



BELFER CENTER
for Science and International Affairs

U.S. Energy Demand and Supply

By

Dale W. Jorgenson, Richard J. Goettle, Mun S. Ho,
Daniel T. Slesnick, Peter J. Wilcoxon

October 23, 2007

<http://post.economics.harvard.edu/faculty/jorgenson/>

3

Productivity

V O L U M E 3

*Information Technology
and the American Growth
Resurgence*

Dale W. Jorgenson, Mun S. Ho,
and Kevin J. Stiroh

U.S. Energy Demand and Supply

Demography, Technology, and Resources

Demography and Labor Supply

Resources and Energy Supply

Technology and Demand for Labor and Energy

A Long-Run Model of the U.S. Economy

Household Model Incorporates Demography

Demand for Leisure and Supply of Labor

Production Model Incorporates Technology

Rate and Biases of Technical Change

Personal Consumption Expenditures and leisure, IGEM categories, 2000.

IGEM categories	(\$bil)	category
1 Food	568.6	3
2 Meals	376.5	4
3 Meals-Employees	9.9	5,6
4 Shoes	46.3	12
5 Clothing	267.4	14,15,16
6 Gasoline	164.4	75
7 Coal	0.2	40
8 Fuel oil	17.9	40
9 Tobacco	72.2	7
10 Cleaning supplies	115.8	21,34
11 Furnishings	38.3	33
12 Drugs	156.3	45
13 Toys	62.7	89
14 Stationery	23.4	35
15 Imports (travel)	3.3	111
16 Reading	51.7	88,95
17 Rental	247.4	25,27
18 Electricity	101.5	37
19 Gas	40.8	38
20 Water	48.8	39
21 Communications	130.6	41
22 Domestic service	16.0	42
23 Other household	48.5	43
24 Own transportation	210.8	74,76,77
25 Transportation	56.9	79,80,82,83,84,85
26 Medical Services	921.3	47,48,49,51,55
27 Health Insurance	70.6	56
28 Personal services	76.2	17,19,22
29 Financial services	517.7	61,62,63,64
30 Other services	114.8	65,66,67
31 Recreation	255.5	94,97,98,99,100,101,102,103
32 Education and Welfare	354.1	105,106,107,108
33 Foreign Travel	80.9	110
34 Owner maintenance	90.0	our imputation
35 Durables flow	1394.4	our imputation
Leisure	13786.3	our imputation

NIPA PCE category refers to the line number in Table 2.4 of SCB 2002.

Industry Output and Valued Added, 2000.

Code	Industry Name	Output	Value-Added	SIC
1	Agriculture	388,994	195,781	01-02, 07-09
2	Metal Mining	15,603	7,167	10
3	Coal Mining	23,081	14,175	11-12
4	Petroleum and Gas	136,651	72,669	13
5	Nonmetallic Mining	18,894	10,619	14
6	Construction	995,279	419,200	15-17
7	Food Products	487,587	156,127	20
8	Tobacco Products	35,853	10,108	21
9	Textile Mill Products	61,629	21,811	22
10	Apparel and Textiles	84,273	32,899	23
11	Lumber and Wood	115,974	43,305	24
12	Furniture and Fixtures	87,965	39,619	25
13	Paper Products	175,955	72,942	26
14	Printing and Publishing	233,523	137,723	27
15	Chemical Products	422,655	183,438	28
16	Petroleum Refining	235,145	26,422	29
17	Rubber and Plastic	170,270	77,459	30
18	Leather Products	10,616	4,028	31
19	Stone, Clay, and Glass	111,040	53,522	32
20	Primary Metals	190,627	59,691	33
21	Fabricated Metals	279,540	125,540	34
22	Industrial Machinery and Equipm	472,251	193,646	35
23	Electronic and Electric Equipmen	433,257	195,913	36
24	Motor Vehicles	427,709	83,072	371
25	Other Transportation Equipment	186,241	87,121	372-379
26	Instruments	183,293	104,351	38
27	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	52,715	21,889	39
28	Transport and Warehouse	553,535	263,335	40-47
29	Communications	430,330	231,027	48
30	Electric Utilities	245,950	166,618	491, %493
31	Gas Utilities	81,196	26,421	492, %493, 496
32	Trade	1,965,715	1,187,180	50-59
33	FIRE	2,009,429	1,240,039	60-67
34	Services	3,455,269	2,197,343	70-87, 494-495
35	Government Enterprises	256,268	167,722	
36	Private Households	1,394,410	1,394,410	88
38	General Government	1,194,160	1,194,160	

Notes: All figures in millions of current dollars. % indicates part of an SIC code.

Future U.S. Economic Growth

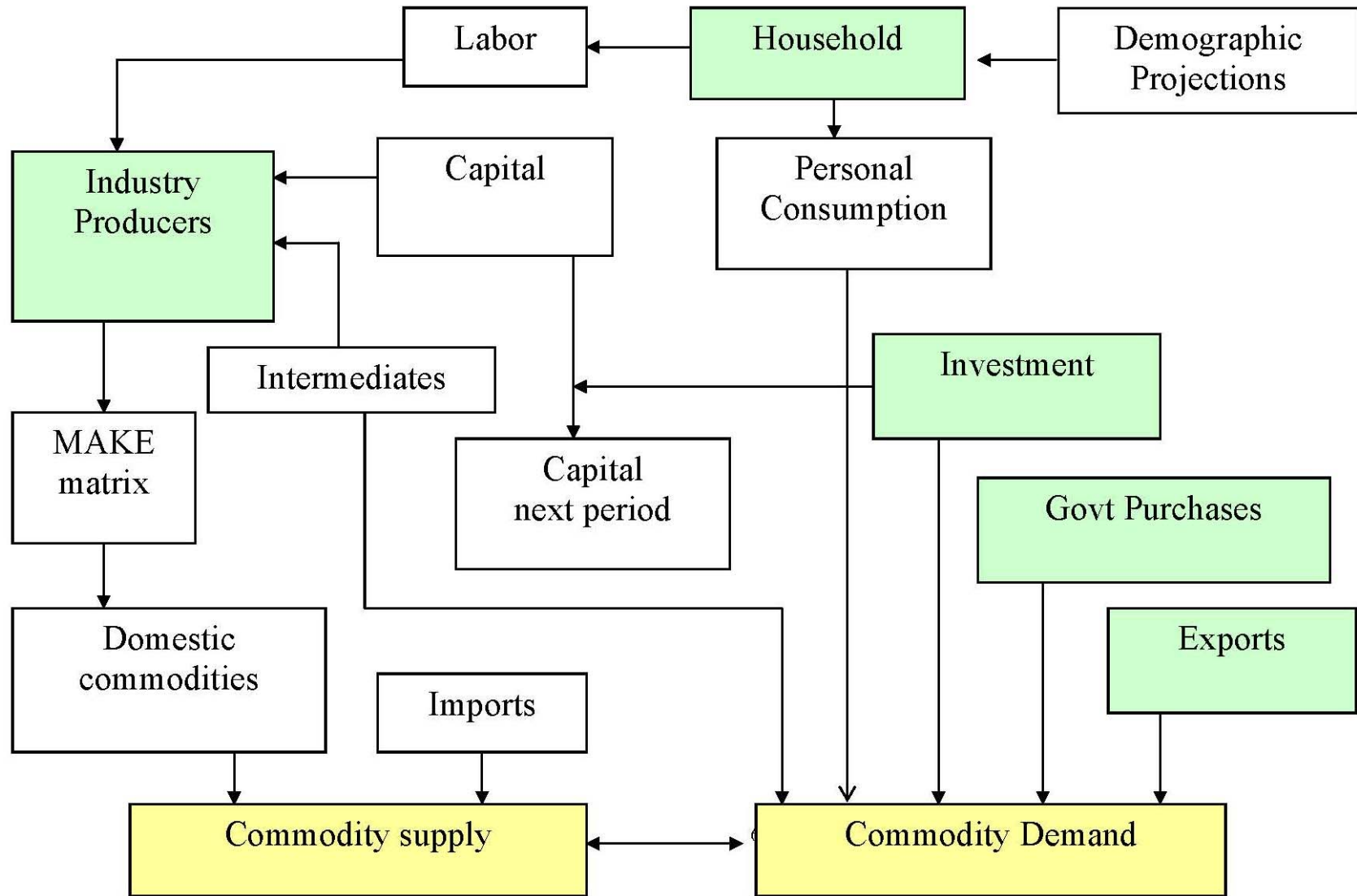
Equilibrating Supply and Demand

Historical Economic Growth and Its Sources

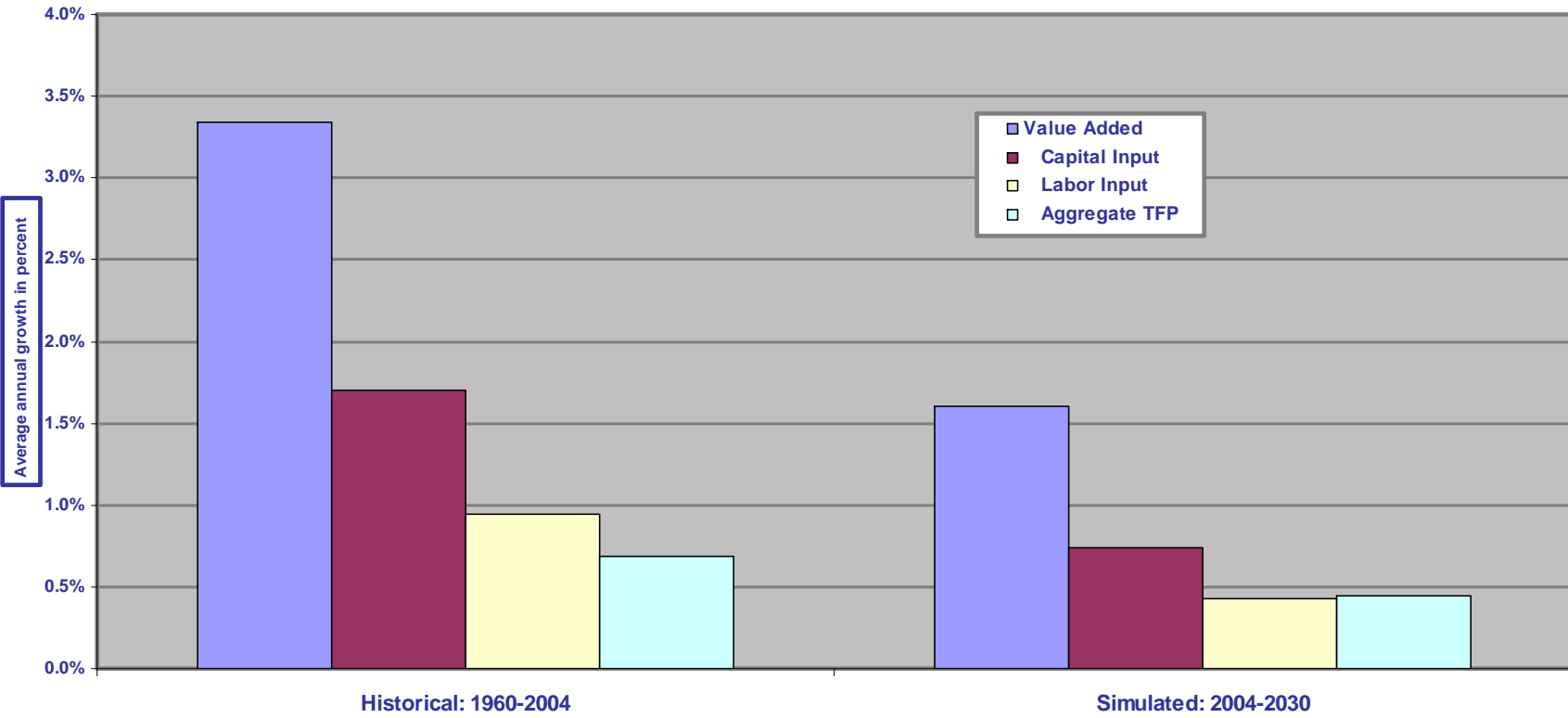
Projected Economic Growth and Its Sources

Participation Rates and the Real Wage

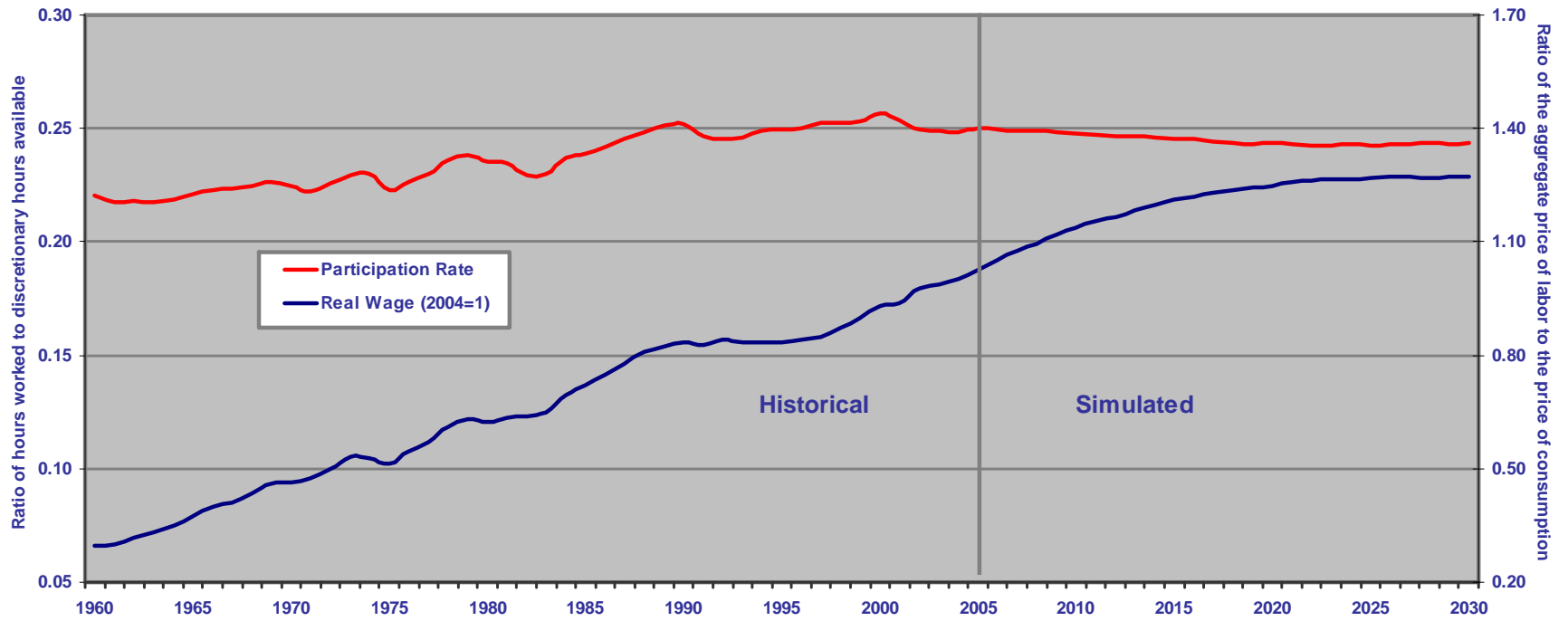
Flow of goods and factors in IGEM



Sources of Growth



Labor Participation and Real Wages



Exogenous Variables in the Projections

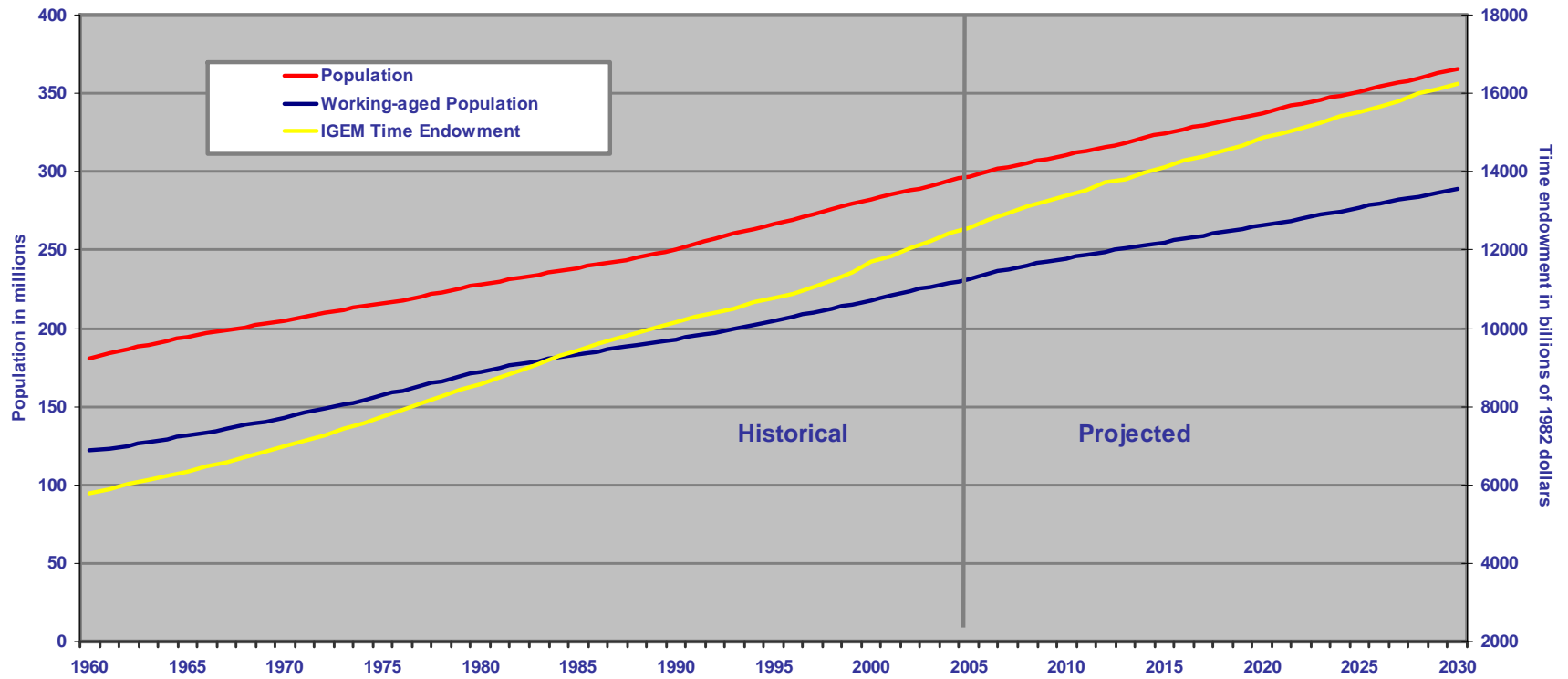
Growth and Composition of the Population

Labor Quality and the Time Endowment

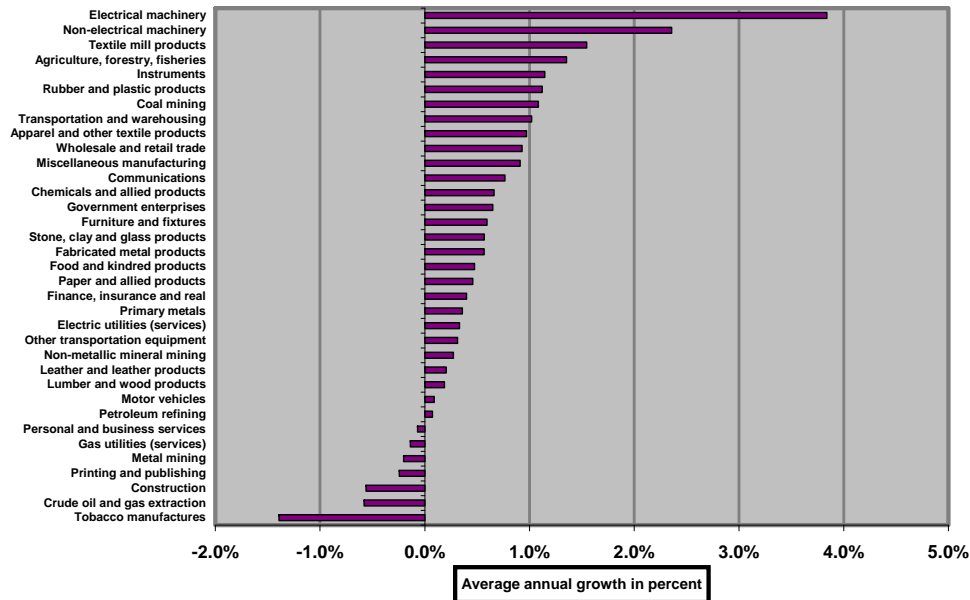
Rates of Technical Change

Biases of Technical Change

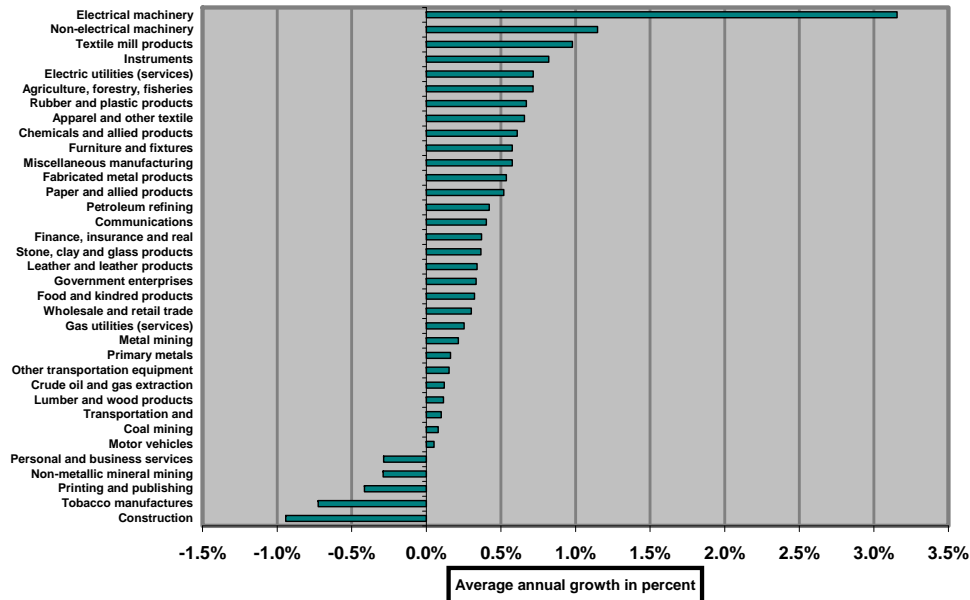
Population and Household Time Endowment

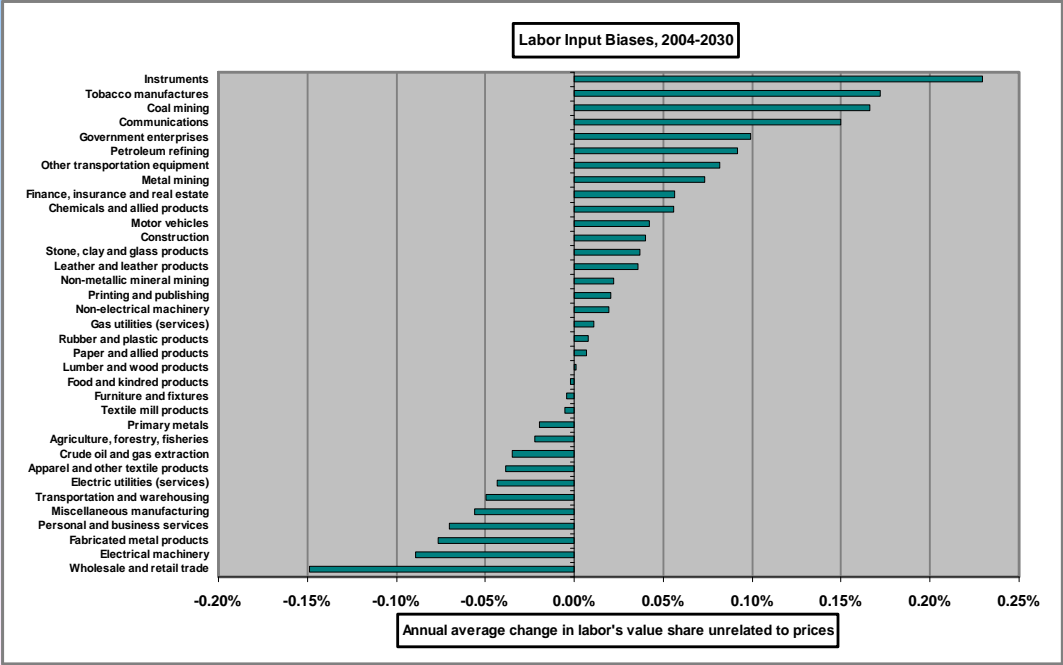
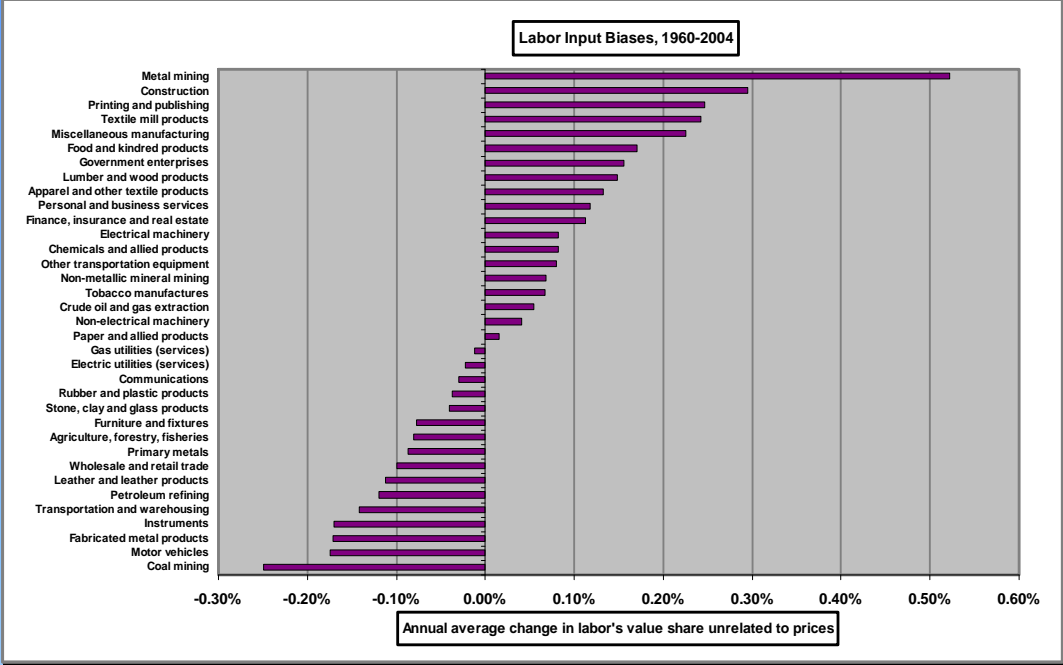


Growth in Total Factor Productivity, 1960-2004

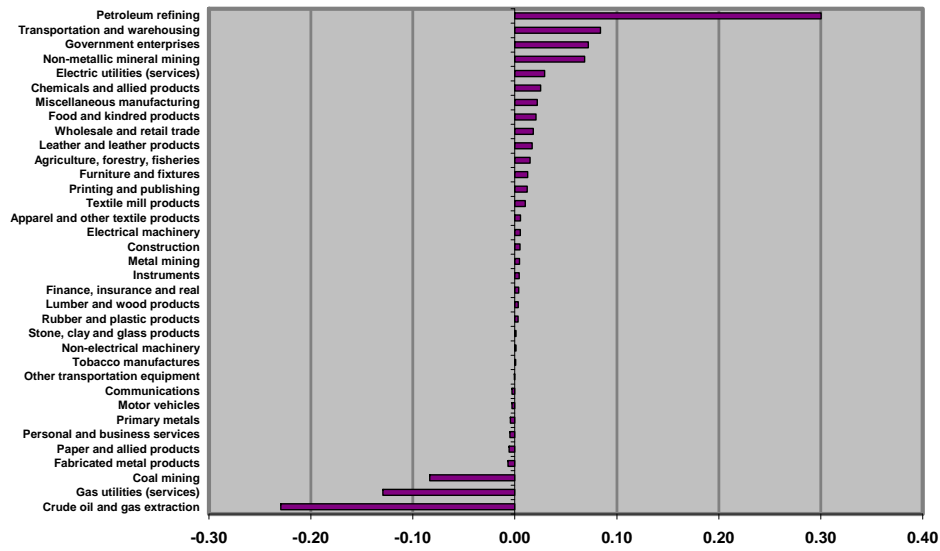


Growth in Total Factor Productivity, 2004-2030

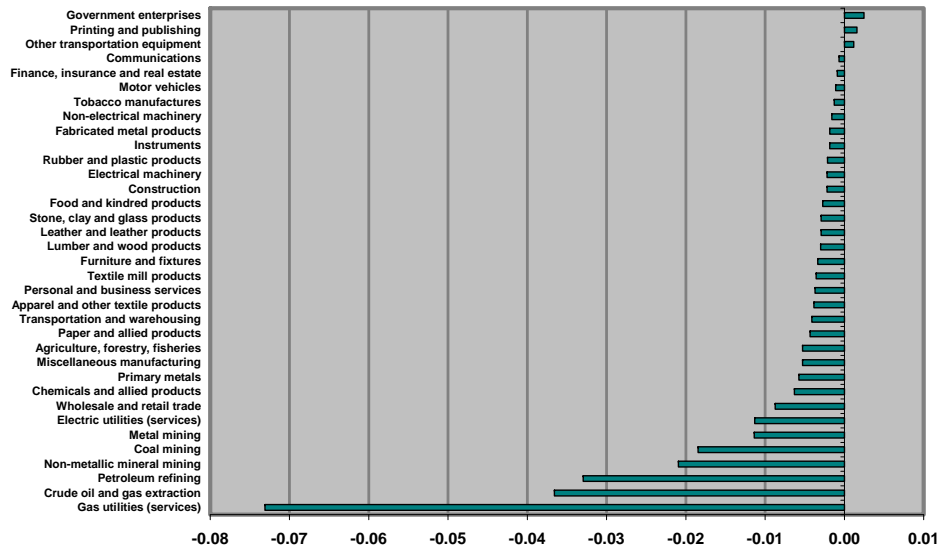




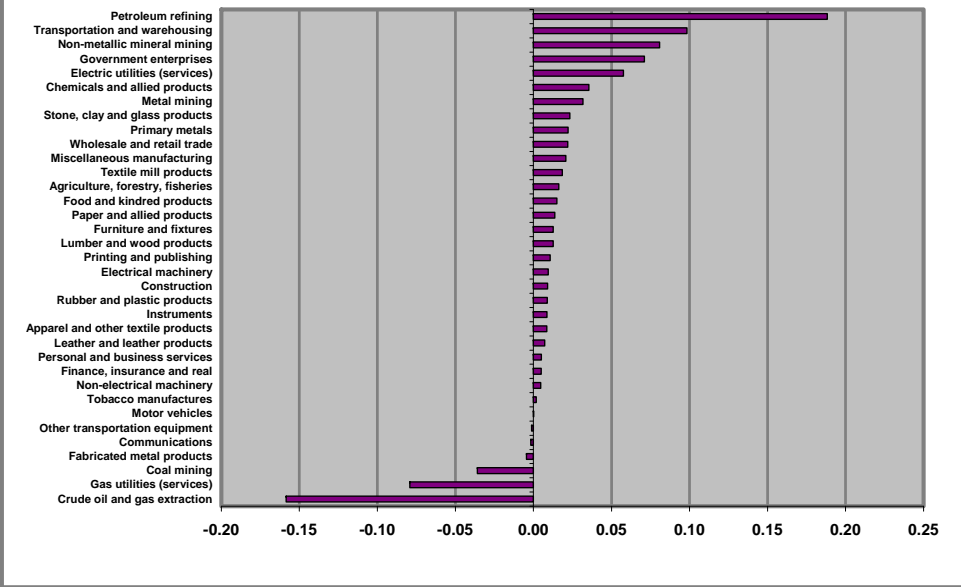
Energy Input Biases, 1960-2004



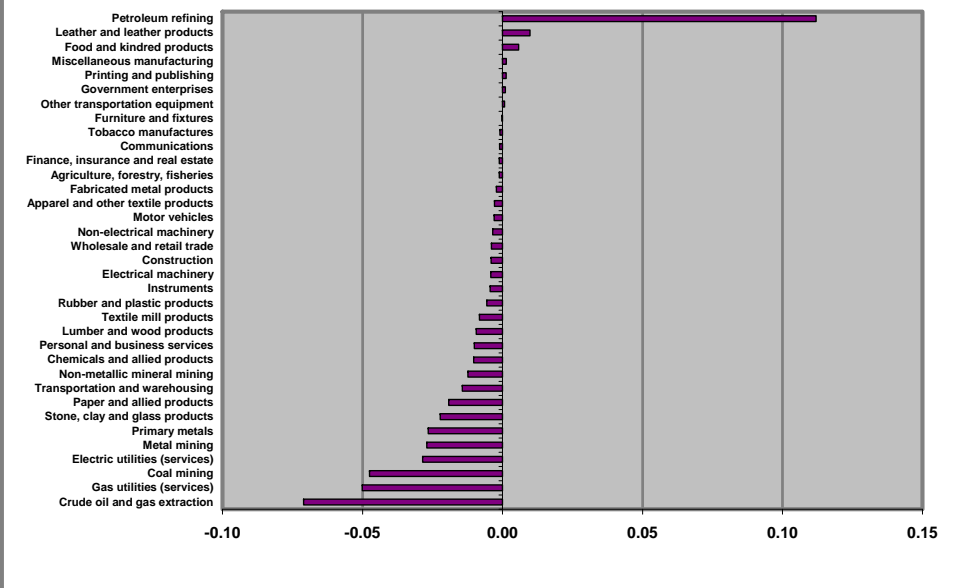
Energy Input Biases, 2004-2030



Energy Input Biases, 1960-1980



Energy Input Biases, 1980-2004



Growth Projections in Detail

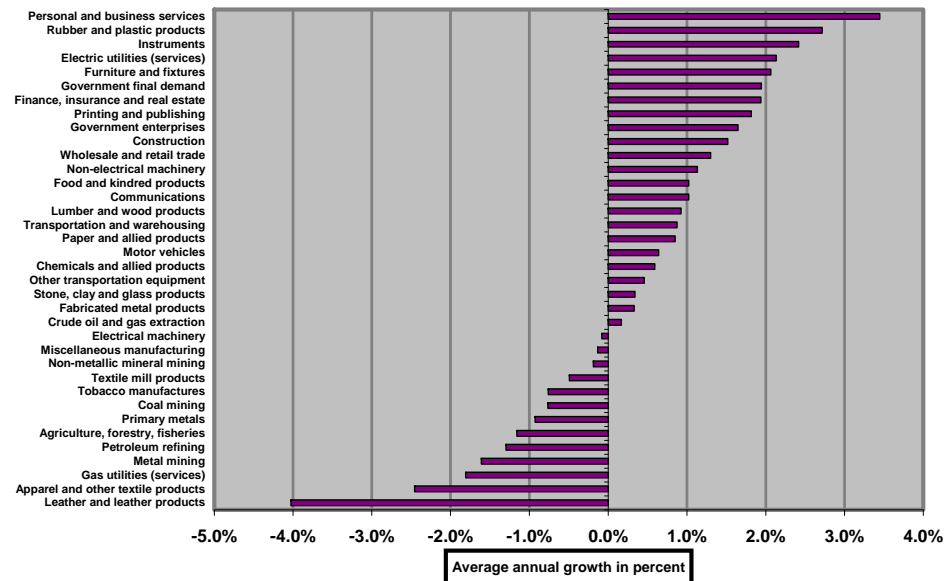
Growth in Labor Input

Growth in Capital Input

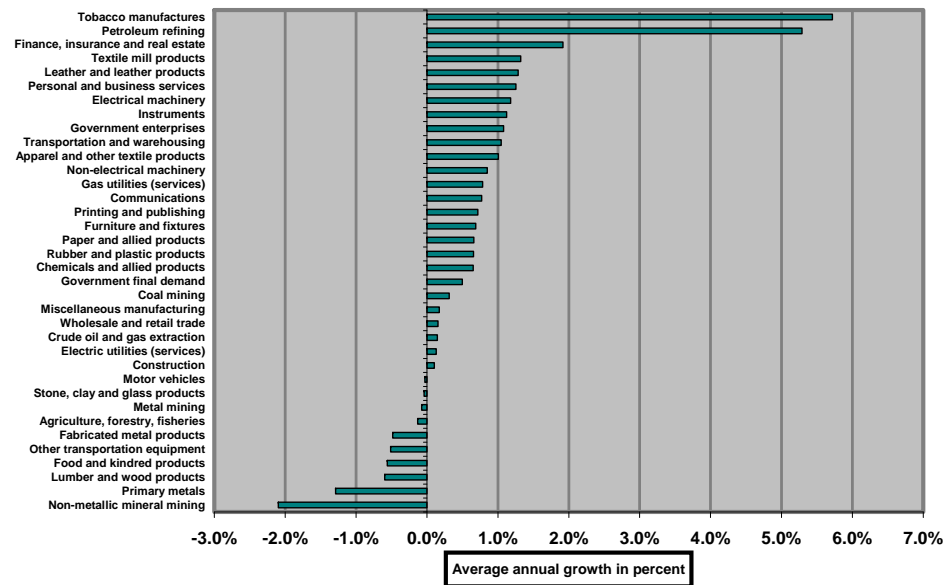
Growth in Energy Input

Growth in Output

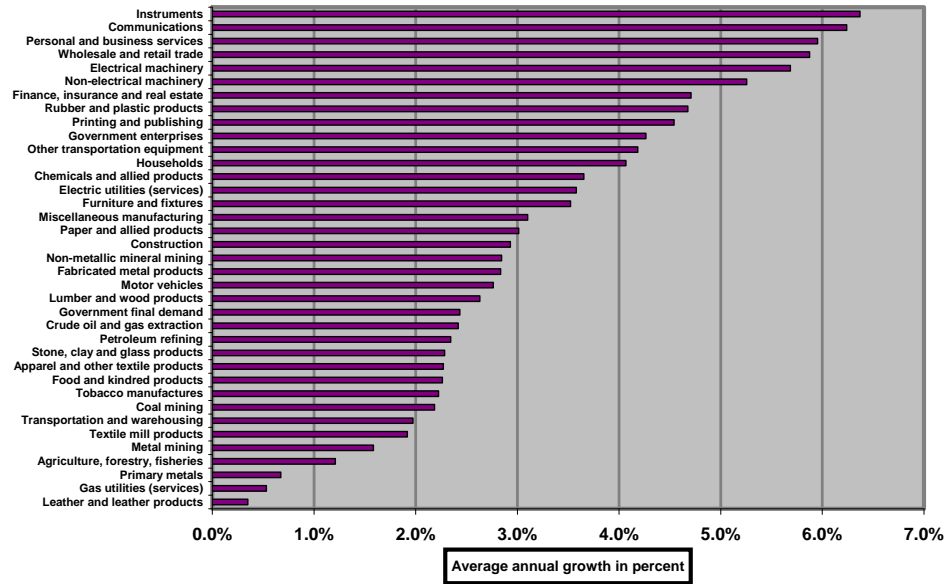
Growth in Labor Input, 1960-2004



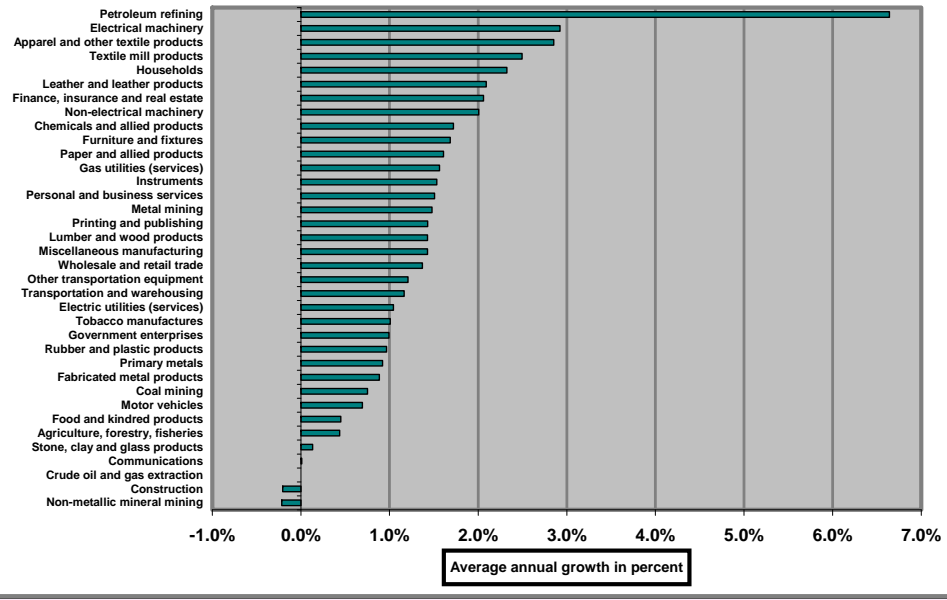
Growth in Labor Input, 2004-2030



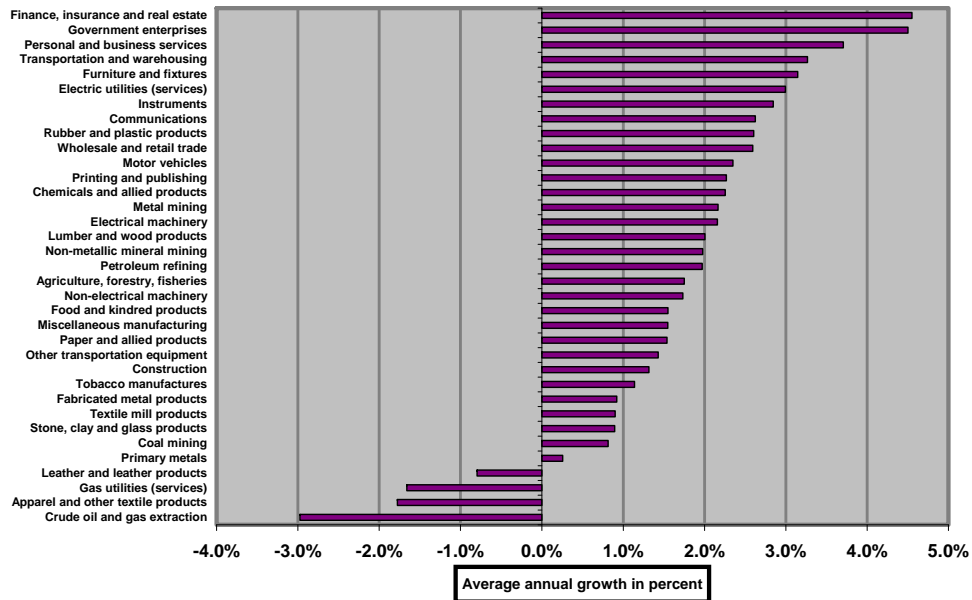
Growth in Capital Input, 1960-2004



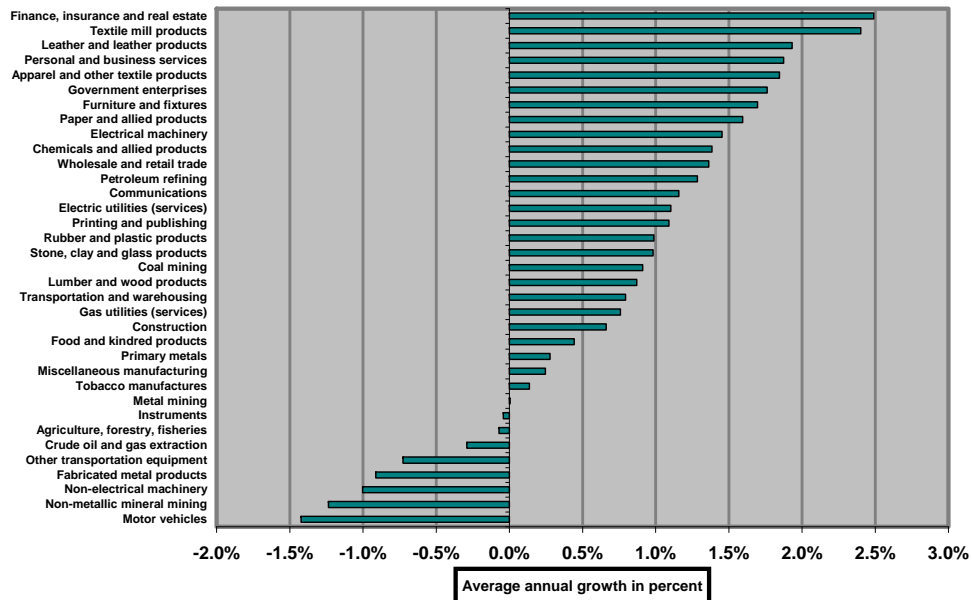
Growth in Capital Input, 2004-2030



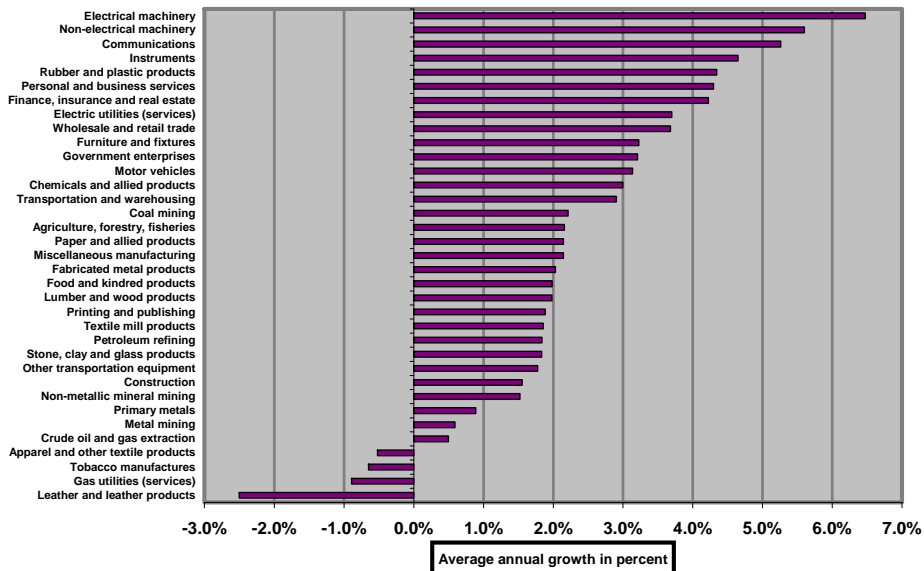
Growth in Energy Input, 1960-2004



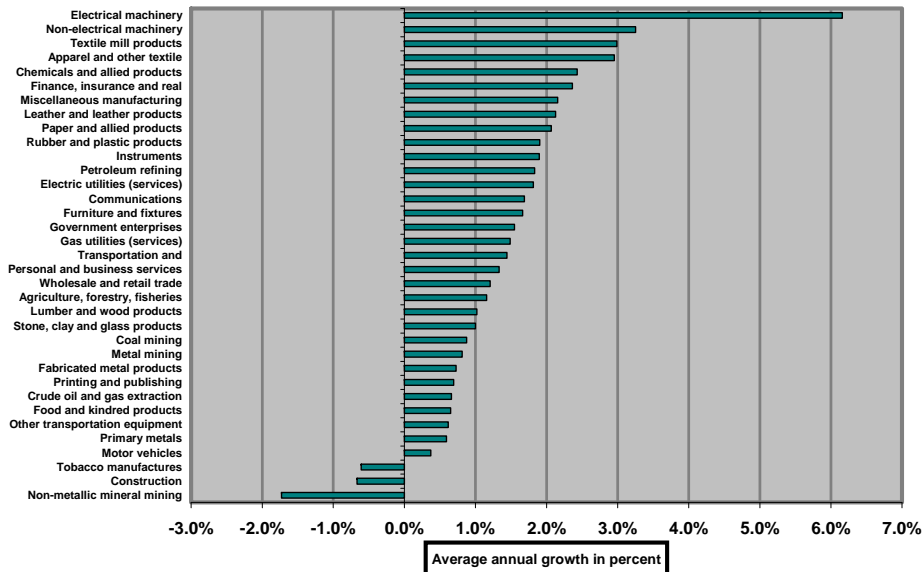
Growth in Energy Input, 2004-2030



Growth of Domestic Output, 1960-2004



Growth of Domestic Output, 2004-2030



Energy Projections in Detail

Foreign Dependency on Fossil Fuels

Greenhouse Gas and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Emissions/GDP Ratios

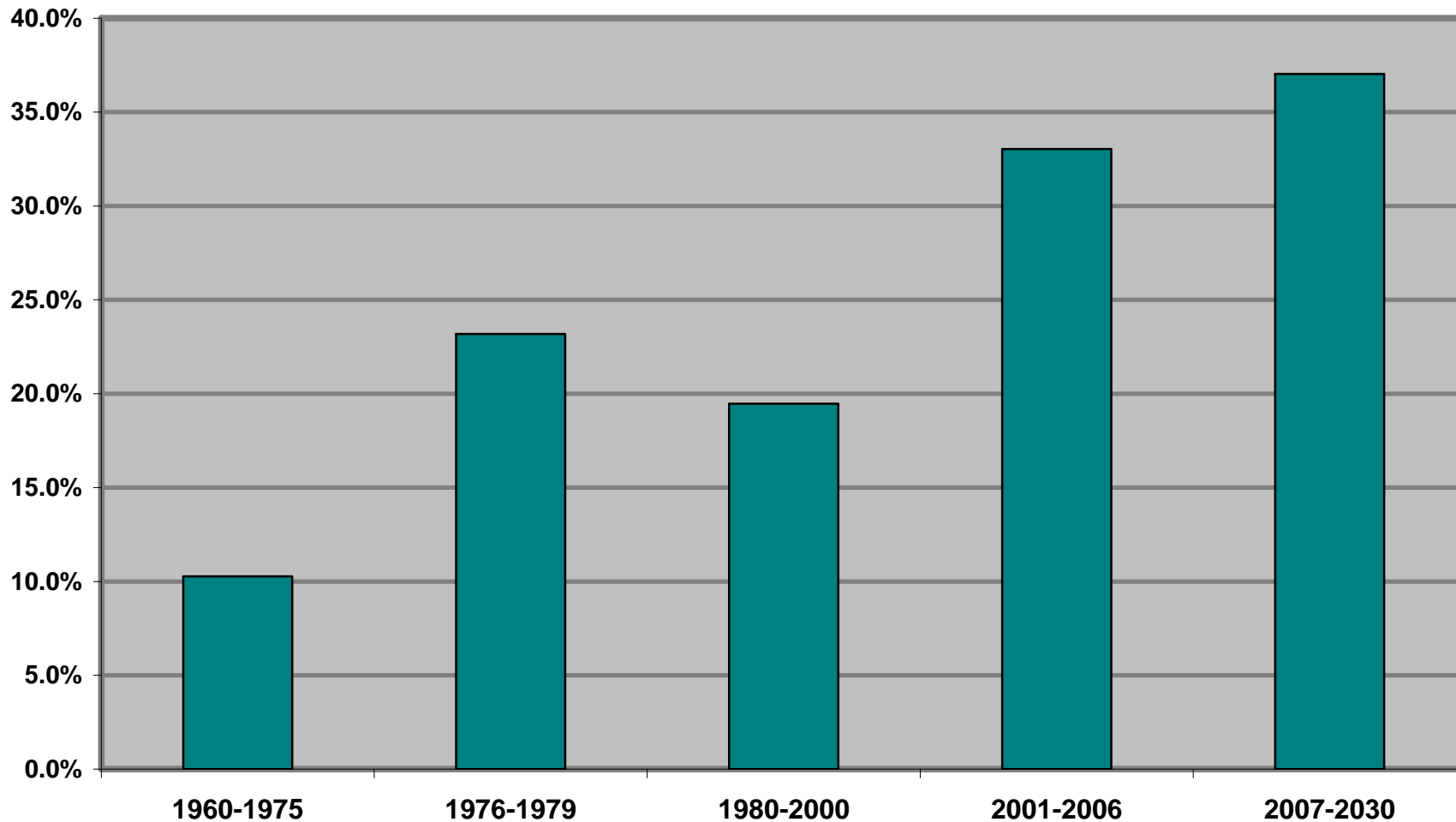
Fossil Fuel Consumption

Domestic Energy Production

Fossil Fuel/ and Electricity/GDP Ratios

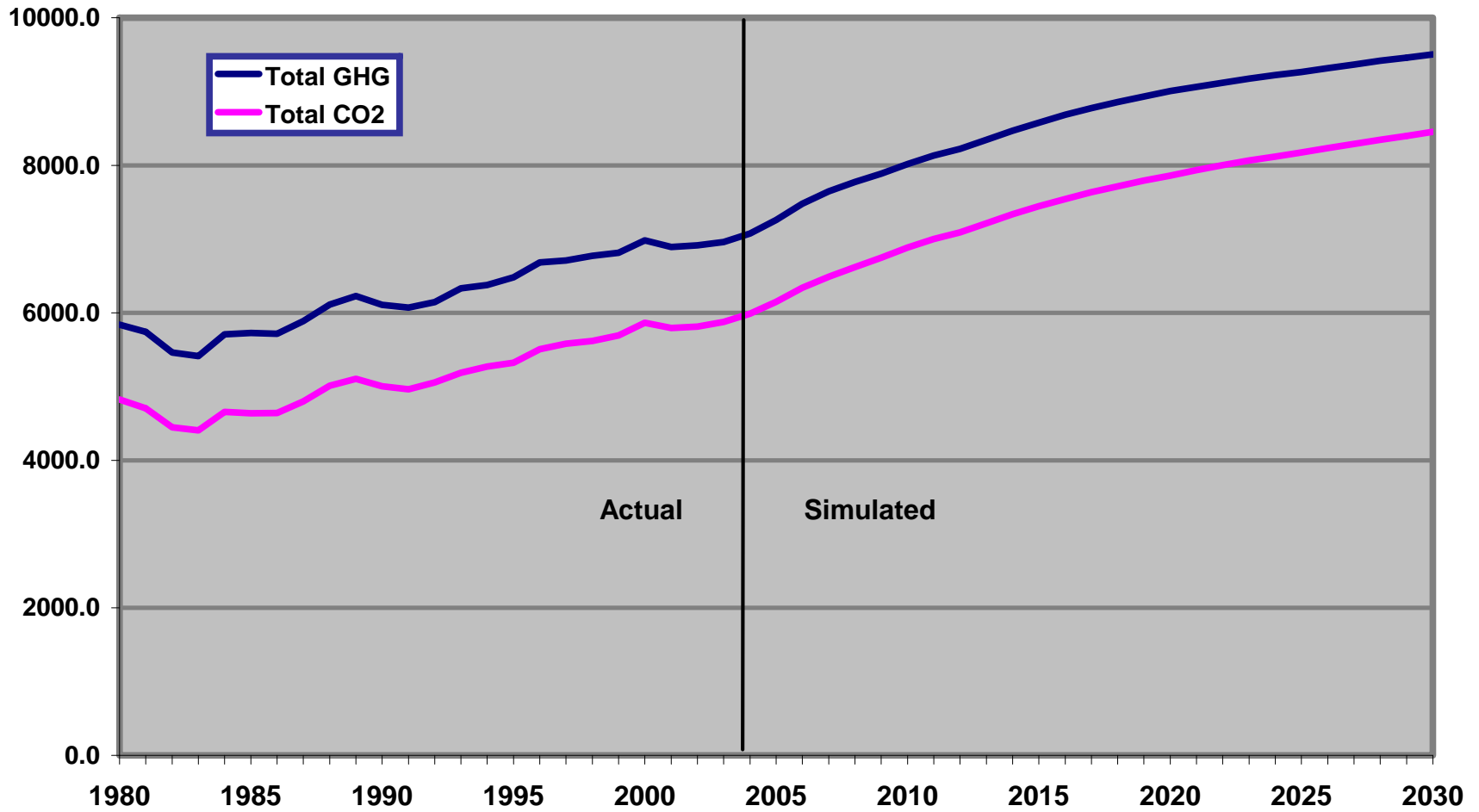
Foreign Dependency on Fossil Fuels

Net imports of coal, oil and gas as a percent of total domestic use



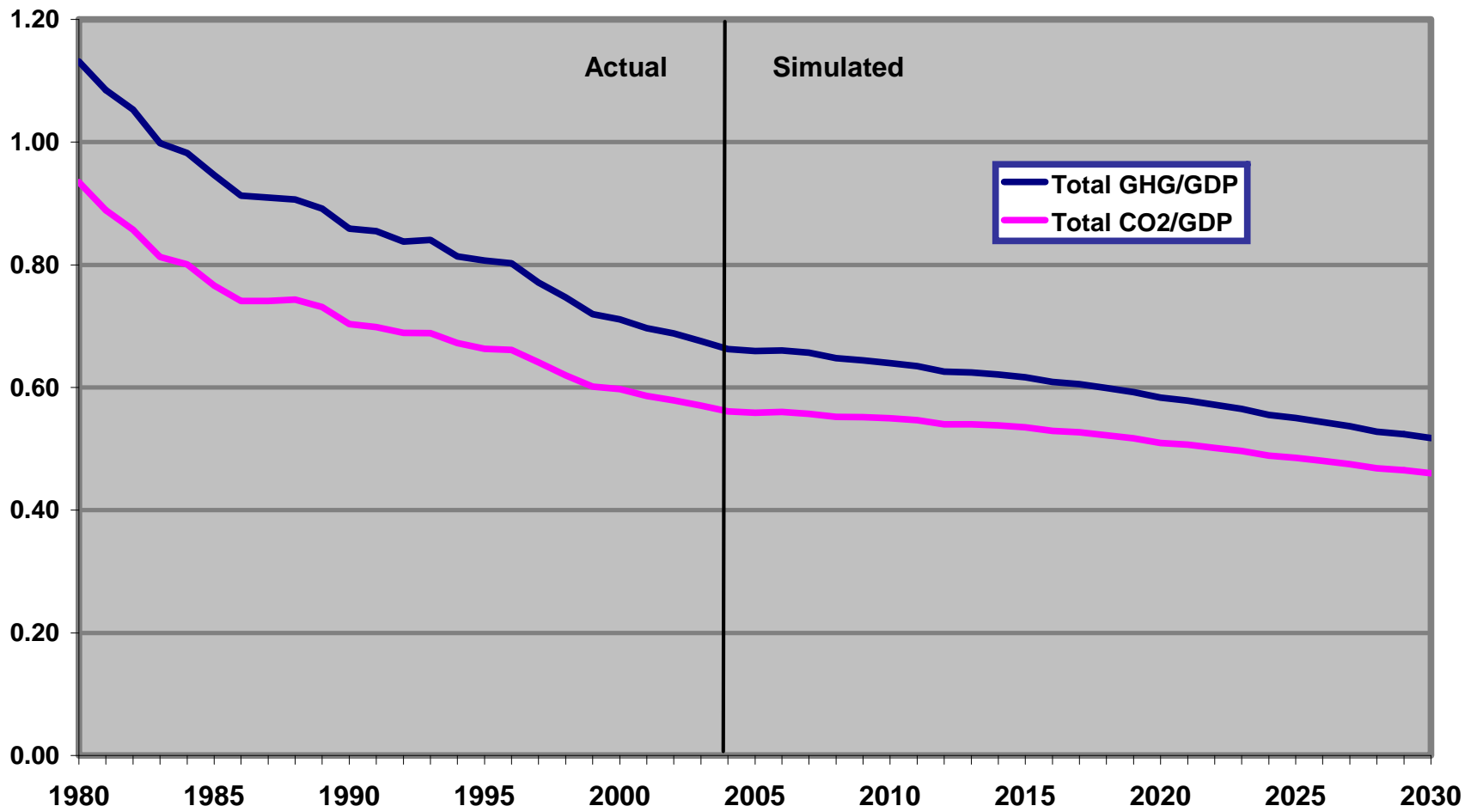
Greenhouse Gas and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Million metric tons, CO2 equivalent



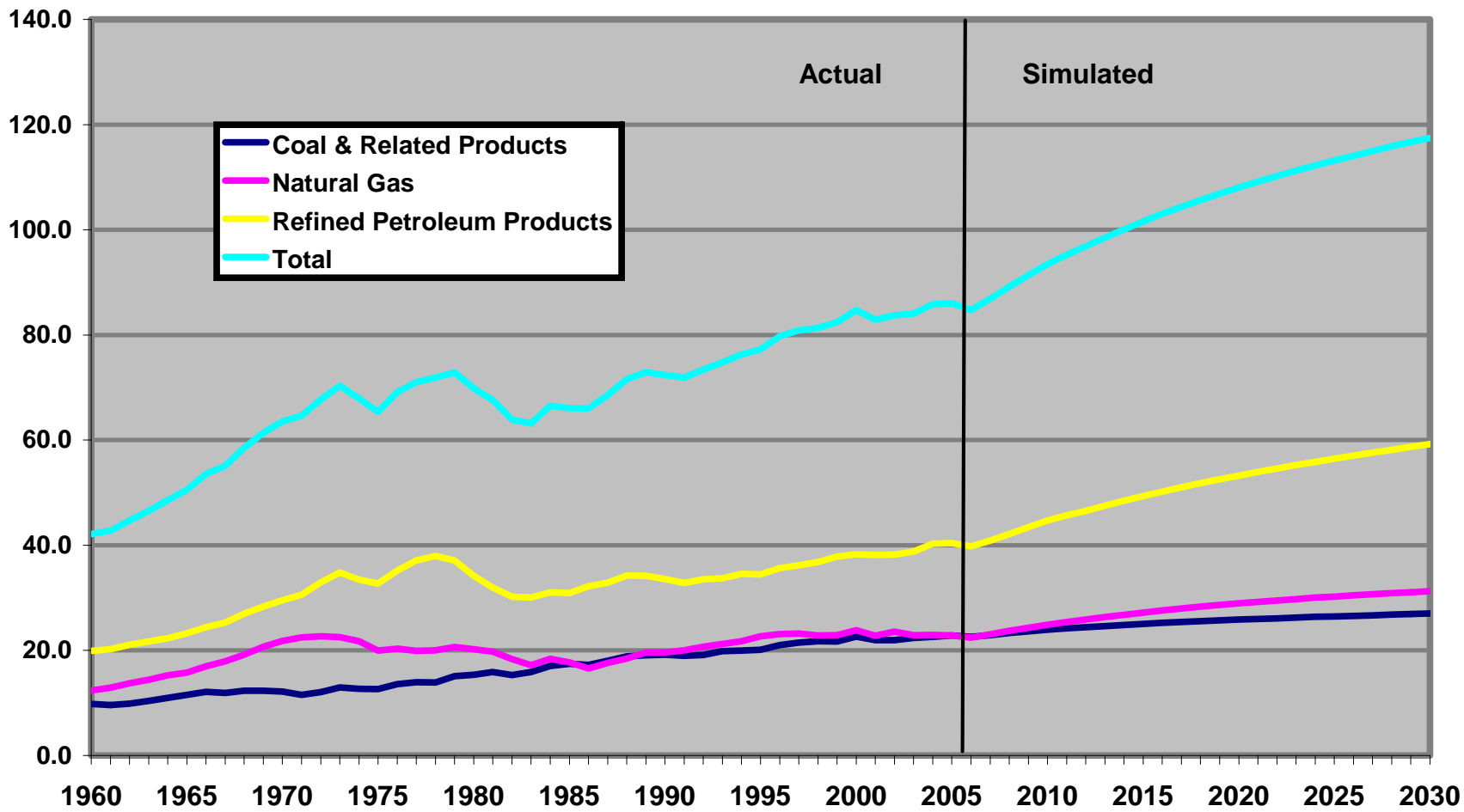
Emissions-GDP Ratios

Metric tons, CO2 equivalent, per \$(2000) thousand

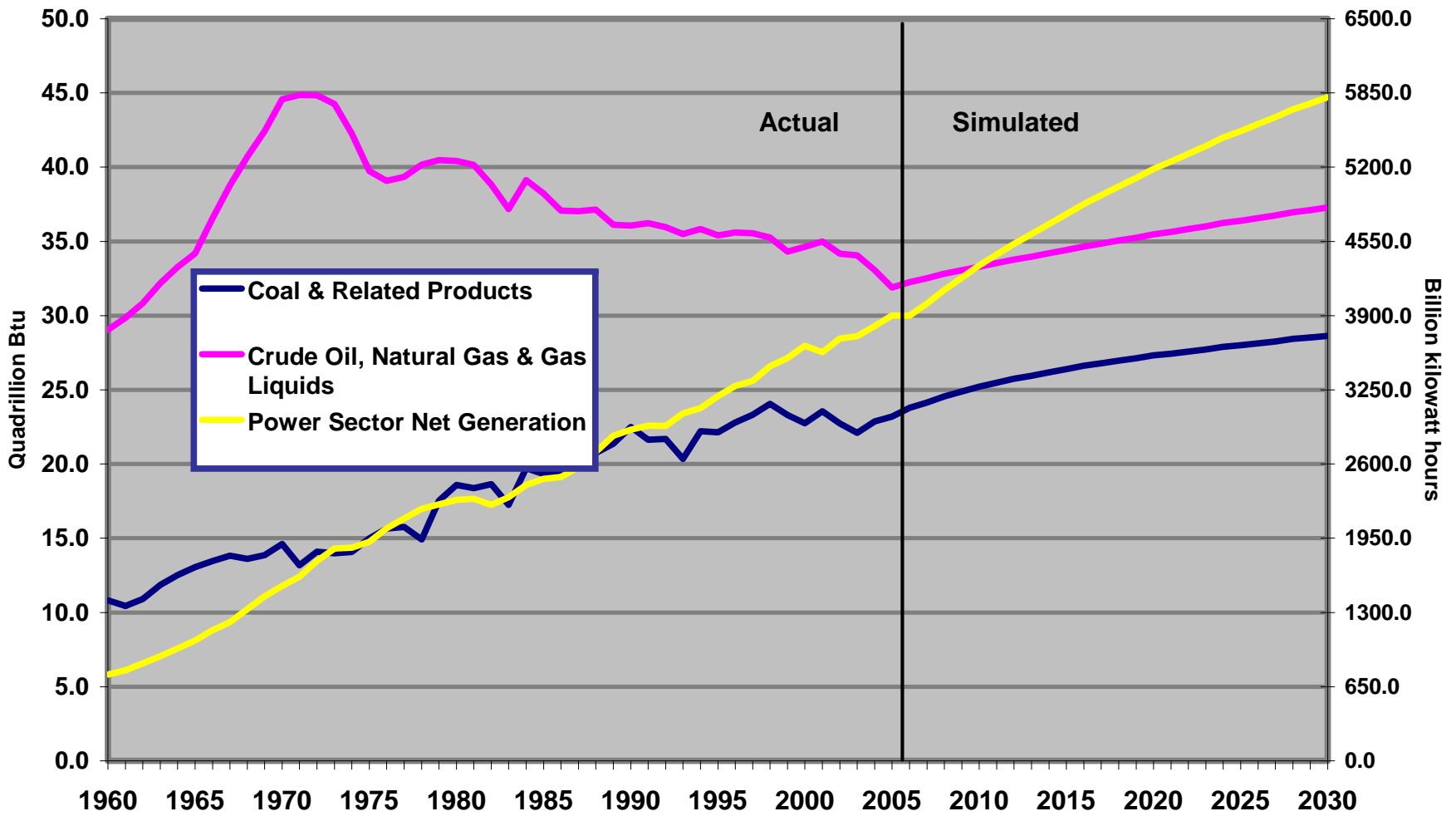


Fossil Fuel Consumption

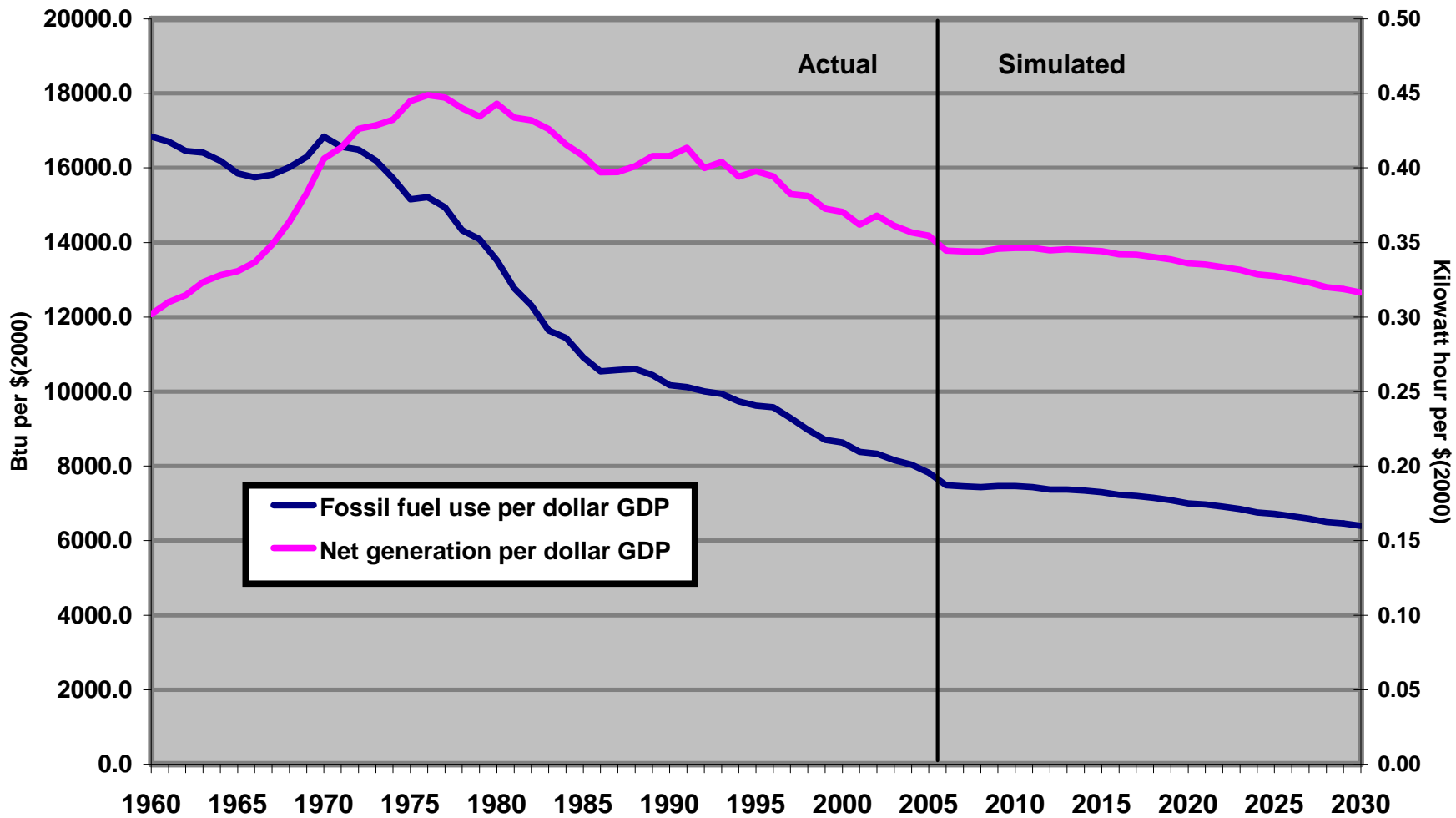
Quadrillion Btu



Domestic Energy Production



Fossil Fuel- and Electricity-GDP Ratios



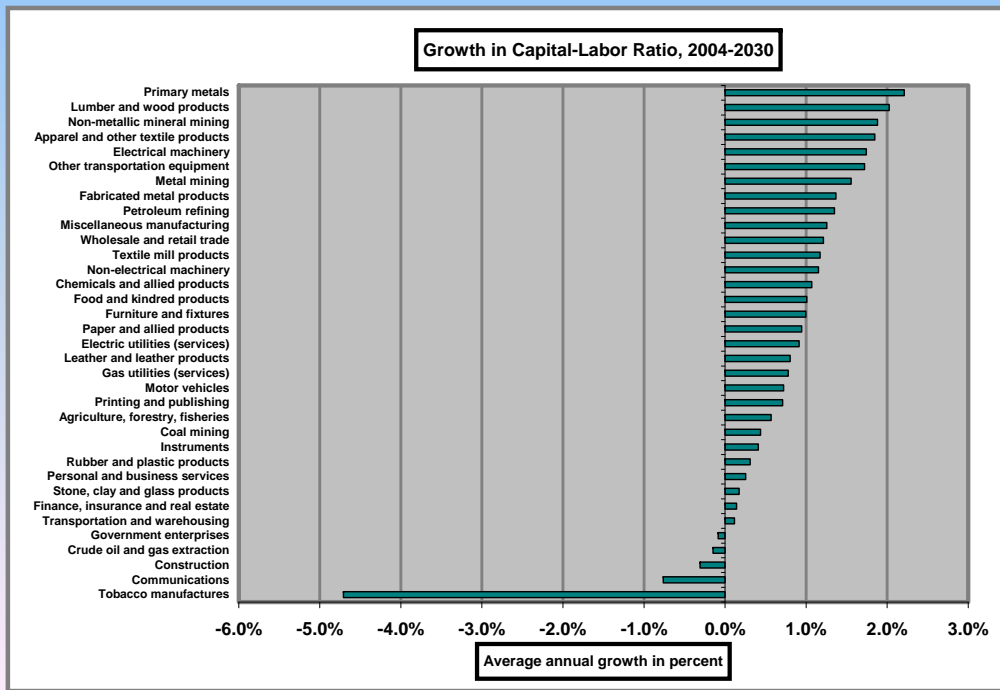
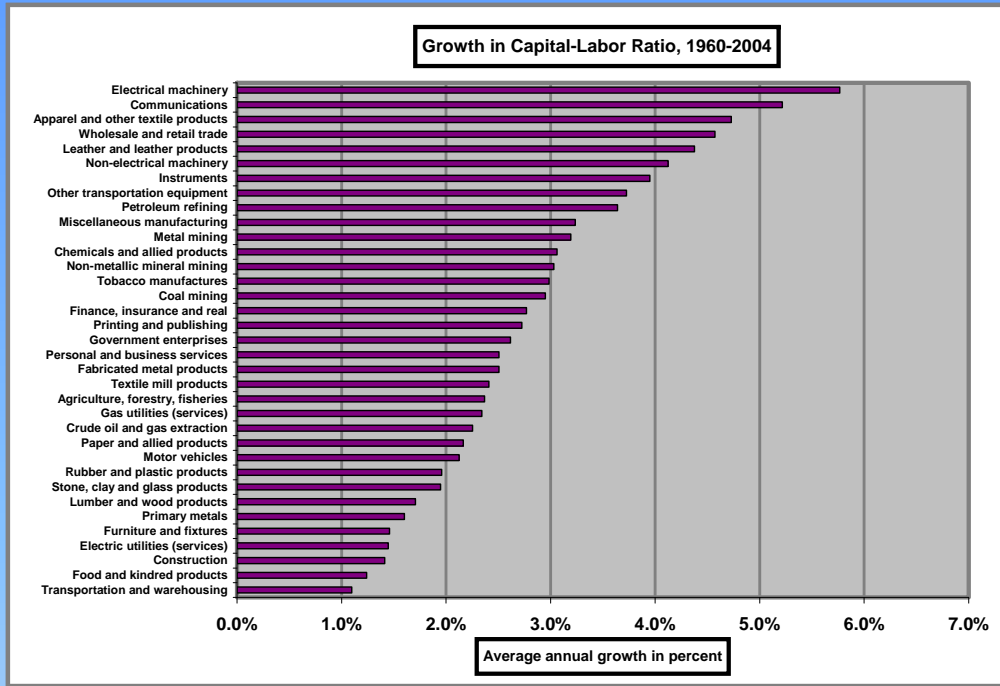
Summary and Conclusions

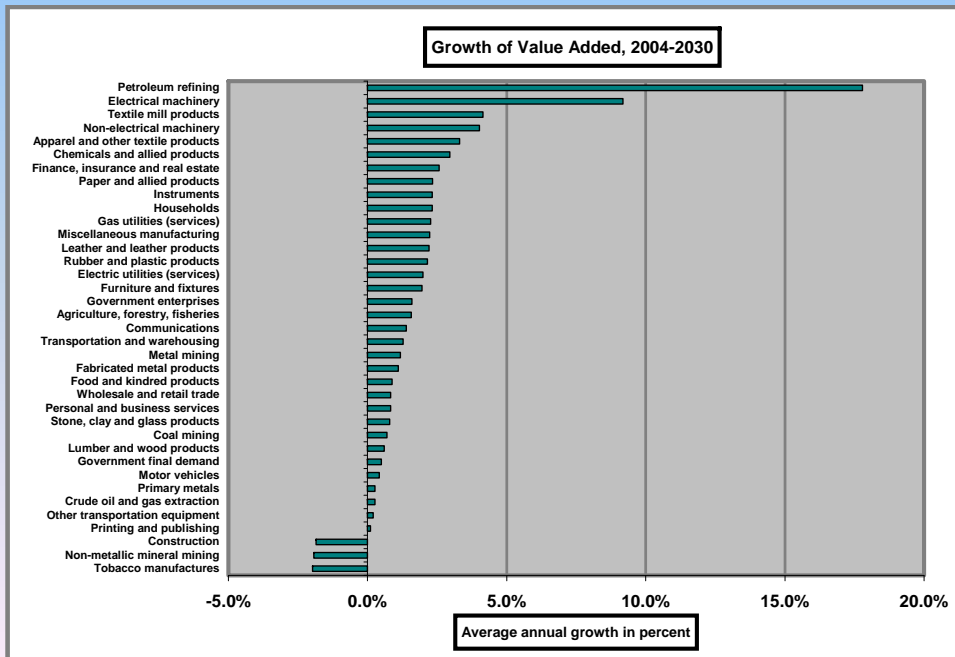
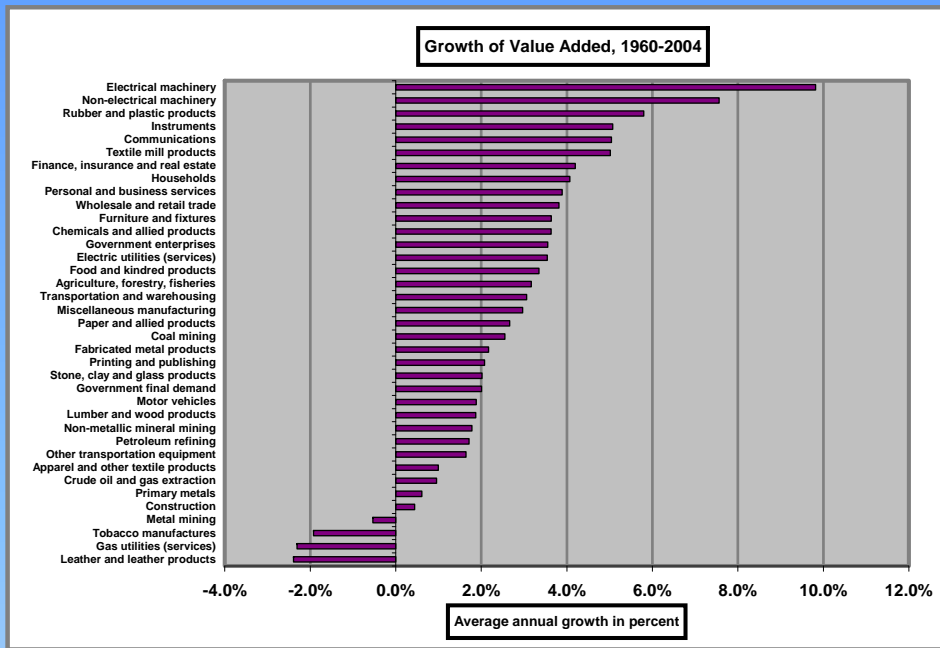
Potential Growth Will Be Slowing

Productivity Growth Will Be Robust

Energy/ and Emissions/GDP Ratios Will Decline

Foreign Dependency on Fossil Fuels Will Rise





2

Growth

V O L U M E 2

*Energy,
the Environment, and
Economic Growth*

Dale W. Jorgenson