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Abstract

Using interindustry transaction in input-output tables, we examine Information Technology (IT) externalities in U.S. private industries over the period 1984-2000. Our empirical results show that computerization of an industry's customer and supplier industries reduces both labor and material costs of the industry. Moreover, cost savings driven by supplier industries are larger than those driven by customer industries. We also find that industries in the services sector enjoy more benefits from IT spillovers than industries in other sectors because of their high IT capital intensity and composition of interindustry transaction. Decomposition of total factor productivity (TFP) suggests that IT externalities can explain considerable parts of TFP growth, although possible mismeasurement of output in services industries leads to exacerbated technical changes of services industries.

Keywords: Information Technology, Network Externality, Input-Output Table, Total Factor Productivity
JEL Classification: D24, O47

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1. Introduction

The rapid innovation in Information Technology (IT) over the past few decades has led to substantial changes in the U.S. economy. Modern economic activities are largely carried out with the help of IT. One characteristic of IT capital distinguishing itself from a traditional capital investment is its wide diffusion across industries and the broad range of its application. Manufacturing industries operate computer-integrated manufacturing system to link design, production, and management together for the efficient use of their resources. With the help of IT, many services are customized and are provided just in time. There are many other areas of IT application, such as management of inventories and human resources, accurate decision making based on instant market data, effective control of supply chain, and so on.

With advanced communication technology, IT enhances the sphere of its application even further. IT and communication technology make it possible for firms to interact with others in a faster and more efficient way.¹ The network effect of IT has been emphasized as one of the key factors for assessing the value of IT by many researchers (Bresnahan, 2001; Brynjolfsson and Hitt, 2000; Inoue, 1998). The IT network not only facilitates communication between firms but also helps to streamline their production processes and lower transaction costs. Therefore, another feature of IT capital that distinguishes it from other traditional inputs is that IT capital may generate considerable economic externalities.

A network externality exists when the efficiency of products or services increases as products or services are adopted by more users. There are two types of network externality, direct and indirect network effects (Katz and Shapiro, 1985). The direct network effect comes from an increase in users, while the indirect effect comes from the development of applications.

¹ See Brynjolfsson and Hitt (2000) for case examples.

Both direct and indirect network effects also have a significant influence on the diffusion and usage of IT.

There are some studies which empirically investigate whether a product exhibits network externalities. Gandal (1994), for example, tested the existence of network externalities in the computer spreadsheets market. He showed that consumers are willing to pay more for a spreadsheet which is compatible with others. Brynjofsson and Kemerer (1996) also analyzed the microcomputer spreadsheet market using a hedonic model to determine the effect of network externalities. They found that the size of a product's installed base, a key factor in network externalities, indeed significantly affects the price of the product.

In addition to network externalities associated with IT, we may think of another type of externalities of IT, the so called knowledge spillovers (learning effect). The adoption of IT deeply involves innovations in the production process and organizational changes (Brynjofsson and Hitt, 2000). The knowledge that enables a firm or an industry to adopt advanced technology successfully will naturally spill over to other firms or industries (Romer, 1986).

The one key element in both network and learning effects is interaction among IT users. For the production sector, the interaction among agents can be observed as a transaction between firms or industries. For example, Economides (1996) stressed that vertical relations among firms can play a critical role in network and learning effects. In a similar vein, assessing IT externalities between industries, we need to take into account the industrial interdependence characterized by interindustry transaction.

In this paper, we construct IT spillover stocks available to an industry that are a weighted sum of IT capital stock of other industries using weight equal to interindustry transaction. In doing so, we distinguish the IT spillover stocks into two kinds: one from intermediate inputs

supplier industries and the other from customer industries. Then, we estimate a variable cost function with the IT spillover stocks using the data on 42 U.S. private industries from 1984 to 2000. The results show that the IT spillover stocks reduce variable costs of all industries. Furthermore, IT externalities driven by intermediate input suppliers are larger and more significant than IT externalities driven by customers. Comparing industries, we find that benefits of IT spillovers are greater in the services industries than in other industries not only because of their high IT capital intensity but also because of their transaction patterns. In the analysis of the long-run effect of the IT spillover stocks, we find that the demand for own IT capital of an industry is significantly affected by the IT demand of customer and supplier industries. Finally, our decomposition of total factor productivity (TFP) growth suggests that the IT spillover effects can explain considerable parts of the measured TFP growth.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 constructs the IT spillover stocks. Section 3 explains the empirical framework. Section 4 describes the data. Section 5 presents estimation results and section 6 concludes the paper.

2. Measurement of IT Spillover Stock

Constructing IT spillover stocks incorporating linkages among industries, we use an interindustry transaction matrix in input-output tables. The interindustry transactions can be divided into intermediate input demand from other industries and output supply to other industries which, are also referred to as backward and forward linkages, respectively (Hirschman, 1958).² For example, the intermediate input purchase of industry A from industry B is the backward linkage of industry A , while industry A 's sales of its output to industry C is the forward

² Terleckyj (1974) and Wolff and Nadiri (1993) also use the interindustry flow matrix to examine the effect of R&D spillovers on productivity growth.

linkage of industry A . Therefore, industry B and C are an intermediate input supplier and customer industries of industry A , respectively.

Since there is no reason to assume from the backward and forward linkages of an industry that IT spillovers are the same, we construct two types of IT spillover stocks, SO_B and SO_F . SO_B represents the IT spillover stock available through intermediate input supplier industries (backward linkages), while SO_F represents the IT spillover stock available through customer industries (forward linkages). We assume that the IT spillover stock from industry j to industry i increases as industry j supplies its product relatively more than other industries do to industry i . Then, the IT spillover stock of industry i through intermediate input supplier industries is given by:

$$SO_B^i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{a^{ij}}{x^i} K_O^j, \quad (1)$$

where a^{ij} is the value of industry i 's intermediate input purchased from industry j , x^i is the total value of industry i 's interindustry transaction including both demand and supply transactions, and K_O^j is the IT capital stock owned by industry j . Therefore, SO_B^i depends not only on the size of other industries' IT capital stocks but also on the transaction matrix of industry i . In the extreme case, if industry i does not need any intermediate input from industry j , then the IT spillover from industry j will be zero no matter how large the IT stock of industry j is.

Similarly, we construct IT spillover stock available through an industry's customer industries. Assuming that the size of IT spillover from industry j to i increases as industry j

purchases the product of industry i relatively more than other industries do, the IT spillover stock for industry i through customer industries is given by:

$$SO_F^i = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{b^{ij}}{x^i} K_O^j, \quad (2)$$

where b^{ij} is the value of industry i 's sales to industry j .³ Therefore, the IT spillover stocks, SO_B and SO_F , provide us two different sources of IT externalities.⁴ SO_B will capture the IT externality from computerization of supplier industries, while SO_F will grasp the IT externality from computerization of customer industries.

Table 1 presents each industry's own IT capital stock (K_O) and two IT spillover stocks (SO_B and SO_F) in 1984 and in 2000. From the first and the second column, the own IT capital stocks increased very rapidly for all industries from 1984 to 2000. Roughly speaking, the own IT capital stocks in 2000 are about 9-10 times larger than those in 1984 for all industries. Examining the own IT capital stocks across industries, we can notice that services industries, such as wholesale trade, bank and security, and business services, are the major IT using industries. In fact, the IT capital stocks of services industries can explain most of total IT capital stock in the U.S. private economy. Since our IT spillover stocks are weighted by transaction flow between industries, the concentration of IT capital in services industries implies that industries which transact more with service industries have larger IT spillover stocks. Within the

³ To avoid double counting the IT spillover stocks, we use the total value of transactions (demand and supply) as the denominator in weights for both SO_B and SO_F . Therefore, the sum of $\sum_{j \neq i} \frac{a^{ij}}{x^i}$ and $\sum_{j \neq i} \frac{b^{ij}}{x^i}$ is equal to one.

⁴ We will omit industry superscript for simplicity from this point.

manufacturing sector, industrial machinery and equipment and electronic and other electric equipment use relatively more IT capital than other manufacturing industries.

[Table 1]

Columns 3 to 6 in Table 1 present the IT spillover stocks from the backward linkage (SO_B) and the forward linkage (SO_F) of industries constructed by equations (1) and (2). Due to the fast growth of IT capital stocks in all industries, the IT spillover stocks also grew rapidly. Comparing SO_B and SO_F in 2000, we come up with some interesting findings. First, thirty two out of forty two industries have larger SO_B than SO_F . This difference comes from both the proportion of intermediate input demand in total interindustry transaction and how much an industry transacts with IT-intensive industries, particularly with services industries. Second, SO_F is generally smaller in manufacturing industries than in services industries, while SO_B shows little difference between manufacturing and services industries. Unlike backward linkages, forward linkages of manufacturing industries are not as diversified as those of service industries. For example, more than 50 percent of the interindustry sale of furniture and fixtures industry are demanded by the construction industry. Since the construction industry is one of less IT-intensive industries, SO_F for furniture and fixtures becomes small.

Given our observation of the distribution of IT capital stocks across industries, it is worthwhile to explore patterns of interindustry transaction, which result in differences of IT spillover stocks across industries. Table 2 shows the composition of each industry's transaction

with three sectors: primary and construction, manufacturing, and the services sector.⁵ For example, four percent of the total transaction in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry is explained by transaction with industries in the primary and construction sector, 72 percent with industries in the manufacturing sector, and 24 percent with industries in the services sector. Comparing compositions of interindustry transaction in 1984 and in 1996, the composition of each industry's transaction has changed little over the period, although a proportion of transaction with the services industries slightly increased for most of industries. We also find that a large part of industrial transaction is carried out with industries within the same sector. Figure 1, which graphs columns 4 to 6 in Table 2, clearly illustrates this transaction pattern. Starting from the transportation industry, most transactions of the services industries are explained by transactions within the services sector. These transaction patterns, together with IT-intensiveness of services industries, suggest that if IT externalities exist through interindustry transaction, services industries will experience relatively a large impact of IT externalities.

[Table 2] and [Figure 1]

3. Empirical Framework

Assuming capital inputs are quasi-fixed at time period t , an industry's average variable cost function with exogenously given IT spillover stocks are written as

⁵ The primary and construction sector includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining, and construction industries.

$$\frac{C_t^v}{y_t} = C^v(P_t, K_t, SO_{t-1}, y_t, T) / y_t, \quad (3)$$

where C_t^v is a variable cost at time t , y_t is gross output, P_t is a vector of variable input prices, K_t is a vector of quasi-fixed inputs, SO_{t-1} is a vector of IT spillover stocks, and T is an index indicating the level of technology. We assume labor (L) and intermediate input (M) as variable inputs and non-IT capital (K_N) and IT capital (K_O) as quasi-fixed inputs.

To analyze the effect of IT spillover stocks on the structure of the average variable cost in detail, we employ a restricted symmetric generalized McFadden cost function used in Bernstein (2000). Incorporating quasi-fixed inputs, Bernstein modified a symmetric generalized McFadden cost function introduced by Diewert and Wales (1987). Imposing homotheticity of the variable cost function in output, we have a following average variable cost function.

$$c_t^v = \frac{C_t^v}{y_t} = \left[\sum_i \alpha_i p_{i,t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_{ij} p_{i,t} p_{j,t} W_t^{-1} + \sum_i \sum_h \alpha_{ih} p_{i,t} SO_{h,t-1} + \sum_i \alpha_{iT} p_{i,t} T_t \right] y_t^{\eta-1} + \left[\sum_l \beta_l k_{l,t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l \sum_m \beta_{lm} k_{l,t} k_{m,t} y_t^{1-\eta} + \sum_l \sum_h \beta_{lh} k_{l,t} SO_{h,t-1} + \sum_l \beta_{lT} k_{l,t} T_t \right] W_t, \quad (4)$$

$i, j = L, M, \quad h = B, F, \quad l, m = N, O,$

where $p_{i,t}$ is the price of variable input i at time t , $k_{l,t}$ is the intensity of quasi-fixed input l ($\frac{K_{l,t}}{y_t}$), $SO_{h,t-1}$ is the IT spillover stock, T_t is time trend, and W_t is $\sum_i \theta_i p_{it}$ where θ_i is a predetermined coefficient. The parameters to be estimated are α_i , α_{ij} , α_{ih} , α_{iT} , β_l , β_{lm} , β_{lh} , β_{lT} , and η .

Differentiating the average variable cost function in equation (4) with respect to variable input prices and using Shephard's lemma, we have the following variable input intensity equations:

$$v_{i,t} = \frac{q_{i,t}}{y_t} = \left[\alpha_i + \sum_j \alpha_{ij} p_{j,t} W_t^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} \theta_i \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_{ij} p_{i,t} p_{j,t} W_t^{-2} + \sum_h \alpha_{ih} SO_{h,t-1} + \alpha_{iT} T_t \right] y_t^{\eta-1} + \theta_i \left[\sum_l \beta_l k_{l,t} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_l \sum_m \beta_{lm} k_{l,t} k_{m,t} y_t^{1-\eta} + \sum_l \sum_h \beta_{lh} k_{l,t} SO_{h,t-1} + \sum_l \beta_{lT} k_{l,t} T_t \right], \quad (5)$$

where $q_{i,t}$ is the quantity of variable input i at time t . The intensity of variable input ($v_{i,t}$) depends on variable input prices ($p_{i,t}$), the industry's output (y_t), the time trend (T_t), the intensity of quasi-fixed inputs ($k_{l,t}$), and the IT spillover stocks ($SO_{h,t-1}$).

In addition to the system of variable input intensity equations, information about the quasi-fixed input is also used in the estimation. In the long-run equilibrium, shadow prices of quasi-fixed inputs are equal to rental prices of capital. Therefore, differentiating the average cost function with respect to capital input intensities, we have

$$\frac{\partial c_t^v}{\partial k_{l,t}} = -w_{K_l,t} = W_t \left[\beta_l + \sum_m \beta_{lm} k_{m,t} y_t^{1-\eta} + \sum_h \beta_{lh} SO_{h,t-1} + \beta_{lT} T_t \right], \quad (6)$$

where $w_{K_l,t}$ is the rental price for K_l at time t . Using equation (6), we can solve for capital input intensities as:

$$\begin{aligned}
k_{l,t} &= (\beta_{mm}D_{l,t} - \beta_{lm}D_{m,t})/(\beta_{ll}\beta_{mm} - \beta_{lm}^2), \\
D_{l,t} &= -\left[\beta_l + \sum_h \beta_{lh}SO_{h,t-1} + \beta_{lT}T_t + w_{K_l,t}W_t^{-1}\right]y_t^{\eta-1}, \\
l, m &= N, O.
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

The intensities of quasi-fixed inputs depend on variable input prices, the industry's output, the time trend, rental prices of the quasi-fixed inputs, and IT spillover stocks. Equations (5) and (7) define the system of equations to be estimated.

4. Data

The study covers 42 U.S. private industries over the period of 1984-2000. The data used in the study are obtained from several sources. The nominal values and chain-type price indexes of gross output and intermediate inputs are obtained from the *Gross Product Originating* (GPO) published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The number of full time equivalent employees is used as the quantity of labor. The wage index is constructed by dividing compensation of employees by the number of full time equivalent employees. For capital stock, we obtained investment data for 61 different types of assets from the *Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth* (FRTW) provided by the BEA. Using the detailed investment series, we construct capital stock using a perpetual inventory method with geometric depreciation rate from Fraumeni (1997).

$$\text{The rental price for each asset is estimated by } w_{k,t} = \frac{(1 - itc_{k,t} - z_{k,t}u_t)}{1 - u_t}(r_t + \delta_k - \pi_{k,t})p_{k,t},$$

where $itc_{k,t}$ is the investment tax credit for asset k at time period t , u is the corporate income tax rate, z is the present value of capital consumption allowance, r is the nominal rate of return, δ_k is

the depreciation rate, π_k is the asset specific capital gain, and $p_{k,t}$ is the investment deflator. All tax related variables are obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). We use Moody's Aaa corporate bond yield rate for the nominal rate of return and set the capital gains to zero.

Using the Törnqvist index method, 61 types of assets for each industry are aggregated into two types of capital, IT and non-IT capital stocks. IT capital stock consists of mainframe computers, personal computers, direct access storage devices, computer printers, computer terminals, computer tape drives, computer storage devices, other office equipment, and software.⁶ Non-IT capital stock is constructed by aggregating other non-IT equipment and structures.

The value of interindustry intermediate input demand and supply are obtained from the input-output table prepared by the Office of Employment Projections (OEP) at the BLS. The OEP developed annual input-output tables for 192 industries for the years 1983 through 2000. The use table in the input-output data set shows the purchase of commodities by each industry as inputs into its production process. Aggregating the columns and rows of the use table into 42 industries, we obtain matrix A which shows the transaction of intermediate goods between 42 industries. The diagonal of matrix A is set to zero in order to eliminate intraindustry transaction. Defining X as equal to $A + B$ where B is the transpose of A, we obtain total interindustry transaction matrix X. The sum of each column in X represents the total value of interindustry transaction of the industry in each column. Finally, dividing each column of matrix A by the total value of interindustry transaction of each industry, we obtain the backward linkages of industries. Similarly, dividing each column of matrix B by the total value of interindustry transaction, we obtain the forward linkages of industries.

⁶ Software consists of prepackaged software, custom software, and own-account software.

5. Estimation Result

We jointly estimate equations (5) and (7) using the seemingly unrelated regression (SUR) method. The predetermined parameters, θ_L and θ_M , are set to be average variable cost shares of labor and intermediate input, respectively. The industry dummy variables are introduced in the first order parameters, α_i and β_i . For possible serial correlation in errors, we assume the first-order autocorrelation in the residuals of the system of equations. In the initial estimation, the concavity in variable input prices was satisfied, but the convexity in quasi-fixed inputs was not. After imposing the convexity restriction on the second order partial derivative matrix of the average variable cost function with respect to the intensities of quasi-fixed inputs, we estimate the system of variable and quasi-fixed input intensity equations. The parameter estimates are shown in Table 3.

[Table 3]

IT Spillover Effect

Using the parameter estimates in Table 3, we estimate the short-run and long-run elasticities with respect to IT spillover stocks. Differentiating the average variable cost in equation (4) with respect to SO_B and SO_F and multiplying $\frac{SO_h}{C^v}$, we can obtain short-run spillover elasticities of average variable cost. Omitting time subscripts for simplicity, we have

$$\varepsilon_{c^v SO_h} = \left[\sum_i \alpha_{ih} p_i y^{\eta-1} + \sum_l \beta_{lh} k_l W \right] \frac{SO_h}{c^v}, \quad (8)$$

$$h = B, F.$$

where $\varepsilon_{c^v SO_h}$ shows percentage changes of average variable cost with one percent increase in SO_B and SO_F , respectively. We can also drive short-run spillover elasticities of variable input intensities by differentiating the variable input intensity in equation (5) with respect to SO_B and SO_F and multiplying $\frac{SO_h}{v_i}$. These elasticities are

$$\varepsilon_{v_i SO_h} = \left[\alpha_{ih} y^{\eta-1} + \theta_i \sum_l \beta_{lh} k_{lh} \right] \frac{SO_h}{v_i}, \quad (9)$$

$$i = L, M.$$

where $\varepsilon_{v_i SO_h}$ enables us to identify the channel of cost saving induced by the IT spillover stocks.

Table 4 shows mean the values of short-run elasticities of the average variable cost, labor, and material intensities with respect to SO_B and SO_F . The standard errors for elasticities are evaluated at the base year using the delta method.

[Table 4]

Negative values of both $\varepsilon_{c^v SO_B}$ and $\varepsilon_{c^v SO_F}$ in the first and second columns of Table 4 suggest that IT spillover stocks through intermediate input demand and supply reduce average variable costs of all industries. In other words, computerization of an industry's supplier and

customer reduces the average cost of the industry. Relative magnitudes of $\varepsilon_{c^ySO_B}$ and $\varepsilon_{c^ySO_F}$ imply that the IT spillover stocks, through backward and forward linkages, have different effects on the average cost of an industry. Thirty-three industries out of 42 industries receive more benefit from the IT capital of intermediate input supplier industries (SO_B) than from the IT capital of customer industries (SO_F). On the other hand, industries such as business services, legal services, wholesale trade, and bank and security enjoy average cost saving more from the IT capital of customer industries.

These different effects of SO_B and SO_F explain how the technological opportunities of IT can be different in the backward and forward linkages of an industry. Our results suggest that it is easier for most industries to capitalize computerization of intermediate input supplier industries. For example, the IT-based supply chain can enable industries to lower their materials inventory without interrupting their production processes. Meanwhile, cost saving effects of the IT spillover stock through the forward linkage are not apparent for all industries. However, it is interesting that industries receiving more benefits from SO_F than from SO_B not only have diversified forward linkages but also are IT-intensive industries in general. Diversified forward linkages imply that output produced by an industry is demanded not by a few specific industries but by many industries. Therefore, our results suggest that IT-intensive industries with diversified forward linkages, such as business services, legal services, wholesale trade, and bank and security, have more opportunities to take an advantage of IT capital of customer industries.

Comparing sectors, IT spillover stocks have much more impact on the services sector than the manufacturing sector. On average, a one percent increase in SO_B (SO_F) reduces by 0.0076 (0.0045) percent the average cost for the manufacturing sector and by 0.0228 (0.0251)

percent for the services sector.⁷ The results are consistent with our prediction. Given the fact that industries in the services sector own significant parts of the total IT capital stock in the economy, whether an industry receives benefits generated by the IT capital of service industries depends on how important service industries are as the industry's transaction partner. Since input-output tables indicate that the interindustry transaction can be mainly explained by transactions with industries within the same sector, IT externality caused by the IT capital of a services industry is mostly distributed to other services industries.

Columns 3 to 6 in Table 4 present the short-run spillover elasticities of labor and intermediate input intensities with respect to SO_B and SO_F . Both labor and intermediate input intensities are reduced by SO_B and SO_F for all industries. For labor intensity in the manufacturing sector, the effect of SO_B is stronger than that of SO_F . On average, a one percent increase in SO_B reduces the labor intensity of manufacturing industries by 0.0121 percent. For the service industries, elasticities of labor and intermediate input intensities are roughly the same although intermediate input intensities decrease slightly more.

In the long run, the quasi-fixed inputs are no longer fixed. The IT and non-IT capital intensities are also affected by the IT spillover stocks. Therefore, we need to take into account the effects of SO_B and SO_F on the quasi-fixed inputs to evaluate the long-run effects of the spillover stocks. Differentiating the quasi-fixed input intensity in equation (7) with respect to IT spillover stocks and multiplying $\frac{SO_h}{k_l}$ gives us elasticities of the quasi-fixed input intensities,

⁷ Estimates for sectors are the weighted averages of industries' estimates by the value of total cost.

$$\varepsilon_{k_i SO_h}^l = \left[(\beta_{lm} \beta_{mh} - \beta_{mm} \beta_{lh}) / (\beta_{ll} \beta_{mm} - \beta_{lm}^2) \right] \frac{SO_h y^{\eta-1}}{k_i}. \quad (10)$$

The average variable cost elasticities with respect to quasi-fixed input intensities are

$$\varepsilon_{c^v k_i}^l = \left[\beta_l + \sum_m \beta_{lm} k_m y^{1-\eta} + \sum_h \beta_{lh} SO_h + \beta_{lT} T \right] W \frac{k_i}{c^v}. \quad (11)$$

Combining equations (10) and (11), the long-run elasticities of average variable cost with respect to IT spillover stocks are estimated by

$$\varepsilon_{c^v SO_h}^l = \varepsilon_{c^v SO_h} + \varepsilon_{c^v k_N}^l \varepsilon_{k_N SO_h}^l + \varepsilon_{c^v k_O}^l \varepsilon_{k_O SO_h}^l. \quad (12)$$

The long-run effect of IT spillover stocks on the average cost consists of two components. First, $\varepsilon_{c^v SO_h}$ captures the direct effect of IT spillover stock on the average cost. Second, changes in the quasi-fixed input intensities, induced by IT spillover stocks, affect the average variable cost expressed as $\varepsilon_{c^v k_N}^l \varepsilon_{k_N SO_h}^l + \varepsilon_{c^v k_O}^l \varepsilon_{k_O SO_h}^l$.

The long-run elasticities of variable input intensities with respect to IT spillover stocks are derived in as similar a way as the long-run elasticities of the average cost are derived. First, the elasticities of the variable input intensities, with respect to quasi-fixed input intensities, are given by

$$\varepsilon_{v_i k_i}^l = \theta_i \left[\beta_l + \sum_m \beta_{lm} k_m y^{1-\eta} + \sum_h \beta_{lh} SO_h + \beta_{IT} T \right] \frac{k_l}{v_i}. \quad (13)$$

With equations (10) and (13), the long-run elasticities of variable input intensities, with respect to IT spillover stocks, are calculated by

$$\varepsilon_{v_i SO_h}^l = \varepsilon_{v_i SO_h} + \varepsilon_{v_i k_N}^l \varepsilon_{k_N SO_h}^l + \varepsilon_{v_i k_O}^l \varepsilon_{k_O SO_h}^l. \quad (14)$$

Here we also have a direct and an indirect effect of IT spillover stocks on the intensities of variable inputs. In the long-run, SO_B and SO_F affect the variable input intensities directly and also through the changes in the quasi-fixed inputs induced by the IT spillover stocks.

The first and second columns in Table 5 show mean values of the long-run elasticity of the average variable cost with respect to SO_B and SO_F . On average, the long-run elasticities of variable cost with respect to SO_B and SO_F are -0.0213 and -0.0170 percent, respectively. Compared to the short-run elasticities, the effect of SO_B on average cost becomes stronger in the long run. On the other hand, the long-run effect of SO_F becomes small and insignificant except for some IT intensive industries such as industrial machinery and equipment, instruments and related products, wholesale trade, and bank and security. The reason for these differences in the long-run elasticities can be sought in the elasticities of IT and non-IT capital intensities with respect to SO_B and SO_F in columns 3 to 6 in Table 5. An increase in SO_B raises both an industry's IT and non-IT capital intensities, which results in a strong effect of SO_B on the average variable cost in the long run. On the other hand, an increase in SO_F increases the IT

intensity as SO_B does, but lowers the intensity of non-IT capital, which leads to a smaller effect of SO_F in the long run.

We also find that an industry's own IT demand strongly links with the IT spillover stocks in the long run. Columns 5 and 6 in Table 5 show that more IT adoption of an industry's intermediate input supplier and customer facilitates the industry's IT adoption. In particular, the IT demand of an industry responds more to an increase in the IT capital of a customer industry than in the IT capital of a supplier industry. On average, a one percent increase in SO_B increases an industry's IT demand by 0.3482 percent, while a one percent increase in SO_F increases an industry's IT demand by 0.5974 percent.

Columns 7 to 10 in Table 5 present the average long-run spillover elasticities of variable input intensities. Both SO_B and SO_F reduce labor and intermediate input intensities in the long run. For manufacturing industries, labor intensities decline on average 0.0189 percent to a one percent increase in SO_B and 0.0055 percent to a one percent increase in SO_F , while intermediate input intensities show relatively small reduction. For services industries, long-run effects of SO_B and SO_F on variable input intensities are alike. SO_B (SO_F) reduces the labor intensity by 0.0270 (0.0277) percent and the intermediate input intensity by 0.0339 (0.0353) percent for services industries.

Industrial Interdependence and Rates of Return to the IT Spillover Stock

We have examined the effects of the IT spillover stocks on the cost structures of industries. Since the IT spillover stock is the weighted average of other industries' IT capital

stocks, we can construct a matrix which shows how the IT spillover stock of one industry affects the cost structure of another industry.

Given that $SO_B^i = \sum_{j \neq i} \varpi_B^{ij} KO^j$ and $SO_F^i = \sum_{j \neq i} \varpi_F^{ij} KO^j$, where $\varpi_B^{ij} = \frac{a^{ij}}{x^i}$ and $\varpi_F^{ij} = \frac{b^{ij}}{x^i}$, the

variable cost elasticity of industry i with respect to the IT capital stock in industry j is calculated by

$$\varepsilon_{C^v K_O^i} = \varepsilon_{c^v SO_B} \frac{\varpi_B^{ij} K_O^j}{SO_B^i} + \varepsilon_{c^v SO_F} \frac{\varpi_F^{ij} K_O^j}{SO_F^i}. \quad (15)$$

As we can see in equation (15), $\varepsilon_{C^v K_O^i}$ depends on the elasticities with respect to the IT spillover stocks and contributions of industry j 's IT capital stock to the IT spillover stocks for industry i . We can also calculate the rate of return generated to industry j 's IT capital in terms of industry i 's variable cost:

$$\frac{\partial C^v}{\partial K_O^j} / p_{K_O^i}^i = \left\{ \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_B^i} \varpi_B^{ij} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_F^i} \varpi_F^{ij} \right\} / p_{K_O^i}^i, \quad (16)$$

where $p_{K_O^i}^i$ is the IT investment deflator for industry i . Both equations (15) and (16) produce matrices of which an element in row i and column j shows the effects of industry j 's IT capital to industry i . Table 6 and Table 7 present these matrices. These matrices explain not only how much the IT capital stock of an industry reduces the variable cost of other industries but also which industry generates the biggest benefit among the U.S. private industries. For example, the value in the fourth row and the first column of the Table 6 reports that the variable cost of

lumber and wood products is reduced by 0.000044 percent with respect to a one percent increase in the IT capital stock of agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The first column in Table 6 says that the IT capital stock of agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry has relatively more effect on the variable cost of food and kindred products and real estate than on other industries. Table 6 also suggests that the IT capital stock of the industries such bank and security, business services, wholesale and retail trade, and real estate play a key role in reducing the variable cost of other industries.

Using the matrix for the rate of return in Table 7, we can explore give and take relationships between industries. For example, industry i receives benefits from the IT capital of its customer and supplier industries. On the other hand, industry i 's IT capital itself generates some returns to its customer and supplier industries. The first column in Table 8 shows, on average, returns to an industry received from a one dollar increase in the capital stock of other industries. Industries such as bank and security, wholesale trade, and business services receive larger returns than other industries. Within the manufacturing sector, industrial machinery and equipment and electronic and other electric equipment seem to get more benefits. The common characteristics of these beneficiary industries is that they are intensive users of IT capital. This implies that the external return to an industry may depend on the industry's own IT capital. The second column in Table 8 shows returns that a one dollar increase in the IT capital stock of an industry generates to other industries on average. It seems that industries receiving large returns also generate large returns to other industries. The biggest benevolent industry is business services. Comparing the first and second columns, we can observe that some industries receive more than what they give to other industries. For instance, the return that bank and security receives is four times larger than what it gives to other industries. In general, industries which

receive more returns than what their IT capital stocks generate to other industries are concentrated in the services sector, such as bank and security, wholesale trade, and communication.

TFP Decomposition

The conventional measure of TFP for a single output technology is defined as the ratio of output over the Divisia index of aggregate input. Thus, the growth rate of TFP is written as

$$\frac{\dot{TFP}}{TFP} = \frac{\dot{y}}{y} - \sum_i \frac{p_i q_i}{C} \frac{\dot{q}_i}{q_i} - \sum_l \frac{w_{K_l} K_l}{C} \frac{\dot{K}_l}{K_l}, \quad (17)$$

$i = L, M, \quad l, m = N, O,$

where a dot over a variable is a derivative with respect to time, q_i is a quantity of a variable input, and $C = \sum_i p_i q_i + \sum_l w_{K_l} K_l$ is total cost.⁸ Following the same method of decomposing TFP growth in Denny, Fuss, and Waverman (1981) and Bernstein and Nadiri (1993), we can decompose TFP growth into scale effects, IT externalities, and technical change. Totally differentiating the variable cost function, $C^v = C^v(P, K, SO, y, T)$, with respect to time, and dividing by C , we have

$$\frac{\dot{C}^v}{C} = \sum_i \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial p_i} \frac{\dot{p}_i}{C} + \sum_l \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial K_l} \frac{\dot{K}_l}{C} + \sum_l \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_h} \frac{\dot{SO}_h}{C} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial y} \frac{\dot{y}}{C} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial T} \frac{1}{C}. \quad (18)$$

⁸ Under the assumptions of constant returns to scale in the production function and perfect competition, revenue share can be used.

Using Shephard's lemma $\left(\frac{\partial C^v}{\partial p_i} = q_i \text{ and } \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial K_l} = -w_{K_l} \right)$, we can rewrite equation (18) into

$$\frac{\dot{C}^v}{C} = \sum_i \frac{p_i q_i}{C} \frac{\dot{p}_i}{p_i} + \sum_l \frac{w_{K_l} K_l}{C} \frac{\dot{K}_l}{K_l} + \sum_l \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_h} \frac{SO_h}{c} \frac{\dot{SO}_h}{SO_h} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial y} \frac{y}{c} \frac{\dot{y}}{y} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial T} \frac{1}{C}. \quad (19)$$

Totally differentiating $C^v = \sum_i p_i q_i$ with respect to time, and dividing by C , give us

$$\frac{\dot{C}^v}{C} = \sum_i \frac{p_i q_i}{C} \frac{\dot{p}_i}{p_i} + \sum_i \frac{p_i q_i}{C} \frac{\dot{q}_i}{q_i}. \quad (20)$$

By substituting equation (20) into equation (19), we obtain

$$\sum_i \frac{p_i q_i}{C} \frac{\dot{q}_i}{q_i} + \sum_l \frac{w_{K_l} K_l}{C} \frac{\dot{K}_l}{K_l} = \sum_l \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_h} \frac{SO_h}{C} \frac{\dot{SO}_h}{SO_h} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial y} \frac{y}{c} \frac{\dot{y}}{y} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial T} \frac{1}{C}. \quad (21)$$

Then, by definition of TFP growth from equation (17) with equation (21), we can express conventional TFP growth by

$$\frac{\dot{TFP}}{TFP} = \left(1 - \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial y} \frac{y}{C}\right) \frac{\dot{y}}{y} + \sum_l \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial SO_h} \frac{SO_h}{C} \frac{\dot{SO}_h}{SO_h} + \frac{\partial C^v}{\partial T} \frac{1}{C}. \quad (22)$$

As we can see in equation (22), TFP growth is decomposed into three parts. The first term on the right side of equation (22) shows the scale effect. The second term shows external effects from the IT spillover stocks. The third term implies technical changes.

Table 9 shows TFP growth for 42 U.S. private industries over the period from 1985 to 2000. There are 23 industries which exhibit positive productivity growth during the period. It is also interesting that 12 out of 19 services industries show negative productivity growth. As Triplett and Bosworth (2000) pointed out, the mismeasurement of output seems to contribute to negative productivity growth in services industries.

Columns 2 to 5 in Table 9 correspond to scale effect, IT externality effects from SO_B and SO_F , and residuals.⁹ For many industries, scale effects explain large portions of TFP growth. Roughly speaking, scale effects account for about 15 to 20 percent of TFP growth for manufacturing industries. Contribution from the IT spillover stocks to TFP growth is positive for all industries. Comparing effects of SO_B and SO_F , contribution from SO_B is greater than that from SO_F for most industries. As we observed in the result for the elasticities with respect to SO_B and SO_F , the IT spillover effect on TFP is relatively larger in the services industries than in other industries. However, residuals are exacerbated because of possible mismeasurement of output in services industries.

6. Conclusion

The purpose of this paper was to investigate IT externality through interindustry transaction among U.S. private industries. We generated two types of IT spillover stocks

⁹ Residuals include technical changes.

available to an industry through intermediate input demand and supply, respectively. The empirical results of this study indicate that IT spillover stocks have a significant impact on the cost and production structure of industries.

We find that IT spillover stocks reduce the variable cost of all industries through savings in both labor and materials. We also find that IT externalities through intermediate input supplier industries are much stronger than those through customer industries. Comparing industries, we discover that opportunity of IT spillover is larger for services industries, due to their high IT intensity and transaction composition, than for manufacturing industries. The analysis for the long-run effects of IT spillovers suggests that an increase in IT capital stocks of supplier and customer industries can be an important determinant of industrial IT demands. The study also shows that the rate of return to IT investment due to its spillover effect is considerable and varying across industries.

Finally, our TFP decomposition suggests that IT spillover can contribute to an industry's productivity growth. However, we observed that strong IT externality for services industries together with the problem of mismeasurement of their output could worsen the measured technical changes of services industries.

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Table 1. Own IT and IT Spillover Stocks: 42 U.S. Industries in 1984 and 2000

Industry	K_O^{1984}	K_O^{2000}	SO_B^{1984}	SO_B^{2000}	SO_F^{1984}	SO_F^{2000}
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	38.33	1602.74	1144.83	12616.25	590.00	8868.71
Mining	1459.32	5004.96	1411.47	23308.05	740.62	3745.31
Construction	119.88	7138.66	2041.69	23402.65	619.12	9778.35
Lumber and wood products	141.11	1011.66	1191.39	14212.65	460.68	8426.71
Furniture and fixtures	99.08	907.03	2137.65	23468.15	176.94	2329.77
Stone, clay, and glass products	390.18	1913.17	831.44	9827.20	429.59	6925.55
Primary metal industries	579.64	1795.73	1132.92	14548.34	941.57	7325.56
Fabricated metal products	478.90	4190.21	974.25	11246.00	722.25	7867.80
Industrial machinery and equipment	3069.72	21856.13	2385.66	22552.87	682.99	11926.10
Electronic and other electric equipment	2513.83	17140.83	1591.06	15936.64	1156.16	16624.51
Transportation equipment	1479.52	7672.02	2661.02	28238.35	334.26	3247.59
Instruments and related products	720.38	9413.36	2358.23	22213.79	856.31	8397.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	131.38	902.30	2654.13	25674.38	804.09	15087.99
Food and kindred products	702.51	4703.20	1452.17	18056.98	961.65	9639.89
Tobacco products	102.08	256.05	3491.65	46761.54	48.70	1541.88
Textile mill products	183.31	1564.09	1002.51	13024.95	603.88	6526.81
Apparel and other textile products	189.73	937.25	2218.41	21985.31	318.02	5400.19
Paper and allied products	345.38	1960.48	1048.92	13248.89	1447.32	17961.14
Printing and publishing	746.17	13633.18	1811.17	24923.82	2025.25	25476.71
Chemicals and allied products	906.78	9488.78	1518.10	19962.35	473.59	5534.52
Petroleum and coal products	252.83	475.24	1293.54	10563.02	661.03	8981.03
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	209.92	2874.50	837.08	11043.47	1004.56	10679.67
Leather and leather products	27.07	141.72	2133.84	16526.63	231.76	8844.30
Transportation	382.30	13086.17	1200.91	18835.27	999.12	14666.78
Communication	976.33	22886.72	1338.25	21762.58	2605.17	28200.64
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	2093.05	11319.66	793.75	10733.67	1141.41	16328.01
Wholesale trade	14746.20	122687.71	1075.00	17209.72	755.85	9486.33
Retail trade	4926.50	41003.09	2425.63	33589.72	291.45	5718.98
Bank and security	14724.29	160823.70	983.28	24752.84	1506.41	11811.76
Insurance	2927.49	31355.62	2903.91	43784.56	707.07	17277.96
Real estate	1357.82	36232.76	608.25	12182.22	2920.33	36490.29
Hotels and other lodging places	241.04	2304.35	2268.82	25736.71	1091.21	18026.47
Personal services	164.15	1570.40	2077.98	32779.76	783.14	7501.46
Business services	6787.41	98718.38	527.31	8085.46	3235.05	34933.83
Auto repair, services, and parking	344.85	2124.88	1149.07	20406.96	1621.49	18153.85
Miscellaneous repair services	127.65	1275.98	660.98	8795.97	1969.80	25894.93
Motion pictures	227.72	3593.01	2014.25	40183.98	937.94	12796.06
Amusement and recreation services	210.79	1779.48	2267.88	35755.95	620.20	8739.57
Health services	1038.47	12505.25	2668.11	41605.96	0.31	1.26
Legal services	434.76	6876.14	870.38	14051.37	2402.90	33324.81
Educational services	120.83	963.82	1693.51	44121.69	389.56	1533.81
Other services	2204.12	27690.86	1433.55	22266.27	1614.43	24693.13

Note: Capital stocks are measured in millions of 1996 dollars. K_O^{1984} is the own IT capital stock of an industry in 1984. SO_B^{1984} and SO_F^{1984} represent the IT spillover stocks through backward linkage and forward linkage of the industry, respectively.

Table 2. Composition of Interindustry Transaction: 42 U.S. Industries in 1984 and 1996

Industry	1984			1996		
	Primary and Construction	Manufacturing	Services	Primary and Construction	Manufacturing	Services
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.04	0.72	0.24	0.02	0.71	0.27
Mining	0.03	0.51	0.46	0.03	0.55	0.42
Construction	0.04	0.51	0.46	0.02	0.49	0.48
Lumber and wood products	0.54	0.24	0.22	0.48	0.24	0.28
Furniture and fixtures	0.10	0.64	0.26	0.04	0.68	0.28
Stone, clay, and glass products	0.49	0.28	0.23	0.44	0.30	0.27
Primary metal industries	0.15	0.67	0.18	0.10	0.69	0.22
Fabricated metal products	0.24	0.60	0.16	0.20	0.60	0.20
Industrial machinery and equipment	0.14	0.54	0.32	0.09	0.54	0.37
Electronic and other electric equipment	0.16	0.53	0.31	0.11	0.51	0.38
Transportation equipment	0.02	0.57	0.41	0.01	0.56	0.43
Instruments and related products	0.07	0.48	0.45	0.04	0.49	0.47
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.10	0.44	0.46	0.07	0.38	0.55
Food and kindred products	0.44	0.16	0.40	0.40	0.15	0.46
Tobacco products	0.33	0.15	0.52	0.28	0.15	0.57
Textile mill products	0.12	0.70	0.18	0.08	0.71	0.22
Apparel and other textile products	0.03	0.64	0.33	0.02	0.62	0.38
Paper and allied products	0.06	0.60	0.34	0.03	0.56	0.40
Printing and publishing	0.01	0.37	0.62	0.01	0.31	0.69
Chemicals and allied products	0.19	0.46	0.35	0.13	0.45	0.42
Petroleum and coal products	0.54	0.08	0.37	0.48	0.09	0.43
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.12	0.63	0.24	0.08	0.61	0.31
Leather and leather products	0.01	0.58	0.41	0.01	0.56	0.43
Transportation	0.13	0.52	0.35	0.08	0.43	0.49
Communication	0.09	0.18	0.73	0.03	0.19	0.78
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.24	0.31	0.46
Wholesale trade	0.15	0.49	0.36	0.09	0.48	0.43
Retail trade	0.11	0.32	0.57	0.09	0.27	0.64
Bank and security	0.26	0.17	0.58	0.17	0.13	0.69
Insurance	0.11	0.12	0.77	0.05	0.09	0.85
Real estate	0.16	0.09	0.75	0.08	0.08	0.85
Hotels and other lodging places	0.10	0.27	0.63	0.04	0.25	0.71
Personal services	0.05	0.23	0.73	0.02	0.19	0.79
Business services	0.05	0.28	0.67	0.03	0.23	0.74
Auto repair, services, and parking	0.09	0.39	0.51	0.04	0.32	0.64
Miscellaneous repair services	0.16	0.42	0.43	0.10	0.38	0.52
Motion pictures	0.02	0.09	0.89	0.01	0.07	0.92
Amusement and recreation services	0.07	0.16	0.76	0.04	0.13	0.83
Health services	0.04	0.31	0.65	0.01	0.29	0.69
Legal services	0.08	0.21	0.71	0.03	0.16	0.81
Educational services	0.32	0.15	0.53	0.14	0.13	0.73
Other services	0.22	0.17	0.61	0.15	0.15	0.70

Note: The each row shows the proportion of an industry's transaction with the primary and construction, the manufacturing, and the services industries.

Table 3. Parameter Estimates

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error
α_L	0.3591	0.0993
α_M	0.7292	0.2073
α_{LM}	0.1007	0.0253
β_N	-0.5984	0.0485
β_O	-0.4202	0.3539
φ	0.0235	0.0106
β_{NN}	0.2594	0.0525
β_{OO}	27.1638	6.4814
η	0.9527	0.0169
β_{NB}	-2.1846E-06	4.8360E-07
β_{NF}	-1.1479E-07	7.9158E-07
β_{OB}	-2.4704E-05	4.3136E-06
β_{OF}	-7.4049E-05	1.0372E-05
Equation	Standard Error	R ²
Labor	0.0148	0.9883
Material	0.0315	0.9546
Non-IT capital	0.0395	0.9967
IT capital	0.0025	0.9864
Log of likelihood		8184

Note: $b_{NO} = (\varphi b_{NN} b_{OO})^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Parameter estimates for the industry dummy variables are not reported.

Table 4. Short-Run Elasticity with respect to IT Spillover Stocks: 42 U.S. Industries, 1984-2000
(Mean Values)

Industry	$\mathcal{E}_{c^vSO_B}$	$\mathcal{E}_{c^vSO_F}$	$\mathcal{E}_{v_LSO_B}$	$\mathcal{E}_{v_LSO_F}$	$\mathcal{E}_{v_MSO_B}$	$\mathcal{E}_{v_MSO_F}$
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-0.0136 ^a	-0.0013	-0.0155 ^a	-0.0014	-0.0127 ^a	-0.0012
Mining	-0.0587 ^a	-0.0037	-0.0626 ^a	-0.0040	-0.0565 ^a	-0.0036
Construction	-0.0040 ^a	-0.0015	-0.0029 ^a	-0.0011 ^a	-0.0053 ^a	-0.0020 ^a
Lumber and wood products	-0.0036 ^a	-0.0012 ^b	-0.0049 ^a	-0.0017 ^b	-0.0030 ^a	-0.0011 ^b
Furniture and fixtures	-0.0053 ^a	-0.0005 ^a	-0.0065 ^a	-0.0006 ^a	-0.0048 ^a	-0.0004 ^a
Stone, clay, and glass products	-0.0050 ^a	-0.0023 ^c	-0.0058 ^a	-0.0027 ^c	-0.0046 ^a	-0.0021 ^c
Primary metal industries	-0.0077 ^a	-0.0015	-0.0133 ^a	-0.0026	-0.0061 ^a	-0.0012
Fabricated metal products	-0.0041 ^a	-0.0025 ^b	-0.0047 ^a	-0.0029 ^b	-0.0038 ^a	-0.0022 ^b
Industrial machinery and equipment	-0.0113 ^a	-0.0078 ^a	-0.0132 ^a	-0.0097 ^a	-0.0103 ^a	-0.0068 ^a
Electronic and other electric equipment	-0.0093 ^a	-0.0126 ^a	-0.0104 ^a	-0.0151 ^a	-0.0088 ^a	-0.0114 ^a
Transportation equipment	-0.0075 ^a	-0.0009 ^b	-0.0119 ^a	-0.0014 ^b	-0.0061 ^a	-0.0007 ^b
Instruments and related products	-0.0110 ^a	-0.0067 ^a	-0.0126 ^a	-0.0079 ^a	-0.0101 ^a	-0.0061 ^a
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-0.0086 ^a	-0.0042 ^a	-0.0091 ^a	-0.0046 ^a	-0.0082 ^a	-0.0040 ^a
Food and kindred products	-0.0049 ^a	-0.0017 ^c	-0.0124 ^a	-0.0044 ^c	-0.0035 ^a	-0.0012 ^c
Tobacco products	-0.0110 ^a	-0.0002 ^b	-0.0418 ^a	-0.0007 ^b	-0.0077 ^a	-0.0001 ^b
Textile mill products	-0.0054 ^a	-0.0022 ^c	-0.0082 ^a	-0.0033 ^c	-0.0045 ^a	-0.0017 ^c
Apparel and other textile products	-0.0041 ^a	-0.0010 ^a	-0.0056 ^a	-0.0014 ^a	-0.0035 ^a	-0.0008 ^a
Paper and allied products	-0.0065 ^a	-0.0041	-0.0105 ^a	-0.0067	-0.0053 ^a	-0.0033
Printing and publishing	-0.0112 ^a	-0.0207 ^a	-0.0121 ^a	-0.0226 ^a	-0.0107 ^a	-0.0196 ^a
Chemicals and allied products	-0.0111 ^a	-0.0025 ^b	-0.0176 ^a	-0.0040 ^b	-0.0089 ^a	-0.0020 ^b
Petroleum and coal products	-0.0049 ^a	-0.0007	-0.0264 ^a	-0.0039	-0.0032 ^a	-0.0005
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	-0.0035 ^a	-0.0027 ^b	-0.0050 ^a	-0.0040 ^b	-0.0029 ^a	-0.0023 ^b
Leather and leather products	-0.0061 ^a	-0.0017 ^b	-0.0064 ^a	-0.0019 ^b	-0.0059 ^a	-0.0016 ^b
Transportation	-0.0208 ^a	-0.0055	-0.0193 ^a	-0.0051	-0.0221 ^a	-0.0057
Communication	-0.0388 ^a	-0.0325 ^c	-0.0434 ^a	-0.0383 ^c	-0.0370 ^a	-0.0299 ^c
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.0362 ^a	-0.0173	-0.0475 ^a	-0.0227	-0.0314 ^a	-0.0150
Wholesale trade	-0.0170 ^a	-0.0219 ^a	-0.0120 ^a	-0.0156 ^a	-0.0236 ^a	-0.0302 ^a
Retail trade	-0.0179 ^a	-0.0030 ^a	-0.0126 ^a	-0.0021 ^a	-0.0245 ^a	-0.0041 ^a
Bank and security	-0.0331 ^a	-0.0389 ^a	-0.0263 ^a	-0.0311 ^a	-0.0404 ^a	-0.0472 ^a
Insurance	-0.0276 ^a	-0.0195 ^a	-0.0238 ^a	-0.0168 ^a	-0.0309 ^a	-0.0219 ^a
Real estate	-0.0453 ^a	-0.0841	-0.0783 ^a	-0.1502	-0.0358 ^a	-0.0652
Hotels and other lodging places	-0.0278 ^a	-0.0060	-0.0217 ^a	-0.0048	-0.0338 ^a	-0.0073
Personal services	-0.0090 ^a	-0.0021 ^b	-0.0068 ^a	-0.0016 ^b	-0.0116 ^a	-0.0026 ^b
Business services	-0.0062 ^a	-0.0665 ^a	-0.0040 ^a	-0.0432 ^a	-0.0099 ^a	-0.1068 ^a
Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.0142 ^a	-0.0051	-0.0120 ^a	-0.0043	-0.0161 ^a	-0.0057
Miscellaneous repair services	-0.0030 ^a	-0.0098 ^a	-0.0035 ^a	-0.0119 ^a	-0.0028 ^a	-0.0089 ^a
Motion pictures	-0.0208 ^a	-0.0122 ^a	-0.0196 ^a	-0.0116 ^a	-0.0217 ^a	-0.0127 ^a
Amusement and recreation services	-0.0139 ^a	-0.0021	-0.0117 ^a	-0.0018	-0.0157 ^a	-0.0024
Health services	-0.0088 ^a	0.0000 ^a	-0.0050 ^a	0.0000 ^a	-0.0165 ^a	0.0000 ^a
Legal services	-0.0049 ^a	-0.0263 ^a	-0.0030 ^a	-0.0163 ^a	-0.0088 ^a	-0.0464 ^a
Educational services	-0.0422 ^a	-0.0029 ^a	-0.0293 ^a	-0.0020 ^a	-0.0584 ^a	-0.0040 ^a
Other services	-0.0093 ^a	-0.0215 ^a	-0.0068 ^a	-0.0159 ^a	-0.0121 ^a	-0.0279 ^a
Manufacturing	-0.0076	-0.0045	-0.0121	-0.0061	-0.0064	-0.0040
Services	-0.0228	-0.0251	-0.0223	-0.0254	-0.0262	-0.0299
Total	-0.0166	-0.0154	-0.0179	-0.0162	-0.0181	-0.0179

Note: The services sector excludes not only the manufacturing sector but also agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining, and construction industries.

^a: Significant at the 1% level.

^b: Significant at the 5% level.

^c: Significant at the 10% level.

Table 5: Long-Run Elasticity with respect to IT Spillover Stocks: 42 U.S. Industries, 1984-2000
(Mean Values)

Industry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	ϵ_{c,SO_B}^I	ϵ_{c,SO_F}^I	ϵ_{k_N,SO_B}^I	ϵ_{k_N,SO_F}^I	ϵ_{k_O,SO_B}^I	ϵ_{k_O,SO_F}^I	ϵ_{v_L,SO_B}^I	ϵ_{v_L,SO_F}^I	ϵ_{v_M,SO_B}^I	ϵ_{v_M,SO_F}^I
Mining	-0.0126 ^a	0.0000	0.0106 ^a	-0.0042	1.5034 ^a	3.3965 ^a	-0.0143 ^a	0.0000	-0.0117 ^a	0.0000
Construction	-0.0652 ^a	-0.0041	0.0091 ^a	-0.0014	0.1993 ^a	0.2410 ^a	-0.0697 ^a	-0.0043	-0.0627 ^a	-0.0040
Lumber and wood products	-0.0090 ^a	-0.0004	0.1309 ^a	-0.0331	1.9813 ^a	2.6845 ^a	-0.0066 ^a	-0.0002	-0.0118 ^a	-0.0006
Furniture and fixtures	-0.0065 ^a	-0.0004	0.0597 ^a	-0.0183	0.4199 ^a	0.7379 ^a	-0.0089 ^a	-0.0006	-0.0055 ^a	-0.0003
Stone, clay, and glass products	-0.0100 ^a	-0.0004	0.1220 ^a	-0.0069	0.4541 ^a	0.1636 ^a	-0.0123 ^a	-0.0005	-0.0089 ^a	-0.0003
Primary metal industries	-0.0072 ^a	-0.0021	0.0194 ^a	-0.0075	0.1207 ^a	0.2844 ^a	-0.0084 ^a	-0.0025	-0.0066 ^a	-0.0019
Fabricated metal products	-0.0098 ^a	-0.0008	0.0228 ^a	-0.0073	0.2975 ^a	0.6371 ^a	-0.0171 ^a	-0.0015	-0.0077 ^a	-0.0006
Industrial machinery and equipment	-0.0068 ^a	-0.0022	0.0315 ^a	-0.0133	0.1539 ^a	0.4164 ^a	-0.0078 ^a	-0.0026	-0.0062 ^a	-0.0020
Electronic and other electric equipment	-0.0143 ^a	-0.0074 ^a	0.0724 ^a	-0.0181	0.1029 ^a	0.1547 ^a	-0.0173 ^a	-0.0092 ^a	-0.0129 ^a	-0.0065 ^a
Transportation equipment	-0.0122 ^a	-0.0115 ^b	0.0442 ^a	-0.0237	0.0725 ^a	0.2387 ^a	-0.0146 ^a	-0.0146 ^b	-0.0111 ^a	-0.0099 ^b
Instruments and related products	-0.0127 ^a	-0.0006	0.1082 ^a	-0.0080	0.3860 ^a	0.1870 ^a	-0.0204 ^a	-0.0011	-0.0103 ^a	-0.0005
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-0.0177 ^a	-0.0087 ^a	0.0774 ^a	-0.0164	0.1228 ^a	0.1659 ^a	-0.0198 ^a	-0.0098 ^a	-0.0166 ^a	-0.0082 ^a
Food and kindred products	-0.0139 ^a	-0.0022	0.1145 ^a	-0.0314	0.3995 ^a	0.6454 ^a	-0.0150 ^a	-0.0025	-0.0134 ^a	-0.0021
Tobacco products	-0.0088 ^a	-0.0007	0.0597 ^a	-0.0205	0.4046 ^a	0.9146 ^a	-0.0223 ^a	-0.0020	-0.0062 ^a	-0.0005
Textile mill products	-0.0200 ^a	-0.0001	0.1977 ^a	-0.0024	1.0426 ^a	0.0740 ^a	-0.0778 ^a	-0.0003	-0.0139 ^a	0.0000
Apparel and other textile products	-0.0085 ^a	-0.0022	0.0319 ^a	-0.0094	0.1880 ^a	0.3505 ^a	-0.0127 ^a	-0.0034	-0.0069 ^a	-0.0018
Paper and allied products	-0.0087 ^a	-0.0007	0.1670 ^a	-0.0182	0.4715 ^a	0.2840 ^a	-0.0118 ^a	-0.0011	-0.0074 ^a	-0.0006
Printing and publishing	-0.0093 ^a	-0.0012	0.0241 ^a	-0.0183	0.2207 ^a	1.0852 ^a	-0.0150 ^a	-0.0023	-0.0075 ^a	-0.0009
Chemicals and allied products	-0.0180 ^a	-0.0236 ^a	0.0941 ^a	-0.0541	0.1259 ^a	0.4686 ^a	-0.0193 ^a	-0.0255 ^a	-0.0172 ^a	-0.0225 ^a
Petroleum and coal products	-0.0156 ^a	-0.0025	0.0382 ^a	-0.0061	0.2029 ^a	0.2053 ^a	-0.0249 ^a	-0.0041	-0.0126 ^a	-0.0020
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	-0.0075 ^a	-0.0004	0.0243 ^a	-0.0092	0.5746 ^a	1.3553 ^a	-0.0406 ^a	-0.0025	-0.0049 ^a	-0.0003
Leather and leather products	-0.0057 ^a	-0.0019	0.0337 ^a	-0.0195	0.1740 ^a	0.6734 ^a	-0.0082 ^a	-0.0029	-0.0048 ^a	-0.0016
Transportation	-0.0108 ^a	-0.0008	0.0918 ^a	-0.0137	0.5294 ^a	0.3671 ^a	-0.0113 ^a	-0.0010	-0.0106 ^a	-0.0007
Communication	-0.0172 ^a	-0.0046	0.0120 ^a	-0.0054	0.3289 ^a	0.9043 ^a	-0.0160 ^a	-0.0044	-0.0182 ^a	-0.0048
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.0413 ^a	-0.0302	0.0125 ^a	-0.0099	0.0955 ^a	0.5151 ^a	-0.0469 ^a	-0.0359	-0.0390 ^a	-0.0277
	-0.0416 ^a	-0.0190	0.0035 ^a	-0.0032	0.0584 ^a	0.3409 ^a	-0.0546 ^a	-0.0250	-0.0361 ^a	-0.0165

Table 5. continued

Industry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wholesale trade	ε_{C,SO_B}^I	ε_{C,SO_F}^I	ε_{K_N,SO_B}^I	ε_{K_O,SO_F}^I	ε_{K_O,SO_B}^I	ε_{K_O,SO_F}^I	ε_{V_I,SO_B}^I	ε_{V_I,SO_F}^I	ε_{V_M,SO_B}^I	ε_{V_M,SO_F}^I
Retail trade	-0.0238 ^a	-0.0280 ^a	0.0362 ^a	-0.0125	0.0274 ^a	0.0602 ^a	-0.0195 ^a	-0.0334 ^a	-0.0392 ^a	-0.0195 ^a
Bank and security	-0.0247 ^a	-0.0031 ^c	0.0690 ^a	-0.0058	0.2112 ^a	0.1055 ^a	-0.0022 ^c	-0.0339 ^a	-0.0043 ^c	-0.0022 ^c
Insurance	-0.0440 ^a	-0.0512 ^a	0.0258 ^a	-0.0094	0.0234 ^a	0.0587 ^a	-0.0388 ^a	-0.0547 ^a	-0.0649 ^a	-0.0388 ^a
Real estate	-0.0408 ^a	-0.0219 ^a	0.1157 ^a	-0.0233	0.1475 ^a	0.1794 ^a	-0.0189 ^a	-0.0454 ^a	-0.0244 ^a	-0.0189 ^a
Hotels and other lodging places	-0.0497 ^a	-0.0871	0.0051 ^a	-0.0099	0.0574 ^a	0.7494 ^a	-0.1537	-0.0392 ^a	-0.0680	-0.1537
Personal services	-0.0320 ^a	-0.0033	0.0225 ^a	-0.0083	0.4548 ^a	0.9488 ^a	-0.0027	-0.0388 ^a	-0.0039	-0.0027
Business services	-0.0143 ^a	-0.0011	0.1161 ^a	-0.0175	0.5395 ^a	0.5434 ^a	-0.0008	-0.0183 ^a	-0.0013	-0.0008
Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.0096 ^a	-0.0866 ^a	0.0363 ^a	-0.0914	0.0137 ^a	0.2247 ^a	-0.0549 ^a	-0.0156 ^a	-0.1414 ^a	-0.0549 ^a
Miscellaneous repair services	-0.0211 ^a	0.0011	0.0233 ^a	-0.0132	0.2895 ^a	1.1082 ^a	0.0008	-0.0240 ^a	0.0013	0.0008
Motion pictures	-0.0052 ^a	-0.0051	0.0400 ^a	-0.0621	0.1135 ^a	1.1000 ^a	-0.0068	-0.0048 ^a	-0.0042	-0.0068
Amusement and recreation services	-0.0298 ^a	-0.0131 ^a	0.0833 ^a	-0.0203	0.1636 ^a	0.2615 ^a	-0.0125 ^a	-0.0310 ^a	-0.0136 ^a	-0.0125 ^a
Health services	-0.0172 ^a	-0.0004	0.0765 ^a	-0.0126	0.5830 ^a	0.6175 ^a	-0.0004	-0.0194 ^a	-0.0004	-0.0004
Legal services	-0.0144 ^a	0.0000	0.1585 ^a	0.0000	0.4741 ^a	0.0001 ^a	0.0000	-0.0270 ^a	0.0000	0.0000
Educational services	-0.0078 ^a	-0.0219 ^c	0.1175 ^a	-0.1671	0.0861 ^a	0.7802 ^a	-0.0137 ^c	-0.0140 ^a	-0.0379 ^c	-0.0137 ^c
Other services	-0.0507 ^a	-0.0037 ^a	0.0346 ^a	-0.0015	0.1066 ^a	0.0367 ^a	-0.0026 ^a	-0.0703 ^a	-0.0052 ^a	-0.0026 ^a
Manufacturing	-0.0133 ^a	-0.0235 ^a	0.0780 ^a	-0.0523	0.0749 ^a	0.3073 ^a	-0.0173 ^a	-0.0173 ^a	-0.0306 ^a	-0.0173 ^a
Services	-0.0115	-0.0042	0.0632	-0.0165	0.2696	0.4733	-0.0189	-0.0055	-0.0097	-0.0037
Total	-0.0285	-0.0286	0.0573	-0.0219	0.1823	0.3506	-0.0270	-0.0277	-0.0339	-0.0353
Total	-0.0213	-0.0170	0.0588	-0.0191	0.3482	0.5974	-0.0229	-0.0170	-0.0237	-0.0205

Note: The services sector excludes not only the manufacturing sector but also agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining, and construction industries.

a: Significant at the 1% level.

b: Significant at the 5% level.

c: Significant at the 10% level.

Table 6. Variable Cost Elasticity with respect to IT Capital Stock of Other Industries: 42 U.S. Industries, 1984-2000
(Mean Values)

Industry	ECXJ1	ECXJ2	ECXJ3	ECXJ4	ECXJ5	ECXJ6	ECXJ7	ECXJ8	ECXJ9	ECXJ10	ECXJ11
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.00000	-0.00011	-0.00051	-0.00011	0.00000	-0.00003	-0.00001	-0.00019	-0.00182	-0.00104	-0.00018
2 Mining	-0.00004	0.00000	-0.000206	-0.00003	0.00000	-0.00069	-0.00149	-0.00109	-0.001881	-0.00101	-0.00040
3 Construction	-0.00004	-0.00018	0.00000	-0.00022	-0.00001	-0.00035	-0.00013	-0.00112	-0.00180	-0.00216	-0.00007
4 Lumber and wood products	-0.00044	-0.00002	-0.000466	0.00000	-0.00009	-0.00007	-0.00003	-0.00039	-0.00068	-0.00031	-0.00025
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00063	-0.00040	0.00000	-0.00006	-0.00050	-0.00120	-0.00048	-0.00156	-0.000297
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	-0.00002	-0.000205	-0.000973	-0.00008	-0.00001	0.00000	-0.00029	-0.00033	-0.00179	-0.000259	-0.000126
7 Primary metal industries	-0.00001	-0.000157	-0.000079	-0.00002	-0.00003	-0.00016	0.00000	-0.00029	-0.001050	-0.000356	-0.000233
8 Fabricated metal products	-0.00002	-0.00012	-0.000455	-0.00005	-0.00005	-0.00004	-0.00024	0.00000	-0.000693	-0.000331	-0.000448
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	-0.00009	-0.000109	-0.000368	-0.00004	-0.00001	-0.00009	-0.00026	-0.000256	0.00000	-0.001845	-0.000733
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	-0.00006	-0.000009	-0.000569	-0.00002	-0.00003	-0.00019	-0.00111	-0.00167	-0.003279	0.000000	-0.001014
11 Transportation equipment	-0.00001	-0.00004	-0.000012	-0.00002	-0.00006	-0.00008	-0.00068	-0.000205	-0.000599	-0.000630	0.000000
12 Instruments and related products	-0.00004	-0.00008	-0.000196	-0.00001	-0.00010	-0.00010	-0.00045	-0.00151	-0.000611	-0.002331	-0.000684
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-0.00003	-0.00002	-0.000147	-0.00009	-0.00001	-0.00006	-0.00082	-0.00048	-0.00151	-0.00220	-0.000006
14 Food and kindred products	-0.000205	-0.00001	-0.000003	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00010	0.00000	-0.00059	-0.00018	-0.00005	-0.00002
15 Tobacco products	-0.000142	-0.00004	-0.00005	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00008	-0.00018	-0.00020	-0.00001
16 Textile mill products	-0.00049	-0.00004	-0.00056	-0.00001	-0.00020	-0.00006	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00179	-0.00004	-0.000085
17 Apparel and other textile products	-0.00003	0.00000	-0.00015	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00025	-0.00002	-0.000222
18 Paper and allied products	-0.00005	-0.00020	-0.00039	-0.00035	-0.00002	-0.00008	-0.00006	-0.00029	-0.00184	-0.00091	-0.00014
19 Printing and publishing	-0.00002	-0.00001	-0.00019	-0.00001	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00004	-0.00007	-0.00149	-0.00021	-0.00014
20 Chemicals and allied products	-0.00054	-0.000174	-0.000126	-0.00004	-0.00002	-0.00018	-0.00015	-0.00080	-0.00174	-0.00163	-0.00112
21 Petroleum and coal products	-0.00004	-0.001296	-0.00037	-0.00001	0.00000	-0.00005	-0.00001	-0.00006	-0.00015	-0.00008	-0.000006
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	-0.00007	-0.00005	-0.000125	-0.00003	-0.00004	-0.00007	-0.00007	-0.00038	-0.000341	-0.000272	-0.000274
23 Leather and leather products	-0.00004	-0.00001	-0.00003	-0.00001	-0.00004	-0.00001	0.00000	-0.00023	-0.00025	-0.00002	-0.00003
24 Transportation	-0.00016	-0.00031	-0.000178	-0.00009	-0.00002	-0.00020	-0.00035	-0.00071	-0.000457	-0.000254	-0.000452
25 Communication	-0.00013	-0.00022	-0.000292	-0.00012	-0.00002	-0.00013	-0.00014	-0.00119	-0.000795	-0.003840	-0.000080
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.00030	-0.005602	-0.000548	-0.00038	-0.00003	-0.00054	-0.00011	-0.00219	-0.001172	-0.000738	-0.000410
27 Wholesale trade	-0.000130	-0.000105	-0.001042	-0.00051	-0.00022	-0.00037	-0.000176	-0.000330	-0.003448	-0.002201	-0.001617
28 Retail trade	-0.00013	-0.00008	-0.000461	-0.00002	-0.00001	-0.00006	-0.00003	-0.00029	-0.00138	-0.00105	-0.000192
29 Bank and security	-0.00068	-0.001593	-0.001166	-0.00013	-0.00006	-0.00015	-0.00036	-0.00098	-0.000798	-0.000583	-0.000437
30 Insurance	-0.00025	-0.00022	-0.000361	-0.00004	-0.00001	-0.00005	-0.00009	-0.00030	-0.000201	-0.000180	-0.000098
31 Real estate	-0.000222	-0.00064	-0.000883	-0.00034	-0.00004	-0.00045	-0.00016	-0.00155	-0.000593	-0.000524	-0.000132
32 Hotels and other lodging places	-0.00019	-0.00017	-0.000152	-0.00004	-0.00001	-0.00021	-0.00007	-0.00028	-0.000197	-0.000143	-0.000096
33 Personal services	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00027	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00013	-0.00073	-0.00047	-0.00022
34 Business services	-0.00008	-0.00034	-0.000255	-0.00007	-0.00005	-0.00013	-0.00026	-0.00091	-0.001175	-0.000883	-0.000411
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.00006	-0.00005	-0.000081	-0.00002	-0.00001	-0.00012	-0.00005	-0.00095	-0.000354	-0.000383	-0.000993
36 Miscellaneous repair services	-0.00021	-0.00004	-0.000230	-0.00005	-0.00001	-0.00012	-0.00036	-0.00053	-0.000603	-0.000374	-0.000152
37 Motion pictures	-0.00001	0.00000	-0.000034	-0.00002	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00004	-0.00036	-0.000423	-0.00016
38 Amusement and recreation services	-0.00015	-0.00002	-0.000044	-0.00002	0.00000	-0.00001	-0.00001	-0.00013	-0.00059	-0.00052	-0.000034
39 Health services	-0.00003	0.00000	-0.000014	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00004	0.00000	-0.00007	-0.000051	-0.000030	-0.000004
40 Legal services	-0.00007	-0.00070	-0.000085	-0.00003	-0.00001	-0.00005	-0.00006	-0.00026	-0.000359	-0.000293	-0.000237
41 Educational services	-0.00011	-0.00009	-0.001083	-0.00006	0.00000	-0.00020	-0.00002	-0.00020	-0.00146	-0.000492	-0.000190
42 Other services	-0.00006	-0.00045	-0.000921	-0.00003	-0.00002	-0.00004	-0.00005	-0.00027	-0.000193	-0.000247	-0.000067

Note: ECXJ# shows the variable cost elasticity of industries in the rows with respect to the IT capital stock of the industry in the column #.

Table 6. Continued

Industry	ECXJ12	ECXJ13	ECXJ14	ECXJ15	ECXJ16	ECXJ17	ECXJ18	ECXJ19	ECXJ20	ECXJ21	ECXJ22
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-0.000013	-0.000001	-0.000982	-0.000001	-0.000013	-0.000002	-0.000023	-0.000007	-0.000814	-0.000029	-0.000019
2 Mining	-0.000017	0.000000	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000009	-0.000005	-0.000869	-0.000034	-0.000023
3 Construction	-0.000013	-0.000001	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000002	-0.000045	-0.000005	-0.000016
4 Lumber and wood products	-0.000003	-0.000001	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000036	-0.000003	-0.000052	-0.000003	-0.000011
5 Furniture and fixtures	-0.000008	0.000000	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000054	0.000000	-0.000021	-0.000002	-0.000064	-0.000002	-0.000053
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	-0.000032	-0.000001	-0.000102	0.000000	-0.000004	0.000000	-0.000034	-0.000002	-0.000242	-0.000008	-0.000029
7 Primary metal industries	-0.000033	-0.000003	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000098	-0.000007	-0.000098	-0.000003	-0.000011
8 Fabricated metal products	-0.000066	-0.000001	-0.000088	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000110	-0.000005	-0.000119	-0.000002	-0.000021
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	-0.000118	-0.000002	-0.000015	0.000000	-0.000007	-0.000001	-0.000021	-0.000054	-0.000100	-0.000002	-0.000063
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	-0.000681	-0.000004	-0.000006	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000022	-0.000077	-0.000128	-0.000002	-0.000069
11 Transportation equipment	-0.000086	0.000000	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000008	-0.000002	-0.000003	-0.000077	-0.000001	-0.000063
12 Instruments and related products	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000012	0.000000	-0.000038	-0.000128	-0.000126	-0.000002	-0.000057
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-0.000003	0.000000	0.000008	0.000000	-0.000012	-0.000012	-0.000038	-0.000027	-0.000226	-0.000003	-0.000057
14 Food and kindred products	-0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000040	-0.000017	-0.000057	-0.000002	-0.000025
15 Tobacco products	-0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000049	-0.000095	-0.000113	-0.000002	-0.000019
16 Textile mill products	-0.000053	-0.000003	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000187	0.000000	-0.000020	-0.000013	-0.001124	-0.000002	-0.000057
17 Apparel and other textile products	-0.000001	-0.000004	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000187	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.000027	-0.000001	-0.000006
18 Paper and allied products	-0.000040	-0.000002	-0.000157	0.000000	-0.000009	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000614	-0.000522	-0.000005	-0.000065
19 Printing and publishing	-0.000056	-0.000001	-0.000061	-0.000001	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000346	0.000000	-0.000220	-0.000002	-0.000027
20 Chemicals and allied products	-0.000036	-0.000004	-0.000074	0.000000	-0.000056	-0.000001	-0.000088	-0.000102	0.000000	-0.000014	-0.000024
21 Petroleum and coal products	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000006	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000003	-0.000093	0.000000	-0.000005
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	-0.000050	-0.000003	-0.000076	0.000000	-0.000013	-0.000001	-0.000035	-0.000039	-0.000864	-0.000002	0.000000
23 Leather and leather products	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000292	0.000000	-0.000054	-0.000049	-0.000014	-0.000005	-0.000254	-0.000003	-0.000049
24 Transportation	-0.000028	-0.000002	-0.000101	0.000000	-0.000005	-0.000004	-0.000033	-0.000159	-0.000199	-0.000158	-0.000064
25 Communication	-0.000271	-0.000005	-0.000030	0.000000	-0.000003	-0.000005	-0.000072	-0.000132	-0.000696	-0.000126	-0.000082
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.000359	-0.000025	-0.000757	-0.000002	-0.000047	-0.000028	-0.000165	-0.000685	-0.001126	-0.000043	-0.000129
27 Wholesale trade	-0.00015	-0.000002	-0.000587	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000001	-0.000057	-0.000445	-0.000444	-0.000008	-0.000029
28 Retail trade	-0.000176	-0.000010	-0.000186	0.000000	-0.000012	-0.000011	-0.000038	-0.000045	-0.000445	-0.000030	-0.000049
29 Bank and security	-0.000054	-0.000003	-0.000054	0.000000	-0.000003	-0.000002	-0.000020	-0.000246	-0.000883	-0.000003	-0.000017
30 Insurance	-0.000102	-0.000007	-0.000043	0.000000	-0.000005	-0.000007	-0.000039	-0.000358	-0.000195	-0.000019	-0.000055
31 Real estate	-0.000034	-0.000004	-0.000005	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000017	-0.000036	-0.000128	-0.000125	-0.000007	-0.000035
32 Hotels and other lodging places	-0.000031	-0.000016	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000005	-0.000008	-0.000009	-0.000138	-0.000166	-0.000004	-0.000009
33 Personal services	-0.000199	-0.000011	-0.000318	-0.000006	-0.000009	-0.000021	-0.000044	-0.000517	-0.000528	-0.000010	-0.000037
34 Business services	-0.000017	-0.000001	-0.000020	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000002	-0.000011	-0.000045	-0.000076	-0.000019	-0.000054
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.000045	-0.000003	-0.000065	0.000000	-0.000008	-0.000001	-0.000027	-0.000067	-0.000179	-0.000008	-0.000026
36 Miscellaneous repair services	-0.000010	-0.000001	-0.000074	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000002	-0.000008	-0.000045	-0.000042	-0.000003	-0.000003
37 Motion pictures	-0.000010	-0.000007	-0.000149	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000003	-0.000013	-0.000059	-0.000061	-0.000005	-0.000009
38 Amusement and recreation services	-0.000071	-0.000001	-0.000042	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000014	-0.000068	-0.000326	-0.000002	-0.000032
39 Health services	-0.000184	-0.000002	-0.000030	-0.000001	-0.000002	-0.000001	-0.000011	-0.000149	-0.000285	-0.000006	-0.000009
40 Legal services	-0.000117	-0.000008	-0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000044	-0.000885	-0.000192	-0.000011	-0.000023
41 Educational services	-0.000089	-0.000005	-0.000058	0.000000	-0.000002	-0.000002	-0.000014	-0.000306	-0.000231	-0.000004	-0.000022
42 Other services											

Table 6. Continued

Industry	ECX123	ECX124	ECX125	ECX126	ECX127	ECX128	ECX129	ECX130	ECX131	ECX132	ECX133
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.00000	-0.000382	-0.000097	-0.000339	-0.009588	-0.000239	-0.001550	-0.000195	-0.002298	-0.000003	-0.000001
2 Mining	0.00000	-0.000591	-0.000151	-0.004841	-0.006840	-0.000652	-0.055055	-0.000150	-0.000521	-0.000015	-0.000001
3 Construction	0.00000	-0.000089	-0.000044	-0.000039	-0.001872	-0.000099	-0.001711	-0.000067	-0.000164	-0.000001	-0.000000
4 Lumber and wood products	0.00000	-0.000155	-0.000040	-0.000125	-0.003403	-0.000112	-0.000460	-0.000026	-0.000170	-0.000002	0.000000
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.00000	-0.000101	-0.000030	-0.000078	-0.003856	-0.000179	-0.000542	-0.000025	-0.000117	-0.000002	0.000000
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	0.00000	-0.000486	-0.000071	-0.000421	-0.002972	-0.000380	-0.000657	-0.000039	-0.000296	-0.000007	-0.000001
7 Primary metal industries	0.00000	-0.000318	-0.000030	-0.000480	-0.006070	-0.000115	-0.000672	-0.000058	-0.000058	-0.000003	0.000000
8 Fabricated metal products	0.00000	-0.000129	-0.000069	-0.000146	-0.003050	-0.000268	-0.000527	-0.000032	-0.000163	-0.000002	-0.000001
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	0.00000	-0.000254	-0.000204	-0.000253	-0.009811	-0.000562	-0.001330	-0.000070	-0.000267	-0.000006	-0.000002
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	0.00000	-0.000196	-0.0001294	-0.000238	-0.009892	-0.000571	-0.001356	-0.000102	-0.000312	-0.000006	-0.000002
11 Transportation equipment	0.00000	-0.000214	-0.000026	-0.000103	-0.005169	-0.000605	-0.000721	-0.000033	-0.000075	-0.000004	-0.000001
12 Instruments and related products	0.00000	-0.000133	-0.000150	-0.000325	-0.006469	-0.000357	-0.002036	-0.000166	-0.000296	-0.000006	-0.000005
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.00000	-0.000141	-0.000094	-0.000108	-0.007225	-0.000685	-0.001899	-0.000115	-0.000246	-0.000006	-0.000028
14 Food and kindred products	0.00000	-0.000143	-0.000015	-0.000087	-0.003471	-0.001847	-0.000453	-0.000026	-0.000038	-0.000007	0.000000
15 Tobacco products	0.00000	-0.000112	-0.000040	-0.000049	-0.003071	-0.000377	-0.001409	-0.000057	-0.000056	-0.000007	0.000000
16 Textile mill products	0.00000	-0.000155	-0.000027	-0.000247	-0.005064	-0.000204	-0.000622	-0.000030	-0.000070	-0.000004	-0.000004
17 Apparel and other textile products	-0.00001	-0.000074	-0.000031	-0.000062	-0.002794	-0.000144	-0.000606	-0.000020	-0.000111	-0.000009	-0.000006
18 Paper and allied products	0.00000	-0.000373	-0.000051	-0.000351	-0.006250	-0.000867	-0.001079	-0.000070	-0.000117	-0.000006	-0.000001
19 Printing and publishing	0.00000	-0.000421	-0.000619	-0.000150	-0.012126	-0.000777	-0.010182	-0.000649	-0.000653	-0.000012	-0.000017
20 Chemicals and allied products	0.00000	-0.000399	-0.000077	-0.000478	-0.007404	-0.000308	-0.001613	-0.000057	-0.000169	-0.000007	-0.000006
21 Petroleum and coal products	0.00000	-0.000359	-0.000016	-0.000575	-0.002447	-0.000152	-0.000923	-0.000017	-0.000048	-0.000001	0.000000
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.00000	-0.000218	-0.000048	-0.000134	-0.002581	-0.000512	-0.000512	-0.000036	-0.000117	-0.000004	-0.000001
23 Leather and leather products	0.00000	-0.000124	-0.000045	-0.000182	-0.003575	-0.000594	-0.000750	-0.000057	-0.000125	-0.000004	-0.000058
24 Transportation	0.00000	0.000000	0.0000652	-0.000622	-0.008384	-0.001813	-0.006296	-0.000524	-0.001308	-0.000020	-0.000004
25 Communication	0.00000	-0.000909	0.000000	-0.000524	-0.017623	-0.004248	-0.019385	-0.001905	-0.002984	-0.000045	-0.000017
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.00000	-0.002123	-0.000569	0.000000	-0.013049	-0.007464	-0.013958	-0.000671	-0.003251	-0.000066	-0.000019
27 Wholesale trade	0.00000	-0.001057	-0.001044	-0.000630	0.000000	-0.005303	-0.005559	-0.000271	-0.002019	-0.000031	-0.000014
28 Retail trade	0.00000	-0.000283	-0.000343	-0.000701	-0.004851	0.000000	-0.003876	-0.000231	-0.003050	-0.000011	-0.000007
29 Bank and security	0.00000	-0.001420	-0.002249	-0.001164	-0.014468	-0.008154	0.000000	-0.006858	-0.009584	-0.000103	-0.000022
30 Insurance	0.00000	-0.000708	-0.001199	-0.000273	-0.003031	-0.002283	-0.031962	0.000000	-0.003910	-0.000026	-0.000005
31 Real estate	0.00000	-0.001246	-0.002009	-0.002879	-0.020999	-0.020880	-0.053918	-0.003687	0.000000	-0.000094	-0.000058
32 Hotels and other lodging places	0.00000	-0.000553	-0.000621	-0.001502	-0.005868	-0.001402	-0.012528	-0.000376	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000015
33 Personal services	-0.000001	-0.000124	-0.000254	-0.000358	-0.002251	-0.001000	-0.001711	-0.000078	-0.001484	-0.000011	0.000000
34 Business services	0.00000	-0.001012	-0.001753	-0.000447	-0.027093	-0.012285	-0.027482	-0.001816	-0.003511	-0.000057	-0.000032
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	0.00000	-0.000602	-0.000284	-0.000218	-0.007587	-0.001644	-0.004025	-0.000582	-0.001787	-0.000011	-0.000017
36 Miscellaneous repair services	0.00000	-0.000191	-0.000481	-0.000091	-0.004980	-0.001346	-0.001689	-0.000115	-0.000913	-0.000010	-0.000004
37 Motion pictures	0.00000	-0.000117	-0.000128	-0.000200	-0.006913	-0.001120	-0.006939	-0.000120	-0.002170	-0.000009	-0.000002
38 Amusement and recreation services	0.00000	-0.000111	-0.0001127	-0.000487	-0.001972	-0.001023	-0.003848	-0.000095	-0.001920	-0.000011	-0.000005
39 Health services	0.00000	-0.000084	-0.000181	-0.000169	-0.001872	-0.000358	-0.001485	-0.000087	-0.001554	-0.000006	-0.000002
40 Legal services	0.00000	-0.000464	-0.000530	-0.000487	-0.005490	-0.002513	-0.013815	-0.0002508	-0.002373	-0.000019	-0.000005
41 Educational services	0.00000	-0.000295	-0.000644	-0.000568	-0.004774	-0.004477	-0.004815	-0.000231	-0.011213	-0.000011	-0.000006
42 Other services	0.00000	-0.000367	-0.000744	-0.000282	-0.006907	-0.002133	-0.009716	-0.000679	-0.002569	-0.000023	-0.000022

Table 6. Continued

	Industry	ECXJ34	ECXJ35	ECXJ36	ECXJ37	ECXJ38	ECXJ39	ECXJ40	ECXJ41	ECXJ42
1	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	-0.000624	-0.000018	-0.000011	0.000000	-0.000003	-0.000012	-0.000017	0.000000	-0.000116
2	Mining	-0.002003	-0.000012	-0.000002	0.000000	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000135	-0.000001	-0.000979
3	Construction	-0.000491	-0.000005	-0.000003	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000008	-0.000135	-0.000002	-0.000552
4	Lumber and wood products	-0.000434	-0.000004	-0.000002	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000005	-0.000005	-0.000001	-0.000060
5	Furniture and fixtures	-0.000908	-0.000004	-0.000001	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000005	0.000000	-0.000113
6	Stone, clay, and glass products	-0.000950	-0.000012	-0.000006	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000005	-0.000010	-0.000002	-0.000106
7	Primary metal industries	-0.000813	-0.000007	-0.000008	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000007	0.000000	-0.000055
8	Fabricated metal products	-0.000824	-0.000011	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000016	-0.000007	0.000000	-0.000088
9	Industrial machinery and equipment	-0.006100	-0.000020	-0.000015	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.000069	-0.000035	-0.000001	-0.000215
10	Electronic and other electric equipment	-0.005730	-0.000029	-0.000011	-0.000011	-0.000002	-0.000052	-0.000030	-0.000004	-0.000530
11	Transportation equipment	-0.001130	-0.000051	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000004	-0.000022	-0.000001	-0.000070
12	Instruments and related products	-0.004641	-0.000008	-0.000006	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.001592	-0.000056	-0.000004	-0.000540
13	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-0.003161	-0.000005	-0.000005	-0.000001	-0.000012	-0.000059	-0.000020	-0.000003	-0.000561
14	Food and kindred products	-0.001257	-0.000003	-0.000002	-0.000001	-0.000002	-0.000035	-0.000004	0.000000	-0.000089
15	Tobacco products	-0.007925	-0.000007	-0.000004	-0.000003	-0.000001	0.000000	-0.000057	0.000000	-0.000078
16	Textile mill products	-0.000808	-0.000005	-0.000004	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.000006	-0.000007	0.000000	-0.000054
17	Apparel and other textile products	-0.001541	-0.000004	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.000002	-0.000083	-0.000004	0.000000	-0.000092
18	Paper and allied products	-0.001617	-0.000009	-0.000007	-0.000001	-0.000001	-0.000080	-0.000011	-0.000001	-0.000152
19	Printing and publishing	-0.009470	-0.000014	-0.000004	-0.000003	-0.000006	-0.000400	-0.000090	-0.000024	-0.002698
20	Chemicals and allied products	-0.003185	-0.000010	-0.000007	-0.000001	-0.000002	-0.000581	-0.000052	-0.000002	-0.000500
21	Petroleum and coal products	-0.000440	-0.000006	-0.000003	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000007	-0.000011	0.000000	-0.000062
22	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	-0.000828	-0.000012	-0.000003	0.000000	-0.000001	-0.000162	-0.000005	-0.000001	-0.000145
23	Leather and leather products	-0.002612	-0.000003	-0.000012	0.000000	-0.000008	-0.000034	-0.000015	-0.000001	-0.000325
24	Transportation	-0.008831	-0.000138	-0.000049	-0.000002	-0.000003	-0.000092	-0.000117	-0.000002	-0.000942
25	Communication	-0.028373	-0.000075	-0.000044	-0.000564	-0.000175	-0.000586	-0.000244	-0.000012	-0.003774
26	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	-0.010585	-0.000046	-0.000011	-0.000009	-0.000022	-0.000417	-0.000373	-0.000013	-0.001951
27	Wholesale trade	-0.016920	-0.000114	-0.000021	-0.000034	-0.000012	-0.000673	-0.000097	-0.000008	-0.001589
28	Retail trade	-0.009640	-0.000032	-0.000007	-0.000004	-0.000008	-0.001103	-0.000058	-0.000006	-0.000631
29	Bank and security	-0.031757	-0.000107	-0.000013	-0.000065	-0.000043	-0.000974	-0.000421	-0.000014	-0.004094
30	Insurance	-0.011535	-0.000107	-0.000005	-0.000005	-0.000006	-0.000306	-0.000393	-0.000004	-0.001422
31	Real estate	-0.036805	-0.000242	-0.000052	-0.000062	-0.000068	-0.002936	-0.000685	-0.000092	-0.008251
32	Hotels and other lodging places	-0.012337	-0.000033	-0.000012	-0.000004	-0.000014	-0.000143	-0.000099	-0.000001	-0.001459
33	Personal services	-0.004471	-0.000036	-0.000004	-0.000001	-0.000004	-0.000083	-0.000020	-0.000001	-0.001005
34	Business services	0.000000	-0.000058	-0.000012	-0.000057	-0.000045	-0.001325	-0.000173	-0.000038	-0.004716
35	Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.003971	0.000000	-0.000013	-0.000002	-0.000003	-0.000115	-0.000028	-0.000001	-0.000513
36	Miscellaneous repair services	-0.003416	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000004	-0.000008	-0.000192	-0.000018	-0.000003	-0.000276
37	Motion pictures	-0.012359	-0.000014	-0.000005	0.000000	-0.000013	-0.000025	-0.000060	-0.000014	-0.000880
38	Amusement and recreation services	-0.007226	-0.000020	-0.000008	-0.000006	0.000000	-0.000014	-0.000054	0.000000	-0.001137
39	Health services	-0.003593	-0.000012	-0.000003	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-0.000065	-0.000001	-0.000572
40	Legal services	-0.005737	-0.000016	-0.000003	-0.000011	-0.000011	-0.000788	0.000000	-0.000003	-0.001674
41	Educational services	-0.023745	-0.000035	-0.000014	-0.000035	-0.000001	-0.000090	-0.000055	0.000000	-0.002080
42	Other services	-0.011366	-0.000025	-0.000004	-0.000009	-0.000022	-0.000624	-0.000198	-0.000009	0.000000

Table 7. Rate of Return to IT Capital Stock of Other Industries: 42 U.S. Industries, 1984-2000
(Mean Values)

Industry	RTXJ1	RTXJ2	RTXJ3	RTXJ4	RTXJ5	RTXJ6	RTXJ7	RTXJ8	RTXJ9	RTXJ10	RTXJ11
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0000	0.0008	0.0056	0.0044	0.0000	0.0006	0.0002	0.0019	0.0038	0.0026	0.0008
2 Mining	0.0005	0.0000	0.0083	0.0005	0.0000	0.0079	0.0147	0.0057	0.0203	0.0013	0.0009
3 Construction	0.0026	0.0032	0.0000	0.0201	0.0008	0.0258	0.0056	0.0287	0.0185	0.0124	0.0008
4 Lumber and wood products	0.0053	0.0000	0.0132	0.0000	0.0016	0.0007	0.0002	0.0016	0.0006	0.0003	0.0005
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0038	0.0000	0.0003	0.0021	0.0028	0.0002	0.0009	0.0034
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	0.0002	0.0052	0.0225	0.0010	0.0002	0.0000	0.0018	0.0010	0.0012	0.0020	0.0019
7 Primary metal industries	0.0001	0.0094	0.0048	0.0006	0.0010	0.0027	0.0000	0.0210	0.0159	0.0064	0.0079
8 Fabricated metal products	0.0004	0.0007	0.0258	0.0014	0.0017	0.0008	0.0339	0.0000	0.0112	0.0063	0.0172
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	0.0036	0.0124	0.0416	0.0024	0.0007	0.0029	0.0553	0.0371	0.0000	0.0663	0.0501
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	0.0022	0.0008	0.0505	0.0011	0.0017	0.0048	0.0220	0.0184	0.0757	0.0000	0.0538
11 Transportation equipment	0.0005	0.0007	0.0025	0.0013	0.0055	0.0039	0.0257	0.0425	0.0258	0.0317	0.0000
12 Instruments and related products	0.0008	0.0004	0.0088	0.0003	0.0002	0.0015	0.0055	0.0096	0.0079	0.0360	0.0206
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.0001	0.0000	0.0019	0.0006	0.0000	0.0002	0.0026	0.0008	0.0005	0.0009	0.0000
14 Food and kindred products	0.1138	0.0002	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0041	0.0000	0.0111	0.0007	0.0002	0.0002
15 Tobacco products	0.0059	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000
16 Textile mill products	0.0047	0.0001	0.0014	0.0002	0.0029	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.0000	0.0013
17 Apparel and other textile products	0.0003	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0033
18 Paper and allied products	0.0008	0.0010	0.0020	0.0088	0.0005	0.0011	0.0007	0.0017	0.0023	0.0013	0.0004
19 Printing and publishing	0.0004	0.0001	0.0012	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0006	0.0005	0.0022	0.0004	0.0005
20 Chemicals and allied products	0.0179	0.0171	0.0115	0.0020	0.0010	0.0050	0.0036	0.0099	0.0044	0.0048	0.0067
21 Petroleum and coal products	0.0007	0.0689	0.0021	0.0002	0.0000	0.0007	0.0002	0.0004	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.0011	0.0000	0.0054	0.0000	0.0012	0.0010	0.0008	0.0022	0.0041	0.0039	0.0079
23 Leather and leather products	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24 Transportation	0.0078	0.0043	0.0265	0.0069	0.0015	0.0083	0.0124	0.0130	0.0176	0.0115	0.0371
25 Communication	0.0037	0.0017	0.0250	0.0046	0.0007	0.0029	0.0025	0.0114	0.0160	0.0908	0.0038
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.0070	0.3719	0.0430	0.0119	0.0011	0.0098	0.0170	0.0171	0.0194	0.0144	0.0152
27 Wholesale trade	0.0955	0.0214	0.2017	0.0536	0.0272	0.0221	0.0907	0.0849	0.1839	0.1402	0.2068
28 Retail trade	0.0152	0.0024	0.1228	0.0025	0.0015	0.0048	0.0021	0.0108	0.0107	0.0097	0.0336
29 Bank and security	0.0473	0.2975	0.2208	0.0128	0.0067	0.0085	0.0171	0.0238	0.0404	0.0353	0.0496
30 Insurance	0.0090	0.0022	0.0340	0.0020	0.0009	0.0014	0.0023	0.0038	0.0053	0.0056	0.0062
31 Real estate	0.0514	0.0041	0.0674	0.0111	0.0013	0.0084	0.0025	0.0124	0.0098	0.0103	0.0052
32 Hotels and other lodging places	0.0023	0.0005	0.0063	0.0005	0.0002	0.0018	0.0005	0.0010	0.0015	0.0013	0.0017
33 Personal services	0.0001	0.0000	0.0009	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003
34 Business services	0.0053	0.0054	0.0453	0.0059	0.0056	0.0060	0.0106	0.0193	0.0525	0.0473	0.0383
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	0.0008	0.0002	0.0030	0.0003	0.0002	0.0012	0.0004	0.0041	0.0032	0.0041	0.0196
36 Miscellaneous repair services	0.0009	0.0000	0.0026	0.0003	0.0001	0.0004	0.0011	0.0008	0.0019	0.0014	0.0011
37 Motion pictures	0.0001	0.0000	0.0007	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
38 Amusement and recreation services	0.0018	0.0000	0.0017	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
39 Health services	0.0020	0.0000	0.0035	0.0004	0.0000	0.0021	0.0001	0.0016	0.0026	0.0018	0.0005
40 Legal services	0.0008	0.0023	0.0027	0.0004	0.0002	0.0004	0.0005	0.0011	0.0030	0.0029	0.0046
41 Educational services	0.0002	0.0000	0.0046	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0006	0.0004
42 Other services	0.0022	0.0047	0.0921	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.0013	0.0036	0.0052	0.0080	0.0042

Note: RTXJ# shows rates of return to industries in the rows generated by the IT capital stock of the industry in the column #.

Table 7. Continued

Industry	RTXJ12	RTXJ13	RTXJ14	RTXJ15	RTXJ16	RTXJ17	RTXJ18	RTXJ19	RTXJ20	RTXJ21	RTXJ22
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0006	0.0003	0.0792	0.0008	0.0032	0.0006	0.0038	0.0003	0.0362	0.0114	0.0033
2 Mining	0.0004	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0008	0.0001	0.0198	0.0820	0.0020
3 Construction	0.0014	0.0011	0.0002	0.0000	0.0009	0.0002	0.0015	0.0002	0.0045	0.0051	0.0059
4 Lumber and wood products	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0024	0.0000	0.0009	0.0005	0.0007
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0032	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0007	0.0002	0.0020
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	0.0005	0.0002	0.0026	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0019	0.0000	0.0035	0.0012	0.0015
7 Primary metal industries	0.0011	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0004	0.0002	0.0033	0.0011	0.0013
8 Fabricated metal products	0.0023	0.0004	0.0058	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0014	0.0001	0.0041	0.0006	0.0027
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	0.0078	0.0013	0.0018	0.0001	0.0026	0.0000	0.0054	0.0027	0.0063	0.0013	0.0150
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	0.0346	0.0020	0.0005	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000	0.0037	0.0003	0.0062	0.0009	0.0126
11 Transportation equipment	0.0082	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0022	0.0056	0.0008	0.0002	0.0070	0.0010	0.0214
12 Instruments and related products	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0019	0.0000	0.0041	0.0029	0.0035	0.0005	0.0058
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005	0.0007	0.0011	0.0002	0.0017	0.0002	0.0016
14 Food and kindred products	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0122	0.0011	0.0045	0.0012	0.0073
15 Tobacco products	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0011	0.0005	0.0007	0.0001	0.0004
16 Textile mill products	0.0007	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.0001	0.0164	0.0003	0.0027
17 Apparel and other textile products	0.0000	0.0006	0.0000	0.0000	0.0153	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004	0.0001	0.0003
18 Paper and allied products	0.0011	0.0006	0.0078	0.0003	0.0013	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0143	0.0014	0.0065
19 Printing and publishing	0.0020	0.0004	0.0038	0.0007	0.0003	0.0001	0.0451	0.0000	0.0072	0.0007	0.0032
20 Chemicals and allied products	0.0020	0.0022	0.0075	0.0004	0.0168	0.0007	0.0187	0.0044	0.0000	0.0080	0.0490
21 Petroleum and coal products	0.0001	0.0000	0.0003	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004	0.0001	0.0028	0.0000	0.0005
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.0013	0.0008	0.0037	0.0001	0.0020	0.0002	0.0036	0.0008	0.0224	0.0005	0.0000
23 Leather and leather products	0.0000	0.0000	0.0008	0.0000	0.0005	0.0006	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004	0.0001	0.0003
24 Transportation	0.0024	0.0019	0.0155	0.0003	0.0024	0.0024	0.0104	0.0106	0.0158	0.1135	0.0197
25 Communication	0.0038	0.0020	0.0024	0.0002	0.0007	0.0013	0.0038	0.0199	0.0055	0.0031	0.0062
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.0097	0.0016	0.0087	0.0001	0.0039	0.0015	0.0097	0.0037	0.0239	0.0439	0.0103
27 Wholesale trade	0.0428	0.0285	0.1639	0.0044	0.0307	0.0275	0.0748	0.0627	0.1270	0.0527	0.0528
28 Retail trade	0.0027	0.0037	0.1825	0.0007	0.0019	0.0018	0.0245	0.0062	0.0072	0.0132	0.0178
29 Bank and security	0.0193	0.0104	0.0368	0.0035	0.0074	0.0101	0.0229	0.0901	0.0469	0.0310	0.0193
30 Insurance	0.0032	0.0017	0.0059	0.0004	0.0010	0.0009	0.0044	0.1112	0.0046	0.0019	0.0035
31 Real estate	0.0037	0.0024	0.0029	0.0001	0.0010	0.0020	0.0053	0.0101	0.0068	0.0068	0.0070
32 Hotels and other lodging places	0.0006	0.0006	0.0154	0.0001	0.0003	0.0024	0.0023	0.0017	0.0020	0.0011	0.0021
33 Personal services	0.0005	0.0023	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004	0.0009	0.0005	0.0016	0.0024	0.0005	0.0005
34 Business services	0.0192	0.0100	0.0514	0.0099	0.0048	0.0146	0.0156	0.0391	0.0477	0.0091	0.0129
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	0.0003	0.0001	0.0007	0.0000	0.0002	0.0003	0.0008	0.0007	0.0014	0.0038	0.0039
36 Miscellaneous repair services	0.0003	0.0002	0.0008	0.0001	0.0003	0.0001	0.0007	0.0004	0.0012	0.0006	0.0006
37 Motion pictures	0.0001	0.0001	0.0014	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0001
38 Amusement and recreation services	0.0002	0.0011	0.0043	0.0000	0.0002	0.0004	0.0008	0.0008	0.0010	0.0007	0.0006
39 Health services	0.0191	0.0007	0.0080	0.0000	0.0001	0.0020	0.0056	0.0059	0.0345	0.0017	0.0127
40 Legal services	0.0016	0.0004	0.0010	0.0000	0.0003	0.0002	0.0008	0.0022	0.0051	0.0011	0.0006
41 Educational services	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.0015	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002
42 Other services	0.0053	0.0027	0.0062	0.0002	0.0005	0.0012	0.0031	0.0142	0.0133	0.0025	0.0046

Table 7. Continued

Industry	RTXJ23	RTXJ24	RTXJ25	RTXJ26	RTXJ27	RTXJ28	RTXJ29	RTXJ30	RTXJ31	RTXJ32	RTXJ33
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0001	0.0168	0.0022	0.0100	0.0362	0.0024	0.0047	0.0029	0.0372	0.0005	0.0002
2 Mining	0.0000	0.0133	0.0017	0.0784	0.0133	0.0035	0.0856	0.0012	0.0042	0.0017	0.0001
3 Construction	0.0000	0.0081	0.0021	0.0029	0.0161	0.0215	0.0111	0.0023	0.0051	0.0007	0.0002
4 Lumber and wood products	0.0000	0.0026	0.0003	0.0015	0.0050	0.0005	0.0006	0.0001	0.0009	0.0002	0.0000
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.0001	0.0010	0.0001	0.0005	0.0034	0.0004	0.0004	0.0001	0.0004	0.0001	0.0000
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	0.0000	0.0064	0.0005	0.0042	0.0036	0.0012	0.0006	0.0002	0.0013	0.0004	0.0000
7 Primary metal industries	0.0000	0.0102	0.0005	0.0108	0.0171	0.0009	0.0016	0.0004	0.0007	0.0005	0.0001
8 Fabricated metal products	0.0000	0.0041	0.0011	0.0036	0.0091	0.0022	0.0013	0.0004	0.0018	0.0004	0.0001
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	0.0000	0.0148	0.0060	0.0111	0.0531	0.0084	0.0058	0.0015	0.0058	0.0018	0.0008
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	0.0000	0.0087	0.0287	0.0079	0.0408	0.0066	0.0045	0.0017	0.0050	0.0013	0.0005
11 Transportation equipment	0.0000	0.0184	0.0011	0.0064	0.0396	0.0127	0.0046	0.0010	0.0024	0.0017	0.0003
12 Instruments and related products	0.0000	0.0033	0.0020	0.0064	0.0153	0.0023	0.0039	0.0015	0.0027	0.0009	0.0009
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.0001	0.0010	0.0003	0.0006	0.0046	0.0012	0.0009	0.0003	0.0006	0.0002	0.0013
14 Food and kindred products	0.0004	0.0106	0.0006	0.0048	0.0232	0.0328	0.0025	0.0007	0.0011	0.0026	0.0000
15 Tobacco products	0.0000	0.0006	0.0001	0.0002	0.0015	0.0005	0.0006	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000
16 Textile mill products	0.0003	0.0020	0.0002	0.0025	0.0058	0.0007	0.0006	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002	0.0004
17 Apparel and other textile products	0.0005	0.0009	0.0002	0.0006	0.0033	0.0005	0.0006	0.0001	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005
18 Paper and allied products	0.0000	0.0093	0.0006	0.0066	0.0140	0.0053	0.0020	0.0006	0.0010	0.0007	0.0002
19 Printing and publishing	0.0000	0.0118	0.0091	0.0035	0.0327	0.0060	0.0218	0.0068	0.0068	0.0019	0.0035
20 Chemicals and allied products	0.0004	0.0198	0.0020	0.0183	0.0340	0.0040	0.0060	0.0010	0.0030	0.0018	0.0019
21 Petroleum and coal products	0.0000	0.0099	0.0002	0.0119	0.0061	0.0010	0.0019	0.0002	0.0005	0.0001	0.0001
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.0001	0.0050	0.0006	0.0024	0.0056	0.0031	0.0009	0.0003	0.0010	0.0004	0.0002
23 Leather and leather products	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0005	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004
24 Transportation	0.0002	0.0000	0.0265	0.0350	0.0582	0.0348	0.0360	0.0145	0.0378	0.0077	0.0021
25 Communication	0.0001	0.0336	0.0000	0.0153	0.0630	0.0430	0.0561	0.0268	0.0416	0.0092	0.0048
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.0003	0.0670	0.0092	0.0000	0.0380	0.0599	0.0334	0.0077	0.0361	0.0107	0.0042
27 Wholesale trade	0.0026	0.1011	0.0550	0.0516	0.0000	0.1436	0.0426	0.0102	0.0751	0.0165	0.0101
28 Retail trade	0.0006	0.0409	0.0269	0.0809	0.0677	0.0000	0.0445	0.0127	0.1723	0.0089	0.0075
29 Bank and security	0.0009	0.1349	0.1122	0.0861	0.1304	0.2065	0.0000	0.2469	0.3274	0.0524	0.0157
30 Insurance	0.0002	0.0332	0.0307	0.0113	0.0141	0.0305	0.1172	0.0000	0.0689	0.0068	0.0019
31 Real estate	0.0002	0.0374	0.0332	0.0706	0.0610	0.1729	0.1245	0.0422	0.0000	0.0155	0.0131
32 Hotels and other lodging places	0.0000	0.0083	0.0050	0.0169	0.0081	0.0054	0.0148	0.0020	0.0135	0.0000	0.0016
33 Personal services	0.0007	0.0016	0.0018	0.0034	0.0027	0.0033	0.0017	0.0004	0.0074	0.0007	0.0000
34 Business services	0.0013	0.0867	0.0784	0.0301	0.2153	0.2689	0.1782	0.0578	0.1085	0.0257	0.0203
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	0.0000	0.0099	0.0026	0.0029	0.0122	0.0074	0.0052	0.0036	0.0114	0.0010	0.0022
36 Miscellaneous repair services	0.0001	0.0011	0.0015	0.0004	0.0028	0.0021	0.0008	0.0003	0.0020	0.0003	0.0002
37 Motion pictures	0.0000	0.0010	0.0424	0.0015	0.0058	0.0027	0.0047	0.0004	0.0071	0.0004	0.0001
38 Amusement and recreation services	0.0002	0.0017	0.0087	0.0052	0.0027	0.0039	0.0043	0.0005	0.0108	0.0009	0.0005
39 Health services	0.0001	0.0084	0.0093	0.0120	0.0169	0.0090	0.0109	0.0032	0.0566	0.0029	0.0014
40 Legal services	0.0000	0.0072	0.0044	0.0063	0.0082	0.0106	0.0163	0.0146	0.0137	0.0016	0.0006
41 Educational services	0.0000	0.0005	0.0006	0.0008	0.0008	0.0022	0.0007	0.0002	0.0076	0.0001	0.0001
42 Other services	0.0003	0.0183	0.0198	0.0114	0.0334	0.0294	0.0377	0.0130	0.0480	0.0063	0.0084

Table 7. Continued

Industry	RTXJ34	RTXJ35	RTXJ36	RTXJ37	RTXJ38	RTXJ39	RTXJ40	RTXJ41	RTXJ42
1 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0036	0.0037	0.0041	0.0000	0.0008	0.0004	0.0012	0.0002	0.0022
2 Mining	0.0059	0.0013	0.0003	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0053	0.0002	0.0096
3 Construction	0.0065	0.0024	0.0022	0.0001	0.0003	0.0006	0.0008	0.0023	0.0241
4 Lumber and wood products	0.0010	0.0003	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004
5 Furniture and fixtures	0.0012	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005
6 Stone, clay, and glass products	0.0017	0.0008	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0002	0.0000	0.0006
7 Primary metal industries	0.0035	0.0011	0.0022	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.0008
8 Fabricated metal products	0.0038	0.0018	0.0009	0.0000	0.0001	0.0005	0.0004	0.0001	0.0013
9 Industrial machinery and equipment	0.0484	0.0061	0.0078	0.0001	0.0006	0.0036	0.0036	0.0005	0.0058
10 Electronic and other electric equipment	0.0363	0.0066	0.0045	0.0014	0.0005	0.0021	0.0024	0.0005	0.0110
11 Transportation equipment	0.0133	0.0222	0.0024	0.0001	0.0004	0.0003	0.0032	0.0008	0.0028
12 Instruments and related products	0.0162	0.0010	0.0015	0.0001	0.0003	0.0352	0.0025	0.0011	0.0065
13 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.0031	0.0002	0.0003	0.0000	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0017
14 Food and kindred products	0.0132	0.0013	0.0013	0.0002	0.0011	0.0022	0.0005	0.0000	0.0029
15 Tobacco products	0.0061	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000
16 Textile mill products	0.0014	0.0003	0.0005	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0003
17 Apparel and other textile products	0.0029	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0009	0.0001	0.0000	0.0005
18 Paper and allied products	0.0055	0.0012	0.0016	0.0000	0.0002	0.0017	0.0005	0.0003	0.0017
19 Printing and publishing	0.0375	0.0022	0.0012	0.0003	0.0012	0.0107	0.0047	0.0012	0.0360
20 Chemicals and allied products	0.0229	0.0027	0.0034	0.0002	0.0007	0.0250	0.0048	0.0009	0.0116
21 Petroleum and coal products	0.0017	0.0007	0.0007	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002	0.0005	0.0001	0.0008
22 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.0027	0.0015	0.0006	0.0000	0.0001	0.0034	0.0002	0.0001	0.0016
23 Leather and leather products	0.0005	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002
24 Transportation	0.0949	0.0539	0.0067	0.0005	0.0015	0.0062	0.0159	0.0017	0.0335
25 Communication	0.1584	0.0152	0.0160	0.0625	0.0475	0.0208	0.0169	0.0047	0.0695
26 Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.0465	0.0076	0.0032	0.0007	0.0047	0.0119	0.0215	0.0040	0.0294
27 Wholesale trade	0.2451	0.0612	0.0195	0.0096	0.0088	0.0637	0.0179	0.0081	0.0766
28 Retail trade	0.2091	0.0243	0.0099	0.0018	0.0086	0.0140	0.0155	0.0087	0.0447
29 Bank and security	0.4353	0.0552	0.0113	0.0175	0.0297	0.0878	0.0713	0.0138	0.1847
30 Insurance	0.0821	0.0283	0.0022	0.0007	0.0021	0.0142	0.0359	0.0019	0.0339
31 Real estate	0.1671	0.0402	0.0156	0.0053	0.0146	0.0845	0.0389	0.0305	0.1221
32 Hotels and other lodging places	0.0267	0.0026	0.0017	0.0002	0.0014	0.0019	0.0026	0.0002	0.0103
33 Personal services	0.0083	0.0024	0.0004	0.0000	0.0003	0.0010	0.0005	0.0002	0.0062
34 Business services	0.0000	0.0263	0.0098	0.0141	0.0269	0.1057	0.0258	0.0342	0.1878
35 Auto repair, services, and parking	0.0099	0.0000	0.0020	0.0001	0.0004	0.0018	0.0009	0.0003	0.0042
36 Miscellaneous repair services	0.0029	0.0010	0.0000	0.0001	0.0003	0.0011	0.0002	0.0002	0.0008
37 Motion pictures	0.0162	0.0006	0.0004	0.0000	0.0009	0.0002	0.0010	0.0013	0.0038
38 Amusement and recreation services	0.0152	0.0015	0.0011	0.0003	0.0000	0.0002	0.0014	0.0000	0.0080
39 Health services	0.0496	0.0061	0.0031	0.0001	0.0003	0.0000	0.0112	0.0005	0.0264
40 Legal services	0.0127	0.0013	0.0004	0.0005	0.0012	0.0118	0.0000	0.0005	0.0125
41 Educational services	0.0064	0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0000	0.0018
42 Other services	0.0829	0.0069	0.0018	0.0013	0.0079	0.0302	0.0183	0.0051	0.0000

Table 8: Average Rate of Return Received and Generated
from IT Capital Stock: 42 U.S. Industries, 1984-2000

Industry	Average return received	Average return generated
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.007	0.010
Mining	0.010	0.020
Construction	0.006	0.027
Lumber and wood products	0.001	0.004
Furniture and fixtures	0.001	0.002
Stone, clay, and glass products	0.002	0.003
Primary metal industries	0.003	0.008
Fabricated metal products	0.004	0.010
Industrial machinery and equipment	0.012	0.014
Electronic and other electric equipment	0.011	0.014
Transportation equipment	0.008	0.015
Instruments and related products	0.005	0.005
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.001	0.002
Food and kindred products	0.006	0.015
Tobacco products	0.000	0.001
Textile mill products	0.002	0.003
Apparel and other textile products	0.001	0.002
Paper and allied products	0.003	0.007
Printing and publishing	0.007	0.008
Chemicals and allied products	0.009	0.013
Petroleum and coal products	0.003	0.010
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.002	0.008
Leather and leather products	0.000	0.000
Transportation	0.020	0.019
Communication	0.022	0.013
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.025	0.016
Wholesale trade	0.069	0.027
Retail trade	0.031	0.028
Bank and security	0.080	0.022
Insurance	0.015	0.012
Real estate	0.032	0.028
Hotels and other lodging places	0.004	0.005
Personal services	0.001	0.003
Business services	0.048	0.047
Auto repair, services, and parking	0.003	0.010
Miscellaneous repair services	0.001	0.003
Motion pictures	0.002	0.003
Amusement and recreation services	0.002	0.004
Health services	0.008	0.013
Legal services	0.004	0.008
Educational services	0.001	0.003
Other services	0.014	0.024

Note: The rates of returns are the mean values over 1984-2000. The returns do not include returns to own IT capital.

Table 9. Decomposition of Total Factor Productivity: 42 U.S. Industries, 1985-2000

	TFP Growth	Scale Effect	Contribution of SO_B	Contribution of SO_F	Residuals
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0160	0.0104	0.0020	0.0002	0.0032
Mining	0.0084	-0.0037	0.0070	0.0002	0.0037
Construction	-0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0003	-0.0027
Lumber and wood products	-0.0022	0.0008	0.0007	0.0002	-0.0040
Furniture and fixtures	0.0012	0.0018	0.0010	0.0001	-0.0018
Stone, clay, and glass products	0.0091	0.0010	0.0009	0.0004	0.0067
Primary metal industries	0.0088	0.0013	0.0013	0.0002	0.0058
Fabricated metal products	0.0056	0.0009	0.0007	0.0004	0.0034
Industrial machinery and equipment	0.0345	0.0062	0.0019	0.0016	0.0242
Electronic and other electric equipment	0.0569	0.0084	0.0016	0.0024	0.0440
Transportation equipment	-0.0002	0.0017	0.0013	0.0001	-0.0036
Instruments and related products	-0.0071	0.0012	0.0018	0.0011	-0.0116
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	0.0101	0.0012	0.0014	0.0009	0.0062
Food and kindred products	0.0002	0.0010	0.0009	0.0003	-0.0022
Tobacco products	-0.0449	-0.0006	0.0022	0.0001	-0.0469
Textile mill products	0.0082	0.0005	0.0010	0.0004	0.0062
Apparel and other textile products	0.0076	0.0003	0.0007	0.0003	0.0062
Paper and allied products	-0.0015	0.0009	0.0012	0.0007	-0.0045
Printing and publishing	-0.0113	0.0006	0.0022	0.0040	-0.0195
Chemicals and allied products	0.0119	0.0015	0.0020	0.0004	0.0077
Petroleum and coal products	0.0027	0.0010	0.0007	0.0001	0.0008
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product	0.0114	0.0026	0.0006	0.0005	0.0075
Leather and leather products	0.0080	-0.0013	0.0008	0.0006	0.0077
Transportation	0.0132	0.0156	0.0041	0.0013	-0.0085
Communication	0.0101	0.0110	0.0078	0.0067	-0.0175
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	0.0056	-0.0068	0.0042	0.0019	0.0056
Wholesale trade	0.0156	-0.0022	0.0033	0.0037	0.0096
Retail trade	0.0079	0.0026	0.0032	0.0006	0.0010
Bank and security	0.0021	-0.0097	0.0065	0.0053	-0.0021
Insurance	-0.0082	0.0005	0.0056	0.0043	-0.0206
Real estate	-0.0021	0.0045	0.0057	0.0093	-0.0243
Hotels and other lodging places	-0.0052	0.0014	0.0042	0.0010	-0.0124
Personal services	-0.0017	0.0026	0.0017	0.0003	-0.0068
Business services	-0.0038	-0.0022	0.0011	0.0109	-0.0156
Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.0088	0.0006	0.0024	0.0008	-0.0129
Miscellaneous repair services	-0.0246	0.0023	0.0005	0.0019	-0.0297
Motion pictures	-0.0162	0.0024	0.0048	0.0020	-0.0265
Amusement and recreation services	0.0006	0.0067	0.0027	0.0003	-0.0096
Health services	-0.0094	0.0032	0.0018	0.0000	-0.0146
Legal services	-0.0152	0.0025	0.0010	0.0051	-0.0250
Educational services	-0.0067	0.0017	0.0085	0.0005	-0.0189
Other services	-0.0044	0.0038	0.0020	0.0041	-0.0155

Figure 1. Composition of Interindustry Transaction for 42 U.S. Industries in 1996

