**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 small-scale facilities—those with a combined generator nameplate capacity of less than 1 megawatt. For data on small-scale 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.

**Note 3. Electricity Forecast Values.** Data values preceded by "F" in this section are forecast values. They are derived from EIA's Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS). STIFS is driven primarily by data and assumptions about key macroeconomic variables, energy prices, and weather. The electricity forecast relies on additional variables such as alternative fuel prices (natural gas and oil) and power generation by sources other than fossil fuels, including nuclear, renewables, and hydroelectric power. Each month, EIA staff review the model output and make adjustments, if appropriate, based on their knowledge of developments in the electricity industry.

The STIFS model results are published monthly in EIA's Short-Term Energy Outlook, which is accessible on the Web at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/sto/.

**Note 4. Experimental Estimates of Electric Vehicle Use.** These are experimental estimates of on-road light-duty electric vehicle (EV) electricity consumption to operate and move the vehicle. These estimates are based on models and are subject to model error. The electricity consumed by light-duty EVs is not identified as a separate class of service by electric utilities. Instead, the electricity consumption by light-duty EVs is accounted for based on the location of where the vehicle is charged. This results in electric utilities reporting light-duty EV consumption as part of the Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Sales to Ultimate Customers. Estimates are for light-duty Battery Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles that weigh less than or equal to 8,500 pounds. Estimates exclude plug-in hybrid motor gasoline consumption, on-road medium- and heavy-duty EVs, and off-road EVs such as golf carts and forklifts. For more information, see the detailed estimation methodology at https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/pdf/technotes-appendix-d.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*


2016 forward: EIA, Form EIA-111, "Quarterly Electricity Imports and Exports Report"; and for forecast values, EIA Short- Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS).

**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**


All Data, 1989 Forward


Table 7.3b Sources


Table 7.4b Sources


Table 7.6 Sources
Sales to Ultimate Customers, Residential and Industrial


2004 forward: EIA, Electric Power Monthly (EPM) April 2024, Table 5.1.

**Sales to Ultimate Customers, Commercial**


2004 forward: EIA, EPM, April 2024, Table 5.1.

**Sales to Ultimate Customers, Transportation**


2004 forward: EIA, EPM April 2024, Table 5.1.

**Direct Use, Annual**


2001–2022: EIA, Electric Power Annual 2023, October 2023, Table 2.2.

**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 2021, the 2020 annual share is used.

**Electric Vehicle Use**

2018 forward: EIA, EPM, April 2024, Table D1.

**Table 7.7b Sources**

**Net Summer Capacity, Nuclear Power**

1949 forward: Table 8.1.

**All Other Data**


