

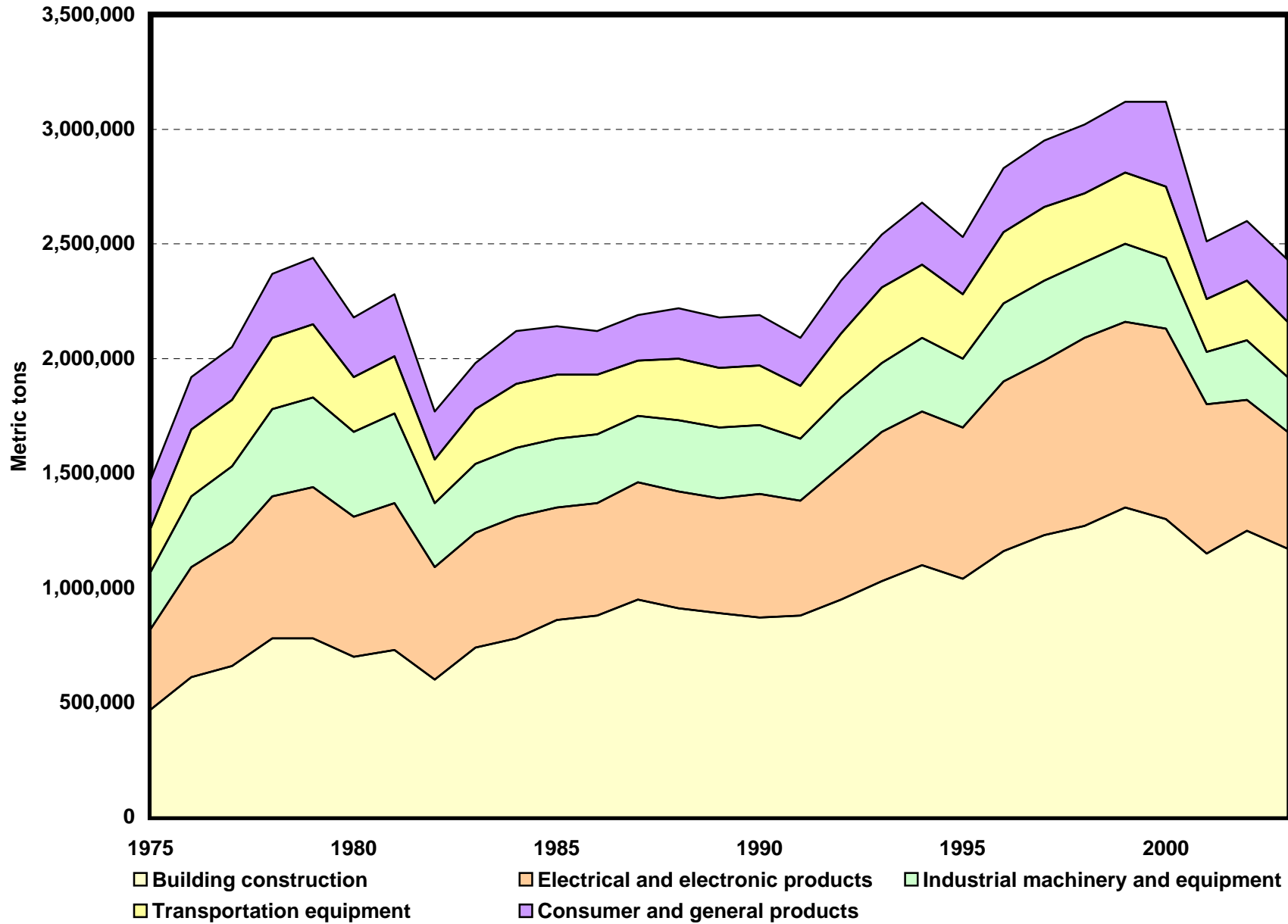
**COPPER END-USE STATISTICS<sup>1</sup>**  
**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
 [Metric tons]

Last modification: September 1, 2005

<b>Year</b>	<b>Building construction</b>	<b>Electrical and electronic products</b>	<b>Industrial machinery and equipment</b>	<b>Transportation equipment</b>	<b>Consumer and general products</b>	<b>Apparent consumption</b>
1975	470,000	350,000	250,000	190,000	210,000	1,470,000
1976	610,000	480,000	310,000	290,000	230,000	1,920,000
1977	660,000	540,000	330,000	290,000	230,000	2,070,000
1978	780,000	620,000	380,000	310,000	280,000	2,370,000
1979	780,000	660,000	390,000	320,000	290,000	2,430,000
1980	700,000	610,000	370,000	240,000	260,000	2,180,000
1981	730,000	640,000	390,000	250,000	270,000	2,270,000
1982	600,000	490,000	280,000	190,000	210,000	1,760,000
1983	740,000	500,000	300,000	240,000	200,000	2,010,000
1984	780,000	530,000	300,000	280,000	230,000	2,120,000
1985	860,000	490,000	300,000	280,000	210,000	2,140,000
1986	880,000	490,000	300,000	260,000	190,000	2,140,000
1987	950,000	510,000	290,000	240,000	200,000	2,200,000
1988	910,000	510,000	310,000	270,000	220,000	2,210,000
1989	890,000	500,000	310,000	260,000	220,000	2,180,000
1990	870,000	540,000	300,000	260,000	220,000	2,170,000
1991	880,000	500,000	270,000	230,000	210,000	2,090,000
1992	950,000	580,000	300,000	280,000	230,000	2,310,000
1993	1,030,000	650,000	300,000	330,000	230,000	2,510,000
1994	1,100,000	670,000	320,000	320,000	270,000	2,680,000
1995	1,040,000	660,000	300,000	280,000	250,000	2,540,000
1996	1,160,000	740,000	340,000	310,000	280,000	2,830,000
1997	1,230,000	760,000	350,000	320,000	290,000	2,940,000
1998	1,270,000	820,000	330,000	300,000	300,000	3,030,000
1999	1,350,000	810,000	340,000	310,000	310,000	3,130,000
2000	1,300,000	830,000	310,000	310,000	370,000	3,090,000
2001	1,150,000	650,000	230,000	230,000	250,000	2,510,000
2002	1,250,000	570,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	2,610,000
2003	1,170,000	510,000	240,000	240,000	270,000	2,430,000

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by G.R. Matos and D.L. Edelstein.

# End Uses of Copper



## Copper End-Use Worksheet Notes

### Data Sources

This end-use series is based on data reported by the Copper Development Association, Inc. (CDA) and on U.S. copper apparent consumption. The source of copper apparent consumption data is the Minerals Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey.

### End Use

End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. For copper, end-use categories are building construction; electrical and electronic products; industrial machinery and equipment; transportation equipment; and consumer and general products.

While the CDA tracks gross metal shipments to end use markets, apparent consumption is a measure of copper raw material supply to the domestic industry and only includes refined copper from primary sources (including net trade and stock adjustments), and copper recovered from old scrap (refined and direct melt). It excludes, while CDA gross shipments include, alloying metals, net trade in mill products and castings, and new manufacturing scrap that might arise from shipped mill products. The end-use quantities reported here are based on apparent consumption and are derived by adjusting the CDA shipment data for copper content and applying the derived end-use category shares to apparent consumption.

Building construction includes electrical wire, plumbing and heating, air conditioning and commercial refrigeration, builders' hardware, and architectural uses.

Electrical and electronic products include wire and equipment for the power and telecom utilities, business electronics, and lighting and wiring devices.

Industrial machinery and equipment includes in-plant equipment, industrial valves and fittings, nonelectrical instruments, off-highway vehicles, and heat exchangers.

Transportation equipment includes road (cars, trucks, and buses), rail, marine, and air and space vehicles.

Consumer and general products includes appliances, cord sets, military ordnance and commercial ammunition, consumer electronics, fasteners and closures, coinage, utensils and cutlery, and miscellaneous products.

Data are rounded to the nearest 10,000 tons; data may not add to totals shown.

### References

- Copper Development Association Inc., 1996, Annual data 1994—Copper supply and consumption: New York, NY, Copper Development Association Inc., 21 p.
- Copper Development Association Inc., 2005, Annual data 2004—Copper supply and consumption: New York, NY, Copper Development Association Inc., 18 p.
- U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1977–96, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1975–94.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1995–2003.

### Recommended Citation Format:

(1) If taken from CD version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, one CD-ROM. (Also available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/>.)

(2) If taken from online version:

U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, available online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/>. (Accessed [date].)

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