Energy Supply and Use Tables for the U.S. and States, 1997–2024*

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Abstract

Understanding how energy is supplied and how it is used by both businesses and households is paramount for effective policymaking. In this paper, we present supply and use tables (SUTs) for energy products spanning 1997-2024 for the U.S. 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 U.S. and states. The primary data source for the national estimates are the SUTs from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Full SUTs are not available for states, so instead we use the 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. 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 starting in 2019. Two, the commodity mix changed significantly with the decline of coal production, resulting in 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.

*Any views expressed in this work are those of the authors and not necessarily the Bureau of Economic Analysis or the Department of Commerce. We thank Matthew Chambers for helpful comments.

Introduction

Supply and use tables (SUTs) provide insights into the internal workings of an economy by showing a comprehensive accounting of the value of all goods and services purchased by consumers, businesses, and government, plus the value that is imported and exported, in a given year. In this paper, we present SUTs for energy products spanning 1997-2024 for both the U.S. and individual states. These energy SUTs isolate energy production within the national SUTs and provide new details about its composition to facilitate a better understanding of how energy flows into, within, and out of the U.S. and states' economies over almost thirty years. Energy SUTs can show, for example, how energy use varies across businesses and households over time, how much the overall economy relies on energy as an input to producing other goods and services, how energy price shocks differentially impact state economies, and how the mix of energy types consumed has changed over the years, including coal, oil, and natural gas. Another benefit of energy SUTs is the data can be linked to other official economic statistics, such as gross domestic product (GDP) and net exports, allowing for a more nuanced analysis of the impact of energy production and consumption on the economy.

This research is an extension of a recent initiative introduced in Chambers et al. [2026] to develop physical and monetary energy flows accounts that are built to be consistent with both existing national statistics as well as the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), the standard for environmental accounting adopted by the United Nations in 2012 that allows for cross-country comparisons [United Nations, European Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and The World Bank, 2014]. Using the construction of the monetary energy flows account as a guide, the energy SUTs we present in this paper are calculated directly from the national SUTs published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). State-level SUTs are not available from BEA as source data, so we start with the national energy SUTs as benchmarks

and use a variety of indicator series to attribute individual components to states, chiefly from Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Economic Census.

The results from these new energy SUTs provide many insights about the production and consumption of energy in the U.S. between 1997-2024. Notably, the U.S. went from being a net importer of energy products to a net exporter in 2019, a trend that continued through 2024. The energy SUTs also show that while household energy expenditures as a share of total household expenditures averaged 3.7 percent over the period, it peaked at 6.0 percent in 2008 during the Great Recession. The state energy SUTs illustrate how these relationships often differ dramatically across states with respect to both production and consumption of energy. For example, the share of household expenditures in Oklahoma and Arkansas spent on energy in 2024 was more than double the share in DC and Hawaii. These are only a few of the many takeaways from the new energy SUTs.

Methodology

National Data Sources and Methods

The primary data source for the national energy SUTs is detailed, unpublished data from BEA's SUTs for 1997-2024. The SUTs data decompose industry output for the entire U.S. economy into more than 5,300 distinct product categories. The fine product-level detail of these data provide insight into the internal workings of the U.S. economy by detailing the contribution of specific industries and products to output and value added (GDP). The Supply Table shows the current-dollar value of goods and services supplied by each domestic industry, the value of imported goods and services, commodity taxes, and trade and transport margins that together constitute total output or supply. The Use Table shows the current-dollar value of goods and services used by

each domestic industry (intermediate consumption), household consumption (also called personal consumption expenditures or PCE), business investment and inventories, government consumption, and the value of exported goods and services that combined equals total use.

To construct the national energy SUTs, we identify and isolate the production of, and spending on, the energy goods and services that are already present in the SUTs. The products included in the energy SUTs were chosen using the SEEA Energy Manual [United Nations, 2019] as a guide and reflect goods and services that are mainly or exclusively used as an energy source.[1] Energy products are grouped into nine distinct energy product categories: coal, coal products, natural gas distributed, natural gas extracted, oil extracted, oil products, biofuels, electricity, and heat. We also include a category for pipeline transportation.

Energy goods and services are produced by a few key industries, while all industries use energy. We aggregated industries into six categories: agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply; manufacturing; transportation and storage; and other industries. Utilities supplied and used by government agencies are included in the electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply category.

State-Level Considerations

The methodology for the national-level energy SUTs discussed above relies on BEA's full supply-use tables. For a complete state-level energy flows account, state-level SUTs are required. While BEA is undertaking research in this direction, these accounts are currently not available.

Instead, we start with the above national energy SUTs as benchmarks. For each detailed component (e.g., intermediate consumption of crude oil in petroleum manufacturing), we find suitably comparable state-level data with which to distribute the national total to states. This can be

[1] Unlike the monetary energy flow accounts presented in Chambers et al. [2026], we do not include non-energy uses of energy products, such as asphalt.

straightforward in many cases (like for household consumption, where BEA already publishes the data we need as official statistics). In other cases it is quite difficult. This is especially true for inventory change, one of the components of the use table, where data is lacking and both state and national values can be positive or negative. Exports and imports can also be a challenge, because we cannot simply attribute a national total to states. State-level SUTs only balance when trade is defined as including both foreign trade and inter-state trade.

So while there is a wealth of state-level data (which we describe in detail below), for each of our published energy commodities, there is usually at least one component for which state-level data is of lower quality for our purposes, if not completely lacking. The implication of this uncertainty is that our state SUTs will not be balanced. The general practice of SUT development is to instead designate one component as the balancing item, which we do as well. We discuss the details below and show the likely extent to which these choices matter.

State Data Sources and Methods

In this section, we describe the state-level data sources and how we use them to attribute the different national component totals of the supply and use tables to states.

For gross output, we generally attribute to states based on industry rather than commodity data. The national data on gross output of energy commodities from BEA's SUTs is available at the 6-digit industry level. We use total receipts from the quinquennial Economic Census (EC) at the state by 6-digit industry level (interpolated and extrapolated with administrative data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)) as our principal indicator series to allocate detailed industry totals to states.

For electricity however, there is excellent source data available from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to separately estimate electricity generation and electricity distribution—which

exhibit very different regional patterns. Generation is allocated using microdata from EIA's Form 923 (and its predecessors). This allows us to separately allocate privately and publicly owned generation. The caveat is that the microdata only includes quantities, and not prices. It would be possible to use our EC/QCEW approach for electricity as well, which would be desirable in that the source data would be in dollars. However, BEA generally uses EIA data for the utility sector whenever possible. Also, we need to use EIA data for government electricity (important at the state and local level, as well as in the Tennessee Valley Authority), since those establishments are out of scope for the Economic Census. There is also excellent data on electricity distribution: it is attributed to states using data on electricity sales by end-use state (in dollars). We allocate public (state and local government) electricity distribution using data on electricity revenues from the Census Survey of Government Finances, attributing the balance to private utilities. Electricity transmission is more conceptually difficult to assign to geographies. Since the purpose of transmission is to connect electricity producers with electricity consumers, we allocate the national total with the average of the generation and distribution series.

For natural gas distribution, we use the same strategy as for electricity distribution of combining EIA distribution sales data with Census of Government Finances sales data. There are some industries that are not covered by the Economic Census, such as agriculture and forestry (producers of biofuels). For these, we use BEA published state GDP data as an allocator series.

It is convenient to describe the state-level strategy for imports and exports together, even though imports is a component of supply and exports is a component of use. As mentioned above, balanced state SUTs require trade to be defined to include interstate as well as foreign trade. We make use of new BEA research estimating merchandise trade by state (Hood et al. [2026]) by using shipments data from Census Bureau's Commodity Flow Survey and the Freight Analysis Framework from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, which benchmarks foreign trade to customs data. From here

we obtain foreign and interstate trade for natural gas, crude oil, other petroleum products (which we map to oil products), wood products (which we map to biofuels) and coal. The foreign trade portion is used to allocate national exports and imports. There is no benchmark from the national SUTs for interstate trade (it nets out to zero nationally by definition), so we use the values directly. The only missing commodity is electricity, which is traded to a limited extent with Canada and Mexico. EIA data is available on each country's share of US imports and exports, but is unavailable for state of destination/origin. Stats Canada has data on trade of electricity between Canadian provinces and US states (which can even extend to states that do not border Canada), which we use to allocate the total from EIA, for both imports and exports. Trade with Mexico is smaller, but there is no state data available, so it is split among the border states arbitrarily.

For the other components of 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.

For household use, BEA already publishes detail on PCE by state for the following line items: motor vehicle fuels, lubricants, and fluids; fuel oils and other fuels; electricity utilities, and gas utilities. These series are used to allocate the corresponding national components of PCE use.

For intermediate consumption, we make use of EIA data on expenditures by state and sector for a number of energy commodities, including coal, fuel oil, electricity, hydrocarbon liquids, and natural gas. EIA sectors are industrial (which we map to mining, manufacturing, and construction), electric power (which we map to utilities), transportation, residential, and commercial (which we map to all other). We do not use data on the residential sector as we already have allocated household use as described above.

One challenge in using the EIA data is the potential overlap in use by households and by

businesses as intermediate consumption. We already have allocated household use, and so to not double count, we must only use EIA data covering intermediate use. This is not an issue for EIA's industrial, electric power, and commercial sectors, but its transportation sector includes both intermediates, like trucking, and final consumption (e.g., households using gasoline). Thus, we do not use EIA data to distribute motor gasoline use.

For the commodities where EIA data is not available by state (or for motor gasoline), we take the EC/QCEW series described above for the industries that use the commodity, according to BEA's detailed national use table. This approach implicitly assumes that production functions for a given six-digit NAICS industry do not systematically differ by state.

The accumulation column in the national use table is made up of investment and change in inventories. By definition, investment in energy products is zero (since production is not long-lasting), with the exception of uranium for nuclear plants, which we allocate according to our EC/QCEW series for the nuclear energy industry. Change in inventories is volatile and lacks data at the state level. For now, we use this component as the balancing item in all cases but electricity, where change in uranium inventories is again allocated with the EC/QCEW series. For electricity, net inter-state trade is the balancing item.

We can write the accounting identities as follows, where M is imports, X is exports, C is household consumption, II is intermediate consumption, and I is investment.

$Supply = GO + M + Margins + Taxes$

$Use = II + C + X + I + InvChange$

Note we have not yet discussed state-level trade margins and commodity taxes. These are defined as the difference between the price producers receive and the price that purchasers pay. Commodity taxes (which account for less than 3 percent of the U.S. total) and trade margins (usually around 18 percent) are separate columns of the national energy supply table. The components

of the use table are in purchaser prices, as are the state source data that we use to allocate these use components. To account for margins and taxes by state, we assume the national ratios hold for each commodity [2]. Margins are generally higher for commodities sold to consumers, since retail margins are among the highest of these trade margins. Henceforth, the use components are transformed to be in producer prices as well. Taking that into account and rearranging (denoting net exports as NX, we obtain:

$$NX = GO - II - C - I - InvChange$$

We estimated foreign trade (denoted by subscript f) for electricity (and it is zero for heat, so can rewrite with our balancing item of net inter-state exports (denoted by subscript d) for these commodities:

$$NX_d = GO - NX_f - II - C - I - InvChange$$

For coal, natural gas (extracted), crude oil, and oil products, the balancing item is change in inventories, which can be written as:

$$InvChange = GO - NX - II - C - I$$

Results

National Energy SUTs

The total supply and use of energy products in the United States grew from $841.9 billion in 1997 to $2.5 trillion in 2024 (see Table 1). Production of energy as a share of total output averaged 6.4 percent over the period, ranging from a low of 4.3 percent in 2020 during COVID, to a high of 9.2 percent in 2008 during the Great Recession. The rest of this section summarizes some of the many relationships that the new energy SUTs have brought to light.

The U.S. went from being a net importer to a net exporter of energy products starting in 2019,

[2] this is probably a strong assumption for margins, but less so for taxes since most of these taxes are federal

climbing from a net export value of just under $5 billion in 2019 to over $94 billion by 2024 (see Figure 1). The majority of energy products were supplied domestically over the time period, with imports representing 9.8 percent of supply in 2024, down from 11.2 percent in 1997.

The largest supplier of energy products in 2024 came from the utilities category, which consists of electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply, representing 27.2 percent of total energy supply. Most of this supply was in the form of electricity and natural gas distribution. The manufacturing category supplied a similar share of energy output (24.8 percent), coming mostly from oil products. Looking at energy use, oil products represented the largest share by far at 41.8 percent in 2024, only slightly higher than its share in 1997 (39.2 percent). Coal and coal products represented only 1.8 percent of energy production in 2024, down more than fifty percent from its share in 1997 of 4.3 percent.

State Energy SUTs

Disaggregating the national energy SUTs to states leads to a massive set of results. We illustrate a selection here, showing what kinds of stories can be told using this data.

The first set of results are on the supply side. Figure 2 shows state energy supply in 2023. States are shown in a hex map for improved visibility. The colors are determined by clustering states using a Jenks natural breaks algorithm. Texas is a huge outlier, and so is the only state in the darkest orange. Note that imports are included in supply but not shown on this map.

Figure 3 normalizes by dividing by state GDP so results are not simply driven by the size of state economies. Note that now North Dakota and Louisiana stand out by this measure. States on the West Coast and New England are exclusively in the bottom group. The reason they are as high as they are is because of electricity and gas distribution, which is one of the only energy types whose supply is attributed to population centers.

Figure 4 drills down further to look at a specific commodity: electricity. We use the same

denominator as above, so results are strictly smaller than in Figure 3. By this measure, the states at the top end are less of outliers compared to looking at energy overall, showing that electricity production is more evenly distributed than other energy commodities (which are predominantly fossil fuels).

Now, we transition to the use side. Figure 5 shows household energy expenditures as a share of total household expenditures. The denominator is from BEA's published PCE tables. The U.S. value of 3.7 percent is down significantly from its peak of 6.0 percent in 2008. The state differences are mostly driven by gasoline purchases–it's unsurprising that the District of Columbia and New York are at the very low end, while the states at the top are all less densely populated and less urban.

Finally, Figure 6 shows intermediate consumption of energy products as a share of state GDP as another measure of the energy intensity or energy exposure of state economies. Louisiana's petroleum refineries, as well as its relatively undiversified economy, drive its outlier status. Hawaii coming in third is more surprising–results are driven by EIA data showing extremely high fuel oil consumption by Hawaii's electric power industry. At the other end of the distribution, we see service-intensive states like New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and of course, the District of Columbia.

Discussion

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. Energy SUTs connect the statistical community to a wider audience of researchers and policymakers by isolating production of energy within existing economic statistics and publishing by categories that are more salient to these groups, such as natural gas, oil, and coal. The results summarized in this paper are only

a small subset of the types of analysis that can be undertaken with these new energy SUTs.

Measuring the flows of energy production throughout the economy is of central interest to policymakers, businesses, and researchers. These energy SUTs for the U.S. and states represent another step by BEA to provide new and different ways to understand the internal workings of the U.S. economy and the relationships that exist across producers, consumers, businesses, and households. There are many avenues of research on this topic that would benefit from additional exploration, including developing full regional SUTs to match the U.S. data and calculating price-adjusted values to show the impact of inflation on energy production over such a long time span. BEA will continue to pursue updates and expansions to these energy SUTs given available resources.

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Table 1: Energy Supply and Use Tables, 1997 and 2024

Table 1a. Supply of Energy Products by Energy Category and Industry (millions), 1997

Energy Category/Industry	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply	Manufacturing	Transportation and storage	Other industries	Flows from the rest of the world || Imports	Total supply at basic prices	Taxes (commodity)	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Coal	.	$23,409	.	.	.	.	$302	$23,711	$962	$11,686	$36,359
Coal products	.	$23	.	$1,602	.	.	$13	$1,638	.	$89	$1,726
Natural gas (distributed)	.	.	$69,713	.	$2,777	.	$0	$72,489	$2,398	.	$74,887
Natural gas (extracted)	.	$38,440	.	$0	.	$239	$5,339	$44,018	.	$17,215	$61,233
Oil extracted (e.g., conventional crude oil)	.	$43,255	$380	$0	.	.	$58,013	$101,648	$3,785	$10,894	$116,327
Oil (oil products)	.	$7,118	.	$160,937	.	.	$29,704	$197,760	-$1	$131,981	$329,739
Biofuels	$45	.	.	$4,211	.	$104	$75	$4,435	.	$951	$5,386
Electricity	.	$89	$197,733	.	.	.	$998	$198,820	$14,484	$10	$213,314
Heat	.	.	$2,146	.	.	.	$0	$2,146	$37	.	$2,183
Pipeline transportation (nonmargin and int'l freight)	.	.	.	.	$726	.	$0	$726	$31	.	$757
Annual total	**$45**	**$112,335**	**$269,972**	**$166,749**	**$3,502**	**$344**	**$94,445**	**$647,392**	**$21,696**	**$172,824**	**$841,912**

Table 1b. Use of Energy Products by Energy Category and Industry (millions, purchasers' prices), 1997

Energy Category/Industry	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply	Manufacturing	Transportation and storage	Other industries	Total intermediate consumption	Households	Investment and inventories	Flows to the rest of the world || Exports	Total private consumption and other□	Total use
Coal	$1,089	$3,435	$11,364	$11,478	$1	$5,250	$32,617	$235	$83	$3,424	$3,742	$36,359
Coal products	.	$151	.	$1,222	.	$188	$1,560	$0	$10	$156	$166	$1,726
Natural gas (distributed)	$1,251	$237	$5,667	$13,231	$4,284	$14,301	$38,971	$35,525	$0	$392	$35,916	$74,887
Natural gas (extracted)	.	$6,398	$35,708	$7,721	$15	$11,004	$60,845	$0	$112	$275	$388	$61,233
Oil extracted (e.g., conventional crude oil)	.	$3,774	$134	$109,334	$111	$975	$114,328	$0	$515	$1,484	$1,999	$116,327
Oil (oil products)	$5,634	$3,689	$7,011	$34,651	$41,789	$77,036	$169,811	$143,271	$2,406	$14,251	$159,929	$329,739
Biofuels	$9	$115	$20	$3,269	$1	$521	$3,934	$915	$27	$510	$1,452	$5,386
Electricity	$981	$1,954	$7,512	$37,265	$4,359	$68,790	$120,860	$90,704	$15	$1,735	$92,454	$213,314
Heat	.	.	$765	$272	$178	$629	$1,844	$339	$0	$0	$339	$2,183
Pipeline transportation (nonmargin and int'l freight)	.	$400	.	.	.	.	$400	$0	$0	$356	$356	$757
Annual total	**$8,966**	**$20,153**	**$68,180**	**$218,443**	**$50,737**	**$178,692**	**$545,171**	**$270,989**	**$3,168**	**$22,584**	**$296,741**	**$841,912**

Table 1c. Supply of Energy Products by Energy Category and Industry (millions), 2024

Energy Category/Industry	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply	Manufacturing	Transportation and storage	Other industries	Flows from the rest of the world || Imports	Total supply at basic prices	Taxes (commodity)	Trade and transport margins	Total supply at purchasers' prices
Coal	.	$29,456	.	.	.	.	$238	$29,693	$1,521	$14,612	$45,827
Coal products	.	$0	.	$3,499	.	.	$49	$3,547	.	$294	$3,841
Natural gas (distributed)	.	.	$126,082	.	$237	.	$0	$126,319	$8,176	.	$134,495
Natural gas (extracted)	.	$70,366	.	$1	.	$352	$5,351	$76,069	.	$44,562	$120,631
Oil extracted (e.g., conventional crude oil)	.	$303,806	$130	$0	.	.	$168,478	$472,414	$16,984	$51,195	$540,593
Oil (oil products)	.	$44,652	.	$598,740	.	.	$67,572	$710,964	$1,016	$337,237	$1,049,217
Biofuels	$12	.	.	$19,220	.	$289	$127	$19,649	.	$4,318	$23,966
Electricity	.	$110	$555,305	.	.	.	$3,024	$558,439	$30,811	$132	$589,383
Heat	.	.	$1,294	.	.	.	$0	$1,294	$46	.	$1,340
Pipeline transportation (nonmargin and int'l freight)	.	.	.	.	$576	.	$0	$576	$88	.	$664
Annual total	**$12**	**$448,390**	**$682,811**	**$621,459**	**$813**	**$641**	**$244,838**	**$1,998,964**	**$58,642**	**$452,349**	**$2,509,956**

Table 1d. Use of Energy Products by Energy Category and Industry (millions, purchasers' prices), 2024

Energy Category/Industry	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas, steam, and AC supply	Manufacturing	Transportation and storage	Other industries	Total intermediate consumption	Households	Investment and inventories	Flows to the rest of the world || Exports	Total private consumption and other□	Total use
Coal	$442	$1,699	$7,093	$8,007	$2	$14,901	$32,143	$115	-$99	$13,668	$13,684	$45,827
Coal products	.	$290	.	$1,703	.	$1,254	$3,248	$0	$10	$583	$593	$3,841
Natural gas (distributed)	$2,306	$814	$24,005	$14,993	$8,114	$20,034	$70,267	$63,579	$0	$649	$64,228	$134,495
Natural gas (extracted)	.	$20,485	$31,655	$7,194	$2	$28,160	$87,496	$0	-$255	$33,390	$33,134	$120,631
Oil extracted (e.g., conventional crude oil)	.	$18,273	$15	$405,512	$676	$4,460	$428,936	$0	-$703	$112,360	$111,657	$540,593
Oil (oil products)	$11,118	$5,811	$21,488	$69,914	$114,343	$222,938	$445,612	$425,330	$3,897	$174,378	$603,605	$1,049,217
Biofuels	$7	$535	$304	$7,648	$22	$13,284	$21,802	$1,854	$0	$310	$2,164	$23,966
Electricity	$3,338	$8,562	$43,854	$56,529	$9,084	$210,612	$331,978	$253,432	$378	$3,594	$257,404	$589,383
Heat	.	.	$180	$117	$16	$998	$1,312	$28	$0	$0	$28	$1,340
Pipeline transportation (nonmargin and int'l freight)	.	$398	.	.	.	.	$398	$0	$0	$266	$266	$664
Annual total	**$17,211**	**$56,867**	**$128,594**	**$571,617**	**$132,260**	**$516,642**	**$1,423,191**	**$744,339**	**$3,229**	**$339,197**	**$1,086,764**	**$2,509,956**

Figure 1: U.S. Exports and Imports of Energy Products, 1997-2024

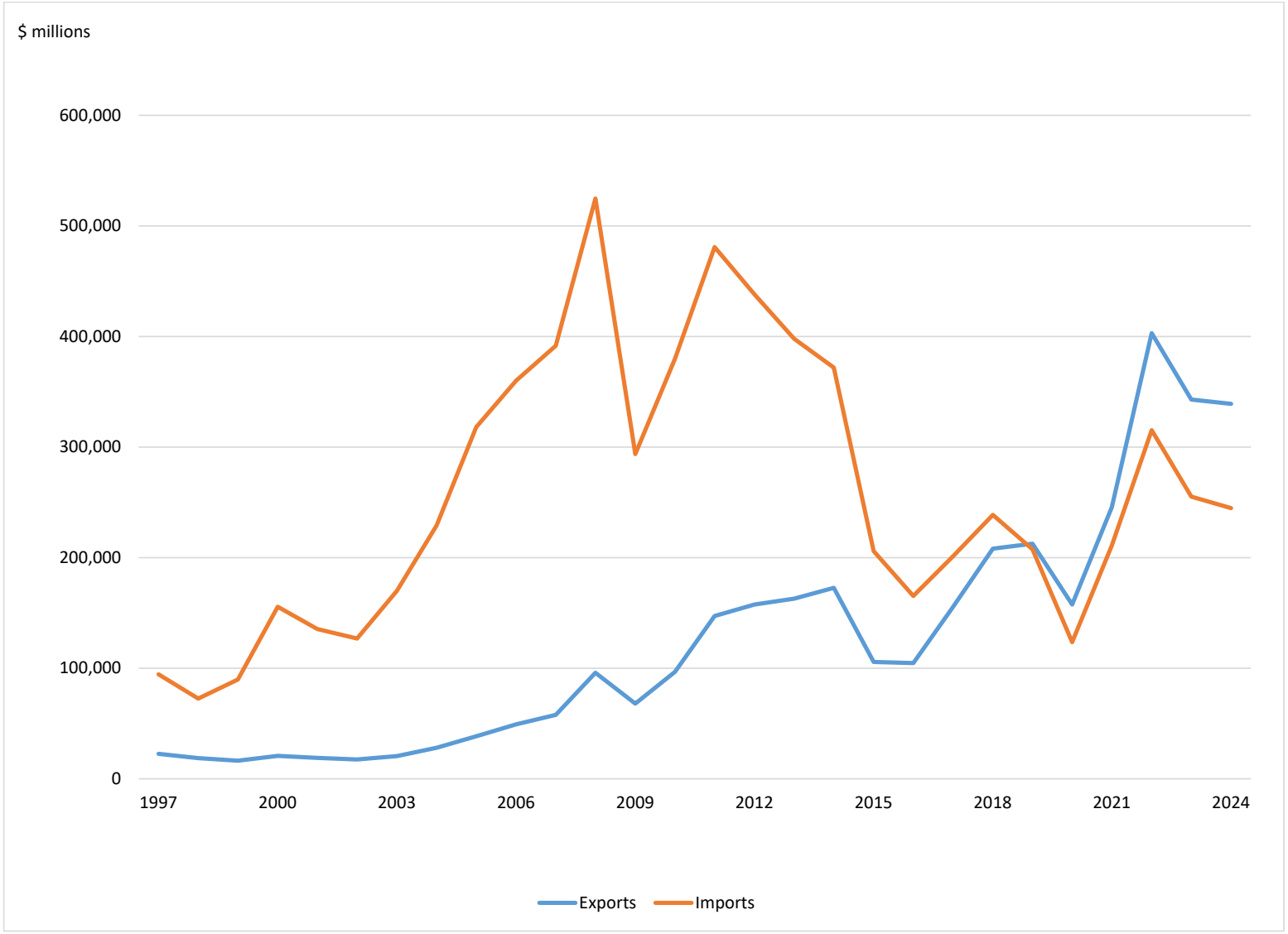


Figure 2: State Energy Domestic Supply

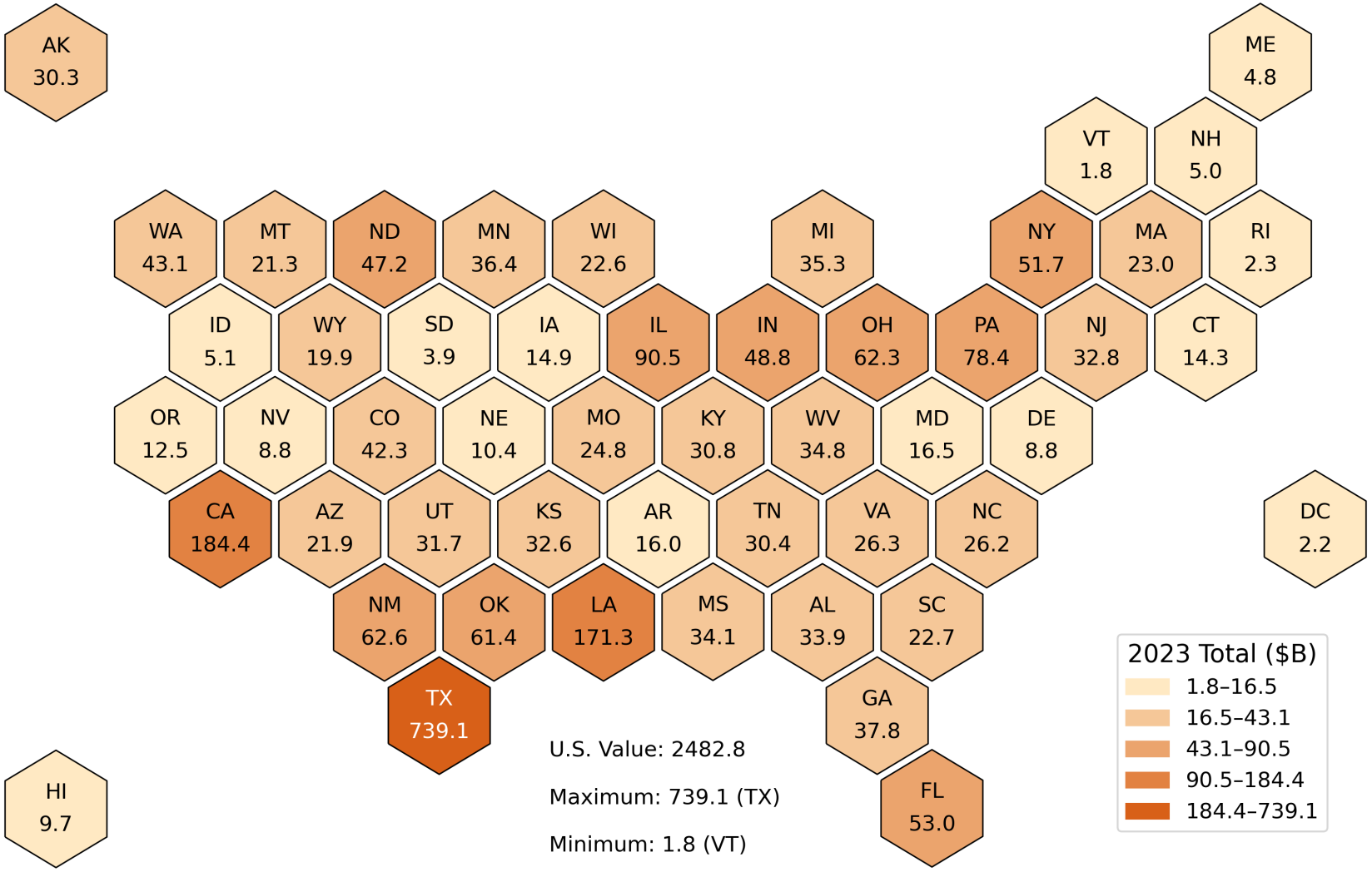


Figure 3: State Energy Supply / State GDP

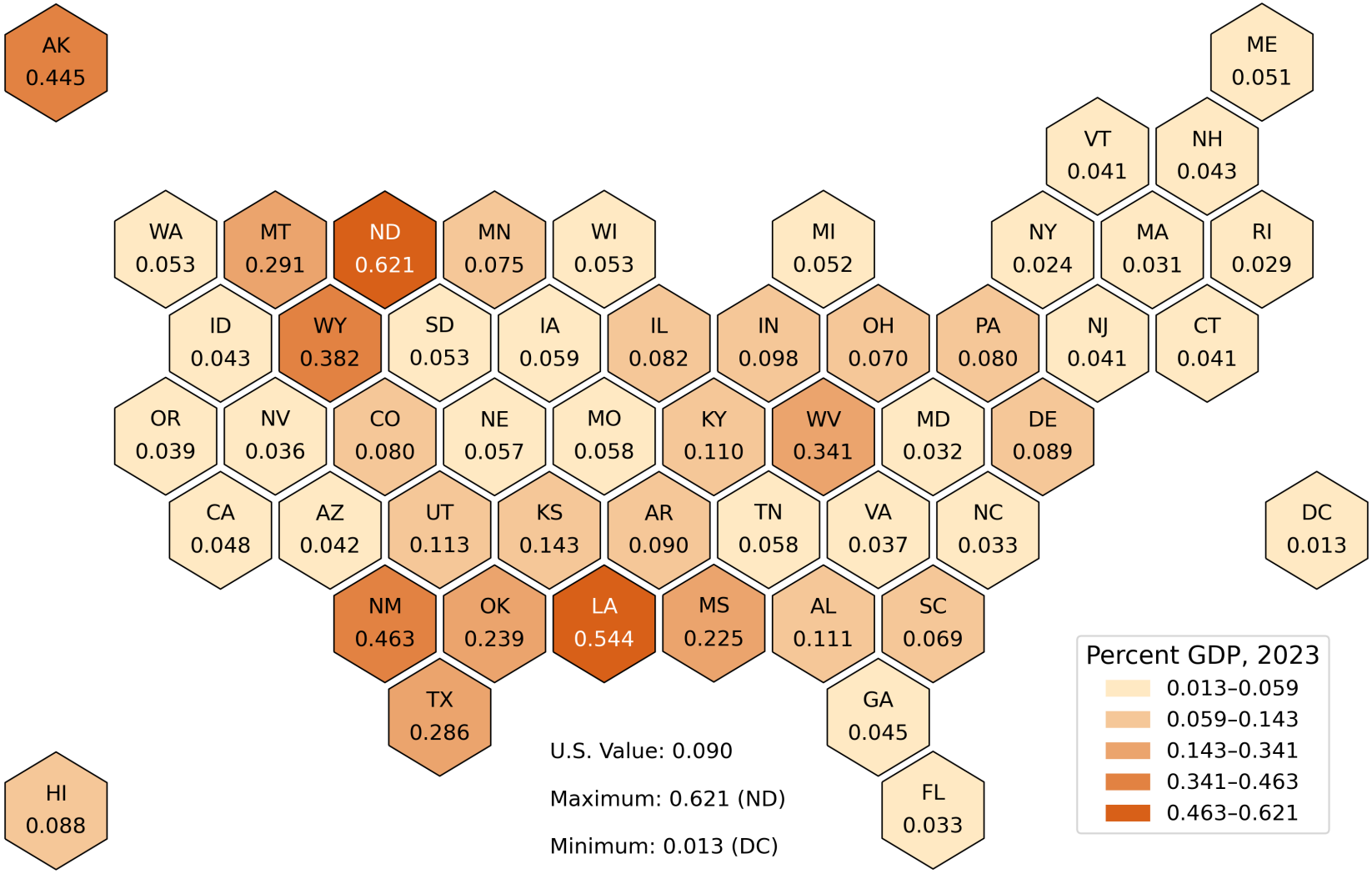


Figure 4: State Electricity Supply / State GDP

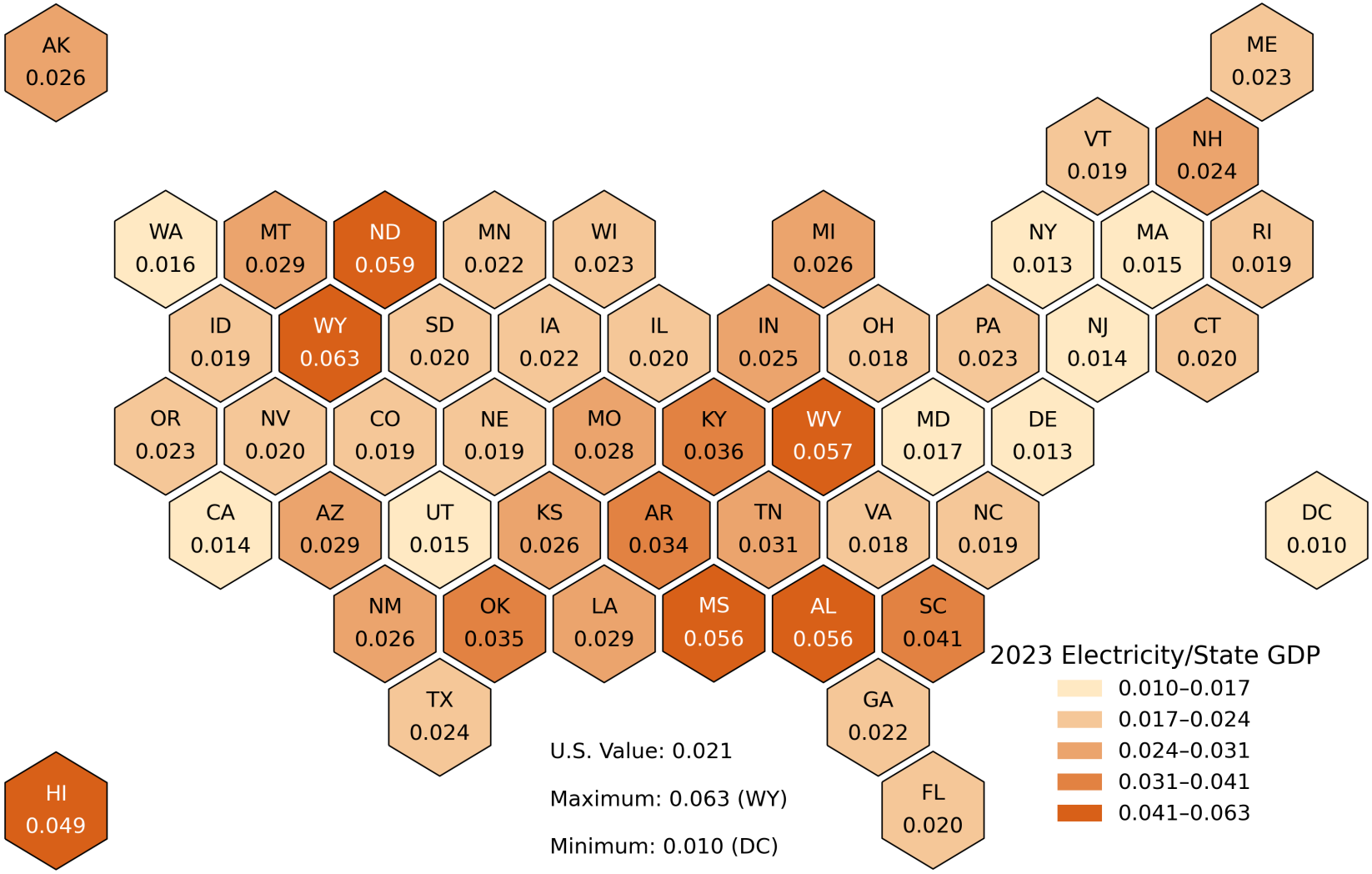


Figure 5: Household Energy Expenditures / Total Household Expenditures, 2024

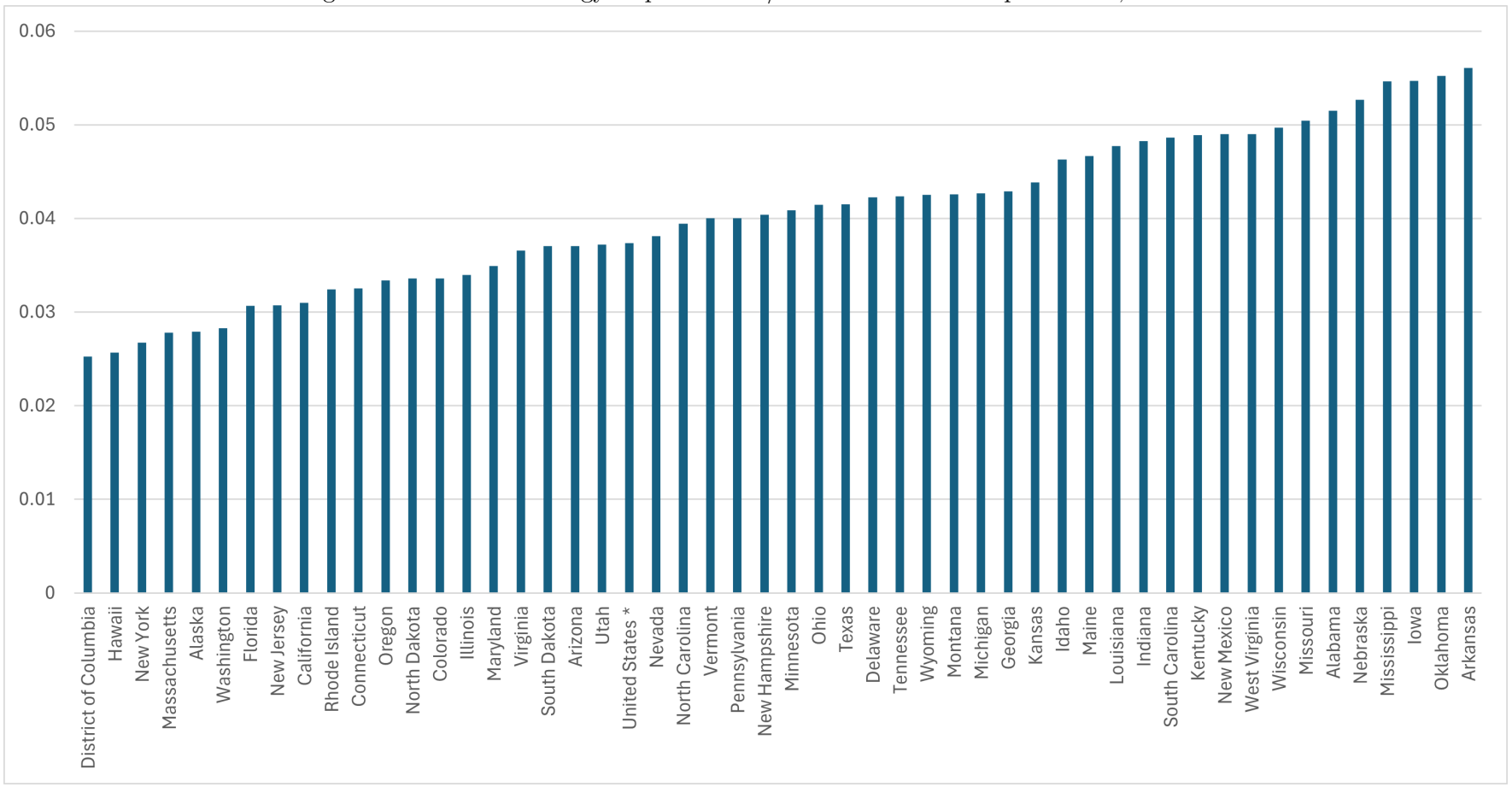


Figure 6: Intermediate consumption of energy / GDP, 2024

