Cirlin 38

1963 CENSUS AND INPUT- OUTPUT DATA

ABSTRACT: This data set contains input-output data and selected CENSUS VARIABLES FOR 417 4-DIGIT 1963 CENSUS INDUSTRIES.

JCL:
```
//GO.FT08F001 DD DSN=CEN63IO,DISP=OLD,UNIT=TAPE6250,
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=281,BLKSIZE=5058),
// LABEL=(~~30~~14,SL,,IN),VOL=SER=~~DATABK~~ DTA063
```

DATA SET ORGANIZATION: Each record is uniquely associated with a particular Census code. The records are sorted by the Census code in ascending order.

 # OF RECORDS: 1 record per industry, 417 industries, and hence 417 total records

FORMAT: (F5.0,19A4,17F10.0,2F5.0,2F10.0)

VARIABLES:

1. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CODE (SIC)
2. CENSUS INDUSTRY NAME
3. TOTAL OUTPUT (#4 + #5 + #6 + #9 + #10)
4. INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT
5. CONSUMPTION (9660)
6. INVESTMENT (#7 + #8)
7. GROSS PRIVATE FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (9670)
8. NET INVENTORIES (9680)
9. EXPORTS (9690)
10. GOVERNMENT (#11 + #14)
11. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (#12 + #13)
12. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--DEFENSE (9710)
13. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--OTHER (9720)
14. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (#15 + #16 + #17 + #18)
15. S & L GOVERNMENT--EDUCATION (9860)
16. S & L GOVERNMENT--HEALTH, WELFARE, AND SANITATION (9870)
17. S & L GOVERNMENT--SAFETY (9880)
18. S & L GOVERNMENT--OTHER (9890)
19. SHIPMENTS FROM ADVERTISING (I-O CODE 7302)
20. I-O CODE CORRESPONDING TO CENSUS CODE IN VARIABLE #1
21. NUMBER OF CENSUS INDUSTRIES CORRESPONDING TO I-O INDUSTRY IN VARIABLE #20
22. VALUE OF SHIPMENTS FOR CENSUS INDUSTRY IN VARIABLE #1
23. VALUE OF SHIPMENTS FOR CENSUS INDUSTRIES COUNTED IN VARIABLE #21

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

This report is a reprint of a corresponding chapter of U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1963, VOL. 1, SUMMARY AND Subject Statistics; and

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The Structure of the AMERICAN ECONOMY, 1963. U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

CITATION: Research Program in Competition and Business Policy, GSB, UCLA

NOTES:

1. Values for variables 3 through 19 are taken from 1963 I-O DATA, ADJUSTED FOR ALL TRANSFERS.

2. Values for variables 3 through 19 and 22 and 23 are expressed in thousands of dollars.

3. Negative numbers will occassionally appear in variables 8 through 18. These negative values arise from three sources:

   a. By definition, the values of variable 8 (net inventory change) can be expected to have, on occasion, a negative sign.

   b. Due to government transfers, the contents of variables 10 through 18 will occasionally have a negative sign.

   c. The last source is I-O "dummy" industry #8300 (scrap, used and secondhand goods). This industry causes negative values to ococur occasionally in variavle 7. The reason for this is that the shipments of industry #8300 to the gross private capital formation category are negative. Therefore, when the corrections are made for "transfers from" (see the documentation on the I-O adjustment procedure), manufacturing industries with transfers into #8300 will have negative number added to their unadjusted figures for consumption and investment. If this effect dominates, then a negative number results in the final, fully adjusted figure.

4. For description of adjustments made in the I-O data to arrive at the values in variables 3 through 18, see the documentation entitled "Adjustments in I-O Data for Data Sets CEN63IC and CEN67IO."

5. As noted above, variables 3 through 19 are corrected for transfers to put them on a CENSUS industry basis. In principle, there is a correspondence between the I-O manufacturing industries and the Census 4-digit manufacturing industries. A summary of the

	# OF INDUSTRIES	
	1963 I-O	1963 CENSUS
ONE-TO-ONE CORRESPONDENCE	335	335
I-O MORE AGGREGATED	18	82
TOTAL	353	417

There are 335 I-O industries for which there is essentially a one-to-one correspondence with a Census 4-digit SIC industry. Further, there are 18 I-O industries that do not match up one-to-one with a single SIC, but are more aggregated than the sic's and include a total of 82 sic's. There are a total of 355 I-O industries and a total of 417 sic's.

6. For various reasons, the one-to-one correspondence is not exact. A measure of the degree of correspondence is the ratio of (corrected) I-O total output to Census value of shipments (or vice versa). In the cases where the I-O industry is more aggregated, I-O data for the Census industry can be obtained by pro-rating on the basis of the ratio of variable 22 to variable 23. Ratios computed from the more aggregated I-O data may have to be assumed, of course, to be the same.