

Table 897. Renewable Energy Consumption Estimates by Source: 1995 to 2005

[In quadrillion Btu (6.62 represents 6,620,000,000,000). For definition of Btu, see source and text, this section. Renewable energy is obtained from sources that are essentially inexhaustible unlike fossil fuels of which there is a finite supply]

Source and sector	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹
Consumption, total	6.62	6.17	5.35	5.93	6.14	6.22	6.06
Conventional hydroelectric power ² . . .	3.21	2.81	2.24	2.69	2.82	2.69	2.71
Geothermal energy ³	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35
Biomass ⁴	3.02	2.92	2.67	2.75	2.81	2.98	2.78
Solar energy ⁵	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Wind energy ⁶	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15
Residential ⁷	0.59	0.50	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.49
Biomass ⁴	0.52	0.43	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.42
Geothermal ³	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Solar ^{5, 8}	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Commercial ⁹	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.13
Biomass ⁴	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.12
Geothermal ³	(Z)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Hydroelectric ²	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Industrial ¹⁰	1.90	1.83	1.63	1.61	1.58	1.67	1.41
Biomass ⁴	1.85	1.78	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.64	1.37
Geothermal ³	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hydroelectric ²	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Transportation:							
Alcohol fuels ¹¹	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.30	0.34
Electric power ¹²	3.89	3.58	3.02	3.58	3.73	3.62	3.69
Biomass ⁴	0.42	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.53
Geothermal ³	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32
Hydroelectric ²	3.15	2.77	2.21	2.65	2.78	2.66	2.68
Solar ⁵	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Wind ⁶	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.15

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 Includes small amounts of distributed solar thermal and photovoltaic energy. 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 The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity. 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.