

## Introduction to the technical notes

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Energy Data System (SEDS) provides Members of Congress, federal and state agencies, and the general public with comparable state-level data on energy production, consumption, prices, expenditures, and indicators. SEDS provides annual time series of various energy-related metrics by state to help users with state energy analysis and forecasts. Many EIA and non-EIA sources provide the state energy indicators data published in SEDS, and those sources may have more recent data updates not reflected in SEDS.

### Purpose

Various EIA and non-EIA sources provide energy indicators data and publish the data in separate reports. However, most of these data are published only for the latest time period or for a shorter time series and do not include earlier historical data. SEDS provides a standardized set of state energy indicators data for comparisons over time and across fuels, sectors, and states.

### Coverage

The state energy indicators data and sources published in SEDS are:

- Degree days (HDD and CDD) from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Electric capacity and usage factors from EIA surveys
- Electric net summer capacity from EIA surveys
- Electric vehicle charging infrastructure from the U.S. Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFDC)
- Electric vehicle electricity consumption (experimental) from EIA models
- Electric vehicle stocks from S&P Global Mobility and AFDC, estimated by SEDS
- GDP (current-dollar and real) from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- Population from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau

### Comparability

To maintain consistency with other EIA and non-EIA reports, SEDS updates its energy indicators data a few times per year. However, SEDS energy indicators data may differ from original source data because of different data vintages and more updated releases.