Energy Supply and Use Tables for the U.S. and states, 1997–2025*

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Extended Abstract

Measuring the flows of energy products through the economy is of central interest to policymakers, businesses, and researchers. In this paper, we present supply and use tables (SUTs) for energy products spanning 1997-2025 for both the US and individual states. These energy SUTs provide a new understanding of energy flows into, within, and out of the economy spanning almost thirty years for both the US and states. They are built to be consistent with both existing national accounts as well as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), the standard for environmental accounting adopted by the United Nations in 2012, allowing for cross-country comparisons. Understanding how energy is supplied and how it is used, by both industries and households, is paramount for good decision-making by both the public and private sector.

The primary data source for the national estimates are the SUTs from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The SUTs data decompose industry output for the entire US economy into more than 5,300 distinct product categories. The fine, product-level detail of these data provides insights into the internal workings of the US economy by detailing the contribution of specific industries and commodities to final demand (GDP) and output. We use the 2019 SEEA Energy Manual as a guide to decide which product categories to include in the energy SUTs.

At the state level, full SUTs are not available as source data. Instead, we use the above national energy SUTs as benchmarks, and attribute each detailed individual component to states using a variety of different indicator series. This process delivers fully balanced SUTs for energy products at the state level, allowing for analysis of how energy shocks propagate through state economies.

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On the supply side, we generally use data from the Economic Census at the state by industry level, interpolated and extrapolated with data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, as our principal indicator series to allocate detailed industry totals to states. However for electricity, excellent state-level source data is available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to separately estimate electricity generation and electricity distribution—which exhibit very different regional patterns.

For energy use at the state level, we match our state indicator series with the different components of use—household use is allocated using published BEA data on energy components of state PCE, exports are allocated using international trade data, and intermediate consumption is allocated using a combination of EIA and Economic Census data.

Together, results from these new energy SUTs can be used to illustrate notable patterns over this time period. One, the United States went from being a net importer to a net exporter of energy products as a whole. Two, the commodity mix changed significantly with the decline of coal, which had striking implications for certain states. And three, post-Great Recession, the United States as a whole (with few states as exceptions) became more productive in how it used energy, measured as total supply or use of energy products as a share of total output.