requirements for public water supplies generally. Because the USPHS standards relate primarily to the health aspects of water, many water utilities have adopted their own higher standards to reflect the improved performance that they are able to attain in their operations. A similar step is being taken by AWWA, which is preparing goals or objectives for water utilities generally to emphasize such consumer aspects of water quality as color, taste, odor, clarity, softness, corrosivity, and staining.

TABLE 1.—*Public water supply use by category* [1]

Type of use:	*Use; percent of total*
Residential	45
Commercial	18
Industrial	32
Municipal	5
Total	100

[1] Hirshleifer, J.; DeHaven, J. C.; Milliman, J. W. "Water Supply Economics, Technology, and Policy." University of Chicago Press (1960), p. 25.

TABLE 2.—*Mean per capita production of water utilities of varying size* [1]

Population served (thousands)	Number of cities	Mean production gpcd
1 to 5	97	121
5 to 10	261	123
10 to 25	308	124
25 to 50	184	137
50 to 100	109	129
100 to 250	80	137
250 to 500	28	131
Over 500	37	147

[1] Seidel, H. F., and Cleasby, J. L. "A Statistical Analysis of Water Works Data for 1960." (Unpublished.)

TABLE 3.—*Regional trends in mean per capita production of water utilities* [1]

Geographic region	Mean production—gpcd		
	1950	1955	1960
New England	111	123	108
Middle Atlantic	145	139	118
Northeast central	132	130	116
Northwest central	127	127	124
South	115	109	119
Mountain	226	220	205
Pacific	189	193	202

[1] For cities of more than 10,000 population only, from Seidel, H. F., and Cleasby, J. L. "A Statistical Analysis of Water Works Data for 1960." (Unpublished.)

In addition to meeting domestic, commercial, and industrial water needs, the water industry has important responsibilities for fire protection. In this regard, the "Standard Schedule for Grading Cities and Towns of the United States With Reference to Their Fire Defenses and Physical Conditions" of the American Insurance Association (formerly the National Board of Fire Underwriters) prescribes standards for grading the fire defenses of cities, guides insurance companies in their underwriting procedures, and serves as the basis for