35-KLEM Instruction Sheet

This file describes the sectoral input-output database developed by Dale W. Jorgenson and described in Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000), Jorgenson (1990), and Jorgenson, Gollop and Fraumeini (1987). The data cover 35 sectors at roughly the 2-digit SIC level from 1960 to 2005.

For each sector, the accompanying data file, 35KLEM96.DAT, contains information on the value and the price of four inputs (capital, labor, energy and material) and the value and price of output. Variables are defined as:

```
 vk = value of capital services                pk = price of capital
services

 vl = value of labor inputs                    pl = price of labor
inputs

 ve = value of energy inputs                   pe = price of energy
inputs

 vm = value of material inputs                 pm = price of material
inputs
```

For output, there are two prices - one that consumers pay and one that producers receive - with the difference being the tax wedge. The two output prices are defined as:

```
              po = price of output that producers receive

      pi = price of output that consumers pay
```

so that the quantity of output, q, equals:

```
      q = (vk + vl + ve + vm)/po = (vk + vl + ve + vm + vt)/pi
```

where vt = the value of taxes paid by each sector.

The file 35KLEM96.DAT is an ASCII file that is organized as follows:

```
               year ind q po pi

               year ind vk pk vl pl

               year ind ve pe vm pm
```

for the each of the sectors (IND =1 through 35) for 1959 to 1996. Values are in millions of current dollars and prices are normalized to 1.0 in 1992.

These numbers are based on a combination of industry data from the BEA and BLS, and therefore value-added numbers will not match the official NIPA value-added numbers by sector. In addition, the methodology used to estimate real capital and labor input series was changed to better match the BEA data, so that these series do not precisely match those originally reported in Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000).

The 35 sectors are as follows:

1	Agriculture
2	Metal mining
3	Coal mining
4	Oil and gas extraction
5	Non-metallic mining
6	Construction
7	Food and kindred products
8	Tobacco
9	Textile mill products
10	Apparel
11	Lumber and wood
12	Furniture and fixtures
13	Paper and allied
14	Printing, publishing and allied
15	Chemicals
16	Petroleum and coal products
17	Rubber and misc plastics
18	Leather
19	Stone, clay, glass
20	Primary metal
21	Fabricated metal
22	Machinery, non-electical
23	Electrical machinery

24	Motor vehicles
25	Transportation equipment & ordnance
26	Instruments
27	Misc. manufacturing
28	Transportation
29	Communications
30	Electric utilities
31	Gas utilities
32	Trade
33	Finance Insurance and Real Estate
34	Services
35	Government enterprises

References

Jorgenson, Dale W. (1990). ``Productivity and Economic Growth."
In Fifty Years of Economic Measurement: The Jubilee Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. Eds. Ernst R. Berndt and Jack E. Triplett. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL.

Jorgenson, Dale W., Frank M. Gollop and Barbara M. Fraumeni (1987).
Productivity and U.S. Economic Growth. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Kevin J. Stiroh (2000). "Raising the Speed Limit: U.S. Economic Growth in the Information Age." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 1, 125-211.