

Short-Term Energy Outlook

January 11, 2011 Release

Highlights

- This edition of the *Short-Term Energy Outlook* is the first to include forecasts (monthly, quarterly and annual) through December 2012.
- EIA expects the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil to average about \$93 per barrel in 2011, \$14 higher than the average price last year. For 2012, EIA expects WTI prices to continue to rise, with a forecast average price of \$99 per barrel in the fourth quarter 2012. EIA's forecast assumes U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) grows 2.2 percent in 2011 and 2.9 percent in 2012, while world real GDP (weighted by oil consumption) grows by 3.3 percent and 3.7 percent in 2011 and 2012, respectively.
- EIA expects regular-grade motor gasoline retail prices to average \$3.17 per gallon this year, 39 cents per gallon higher than last year and 3.29 per gallon in 2012, with prices forecast to average about 5 cents per gallon higher in each year during the April through September peak driving season. There is regional variation in the forecast, with average expected prices on the West Coast about 25 cents per gallon above the national average during the April through September period. There is also significant uncertainty surrounding the forecast, with the current market prices of futures and options contracts for gasoline suggesting more than a 25 percent probability that the national average retail price for regular gasoline could exceed \$3.50 per gallon in the June through September period in 2011 and an 8 to 10 percent probability that it could exceed \$4.00 per gallon in August and September 2011.
- Natural gas working inventories ended 2010 at 3.1 trillion cubic feet (Tcf), about 1 percent below the 2009 record-setting end-of-December level. Inventories are expected to remain at or near record-high levels through most of 2011. The projected Henry Hub natural gas spot price averages \$4.02 per million Btu (MMBtu) for 2011, \$0.37 per MMBtu lower than the 2010 average.

EIA expects the natural gas market to begin to tighten in 2012, with the Henry Hub spot price increasing to an average \$4.50 per MMBtu.

- EIA expects average household expenditures for space-heating fuels to total \$990 this winter, about \$22 higher than last year. EIA projects higher expenditures for heating oil and propane, flat expenditures for natural gas, but lower expenditures for electricity. A forecast of milder weather than last winter in the South and the West leads to lower fuel consumption in those areas.
- EIA projects that U.S. carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels, which increased by 3.8 percent in 2010, will decline by 0.6 percent in 2011. EIA expects that CO₂ emissions will increase by 2.4 percent in 2012 as consumption grows for all the fossil fuels. Projected fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions in 2012 remain below the levels seen in any year from 2000 through 2008.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Overview. EIA expects a continued tightening of world oil markets over the next 2 years. World oil consumption grows by an annual average of 1.5 million barrels per day (bbl/d) through 2012 while the growth in supply from non-Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (non-OPEC) countries averages less than 0.1 million bbl/d each year. Consequently, EIA expects the market will rely on both inventories and significant increases in production of crude oil and non-crude liquids in OPEC member countries to meet world demand growth. While on-shore commercial oil inventories in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries remained high last year, floating oil storage fell sharply in 2010, and EIA expects OECD oil inventories will decline over the forecast period.

There are many significant uncertainties that could push oil prices higher or lower than expected. Should OPEC not increase production as global consumption recovers, oil prices could be significantly higher than the central forecast. The rate of economic recovery, both domestically and globally, also remains uncertain due to a variety of factors including fiscal issues facing national and sub-national governments, China's efforts to address concerns regarding its growth and inflation rates, and unforeseen production issues.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Consumption. World oil consumption grew by an estimated 2.2 million bbl/d in 2010, to 86.6 million bbl/d. This growth more than offset the losses of the previous 2 years and surpassed the 2007 level of 86.3 million bbl/d

reached prior to the economic downturn. EIA expects average global consumption growth over the next 2 years to return to rates seen before the onset of the global downturn in 2008. Forecast global consumption growth averages 1.4 million bbl/d in 2011 and 1.6 million bbl/d in 2012, compared with an average of 1.3 million bbl/d per year from 2000 through 2007. From 2000 through 2007 the non-OECD countries as a group accounted for about three-fourths of total world consumption growth. The non-OECD countries are expected to account for all of the world's growth over the next 2 years, with the largest contributions coming from China, the Middle East, and Brazil ([World Liquid Fuels Consumption Chart](#)). Among the OECD regions, EIA expects that only North America will show oil consumption growth over the next 2 years, but it will be offset by continued declines in OECD Europe and Asia.

Non-OPEC Supply. EIA expects non-OPEC crude oil and liquid fuels production to rise by 160,000 bbl/d in 2011 and a further 20,000 bbl/d in 2012. Increases in non-OPEC oil production will be concentrated in a few countries, particularly in China, Brazil, and Canada, where EIA expects each to show annual average production growth of 120,000 to 150,000 bbl/d in 2011 and 2012. Ghana became a new non-OPEC oil producer with the startup of the Jubilee field in December of 2010. Other non-OPEC production is expected to decline. EIA expects Mexico's production will fall by about 200,000 bbl/d in 2011, followed by another production decline of 80,000 bbl/d in 2012. Similarly, the United Kingdom is expected to see production declines of an average 120,000 bbl/d in both 2011 and 2012 since oil production and the discovery of new reserves have not kept pace with the maturation of existing fields.

OPEC Supply. OPEC is not scheduled to meet again until June 2011 to discuss its production targets. Nonetheless, EIA expects that OPEC members' crude oil production will continue to rise over the next 2 years to accommodate increasing world oil consumption, especially with non-OPEC supplies expected to show limited growth. Projected OPEC crude oil production increases by 0.5 and 1.1 million bbl/d in 2011 and 2012, respectively. OPEC non-crude petroleum liquids, which are not subject to production targets, increase by 0.7 million bbl/d in 2011 and by 0.4 million bbl/d in 2012. EIA expects OPEC surplus production capacity will fall from about 4.7 million bbl/d at the end of 2010 to 4.3 million bbl/d at the end of 2012 ([OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity Chart](#)).

OECD Petroleum Inventories. EIA estimates commercial oil inventories held in the OECD ended 2010 at 2.71 billion barrels, equivalent to about 58 days of forward-cover, and roughly 75 million barrels more than the 5-year average for the corresponding time of year. Projected OECD oil inventories decline over the forecast with days of forward-cover falling from current high levels to closer to the 5-year average by the end of 2012 ([Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Stocks Chart](#)).

Crude Oil Prices. WTI crude oil spot prices averaged over \$89 per barrel in December, about \$5 per barrel higher than the November average, as expectations of higher oil demand, combined with unusually cold weather in both Europe and the U.S. Northeast, lifted prices. EIA has raised the first-quarter 2011 WTI spot price forecast by over \$7 per barrel from the last month's *Outlook*, to about \$92 per barrel. WTI spot prices rise to an average \$99 per barrel in the fourth quarter of 2012. Projected WTI spot prices average \$93 per barrel in 2011 and \$98 per barrel in 2012.

Energy price forecasts are uncertain ([Energy Price Volatility and Forecast Uncertainty](#)). WTI futures for March 2011 delivery for the 5-day period ending January 6 averaged \$91 per barrel, and implied volatility averaged 28 percent. This makes the lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval \$76 per barrel and \$109 per barrel, respectively, for WTI delivered in March 2011. Last year at this time, WTI for March 2010 delivery averaged \$82 per barrel and implied volatility averaged 40 percent, with the limits of the 95-percent confidence interval at \$66 per barrel and \$102 per barrel. Based on futures and options prices over the first week in January, the probability that the monthly average price of WTI crude oil will exceed \$100 per barrel in December 2011 is about 36 percent. Conversely, the probability that the monthly average December 2011 WTI price will fall below \$80 per barrel is about 31 percent.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption. Preliminary data indicate that total consumption of petroleum and non-petroleum liquid fuels increased by 350,000 bbl/d (1.9 percent) in 2010 ([U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth Chart](#)). The major sources of consumption growth were distillate fuel oil (diesel fuel and heating oil), which grew by 130,000 bbl/d (3.7 percent), and motor gasoline, which increased by 60,000 bbl/d (0.7 percent). Reflecting the ongoing economic recovery, projected total U.S. liquid fuels consumption in 2011 increases by 160,000 bbl/d (0.8 percent) in 2011 and a further 170,000 bbl/d (0.9 percent), to 19.4 million bbl/d, in 2012. Motor gasoline and distillate fuel account for much of the growth in consumption over the next 2 years.

U.S. Liquid Fuels Supply and Imports. Domestic crude oil production, which increased by 150,000 bbl/d in 2010 to 5.51 million bbl/d, declines by 20,000 bbl/d in 2011 and by a further 130,000 bbl/d in 2012 ([U.S. Crude Oil Production Chart](#)). The 2011 forecast includes declines of 50,000 bbl/d in Alaska and 220,000 bbl/d in Federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM) production, which are almost offset by a projected 250,000-bbl/d increase in lower-48 non-GOM production. In 2012, lower-48 non-GOM output increases by 70,000 bbl/d, Alaskan production declines by 20,000 bbl/d, and GOM output decreases by 180,000 bbl/d.

Liquid fuel net imports (including both crude oil and refined products) fell from 57 percent of total U.S. consumption in 2008 to 49.4 percent in 2010, primarily because of the decline in consumption during the recession and rising exports. EIA forecasts that liquid fuel net imports will average 9.6 million bbl/d in 2011 and 9.9 million bbl/d in 2012, about 50 percent and 51 percent of total consumption, respectively.

EIA expects slow growth in fuel ethanol production over the next 2 years. EIA projects that ethanol production will increase by 6 percent (50,000 bbl/d) in 2011, reflecting the startup of several new plants and the restart of some plants that were idled during the recession. EIA projects that ethanol production growth will slow to 1 percent in 2012. Forecast ethanol blending into gasoline exceeds the conventional biofuels component of the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) in both 2011 and 2012.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. Projected regular-grade gasoline retail prices rise from an average of \$2.78 per gallon in 2010 to \$3.17 per gallon in 2011 and \$3.29 per gallon in 2012. On-highway diesel fuel retail prices, which averaged \$2.99 per gallon in 2010, average \$3.40 per gallon and \$3.52 per gallon in 2011 and 2012, respectively. Rising crude oil prices are the primary reason for higher retail prices, but higher gasoline and distillate refining margins are also expected to contribute to higher retail prices.

The projected monthly average regular gasoline price peaks this year at \$3.27 per gallon in July. New York Harbor RBOB (Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending) futures contracts for July 2011 delivery for the 5-day period ending January 6 averaged \$2.52 per gallon and implied volatility averaged 29 percent. The probability the RBOB futures price will exceed \$2.80 per gallon (and the retail price exceed \$3.50 per gallon) in July 2011 is about 26 percent. The probability the RBOB futures price will exceed \$3.30 per gallon (and the retail price exceed \$4.00 per gallon) in July 2011 is about 7 percent.

Natural Gas

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. EIA expects total natural gas consumption to decline by 0.9 percent in 2011. Projected residential and commercial consumption fall by about 2.7 percent in 2011 partly because of the forecast of 1.3 percent fewer heating degree-days during the winter months this year compared with last year, but also because of recent changes in the way EIA collects and reports natural gas consumption data (see [Changes in Natural Gas Monthly Consumption Data Collection and the Short-Term Energy Outlook](#)). Forecast natural gas consumption in the electric power sector falls by 1.0 percent in 2011 because of the forecast return to near-normal summer weather compared with the very warm summer last year. Forecast cooling

degree-days fall by 16 percent, from 1,468 in 2010 to 1,234 in 2011. Only industrial sector natural gas consumption rises in 2011, by 1.1 percent, because of the 1.2 percent increase in the natural-gas-weighted industrial production index.

Total natural gas consumption grows by 1.6 percent in 2012 to 66.5 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d). While projected commercial and residential consumption decline by a slight 0.2 percent from 2011 to 2012, the electric power and industrial sectors drive growth with projected increases of 3.6 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. Total marketed natural gas production increased significantly in 2010, by an estimated 2.4 Bcf/d, or 4.1 percent. Declines in production of 0.07 Bcf/d and 0.46 Bcf/d in Alaska and the GOM, respectively, were offset by a 2.9 Bcf/d increase in lower-48 onshore production. EIA expects average total production to fall by 0.3 percent in 2011. The latest EIA data for monthly natural gas production, which are for October 2010, showed a slight decline in the lower-48 states from the previous month. EIA expects this gradual decline to continue throughout 2011 because of a falling drilling rig count in response to lower prices. The number of rigs drilling for natural gas reported by Baker Hughes Inc. increased from a low of 665 in July 2009 to 973 in April 2010. Over the following 6 months the natural gas rig count stayed relatively unchanged, but in the last several weeks the rig count has fallen and ended December 2010 at 919 rigs, a level not seen since February 2010. The large price difference between petroleum liquids and natural gas on an energy-equivalent basis contributes to an expected shift towards drilling for liquids.

The December 2010 [*Natural Gas Monthly*](#) contains extensive revisions to estimated production in 2008, 2009, and much of 2010. These changes have reduced the annualized balancing items for those years. EIA's forecast has been updated to reflect these new estimates. EIA has adjusted the forecast for natural gas production in last month's *Outlook* downward by about 0.5 Bcf/d to reflect the revised estimates.

The projected decline in production in 2011 and increase in natural gas consumption in 2012 contribute to a strengthening of natural gas prices late in this year and next. As natural gas prices begin to rise, forecast production rebounds in 2012, growing by 2.2 percent. Projected total marketed production averages 64.2 Bcf/d in December 2012 compared with 62.3 Bcf/d and 60.6 Bcf/d in December 2010 and December 2011, respectively.

EIA expects gross pipeline imports of 8.6 Bcf/d in 2011 and 8.2 Bcf/d in 2012, year-over-year decreases of 4.3 and 4.4 percent, respectively. Canadian gas will become less competitive as new U.S. pipelines and increased lower-48 production with lower transport costs displace imports. Projected liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports

average 1.1 Bcf/d in 2011, a 4.7-percent decrease from 2010 levels. Imports in 2012 grow modestly to 1.2 Bcf/d. High domestic production, high inventories, and low U.S. prices relative to European and Asian markets should continue to discourage LNG imports into North America.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. On January 6, 2011, working natural gas in storage stood at 3,097 Bcf, slightly below last year's level at this time ([U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage Chart](#)). At the end of the winter heating season (March 31, 2011), EIA expects about 1,774 Bcf of working natural gas will remain in storage, a record high and well above last year's level of 1,662 Bcf. The forecast higher inventory is primarily the result of both the current high natural gas production rates and about 4 percent fewer heating degree-days during the first quarter 2011 compared with the same period last year. EIA expects record high inventories to continue through most of 2011, with falling production to bring inventories back into their historical range next year.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub spot price averaged \$4.25 per MMBtu during December, an increase of about 54 cents from November's price of \$3.71 per MMBtu ([Henry Hub Natural Gas Price Chart](#)). EIA expects the higher forecast production during the first half of 2011 compared with the same period last year, combined with a decline in consumption, to moderate natural gas spot prices. The projected spot price falls to a low of \$3.73 per MMBtu in June then rises to \$4.61 in December, averaging \$4.02 per MMBtu for all of 2011, which is \$0.37 per MMBtu lower than the 2010 average and \$0.31 per MMBtu lower than in last month's *Outlook*. In 2012, the spot price rises to an average of \$4.50 per MMBtu.

Uncertainty over future natural gas prices is slightly lower this year compared with last year at this time. Natural gas futures for March 2011 delivery (for the 5-day period ending January 6) averaged \$4.39 per MMBtu, and the average implied volatility over the same period was 43 percent. This produced lower and upper bounds for the 95-percent confidence interval for March 2011 contracts of \$3.21 per MMBtu and \$6.02 per MMBtu, respectively. At this time last year, the natural gas March 2010 futures contract averaged \$5.73 per MMBtu and implied volatility averaged 57 percent. The corresponding lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$3.88 per MMBtu and \$8.47 per MMBtu.

Electricity

U.S. Electricity Consumption. EIA expects total U.S. consumption of electricity to fall slightly during 2011 and then grow by 2.6 percent in 2012 ([U.S. Total Electricity Consumption Chart](#)). EIA estimates that retail sales of electricity to the residential

sector rose by 6.1 percent in 2010 as a result of a relatively cold winter in the Southeast and a very warm summer east of the Rocky Mountains. Based on the forecast return to more normal temperatures, residential electricity sales fall by 2.1 percent during 2011. Forecast growth in manufacturing output should lead to increases in industrial sector electricity sales of 1.5 percent this year and 2.2 percent in 2012.

U.S. Electricity Generation. Projected total electricity generation decreases by 0.3 percent in 2011, following a 4.0 percent increase in 2010. A forecast 6.0-percent increase in conventional hydropower generation during 2011 (due to an assumed return to near-normal precipitation levels) and a 13-percent increase in generation from other renewable sources, mostly wind, lead to a 2.4-percent reduction in coal-fired generation and a 1.0-percent decline in natural gas generation. During 2012, EIA expects a 2.6-percent increase in total electric power sector generation, which will be fueled primarily by increased generation from coal, natural gas, and non-hydropower renewables ([U.S. Electric Power Sector Generation Growth Chart](#)).

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. EIA expects the U.S. retail price for electricity distributed to the residential sector during 2010 to average 11.6 cents per kilowatt-hour, about the same level as in 2009. EIA expects the U.S. residential price to increase only slightly over the forecast period--by 0.6 percent in 2011 and by 1.0 percent in 2012 ([U.S. Residential Electricity Prices Chart](#)).

Coal

U.S. Coal Consumption. EIA estimates that coal consumption in the electric power sector grew by nearly 5.0 percent in 2010, primarily the result of higher electricity consumption because of the very warm summer. EIA projects that coal consumption in the electric power sector will decrease by 1.1 percent in 2011 as increases in generation from hydropower and other renewable energy sources back out coal. In 2012, projected electricity generation increases by 2.7 percent and coal consumption in the electric power sector grows by 3.6 percent ([U.S. Coal Consumption Growth Chart](#)).

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production for the first 6 months of 2010 fell by 2.5 percent despite a 5.5-percent increase in U.S. coal consumption. A drawdown in stocks, particularly in the electric power sector, met the demand increase ([U.S. Electric Power Sector Coal Stocks Chart](#)). Estimated coal production increases in the second half of 2010 contribute to 2010 annual growth of 1.0 percent. EIA projects coal production in 2011 will remain relatively flat as coal consumption shows little change ([U.S. Annual Coal Production Chart](#)). The projected increase in coal consumption in 2012 leads to a forecast 4.1 percent increase in coal production.

U.S. Coal Trade. Strong global demand for coal, particularly metallurgical coal used to produce steel, has resulted in sharp increases in U.S. coal exports in 2010 to an average 7.3 percent of production. Metallurgical coal exports nearly doubled in the first half of 2010 compared with the first half of 2009, and metallurgical coal's share of total coal exports has grown from 52 percent in 2008 to about 70 percent in 2010. Metallurgical coal exports to Asia and Europe accounted for nearly 90 percent of the increase, with significant increases to China, the Netherlands, Turkey, Japan and South Korea. EIA expects total U.S. coal exports to stay near current levels in 2011 and 2012 as other major coal-exporting countries increase their supply to the global coal market.

U.S. Coal Prices. Coal prices have been rising relatively steadily over the last 10 years reflecting longer-term power sector coal contracts initiated during a period of high energy prices, rising transportation costs, increased consumption, and increases in spot coal prices. However, EIA expects that the power sector coal price will show little change over 2011 and 2012 as coal competes with natural gas for market share in the power sector. The projected power sector delivered coal price, which averaged \$2.26 per MMBtu in 2010, averages \$2.24 per MMBtu in both 2011 and 2012.

U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions

EIA estimates fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions increased by 3.8 percent in 2010 ([U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth Chart](#)). Coal- and natural gas-related CO₂ emissions rose as a result of increased usage of both fuels for electricity generation and higher consumption of natural gas in the industrial sector.

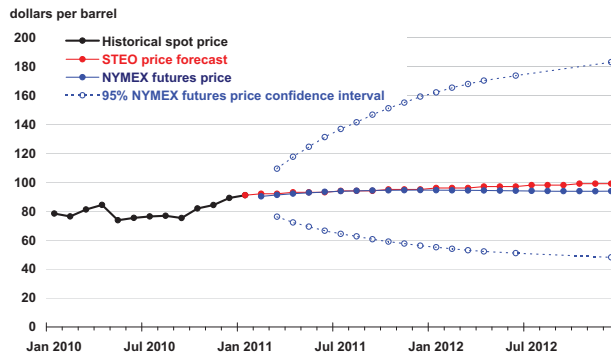
Projected declines in fossil fuel consumption in the electric power sector in 2011 more than offset increased consumption of petroleum in the transportation sector (i.e., motor gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuel). Consequently, forecast fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions fall by 0.6 percent in 2011. The forecast resumption of growth in electricity generation and improvement in economic growth in 2012 contribute to a 2.4-percent increase in fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions. Projected fossil-fuel CO₂ emissions in 2012 remain below the levels seen since 1999 and 4.4 percent below 2005 emissions.



Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for January 2011

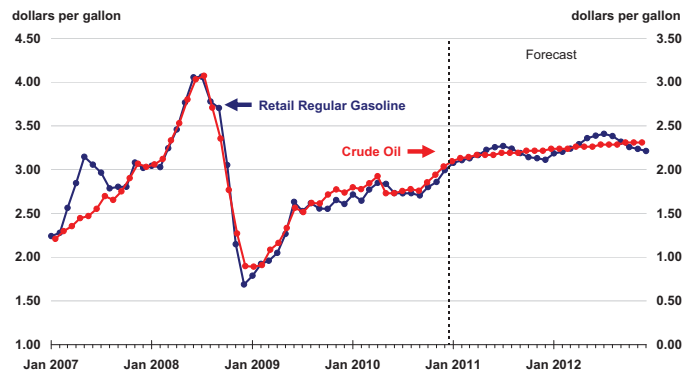
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information for the 5 trading days ending January 6, 2011
Intervals not calculated for months with sparse trading in "near-the-money" options contracts

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011

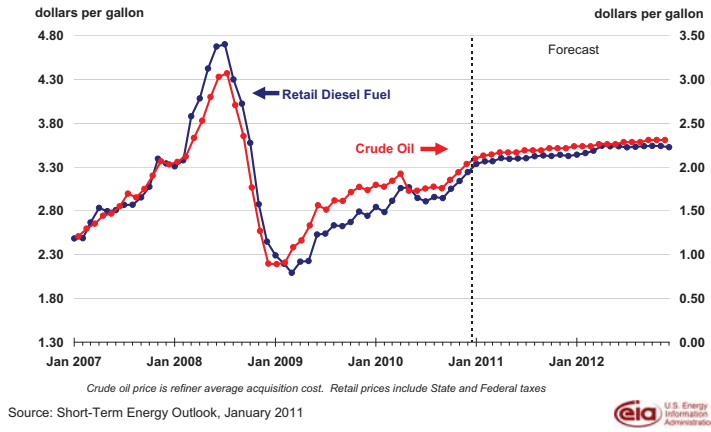
U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices



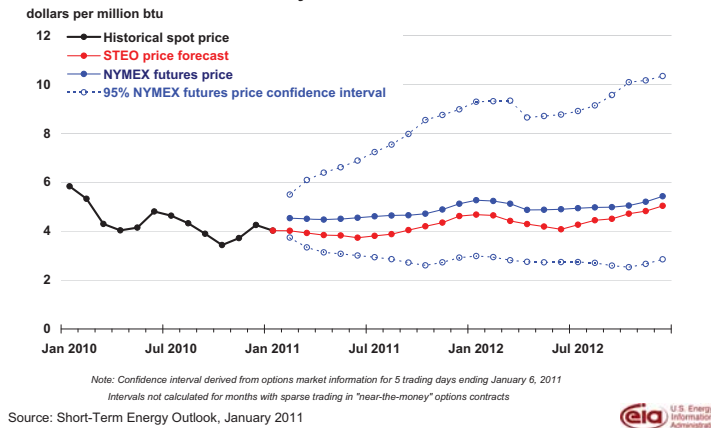
Crude oil price is refiner average acquisition cost. Retail prices include State and Federal taxes

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011

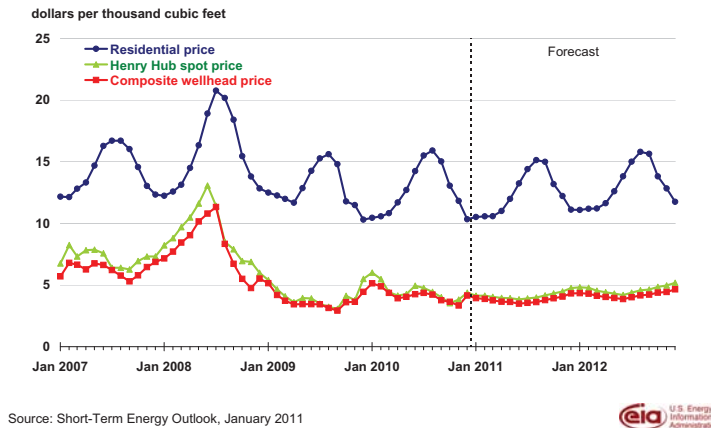
U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

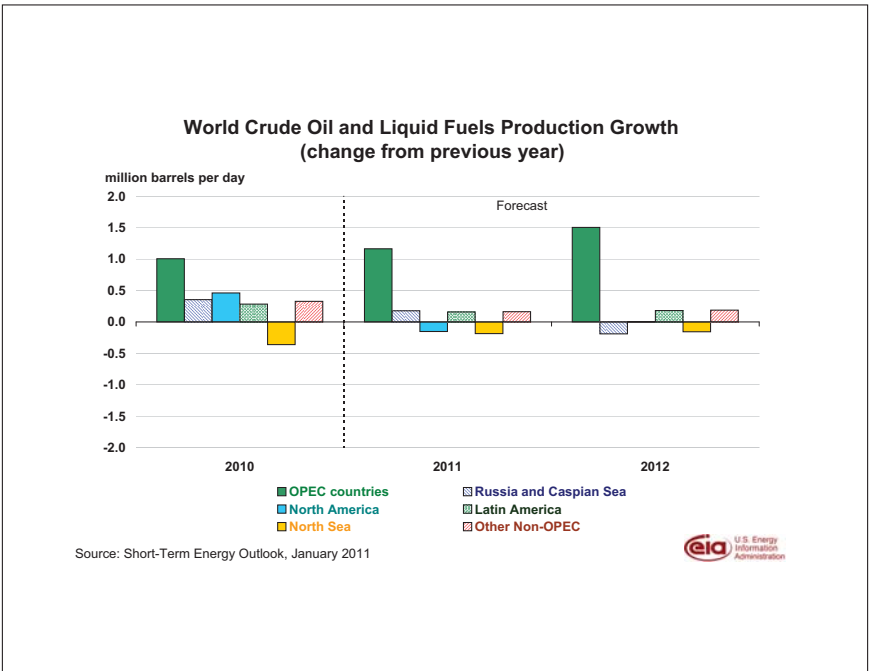
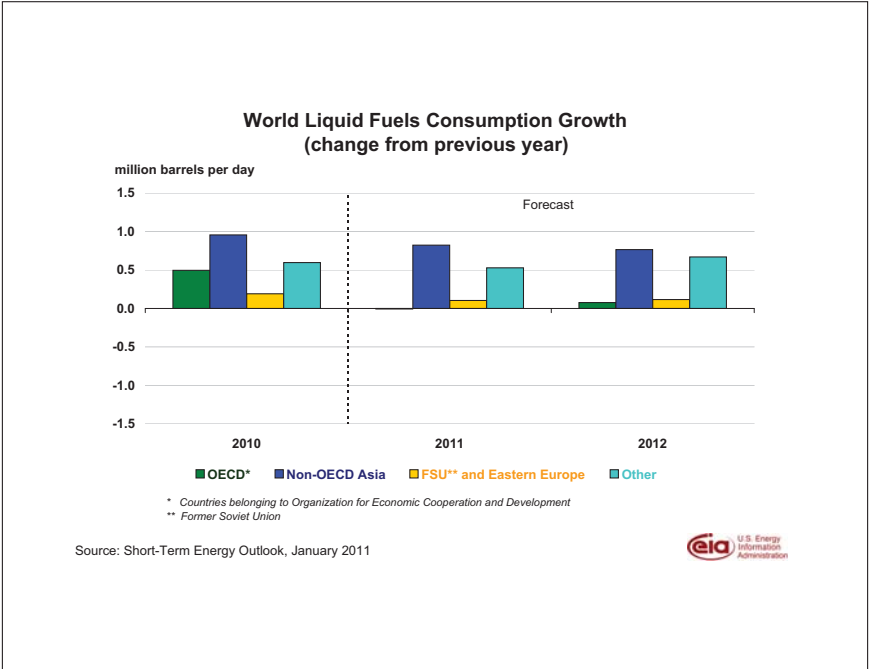
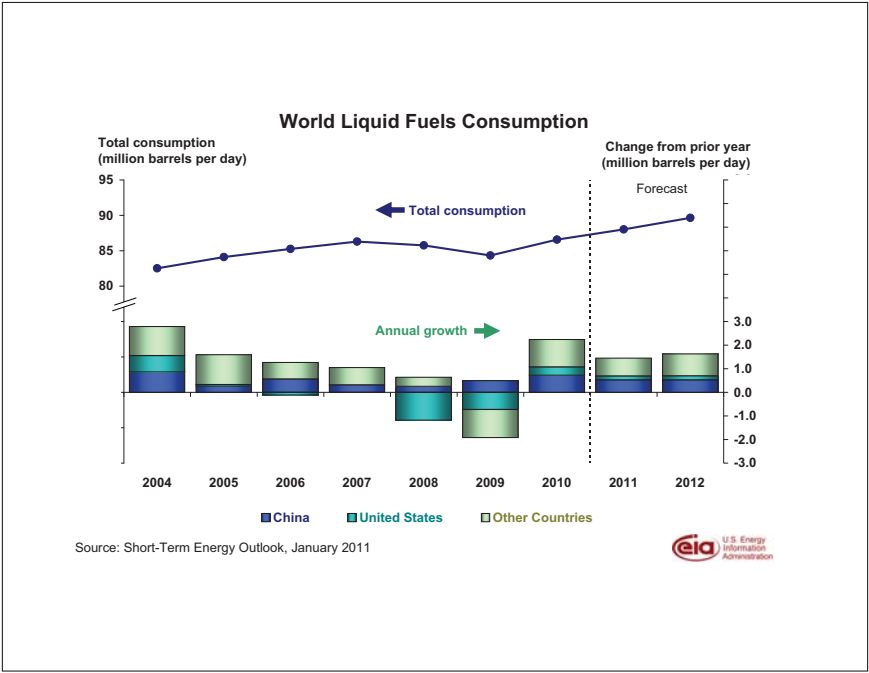


Henry Hub Natural Gas Price

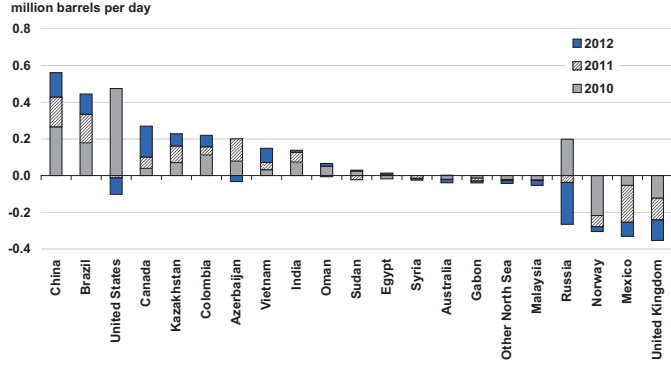


Natural Gas Prices





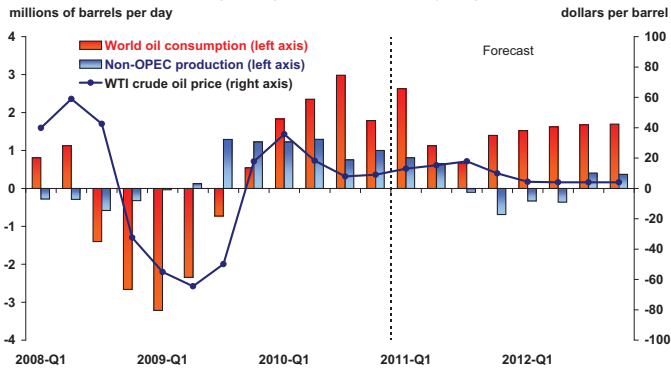
Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth (change from previous year)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



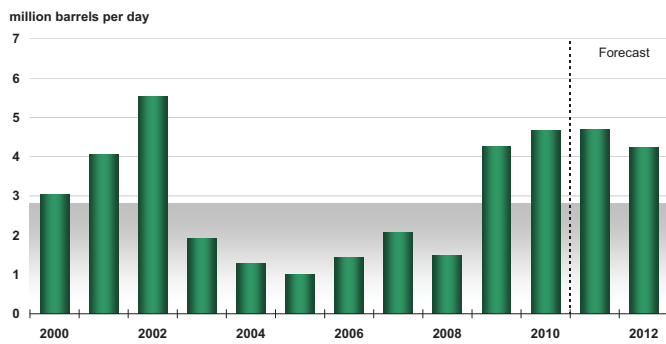
World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production (change from previous year)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity

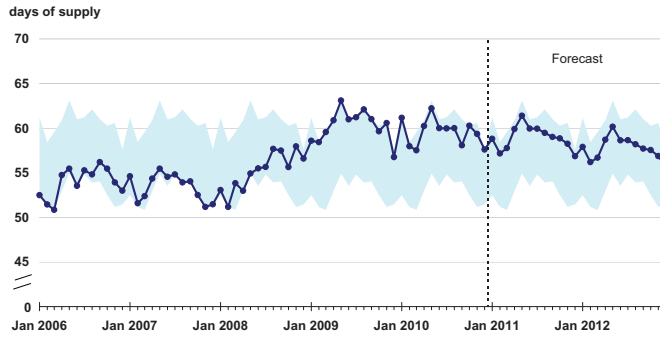


Note: Shaded area represents 2000-2010 average (2.8 million barrels per day)

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



OECD Commercial Oil Stocks

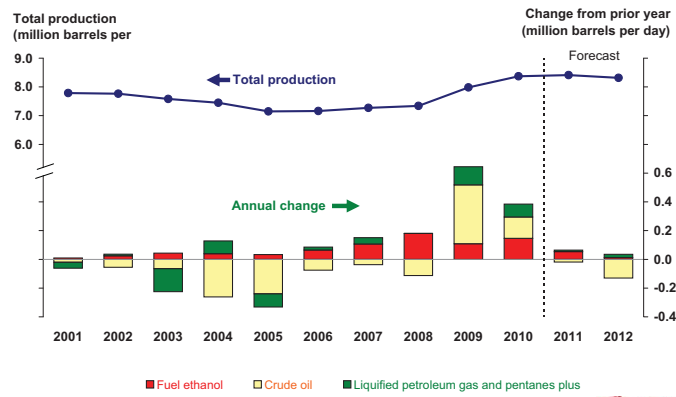


Note: Colored band represents the range between the minimum and maximum observed inventories from Jan. 2006 - Dec. 2010.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



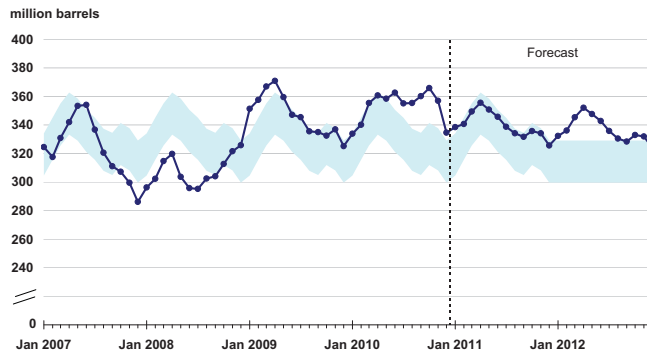
U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Crude Oil Stocks

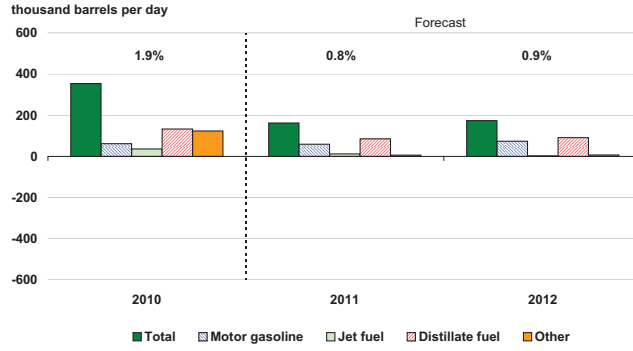


Note: Colored bands represent "normal" range published in EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Appendix A.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth (change from previous year)

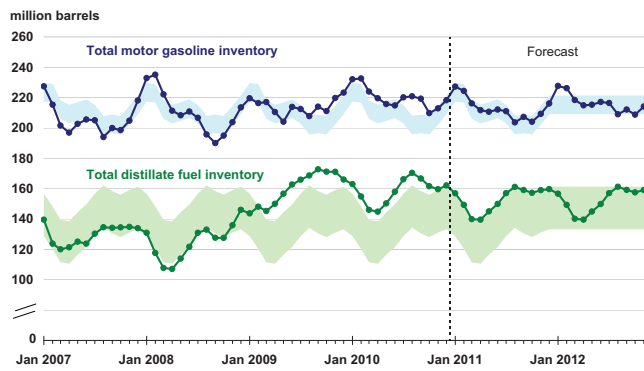


Note: Percent change labels refer to total petroleum products growth

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories

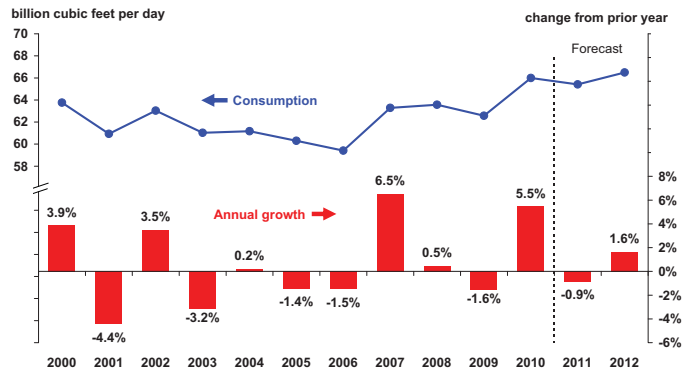


Note: Colored bands represent "normal" range published in EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Appendix A.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



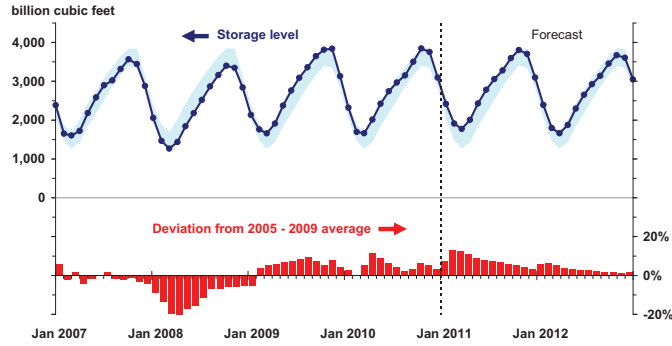
U.S. Total Natural Gas Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage

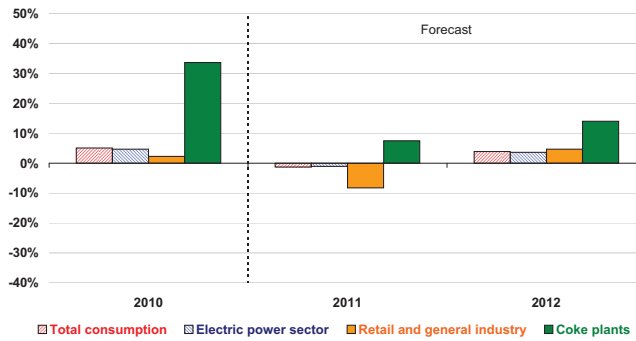


Note: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2006 - Dec. 2010

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



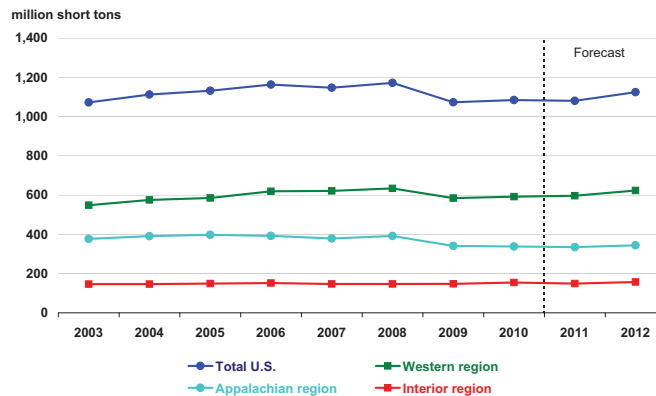
U.S. Coal Consumption Growth (change from previous year)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



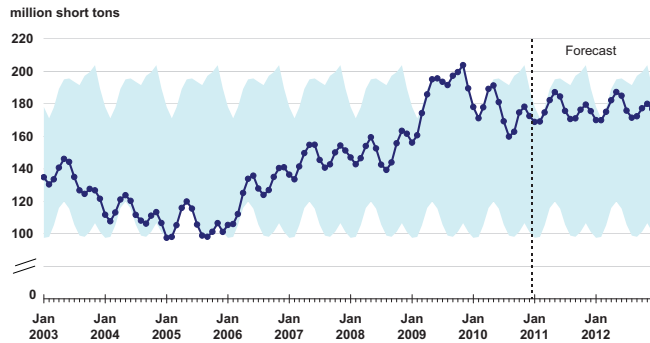
U.S. Annual Coal Production



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Electric Power Coal Stocks

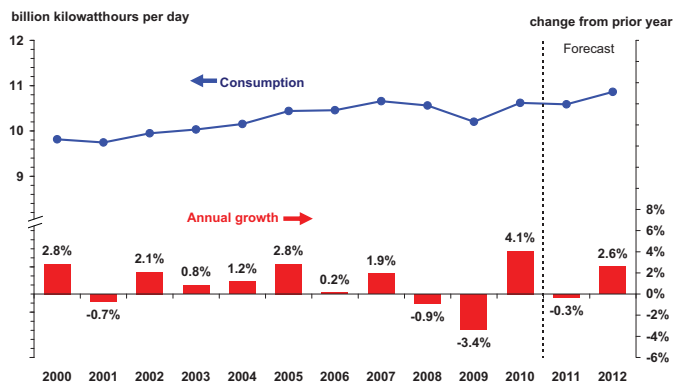


Note: Colored bands represent "normal" range published in EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Appendix A.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



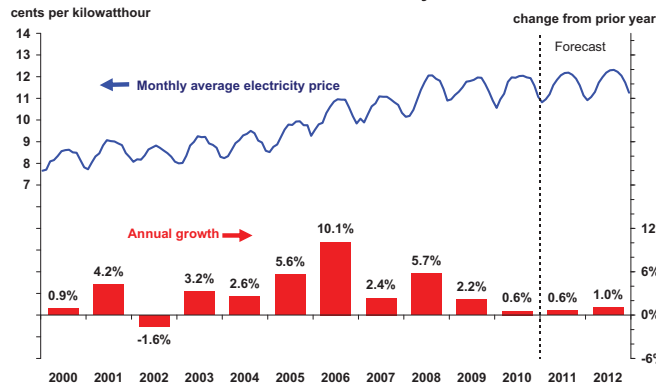
U.S. Total Electricity Consumption



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



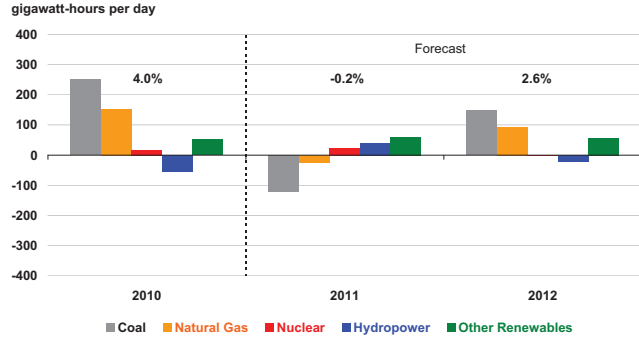
U.S. Residential Electricity Price



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Electric Power Sector Generation Growth (change from previous year)

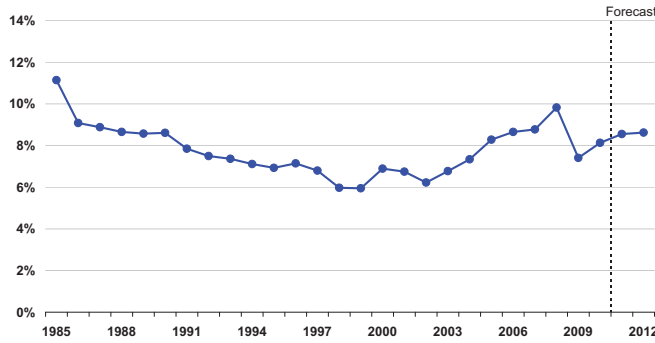


Note: Percent change labels refer to growth in total generation. Not all generation sources are shown.

Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



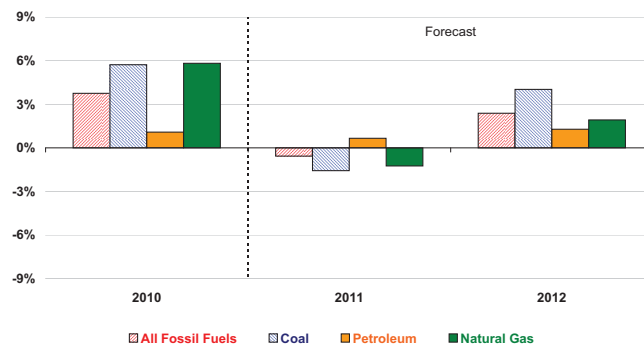
U.S. Annual Energy Expenditures Share of Gross Domestic Product



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



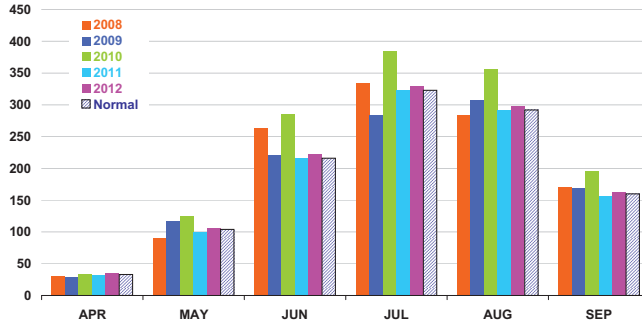
U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth (change from previous year)



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



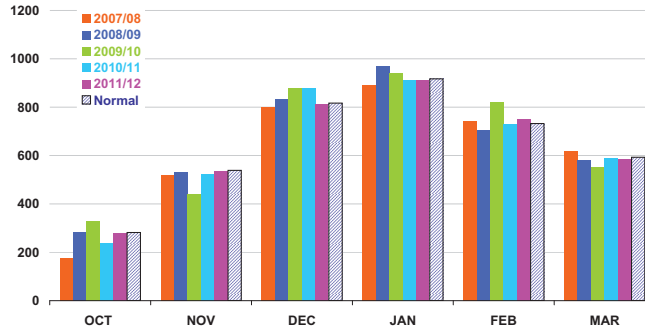
U.S. Summer Cooling Degree-Days (population-weighted)



Data source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



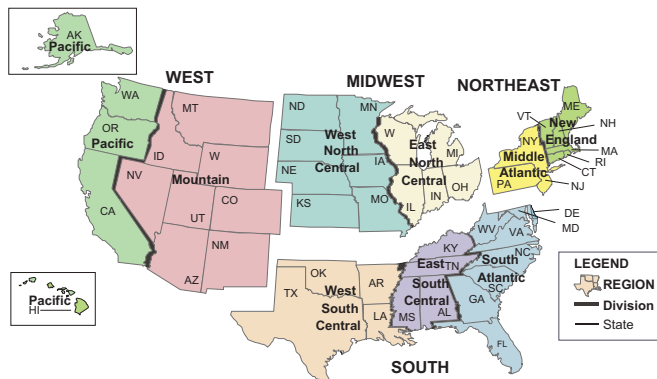
U.S. Winter Heating Degree-Days (population-weighted)



Data source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/
 Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



U.S. Census Regions and Census Divisions



Source: Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2011



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

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- January 2011

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	Avg.04-09	09-10	10-11	% Change
Natural Gas									
Households (thousands)	56,106	56,367	56,588	56,767	56,650	56,496	56,636	56,944	0.5
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	80.4	74.6	75.5	75.9	81.4	77.6	76.7	80.2	4.5
Price (\$/mcf)	12.65	16.36	14.74	15.17	15.82	14.93	13.32	13.29	-0.2
Expenditures (\$)	1,017	1,221	1,112	1,152	1,287	1,158	1,022	1,066	4.3
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	81.4	78.7	81.1	84.8	87.5	82.7	85.2	85.1	-0.1
Price (\$/mcf)	10.04	13.46	11.06	11.39	11.46	11.47	9.44	9.67	2.4
Expenditures (\$)	818	1,059	897	966	1,003	948	805	823	2.3
South									
Consumption (mcf)	52.0	52.0	52.8	51.5	54.7	52.6	61.8	55.0	-11.0
Price (\$/mcf)	12.18	16.48	13.56	14.15	14.04	14.08	11.51	12.32	7.0
Expenditures (\$)	634	856	716	730	768	741	712	678	-4.8
West									
Consumption (mcf)	49.7	49.7	50.2	52.4	49.9	50.4	51.7	52.0	0.6
Price (\$/mcf)	10.18	12.96	11.20	11.31	10.86	11.30	9.92	9.64	-2.8
Expenditures (\$)	506	644	562	592	542	569	513	502	-2.1
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	66.0	64.1	65.3	66.8	68.9	66.2	69.4	68.5	-1.4
Price (\$/mcf)	11.05	14.57	12.35	12.71	12.86	12.70	10.83	10.99	1.5
Expenditures (\$)	729	934	806	850	886	841	752	753	0.1
Heating Oil									
Households (thousands)	9,056	8,710	8,489	8,201	7,805	8,452	7,509	7,258	-3.3
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	723.1	668.9	676.1	684.0	732.6	697.0	685.0	719.0	5.0
Price (\$/gallon)	1.94	2.45	2.51	3.31	2.66	2.57	2.84	3.29	15.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,401	1,641	1,696	2,267	1,951	1,791	1,946	2,362	21.4
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	538.7	517.5	536.3	564.2	586.0	548.5	567.1	566.8	0.0
Price (\$/gallon)	1.84	2.37	2.39	3.31	2.23	2.43	2.60	3.11	19.6
Expenditures (\$)	991	1,227	1,280	1,870	1,304	1,334	1,473	1,761	19.5
South									
Consumption (gallons)	513.2	507.1	494.3	484.7	551.4	510.2	594.3	557.7	-6.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.95	2.46	2.38	3.34	2.57	2.53	2.85	3.28	15.3
Expenditures (\$)	999	1,249	1,177	1,620	1,419	1,293	1,692	1,831	8.2
West									
Consumption (gallons)	443.5	438.2	436.8	468.4	439.9	445.4	440.9	457.9	3.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.99	2.49	2.60	3.40	2.39	2.58	2.89	3.31	14.5
Expenditures (\$)	883	1,091	1,134	1,591	1,051	1,150	1,275	1,516	18.9
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	692.1	648.4	653.9	662.3	709.4	673.2	675.0	699.1	3.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.93	2.45	2.49	3.32	2.63	2.56	2.83	3.28	15.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,337	1,590	1,628	2,197	1,867	1,724	1,910	2,291	19.9

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices* and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- January 2011

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	Avg.04-09	09-10	10-11	% Change
Propane									
Households (thousands)	6,775	6,559	6,354	6,033	5,859	6,316	5,756	5,559	-3.4
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	932.0	865.5	874.0	882.6	942.8	899.4	885.7	926.4	4.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.88	2.20	2.30	2.78	2.72	2.37	2.73	2.93	7.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,751	1,903	2,006	2,454	2,561	2,135	2,414	2,711	12.3
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	900.3	872.6	900.5	944.8	969.2	917.5	951.4	943.9	-0.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.42	1.67	1.74	2.12	2.14	1.83	1.84	2.12	14.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,282	1,453	1,569	2,004	2,074	1,676	1,754	1,997	13.9
South									
Consumption (gallons)	629.6	632.0	635.6	622.1	666.7	637.2	743.7	669.0	-10.0
Price (\$/gallon)	1.79	2.11	2.16	2.66	2.49	2.24	2.53	2.68	6.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,126	1,336	1,375	1,653	1,662	1,430	1,878	1,796	-4.4
West									
Consumption (gallons)	735.7	735.4	744.0	777.0	732.5	744.9	768.3	763.5	-0.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.78	2.08	2.16	2.64	2.31	2.20	2.44	2.66	9.2
Expenditures (\$)	1,308	1,532	1,609	2,051	1,694	1,639	1,872	2,030	8.5
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	772.6	760.6	774.9	794.4	820.7	784.6	842.2	820.9	-2.5
Price (\$/gallon)	1.65	1.95	2.01	2.45	2.35	2.09	2.26	2.49	9.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,275	1,481	1,560	1,947	1,932	1,639	1,906	2,040	7.0
Electricity									
Households (thousands)	35,701	36,506	37,292	38,217	39,030	37,349	39,776	40,470	1.7
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	9,625	9,146	9,209	9,256	9,691	9,385	9,300	9,583	3.0
Price (\$/kwh)	0.117	0.133	0.139	0.144	0.151	0.137	0.152	0.154	1.0
Expenditures (\$)	1,127	1,214	1,280	1,335	1,467	1,284	1,416	1,473	4.1
Midwest									
Consumption (kwh)	10,621	10,405	10,618	10,951	11,145	10,748	11,003	10,952	-0.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.077	0.081	0.085	0.089	0.098	0.086	0.098	0.101	2.6
Expenditures (\$)	817	839	906	977	1,087	925	1,082	1,105	2.1
South									
Consumption (kwh)	7,993	7,974	7,992	7,915	8,208	8,017	8,667	8,240	-4.9
Price (\$/kwh)	0.082	0.092	0.096	0.098	0.109	0.096	0.103	0.103	0.0
Expenditures (\$)	652	736	769	779	893	766	897	853	-4.9
West									
Consumption (kwh)	7,888	7,866	7,897	8,105	7,864	7,924	8,020	8,053	0.4
Price (\$/kwh)	0.092	0.097	0.102	0.104	0.106	0.100	0.111	0.114	2.0
Expenditures (\$)	726	761	808	840	837	795	894	916	2.5
U.S. Average									
Consumption (kwh)	8,249	8,169	8,216	8,251	8,441	8,265	8,707	8,456	-2.9
Price (\$/kwh)	0.088	0.096	0.101	0.104	0.112	0.100	0.110	0.112	1.5
Expenditures (\$)	723	788	830	858	946	829	961	947	-1.5
Average Expenditures (\$)	813	971	923	1,014	1,033	951	968	990	2.3
Heating Degree-Days									
Northeast	5,181	4,744	4,804	4,849	5,252	4,966	4,889	5,153	5.4
Midwest	5,354	5,145	5,334	5,620	5,827	5,456	5,657	5,641	-0.3
South	2,383	2,373	2,401	2,337	2,550	2,409	2,930	2,572	-12.2
West	2,927	2,919	2,946	3,119	2,920	2,966	3,048	3,087	1.3
U.S. Average	3,723	3,586	3,657	3,746	3,904	3,723	3,960	3,872	-2.2

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

* Prices include taxes

** thousand cubic feet

*** kilowatthour

Table 1. U.S. Energy Markets Summary

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	5.47	5.48	5.49	5.60	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.51</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.45</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>5.29</i>	5.51	<i>5.49</i>	<i>5.36</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	57.93	58.56	59.28	59.67	<i>59.31</i>	<i>58.96</i>	<i>58.42</i>	<i>57.82</i>	<i>58.43</i>	<i>59.64</i>	<i>60.40</i>	<i>61.15</i>	58.87	<i>58.63</i>	<i>59.91</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	265	265	278	275	<i>268</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>281</i>	1,084	<i>1,080</i>	<i>1,124</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	18.82	19.01	19.49	19.17	<i>19.32</i>	<i>19.18</i>	<i>19.37</i>	<i>19.27</i>	<i>19.42</i>	<i>19.33</i>	<i>19.57</i>	<i>19.52</i>	19.13	<i>19.29</i>	<i>19.46</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	83.28	54.43	57.93	68.58	<i>81.35</i>	<i>54.19</i>	<i>56.60</i>	<i>69.76</i>	<i>81.67</i>	<i>55.04</i>	<i>58.47</i>	<i>70.83</i>	65.99	<i>65.42</i>	<i>66.49</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	265	247	286	251	<i>262</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>264</i>	1,048	<i>1,034</i>	<i>1,075</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.62	10.02	12.01	9.83	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.07</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.62	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.86</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	1.80	1.98	1.82	1.81	<i>1.88</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>1.93</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>1.93</i>	7.41	<i>7.86</i>	<i>8.09</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	25.75	22.93	24.50	24.69	<i>25.78</i>	<i>23.22</i>	<i>24.44</i>	<i>24.89</i>	<i>26.46</i>	<i>23.63</i>	<i>24.91</i>	<i>25.35</i>	97.87	<i>98.33</i>	<i>100.34</i>
Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	75.88	75.34	74.05	81.70	<i>89.15</i>	<i>91.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>93.00</i>	<i>94.00</i>	<i>95.00</i>	<i>96.00</i>	<i>97.00</i>	76.71	<i>91.30</i>	<i>95.51</i>
Natural Gas Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	4.79	4.07	4.12	3.71	<i>3.86</i>	<i>3.59</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.10</i>	<i>4.25</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.13</i>	<i>4.49</i>	4.17	<i>3.80</i>	<i>4.21</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	2.26	2.26	2.28	2.24	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.22</i>	2.26	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.24</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,139	13,195	13,277	13,374	<i>13,436</i>	<i>13,498</i>	<i>13,571</i>	<i>13,669</i>	<i>13,761</i>	<i>13,874</i>	<i>13,996</i>	<i>14,128</i>	13,246	<i>13,543</i>	<i>13,940</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.4</i>	2.8	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.1	<i>111.6</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>112.8</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>113.5</i>	<i>114.0</i>	110.7	<i>112.0</i>	<i>113.4</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	0.9	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	10,113	10,252	10,274	10,324	<i>10,308</i>	<i>10,373</i>	<i>10,415</i>	<i>10,464</i>	<i>10,450</i>	<i>10,518</i>	<i>10,567</i>	<i>10,629</i>	10,241	<i>10,390</i>	<i>10,541</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.7	0.6	1.9	2.4	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	1.4	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2007=100)	88.5	90.6	91.5	92.3	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>100.6</i>	90.7	<i>94.1</i>	<i>98.5</i>
Percent change from prior year	3.9	8.7	7.1	6.2	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	6.5	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,311	422	68	1,641	<i>2,231</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>2,250</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1,618</i>	4,442	<i>4,502</i>	<i>4,496</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	12	445	937	74	<i>37</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>790</i>	<i>83</i>	1,468	<i>1,234</i>	<i>1,272</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weather projections from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Table 3c. OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-
Angola	1.97	1.94	1.79	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.85	-	-
Ecuador	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-
Iran	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75	-	-
Iraq	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-
Libya	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	-	-
Nigeria	2.03	1.95	2.08	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	-	-
Qatar	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-
Saudi Arabia	8.20	8.37	8.57	8.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.41	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-
Venezuela	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.09	-	-
OPEC Total	29.40	29.44	29.50	29.41	29.57	29.64	30.22	30.15	30.76	30.86	31.10	31.17	29.44	29.90	30.97
Other Liquids	5.11	5.33	5.49	5.83	<i>6.02</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.17</i>	<i>6.26</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>6.63</i>	<i>6.61</i>	5.44	<i>6.15</i>	<i>6.58</i>
Total OPEC Supply	34.51	34.77	34.98	35.25	<i>35.59</i>	<i>35.78</i>	<i>36.38</i>	<i>36.41</i>	<i>37.26</i>	<i>37.42</i>	<i>37.73</i>	<i>37.78</i>	34.88	<i>36.04</i>	<i>37.55</i>
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	-
Angola	1.97	1.94	1.79	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.85	-	-
Ecuador	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-
Iran	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75	-	-
Iraq	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Libya	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	-
Nigeria	2.03	1.95	2.08	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	-	-
Qatar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-
Saudi Arabia	12.00	12.25	12.25	12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.19	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Venezuela	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.09	-	-
OPEC Total	34.10	34.21	34.05	34.06	34.34	34.54	34.75	34.71	35.06	35.06	35.30	35.41	34.11	34.59	35.21
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Ecuador	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Kuwait	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
Libya	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-
Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Qatar	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-
Saudi Arabia	3.80	3.88	3.68	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.78	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
OPEC Total	4.71	4.77	4.56	4.65	4.77	4.90	4.53	4.56	4.30	4.20	4.20	4.24	4.67	4.69	4.23

- = no data available

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *International Petroleum Monthly*; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service, latest monthly release.

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

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

Table 3d. World Liquid Fuels Consumption (million barrels per day)
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				2010	2011	2012
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	23.17	23.42	23.86	23.56	23.78	23.58	23.83	23.73	23.97	23.82	24.12	24.07	23.50	23.73	24.00
Canada	2.19	2.23	2.24	2.26	2.27	2.19	2.30	2.29	2.32	2.22	2.34	2.33	2.23	2.26	2.30
Mexico	2.14	2.17	2.12	2.13	2.17	2.21	2.15	2.16	2.22	2.26	2.20	2.21	2.14	2.17	2.22
United States	18.82	19.01	19.49	19.17	19.32	19.18	19.37	19.27	19.42	19.33	19.57	19.52	19.13	19.29	19.46
Central and South America	6.15	6.40	6.39	6.38	6.30	6.56	6.54	6.53	6.53	6.80	6.79	6.77	6.33	6.49	6.72
Brazil	2.51	2.62	2.67	2.65	2.64	2.75	2.81	2.78	2.80	2.91	2.97	2.94	2.61	2.74	2.91
Europe	14.96	14.90	15.63	15.37	15.08	14.71	15.22	15.34	14.98	14.61	15.12	15.24	15.22	15.09	14.99
FSU and Eastern Europe	4.31	4.33	4.48	4.44	4.42	4.47	4.62	4.58	4.52	4.57	4.72	4.69	4.39	4.52	4.63
Russia	2.92	2.94	3.04	3.00	2.96	3.02	3.11	3.07	3.01	3.07	3.16	3.12	2.98	3.04	3.09
Middle East	6.67	7.43	8.01	7.17	7.22	7.70	8.19	7.48	7.52	8.03	8.54	7.80	7.32	7.65	7.97
Asia and Oceania	26.85	26.53	25.93	26.65	27.90	27.09	26.49	27.25	28.58	27.80	27.17	27.94	26.49	27.18	27.87
China	8.88	9.31	8.89	9.10	9.48	9.73	9.60	9.50	10.01	10.26	10.13	10.03	9.05	9.58	10.11
Japan	4.79	4.04	4.33	4.45	4.76	3.94	3.97	4.34	4.59	3.80	3.83	4.19	4.40	4.25	4.10
India	3.33	3.29	3.02	3.26	3.52	3.38	3.11	3.35	3.64	3.50	3.22	3.46	3.22	3.34	3.45
Africa	3.37	3.34	3.25	3.34	3.41	3.35	3.32	3.38	3.52	3.46	3.43	3.49	3.32	3.37	3.48
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	45.78	45.12	46.52	46.24	46.62	44.99	45.69	46.34	46.61	45.05	45.79	46.49	45.92	45.91	45.99
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	39.69	41.23	41.03	40.66	41.48	42.47	42.52	41.95	43.01	44.04	44.09	43.50	40.65	42.11	43.66
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	85.47	86.34	87.54	86.90	88.10	87.47	88.21	88.30	89.62	89.09	89.89	89.99	86.57	88.02	89.65
World Real Gross Domestic Product (a)															
Index, 2007 Q1 = 100	104.77	105.75	106.46	107.27	108.12	109.05	109.99	111.09	112.05	113.15	114.16	115.33	106.07	109.57	113.68
Percent change from prior year	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.7
Real U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate (a)															
Index, January 2007 = 100	97.58	99.82	98.69	96.17	97.30	97.00	96.43	95.88	95.65	95.73	95.79	95.84	98.06	96.65	95.75
Percent change from prior year	-6.4	-1.1	0.7	0.8	-0.3	-2.8	-2.3	-0.3	-1.7	-1.3	-0.7	0.0	-1.5	-1.4	-0.9

- = no data available

FSU = Former Soviet Union

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *International Petroleum Monthly*; and International Energy Agency, Monthly Oil Data Service.

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

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

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

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	13.98	15.24	15.13	14.42	<i>14.55</i>	<i>15.22</i>	<i>15.19</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>14.47</i>	<i>15.26</i>	<i>15.20</i>	<i>14.56</i>	14.70	<i>14.87</i>	<i>14.88</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18	<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>	<i>0.17</i>	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.30	0.22	0.23	0.36	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.28	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.30</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0.87	0.95	0.99	0.97	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.99</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.95	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.42	0.58	0.66	0.68	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.68</i>	0.59	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.47	0.70	0.85	0.70	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.59</i>	0.68	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.66</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.17	17.86	18.02	17.31	<i>17.03</i>	<i>17.96</i>	<i>17.95</i>	<i>17.27</i>	<i>17.03</i>	<i>18.08</i>	<i>18.04</i>	<i>17.39</i>	17.35	<i>17.56</i>	<i>17.64</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	1.02	1.06	1.09	1.00	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>1.05</i>	1.04	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.03</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.57	0.85	0.75	0.42	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.65	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.58	9.09	9.35	9.11	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.23</i>	<i>9.18</i>	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>9.22</i>	9.03	<i>9.13</i>	<i>9.18</i>
Jet Fuel	1.35	1.47	1.47	1.37	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.47</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.38</i>	1.42	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.44</i>
Distillate Fuel	3.69	4.31	4.39	4.42	<i>4.12</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.29</i>	<i>4.28</i>	<i>4.16</i>	<i>4.35</i>	<i>4.32</i>	<i>4.35</i>	4.21	<i>4.25</i>	<i>4.29</i>
Residual Fuel	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.50	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.58</i>	0.57	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.58</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.39	2.60	2.58	2.49	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.48</i>	2.52	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.54</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.19	18.91	19.11	18.31	<i>18.04</i>	<i>18.98</i>	<i>18.99</i>	<i>18.31</i>	<i>18.03</i>	<i>19.11</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>18.44</i>	18.39	<i>18.58</i>	<i>18.67</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.32	15.65	15.62	14.92	<i>14.93</i>	<i>15.55</i>	<i>15.52</i>	<i>14.85</i>	<i>14.81</i>	<i>15.60</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>14.91</i>	15.13	<i>15.21</i>	<i>15.21</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.58	17.59	17.59	17.59	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>	17.59	<i>17.59</i>	<i>17.59</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.81	0.89	0.89	0.85	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.85</i>	0.86	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86</i>

- = no data available

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

Notes: The approximate break between historical and forecast values is shown with historical data printed in bold; estimates and forecasts in italics.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109; *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340/2; *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208.

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

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

Table 4c. U.S. Regional Motor Gasoline Prices and Inventories
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	211	218	210	229	<i>250</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>259</i>	217	254	265
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Excluding Taxes															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	223	229	217	240	<i>261</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>271</i>	227	265	276
PADD 2 (Midwest)	218	228	221	237	<i>260</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>268</i>	226	264	275
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	216	227	215	231	<i>256</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>268</i>	222	262	273
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	218	236	231	230	<i>252</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>274</i>	229	266	278
PADD 5 (West Coast)	239	247	246	253	<i>274</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>287</i>	246	282	294
U.S. Average	223	231	223	239	<i>262</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>273</i>	229	267	279
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	271	278	265	288	<i>310</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>322</i>	276	315	327
PADD 2	265	276	270	286	<i>307</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>317</i>	274	312	324
PADD 3	259	269	257	272	<i>297</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>312</i>	264	304	316
PADD 4	264	284	279	279	<i>298</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>323</i>	277	314	326
PADD 5	294	304	304	311	<i>331</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>348</i>	303	341	354
U.S. Average	271	281	272	289	<i>310</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>324</i>	278	317	329
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	277	286	277	294	<i>315</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>329</i>	284	322	334
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	56.6	59.9	55.3	53.4	<i>54.3</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>57.7</i>	53.4	56.9	57.7
PADD 2	55.2	48.9	52.5	49.4	<i>51.2</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>53.0</i>	49.4	51.7	53.0
PADD 3	74.2	72.5	73.9	77.1	<i>73.2</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>72.0</i>	77.1	69.8	72.0
PADD 4	5.9	6.4	6.5	7.4	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	7.4	7.0	7.1
PADD 5	32.1	27.2	31.1	31.0	<i>30.5</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>30.3</i>	31.0	30.7	30.3
U.S. Total	224.0	214.8	219.3	218.3	<i>216.2</i>	<i>212.2</i>	<i>207.3</i>	<i>216.1</i>	<i>218.4</i>	<i>217.1</i>	<i>212.1</i>	<i>220.0</i>	218.3	216.1	220.0
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	15.4	13.3	10.1	10.6	<i>10.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>13.1</i>	10.6	13.9	13.1
PADD 2	27.9	24.3	24.8	24.6	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>24.9</i>	24.6	25.9	24.9
PADD 3	29.4	25.2	25.9	23.4	<i>20.6</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>20.3</i>	23.4	21.6	20.3
PADD 4	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.2	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	5.2	4.6	4.6
PADD 5	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.6	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	4.6	3.9	3.4
U.S. Total	81.9	71.8	70.2	68.4	<i>66.4</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>66.3</i>	68.4	69.9	66.3
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
PADD 1	41.3	46.6	45.3	42.8	<i>43.8</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>44.6</i>	42.8	42.9	44.6
PADD 2	27.3	24.6	27.8	24.8	<i>26.2</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>28.1</i>	24.8	25.8	28.1
PADD 3	44.8	47.3	48.0	53.6	<i>52.7</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>51.6</i>	53.6	48.3	51.6
PADD 4	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	2.2	2.4	2.5
PADD 5	27.0	22.2	25.8	26.5	<i>25.1</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>27.0</i>	26.5	26.8	27.0
U.S. Total	142.1	143.0	149.1	149.9	<i>149.9</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>140.5</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>153.8</i>	149.9	146.2	153.8

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4d. U.S. Regional Heating Oil Prices and Distillate Inventories
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Prices															
Heating Oil	205	212	204	236	253	252	252	257	264	265	264	272	215	254	267
Diesel Fuel	211	221	215	241	260	263	264	264	270	277	274	274	222	263	274
Heating Oil Residential Prices Excluding Taxes															
Northeast	277	276	264	300	321	313	311	327	338	333	327	343	283	321	338
South	275	260	253	292	323	306	304	328	341	322	319	346	276	320	338
Midwest	250	258	253	284	300	299	302	312	314	314	316	328	262	304	319
West	285	300	291	315	327	331	331	341	347	348	347	359	298	332	351
U.S. Average	272	273	261	299	320	312	310	327	338	332	327	343	279	320	337
Heating Oil Residential Prices Including State Taxes															
Northeast	292	290	277	316	338	329	326	344	356	350	344	361	298	337	355
South	289	274	266	308	340	322	319	345	359	339	335	364	290	337	356
Midwest	264	272	267	301	317	315	319	329	332	331	334	347	277	321	336
West	294	312	298	323	337	343	338	349	358	361	355	368	307	342	361
U.S. Average	290	288	276	314	337	328	326	344	355	349	343	361	296	337	355
Total Distillate End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	56.6	62.7	71.7	63.5	47.5	56.5	66.7	64.7	48.6	57.6	68.1	66.3	63.5	64.7	66.3
PADD 2 (Midwest)	30.1	30.6	32.0	30.5	30.5	29.9	30.5	31.0	31.3	30.3	30.8	31.3	30.5	31.0	31.3
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	45.5	48.6	47.9	49.7	46.2	47.7	46.8	47.4	44.7	46.2	45.3	45.9	49.7	47.4	45.9
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.2
PADD 5 (West Coast)	10.8	13.0	12.0	14.8	12.4	12.7	12.0	13.3	12.3	12.6	12.0	13.4	14.8	13.3	13.4
U.S. Total	146.0	157.9	166.7	162.1	139.9	149.9	159.1	159.7	140.2	149.8	159.2	160.1	162.1	159.7	160.1

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

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

Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) for inventories and to U.S. Census regions for prices.

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

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

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

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

Table 4e. U.S. Regional Propane Prices and Inventories

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Propane Wholesale Price (a)	123	109	107	125	<i>132</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>140</i>	117	128	135
Propane Residential Prices excluding Taxes															
Northeast	269	263	259	272	<i>284</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>300</i>	268	283	296
South	253	238	218	245	<i>261</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>272</i>	245	255	267
Midwest	184	176	167	191	<i>207</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>214</i>	184	201	211
West	246	225	199	240	<i>262</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>266</i>	233	251	263
U.S. Average	228	221	200	226	<i>243</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>251</i>	223	237	249
Propane Residential Prices including State Taxes															
Northeast	282	276	271	285	<i>298</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>315</i>	281	296	310
South	267	251	230	258	<i>275</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>287</i>	258	269	282
Midwest	195	186	177	202	<i>219</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>226</i>	194	212	223
West	261	238	211	254	<i>277</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>281</i>	247	265	278
U.S. Average	240	233	211	238	<i>256</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>264</i>	235	250	262
Propane End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.1</i>	4.1	4.2	4.1
PADD 2 (Midwest)	10.1	20.0	25.7	21.2	<i>10.9</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>20.5</i>	21.2	20.7	20.5
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	14.7	25.3	28.4	25.3	<i>14.4</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>26.6</i>	25.3	27.1	26.6
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	0.2	0.3	0.4
PADD 5 (West Coast)	0.4	1.0	2.0	1.3	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	1.3	1.5	1.5
U.S. Total	28.1	50.5	60.7	52.2	<i>28.4</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>53.1</i>	52.2	53.9	53.1

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Propane price to petrochemical sector.

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

Regions refer to Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD) for inventories and to U.S. Census regions for prices.

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

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

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

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

Table 5a. U.S. Natural Gas Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	60.59	61.27	61.97	62.49	62.11	61.74	61.17	60.54	61.18	62.45	63.24	64.02	61.59	61.38	62.73
Alaska	1.16	0.98	0.89	1.04	1.15	1.03	0.90	1.00	1.14	0.93	0.96	1.08	1.01	1.02	1.03
Federal GOM (a)	6.67	6.22	5.94	5.97	5.87	5.76	5.46	5.12	5.30	5.64	5.42	5.52	6.20	5.55	5.47
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	52.77	54.07	55.14	55.48	55.09	54.95	54.81	54.42	54.74	55.88	56.85	57.42	54.38	54.81	56.23
Total Dry Gas Production	57.93	58.56	59.28	59.67	59.31	58.96	58.42	57.82	58.43	59.64	60.40	61.15	58.87	58.63	59.91
Gross Imports	11.40	9.65	9.93	9.76	10.54	9.23	9.85	9.34	10.13	8.91	9.52	8.99	10.18	9.74	9.39
Pipeline	9.86	8.43	8.99	8.71	9.44	8.03	8.71	8.25	9.02	7.68	8.32	7.89	8.99	8.60	8.23
LNG	1.55	1.22	0.94	1.06	1.10	1.20	1.14	1.09	1.10	1.23	1.20	1.11	1.19	1.13	1.16
Gross Exports	3.12	2.77	2.71	3.36	3.51	2.44	2.42	3.13	3.50	2.47	2.45	3.16	2.99	2.87	2.89
Net Imports	8.29	6.89	7.22	6.40	7.03	6.79	7.43	6.20	6.62	6.44	7.07	5.84	7.19	6.86	6.49
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.20	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17
Net Inventory Withdrawals	16.26	-11.94	-8.22	4.24	14.71	-11.07	-8.85	5.43	15.77	-10.86	-8.74	4.39	0.03	0.00	0.13
Total Supply	82.67	53.67	58.46	70.51	81.23	54.84	57.17	69.64	81.00	55.38	58.89	71.56	66.27	65.67	66.70
Balancing Item (b)	0.61	0.75	-0.54	-1.93	0.12	-0.66	-0.57	0.12	0.67	-0.34	-0.43	-0.73	-0.28	-0.25	-0.21
Total Primary Supply	83.28	54.43	57.93	68.58	81.35	54.19	56.60	69.76	81.67	55.04	58.47	70.83	65.99	65.42	66.49
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	26.66	7.33	3.76	16.94	24.77	7.05	3.67	17.70	24.75	6.95	3.66	17.63	13.62	13.25	13.23
Commercial	14.80	5.74	4.24	10.51	14.09	5.56	3.97	10.67	14.06	5.48	3.96	10.66	8.80	8.55	8.53
Industrial	19.60	17.12	17.01	18.09	19.95	17.36	16.90	18.40	20.27	17.66	17.15	18.66	17.95	18.15	18.43
Electric Power (c)	16.37	19.11	27.66	17.48	16.48	18.94	26.83	17.53	16.61	19.63	28.31	18.15	20.18	19.97	20.69
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.69	3.67	3.64	3.61	3.57	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.78	3.64	3.62	3.70
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.18	1.43	1.52	1.77	2.29	1.53	1.52	1.79	2.26	1.53	1.55	1.84	1.72	1.78	1.79
Vehicle Use	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.11
Total Consumption	83.28	54.43	57.93	68.58	81.35	54.19	56.60	69.76	81.67	55.04	58.47	70.83	65.99	65.42	66.49
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,662	2,741	3,500	3,097	1,774	2,781	3,595	3,096	1,661	2,649	3,453	3,049	3,097	3,096	3,049
Producing Region (d)	627	962	1,092	1,079	779	1,027	1,143	1,050	696	939	1,042	991	1,079	1,050	991
East Consuming Region (d)	744	1,330	1,913	1,590	704	1,323	1,947	1,634	702	1,306	1,928	1,630	1,590	1,634	1,630
West Consuming Region (d)	291	450	495	428	290	431	505	411	263	404	484	428	428	411	428

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

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

Table 6. U.S. Coal Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	265.3	265.1	278.2	275.3	268.2	259.3	277.7	274.9	289.2	272.2	282.2	280.8	1083.9	1080.1	1124.4
Appalachia	84.4	84.4	83.5	85.4	84.1	81.4	84.7	84.6	86.5	83.8	86.9	86.8	337.7	334.8	344.1
Interior	37.7	37.8	41.4	37.3	37.7	36.7	37.2	37.4	41.1	38.9	38.2	38.6	154.2	149.0	156.9
Western	143.3	142.8	153.3	152.6	146.4	141.2	155.8	152.9	161.7	149.4	157.0	155.4	592.0	596.3	623.5
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	-2.4	1.5	6.2	0.3	4.8	-1.7	1.0	1.2	-4.6	0.5	3.8	-0.2	5.6	5.2	-0.5
Imports	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.8	18.6	18.7	18.9
Exports	17.8	22.0	21.1	18.7	17.2	21.2	20.3	20.2	17.4	21.2	20.2	20.1	79.5	79.0	78.9
Metallurgical Coal	14.2	15.6	13.0	12.1	13.2	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.4	14.3	13.5	13.4	55.0	54.6	54.6
Steam Coal	3.6	6.4	8.0	6.5	4.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	4.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	24.5	24.4	24.3
Total Primary Supply	249.9	249.7	261.3	253.3	260.2	240.7	263.6	260.6	271.8	255.8	271.0	265.2	1014.2	1025.1	1063.9
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	13.1	-3.8	17.8	-10.0	-1.1	-10.5	13.0	-4.7	1.4	-10.6	12.1	-4.8	17.1	-3.3	-1.9
Waste Coal (a)	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	12.7	12.7	12.8
Total Supply	266.1	249.1	282.3	246.5	262.4	233.3	279.7	259.1	276.3	248.4	286.3	263.6	1044.0	1034.5	1074.7
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.7	6.1	20.5	22.0	25.1
Electric Power Sector (b)	246.3	229.8	267.9	233.3	245.2	217.2	262.7	241.8	257.9	230.9	268.1	245.1	977.3	966.9	1002.0
Retail and Other Industry	13.4	12.3	11.9	12.1	11.9	11.0	11.0	11.7	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.5	49.7	45.6	47.7
Residential and Commercial	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	3.0	3.2	3.9
Other Industrial	12.3	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.2	46.6	42.3	43.7
Total Consumption	264.5	247.4	285.7	250.5	262.4	233.3	279.7	259.1	276.3	248.4	286.3	263.6	1048.2	1034.5	1074.7
Discrepancy (c)	1.5	1.7	-3.4	-4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.2	0.0	0.0
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	50.2	48.7	42.4	42.2	37.3	39.1	38.1	36.9	41.5	41.0	37.2	37.4	42.2	36.9	37.4
Secondary Inventories	184.0	187.8	170.0	180.0	181.0	191.6	178.6	183.3	182.0	192.6	180.4	185.2	180.0	183.3	185.2
Electric Power Sector	177.8	181.1	162.8	172.5	174.6	184.5	171.1	175.5	175.0	185.0	172.3	176.8	172.5	175.5	176.8
Retail and General Industry	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.8
Coke Plants	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.58	5.58	5.59	5.60	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.59	5.57	5.70
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.234	0.253	0.245	0.237	0.240	0.253	0.245	0.231	0.235	0.251	0.246	0.236	0.242	0.242	0.242
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	2.26	2.26	2.28	2.24	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.26	2.24	2.24

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Quarterly Coal Report*, DOE/EIA-0121; and *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226.

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

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

Table 7a. U.S. Electricity Industry Overview

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.01	10.90	12.65	10.47	<i>10.97</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>12.46</i>	<i>10.60</i>	<i>11.25</i>	<i>11.15</i>	<i>12.79</i>	<i>10.86</i>	11.26	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.52</i>
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.61	10.50	12.22	10.09	<i>10.57</i>	<i>10.49</i>	<i>12.05</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>10.76</i>	<i>12.36</i>	<i>10.46</i>	10.86	<i>10.83</i>	<i>11.11</i>
Industrial Sector	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.36	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.38</i>	0.38	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.38</i>
Commercial Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Net Imports	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.02	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.07</i>	0.07	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Total Supply	11.13	10.97	12.71	10.49	<i>11.00</i>	<i>10.92</i>	<i>12.56</i>	<i>10.67</i>	<i>11.30</i>	<i>11.21</i>	<i>12.89</i>	<i>10.93</i>	11.32	<i>11.29</i>	<i>11.58</i>
Losses and Unaccounted for (b) ...	0.51	0.95	0.69	0.66	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.70</i>	0.70	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.72</i>
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Retail Sales	10.25	9.66	11.62	9.48	<i>10.12</i>	<i>9.72</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>9.62</i>	<i>10.38</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>11.74</i>	<i>9.87</i>	10.25	<i>10.23</i>	<i>10.49</i>
Residential Sector	4.26	3.41	4.74	3.45	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.42</i>	<i>4.58</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>3.52</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>3.59</i>	3.97	<i>3.88</i>	<i>3.99</i>
Commercial Sector	3.50	3.62	4.15	3.49	<i>3.52</i>	<i>3.65</i>	<i>4.12</i>	<i>3.55</i>	<i>3.62</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>3.65</i>	3.69	<i>3.71</i>	<i>3.81</i>
Industrial Sector	2.46	2.60	2.71	2.52	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.55</i>	<i>2.59</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.61</i>	2.57	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.67</i>
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Direct Use (c)	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.35	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.36</i>	0.37	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>
Total Consumption	10.62	10.02	12.01	9.83	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.07</i>	<i>11.82</i>	<i>9.97</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>12.13</i>	<i>10.23</i>	10.62	<i>10.59</i>	<i>10.86</i>
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	2.26	2.26	2.28	2.24	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.20</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.23</i>	<i>2.22</i>	2.26	<i>2.24</i>	<i>2.24</i>
Natural Gas	6.06	4.89	4.88	4.51	<i>4.96</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>4.70</i>	<i>5.15</i>	<i>5.41</i>	<i>4.96</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.57</i>	5.04	<i>4.83</i>	<i>5.26</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	11.74	11.96	11.81	12.18	<i>13.32</i>	<i>14.08</i>	<i>14.22</i>	<i>14.37</i>	<i>14.69</i>	<i>14.86</i>	<i>14.90</i>	<i>15.01</i>	11.91	<i>13.98</i>	<i>14.86</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	15.70	16.29	15.84	18.25	<i>19.47</i>	<i>19.43</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.96</i>	<i>20.27</i>	<i>20.40</i>	<i>20.48</i>	<i>21.02</i>	16.31	<i>19.61</i>	<i>20.52</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	10.88	11.90	12.02	11.49	<i>10.97</i>	<i>11.87</i>	<i>12.15</i>	<i>11.52</i>	<i>11.08</i>	<i>11.99</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>11.65</i>	11.57	<i>11.64</i>	<i>11.76</i>
Commercial Sector	9.82	10.25	10.65	10.02	<i>9.79</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>9.87</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>10.81</i>	<i>10.18</i>	10.21	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.32</i>
Industrial Sector	6.54	6.77	7.19	6.69	<i>6.42</i>	<i>6.63</i>	<i>7.03</i>	<i>6.53</i>	<i>6.48</i>	<i>6.70</i>	<i>7.12</i>	<i>6.62</i>	6.81	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.74</i>

- = no data available

Prices are not adjusted for inflation.

(a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.72	2.51	2.90	2.52	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.38</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.90</i>	<i>2.65</i>	2.67	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.73</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	15.48	18.25	26.72	16.52	<i>15.45</i>	<i>18.00</i>	<i>25.77</i>	<i>16.47</i>	<i>15.50</i>	<i>18.60</i>	<i>27.14</i>	<i>17.04</i>	19.27	<i>18.94</i>	<i>19.58</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.14	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.15</i>	0.17	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.17</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.05	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.07	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.06</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.03</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmst/d)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.07</i>	0.06	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.08</i>
Other Petroleum (mmb/d)	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.00	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.10	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	1.48	1.44	1.57	1.40	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.66</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.56</i>	1.47	<i>1.57</i>	<i>1.60</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Total All Sectors															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.75	2.53	2.93	2.54	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>2.63</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.92</i>	<i>2.67</i>	2.69	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.74</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	17.05	19.79	28.40	18.01	<i>17.12</i>	<i>19.59</i>	<i>27.53</i>	<i>18.08</i>	<i>17.21</i>	<i>20.23</i>	<i>28.95</i>	<i>18.69</i>	20.84	<i>20.60</i>	<i>21.28</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.15	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.16</i>	0.18	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.18</i>
End-of-period Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (mmst)	177.8	181.1	162.8	172.5	<i>174.6</i>	<i>184.5</i>	<i>171.1</i>	<i>175.5</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>185.0</i>	<i>172.3</i>	<i>176.8</i>	172.5	<i>175.5</i>	<i>176.8</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	18.7	17.4	17.4	17.7	<i>17.9</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>16.0</i>	17.7	<i>17.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	17.3	17.2	17.0	18.6	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.5</i>	18.6	<i>18.5</i>	<i>18.5</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.9	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.5</i>	5.9	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>

- = no data available

(a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) Petroleum category may include petroleum coke, which is converted from short tons to barrels by multiplying by 5.

(c) Commercial and industrial sectors include electricity output from combined heat and power (CHP) facilities and some electric-only plants.

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

Physical Units: mmst/d = million short tons per day; mmb/d = million barrels per day; bcf/d = billion cubic feet per day; mmb = million barrels.

Values of 0.00 may indicate positive levels of fuel consumption that are less than 0.005 units per day.

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

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

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

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

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Supply															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.618	0.713	0.593	0.560	0.609	0.915	0.626	0.499	0.657	0.781	0.601	0.548	2.484	2.650	2.587
Geothermal	0.096	0.095	0.095	0.096	0.097	0.096	0.100	0.100	0.099	0.097	0.100	0.100	0.382	0.393	0.396
Solar	0.026	0.030	0.030	0.027	0.027	0.030	0.030	0.027	0.028	0.032	0.032	0.027	0.113	0.114	0.119
Wind	0.208	0.261	0.200	0.233	0.263	0.317	0.250	0.267	0.300	0.366	0.297	0.317	0.901	1.097	1.280
Wood	0.478	0.478	0.496	0.474	0.471	0.460	0.485	0.474	0.484	0.470	0.500	0.489	1.927	1.890	1.942
Ethanol (b)	0.267	0.274	0.284	0.293	0.291	0.296	0.300	0.299	0.297	0.299	0.304	0.305	1.117	1.187	1.205
Biodiesel (b)	0.013	0.011	0.009	0.016	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.027	0.028	0.049	0.096	0.107
Other Renewables	0.108	0.113	0.112	0.118	0.105	0.113	0.117	0.119	0.110	0.118	0.122	0.122	0.452	0.454	0.471
Total	1.814	1.975	1.820	1.815	1.884	2.251	1.934	1.813	2.000	2.188	1.982	1.935	7.423	7.882	8.106
Consumption															
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.618	0.715	0.596	0.555	0.603	0.911	0.624	0.495	0.651	0.776	0.598	0.543	2.485	2.633	2.569
Geothermal	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.083	0.084	0.083	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.083	0.087	0.086	0.329	0.340	0.342
Solar	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.007	0.002	0.012	0.014	0.019
Wind	0.208	0.261	0.200	0.233	0.263	0.317	0.250	0.267	0.300	0.366	0.297	0.317	0.901	1.097	1.280
Wood	0.048	0.044	0.049	0.043	0.044	0.041	0.049	0.048	0.049	0.044	0.055	0.054	0.185	0.181	0.202
Other Renewables	0.060	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.064	0.067	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.070	0.073	0.071	0.251	0.270	0.282
Subtotal	1.019	1.170	0.996	0.977	1.060	1.423	1.084	0.967	1.156	1.347	1.117	1.073	4.161	4.534	4.693
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.017	0.016	0.017
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004
Wood and Wood Waste	0.306	0.309	0.320	0.306	0.301	0.294	0.311	0.301	0.309	0.300	0.319	0.309	1.241	1.207	1.237
Other Renewables	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.045	0.033	0.037	0.038	0.042	0.034	0.038	0.039	0.043	0.166	0.150	0.154
Subtotal	0.355	0.359	0.368	0.361	0.345	0.341	0.357	0.353	0.353	0.349	0.366	0.361	1.444	1.395	1.429
Commercial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Geothermal	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.017	0.017	0.017
Wood and Wood Waste	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.018	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.019	0.018	0.070	0.072	0.074
Other Renewables	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.035	0.034	0.035
Subtotal	0.031	0.032	0.031	0.030	0.031	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.033	0.032	0.125	0.126	0.129
Residential Sector															
Geothermal	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.033	0.033	0.033
Biomass	0.106	0.107	0.108	0.107	0.107	0.108	0.107	0.107	0.108	0.108	0.107	0.108	0.429	0.430	0.430
Solar	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.100	0.101	0.101
Subtotal	0.139	0.140	0.142	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.141	0.562	0.563	0.563
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (b)	0.256	0.278	0.288	0.294	0.285	0.295	0.298	0.296	0.291	0.297	0.302	0.304	1.116	1.174	1.194
Biodiesel (b)	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.018	0.019	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.026	0.026	0.027	0.027	0.050	0.090	0.106
Total Consumption	1.803	1.978	1.819	1.814	1.877	2.248	1.930	1.808	1.994	2.186	1.981	1.934	7.414	7.863	8.094

- = no data available

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

(b) Fuel ethanol and biodiesel supply represents domestic production only. Fuel ethanol and biodiesel consumption in the transportation sector includes production, stock change, and imports less exports. Some biodiesel may be consumed in the residential s

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

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

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

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

Table 9a. U.S. Macroeconomic Indicators and CO₂ Emissions
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - January 2011

	2010				2011				2012				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2010	2011	2012
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,139	13,195	13,277	13,374	13,436	13,498	13,571	13,669	13,761	13,874	13,996	14,128	13,246	13,543	13,940
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	10,113	10,252	10,274	10,324	10,308	10,373	10,415	10,464	10,450	10,518	10,567	10,629	10,241	10,390	10,541
Real Fixed Investment (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	1,631	1,703	1,710	1,712	1,718	1,747	1,778	1,814	1,865	1,929	1,999	2,065	1,689	1,764	1,965
Business Inventory Change (billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	21.04	-3.40	23.32	11.13	17.16	16.98	15.81	11.64	8.52	8.34	12.39	15.66	13.02	15.40	11.23
Housing Stock (millions)	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.7	123.8	123.9	123.5	123.6	123.9
Non-Farm Employment (millions)	129.7	130.4	130.3	130.6	131.0	131.4	131.9	132.6	133.3	134.0	134.7	135.4	130.3	131.7	134.3
Commercial Employment (millions)	87.6	87.9	88.1	88.5	88.9	89.4	89.9	90.6	91.2	91.7	92.2	92.7	88.0	89.7	91.9
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2007=100)															
Total Industrial Production	90.6	92.2	93.4	93.5	94.1	94.6	95.2	96.0	97.0	98.0	99.2	100.4	92.4	95.0	98.7
Manufacturing	88.5	90.6	91.5	92.3	93.0	93.5	94.3	95.4	96.5	97.8	99.2	100.6	90.7	94.1	98.5
Food	100.9	102.2	104.3	105.9	106.2	106.5	106.9	107.4	107.8	108.3	108.8	109.3	103.3	106.7	108.6
Paper	88.3	88.9	88.4	89.0	89.1	89.3	89.7	90.4	91.1	91.9	92.8	93.7	88.6	89.6	92.4
Chemicals	94.6	93.4	93.2	94.3	94.5	94.8	95.3	96.1	96.8	97.5	98.4	99.2	93.9	95.2	98.0
Petroleum	91.9	97.5	98.7	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.2	97.3	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	96.3	97.2	97.8
Stone, Clay, Glass	71.9	75.6	76.6	77.3	76.9	76.8	77.2	78.3	79.7	81.3	82.9	84.6	75.4	77.3	82.1
Primary Metals	82.9	86.6	82.8	83.4	83.1	83.0	83.3	84.0	84.6	85.4	86.5	88.0	83.9	83.4	86.1
Resins and Synthetic Products	87.1	84.0	86.5	87.7	87.2	86.7	86.8	87.6	88.3	89.1	90.0	90.9	86.3	87.1	89.6
Agricultural Chemicals	95.1	89.5	85.0	86.0	87.7	89.4	90.7	91.2	91.5	91.8	92.2	92.7	88.9	89.8	92.0
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	88.9	89.9	89.9	90.5	90.5	90.6	91.0	91.6	92.1	92.8	93.6	94.4	89.8	90.9	93.2
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) (index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.18	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.18	2.22	2.26
Producer Price Index: All Commodities (index, 1982=1.00)	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.89	1.91	1.92	1.92	1.93	1.96	1.84	1.89	1.93
Producer Price Index: Petroleum (index, 1982=1.00)	2.17	2.26	2.12	2.33	2.54	2.61	2.62	2.60	2.68	2.76	2.75	2.71	2.22	2.59	2.72
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (index, 2005=100)	110.0	110.5	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.7	112.0	112.4	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.0	110.7	112.0	113.4
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b) (million miles/day)	7,662	8,567	8,535	8,098	7,788	8,608	8,549	8,134	7,860	8,665	8,623	8,208	8,218	8,271	8,339
Air Travel Capacity (Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	491	530	543	508	494	531	554	514	502	543	568	530	518	523	536
Aircraft Utilization (Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	293	330	339	314	296	329	348	314	306	344	368	335	319	322	338
Airline Ticket Price Index (index, 1982-1984=100)	266.4	282.0	282.2	280.4	278.2	295.4	312.4	300.5	286.2	296.4	303.8	287.8	277.7	296.6	293.5
Raw Steel Production (million short tons per day)	0.234	0.253	0.245	0.237	0.240	0.253	0.245	0.231	0.235	0.251	0.246	0.236	0.242	0.242	0.242
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	569	586	600	589	582	588	595	594	593	594	601	602	2,344	2,359	2,389
Natural Gas	401	264	284	342	391	263	278	343	397	267	287	348	1,291	1,274	1,299
Coal	499	468	539	479	495	441	528	490	522	470	541	499	1,984	1,953	2,032
Total Fossil Fuels	1,469	1,317	1,423	1,410	1,469	1,292	1,400	1,426	1,512	1,331	1,429	1,449	5,619	5,587	5,720

- = no data available

(a) Natural gas share weights of individual sector indices based on EIA *Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey*, 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

