

Table 354. U.S. Water Withdrawals Per Day by End Use: 1940 to 2000

[(140 represents 140,000,000,000). Includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. Withdrawal signifies water physically withdrawn from a source. Includes fresh and saline water; excludes water used for hydroelectric power]

Year	Total (bil. gal.)	Per capita ¹ (gal.)	Irrigation (bil. gal.)	Public supply ² (bil. gal.)	Rural ³ (bil. gal.)	Industrial and misc. ⁴ (bil. gal.)	Steam electric utilities (bil. gal.)
1940	140	1,027	71	10	3.1	29	23
1950	180	1,185	89	14	3.6	37	40
1955	240	1,454	110	17	3.6	39	72
1960	270	1,500	110	21	3.6	38	100
1965	310	1,602	120	24	4.0	46	130
1970	370	1,815	130	27	4.5	47	170
1975	420	1,972	140	29	4.9	45	200
1980	440	1,953	150	34	5.6	45	210
1985	399	1,650	137	38	7.8	31	187
1990	408	1,620	137	41	7.9	30	195
1995	402	1,500	134	40	8.9	29	190
2000	408	1,430	137	43	9.2	23	196

¹ Based on U.S. Census Bureau resident population as of July 1. ² Includes commercial water withdrawals. ³ Rural farm and nonfarm household and garden use, and water for farm stock and dairies. ⁴ For 1940 to 1960, includes manufacturing and mineral industries, rural commercial industries, air-conditioning, resorts, hotels, motels, military, and other state and federal agencies, and miscellaneous; thereafter, includes manufacturing, mining and mineral processing, ordnance, construction, and miscellaneous.

Source: 1940–1960, U.S. Bureau of Domestic Business Development, based principally on committee prints, *Water Resources Activities in the United States*, for the Senate Committee on National Water Resources, U.S. Senate, thereafter, U.S. Geological Survey, *Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2000*, circular 1268. See also <<http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/circ/2004/circ1268/>> (released 12 March 2004).