

Energy and Utilities

This section presents statistics on fuel resources, energy production and consumption, electric energy, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar energy, wood energy, and the electric and gas utility industries. The principal sources are the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration (EIA), the Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, and the American Gas Association, Arlington, VA. The Department of Energy was created in October 1977 and assumed and centralized the responsibilities of all or part of several agencies including the Federal Power Commission (FPC), the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Federal Energy Administration, and the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration. For additional data on transportation, see Section 23; on fuels, see Section 18; and on energy-related housing characteristics, see Section 20.

The EIA, in its *Annual Energy Review*, provides statistics and trend data on energy supply, demand, and prices. Information is included on petroleum and natural gas, coal, electricity, hydroelectric power, nuclear power, solar, wood, and geothermal energy. Among its annual reports are *Annual Energy Review*, *Electric Power Annual*, *Natural Gas Annual*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, *State Energy Data Report*, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, *Financial Statistics of Selected Electric Utilities*, *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*, *Annual Energy Outlook*, and *International Energy Annual*. These various publications contain state, national, and international data on production of electricity, net summer capability of generating plants, fuels used in energy production, energy sales and consumption, and hydroelectric power. The EIA also issues the *Monthly Energy Review*, which presents current supply, disposition, and price data and monthly publications on petroleum, coal, natural

gas, and electric power. Data on residential energy consumption, expenditures, and conservation activities are available from EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey and are published every 4 years.

The Edison Electric Institute's monthly bulletin and annual *Statistical Year Book of the Electric Utility Industry for the Year* contain data on the distribution of electric energy by public utilities; information on the electric power supply, expansion of electric generating facilities, and the manufacture of heavy electric power equipment is presented in the annual *Year-End Summary of the Electric Power Situation in the United States*. The American Gas Association, in its monthly and quarterly bulletins and its yearbook, *Gas Facts*, presents data on gas utilities and financial and operating statistics.

Btu conversion factors—Various energy sources are converted from original units to the thermal equivalent using British thermal units (Btu). A Btu is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit (F) at or near 39.2 degrees F. Factors are calculated annually from the latest final annual data available; some are revised as a result. The following list provides conversion factors used in 2001 for production and consumption, in that order, for various fuels: Petroleum, 5.800 and 5.345 mil. Btu per barrel; total coal, 20.443 and 20.655 mil. Btu per short ton; and natural gas (dry), 1,028 Btu per cubic foot for both. The factors for the production of nuclear power and geothermal power were 10,442 and 21,017 Btu per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The fossil fuel steam-electric power plant generation factor of 10,127 Btu per kilowatt-hour was used for hydroelectric power generation and for wood and waste, wind, photovoltaic, and solar thermal energy consumed at electric utilities.

No. 893. Utilities—Establishments, Revenue, Payroll, and Employees by Kind of Business (NAICS Basis): 1997

[411,713 represents \$411,713,000,000. See Appendix III]

Kind of business	NAICS code ¹	Revenue			Annual payroll		Paid employee for pay period including March 12 (number)
		Establishments (number)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	Total (mil. dol.)	Per paid employee (dol.)	
Utilities	22	15,513	411,713	585,899	36,595	52,077	702,703
Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2211	7,935	269,095	476,676	30,440	53,921	564,525
Electric power generation	22111	1,745	73,375	493,492	8,369	56,289	148,686
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	1,009	48,324	515,374	5,049	53,843	93,765
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	67	13,967	406,231	2,202	64,045	34,381
Other electric power generation	221119	316	8,011	608,723	725	55,069	13,160
Electric power transmission, control & distribution	22112	6,190	195,720	470,663	22,070	53,074	415,839
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	120	956	395,361	116	47,852	2,418
Electric power distribution	221122	6,070	194,764	471,103	21,955	53,105	413,421
Other combination utilities	2211223	30	428	630,811	52	76,771	678
Natural gas distribution	2212	2,747	136,995	1,331,629	5,110	49,666	102,878
Natural gas transmission & distribution	2212101	713	18,267	629,034	1,534	52,838	29,039
Natural gas distribution	2212102	1,682	87,105	1,387,135	2,955	47,059	62,795
Mixed, manu., or LP gas pro &/or dist.	2212103	86	(D)	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	(²)
Electric & other serv. combined (natural gas distribution)	2212104	145	28,110	4,193,063	413	61,565	6,704
Gas & other serv. combined (natural gas distribution)	2212105	119	2,853	915,151	149	47,705	3,117
Water, sewage, & other systems	2213	4,831	5,623	159,284	1,045	29,614	35,300
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	4,052	4,454	159,447	825	29,550	27,933
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	696	596	106,399	139	24,816	5,600
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	83	573	324,314	81	45,838	1,767

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals. NA Not available. ¹ North American Industry Classification System, 1997; see text, Section 15. ² 1,000 to 2,499 employees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Utilities, Series EC97T22A-US, issued December 1999.

No. 894. Private Utilities—Employees, Annual Payroll, and Establishments by Industry: 2001

[41,942 represents \$41,942,000,000. Excludes government employees, railroad employees, self-employed persons, etc. See "General Explanation" in source for definitions and statement on reliability of data. An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. See Appendix III]

Year and industry	NAICS code ¹	Number of employees ²	Annual payroll (mil. dol.)	Average payroll per employee (dol.)	Establishment by employment size-class				
					Total	Under 20 employees	20 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 and over employees
Utilities, total	22	654,484	41,942	64,085	17,702	12,505	3,837	1,168	192
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	515,988	34,338	66,548	9,207	5,202	2,902	933	170
Electric power generation	22111	139,254	10,188	73,162	2,208	1,305	582	263	58
Hydroelectric power generation	221111	11,650	793	68,028	462	363	71	25	3
Fossil fuel electric power generation	221112	80,674	5,683	70,445	1,301	664	412	211	14
Nuclear electric power generation	221113	33,064	2,791	84,424	72	18	9	11	34
Other electric power generation	221119	13,866	921	66,426	373	260	90	16	7
Electric pwr transmsn, control & distribution	22112	376,734	24,150	64,103	6,999	3,897	2,320	670	112
Electric bulk power transmission & control	221121	6,233	366	58,683	161	103	45	12	1
Electric power distribution	221122	370,501	23,784	64,194	6,838	3,794	2,275	658	111
Natural gas distribution	2212	95,348	6,001	62,939	2,831	2,001	616	194	20
Water, sewage & other systems	2213	43,148	1,603	37,162	5,664	5,302	319	41	2
Water supply & irrigation systems	22131	35,206	1,325	37,634	4,832	4,562	234	34	2
Sewage treatment facilities	22132	6,312	198	31,340	748	688	54	6	-
Steam & air-conditioning supply	22133	1,630	81	49,506	84	52	31	1	-

- Represents zero. ¹ North American Industry Classification System, 1997. ² Covers full- and part-time employees who are on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, annual. See also <http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/us01.txt> (issued April 2003).

No. 895. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel: 1960 to 2001

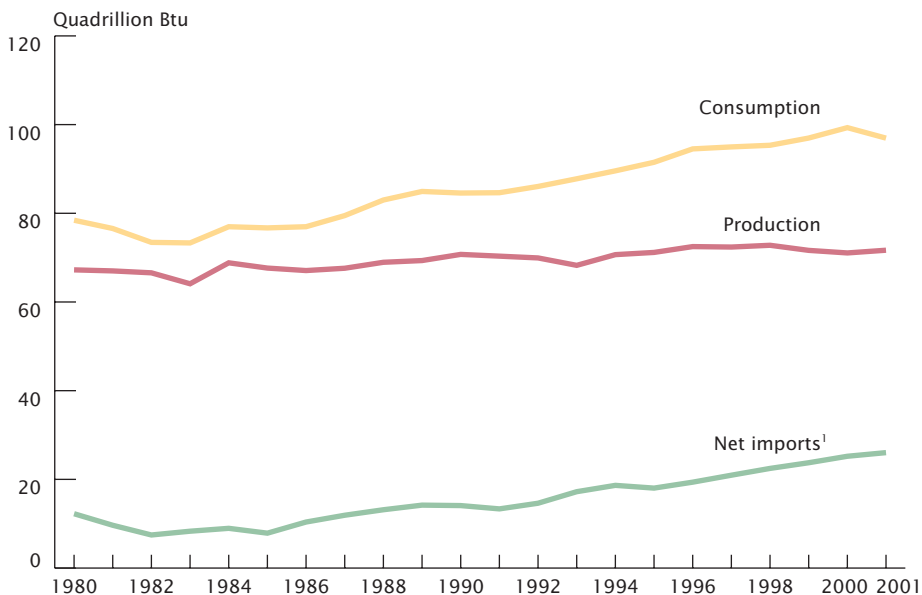
[In quadrillion British thermal units (Btu) (42.80 represents 42,800,000,000,000 Btu). For Btu conversion factors, see source and text, this section]

Year	Production										Consumption					
	Total ¹	Crude oil ²	Natural gas	Coal	Nuclear power ³	Renewable energy ⁴				Net imports, total ^{6,7}	Total ^{1 8}	Petroleum ⁹	Natural gas ¹⁰	Coal	Nuclear power	Renewable energy ¹¹ , total
						Total ¹	Hydro-electric power	Biofuel ⁵	Solar energy							
1960	42.80	14.94	12.66	10.82	(Z)	2.93	1.61	1.32	(NA)	2.74	45.12	19.92	12.39	9.84	(Z)	2.98
1970	63.50	20.40	21.67	14.61	0.24	4.08	2.63	1.43	(NA)	5.72	67.86	29.52	21.80	12.27	0.24	4.10
1971	62.72	20.03	22.28	13.19	0.41	4.27	2.82	1.43	(NA)	7.41	69.31	30.56	22.47	11.60	0.41	4.31
1972	63.92	20.04	22.21	14.09	0.58	4.40	2.86	1.50	(NA)	9.32	72.76	32.95	22.70	12.08	0.58	4.48
1973	63.59	19.49	22.19	13.99	0.91	4.43	2.86	1.53	(NA)	12.68	75.81	34.84	22.51	12.97	0.91	4.58
1974	62.37	18.58	21.21	14.07	1.27	4.77	3.18	1.54	(NA)	12.19	74.08	33.46	21.73	12.66	1.27	4.90
1975	61.36	17.73	19.64	14.99	1.90	4.72	3.16	1.50	(NA)	11.75	72.04	32.73	19.95	12.66	1.90	4.79
1976	61.60	17.26	19.48	15.65	2.11	4.77	2.98	1.71	(NA)	14.65	76.07	35.18	20.35	13.58	2.11	4.86
1977	62.05	17.45	19.57	15.76	2.70	4.25	2.33	1.84	(NA)	18.02	78.12	37.12	19.93	13.92	2.70	4.43
1978	63.14	18.43	19.49	14.91	3.02	5.04	2.94	2.04	(NA)	17.32	80.12	37.97	20.00	13.77	3.02	5.24
1979	65.95	18.10	20.08	17.54	2.78	5.17	2.93	2.15	(NA)	16.75	81.04	37.12	20.67	15.04	2.78	5.38
1980	67.24	18.25	19.91	18.60	2.74	5.49	2.90	2.49	(NA)	12.25	78.44	34.20	20.39	15.42	2.74	5.71
1981	67.01	18.15	19.70	18.38	3.01	5.47	2.76	2.59	(NA)	9.65	76.57	31.93	19.93	15.91	3.01	5.82
1982	66.57	18.31	18.32	18.64	3.13	5.99	3.27	2.62	(NA)	7.46	73.44	30.23	18.51	15.32	3.13	6.29
1983	64.11	18.39	16.59	17.25	3.20	6.49	3.53	2.83	(NA)	8.31	73.32	30.05	17.36	15.89	3.20	6.86
1984	68.83	18.85	18.01	19.72	3.55	6.43	3.39	2.88	(Z)	8.96	76.97	31.05	18.51	17.07	3.55	6.85
1985	67.65	18.99	16.98	19.33	4.08	6.03	2.97	2.86	(Z)	7.87	76.71	30.92	17.83	17.48	4.08	6.46
1986	67.09	18.38	16.54	19.51	4.38	6.13	3.07	2.84	(Z)	10.38	76.97	32.20	16.71	17.26	4.38	6.51
1987	67.61	17.68	17.14	20.14	4.75	5.69	2.64	2.82	(Z)	11.91	79.48	32.87	17.74	18.01	4.75	6.17
1988	68.95	17.28	17.60	20.74	5.59	5.49	2.33	2.94	(Z)	13.15	82.99	34.22	18.55	18.85	5.59	5.82
1989	69.34	16.12	17.85	21.35	5.60	6.27	2.83	3.06	0.06	14.19	84.93	34.21	19.71	19.05	5.60	6.44
1990	70.73	15.57	18.36	22.46	6.10	6.10	3.03	2.66	0.06	14.09	84.57	33.55	19.72	19.16	6.10	6.21
1991	70.33	15.70	18.23	21.59	6.42	6.13	3.00	2.70	0.06	13.34	84.64	32.85	20.15	18.99	6.42	6.28
1992	69.93	15.22	18.38	21.63	6.48	5.91	2.62	2.85	0.06	14.62	86.05	33.53	20.84	19.12	6.48	6.13
1993	68.26	14.49	18.58	20.25	6.41	6.16	2.89	2.80	0.07	17.22	87.78	33.84	21.35	19.84	6.41	6.40
1994	70.68	14.10	19.35	22.11	6.69	6.07	2.68	2.94	0.07	18.65	89.57	34.67	21.84	19.91	6.69	6.40
1995	71.18	13.89	19.10	22.03	7.08	6.67	3.21	3.07	0.07	18.03	91.50	34.55	22.78	20.09	7.08	6.96
1996	72.49	13.72	19.36	22.68	7.09	7.14	3.59	3.13	0.07	19.37	94.52	35.76	23.20	21.00	7.09	7.45
1997	72.39	13.66	19.39	23.21	6.60	7.08	3.64	3.01	0.07	20.94	94.97	36.27	23.33	21.45	6.60	7.32
1998	72.79	13.24	19.61	23.94	7.07	6.56	3.30	2.84	0.07	22.47	95.34	36.93	22.93	21.66	7.07	6.78
1999	71.64	12.45	19.34	23.19	7.61	6.59	3.27	2.87	0.07	23.75	96.97	37.96	23.01	21.62	7.61	6.79
2000	71.06	12.36	19.46	22.62	7.86	6.20	2.81	2.95	0.07	25.21	99.32	38.40	24.04	22.58	7.86	6.47
2001	71.67	12.39	19.84	23.44	8.03	5.52	2.22	2.87	0.06	26.03	96.95	38.23	23.22	21.93	8.03	5.68

NA Not available. Z Less than 50 trillion. ¹ Includes types of fuel not shown separately. ² Includes lease condensate. ³ Data on the generation of electricity in the United States represent net generation, which is gross output of electricity (measured at the generator terminals) minus power plant use. Nuclear electricity generation data are gross outputs of electricity. ⁴ End-use consumption and electricity net generation. ⁵ Alcohol is ethanol blended into motor gasoline. ⁶ Imports minus exports. ⁷ Net import totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. ⁸ Alcohol (ethanol blended into motor gasoline) is included in both "Petroleum" and "Alcohol," but is counted only once in total energy consumption. ⁹ Petroleum products supplied, including natural gas plant liquids and crude oil burned as fuel. ¹⁰ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ¹¹ There is a discontinuity in this time series between 1989 and 1990 due to the expanded coverage of nonelectric utility use of renewable energy beginning in 1990.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*, and Internet site <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html>> (released October 2002).

Figure 19.1
Energy Production, Trade, and Consumption: 1980 to 2001

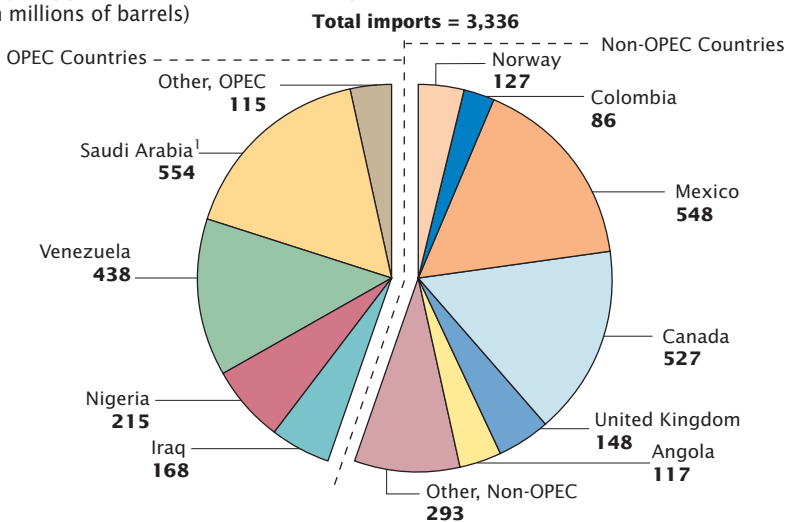


¹Imports minus exports.

Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Census Bureau. For data, see Table 895.

Figure 19.2
Top Suppliers of U.S. Crude Oil Imports: 2002

(In millions of barrels)



¹Imports from the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia.

Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Census Bureau. For data, see Table 910.

No. 896. Energy Supply and Disposition by Type of Fuel—Estimates, 2000 and 2001, and Projections, 2005 to 2020

[Quadrillion Btu (72.15 represents 72,150,000,000,000) per year. Btu=British thermal unit. Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding. Projections are "reference" or mid-level forecasts. See report for methodology and assumptions used in generating projections]

Type of fuel	Projections					
	2000	2001	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production, total	72.15	72.81	74.60	79.27	82.25	86.10
Crude oil and lease condensate	12.44	12.29	11.82	11.91	11.11	11.56
Natural gas plant liquids	2.71	2.65	2.95	3.16	3.42	3.59
Natural gas, dry	19.50	19.97	20.68	22.47	24.47	25.75
Coal	22.58	23.97	23.33	25.30	26.37	27.69
Nuclear power	7.87	8.03	8.28	8.36	8.41	8.43
Renewable energy ¹	5.96	5.33	6.71	7.23	7.75	8.28
Other ²	1.09	0.57	0.83	0.84	0.74	0.80
Imports, total	28.98	30.13	31.94	37.96	43.43	47.76
Crude oil ³	19.69	20.26	22.34	25.13	26.93	27.61
Petroleum products ⁴	4.73	5.04	4.25	6.41	9.59	11.97
Natural gas	3.86	4.10	4.54	5.52	5.94	7.22
Other imports ⁵	0.69	0.73	0.81	0.90	0.98	0.96
Exports, total	3.92	3.64	3.64	3.76	3.55	3.49
Petroleum ⁶	2.15	2.01	2.05	2.24	2.26	2.34
Natural gas	0.25	0.37	0.59	0.62	0.55	0.41
Coal	1.53	1.27	1.00	0.91	0.74	0.74
Consumption, total	99.38	97.30	103.16	113.26	121.91	130.12
Petroleum products	38.53	38.46	39.79	44.65	48.93	52.60
Natural gas	24.07	23.26	25.24	27.75	30.25	32.96
Coal	22.64	22.02	22.82	24.98	26.30	27.68
Nuclear power	7.87	8.03	8.28	8.36	8.41	8.43
Renewable energy ¹ other ⁸	6.27	5.54	7.03	7.52	8.02	8.45
Net imports of petroleum	22.28	23.29	24.54	29.31	34.26	37.24
Prices (1999 dollars per unit):						
World oil price (dol. per bbl.) ⁹	28.35	22.01	23.27	23.99	24.72	25.48
Gas wellhead price (dol. per mcf.) ¹⁰	3.83	4.12	2.88	3.29	3.55	3.69
Coal minemouth price (dol. per ton)	17.18	17.59	16.50	14.99	14.67	14.38
Average electric price (cents per kWh)	6.9	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6

¹ Includes grid-connected electricity from conventional hydroelectric; wood and wood waste; landfill gas; municipal solid waste; other biomass; wind; photovoltaic and solar thermal sources; nonelectric energy from renewable sources, such as active and passive solar systems, and wood; and both the ethanol and gasoline components of E85, but not the ethanol components of blends less than 85 percent. Excludes electricity imports using renewable sources and nonmarketed renewable energy. See Table A18 for selected nonmarketed residential and commercial renewable energy. ² Includes liquid hydrogen, methanol, supplemental natural gas, and some domestic inputs to refineries. ³ Includes imports of crude oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ⁴ Includes imports of finished petroleum products, imports of unfinished oils, alcohols, ethers, and blending components. ⁵ Includes coal, coal coke (net), and electricity (net). ⁶ Includes crude oil and petroleum products. ⁷ Includes natural gas plant liquids, crude oil consumed as a fuel, and nonpetroleum based liquids for blending, such as ethanol. ⁸ Includes net electricity imports, methanol, and liquid hydrogen. ⁹ Average refiner acquisition cost for imported crude oil. ¹⁰ Represents lower 48 onshore and offshore supplies.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook, 2003*, DOE/EIA-0383(2003). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiat/aeo/pdf/appa.pdf>> (released 9 January 2003).

No. 897. Energy Consumption by End-Use Sector: 1970 to 2001

[67.86 represents 67,860,000,000,000 Btu] Btu=British thermal units. For Btu conversion factors, see source and text, this section. See Appendix III]

Year	Total consumption (quad. Btu)	Residential and commercial ¹ (quad. Btu)	Industrial ² (quad. Btu)	Transportation (quad. Btu)	Percent of total		
					Residential and commercial ¹	Industrial ²	Transportation
1970	67.86	22.11	29.65	16.10	32.6	43.7	23.7
1975	72.04	24.33	29.46	18.24	33.8	40.9	25.3
1980	78.44	26.53	32.21	19.70	33.8	41.1	25.1
1985	76.70	27.58	29.06	20.07	36.0	37.9	26.2
1990	84.57	30.15	31.90	22.53	35.6	37.7	26.6
1992	86.05	30.85	32.74	22.46	35.9	38.0	26.1
1993	87.78	32.17	32.74	22.88	36.6	37.3	26.1
1994	89.57	32.41	33.67	23.50	36.2	37.6	26.2
1995	91.50	33.50	34.04	23.96	36.6	37.2	26.2
1996	94.52	34.99	35.01	24.51	37.0	37.0	25.9
1997	94.97	34.90	35.25	24.81	36.7	37.1	26.1
1998	95.34	35.14	34.85	25.35	36.9	36.6	26.6
1999	96.97	36.13	34.74	26.09	37.3	35.8	26.9
2000 ³	99.32	37.75	34.86	26.70	38.0	35.1	26.9
2001 ³	96.95	37.60	32.60	26.75	38.8	33.6	27.6

¹ Commercial sector fuel use, including that at commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. ² Industrial sector fuel use, including that at industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. ³ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2000*, DOE/EIA-0384(2001). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec24.pdf>> (released October 2002).

No. 898. Energy Consumption—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2000

[In trillions of Btu (98,216 represents 98,216,000,000,000), except as indicated]

State	Total ¹	Per capita ² (mil. Btu)	End-use sector ³				Source				
			Residential	Commercial	Industrial ¹	Transportation	Petroleum	Natural gas (dry) ⁴	Coal	Hydro electric power ⁵	Nuclear electric power
United States . . .	98,216	349	18,178	14,931	38,217	26,889	38,402	23,003	22,580	3,020	7,862
Alabama	1,977	445	339	219	936	483	581	351	900	59	327
Alaska	627	1,001	42	63	310	212	260	334	22	10	-
Arizona	1,216	237	283	263	206	463	506	207	433	89	317
Arkansas	1,084	405	194	126	466	298	394	259	268	24	122
California	8,519	252	1,318	1,189	2,950	3,063	3,558	2,273	70	436	367
Colorado	1,200	279	267	247	316	370	455	349	388	15	-
Connecticut	863	253	243	191	200	230	376	130	36	16	171
Delaware	303	386	54	48	128	73	139	54	50	-	-
District of Columbia	166	291	33	102	3	27	34	34	(Z)	-	-
Florida	3,944	247	989	795	736	1,425	1,971	561	761	1	337
Georgia	2,770	338	589	429	883	869	1,040	408	820	24	339
Hawaii	265	219	24	26	89	127	222	3	18	1	-
Idaho	511	395	95	88	201	127	175	73	14	113	-
Illinois	4,418	356	885	719	1,839	975	1,327	1,043	1,027	2	933
Indiana	2,778	457	463	306	1,342	667	910	591	1,595	6	-
Iowa	1,099	376	213	154	458	274	417	234	446	9	46
Kansas	1,036	385	201	168	384	282	407	324	363	(Z)	95
Kentucky	1,868	482	306	214	903	446	713	234	1,002	24	-
Louisiana	3,965	887	322	238	2,505	900	1,681	1,605	253	5	165
Maine	561	440	92	61	287	122	251	9	10	78	-
Maryland	1,520	287	353	325	436	407	553	217	312	18	144
Massachusetts	1,723	271	418	329	521	455	677	349	135	15	58
Michigan	3,122	314	734	553	1,013	822	1,062	950	779	13	197
Minnesota	1,688	343	346	221	604	517	680	360	374	64	135
Mississippi	1,144	402	206	141	432	365	469	294	148	-	112
Missouri	1,659	297	425	330	343	561	693	290	689	4	104
Montana	595	659	63	54	369	108	168	68	177	98	-
Nebraska	584	341	139	114	166	175	226	125	207	15	90
Nevada	633	317	125	96	207	206	230	188	199	25	-
New Hampshire	329	266	79	59	90	102	181	22	44	25	83
New Jersey	2,707	322	530	506	744	927	1,262	614	115	6.1	298
New Mexico	621	341	92	108	192	229	251	227	306	2	-
New York	4,620	244	1,132	1,253	1,252	984	1,699	1,292	331	315	329
North Carolina	2,502	311	567	434	792	709	976	236	786	33	408
North Dakota	365	569	54	43	187	81	120	59	425	23	-
Ohio	4,002	353	844	622	1,541	994	1,331	917	1,438	6	175
Oklahoma	1,401	406	262	195	514	429	522	539	381	22	-
Oregon	1,080	316	225	182	354	319	378	231	39	390	-
Pennsylvania	4,780	389	854	609	2,305	1,012	1,416	728	1,507	19	769
Rhode Island	250	239	66	51	68	66	97	81	(Z)	10	-
South Carolina	1,477	368	285	201	608	383	481	160	432	5	531
South Dakota	246	326	54	40	67	86	119	40	51	59	-
Tennessee	2,026	356	434	316	687	589	720	276	705	58	269
Texas	11,589	556	1,333	1,161	6,483	2,611	5,501	4,253	1,548	12	392
Utah	718	322	125	119	251	223	275	173	403	8	-
Vermont	165	270	44	29	40	52	88	11	(Z)	38	47
Virginia	2,304	325	497	455	658	694	904	282	505	6.6	295
Washington	2,174	369	410	321	815	627	868	297	106	795	90
West Virginia	744	411	136	100	321	187	218	154	980	12	-
Wisconsin	1,800	336	369	277	731	423	666	396	499	23	120
Wyoming	417	845	36	44	223	114	158	102	506	10	-

- Represents zero. Z Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. ¹ U.S. total energy and U.S. industrial sector include 65.4 trillion Btu of net imports of coal coke that is not allocated to the states. State and U.S. totals include 81.8 trillion Btu of net imports of electricity generated from nonrenewable energy sources. ² Based on estimated resident population as of July 1. ³ End-use sector data include electricity sales and associated electrical system energy losses. ⁴ Includes supplemental gaseous fuels. ⁵ Includes net imports of hydroelectricity. A negative number in this column results from pumped storage for which, overall, more electricity is expended than created to provide electricity during peak demand periods. ⁶ Minus sign (-) indicates when amount of energy expended exceeds amount of energy consumed.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Data Report, 2000*, annual. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sepsum/html/pdf/sumuseall.pdf>> (released May 2003).

No. 899. Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Type: 1995 to 2001

[In quadrillion Btu (7.31 represents 7,310,000,000,000). Renewable energy is obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible unlike fossil fuels of which there is a finite supply]

Source and sector	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
Consumption, total	(NA)	(NA)	7.31	6.77	6.78	6.45	5.67
Conventional hydroelectric power ²	(NA)	(NA)	3.88	3.52	3.47	3.08	2.38
Geothermal energy ³	(NA)	(NA)	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32
Biomass ⁴	(NA)	(NA)	3.00	2.82	2.86	2.93	2.85
Solar energy ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Wind energy ⁶	(NA)	(NA)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06
Residential ⁴	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.48
Biomass ⁴	0.60	0.60	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.41
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Solar ^{5,8}	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Commercial ⁹	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
Biomass ⁴	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydroelectric ²	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial ¹⁰	1.91	1.97	1.98	1.84	1.83	1.87	1.82
Biomass ⁴	1.85	1.91	1.92	1.78	1.78	1.82	1.77
Geothermal ³	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.01
Hydroelectric ²	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04
Transportation: Alcohol fuels ¹¹	0.11	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13
Electric power ¹²	3.89	4.31	4.38	4.03	4.03	3.58	2.99
Electric utilities ¹³	3.17	3.55	3.62	3.28	3.12	2.61	2.04
Biomass ⁴	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Geothermal ³	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.04	(Z)	(Z)
Hydroelectric ²	3.06	3.42	3.49	3.15	3.07	2.58	2.02
Solar ⁵	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Wind ⁶	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

NA Not available. Z Less than 5 trillion Btu. ¹ Preliminary ² Power produced from natural streamflow as regulated by available storage. ³ As used at electric power plants, hot water or steam extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust that is supplied to steam turbines at electric power plants that drive generators to produce electricity. ⁴ Organic nonfossil material of biological origin constituting a renewable energy source. ⁵ The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. ⁶ Energy present in wind motion that can be converted to mechanical energy for driving pumps, mills, and electric power generators. Wind pushes against sails, vanes, or blades radiating from a central rotating shaft. ⁷ Consists of living quarters for private households, but excludes institutional living quarters. ⁸ Includes small amounts of distributed solar thermal and photovoltaic energy used in the commercial, industrial, and electric power sectors. Other private and public organizations. Includes institutional living quarter and sewage treatment facilities. ⁹ Consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses, governments, and other private and public organizations. Includes institutional living quarters and sewage treatment facilities. ¹⁰ Consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. ¹¹ Ethanol primarily derived from corn. ¹² Consists of electricity only and combined heat and power plants who sell electricity and heat to the public. ¹³ A corporation or other legal entity aligned with distribution facilities for delivery of electric energy, primarily for public use.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Annual 2001*, Series DOE/EIA-0603(2001). See also <<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTP/PROOF/renewables/060301.pdf>> (issued November 2002).

No. 900. Energy Expenditures and Average Fuel Prices by Source and Sector: 1970 to 2000

[82,898 represents \$82,898,000,000. For definition of Btu, see text, this section. End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures and prices on energy sources such as hydropower, solar, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

Source and sector	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EXPENDITURES (mil. dol.)											
Total ¹	82,898	171,802	374,319	437,271	472,214	516,207	562,600	569,011	527,028	560,161	703,188
Natural gas	10,891	20,061	51,061	72,938	64,102	74,150	85,634	91,736	81,628	83,559	115,910
Petroleum products	47,942	103,372	237,628	223,597	235,328	237,110	268,447	267,621	232,367	262,912	362,026
Motor gasoline	31,596	59,446	124,408	118,048	126,558	136,647	148,344	149,668	132,730	149,260	193,999
Coal	4,630	13,021	22,607	29,673	28,637	27,632	28,168	28,276	28,139	27,621	28,728
Electricity sales	23,345	50,680	98,095	149,233	176,737	205,932	211,011	213,645	216,928	216,737	231,653
Residential sector ²	20,213	36,932	69,438	98,999	109,954	128,330	137,931	138,848	134,977	137,300	155,625
Commercial sector ²	10,628	22,869	46,932	70,349	78,942	91,644	95,959	100,362	98,298	98,089	113,030
Industrial sector ¹	16,678	41,068	94,268	106,935	102,650	108,484	120,549	120,852	109,104	115,755	152,582
Transportation sector	35,379	70,933	163,680	161,188	180,668	187,749	208,161	208,950	184,649	209,017	(NA)
Motor gasoline	30,525	57,992	121,809	115,205	123,845	134,641	146,106	147,164	130,709	147,592	(NA)
Electric utilities ^{1,3}	4,316	16,396	37,435	42,507	38,287	34,765	36,635	37,765	37,527	36,490	41,375
AVERAGE FUEL PRICES (dol. per mil. Btu)											
All sectors ¹	1.65	3.33	6.89	8.36	8.25	8.24	8.72	8.78	8.15	8.34	9.85
Residential sector ²	2.10	3.81	7.46	10.96	11.94	12.60	12.71	13.28	13.46	13.17	14.28
Commercial sector ²	1.98	4.08	7.85	11.65	11.95	12.69	12.82	13.09	13.08	12.78	13.93
Industrial sector ¹	0.98	2.12	5.15	6.27	5.18	4.32	5.11	4.83	4.24	4.38	5.18
Transportation sector	2.31	4.02	8.61	8.26	8.28	8.09	8.76	8.70	7.48	8.19	(NA)
Electric utilities ^{1,3}	0.32	0.96	1.75	1.85	1.46	1.23	1.28	1.30	1.24	1.22	1.43

NA Not available. ¹ There are no direct fuel costs for hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ² There are no direct fuel costs for geothermal, photovoltaic, or solar thermal energy. ³ Net imports of electricity generated from nonrenewable energy sources are included in this total but not in any other columns.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*, annual. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sepprices/total/pdf/prus.pdf>> (accessed May 2003).

No. 901. Energy Expenditures—End-Use Sector and Selected Source by State: 2000

[In millions of dollars (703,188 represents \$703,188,000,000). End-use sector and electric utilities exclude expenditures on energy sources such as hydroelectric, photovoltaic, solar thermal, wind, and geothermal. Also excludes expenditures for reported amounts of energy consumed by the energy industry for production, transportation, and processing operations]

State	End-use sector					Source			
	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Petroleum products	Natural gas	Coal	Electricity sales
U.S.	703,188	155,625	113,030	152,582	281,952	362,026	115,910	28,728	231,653
AL	12,094	2,739	1,574	2,863	4,919	5,787	1,550	1,291	4,592
AK	2,722	354	368	239	1,759	1,992	247	47	532
AZ	10,562	2,520	1,961	1,094	4,987	5,439	1,100	546	4,431
AR	7,326	1,571	784	1,939	3,032	3,809	1,254	383	2,349
CA	71,058	13,305	11,886	13,084	32,784	35,101	13,512	115	22,915
CO	8,690	1,894	1,472	1,189	4,135	4,820	1,458	361	2,508
CT	8,275	2,631	1,699	1,012	2,933	4,314	997	83	2,852
DE	2,072	494	311	454	811	1,121	294	74	682
DC	1,530	312	853	18	347	400	338	(Z)	798
FL	31,178	8,220	5,448	3,098	14,412	17,476	2,803	1,240	13,526
GA	19,782	4,876	3,047	3,412	8,447	9,827	2,479	1,269	7,368
HI	2,634	512	500	525	1,097	1,614	47	31	1,341
ID	3,158	599	427	674	1,457	1,838	324	16	953
IL	30,122	7,248	5,257	6,671	10,947	13,259	6,682	1,226	9,293
IN	17,033	3,321	1,898	4,830	6,984	8,426	3,067	1,689	5,022
IA	8,314	1,807	1,052	2,438	3,017	4,457	1,454	408	2,319
KS	7,392	1,607	1,149	1,983	2,653	3,941	1,359	359	2,242
KY	11,356	1,961	1,201	3,466	4,729	6,495	1,220	1,242	3,248
LA	20,726	2,680	1,856	8,999	7,191	11,753	4,986	327	5,117
ME	3,772	1,029	579	732	1,433	2,426	43	22	1,179
MD	11,796	3,134	2,356	1,437	4,869	5,940	1,731	405	4,089
MA	15,459	4,242	3,032	2,677	5,508	7,439	2,829	244	4,914
MI	22,704	5,194	3,988	4,462	9,061	11,283	3,975	1,049	7,400
MN	12,224	2,684	1,447	2,543	5,549	6,723	1,954	434	3,477
MS	7,462	1,628	990	1,545	3,299	4,091	1,148	225	2,606
MO	13,277	3,271	2,121	1,850	6,035	7,142	1,870	644	4,370
MT	2,852	429	310	901	1,213	1,481	366	279	717
NE	4,343	886	679	861	1,897	2,376	668	123	1,292
NV	4,834	932	631	907	2,364	2,567	951	253	1,692
NH	3,227	919	594	459	1,255	1,906	174	66	1,143
NJ	21,639	4,902	4,247	3,307	9,183	11,403	3,565	161	6,599
NM	4,109	741	731	587	2,050	2,460	571	421	1,219
NY	42,563	12,818	12,854	5,321	11,571	17,030	9,695	487	16,167
NC	19,351	5,009	3,023	3,608	7,712	9,884	1,539	1,142	7,767
ND	2,077	388	263	615	810	1,187	189	430	509
OH	29,645	7,173	4,754	6,675	11,043	13,359	5,544	2,110	10,499
OK	9,337	1,990	1,272	1,916	4,159	4,788	2,344	384	2,897
OR	7,644	1,488	1,033	1,422	3,701	4,129	1,135	41	2,460
PA	30,484	8,076	4,796	6,579	11,033	14,115	4,545	2,001	10,175
RI	2,381	690	480	413	798	1,088	544	(Z)	743
SC	10,176	2,387	1,398	2,318	4,074	4,810	934	613	4,332
SD	1,952	429	264	336	923	1,233	198	54	524
TN	13,792	3,059	2,156	2,618	5,959	6,858	1,505	798	5,313
TX	74,045	11,356	8,257	29,809	24,623	43,536	15,373	1,902	20,328
UT	4,561	799	630	690	2,442	2,725	679	429	1,111
VT	1,629	501	287	186	655	996	57	(Z)	579
VA	16,791	4,237	2,813	2,305	7,437	9,041	1,867	715	5,722
WA	13,180	2,439	1,688	2,378	6,675	7,548	1,476	235	4,131
WV	4,434	947	584	1,063	1,841	2,305	595	1,207	1,395
WI	13,059	2,962	1,795	3,269	5,032	6,878	2,415	537	3,691
WY	2,242	237	235	663	1,107	1,413	260	413	526

Z Less than \$500,000. ¹ Includes sources not shown separately. Total expenditures are the sum of purchases for each source (including electricity sales) less electric utility purchases of fuel.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 2000*, Series DOE/EIA-0376(00). See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/sepfuel/html/pdf/uelte.pdf>>.

No. 902. Residential Energy Consumption, Expenditures, and Average Price: 1980 to 1997

[9.32 represents 9,320,000,000,000 Btu. For period April to March for 1980-1984; January to December for 1987 to 1997. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii in 1980. Covers occupied units only. Excludes household usage of gasoline for transportation and the use of wood or coal. Based on Residential Energy Consumption Survey; see source. For composition of regions, see inside front cover. Btu=British thermal unit; see text, this section]

Type of fuel	Unit	1980	1984	1987	1990	1993	1997
CONSUMPTION							
Total	Quad. Btu	9.32	9.04	9.13	9.22	10.00	10.25
Avg. per household	Mil. Btu	114	105	101	98	104	102
Natural gas	Quad. Btu	4.97	4.98	4.83	4.86	5.27	5.28
Electricity	Quad. Btu	2.48	2.48	2.76	3.03	3.28	3.54
Fuel oil, kerosene	Quad. Btu	1.52	1.26	1.22	1.04	1.07	1.07
Liquid petroleum gas	Quad. Btu	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.38	0.36
EXPENDITURES							
Total	Bil. dol.	74.80	97.00	97.70	110.20	123.91	135.79
Avg. per household	Dollars	(NA)	(NA)	1,080	1,172	1,282	1,338
Natural gas	Bil. dol.	19.77	29.78	26.10	27.30	32.04	35.81
Electricity	Bil. dol.	40.81	54.48	61.60	71.50	81.08	88.33
Fuel oil, kerosene	Bil. dol.	12.24	9.60	7.20	8.30	6.98	7.61
Liquid petroleum gas	Bil. dol.	2.80	3.12	2.81	3.14	3.81	4.04
AVERAGE PRICE							
Total	Dol./mil. Btu.	8.03	10.73	10.70	11.95	12.39	13.25
Natural gas	Dol./mil. Btu	3.98	5.98	5.40	5.62	6.08	6.78
Electricity	Dol./mil. Btu	16.46	21.97	22.32	23.60	24.72	24.97
Fuel oil, kerosene	Dol./mil. Btu	8.05	7.62	5.90	7.98	6.52	15.56
Liquid petroleum gas	Dol./mil. Btu	8.00	10.06	8.78	11.21	10.03	11.23

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Consumption and Expenditures*, annual through 1983 beginning 1985, triennial. For 1987 to 1997, *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures, 1997*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/residential.html>>.

No. 903. Residential Energy Consumption and Expenditures by Type of Fuel and Selected Household Characteristic: 1997

[For period January through December. Quad.=quadrillion (10.25 represents 10,250,000,000,000 Btu). See headnote, Table 902]

Characteristic	Consumption (Btu)					Expenditures				
	Total ¹ (quad.)	Avg. per house- hold ¹ (mil.)	Natural gas (quad.)	Elec- tricity (quad.)	Fuel oil ² (quad.)	Total ¹ (bil. dol.)	Avg. per house- hold ¹ (dol.)	Natural gas (bil. dol.)	Electric- ity (bil. dol.)	Fuel oil ² (bil. dol.)
Total households	10.25	101	5.28	3.54	1.01	135.8	1,338	35.81	88.33	7.11
Single family	8.46	115	4.46	2.84	0.83	110.0	1,492	29.97	70.33	6.13
Two-to-four unit building	0.51	92	0.34	0.12	0.05	6.2	1,108	2.36	3.47	0.35
Five-or-more unit building	0.77	49	0.32	0.32	0.12	11.9	755	2.46	8.84	0.59
Mobile home	0.50	80	0.16	0.25	(B)	7.6	1,206	1.02	5.68	(B)
Year house built:										
1949 or earlier	3.48	125	2.05	0.74	0.54	39.6	1,420	14.15	20.03	3.77
1950 to 1959	1.33	106	0.77	0.39	0.15	16.8	1,340	5.30	10.14	1.08
1960 to 1969	1.39	96	0.73	0.47	0.14	18.3	1,264	4.88	11.85	0.97
1970 to 1979	1.71	87	0.74	0.80	0.09	25.3	1,291	4.75	19.03	0.63
1980 to 1989	1.41	82	0.56	0.74	0.06	22.5	1,302	3.83	17.62	0.44
1990 to 1997	0.92	95	0.43	0.41	0.03	13.3	1,369	2.91	9.66	0.22
1997 family income:										
Less than \$10,000	1.02	76	0.53	0.33	0.11	13.3	2,013	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$10,000 to \$24,999	2.54	87	1.30	0.89	0.22	33.7	3,478	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3.19	103	1.65	1.08	0.31	41.6	2,670	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
\$50,000 or more	3.49	125	1.80	1.24	0.37	47.3	3,434	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of a derived figure. NA Not available. ¹ Includes liquid petroleum gas, not shown separately. ² Includes kerosene.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Household Energy Consumption and Expenditures, 1987, 1990, 1993, and 1997*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html>>.

No. 904. Commercial Buildings—Energy Consumption and Expenditures: 1999

[4,657 represents 4,657,000. Covers buildings using one or more major fuel. Excludes industrial buildings, predominantly residential buildings, and buildings of less than 1,000 sq. ft. Based on a sample survey of building representatives and energy suppliers; therefore, subject to sampling variability. For characteristics of commercial buildings, see Table 982 in Section 20. For composition of regions, see inside front cover]

Building characteristic	All buildings using any major fuel		Consumption (tril. Btu)			Expenditures (mil. dol.)		
	Number (1,000)	Square feet (mil.)	Major fuel total ¹	Electricity	Natural gas	Major fuel total ¹	Electricity	Natural gas
All buildings	4,657	67,338	5,733	3,098	2,023	81,552	66,424	10,609
Region:								
Northeast	686	12,360	1,116	543	299	18,996	15,133	1,895
Midwest	1,188	16,761	1,509	662	709	17,258	12,933	3,277
South	1,762	23,485	1,961	1,247	618	27,303	23,275	3,294
West	1,021	14,731	1,147	645	396	17,995	15,083	2,144
Year constructed:								
1919 or before	419	4,034	275	91	120	3,271	2,170	684
1920 to 1945	499	6,445	461	184	195	5,797	4,174	968
1946 to 1959	763	9,127	674	310	256	9,216	6,989	1,390
1960 to 1969	665	10,866	975	468	372	13,237	10,250	1,986
1970 to 1979	774	11,840	1,044	621	326	15,858	13,461	1,726
1980 to 1989	846	13,931	1,214	755	391	18,342	15,777	2,033
1990 to 1999	690	11,094	1,090	669	364	15,832	13,604	1,820
Principal activity within building:								
Education	327	8,651	649	257	227	8,018	5,820	1,111
Food sales	174	994	201	165	31	3,587	3,359	195
Food service	349	1,851	447	216	216	6,380	5,082	1,185
Health care	127	2,918	515	232	217	5,653	4,268	881
Inpatient	11	1,865	427	172	195	4,151	2,948	757
Outpatient	116	1,053	88	60	22	1,503	1,320	124
Lodging	153	4,521	450	196	181	5,716	4,266	943
Mercantile	667	10,398	724	521	186	13,085	11,851	1,126
Retail (other than mall)	534	4,766	344	221	110	5,922	5,166	670
Enclosed and strip malls	133	5,631	380	301	76	7,164	6,685	456
Office	739	12,044	1,089	767	219	17,775	15,683	1,215
Public assembly	305	4,393	359	191	96	5,096	3,983	560
Public order and safety	72	1,168	102	40	33	1,222	805	176
Religious worship	307	3,405	110	42	62	1,494	1,041	409
Service	478	3,388	421	138	260	4,639	3,108	1,371
Warehouse and storage	603	10,477	461	220	230	6,029	4,829	1,124
Other	102	1,222	176	101	45	2,498	2,063	224
Vacant	253	1,908	31	10	19	361	265	89
Square footage:								
1,001 to 5,000	2,348	6,774	772	415	312	12,355	10,262	1,802
5,001 to 10,000	1,110	8,238	608	283	292	9,228	7,146	1,810
10,001 to 25,000	708	11,153	743	370	319	10,873	8,663	1,813
25,001 to 50,000	257	9,311	692	371	234	10,090	8,188	1,274
50,001 to 100,000	145	10,112	865	494	250	12,057	10,023	1,253
100,001 to 200,000	59	8,271	772	451	230	10,344	8,555	1,104
200,001 to 500,000	23	6,851	660	340	237	8,015	6,432	958
500,001 and over	7	6,628	621	373	149	8,592	7,155	594

¹ Includes fuel oil, propane, and purchased steam not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Commercial Buildings Energy Survey: Consumption and Expenditures, 1999*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/pdf/alltables.pdf>> (accessed May 2003).

No. 905. Fossil Fuel Prices in Current and Constant (1996) Dollars by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2001

[In cents per million British thermal units (Btu), except as indicated. All fuel prices taken as close to the point of production as possible. See text, this section, for explanation of Btu conversions from mineral fuels]

Fuel	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
CURRENT DOLLARS											
Composite ²	2.04	2.51	1.84	1.53	1.47	1.82	1.81	1.41	1.65	2.60	6 ² 5.56
Crude oil ³	3.72	4.15	3.45	2.27	2.52	3.18	2.97	1.87	2.68	4.61	3.77
Natural gas ⁴	1.45	2.26	1.55	1.67	1.40	1.96	2.10	1.77	1.98	3.33	3.72
Bituminous coal ⁵	1.10	1.15	1.00	0.91	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.79	0.80	6 ² 0.80
CONSTANT (1996) DOLLARS											
Composite ²	3.58	3.41	2.13	1.59	1.50	1.82	1.77	1.37	1.58	2.43	6 ² 3.34
Crude oil ³	6.52	5.64	3.99	2.37	2.57	3.18	2.91	1.82	2.56	4.30	3.45
Natural gas ⁴	2.54	3.06	1.79	1.74	1.43	1.96	2.06	1.71	1.89	3.11	3.40
Bituminous coal ⁵	1.93	1.56	1.15	0.94	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.80	0.75	0.74	6 ² 0.73

¹ Preliminary. ² Derived by multiplying the price per Btu of each fossil fuel by the total Btu content of the production of each fossil fuel and dividing this accumulated value of total fossil fuel production by the accumulated Btu content of total fossil fuel production. ³ Domestic first purchase prices. ⁴ Wellhead prices. ⁵ Includes bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite. ⁶ Calculated using the 2000 coal price for the 2001 value.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/finan.html>> (released October 2002).

No. 906. Manufacturing Energy Consumption for all Purposes by Type of Fuel and Major Industry Group: 1998

[In trillions of Btu (23,783 represents 23,783,000,000,000). Estimates represented consumption of energy for all purposes (First Use) represents unduplicated demand for energy by manufacturers. "First Use" is all energy produced offsite, all energy produced onsite, either directly from captive mines and wells or as byproducts from nonenergy materials (such as sawdust from furniture production, hydrogen from electrolysis of brine, nut shells from peanut processing). Based on the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey and subject to sampling variability]

Industry	NAICS ¹ code	Type of Fuel								
		Total	Net elec- tricity ²	Residual fuel oil	Distil- late fuel oil ³	Natural gas ⁴	LPG and NGL ⁵	Coal	Coke and breeze	Other ⁶
All industries, total	(X)	23,783	3,035	406	142	7,426	1,882	1,814	461	8,967
Food and kindred products	311	1,044	213	14	16	568	5	129	2	97
Beverage and tobacco products	312	108	24	2	2	45	1	29	-	4
Textile mills	313	256	102	12	4	103	2	20	-	14
Textile product mills	314	50	18	3	(S)	25	(Z)	3	-	(Z)
Apparel	315	48	18	2	1	23	1	-	-	4
Leather and allied products	316	8	3	(Z)	(Z)	4	(Z)	1	-	(Z)
Wood products	321	509	72	1	13	73	4	2	-	343
Paper	322	2,733	240	151	9	586	5	277	-	1,465
Printing and related support	323	98	51	(Z)	(Z)	44	1	(Z)	-	2
Petroleum and coal products	324	7,320	126	72	28	1,007	39	12	-	6,082
Petroleum refineries	324110	7,130	118	70	4	948	33	(Z)	-	5,957
Chemicals ⁷	325	6,064	577	98	10	2,709	1,796	300	7	677
Petrochemicals	325110	723	8	-	(Z)	(D)	222	(D)	-	(D)
Other basic organic chemicals	325199	1,740	73	3	(D)	782	639	(D)	-	201
Plastics materials and resins	325211	1,067	66	2	-	259	675	17	(Z)	60
Nitrogenous fertilizers	325311	592	13	-	(Z)	572	(Z)	-	-	6
Plastics and rubber products	326	328	183	5	1	126	5	3	-	5
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	979	134	4	17	444	3	284	11	82
Primary metals ⁸	331	2,560	545	30	9	933	3	715	437	82
Iron and steel mills	331111	1,584	158	29	5	494	(Z)	680	388	22
Alumina and aluminum	3313	490	246	(Z)	-	189	1	2	2	49
Primary aluminum	331312	254	196	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	41
Fabricated metal products	332	445	176	2	6	241	5	3	3	10
Machinery	333	217	96	1	3	99	3	6	-	7
Computer and electronic products	334	205	137	1	1	64	(Z)	(Z)	-	1
Electrical equipment, appliances, and component	335	143	55	1	1	53	2	1	(Z)	30
Transportation equipment	336	492	195	5	15	212	4	29	1	31
Furniture and related products	337	88	30	(Z)	1	27	1	2	-	28
Miscellaneous	339	89	40	1	2	40	1	(Z)	-	4

- Represents or rounds to zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments. S Withheld because Relative Standard Error is greater than 50 percent. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.5 trillion Btu. ¹ North American Industry Classification System, 1997; see text, Section 15. ² Net electricity is obtained by aggregating purchases, transfers in, and generation from noncombustible renewable resources minus quantities sold and transferred out. Excludes electricity inputs from onsite cogeneration or generation from combustible fuels because that energy has already been included as generating fuel (for example, coal). ³ Includes Nos. 1, 2, and 4 fuel oils and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 diesel fuels. ⁴ Includes natural gas obtained from utilities, transmission pipelines, and any other supplier such as brokers and producers. ⁵ Liquid petroleum gas and natural gas liquids. ⁶ Includes net steam, and other energy that respondents indicated was used to produce heat and power or as feedstock/raw material inputs. ⁷ Includes types not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mecs/mecs98/datatables/contents.html>> (accessed 22 January 2001).

No. 907. Energy Prices: 1980 to 2001

Product	Unit	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Crude oil domestic first purchase price:										
Nominal	Dol./bbl.	21.6	20.0	14.6	18.5	17.2	10.9	15.6	26.7	21.9
Real ¹	Dol./bbl.	37.9	23.2	14.9	18.5	16.9	10.5	14.9	25.0	20.0
Motor gasoline	Cents/gal.	122.0	122.0	121.0	129.0	129.0	112.0	122.0	156.0	153.0
Leaded regular	Cents/gal.	119.0	115.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Unleaded regular	Cents/gal.	125.0	116.0	115.0	123.0	123.0	106.0	117.0	151.0	146.0
Premium	Cents/gal.	(NA)	135.0	134.0	141.0	142.0	125.0	136.0	169.0	166.0
Natural gas, residential	Dol/1,000 cu. ft.	3.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.8	10.0
Heating oil, residential	Cents/gal.	97.4	106.3	86.7	98.9	98.4	85.2	87.6	131.1	124.9
Coal, all	Dol/short tons.	24.7	21.8	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	16.6	16.8	(NA)
Electricity, total	Cents/kWh.	4.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.3
Uranium, domestic purchases	Dol/lb.	(NA)	15.7	11.1	13.8	12.9	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.5

NA Not available. ¹ In chained (1996) dollars, calculated by using gross domestic product implicit price deflators.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2001*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/ae/contents.html>> (released October 2002).

No. 908. Energy Imports and Exports by Type of Fuel: 1980 to 2001

[In quadrillion of Btu (12.25 represents 12,250,000,000,000 Btu). For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

Type of fuel	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
Net imports, total²	12.25	7.87	14.09	18.65	18.03	19.37	20.94	22.47	23.75	25.21	26.03
Coal	-2.39	-2.39	-2.70	-1.66	-2.08	-2.17	-2.01	-1.87	-1.30	-1.21	-0.77
Natural gas (dry)	0.96	0.90	1.46	2.52	2.74	2.85	2.90	3.06	3.50	3.62	3.72
Petroleum ³	13.50	8.95	15.29	17.26	16.89	18.23	19.64	20.94	21.18	22.38	22.82
Other ⁴	0.18	0.41	0.03	0.53	0.47	0.46	0.41	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.25
Imports, total	15.97	12.10	18.95	22.73	22.57	24.01	25.51	26.85	27.54	29.31	29.95
Coal	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.31	0.49
Natural gas (dry)	1.01	0.95	1.55	2.68	2.90	3.00	3.06	3.22	3.66	3.87	4.12
Petroleum ³	14.66	10.61	17.12	19.24	18.88	20.29	21.74	22.91	23.13	24.53	24.88
Other ⁴	0.28	0.49	0.22	0.58	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.59	0.45
Exports, total	3.72	4.23	4.87	4.08	4.54	4.64	4.56	4.37	3.80	4.09	3.92
Coal	2.42	2.44	2.77	1.88	2.32	2.37	2.19	2.09	1.53	1.53	1.27
Natural gas (dry)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.40
Petroleum ³	1.16	1.66	1.82	1.99	1.99	2.06	2.10	1.97	1.95	2.15	2.06
Other ⁴	0.09	0.08	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.20

¹ Preliminary. ² Net imports equals imports minus exports. Minus sign (-) denotes an excess of exports over imports. ³ Includes imports into the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which began in 1977. ⁴ Coal coke and small amounts of electricity transmitted across U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/pdf/pages/sec1-45.pdf>> (released November 2002).

No. 909. U.S. Foreign Trade in Selected Mineral Fuels: 1980 to 2001

[985 represents 985,000,000,000 cu. ft. Minus sign (-) indicates an excess of imports over exports]

Mineral fuel	Unit	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
Natural gas:										
Imports ²	Bil. cu. ft.	985	950	1,532	2,841	2,994	3,152	3,586	3,782	4,029
Exports	Bil. cu. ft.	49	55	86	154	157	159	163	244	394
Net trade	Bil. cu. ft.	-936	-894	-1,447	-2,687	-2,837	-2,993	-3,422	-3,538	-3,635
Crude oil:										
Imports ³	Mil. bbl.	1,921	1,168	2,151	2,639	3,002	3,178	3,187	3,311	3,338
Exports	Mil. bbl.	105	74	40	35	39	40	43	18	8
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	-1,816	-1,094	-2,112	-2,604	-2,963	-3,138	-3,144	-3,293	-3,330
Petroleum products:										
Imports	Mil. bbl.	601	681	775	586	707	731	775	872	903
Exports	Mil. bbl.	94	211	273	312	327	305	300	361	350
Net trade	Mil. bbl.	-507	-470	-502	-274	-380	-426	-475	-511	-553
Coal:										
Imports	Mil. sh. tons	1.2	2.0	2.7	9.5	7.5	8.7	9.1	12.5	19.8
Exports	Mil. sh. tons	91.7	92.7	105.8	88.5	83.5	78.0	58.5	58.5	48.7
Net trade	Mil. sh. tons	90.5	90.7	103.1	79.0	76.0	69.3	49.4	46.0	28.9

¹ Preliminary. ² Included in the total, but not shown separately, are liquefied natural gas imports from Indonesia in 2000, Malaysia in 1999, and Oman in 2000 and 2001. ³ Beginning 1980, includes strategic petroleum reserve imports.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/eneu/aer/contents.html>> (accessed August 4, 2003).

No. 910. Crude Oil Imports Into the U.S. by Country of Origin: 1980 to 2002

[In millions of barrels (1,921 represents 1,921,000,000). Barrels contain 42 gallons]

Country of origin	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total imports^{1,2,3,4}	1,921	1,168	2,151	2,639	2,740	3,002	3,178	3,187	3,311	3,405	3,336
OPEC, ^{1,2,3,4} total	1,410	479	1,283	1,219	1,255	1,378	1,522	1,543	1,659	1,770	1,490
Algeria	166	31	23	10	3	2	4	9	(Z)	4	11
Iraq	10	17	188	-	(Z)	32	123	265	226	290	168
Kuwait	10	1	29	78	86	92	110	90	96	87	79
Saudi Arabia	456	48	436	460	456	472	512	506	556	588	554
United Arab Emirates	63	13	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	8	4
Indonesia	115	107	36	23	16	19	18	26	13	15	18
Nigeria	307	102	286	227	217	251	251	227	319	307	215
Venezuela	57	112	243	420	476	509	503	420	446	471	438
Non-OPEC ⁵ , total	511	689	869	1,419	1,486	1,624	1,656	1,643	1,652	1,635	1,846
Angola	(NA)	(NA)	86	131	126	155	170	130	108	117	117
Canada	73	171	235	380	392	437	462	430	492	495	527
Colombia	(NA)	(NA)	51	76	82	99	127	165	116	95	86
Ecuador ⁶	6	20	(3)	35	35	42	36	42	46	41	37
Gabon	9	19	(3)	84	67	84	76	61	52	51	52
Mexico	185	261	251	375	441	496	482	458	479	509	548
Norway	53	11	35	94	107	105	81	96	110	103	127
Trinidad and Tobago	42	36	28	23	21	20	19	15	20	19	25
United Kingdom	63	101	57	124	79	62	59	104	106	89	148

- Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than half the unit of measure. ¹ OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) includes the Persian Gulf nations shown below, except Bahrain, which is not a member of OPEC, and also includes nations shown under "Other OPEC." ² Ecuador withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1992; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1992. ³ Gabon withdrew from OPEC on Dec. 31, 1994; therefore, it is included under OPEC for the period 1973 to 1994. ⁴ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC. ⁵ Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in Saudi Arabia. ⁶ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from member of OPEC, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Vol. 1. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oilgas/petroleum/datapublications/petroleumsupplyannual/psavolume1/current/pdf/tables03>>.

No. 911. Crude Oil and Refined Products—Summary: 1980 to 2002

[13,481 represents 13,481,000 bbl. Barrels of 42 gallons. Data are averages]

Year	Crude oil (1,000 bbl. per day)					Refined oil products (1,000 bbl. per day)			Total oil imports ² (1,000 bbl. per day)	Crude oil stocks ³ (mil. bbl.)	
	Input to refiner- ies	Domestic produc- tion	Imports		Exports	Domestic demand	Imports	Exports		Total	Strategic reserve
			Total ¹	Strategic reserve							
1980	13,481	8,597	5,263	44	287	17,056	1,646	258	6,909	⁴ 466	108
1985	12,002	8,971	3,201	118	204	15,726	1,866	577	5,067	814	493
1990	13,409	7,355	5,894	27	109	16,988	2,123	748	8,018	908	586
1992	13,411	7,171	6,083	10	89	17,033	1,805	861	7,888	893	575
1993	13,613	6,847	6,787	15	98	17,237	1,833	904	8,620	922	587
1994	13,866	6,662	7,063	12	99	17,718	1,933	843	8,996	929	592
1995	13,973	6,560	7,230	-	95	17,725	1,605	855	8,835	895	592
1996	14,195	6,465	7,508	-	110	18,309	1,971	871	9,478	850	566
1997	14,662	6,452	8,225	-	108	18,620	1,936	896	10,162	868	563
1998	14,889	6,252	8,706	-	110	18,917	2,002	835	10,708	895	571
1999	14,804	5,881	8,731	8	118	19,519	2,122	822	10,852	852	567
2000	15,067	5,822	9,071	8	50	19,701	2,389	990	11,459	826	541
2001	15,128	5,801	9,328	11	20	19,649	2,543	951	11,871	862	550
2002	14,947	5,746	9,140	16	9	19,761	2,390	975	11,530	877	599

- Represents zero. ¹ Includes Strategic Petroleum Reserve. ² Crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports) plus refined products. ³ End of year. ⁴ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit are included from January 1985 forward.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, July 2003 issue.

No. 912. Petroleum and Coal Products Corporations—Sales, Net Profit, and Profit Per Dollar of Sales: 1990 to 2002

[318.5 represents \$318,500,000,000. Represents SIC group 29 (NAICS group 324). Through 2000 based on Standard Industrial Classification code; beginning 2001 based on North American Industry Classification System, 1997. Profit rates are averages of quarterly figures at annual rates. Beginning 1990, excludes estimates for corporations with less than \$250,000 in assets]

Item	Unit	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sales	Bil. dol.	318.5	266.1	268.2	283.1	323.5	320.0	250.4	277.0	455.2	472.5	484.9
Net profit:												
Before income taxes	Bil. dol.	23.1	14.9	17.2	16.5	32.6	36.8	9.7	20.3	55.5	47.2	24.6
After income taxes	Bil. dol.	17.8	13.0	14.9	13.9	26.6	29.4	8.3	17.2	42.6	35.8	20.8
Depreciation ¹	Bil. dol.	18.7	17.4	17.1	16.7	15.9	15.6	14.7	13.5	15.5	17.2	17.7
Profits per dollar of sales:												
Before income taxes	Cents	7.3	5.6	6.3	5.8	10.1	11.5	3.5	7.1	12.2	9.7	5.2
After income taxes	Cents	5.6	4.9	5.5	4.9	8.2	9.2	3.1	6.0	9.4	7.4	4.3
Profits on stockholders' ² equity:												
Before income taxes	Percent	16.4	11.8	13.2	12.6	23.2	23.5	6.0	13.0	29.4	21.8	15.5
After income taxes	Percent	12.7	10.2	11.4	10.6	18.9	18.9	5.2	11.0	22.6	16.5	8.9

¹ Includes depletion and accelerated amortization of emergency facilities.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining and Trade Corporations*.

No. 913. Major Petroleum Companies—Financial Summary: 1980 to 2002

[32.9 represents \$32,900,000,000. Data represent a composite of approximately 42 major worldwide petroleum companies aggregated on a consolidated total company basis]

Item	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
FINANCIAL DATA (bil. dol.)										
Net income	32.9	19.4	26.8	24.3	40.0	14.5	35.3	76.4	62.0	44.3
Depreciation, depletion, etc	32.5	53.0	38.7	43.1	46.0	61.0	45.0	53.3	63.4	61.2
Cash flow ¹	65.4	72.4	65.5	67.4	86.0	75.5	75.3	129.7	140.0	118.0
Dividends paid	9.3	12.0	15.9	17.6	20.1	20.9	21.7	23.0	29.7	27.3
Net internal funds available for investment or debt repayment ²	56.1	60.4	49.6	49.8	65.9	54.6	54.1	106.7	110.4	90.7
Capital and exploratory expenditures	62.1	58.3	59.6	59.8	75.3	83.9	67.7	72.8	99.9	88.7
Long-term capitalization	211.4	272.1	300.0	304.3	372.5	382.0	456.2	516.9	543.8	548.1
Long-term debt	49.8	93.5	90.4	85.4	86.1	103.9	105.4	112.8	143.2	153.5
Preferred stock	2.0	3.3	5.2	5.7	5.1	3.9	4.8	5.4	6.7	2.5
Common stock and retained earnings ³	159.6	175.3	204.4	213.2	281.3	274.2	346.0	398.7	393.9	392.1
Excess of expenditures over cash income ⁴	6.0	-2.1	10.0	10.0	9.4	29.3	13.6	-33.9	-10.5	-2.0
RATIOS ⁵ (percent)										
Long-term debt to long-term capitalization	23.6	34.4	30.1	28.1	23.1	27.2	23.1	21.8	26.7	28.3
Net income to total average capital	17.0	7.0	9.1	8.1	11.3	3.8	8.9	15.7	12.3	8.7
Net income to average common equity	22.5	10.8	13.5	11.6	15.1	5.2	12.4	20.5	16.3	11.5

¹ Generally represents internally-generated funds from operations. Sum of net income and noncash charges such as depreciation, depletion, and amortization. ² Cash flow minus dividends paid. ³ Includes common stock, capital surplus, and earned surplus accounts after adjustments. ⁴ Capital and exploratory expenditures plus dividends paid minus cash flow. ⁵ Represents approximate year-to-year comparisons because of changes in the makeup of the group due to mergers and other corporate changes.

Source: Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., New York, NY, *Comparative Oil Company Statements*, annual.

No. 914. Electric Power Industry—Sales, Prices, Net Generation, Net Summer Capability, and Consumption of Fuels: 1990 to 2001

[2,827.1 represents 2,827,100,000,000 kWh. Net generation for calendar years; capability as of December 31]

Item	Unit	1990	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY							
Consumption, total	Bil. kWh	2,827.1	3,157.3	3,425.1	3,494.6	3,604.8	3,602.1
Net generation, total	Bil. kWh	3,023.6	3,353.5	3,620.3	3,694.8	3,802.1	3,719.5
Electric utilities	Bil. kWh	2,808.2	2,994.5	3,212.2	3,173.7	3,015.4	2,630.0
Nonutilities	Bil. kWh	87.8	199.7	245.2	356.3	622.2	932.0
Electricity imports	Bil. kWh	18.4	42.9	39.5	42.9	48.9	38.5
Electricity exports	Bil. kWh	16.1	3.6	13.2	14.0	14.8	18.2
Electricity losses and unaccounted for	Bil. kWh	198.8	235.4	221.5	229.1	231.4	137.7
Electric utility retail sales of electricity	Bil. kWh	2,712.6	3,013.3	3,264.2	3,312.1	3,421.4	3,396.8
Direct Use of electricity at nonutilities	Bil. kWh	114.6	144.1	160.9	182.5	183.4	205.4
Electricity retail prices per kWh:							
All sectors, current dollars	Cents	6.57	6.89	6.74	6.66	6.81	7.26
All sectors, real (1996) dollars	Cents	7.59	7.02	6.53	6.36	6.36	6.64
Residential, current dollars	Cents	7.83	8.40	8.26	8.16	8.24	8.57
Residential, real (1996) dollars	Cents	9.05	8.56	8.00	7.80	7.70	7.84
Commercial, current dollars	Cents	7.34	7.69	7.41	7.26	7.43	7.91
Commercial, real (1996) dollars	Cents	8.48	7.84	7.18	6.94	6.94	7.23
Industrial, current dollars	Cents	4.74	4.66	4.48	4.43	4.64	5.07
Industrial, real (1996) dollars	Cents	5.48	4.75	4.34	4.23	4.33	4.64
Other users, current dollars	Cents	6.40	6.88	6.63	6.35	6.56	6.45
Other users, real (1996) dollars	Cents	7.40	7.01	6.42	6.07	6.13	5.90
Net generation, total ¹	Bil. kWh	3,023.6	3,353.5	3,620.3	3,694.8	3,802.1	3,719.5
Coal	Bil. kWh	1,591.1	1,709.4	1,873.5	1,881.1	1,966.3	1,904.0
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	125.2	74.6	128.8	118.1	111.2	126.0
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	368.7	496.1	531.3	556.4	601.1	613.0
Nuclear	Bil. kWh	576.9	673.4	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Bil. kWh	-3.5	-2.7	-4.5	-6.1	-5.5	-8.8
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Bil. kWh	291.2	310.8	323.3	319.5	275.6	217.5
Geothermal	Bil. kWh	14.9	13.4	14.8	14.8	14.1	13.8
Wood	Bil. kWh	30.0	36.5	36.3	37.0	37.6	36.9
Waste	Bil. kWh	13.1	20.4	22.4	22.6	23.1	22.8
Wind	Bil. kWh	2.3	3.2	3.0	4.5	5.6	5.8
Solar	Bil. kWh	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Net summer capability, total ¹	Mil. kW	734.1	769.5	775.9	785.9	812.7	854.7
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	307.4	311.4	315.8	315.5	316.0	316.2
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	49.0	43.7	40.4	35.6	36.0	38.4
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	56.2	75.4	75.8	73.6	95.7	135.3
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	113.6	122.0	130.4	146.0	149.8	147.5
Nuclear electric power plants	Mil. kW	99.6	99.5	97.1	97.4	97.9	98.1
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Mil. kW	19.5	21.4	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.5
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Mil. kW	73.9	78.6	79.2	79.4	79.4	79.4
Geothermal energy plants	Mil. kW	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Wood energy plants	Mil. kW	5.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.2
Waste energy plants	Mil. kW	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
Wind energy plants	Mil. kW	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	4.1
Solar energy plants	Mil. kW	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Fuel consumption:							
Coal	Mil. sh. tons	790.2	860.6	946.3	949.8	994.9	975.6
Distillate fuel and kerosene	Mil. bbl	17.9	19.6	25.1	26.0	31.7	32.0
Residual fuel	Mil. bbl	188.3	95.5	172.7	158.2	143.4	163.2
Petroleum coke	Mil. sh. tons	1.8	3.4	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.2
Natural gas	Bil. cu. ft.	3,653	4,738	5,081	5,322	5,691	5,690
ELECTRIC UTILITIES							
Net generation, total ¹	Bil. kWh	2,837.2	3,052.8	3,303.6	3,374.6	3,472.9	3,391.1
Coal	Bil. kWh	1,560.2	1,658.0	1,823.0	1,832.1	1,910.6	1,848.4
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	117.5	62.0	115.7	104.8	98.0	113.0
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	264.6	317.4	335.9	356.6	399.4	411.3
Nuclear	Bil. kWh	576.9	673.4	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Bil. kWh	-3.5	-2.7	-4.5	-6.1	-5.5	-8.8
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Bil. kWh	288.4	305.4	317.9	314.7	271.3	213.8
Net summer capability, total ¹	Mil. kW	698.6	719.1	721.4	730.0	755.2	790.3
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	299.9	301.3	305.9	305.5	305.8	306.0
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	47.8	42.4	38.8	34.2	34.5	37.0
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	44.1	55.5	50.3	49.8	67.8	100.3
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	106.4	112.1	122.5	135.2	141.8	139.5
Nuclear electric power plants	Mil. kW	99.6	99.5	97.1	97.4	97.9	98.1
Hydroelectric pumped storage plants	Mil. kW	19.5	21.4	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.5
Conventional hydroelectric power plants	Mil. kW	73.3	77.4	78.0	78.3	78.2	78.3
NONUTILITY PLANTS							
Net generation, total ¹	Bil. kWh	122.0	151.0	154.1	156.3	156.7	150.1
Coal	Bil. kWh	19.3	22.4	22.3	21.5	22.1	22.0
Petroleum	Bil. kWh	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.9
Natural gas	Bil. kWh	57.1	71.7	77.1	78.8	78.8	73.6
Net summer capability, total ¹	Mil. kW	22.9	25.5	26.0	27.1	27.3	26.6
Coal-fired plants	Mil. kW	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Petroleum-fired plants	Mil. kW	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Natural gas-fired plants	Mil. kW	8.1	9.5	10.8	11.5	12.5	11.7
Dual-fired plants	Mil. kW	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3

¹ Includes types not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual* and *Annual Energy Review*.

No. 915. Electric Utility Industry—Capacity, Peak Load, and Capacity Margin: 1980 to 2001

[558,237 represents 558,237,000kW. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Capacity represents the maximum kilowatt output with all power sources available and with hydraulic equipment under actual water conditions, allowing for maintenance, emergency outages, and system operating requirements. Capacity margin is the difference between capability and peak load]

Year	Capability at the time of—				Noncoincident peak load		Capacity margin			
	Summer peak load (1,000 kW)		Winter peak load (1,000 kW)		Summer	Winter	Summer		Winter	
	Amount	Change from prior year	Amount	Change from prior year			Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability	Amount (1,000 kW)	Percent of capability
		Amount		Amount						
1980	558,237	13,731	572,195	17,670	427,058	384,567	131,179	23.5	187,628	32.8
1982	586,142	13,923	598,066	11,497	415,618	373,985	170,524	29.1	224,081	37.5
1983	596,449	10,307	612,453	14,387	447,526	410,779	148,923	25.0	201,674	32.9
1984	604,240	7,791	622,125	9,672	451,150	436,374	153,090	25.3	185,751	29.9
1985	621,597	17,357	636,475	14,350	460,503	423,660	161,094	25.9	212,815	33.4
1986	633,291	11,694	646,721	10,246	476,320	422,857	156,971	24.8	223,864	34.6
1987	648,118	14,827	662,977	16,256	496,185	448,277	151,933	23.4	214,700	32.4
1988	661,580	13,462	676,940	13,963	529,460	466,533	132,120	20.0	210,407	31.1
1989	673,316	11,736	685,249	8,309	523,432	496,378	149,884	22.3	188,871	27.6
1990	685,091	11,775	696,757	11,508	545,537	484,014	139,554	20.4	212,743	30.5
1991	690,915	5,824	703,212	6,455	551,320	485,435	139,595	20.2	217,777	31.0
1992	695,436	4,521	707,752	4,540	548,707	492,983	146,729	21.1	214,769	30.3
1993	694,250	-1,186	711,957	4,205	575,356	521,733	118,894	17.1	190,224	26.7
1994	702,985	8,735	715,090	3,133	585,320	518,253	117,665	16.7	196,837	27.5
1995	714,222	11,237	727,679	12,589	620,249	544,684	93,973	13.2	182,995	25.1
1996	723,571	9,349	740,526	12,847	615,529	545,061	108,042	14.9	195,465	26.4
1997	729,079	5,508	743,774	3,248	631,355	560,228	97,724	13.4	183,546	24.7
1998	724,193	-4,886	735,090	-8,684	660,293	567,558	63,900	8.8	167,532	22.8
1999	733,481	9,288	748,036	12,946	681,449	570,915	52,032	7.1	177,121	23.7
2000	750,771	17,290	767,505	19,469	678,413	588,426	72,358	9.6	179,079	23.3
2001	783,737	32,966	806,598	39,093	687,812	576,312	95,925	12.2	230,286	28.6

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry*, annual.

No. 916. Electric Energy Sales by Class of Service and State: 2001

[In billions of kilowatt-hours (3,369.8 represents 3,369,800,000,000)]

State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	State	Total ¹	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
United States	3,369.8	1,202.6	1,089.2	964.2	Missouri	73.2	30.2	26.0	15.8
Alabama	79.2	27.8	18.9	31.8	Montana	11.2	3.9	3.6	3.3
Alaska	5.4	1.9	2.3	1.1	Nebraska	24.7	8.6	7.2	7.3
Arizona	62.3	26.2	22.1	11.4	Nevada	28.2	9.6	6.7	11.2
Arkansas	41.7	15.1	9.2	16.7	New Hampshire	10.3	3.8	3.9	2.5
California	235.4	77.3	100.2	46.5	New Jersey	72.3	25.4	34.0	12.4
Colorado	44.2	14.5	17.9	10.9	New Mexico	18.7	5.0	6.8	5.3
Connecticut	30.5	12.0	12.4	5.6	New York	141.4	44.0	59.4	24.7
Delaware	10.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	North Carolina	117.6	46.2	37.7	31.5
District of Columbia	9.4	1.7	7.3	0.3	North Dakota	9.8	3.5	3.1	2.8
Florida	199.7	101.4	74.0	18.8	Ohio	154.5	47.3	39.5	63.8
Georgia	117.8	44.4	37.8	33.9	Oklahoma	49.7	19.8	13.6	13.4
Hawaii	9.8	2.8	3.1	3.8	Oregon	45.9	17.5	14.8	13.1
Idaho	21.1	6.9	6.5	7.3	Pennsylvania	137.9	46.3	44.0	46.4
Illinois	135.7	41.8	43.8	37.9	Rhode Island	7.8	2.7	3.7	1.3
Indiana	97.7	29.4	25.6	42.1	South Carolina	74.8	24.9	17.5	31.5
Iowa	39.2	12.4	8.5	16.2	South Dakota	8.6	3.6	2.9	1.7
Kansas	35.8	12.1	12.8	10.6	Tennessee	95.3	36.9	26.0	31.3
Kentucky	80.0	23.7	14.3	38.7	Texas	316.1	117.3	88.2	95.8
Louisiana	74.7	25.8	17.7	28.6	Utah	23.2	6.7	8.3	7.4
Maine	11.8	4.7	4.5	2.6	Vermont	5.6	2.0	2.0	1.6
Maryland	59.8	24.0	25.4	9.7	Virginia	96.1	37.3	29.0	19.5
Massachusetts	52.7	18.0	25.0	9.0	Washington	79.7	31.6	23.8	20.5
Michigan	102.0	32.3	34.9	33.9	West Virginia	27.7	9.8	6.8	11.0
Minnesota	60.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	Wisconsin	65.2	20.4	18.7	25.3
Mississippi	44.3	16.9	11.4	15.3	Wyoming	13.0	2.1	2.9	7.7

¹ Includes "other service" not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Sales and Revenue 2001*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/ineaf/electricity/esr/table1abcd.xls#A105>> (issued January 2003).

No. 917. Electric Utilities—Net Generation and Net Summer Capability by State: 1995 to 2001

[Capability as of Dec. 31. (2,994.5 represents 2,994,500,000,000). Covers utilities for public use]

State	Net generation (bil. kWh)					Net summer capability (mil. kW)			
	2001					1995	1999	2000	2001
	1995	1999	2000	Total	Percent from coal				
United States	2,994.5	3,173.7	3,015.4	2,630.0	59.3	706.1	639.3	604.3	549.9
Alabama	99.6	113.9	118.0	118.7	60.2	20.5	21.5	22.4	22.5
Alaska	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.4	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Arizona	69.0	83.1	88.2	85.8	46.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3
Arkansas	39.5	44.1	41.5	44.7	55.2	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.6
California	121.9	87.9	85.9	70.1	-	43.3	24.3	24.3	24.4
Colorado	32.7	36.2	40.1	42.0	85.0	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.5
Connecticut	26.9	20.5	17.0	2.8	-	6.7	2.9	2.2	0.2
Delaware	8.3	6.2	4.1	1.9	86.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	0.2
District of Columbia	0.2	0.2	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	0.8	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	147.2	166.9	169.9	171.0	36.9	35.9	36.5	37.3	38.2
Georgia	102.0	110.5	116.2	110.6	66.4	22.3	23.3	24.9	24.1
Hawaii	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Idaho	10.1	12.5	10.1	6.7	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Illinois	145.2	149.8	113.6	29.8	97.6	33.1	17.0	17.5	4.4
Indiana	105.2	114.2	119.7	114.7	98.7	20.7	20.4	20.6	20.6
Iowa	33.5	37.0	39.6	38.8	86.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4
Kansas	38.2	42.0	44.8	44.6	71.2	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.2
Kentucky	86.2	81.7	81.4	83.7	94.9	15.4	14.7	14.8	15.2
Louisiana	65.6	64.8	57.6	50.4	21.7	17.0	16.3	14.3	14.2
Maine	2.7	1.2	(Z)	(Z)	-	2.4	0.1	(Z)	(Z)
Maryland	44.7	49.3	31.8	0.1	-	11.0	11.0	0.8	0.1
Massachusetts	27.0	4.4	1.7	1.6	70.0	9.3	2.2	1.0	1.0
Michigan	92.5	87.9	89.6	97.1	69.0	22.0	22.4	22.8	22.8
Minnesota	42.5	44.2	46.6	44.8	69.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	10.1
Mississippi	26.4	32.2	33.9	47.6	40.4	7.2	6.8	7.1	8.0
Missouri	65.4	73.5	76.3	79.0	82.9	15.7	16.8	17.2	17.7
Montana	25.4	27.6	6.6	4.4	7.0	4.9	3.0	3.0	2.2
Nebraska	25.3	30.0	29.0	30.4	66.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0
Nevada	20.0	26.5	29.3	27.9	63.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
New Hampshire	13.9	13.9	12.7	13.1	28.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.1
New Jersey	27.1	38.9	25.3	1.6	88.3	13.8	12.1	1.2	1.2
New Mexico	29.4	31.7	32.9	32.2	88.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3
New York	101.2	97.0	73.2	58.6	3.6	32.1	17.7	15.8	11.6
North Carolina	96.1	109.9	114.4	109.8	62.6	20.6	21.2	22.0	23.5
North Dakota	28.8	31.3	31.1	30.1	95.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
Ohio	137.9	140.9	144.4	135.5	87.7	27.4	27.1	26.3	27.1
Oklahoma	48.0	50.3	51.4	50.4	63.8	12.9	12.9	13.4	13.4
Oregon	44.0	51.7	46.1	38.1	11.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4
Pennsylvania	168.9	161.6	97.1	27.6	50.2	33.7	25.3	13.4	5.0
Rhode Island	0.7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
South Carolina	78.4	87.3	90.4	86.7	41.9	16.7	17.7	17.7	18.2
South Dakota	8.8	10.6	9.7	7.4	48.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Tennessee	82.3	89.7	92.3	92.9	62.6	16.1	17.3	17.9	18.6
Texas	261.7	292.5	297.3	265.0	49.9	64.4	65.3	65.4	38.9
Utah	32.1	36.1	35.8	35.1	94.5	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
Vermont	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.7	-	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Virginia	52.7	65.1	65.8	62.1	49.3	24.3	15.3	15.6	15.8
Washington	95.7	112.1	96.2	67.7	-	14.3	25.2	23.8	24.1
West Virginia	77.3	91.7	89.7	51.6	99.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	10.2
Wisconsin	51.0	54.7	55.7	55.0	73.1	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.2
Wyoming	39.7	43.0	44.6	43.8	97.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1

- Represents zero. NA Not available. Z Represents less than 50 million kWh or 50,000 kW.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual 2001* and *Inventory of Electric Utility Power Plants in the United States 2000*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/fuelelectric.html>> (accessed August 4, 2003).

No. 918. Nuclear Power Plants—Number, Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2001

[51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

Item	1980	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Operable generating units ¹	71	96	112	110	109	109	109	107	104	104	104	104
Net summer capability ^{1,2} (mil. kW)	51.8	79.4	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.5	100.8	99.7	97.1	97.4	97.9	98.1
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	383.7	576.9	610.3	640.4	673.4	674.7	628.6	673.7	728.3	753.9	768.8
Percent of total electric utility generation	11.0	15.5	19.1	19.1	19.7	20.1	19.6	18.0	18.6	19.7	19.8	20.7
Capacity factor ³	56.3	58.0	66.0	70.5	73.8	77.4	76.2	71.1	78.2	85.3	88.1	89.4

¹ As of year-end. ² Net summer capability is the peak steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary and other power plant, as demonstrated by test at the time of summer peak demand. ³ Weighted average of monthly capacity factors. Monthly factors are derived by dividing actual monthly generation by the maximum possible generation for the month (hours in month times net maximum dependable capacity).

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review, 2001*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html>> (accessed August 6, 2003).

No. 919. Nuclear Power Plants—Number of Units, Net Generation, and Net Summer Capability by State: 2001

[768,826 represents 768,826,000,000 kWh]

State	Net generation			Net summer capability		State	Net generation			Net summer capability		
	Number of units	Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total ¹	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total ¹		Number of units	Total (mil. kWh)	Percent of total ¹	Total (mil. kW)	Percent of total ¹	
U.S.	104	768,826	20.6	98.16	11.6							
AL	5	30,357	24.2	4.97	20.8	MS	1	9,924	18.8	1.21	10.9	
AZ	3	28,724	31.9	3.73	22.3	MO	1	8,384	10.5	1.14	6.0	
AR	2	14,781	31.3	1.78	17.6	NE	2	8,726	28.6	1.23	20.5	
CA	4	33,220	16.6	4.32	7.9	NH	1	8,693	57.6	1.16	40.8	
CT	2	15,428	50.5	2.61	33.1	NJ	4	30,469	51.1	3.27	20.3	
FL	5	31,583	16.5	3.90	9.1	NY	6	40,395	28.1	5.05	14.2	
GA	4	33,682	28.4	4.02	13.6	NC	5	37,775	32.1	4.73	18.1	
IL	11	92,358	51.6	10.96	27.4	OH	2	15,464	10.9	2.11	7.1	
IA	1	3,853	9.5	0.52	5.7	PA	9	73,731	37.5	9.13	24.2	
KS	1	10,347	23.1	1.17	11.3	SC	7	49,870	55.5	6.45	33.2	
LA	2	17,336	19.5	2.07	9.5	TN	3	28,576	29.7	3.37	16.7	
MD	2	13,656	27.9	1.68	14.0	TX	4	38,163	10.4	4.74	5.4	
MA	1	5,144	13.2	0.67	5.6	VT	1	4,171	76.1	0.51	52.2	
MI	4	26,711	23.8	3.93	14.6	VA	4	25,759	34.8	3.47	17.3	
MN	3	11,789	24.3	1.65	14.9	WA	1	8,250	9.9	1.11	4.2	
						WI	3	11,507	19.6	1.51	10.7	

¹ For total capability and generation, see Table 917.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual and Electric Power Monthly*, December issues.

No. 920. Uranium Concentrate—Supply, Inventories, and Average Prices: 1980 to 2002

[43.70 represents 43,700,000 lb. Years ending Dec. 31. For additional data on uranium, see Section 18]

Item	Unit	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Production	Mil. lb. . . .	43.70	8.89	6.04	5.64	4.71	4.61	3.96	2.64	2.34
Exports	Mil. lb. . . .	5.8	2.0	9.8	17.0	15.1	8.5	13.6	11.7	15.4
Imports	Mil. lb. . . .	3.6	23.7	41.3	43.0	43.7	47.6	44.9	46.7	52.7
Utility purchases from domestic suppliers	Mil. lb. . . .	(NA)	20.5	22.3	19.4	21.6	21.4	24.3	27.5	22.7
Loaded into U.S. nuclear reactors ¹	Mil. lb. . . .	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	48.2	38.2	58.8	51.5	52.7	57.3
Inventories, total	Mil. lb. . . .	(NA)	129.1	72.5	106.2	136.5	127.1	111.3	103.8	101.1
At domestic suppliers	Mil. lb. . . .	(NA)	26.4	13.7	40.4	70.7	68.8	56.5	48.1	47.9
At electric utilities	Mil. lb. . . .	(NA)	102.7	58.7	65.9	65.8	58.3	54.8	55.6	53.3
Average price per pound:										
Purchased imports	Dollars . . .	(NA)	12.55	10.20	11.81	11.96	11.45	10.68	9.87	10.37
Domestic purchases	Dollars . . .	(NA)	15.70	11.11	12.87	12.31	11.88	11.45	10.45	10.35

NA Not available. ¹ Does not include any fuel rods removed from reactors and later reloaded into the reactor.

Source: Through 2000, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 2001*, thereafter, U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Uranium Industry Annual 2002*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/nuclear.html>>.

No. 921. Nonutility Electric Power Producers—Summary by Type of Fuel: 1998 to 2000

[98,213 represents 98,213,000 kWh. All data is for 1 megawatt and greater. A nonutility power producer may be a corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns electric generating capacity and is not an electric utility. Nonutility power producers include qualifying cogenerators, qualifying small power producers, and other nonutility generators (including independent power producers) without a designated franchised service area, and which do not file forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141]

Type of fuel	Installed capacity ^{1 2} (1,000 kWh)			Gross generation ³ (Mil. kWh)		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
All types, total	98,213	160,525	228,594	422,985	544,561	828,325
Coal ⁶	17,217	40,580	59,196	70,014	121,072	287,141
Petroleum ⁵	2,472	4,161	11,015	19,519	33,087	41,249
Natural gas ⁶	39,795	47,516	73,186	227,719	268,237	323,143
Other gas ⁶	1,560	1,813	1,723	13,893	14,632	14,620
Dual fired ³	18,171	41,190	47,534	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hydroelectric pumped storage	-	600	1,453	-	-	1,655
Hydroelectric (conventional)	4,340	5,403	5,761	14,713	20,147	22,644
Geothermal	1,424	2,719	2,683	9,932	13,638	14,461
Solar	864	963	410	529	518	526
Wind	1,711	2,222	2,323	3,053	4,510	5,621
Biomass	10,545	10,510	10,144	59,894	61,211	62,288
Nuclear	-	2,527	12,622	-	3,318	49,959
Other ²	114	322	545	3,718	4,191	5,017

- Represents or rounds to zero. X Not applicable. ¹ There is a discontinuity in capacity estimates between 1999 and earlier years due to a change in reporting practices. In 1999 for the first time respondents self identified the facility's primary energy source resulting in a reclassification compared to earlier years in some cases. 1998 and 1999 data in this table have been adjusted accordingly, but data corresponding to this table in previous editions are not comparable. ² Petroleum figures are for petroleum only. ³ Petroleum figures include petroleum, petroleum coke, diesel, kerosene, light oil, liquid butane, liquid propane, oil waste, sludge oil, and tar oil. ⁴ Includes coal, anthracite cym, bituminous gob, coke breeze, fine coal, lignite waste, tar coal, and waste coal. ⁵ Includes natural gas and waste heat. ⁶ Includes butane, propane, and other gas. ⁷ Includes black liquor, peat, railroad ties, red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, utility poles, and wood/waste, agricultural byproducts, digester gas, fish oil, liquid acetonitrile waste, landfill gas, medical waste, methane, municipal solid waste, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, straw, tires, tall oil, and waste alcohol. ⁸ Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, and sulfur.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual*, Vol. II. Also see <<http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/FTPROOT/electricity/0348002.pdf>>; and *Inventory of Nonutility Electric Power Plants in the United States*, annual. Also see <<http://www.ei.doe.gov/ceaf/electricity/ipp/ippsum2.html>>.

No. 922. Electric Utilities—Generation, Sales, Revenue, and Customers: 1980 to 2002

[2,290 represents 2,290,000,000,000 kWh. Sales and revenue are to and from ultimate customers]

Class	Unit. . . .	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Generation ^{1 2}	Bil. kWh	2,290	3,038	3,353	3,492	3,620	3,695	3,802	3,737	3,839
Sales³	Bil. kWh	2,126	2,684	3,007	3,139	3,240	3,236	3,379	3,396	3,471
Residential or domestic	Bil. kWh	734	916	1,042	1,079	1,128	1,141	1,194	1,206	1,267
Percent of total	Percent	34.5	34.1	34.7	34.4	34.8	35.3	35.3	35.5	36.5
Commercial ⁴	Bil. kWh	524	739	864	929	969	971	1,037	1,110	1,122
Industrial ⁵	Bil. kWh	794	932	1,006	1,028	1,040	1,018	1,041	970	973
Revenue³	Bil. dol	95.5	176.5	207.6	215.1	218.4	215.5	226.3	238.7	250.1
Residential or domestic	Bil. dol	37.6	71.7	87.6	90.9	93.2	93.1	97.8	102.1	106.8
Percent of total	Percent	39.4	40.6	42.2	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.2	42.7	42.7
Commercial ⁴	Bil. dol	27.4	54.2	66.5	70.5	71.8	70.5	74.6	82.0	89.0
Industrial ⁵	Bil. dol	27.3	44.9	46.9	46.7	46.6	45.1	46.9	47.1	47.1
Ultimate customers, Dec. 31³	Million	92.7	110.1	118.3	122.2	124.0	125.2	128.5	130.7	(NA)
Residential or domestic	Million	82.2	97.0	103.9	107.1	108.7	109.8	112.6	114.3	(NA)
Commercial ⁴	Million	9.7	12.1	12.9	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	(NA)
Industrial ⁵	Million	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	(NA)
Avg. kWh used per customer	1,000	22.9	24.4	25.4	25.7	26.1	25.8	26.3	26.0	(NA)
Residential	1,000	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.5	(NA)
Commercial ⁴	1,000	54.0	61.0	66.7	68.7	70.0	69.5	72.0	75.1	(NA)
Avg. annual bill per customer	Dollar	1,030	1,603	1,755	1,761	1,760	1,720	1,761	1,826	(NA)
Residential	Dollar	457	739	843	849	857	848	868	892	(NA)
Commercial ⁴	Dollar	4,059	3,356	3,259	3,123	3,084	3,096	3,001	2,894	(NA)
Avg. revenue per kWh sold	Cents	13.00	19.27	19.91	19.95	19.36	18.89	18.95	19.79	19.74
Residential	Cents	5.12	7.83	8.40	8.43	8.26	8.16	8.19	8.46	8.43
Commercial ⁴	Cents	5.22	7.33	7.70	7.58	7.41	7.26	7.20	7.39	7.93
Industrial ⁵	Cents	3.44	4.82	4.66	4.54	4.48	4.43	4.51	4.85	4.84

NA Not available. ¹ Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, monthly. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/pdf/pages/sec75.pdf>>. ² "Generation" includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, sulfur, and purchased steam. ³ Includes other types not shown separately. ⁴ Small light and power. ⁵ Large light and power.

Source: Except as noted, Edison Electric Institute, Washington, DC, *Statistical Yearbook of the Electric Utility Industry*, annual.

No. 923. Major Investor-Owned Electric Utilities—Balance Sheet and Income Account of Privately Owned Companies: 1995 to 2000

[In millions of dollars (199,967 represents \$199,967,000,000). As of Dec. 31. Covers approximately 180 investor-owned electric utilities that during each of the last 3 years met any one or more of the following conditions—1 mil. megawatt-hrs. of total sales; 100 megawatt-hrs. of sales for resale, 500 megawatt-hrs. of gross interchange out, and 500 megawatt-hrs. of wheeling for other]

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNTS						
Operating revenue	199,967	207,459	215,083	218,175	214,160	235,336
Electric	183,655	188,901	195,898	201,970	197,578	214,707
Gas	15,580	17,869	18,663	15,735	16,033	19,948
Other utility	731	689	522	470	550	682
Operating expenses ¹	165,321	173,920	182,796	186,498	182,258	210,324
Electric ¹	150,599	156,938	165,443	171,689	167,266	191,329
Operation	91,881	97,207	104,337	110,759	108,461	132,662
Maintenance	11,767	12,050	12,368	12,486	12,276	12,185
Depreciation ²	19,885	21,194	23,072	24,122	23,968	23,670
Taxes other than income taxes	13,519	13,569	13,612	12,867	12,336	11,883
Income taxes	11,480	11,195	11,862	13,037	14,843	7,641
Deferred income tax	1,474	1,617	25	-476	-2,216	-945
Investment tax credit (net)	-550	-577	-448	-651	-1,695	-561
Gas	14,073	16,258	16,925	14,396	14,493	18,341
Other utility	649	725	427	413	499	654
Operating income	34,646	33,539	32,286	31,677	31,902	25,012
Electric	33,057	31,963	30,454	30,281	30,311	23,377
Gas	1,507	1,612	1,737	1,339	1,540	1,607
Other utility	82	-36	95	57	51	29
Total income before interest charges	36,457	35,153	34,100	32,788	33,567	28,621
Less: Net interest charges	14,421	13,990	14,086	14,057	13,691	13,781
Interest expense	14,170	13,646	13,768	13,670	13,376	13,666
Less allow. for borrowed funds used during construction	435	326	331	328	331	397
Other charges, net	687	671	649	715	646	512
Net income before extraordinary charges	22,036	21,162	20,014	18,732	19,876	14,840
Less extraordinary items after taxes	-25	-66	3,151	1,344	2,793	1,567
Equals: Net income	22,061	21,228	16,863	17,388	17,083	13,274
Dividends declared - preferred stock	1,519	1,248	1,005	750	687	568
Earnings available for common stocks	20,542	19,980	15,857	16,638	16,396	12,706
Dividends declared - common stock	16,250	16,810	17,756	17,414	18,687	16,677
Additions total earnings	4,282	2,193	-1,960	-199	-2,785	-3,971
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET						
Total assets and other debits	578,934	581,991	586,241	598,856	585,827	606,372
Utility plant, net	397,383	396,438	385,258	362,388	344,112	340,897
Electric utility plant, net	366,116	363,854	351,427	327,646	310,317	307,284
Electric utility plant	553,858	569,969	579,042	575,651	567,825	570,320
Construction work in progress	13,523	11,396	11,164	11,886	12,306	14,766
Less accumulated depreciation	201,265	217,510	238,779	259,892	269,813	277,802
Nuclear fuel, net	5,286	5,444	5,219	4,731	4,265	3,974
Other utility plant, net	25,981	27,140	28,613	30,011	29,529	29,639
Other property and investments	27,988	33,120	43,248	48,853	54,546	56,992
Current and accrued assets	44,140	43,515	47,639	54,901	57,324	79,169
Deferred debits	109,423	108,918	110,096	132,714	129,845	129,312
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES						
Liabilities and other credits	578,934	581,991	586,241	598,856	585,827	606,372
Capitalization	365,775	365,783	369,079	367,052	345,786	341,163
Common stock equity (end of year)	170,497	174,325	174,467	172,239	165,341	160,380
Preferred stock	21,569	18,830	16,080	14,447	12,061	9,893
Long-term debt	173,708	172,627	178,532	180,366	168,384	170,891
Current liabilities and deferred credits	213,159	216,208	217,162	231,803	240,041	265,208

¹ Includes items not shown separately. ² Includes amortization and depletion.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Electric Power Annual*, Vol. II, 2000. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epav2/backissues.html>>.

No. 924. Solar Collector Shipments by Type, End Use, and Market Sector: 1980 to 2001

[Shipments in thousands of square feet (19,398 represents 19,398,000). Solar collector is a device for intercepting sunlight, converting the light to heat, and carrying the heat to where it will be either used or stored. 1985 data are not available]

Year	Collector type		End use			Market sector				
	Number of manufacturers	Total shipments ^{1 2 3}	Low temperature	Medium temperature, special, other ²	Pool heating	Hot water	Space heating	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1980	233	19,398	12,233	7,165	12,029	4,790	1,688	16,077	2,417	488
1986 ⁴	98	9,360	3,751	1,111	3,494	1,181	127	4,131	703	13
1990 ⁴	51	11,409	3,645	2,527	5,016	1,091	2	5,835	294	22
1995	36	7,666	6,813	840	6,763	755	132	6,966	604	82
1999	29	8,583	8,152	427	8,141	373	42	7,774	785	18
2000	26	8,354	7,948	400	7,863	367	99	7,473	810	57
2001	26	11,189	10,919	268	10,797	274	70	10,125	1,012	17

¹ Includes shipments of high temperature collectors to the government, including some military, but excluding space applications. Also includes end uses such as process heating, utility, and other market sectors not shown separately. ² Includes imputation of shipment data to account for nonrespondents. ³ Total shipments include all domestic and export shipments and may include imported collectors that subsequently were shipped to domestic or foreign customers. ⁴ Declines between 1986 and 1990 are primarily due to the expiration of the federal energy tax credit and industry consolidation.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 1974-1993, *Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity*, annual reports; thereafter, *Renewable Energy Annual*. See also <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar.renewables/page/readata/rea.pdf>> (released November 2002).

No. 925. Total Renewable Net Generation by Source and State: 2000

[In millions of kilowatthours (275,573 represents 275,573,000,000). MSW=municipal solid waste]

State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	MSW/landfill gas	Other bio-mass ²	Wood/wood waste	State	Total ¹	Hydro-electric	MSW/landfill gas	Other bio-mass ²	Wood/wood waste
U.S. . . .	356,480	275,573	20,305	2,828	37,595	MO	683	600	73	10	(X)
AL	9,894	5,818	4	25	4,047	MT	9,670	9,623	(X)	(X)	47
AK	1,002	1,002	(X)	(X)	(X)	NE	1,517	1,501	(X)	17	(X)
AZ	8,359	8,354	(X)	5	(X)	NV	3,800	2,429	(X)	(X)	(X)
AR	3,965	2,370	(X)	7	1,587	NH	2,534	1,427	244	(X)	862
CA	60,837	38,334	1,938	673	3,574	NJ	1,378	14	1,350	14	(X)
CO	1,474	1,454	(X)	19	(X)	NM	230	221	(X)	8	(X)
CT	2,679	526	1,957	196	(X)	NY	27,792	24,910	2,227	4	640
DE	19	(X)	19	(X)	(X)	NC	4,911	3,138	98	11	1,664
DC	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	ND	2,131	2,123	(X)	8	(X)
FL	5,777	87	3,037	594	2,059	OH	1,230	583	27	(X)	621
GA	5,586	2,481	17	72	3,015	OK	2,425	2,277	2	(X)	146
HI	921	103	350	188	(X)	OR	38,819	38,116	95	(X)	541
ID	11,450	10,967	(X)	(X)	483	PA	5,021	2,290	1,954	74	692
IL	1,052	144	611	297	(X)	RI	120	5	115	(X)	(X)
IN	718	588	130	(X)	(X)	SC	2,953	1,533	63	6	1,351
IA	1,486	904	71	18	(X)	SD	5,716	5,716	(X)	(X)	(X)
KS	15	15	(X)	(X)	(X)	TN	7,196	6,396	37	2	761
KY	2,337	2,325	(X)	(X)	12	TX	2,600	829	60	66	1,152
LA	3,325	532	(X)	95	2,698	UT	907	746	9	(X)	(X)
ME	7,413	3,591	421	160	3,241	VT	1,581	1,221	(X)	(X)	348
MD	2,551	1,733	639	(Z)	180	VA	2,856	712	461	6	1,677
MA	3,262	1,065	2,050	25	122	WA	81,754	80,263	205	45	1,241
MI	4,317	1,428	1,031	68	1,791	WV	1,165	1,151	-	14	(X)
MN	2,975	931	790	8	522	WI	3,139	1,986	220	90	841
MS	1,680	(X)	(X)	(Z)	1,680	WY	1,257	1,011	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable. Z Less than 500,000 thousand kilowatthours. ¹ Includes types not shown separately. ² Agriculture byproducts/crops, sludge waste, tires and other biomass solids, liquids, and gases.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Renewable Energy Annual 2001*. Also see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/solar/renewables/page/readata/rea.pdf>>.

No. 926. Privately Owned Gas Utility Industry—Balance Sheet and Income Account: 1980 to 2001

[In millions of dollars (75,851 represents \$75,851,000,000). The gas utility industry consists of pipeline and distribution companies. Excludes operations of companies distributing gas in bottles or tanks]

Item	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
COMPOSITE BALANCE SHEET									
Assets, total	75,851	121,686	141,965	121,328	134,715	119,715	155,413	165,709	170,898
Total utility plant	67,071	112,863	143,636	135,179	140,268	135,092	166,134	162,206	175,280
Depreciation and amortization	26,162	49,483	62,723	58,815	62,554	61,226	73,823	69,366	74,167
Utility plant (net)	40,909	63,380	80,912	76,364	77,714	73,866	92,311	92,839	101,113
Investment and fund accounts	15,530	23,872	26,489	13,207	22,812	12,337	17,344	10,846	10,674
Current and accrued assets	17,243	23,268	18,564	17,393	19,084	17,348	22,443	35,691	29,053
Deferred debits	2,169	9,576	13,923	11,983	12,844	13,721	20,922	24,279	28,206
Liabilities, total	75,851	121,686	141,965	121,328	134,775	119,715	155,413	165,709	170,898
Capitalization, total	51,382	74,958	90,581	77,440	78,887	71,718	95,244	96,079	106,635
Capital stock	29,315	43,810	54,402	43,555	42,530	37,977	859	760	794
Long-term debts	22,067	31,148	35,548	33,644	35,971	33,386	46,906	48,267	49,145
Current and accrued liabilities	18,119	29,550	28,272	22,098	33,507	26,953	32,683	42,312	35,214
Deferred income taxes ²	4,149	11,360	14,393	13,326	13,636	13,239	17,120	17,157	20,180
Other liabilities and credits	2,201	5,818	8,715	8,464	8,745	7,806	10,365	10,161	8,869
COMPOSITE INCOME ACCOUNT									
Operating revenues, total	85,918	66,027	58,390	63,600	62,617	57,117	59,142	72,042	78,489
Minus: Operating expenses ³	81,789	60,137	50,760	56,695	59,375	50,896	38,752	64,988	70,443
Operation and maintenance	74,508	51,627	37,966	43,742	46,070	41,026	41,415	54,602	58,506
Federal, state, and local taxes	4,847	4,957	6,182	6,362	7,182	5,429	5,605	6,163	7,055
Equals: Operating income	4,129	5,890	7,630	6,905	3,242	6,220	20,390	7,053	8,046
Utility operating income	4,471	6,077	7,848	7,013	3,337	6,361	16,614	7,166	8,174
Income before interest charges	6,929	8,081	9,484	8,030	4,193	7,779	17,531	7,589	8,261
Net income	4,194	4,410	5,139	4,797	48	4,379	10,420	4,245	4,003
Dividends	2,564	3,191	4,037	4,138	6,258	2,263	5,595	3,239	3,757

¹ Includes capital stock discount and expense and reacquired securities. ² Includes reserves for deferred income taxes. ³ Includes expenses not shown separately.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright).

No. 927. Gas Utility Industry—Summary: 1980 to 2001

[47,223 represents 47,223,000. Covers natural, manufactured, mixed, and liquid petroleum gas. Based on a questionnaire mailed to all privately and municipally owned gas utilities in United States, except those with annual revenues less than \$25,000]

Item	Unit	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
End users ¹	1,000	47,223	54,261	58,728	59,790	62,421	64,071	64,194	64,792
Residential	1,000	43,489	49,802	53,955	54,993	57,465	58,939	59,129	59,729
Commercial	1,000	3,498	4,246	4,530	4,589	4,755	4,920	4,820	4,869
Industrial and other	1,000	187	166	181	170	164	174	163	172
Sales ²	Tril. Btu ³	15,413	9,842	9,221	8,880	8,630	8,889	9,025	8,565
Residential	Tril. Btu	4,826	4,468	4,803	5,013	4,828	4,865	4,948	4,739
Percent of total	Percent	31.3	45.4	52.0	56.3	56.3	54.7	54.8	55.3
Commercial	Tril. Btu	2,453	2,192	2,281	2,234	2,157	2,087	2,118	2,142
Industrial	Tril. Btu	7,957	3,010	1,919	1,511	1,528	1,868	1,361	1,225
Other	Tril. Btu	177	171	218	123	117	69	599	458
Revenues ²	Mil. dol.	48,303	45,153	46,436	51,531	47,930	48,423	59,705	71,730
Residential	Mil. dol.	17,432	25,000	28,742	33,175	31,333	31,472	37,522	44,789
Percent of total	Percent	36.1	55.4	61.9	64.2	65.4	65.0	62.8	62.4
Commercial	Mil. dol.	8,183	10,604	11,573	12,632	11,523	11,133	13,662	17,831
Industrial	Mil. dol.	22,215	8,996	5,571	5,236	4,684	5,547	6,000	6,820
Other	Mil. dol.	473	553	549	488	391	272	2,521	2,290
Prices per mil. Btu ³	Dollars	3.13	4.59	5.05	5.80	5.55	5.45	6.62	8.38
Residential	Dollars	3.61	5.60	6.00	6.62	6.49	6.47	7.58	9.45
Commercial	Dollars	3.34	4.84	5.07	5.65	5.34	5.34	6.45	8.32
Industrial	Dollars	2.79	2.99	2.98	3.53	3.18	3.19	4.41	5.57
Gas mains mileage	1,000	1,052	1,207	1,261	1,251	1,295	1,389	1,380	1,433
Field and gathering	1,000	84	90	60	43	40	40	36	35
Transmission	1,000	266	280	264	251	256	254	246	259
Distribution	1,000	702	837	937	957	999	1,095	1,098	1,139
Construction expenditures ⁴	Mil. dol.	5,350	7,899	10,760	6,830	10,978	8,320	8,624	9,511
Transmission	Mil. dol.	1,583	2,886	3,380	1,319	3,656	1,785	1,590	3,234
Distribution	Mil. dol.	1,869	3,714	5,394	4,188	5,035	4,180	5,437	4,520
Production and storage	Mil. dol.	1,150	309	367	276	598	161	138	113
General	Mil. dol.	352	770	1,441	891	1,389	1,974	1,273	1,456
Underground Storage	Mil. dol.	396	219	177	156	299	220	185	188

¹ Annual average. ² Excludes sales for resale. ³ For definition of Btu, see text, this section. ⁴ Includes general.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright).

No. 928. Gas Utility Industry—Customers, Sales, and Revenues by State: 2001

[64,792 represents 64,792,000. See headnote, Table 927. For definition of Btu, see text, this section]

State	Customers ¹ (1,000)		Sales ² (tril. Btu)		Revenues ² (mil. dol.)		State	Customers ¹ (1,000)		Sales ² (tril. Btu)		Revenues ² (mil. dol.)	
	Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential		Total	Residential	Total	Residential	Total	Residential
U.S.	64,792	59,729	8,565	4,739	71,730	44,789	MO	1,078	986	143	89	1,360	901
AL	920	846	117	54	1,090	618	MT	255	226	30	20	217	142
AK	107	94	59	17	146	71	NE	537	479	77	44	609	380
AZ	930	875	94	36	747	377	NV	584	551	55	33	455	292
AR	625	553	77	38	631	369	NH	123	103	19	9	205	101
CA	10,037	9,596	718	518	7,095	5,324	NJ	2,814	2,566	515	234	3,622	1,807
CO	1,551	1,411	204	130	1,626	1,084	NM	530	486	58	35	421	267
CT	511	464	91	42	874	515	NY	4,328	3,996	512	326	5,465	3,765
DE	134	123	19	9	162	83	NC	1,004	889	140	62	1,339	732
DC	128	119	17	10	219	138	ND	123	107	22	11	156	81
FL	758	706	69	19	693	288	OH	2,724	2,511	342	246	3,065	2,287
GA	415	378	66	23	520	238	OK	1,016	928	124	70	1,024	648
HI	101	93	9	2	167	41	OR	685	607	91	45	760	416
ID	337	299	39	23	308	193	PA	2,566	2,358	340	222	3,579	2,489
IL	3,847	3,602	532	409	4,658	3,678	RI	250	224	29	9	325	226
IN	1,746	1,595	230	146	2,042	1,364	SC	555	496	92	29	786	337
IA	916	819	122	74	1,110	728	SD	163	143	23	12	185	111
KS	1,708	1,557	189	131	1,690	1,240	TN	1,231	1,094	183	78	1,597	768
KY	1,097	987	139	77	1,217	712	TX	4,026	3,710	873	214	5,286	1,951
LA	974	912	192	46	1,178	446	UT	1,381	1,284	179	115	1,249	863
ME	49	35	10	2	94	21	VT	36	31	8	3	60	29
MD	833	778	87	62	956	709	VA	987	899	134	70	1,358	815
MA	1,663	1,524	216	130	2,350	1,604	WA	1,043	942	149	84	1,358	764
MI	3,230	2,998	474	337	2,591	1,885	WV	402	366	59	33	413	256
MN	1,402	1,276	264	128	2,015	1,112	WI	1,686	1,530	230	130	1,847	1,124
MS	487	435	80	31	644	300	WY	159	142	24	14	167	100

¹ Averages for the year. ² Excludes sales for resale.

Source: American Gas Association, Arlington, VA, *Gas Facts*, annual (copyright).

No. 929. Public Drinking Water Systems by Size of Community Served and Source of Water: 2002

[As of September. Covers systems that provide water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances to a least 15 service connection or serve an average of at least 25 persons for at least 60 days a year. Based on reported data in the Safe Drinking Water Information System maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency]

Type of system	Size of community served						Water source	
	Total	500 or fewer persons	501 to 3,300 persons	3,301 to 10,000 persons	10,001 to 100,000	100,000 persons or more	Ground water	Surface water
Total systems	161,316	132,974	19,706	4,799	3,467	370	146,752	14,564
COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS ¹								
Number of systems	53,437	30,703	14,331	4,606	3,436	361	41,691	11,746
Percent of systems	100	57	27	9	6	1	78	22
Population served (1,000)	267,723	5,045	20,180	26,717	96,258	119,523	84,025	183,698
Percent of systems	100	2	8	10	36	45	31	69
NONTRANSIENT, NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ²								
Number of systems	18,687	15,887	2,690	93	14	3	17,931	756
Percent of systems	100	85	14	-	-	-	96	4
Population served (1,000)	6,033	2,218	2,643	467	325	380	5,298	735
Percent of systems	100	37	44	8	5	6	88	12
TRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM ³								
Number of systems	89,192	86,384	2,685	100	17	6	87,130	2,062
Percent of systems	100	97	3	-	-	-	98	2
Population served (1,000)	22,850	7,338	2,645	538	370	11,958	12,107	10,742
Percent of systems	100	32	12	2	2	52	53	47

- Represents zero. ¹ A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round. ² A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, and office buildings which have their own water systems. ³ A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Factoids: Drinking Water* and <<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/02factoids.pdf>> (accessed May 2003).

No. 930. Water and Sewage Treatment Facilities: 1997

[Based on the North American Industry Classification System, 1997; see Appendix III]

State	Water supply (NAICS 2213101)		Sewage treatment facilities (NAICS 22132)		State	Water supply (NAICS 2213101)		Sewage treatment facilities (NAICS 22132)	
	Number of establishments	Paid employees	Number of establishments	Paid employees		Number of establishments	Paid employees	Number of establishments	Paid employees
U.S. . . .	3,721	26,597	696	5,600	MO	57	(⁴)	15	(⁵)
AL	96	(¹)	13	(²)	MT	35	113	6	(³)
AK	6	(³)	(NA)	(NA)	NE	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
AZ	129	1,131	8	40	NV	23	(⁵)	(NA)	(NA)
AR	140	(⁴)	9	(⁵)	NH	10	(²)	(NA)	(NA)
CA	374	2,848	27	116	NJ	49	(⁶)	24	(⁴)
CO	71	314	14	51	NM	90	323	(NA)	(NA)
CT	32	(⁶)	9	(⁵)	NY	41	(⁴)	28	(²)
DE	9	(¹)	(NA)	(NA)	NC	81	577	18	(⁵)
DC	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	ND	24	(⁵)	(NA)	(NA)
FL	129	1,393	88	(⁴)	OH	60	686	19	(²)
GA	34	130	10	(⁵)	OK	105	(¹)	9	(²)
HI	9	24	13	(²)	OR	63	(²)	7	(⁵)
ID	35	(²)	6	20	PA	125	2,568	59	(¹)
IL	82	(⁴)	27	(²)	RI	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
IN	114	(⁶)	30	(²)	SC	48	(¹)	12	(⁵)
IA	25	(²)	7	(⁵)	SD	29	(²)	(NA)	(NA)
KS	38	(²)	(NA)	(NA)	TN	30	(¹)	11	(²)
KY	42	(¹)	13	116	TX	601	2,514	38	(⁴)
LA	192	(⁴)	21	(²)	UT	23	71	(NA)	(NA)
ME	22	(²)	(NA)	(NA)	VT	7	(⁵)	(NA)	(NA)
MD	8	(⁵)	9	107	VA	48	(¹)	12	(⁵)
MA	18	(²)	21	(¹)	WA	148	(¹)	8	(⁵)
MI	12	66	10	24	WV	40	523	20	94
MN	6	(⁵)	13	(⁵)	WI	(NA)	(NA)	13	47
MS	332	1,001	14	(⁵)	WY	16	(⁵)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ 250-499 employees. ² 100-249. ³ 1-19. ⁴ 500-999. ⁵ 20-99. ⁶ 1000-2499.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census, Utilities*. See also <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/97EC22.htm>> (accessed May 2002).