



Short-Term Energy Outlook

Forecast highlights

Global liquid fuels

- The February *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO) remains subject to heightened levels of uncertainty because responses to COVID-19 continue to evolve. Reduced economic activity related to the COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in energy demand and supply over the past year and will continue to affect these patterns in the future. U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 3.6% in 2020 from 2019 levels. This STEO assumes U.S. GDP will grow by 3.8% in 2021 and by 4.2% in 2022. The U.S. macroeconomic assumptions in this outlook are based on forecasts by IHS Markit.
- Brent crude oil spot prices averaged \$55 per barrel (b) in January, up \$5/b from the December average but \$9/b lower than the average in January of last year. Higher Brent prices in January largely reflected the January 5 announcement by Saudi Arabia that it would unilaterally cut 1.0 million barrels per day (b/d) of crude oil production in February and March, in addition to the reduced production levels on which the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and partner countries (OPEC+) previously agreed. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects Brent crude oil prices will average \$56/b in the first quarter of 2021 and \$52/b over the remainder of the year. EIA expects lower oil prices later in 2021 as a result of rising oil supply that will slow the pace of global oil inventory withdrawals. EIA also expects that high global oil inventory levels and spare production capacity will limit upward price pressures. EIA expects Brent prices will average \$55/b in 2022.
- EIA estimates that the world consumed 93.9 million b/d of petroleum and liquid fuels in January, which is down 2.8 million b/d from January 2020. EIA forecasts that global consumption of petroleum and liquid fuels will average 97.7 million b/d for all of 2021, which is up by 5.4 million b/d from 2020. EIA forecasts that consumption of petroleum and liquid fuel will increase by 3.5 million b/d in 2022 to average 101.2 million b/d.
- EIA estimates that U.S. crude oil production averaged 11.0 million b/d in January, which is down slightly from 11.1 million b/d in November (the most recent month for which historical data are available). EIA expects production will continue to decline slightly in the coming months, reaching 10.9 million b/d in June. Although oil-directed drilling has increased in the United States in recent months, the number of active drilling rigs remains lower than year-ago levels. EIA expects production from newly drilled wells will be more

than offset by declining production rates at existing wells in the first half of 2021. However, based on EIA's forecast that West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices will remain near or higher than \$50/b during the forecast period, EIA expects drilling will continue to increase. As a result, production from new wells will exceed the declines from legacy wells, and overall crude oil production will increase in the second half of 2021 and in 2022. EIA estimates that U.S. crude oil production will average 11.0 million b/d in 2021—down from 11.3 million b/d in 2020 and 12.2 million b/d in 2019—and will rise to 11.5 million b/d in 2022.

- U.S. regular gasoline retail prices averaged \$2.33 per gallon (gal) in January, compared with an average of \$2.20/gal in December and \$2.55/gal in January 2020. EIA forecasts gasoline prices to average \$2.44/gal in 2021 and \$2.46/gal in 2022. U.S. diesel fuel prices averaged \$2.68/gal in January compared with \$2.58/gal in December and \$3.05/gal in January 2020, and EIA forecasts it will average \$2.70/gal in 2021 and \$2.77/gal in 2022.
- On a volume basis, U.S. consumption of gasoline declined by more than other petroleum products in 2020. EIA forecasts that U.S. gasoline consumption will rise in the forecast but remain lower than 2019 levels. U.S. gasoline consumption is forecast to average 8.6 million b/d in 2021 and 8.9 million b/d in 2022, up from 8.0 million b/d in 2020 but lower than the 9.3 million b/d consumed in 2019.

Natural Gas

- EIA expects that total U.S. consumption of natural gas will average 81.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2021, down 1.9% from 2020. The decline in total U.S. consumption reflects less natural gas consumed for electric power as a result of higher natural gas prices compared with last year. In 2021, EIA expects residential natural gas demand to average 12.9 Bcf/d (up 0.2 Bcf/d from 2020) and commercial demand to average 9.1 Bcf/d (up 0.6 Bcf/d from 2020). EIA forecasts industrial consumption will average 23.0 Bcf/d in 2021 (up 0.4 Bcf/d from 2020) as a result of increased manufacturing activity amid a recovering economy. Industrial consumption of 23.0 Bcf/d would be 0.1 Bcf/d below the 2019 level. EIA expects total U.S. natural gas consumption will average 81.0 Bcf/d in 2022.
- In January, the Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$2.71 per million British thermal units (MMBtu), up from the December average of \$2.59/MMBtu. EIA expects Henry Hub spot prices to reach a monthly average of \$2.98/MMBtu in February 2021. Higher expected prices in February reflect expectations of continued strong liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports and a shrinking surplus of natural gas in storage compared with the five-year (2016–20) average. EIA uses weather forecasts from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as an input into the STEO, and the NOAA forecast in this STEO is from late January. More recent forecasts for mid-February weather show cold temperatures could extend across much of the United States, which creates an upside risk to near-term prices in this outlook. EIA expects that Henry Hub spot prices will average \$2.95/MMBtu in

2021, which is up from the 2020 average of \$2.03/MMBtu. EIA expects that continued growth in LNG exports and in domestic natural gas consumption outside of the electric power sector, as production remains relatively flat, will contribute to Henry Hub spot prices rising to an average of \$3.27/MMBtu in 2022.

- U.S. working natural gas in storage ended October at more than 3.9 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), 5% more than the 2015–19 average and the fourth-highest end-of-October level on record. EIA estimates that inventory withdrawals were 703 billion cubic feet (Bcf) in January, compared with a five-year (2016–20) average January withdrawal of 716 Bcf. The January withdrawals occurred at a lower rate than EIA forecast in last month’s STEO. The lower-than-expected withdrawal is the result of warmer-than-average January temperatures that reduced natural gas use for space heating. However, EIA forecasts that declines in U.S. natural gas production this winter compared with last winter will more than offset the declines in natural gas consumption, which will contribute to natural gas storage returning to levels near the five-year average by the end of winter. Forecast natural gas inventories end March 2021 at 1.8 Tcf, which is about the same as the five-year average.
- EIA forecasts that U.S. production of dry natural gas will average 90.5 Bcf/d in 2021 and 91.0 Bcf/d in 2022, which are down from an average of 91.3 Bcf/d in 2020 and 93.1 Bcf/d in 2019. In the forecast, dry natural gas production remains relatively flat, averaging between 89.8 Bcf/d and 91.0 Bcf/d in every month from February 2021 through July 2022. Flat natural gas production is the result of falling production in several of the smaller natural gas producing regions being offset by growth in other regions, most notably in the Appalachia and Haynesville regions.
- EIA estimates that the United States exported 9.8 Bcf/d of LNG in January amid high spot natural gas prices in Asia. However, foggy conditions and high winds affected export operations at Sabine Pass LNG, Corpus Christi LNG, and Cameron LNG, leading to several weather-related closures and sporadic suspension of piloting services on several days in January. EIA forecasts that U.S. LNG exports will average 8.5 Bcf/d in 2021. In 2022, EIA forecasts LNG exports will average 9.2 Bcf/d, surpassing the amount of natural gas exported via pipeline for the first time.

Electricity, coal, renewables, and emissions

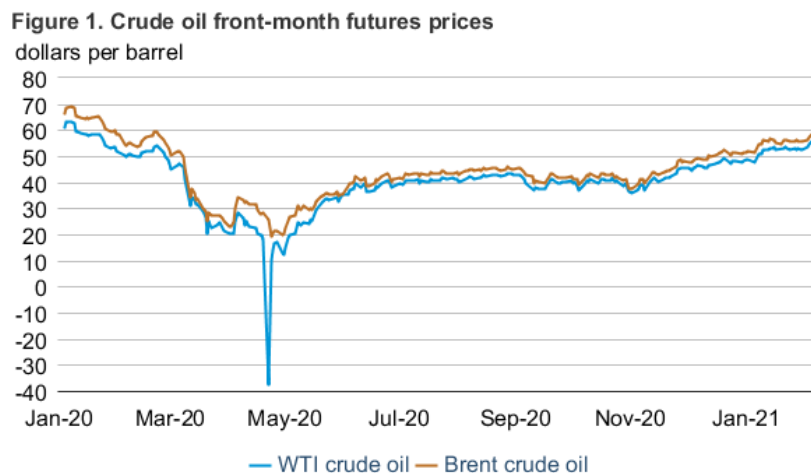
- EIA forecasts that consumption of electricity in the United States will increase by 1.6% in 2021 after falling 3.8% in 2020. EIA forecasts residential sector retail sales will grow by 2.2% in 2021. The increase is primarily a result of colder forecast temperatures in the first quarter of 2021 compared with the same period in 2020, which EIA expects will raise demand for space heating, along with EIA’s assumption that more people will be working from home than in the first quarter of 2020. EIA expects retail sales of electricity in the commercial and industrial sectors will increase by 1.2% and 2.3%, respectively. For 2022, EIA forecasts total electricity consumption will grow by another 1.7%.

- EIA expects the share of U.S. electric power generated with natural gas to fall from 39% in 2020 to 37% in 2021 and to 35% in 2022. The forecast natural gas share declines in response to a forecast increase in the price of natural gas delivered to electricity generators from an average of \$2.38/MMBtu in 2020 to \$3.27/MMBtu in 2021 (a 37% increase). Coal's forecast share of electricity generation rises from 20% in 2020 to 21% in 2021 and to 22% in 2022. Electricity generation from renewable energy sources rises from 20% in 2020 to 21% in 2021 and to 23% in 2022. The nuclear share of U.S. generation declines from 21% in 2020 to 20% in 2021 and to 19% in 2022.
- EIA forecasts that planned additions to U.S. wind and solar generating capacity in 2021 and 2022 will contribute to increasing electricity generation from those sources. EIA estimates that the U.S. electric power sector added 17.5 gigawatts (GW) of new wind capacity in 2020. EIA expects 15.3 GW of wind capacity will be added in 2021 and 3.6 GW in 2022. Utility-scale solar capacity rose by an estimated 11.1 GW in 2020. The forecast for added utility-scale solar capacity is 16.2 GW for 2021 and 12.3 GW for 2022.
- EIA expects U.S. coal production to total 589 MMst in 2021, 50 MMst (9%) more than in 2020. In 2022, EIA expects coal production to rise by a further 5 MMst (1%). These increases reflect higher forecast demand for coal in the electric power sector because of rising natural gas prices, which increases coal's competitiveness relative to natural gas for power generation dispatch. Although EIA expects coal production to rise in 2022, expected production increases will be limited by strong inventory draws. EIA expects significant coal supply to the power sector will come from a reduction in inventory levels in 2022, as the power sector brings inventory levels back in line with historical averages. Coal production in the forecast will also be limited by declining production capacity, as high mine reclamation costs have contributed to mine divestments and closings that may counter the effects of higher coal demand.
- EIA expects rising global economic activity will contribute to rising steel production and power demand, which will lead to increased U.S. exports of both metallurgical and steam coal. EIA forecasts coal exports will total 85 MMst in 2021, up by 24% from 2020, which was the lowest level since 2016. EIA forecasts exports will rise by 6 MMst in 2022 to 91 MMst.
- EIA estimates that U.S. energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions decreased by 11% in 2020. This decline in emissions is the result of less energy consumption related to economic contraction in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, EIA forecasts that energy-related CO₂ emissions will increase by about 4% from the 2020 level as economic activity increases leading to rising energy use. Energy-related CO₂ emissions are also expected to rise by 3% in 2022 as economic growth continues.

Petroleum and natural gas markets review

Crude oil

Prices: The front-month futures price for Brent crude oil settled at \$58.84 per barrel (b) on February 4, 2021, an increase of \$7.75/b from January 4, 2021. The front-month futures price for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil for delivery at Cushing, Oklahoma, increased by \$8.61/b during the same period, settling at \$56.23 on February 4 (Figure 1).



Sources: CME Group and Intercontinental Exchange, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
Note: WTI=West Texas Intermediate.

Sustained production cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and partner countries (OPEC+) continued to put upward pressure on crude oil prices in January. In early December, OPEC+ announced it would limit production increases planned for early 2021. Then in early January, OPEC+ largely reaffirmed those limits, and Saudi Arabia announced on January 5 that it would unilaterally cut an additional 1.0 million barrels per day (b/d) of production in February and March.

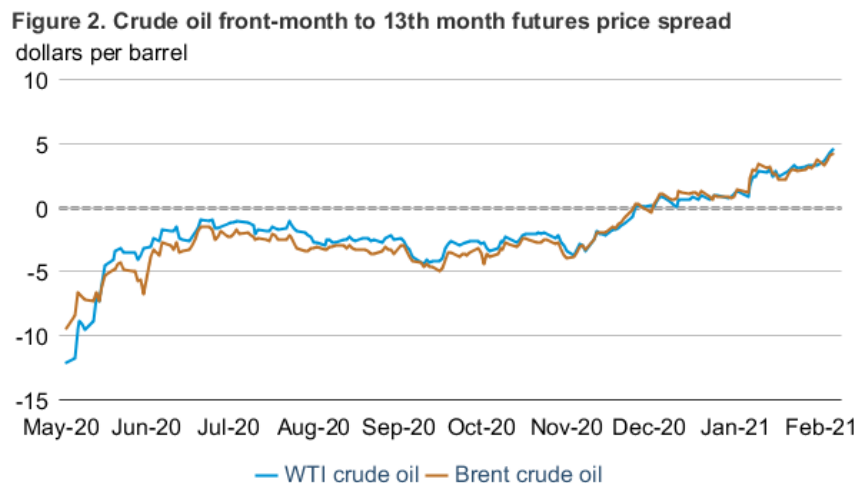
In addition to the OPEC+ supply reductions, expectations for increasing petroleum demand as a result of the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines are further supporting oil prices. Brent crude oil prices settled at more than \$55/b on all but one day since January 8, marking the highest levels since the early days of the pandemic in late-February 2020. However, new government mobility restrictions in response to COVID-19 during the Lunar New Year holiday season in China and increased restrictions on travel in Europe both present the potential to keep petroleum demand lower than might otherwise be expected.

EIA expects that global consumption of petroleum and liquid fuels will rise by 5.4 million b/d in 2021, which is 0.2 million b/d less than forecast in last month's STEO. That pace of growth would bring global petroleum and liquid fuels consumption to an average of 97.7 million b/d for the year, still 3.5 million b/d less than in 2019.

Crude oil futures price spreads and floating storage: The crude oil market developed large contango (when near-term prices are lower than longer-dated ones) in April and May 2020 because a significant reduction in demand for crude oil reduced front-month futures contract prices. The magnitude of the contango narrowed in the summer, as crude oil production decreased and petroleum demand increased.

In early December, when the front-month Brent contract changed to February delivery, the spread became consistently backwardated (when near-term prices are higher than longer-dated ones). Backwardation developed as a result of market assessments that the rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine would contribute to rising oil demand in early 2021, combined with early December announcements of limited production increases from OPEC+ in the first quarter of 2021. EIA weekly data from January confirm near-term tightness in oil markets. EIA estimates U.S. crude oil inventories fell by 9.8 million barrels in January, compared with a five-year average build of 12.1 million barrels. Also, U.S. refinery inputs of crude oil increased in January compared with December. Typically refinery inputs decline in January.

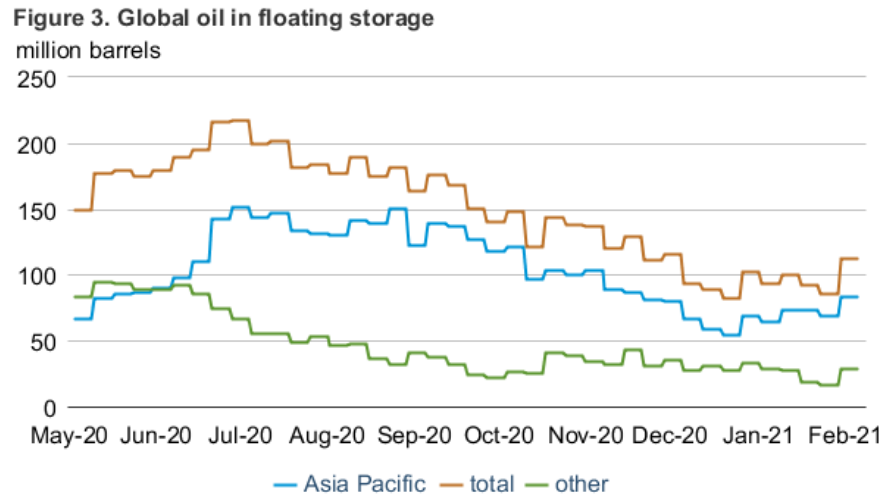
This slight backwardation persisted through December, and then it increased significantly in January, when front-month crude oil prices reached 11-month highs. The Brent 1st–13th spread settled at \$4.11/b and the WTI 1st–13th spread settled at \$4.43/b on February 4, 2021 (**Figure 2**). This increase in backwardation is most likely the result of Saudi Arabia’s announced supply cuts for February and March, which EIA expects will contribute to global oil stock withdrawals during the first quarter of 2021. EIA forecasts first-quarter 2021 global oil stock withdrawals to average 2.0 million b/d, down only slightly from the high withdrawal rates during the second half of 2020.



Source: CME Group and Intercontinental Exchange, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
Note: WTI=West Texas Intermediate.

The sharp contango in April and May 2020 was the result of substantial decreases in demand for liquid fuels in the first half of 2020 because of responses to the pandemic, which contributed to significant increases in crude oil inventories. As onshore crude oil storage began to fill, many

market participants resorted to storing crude oil in floating storage, which peaked at 222 million barrels during the week of June 26, 2020, according to energy analytics company, Vortexa (**Figure 3**). Vortexa defines floating storage as the amount of crude oil on tankers that has been stationary for at least seven days. The initial growth in floating storage through June occurred across several regions. Both the Pacific and Atlantic basin markets stored crude oil when demand rapidly decreased. Current levels of backwardation indicate a need for inventory drawdowns to meet demand, suggesting current levels of floating storage may continue to decline.

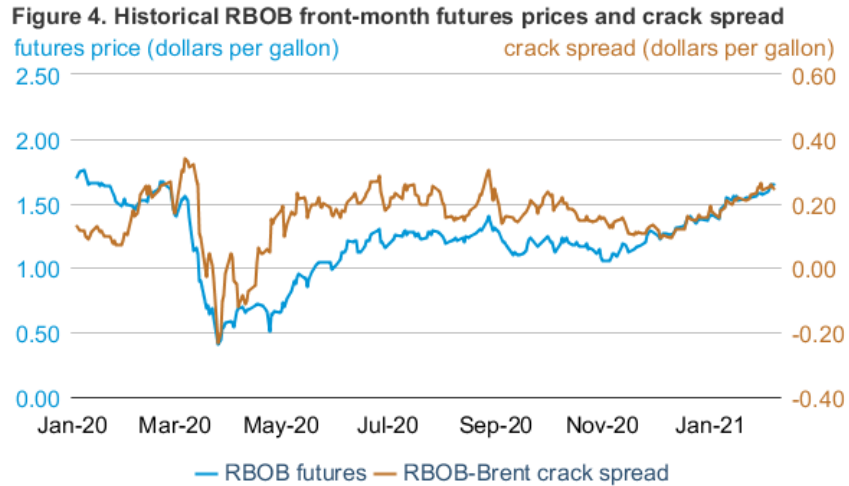



eia Source: Vortexa LTD via Bloomberg L.P.

As crude oil production fell and demand gradually increased, floating storage began to decline in Europe and other Atlantic Basin markets, but high Chinese crude oil purchases amid lower global crude oil prices resulted in increases in port congestion and floating storage off the Chinese coast. Floating storage declined by 32 million barrels globally between when the market entered backwardation in late November through late-January, before increasing at the end of the month. Vortexa reports that floating storage was 110 million barrels as of January 29, 2021, down 111 million barrels since June. EIA discussed the connection between Chinese crude oil imports, floating storage, and crude oil futures [last October](#) in *This Week in Petroleum*. Crude oil in floating storage has declined closer to levels observed in first-quarter 2020, but a combination of global oil demand and refinery runs that are still lower than year-ago levels is likely contributing to a near-term plateau of floating storage.

Petroleum products

Gasoline prices: The front-month futures price of reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB, the petroleum component of gasoline used in many parts of the country) settled at \$1.64 per gallon (gal) on February 4, up 27 cents/gal from January 4 (**Figure 4**). The RBOB–Brent crack spread (the difference between the price of RBOB and the price of Brent crude oil) increased by 9 cents/gal to settle at 24 cents/gal during the same period.

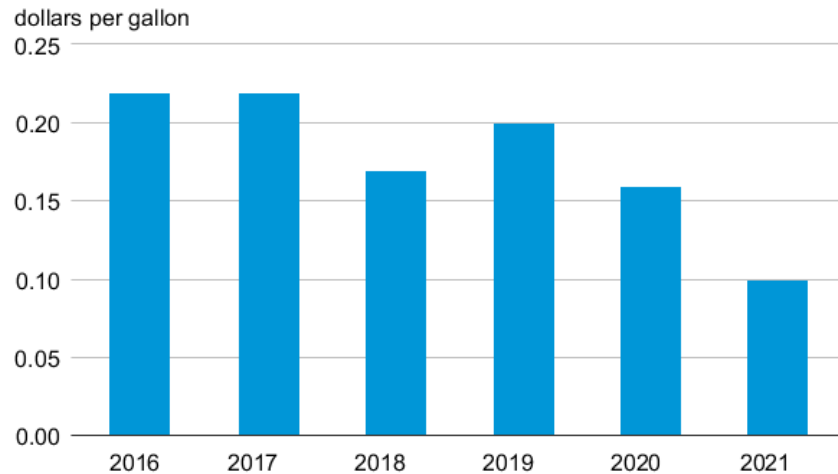


 Source: CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
 Note: RBOB=reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending

In the United States, expectations of increased domestic consumption likely contributed to upward pressure on the RBOB–Brent crack spread in January. EIA forecasts gasoline consumption will average 8.5 million barrels per day (b/d) from February to June, compared with consumption in January, which EIA estimates at 7.8 million b/d.

March to April RBOB contract spread: The RBOB futures contract for April delivery is the first contract during the year that trades the more-expensive-to-produce summer-grade gasoline. As a result, April contracts typically trade at a premium to March contracts. On the final trading day in January in the past five years, the average spread between RBOB contracts for April delivery and RBOB contracts for March delivery was 19 cents/gal (**Figure 5**). In 2021, that spread was 10 cents/gal, the lowest since 2009. The relatively low spread this year likely indicates that expectations of a seasonal increase in spring and summer driving will be more subdued than in previous years. Additionally, the spread may be lower because refinery utilization levels are relatively low, and the marginal cost of increasing summer-grade gasoline production from a low baseline may be lower than under normal utilization rates.

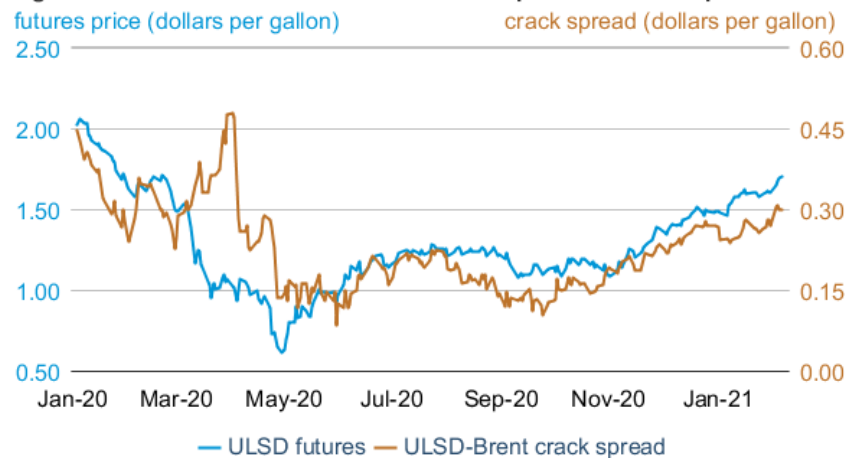
Figure 5. March to April contract spread



Source: CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
 Note: RBOB=reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending

Ultra-low sulfur diesel prices: The front-month futures price for ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD) for delivery in New York Harbor settled at \$1.70/gal on February 4, up 24 cents/gal from January 4 (Figure 6). The ULSD–Brent crack spread (the difference between the price of ULSD and the price of Brent crude oil) increased by 5 cents/gal to settle at 30 cents/gal during the same period. January’s average ULSD–Brent crack spread of 26 cents/gal was the highest since March 2020.

Figure 6. Historical ULSD front-month futures price and crack spread



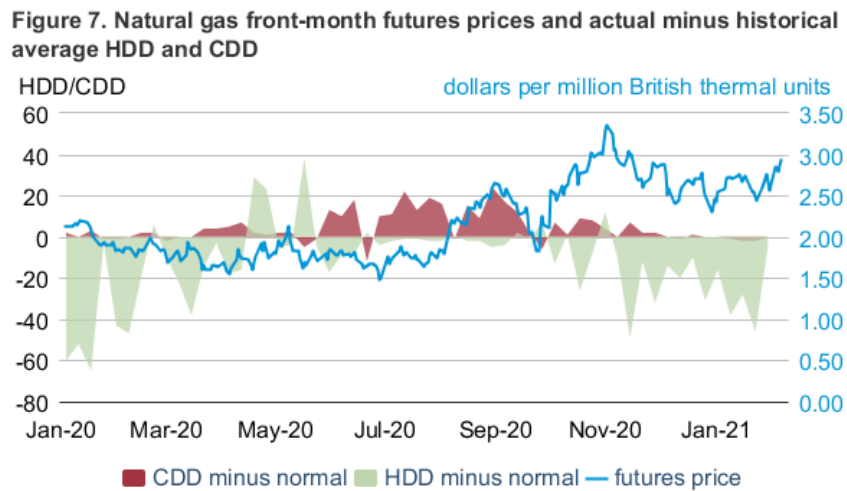
Source: CME Group, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
 Note: ULSD=ultra-low sulfur diesel

The ULSD-Brent crack spread generally increased throughout January and has continued to increase in early February. Higher estimated consumption in January likely contributed upward pressure to the crack spread, which has increased for four consecutive months. EIA estimates distillate consumption increased 0.36 million b/d (10%) from December to 4.01 million b/d in January. Because of the wide price spread between ULSD traded at New York Harbor and low

sulfur gasoil traded in Europe, U.S. net imports have been relatively high, contributing to a stock build of 3.9 million barrels (2.5%) in January. If confirmed by monthly data, January net imports were the highest for that month since 2011, and the January 2021 closing stock level was the highest for the month since 2017.

Natural Gas

Prices: The front-month natural gas futures contract for delivery at the Henry Hub settled at \$2.94 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) on February 4, 2021, which is up 35 cents/MMBtu from January 4, 2021 (**Figure 7**).

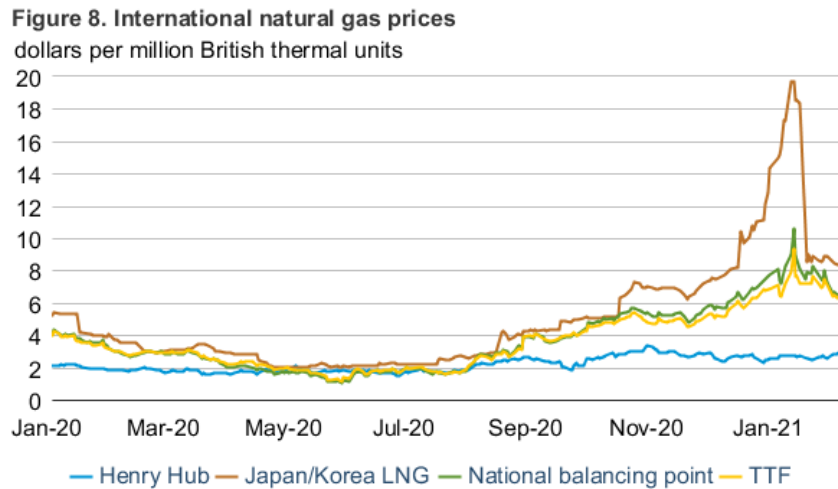


Sources: CME Group and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as compiled by Bloomberg L.P.
 Note: HDD=heating degree days, CDD=cooling degree days.

A shift to a [colder weather outlook](#) for the first half of February contributed to a substantial increase in the futures prices on February 1. The front-month contract settled at a higher price on February 1 than all trading days in January, which was the first time since 2014 that a February price settlement exceeded all of the closing prices from the previous month. U.S. temperatures in January were warmer-than-average but colder than January 2020, which helped to keep consumption nearly unchanged from the previous year and to moderate Henry Hub prices despite significant increases in natural gas prices in Europe and Asia because of colder weather in those regions.

EIA estimates that in January 2021, U.S. LNG exports reached record levels for the third consecutive month. U.S. dry natural gas production in January declined for the second consecutive month, but it experienced the smallest year-on-year decrease in six months. EIA estimates that U.S. inventory levels at the end of January remained 9% higher than the five-year (2016–20) average, but it forecasts that inventories will decline to lower than the five-year average by the end of March 2021.

International natural gas prices: Liquefied natural gas (LNG) spot and forward prices in northern Asia approached an all-time high in mid-January 2021 (**Figure 8**). Sustained cold temperatures in Japan, China, and South Korea—the world’s three largest LNG consumers—prompted an increase in space heating demand, a drawdown in LNG inventories, and an increase in LNG prices. LNG shipping constraints because of [congestion at the Panama Canal](#) and unplanned outages at multiple LNG export facilities were also significant contributors.



Source: CME Group, Bloomberg L.P., Note: TTF=Title Transfer Facility

In Japan, several power utilities were faced with critically low LNG inventories and purchased additional LNG volumes in global spot markets on a short-term basis. In northern China, the decline in temperatures to a five-decade low led to increased LNG imports, which in December 2020 reached the largest monthly LNG import volume in China to date. In South Korea, several coal plants were taken offline during the winter to reduce air pollution, requiring higher output from natural gas power plants.

Aside from the significant demand increase, unplanned outages at a number of LNG export facilities in several countries also contributed to reduced global LNG supply. Typically, LNG export facilities run at maximum capacity in the winter because more than 97% of global LNG consumption occurs in the northern hemisphere, where regasified LNG is used for space heating and the use of LNG depends on prevailing weather conditions. EIA estimates that in December 2020, global LNG export capacity was utilized at 88%—the lowest level for the month in at least six years.

Notable forecast changes

- EIA forecasts Federal U.S. Gulf of Mexico crude oil production will average almost 1.7 million barrels per day (b/d) in both 2021 and 2022, which is 0.1 million b/d lower than previously forecast. The reduced forecast reflects both announcements by operators that they will push back the start dates of several fields as well as initial production rates that were lower than EIA's previous expectations at fields that came online in the second half of 2020.
- EIA expects marketed natural gas production to average 98.3 billion cubic feet per day in the United States (Bcf/d) in 2021 and 98.9 Bcf/d in 2022, up 2.4 Bcf/d and 1.3 Bcf/d, respectively, from the January forecast. The upward revision reflects more forecast associated natural gas production from oil-directed wells in the Permian region.
- EIA expects natural gas use for power generation will total 1,430 billion kilowatthours (kWh) in 2021 and 1,397 billion kWh in 2022, which are up 3% and 5%, respectively, from the January STEO. The higher forecast reflects lower regional natural gas price assumptions in EIA's electricity generation model. The lower prices also reduce coal use for power generation in the forecast. EIA expects coal-fired power generation will total 835 billion kWh in 2021 and 888 billion kWh in 2022, which are down 4% and 7%, respectively, from the January STEO.
- EIA expects coal production to total 594 million short tons in 2022, which is 5% less than forecast in the January STEO. The lower forecast is the result of lower forecast coal use in the electric power sector.
- For more information, see the [detailed table of forecast changes](#).

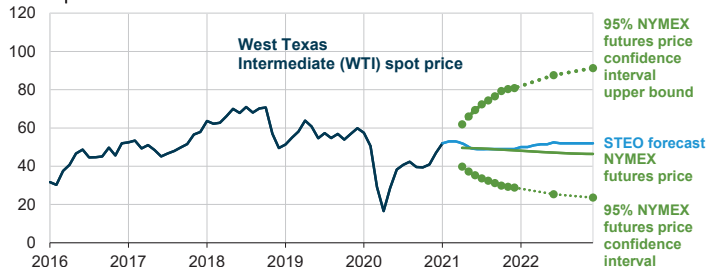
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Short-Term Energy Outlook Chart Gallery



February 9, 2021

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil price and NYMEX confidence intervals
dollars per barrel

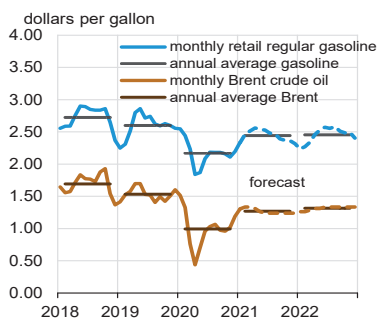


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the five trading days ending Feb 4, 2021. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

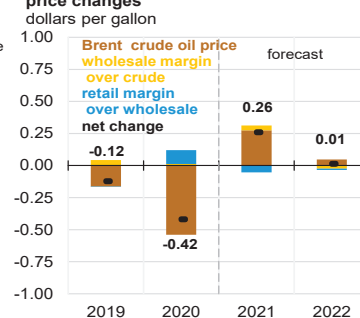
Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021, CME Group, and Bloomberg, L.P.



U.S. gasoline and crude oil prices



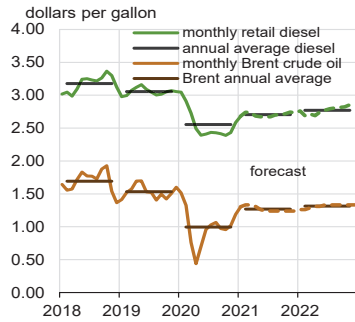
Components of annual gasoline price changes



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



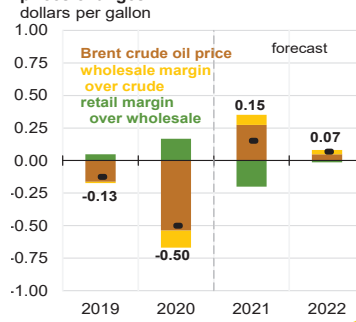
U.S. diesel and crude oil prices



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

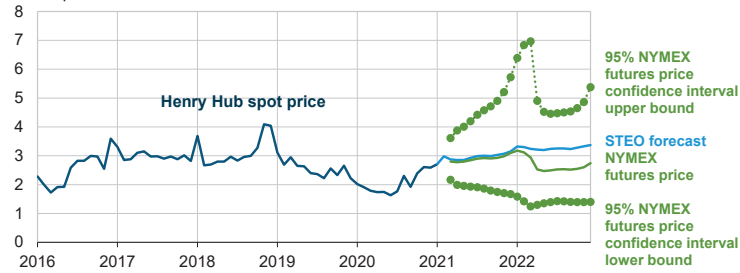


Components of annual diesel prices changes



Henry Hub natural gas price and NYMEX confidence intervals

dollars per million Btu



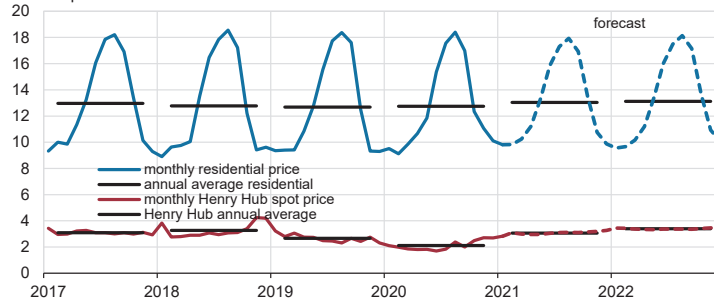
Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the five trading days ending Feb 4, 2021. Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in near-the-money options contracts.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021, and CME Group



U.S. natural gas prices

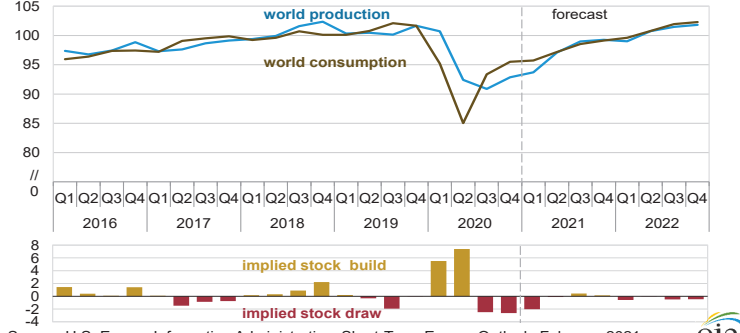
dollars per thousand cubic feet



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021, and Refinitiv



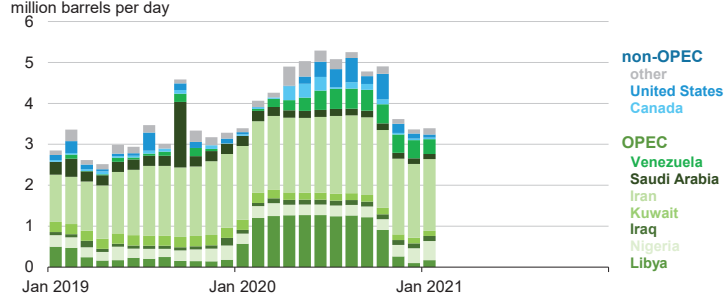
World liquid fuels production and consumption balance
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



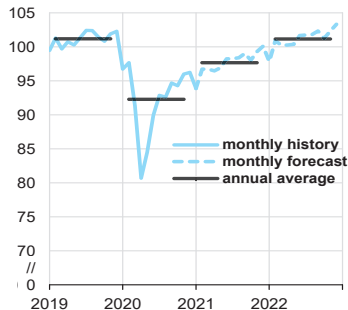
Estimated unplanned liquid fuels production outages among OPEC and non-OPEC producers
million barrels per day



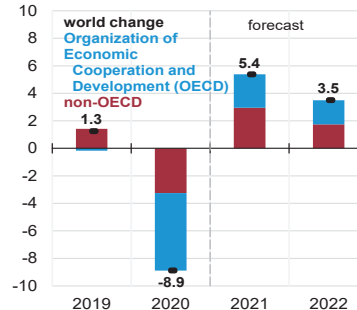
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



World liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



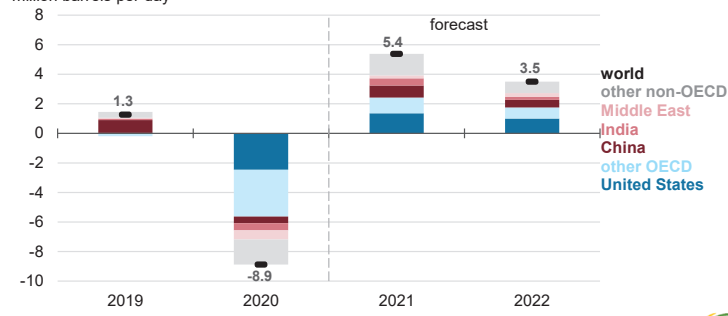
Components of annual change
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



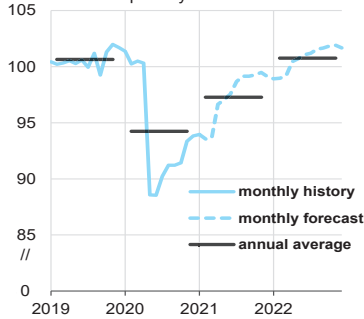
Annual change in world liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

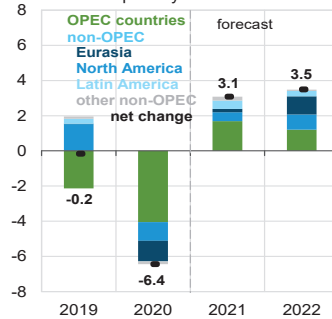


World crude oil and liquid fuels production
million barrels per day

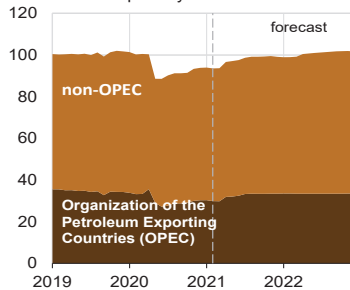


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

Components of annual change
million barrels per day

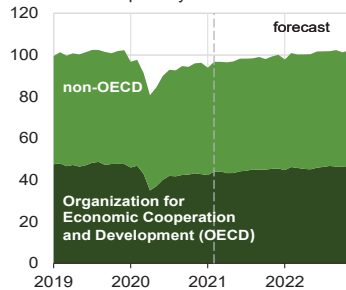


World liquid fuels production
million barrels per day

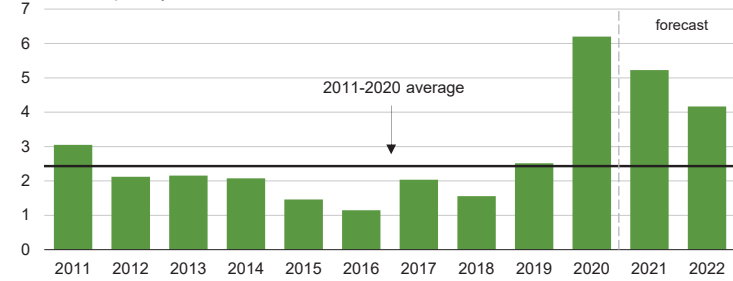


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

World liquid fuels consumption
million barrels per day



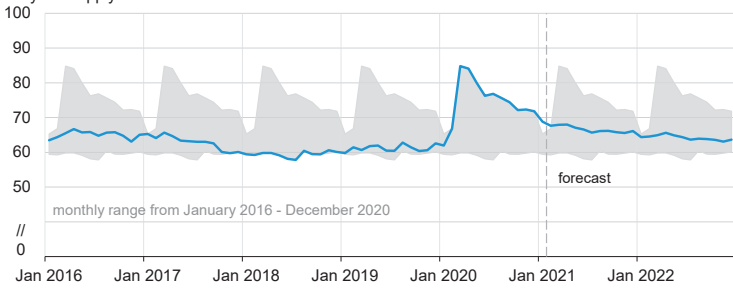
**Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
surplus crude oil production capacity**
million barrels per day



Note: Black line represents 2011-2020 average (2.4 million barrels per day).
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



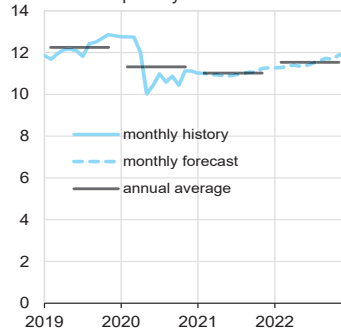
**Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
commercial inventories of crude oil and other liquids**
days of supply



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

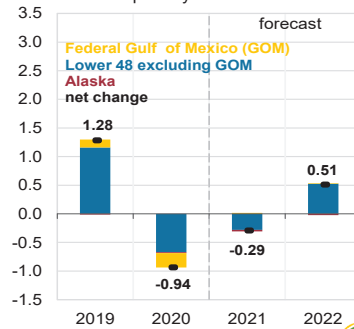


U.S. crude oil production
million barrels per day

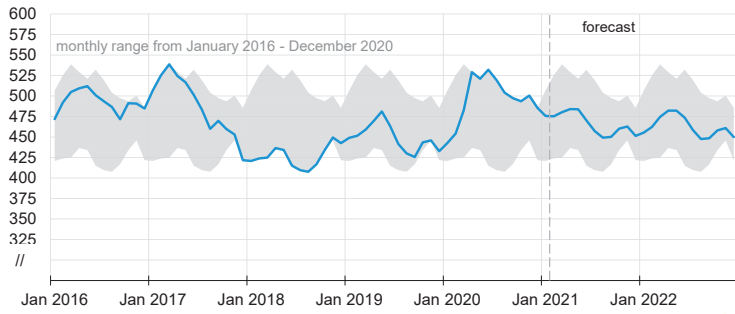


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021

Components of annual change
million barrels per day



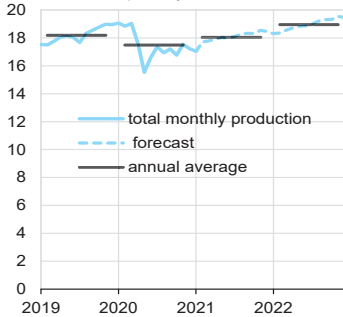
U.S. commercial crude oil inventories
million barrels



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



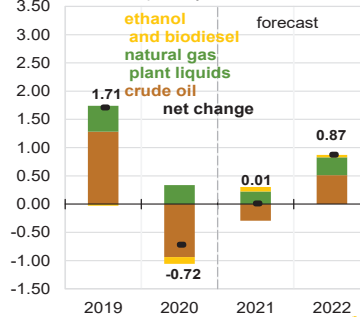
U.S. crude oil and liquid fuels production
million barrels per day



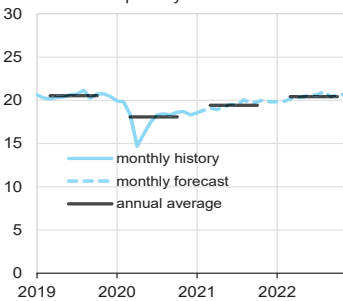
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February



Components of annual change
million barrels per day



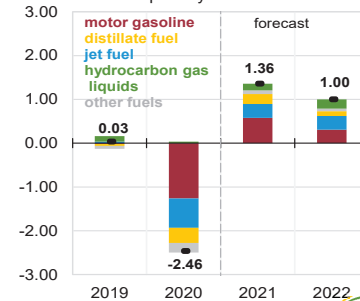
U.S. liquid fuels product supplied (consumption)
million barrels per day



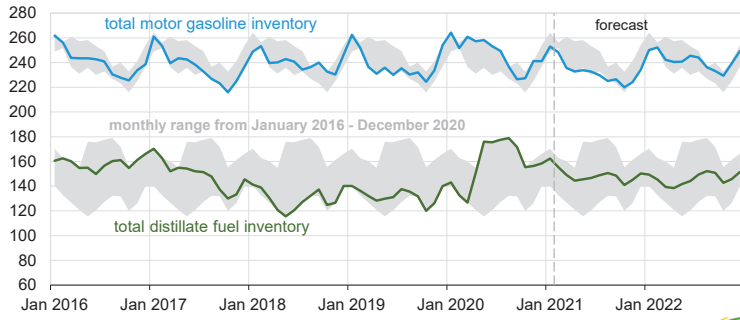
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



Components of annual change
million barrels per day



U.S. gasoline and distillate inventories
million barrels

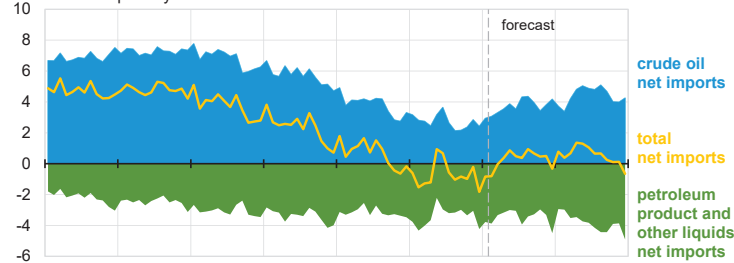


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. net imports of crude oil and liquid fuels

million barrels per day



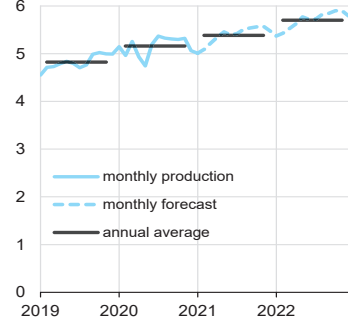
Note: Petroleum product and other liquids include: gasoline, distillate fuels, hydrocarbon gas liquids, jet fuel, residual fuel oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates, and other oils.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



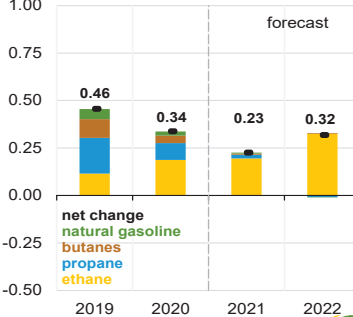
U.S. natural gas plant liquids production

million barrels per day



Components of annual change

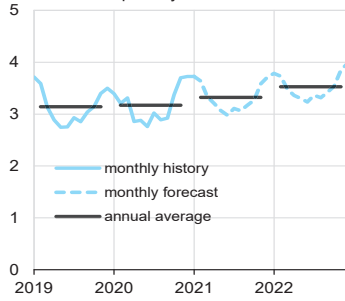
million barrels per day



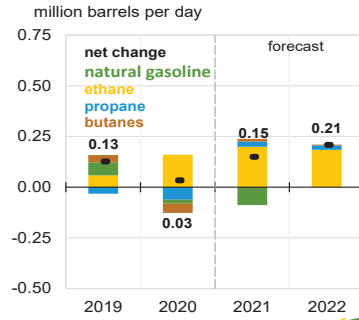
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. hydrocarbon gas liquids product supplied (consumption)
million barrels per day



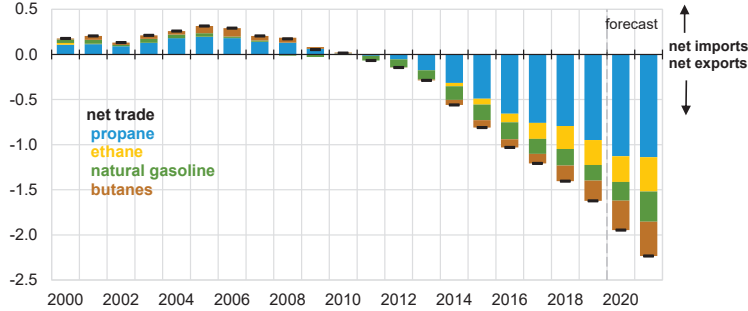
Components of annual change



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



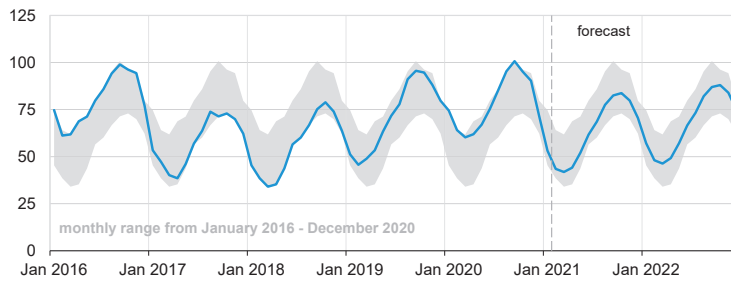
U.S. net trade of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGL)
million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. commercial propane inventories
million barrels

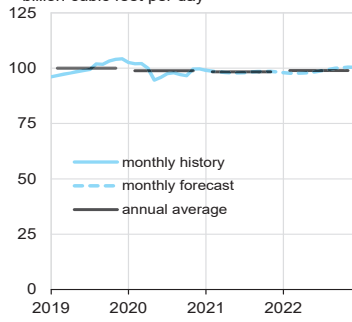


Note: Excludes propylene.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



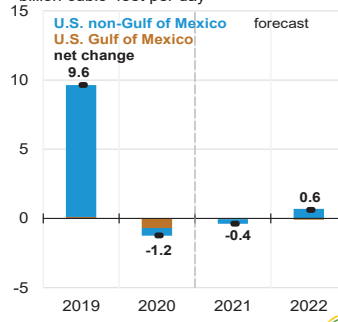
U.S. marketed natural gas production
billion cubic feet per day



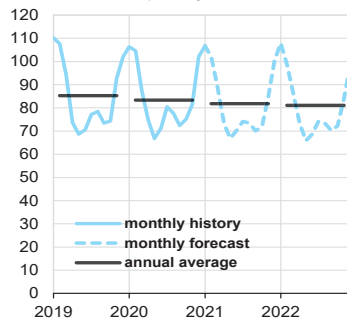
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



Components of annual change
billion cubic feet per day



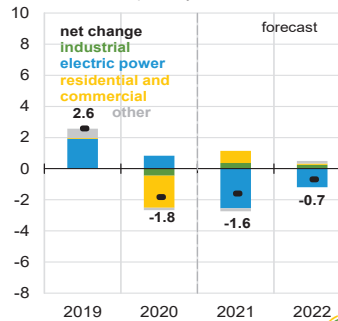
U.S. natural gas consumption
billion cubic feet per day



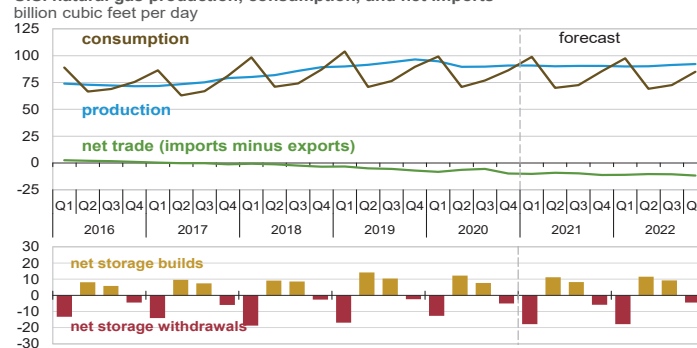
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



Components of annual change
billion cubic feet per day



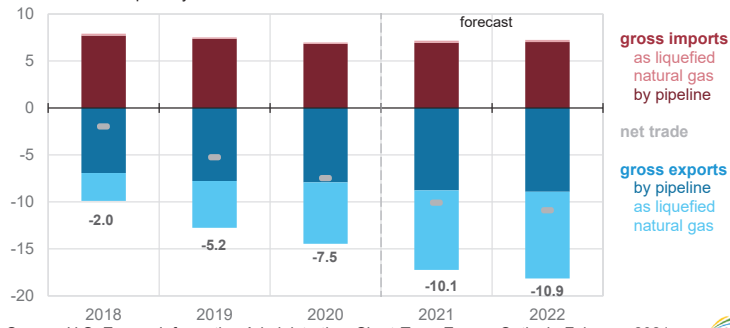
U.S. natural gas production, consumption, and net imports
billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



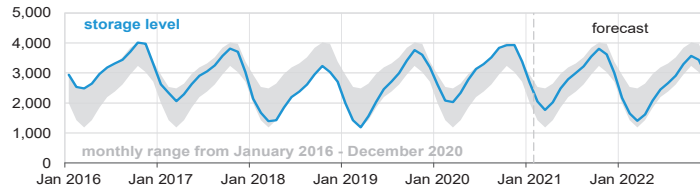
U.S. annual natural gas trade
billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. working natural gas in storage
billion cubic feet



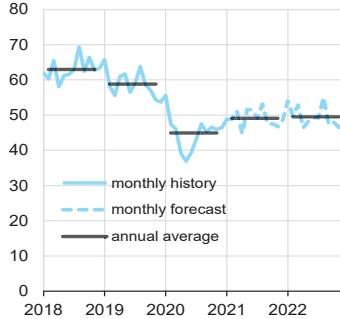
Percent deviation from 2016 - 2020 average



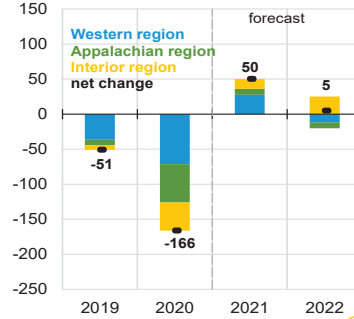
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. coal production
million short tons



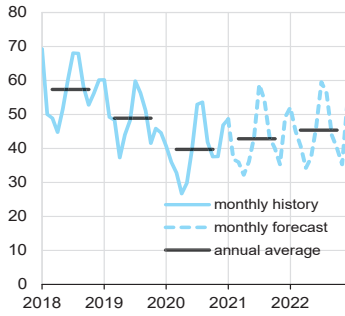
Components of annual change
million short tons



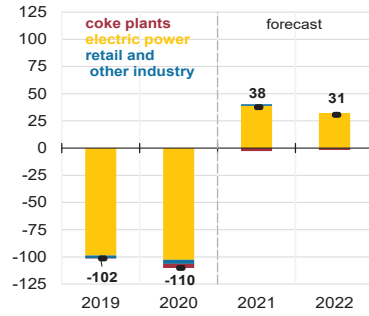
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. coal consumption
million short tons



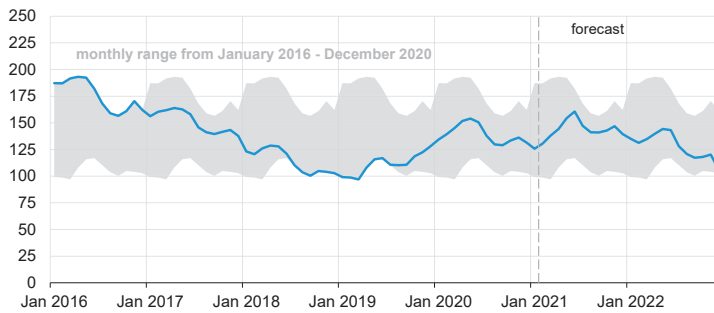
Components of annual change
million short tons



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



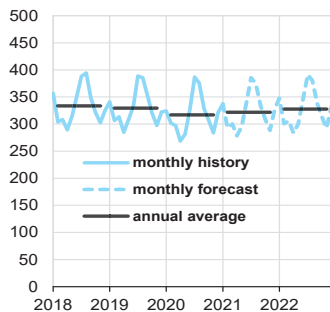
U.S. electric power coal inventories
million short tons



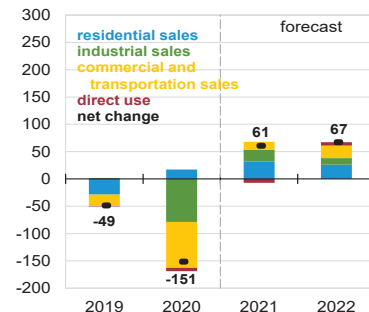
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. electricity consumption
billion kilowatthours



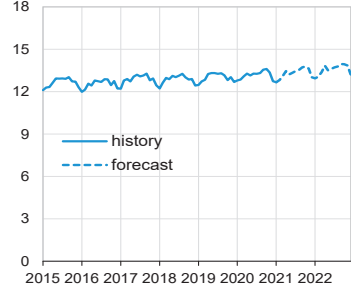
Components of annual change
billion kilowatthours



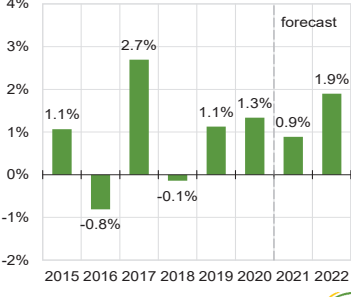
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. monthly residential electricity price
cents per kilowatthour



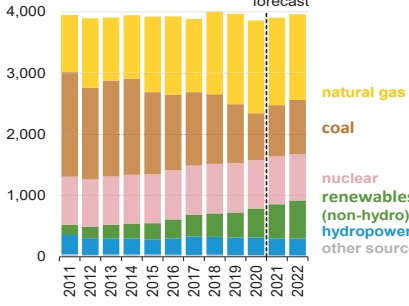
Annual growth in residential electricity prices
percent



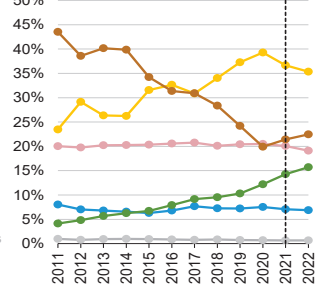
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. electricity generation by fuel, all sectors
billion kilowatthours



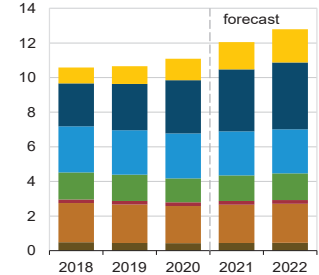
percent share



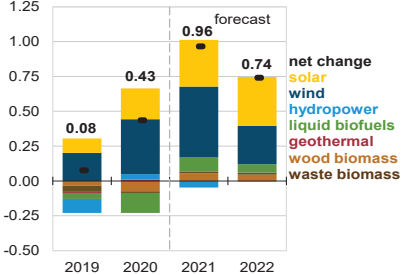
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. renewable energy supply
quadrillion British thermal units



Components of annual change
quadrillion British thermal units

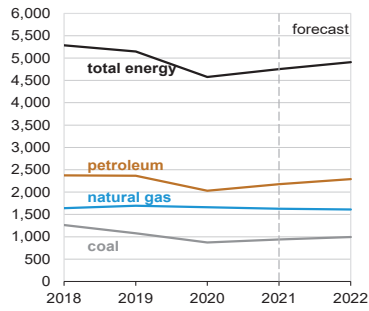


Note: Hydropower excludes pumped storage generation. Liquid biofuels include ethanol and biodiesel. Other biomass includes municipal waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, and other non-wood waste.

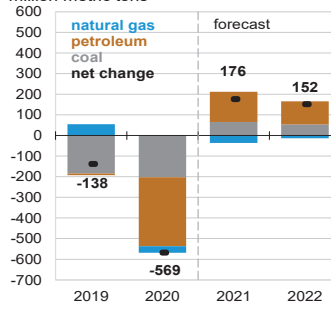
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. annual carbon emissions by source
million metric tons



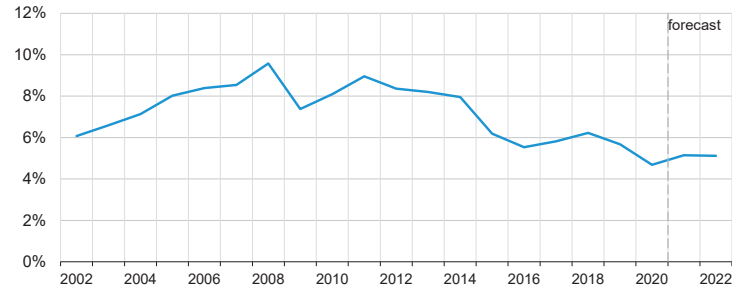
Components of annual change
million metric tons



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



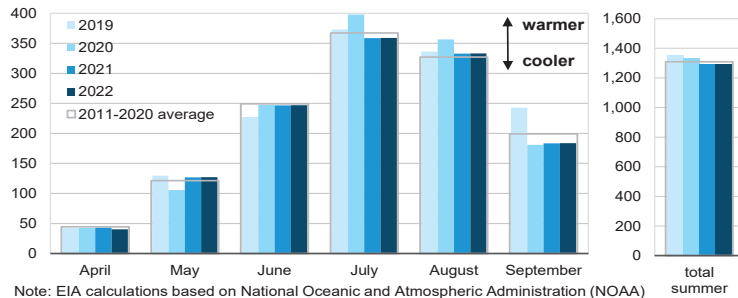
U.S. annual energy expenditures
share of gross domestic product



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. summer cooling degree days
population-weighted

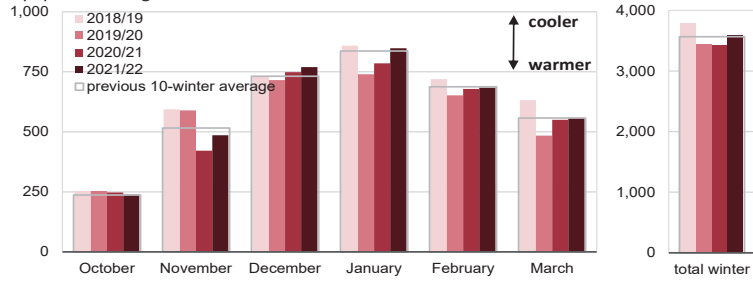


Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. winter heating degree days
population-weighted

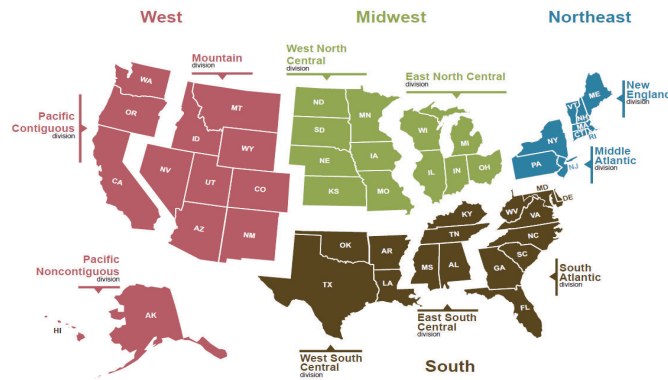


Note: EIA calculations based on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data. Projections reflect NOAA's 14-16 month outlook.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, February 2021



U.S. Census regions and divisions



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook



Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	12.75	10.81	10.81	10.89	<i>10.98</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.18</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.61</i>	<i>11.83</i>	11.31	<i>11.02</i>	<i>11.53</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	94.79	89.68	89.82	90.89	<i>90.88</i>	<i>90.17</i>	<i>90.40</i>	<i>90.54</i>	<i>89.95</i>	<i>90.18</i>	<i>91.41</i>	<i>92.26</i>	91.29	<i>90.50</i>	<i>90.96</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	149	115	136	139	<i>149</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>142</i>	539	<i>589</i>	<i>594</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.54	<i>18.83</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.75</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	18.08	<i>19.43</i>	<i>20.43</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	99.31	70.83	76.87	86.28	<i>98.94</i>	<i>70.07</i>	<i>72.60</i>	<i>85.46</i>	<i>97.49</i>	<i>69.19</i>	<i>72.63</i>	<i>84.96</i>	83.31	<i>81.71</i>	<i>81.01</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	109	96	148	122	<i>121</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>129</i>	476	<i>514</i>	<i>544</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.14	9.64	11.86	9.91	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.05</i>	<i>11.89</i>	<i>10.06</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>12.07</i>	<i>10.19</i>	10.39	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.77</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	2.93	3.01	2.84	2.94	<i>3.14</i>	<i>3.33</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.35</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>3.28</i>	<i>3.30</i>	11.72	<i>12.71</i>	<i>13.50</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.12	20.66	23.45	23.52	<i>24.61</i>	<i>22.28</i>	<i>23.68</i>	<i>24.20</i>	<i>25.39</i>	<i>23.02</i>	<i>24.24</i>	<i>24.62</i>	92.74	<i>94.78</i>	<i>97.27</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil West Texas Intermediate Spot (dollars per barrel)	45.34	27.96	40.89	42.50	<i>52.69</i>	<i>50.32</i>	<i>49.00</i>	<i>49.00</i>	<i>50.37</i>	<i>51.85</i>	<i>52.00</i>	<i>52.00</i>	39.17	<i>50.21</i>	<i>51.56</i>
Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	1.91	1.71	2.00	2.53	<i>2.85</i>	<i>2.88</i>	<i>2.99</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.33</i>	2.03	<i>2.95</i>	<i>3.27</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.94	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.07</i>	1.93	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.07</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	19,011	17,303	18,597	18,726	<i>18,820</i>	<i>18,967</i>	<i>19,221</i>	<i>19,444</i>	<i>19,661</i>	<i>19,848</i>	<i>20,003</i>	<i>20,134</i>	18,409	<i>19,113</i>	<i>19,911</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.7	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	-3.6	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2012=100)	113.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	<i>114.6</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>118.6</i>	113.6	<i>115.4</i>	<i>117.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	1.1	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	15,061	16,630	15,905	15,573	<i>16,312</i>	<i>15,524</i>	<i>15,435</i>	<i>15,418</i>	<i>15,531</i>	<i>15,591</i>	<i>15,669</i>	<i>15,744</i>	15,792	<i>15,672</i>	<i>15,634</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.4	12.2	6.8	4.1	<i>8.3</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	6.1	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2012=100)	104.4	89.3	99.9	102.6	<i>104.1</i>	<i>104.3</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>109.6</i>	<i>110.3</i>	99.1	<i>104.8</i>	<i>109.1</i>
Percent change from prior year	-2.0	-15.5	-5.6	-3.0	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	-6.5	<i>5.8</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	1,876	540	71	1,417	<i>2,014</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1,494</i>	<i>2,090</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1,492</i>	3,903	<i>4,048</i>	<i>4,128</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	71	396	935	122	<i>42</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>100</i>	1,524	<i>1,433</i>	<i>1,437</i>

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on February 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0380; *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *International Petroleum Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0520.

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Weather forecasts from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 2. Energy Prices

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	45.34	27.96	40.89	42.50	52.69	50.32	49.00	49.00	50.37	51.85	52.00	52.00	39.17	50.21	51.56
Brent Spot Average	49.97	29.52	42.97	44.34	55.62	53.32	52.00	52.00	53.37	55.35	56.00	56.00	41.69	53.20	55.19
U.S. Imported Average	43.76	26.33	39.90	40.53	50.67	48.32	47.00	47.00	48.13	49.58	49.50	49.50	37.24	48.09	49.23
U.S. Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	47.48	26.88	40.79	41.80	51.65	49.31	48.00	48.00	49.10	50.59	50.50	50.50	39.68	49.19	50.20
U.S. Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	153	104	137	134	167	173	165	153	153	173	176	164	133	164	167
Diesel Fuel	160	97	124	132	165	164	163	164	166	172	175	175	129	164	172
Fuel Oil	160	87	113	125	155	155	156	160	161	161	163	166	126	157	162
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	165	85	116	123	155	156	157	159	165	170	172	173	131	157	170
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	176	93	116	121	124	120	114	114	115	121	120	120	126	118	119
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	241	194	218	215	244	254	245	235	228	252	255	246	218	244	246
Gasoline All Grades (b)	251	203	227	224	254	266	258	248	242	266	269	260	227	256	259
On-highway Diesel Fuel	289	243	243	246	272	268	269	273	272	273	280	282	255	270	277
Heating Oil	280	200	214	229	260	264	271	291	287	270	258	261	244	271	274
Natural Gas															
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	1.98	1.77	2.07	2.63	2.97	2.99	3.11	3.20	3.41	3.34	3.37	3.46	2.11	3.07	3.40
Henry Hub Spot (dollars per million Btu)	1.91	1.71	2.00	2.53	2.85	2.88	2.99	3.08	3.29	3.22	3.24	3.33	2.03	2.95	3.27
U.S. Retail Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Industrial Sector	3.52	2.85	2.88	3.79	4.27	3.92	4.02	4.36	4.67	4.27	4.20	4.54	3.30	4.15	4.43
Commercial Sector	7.13	7.63	8.48	7.59	7.48	8.14	8.81	7.95	7.78	8.30	8.77	7.92	7.50	7.88	8.02
Residential Sector	9.46	11.89	17.62	10.76	9.93	12.72	17.35	10.71	9.76	12.72	17.57	10.90	10.88	11.05	11.07
U.S. Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.94	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.06	2.07	1.93	2.05	2.07
Natural Gas	2.39	2.08	2.26	2.84	3.40	3.09	3.18	3.45	3.88	3.48	3.46	3.70	2.38	3.27	3.61
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	12.15	6.65	8.85	8.37	9.70	10.96	9.97	9.71	10.09	11.06	10.64	10.47	9.02	10.07	10.56
Distillate Fuel Oil	13.27	8.39	10.38	10.75	12.79	12.93	12.79	12.95	13.05	13.52	13.65	13.73	10.78	12.86	13.49
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatt-hour)															
Industrial Sector	6.37	6.63	7.09	6.51	6.37	6.69	7.10	6.53	6.41	6.71	7.12	6.54	6.66	6.68	6.70
Commercial Sector	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.53	10.30	10.78	11.24	10.76	10.46	10.92	11.35	10.84	10.63	10.79	10.91
Residential Sector	12.90	13.24	13.36	13.20	12.85	13.33	13.55	13.45	13.11	13.64	13.81	13.63	13.19	13.31	13.56

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation; prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted.

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

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	32.91	29.42	29.92	30.63	<i>30.94</i>	<i>31.04</i>	<i>31.32</i>	<i>31.74</i>	<i>31.79</i>	<i>32.03</i>	<i>32.29</i>	<i>32.83</i>	30.72	<i>31.26</i>	<i>32.24</i>
U.S. (50 States)	20.22	17.58	18.30	18.35	<i>18.33</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.87</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>19.51</i>	<i>19.89</i>	<i>20.19</i>	18.61	<i>18.73</i>	<i>19.68</i>
Canada	5.65	4.94	4.89	5.62	<i>5.78</i>	<i>5.75</i>	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.82</i>	<i>5.86</i>	5.27	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.83</i>
Mexico	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.90	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.65</i>	1.94	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.69</i>
Other OECD	5.03	4.96	4.81	4.76	<i>4.96</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>4.87</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.02</i>	<i>4.92</i>	<i>5.14</i>	4.89	<i>4.93</i>	<i>5.04</i>
Non-OECD	67.81	63.01	60.96	62.23	<i>62.78</i>	<i>66.05</i>	<i>67.67</i>	<i>67.54</i>	<i>67.24</i>	<i>68.71</i>	<i>69.18</i>	<i>68.98</i>	63.49	<i>66.03</i>	<i>68.53</i>
OPEC	33.49	30.59	28.45	29.81	<i>30.01</i>	<i>32.16</i>	<i>33.39</i>	<i>33.44</i>	<i>33.50</i>	<i>33.42</i>	<i>33.47</i>	<i>33.50</i>	30.58	<i>32.26</i>	<i>33.47</i>
Crude Oil Portion	28.28	25.64	23.61	24.88	<i>24.97</i>	<i>27.10</i>	<i>28.23</i>	<i>28.26</i>	<i>28.19</i>	<i>28.19</i>	<i>28.21</i>	<i>28.23</i>	25.59	<i>27.15</i>	<i>28.20</i>
Other Liquids (b)	5.21	4.95	4.84	4.93	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.28</i>	4.98	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.27</i>
Eurasia	14.76	13.20	12.74	13.15	<i>13.35</i>	<i>13.61</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.77</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.96</i>	13.46	<i>13.63</i>	<i>14.66</i>
China	4.96	4.91	4.95	4.90	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.01</i>	4.93	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.97</i>
Other Non-OECD	14.60	14.32	14.83	14.37	<i>14.50</i>	<i>15.33</i>	<i>15.61</i>	<i>15.27</i>	<i>14.79</i>	<i>15.56</i>	<i>15.87</i>	<i>15.50</i>	14.53	<i>15.18</i>	<i>15.43</i>
Total World Supply	100.71	92.44	90.88	92.86	<i>93.72</i>	<i>97.09</i>	<i>98.99</i>	<i>99.28</i>	<i>99.02</i>	<i>100.74</i>	<i>101.47</i>	<i>101.81</i>	94.21	<i>97.29</i>	<i>100.77</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	67.22	61.85	62.43	63.05	<i>63.71</i>	<i>64.93</i>	<i>65.60</i>	<i>65.84</i>	<i>65.52</i>	<i>67.33</i>	<i>68.01</i>	<i>68.31</i>	63.63	<i>65.03</i>	<i>67.30</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	45.26	37.37	42.07	42.89	<i>43.50</i>	<i>43.62</i>	<i>44.83</i>	<i>45.30</i>	<i>45.58</i>	<i>45.46</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>46.71</i>	41.90	<i>44.32</i>	<i>46.07</i>
U.S. (50 States)	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.54	<i>18.83</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.75</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	18.08	<i>19.43</i>	<i>20.43</i>
U.S. Territories	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Canada	2.33	1.88	2.16	2.12	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.12	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.29</i>
Europe	13.34	10.98	12.83	12.66	<i>12.61</i>	<i>12.99</i>	<i>13.48</i>	<i>13.31</i>	<i>13.23</i>	<i>13.48</i>	<i>14.05</i>	<i>13.85</i>	12.46	<i>13.10</i>	<i>13.65</i>
Japan	3.69	2.89	3.03	3.38	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.37</i>	3.25	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.26</i>
Other OECD	6.41	5.41	5.55	6.03	<i>6.12</i>	<i>6.08</i>	<i>6.12</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.18</i>	<i>6.22</i>	<i>6.38</i>	5.85	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.28</i>
Non-OECD	49.94	47.67	51.30	52.62	<i>52.24</i>	<i>53.58</i>	<i>53.72</i>	<i>53.84</i>	<i>54.04</i>	<i>55.30</i>	<i>55.46</i>	<i>55.57</i>	50.39	<i>53.35</i>	<i>55.10</i>
Eurasia	4.85	4.48	5.27	5.16	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.37</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.40</i>	4.94	<i>5.12</i>	<i>5.29</i>
Europe	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.72	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.71	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.74</i>
China	13.77	13.96	14.53	14.98	<i>14.99</i>	<i>15.25</i>	<i>14.98</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>15.78</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>15.76</i>	14.31	<i>15.13</i>	<i>15.64</i>
Other Asia	13.26	11.74	12.70	13.71	<i>13.91</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>13.79</i>	<i>14.13</i>	<i>14.54</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>14.32</i>	<i>14.73</i>	12.85	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.58</i>
Other Non-OECD	17.36	16.80	18.09	18.04	<i>17.74</i>	<i>18.41</i>	<i>18.85</i>	<i>18.45</i>	<i>18.15</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>19.34</i>	<i>18.93</i>	17.57	<i>18.36</i>	<i>18.83</i>
Total World Consumption	95.20	85.04	93.37	95.51	<i>95.74</i>	<i>97.20</i>	<i>98.55</i>	<i>99.14</i>	<i>99.61</i>	<i>100.77</i>	<i>101.96</i>	<i>102.29</i>	92.29	<i>97.67</i>	<i>101.17</i>
Total Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	-0.43	-1.68	0.49	0.86	<i>0.78</i>	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>-0.51</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.42</i>	-0.19	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Other OECD	-0.54	-1.15	0.04	0.52	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>-0.19</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.02</i>	-0.28	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.13</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	-4.54	-4.56	1.95	1.26	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>-0.29</i>	<i>-0.40</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.04</i>	-1.46	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Total Stock Draw	-5.51	-7.39	2.48	2.64	<i>2.02</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>-0.44</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	-1.92	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>
End-of-period Commercial Crude Oil and Other Liquids Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	1,321	1,453	1,422	1,347	<i>1,279</i>	<i>1,305</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>1,329</i>	<i>1,326</i>	<i>1,297</i>	1,347	<i>1,275</i>	<i>1,297</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,967	3,204	3,169	3,045	<i>2,941</i>	<i>2,959</i>	<i>2,978</i>	<i>2,959</i>	<i>2,945</i>	<i>2,981</i>	<i>2,965</i>	<i>2,935</i>	3,045	<i>2,959</i>	<i>2,935</i>

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

(b) Includes lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, and refinery processing gain. Includes other unaccounted-for liquids.

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

DOE/EIA-0109. Consumption of petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel and loss, and bunkering.

- = no data available

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

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 3b. Non-OPEC Petroleum and Other Liquids Production (million barrels per day)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
North America	27.87	24.46	25.11	25.87	<i>25.98</i>	<i>26.23</i>	<i>26.45</i>	<i>26.67</i>	<i>26.68</i>	<i>27.01</i>	<i>27.37</i>	<i>27.70</i>	25.83	26.33	27.20
Canada	5.65	4.94	4.89	5.62	<i>5.78</i>	<i>5.75</i>	<i>5.77</i>	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.83</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.82</i>	<i>5.86</i>	5.27	5.77	5.83
Mexico	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.90	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.79</i>	<i>1.75</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.65</i>	1.94	1.83	1.69
United States	20.22	17.58	18.30	18.35	<i>18.33</i>	<i>18.63</i>	<i>18.87</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>19.51</i>	<i>19.89</i>	<i>20.19</i>	18.61	18.73	19.68
Central and South America	6.05	6.07	6.62	5.99	<i>6.03</i>	<i>6.82</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>6.30</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.46</i>	<i>7.13</i>	6.18	6.69	7.00
Argentina	0.69	0.58	0.57	0.55	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.69</i>	0.60	0.66	0.70
Brazil	3.44	3.89	4.29	3.60	<i>3.49</i>	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.41</i>	3.81	4.20	4.36
Colombia	0.90	0.78	0.77	0.83	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.77</i>	0.82	0.80	0.77
Ecuador	0.54	0.36	0.52	0.52	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.48	0.53	0.53
Other Central and S. America	0.48	0.46	0.46	0.49	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.47	0.50	0.64
Europe	4.39	4.31	4.16	4.23	<i>4.41</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.53</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.38</i>	<i>4.61</i>	4.27	4.38	4.51
Norway	2.06	2.01	1.96	2.03	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.41</i>	2.01	2.21	2.34
United Kingdom	1.17	1.16	1.03	1.04	<i>1.05</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>1.03</i>	1.10	1.01	1.01
Eurasia	14.76	13.20	12.74	13.15	<i>13.35</i>	<i>13.61</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>14.01</i>	<i>14.77</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.96</i>	13.46	13.63	14.66
Azerbaijan	0.77	0.70	0.67	0.69	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.79</i>	0.71	0.73	0.78
Kazakhstan	2.06	1.86	1.71	1.81	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.92</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>2.01</i>	1.86	1.87	1.98
Russia	11.55	10.25	9.98	10.26	<i>10.46</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>10.74</i>	<i>10.82</i>	<i>10.99</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>11.75</i>	<i>11.81</i>	10.51	10.67	11.55
Turkmenistan	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	0.24	0.24	0.23
Other Eurasia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12</i>	0.15	0.13	0.12
Middle East	3.24	3.18	3.15	3.18	<i>3.24</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.37</i>	3.19	3.29	3.37
Oman	1.01	0.95	0.92	0.95	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	0.96	1.02	1.05
Qatar	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	<i>2.12</i>	2.06	2.10	2.12
Asia and Oceania	9.46	9.17	9.25	9.20	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.24</i>	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.20</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.18</i>	9.27	9.25	9.19
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.49	0.50	0.48
China	4.96	4.91	4.95	4.90	<i>4.92</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.94</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.01</i>	4.93	4.95	4.97
India	0.96	0.90	0.92	0.90	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	0.92	0.89	0.88
Indonesia	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.88	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	0.89	0.85	0.83
Malaysia	0.71	0.60	0.63	0.62	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.60</i>	0.64	0.63	0.61
Vietnam	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.23	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.23	0.22	0.21
Africa	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.42	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.36</i>	1.44	1.45	1.38
Egypt	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.58	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.57</i>	0.60	0.62	0.57
South Sudan	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	0.16	0.17	0.18
Total non-OPEC liquids	67.22	61.85	62.43	63.05	<i>63.71</i>	<i>64.93</i>	<i>65.60</i>	<i>65.84</i>	<i>65.52</i>	<i>67.33</i>	<i>68.01</i>	<i>68.31</i>	63.63	65.03	67.30
OPEC non-crude liquids	5.21	4.95	4.84	4.93	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.28</i>	4.98	5.11	5.27
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	72.43	66.80	67.28	67.98	<i>68.75</i>	<i>69.98</i>	<i>70.76</i>	<i>71.02</i>	<i>70.84</i>	<i>72.55</i>	<i>73.26</i>	<i>73.58</i>	68.62	70.14	72.57
Unplanned non-OPEC Production Outages	0.18	0.90	0.69	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-

- = no data available

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 3c. OPEC Crude Oil (excluding condensates) Production (million barrels per day)
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.02	0.90	0.84	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-
Angola	1.36	1.26	1.17	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.23	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
Gabon	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-
Iran	2.02	1.97	1.90	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-
Iraq	4.56	4.16	3.70	3.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	-	-
Kuwait	2.77	2.48	2.25	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-
Libya	0.35	0.08	0.11	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	-
Nigeria	1.72	1.55	1.44	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.80	9.28	8.77	9.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.21	-	-
United Arab Emirates	3.30	2.88	2.55	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.81	-	-
Venezuela	0.77	0.50	0.35	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
OPEC Total	28.28	25.64	23.61	24.88	<i>24.97</i>	<i>27.10</i>	<i>28.23</i>	<i>28.26</i>	<i>28.19</i>	<i>28.19</i>	<i>28.21</i>	<i>28.23</i>	25.59	<i>27.15</i>	<i>28.20</i>
Other Liquids (a)	5.21	4.95	4.84	4.93	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.05</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>5.28</i>	4.98	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.27</i>
Total OPEC Supply	33.49	30.59	28.45	29.81	<i>30.01</i>	<i>32.16</i>	<i>33.39</i>	<i>33.44</i>	<i>33.50</i>	<i>33.42</i>	<i>33.47</i>	<i>33.50</i>	30.58	<i>32.26</i>	<i>33.47</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	25.61	26.02	26.06	26.22	<i>26.38</i>	<i>26.39</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>26.38</i>	<i>26.39</i>	<i>26.39</i>	<i>26.39</i>	25.98	<i>26.38</i>	<i>26.39</i>
Other	5.82	5.60	5.48	6.34	<i>5.83</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>5.97</i>	<i>5.99</i>	<i>6.01</i>	5.81	<i>6.00</i>	<i>5.98</i>
OPEC Total	31.43	31.63	31.54	32.56	<i>32.21</i>	<i>32.44</i>	<i>32.44</i>	<i>32.43</i>	<i>32.35</i>	<i>32.36</i>	<i>32.38</i>	<i>32.40</i>	31.79	<i>32.38</i>	<i>32.37</i>
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Middle East	3.15	5.27	6.90	6.62	<i>7.08</i>	<i>5.22</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.08</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.09</i>	<i>4.09</i>	5.49	<i>5.11</i>	<i>4.09</i>
Other	0.00	0.72	1.04	1.07	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	0.71	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.08</i>
OPEC Total	3.15	5.99	7.94	7.68	<i>7.24</i>	<i>5.34</i>	<i>4.20</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.18</i>	6.20	<i>5.23</i>	<i>4.17</i>
Unplanned OPEC Production Outages	3.72	4.18	4.35	3.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.92	-	-

(a) Includes lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, other liquids, refinery processing gain, and other unaccounted-for liquids.

OPEC = Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (Middle East); Algeria, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria, and Venezuela (Other).

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Forecasts are not published for individual OPEC countries.

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				2020	2021	2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.64	19.44	22.12	22.47	<i>22.84</i>	<i>23.28</i>	<i>23.89</i>	<i>24.06</i>	<i>24.12</i>	<i>24.59</i>	<i>24.92</i>	<i>24.86</i>	21.92	<i>23.52</i>	<i>24.63</i>
Canada	2.33	1.88	2.16	2.12	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.16</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.28</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.32</i>	2.12	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.29</i>
Mexico	1.97	1.48	1.59	1.80	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.88</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.90</i>	1.71	<i>1.86</i>	<i>1.89</i>
United States	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.54	<i>18.83</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.75</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	18.08	<i>19.43</i>	<i>20.43</i>
Central and South America	6.20	5.68	6.11	6.36	<i>6.30</i>	<i>6.49</i>	<i>6.62</i>	<i>6.64</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.60</i>	<i>6.74</i>	<i>6.75</i>	6.09	<i>6.52</i>	<i>6.63</i>
Brazil	2.88	2.66	2.96	3.05	<i>2.96</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.15</i>	<i>3.16</i>	<i>3.04</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>3.24</i>	2.89	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.16</i>
Europe	14.05	11.68	13.55	13.38	<i>13.33</i>	<i>13.71</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.05</i>	<i>13.96</i>	<i>14.21</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>14.60</i>	13.17	<i>13.82</i>	<i>14.40</i>
Eurasia	4.85	4.48	5.27	5.16	<i>4.89</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>5.37</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>5.14</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.40</i>	4.94	<i>5.12</i>	<i>5.29</i>
Russia	3.65	3.33	4.04	3.92	<i>3.68</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.97</i>	<i>3.83</i>	<i>3.93</i>	<i>4.27</i>	<i>4.12</i>	3.73	<i>3.89</i>	<i>4.04</i>
Middle East	7.66	7.59	8.47	8.03	<i>7.76</i>	<i>8.21</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>7.99</i>	<i>7.94</i>	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.90</i>	<i>8.27</i>	7.94	<i>8.14</i>	<i>8.40</i>
Asia and Oceania	34.60	32.11	33.76	35.80	<i>36.28</i>	<i>36.15</i>	<i>35.56</i>	<i>36.70</i>	<i>37.62</i>	<i>37.25</i>	<i>36.66</i>	<i>37.82</i>	34.07	<i>36.17</i>	<i>37.34</i>
China	13.77	13.96	14.53	14.98	<i>14.99</i>	<i>15.25</i>	<i>14.98</i>	<i>15.30</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>15.78</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>15.76</i>	14.31	<i>15.13</i>	<i>15.64</i>
Japan	3.69	2.89	3.03	3.38	<i>3.60</i>	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.39</i>	<i>3.63</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>3.06</i>	<i>3.37</i>	3.25	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.26</i>
India	4.63	3.77	4.17	4.93	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.63</i>	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.10</i>	<i>5.17</i>	<i>4.82</i>	<i>5.14</i>	4.37	<i>4.85</i>	<i>5.06</i>
Africa	4.19	4.07	4.09	4.31	<i>4.34</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>4.58</i>	4.16	<i>4.37</i>	<i>4.48</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.26	37.37	42.07	42.89	<i>43.50</i>	<i>43.62</i>	<i>44.83</i>	<i>45.30</i>	<i>45.58</i>	<i>45.46</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>46.71</i>	41.90	<i>44.32</i>	<i>46.07</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	49.94	47.67	51.30	52.62	<i>52.24</i>	<i>53.58</i>	<i>53.72</i>	<i>53.84</i>	<i>54.04</i>	<i>55.30</i>	<i>55.46</i>	<i>55.57</i>	50.39	<i>53.35</i>	<i>55.10</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	95.20	85.04	93.37	95.51	<i>95.74</i>	<i>97.20</i>	<i>98.55</i>	<i>99.14</i>	<i>99.61</i>	<i>100.77</i>	<i>101.96</i>	<i>102.29</i>	92.29	<i>97.67</i>	<i>101.17</i>
Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
World Index, 2015 Q1 = 100	109.9	107.2	111.9	112.5	<i>114.7</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>120.4</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>122.3</i>	110.4	<i>116.2</i>	<i>121.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	-3.6	-6.4	-2.7	-2.5	<i>4.4</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.0</i>	-3.8	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>
OECD Index, 2015 = 100	103.4	107.5	111.7	111.7	<i>103.4</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>111.7</i>	103.4	<i>107.5</i>	<i>111.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	-4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	-4.9	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Non-OECD Index, 2015 = 100	115.3	122.4	128.4	128.4	<i>115.3</i>	<i>122.4</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>115.3</i>	<i>122.4</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>128.4</i>	115.3	<i>122.4</i>	<i>128.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	-2.7	6.2	4.9	4.9	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>-2.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	-2.7	<i>6.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (b)															
Index, 2015 Q1 = 100	106.5	108.2	106.9	105.5	<i>103.7</i>	<i>103.6</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>103.0</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>102.7</i>	<i>102.5</i>	<i>102.4</i>	106.8	<i>103.4</i>	<i>102.6</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.9	2.0	0.3	-0.8	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	0.6	<i>-3.2</i>	<i>-0.8</i>

(a) GDP values for the individual countries in the indexes are converted to U.S. dollars at purchasing power parity and then summed to create values for the world, OECD, and non-OECD. GDP data are from Oxford Economics.

(b) Weighted geometric mean of real indices for various countries with weights equal to each country's share of world oil consumption in the base period. Exchange rate is measured in foreign currency per U.S. dollar. Exchange rate data are from Oxford Economics, and oil consumption data are from EIA.

- = no data available

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

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on .

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 4a. U.S. Petroleum and Other Liquids Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	12.75	10.81	10.81	10.89	<i>10.98</i>	<i>10.91</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.18</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.61</i>	<i>11.83</i>	11.31	<i>11.02</i>	<i>11.53</i>
Alaska	0.48	0.41	0.44	0.47	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.41</i>	0.45	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.96	1.69	1.45	1.49	<i>1.71</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.63</i>	<i>1.69</i>	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>1.67</i>	1.65	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.67</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	10.31	8.71	8.92	8.93	<i>8.81</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.98</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.34</i>	<i>9.57</i>	<i>9.75</i>	9.22	<i>8.93</i>	<i>9.46</i>
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	2.90	3.08	2.31	2.54	<i>3.10</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>3.77</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>4.86</i>	<i>4.09</i>	2.71	<i>3.69</i>	<i>4.41</i>
SPR Net Withdrawals	0.00	-0.23	0.15	0.04	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.11</i>	-0.01	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.55	-0.54	0.38	0.13	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	-0.14	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.67	0.03	0.38	0.34	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.35	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15.77	13.16	14.03	13.93	<i>14.44</i>	<i>14.98</i>	<i>15.72</i>	<i>15.18</i>	<i>15.09</i>	<i>16.56</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>16.16</i>	14.22	<i>15.08</i>	<i>16.20</i>
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	1.02	0.82	0.94	0.98	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.09</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.13</i>	0.94	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.10</i>
Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production	5.12	4.96	5.33	5.23	<i>5.11</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.54</i>	<i>5.44</i>	<i>5.71</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>5.87</i>	5.16	<i>5.39</i>	<i>5.70</i>
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	1.11	0.80	1.03	1.07	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>1.13</i>	<i>1.14</i>	1.00	<i>1.08</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Fuel Ethanol Production	1.02	0.70	0.92	0.97	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.90	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.01</i>
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.20	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>
Product Net Imports (c)	-4.03	-2.94	-3.12	-3.55	<i>-3.65</i>	<i>-3.07</i>	<i>-3.55</i>	<i>-3.59</i>	<i>-3.16</i>	<i>-3.67</i>	<i>-4.34</i>	<i>-4.23</i>	-3.41	<i>-3.47</i>	<i>-3.85</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	-1.99	-1.86	-1.86	-2.07	<i>-2.29</i>	<i>-2.24</i>	<i>-2.23</i>	<i>-2.18</i>	<i>-2.13</i>	<i>-2.28</i>	<i>-2.29</i>	<i>-2.23</i>	-1.95	<i>-2.24</i>	<i>-2.23</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.31	0.25	0.34	0.33	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.31	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	-0.06	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.10</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.39	0.36	0.48	0.36	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.22</i>	0.40	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.48</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-0.72	-0.40	-0.58	-0.75	<i>-0.66</i>	<i>-0.71</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	<i>-0.56</i>	<i>-0.70</i>	<i>-0.67</i>	<i>-0.76</i>	<i>-0.72</i>	-0.61	<i>-0.66</i>	<i>-0.71</i>
Jet Fuel	-0.07	0.09	0.12	0.05	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.05	<i>-0.03</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	-1.19	-0.86	-1.15	-0.85	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.63</i>	<i>-0.89</i>	<i>-0.64</i>	<i>-0.53</i>	<i>-1.04</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>-1.19</i>	-1.01	<i>-0.69</i>	<i>-1.03</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	<i>0.03</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>-0.02</i>	<i>-0.07</i>	<i>-0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>-0.03</i>
Other Oils (g)	-0.65	-0.49	-0.49	-0.61	<i>-0.60</i>	<i>-0.42</i>	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>-0.62</i>	<i>-0.46</i>	<i>-0.62</i>	<i>-0.65</i>	<i>-0.63</i>	-0.56	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>-0.59</i>
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.12	-0.91	-0.04	0.69	<i>0.69</i>	<i>-0.40</i>	<i>-0.29</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>-0.56</i>	<i>-0.24</i>	<i>0.33</i>	-0.03	<i>0.10</i>	<i>-0.06</i>
Total Supply	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.54	<i>18.83</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.75</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	18.08	<i>19.43</i>	<i>20.43</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	3.31	2.83	2.95	3.60	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.08</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.66</i>	<i>3.30</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.78</i>	3.17	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.53</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.14	0.11	0.01	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.06	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Motor Gasoline	8.49	7.11	8.50	8.07	<i>8.11</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>8.79</i>	<i>8.52</i>	<i>9.16</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>8.88</i>	8.04	<i>8.62</i>	<i>8.93</i>
Fuel Ethanol blended into Motor Gasoline	0.85	0.72	0.87	0.85	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.92</i>	0.82	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.91</i>
Jet Fuel	1.56	0.69	0.97	1.08	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>1.77</i>	1.08	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.70</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.97	3.51	3.70	3.85	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>3.88</i>	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>4.10</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.07</i>	3.76	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.09</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.17	0.15	0.32	0.23	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.22	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Other Oils (g)	1.68	1.68	1.91	1.71	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.93</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.76</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>2.14</i>	<i>1.86</i>	1.75	<i>1.87</i>	<i>1.94</i>
Total Consumption	19.33	16.08	18.36	18.54	<i>18.83</i>	<i>19.24</i>	<i>19.75</i>	<i>19.91</i>	<i>19.95</i>	<i>20.45</i>	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	18.08	<i>19.43</i>	<i>20.43</i>
Total Petroleum and Other Liquids Net Imports	-1.13	0.14	-0.81	-1.01	<i>-0.55</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>-0.15</i>	-0.70	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.55</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	482.5	531.9	497.3	485.5	<i>480.2</i>	<i>470.2</i>	<i>450.2</i>	<i>451.4</i>	<i>474.4</i>	<i>473.5</i>	<i>448.4</i>	<i>450.0</i>	485.5	<i>451.4</i>	<i>450.0</i>
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	180.8	233.9	299.1	233.0	<i>159.2</i>	<i>201.7</i>	<i>239.8</i>	<i>199.1</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>248.1</i>	<i>207.3</i>	233.0	<i>199.1</i>	<i>207.3</i>
Unfinished Oils	100.1	91.9	81.4	78.5	<i>91.2</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>83.2</i>	78.5	<i>83.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>
Other HC/Oxygenates	33.6	26.2	25.2	28.6	<i>29.7</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>29.4</i>	28.6	<i>28.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>
Total Motor Gasoline	260.8	253.3	226.5	241.1	<i>235.6</i>	<i>232.6</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>234.3</i>	<i>242.2</i>	<i>245.4</i>	<i>233.2</i>	<i>249.4</i>	241.1	<i>234.3</i>	<i>249.4</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	22.6	23.5	22.4	25.3	<i>21.3</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>26.1</i>	25.3	<i>24.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	238.3	229.8	204.1	215.8	<i>214.3</i>	<i>209.4</i>	<i>204.3</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>218.0</i>	<i>221.6</i>	<i>210.1</i>	<i>223.2</i>	215.8	<i>209.9</i>	<i>223.2</i>
Jet Fuel	39.9	41.5	40.1	38.8	<i>41.3</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>40.0</i>	38.8	<i>40.6</i>	<i>40.0</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	175.4	171.7	158.4	<i>149.1</i>	<i>146.7</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>150.2</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>144.1</i>	<i>150.8</i>	<i>151.5</i>	158.4	<i>150.2</i>	<i>151.5</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	34.4	39.6	32.1	30.2	<i>32.5</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>32.7</i>	30.2	<i>32.7</i>	<i>32.7</i>
Other Oils (g)	62.0	59.2	48.6	52.5	<i>60.1</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>53.6</i>	52.5	<i>55.1</i>	<i>53.6</i>
Total Commercial Inventory	1320.8	1452.8	1422.0	1346.5	<i>1278.8</i>	<i>1304.8</i>	<i>1311.8</i>	<i>1275.0</i>	<i>1278.3</i>	<i>1328.7</i>	<i>1326.1</i>	<i>1297.0</i>	1346.5	<i>1275.0</i>	<i>1297.0</i>
Crude Oil in SPR	635.0	656.0	642.2	638.1	<i>635.4</i>	<i>626.7</i>	<i>620.4</i>	<i>616.1</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>607.6</i>	<i>604.9</i>	<i>595.2</i>	638.1	<i>616.1</i>	<i>595.2</i>

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

SPR

Table 4b. U.S. Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids (HGL) and Petroleum Refinery Balances (million barrels per day, except inventories and utilization factor)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
HGL Production															
Natural Gas Processing Plants															
Ethane	1.93	1.92	2.14	2.08	2.00	2.22	2.26	2.35	2.38	2.54	2.57	2.65	2.02	2.21	2.54
Propane	1.72	1.61	1.68	1.70	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.70	1.64	1.68	1.71	1.72	1.68	1.70	1.69
Butanes	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.90
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Ethane/Ethylene	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Propane	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.32
Propylene (refinery-grade)	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.28
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.08	0.18	0.13	-0.21	-0.09	0.26	0.18	-0.20	-0.08	0.26	0.19	-0.20	0.01	0.04	0.04
Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production															
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
HGL Net Imports															
Ethane	-0.30	-0.28	-0.27	-0.30	-0.37	-0.37	-0.38	-0.40	-0.44	-0.45	-0.45	-0.46	-0.28	-0.38	-0.45
Propane/Propylene	-1.12	-1.08	-1.08	-1.23	-1.13	-1.15	-1.14	-1.13	-1.05	-1.16	-1.15	-1.15	-1.13	-1.14	-1.13
Butanes/Butylenes	-0.30	-0.31	-0.36	-0.34	-0.40	-0.39	-0.39	-0.33	-0.33	-0.38	-0.38	-0.33	-0.33	-0.38	-0.35
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	-0.27	-0.19	-0.16	-0.21	-0.38	-0.33	-0.32	-0.31	-0.32	-0.30	-0.31	-0.29	-0.21	-0.34	-0.30
HGL Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Butanes/Butylenes	0.46	0.25	0.32	0.49	0.39	0.26	0.31	0.49	0.39	0.29	0.32	0.50	0.38	0.36	0.37
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.13	0.16	0.18
HGL Consumption															
Ethane/Ethylene	1.70	1.65	1.66	1.78	1.89	1.87	1.89	1.93	1.95	2.07	2.12	2.17	1.70	1.90	2.08
Propane	1.09	0.59	0.58	1.06	1.14	0.61	0.62	0.99	1.16	0.62	0.64	1.01	0.83	0.84	0.86
Propylene (refinery-grade)	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.30
Butanes/Butylenes	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.21
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	0.09	0.13	0.26	0.24	0.07	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.09	0.09
HGL Inventories (million barrels)															
Ethane	52.6	49.5	62.5	75.9	55.3	48.9	48.2	51.5	50.9	53.9	53.4	56.1	60.2	51.0	53.6
Propane	60.3	75.3	100.7	71.3	41.8	61.7	82.5	70.5	46.4	66.6	87.0	74.5	71.3	70.5	74.5
Propylene (at refineries only)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.6
Butanes/Butylenes	43.6	69.3	86.0	51.8	34.5	58.7	76.1	46.5	36.5	60.6	78.3	48.8	51.8	46.5	48.8
Natural Gasoline (Pentanes Plus)	24.0	35.7	38.6	35.9	31.7	30.8	30.0	28.2	25.1	25.6	25.9	24.7	35.9	28.2	24.7
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	15.77	13.16	14.03	13.93	14.44	14.98	15.72	15.18	15.09	16.56	16.99	16.16	14.22	15.08	16.20
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.61	0.35	0.47	0.62	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.65	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.69	0.51	0.52	0.55
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1.12	0.95	1.11	1.07	1.08	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.06	1.14	1.18
Unfinished Oils	0.05	0.23	0.44	0.36	0.24	0.46	0.44	0.37	0.09	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.27	0.38	0.24
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.41	0.48	0.85	0.38	0.42	0.83	0.66	0.26	0.56	0.81	0.65	0.30	0.53	0.54	0.58
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	17.97	15.17	16.90	16.36	16.70	17.84	18.48	17.62	17.44	19.31	19.66	18.60	16.60	17.66	18.76
Refinery Processing Gain	1.02	0.82	0.94	0.98	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.13	0.94	1.04	1.10
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	0.47	0.69	0.67	0.37	0.47	0.84	0.77	0.39	0.51	0.88	0.80	0.41	0.55	0.62	0.65
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.30	7.52	9.14	8.95	8.84	9.53	9.72	9.54	9.30	9.89	9.99	9.81	8.73	9.41	9.75
Jet Fuel	1.63	0.62	0.83	1.02	1.32	1.44	1.52	1.44	1.51	1.62	1.68	1.57	1.02	1.43	1.60
Distillate Fuel	4.95	4.83	4.72	4.48	4.50	4.49	4.71	4.64	4.59	5.14	5.34	5.21	4.75	4.59	5.07
Residual Fuel	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.23	0.19	0.23	0.27
Other Oils (a)	2.41	2.14	2.28	2.37	2.37	2.33	2.56	2.45	2.33	2.58	2.68	2.50	2.30	2.43	2.52
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	18.99	15.99	17.84	17.34	17.71	18.90	19.54	18.66	18.49	20.40	20.79	19.73	17.54	18.71	19.86
Refinery Distillation Inputs	16.36	13.65	14.55	14.34	14.87	15.38	16.11	15.58	15.45	16.75	17.21	16.44	14.72	15.49	16.47
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	18.98	18.75	18.55	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.66	18.39	18.39
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.86	0.73	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.91	0.94	0.89	0.79	0.84	0.90

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	153	104	137	134	167	173	165	153	153	173	176	164	133	164	167
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	236	191	211	212	240	245	240	227	221	240	248	237	214	238	237
PADD 2	226	179	207	202	232	242	229	216	207	240	241	227	204	230	229
PADD 3	210	162	186	183	213	222	214	202	201	220	223	212	187	213	214
PADD 4	247	201	233	221	234	257	253	236	230	256	263	249	226	245	250
PADD 5	311	258	283	278	302	323	307	315	304	325	320	328	284	312	319
U.S. Average	241	194	218	215	244	254	245	235	228	252	255	246	218	244	246
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	251	203	227	224	254	266	258	248	242	266	269	260	227	256	259
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	71.0	73.0	61.6	67.8	59.5	60.9	58.0	59.6	64.8	67.3	62.6	68.7	67.8	59.6	68.7
PADD 2	60.2	52.6	46.2	51.1	54.4	53.9	50.8	50.3	53.9	53.2	51.2	51.3	51.1	50.3	51.3
PADD 3	84.8	90.5	79.7	82.1	82.9	80.6	80.6	85.3	85.6	87.7	82.4	89.5	82.1	85.3	89.5
PADD 4	9.2	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.0	8.2
PADD 5	35.6	29.4	31.5	31.4	30.6	29.3	29.4	31.0	30.0	29.4	29.3	31.7	31.4	31.0	31.7
U.S. Total	260.8	253.3	226.5	241.1	235.6	232.6	226.4	234.3	242.2	245.4	233.2	249.4	241.1	234.3	249.4
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
U.S. Total	22.6	23.5	22.4	25.3	21.3	23.2	22.1	24.4	24.2	23.8	23.1	26.1	25.3	24.4	26.1
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
U.S. Total	238.3	229.8	204.1	215.8	214.3	209.4	204.3	209.9	218.0	221.6	210.1	223.2	215.8	209.9	223.2

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 5a. U.S. Natural Gas Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	102.27	96.83	97.55	98.65	<i>98.68</i>	<i>97.95</i>	<i>98.26</i>	<i>98.47</i>	<i>97.83</i>	<i>98.09</i>	<i>99.41</i>	<i>100.35</i>	98.82	<i>98.34</i>	<i>98.93</i>
Alaska	0.96	0.88	0.88	0.96	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.86</i>	0.92	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>
Federal GOM (a)	2.72	2.22	1.72	1.70	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>1.90</i>	2.09	<i>2.04</i>	<i>1.95</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	98.58	93.74	94.95	95.98	<i>95.59</i>	<i>95.12</i>	<i>95.56</i>	<i>95.62</i>	<i>94.89</i>	<i>95.35</i>	<i>96.79</i>	<i>97.58</i>	95.81	<i>95.47</i>	<i>96.16</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	94.79	89.68	89.82	90.89	<i>90.88</i>	<i>90.17</i>	<i>90.40</i>	<i>90.54</i>	<i>89.95</i>	<i>90.18</i>	<i>91.41</i>	<i>92.26</i>	91.29	<i>90.50</i>	<i>90.96</i>
LNG Gross Imports	0.24	0.12	0.09	0.13	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.14	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>
LNG Gross Exports	7.92	5.51	3.91	8.78	<i>9.36</i>	<i>7.59</i>	<i>7.66</i>	<i>9.26</i>	<i>9.96</i>	<i>8.83</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>9.78</i>	6.53	<i>8.46</i>	<i>9.22</i>
Pipeline Gross Imports	7.64	6.17	6.45	7.06	<i>7.48</i>	<i>6.40</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>7.67</i>	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.72</i>	<i>7.05</i>	6.83	<i>6.94</i>	<i>7.02</i>
Pipeline Gross Exports	8.15	7.17	8.07	8.29	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.16</i>	<i>9.05</i>	<i>9.22</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>8.37</i>	<i>9.07</i>	<i>9.18</i>	7.92	<i>8.77</i>	<i>8.92</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	12.74	-12.24	-7.68	5.00	<i>17.84</i>	<i>-11.22</i>	<i>-8.23</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>17.82</i>	<i>-11.46</i>	<i>-9.21</i>	<i>4.41</i>	-0.55	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Total Supply	99.53	71.22	76.85	86.19	<i>98.67</i>	<i>69.95</i>	<i>72.62</i>	<i>85.38</i>	<i>96.92</i>	<i>68.53</i>	<i>71.88</i>	<i>85.14</i>	83.44	<i>81.59</i>	<i>80.56</i>
Balancing Item (b)	-0.23	-0.39	0.02	0.10	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>-0.01</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	-0.12	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.45</i>
Total Primary Supply	99.31	70.83	76.87	86.28	<i>98.94</i>	<i>70.07</i>	<i>72.60</i>	<i>85.46</i>	<i>97.49</i>	<i>69.19</i>	<i>72.63</i>	<i>84.96</i>	83.31	<i>81.71</i>	<i>81.01</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	22.83	8.20	3.84	16.11	<i>25.11</i>	<i>7.08</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>16.37</i>	<i>25.14</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>3.47</i>	<i>16.26</i>	12.73	<i>12.94</i>	<i>13.09</i>
Commercial	13.93	5.82	4.37	10.20	<i>14.64</i>	<i>6.59</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>10.64</i>	<i>14.82</i>	<i>6.21</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>10.66</i>	8.57	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.07</i>
Industrial	24.65	20.62	21.15	24.08	<i>24.71</i>	<i>21.95</i>	<i>21.24</i>	<i>24.09</i>	<i>24.81</i>	<i>22.22</i>	<i>21.70</i>	<i>24.23</i>	22.62	<i>22.99</i>	<i>23.23</i>
Electric Power (c)	29.55	29.04	40.12	28.26	<i>26.68</i>	<i>27.31</i>	<i>36.02</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>25.71</i>	<i>35.41</i>	<i>25.99</i>	31.76	<i>29.20</i>	<i>28.01</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	5.17	4.90	4.93	4.99	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>4.98</i>	<i>4.95</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.03</i>	<i>5.07</i>	5.00	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.00</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	3.02	2.15	2.33	2.51	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.59</i>	2.50	<i>2.32</i>	<i>2.45</i>
Vehicle Use	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.13	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.13	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Total Consumption	99.31	70.83	76.87	86.28	<i>98.94</i>	<i>70.07</i>	<i>72.60</i>	<i>85.46</i>	<i>97.49</i>	<i>69.19</i>	<i>72.63</i>	<i>84.96</i>	83.31	<i>81.71</i>	<i>81.01</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	2,030	3,133	3,840	3,375	<i>1,770</i>	<i>2,791</i>	<i>3,548</i>	<i>3,010</i>	<i>1,406</i>	<i>2,449</i>	<i>3,296</i>	<i>2,890</i>	3,375	<i>3,010</i>	<i>2,890</i>
East Region (d)	385	655	890	771	<i>248</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>497</i>	771	<i>610</i>	<i>497</i>
Midwest Region (d)	472	747	1,053	930	<i>373</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>773</i>	930	<i>830</i>	<i>773</i>
South Central Region (d)	857	1,221	1,313	1,166	<i>770</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,054</i>	1,166	<i>1,095</i>	<i>1,054</i>
Mountain Region (d)	92	177	235	197	<i>118</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>205</i>	197	<i>159</i>	<i>205</i>
Pacific Region (d)	200	308	318	283	<i>238</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>339</i>	283	<i>293</i>	<i>339</i>
Alaska	23	25	31	27	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	27	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>

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

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

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

(d) For a list of States in each inventory region refer to *Weekly Natural Gas Storage Report, Notes and Definitions* (<http://ir.eia.gov/hgs/notes.html>).

- = no data available

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130; and *Electric Power Monthly*, Minor discrepancies with published historical data are due to independent rounding.

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Prices (dollars per thousand cubic feet)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Wholesale/Spot															
Henry Hub Spot Price	1.98	1.77	2.07	2.63	2.97	2.99	3.11	3.20	3.41	3.34	3.37	3.46	2.11	3.07	3.40
Residential Retail															
New England	13.77	14.50	18.28	13.97	13.30	14.07	17.04	13.21	12.95	13.98	17.06	13.26	14.28	13.64	13.47
Middle Atlantic	10.77	11.85	17.85	11.72	10.23	12.22	16.81	10.98	10.14	12.52	17.33	11.54	11.75	11.25	11.37
E. N. Central	6.99	9.50	18.15	8.37	7.95	11.11	16.76	8.51	7.84	10.85	16.62	8.42	8.51	9.15	8.95
W. N. Central	6.85	9.89	17.36	8.86	8.10	11.10	17.17	9.24	8.04	10.96	17.17	9.27	8.54	9.43	9.30
S. Atlantic	12.12	15.52	24.11	15.99	13.01	17.24	22.92	12.75	11.34	16.53	22.78	12.82	14.72	14.28	13.31
E. S. Central	9.69	13.34	20.92	11.41	9.93	15.07	22.24	13.62	10.70	15.20	22.36	13.69	11.40	12.40	12.84
W. S. Central	8.52	14.22	20.58	11.48	9.04	14.74	20.80	12.05	9.08	14.59	20.67	11.91	11.34	11.65	11.58
Mountain	7.55	9.37	12.56	8.15	7.73	9.63	13.51	8.36	7.95	9.84	13.80	8.73	8.45	8.67	8.93
Pacific	13.41	14.47	14.50	13.40	13.44	14.15	14.92	13.83	14.00	14.74	15.53	14.49	13.73	13.86	14.46
U.S. Average	9.46	11.89	17.62	10.76	9.93	12.72	17.35	10.71	9.76	12.72	17.57	10.90	10.88	11.05	11.07
Commercial Retail															
New England	9.93	10.40	10.99	9.97	9.77	10.07	10.61	10.11	10.52	10.67	10.46	10.31	10.13	10.03	10.47
Middle Atlantic	7.91	7.00	6.78	7.35	7.49	7.31	6.84	7.40	7.86	7.72	7.33	7.88	7.45	7.35	7.77
E. N. Central	5.75	6.73	8.79	6.37	6.24	7.69	9.37	7.19	6.95	7.82	8.90	6.77	6.33	7.01	7.16
W. N. Central	5.43	6.53	8.14	6.63	6.93	7.64	8.98	7.33	7.20	7.77	9.08	7.25	6.15	7.31	7.43
S. Atlantic	8.51	9.21	9.53	9.07	8.66	9.53	9.97	8.99	8.59	9.45	9.75	8.77	8.92	9.06	8.92
E. S. Central	8.38	9.20	10.10	8.93	8.39	9.47	10.27	9.13	8.49	9.54	10.17	9.11	8.86	8.99	9.02
W. S. Central	5.99	7.18	8.05	7.59	7.19	7.83	8.71	8.07	7.23	7.76	8.29	7.60	6.93	7.77	7.57
Mountain	6.09	6.85	7.41	6.42	6.63	7.07	8.09	7.09	6.91	7.36	8.28	7.18	6.45	7.00	7.21
Pacific	9.58	9.30	9.59	9.59	9.53	9.41	9.81	9.27	9.24	9.17	9.71	9.40	9.54	9.47	9.35
U.S. Average	7.13	7.63	8.48	7.59	7.48	8.14	8.81	7.95	7.78	8.30	8.77	7.92	7.50	7.88	8.02
Industrial Retail															
New England	8.15	7.41	6.16	7.64	8.15	7.38	6.72	7.76	8.26	7.80	6.91	7.93	7.53	7.63	7.84
Middle Atlantic	7.43	6.76	7.00	7.36	7.56	7.14	7.25	7.48	8.08	7.86	7.80	8.23	7.23	7.42	8.04
E. N. Central	4.84	5.10	4.15	5.22	5.80	5.67	5.77	5.70	6.03	5.92	5.86	5.84	4.90	5.74	5.93
W. N. Central	3.97	3.30	3.15	4.34	4.97	4.36	4.47	5.01	5.32	4.75	4.66	5.18	3.75	4.74	5.01
S. Atlantic	4.15	3.70	3.72	4.58	5.19	4.82	4.93	5.23	5.47	5.03	4.97	5.24	4.06	5.06	5.20
E. S. Central	3.92	3.24	3.23	4.13	4.75	4.46	4.56	4.98	5.19	4.77	4.59	4.94	3.67	4.70	4.89
W. S. Central	2.19	1.92	2.19	2.87	3.08	3.15	3.36	3.41	3.53	3.50	3.55	3.62	2.32	3.25	3.55
Mountain	4.40	4.59	4.67	4.90	5.23	5.39	5.89	5.88	5.88	5.66	5.84	5.69	4.63	5.58	5.77
Pacific	7.46	6.28	6.18	7.11	7.33	6.63	6.98	7.09	7.19	6.75	7.05	7.11	6.83	7.03	7.04
U.S. Average	3.52	2.85	2.88	3.79	4.27	3.92	4.02	4.36	4.67	4.27	4.20	4.54	3.30	4.15	4.43

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	149.1	115.2	135.8	139.0	<i>148.8</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>149.7</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>143.9</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>142.2</i>	539.1	<i>589.2</i>	<i>594.1</i>
Appalachia	39.7	29.3	33.9	35.5	<i>37.5</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>30.6</i>	138.3	<i>147.1</i>	<i>138.5</i>
Interior	25.8	19.2	23.2	22.3	<i>26.3</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>35.2</i>	90.4	<i>104.3</i>	<i>129.4</i>
Western	83.6	66.7	78.8	81.2	<i>85.1</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>76.3</i>	310.3	<i>337.7</i>	<i>326.2</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	0.5	1.3	2.0	-1.0	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.6</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-3.6</i>	2.8	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-5.4</i>
Imports	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	5.3	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Exports	20.0	14.8	15.3	18.4	<i>24.8</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>24.5</i>	68.4	<i>84.9</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Metallurgical Coal	11.7	9.0	10.2	10.8	<i>14.4</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	41.7	<i>51.9</i>	<i>55.1</i>
Steam Coal	8.3	5.8	5.1	7.6	<i>10.4</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	26.8	<i>33.0</i>	<i>35.6</i>
Total Primary Supply	130.9	102.9	123.8	121.1	<i>125.7</i>	<i>132.6</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>120.7</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>124.7</i>	<i>132.0</i>	<i>115.3</i>	478.7	<i>513.7</i>	<i>502.7</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	-16.6	-5.0	21.5	-3.0	<i>-6.3</i>	<i>-22.9</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>-8.7</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	-3.2	<i>-7.9</i>	<i>33.9</i>
Waste Coal (a)	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	9.2	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Total Supply	116.6	100.1	147.6	120.3	<i>121.4</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>156.2</i>	<i>124.6</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>159.7</i>	<i>129.0</i>	484.6	<i>513.9</i>	<i>544.5</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	14.0	<i>11.3</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	97.8	87.2	139.2	111.8	<i>111.4</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>114.8</i>	<i>128.6</i>	<i>108.9</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>119.2</i>	436.0	<i>474.8</i>	<i>507.1</i>
Retail and Other Industry	7.4	5.7	6.1	7.0	<i>7.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	26.2	<i>27.8</i>	<i>27.6</i>
Residential and Commercial	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	0.8	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>
Other Industrial	7.1	5.6	5.9	6.8	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	25.4	<i>26.9</i>	<i>26.9</i>
Total Consumption	109.5	96.4	148.4	122.0	<i>121.4</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>156.2</i>	<i>124.6</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>159.7</i>	<i>129.0</i>	476.3	<i>513.9</i>	<i>544.5</i>
Discrepancy (c)	7.1	3.8	-0.8	-1.7	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	8.3	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	30.8	29.5	27.5	28.5	<i>28.1</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>29.5</i>	28.5	<i>24.1</i>	<i>29.5</i>
Secondary Inventories	150.6	155.7	134.2	137.2	<i>143.5</i>	<i>166.4</i>	<i>146.9</i>	<i>145.0</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>111.2</i>	137.2	<i>145.0</i>	<i>111.2</i>
Electric Power Sector	145.2	150.4	129.1	131.5	<i>138.0</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>143.2</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>105.9</i>	131.5	<i>139.5</i>	<i>105.9</i>
Retail and General Industry	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.7</i>	3.5	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Coke Plants	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	2.0	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Commercial & Institutional	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	0.2	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.37	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.30</i>	<i>6.30</i>	<i>6.30</i>	<i>6.30</i>	6.37	<i>6.32</i>	<i>6.30</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.268	0.174	0.197	0.224	<i>0.259</i>	<i>0.246</i>	<i>0.249</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.248</i>	<i>0.259</i>	0.216	<i>0.260</i>	<i>0.259</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.94	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.07</i>	<i>2.08</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.07</i>	1.93	<i>2.05</i>	<i>2.07</i>

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

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

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

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*,

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours)															
Electricity Generation	965	933	1,149	962	972	969	1,137	969	988	985	1,155	982	4,009	4,047	4,109
Electric Power Sector (a)	924	896	1,109	924	935	933	1,100	932	950	948	1,114	943	3,853	3,900	3,955
Industrial Sector (b)	38	34	36	35	34	33	34	34	34	34	37	36	142	134	141
Commercial Sector (b)	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	13	13	13
Net Imports	10	11	15	11	13	13	15	11	12	13	14	11	47	51	50
Total Supply	975	944	1,164	973	984	982	1,152	980	1,000	998	1,169	993	4,056	4,098	4,160
Losses and Unaccounted for (c)	52	67	72	61	54	67	58	55	46	68	59	55	252	235	229
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours unless noted)															
Retail Sales	887	844	1,057	878	897	882	1,061	893	921	896	1,075	903	3,666	3,733	3,794
Residential Sector	340	334	453	330	361	344	447	336	374	349	452	340	1,458	1,489	1,515
Commercial Sector	314	293	360	311	304	306	365	318	312	312	370	321	1,278	1,293	1,316
Industrial Sector	231	216	241	236	230	230	247	237	233	234	251	240	924	945	957
Transportation Sector	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	6
Direct Use (d)	36	33	35	34	33	32	33	33	33	33	36	34	138	130	136
Total Consumption	923	877	1,091	912	930	914	1,094	926	954	929	1,110	937	3,803	3,864	3,931
Average residential electricity usage per customer (kWh)	2,527	2,480	3,365	2,448	2,644	2,518	3,270	2,460	2,705	2,519	3,268	2,458	10,821	10,891	10,950
End-of-period Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (mmst)	145.2	150.4	129.1	131.5	138.0	160.7	141.0	139.5	134.7	143.2	117.3	105.9	131.5	139.5	105.9
Residual Fuel (mmb)	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.4	9.3	9.2
Distillate Fuel (mmb)	16.5	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.94	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.06	2.07	1.93	2.05	2.07
Natural Gas	2.39	2.08	2.26	2.84	3.40	3.09	3.18	3.45	3.88	3.48	3.46	3.70	2.38	3.27	3.61
Residual Fuel Oil	12.15	6.65	8.85	8.37	9.70	10.96	9.97	9.71	10.09	11.06	10.64	10.47	9.02	10.07	10.56
Distillate Fuel Oil	13.27	8.39	10.38	10.75	12.79	12.93	12.79	12.95	13.05	13.52	13.65	13.73	10.78	12.86	13.49
Retail Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	12.90	13.24	13.36	13.20	12.85	13.33	13.55	13.45	13.11	13.64	13.81	13.63	13.19	13.31	13.56
Commercial Sector	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.53	10.30	10.78	11.24	10.76	10.46	10.92	11.35	10.84	10.63	10.79	10.91
Industrial Sector	6.37	6.63	7.09	6.51	6.37	6.69	7.10	6.53	6.41	6.71	7.12	6.54	6.66	6.68	6.70
Wholesale Electricity Prices (dollars per megawatthour)															
ERCOT North hub	23.41	24.03	34.12	26.41	23.10	23.21	28.21	23.12	23.50	23.60	27.39	23.27	26.99	24.41	24.44
CAISO SP15 zone	28.64	19.21	61.94	42.80	32.49	31.46	39.89	32.10	33.79	31.47	40.97	34.99	38.15	33.99	35.30
ISO-NE Internal hub	24.61	20.25	27.20	34.03	43.60	29.85	32.50	35.90	44.99	30.22	32.67	34.65	26.52	35.46	35.63
NYISO Hudson Valley zone	21.82	18.13	24.38	27.05	28.97	26.69	29.12	27.71	31.08	27.73	29.89	26.77	22.85	28.13	28.87
PJM Western hub	22.47	20.79	28.24	26.44	27.93	28.18	31.86	28.40	31.37	29.84	33.12	28.99	24.49	29.09	30.83
Midcontinent ISO Illinois hub	24.43	23.00	29.35	24.94	28.27	28.31	31.89	29.12	31.38	31.04	33.49	30.06	25.43	29.40	31.49
SPP ISO South hub	20.06	19.54	26.27	24.34	24.32	24.20	29.20	24.70	25.91	26.17	31.42	26.14	22.55	25.60	27.41
SERC index, Into Southern	23.58	18.23	23.47	25.21	24.41	25.51	28.51	26.62	27.36	27.41	29.42	26.92	22.62	26.26	27.78
FRCC index, Florida Reliability	26.24	18.53	23.75	25.39	26.84	27.05	28.08	28.43	28.75	28.68	29.56	28.78	23.48	27.60	28.94
Northwest index, Mid-Columbia	22.77	14.49	33.56	31.00	25.14	23.82	29.32	26.23	25.88	22.94	29.95	28.23	25.46	26.13	26.75
Southwest index, Palo Verde	22.07	19.60	80.81	36.10	29.13	28.39	32.98	28.95	30.54	27.47	34.62	32.01	39.64	29.86	31.16

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

kWh = kilowatthours. Btu = British thermal units.

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Generation supplied by power plants with capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Generation supplied by power plants with capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by businesses in the commercial and industrial sectors, primarily for onsite use.

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

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

Historical data sources:

(1) Electricity supply, consumption, fuel costs, and retail electricity prices: Latest data available from U.S. Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226; and Electric Power Annual, DOE/EIA-0348

(2) Wholesale electricity prices (except for PJM RTO price): S&P Global Market Intelligence, SNL Energy Data

(3) PJM ISO Western Hub wholesale electricity prices: PJM Data Miner website

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7b. U.S. Regional Electricity Retail Sales (billion kilowatthours)

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Residential Sector															
New England	11.7	10.9	14.6	11.1	12.6	11.3	13.8	11.3	12.9	11.3	13.8	11.3	48.3	49.0	49.2
Middle Atlantic	32.2	30.6	43.5	30.4	34.5	30.9	40.7	31.0	35.3	30.9	40.7	31.0	136.7	137.0	137.9
E. N. Central	46.4	43.7	56.5	43.4	48.4	44.7	54.8	44.9	50.3	45.1	55.1	45.1	190.0	192.8	195.6
W. N. Central	27.6	23.7	30.0	24.3	28.3	25.7	31.2	26.3	31.9	27.4	33.0	27.7	105.6	111.6	120.0
S. Atlantic	84.3	86.3	114.7	83.0	92.5	89.1	113.9	83.3	94.4	89.9	114.8	84.0	368.3	378.7	383.1
E. S. Central	29.0	26.0	37.2	25.6	32.3	27.4	38.2	26.4	33.3	27.7	38.5	26.6	117.9	124.3	126.2
W. S. Central	48.8	52.9	76.3	48.7	51.1	55.0	77.7	50.7	53.6	55.7	78.8	51.5	226.7	234.6	239.6
Mountain	22.5	25.7	36.2	23.8	22.9	25.7	34.1	23.8	23.2	26.0	34.6	24.2	108.2	106.5	108.0
Pacific contiguous	36.7	33.2	43.0	38.2	37.5	33.4	41.6	37.3	38.3	33.5	41.7	37.5	151.1	149.8	150.9
AK and HI	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.9	4.9
Total	340.4	334.1	453.3	329.8	361.5	344.3	447.2	336.3	374.4	348.6	452.3	340.1	1,457.6	1,489.3	1,515.4
Commercial Sector															
New England	12.3	10.6	13.2	11.4	11.7	10.7	12.8	11.5	11.9	10.8	12.9	11.5	47.4	46.8	47.0
Middle Atlantic	35.9	31.0	38.9	33.2	33.7	33.8	39.2	34.5	35.0	34.9	40.1	35.0	138.9	141.2	145.0
E. N. Central	43.1	38.3	47.3	41.5	42.0	40.9	48.2	43.1	43.5	41.9	49.0	43.6	170.2	174.2	178.0
W. N. Central	24.7	21.6	26.3	23.6	24.7	22.2	27.0	24.2	25.5	22.8	27.7	24.8	96.3	98.2	100.8
S. Atlantic	72.0	70.0	85.7	73.5	70.4	73.3	87.2	74.7	72.8	74.9	88.5	75.4	301.3	305.6	311.6
E. S. Central	20.7	19.4	25.3	20.5	20.5	20.5	25.9	20.8	20.9	20.8	26.2	21.0	85.9	87.7	88.8
W. S. Central	44.3	44.6	55.0	45.7	42.9	46.4	56.5	47.3	44.4	47.4	57.6	48.1	189.6	193.1	197.5
Mountain	22.4	22.1	27.4	22.9	21.7	23.0	27.3	23.4	22.3	23.6	27.9	23.8	94.9	95.4	97.6
Pacific contiguous	37.0	33.9	39.8	37.5	34.7	34.1	39.3	36.8	34.6	33.9	38.9	36.3	148.2	144.9	143.6
AK and HI	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.2	5.6	5.6
Total	313.7	292.7	360.2	311.2	303.6	306.2	365.0	317.9	312.3	312.4	370.1	320.8	1,277.9	1,292.7	1,315.6
Industrial Sector															
New England	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	14.9	14.7	14.5
Middle Atlantic	18.0	16.2	18.6	17.7	18.3	17.1	18.9	17.8	18.4	17.4	19.2	18.1	70.5	72.1	73.1
E. N. Central	44.0	37.7	44.5	43.8	44.2	40.6	45.9	44.0	44.5	41.2	46.5	44.5	170.0	174.8	176.7
W. N. Central	21.7	20.3	23.2	22.6	21.8	22.4	24.0	22.9	22.2	22.9	24.7	23.5	87.8	91.1	93.4
S. Atlantic	32.8	31.0	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.9	34.9	34.7	32.7	33.1	35.1	34.8	132.7	135.3	135.8
E. S. Central	23.3	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.3	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.6	24.3	23.6	91.4	93.9	94.8
W. S. Central	46.7	44.9	47.7	48.7	47.0	48.2	49.0	49.5	48.0	49.4	50.4	50.8	188.0	193.7	198.7
Mountain	20.0	20.3	22.6	20.1	19.6	21.1	23.1	20.3	20.0	21.5	23.5	20.7	82.9	84.2	85.7
Pacific contiguous	19.2	19.7	22.1	19.7	18.9	20.0	22.2	19.6	18.6	19.8	22.0	19.4	80.8	80.6	79.8
AK and HI	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.6	4.6
Total	230.6	216.0	241.4	235.6	230.4	230.3	247.0	237.2	232.5	233.6	250.7	240.4	923.7	945.0	957.1
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	27.8	25.1	31.8	26.4	28.0	25.7	30.7	26.7	28.3	25.7	30.6	26.6	111.1	111.0	111.2
Middle Atlantic	86.9	78.5	101.8	82.2	87.4	82.5	99.5	84.1	89.5	83.9	100.7	84.8	349.3	353.5	359.0
E. N. Central	133.7	119.7	148.4	128.8	134.8	126.3	149.0	132.2	138.5	128.3	150.8	133.3	530.7	542.3	550.9
W. N. Central	74.0	65.7	79.5	70.5	74.8	70.3	82.2	73.5	79.7	73.2	85.4	76.0	289.7	300.9	314.3
S. Atlantic	189.4	187.6	235.0	191.5	195.9	195.6	236.4	192.9	200.2	198.3	238.7	194.5	803.5	820.7	831.7
E. S. Central	73.0	66.8	85.9	69.4	76.0	71.2	88.1	70.6	77.5	72.1	89.0	71.2	295.2	305.9	309.8
W. S. Central	139.8	142.4	179.1	143.2	141.1	149.7	183.3	147.6	146.0	152.6	186.9	150.5	604.5	621.7	636.0
Mountain	64.9	68.2	86.3	66.8	64.3	69.8	84.5	67.6	65.5	71.2	86.0	68.7	286.2	286.3	291.5
Pacific contiguous	93.1	87.0	105.1	95.6	91.3	87.6	103.3	93.8	91.6	87.4	102.8	93.3	380.8	376.0	375.1
AK and HI	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	14.6	15.1	15.1
Total	886.6	844.3	1,056.5	878.3	897.3	882.4	1,060.8	893.0	920.8	896.2	1,074.6	902.8	3,665.6	3,733.5	3,794.4

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

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

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Residential Sector															
New England	21.76	21.33	20.96	20.96	21.76	21.74	21.90	22.37	23.54	23.56	23.61	23.86	21.24	21.94	23.64
Middle Atlantic	15.47	15.96	16.18	16.00	15.53	16.24	16.68	16.47	15.86	16.49	16.89	16.64	15.92	16.24	16.48
E. N. Central	13.13	13.75	13.33	13.71	13.18	13.90	13.62	13.93	13.41	14.19	13.89	14.20	13.47	13.65	13.91
W. N. Central	10.99	12.59	12.89	11.54	11.15	12.63	13.14	11.56	10.86	12.49	12.99	11.42	12.01	12.15	11.95
S. Atlantic	11.80	11.81	12.06	11.78	11.49	11.73	12.18	12.04	11.84	12.09	12.50	12.24	11.88	11.88	12.18
E. S. Central	11.25	11.57	11.29	11.53	11.12	11.62	11.49	11.78	11.34	11.83	11.64	11.90	11.39	11.49	11.66
W. S. Central	11.05	11.42	11.30	11.22	10.74	11.20	11.30	11.33	10.79	11.30	11.41	11.47	11.26	11.16	11.26
Mountain	11.42	12.08	12.19	11.22	11.47	12.18	12.35	11.36	11.62	12.29	12.41	11.42	11.79	11.90	11.99
Pacific	15.69	16.18	17.79	16.67	16.29	17.03	18.31	16.95	16.85	17.88	18.90	17.21	16.64	17.18	17.74
U.S. Average	12.90	13.24	13.36	13.20	12.85	13.33	13.55	13.45	13.11	13.64	13.81	13.63	13.19	13.31	13.56
Commercial Sector															
New England	16.24	15.66	15.96	15.70	16.10	15.83	16.53	16.42	16.89	16.55	17.14	16.90	15.90	16.23	16.88
Middle Atlantic	11.69	12.53	13.22	12.38	11.64	12.76	13.51	12.71	11.81	12.90	13.58	12.68	12.47	12.69	12.77
E. N. Central	9.95	10.38	10.19	10.25	10.01	10.53	10.41	10.49	10.21	10.73	10.61	10.67	10.18	10.36	10.56
W. N. Central	9.07	10.12	10.33	9.16	9.27	10.32	10.68	9.33	9.14	10.22	10.55	9.23	9.68	9.91	9.79
S. Atlantic	9.24	9.03	9.09	9.01	8.98	8.93	9.18	9.21	9.16	9.05	9.29	9.28	9.09	9.08	9.20
E. S. Central	10.75	10.83	10.60	10.67	10.68	10.81	10.77	10.92	10.88	10.98	10.94	11.09	10.70	10.79	10.97
W. S. Central	7.84	7.87	7.90	8.08	8.05	8.28	8.37	8.24	8.24	8.43	8.51	8.34	7.92	8.25	8.39
Mountain	9.01	9.82	10.09	9.14	9.15	9.98	10.28	9.18	9.12	9.95	10.23	9.19	9.54	9.68	9.65
Pacific	13.50	14.79	17.20	14.79	13.58	15.15	17.77	15.06	13.75	15.42	18.00	15.32	15.11	15.46	15.69
U.S. Average	10.33	10.63	10.97	10.53	10.30	10.78	11.24	10.76	10.46	10.92	11.35	10.84	10.63	10.79	10.91
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.29	12.23	12.52	12.39	11.97	12.27	12.72	12.66	12.23	12.50	12.91	12.81	12.36	12.42	12.62
Middle Atlantic	6.36	6.35	6.41	6.30	6.35	6.38	6.34	6.19	6.26	6.26	6.22	6.05	6.36	6.32	6.20
E. N. Central	6.50	6.78	6.75	6.65	6.59	6.92	6.84	6.75	6.68	7.00	6.91	6.81	6.67	6.77	6.85
W. N. Central	6.93	7.32	7.89	6.69	7.10	7.40	8.03	6.84	7.24	7.54	8.16	6.95	7.21	7.35	7.48
S. Atlantic	5.98	6.10	6.50	6.04	5.99	6.31	6.60	6.10	6.03	6.34	6.63	6.10	6.16	6.25	6.28
E. S. Central	5.45	5.51	5.70	5.47	5.40	5.60	5.75	5.47	5.42	5.61	5.75	5.46	5.53	5.56	5.56
W. S. Central	5.04	4.98	5.23	4.97	4.77	4.71	5.04	4.81	4.66	4.60	4.90	4.70	5.06	4.83	4.72
Mountain	5.73	6.16	6.91	5.87	5.80	6.28	6.83	5.87	5.84	6.32	6.89	5.92	6.19	6.22	6.27
Pacific	8.97	10.34	12.37	10.72	9.47	10.84	12.57	10.99	9.79	11.17	12.98	11.37	10.66	11.03	11.40
U.S. Average	6.37	6.63	7.09	6.51	6.37	6.69	7.10	6.53	6.41	6.71	7.12	6.54	6.66	6.68	6.70
All Sectors (a)															
New England	18.01	17.62	17.80	17.40	18.08	17.90	18.44	18.39	19.30	19.04	19.49	19.26	17.72	18.21	19.28
Middle Atlantic	11.97	12.58	13.24	12.39	12.06	12.74	13.44	12.71	12.26	12.85	13.51	12.71	12.58	12.76	12.86
E. N. Central	9.92	10.47	10.35	10.19	10.02	10.56	10.49	10.41	10.24	10.75	10.66	10.57	10.23	10.37	10.55
W. N. Central	9.15	10.15	10.58	9.19	9.35	10.24	10.84	9.35	9.30	10.23	10.80	9.32	9.78	9.97	9.93
S. Atlantic	9.81	9.82	10.17	9.67	9.67	9.76	10.25	9.87	9.91	9.97	10.44	9.98	9.88	9.90	10.09
E. S. Central	9.25	9.41	9.56	9.24	9.25	9.42	9.72	9.44	9.43	9.55	9.83	9.53	9.38	9.47	9.59
W. S. Central	8.02	8.28	8.64	8.09	7.93	8.21	8.72	8.15	8.00	8.24	8.76	8.18	8.28	8.28	8.32
Mountain	8.84	9.58	10.14	8.90	8.95	9.67	10.17	8.95	9.00	9.71	10.19	8.99	9.42	9.49	9.52
Pacific	13.41	14.31	16.41	14.70	13.84	14.87	16.86	14.95	14.23	15.39	17.28	15.24	14.77	15.18	15.59
U.S. Average	10.29	10.64	11.11	10.45	10.32	10.71	11.25	10.65	10.51	10.88	11.40	10.75	10.64	10.75	10.91

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

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 7d part 1. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, Electric Power Sector (billion kilowatthours), continues on Table 7d part 2

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
United States															
Natural Gas	354.7	342.5	474.4	341.8	328.2	332.5	438.1	331.3	311.8	321.6	437.1	326.5	1,513.4	1,430.0	1,397.1
Coal	170.3	151.1	248.0	198.2	193.7	176.3	261.1	204.2	222.6	187.0	267.9	210.9	767.6	835.4	888.4
Nuclear	204.1	190.7	204.1	191.4	198.9	189.4	205.4	188.8	188.8	185.5	196.6	185.4	790.3	782.4	756.2
Renewable Energy Sources:	189.1	206.5	177.4	187.7	208.9	229.7	190.7	202.5	222.0	248.3	208.4	214.3	760.6	831.8	892.9
Conventional Hydropower	74.9	81.3	70.9	63.2	73.2	80.8	63.4	58.1	69.1	80.5	63.9	58.3	290.3	275.4	271.8
Wind	86.4	87.2	68.1	96.1	101.4	102.4	80.1	109.8	111.4	110.2	86.7	115.8	337.8	393.7	424.1
Solar (a)	16.7	27.1	27.3	17.7	22.0	34.8	35.4	23.5	28.2	44.8	45.2	28.5	88.7	115.6	146.7
Biomass	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.7	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.3	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.8	27.6	30.8	33.8
Geothermal	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	16.2	16.2	16.5
Pumped Storage Hydropower	-1.0	-1.2	-2.0	-1.3	-1.1	-1.2	-2.1	-1.2	-0.9	-1.2	-2.2	-1.3	-5.5	-5.6	-5.5
Petroleum (b)	4.0	4.0	4.6	3.8	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	16.4	15.7	16.1
Other Gases	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	3.1	2.9	2.8
Other Nonrenewable Fuels (c)	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	7.4	7.2	7.2
Total Generation	924.1	895.8	1,109.2	924.2	934.7	933.0	1,100.0	932.3	950.3	947.7	1,114.5	942.6	3,853.3	3,899.9	3,955.0
New England (ISO-NE)															
Natural Gas	10.8	10.0	16.1	10.7	11.2	9.8	16.5	12.4	11.2	12.2	17.5	12.4	47.6	49.9	53.3
Coal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Nuclear	7.3	4.9	7.3	6.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	5.6	7.0	6.2	7.2	7.2	25.7	26.9	27.6
Conventional hydropower	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.7	7.8	7.2	7.3
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.4	10.5	12.2	13.4
Other energy sources (e)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Total generation	23.3	20.1	28.0	21.7	24.0	22.6	28.0	23.3	24.7	24.4	29.3	25.2	93.1	97.9	103.6
Net energy for load (f)	27.8	25.2	32.3	27.6	29.6	27.0	31.9	28.3	29.7	27.2	32.1	28.4	112.9	116.7	117.5
New York (NYISO)															
Natural Gas	12.4	11.4	20.6	13.1	15.6	15.8	20.8	15.6	16.7	15.3	21.3	15.7	57.4	67.8	68.9
Coal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nuclear	10.7	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.0	38.6	30.5	27.2
Conventional hydropower	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.8	7.3	31.6	29.0	28.5
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.3	7.9	8.8	11.5
Other energy sources (e)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total generation	33.4	30.7	39.2	32.9	34.6	32.8	36.8	32.5	33.5	32.4	37.4	33.4	136.2	136.8	136.7
Net energy for load (f)	35.2	32.4	42.9	34.6	36.5	35.4	42.6	36.2	37.0	36.1	43.3	36.6	145.2	150.7	152.9
Mid-Atlantic (PJM)															
Natural Gas	78.4	69.9	97.6	64.5	80.2	77.7	89.6	71.2	74.6	79.5	95.3	75.7	310.3	318.7	325.0
Coal	33.7	29.6	46.6	38.7	42.4	34.7	48.9	44.1	51.2	36.4	49.4	42.9	148.6	170.0	179.9
Nuclear	68.9	67.1	70.9	68.8	68.0	65.7	72.3	62.3	58.9	59.1	62.7	57.9	275.6	268.4	238.6
Conventional hydropower	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.6	1.5	2.0	9.9	8.7	8.7
Nonhydro renewables (d)	10.3	10.2	7.8	11.3	11.9	12.3	9.2	13.0	12.9	13.6	10.2	13.9	39.6	46.4	50.6
Other energy sources (e)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.4
Total generation	195.0	180.2	225.4	185.8	205.7	193.3	221.8	193.4	200.7	191.7	219.4	193.3	786.3	814.2	805.1
Net energy for load (f)	182.2	163.4	209.6	176.8	192.6	173.0	205.3	181.3	195.4	176.5	208.4	183.5	732.0	752.3	763.7
Southeast (SERC)															
Natural Gas	61.9	59.1	74.7	59.1	60.9	57.4	71.4	58.3	61.7	56.2	69.5	51.5	254.8	248.0	239.0
Coal	23.8	22.1	44.4	27.6	29.9	28.2	47.9	31.6	32.7	31.1	50.9	38.2	117.9	137.7	152.9
Nuclear	53.0	50.5	54.1	52.7	52.7	52.1	55.2	53.4	54.0	55.0	58.1	55.8	210.3	213.4	222.8
Conventional hydropower	11.1	10.2	8.8	8.8	10.6	7.4	6.4	7.7	10.1	7.3	6.4	7.6	38.9	32.0	31.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.8	4.0	5.8	6.1	4.4	4.9	7.3	7.8	5.2	17.2	20.3	25.3
Other energy sources (e)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5
Total generation	153.2	146.7	186.4	151.7	158.1	150.6	186.4	155.1	163.4	156.6	191.9	158.0	637.9	650.1	669.9
Net energy for load (f)	157.5	152.7	186.5	152.6	162.5	158.6	188.5	156.6	164.5	161.2	191.0	158.3	649.3	666.3	675.0
Florida (FRCC)															
Natural Gas	40.0	45.7	52.8	41.2	33.8	42.5	47.0	36.4	33.7	41.7	46.3	36.3	179.7	159.7	158.1
Coal	2.1	3.5	5.7	4.5	4.0	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.3	6.8	6.4	4.6	15.8	21.2	22.2
Nuclear	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.8	7.3	8.0	7.1	29.5	29.6	30.3
Conventional hydropower	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nonhydro renewables (d)	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.4	2.7	8.4	11.4	13.6
Other energy sources (e)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.1	3.1
Total generation	52.1	60.0	69.3	55.3	49.1	60.0	64.6	51.3	50.1	60.7	65.1	51.4	236.8	225.0	227.4
Net energy for load (f)	50.1	54.0	71.3	55.8	47.3	57.8	66.8	52.2	48.3	58.6	67.4	52.7	231.3	224.2	227.0

(a) Solar generation from large-scale power plants with more than 1 megawatt of capacity. Excludes generation from small-scale solar photovoltaic systems.

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

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

(d) Wind, large-scale solar, biomass, and geothermal

(e) Pumped storage hydroelectric, petroleum, other gases, batteries, and other nonrenewable fuels. See notes (b) and (c).

(f) Regional generation from generating units operated by electric power sector, plus energy receipts from minus energy deliveries to U.S. balancing authorities outside region.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Data reflect generation supplied by power plants with a combined capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Table 7d part 2. U.S. Regional Electricity Generation, Electric Power Sector (billion kilowatthours), continued from Table 7d part 1
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Midwest (MISO)															
Natural Gas	43.9	43.2	53.4	38.6	37.6	39.6	47.6	35.0	34.1	38.8	49.8	38.1	179.1	159.8	160.7
Coal	51.0	41.1	68.5	57.2	57.1	50.6	75.0	58.6	68.6	54.8	77.5	57.7	218.0	241.3	258.5
Nuclear	26.6	22.9	24.4	21.3	24.6	23.2	24.9	24.3	24.0	22.3	23.5	22.7	95.2	96.9	92.6
Conventional hydropower	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	11.6	8.8	8.2
Nonhydro renewables (d)	20.3	20.1	16.3	24.8	24.6	24.5	19.3	27.2	26.3	25.9	20.7	28.0	81.5	95.5	101.0
Other energy sources (e)	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	5.1	4.5	4.6
Total generation	146.4	131.7	166.8	145.5	147.1	141.9	169.9	147.7	155.8	145.9	174.7	149.3	590.4	606.6	625.6
Net energy for load (f)	152.8	141.5	174.6	149.6	153.3	150.3	174.9	154.8	157.7	154.0	178.4	157.5	618.4	633.3	647.6
Central (Southwest Power Pool)															
Natural Gas	17.5	16.3	24.2	14.9	13.8	13.2	22.1	14.6	13.7	12.7	22.6	14.8	72.9	63.7	63.9
Coal	17.0	15.7	26.7	17.7	17.3	16.0	26.4	16.6	20.0	17.1	27.5	19.1	77.1	76.4	83.7
Nuclear	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.9	2.8	16.8	16.0	15.3
Conventional hydropower	5.9	6.0	5.2	4.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.2	21.7	14.5	13.9
Nonhydro renewables (d)	20.3	21.4	16.6	24.1	24.9	25.6	20.2	28.2	27.8	28.3	22.6	30.0	82.3	98.9	108.6
Other energy sources (e)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total generation	65.1	63.8	77.0	65.4	63.7	62.3	76.9	67.2	69.0	66.5	80.4	70.1	271.3	270.0	286.0
Net energy for load (f)	62.8	63.7	74.9	60.5	60.5	61.3	74.3	61.2	64.7	64.4	77.7	63.9	262.0	257.3	270.6
Texas (ERCOT)															
Natural Gas	37.2	42.1	59.3	37.1	31.6	38.2	51.2	30.7	28.1	32.6	46.6	27.7	175.7	151.7	135.0
Coal	13.1	15.8	20.3	17.1	13.5	15.6	21.2	15.0	12.0	14.3	19.3	14.2	66.4	65.2	59.9
Nuclear	10.4	9.7	11.0	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.6	11.0	10.7	41.4	42.6	43.0
Conventional hydropower	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Nonhydro renewables (d)	22.5	24.8	20.8	24.3	27.2	31.3	27.8	30.1	32.2	37.1	33.3	33.1	92.4	116.3	135.7
Other energy sources (e)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total generation	84.1	93.0	112.1	89.5	83.7	96.3	111.3	86.8	83.7	95.1	110.7	86.2	378.6	378.1	375.7
Net energy for load (f)	84.1	93.0	112.1	89.5	83.7	96.3	111.3	86.8	83.7	95.1	110.7	86.2	378.6	378.1	375.7
Northwest															
Natural Gas	23.7	17.1	27.5	23.7	18.6	14.7	28.4	22.8	17.2	11.7	26.1	21.9	91.9	84.5	76.9
Coal	22.2	16.1	24.5	26.0	21.4	17.8	24.9	25.1	24.3	18.9	26.5	26.2	88.9	89.2	96.0
Nuclear	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.5	8.5	9.6
Conventional hydropower	35.0	38.7	32.6	29.5	37.0	43.1	30.6	27.6	34.1	43.0	31.0	27.7	135.7	138.2	135.7
Nonhydro renewables (d)	13.7	14.4	12.7	13.6	16.0	16.6	14.5	15.7	18.2	18.5	16.0	16.9	54.2	62.8	69.7
Other energy sources (e)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Total generation	97.2	88.5	99.9	95.5	95.6	93.5	100.9	93.8	96.2	94.6	102.2	95.3	381.0	383.8	388.4
Net energy for load (f)	90.8	82.2	92.7	89.2	89.2	84.4	94.7	89.5	89.6	85.1	95.3	89.9	354.9	357.9	359.8
Southwest															
Natural Gas	11.8	14.7	20.4	14.5	9.0	11.6	19.6	12.0	5.2	8.7	18.7	10.8	61.4	52.3	43.4
Coal	5.3	5.3	8.8	6.5	6.2	5.4	8.4	5.7	7.4	6.0	7.6	5.4	25.8	25.7	26.5
Nuclear	8.3	7.6	8.7	7.0	8.5	7.6	8.6	7.7	8.4	7.5	8.6	7.7	31.6	32.4	32.2
Conventional hydropower	2.7	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.9	2.6	3.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	12.9	13.3	13.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	10.4	13.5	17.3
Other energy sources (e)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total generation	30.5	34.8	44.2	32.8	30.0	32.4	43.8	31.2	28.4	30.9	43.2	30.6	142.3	137.4	133.0
Net energy for load (f)	19.7	23.8	32.5	21.4	19.2	24.1	31.3	20.9	19.2	24.3	31.6	21.0	97.4	95.5	96.1
California															
Natural Gas	16.7	12.6	27.0	24.1	15.2	11.4	23.3	21.4	14.9	11.6	22.6	21.0	80.4	71.2	70.0
Coal	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.2	7.0	6.9	6.7
Nuclear	4.8	4.9	4.5	2.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	16.3	17.3	16.9
Conventional hydropower	3.1	5.6	5.4	3.1	4.0	7.3	6.5	3.5	4.4	7.6	6.7	3.7	17.2	21.2	22.4
Nonhydro renewables (d)	14.3	18.9	18.0	13.2	15.2	19.9	19.2	14.1	15.9	21.4	20.5	14.9	64.4	68.4	72.6
Other energy sources (e)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total generation	40.3	43.2	57.1	44.7	39.6	43.8	55.8	45.9	41.1	45.6	56.5	45.8	185.4	185.2	188.9
Net energy for load (f)	57.4	60.5	75.9	62.5	56.9	61.2	74.6	60.5	57.0	61.7	75.0	60.8	256.4	253.2	254.4

(a) Large-scale solar generation from power plants with more than 1 megawatt of capacity. Excludes generation from small-scale solar photovoltaic systems.

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

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

(d) Wind, large-scale solar, biomass, and geothermal

(e) Pumped storage hydroelectric, petroleum, other gases, batteries, and other nonrenewable fuels. See notes (b) and (c).

(f) Regional generation from generating units operated by electric power sector, plus energy receipts from minus energy deliveries to U.S. balancing authorities outside region.

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Data reflect generation supplied by power plants with a combined capacity of at least 1 megawatt operated by electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

Table 8a. U.S. Renewable Energy Consumption (Quadrillion Btu)
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Electric Power Sector															
Geothermal	0.036	0.038	0.038	0.035	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.036</i>	0.147	<i>0.146</i>	<i>0.149</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.667	0.724	0.631	0.569	<i>0.691</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.599</i>	<i>0.559</i>	<i>0.691</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.597</i>	<i>0.556</i>	2.591	<i>2.543</i>	<i>2.538</i>
Solar (b)	0.152	0.246	0.248	0.161	<i>0.200</i>	<i>0.317</i>	<i>0.322</i>	<i>0.214</i>	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.408</i>	<i>0.412</i>	<i>0.259</i>	0.808	<i>1.053</i>	<i>1.335</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.062	0.058	0.059	0.059	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.063</i>	0.238	<i>0.251</i>	<i>0.263</i>
Wood Biomass	0.049	0.043	0.048	0.046	<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.057</i>	0.185	<i>0.224</i>	<i>0.259</i>
Wind	0.786	0.794	0.620	0.875	<i>0.923</i>	<i>0.932</i>	<i>0.729</i>	<i>0.999</i>	<i>1.015</i>	<i>1.003</i>	<i>0.789</i>	<i>1.054</i>	3.075	<i>3.584</i>	<i>3.861</i>
Subtotal	1.752	1.904	1.643	1.745	<i>1.979</i>	<i>2.096</i>	<i>1.807</i>	<i>1.920</i>	<i>2.140</i>	<i>2.275</i>	<i>1.966</i>	<i>2.025</i>	7.044	<i>7.802</i>	<i>8.405</i>
Industrial Sector															
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (d)	0.197	0.135	0.179	0.187	<i>0.179</i>	<i>0.184</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.190</i>	<i>0.194</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.200</i>	0.698	<i>0.754</i>	<i>0.781</i>
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>
Solar (b)	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.007	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.033	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.041</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.041	0.039	0.036	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.039</i>	0.156	<i>0.155</i>	<i>0.155</i>
Wood Biomass	0.350	0.341	0.337	0.353	<i>0.346</i>	<i>0.342</i>	<i>0.354</i>	<i>0.357</i>	<i>0.348</i>	<i>0.345</i>	<i>0.357</i>	<i>0.360</i>	1.381	<i>1.399</i>	<i>1.410</i>
Subtotal	0.596	0.522	0.559	0.588	<i>0.573</i>	<i>0.572</i>	<i>0.594</i>	<i>0.599</i>	<i>0.584</i>	<i>0.586</i>	<i>0.600</i>	<i>0.607</i>	2.265	<i>2.338</i>	<i>2.377</i>
Commercial Sector															
Geothermal	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	0.024	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.024</i>
Solar (b)	0.025	0.037	0.037	0.025	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.030</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.049</i>	<i>0.033</i>	0.124	<i>0.143</i>	<i>0.164</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.036	<i>0.036</i>	<i>0.036</i>
Wood Biomass	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.021	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.083	<i>0.082</i>	<i>0.082</i>
Subtotal	0.068	0.077	0.079	0.067	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.085</i>	<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.090</i>	<i>0.091</i>	<i>0.076</i>	0.291	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.332</i>
Residential Sector															
Geothermal	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.040	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Solar (e)	0.058	0.087	0.087	0.062	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.103</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.076</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.115</i>	<i>0.078</i>	0.294	<i>0.343</i>	<i>0.384</i>
Wood Biomass	0.124	0.124	0.125	0.131	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.131</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.125</i>	<i>0.131</i>	0.503	<i>0.503</i>	<i>0.503</i>
Subtotal	0.191	0.220	0.222	0.203	<i>0.201</i>	<i>0.236</i>	<i>0.238</i>	<i>0.211</i>	<i>0.210</i>	<i>0.248</i>	<i>0.250</i>	<i>0.219</i>	0.836	<i>0.886</i>	<i>0.926</i>
Transportation Sector															
Biomass-based Diesel (f)	0.061	0.064	0.073	0.076	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.089</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.274	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.345</i>
Ethanol (f)	0.257	0.220	0.267	0.262	<i>0.247</i>	<i>0.267</i>	<i>0.281</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.259</i>	<i>0.283</i>	<i>0.285</i>	<i>0.283</i>	1.006	<i>1.071</i>	<i>1.110</i>
Subtotal	0.318	0.284	0.340	0.337	<i>0.320</i>	<i>0.341</i>	<i>0.354</i>	<i>0.355</i>	<i>0.340</i>	<i>0.367</i>	<i>0.373</i>	<i>0.375</i>	1.280	<i>1.370</i>	<i>1.455</i>
All Sectors Total															
Biomass-based Diesel (f)	0.061	0.064	0.073	0.076	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.079</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.083</i>	<i>0.089</i>	<i>0.092</i>	0.274	<i>0.299</i>	<i>0.345</i>
Biofuel Losses and Co-products (d)	0.197	0.135	0.179	0.187	<i>0.179</i>	<i>0.184</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.195</i>	<i>0.190</i>	<i>0.194</i>	<i>0.197</i>	<i>0.200</i>	0.698	<i>0.754</i>	<i>0.781</i>
Ethanol (f)	0.267	0.228	0.278	0.272	<i>0.257</i>	<i>0.277</i>	<i>0.292</i>	<i>0.287</i>	<i>0.269</i>	<i>0.294</i>	<i>0.296</i>	<i>0.294</i>	1.045	<i>1.112</i>	<i>1.153</i>
Geothermal	0.052	0.054	0.054	0.052	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.054</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.055</i>	<i>0.053</i>	0.212	<i>0.214</i>	<i>0.216</i>
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.670	0.727	0.634	0.571	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.697</i>	<i>0.602</i>	<i>0.562</i>	<i>0.694</i>	<i>0.697</i>	<i>0.600</i>	<i>0.558</i>	2.602	<i>2.554</i>	<i>2.549</i>
Solar (b)(e)	0.238	0.373	0.376	0.254	<i>0.304</i>	<i>0.472</i>	<i>0.478</i>	<i>0.321</i>	<i>0.375</i>	<i>0.583</i>	<i>0.587</i>	<i>0.379</i>	1.240	<i>1.575</i>	<i>1.924</i>
Waste Biomass (c)	0.113	0.105	0.104	0.108	<i>0.114</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.107</i>	<i>0.110</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.113</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.112</i>	0.430	<i>0.442</i>	<i>0.454</i>
Wood Biomass	0.544	0.529	0.531	0.550	<i>0.553</i>	<i>0.538</i>	<i>0.558</i>	<i>0.560</i>	<i>0.564</i>	<i>0.554</i>	<i>0.568</i>	<i>0.568</i>	2.153	<i>2.209</i>	<i>2.254</i>
Wind	0.786	0.794	0.620	0.875	<i>0.923</i>	<i>0.932</i>	<i>0.729</i>	<i>0.999</i>	<i>1.015</i>	<i>1.003</i>	<i>0.789</i>	<i>1.054</i>	3.075	<i>3.584</i>	<i>3.861</i>
Total Consumption	2.926	3.007	2.844	2.940	<i>3.143</i>	<i>3.328</i>	<i>3.077</i>	<i>3.158</i>	<i>3.349</i>	<i>3.566</i>	<i>3.280</i>	<i>3.302</i>	11.717	<i>12.706</i>	<i>13.496</i>

- (a) Conventional hydroelectric power only. Hydroelectricity generated by pumped storage is not included in renewable energy.
- (b) Solar consumption in the electric power, commercial, and industrial sectors includes energy produced from large scale (>1 MW) solar thermal and photovoltaic generators and small-scale (<1 MW)
- (c) Municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.
- (d) Losses and co-products from the production of fuel ethanol and biomass-based diesel
- (e) Solar consumption in the residential sector includes energy from small-scale (<1 MW) solar photovoltaic systems. Also includes solar heating consumption in all sectors.
- (f) Fuel ethanol and biomass-based diesel consumption in the transportation sector includes production, stock change, and imports less exports. Some biomass-based diesel may be consumed in

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 8b. U.S. Renewable Electricity Generation and Capacity
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Renewable Energy Electric Generating Capacity (megawatts, end of period)															
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Biomass	6,632	6,551	6,590	6,592	6,485	6,487	6,412	6,498	6,543	6,544	6,544	6,544	6,592	6,498	6,544
Waste	3,943	3,862	3,864	3,865	3,902	3,904	3,829	3,914	3,917	3,918	3,918	3,918	3,865	3,914	3,918
Wood	2,689	2,689	2,727	2,727	2,584	2,584	2,584	2,584	2,626	2,626	2,626	2,626	2,727	2,584	2,626
Conventional Hydroelectric	79,499	79,486	79,656	79,607	79,748	79,696	79,774	79,816	79,828	79,833	79,868	79,871	79,607	79,816	79,871
Geothermal	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,506	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,506	2,548	2,548
Large-Scale Solar (b)	39,004	41,228	42,848	48,310	50,804	53,221	56,010	64,550	65,603	70,390	71,660	76,866	48,310	64,550	76,866
Wind	105,743	107,197	108,869	120,867	125,980	126,928	128,199	136,157	136,713	137,456	137,536	139,778	120,867	136,157	139,778
Other Sectors (c)															
Biomass	6,443	6,443	6,443	6,458	6,460	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,440	6,444	6,444	6,444	6,458	6,440	6,444
Waste	786	786	786	802	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	802	804	804
Wood	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,636	5,636	5,636	5,636	5,641	5,641	5,641	5,656	5,636	5,641
Conventional Hydroelectric	289	289	289	289	289	292	290	290	290	290	290	290	289	290	290
Large-Scale Solar (b)	441	453	458	459	471	471	471	486	486	486	486	486	459	486	486
Small-Scale Solar (d)	24,434	25,370	26,506	27,402	28,407	29,461	30,580	31,728	32,840	33,835	34,821	35,837	27,402	31,728	35,837
Residential Sector	15,072	15,700	16,428	17,133	17,775	18,423	19,094	19,789	20,490	21,111	21,750	22,410	17,133	19,789	22,410
Commercial Sector	7,486	7,730	8,079	8,232	8,536	8,879	9,261	9,649	9,997	10,311	10,599	10,897	8,232	9,649	10,897
Industrial Sector	1,875	1,939	1,998	2,038	2,097	2,159	2,225	2,290	2,353	2,413	2,471	2,530	2,038	2,290	2,530
Wind	118	344	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353
Renewable Electricity Generation (billion kilowatthours)															
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Biomass	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.7	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.3	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.8	27.6	30.8	33.8
Waste	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	16.1	17.0	17.8
Wood	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	11.5	13.9	16.0
Conventional Hydroelectric	74.9	81.3	70.9	63.2	73.2	80.8	63.4	58.1	69.1	80.5	63.9	58.3	290.3	275.4	271.8
Geothermal	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	16.2	16.2	16.5
Large-Scale Solar (b)	16.7	27.1	27.3	17.7	22.0	34.8	35.4	23.5	28.2	44.8	45.2	28.5	88.7	115.6	146.7
Wind	86.4	87.2	68.1	96.1	101.4	102.4	80.1	109.8	111.4	110.2	86.7	115.8	337.8	393.7	424.1
Other Sectors (c)															
Biomass	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	28.6	28.5	28.5
Waste	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Wood	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	25.9	25.8	25.8
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Large-Scale Solar (b)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Small-Scale Solar (d)	8.4	12.4	12.4	8.7	9.8	14.6	14.7	10.1	11.3	16.8	16.7	11.5	41.9	49.2	56.3
Residential Sector	5.0	7.5	7.5	5.4	6.0	9.0	9.0	6.2	6.9	10.3	10.3	7.1	25.4	30.3	34.5
Commercial Sector	2.7	3.8	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.5	3.1	3.6	5.1	5.1	3.5	13.0	15.0	17.3
Industrial Sector	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	3.5	3.9	4.4
Wind	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9

(a) Power plants larger than or equal to one megawatt in size that are operated by electric utilities or independent power producers.

(b) Solar thermal and photovoltaic generating units at power plants larger than or equal to 1 megawatt.

(c) Businesses or individual households not primarily engaged in electric power production for sale to the public, whose generating capacity is at least one megawatt (except for small-scale solar photovoltaic data, which consists of systems smaller than 1 megawatt).

(d) Solar photovoltaic systems smaller than one megawatt.

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Historical data: Latest data available from EIA databases supporting the Electric Power Monthly, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System.

Table 9a. U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators and CO2 Emissions
 U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	19,011	17,303	18,597	18,726	18,820	18,967	19,221	19,444	19,661	19,848	20,003	20,134	18,409	19,113	19,911
Real Personal Consumption Expend. (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	13,118	11,860	12,925	13,045	12,979	13,117	13,346	13,502	13,629	13,732	13,813	13,899	12,737	13,236	13,768
Real Private Fixed Investment (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,375	3,096	3,315	3,416	3,494	3,513	3,532	3,553	3,575	3,599	3,627	3,652	3,301	3,523	3,613
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	-52	-298	-1	60	95	88	82	111	139	142	142	137	-73	94	140
Real Government Expenditures (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,348	3,369	3,327	3,296	3,328	3,348	3,353	3,359	3,356	3,362	3,367	3,363	3,335	3,347	3,362
Real Exports of Goods & Services (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	2,495	1,927	2,167	2,258	2,336	2,390	2,453	2,526	2,598	2,663	2,717	2,764	2,212	2,426	2,686
Real Imports of Goods & Services (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	3,283	2,702	3,186	3,355	3,487	3,570	3,624	3,678	3,695	3,698	3,700	3,711	3,132	3,590	3,701
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2012 dollars - SAAR)	15,061	16,630	15,905	15,573	16,312	15,524	15,435	15,418	15,531	15,591	15,669	15,744	15,792	15,672	15,634
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	151.9	133.7	140.8	142.6	143.8	145.4	147.5	149.1	150.4	151.2	151.8	152.1	142.3	146.4	151.4
Civilian Unemployment Rate (percent)	3.8	13.1	8.8	6.8	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	8.1	5.2	3.9
Housing Starts (millions - SAAR)	1.48	1.08	1.43	1.55	1.58	1.51	1.44	1.40	1.34	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.39	1.48	1.30
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2012=100)															
Total Industrial Production	107.7	93.7	102.4	104.5	106.1	106.6	107.5	108.6	110.1	111.5	112.4	113.1	102.1	107.2	111.8
Manufacturing	104.4	89.3	99.9	102.6	104.1	104.3	104.9	106.0	107.5	108.8	109.6	110.3	99.1	104.8	109.1
Food	116.5	107.9	113.5	115.7	117.0	117.6	117.8	118.3	118.9	119.5	120.0	120.5	113.4	117.7	119.7
Paper	94.7	87.2	87.0	91.7	92.7	92.8	93.1	93.6	94.3	95.1	95.6	95.8	90.1	93.0	95.2
Petroleum and Coal Products	105.0	82.7	89.3	90.8	91.2	92.2	93.2	94.3	95.1	95.6	95.8	95.9	91.9	92.7	95.6
Chemicals	99.8	93.7	96.3	98.0	102.4	106.4	109.4	110.9	111.5	111.7	112.0	112.6	97.0	107.3	111.9
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	122.2	106.3	113.0	117.0	116.0	115.3	115.5	115.7	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.6	114.6	115.6	116.7
Primary Metals	94.4	69.6	79.3	88.2	87.1	86.1	86.0	86.6	88.2	89.8	90.7	91.2	82.9	86.4	90.0
Coal-weighted Manufacturing (a)	106.5	94.1	100.7	104.2	104.8	104.9	105.5	106.3	107.5	108.5	109.2	109.8	101.4	105.4	108.7
Distillate-weighted Manufacturing (a)	98.8	85.6	92.2	95.1	95.6	95.8	96.1	96.5	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.6	92.9	96.0	97.9
Electricity-weighted Manufacturing (a)	105.1	89.4	98.3	102.2	102.5	102.6	103.1	104.0	105.3	106.5	107.2	107.7	98.7	103.1	106.7
Natural Gas-weighted Manufacturing (a)	107.8	94.0	100.2	103.9	104.2	104.5	105.3	106.3	107.7	108.9	109.6	110.1	101.5	105.1	109.1
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.59	2.56	2.60	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.69	2.70	2.72	2.73	2.59	2.65	2.71
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	1.97	1.87	1.94	1.98	2.01	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.04	2.06	2.06	2.06	1.94	2.03	2.06
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	1.71	1.05	1.47	1.51	1.71	1.75	1.69	1.64	1.64	1.76	1.79	1.73	1.43	1.70	1.73
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2012=100)	113.4	112.9	113.8	114.3	114.6	115.1	115.6	116.2	116.6	117.3	118.0	118.6	113.6	115.4	117.6
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,751	6,869	8,287	7,968	7,639	8,501	8,789	8,727	8,129	9,170	9,179	8,879	7,721	8,418	8,842
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	628	362	475	566	597	577	607	648	646	705	722	694	508	607	692
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	328	152	208	268	302	305	350	377	399	447	455	432	239	334	433
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	250.8	203.7	200.6	215.1	194.4	189.5	181.6	189.0	187.5	207.2	213.3	229.2	217.5	188.6	209.3
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.268	0.174	0.197	0.224	0.259	0.246	0.249	0.285	0.280	0.250	0.248	0.259	0.216	0.260	0.259
Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	552	442	518	519	519	538	556	564	555	572	581	581	2,031	2,178	2,289
Natural Gas	493	351	385	433	486	347	364	429	479	343	364	426	1,662	1,626	1,612
Coal	202	177	271	223	222	204	285	229	251	215	291	237	874	939	993
Total Energy (c)	1,250	973	1,177	1,177	1,229	1,093	1,208	1,224	1,287	1,133	1,238	1,247	4,578	4,754	4,905

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

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

(c) Includes electric power sector use of geothermal energy and non-biomass waste.

- = no data available

SAAR = Seasonally-adjusted annual rate

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

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

Forecasts: EIA Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System. U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2009)															
New England	993	901	969	973	978	986	999	1,010	1,021	1,030	1,038	1,044	959	993	1,033
Middle Atlantic	2,774	2,486	2,669	2,701	2,711	2,736	2,774	2,814	2,851	2,883	2,911	2,932	2,658	2,759	2,894
E. N. Central	2,502	2,266	2,458	2,464	2,475	2,495	2,524	2,550	2,575	2,595	2,612	2,627	2,423	2,511	2,602
W. N. Central	1,188	1,084	1,168	1,172	1,175	1,181	1,195	1,206	1,217	1,227	1,237	1,244	1,153	1,189	1,231
S. Atlantic	3,388	3,114	3,337	3,356	3,368	3,395	3,440	3,476	3,514	3,543	3,568	3,591	3,299	3,420	3,554
E. S. Central	828	742	809	814	817	822	832	840	849	857	863	868	798	828	859
W. S. Central	2,317	2,125	2,267	2,292	2,301	2,316	2,346	2,373	2,402	2,428	2,451	2,472	2,250	2,334	2,438
Mountain	1,283	1,177	1,265	1,275	1,280	1,289	1,306	1,320	1,334	1,345	1,354	1,364	1,250	1,299	1,350
Pacific	3,769	3,436	3,684	3,710	3,747	3,780	3,837	3,886	3,931	3,972	4,001	4,025	3,650	3,813	3,982
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 2012=100)															
New England	97.6	83.5	92.6	95.6	97.1	97.6	98.2	99.3	100.3	101.3	101.9	102.5	92.3	98.0	101.5
Middle Atlantic	97.1	80.3	91.0	92.9	94.3	94.7	95.5	96.8	98.4	99.9	100.9	101.8	90.3	95.3	100.2
E. N. Central	105.1	86.1	99.3	101.8	103.5	103.9	104.2	105.8	107.2	108.4	109.3	110.0	98.1	104.3	108.7
W. N. Central	103.7	90.3	100.5	102.9	104.4	104.5	104.9	106.0	107.4	108.6	109.5	110.2	99.3	104.9	108.9
S. Atlantic	109.2	94.4	105.1	108.1	109.8	109.8	110.6	111.7	113.1	114.5	115.2	115.8	104.2	110.5	114.6
E. S. Central	109.0	90.1	104.2	107.5	109.5	109.4	109.8	111.0	112.1	113.1	113.8	114.1	102.7	109.9	113.3
W. S. Central	99.8	87.8	95.5	98.2	99.2	99.0	99.7	100.9	102.7	104.2	105.1	105.7	95.3	99.7	104.4
Mountain	114.7	102.7	114.0	117.4	119.0	119.0	119.5	120.5	121.9	123.2	124.1	124.8	112.2	119.5	123.5
Pacific	102.4	86.8	95.6	97.4	98.6	98.7	99.6	100.6	102.3	104.0	105.0	105.9	95.5	99.4	104.3
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2009)															
New England	890	978	937	906	942	905	901	901	907	911	916	921	928	912	914
Middle Atlantic	2,305	2,509	2,426	2,357	2,448	2,336	2,328	2,327	2,348	2,360	2,374	2,386	2,399	2,360	2,367
E. N. Central	2,453	2,695	2,577	2,515	2,618	2,507	2,497	2,496	2,511	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,560	2,529	2,526
W. N. Central	1,158	1,259	1,190	1,182	1,231	1,185	1,178	1,173	1,177	1,180	1,185	1,191	1,197	1,192	1,183
S. Atlantic	3,272	3,511	3,416	3,370	3,514	3,379	3,369	3,363	3,385	3,398	3,416	3,436	3,392	3,406	3,408
E. S. Central	909	989	937	927	975	934	930	927	933	935	940	944	941	942	938
W. S. Central	2,037	2,201	2,115	2,083	2,173	2,090	2,078	2,074	2,093	2,104	2,119	2,134	2,109	2,103	2,113
Mountain	1,216	1,322	1,267	1,246	1,296	1,246	1,243	1,241	1,249	1,254	1,260	1,268	1,263	1,257	1,258
Pacific	2,833	3,042	2,988	2,955	3,083	2,928	2,917	2,912	2,932	2,946	2,961	2,977	2,954	2,960	2,954
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,896	5,877	5,900	5,924	5,937	5,950	5,963	5,975	5,987	5,997	6,006	6,014	5,924	5,975	6,014
Middle Atlantic	16,161	16,102	16,164	16,234	16,274	16,311	16,344	16,374	16,402	16,428	16,448	16,471	16,234	16,374	16,471
E. N. Central	18,864	18,814	18,901	18,988	19,040	19,094	19,143	19,190	19,232	19,258	19,280	19,305	18,988	19,190	19,305
W. N. Central	8,646	8,631	8,677	8,732	8,764	8,794	8,820	8,846	8,868	8,890	8,910	8,926	8,732	8,846	8,926
S. Atlantic	25,669	25,649	25,815	25,999	26,124	26,241	26,349	26,456	26,553	26,649	26,734	26,814	25,999	26,456	26,814
E. S. Central	7,659	7,647	7,689	7,738	7,768	7,795	7,819	7,843	7,865	7,885	7,903	7,918	7,738	7,843	7,918
W. S. Central	14,887	14,880	14,981	15,097	15,173	15,245	15,312	15,378	15,439	15,498	15,553	15,603	15,097	15,378	15,603
Mountain	9,464	9,470	9,544	9,628	9,688	9,745	9,799	9,852	9,901	9,945	9,986	10,022	9,628	9,852	10,022
Pacific	18,779	18,739	18,838	18,950	19,012	19,068	19,121	19,172	19,222	19,264	19,305	19,338	18,950	19,172	19,338
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.4
Middle Atlantic	20.1	16.8	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	18.3	18.9	19.8
E. N. Central	22.3	19.3	20.6	20.8	21.0	21.3	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.2	20.8	21.4	22.1
W. N. Central	10.8	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.7
S. Atlantic	29.4	26.4	27.6	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.6	27.8	28.6	29.5
E. S. Central	8.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3
W. S. Central	18.0	16.4	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	17.1	17.5	18.1
Mountain	11.2	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.0	11.3
Pacific	24.0	20.9	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0	22.2	22.9	23.8

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Forecasts: U.S. macroeconomic forecasts are based on the IHS Markit model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

U.S. Energy Information Administration | Short-Term Energy Outlook - February 2021

	2020				2021				2022				Year		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2022
Heating Degree Days															
New England	2,736	971	114	1,994	3,016	853	124	2,097	3,070	851	124	2,097	5,815	6,090	6,142
Middle Atlantic	2,471	837	86	1,838	2,786	675	75	1,917	2,867	677	75	1,917	5,233	5,454	5,536
E. N. Central	2,788	847	126	2,100	2,993	706	114	2,231	3,146	718	114	2,231	5,861	6,045	6,210
W. N. Central	3,036	797	168	2,309	3,051	682	156	2,452	3,250	699	156	2,452	6,310	6,341	6,558
South Atlantic	1,108	252	17	875	1,349	184	10	906	1,368	188	10	905	2,252	2,450	2,471
E. S. Central	1,482	336	20	1,224	1,731	232	17	1,256	1,809	246	17	1,256	3,062	3,235	3,328
W. S. Central	970	102	8	736	1,043	69	4	773	1,162	85	4	772	1,815	1,888	2,023
Mountain	2,213	672	127	1,769	2,175	665	144	1,824	2,189	667	144	1,823	4,781	4,808	4,823
Pacific	1,541	526	65	1,080	1,479	577	86	1,198	1,518	576	86	1,198	3,212	3,339	3,378
U.S. Average	1,876	540	71	1,417	2,014	470	70	1,494	2,090	476	70	1,492	3,903	4,048	4,128
Heating Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	3,152	823	105	2,128	3,133	856	107	2,099	3,101	860	111	2,121	6,207	6,195	6,193
Middle Atlantic	2,948	644	69	1,944	2,913	677	72	1,912	2,884	685	73	1,928	5,606	5,574	5,571
E. N. Central	3,197	698	102	2,197	3,157	731	105	2,170	3,124	727	102	2,196	6,194	6,162	6,149
W. N. Central	3,287	702	132	2,379	3,247	728	133	2,367	3,201	722	132	2,398	6,500	6,474	6,452
South Atlantic	1,459	169	10	952	1,393	180	11	914	1,378	184	11	915	2,589	2,498	2,487
E. S. Central	1,850	214	15	1,277	1,772	231	16	1,249	1,757	235	14	1,250	3,356	3,268	3,257
W. S. Central	1,199	83	3	794	1,140	86	3	786	1,119	88	3	782	2,078	2,015	1,992
Mountain	2,192	718	135	1,844	2,181	701	134	1,843	2,161	682	135	1,829	4,889	4,859	4,808
Pacific	1,456	580	85	1,162	1,462	553	81	1,147	1,447	532	80	1,136	3,284	3,243	3,195
U.S. Average	2,149	472	64	1,509	2,108	482	65	1,484	2,082	478	64	1,488	4,194	4,138	4,112
Cooling Degree Days															
New England	0	103	545	0	0	88	424	2	0	88	424	2	648	514	514
Middle Atlantic	0	157	679	5	0	160	558	5	0	160	558	5	840	723	723
E. N. Central	2	216	608	2	0	227	555	7	0	226	555	7	828	789	789
W. N. Central	6	296	664	3	3	273	678	10	3	271	677	10	968	964	962
South Atlantic	196	620	1,233	302	114	666	1,190	250	132	669	1,191	251	2,352	2,220	2,243
E. S. Central	73	424	1,061	81	24	535	1,089	75	28	530	1,088	75	1,638	1,723	1,722
W. S. Central	174	840	1,501	212	93	920	1,535	214	87	899	1,535	214	2,726	2,762	2,735
Mountain	10	465	1,082	113	18	442	941	80	20	443	942	80	1,670	1,481	1,485
Pacific	24	197	716	126	26	170	589	59	27	169	589	59	1,064	844	844
U.S. Average	71	396	935	122	42	416	875	100	45	414	876	100	1,524	1,433	1,437
Cooling Degree Days, Prior 10-year Average															
New England	0	83	471	1	0	81	474	1	0	82	469	1	554	556	552
Middle Atlantic	0	170	609	6	0	163	609	6	0	160	601	7	785	779	767
E. N. Central	3	240	579	8	3	234	572	7	3	235	564	7	829	816	809
W. N. Central	7	296	696	11	7	294	686	10	7	295	675	10	1,010	998	987
South Atlantic	127	696	1,202	247	143	680	1,196	261	143	674	1,192	266	2,272	2,279	2,275
E. S. Central	36	557	1,082	72	42	532	1,065	74	42	528	1,064	79	1,747	1,713	1,713
W. S. Central	100	892	1,576	207	114	880	1,567	210	113	868	1,542	214	2,774	2,772	2,737
Mountain	24	432	939	81	24	444	954	86	24	453	948	86	1,476	1,508	1,511
Pacific	31	185	624	78	31	193	647	85	31	199	652	85	917	956	967
U.S. Average	47	420	892	100	52	415	894	105	53	414	888	107	1,459	1,466	1,462

- = no data available

Notes: EIA completed modeling and analysis for this report on Thursday February 4, 2021.

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

Regional degree days for each period are calculated by EIA as contemporaneous period population-weighted averages of state degree day data published by the National See *Change in Regional and U.S. Degree-Day Calculations* (http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/special/pdf/2012_sp_04.pdf) for more information.

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

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

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

Appendix to the February 2021 Short-Term Energy Outlook

This appendix is prepared in fulfillment of section 1245(d)(4)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended. The law requires the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy, to submit to Congress a report on the availability and price of petroleum and petroleum products produced in countries other than Iran in the two-month period preceding the submission of the report. By law, EIA's data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the U.S. Government. The data in this appendix, therefore, should not be construed as representing those of the U.S. Department of Energy or other federal agencies.

EIA consulted with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Department of State, and the intelligence community in the process of developing the NDAA report, which was previously published as a stand-alone report. Detailed background and contextual information not repeated here can be found in [early editions of the NDAA report](#).

This appendix is published in the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* in even numbered months.

Table a1. Summary of Estimated Petroleum and Other Liquids Quantities

	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Dec 2020 - Jan 2021 Average	Dec 2019 - Jan 2020 Average	2017 - 2019 Average
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids (million barrels per day)					
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Production (a)	93.8	94.0	93.9	101.5	99.9
Global Petroleum and Other Liquids Consumption (b)	96.2	93.9	95.1	99.5	100.0
Biofuels Production (c)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5
Biofuels Consumption (c)	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Iran Liquid Fuels Production	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.1
Iran Liquid Fuels Consumption	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8
Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced and Consumed in Countries Other Than Iran (million barrels per day)					
Production (d)	88.9	89.1	89.0	96.5	93.3
Consumption (d)	91.9	89.5	90.7	95.4	95.9
Production minus Consumption	-3.0	-0.5	-1.7	1.1	-2.6
World Inventory Net Withdrawals Including Iran	2.4	-0.1	1.2	-2.0	0.1
Estimated OECD Inventory Level (e) (million barrels)	3,045	3,030	3,038	2,891	2,910
Surplus Production Capacity (million barrels per day)					
OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity (f)	7.7	6.7	7.2	2.9	2.0

Note: The term "petroleum and other liquids" encompasses crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas liquids, biofuels, coal-to-liquids, gas-to-liquids, and refinery processing gains, which are important to consider in concert due to the inter-related supply, demand, and price dynamics of petroleum, petroleum products, and related fuels.

- (a) Production includes crude oil (including lease condensates), natural gas liquids, other liquids, and refinery processing gains.
- (b) Consumption of petroleum by the OECD countries is synonymous with "products supplied," defined in the glossary of the EIA Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109. Consumption of petroleum by the non-OECD countries is "apparent consumption," which includes internal consumption, refinery fuel, and loss, and bunkering.
- (c) Biofuels production and consumption are based on EIA estimates as published in the International Energy Statistics. Biofuels production in the third quarter tends to be at its highest level in the year as ethanol production in Brazil reaches its seasonal peak and is typically lowest in the first quarter as seasonal production falls in the South/South-Central region of Brazil.
- (d) Global production of petroleum and petroleum products outside of Iran is derived by subtracting biofuels production and Iran liquid fuels production from global liquid fuels production. The same method is used to calculate global consumption outside of Iran.
- (e) Estimated inventory level is for OECD countries only.
- (f) EIA defines surplus oil production capacity as potential oil production that could be brought online within 30 days and sustained for at least 90 days, consistent with sound business practices. This does not include oil production increases that could not be sustained without degrading the future production capacity of a field.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Table a2. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Price Data

Item	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Dec 2020 - Jan	Dec 2019 - Jan	2017 - 2019
			2021 Average	2020 Average	Average
Brent Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	50.22	55.32	52.58	64.47	63.53
WTI Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	47.07	52.10	49.40	58.75	57.60
Dubai Front Month Futures Price (\$ per barrel)	50.13	54.91	52.35	65.16	62.36
Brent 1st - 13th Month Futures Spread (\$ per barrel)	0.87	2.76	1.75	5.38	2.02
WTI 1st - 13th Month Futures Spread (\$ per barrel)	0.63	2.70	1.59	4.18	1.39
RBOB Front Month Futures Price (\$ per gallon)	1.33	1.53	1.42	1.64	1.76
Heating Oil Front Month Futures Price (\$ per gallon)	1.45	1.58	1.51	1.92	1.90
RBOB - Brent Futures Crack Spread (\$ per gallon)	0.13	0.21	0.17	0.11	0.24
Heating Oil - Brent Futures Crack Spread (\$ per gallon)	50.22	55.32	52.58	64.47	63.53
Heating Oil - Brent Futures Crack Spread (\$ per gallon)	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.39	0.39

- (a) Brent refers to Brent crude oil traded on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE).
- (b) WTI refers to West Texas Intermediate crude oil traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), owned by Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) Group.
- (c) RBOB refers to *reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending traded on the NYMEX*.
- Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, based on Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), and Dubai Mercantile Exchange (DME).

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