Electricity

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. Data in Section 7 cover the following:

Through 1984, data for electric utilities also include institutions (such as universities) and military facilities that generated electricity primarily for their own use; beginning in 1985, data for electric utilities exclude institutions and military facilities. Beginning in 1989, data for the commercial sector include institutions and military facilities.

The generation, consumption, and stocks data in Section 7 are for utility-scale facilities—those with a combined generation nameplate capacity of 1 megawatt or more. Data exclude distributed (small-scale) facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) generation in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, see Table 10.6.

Note 2. Classification of Power Plants Into Energy-Use Sectors. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) classifies power plants (both electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power plants) into energy-use sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 1997. Plants with a NAICS code of 22 are assigned to the Electric Power Sector. Those with NAICS codes beginning with 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting); 21 (mining, including oil and gas extraction); 23 (construction); 31–33 (manufacturing); 2212 (natural gas distribution); and 22131 (water supply and irrigation systems) are assigned to the Industrial Sector. Those with all other codes are assigned to the Commercial Sector. Form EIA-860, “Annual Electric Generator Report,” asks respondents to indicate the primary purpose of the facility by assigning a NAICS code from the list at http://www.eia.gov/survey/form/eia_860/instructions.pdf.

Table 7.1 Sources

Net Generation, Electric Power Sector
1949 forward: Table 7.2b.

Net Generation, Commercial and Industrial Sectors
1949 forward: Table 7.2c.

Trade
June 2011 forward: National Energy Board of Canada; California Independent System Operator; and EIA estimates for Texas transfers.

T&D Losses and Unaccounted for
1949 forward: Calculated as the sum of total net generation and imports minus end use and exports.

End Use
1949 forward: Table 7.6.

Table 7.2b Sources

Table 7.2c Sources
Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1949–1988
plants with generating capacity exceeding 10 megawatts, and FERC, Form FPC-12C, “Industrial Electric Generating Capacity,” for all other plants.


All Data, 1989 Forward

Table 7.3b Sources

Table 7.4b Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial
2004 forward: EIA, Electric Power Monthly (EPM), November 2016, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Commercial
2004 forward: EIA, EPM, November 2016, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Transportation
2004 forward: EIA, EPM, November 2016, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual

Direct Use, Monthly
1989 forward: Annual shares are calculated as annual direct use divided by annual commercial and industrial net generation (on Table 7.1). Then monthly direct use estimates are calculated as the annual share multiplied by the monthly commercial and industrial net generation values. For 2016, the 2015 annual share is used.