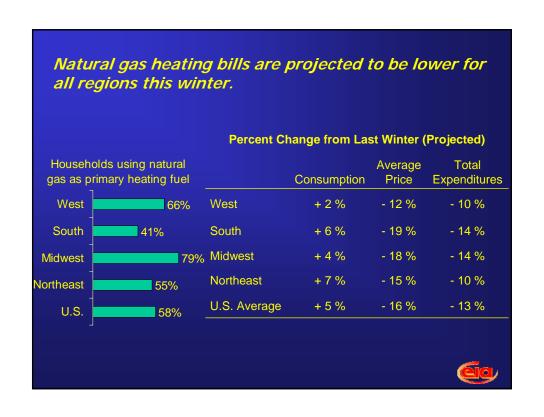
Winter = October 1 through March 31. Expenditures are based on typical per household consumption adjusted for weather. Warmer and colder cases represent 10% decrease or 10% increase in heating degree-days, respectively.

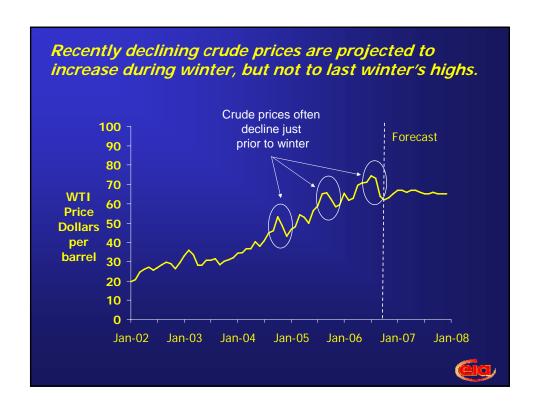


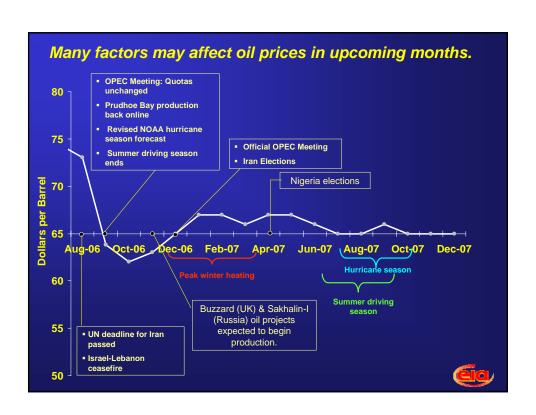


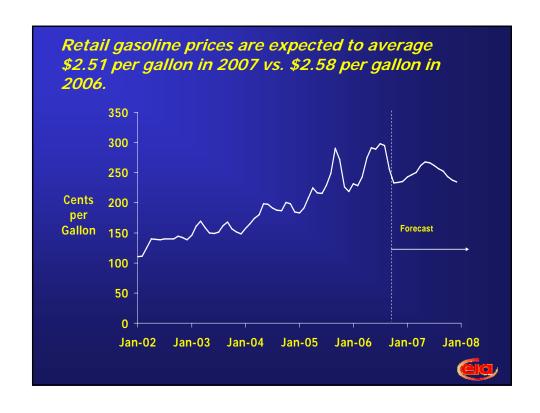


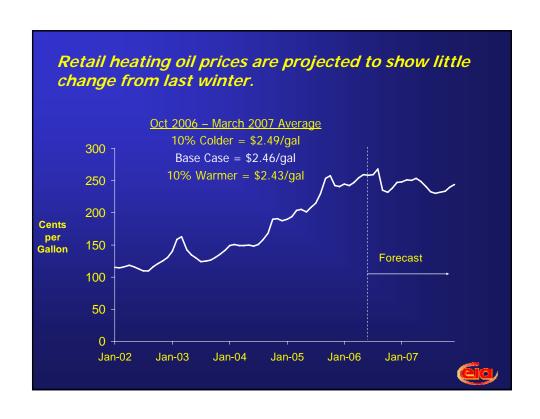


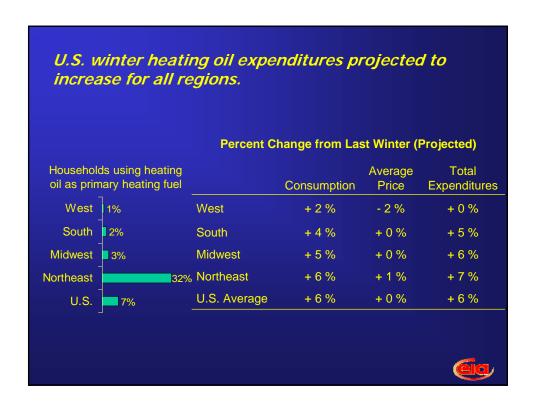




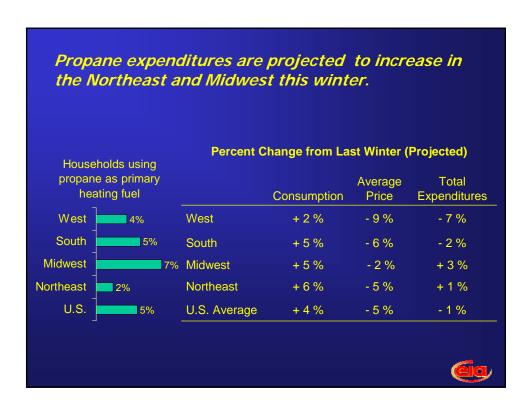


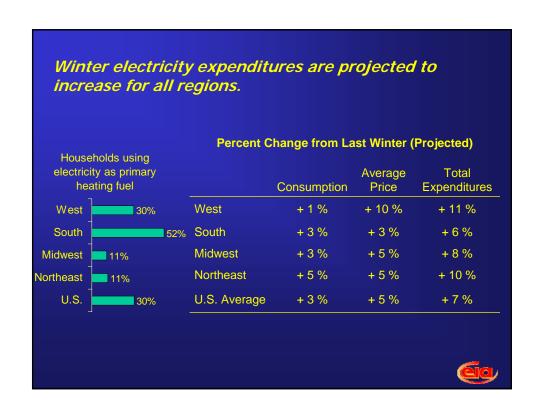












Wrap Up:

- The average U.S. household will pay about \$45 less for heating this winter.
- Lower expenditures are driven by lower prices for natural gas which offset the expected increase in consumption brought about by the projected colder weather.
- Under the baseline forecast, natural gas expenditures could be about \$119 (13%) lower for the average U.S. household this winter.
- Heating oil expenditures are projected to be about \$91 (6%) higher for the average U.S. household this winter. Electricity expenditures are forecasted to be \$58 (7%) higher the average U.S. household this winter.
- A colder winter could substantially raise estimated expenditure increases.

