

UNITED STATES

Sources and definitions

Data originate from various sources, depending on industries and variables.

1. For the ICT manufacturing sectors:

1.1 For **production** and **GFCF**, data have been taken from the OECD Structural Statistics for Industry and Services (SSIS) database. Data originate from the US Bureau of the Census. Industrial data are derived from the Census Bureau's quinquennial Census of Manufactures and the Annual Surveys of Manufacturers (ASM). The quinquennial census covers years ending in 2 and 7 and covers all establishments with at least one employee; annual surveys are conducted each of the years during inter-censal periods. The ASM is designed to produce estimates for the manufacturing sector of the economy. The manufacturing universe is comprised of approximately 380 000 plants. Data are collected annually from a probability sample of approximately 50 000 of the 200 000 manufacturing plants with five or more employees. Data for the remaining 180 000 plants with fewer than five employees are estimated using information obtained from administrative sources. For further detail, see the SSIS Web page at:

<http://www.oecd.org/EN/document/0,,EN-document-417-15-no-1-31425-417,00.html>

1.2 For **value added**, data originate from Table A-3.2, Appendix of "Digital Economy 2002". Figures have been provided by the Economic and Statistics Administration (ESA) of the US Department of Commerce. Figures are ESA estimates derived from BEA and Census data for 1990-1999, and ESA estimates for 2000 from BEA data and estimates from the University of Maryland INFORUM model results.

1.3 For **employment** and **wages and salaries**, figures originate from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1.4 For **number of establishments**, figures have been provided by the ESA, based on data from the US Bureau of the Census.

2. For the other ICT industries:

Production figures originate from the US Bureau of the Census. **GFCF** figures for the Telecommunication sector originate from the OECD Telecommunication database. For all other variables, the source is similar to that of ICT manufacturing sectors.

Variables

Production relates to the value of shipments for ICT manufacturing and receipts for ICT services. Shipments cover the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials. In the case of multi-establishment companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

Value added corresponds to Gross Product Originating by Industry (GPO). GPO by industry is the contribution of each private industry and government to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). An industry GPO, often referred to as its "value added", is equal to its gross output (sales or receipts and other

operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported). GPO and value added can be thought of more directly as the sum of the costs incurred by an industry, such as compensation of employees, net interest and indirect business taxes, and profits earned in production.

For further details, see pages 3 to 8 of the Appendices of “The Digital Economy 2002” (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/appendices.pdf>). Appendices of “The Emerging digital Economy II” (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/EDE2appendix.pdf>), pages 5 to 9, and Appendices of “The Digital Economy 2000”, (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/de2Kapp.PDF>), pages 4 to 9, are also providing further information.

Employment data are from Appendix Table 5.3 of "Digital Economy 2002". Employment data originate from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (CES) conducted monthly on a sample of non-farm establishments by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state employment security agencies. These data are available monthly and annually via the BLS Web site (<http://www.bls.gov>) for most three-digit and some four-digit SIC categories. For further details, see page 39 of the Appendices of “The Digital Economy 2002” (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/appendices.pdf>).

Wages and salaries data are collected through the BLS ES202 programme and include gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips and other gratuities and in some cases the value of meals and lodging. See page 41 of the Appendices of “The Digital Economy 2002” (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/appendices.pdf>).

Investment relates to new and used capital expenditures. New expenditures refer to permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments as well as machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained. The totals for new expenditures include expenditures leased from non-manufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under private contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and non-profit organisations are excluded. Investment also includes the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

For investment of the telecommunication sector (ISIC 6420), investment corresponds to the “Total Public Telecommunication Operators Investment”, as reported in the OECD Telecom Database.

Composition of the ICT sector

Industries are NAICS-based, except for the variables *production* and *GFCF*. For production, ICT manufacturing industries are based on US SIC, and ICT services industries on NAICS. For GFCF, industries are based on US SIC (see the concordance table). For the telecommunication sector, the values reported from the OECD Telecom Database do not necessarily coincide with a delineated US SIC industry. For further details, see pages 1 to 3 of the Appendices of “The Digital Economy 2002” (<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/pdf/appendices.pdf>).

ISIC industry 3312 is only partly approximated, with the following NAICS industries:

Electricity measuring & testing instrument manufacturing (NAICS 334515), Analytical laboratory instrument manufacturing (NAICS 334516), and part of Totalising fluid meter & counting device manufacturing (NAICS 334514).

ICT wholesale activities include only “Computer and Computer Peripheral Equipment and Software Wholesalers” (NAICS 421430).

NAICS 511140 (database and directory publishers) is not included in ISIC 72 (computer and related activities).

Reference:

“Digital Economy 2002 ”, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, February 2002. Available on the web:
<http://www.esa.doc.gov/508/esa/DIGITALECONOMY2002.htm>