6.2.3 Electric Capacity Factors, by Year and Fuel Type (1)

		Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Conventional Hydroelectric	Solar/PV	Wind	Total
1990		59%	17%	23%	66%	45%	13%	18%	46%
1991		59%	18%	22%	70%	43%	17%	18%	46%
1992		59%	14%	22%	71%	38%	13%	18%	45%
1993		61%	16%	21%	70%	41%	16%	19%	46%
1994		61%	15%	22%	74%	38%	17%	23%	46%
1995		62%	11%	22%	77%	45%	17%	21%	47%
1996		65%	11%	19%	76%	52%	18%	22%	48%
1997		66%	13%	20%	72%	51%	17%	23%	48%
1998		67%	20%	23%	79%	47%	17%	20%	50%
1999		67%	20%	22%	85%	46%	15%	23%	51%
2000		70%	18%	22%	88%	40%	15%	27%	51%
2001		68%	20%	21%	89%	31%	16%	20%	48%
2002		69%	16%	18%	90%	38%	16%	27%	46%
2003		71%	21%	14%	88%	40%	15%	21%	44%
2004		71%	22%	16%	90%	39%	17%	25%	44%
2005		72%	22%	17%	89%	40%	15%	23%	45%
2006		71%	11%	19%	90%	42%	14%	27%	45%
2007		72%	12%	21%	92%	36%	14%	24%	45%
2008		71%	8%	20%	91%	37%	18%	26%	44%
2009		63%	7%	21%	90%	40%	16%	25%	42%
2010	(2)	65%	6%	23%	91%	37%	17%	29%	43%

Note(s): 1) EIA defines capacity factor to be "the ratio of the electrical energy produced by a generating unit for the period of time considered to the electrical energy that could have been produced at continuous full power operation during the same period. 2) Preliminary.

Source(s) EIA, Annual Energy Review 2010, Oct. 2011, 8.2c, p. 240 and Table 8.11b, p. 273.