

Table 5.2. Average Capacity Factors by Energy Source, 1998 through 2009
(Percent)

Year	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas CC ¹	Natural Gas Other	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	Other Renewables	All Energy Sources
1998.....	67.7	22.2	--	34.2	79.2	46.6	57.0	54.6
1999.....	68.1	22.4	--	33.2	85.3	45.9	56.9	54.9
2000.....	71.0	20.5	--	37.1	87.7	39.5	59.1	54.6
2001.....	69.2	21.5	--	35.7	89.4	31.4	50.2	51.4
2002.....	70.0	18.1	--	38.2	90.3	38.0	54.0	49.7
2003.....	72.0	22.4	33.5	12.1	87.9	40.0	50.0	47.7
2004.....	71.9	23.3	35.5	10.7	90.1	39.4	50.5	47.9
2005.....	73.3	23.8	36.8	10.6	89.3	39.8	47.0	48.3
2006.....	72.6	12.6	38.8	10.7	89.6	42.4	45.7	48.0
2007.....	73.6	13.4	42.0	11.4	91.8	36.3	40.0	48.7
2008.....	72.2	9.2	40.6	10.6	91.1	37.2	37.3	47.4
2009.....	63.8	7.8	42.2	10.1	90.3	39.8	33.9	44.9

¹ Prior to 2003, the generation collected on Form EIA-906 did not have a distinction for combined cycle (CC) prime movers. All natural gas-fired plants of all types are included in "Natural Gas Other" for 1998 to 2002.

Note: Technical Note: Average Capacity Factor is the ratio of actual generation to maximum potential output, expressed as a percent.

Average Capacity Factor = [(Net Generation)/(Net Summer Capacity* Number of Hours in the Year)] * 100
for the respective energy source and year

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report;" Form EIA-923, "Power Plant Operations Report," and predecessor forms.