Electricity

Note 1. Coverage of Electricity Statistics. 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. Data for independent power producers, commercial plants, and industrial plants include plants with a generator nameplate capacity of one megawatt or greater; they exclude plants with a generator nameplate capacity less than one megawatt. Also excluded from the electricity statistics in Section 7 are data for residential and commercial self-generation from solar energy, except for the small amount sold to the grid and included in data for the electric power sector.

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 7.2e Sources

Industrial Sector, Hydroelectric Power, 1949–1988
Report,” for 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


Table 7.6 Sources

Retail Sales, Residential and Industrial


2004 forward: EIA, Electric Power Monthly (EPM), January 2015, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Commercial


2004 forward: EIA, EPM, January 2015, Table 5.1.

Retail Sales, Transportation


2004 forward: EIA, EPM, January 2015, Table 5.1.

Direct Use, Annual


2013: Sum of monthly estimates.

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 2013 and 2014, the 2012 annual share is used.

Discontinued Retail Sales Series Commercial (Old) and Other (Old)
