

Short-Term Energy and Winter Fuels Outlook

October 6, 2009 Release

Highlights

- EIA projects average household expenditures for space-heating fuels to be \$960 this winter (October 1 to March 31), a decrease of \$84, or 8 percent, from last winter. This forecast principally reflects lower fuel prices, although expected slightly milder weather than last winter will also contribute to lower fuel use in many areas. The largest expenditure decreases are in households using natural gas and propane, projected at 12 and 14 percent, respectively. Projected electricity and heating oil expenditures decline by 2 percent (see [EIA Short Term and Winter Fuels Outlook](#) slideshow).
- According to the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's \(NOAA\)](#) most recent projection of heating degree-days, the Lower-48 States are forecast to be 1 percent warmer this winter compared with last winter and 1 percent milder than the 30-year average (1971-2000). However, heating degree-day projections vary widely between regions. For example, the Midwest, a major market for propane and natural gas, is projected to be about 4 percent warmer than last winter, while the West is projected to be about 4 percent colder.
- EIA expects the price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil to average about \$70 per barrel this winter (October-March), a \$19 increase over last winter. The forecast for average WTI prices rises gradually to about \$75 per barrel by December 2010 as U.S. and world economic conditions improve. EIA's forecast assumes U.S. GDP grows by 1.8 percent in 2010 and world oil-consumption-weighted GDP grows by 2.6 percent.
- Energy prices remain volatile, reflecting uncertainty, or risk, in the market. To measure this uncertainty, EIA is tracking futures prices and the market's assessment of the range in which those futures prices might trade (see [STEO Supplement: Energy Price Volatility and Forecast Uncertainty](#)). The *Outlook* will now report confidence intervals around the New York Mercantile Exchange

(NYMEX) crude oil and natural gas futures prices using a measure of risk derived from the NYMEX options markets known as “implied volatility.”

- Natural gas inventories are expected to set a new record high at the end of this year’s injection season (October 31), reaching more than 3.8 trillion cubic feet (Tcf). The projected Henry Hub annual average spot price increases from \$3.85 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf) in 2009 to \$5.02 in 2010.

Projected Winter Fuel Expenditures by Fuel and Region

The average household winter heating fuel expenditures discussed in this *Outlook* provide a broad guide to changes compared with last winter, but fuel expenditures for individual households are highly dependent on local weather conditions, market size, the size and energy efficiency of individual homes and their heating equipment, and thermostat settings.

Natural Gas. EIA expects households heating primarily with natural gas to spend an average of \$105 (12 percent) less this winter. About 52 percent of all households depend on natural gas as their primary heating fuel. The 12-percent decline in natural gas expenditures reflects an 11-percent decrease in prices and a 1-percent decrease in consumption. In the Midwest, where more than 70 percent of all households rely on natural gas, a projected 15-percent decrease in average household expenditures results from an 11-percent decrease in prices and a decline in consumption of 4 percent based on the forecast of warmer weather than last winter.

Heating Oil. EIA expects households heating primarily with heating oil to spend an average of \$40 (2 percent) less this winter. About 7 percent of U.S. households depend on heating oil for winter fuel. The Northeast accounts for 80 percent of heating fuel consumption. In that region, the average household is projected to spend 3 percent less (\$60) than last winter as a result of a 2-percent decrease in consumption, with regional prices about 1 percent less than last winter. EIA projects residential heating oil prices in the Northeast to average about \$2.64 per gallon during the winter season, 2 cents less than last winter. For comparison, prices averaged \$3.31 in the winter of 2007-08.

Propane. EIA expects households heating primarily with propane to spend an average of \$280 (14 percent) less this winter but that decrease varies broadly by region. EIA expects Midwestern households to see an average reduction in expenditures of 21 percent, and homes in the West 5 percent less this winter. One-half of the difference in the change in fuel bills between the two regions is due to weather with the Midwest about 4 percent warmer and the West about 4 percent colder than

last winter. Propane-heated households represent about 6 percent of total U.S. households.

Electricity. Households heating primarily with electricity can expect to spend an average of \$20 (2 percent) less than last winter. The 2-percent decline in electricity expenditures reflects a 2-percent decrease in prices and very little change in consumption. Thirty-five percent of all U.S. households rely on electricity as their primary heating fuel, ranging from 13 percent in the Northeast to 59 percent in the South. The number of households heating with electricity is growing faster, at an estimated annual rate of 2.5 percent, than all the other major heating fuels.

Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

Global Petroleum Overview. Sustained economic growth in China and signs of a turnaround in other Asian countries continue to fuel expectations of a global recovery in world oil consumption. EIA has revised its expectations for world oil consumption upwards by 0.2 million barrels per day (bbl/d) for the remainder of 2009 and for 2010, in large part because of the revision to Asian growth. However, EIA has not revised its WTI oil price projections upward because ample oil supplies remain on the market. Oil inventories remain high and EIA expects oil production by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase as well.

Global Petroleum Consumption. Global oil consumption declined by 3.2 million bbl/d in the first half of 2009 compared with year-earlier levels. Members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) accounted for most of the decline, as non-OECD oil consumption was down by about 0.4 million bbl/d during that period. Preliminary data indicate that oil consumption in the third quarter of 2009 was 1.2 million bbl/d below year-earlier levels. EIA's current macroeconomic outlook assumes that the world economy begins to recover at the end of 2009, led by non-OECD Asia. As a result, EIA expects world oil consumption to grow in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared with year-earlier levels, which would be the first such growth in five quarters. EIA projects world oil consumption growth of 1.1 million bbl/d in 2010, with almost all of the growth occurring in the non-OECD countries ([World Liquid Fuels Consumption Chart](#)).

Non-OPEC Supply. Total non-OPEC supply averaged 50.1 million bbl/d in the first half of 2009, about 0.2 million bbl/d higher than in the first half of 2008. The largest amount of growth came from South America and the former Soviet Union, which was offset in part by a decline in European production. Non-OPEC supply is expected to increase by 0.6 million bbl/d in the second half of 2009 and by 0.2 million bbl/d in 2010, compared with year-earlier levels. Over the forecast period, higher output from

Brazil, the United States, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Canada should offset falling production in Mexico and the North Sea ([Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth Chart](#)).

OPEC Supply. OPEC crude oil production was 28.7 million bbl/d in the first half of 2009, down 2.6 million bbl/d from year-earlier levels. EIA expects OPEC production to rise gradually over the second half of the year in response to an anticipated rebound in demand, unless prices fall sharply from current levels. OPEC is scheduled to meet in Angola on December 22 to reassess the market situation. EIA projects OPEC crude oil production to climb to 29.3 million bbl/d in the second half of 2009, and then average 29.2 million bbl/d in 2010 ([World Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth Chart](#)).

Global Petroleum Inventories. Based on revised data, OECD commercial oil inventories stood at 2.76 billion barrels at the end of the second quarter of 2009. At 61 days of forward cover, OECD commercial inventories were well above average levels for that time of year ([Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Stocks Chart](#)). EIA expects OECD oil inventories to remain higher than average historical levels throughout the forecast period.

Crude Oil Prices. WTI oil prices averaged \$69 per barrel in September, about \$2 per barrel below the August average, as expectations of an economic recovery and higher oil consumption were weighed down by currently weak demand and high inventories. With prices near \$70 per barrel, OPEC agreed to maintain its existing production targets, as expected, at its meeting in September.

Energy prices are volatile, primarily reflecting market participants' adjustments to new information from physical energy markets and/or energy-related financial derivatives. EIA quantifies this uncertainty, or risk, in the market by using "implied volatilities" derived from the NYMEX options markets to construct confidence intervals around the NYMEX crude oil futures prices. Implied volatility is calculated from traded option prices using the Black commodity option pricing model (see [STEO Supplement: Energy Price Volatility and Forecast Uncertainty](#)). The confidence intervals reflect the range in which those prices are likely to trade.

A confidence level determines the range of prices within the confidence interval. The confidence level represents the probability that the final market price for a particular futures contract, e.g., December 2009 crude oil, will fall somewhere within the lower and upper limits of the range of prices. For example, if a confidence level of 95 percent is specified, then a range of prices can be estimated within which there is a 95-percent probability the delivered price for the commodity in the contract's delivery

month will fall within that range. The higher the specified confidence level, the wider the range between the lower and upper limits.

Confidence intervals tend to be wide, in part because even small imbalances in oil markets can trigger large movements in prices given that both the production and use of oil tend to be relatively insensitive to price changes in the short-run. Increased uncertainty in consumption, production, or many other factors influencing oil prices would tend to induce an increase in implied volatility and a widening of the confidence intervals.

During the 5 days ending October 1, 2009, NYMEX futures market participants were pricing WTI delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma, in December 2009 at an average of \$69 per barrel. The 95-percent confidence interval for the December 2009 futures contract is \$49 per barrel and \$96 per barrel for the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, respectively; a \$47 per barrel range ([West Texas Intermediate \(WTI\) Crude Oil Price Chart](#)). The low and high confidence limits correspond to a 48-percent implied volatility derived from the NYMEX options market. Confidence intervals also tend to widen as markets look further into the future. For example, the 95-percent lower and upper confidence limits for the December 2010 futures contract are \$32 per barrel and \$168 per barrel, respectively; a \$136 per barrel range.

While near-term implied volatilities are now lower, and confidence intervals narrower, than they were at this time last year, the current confidence intervals highlight the fact that there continues to be significant uncertainty in the outlook for oil prices. EIA's crude oil price forecast reflects all available data and our expert judgment, nonetheless there is a substantial likelihood that prices will diverge significantly from the forecast.

U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels

U.S. Petroleum Consumption. EIA forecasts total consumption of liquid fuels and other petroleum products decreasing by about 730,000 bbl/d (3.7 percent) in 2009 compared with 2008 ([U.S. Petroleum Products Consumption Growth Chart](#)). During the first half of the year, consumption declined by almost 1.25 million bbl/d (6.3 percent) from the same period last year, one of the steepest declines on record. The year-over-year projected decline in petroleum consumption slows to 210,000 bbl/d (1.1 percent) in the second half of 2009 as economic recovery begins to take hold. Monthly average motor gasoline consumption since June has shown year-over-year increases for the first time since September 2007 and continues to grow over year-ago levels throughout the forecast. The modest economic recovery projected for 2010

contributes to a 320,000-bbl/d (1.7 percent) increase in total liquid fuels consumption, led by an increase of 110,000 bbl/d (3.0 percent) in distillate consumption.

U.S. Petroleum Supply. EIA projects total U.S. crude oil production to average 5.27 million bbl/d in 2009 and increase to an average of 5.34 million bbl/d in 2010 ([U.S. Crude Oil Production Chart](#)). The last year U.S. crude oil production increased was 1991. Crude oil production from the Thunder Horse, Tahiti, Shenzi, and Atlantis Federal offshore fields accounts for about 14 percent of Lower-48 crude oil production in the fourth quarter of 2010.

U.S. Distillate and Propane Inventories. As of September 30, the start of the winter heating season, total distillate fuel inventories were an estimated 170 million barrels, up about 43 million barrels from the previous year and 38 million barrels above the end-of-September average of the last 5 years. Total distillate inventories at the end of March 2010 are projected to be 132 million barrels, about 12 million barrels above the previous 5-year average.

U.S. propane inventories were an estimated 73 million barrels at the end of September, about 14 million barrels above last year's level and 8 million barrels above the end-of-September average over the last 5 years. Projected propane inventories will end the winter season at about 32 million barrels, 2 million barrels above the average of the last 5 years. Lower natural gas production over the coming months because of very high natural gas inventories in both the United States and Canada could reduce natural gas liquids and propane production and lead to lower-than-projected propane inventories next year.

U.S. Petroleum Product Prices. EIA expects the monthly average regular-grade gasoline retail price to fall from \$2.62 per gallon in August to an average of \$2.44 per gallon for the last 3 months of the year. Higher projected crude oil prices in 2010 (refiner average cost of crude oil about \$12 per barrel, or 29 cents per gallon, higher than the 2009 average) lead to an expected increase in regular-grade gasoline prices to an average of \$2.65 per gallon next year. Projected diesel fuel retail prices, which averaged \$2.63 per gallon in August and September, will average \$2.60 during the fourth quarter of 2009 in the forecast, as the winter heating fuel season begins.

Natural Gas

U.S. Natural Gas Consumption. Total natural gas consumption is projected to decline by 2.0 percent in 2009 and 0.2 percent in 2010 ([Total U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Growth Chart](#)). Weak economic conditions continue to hamper the industrial sector, where the most recent data show natural gas consumption is down by 12.4 percent

through July compared with the same period last year. With lower consumption in the residential and commercial sectors as well, natural gas use in the electric power sector continues to serve as the only demand outlet for increased natural gas supplies. EIA data indicate that electric-power-sector natural gas consumption increased by 0.4 percent in 2009 through July, compared with the same period in 2008, despite a 5.3-percent decline in total electricity generation over the same period. Sustained low natural gas prices are expected to prolong the preferred use of natural gas in place of coal for electricity generation in some regions until space-heating demand picks up this winter.

EIA expects natural gas consumption growth in the commercial and industrial sectors in 2010 to be offset by a decline in the electric power sector. In addition to the assumption of fewer cooling degree-days next year, higher relative natural gas prices and the start-up of new coal-fired generating capacity are all expected to contribute to a reduction in natural-gas-fired electric generation in 2010.

U.S. Natural Gas Production and Imports. EIA expects total U.S. marketed natural gas production to increase by 1.5 percent in 2009 and decline by 3.8 percent in 2010. Marketed natural gas production in the Lower-48 States rose by 2.9 percent this year through July, compared with the same interval in 2008, despite a more than 40-percent decline in the working rig count since the start of the year. While production has remained stronger than expected through much of this year, EIA expects the pullback in drilling to lead to a 3.6-percent decline in Lower-48 production from the first half to the second half of 2009. In addition to the natural rate of decline from producing wells, the current forecast assumes some additional production curtailments as natural gas inventories begin to swell toward capacity limits this month. Although the working rig count has begun to increase slightly in recent weeks, EIA expects domestic natural gas production to continue to fall, with marketed production during the first half of 2010 to average about 1.8 billion cubic feet (Bcf) per day lower than the second half of 2009. However, economic recovery and increasing demand next year are expected to push prices up and provide the incentive for increasing production later next year.

U.S. liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports increase to about 471 Bcf in 2009, from 352 Bcf in 2008, and rise to about 660 Bcf in 2010. Higher LNG import levels may occur on a temporary basis as cargoes are redirected from Europe, where storage is reaching capacity and prices have declined. EIA expects that the startup of several large LNG supply projects in 2010 will lead to an increase in U.S. LNG imports, although previous supply additions abroad have been slowed by construction delays and feedgas shortages that contribute to EIA's present uncertainty about the future of current projects.

U.S. Natural Gas Inventories. On September 25, 2009, working natural gas in storage was 3,589 billion cubic feet ([U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage Chart](#)). Current inventories are now 481 Bcf above the 5-year average (2004–2008) and 491 Bcf above the level during the corresponding week last year. Working natural gas stocks are now expected to reach 3,850 Bcf at the end of the 2009 injection season (October 31), about 40 Bcf below the sum of historical non-coincident demonstrated peak working gas storage volumes at individual active natural gas storage sites, a conservative measure of capacity that may understate the amount that could actually be stored. (See [Estimates of Peak Underground Working Gas Storage Capacity in the United States, 2009 Update](#)). The projected working gas inventory is about 285 Bcf above the previous record of 3,565 Bcf reported for the end of October 2007.

U.S. Natural Gas Prices. The Henry Hub spot price averaged \$3.06 per Mcf in September, \$0.17 per Mcf below the average spot price in August. Spot prices fell early in September then moved higher as pipeline maintenance reduced available supply and natural-gas-fired electric generators increased demand. A slight tightening of the year-over-year supply and demand balance was evident in the weekly storage injections, which averaged 67 Bcf this September compared with 72 Bcf last September. EIA expects prices to remain low through October then begin to increase as space-heating demand picks up this winter and economic conditions improve. Prices are expected to increase in 2010 but, even with a projected winter storage withdrawal greater than the 5-year average, end-of-March inventories still will be the highest recorded since March of 1991. Furthermore, lower breakeven costs for domestic production and growing global LNG supply should limit sustained price increases throughout the forecast period. EIA expects the Henry Hub spot price to average \$3.85 per Mcf in 2009 and \$5.02 per Mcf in 2010.

For the 5 days ending October 1, 2009, natural gas futures on the NYMEX were trading at \$5.59 per MMBtu for gas delivered to Henry Hub, Louisiana, during December 2009 (approximately equal to \$5.76 per Mcf assuming a natural gas heat content of 1,030 Btu per Mcf). The 95-percent confidence interval around this price has a lower limit of \$3.70 and an upper limit of \$8.50, a difference of \$4.80 per MMBtu, which corresponds to a 56-percent implied volatility ([Henry Hub Natural Gas Price Chart](#)).

Last year at this time, NYMEX natural gas to be delivered to Henry Hub in December 2008 was trading at \$7.80 per MMBtu. The lower and upper limits of the 95-percent confidence interval were \$5.40 and \$11.40, respectively. This \$6.00-per-MMBtu range corresponded to an implied volatility of 51 percent. The current implied volatility is

slightly higher than last year, but because the current natural gas price is more than \$2 per MMBtu lower, the price range of the 95-percent confidence interval is smaller.

Forecast Henry Hub natural gas spot prices in this *Outlook* are about \$1 per MMBtu lower than the NYMEX futures prices. While considerable uncertainty in the market persists, this difference reflects EIA's expectation that a significant volume of natural gas production remains economic at prices below the current NYMEX 2010 futures prices. Furthermore, EIA expects that natural gas demand in the electric power sector, which served as a crucial outlet for high natural gas supplies this year, will be limited in 2010 as prices move slightly higher and new coal-fired electric generation capacity becomes available.

Electricity

U.S. Electricity Consumption. During the first half of 2009, the largest declines in residential electricity sales occurred in the western United States, while industrial sales declined most dramatically in the eastern United States. The rate of decline in electricity consumption is expected to slow during the second half of 2009, especially in the southwestern United States, where warm temperatures increased summer air conditioning usage. EIA projects total U.S. electricity consumption will decline by 3.3 percent in 2009 and then grow by 1.3 percent in 2010 as the improving economy leads to slowly recovering industrial sector electricity sales ([U.S. Total Electricity Consumption Chart](#)).

U.S. Electricity Generation. According to the September [Electric Power Monthly](#), more than 50 percent of the decline in coal generation during the first half of 2009 occurred in the Appalachian States, where spot coal prices spiked late last year. Conversely, natural gas generation in those same States was up by 80 percent during the first half of 2009, compared with the same period last year. EIA expects this fuel-switching trend to reverse during 2010, with generation from U.S. coal-fired plants increasing by 1.8 percent while natural gas generation falls by 1.3 percent. This reversal is mainly the result of a number of coal-fired plants expected to begin generation in 2010.

U.S. Electricity Retail Prices. Although increased capital construction costs for generation and transmission upgrades have resulted in higher residential electricity rates over the past year, recent steep declines in utilities' cost of fuel for power generation and the cost of purchased power are likely to push those rates lower by about 1.6 percent in 2010 ([U.S. Residential Electricity Prices Chart](#)).

Coal

U.S. Coal Consumption. Coal consumption in the electric power sector fell by 11 percent in the first half of this year compared to the first half of last year, the result of lower total electricity generation combined with increases in generation from natural gas, nuclear, hydropower, and wind. Lower electric power sector coal consumption is expected to continue for the remainder of the year with the total annual decline projected at more than 9 percent. Coal is expected to regain a larger share of the baseload generation mix beginning in 2010, as demand for electricity grows and natural gas prices rise at the same time new coal-fired plants come online. Projected coal consumption in the electric power sector increases by more than 2 percent in 2010 but it remains below 1 billion short-tons for the second consecutive year. Coal consumed for steam (retail and general industry) and coke production declined by 21 percent in the first half of 2009 compared with the first half of last year. In the forecast, lower consumption of coal in both sectors continues for the remainder of the year, followed by an increase of 5 percent in the coke sector. EIA projects 4 percent growth in 2010 for coal use in the retail and general industry sector consumption ([U.S. Coal Consumption Growth Chart](#))

U.S. Coal Supply. Coal production for the first 6 months of 2009 fell by more than 5 percent in response to lower U.S. coal consumption, fewer exports, and higher coal inventories. These conditions persist and increase in the forecast for the remainder of 2009. Projected production declines by 2.3 percent in 2010, despite increases in domestic consumption and exports. Reductions in coal inventories and increased imports offset the increase in U.S. coal consumption ([U.S. Annual Coal Production Chart](#)).

U.S. Coal Prices. Despite decreases in spot coal prices, lower prices for other fossil fuels, and declines in demand for coal for electricity generation, the monthly average delivered electric-power-sector coal price reached a record high of \$2.29 per MMBtu in March 2009. The delivered cost of coal to the electric power sector had continued to rise because a significant portion of power-sector coal contracts were initiated during a period of high prices for all fuels. Projected power-sector coal prices fall over the forecast, averaging about \$2.20 per MMBtu for 2009 and just over \$2.00 per MMBtu in 2010.

U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Projected carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels fall by 5.9 percent in 2009. Coal leads the drop in 2009 CO₂ emissions, falling by 10.1 percent. Changes in energy consumption in the industrial sector, a result of the weak economy, and changes in

electricity generation sources are the primary factors for the decline in CO₂ emissions ([U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth Chart](#)). The projected recovery in the economy contributes to an expected 1.1-percent increase in CO₂ emissions in 2010.

A convergence of several factors has contributed to the projected decline in CO₂ emissions in 2009 (see [STEO Supplement: Understanding the Decline in CO₂ Emissions in 2009](#)). EIA estimates that the combined effects of the decline in consumption of coal and natural gas in the industrial, commercial, and residential sectors, the substitution of natural gas for coal in the electric power sector, and the forecast increase in non-CO₂ emitting electricity generation (hydroelectric, nuclear, wind, solar, wood and wood waste) reduce CO₂ emissions by 242 million metric tons, or 70 percent of the total projected 2009 decline. The projected reduction in petroleum consumption accounts for the remaining 30 percent of the decline in CO₂ emissions. CO₂ emissions from petroleum are expected to fall by 102 million metric tons in 2009, with over two-thirds of the decline attributable to economy-related reductions in consumption of jet fuel and distillate fuel oil, including both diesel fuel and home heating oil. Reduced petroleum consumption in the industrial sector also contributes to the overall reduction in petroleum use.

Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices* and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- October 2009

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	Avg.03-08	08-09	09-10	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	80.6	80.4	74.6	75.5	75.9	77.4	81.4	80.1	-1.6
Price (\$/mcf)	11.78	12.65	16.41	14.70	15.12	14.07	16.13	14.17	-12.2
Expenditures (\$)	949	1,017	1,224	1,109	1,148	1,089	1,313	1,135	-13.6
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	81.9	81.4	78.7	81.1	84.8	81.6	87.5	83.9	-4.2
Price (\$/mcf)	8.77	10.04	13.46	11.06	11.39	10.93	11.44	10.18	-11.0
Expenditures (\$)	718	818	1,059	898	965	892	1,001	854	-14.7
South									
Consumption (mcf)	53.5	52.0	52.0	52.8	51.6	52.4	54.8	56.0	2.1
Price (\$/mcf)	10.69	12.18	16.47	13.61	14.28	13.43	14.18	13.07	-7.8
Expenditures (\$)	572	634	856	718	737	703	777	732	-5.9
West									
Consumption (mcf)	48.7	49.7	49.7	50.2	52.3	50.1	49.8	51.2	2.9
Price (\$/mcf)	8.84	10.18	12.96	11.20	11.30	10.91	10.87	9.62	-11.5
Expenditures (\$)	431	506	644	562	591	547	541	493	-8.9
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	66.3	66.0	64.1	65.3	66.8	65.7	68.7	68.0	-1.1
Price (\$/mcf)	9.81	11.05	14.58	12.35	12.72	12.09	12.93	11.52	-10.9
Expenditures (\$)	651	729	934	806	849	794	888	783	-11.8
Households (thousands)	55,823	56,106	56,365	56,555	57,039	56,378	57,499	57,808	0.5
Heating Oil									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	723.3	723.1	668.9	676.2	683.8	695.1	732.1	718.1	-1.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.46	1.94	2.45	2.51	3.31	2.32	2.66	2.64	-0.9
Expenditures (\$)	1,057	1,401	1,641	1,696	2,267	1,612	1,948	1,892	-2.8
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	542.0	538.7	517.5	536.3	564.1	539.7	585.9	557.2	-4.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.34	1.84	2.37	2.39	3.31	2.26	2.23	2.47	11.0
Expenditures (\$)	725	991	1,227	1,280	1,870	1,219	1,305	1,378	5.6
South									
Consumption (gallons)	533.6	513.2	507.1	494.2	485.6	506.8	551.9	543.5	-1.5
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.95	2.46	2.38	3.34	2.30	2.56	2.57	0.4
Expenditures (\$)	775	999	1,249	1,176	1,623	1,165	1,414	1,398	-1.2
West									
Consumption (gallons)	435.2	443.5	438.2	437.0	465.8	443.9	436.7	444.5	1.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.99	2.49	2.60	3.40	2.40	2.38	2.63	10.3
Expenditures (\$)	633	883	1,091	1,135	1,582	1,065	1,040	1,168	12.2
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	694.9	692.1	648.4	654.0	661.7	670.2	708.4	695.1	-1.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.93	2.45	2.49	3.32	2.31	2.63	2.62	-0.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,006	1,337	1,590	1,628	2,195	1,551	1,862	1,821	-2.2
Households (thousands)	9,337	9,056	8,710	8,459	8,363	8,785	8,204	7,958	-3.0

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Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	933.2	932.0	865.5	874.0	882.4	897.4	942.1	925.4	-1.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.65	1.88	2.20	2.30	2.78	2.15	2.73	2.42	-11.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,538	1,751	1,903	2,006	2,453	1,930	2,568	2,236	-12.9
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	908.5	900.3	872.6	900.4	945.0	905.4	969.4	930.9	-4.0
Price (\$/gallon)	1.20	1.42	1.67	1.74	2.12	1.63	2.16	1.79	-17.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,089	1,282	1,453	1,569	2,004	1,479	2,097	1,664	-20.7
South									
Consumption (gallons)	651.5	629.6	632.0	635.5	622.9	634.3	668.2	676.4	1.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.57	1.79	2.11	2.16	2.66	2.05	2.53	2.18	-13.5
Expenditures (\$)	1,025	1,126	1,336	1,375	1,654	1,303	1,688	1,477	-12.5
West									
Consumption (gallons)	718.2	735.7	735.4	743.6	777.5	742.1	734.9	761.6	3.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.53	1.78	2.08	2.16	2.64	2.05	2.32	2.12	-8.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,101	1,308	1,532	1,608	2,052	1,520	1,706	1,613	-5.4
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	777.9	772.6	760.6	775.1	792.5	775.7	818.8	813.9	-0.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.42	1.65	1.95	2.01	2.45	1.90	2.37	2.05	-13.7
Expenditures (\$)	1,101	1,275	1,482	1,560	1,942	1,472	1,944	1,667	-14.2
Households (thousands)	6,819	6,775	6,559	6,314	6,292	6,552	6,345	6,208	-2.2
Electricity									
Northeast									
Consumption (kwh***)	9,644	9,625	9,146	9,209	9,256	9,376	9,690	9,578	-1.2
Price (\$/kwh)	0.114	0.117	0.133	0.139	0.145	0.129	0.153	0.152	-0.8
Expenditures (\$)	1,099	1,127	1,214	1,280	1,344	1,213	1,484	1,455	-2.0
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Consumption (kwh)	10,677	10,621	10,405	10,617	10,951	10,654	11,146	10,850	-2.7
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Consumption (kwh)	8,115	7,993	7,974	7,993	7,913	7,998	8,205	8,250	0.5
Price (\$/kwh)	0.078	0.082	0.092	0.096	0.099	0.089	0.109	0.105	-3.6
Expenditures (\$)	630	652	736	769	780	713	895	867	-3.1
West									
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All households (thousands)	106,673	107,637	108,140	108,673	109,592	108,143	110,390	111,260	0.8
Average Expenditures (\$)	728	812	971	922	1,019	890	1,044	960	-8.0

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

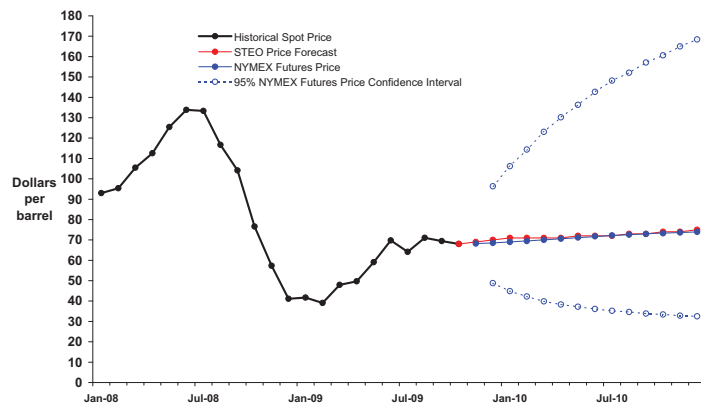
*** kilowatthour



Short-Term Energy Outlook

Chart Gallery for October 2009

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil Price

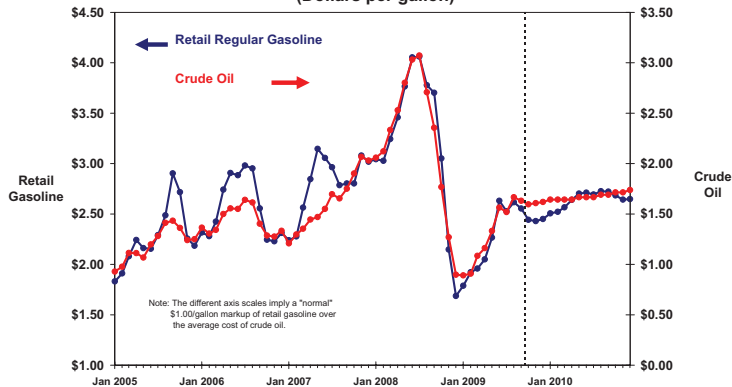


Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information on October 1, 2009

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Gasoline and Crude Oil Prices (Dollars per gallon)



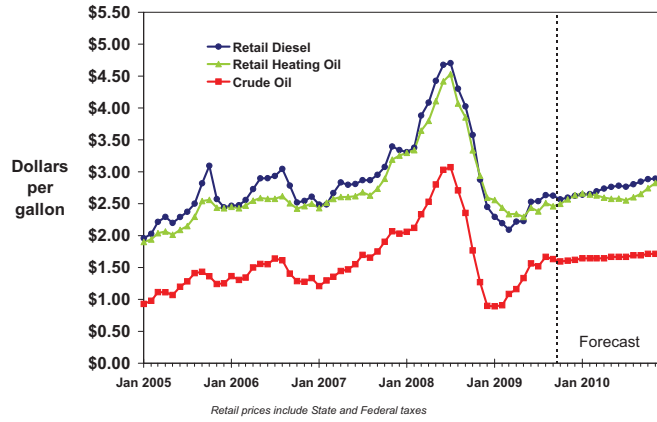
Note: The different axis scales imply a "normal" \$1.00/gallon markup of retail gasoline over the average cost of crude oil.

Notes: Crude oil price is refiner average acquisition cost. Retail gasoline price includes State and Federal taxes.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Diesel Fuel and Crude Oil Prices

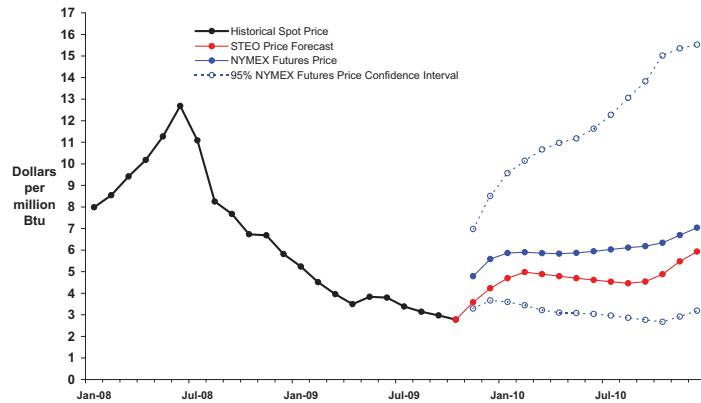


Retail prices include State and Federal taxes

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



Henry Hub Natural Gas Price



Note: Confidence interval derived from options market information on October 1, 2009

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009

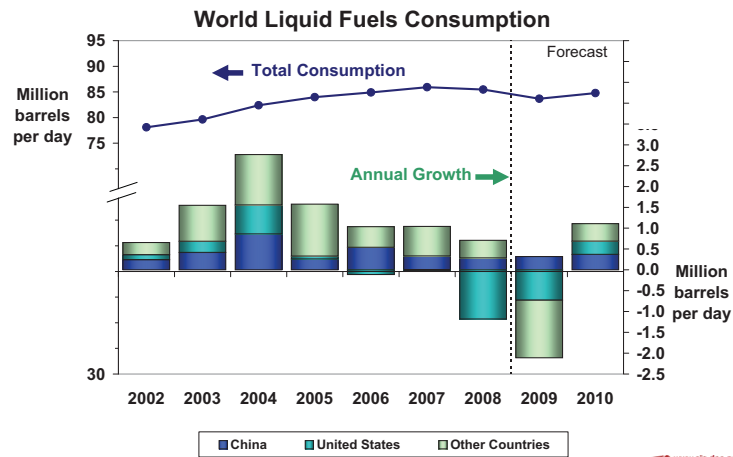


Natural Gas Prices

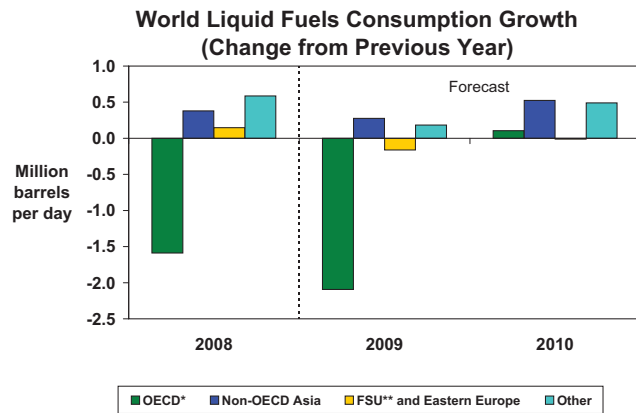


Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



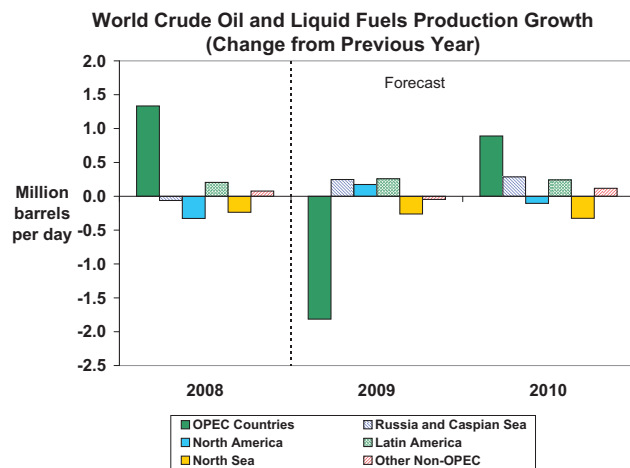


Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



* Countries belonging to Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
 ** Former Soviet Union

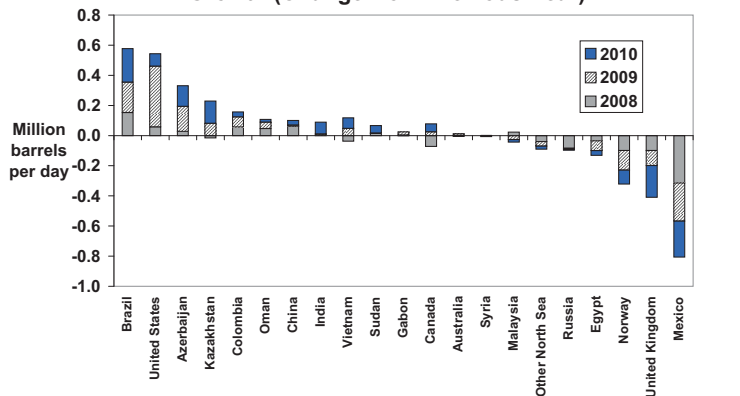
Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



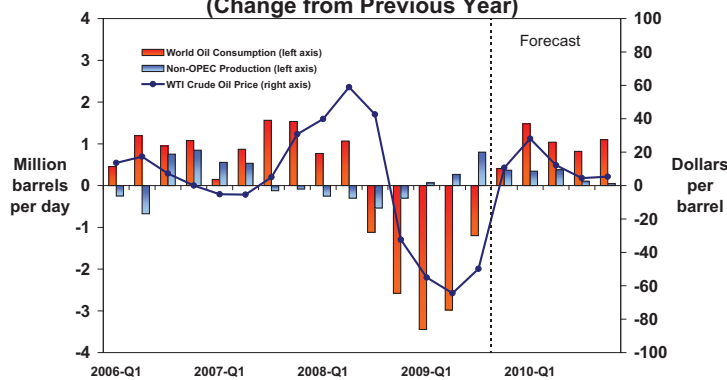
Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Production Growth (Change from Previous Year)



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



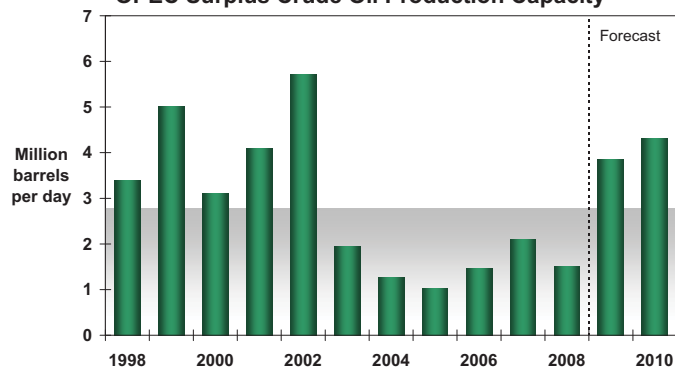
World Consumption and Non-OPEC Production (Change from Previous Year)



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



OPEC Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity

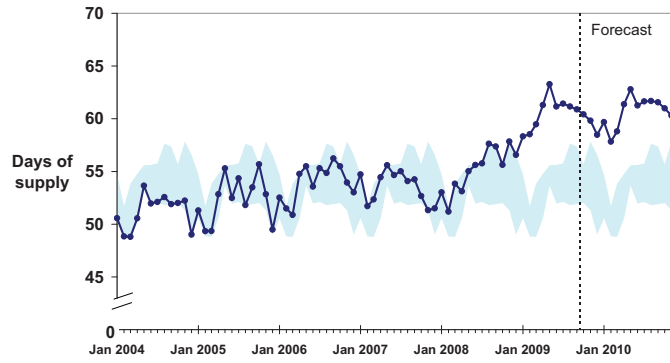


Note: Shaded area represents 1998-2008 average (2.8 million barrels per day)

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



Days of Supply of OECD Commercial Oil Stocks

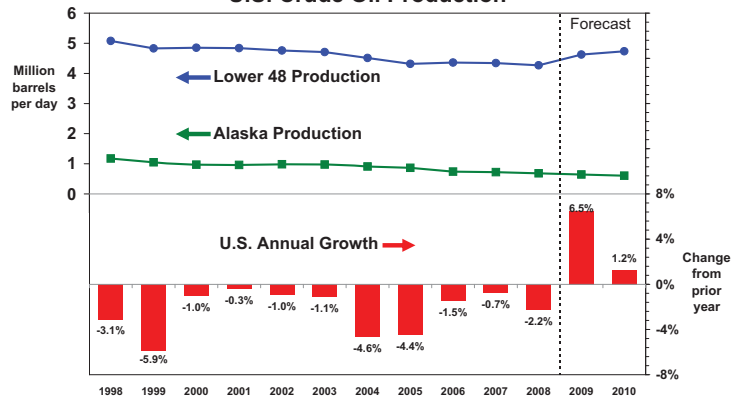


NOTE: Colored band represents the range between the minimum and maximum observed inventories from Jan. 2004 - Dec. 2008.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



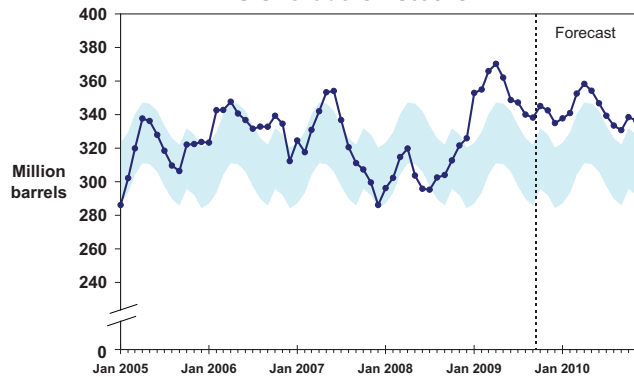
U.S. Crude Oil Production



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U.S. Crude Oil Stocks

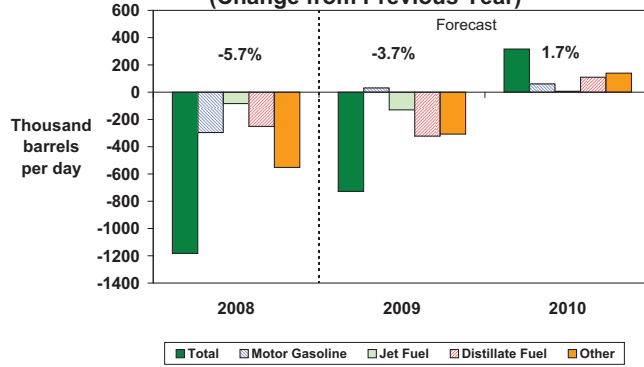


NOTE: Colored band represents "normal" range published in EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Appendix A.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Liquid Fuels Consumption Growth (Change from Previous Year)

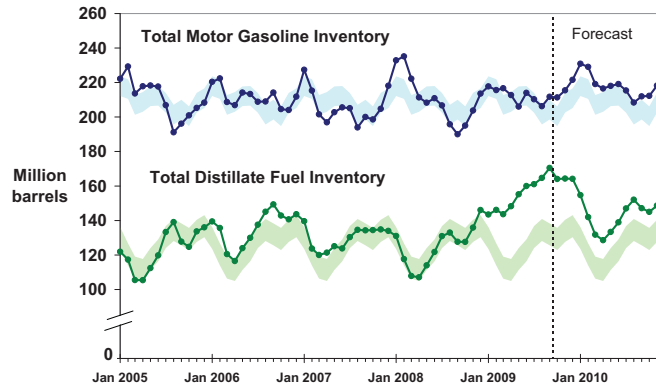


Note: Percent change labels refer to total petroleum products growth

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Gasoline and Distillate Inventories

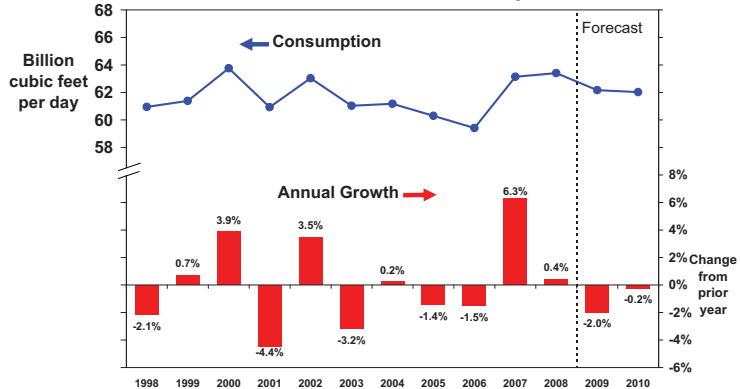


NOTE: Colored bands represent "normal" range published in EIA Weekly Petroleum Status Report, Appendix A.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



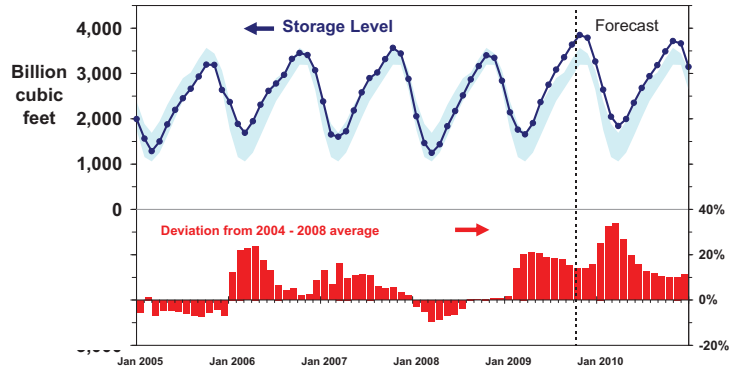
U.S. Total Natural Gas Consumption



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Working Natural Gas in Storage

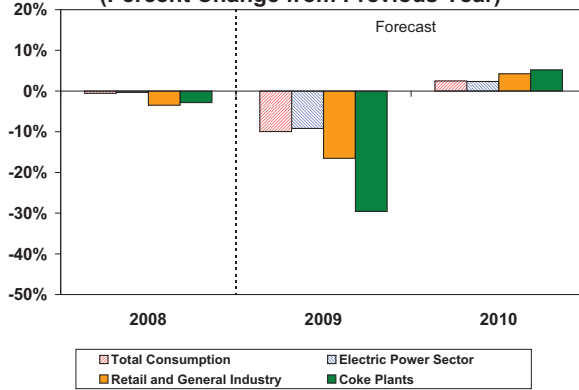


NOTE: Colored band around storage levels represents the range between the minimum and maximum from Jan. 2004 - Dec. 2008

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



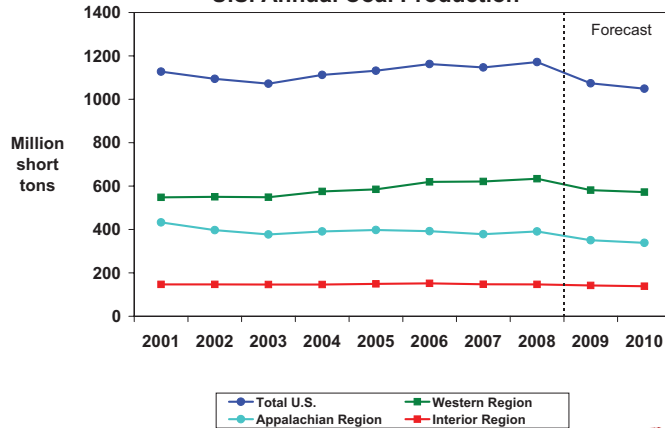
U.S. Coal Consumption Growth (Percent Change from Previous Year)



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009

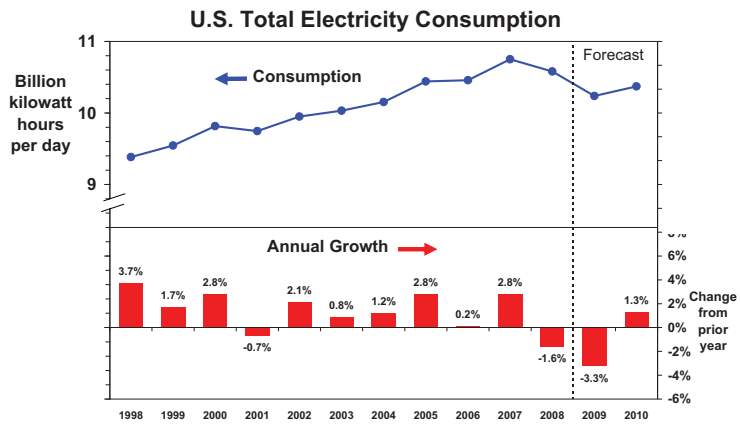


U.S. Annual Coal Production

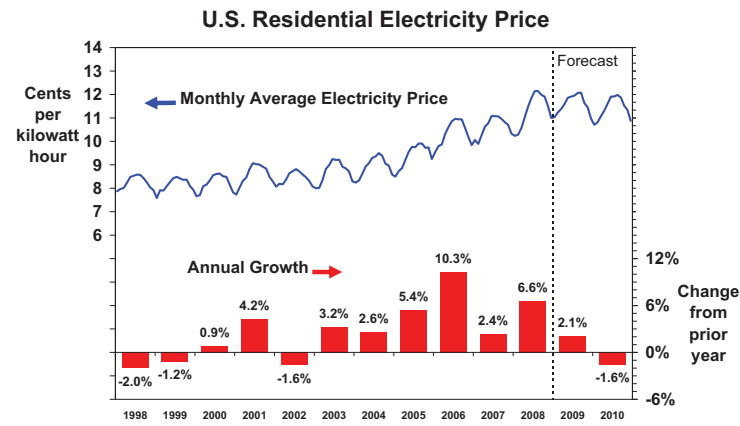


Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009

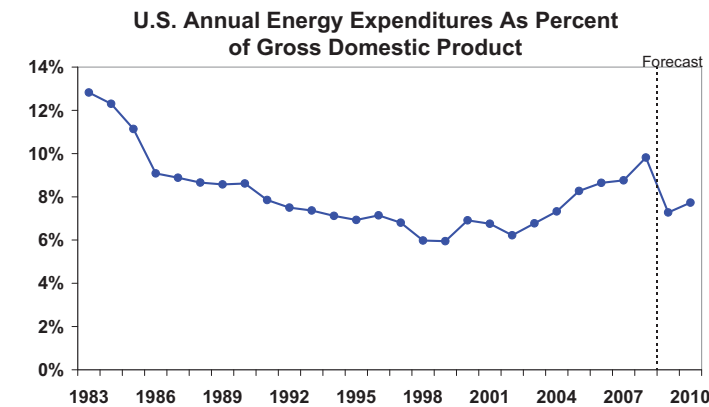




Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



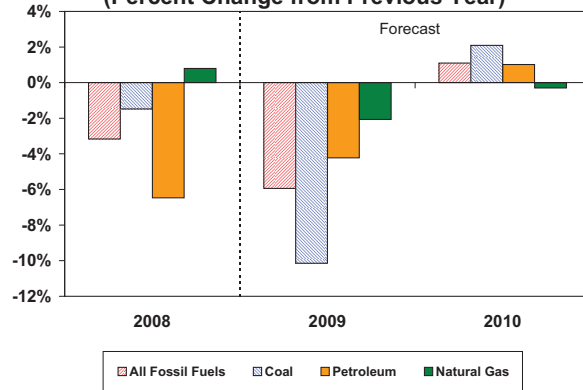
Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



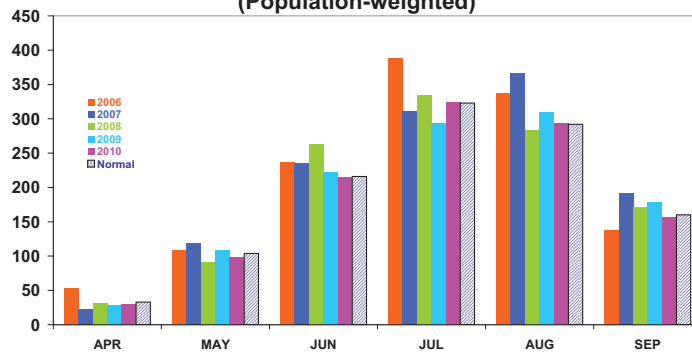
U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions Growth (Percent Change from Previous Year)



Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



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

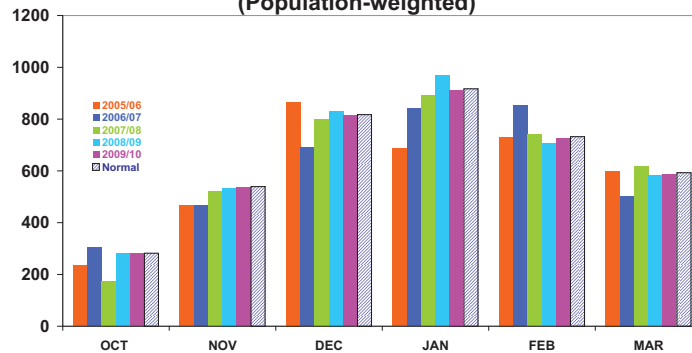


Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



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



Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/

Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 2009



U.S. Census Regions and Census Divisions

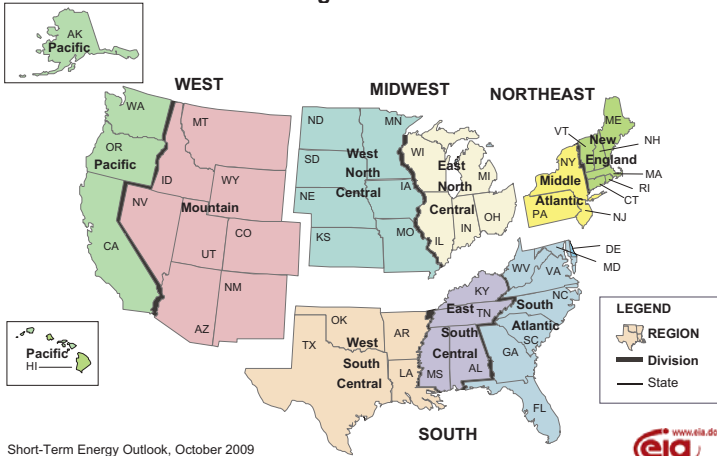


Table WF01. Average Consumer Prices* and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- October 2009

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	Avg.03-08	08-09	09-10	% Change
Natural Gas									
Northeast									
Consumption (mcf**)	80.6	80.4	74.6	75.5	75.9	77.4	81.4	80.1	-1.6
Price (\$/mcf)	11.78	12.65	16.41	14.70	15.12	14.07	16.13	14.17	-12.2
Expenditures (\$)	949	1,017	1,224	1,109	1,148	1,089	1,313	1,135	-13.6
Midwest									
Consumption (mcf)	81.9	81.4	78.7	81.1	84.8	81.6	87.5	83.9	-4.2
Price (\$/mcf)	8.77	10.04	13.46	11.06	11.39	10.93	11.44	10.18	-11.0
Expenditures (\$)	718	818	1,059	898	965	892	1,001	854	-14.7
South									
Consumption (mcf)	53.5	52.0	52.0	52.8	51.6	52.4	54.8	56.0	2.1
Price (\$/mcf)	10.69	12.18	16.47	13.61	14.28	13.43	14.18	13.07	-7.8
Expenditures (\$)	572	634	856	718	737	703	777	732	-5.9
West									
Consumption (mcf)	48.7	49.7	49.7	50.2	52.3	50.1	49.8	51.2	2.9
Price (\$/mcf)	8.84	10.18	12.96	11.20	11.30	10.91	10.87	9.62	-11.5
Expenditures (\$)	431	506	644	562	591	547	541	493	-8.9
U.S. Average									
Consumption (mcf)	66.3	66.0	64.1	65.3	66.8	65.7	68.7	68.0	-1.1
Price (\$/mcf)	9.81	11.05	14.58	12.35	12.72	12.09	12.93	11.52	-10.9
Expenditures (\$)	651	729	934	806	849	794	888	783	-11.8
Households (thousands)	55,823	56,106	56,365	56,555	57,039	56,378	57,499	57,808	0.5
Heating Oil									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	723.3	723.1	668.9	676.2	683.8	695.1	732.1	718.1	-1.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.46	1.94	2.45	2.51	3.31	2.32	2.66	2.64	-0.9
Expenditures (\$)	1,057	1,401	1,641	1,696	2,267	1,612	1,948	1,892	-2.8
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	542.0	538.7	517.5	536.3	564.1	539.7	585.9	557.2	-4.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.34	1.84	2.37	2.39	3.31	2.26	2.23	2.47	11.0
Expenditures (\$)	725	991	1,227	1,280	1,870	1,219	1,305	1,378	5.6
South									
Consumption (gallons)	533.6	513.2	507.1	494.2	485.6	506.8	551.9	543.5	-1.5
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.95	2.46	2.38	3.34	2.30	2.56	2.57	0.4
Expenditures (\$)	775	999	1,249	1,176	1,623	1,165	1,414	1,398	-1.2
West									
Consumption (gallons)	435.2	443.5	438.2	437.0	465.8	443.9	436.7	444.5	1.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.99	2.49	2.60	3.40	2.40	2.38	2.63	10.3
Expenditures (\$)	633	883	1,091	1,135	1,582	1,065	1,040	1,168	12.2
U.S. Average									
Consumption (gallons)	694.9	692.1	648.4	654.0	661.7	670.2	708.4	695.1	-1.9
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.93	2.45	2.49	3.32	2.31	2.63	2.62	-0.3
Expenditures (\$)	1,006	1,337	1,590	1,628	2,195	1,551	1,862	1,821	-2.2
Households (thousands)	9,337	9,056	8,710	8,459	8,363	8,785	8,204	7,958	-3.0

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Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	Avg.03-08	08-09	09-10	% Change
Propane									
Northeast									
Consumption (gallons)	933.2	932.0	865.5	874.0	882.4	897.4	942.1	925.4	-1.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.65	1.88	2.20	2.30	2.78	2.15	2.73	2.42	-11.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,538	1,751	1,903	2,006	2,453	1,930	2,568	2,236	-12.9
Midwest									
Consumption (gallons)	908.5	900.3	872.6	900.4	945.0	905.4	969.4	930.9	-4.0
Price (\$/gallon)	1.20	1.42	1.67	1.74	2.12	1.63	2.16	1.79	-17.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,089	1,282	1,453	1,569	2,004	1,479	2,097	1,664	-20.7
South									
Consumption (gallons)	651.5	629.6	632.0	635.5	622.9	634.3	668.2	676.4	1.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.57	1.79	2.11	2.16	2.66	2.05	2.53	2.18	-13.5
Expenditures (\$)	1,025	1,126	1,336	1,375	1,654	1,303	1,688	1,477	-12.5
West									
Consumption (gallons)	718.2	735.7	735.4	743.6	777.5	742.1	734.9	761.6	3.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.53	1.78	2.08	2.16	2.64	2.05	2.32	2.12	-8.7
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Expenditures (\$)	1,101	1,275	1,482	1,560	1,942	1,472	1,944	1,667	-14.2
Households (thousands)	6,819	6,775	6,559	6,314	6,292	6,552	6,345	6,208	-2.2
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All households (thousands)	106,673	107,637	108,140	108,673	109,592	108,143	110,390	111,260	0.8
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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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Energy Supply															
Crude Oil Production (a) (million barrels per day)	5.12	5.11	4.66	4.92	5.24	5.24	5.29	5.31	<i>5.34</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>5.33</i>	<i>5.31</i>	4.95	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.34</i>
Dry Natural Gas Production (billion cubic feet per day)	55.88	56.36	55.52	56.95	58.26	57.92	57.09	<i>54.66</i>	<i>53.90</i>	<i>54.39</i>	<i>55.02</i>	<i>55.66</i>	56.18	<i>56.97</i>	<i>54.75</i>
Coal Production (million short tons)	289	284	299	299	281	261	264	<i>267</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>286</i>	1,171	<i>1,073</i>	<i>1,049</i>
Energy Consumption															
Liquid Fuels (million barrels per day)	20.04	19.76	18.90	19.30	18.84	18.47	18.81	<i>18.97</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>19.04</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.15</i>	19.50	<i>18.77</i>	<i>19.09</i>
Natural Gas (billion cubic feet per day)	82.09	54.91	52.78	63.95	79.58	52.29	53.45	<i>63.61</i>	<i>78.37</i>	<i>52.11</i>	<i>53.90</i>	<i>63.96</i>	63.41	<i>62.16</i>	<i>62.03</i>
Coal (b) (million short tons)	284	268	299	270	255	232	266	<i>257</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>261</i>	1,122	<i>1,010</i>	<i>1,035</i>
Electricity (billion kilowatt hours per day)	10.57	10.21	11.64	9.90	10.25	9.61	11.23	<i>9.85</i>	<i>10.33</i>	<i>9.71</i>	<i>11.46</i>	<i>9.97</i>	10.58	<i>10.24</i>	<i>10.37</i>
Renewables (c) (quadrillion Btu)	1.62	1.84	1.67	1.62	1.69	1.92	1.74	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>1.96</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.75</i>	6.74	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.38</i>
Total Energy Consumption (d) (quadrillion Btu)	26.80	23.93	24.15	24.57	25.29	22.42	23.69	<i>24.12</i>	<i>25.54</i>	<i>22.85</i>	<i>23.99</i>	<i>24.41</i>	99.44	<i>95.52</i>	<i>96.79</i>
Nominal Energy Prices															
Crude Oil (e) (dollars per barrel)	91.17	117.20	114.89	55.19	40.45	56.91	67.44	<i>67.50</i>	<i>69.00</i>	<i>69.68</i>	<i>70.66</i>	<i>72.34</i>	94.68	<i>58.28</i>	<i>70.43</i>
Natural Gas Wellhead (dollars per thousand cubic feet)	7.62	9.86	8.81	6.06	4.36	3.44	3.17	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.89</i>	8.08	<i>3.59</i>	<i>4.48</i>
Coal (dollars per million Btu)	1.91	2.04	2.16	2.18	2.27	2.24	2.21	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.99</i>	2.07	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.02</i>
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,367	13,415	13,325	13,142	12,925	12,893	13,011	<i>13,083</i>	<i>13,133</i>	<i>13,174</i>	<i>13,222</i>	<i>13,303</i>	13,312	<i>12,978</i>	<i>13,208</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.0	1.6	0.0	-1.9	-3.3	-3.9	-2.4	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	0.4	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>
GDP Implicit Price Deflator (Index, 2005=100)	107.6	108.1	109.1	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.9	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>112.0</i>	108.5	<i>109.9</i>	<i>111.2</i>
Percent change from prior year	2.1	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.7	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	2.1	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Real Disposable Personal Income (billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	9,827	10,059	9,838	9,920	9,926	10,020	9,965	<i>9,960</i>	<i>9,907</i>	<i>10,004</i>	<i>10,060</i>	<i>10,050</i>	9,911	<i>9,968</i>	<i>10,005</i>
Percent change from prior year	0.0	2.2	-0.5	0.3	1.0	-0.4	1.3	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	0.5	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Manufacturing Production Index (Index, 2002=100)	114.1	112.6	109.9	104.5	98.2	95.7	97.0	<i>99.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>101.5</i>	110.3	<i>97.6</i>	<i>100.7</i>
Percent change from prior year	1.3	-0.9	-3.9	-8.7	-13.9	-15.0	-11.8	<i>-4.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	-3.1	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Weather															
U.S. Heating Degree-Days	2,251	528	70	1,646	2,257	500	76	<i>1,630</i>	<i>2,229</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>1,630</i>	4,496	<i>4,463</i>	<i>4,496</i>
U.S. Cooling Degree-Days	35	385	789	68	31	360	782	<i>76</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>774</i>	<i>77</i>	1,277	<i>1,249</i>	<i>1,226</i>

- = no data available

(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 2. U.S. Energy Nominal Prices

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Crude Oil (dollars per barrel)															
West Texas Intermediate Spot Average	97.94	123.95	118.05	58.35	42.90	59.48	68.20	<i>69.00</i>	<i>71.00</i>	<i>71.67</i>	<i>72.67</i>	<i>74.33</i>	99.57	<i>59.90</i>	<i>72.42</i>
Imported Average	89.72	115.91	112.85	52.29	40.47	57.50	66.45	<i>66.49</i>	<i>68.00</i>	<i>68.67</i>	<i>69.66</i>	<i>71.33</i>	92.61	<i>57.62</i>	<i>69.43</i>
Refiner Average Acquisition Cost	91.17	117.20	114.89	55.19	40.45	56.91	67.44	<i>67.50</i>	<i>69.00</i>	<i>69.68</i>	<i>70.66</i>	<i>72.34</i>	94.68	<i>58.28</i>	<i>70.43</i>
Liquid Fuels (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Prices for Resale															
Gasoline	249	315	315	154	132	176	194	<i>182</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>203</i>	258	<i>172</i>	<i>203</i>
Diesel Fuel	283	365	347	199	138	160	182	<i>181</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>211</i>	300	<i>165</i>	<i>202</i>
Heating Oil	269	347	337	189	145	151	174	<i>180</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>208</i>	275	<i>159</i>	<i>195</i>
Refiner Prices to End Users															
Jet Fuel	284	364	357	204	137	159	183	<i>182</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>211</i>	305	<i>166</i>	<i>202</i>
No. 6 Residual Fuel Oil (a)	187	218	262	135	105	124	153	<i>159</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>165</i>	200	<i>134</i>	<i>162</i>
Propane to Petrochemical Sector	145	166	172	83	68	72	85	<i>96</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>105</i>	139	<i>80</i>	<i>101</i>
Retail Prices Including Taxes															
Gasoline Regular Grade (b)	311	376	385	230	189	232	257	<i>244</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>266</i>	326	<i>231</i>	<i>265</i>
Gasoline All Grades (b)	316	381	391	236	194	237	262	<i>249</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>271</i>	331	<i>236</i>	<i>270</i>
On-highway Diesel Fuel	352	439	434	299	220	233	260	<i>260</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>289</i>	380	<i>243</i>	<i>278</i>
Heating Oil	340	401	409	286	246	235	246	<i>258</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>285</i>	338	<i>248</i>	<i>269</i>
Propane	250	265	271	241	235	213	191	<i>202</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>204</i>	251	<i>215</i>	<i>203</i>
Natural Gas (dollars per thousand cubic feet)															
Average Wellhead	7.62	9.86	8.81	6.06	4.36	3.44	3.17	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.89</i>	8.08	<i>3.59</i>	<i>4.48</i>
Henry Hub Spot	8.91	11.72	9.29	6.60	4.71	3.82	3.26	<i>3.63</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>5.59</i>	9.12	<i>3.85</i>	<i>5.02</i>
End-Use Prices															
Industrial Sector	8.88	11.09	10.77	7.62	6.55	4.63	4.17	<i>4.49</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>6.23</i>	9.58	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.73</i>
Commercial Sector	11.35	13.12	14.17	11.46	10.66	9.29	9.05	<i>8.80</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>10.09</i>	11.99	<i>9.69</i>	<i>9.63</i>
Residential Sector	12.44	15.59	19.25	13.33	12.20	12.27	14.49	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>15.07</i>	<i>12.69</i>	13.67	<i>12.11</i>	<i>12.22</i>
Electricity															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.91	2.04	2.16	2.18	2.27	2.24	2.21	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.99</i>	2.07	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.02</i>
Natural Gas	8.57	11.08	9.75	6.67	5.44	4.43	4.04	<i>4.17</i>	<i>5.46</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>5.04</i>	<i>5.68</i>	9.13	<i>4.45</i>	<i>5.31</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (c)	12.90	15.44	17.75	10.28	7.26	8.57	10.35	<i>11.00</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>11.23</i>	<i>11.20</i>	<i>11.45</i>	14.40	<i>9.02</i>	<i>11.26</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	18.86	23.38	23.99	14.88	11.40	11.92	12.73	<i>12.86</i>	<i>13.44</i>	<i>13.76</i>	<i>14.14</i>	<i>14.78</i>	20.27	<i>12.24</i>	<i>14.03</i>
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Industrial Sector	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.8</i>	7.0	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>
Commercial Sector	9.5	10.3	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.7	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.1</i>	10.3	<i>10.3</i>	<i>10.2</i>
Residential Sector	10.4	11.5	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.0	<i>11.3</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.2</i>	11.4	<i>11.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>

- = no data available

(a) Average for all sulfur contents.

(b) Average self-service cash price.

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

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

Prices exclude taxes unless otherwise noted

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

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

 Natural gas Henry Hub spot price from NGI's *Daily Gas Price Index* (<http://Intelligencepress.com>); WTI crude oil price from Reuter's News Service (<http://www.reuters.com>).

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

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

Table 3a. International Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Supply (million barrels per day) (a)															
OECD	21.31	21.06	20.38	20.95	21.17	20.75	20.65	<i>20.69</i>	<i>20.63</i>	<i>20.36</i>	<i>20.16</i>	<i>20.22</i>	20.92	<i>20.81</i>	<i>20.34</i>
U.S. (50 States)	8.67	8.75	8.18	8.46	8.76	8.96	9.00	<i>8.94</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.01</i>	8.51	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Canada	3.38	3.22	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.25	3.41	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.47</i>	3.35	<i>3.38</i>	<i>3.43</i>
Mexico	3.29	3.19	3.15	3.12	3.06	2.99	2.88	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.61</i>	3.19	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.69</i>
North Sea (b)	4.44	4.32	4.06	4.38	4.41	4.01	3.78	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.96</i>	<i>3.75</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.66</i>	4.30	<i>4.04</i>	<i>3.71</i>
Other OECD	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	1.55	1.53	1.57	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>1.52</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.47</i>	1.57	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Non-OECD	64.46	64.57	64.88	63.97	62.19	62.90	63.52	<i>63.92</i>	<i>64.00</i>	<i>64.63</i>	<i>64.97</i>	<i>65.26</i>	64.47	<i>63.14</i>	<i>64.72</i>
OPEC	35.72	35.84	36.18	35.16	33.24	33.60	34.29	<i>34.49</i>	<i>34.17</i>	<i>34.57</i>	<i>35.14</i>	<i>35.31</i>	35.72	<i>33.91</i>	<i>34.80</i>
Crude Oil Portion	31.31	31.42	31.68	30.67	28.71	28.78	29.26	<i>29.31</i>	<i>28.79</i>	<i>28.99</i>	<i>29.49</i>	<i>29.49</i>	31.27	<i>29.02</i>	<i>29.19</i>
Other Liquids	4.41	4.42	4.50	4.49	4.53	4.82	5.03	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.39</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.65</i>	<i>5.81</i>	4.46	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.61</i>
Former Soviet Union	12.59	12.60	12.42	12.46	12.60	12.87	12.73	<i>12.79</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>13.09</i>	<i>12.99</i>	<i>12.98</i>	12.52	<i>12.75</i>	<i>13.02</i>
China	3.94	4.00	3.97	3.98	3.92	3.98	4.00	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.00</i>	3.97	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.01</i>
Other Non-OECD	12.21	12.13	12.30	12.36	12.43	12.45	12.51	<i>12.62</i>	<i>12.79</i>	<i>12.94</i>	<i>12.85</i>	<i>12.97</i>	12.25	<i>12.50</i>	<i>12.89</i>
Total World Supply	85.76	85.62	85.26	84.92	83.36	83.65	84.17	<i>84.61</i>	<i>84.63</i>	<i>84.99</i>	<i>85.13</i>	<i>85.47</i>	85.39	<i>83.95</i>	<i>85.06</i>
Non-OPEC Supply	50.05	49.78	49.08	49.76	50.11	50.05	49.88	<i>50.12</i>	<i>50.46</i>	<i>50.43</i>	<i>49.99</i>	<i>50.17</i>	49.67	<i>50.04</i>	<i>50.26</i>
Consumption (million barrels per day) (c)															
OECD	48.98	47.35	46.67	47.31	46.41	44.37	45.04	<i>46.12</i>	<i>46.24</i>	<i>44.65</i>	<i>45.22</i>	<i>46.24</i>	47.58	<i>45.48</i>	<i>45.59</i>
U.S. (50 States)	20.04	19.76	18.90	19.30	18.84	18.47	18.81	<i>18.97</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>19.04</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.15</i>	19.50	<i>18.77</i>	<i>19.09</i>
U.S. Territories	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Canada	2.31	2.19	2.28	2.26	2.20	2.12	2.16	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.25</i>	2.26	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.22</i>
Europe	15.34	15.07	15.55	15.43	14.92	14.20	14.72	<i>14.99</i>	<i>14.64</i>	<i>14.25</i>	<i>14.69</i>	<i>14.88</i>	15.35	<i>14.71</i>	<i>14.62</i>
Japan	5.45	4.63	4.34	4.71	4.72	4.03	3.87	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>4.13</i>	4.78	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.01</i>
Other OECD	5.57	5.42	5.33	5.33	5.47	5.28	5.21	<i>5.34</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>5.27</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.56</i>	5.41	<i>5.32</i>	<i>5.39</i>
Non-OECD	37.51	38.54	38.51	36.98	36.63	38.54	38.95	<i>38.58</i>	<i>38.28</i>	<i>39.30</i>	<i>39.59</i>	<i>39.56</i>	37.89	<i>38.18</i>	<i>39.19</i>
Former Soviet Union	4.30	4.31	4.35	4.38	4.11	4.16	4.14	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.22</i>	4.33	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.14</i>
Europe	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.83	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.82</i>	0.80	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.81</i>
China	7.86	7.89	8.10	7.56	7.55	8.33	8.41	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>8.62</i>	7.85	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.54</i>
Other Asia	9.52	9.61	8.96	8.76	9.09	9.26	9.07	<i>9.25</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.38</i>	<i>9.10</i>	<i>9.49</i>	9.21	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.32</i>
Other Non-OECD	15.04	15.95	16.31	15.49	15.11	16.02	16.49	<i>15.89</i>	<i>15.71</i>	<i>16.49</i>	<i>16.87</i>	<i>16.40</i>	15.70	<i>15.88</i>	<i>16.37</i>
Total World Consumption	86.50	85.89	85.19	84.29	83.05	82.91	83.99	<i>84.70</i>	<i>84.53</i>	<i>83.95</i>	<i>84.81</i>	<i>85.79</i>	85.46	<i>83.67</i>	<i>84.77</i>
Inventory Net Withdrawals (million barrels per day)															
U.S. (50 States)	0.12	-0.34	-0.20	-0.35	-0.65	-0.48	-0.06	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>-0.38</i>	<i>-0.04</i>	<i>0.26</i>	-0.20	<i>-0.20</i>	<i>0.06</i>
Other OECD	-0.23	-0.01	-0.28	-0.15	-0.02	0.11	0.05	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.21</i>	<i>-0.26</i>	<i>-0.11</i>	<i>0.03</i>	-0.17	<i>0.00</i>	<i>-0.14</i>
Other Stock Draws and Balance	0.85	0.62	0.41	-0.12	0.35	-0.36	-0.17	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>-0.30</i>	<i>-0.40</i>	<i>-0.17</i>	<i>0.04</i>	0.44	<i>-0.09</i>	<i>-0.21</i>
Total Stock Draw	0.73	0.27	-0.08	-0.63	-0.31	-0.74	-0.18	<i>0.08</i>	<i>-0.10</i>	<i>-1.04</i>	<i>-0.32</i>	<i>0.32</i>	0.07	<i>-0.29</i>	<i>-0.29</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
U.S. Commercial Inventory	954	980	1,002	1,035	1,082	1,115	1,119	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,047</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>1,086</i>	<i>1,062</i>	1,035	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,062</i>
OECD Commercial Inventory	2,569	2,602	2,652	2,694	2,736	2,756	2,757	<i>2,732</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>2,773</i>	<i>2,787</i>	<i>2,761</i>	2,694	<i>2,732</i>	<i>2,761</i>

- = no data available

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration 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 3b. Non-OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
North America	15.34	15.17	14.73	14.97	15.22	15.21	15.30	<i>15.18</i>	<i>15.14</i>	<i>15.09</i>	<i>15.16</i>	<i>15.09</i>	15.05	<i>15.23</i>	<i>15.12</i>
Canada	3.38	3.22	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.25	3.41	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>3.29</i>	<i>3.45</i>	<i>3.47</i>	3.35	<i>3.38</i>	<i>3.43</i>
Mexico	3.29	3.19	3.15	3.12	3.06	2.99	2.88	<i>2.79</i>	<i>2.75</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.65</i>	<i>2.61</i>	3.19	<i>2.93</i>	<i>2.69</i>
United States	8.67	8.75	8.18	8.46	8.76	8.96	9.00	<i>8.94</i>	<i>8.89</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>9.06</i>	<i>9.01</i>	8.51	<i>8.92</i>	<i>9.00</i>
Central and South America	4.15	4.17	4.32	4.36	4.45	4.48	4.51	<i>4.61</i>	<i>4.68</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.82</i>	4.25	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.75</i>
Argentina	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.78	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.75</i>	0.79	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.76</i>
Brazil	2.33	2.39	2.44	2.44	2.54	2.58	2.59	<i>2.70</i>	<i>2.76</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.89</i>	2.40	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.83</i>
Colombia	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.67	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.60	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.70</i>
Other Central and S. America	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.46	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.46</i>	0.46	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Europe	5.34	5.21	4.96	5.27	5.27	4.88	4.64	<i>4.83</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.57</i>	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.47</i>	5.20	<i>4.90</i>	<i>4.54</i>
Norway	2.51	2.42	2.39	2.55	2.53	2.21	2.24	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.37</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.21</i>	2.47	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.24</i>
United Kingdom (offshore)	1.59	1.57	1.35	1.51	1.55	1.50	1.25	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.18</i>	1.50	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.19</i>
Other North Sea	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.29	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	0.33	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.28</i>
FSU and Eastern Europe	12.59	12.60	12.42	12.46	12.60	12.87	12.73	<i>12.79</i>	<i>13.02</i>	<i>13.09</i>	<i>12.99</i>	<i>12.98</i>	12.52	<i>12.75</i>	<i>13.02</i>
Azerbaijan	0.91	0.98	0.85	0.77	0.93	1.07	1.07	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.14</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>1.21</i>	0.88	<i>1.04</i>	<i>1.18</i>
Kazakhstan	1.47	1.44	1.33	1.47	1.48	1.51	1.47	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.66</i>	1.43	<i>1.51</i>	<i>1.66</i>
Russia	9.78	9.75	9.82	9.81	9.77	9.88	9.78	<i>9.71</i>	<i>9.82</i>	<i>9.83</i>	<i>9.75</i>	<i>9.70</i>	9.79	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.78</i>
Turkmenistan	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.19	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>
Other FSU/Eastern Europe	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.40</i>	0.43	<i>0.41</i>	<i>0.40</i>
Middle East	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.56	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>1.55</i>	1.54	<i>1.56</i>	<i>1.56</i>
Oman	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.81	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.82</i>	0.76	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.82</i>
Syria	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.42	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.42</i>	0.43	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Yemen	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.27	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.30	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.26</i>
Asia and Oceania	8.50	8.55	8.55	8.63	8.50	8.49	8.62	<i>8.65</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>8.59</i>	<i>8.59</i>	8.56	<i>8.56</i>	<i>8.63</i>
Australia	0.52	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.63	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.59	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.59</i>
China	3.94	4.00	3.97	3.98	3.92	3.98	4.00	<i>4.03</i>	<i>4.02</i>	<i>4.05</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>4.00</i>	3.97	<i>3.98</i>	<i>4.01</i>
India	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.90	<i>0.93</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.99</i>	0.88	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.97</i>
Indonesia	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.03	1.03	<i>1.01</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>0.94</i>	1.05	<i>1.03</i>	<i>0.95</i>
Malaysia	0.74	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.71	0.70	0.70	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.69</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.67</i>	0.73	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.68</i>
Vietnam	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.37	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.42</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.31	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.43</i>
Africa	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.53	2.51	2.54	2.54	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.64</i>	<i>2.66</i>	2.55	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.63</i>
Egypt	0.63	0.62	0.65	0.62	0.59	0.57	0.56	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	0.63	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Equatorial Guinea	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.35	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	0.36	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.36</i>
Gabon	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.28	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.26</i>	0.25	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>
Sudan	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.56</i>	0.48	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.53</i>
Total non-OPEC liquids	50.05	49.78	49.08	49.76	50.11	50.05	49.88	<i>50.12</i>	<i>50.46</i>	<i>50.43</i>	<i>49.99</i>	<i>50.17</i>	49.67	<i>50.04</i>	<i>50.26</i>
OPEC non-crude liquids	4.41	4.42	4.50	4.49	4.53	4.82	5.03	<i>5.18</i>	<i>5.39</i>	<i>5.57</i>	<i>5.65</i>	<i>5.81</i>	4.46	<i>4.89</i>	<i>5.61</i>
Non-OPEC + OPEC non-crude	54.46	54.21	53.59	54.25	54.65	54.87	54.92	<i>55.30</i>	<i>55.84</i>	<i>56.00</i>	<i>55.64</i>	<i>55.98</i>	54.12	<i>54.94</i>	<i>55.87</i>

- = no data available

FSU = Former Soviet Union

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

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

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

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

Historical data: Latest data available from Energy Information Administration 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 3c. OPEC Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply (million barrels per day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Crude Oil															
Algeria	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.30	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Angola	1.91	1.92	1.85	1.88	1.78	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	-
Ecuador	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.80	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.77	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	-
Iraq	2.30	2.42	2.42	2.34	2.28	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.58	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-
Libya	1.79	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	-
Nigeria	1.99	1.90	1.95	1.92	1.82	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.94	-	-
Qatar	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.82	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9.20	9.32	9.57	8.95	8.07	8.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.26	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.48	2.30	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-
Venezuela	2.40	2.37	2.34	2.31	2.13	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35	-	-
OPEC Total	31.31	31.42	31.68	30.67	28.71	28.78	29.26	29.31	28.79	28.99	29.49	29.49	31.27	29.02	29.19
Other Liquids	4.41	4.42	4.50	4.49	4.53	4.82	5.03	5.18	5.39	5.57	5.65	5.81	4.46	4.89	5.61
Total OPEC Supply	35.72	35.84	36.18	35.16	33.24	33.60	34.29	34.49	34.17	34.57	35.14	35.31	35.72	33.91	34.80
Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-
Angola	1.91	1.92	1.85	1.92	1.92	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	-
Ecuador	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-
Iran	3.80	3.80	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.85	-	-
Iraq	2.30	2.42	2.42	2.34	2.28	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.37	-	-
Kuwait	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	-	-
Libya	1.79	1.75	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.75	-	-
Nigeria	1.99	1.90	1.95	1.92	1.82	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.94	-	-
Qatar	0.88	0.93	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10.57	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.59	-	-
United Arab Emirates	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.55	2.60	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	-	-
Venezuela	2.40	2.37	2.34	2.31	2.13	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35	-	-
OPEC Total	32.72	32.76	32.82	32.79	32.55	32.72	33.02	33.19	33.20	33.52	33.66	33.67	32.77	32.87	33.51
Surplus Crude Oil Production Capacity															
Algeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.15	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Ecuador	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Kuwait	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-
Libya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-
Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
Qatar	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.22	0.25	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1.37	1.28	1.03	1.65	2.53	2.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-
OPEC Total	1.41	1.35	1.14	2.12	3.83	3.94	3.76	3.88	4.41	4.53	4.17	4.18	1.51	3.85	4.32

- = 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				2008	2009	2010
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
North America	24.47	24.15	23.33	23.64	23.10	22.61	23.00	<i>23.26</i>	<i>23.30</i>	<i>23.23</i>	<i>23.34</i>	<i>23.42</i>	23.90	<i>22.99</i>	<i>23.32</i>
Canada	2.31	2.19	2.28	2.26	2.20	2.12	2.16	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.22</i>	<i>2.15</i>	<i>2.25</i>	<i>2.25</i>	2.26	<i>2.18</i>	<i>2.22</i>
Mexico	2.12	2.19	2.14	2.07	2.05	2.01	2.02	<i>2.04</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>1.99</i>	<i>2.01</i>	2.13	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.01</i>
United States	20.04	19.76	18.90	19.30	18.84	18.47	18.81	<i>18.97</i>	<i>19.07</i>	<i>19.04</i>	<i>19.09</i>	<i>19.15</i>	19.50	<i>18.77</i>	<i>19.09</i>
Central and South America	6.05	6.33	6.13	6.16	5.95	6.25	6.20	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>6.38</i>	<i>6.43</i>	<i>6.41</i>	6.17	<i>6.17</i>	<i>6.34</i>
Brazil	2.43	2.57	2.57	2.51	2.39	2.51	2.59	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.49</i>	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.67</i>	<i>2.66</i>	2.52	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.60</i>
Europe	16.13	15.86	16.35	16.23	15.69	14.97	15.56	<i>15.80</i>	<i>15.43</i>	<i>15.03</i>	<i>15.54</i>	<i>15.71</i>	16.14	<i>15.51</i>	<i>15.43</i>
FSU and Eastern Europe	4.30	4.31	4.35	4.38	4.11	4.16	4.14	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.11</i>	<i>4.14</i>	<i>4.22</i>	4.33	<i>4.17</i>	<i>4.14</i>
Russia	2.87	2.89	2.90	2.93	2.69	2.74	2.70	<i>2.78</i>	<i>2.66</i>	<i>2.68</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>2.72</i>	2.90	<i>2.73</i>	<i>2.69</i>
Middle East	6.00	6.67	7.21	6.39	6.16	6.77	7.41	<i>6.59</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>7.42</i>	<i>6.89</i>	6.57	<i>6.73</i>	<i>6.95</i>
Asia and Oceania	26.30	25.37	24.61	24.30	24.79	24.90	24.55	<i>25.22</i>	<i>25.73</i>	<i>24.84</i>	<i>24.67</i>	<i>25.80</i>	25.14	<i>24.87</i>	<i>25.26</i>
China	7.86	7.89	8.10	7.56	7.55	8.33	8.41	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>8.62</i>	7.85	<i>8.17</i>	<i>8.54</i>
Japan	5.45	4.63	4.34	4.71	4.72	4.03	3.87	<i>4.31</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>3.67</i>	<i>3.73</i>	<i>4.13</i>	4.78	<i>4.23</i>	<i>4.01</i>
India	3.02	3.02	2.84	2.89	3.10	3.09	2.92	<i>3.00</i>	<i>3.26</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>2.98</i>	<i>3.27</i>	2.94	<i>3.03</i>	<i>3.18</i>
Africa	3.25	3.20	3.22	3.20	3.25	3.24	3.13	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.32</i>	<i>3.27</i>	<i>3.34</i>	3.22	<i>3.22</i>	<i>3.32</i>
Total OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	48.98	47.35	46.67	47.31	46.41	44.37	45.04	<i>46.12</i>	<i>46.24</i>	<i>44.65</i>	<i>45.22</i>	<i>46.24</i>	47.58	<i>45.48</i>	<i>45.59</i>
Total non-OECD Liquid Fuels Consumption	37.51	38.54	38.51	36.98	36.63	38.54	38.95	<i>38.58</i>	<i>38.28</i>	<i>39.30</i>	<i>39.59</i>	<i>39.56</i>	37.89	<i>38.18</i>	<i>39.19</i>
Total World Liquid Fuels Consumption	86.50	85.89	85.19	84.29	83.05	82.91	83.99	<i>84.70</i>	<i>84.53</i>	<i>83.95</i>	<i>84.81</i>	<i>85.79</i>	85.46	<i>83.67</i>	<i>84.77</i>
World Oil-Consumption-Weighted GDP															
Index, 2006 Q1 = 100	109.26	110.10	110.07	108.74	107.90	108.45	109.14	<i>109.37</i>	<i>109.93</i>	<i>111.21</i>	<i>112.19</i>	<i>112.71</i>	109.54	<i>108.72</i>	<i>111.52</i>
Percent change from prior year	4.4	3.8	2.7	0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-0.8	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	2.8	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>

- = 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.

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

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

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

Table 4a. U.S. Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels Supply, Consumption, and Inventories
Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Supply (million barrels per day)															
Crude Oil Supply															
Domestic Production (a)	5.12	5.11	4.66	4.92	5.24	5.24	5.29	5.31	5.34	5.36	5.33	5.31	4.95	5.27	5.34
Alaska	0.71	0.68	0.62	0.72	0.70	0.63	0.60	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.68	0.65	0.60
Federal Gulf of Mexico (b)	1.32	1.31	0.97	1.02	1.39	1.46	1.56	1.60	1.57	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.15	1.51	1.56
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	3.09	3.12	3.07	3.18	3.14	3.14	3.13	3.06	3.13	3.21	3.18	3.17	3.12	3.12	3.17
Crude Oil Net Imports (c)	9.77	9.87	9.61	9.78	9.48	9.12	9.16	8.92	8.70	9.13	9.05	8.85	9.75	9.17	8.93
SPR Net Withdrawals	-0.04	-0.06	0.04	0.01	-0.12	-0.12	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.07	0.00
Commercial Inventory Net Withdrawals	-0.31	0.21	-0.09	-0.24	-0.44	0.19	0.11	0.04	-0.20	0.06	0.17	0.01	-0.11	-0.02	0.01
Crude Oil Adjustment (d)	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.04	-0.02	0.13	0.07	-0.03	0.04	0.07	0.01	-0.03	0.07	0.04	0.02
Total Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14.60	15.16	14.34	14.50	14.11	14.55	14.62	14.21	13.89	14.62	14.57	14.14	14.65	14.37	14.31
Other Supply															
Refinery Processing Gain	0.99	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.97
Natural Gas Liquids Production	1.84	1.87	1.73	1.70	1.79	1.90	1.85	1.73	1.68	1.77	1.79	1.74	1.78	1.81	1.75
Renewables and Oxygenate Production (e)	0.59	0.64	0.68	0.70	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.65	0.73	0.81
Fuel Ethanol Production	0.54	0.59	0.64	0.66	0.64	0.67	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.61	0.69	0.78
Petroleum Products Adjustment (f)	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Product Net Imports (c)	1.42	1.45	1.19	1.38	1.29	0.74	0.64	0.77	1.03	1.19	1.01	1.06	1.36	0.86	1.07
Pentanes Plus	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.00
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.17	0.14	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.08	0.10
Unfinished Oils	0.75	0.76	0.74	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.77	0.72	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.68	0.76	0.71	0.71
Other HC/Oxygenates	-0.03	0.00	0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	-0.03
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	0.58	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.71	0.75	0.65	0.68	0.83	0.76	0.71	0.77	0.74	0.75
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.20	0.21	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.13
Jet Fuel	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.04	0.02	-0.01
Distillate Fuel Oil	-0.10	-0.36	-0.47	-0.33	-0.26	-0.43	-0.44	-0.42	-0.29	-0.33	-0.34	-0.23	-0.32	-0.39	-0.30
Residual Fuel Oil	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	-0.18	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.07	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01
Other Oils (g)	-0.19	-0.20	-0.22	-0.14	-0.21	-0.28	-0.32	-0.32	-0.23	-0.28	-0.27	-0.27	-0.19	-0.28	-0.26
Product Inventory Net Withdrawals	0.47	-0.49	-0.15	-0.12	-0.08	-0.55	-0.16	0.36	0.60	-0.45	-0.22	0.24	-0.07	-0.11	0.04
Total Supply	20.04	19.76	18.90	19.30	18.84	18.47	18.81	18.97	19.07	19.04	19.09	19.15	19.50	18.77	19.09
Consumption (million barrels per day)															
Natural Gas Liquids and Other Liquids															
Pentanes Plus	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.09
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2.29	1.87	1.76	1.89	2.07	1.76	1.85	1.98	2.16	1.77	1.79	1.99	1.95	1.92	1.93
Unfinished Oils	-0.02	-0.06	-0.13	0.11	0.00	-0.19	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01
Finished Liquid Fuels															
Motor Gasoline	8.92	9.16	8.93	8.95	8.79	9.09	9.19	9.01	8.86	9.20	9.21	9.05	8.99	9.02	9.08
Jet Fuel	1.56	1.61	1.56	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.47	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.54	1.41	1.42
Distillate Fuel Oil	4.21	3.93	3.70	3.95	3.91	3.48	3.43	3.68	3.86	3.67	3.63	3.77	3.95	3.62	3.73
Residual Fuel Oil	0.60	0.69	0.57	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.44	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.59
Other Oils (f)	2.35	2.49	2.43	2.27	2.05	2.30	2.36	2.19	2.11	2.32	2.43	2.21	2.38	2.22	2.27
Total Consumption	20.04	19.76	18.90	19.30	18.84	18.47	18.81	18.97	19.07	19.04	19.09	19.15	19.50	18.77	19.09
Total Liquid Fuels Net Imports	11.19	11.32	10.80	11.15	10.76	9.86	9.80	9.69	9.73	10.31	10.07	9.91	11.11	10.02	10.01
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Commercial Inventory															
Crude Oil (excluding SPR)	314.7	295.8	304.0	325.8	365.8	348.7	338.2	334.9	352.5	346.7	330.7	329.6	325.8	334.9	329.6
Pentanes Plus	9.0	12.8	15.6	13.8	15.8	17.0	16.8	13.7	13.1	14.3	15.1	12.6	13.8	13.7	12.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	63.9	102.5	136.9	113.1	90.2	132.3	153.6	118.9	80.1	117.1	144.9	112.7	113.1	118.9	112.7
Unfinished Oils	90.2	88.7	91.4	83.5	93.8	91.7	82.5	79.5	92.5	89.9	89.6	82.6	83.5	79.5	82.6
Other HC/Oxygenates	14.1	14.8	17.3	15.8	17.2	15.1	15.7	15.3	16.0	16.3	16.7	16.3	15.8	15.3	16.3
Total Motor Gasoline	222.2	210.9	190.0	213.6	216.7	214.0	211.7	221.6	219.1	219.1	211.9	222.8	213.6	221.6	222.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	110.6	107.3	92.6	98.3	88.2	87.9	86.7	94.6	92.4	97.5	95.3	100.9	98.3	94.6	100.9
Motor Gasoline Blend Comp.	111.6	103.6	97.4	115.2	128.5	126.1	125.0	126.9	126.7	121.7	116.6	121.9	115.2	126.9	121.9
Jet Fuel	38.7	39.8	37.8	38.0	41.6	43.9	46.0	44.5	42.0	42.2	42.1	41.6	38.0	44.5	41.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	107.8	121.7	127.7	146.0	143.6	160.0	170.4	164.2	131.8	138.9	147.1	152.0	146.0	164.2	152.0
Residual Fuel Oil	39.9	41.2	38.9	36.1	39.0	37.0	34.1	37.5	37.8	38.5	37.5	39.8	36.1	37.5	39.8
Other Oils (f)	53.9	51.8	42.5	49.3	58.5	55.2	50.4	53.4	62.5	59.1	50.3	52.4	49.3	53.4	52.4
Total Commercial Inventory	954	980	1,002	1,035	1,082	1,115	1,119	1,083	1,047	1,082	1,086	1,062	1,035	1,083	1,062
Crude Oil in SPR	700	706	702	702	713	724	725	727	727	727	727	727	702	727	727
Heating Oil Reserve	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

- = no data available

(a) Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPR: Strategic Petroleum Reserve

HC: Hydrocarbons

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

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

Projections: 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Refinery and Blender Net Inputs															
Crude Oil	14.60	15.16	14.34	14.50	14.11	14.55	14.62	<i>14.21</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>14.62</i>	<i>14.57</i>	<i>14.14</i>	14.65	<i>14.37</i>	<i>14.31</i>
Pentanes Plus	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.36	0.29	0.27	0.41	0.35	0.28	0.27	<i>0.38</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.39</i>	0.33	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.32</i>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0.56	0.63	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.78	0.82	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.91</i>	<i>0.92</i>	<i>0.93</i>	0.65	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.91</i>
Unfinished Oils	0.67	0.84	0.84	0.78	0.57	0.90	0.88	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.76</i>	0.78	<i>0.77</i>	<i>0.71</i>
Motor Gasoline Blend Components	0.39	0.76	0.63	0.56	0.66	0.60	0.57	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.78</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.55</i>	0.58	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.66</i>
Aviation Gasoline Blend Components	0.00	0.00	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	16.72	17.83	16.90	17.17	16.56	17.26	17.31	<i>16.90</i>	<i>16.44</i>	<i>17.51</i>	<i>17.37</i>	<i>16.95</i>	17.15	<i>17.01</i>	<i>17.07</i>
Refinery Processing Gain	0.99	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.97	<i>0.99</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>1.00</i>	0.99	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.97</i>
Refinery and Blender Net Production															
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	0.55	0.85	0.72	0.39	0.50	0.82	0.73	<i>0.44</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.44</i>	0.63	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.64</i>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.46	8.61	8.30	8.82	8.52	8.85	8.90	<i>8.88</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>8.87</i>	<i>8.90</i>	8.55	<i>8.79</i>	<i>8.86</i>
Jet Fuel	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.43	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.41</i>	1.49	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.41</i>
Distillate Fuel	4.02	4.44	4.23	4.48	4.14	4.09	3.99	<i>4.03</i>	<i>3.79</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.07</i>	<i>4.05</i>	4.29	<i>4.06</i>	<i>4.00</i>
Residual Fuel	0.63	0.71	0.55	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.59	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.57</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.64</i>	0.62	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.60</i>
Other Oils (a)	2.55	2.67	2.55	2.48	2.36	2.54	2.63	<i>2.54</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.50</i>	2.56	<i>2.52</i>	<i>2.53</i>
Total Refinery and Blender Net Production	17.71	18.84	17.88	18.16	17.49	18.26	18.28	<i>17.89</i>	<i>17.39</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>18.35</i>	<i>17.94</i>	18.15	<i>17.98</i>	<i>18.04</i>
Refinery Distillation Inputs	14.89	15.52	14.72	14.98	14.43	14.86	14.98	<i>14.58</i>	<i>14.24</i>	<i>14.96</i>	<i>14.91</i>	<i>14.49</i>	15.03	<i>14.72</i>	<i>14.65</i>
Refinery Operable Distillation Capacity	17.59	17.60	17.61	17.62	17.67	17.66	17.66	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.65</i>	<i>17.65</i>	17.61	<i>17.66</i>	<i>17.65</i>
Refinery Distillation Utilization Factor	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.84	0.85	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.82</i>	0.85	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.83</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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Price	249	315	315	154	132	176	194	182	<i>194</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>203</i>	258	<i>172</i>	<i>203</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Excluding Taxes															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	263	325	332	180	140	183	208	193	<i>203</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>214</i>	275	<i>182</i>	<i>213</i>
PADD 2 (Midwest)	260	325	331	170	142	186	203	191	<i>204</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>214</i>	272	<i>181</i>	<i>214</i>
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	260	323	330	172	136	180	201	190	<i>202</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>212</i>	271	<i>177</i>	<i>212</i>
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	255	321	343	176	128	182	213	197	<i>199</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>218</i>	274	<i>181</i>	<i>216</i>
PADD 5 (West Coast)	268	340	343	191	157	197	237	215	<i>216</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>229</i>	286	<i>202</i>	<i>229</i>
U.S. Average	262	327	333	177	142	185	210	196	<i>205</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>217</i>	275	<i>184</i>	<i>216</i>
Gasoline Regular Grade Retail Prices Including Taxes															
PADD 1	312	374	383	234	187	229	254	242	<i>251</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>264</i>	326	<i>229</i>	<i>263</i>
PADD 2	307	373	381	218	187	231	248	237	<i>249</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>261</i>	320	<i>226</i>	<i>261</i>
PADD 3	301	364	374	218	178	221	241	232	<i>243</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>255</i>	314	<i>218</i>	<i>254</i>
PADD 4	302	367	391	230	173	226	257	244	<i>246</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>267</i>	323	<i>226</i>	<i>264</i>
PADD 5	327	398	406	253	210	251	292	271	<i>273</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>287</i>	346	<i>257</i>	<i>286</i>
U.S. Average	311	376	385	230	189	232	257	244	<i>253</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>266</i>	326	<i>231</i>	<i>265</i>
Gasoline All Grades Including Taxes	316	381	391	236	194	237	262	249	<i>258</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>271</i>	331	<i>236</i>	<i>270</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
Total Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	59.4	58.9	45.4	62.6	56.5	56.0	55.6	<i>61.4</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>62.9</i>	62.6	<i>61.4</i>	<i>62.9</i>
PADD 2	52.7	51.5	49.0	48.2	51.9	51.1	50.1	<i>49.7</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>50.4</i>	48.2	<i>49.7</i>	<i>50.4</i>
PADD 3	72.1	65.8	62.5	68.7	72.5	71.2	71.4	<i>73.5</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>73.4</i>	68.7	<i>73.5</i>	<i>73.4</i>
PADD 4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.0	6.4	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>	6.9	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>
PADD 5	31.3	28.0	26.6	27.1	29.4	29.7	28.2	<i>30.1</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>29.2</i>	27.1	<i>30.1</i>	<i>29.2</i>
U.S. Total	222.2	210.9	190.0	213.6	216.7	214.0	211.7	<i>221.6</i>	<i>219.1</i>	<i>219.1</i>	<i>211.9</i>	<i>222.8</i>	213.6	<i>221.6</i>	<i>222.8</i>
Finished Gasoline Inventories															
PADD 1	27.0	28.3	19.6	25.7	18.6	18.6	18.4	<i>22.2</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>24.7</i>	25.7	<i>22.2</i>	<i>24.7</i>
PADD 2	34.8	33.6	30.4	29.5	28.4	26.8	25.7	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>31.1</i>	29.5	<i>28.5</i>	<i>31.1</i>
PADD 3	36.3	34.5	32.1	33.9	31.5	32.6	32.2	<i>34.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>35.2</i>	33.9	<i>34.0</i>	<i>35.2</i>
PADD 4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	4.7	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>
PADD 5	7.8	6.4	6.2	4.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	4.6	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>
U.S. Total	110.6	107.3	92.6	98.3	88.2	87.9	86.7	<i>94.6</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>100.9</i>	98.3	<i>94.6</i>	<i>100.9</i>
Gasoline Blending Components Inventories															
PADD 1	32.4	30.6	25.8	37.0	38.0	37.4	37.2	<i>39.2</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>38.2</i>	37.0	<i>39.2</i>	<i>38.2</i>
PADD 2	17.9	17.9	18.6	18.7	23.4	24.3	24.4	<i>21.2</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>19.4</i>	18.7	<i>21.2</i>	<i>19.4</i>
PADD 3	35.9	31.3	30.4	34.8	41.1	38.7	39.2	<i>39.5</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>38.3</i>	34.8	<i>39.5</i>	<i>38.3</i>
PADD 4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.0	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	2.2	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>
PADD 5	23.5	21.6	20.4	22.6	23.6	23.8	22.2	<i>24.8</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	22.6	<i>24.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>
U.S. Total	111.6	103.6	97.4	115.2	128.5	126.1	125.0	<i>126.9</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>121.9</i>	115.2	<i>126.9</i>	<i>121.9</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Refiner Wholesale Prices															
Heating Oil	269	347	337	189	145	151	174	180	<i>188</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>208</i>	275	<i>159</i>	<i>195</i>
Diesel Fuel	283	365	347	199	138	160	182	181	<i>190</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>211</i>	300	<i>165</i>	<i>202</i>
Heating Oil Residential Prices Excluding Taxes															
Northeast	324	381	390	274	238	226	235	248	<i>253</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>272</i>	322	<i>239</i>	<i>257</i>
South	327	386	393	272	228	211	227	242	<i>248</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>270</i>	322	<i>231</i>	<i>254</i>
Midwest	319	389	382	246	190	194	224	230	<i>237</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>259</i>	310	<i>209</i>	<i>246</i>
West	330	399	399	263	217	233	244	251	<i>255</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>274</i>	331	<i>234</i>	<i>263</i>
U.S. Average	324	382	390	272	235	224	234	246	<i>252</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>271</i>	322	<i>237</i>	<i>257</i>
Heating Oil Residential Prices Including State Taxes															
Northeast	340	400	410	288	250	237	247	260	<i>266</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>286</i>	339	<i>251</i>	<i>270</i>
South	342	403	412	284	238	220	238	253	<i>259</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>282</i>	336	<i>241</i>	<i>265</i>
Midwest	337	411	403	260	201	205	236	243	<i>250</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>274</i>	327	<i>221</i>	<i>259</i>
West	342	413	412	272	225	241	252	260	<i>264</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>285</i>	343	<i>242</i>	<i>273</i>
U.S. Average	340	401	409	286	246	235	246	258	<i>265</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>285</i>	338	<i>248</i>	<i>269</i>
Total Distillate End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	33.6	42.3	50.8	56.7	54.2	67.9	74.8	72.2	<i>50.3</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>67.4</i>	56.7	<i>72.2</i>	<i>67.4</i>
PADD 2 (Midwest)	28.7	30.3	28.0	32.7	34.6	32.8	33.0	32.0	<i>28.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>	32.7	<i>32.0</i>	<i>30.4</i>
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	29.9	32.5	33.2	39.7	38.8	43.6	47.7	43.3	<i>37.5</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>37.7</i>	39.7	<i>43.3</i>	<i>37.7</i>
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.4	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	3.0	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
PADD 5 (West Coast)	12.5	13.2	12.8	13.9	12.6	12.6	11.7	13.2	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>	13.9	<i>13.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>
U.S. Total	107.8	121.7	127.7	146.0	143.6	160.0	170.4	164.2	<i>131.8</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>152.0</i>	146.0	<i>164.2</i>	<i>152.0</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Prices (cents per gallon)															
Propane Wholesale Price (a)	145	166	172	83	68	72	85	96	<i>100</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>105</i>	139	<i>80</i>	<i>101</i>
Propane Residential Prices excluding Taxes															
Northeast	270	289	313	267	255	248	239	231	<i>231</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>227</i>	277	<i>245</i>	<i>228</i>
South	257	267	273	246	237	212	196	205	<i>210</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>208</i>	257	<i>217</i>	<i>205</i>
Midwest	204	217	227	207	204	176	153	166	<i>172</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>171</i>	209	<i>181</i>	<i>169</i>
West	258	255	257	224	218	197	180	199	<i>202</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>200</i>	248	<i>203</i>	<i>195</i>
U.S. Average	237	251	257	229	223	203	181	192	<i>197</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>194</i>	239	<i>204</i>	<i>193</i>
Propane Residential Prices including State Taxes															
Northeast	282	303	328	280	267	260	250	242	<i>241</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>238</i>	290	<i>256</i>	<i>238</i>
South	270	281	288	258	249	223	206	215	<i>221</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>218</i>	270	<i>228</i>	<i>216</i>
Midwest	216	229	240	218	215	186	162	175	<i>182</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>180</i>	221	<i>191</i>	<i>178</i>
West	272	270	270	237	229	208	189	210	<i>213</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>211</i>	262	<i>214</i>	<i>206</i>
U.S. Average	250	265	271	241	235	213	191	202	<i>207</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>204</i>	251	<i>215</i>	<i>203</i>
Propane End-of-period Inventories (million barrels)															
PADD 1 (East Coast)	2.5	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.8	4.4	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.4</i>	3.5	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.4</i>
PADD 2 (Midwest)	9.0	17.8	24.5	18.4	13.4	24.2	31.2	24.8	<i>12.5</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>21.6</i>	18.4	<i>24.8</i>	<i>21.6</i>
PADD 3 (Gulf Coast)	13.2	19.5	27.5	31.3	22.5	35.9	35.0	30.0	<i>16.0</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>28.6</i>	31.3	<i>30.0</i>	<i>28.6</i>
PADD 4 (Rocky Mountain)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>	0.4	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>
PADD 5 (West Coast)	0.4	0.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.6	<i>0.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	1.9	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>
U.S. Total	25.6	42.5	59.0	55.4	40.0	65.3	73.5	61.2	<i>31.8</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>56.7</i>	55.4	<i>61.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>

- = no data available

(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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Supply (billion cubic feet per day)															
Total Marketed Production	58.34	58.88	57.87	59.26	60.70	60.48	59.64	<i>57.10</i>	<i>56.31</i>	<i>56.82</i>	<i>57.47</i>	<i>58.14</i>	58.59	<i>59.47</i>	<i>57.19</i>
Alaska	1.23	1.03	0.97	1.19	1.22	1.06	0.97	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.02</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.18</i>	1.10	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.11</i>
Federal GOM (a)	7.81	6.97	5.58	5.28	6.51	6.91	7.26	<i>7.03</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>6.61</i>	<i>6.61</i>	6.41	<i>6.93</i>	<i>6.80</i>
Lower 48 States (excl GOM)	49.30	50.87	51.32	52.79	52.97	52.51	51.41	<i>48.92</i>	<i>48.03</i>	<i>48.85</i>	<i>49.86</i>	<i>50.34</i>	51.07	<i>51.44</i>	<i>49.28</i>
Total Dry Gas Production	55.88	56.36	55.52	56.95	58.26	57.92	57.09	<i>54.66</i>	<i>53.90</i>	<i>54.39</i>	<i>55.02</i>	<i>55.66</i>	56.18	<i>56.97</i>	<i>54.75</i>
Gross Imports	12.12	9.92	10.46	11.01	11.19	9.59	9.90	<i>10.35</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>10.14</i>	<i>10.63</i>	<i>10.57</i>	10.88	<i>10.25</i>	<i>10.64</i>
Pipeline	11.29	8.86	9.39	10.13	10.23	7.88	8.58	<i>9.18</i>	<i>9.63</i>	<i>8.08</i>	<i>8.62</i>	<i>9.01</i>	9.92	<i>8.96</i>	<i>8.83</i>
LNG	0.83	1.06	1.07	0.88	0.96	1.71	1.32	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.61</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>1.55</i>	0.96	<i>1.29</i>	<i>1.81</i>
Gross Exports	3.52	2.39	2.10	2.98	3.68	2.56	2.28	<i>2.96</i>	<i>3.58</i>	<i>2.42</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>3.01</i>	2.75	<i>2.87</i>	<i>2.79</i>
Net Imports	8.59	7.53	8.36	8.03	7.50	7.03	7.62	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.66</i>	<i>7.72</i>	<i>8.45</i>	<i>7.56</i>	8.13	<i>7.39</i>	<i>7.85</i>
Supplemental Gaseous Fuels	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.14	0.16	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.17</i>	0.15	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16</i>
Net Inventory Withdrawals	18.08	-10.25	-10.79	3.53	12.96	-12.19	-9.69	<i>4.05</i>	<i>15.80</i>	<i>-9.22</i>	<i>-8.78</i>	<i>3.72</i>	0.12	<i>-1.26</i>	<i>0.32</i>
Total Supply	82.67	53.79	53.25	68.68	78.92	52.89	55.19	<i>66.26</i>	<i>77.53</i>	<i>53.03</i>	<i>54.84</i>	<i>67.10</i>	64.58	<i>63.26</i>	<i>63.08</i>
Balancing Item (b)	-0.58	1.12	-0.47	-4.73	0.66	-0.60	-1.75	<i>-2.66</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>-0.92</i>	<i>-0.94</i>	<i>-3.14</i>	-1.17	<i>-1.10</i>	<i>-1.05</i>
Total Primary Supply	82.09	54.91	52.78	63.95	79.58	52.29	53.45	<i>63.61</i>	<i>78.37</i>	<i>52.11</i>	<i>53.90</i>	<i>63.96</i>	63.41	<i>62.16</i>	<i>62.03</i>
Consumption (billion cubic feet per day)															
Residential	25.84	8.37	3.75	15.30	25.42	8.10	3.79	<i>14.86</i>	<i>25.23</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>14.86</i>	13.29	<i>12.99</i>	<i>12.97</i>
Commercial	14.30	6.23	4.14	9.47	14.30	5.89	4.09	<i>9.22</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>9.23</i>	8.52	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Industrial	20.53	17.57	16.55	17.71	18.09	15.38	15.37	<i>16.98</i>	<i>18.32</i>	<i>15.84</i>	<i>15.57</i>	<i>17.16</i>	18.08	<i>16.45</i>	<i>16.71</i>
Electric Power (c)	15.63	17.65	23.36	16.12	15.90	17.81	25.11	<i>17.32</i>	<i>14.98</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>25.33</i>	<i>17.43</i>	18.20	<i>19.05</i>	<i>18.71</i>
Lease and Plant Fuel	3.49	3.53	3.46	3.55	3.63	3.62	3.57	<i>3.42</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>3.40</i>	<i>3.44</i>	<i>3.48</i>	3.51	<i>3.56</i>	<i>3.42</i>
Pipeline and Distribution Use	2.22	1.48	1.43	1.73	2.15	1.41	1.44	<i>1.72</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>1.45</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.71</i>	1.71	<i>1.68</i>	<i>1.69</i>
Vehicle Use	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.08	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Total Consumption	82.09	54.91	52.78	63.95	79.58	52.29	53.45	<i>63.61</i>	<i>78.37</i>	<i>52.11</i>	<i>53.90</i>	<i>63.96</i>	63.41	<i>62.16</i>	<i>62.03</i>
End-of-period Inventories (billion cubic feet)															
Working Gas Inventory	1,247	2,171	3,163	2,840	1,656	2,752	3,637	<i>3,264</i>	<i>1,842</i>	<i>2,681</i>	<i>3,488</i>	<i>3,146</i>	2,840	<i>3,264</i>	<i>3,146</i>
Producing Region (d)	497	705	845	901	734	1,003	1,157	<i>1,077</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>1,074</i>	<i>1,039</i>	901	<i>1,077</i>	<i>1,039</i>
East Consuming Region (d)	574	1,157	1,887	1,552	644	1,322	1,986	<i>1,695</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>1,324</i>	<i>1,946</i>	<i>1,689</i>	1,552	<i>1,695</i>	<i>1,689</i>
West Consuming Region (d)	176	310	431	388	279	427	494	<i>492</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>418</i>	388	<i>492</i>	<i>418</i>

- = no data available

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

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

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

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

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

LNG: liquefied natural gas.

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

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

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

Table 5b. U.S. Regional Natural Gas Consumption (Billion Cubic Feet/ Day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Residential Sector															
New England	0.98	0.39	0.16	0.50	0.98	0.33	0.14	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<i>0.37</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.47</i>	0.51	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.49</i>
Middle Atlantic	4.43	1.43	0.62	2.74	4.78	1.44	0.63	<i>2.63</i>	<i>4.56</i>	<i>1.53</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>2.63</i>	2.30	<i>2.36</i>	<i>2.33</i>
E. N. Central	7.65	2.32	0.85	4.57	7.50	2.26	0.88	<i>4.38</i>	<i>7.20</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>4.38</i>	3.84	<i>3.74</i>	<i>3.64</i>
W. N. Central	2.64	0.79	0.27	1.40	2.51	0.71	0.28	<i>1.36</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>1.42</i>	1.27	<i>1.21</i>	<i>1.20</i>
S. Atlantic	2.25	0.58	0.32	1.61	2.44	0.56	0.31	<i>1.49</i>	<i>2.36</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>1.44</i>	1.19	<i>1.20</i>	<i>1.18</i>
E. S. Central	1.06	0.26	0.11	0.60	1.03	0.24	0.12	<i>0.55</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.52</i>	0.51	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.48</i>
W. S. Central	1.88	0.51	0.28	0.95	1.70	0.53	0.30	<i>0.95</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.90</i>	0.91	<i>0.87</i>	<i>0.92</i>
Mountain	1.96	0.69	0.31	1.12	1.67	0.68	0.31	<i>1.15</i>	<i>1.85</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>1.16</i>	1.02	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.99</i>
Pacific	2.97	1.41	0.83	1.80	2.80	1.35	0.81	<i>1.87</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>1.94</i>	1.75	<i>1.70</i>	<i>1.75</i>
Total	25.84	8.37	3.75	15.30	25.42	8.10	3.79	<i>14.86</i>	<i>25.23</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>3.80</i>	<i>14.86</i>	13.29	<i>12.99</i>	<i>12.97</i>
Commercial Sector															
New England	0.60	0.26	0.15	0.33	0.61	0.25	0.14	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.33</i>	0.34	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.33</i>
Middle Atlantic	2.70	1.19	0.86	1.87	2.81	1.06	0.79	<i>1.79</i>	<i>2.70</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>1.76</i>	1.65	<i>1.61</i>	<i>1.62</i>
E. N. Central	3.71	1.28	0.69	2.34	3.76	1.24	0.72	<i>2.19</i>	<i>3.61</i>	<i>1.22</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>2.20</i>	2.00	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.93</i>
W. N. Central	1.56	0.55	0.29	0.95	1.53	0.52	0.29	<i>0.90</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.91</i>	0.84	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.81</i>
S. Atlantic	1.51	0.71	0.55	1.19	1.61	0.69	0.55	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.59</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>1.16</i>	0.99	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.01</i>
E. S. Central	0.65	0.25	0.17	0.42	0.63	0.24	0.18	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.40</i>	0.37	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.37</i>
W. S. Central	1.13	0.60	0.47	0.72	1.08	0.59	0.45	<i>0.74</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.73</i>	0.73	<i>0.71</i>	<i>0.75</i>
Mountain	1.08	0.50	0.28	0.67	0.95	0.48	0.29	<i>0.70</i>	<i>1.03</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>0.30</i>	<i>0.71</i>	0.63	<i>0.60</i>	<i>0.63</i>
Pacific	1.35	0.89	0.68	0.98	1.32	0.84	0.68	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>1.03</i>	0.98	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.99</i>
Total	14.30	6.23	4.14	9.47	14.30	5.89	4.09	<i>9.22</i>	<i>14.20</i>	<i>6.14</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>9.23</i>	8.52	<i>8.35</i>	<i>8.43</i>
Industrial Sector															
New England	0.36	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.34	0.23	0.19	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.24</i>	0.24	<i>0.25</i>	<i>0.24</i>
Middle Atlantic	1.13	0.83	0.74	0.88	0.99	0.72	0.67	<i>0.85</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.74</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.85</i>	0.89	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.82</i>
E. N. Central	3.84	2.81	2.42	2.90	3.32	2.21	2.06	<i>2.69</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>2.09</i>	<i>2.76</i>	2.99	<i>2.57</i>	<i>2.58</i>
W. N. Central	1.65	1.33	1.29	1.47	1.53	1.20	1.23	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>1.23</i>	<i>1.25</i>	<i>1.44</i>	1.43	<i>1.34</i>	<i>1.37</i>
S. Atlantic	1.59	1.43	1.32	1.29	1.36	1.27	1.25	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.29</i>	1.41	<i>1.30</i>	<i>1.31</i>
E. S. Central	1.40	1.21	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.01	1.00	<i>1.10</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>1.09</i>	1.21	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.06</i>
W. S. Central	7.02	6.63	6.36	6.35	6.06	5.80	5.91	<i>6.13</i>	<i>6.29</i>	<i>6.05</i>	<i>6.04</i>	<i>6.17</i>	6.59	<i>5.98</i>	<i>6.14</i>
Mountain	0.96	0.75	0.69	0.87	0.88	0.69	0.64	<i>0.81</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.68</i>	<i>0.83</i>	0.82	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.77</i>
Pacific	2.59	2.37	2.48	2.56	2.45	2.25	2.42	<i>2.44</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>2.33</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>2.49</i>	2.50	<i>2.39</i>	<i>2.43</i>
Total	20.53	17.57	16.55	17.71	18.09	15.38	15.37	<i>16.98</i>	<i>18.32</i>	<i>15.84</i>	<i>15.57</i>	<i>17.16</i>	18.08	<i>16.45</i>	<i>16.71</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the *Natural Gas Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0130.

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

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

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

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Wholesale/Spot															
U.S. Average Wellhead	7.62	9.86	8.81	6.06	4.36	3.44	3.17	<i>3.40</i>	<i>4.51</i>	<i>4.26</i>	<i>4.24</i>	<i>4.89</i>	8.08	<i>3.59</i>	<i>4.48</i>
Henry Hub Spot Price	8.91	11.72	9.29	6.60	4.71	3.82	3.26	<i>3.63</i>	<i>4.99</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>5.59</i>	9.12	<i>3.85</i>	<i>5.02</i>
Residential															
New England	16.19	17.98	21.63	17.46	17.28	17.40	17.46	<i>14.90</i>	<i>14.89</i>	<i>15.97</i>	<i>18.74</i>	<i>16.60</i>	17.27	<i>16.71</i>	<i>15.79</i>
Middle Atlantic	14.62	17.63	21.88	16.76	15.15	15.24	18.17	<i>14.26</i>	<i>13.73</i>	<i>14.94</i>	<i>18.53</i>	<i>15.62</i>	16.22	<i>15.11</i>	<i>14.80</i>
E. N. Central	11.39	14.94	19.51	12.43	10.96	10.85	14.09	<i>10.18</i>	<i>10.27</i>	<i>11.57</i>	<i>14.36</i>	<i>11.29</i>	12.68	<i>10.90</i>	<i>11.02</i>
W. N. Central	11.20	14.37	20.22	11.07	10.21	10.86	14.52	<i>9.78</i>	<i>9.98</i>	<i>11.41</i>	<i>15.32</i>	<i>11.30</i>	12.14	<i>10.43</i>	<i>10.89</i>
S. Atlantic	15.29	20.88	26.98	16.35	14.65	18.51	24.02	<i>15.22</i>	<i>14.62</i>	<i>18.47</i>	<i>24.42</i>	<i>17.67</i>	17.12	<i>15.90</i>	<i>16.74</i>
E. S. Central	13.41	17.51	23.07	15.09	13.43	14.76	17.43	<i>13.03</i>	<i>12.42</i>	<i>14.87</i>	<i>18.78</i>	<i>15.20</i>	14.98	<i>13.72</i>	<i>13.88</i>
W. S. Central	11.93	17.93	21.40	12.74	11.36	13.16	16.08	<i>11.01</i>	<i>10.21</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>17.10</i>	<i>13.15</i>	13.72	<i>11.95</i>	<i>12.05</i>
Mountain	10.43	12.36	15.61	10.84	10.58	10.52	13.07	<i>9.03</i>	<i>9.46</i>	<i>10.59</i>	<i>12.94</i>	<i>10.02</i>	11.26	<i>10.30</i>	<i>10.09</i>
Pacific	12.12	14.37	15.54	11.24	10.74	10.06	9.97	<i>9.14</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>10.68</i>	<i>10.82</i>	<i>10.48</i>	12.75	<i>10.07</i>	<i>10.55</i>
U.S. Average	12.44	15.59	19.25	13.33	12.20	12.27	14.49	<i>11.26</i>	<i>11.35</i>	<i>12.65</i>	<i>15.07</i>	<i>12.69</i>	13.67	<i>12.11</i>	<i>12.22</i>
Commercial															
New England	14.22	15.31	17.34	14.77	14.23	12.80	11.58	<i>11.55</i>	<i>12.56</i>	<i>11.99</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>12.84</i>	14.87	<i>13.02</i>	<i>12.44</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.97	14.40	14.71	13.07	12.23	10.23	9.19	<i>9.88</i>	<i>10.81</i>	<i>9.85</i>	<i>9.49</i>	<i>11.36</i>	13.42	<i>10.81</i>	<i>10.61</i>
E. N. Central	10.50	13.23	14.97	11.11	9.70	8.10	7.92	<i>7.96</i>	<i>8.97</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>9.50</i>	11.38	<i>8.79</i>	<i>9.17</i>
W. N. Central	10.59	12.25	13.72	9.60	9.45	8.05	7.93	<i>7.31</i>	<i>8.38</i>	<i>8.41</i>	<i>8.65</i>	<i>8.79</i>	10.82	<i>8.50</i>	<i>8.52</i>
S. Atlantic	13.00	14.61	15.79	13.36	12.24	11.29	11.07	<i>10.83</i>	<i>11.22</i>	<i>10.88</i>	<i>11.26</i>	<i>12.06</i>	13.72	<i>11.44</i>	<i>11.38</i>
E. S. Central	12.41	14.65	16.50	13.68	12.33	11.02	10.50	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>10.48</i>	<i>10.84</i>	<i>11.82</i>	13.57	<i>11.38</i>	<i>11.02</i>
W. S. Central	10.61	13.11	13.50	10.58	9.64	8.63	8.34	<i>8.04</i>	<i>8.32</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>8.91</i>	<i>9.71</i>	11.53	<i>8.82</i>	<i>8.72</i>
Mountain	9.47	10.52	11.65	9.80	9.32	8.77	9.49	<i>8.02</i>	<i>8.12</i>	<i>8.03</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>8.68</i>	9.99	<i>8.84</i>	<i>8.32</i>
Pacific	11.23	12.45	13.15	10.58	10.27	8.92	8.16	<i>7.83</i>	<i>9.09</i>	<i>8.34</i>	<i>8.43</i>	<i>9.06</i>	11.63	<i>8.98</i>	<i>8.82</i>
U.S. Average	11.35	13.12	14.17	11.46	10.66	9.29	9.05	<i>8.80</i>	<i>9.56</i>	<i>9.21</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>10.09</i>	11.99	<i>9.69</i>	<i>9.63</i>
Industrial															
New England	13.06	14.65	15.55	12.79	13.70	11.73	9.34	<i>9.62</i>	<i>11.27</i>	<i>11.03</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>11.47</i>	13.66	<i>11.46</i>	<i>11.10</i>
Middle Atlantic	12.38	13.35	14.09	13.40	11.39	8.81	7.36	<i>8.10</i>	<i>9.28</i>	<i>8.71</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>9.89</i>	13.05	<i>9.31</i>	<i>9.16</i>
E. N. Central	9.85	11.74	12.41	9.90	9.44	6.59	5.94	<i>5.83</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>7.36</i>	<i>7.06</i>	<i>7.70</i>	10.57	<i>7.49</i>	<i>7.38</i>
W. N. Central	9.09	10.12	10.41	7.74	7.79	5.11	4.20	<i>4.81</i>	<i>6.56</i>	<i>5.84</i>	<i>5.43</i>	<i>6.68</i>	9.23	<i>5.59</i>	<i>6.19</i>
S. Atlantic	10.65	12.63	13.08	10.54	8.68	6.30	6.23	<i>7.06</i>	<i>8.15</i>	<i>7.65</i>	<i>7.76</i>	<i>8.79</i>	11.63	<i>7.10</i>	<i>8.12</i>
E. S. Central	9.46	11.60	11.94	9.45	7.99	5.56	5.53	<i>6.18</i>	<i>7.44</i>	<i>6.77</i>	<i>6.65</i>	<i>7.81</i>	10.53	<i>6.40</i>	<i>7.21</i>
W. S. Central	8.08	10.89	10.36	6.56	4.73	3.76	3.45	<i>3.49</i>	<i>4.77</i>	<i>4.76</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>5.33</i>	9.04	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.87</i>
Mountain	9.26	9.95	10.01	8.44	8.30	7.06	6.34	<i>6.26</i>	<i>7.09</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.90</i>	<i>7.92</i>	9.35	<i>7.05</i>	<i>7.27</i>
Pacific	9.74	10.81	10.95	8.95	8.47	7.43	6.49	<i>6.47</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>6.66</i>	<i>6.45</i>	<i>7.57</i>	10.07	<i>7.19</i>	<i>6.94</i>
U.S. Average	8.88	11.09	10.77	7.62	6.55	4.63	4.17	<i>4.49</i>	<i>5.92</i>	<i>5.48</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>6.23</i>	9.58	<i>4.97</i>	<i>5.73</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

 Natural gas Henry Hub spot price from NGI's *Daily Gas Price Index* (<http://Intelligencepress.com>).

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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Supply (million short tons)															
Production	289.1	283.9	299.0	299.4	281.4	260.6	264.4	267.0	<i>264.7</i>	<i>243.7</i>	<i>254.8</i>	<i>285.6</i>	1171.5	<i>1073.5</i>	<i>1048.9</i>
Appalachia	97.8	99.1	95.4	98.6	94.8	88.1	85.4	<i>81.9</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>90.8</i>	390.8	<i>350.2</i>	<i>338.6</i>
Interior	35.5	35.0	37.9	38.7	37.1	34.4	35.3	<i>35.2</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	147.1	<i>142.0</i>	<i>138.3</i>
Western	155.8	149.8	165.8	162.2	149.6	138.0	143.7	<i>149.9</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>132.3</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>157.2</i>	633.6	<i>581.3</i>	<i>572.0</i>
Primary Inventory Withdrawals	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.9	-1.6	-3.0	7.6	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	6.7	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Imports	7.6	9.0	8.5	9.1	6.3	5.4	5.5	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.5</i>	34.2	<i>24.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>
Exports	15.8	23.1	20.3	22.3	13.3	13.0	15.1	<i>16.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>20.6</i>	81.5	<i>57.3</i>	<i>71.0</i>
Metallurgical Coal	9.1	12.6	10.6	10.4	8.5	6.5	8.5	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>11.9</i>	42.5	<i>33.0</i>	<i>38.0</i>
Steam Coal	6.7	10.5	9.8	12.0	4.9	6.4	6.6	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>8.7</i>	39.0	<i>24.3</i>	<i>33.1</i>
Total Primary Supply	282.5	270.9	288.3	289.1	272.9	250.0	262.4	<i>257.5</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>231.9</i>	<i>252.6</i>	<i>273.2</i>	1130.8	<i>1042.8</i>	<i>1010.8</i>
Secondary Inventory Withdrawals	5.1	-7.4	7.6	-18.4	-12.7	-21.0	9.9	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>-15.7</i>	-13.1	<i>-28.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Waste Coal (a)	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.7	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	13.7	<i>13.3</i>	<i>15.0</i>
Total Supply	290.8	266.7	299.5	274.5	263.2	231.8	276.1	<i>256.7</i>	<i>262.7</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>275.1</i>	<i>261.2</i>	1131.5	<i>1027.8</i>	<i>1035.1</i>
Consumption (million short tons)															
Coke Plants	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.1	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	22.1	<i>15.5</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Electric Power Sector (b)	263.3	247.9	279.2	251.2	237.5	217.0	250.6	<i>240.8</i>	<i>244.8</i>	<i>220.4</i>	<i>258.3</i>	<i>244.7</i>	1041.6	<i>946.0</i>	<i>968.3</i>
Retail and Other Industry	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.2	11.3	11.8	<i>12.2</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	58.0	<i>48.5</i>	<i>50.5</i>
Residential and Commercial	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.0</i>	3.5	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Other Industrial	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.0	12.1	10.6	11.2	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>11.7</i>	54.5	<i>45.1</i>	<i>47.3</i>
Total Consumption	284.0	268.1	299.3	270.4	255.1	231.7	266.5	<i>256.7</i>	<i>262.7</i>	<i>236.2</i>	<i>275.1</i>	<i>261.2</i>	1121.7	<i>1010.0</i>	<i>1035.1</i>
Discrepancy (c)	6.8	-1.4	0.2	4.1	8.1	0.1	9.6	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	9.8	<i>17.8</i>	<i>0.0</i>
End-of-period Inventories (million short tons)															
Primary Inventories (d)	32.5	31.4	30.2	27.3	28.9	31.9	24.3	<i>24.7</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>24.7</i>	27.3	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Secondary Inventories	153.7	161.1	153.5	171.9	184.6	205.6	195.7	<i>200.2</i>	<i>194.5</i>	<i>193.9</i>	<i>175.2</i>	<i>190.9</i>	171.9	<i>200.2</i>	<i>190.9</i>
Electric Power Sector	147.0	153.9	145.8	163.1	176.6	198.2	187.8	<i>192.1</i>	<i>186.6</i>	<i>185.8</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>182.1</i>	163.1	<i>192.1</i>	<i>182.1</i>
Retail and General Industry	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.5</i>	6.0	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>
Coke Plants	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	2.3	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>
Coal Market Indicators															
Coal Miner Productivity															
(Tons per hour)	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.96	6.00	6.00	6.00	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.06</i>	<i>6.06</i>	5.96	<i>6.00</i>	<i>6.06</i>
Total Raw Steel Production															
(Million short tons per day)	0.302	0.303	0.298	0.200	0.146	0.153	0.186	<i>0.173</i>	<i>0.164</i>	<i>0.171</i>	<i>0.173</i>	<i>0.179</i>	0.276	<i>0.164</i>	<i>0.172</i>
Cost of Coal to Electric Utilities															
(Dollars per million Btu)	1.91	2.04	2.16	2.18	2.27	2.24	2.21	<i>2.13</i>	<i>2.06</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>1.99</i>	2.07	<i>2.21</i>	<i>2.02</i>

- = 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Electricity Supply (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Electricity Generation	11.10	11.00	12.25	10.56	10.71	10.41	11.85	10.49	10.81	10.47	12.11	10.62	11.23	10.87	11.00
Electric Power Sector (a)	10.70	10.61	11.85	10.19	10.34	10.05	11.44	10.12	10.42	10.11	11.72	10.25	10.84	10.49	10.63
Industrial Sector	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.35
Commercial Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Net Imports	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.07
Total Supply	11.20	11.09	12.38	10.61	10.78	10.50	11.94	10.54	10.87	10.53	12.20	10.68	11.32	10.94	11.07
Losses and Unaccounted for (b) ...	0.63	0.88	0.74	0.71	0.53	0.88	0.71	0.68	0.54	0.82	0.74	0.71	0.74	0.70	0.70
Electricity Consumption (billion kilowatthours per day)															
Retail Sales	10.14	9.80	11.22	9.51	9.85	9.23	10.81	9.46	9.93	9.34	11.07	9.58	10.17	9.84	9.98
Residential Sector	3.94	3.35	4.34	3.44	3.97	3.29	4.33	3.52	4.07	3.32	4.48	3.58	3.77	3.78	3.86
Commercial Sector	3.52	3.65	4.09	3.52	3.50	3.55	3.98	3.51	3.51	3.59	4.07	3.58	3.70	3.64	3.69
Industrial Sector	2.66	2.77	2.77	2.53	2.35	2.37	2.48	2.42	2.33	2.40	2.50	2.41	2.68	2.40	2.41
Transportation Sector	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Direct Use (c)	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.39
Total Consumption	10.57	10.21	11.64	9.90	10.25	9.61	11.23	9.85	10.33	9.71	11.46	9.97	10.58	10.24	10.37
Prices															
Power Generation Fuel Costs (dollars per million Btu)															
Coal	1.91	2.04	2.16	2.18	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.13	2.06	2.03	2.00	1.99	2.07	2.21	2.02
Natural Gas	8.57	11.08	9.75	6.67	5.44	4.43	4.04	4.17	5.46	5.21	5.04	5.68	9.13	4.45	5.31
Residual Fuel Oil	12.90	15.44	17.75	10.28	7.26	8.57	10.35	11.00	11.20	11.23	11.20	11.45	14.40	9.02	11.26
Distillate Fuel Oil	18.86	23.38	23.99	14.88	11.40	11.92	12.73	12.86	13.44	13.76	14.14	14.78	20.27	12.24	14.03
End-Use Prices (cents per kilowatthour)															
Residential Sector	10.4	11.5	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.3	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.4
Commercial Sector	9.5	10.3	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2
Industrial Sector	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9

- = no data available

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

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Residential Sector															
New England	140	112	138	123	144	109	133	127	143	111	141	129	128	128	131
Middle Atlantic	385	318	407	336	399	305	384	346	399	311	409	347	362	359	367
E. N. Central	575	439	562	497	570	433	510	495	568	447	575	503	519	502	523
W. N. Central	316	237	308	263	315	240	291	262	319	249	327	269	281	277	291
S. Atlantic	954	861	1,110	857	997	841	1,136	880	1,027	822	1,154	895	946	964	975
E. S. Central	355	281	383	293	355	276	383	297	366	277	392	300	328	328	334
W. S. Central	502	500	680	445	495	490	741	478	535	492	718	489	532	552	559
Mountain	250	228	324	225	239	229	315	229	248	233	320	234	257	253	259
Pacific contiguous	446	362	416	385	442	353	424	389	447	362	428	396	402	402	408
AK and HI	16	13	13	14	15	13	13	15	15	13	14	15	14	14	14
Total	3,938	3,352	4,342	3,439	3,972	3,291	4,330	3,517	4,068	3,319	4,477	3,577	3,769	3,778	3,861
Commercial Sector															
New England	154	150	168	146	133	123	138	128	137	127	139	126	155	130	132
Middle Atlantic	447	434	493	431	449	422	477	432	452	436	495	441	451	445	456
E. N. Central	552	547	608	540	553	534	569	534	546	540	600	544	562	547	558
W. N. Central	262	260	290	261	263	259	280	259	259	262	295	265	268	265	270
S. Atlantic	782	840	931	785	786	826	921	781	772	816	931	801	835	829	830
E. S. Central	217	228	263	216	215	223	255	219	217	226	264	223	231	228	233
W. S. Central	407	460	519	417	417	454	546	441	434	468	550	452	451	465	476
Mountain	240	257	290	250	237	251	280	245	237	254	283	248	259	253	256
Pacific contiguous	443	456	508	458	432	445	499	450	436	450	497	460	466	457	461
AK and HI	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	18	18	17	17	18
Total	3,521	3,649	4,087	3,522	3,503	3,553	3,982	3,508	3,508	3,595	4,071	3,577	3,695	3,637	3,689
Industrial Sector															
New England	60	63	64	59	79	77	80	77	76	77	80	76	62	78	77
Middle Atlantic	196	202	202	188	177	175	187	187	177	181	188	182	197	182	182
E. N. Central	532	534	526	486	445	435	437	436	433	436	436	430	519	438	434
W. N. Central	231	235	245	230	203	200	216	223	208	209	224	227	235	211	217
S. Atlantic	409	434	426	383	348	358	372	357	344	362	376	359	413	359	361
E. S. Central	369	362	348	345	313	301	314	337	318	314	321	334	356	316	322
W. S. Central	415	455	441	386	366	378	395	364	361	381	398	363	424	376	376
Mountain	210	232	242	213	196	207	227	208	201	218	236	213	224	210	217
Pacific contiguous	225	242	258	230	211	221	233	213	202	210	223	210	239	220	211
AK and HI	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Total	2,661	2,773	2,767	2,533	2,352	2,367	2,476	2,417	2,333	2,402	2,496	2,408	2,683	2,403	2,410
Total All Sectors (a)															
New England	356	327	371	330	357	310	352	334	358	316	361	333	346	338	342
Middle Atlantic	1,039	965	1,113	966	1,038	912	1,061	977	1,039	938	1,102	980	1,021	997	1,015
E. N. Central	1,662	1,521	1,697	1,525	1,569	1,404	1,517	1,467	1,549	1,425	1,613	1,478	1,601	1,489	1,516
W. N. Central	808	733	844	754	782	699	788	744	787	721	846	762	785	753	779
S. Atlantic	2,148	2,139	2,471	2,029	2,135	2,028	2,434	2,021	2,147	2,003	2,464	2,059	2,197	2,155	2,169
E. S. Central	941	871	994	854	883	801	951	853	901	817	977	857	915	872	888
W. S. Central	1,324	1,416	1,640	1,248	1,279	1,323	1,682	1,283	1,329	1,341	1,666	1,304	1,407	1,393	1,411
Mountain	701	717	857	687	673	687	822	683	687	705	839	695	741	716	732
Pacific contiguous	1,117	1,062	1,184	1,076	1,088	1,022	1,158	1,054	1,087	1,025	1,151	1,067	1,110	1,081	1,083
AK and HI	47	45	45	46	45	44	45	46	46	44	46	47	46	45	46
Total	10,142	9,795	11,217	9,515	9,849	9,229	10,810	9,463	9,930	9,335	11,065	9,582	10,168	9,839	9,980

- = no data available

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

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

See "Census division" in EIA's Energy Glossary (<http://www.eia.doe.gov/glossary/index.html>) for a list of States in each region.**Historical data:** Latest data available from Energy Information Administration databases supporting the following reports: *Electric Power Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0226; and *Electric Power Annual*, DOE/EIA-0348.

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

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

Table 7c. U.S. Regional Electricity Prices (Cents per Kilowatthour)
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Residential Sector															
New England	16.7	17.4	18.0	18.2	17.8	18.0	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.4
Middle Atlantic	13.8	15.5	16.7	14.5	14.2	15.3	16.4	14.6	14.1	15.2	16.3	14.5	15.2	15.2	15.1
E. N. Central	9.5	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.4	11.4	11.3	10.7	10.2	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.8
W. N. Central	7.7	9.1	9.6	8.6	8.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	8.1	9.4	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.1	8.9
S. Atlantic	9.9	10.7	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.0	10.6	11.2	11.4	11.0	10.7	11.3	11.1
E. S. Central	8.2	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.3
W. S. Central	10.4	11.9	12.7	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.1	10.7	11.5	11.6	11.0	11.8	11.4	11.2
Mountain	8.9	10.2	10.5	9.6	9.3	10.3	10.7	9.7	9.2	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0
Pacific	11.3	11.8	13.0	11.8	11.5	12.3	13.4	11.9	11.5	12.2	13.1	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.2
U.S. Average	10.3	11.5	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.3	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.4
Commercial Sector															
New England	14.6	15.5	16.1	15.6	16.2	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.5
Middle Atlantic	12.8	14.3	15.6	13.1	13.1	13.4	14.5	13.3	13.0	13.4	14.6	13.3	14.0	13.6	13.6
E. N. Central	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.8
W. N. Central	6.5	7.3	7.8	6.8	6.9	7.6	8.0	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.2
S. Atlantic	8.8	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.5
E. S. Central	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.1
W. S. Central	9.3	10.3	10.8	9.9	9.5	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.4	9.5
Mountain	7.7	8.6	8.9	8.1	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.3	7.8	8.3	8.8	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.3
Pacific	10.1	11.5	12.8	11.2	10.7	12.0	13.6	11.4	10.9	12.2	13.6	11.5	11.4	12.0	12.1
U.S. Average	9.5	10.3	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2
Industrial Sector															
New England	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.0	11.4	12.3	13.3	11.9	12.0
Middle Atlantic	8.4	8.8	9.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.5
E. N. Central	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.6
W. N. Central	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.5
S. Atlantic	5.8	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.7
E. S. Central	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.9
W. S. Central	7.2	8.3	8.9	7.9	7.2	6.4	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.4	8.1	6.6	6.3
Mountain	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Pacific	7.5	7.7	8.8	8.1	7.4	8.2	8.9	8.2	7.6	8.3	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.3
U.S. Average	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9
All Sectors (a)															
New England	15.1	15.7	16.4	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.6	15.4
Middle Atlantic	12.3	13.5	14.9	12.7	12.7	13.1	14.1	12.8	12.6	13.0	14.2	12.8	13.4	13.2	13.2
E. N. Central	8.0	8.5	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.6	9.0	8.9
W. N. Central	6.5	7.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.4
S. Atlantic	8.7	9.2	10.0	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.4	10.0	9.7
E. S. Central	6.9	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.0
W. S. Central	9.1	10.2	11.1	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.3	10.2	9.4	9.3
Mountain	7.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	7.7	8.4	9.0	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2
Pacific	10.0	10.7	12.0	10.7	10.4	11.3	12.6	10.9	10.5	11.4	12.6	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.4
U.S. Average	9.0	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.9

- = no data available

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

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

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

Table 7d. U.S. Electricity Generation by Fuel and Sector (Billion Kilowatthours per day)

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Coal	5.571	5.167	5.721	5.138	4.973	4.449	5.073	<i>4.873</i>	<i>5.093</i>	<i>4.513</i>	<i>5.191</i>	<i>4.918</i>	5.399	<i>4.843</i>	<i>4.929</i>
Natural Gas	1.902	2.079	2.791	1.951	1.958	2.148	3.055	<i>2.121</i>	<i>1.850</i>	<i>2.068</i>	<i>3.095</i>	<i>2.149</i>	2.182	<i>2.323</i>	<i>2.293</i>
Other Gases	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.009	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.010</i>	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.010</i>
Petroleum	0.113	0.120	0.122	0.107	0.130	0.094	0.102	<i>0.102</i>	<i>0.118</i>	<i>0.110</i>	<i>0.116</i>	<i>0.105</i>	0.116	<i>0.107</i>	<i>0.112</i>
Residual Fuel Oil	0.052	0.066	0.070	0.055	0.067	0.041	0.043	<i>0.037</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.034</i>	0.060	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.040</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.022	0.018	0.015	0.015	0.024	0.016	0.014	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.014</i>	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.015</i>	0.017	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.016</i>
Petroleum Coke	0.036	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.042	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.053</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.054</i>	0.035	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.055</i>
Other Petroleum	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.002	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.003	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.002</i>
Nuclear	2.204	2.115	2.326	2.164	2.274	2.130	2.278	<i>2.150</i>	<i>2.259</i>	<i>2.185</i>	<i>2.324</i>	<i>2.156</i>	2.203	<i>2.208</i>	<i>2.231</i>
Pumped Storage Hydroelectric	-0.019	-0.012	-0.021	-0.016	-0.012	-0.010	-0.015	<i>-0.016</i>	<i>-0.015</i>	<i>-0.015</i>	<i>-0.016</i>	<i>-0.016</i>	-0.017	<i>-0.013</i>	<i>-0.016</i>
Other Fuels (b)	0.018	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.019	0.020	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>	0.019	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.019</i>
Renewables:															
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.649	0.832	0.657	0.552	0.690	0.908	0.657	<i>0.591</i>	<i>0.744</i>	<i>0.863</i>	<i>0.668</i>	<i>0.598</i>	0.672	<i>0.711</i>	<i>0.718</i>
Geothermal	0.039	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.041	0.039	0.041	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.043</i>	0.041	<i>0.040</i>	<i>0.043</i>
Solar	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.002	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.003</i>
Wind	0.138	0.166	0.105	0.160	0.188	0.192	0.147	<i>0.151</i>	<i>0.228</i>	<i>0.240</i>	<i>0.182</i>	<i>0.187</i>	0.142	<i>0.169</i>	<i>0.209</i>
Wood and Wood Waste	0.031	0.027	0.032	0.030	0.030	0.027	0.032	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.028</i>	<i>0.033</i>	<i>0.032</i>	0.030	<i>0.030</i>	<i>0.031</i>
Other Renewables	0.039	0.043	0.040	0.040	0.039	0.041	0.042	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.049</i>	0.041	<i>0.041</i>	<i>0.048</i>
Subtotal Electric Power Sector	10.696	10.611	11.848	10.193	10.338	10.046	11.444	<i>10.119</i>	<i>10.424</i>	<i>10.114</i>	<i>11.723</i>	<i>10.253</i>	10.838	<i>10.489</i>	<i>10.631</i>
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.003</i>	0.003	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Natural Gas	0.012	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.013	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.011</i>	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.012</i>	0.011	<i>0.012</i>	<i>0.012</i>
Petroleum	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.000	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.001</i>
Other Fuels (b)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.002	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>
Renewables (d)	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.004</i>	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>
Subtotal Commercial Sector	0.021	0.022	0.023	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.025	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.022</i>	0.022	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal	0.046	0.047	0.050	0.043	0.041	0.040	0.044	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.045</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.046</i>	<i>0.045</i>	0.046	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.045</i>
Natural Gas	0.213	0.201	0.207	0.191	0.201	0.193	0.212	<i>0.192</i>	<i>0.199</i>	<i>0.181</i>	<i>0.198</i>	<i>0.190</i>	0.203	<i>0.200</i>	<i>0.192</i>
Other Gases	0.025	0.024	0.025	0.017	0.018	0.018	0.024	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.018</i>	0.023	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.019</i>
Petroleum	0.009	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.008	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.009</i>	0.008	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>
Other Fuels (b)	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.009	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.006</i>	0.007	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.008</i>
Renewables:															
Conventional Hydroelectric	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	0.005	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>
Wood and Wood Waste	0.077	0.076	0.079	0.073	0.071	0.069	0.078	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.074</i>	0.076	<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.072</i>
Other Renewables (e)	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.002	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>
Subtotal Industrial Sector	0.385	0.372	0.383	0.343	0.356	0.345	0.380	<i>0.349</i>	<i>0.359</i>	<i>0.334</i>	<i>0.363</i>	<i>0.347</i>	0.371	<i>0.358</i>	<i>0.351</i>
Total All Sectors	11.103	11.004	12.253	10.557	10.715	10.413	11.849	<i>10.491</i>	<i>10.806</i>	<i>10.470</i>	<i>12.110</i>	<i>10.622</i>	11.230	<i>10.869</i>	<i>11.005</i>

- = no data available

(a) Electric utilities and independent power producers.

(b) "Other" includes non-biogenic municipal solid waste, batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tires and miscellaneous technologies.

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

(d) "Renewables" in commercial sector includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.

(e) "Other Renewables" in industrial sector includes black liquor, biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy and wind.

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

Values of 0.000 may indicate positive levels of generation that are less than 0.0005 billion kilowatthours 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 7e. U.S. Fuel Consumption for Electricity Generation by Sector
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Electric Power Sector (a)															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.88	2.71	3.02	2.72	2.63	2.37	2.71	<i>2.61</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.65</i>	2.84	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.64</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	14.67	16.67	22.37	15.20	15.00	16.96	24.25	<i>16.34</i>	<i>14.00</i>	<i>16.12</i>	<i>24.29</i>	<i>16.36</i>	17.24	<i>18.16</i>	<i>17.72</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.23	0.17	0.19	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.20</i>	0.21	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.21</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.07	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.06</i>	0.10	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.07</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb/d)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	<i>0.03</i>	<i>0.04</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	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.11</i>	0.07	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.11</i>
Other Petroleum (mmb/d)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	0.01	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Commercial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.09</i>	0.09	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	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>	0.00	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Industrial Sector (c)															
Coal (mmst/d)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	0.02	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	1.41	1.33	1.37	1.27	1.35	1.33	1.48	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.41</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>1.36</i>	1.35	<i>1.38</i>	<i>1.38</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.01	0.01	0.01	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>	0.01	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Total All Sectors															
Coal (mmst/d)	2.90	2.73	3.04	2.73	2.64	2.39	2.73	<i>2.62</i>	<i>2.72</i>	<i>2.43</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>2.67</i>	2.85	<i>2.60</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Natural Gas (bcf/d)	16.18	18.08	23.83	16.55	16.44	18.38	25.83	<i>17.80</i>	<i>15.51</i>	<i>17.52</i>	<i>25.82</i>	<i>17.82</i>	18.67	<i>19.63</i>	<i>19.19</i>
Petroleum (mmb/d) (b)	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.18	0.20	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.23</i>	<i>0.21</i>	0.22	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.22</i>
End-of-period Fuel Inventories Held by Electric Power Sector															
Coal (mmst)	147.0	153.9	145.8	163.1	176.6	198.2	187.8	<i>192.1</i>	<i>186.6</i>	<i>185.8</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>182.1</i>	163.1	<i>192.1</i>	<i>182.1</i>
Residual Fuel Oil (mmb)	23.1	24.3	22.3	21.7	22.0	21.8	20.7	<i>20.5</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	21.7	<i>20.5</i>	<i>19.1</i>
Distillate Fuel Oil (mmb)	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.9	18.7	19.5	19.5	<i>19.8</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>	18.9	<i>19.8</i>	<i>19.3</i>
Petroleum Coke (mmb)	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>	4.0	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Supply															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.591	0.754	0.602	0.506	0.618	0.823	0.601	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0.667</i>	<i>0.782</i>	<i>0.611</i>	<i>0.548</i>	2.452	2.584	2.607
Geothermal	0.085	0.091	0.092	0.090	0.088	0.086	0.091	<i>0.092</i>	<i>0.091</i>	<i>0.092</i>	<i>0.096</i>	<i>0.095</i>	0.358	0.357	0.374
Solar	0.022	0.024	0.024	0.022	0.021	0.023	0.024	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.022</i>	<i>0.024</i>	<i>0.026</i>	<i>0.022</i>	0.091	0.090	0.095
Wind	0.124	0.149	0.096	0.145	0.167	0.173	0.134	<i>0.138</i>	<i>0.203</i>	<i>0.216</i>	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.170</i>	0.514	0.611	0.754
Wood	0.507	0.506	0.521	0.507	0.482	0.473	0.519	<i>0.509</i>	<i>0.486</i>	<i>0.461</i>	<i>0.507</i>	<i>0.506</i>	2.041	1.983	1.961
Ethanol (b)	0.174	0.190	0.207	0.214	0.203	0.215	0.240	<i>0.241</i>	<i>0.240</i>	<i>0.249</i>	<i>0.256</i>	<i>0.258</i>	0.784	0.900	1.003
Biodiesel (b)	0.018	0.022	0.025	0.022	0.013	0.014	0.019	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	0.087	0.066	0.088
Other Renewables	0.110	0.108	0.107	0.106	0.108	0.106	0.117	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.111</i>	<i>0.123</i>	<i>0.120</i>	0.431	0.441	0.476
Total	1.631	1.842	1.673	1.612	1.701	1.913	1.737	<i>1.674</i>	<i>1.852</i>	<i>1.958</i>	<i>1.806</i>	<i>1.742</i>	6.758	7.024	7.358
Consumption															
Electric Power Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.584	0.748	0.598	0.502	0.613	0.817	0.598	<i>0.538</i>	<i>0.662</i>	<i>0.776</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.544</i>	2.432	2.566	2.589
Geothermal	0.074	0.079	0.081	0.079	0.077	0.074	0.079	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.080</i>	<i>0.080</i>	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.084</i>	0.312	0.311	0.328
Solar	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.003	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.002</i>	0.008	0.008	0.012
Wind	0.124	0.149	0.096	0.145	0.167	0.173	0.134	<i>0.138</i>	<i>0.203</i>	<i>0.216</i>	<i>0.165</i>	<i>0.170</i>	0.514	0.611	0.754
Wood	0.047	0.041	0.047	0.045	0.044	0.041	0.048	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.043</i>	<i>0.050</i>	<i>0.048</i>	0.181	0.180	0.188
Other Renewables	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.060	0.063	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.070</i>	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.074</i>	0.242	0.247	0.284
Subtotal	0.892	1.082	0.885	0.831	0.962	1.167	0.923	<i>0.869</i>	<i>1.059</i>	<i>1.189</i>	<i>0.987</i>	<i>0.922</i>	3.690	3.921	4.156
Industrial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.003	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	0.019	0.017	0.017
Geothermal	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	<i>0.001</i>	0.005	0.005	0.005
Wood and Wood Waste	0.320	0.325	0.332	0.321	0.299	0.292	0.330	<i>0.319</i>	<i>0.298</i>	<i>0.280</i>	<i>0.318</i>	<i>0.316</i>	1.298	1.240	1.210
Other Renewables	0.040	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.038	0.044	<i>0.038</i>	<i>0.048</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.039</i>	<i>0.038</i>	0.157	0.158	0.158
Subtotal	0.371	0.374	0.380	0.368	0.347	0.341	0.382	<i>0.366</i>	<i>0.356</i>	<i>0.323</i>	<i>0.366</i>	<i>0.363</i>	1.492	1.436	1.408
Commercial Sector															
Hydroelectric Power (a)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	0.001	0.001	0.001
Geothermal	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	0.015	0.015	0.015
Wood and Wood Waste	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.017</i>	<i>0.018</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.072	0.075	0.075
Other Renewables	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.008</i>	0.032	0.035	0.034
Subtotal	0.031	0.031	0.030	0.030	0.032	0.030	0.032	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.032</i>	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.031</i>	<i>0.034</i>	0.123	0.128	0.128
Residential Sector															
Geothermal	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>	0.026	0.026	0.026
Biomass	0.122	0.122	0.123	0.123	0.121	0.122	0.122	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.122</i>	<i>0.122</i>	0.490	0.487	0.488
Solar	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.021	0.020	0.021	0.021	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>0.021</i>	0.083	0.082	0.082
Subtotal	0.149	0.149	0.151	0.151	0.148	0.149	0.149	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.149</i>	<i>0.149</i>	0.599	0.595	0.596
Transportation Sector															
Ethanol (b)	0.172	0.200	0.218	0.226	0.200	0.226	0.244	<i>0.243</i>	<i>0.242</i>	<i>0.255</i>	<i>0.262</i>	<i>0.265</i>	0.816	0.913	1.024
Biodiesel (b)	0.008	0.005	0.014	0.014	0.004	0.012	0.018	<i>0.019</i>	<i>0.020</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	<i>0.023</i>	0.041	0.054	0.088
Total Consumption	1.619	1.837	1.673	1.615	1.689	1.921	1.742	<i>1.675</i>	<i>1.853</i>	<i>1.964</i>	<i>1.813</i>	<i>1.749</i>	6.744	7.027	7.379

- = 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 - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Macroeconomic															
Real Gross Domestic Product															
(billion chained 2005 dollars - SAAR)	13,367	13,415	13,325	13,142	12,925	12,893	13,011	13,083	13,133	13,174	13,222	13,303	13,312	12,978	13,208
Real Disposable Personal Income															
(billion chained 2005 Dollars - SAAR)	9,827	10,059	9,838	9,920	9,926	10,020	9,965	9,960	9,907	10,004	10,060	10,050	9,911	9,968	10,005
Real Fixed Investment															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	2,079	2,065	2,020	1,909	1,688	1,628	1,632	1,646	1,661	1,667	1,684	1,732	2,018	1,648	1,686
Business Inventory Change															
(billion chained 2005 dollars-SAAR)	30.40	-23.11	-30.76	8.22	-28.88	-39.13	-27.11	-18.56	-13.28	-6.02	5.56	9.29	-3.81	-28.42	-1.11
Housing Stock															
(millions)	123.1	123.2	123.3	123.4	123.5	123.5	123.5	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.7	123.7	123.4	123.6	123.7
Non-Farm Employment															
(millions)	137.9	137.5	137.0	135.7	133.7	132.1	131.3	130.8	130.6	130.9	131.2	131.7	137.0	132.0	131.1
Commercial Employment															
(millions)	91.8	91.6	91.3	90.6	89.5	88.7	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.6	89.3	89.9	91.3	88.7	89.0
Industrial Production Indices (Index, 2002=100)															
Total Industrial Production	112.0	110.7	108.1	104.4	99.1	96.1	97.1	99.3	100.2	100.1	100.5	101.0	108.8	97.9	100.5
Manufacturing	114.1	112.6	109.9	104.5	98.2	95.7	97.0	99.5	100.3	100.2	100.8	101.5	110.3	97.6	100.7
Food	111.7	111.6	110.5	110.7	108.9	110.3	110.3	110.7	111.2	111.5	112.1	112.7	111.1	110.1	111.9
Paper	94.8	94.9	93.2	85.7	80.6	80.6	83.0	83.1	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.5	92.1	81.8	83.4
Chemicals	113.3	111.8	107.1	102.9	100.8	100.2	100.2	100.7	101.2	101.4	101.9	102.6	108.8	100.5	101.8
Petroleum	111.3	112.0	106.8	109.9	107.7	107.5	106.9	107.0	106.9	106.8	107.1	107.3	110.0	107.3	107.0
Stone, Clay, Glass	104.2	102.3	101.1	95.0	84.4	81.3	82.2	82.0	82.0	82.4	83.4	84.6	100.7	82.5	83.1
Primary Metals	111.9	108.5	106.9	82.2	64.4	60.9	64.2	66.0	66.6	66.6	68.7	71.3	102.4	63.9	68.3
Resins and Synthetic Products	104.5	103.7	92.0	86.8	90.3	94.6	94.8	95.1	95.2	94.5	94.3	94.6	96.8	93.7	94.6
Agricultural Chemicals	109.4	109.3	106.3	89.9	87.0	93.7	92.9	93.3	92.8	92.4	92.0	91.9	103.7	91.7	92.3
Natural Gas-weighted (a)	109.2	108.0	103.2	95.6	90.5	91.0	91.6	92.0	92.2	92.0	92.4	93.0	104.0	91.3	92.4
Price Indexes															
Consumer Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=1.00)	2.13	2.15	2.19	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.15	2.14	2.18
Producer Price Index: All Commodities															
(index, 1982=1.00)	1.85	1.94	2.00	1.79	1.71	1.69	1.71	1.74	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.81	1.90	1.71	1.78
Producer Price Index: Petroleum															
(index, 1982=1.00)	2.58	3.18	3.28	1.83	1.37	1.67	1.92	1.86	1.95	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.72	1.71	2.04
GDP Implicit Price Deflator															
(index, 2005=100)	107.6	108.1	109.1	109.2	109.7	109.7	109.9	110.2	110.9	110.9	111.2	112.0	108.5	109.9	111.2
Miscellaneous															
Vehicle Miles Traveled (b)															
(million miles/day)	7,725	8,321	8,147	7,866	7,598	8,372	8,284	7,892	7,666	8,433	8,319	7,925	8,014	8,038	8,087
Air Travel Capacity															
(Available ton-miles/day, thousands)	543	558	546	513	493	497	487	494	499	504	499	502	540	493	501
Aircraft Utilization															
(Revenue ton-miles/day, thousands)	323	346	338	298	275	293	291	284	288	300	296	292	326	286	294
Airline Ticket Price Index															
(index, 1982-1984=100)	263.5	288.1	305.6	270.7	252.7	249.8	259.2	257.0	266.4	286.0	294.1	274.3	282.0	254.7	280.2
Raw Steel Production															
(million short tons per day)	0.302	0.303	0.298	0.200	0.146	0.153	0.186	0.173	0.164	0.171	0.173	0.179	0.276	0.164	0.172
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions (million metric tons)															
Petroleum	616	608	584	605	576	564	585	586	575	583	586	590	2,413	2,311	2,335
Natural Gas	403	267	260	316	387	255	264	315	380	255	267	316	1,247	1,221	1,217
Coal	540	511	568	512	483	440	507	485	497	446	519	493	2,130	1,914	1,954
Total Fossil Fuels	1,559	1,386	1,412	1,433	1,446	1,259	1,356	1,386	1,451	1,284	1,372	1,400	5,790	5,446	5,506

- = 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.

Table 9b. U.S. Regional Macroeconomic Data
 Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Real Gross State Product (Billion \$2005)															
New England	640	643	639	631	622	622	628	632	<i>634</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>637</i>	<i>640</i>	638	<i>626</i>	<i>637</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,796	1,805	1,795	1,773	1,749	1,747	1,762	1,771	<i>1,773</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>1,778</i>	<i>1,787</i>	1,792	<i>1,757</i>	<i>1,778</i>
E. N. Central	1,644	1,645	1,629	1,603	1,570	1,564	1,572	1,578	<i>1,582</i>	<i>1,585</i>	<i>1,589</i>	<i>1,596</i>	1,630	<i>1,571</i>	<i>1,588</i>
W. N. Central	737	742	740	732	722	720	725	729	<i>731</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>733</i>	738	<i>724</i>	<i>731</i>
S. Atlantic	2,112	2,116	2,097	2,065	2,030	2,026	2,046	2,059	<i>2,070</i>	<i>2,079</i>	<i>2,087</i>	<i>2,102</i>	2,097	<i>2,040</i>	<i>2,084</i>
E. S. Central	546	548	544	537	528	527	532	535	<i>537</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>543</i>	544	<i>531</i>	<i>540</i>
W. S. Central	1,249	1,257	1,251	1,237	1,220	1,218	1,232	1,240	<i>1,246</i>	<i>1,252</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>1,266</i>	1,249	<i>1,228</i>	<i>1,255</i>
Mountain	757	760	755	745	732	728	736	739	<i>742</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>754</i>	755	<i>734</i>	<i>747</i>
Pacific	2,038	2,045	2,032	2,004	1,967	1,959	1,979	1,993	<i>2,004</i>	<i>2,015</i>	<i>2,027</i>	<i>2,043</i>	2,030	<i>1,974</i>	<i>2,022</i>
Industrial Output, Manufacturing (Index, Year 1997=100)															
New England	109.3	108.3	106.1	101.1	96.5	95.2	96.6	98.9	<i>99.7</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.5</i>	106.2	<i>96.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Middle Atlantic	107.3	106.1	103.9	98.5	92.9	91.1	92.3	94.3	<i>94.7</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.7</i>	103.9	<i>92.7</i>	<i>95.0</i>
E. N. Central	111.1	109.2	106.2	100.7	92.2	88.2	88.9	90.9	<i>91.1</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.8</i>	106.8	<i>90.1</i>	<i>91.2</i>
W. N. Central	124.1	122.9	120.3	115.3	107.7	104.8	106.8	109.8	<i>111.0</i>	<i>111.2</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>112.6</i>	120.6	<i>107.3</i>	<i>111.7</i>
S. Atlantic	109.2	107.2	104.2	98.6	92.7	90.4	91.2	93.1	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.9</i>	104.8	<i>91.9</i>	<i>94.1</i>
E. S. Central	114.5	112.7	109.2	102.9	95.6	93.3	94.4	96.1	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>97.7</i>	109.8	<i>94.9</i>	<i>96.8</i>
W. S. Central	123.1	122.0	119.5	114.6	109.3	106.7	108.1	110.8	<i>111.5</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>112.6</i>	119.8	<i>108.7</i>	<i>111.8</i>
Mountain	127.3	125.4	122.5	116.7	110.8	109.2	111.6	115.2	<i>116.9</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>118.6</i>	123.0	<i>111.7</i>	<i>117.6</i>
Pacific	117.3	116.0	113.4	107.4	102.3	100.3	101.8	105.2	<i>106.6</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>108.5</i>	113.5	<i>102.4</i>	<i>107.4</i>
Real Personal Income (Billion \$2005)															
New England	572	570	565	571	559	560	557	556	<i>558</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>565</i>	569	<i>558</i>	<i>563</i>
Middle Atlantic	1,544	1,533	1,524	1,538	1,510	1,510	1,507	1,508	<i>1,511</i>	<i>1,524</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>1,532</i>	1,535	<i>1,509</i>	<i>1,525</i>
E. N. Central	1,421	1,424	1,406	1,419	1,390	1,387	1,372	1,370	<i>1,372</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>1,387</i>	<i>1,385</i>	1,418	<i>1,380</i>	<i>1,381</i>
W. N. Central	629	631	626	635	619	617	613	611	<i>612</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>619</i>	630	<i>615</i>	<i>616</i>
S. Atlantic	1,831	1,839	1,811	1,825	1,795	1,797	1,785	1,782	<i>1,789</i>	<i>1,809</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>1,821</i>	1,827	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,809</i>
E. S. Central	483	489	479	483	477	480	476	475	<i>476</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>482</i>	483	<i>477</i>	<i>480</i>
W. S. Central	1,074	1,087	1,071	1,089	1,069	1,070	1,066	1,066	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,093</i>	1,080	<i>1,068</i>	<i>1,084</i>
Mountain	641	641	634	637	624	622	618	618	<i>620</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>631</i>	638	<i>621</i>	<i>627</i>
Pacific	1,685	1,690	1,673	1,675	1,639	1,634	1,624	1,623	<i>1,626</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,652</i>	<i>1,656</i>	1,681	<i>1,630</i>	<i>1,644</i>
Households (Thousands)															
New England	5,466	5,469	5,468	5,475	5,476	5,475	5,477	5,481	<i>5,487</i>	<i>5,497</i>	<i>5,506</i>	<i>5,514</i>	5,475	<i>5,481</i>	<i>5,514</i>
Middle Atlantic	15,156	15,174	15,181	15,206	15,211	15,210	15,217	15,223	<i>15,238</i>	<i>15,263</i>	<i>15,288</i>	<i>15,313</i>	15,206	<i>15,223</i>	<i>15,313</i>
E. N. Central	17,846	17,864	17,869	17,896	17,899	17,895	17,900	17,905	<i>17,905</i>	<i>17,947</i>	<i>17,982</i>	<i>18,012</i>	17,896	<i>17,905</i>	<i>18,012</i>
W. N. Central	7,981	7,994	8,001	8,019	8,027	8,033	8,043	8,054	<i>8,070</i>	<i>8,091</i>	<i>8,110</i>	<i>8,128</i>	8,019	<i>8,054</i>	<i>8,128</i>
S. Atlantic	22,183	22,236	22,278	22,350	22,396	22,436	22,493	22,552	<i>22,627</i>	<i>22,714</i>	<i>22,802</i>	<i>22,887</i>	22,350	<i>22,552</i>	<i>22,887</i>
E. S. Central	6,995	7,011	7,023	7,044	7,055	7,064	7,078	7,091	<i>7,109</i>	<i>7,130</i>	<i>7,157</i>	<i>7,184</i>	7,044	<i>7,091</i>	<i>7,184</i>
W. S. Central	12,448	12,491	12,525	12,575	12,608	12,636	12,672	12,707	<i>12,748</i>	<i>12,796</i>	<i>12,843</i>	<i>12,887</i>	12,575	<i>12,707</i>	<i>12,887</i>
Mountain	7,830	7,856	7,879	7,912	7,937	7,960	7,990	8,021	<i>8,050</i>	<i>8,089</i>	<i>8,129</i>	<i>8,162</i>	7,912	<i>8,021</i>	<i>8,162</i>
Pacific	16,967	17,017	17,055	17,115	17,153	17,184	17,226	17,268	<i>17,319</i>	<i>17,381</i>	<i>17,442</i>	<i>17,501</i>	17,115	<i>17,268</i>	<i>17,501</i>
Total Non-farm Employment (Millions)															
New England	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>	7.0	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Middle Atlantic	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.0	<i>17.9</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	18.6	<i>18.1</i>	<i>18.0</i>
E. N. Central	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.0	<i>20.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	21.3	<i>20.2</i>	<i>20.0</i>
W. N. Central	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	10.2	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>
S. Atlantic	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.4	25.2	25.0	24.9	<i>24.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.2</i>	26.2	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>
E. S. Central	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>	7.8	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.4</i>
W. S. Central	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	<i>14.9</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.1</i>	15.4	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>
Mountain	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.3</i>	9.7	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>
Pacific	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.5	<i>19.5</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>19.7</i>	20.6	<i>19.7</i>	<i>19.6</i>

- = no data available

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: Macroeconomic projections are based on the Global Insight Model of the U.S. Economy.

Table 9c. U.S. Regional Weather Data

Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook - October 2009

	2008				2009				2010				Year		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	2008	2009	2010
Heating Degree-days															
New England	3,114	861	139	2,281	3,379	882	166	2,271	3,218	930	178	2,232	6,395	6,698	6,558
Middle Atlantic	2,814	674	78	2,076	3,032	665	86	2,063	2,965	752	122	2,043	5,642	5,847	5,882
E. N. Central	3,365	777	102	2,451	3,337	774	165	2,306	3,180	794	155	2,312	6,696	6,582	6,441
W. N. Central	3,540	852	146	2,574	3,345	796	157	2,465	3,221	723	183	2,510	7,114	6,763	6,637
South Atlantic	1,452	234	13	1,083	1,588	215	11	1,069	1,556	248	24	1,058	2,782	2,884	2,886
E. S. Central	1,914	283	11	1,434	1,868	274	19	1,384	1,909	299	33	1,376	3,641	3,545	3,617
W. S. Central	1,212	101	9	855	1,087	119	5	898	1,278	112	9	887	2,178	2,109	2,286
Mountain	2,409	765	150	1,789	2,135	661	113	1,918	2,273	717	172	1,944	5,112	4,827	5,106
Pacific	1,496	543	77	1,068	1,429	442	45	1,130	1,406	546	105	1,144	3,184	3,046	3,201
U.S. Average	2,251	528	70	1,646	2,257	500	76	1,630	2,229	539	98	1,630	4,496	4,463	4,496
Heating Degree-days, 30-year Normal (a)															
New England	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	3,219	930	190	2,272	6,611	6,611	6,611
Middle Atlantic	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	2,968	752	127	2,064	5,911	5,911	5,911
E. N. Central	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	3,227	798	156	2,316	6,497	6,497	6,497
W. N. Central	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	3,326	729	183	2,512	6,750	6,750	6,750
South Atlantic	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	1,523	247	25	1,058	2,853	2,853	2,853
E. S. Central	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	1,895	299	33	1,377	3,604	3,604	3,604
W. S. Central	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	1,270	112	9	896	2,287	2,287	2,287
Mountain	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	2,321	741	183	1,964	5,209	5,209	5,209
Pacific	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	1,419	556	108	1,145	3,228	3,228	3,228
U.S. Average	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	2,242	543	101	1,638	4,524	4,524	4,524
Cooling Degree-days															
New England	0	105	391	0	0	41	353	0	0	69	357	0	496	394	426
Middle Atlantic	0	204	540	0	0	95	492	5	0	140	521	5	744	592	666
E. N. Central	0	198	497	4	1	168	373	8	1	197	502	8	698	550	708
W. N. Central	0	229	612	6	2	245	482	12	3	263	650	12	847	741	928
South Atlantic	122	626	1,073	165	85	660	1,117	202	102	568	1,087	209	1,986	2,064	1,966
E. S. Central	17	501	1,000	43	26	562	947	62	31	459	1,000	62	1,562	1,597	1,552
W. S. Central	81	890	1,370	154	97	869	1,485	175	77	779	1,420	176	2,495	2,625	2,452
Mountain	17	423	969	93	22	371	919	68	15	388	847	65	1,503	1,381	1,315
Pacific	6	187	606	70	9	139	719	43	7	154	518	41	869	910	720
U.S. Average	35	385	789	68	31	360	782	76	32	343	774	77	1,277	1,249	1,226
Cooling Degree-days, 30-year Normal (a)															
New England	0	81	361	1	0	81	361	1	0	81	361	1	443	443	443
Middle Atlantic	0	151	508	7	0	151	508	7	0	151	508	7	666	666	666
E. N. Central	1	208	511	10	1	208	511	10	1	208	511	10	730	730	730
W. N. Central	3	270	661	14	3	270	661	14	3	270	661	14	948	948	948
South Atlantic	113	576	1,081	213	113	576	1,081	213	113	576	1,081	213	1,983	1,983	1,983
E. S. Central	29	469	1,002	66	29	469	1,002	66	29	469	1,002	66	1,566	1,566	1,566
W. S. Central	80	790	1,424	185	80	790	1,424	185	80	790	1,424	185	2,479	2,479	2,479
Mountain	17	383	839	68	17	383	839	68	17	383	839	68	1,307	1,307	1,307
Pacific	10	171	526	49	10	171	526	49	10	171	526	49	756	756	756
U.S. Average	34	353	775	80	34	353	775	80	34	353	775	80	1,242	1,242	1,242

- = no data available

(a) 30-year normal represents average over 1971 - 2000, reported by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

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

Regions refer to U.S. Census divisions.

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

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

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

Projections: Based on forecasts by the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.