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THE VINTAGE EFFECT IN TFP GROWTH:  
AN ANALYSIS OF THE AGE STRUCTURE OF CAPITAL

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### **ABSTRACT**

The age structure of capital plays an important role in the measurement of productivity. It has been argued that the slowdown in the 1970's can be ascribed to the aging of the stock of capital. In this paper we incorporate the age structure in productivity measurement. A proposition proves that Nelson's (1964) formula is wrong. Our final proposition shows that inclusion of the vintage effect prompts an upward correction of measured productivity growth in times of an aging stock of capital. Here capital ages if the investment/capital ratio falls short of the inverse of the capital age, as a first proposition shows. The analysis rests on a rigorous accounting for vintages. We translate the Bureau of Economic Analysis' age of capital data into a measure of rates of obsolescence. Empirically, the correction of productivity growth for the vintage effect requires an estimate of the obsolescence and depreciation parameters on the basis of age data. The results indicate that the use of capital stock in efficiency units does cause some smoothing of Total Factor Productivity growth over time. In the 1950s, when investment accelerated, the vintage-adjusted capital growth rate well exceeded the BEA growth rate, and vintage-adjusted TFP growth is significantly lower than unadjusted TFP growth. The measured productivity slowdown of the 1970s is somewhat ameliorated.

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## 1. Introduction

An important source of technological advance is through new technology embodied in investment goods (see, for example, Solow, 1960 and Jorgenson, 1966). It is also consistent with the "vintage effect," which states that new capital is more productive than old capital per (constant) dollar of expenditure.<sup>1</sup> If the capital stock data do not correct for vintage effects, then a negative correlation should be observed between the rate of technological gain and the change in the average age of capital.

Several papers have attempted to measure the contribution of the vintage effect to U.S. productivity growth, particularly as a factor in explaining the productivity slowdown of the 1970s. Three different approaches have been used. Kendrick (1980) relied on a growth accounting approach. Using the average age of capital goods as an indicator of the rate of diffusion of new technology, he found that between 1948 and 1966, the average age declined by three years, contributing 0.25 percentage points to the overall productivity growth rate. Between 1966 and 1973 the decline in average age slowed to one year; and between 1973 and 1978 there was no decline in the average age of capital stock. Clark (1979), also using growth accounting methods and assuming that new capital stock is 1 percent more productive than last year's capital stock, estimated a somewhat smaller vintage effect than Kendrick did. He estimated that of the 0.66-point decline in the labor productivity growth rate between 1948-1965 and 1965-1973, the vintage effect explained 0.09 points; of the 1.17-point decline between 1965-1973 and 1973-1978, the vintage effect accounted for 0.10 points.

Hulten (1992) employed a second approach. Using data on quality-adjusted investment flows of capital goods purchased by manufacturing industries, he estimated that about 20 percent of total quality-adjusted technical change in U.S. manufacturing over the period 1949 to 1983 could be ascribed to embodied technical change in machinery and equipment. However, he found very little difference in the contribution of embodied technical change to total technical change between the periods 1949-73 and 1974-83, the slowdown period.

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<sup>1</sup> We will estimate rates of obsolescence for physical capital; for knowledge capital see Bosworth (1978) and Pakes and Schankerman (1984). As Ben Eden pointed out to one of us, this is an aggregation issue. Indeed, we will estimate the stock of capital in efficiency units. For a recent review of capital measurement see Diewert and Lawrence (2000).

A third approach was used by Wolff (1991, 1996). Using Nelson's method for econometrically estimating the vintage effect (see below), Wolff (1991) found a very significant vintage effect, estimated by the change in the average age of the capital stock, for Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, the U.K., and the U.S. over the period 1880-1979. These results suggested that embodied technical change played a significant role in the productivity fall-off of the 1970s. Using more recent data for these countries, Wolff (1996) estimated that the vintage effect explained on average about two-fifths of the post-1973 productivity slowdown among these countries.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The next section (Section 2) provides some theoretical background on the measurement of the vintage effect, including Nelson's (1964) formula. Section 3 introduces our model of the vintage effect and Section 4 provides a theoretical discussion of the relationship between the age of capital and investment; Nelson's formula is not tenable. Sections 5 to 7 provide estimates of the obsolescence rate of capital by type of capital, vintage-adjusted net capital stock, and the vintage effect on TFP growth for the U.S. Economy over the 1947-1997 period. Concluding remarks are made in Section 8.

## **2. Background on the Vintage Effect**

The age structure of capital plays an important role in the measurement of productivity. When investment is low, the stock of capital ages and, therefore, the units not only perish, but also become obsolete from a technological point of view: capital is no longer state of the art. This mechanism has a negative contribution to measured productivity; in the absence of technical change, the Solow residual will be negative. Such an outcome is paradoxical, because the residual has been claimed to account for the shift of the production possibilities frontier (Solow, 1957) and knowledge does not contract, but expands.

At least conceptually, the paradox is resolved when capital is measured not in physical units, but in efficiency units (Hulten, 1992). Then, continuing the low investment example, the higher obsolescence of capital will show up in a negative

contribution to the growth of capital in terms of efficiency units. Since the Solow residual measure of productivity is the difference between the output growth rate and a weighted average of the labor and capital growth rates, the lower measure of capital growth (as capital is measured in efficiency units) yields more productivity. In other words, the conventional measure of productivity would understate the role of technical change in times of an aging stock of capital.

The econometric analysis of the vintage effect in productivity measurement goes back to Nelson (1964). Suppose that this year's capital investment is  $s$ -percent more productive than last year's, with the obsolescence parameter  $s$  constant over time. Denote the capital stock measured in natural units (constant prices) by  $K$ , and the capital stock in "efficiency units" by  $K^s$ . The greater the obsolescence parameter, the smaller will be the capital stock in efficiency units. In other words,  $K^s$  will be decreasing in  $s$ . In fact, Nelson (1964) has postulated

$$(1) \quad K^s = K \cdot \exp(-s\bar{A})$$

where  $\bar{A}$  is the average age of the capital stock. This formula simply states that the capital stock existing at time  $t$  is, on average, less efficient by a factor of  $s\bar{A}$  than the capital goods produced at time  $t$ . One of the contributions of this paper is that the Nelson (1964) specification is wrong. Since Wolff (1996) employed the formula, we must reinvestigate the ascription of the productivity slowdown to the vintage effect. This paper sets up a rigorous framework of vintage capital that is amenable to estimation.

Although the functional form used in formula (1) will be shown to be untenable, the fact that a higher rate of obsolescence effectively diminishes the volume of capital is true and has a simple implication for the measurement of productivity. The explanation begins with a general definition of the level change in total factor productivity (TFP) by means of a Solow residual that features an arbitrary obsolescence parameter,  $s$ :

$$(2) \quad TFP^{s\wedge} = \hat{Y} - \alpha \hat{L} - \beta \hat{K}^{s\wedge}$$

where  $\hat{Y} = (p \, dy/dt)/py$  (with  $p$  the commodity price vector and  $y$  the net output vector),  $\alpha = wL/py$  (with  $w$  the wage rate and  $L$  labor employment),  $\hat{L} = (dL/dt)/L$ ,  $\beta = rK^s/py$  (with  $r$  the rental rate of capital).

When capital obsolescence is ignored,  $s = 0$ ,  $K^s = K$ , and  $\hat{TFP}^s = \hat{TFP}$ . Otherwise measured productivity growth is corrected. A result of this paper is that the correction must be upward (downward) if capital ages (becomes younger). The measurement of capital in terms of efficiency units and the consequent adjustment of measured productivity require an estimate of the obsolescence parameter,  $s$ . This will be obtained by an analysis of age data.<sup>2</sup>

### 3. The model

Consider a unit of investment at time  $t$ , the *vintage* of this piece of capital, and the stream of services that it will yield at later times  $t' > t$ . The initial level of the capital service is  $\exp(st)$ , where  $s$  is the obsolescence parameter; future capital is more progressive. Thereafter, for  $t' > t$ , depreciation takes its toll at a rate  $\sigma$  and the level of capital service goes down to  $\exp(st) \cdot \exp[-\sigma(t' - t)]$ , where  $\sigma$  is the depreciation parameter. We assume that the obsolescence and depreciation parameters are constant over time, but may vary by *type of capital*.

The exponential decay of capital is the most common specification and the depreciation parameter admits an easy interpretation in terms of lifetime. For illustration consider a unit of investment at time 0. It yields a stream of capital services  $\exp(-\sigma t)$  at times  $t > 0$ . What is the expected lifetime? Well, at time  $t$  the amount of capital that depreciates is  $-d/dt \exp(-\sigma t) = \sigma \exp(-\sigma t)$ . This density function sums to unity over  $t > 0$  indeed. The expected lifetime is

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\infty} t \sigma \exp(-\sigma t) dt = (1/\sigma) \int_0^{\infty} t \sigma \exp(-\sigma t) d\sigma = 1/\sigma$$

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<sup>2</sup> For other vintage models, see Böhm-Bawerk (1959), Tatom (1979), Wolff (1991) or Abramovitz (1994). A related approach is exemplified by Hulten and Wykoff (1981) who use the price of used capital goods to estimate the obsolescence rate of capital.

Here  $\int$  is the integral from 0 to  $\infty$ . *This notation holds throughout this paper.* Expression (3) shows that a rate of depreciation of for example 5% implies a lifetime of 20 years.

Change the perspective by looking backward from time  $t$ . Let  $I$  denote investment. In natural units (constant prices), the stock of capital at time  $t$  is

$$(4) \quad K(t) = \int I(t-t') \exp(-\sigma t') dt'$$

Depreciation (at the rate  $\sigma$ ) refers to the *physical deterioration* of capital goods. For example, internal combustion engines lose efficiency over time as fissures develop between the piston and cylinder.<sup>3</sup> Obsolescence, on the contrary, refers to *economic deterioration*. For example, a matrix printer may still function well, but now it pales in comparison to a laser printer.<sup>4</sup> In current efficiency units, invoking obsolescence parameter  $s$ , the stock of capital at time  $t$  is

$$(5) \quad K^s(t) = \int I(t-t') \exp(-st') \cdot \exp(-\sigma t') dt'$$

Equation (5) shows that in terms of efficiency units only the combined rate of depreciation and obsolescence matters, that is  $s + \sigma$ . As equation (3) showed that the physical lifetime of capital is  $1/\sigma$ , the economic lifetime is only  $1/(s + \sigma)$ . Differentiating with respect to  $t$  and integrating by parts,

$$(6) \quad dK^s/dt = I - (s + \sigma)K^s$$

Substituting (6) into (2),

$$(7) \quad TFP^{s\wedge} = \hat{Y} - \alpha \hat{L} - \beta [I/K^s - (s + \sigma)]$$

where  $K^s$  is given by (5) and also features  $s$  in combination with  $\sigma$  only. Formula (8) shows that TFP-growth equals net output growth minus labor growth, minus investment, and minus the sum of obsolescence and depreciation. From an economic

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<sup>3</sup> Another example is a baseball pitcher, whose throwing speed will generally decline as he ages.

point of view, it does not matter if capital deteriorates because of physical or technological aging--that is depreciation ( $\sigma$ ) or obsolescence ( $s$ ). Empirically, the obsolescence parameter is hard to get. For this purpose we will analyze age data.

Suppose we invested one unit of capital last year and one unit this year. The average age of the stock of capital is less than 0.5, because last year's unit has depreciated. For example, if the rate of depreciation is 10%, we have 0.9 unit of last year and 1 unit of this year, so that the average age is 0.45. In terms of efficiency units, the average age is even less. For example, if the rate of obsolescence is also 10%, the average goes down to 0.40. Obviously, the average age of the stock depends on the rate of obsolescence we employ. Formally, it is defined by

$$(8) \quad \bar{A}^s(t) = \int I(t-t') \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] t' dt' / \int I(t-t') \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] dt'$$

The numerator accounts for each unit of capital by its age,  $t'$ , and the denominator is the total number of units, or  $K^s(t)$  of (4). When capital obsolescence is ignored,  $s = 0$  and  $\bar{A}^s(t) = \bar{A}(t)$ . An important question is whether the average age of capital has risen or lessened over time. The answer depends on the time derivative of (8), which is presented in the next section.

#### 4. The relationship between the age of capital and investment

Investment adds young units to the stock of capital. It contributes to the age reduction of capital. On the other hand, there is the autonomous aging of capital. To beat this, investment must be strong enough to lower the average age of capital. The change in the age of capital is given by the following Proposition.

**Proposition 1.**  $d\bar{A}^s/dt = 1 - (I/K^s)\bar{A}^s$ .

**Proof.** The derivative of the numerator of (8) becomes, integrating by parts,  
 $\int I(t-t') \{ \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] - (s+\sigma) \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] t' \} dt' = K^s(t) [1 - (s+\sigma)\bar{A}^s(t)]$ .

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<sup>4</sup> An obsolescence rate may be negative. First class train service is not what it used to be.

The derivative of the denominator of (8) is given by (6). It follows, by the quotient rule and the fact that the numerator can be written as  $\bar{A}^s(t) K^s(t)$  in view of (8) and (5), that  $d\bar{A}^s(t)/dt = \{K^s(t) \cdot K^s(t) [1 - (s + \sigma) \bar{A}^s(t)] - \bar{A}^s(t) K^s(t) [I(t) - (s + \sigma)K^s(t)]\} / K^s(t)^2$ . This simplifies into  $1 - [I(t)/K^s(t)] \bar{A}^s(t)$ . Q.E.D.

Proposition 1 is quite intuitive. It states that if the investment ratio is the inverse of the age of capital, then the age will be preserved. If the investment ratio is higher (lower) than the inverse of the age of capital, then capital will become younger (older). Though intuitive, Proposition 1 has an important ramification.

**Proposition 2.** Formula (1) is wrong.

**Proof.** Suppose (1) is right. Differentiation with respect to time yields,  $dK^s/dt = dK/dt \cdot \exp(-s\bar{A}) - K \cdot s \exp(-s\bar{A}) \cdot d\bar{A}/dt$ . By (6) and (1), the left hand side is  $I - (s + \sigma)K^s = I - (s + \sigma)K \cdot \exp(-s\bar{A})$ . Multiplying through by  $\exp(s\bar{A})$  we obtain  $\exp(s\bar{A}) \cdot I - (s + \sigma)K = dK/dt - K \cdot s \cdot d\bar{A}/dt$ . On the right hand side, using (5) with  $s = 0$ , the first term is  $I - \sigma K$  and, using Proposition 1 with  $s = 0$ , the second term is  $-K \cdot s \cdot (1 - I/K) \bar{A}$ . The terms  $sK$  and  $\sigma K$  cancel, respectively. Dividing by  $I$  we obtain  $\exp(s\bar{A}) = 1 + s\bar{A}$ . This nonlinear equation has one and only one solution:  $s\bar{A} = 0$ . This curiosum establishes a contradiction. Q.E.D.

The upshot of this negative result is that modifying TFP-growth for obsolescence ( $s$ ) by expressing capital in efficiency units cannot be implemented by a simple replacement of  $K(t)$  by  $K^s(t)$  on a yearly basis. Instead, we must take into account past investment and reconstruct  $K^s(t)$ . In particular, we can no longer use Nelson's formula (1) to estimate obsolescence parameter  $s$ .

## 5. Estimation of obsolescence and of the growth in the capital stock

Instead of using Nelson's formula (1) in a regression analysis (Wolff, 1996), we will go back to basics--namely equation (8), the definition of capital age. Since we

assume that the obsolescence and depreciation parameters are constant over time, the equation cannot exactly meet the data and, therefore, we must attach an error term.<sup>5</sup>

$$(9) \quad \bar{A}(t) = \int I(t-t') \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] t' dt' / \int I(t-t') \exp[-(s+\sigma)t'] dt' + \varepsilon_t(s+\sigma)$$

On the left hand side we enter the Bureau of Economic Analysis' age of capital (by type of capital) and implicitly assume that the weights of vintages are in terms of efficiency units.<sup>6</sup> There are 57 types of capital goods (see Table 1 for a listing) and the series runs from 1947 to 1997.<sup>7</sup>

On the right hand side we enter investment data. These are also obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis fixed reproducible capital series. There are also 57 types of investment goods (corresponding to the 57 capital types) and the series runs from 1901 to 1997. Since the right hand side features the expression  $s + \sigma$ , the error term will depend on the sum, as indicated in equation (9). Now let  $\varepsilon_t(s+\sigma)$  have density function  $f$  with mean zero and unknown variance. The likelihood of our observations is the product  $\dots \cdot f[\varepsilon_t(s+\sigma)] \cdot \dots \cdot f[\varepsilon_0(s+\sigma)]$ . Maximization of the log likelihood, which is a series, yields an estimate of  $s+\sigma$ . If the error term is normally distributed, estimation via nonlinear least squares estimator (NLLS) is equivalent to maximum likelihood estimation, so in that case NLLS will provide consistent and asymptotically efficient estimates (Amemiya, 1985).

Equation (9) was estimated using NLLS, with a separate regression performed for each capital type to arrive at type-specific rates of obsolescence and depreciation. The results are shown in Table 1. In light of the rapid rate of technological innovation in the computer industry, it is no surprise that the rates of obsolescence and depreciation are highest for computer-related equipment. The estimates suggest that, on average, more than half (0.521) of the efficiency units of mainframe computers and computer tape drives was lost each year during the period to obsolescence and depreciation, with the rates for computer storage devices (0.457) and computer

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<sup>5</sup> Robert Inklaar has suggested that the rate of obsolescence has accelerated and could be made period specific.

<sup>6</sup> The Bureau of Economic Analysis does not disentangle annual rings of capital and, therefore, we cannot test this implicit assumption.

<sup>7</sup> The source is: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CD-ROM NCN-0229, "Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth of the United States, 1925-97."

printers (0.452) only somewhat slower. The personal computers rate of obsolescence and depreciation, 0.256, is equivalent to a lifetime of four years, see equation (3).<sup>8</sup> To put these rates in perspective, an annual rate of obsolescence and depreciation of 0.067 is obtained if one restricts this parameter to be the same for all capital types combined. On the other end of the spectrum are buildings and other structures, which tend to have longer lives than other types of capital. For example, the combined rate of depreciation and obsolescence for commercial warehouses is 0.023, that for amusement and recreational buildings is 0.025, and that for hospitals and other institutional buildings is only 0.019. In the middle is a variety of industrial, transportation and miscellaneous equipment, such as aircraft (0.103), agricultural machinery (0.115), and construction machinery (0.051).

We next compare rates of growth of our newly estimated net stocks of capital with those of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) both by type of capital and by industry. It should be noted that while the BEA does adjust capital stock each year for depreciation, it does not generally adjust the capital stock figures for technological obsolescence. The major exception is computer equipment, which is adjusted each year on the basis of a hedonic regression that captures such features of computers as speed and memory. The comparisons are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 shows the annualized growth rates of net capital stock by capital type. We have aggregated the types from the original 57 to 28 because many of the series have zeroes in the early years of the period (for example, computer equipment and nuclear fuel rods.) If the vintage parameter  $s$  is positive, then a rising ratio of investment to net capital stock over a period will cause the vintage-adjusted capital growth rate to exceed the BEA capital growth rate. Conversely, if the investment to net capital stock ratio is declining over a period (and  $s$  is positive), then the vintage-adjusted capital growth rate will be less than the BEA capital growth rate.

Over the full 1947-97 period, there was very little difference between the BEA and the vintage-adjusted growth rate of the total capital stock--only 0.09 percentage points. Differences are quite small for most of the capital types. There are a few

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<sup>8</sup> According to Elsa Fontainha this agrees with the accounting rules, at least in Portugal.

exceptions. The vintage-adjusted annual growth rate of other office equipment exceeded the BEA growth rate by 0.36 percentage points, as did the vintage-adjusted growth rate of petroleum and natural gas exploration equipment. In contrast, the annual growth rate of the BEA net stock of automobiles exceeded the vintage-adjusted growth rate by 1.04 percentage points. The last line of the table shows the correlation coefficient between the two sets of growth rates across the 28 capital types. Over the full 1947-97 period, the correlation is extremely high (0.99).

Results also vary by ten-year period. The vintage-adjusted annual growth rate for total capital exceeded the BEA growth rate by 0.39 percentage points in the 1947-57 period and by 0.10 percentage points in the 1957-67 period but fell short of it by 0.10 percentage points in the 1987-97 period. The biggest differences are recorded for computer equipment. In the 1967-77 period, the difference between the BEA and the vintage-adjusted growth rate (2.70 percentage points) was a reflection of the rapid acceleration in computer equipment investment over the period. The difference was -1.99 percentage points in the 1977-87 period, but virtually zero in the 1987-97 period. Other large differences in the two growth rates are observed for autos as well as railroad structures and track. However, by and large, the correlation in the two sets of capital growth rates is very high by ten-year period--ranging from 0.983 to 0.998.

The BEA capital stock data are also available for 62 individual industries (see Appendix Table 1 for a listing). In Table 3, we show the results for 11 major sectors. Differences in the annual growth rates of the two capital stock series over the full 1947-97 period are relatively small for the total capital stock and for most sectors, with the notable exception of transportation, with a difference of 0.56 percentage points between the vintage-adjusted and the BEA series. The correlation in capital growth rates over the 1947-97 period across the 62 individual industries is 0.95, somewhat lower than the correlation coefficient across capital types.

Differences in capital growth rates between the two series are more marked for the individual 10-year periods than for the full 50-year period. In the 1947-57 period, large differences are found for durables manufacturing, transportation, and the combined sector, fire, insurance, and real estate; in the 1957-67 period, for transportation; in the 1967-77 period, for both agriculture and transportation; in the

1977-87 period, for agriculture, mining, transportation, and finance, insurance, and real estate; and in the 1987-97 period, for mining.<sup>9</sup>

## 6. Estimation of implied TFP-growth

Substitution of our estimate of the total obsolescence and depreciation rate in formula (7) yields TFP-growth corrected for vintage effects. Estimates of TFP-growth based on BEA capital and on efficiency units (that is, vintage-adjusted capital stock) are shown in Table 4 for the major sectors and the total non-governmental economy. The output measure is real gross domestic product in chained 1992\$; the labor input is persons engaged in production (PEP); the capital input is nonresidential net stocks, real-cost valuation (1992\$); and the labor share is the ratio of employee compensation to net national product.<sup>10</sup> Due to differences in industry classification between the two sources, we use 58 industries instead of 62 (see Table 5).

Over the full 1947-97 period, overall TFP grew slightly faster (0.04 percent per year) on the basis of the BEA capital stock data than on the basis of the vintage-adjusted capital stock in efficiency units. This is a reflection of the slightly slower growth in BEA capital stock than capital stock in efficiency units. Differences are also quite small for the 11 major sectors. The largest difference in annual TFP growth is recorded for the finance, insurance, and real estate sector--a 0.18 percentage points difference between the BEA and the vintage-adjusted measures. The correlation in TFP-growth rates over the 1947-97 period across the 58 individual industries is 0.90.

Differences in TFP-growth rates between the two series are somewhat more marked for the individual 10-year periods than for the full 50-year period. In the 1947-57 period, large differences in annual TFP-growth are found for finance, insurance, and real estate (0.39 percentage points), transportation (0.21), construction (0.20), and for the overall economy (0.16); in the 1957-67 period, for agriculture (-0.21) transportation (0.17), and finance, insurance, and real estate (0.20 percentage points);

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<sup>9</sup> The correlation coefficients in capital growth rates across the 62 industries by ten-year period range from a low of 0.89 in the 1957-67 period to a high of 0.99 in the 1987-97 period.

<sup>10</sup> The source for all data except the capital stock data is: <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/dn2.htm>.

in the 1967-77 period, for agriculture (-0.49); in the 1977-87 period, for agriculture (0.30), mining (0.22), and finance, insurance, and real estate (0.28); and in the 1987-97 period, for agriculture (0.21) and mining (0.31).<sup>11</sup>

## 7. Aging capital and the vintage effect on TFP

The effect of the incorporation of the rate of obsolescence on TFP-growth is shown to depend on the aging of the stock of capital. In fact, there is a straight proportionality between aging and the vintage effect:

**Proposition 3.**  $d TFP^s/ds = \beta d \bar{A}^s/dt$ .

**Proof.** Differentiate (7) with respect to  $s$ , using (5) and (8):  $d TFP^s/ds$   
 $= -\beta d [I/K^s - (s + \sigma)]/ds = -\beta [-I/K^{s^2} (d/ds) \int I(t - t') \exp(-st') \exp(-\sigma t') dt' - 1]$   
 $= -\beta [-I/K^{s^2} \int I(t - t') \exp(-st') (-t') \exp(-\sigma t') dt' - 1] = -\beta [(I/K^s) \bar{A}^s - 1] = \beta d \bar{A}^s/dt$   
 by Proposition 1. Q.E.D.

The message of this proposition is clear. In times when capital becomes older, measured TFP-growth increases as obsolescence,  $s$ , is taken into account. Conversely, in times when capital becomes younger, measured TFP-growth decreases as obsolescence,  $s$ , is taken into account. Thus, the incorporation of obsolescence may well remove some of the cyclicality of TFP-growth. Let us explain.

In an upswing of the business cycle the investment/capital ratio tends to be high. This means, by Proposition 1, that capital becomes younger, and, therefore, by Proposition 3, that the incorporation of the vintage effect in TFP measurement amounts to a downward correction. By the same token, in a downswing of the business cycle capital grows older and the incorporation of the vintage effect amounts to an upward correction. In short, the vintage effect is expected to be counter-cyclical.

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<sup>11</sup> The correlation coefficients in capital growth rates across the 58 industries by ten-year period range from a low of 0.96 in the 1957-67 period to a high of 1.00 in the 1987-97 period.

TFP-growth itself, however, is known to be pro-cyclical, which is considered an awkward finding, as it is supposed to measure the shift of technology rather than the business cycle (see, for example, Gordon, 1979). As the vintage effect is expected to be counter-cyclical, it may have a smoothing impact. In short, the vintage effect may throw light on productivity puzzles such as the pro-cyclical behavior of TFP-growth and the slowdown of productivity in the 1970's.

The results displayed in Table 5 are interesting. The left panel displays standard TFP-growth figures, based on BEA capital stock estimates. The right panel displays our vintage-adjusted TFP-growth rates. In each panel, the first three columns show the annual rate of TFP-growth during the high productivity growth period of 1947-1967, the slow productivity growth period of 1967-1987, and then the recovery period 1987-1997.<sup>12</sup> The differences between the figures in the first two columns indicate the 1967 slowdown and are listed in the fourth columns. Similarly, the differences between the figures in the second and third columns indicate the 1987 recovery and are listed in the fifth columns. The sixth and final column in either panel shows the standard deviations of the TFP-growth rates over the five ten-year periods (1947-57, 1957-67, 1967-77, 1977,87, and 1987-97).

There are three questions of interest. First, does the use of capital measured in efficiency units reduce the measured slowdown between the 1947-67 and the 1967-87 periods? Second, does the use of capital in efficiency units increase the measured recovery after 1987 (that is to say, does it cause TFP growth in the 1987-1997 period to return more closely to its long-term average performance)? Third, does the use of capital in efficiency units reduce disparities in measured TFP growth across the five ten-year periods? The answer to the three questions is generally "yes."

First, for the overall economy, the slowdown in annual TFP growth after 1967 is 1.46 percentage points on the basis of BEA capital stock but only 1.37 percentage points on the basis of vintage-adjusted capital stock. The measured slowdown is also

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<sup>12</sup> We have decided to use 1967 as the demarcation of the beginning of the slowdown period instead of the more standard 1973 because of peculiarities associated with the year 1973 (such as the beginning of the oil crisis in the U.S. and the end of Bretton Woods). In Table 5, '1967 Slowdown' and also '1987 Recovery' should be understood as representing differences between the two surrounding ten-year's periods in each case rather than single-year events.

reduced in 31 of the 58 detailed industries. Second, for the overall economy, the recovery in annual TFP growth is 0.52 points on the basis of BEA capital stock and 0.58 points on the basis of capital stock in efficiency units. The measured recovery is also increased in 40 of the 58 detailed industries. Third, the standard deviation of TFP growth for the overall economy over the five ten-year periods is 0.66 on the basis of BEA capital stock and 0.62 on the basis of capital measured in efficiency units. The standard deviation is also lower on the basis of the vintage-adjusted capital stock in 33 of the 58 industries.

## **8. Conclusion**

TFP-growth is known to be pro-cyclical, an awkward finding, as it is supposed to measure the shift of technology rather than the business cycle. If the age of capital is counter-cyclical, then the vintage effect is also counter-cyclical by Proposition 3, a neutralizing effect. In short, the vintage effect throws light on productivity puzzles such as the slowdown in the 1970's and the pro-cyclicality of productivity growth.

The results indicate that the use of capital stock in efficiency units does cause some smoothing of TFP growth over time. It is also noteworthy that the productivity growth slowdown of the 1970's--known from studies that do not take into account the age structure of capital--is reduced on the basis of these new capital stock data. The reason is that capital became older over this period. The relationship between the aging of capital and the sign of the vintage effect has a theoretical foundation.

Based on our new method, we find that the vintage effect accounted for 0.06 percentage points of the 1.34 percentage points decline in overall TFP growth between the 1957-67 and the 1967-77 periods or about 5 percent of the productivity slowdown. This is about the same order of magnitude as Kendrick (1980) and Clark (1979), though much lower than Wolff (1996). For the manufacturing sector, the vintage effect explained 40 percent of the (very modest) 0.15 percentage point productivity slowdown in non-durable manufacturing and 27 percent of the 0.33 percentage point slowdown in durable manufacturing between the 1957-67 and the 1967-77 periods. This result is larger than that estimated by Hulten (1992). However, whereas Hulten estimated that the vintage effect accounted for about 20 percent of the

total quality-adjusted technical change in manufacturing over the years 1949 to 1983, we estimate that it accounted for only about 5 percent over the 1947-1997 period.

Perhaps, our most significant results are for the 1950s (the 1947-57 period), when investment in the economy accelerated and the vintage-adjusted capital growth rate well exceeded the BEA growth rate (3.51 and 3.13 percent, respectively).<sup>13</sup> As a result vintage-adjusted TFP growth is 8.4 percent lower than unadjusted TFP growth for the whole economy (with the figures for the construction sector and the finance, insurance and real estate sector 7 and 34 percent lower).

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<sup>13</sup> We are grateful to Bob Margo for this observation.

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**Table 1. Rates of Obsolescence and Depreciation by Capital Type**

<b>Capital Type</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>t-statistic</b>
1 Mainframe computers	0.521	0.005	99.1
2 Personal computers	0.256	0.005	54.5
3 Direct access storage devices	0.176	0.024	7.5
4 Computer printers	0.452	0.007	63.7
5 Computer terminals	0.355	0.007	53.0
6 Computer tape drives	0.521	0.147	3.6
7 Computer storage devices	0.457	0.005	87.4
8 Other office equipment	0.340	0.003	124.5
9 Communication equipment	0.116	0.001	101.5
10 Instruments	0.140	0.001	106.1
11 Photocopy and related equipment	0.195	0.001	144.0
12 Nuclear fuel rods	0.413	0.000	a
13 Other fabricated metal products	0.091	0.001	123.6
14 Steam engines	0.050	0.001	71.3
15 Internal combustion engines	0.222	0.007	30.5
16 Metalworking machinery	0.119	0.003	37.6
17 Special industry machinery, n.e.c.	0.100	0.003	33.8
18 General industrial, including materials handling, equipment	0.107	0.003	42.9
19 Electrical transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	0.049	0.000	126.6
20 Trucks, buses, and truck trailers	0.205	0.003	68.7
21 Autos	0.192	0.006	32.5
22 Aircraft	0.103	0.002	47.8
23 Ships and boats	0.059	0.002	32.1
24 Railroad equipment	0.060	0.002	25.5
25 Household furniture	0.145	0.002	64.7
26 Other furniture	0.127	0.001	182.1
27 Farm tractors	0.155	0.002	78.0
28 Construction tractors	0.180	0.002	112.2
29 Agricultural machinery, except tractors	0.115	0.003	37.9
30 Construction machinery, except tractors	0.151	0.003	43.3
31 Mining and oilfield machinery	0.159	0.001	161.8
32 Service industry machinery	0.166	0.001	115.2
33 Household appliances	0.175	0.003	62.6
34 Other electrical equipment, n.e.c.	0.195	0.002	128.6
35 Other nonresidential equipment	0.156	0.001	122.3
36 Industrial buildings	0.031	0.001	49.2
37 Office buildings	0.023	0.002	13.5
38 Mobile structures	0.060	0.004	16.2
39 Commercial warehouses	0.023	0.002	15.5
40 Other commercial buildings, n.e.c.	0.026	0.001	18.7
41 Religious buildings	b	b	b
42 Educational buildings	0.188	0.216	0.9
43 Hospital and institutional buildings	0.019	0.001	13.6

44	Hotels and motels	0.035	0.007	5.0
45	Amusement and recreational buildings	0.025	0.004	5.7
46	Other nonfarm buildings	0.024	0.001	22.7
47	Local transit buildings	b	b	b
48	Railroad structures	-0.004	0.000	a
49	Railroad track replacement	0.021	0.000	a
50	Telecommunications	b	b	b
51	Electric light and power	0.022	0.000	a
52	Gas	0.023	0.000	a
53	Petroleum pipelines	0.020	0.000	a
54	Farm related buildings and structures	0.016	0.003	6.2
55	Petroleum and natural gas exploration	0.057	0.000	a
56	Other mining exploration	0.044	0.001	76.4
57	Other nonfarm structures	0.016	0.002	6.9

## Notes:

- a. Standard error is zero (capital type has only one observation), so t-statistic cannot be computed.
- b. Estimation did not converge. We do not adjust the BEA stocks.

**Table 2. Annual Rate of Growth of Net Capital Stock by Capital Type and Period, 1947-1997**  
(Figures are in percentage points)

Capital Type <sup>a</sup>	1947-1997			1947-1957			1957-1967			1967-1977			1977-1987			1987-1997		
	BEA	Vin- tage	Diff.															
Computer Equipment (1-7)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other office equipment (8,11)	7.01	7.37	-0.36	7.87	8.96	-1.09	7.02	7.52	-0.50	10.03	10.30	-0.27	8.20	8.10	0.10	1.94	1.98	-0.04
Communication equipment (9)	8.08	8.11	-0.03	10.15	10.13	0.02	9.62	9.63	0.00	7.32	7.33	-0.02	8.69	8.70	-0.01	4.64	4.76	-0.13
Instruments (10)	6.24	6.28	-0.04	10.43	10.48	-0.04	2.50	2.55	-0.05	7.96	7.92	0.04	5.82	5.84	-0.02	4.48	4.60	-0.13
Fabricated metal products (12-13)	3.60	3.68	-0.08	7.12	7.17	-0.05	2.58	2.65	-0.08	7.17	7.15	0.01	1.08	1.25	-0.16	0.07	0.18	-0.11
Engines & industrial machinery (14-19)	3.32	3.43	-0.11	5.18	5.40	-0.22	3.70	3.80	-0.10	3.37	3.45	-0.08	2.35	2.36	-0.01	2.01	2.15	-0.14
Trucks, buses, and truck trailers (20)	4.48	4.42	0.05	4.98	4.66	0.32	4.84	4.89	-0.05	5.92	6.12	-0.20	2.27	2.08	0.19	4.37	4.36	0.01
Autos (21)	5.12	4.08	1.04	9.61	7.42	2.19	2.66	0.40	2.26	5.65	7.49	-1.84	4.49	4.09	0.40	3.18	1.00	2.18
Aircraft (22)	6.68	6.36	0.32	7.70	7.51	0.18	13.66	13.17	0.48	6.63	5.96	0.67	3.53	3.35	0.18	1.89	1.83	0.06
Ships and boats (23)	1.10	1.02	0.08	1.14	0.84	0.30	1.29	1.03	0.26	5.01	4.88	0.13	0.58	0.65	-0.07	-2.54	-2.31	-0.22
Railroad equipment (24)	0.46	0.38	0.07	2.49	2.59	-0.10	0.31	0.33	-0.02	1.00	1.04	-0.04	-1.39	-1.34	-0.05	-0.13	-0.72	0.58
Furniture (25-26)	4.37	4.38	-0.01	4.69	4.85	-0.16	4.10	4.08	0.02	3.27	3.21	0.06	5.84	5.84	0.00	3.96	3.94	0.02
Agricultural, construction, mining & service industry machinery (27-32)	2.55	2.67	-0.12	5.61	6.03	-0.42	2.61	2.65	-0.05	4.63	4.55	0.08	-0.30	-0.23	-0.07	0.22	0.37	-0.14
Appliances and other equipment (33-35)	5.77	5.86	-0.09	5.39	5.77	-0.38	7.34	7.38	-0.04	6.76	6.77	-0.01	5.70	5.72	-0.02	3.67	3.69	-0.02
Industrial & commercial buildings (36-40)	3.46	3.67	-0.21	2.78	3.23	-0.45	4.37	4.65	-0.28	3.80	3.95	-0.15	4.07	4.15	-0.09	2.29	2.39	-0.10
Educational & institutional buildings (41-43)	4.06	4.29	-0.24	5.45	6.00	-0.55	5.95	6.19	-0.24	3.56	3.56	0.00	2.65	3.02	-0.37	2.67	2.70	-0.03
Hotels and motels (44)	4.37	4.43	-0.07	2.11	2.14	-0.04	7.63	8.02	-0.39	3.80	3.71	0.09	5.10	5.19	-0.09	3.19	3.10	0.09
Recreational buildings (45)	1.91	2.01	-0.10	0.79	1.06	-0.27	3.84	3.81	0.03	1.01	1.20	-0.20	1.22	1.35	-0.13	2.67	2.63	0.04
Other nonfarm buildings (46)	2.39	2.73	-0.34	3.24	4.05	-0.81	6.74	7.30	-0.55	-0.25	-0.31	0.06	1.58	1.76	-0.18	0.65	0.87	-0.22
Local transit buildings (47)	-2.47	-2.47	0.00	-1.89	-1.89	0.00	-3.16	-3.16	0.00	-2.46	-2.46	0.00	-2.43	-2.43	0.00	-2.43	-2.43	0.00

Railroad structures and track (48-49)	-0.87	0.34	-1.20	-0.69	0.68	-1.36	-1.19	0.13	-1.32	-0.91	0.29	-1.20	-0.67	0.39	-1.06	-0.89	0.20	-1.08	
Telecommunications (50)	4.08	4.08	0.00	4.94	4.94	0.00	4.27	4.27	0.00	5.07	5.07	0.00	3.93	3.93	0.00	2.19	2.19	0.00	
Electric light and power and gas (51-52)	2.68	2.67	0.01	4.78	4.82	-0.04	2.99	2.97	0.02	3.11	3.12	-0.01	1.76	1.72	0.04	0.74	0.71	0.03	
Petroleum pipelines (53)	0.78	1.23	-0.45	1.29	2.01	-0.72	0.11	0.63	-0.53	3.76	4.13	-0.37	-0.83	-0.47	-0.36	-0.45	-0.17	-0.28	
Farm related buildings & structures (54)	2.08	1.90	0.18	3.32	3.31	0.00	3.47	2.91	0.56	3.68	2.56	1.12	0.50	0.99	-0.50	-0.59	-0.29	-0.30	
Petroleum & gas exploration (55)	2.62	2.98	-0.36	6.26	6.27	-0.01	2.42	2.45	-0.03	1.41	1.57	-0.16	4.20	4.92	-0.73	-1.21	-0.34	-0.87	
Other mining exploration (56)	3.14	3.15	-0.01	1.61	1.65	-0.04	3.27	3.25	0.02	6.55	6.47	0.08	4.12	4.16	-0.03	0.15	0.23	-0.08	
Other nonfarm structures (57)	2.66	2.93	-0.28	-0.53	0.11	-0.64	1.71	2.13	-0.42	3.63	3.75	-0.12	4.67	4.75	-0.08	3.80	3.92	-0.12	
Total	3.05	3.13	-0.09	3.13	3.51	-0.39	3.21	3.30	-0.10	3.44	3.45	-0.01	2.99	3.02	-0.04	2.48	2.38	0.10	
Correlation between BEA and vintage growth rates <sup>b</sup>			0.989		0.983				0.985			0.994			0.998				0.992

Note: BEA figures are for nonresidential net stocks, real-cost valuation (1992 Dollars). Governmental capital stock is excluded.

a. The numbers in parentheses refer to the capital type classification scheme in Table 1.

b. Computer equipment is excluded because of zero values for the computation of correlation coefficients for 1947-1997, 1947-1957, and 1957-1997.

**Table 3. Annual Rate of Growth of Net Capital Stock by Major Sector and Period, 1947-1997**  
(Figures are in percentage points)

Sector <sup>a</sup>	1947-1997			1947-1957			1957-1967			1967-1977			1977-1987			1987-1997		
	BEA	Vin- tage	Diff.															
Agriculture (1-2)	2.15	2.08	0.08	4.23	4.11	0.12	2.87	2.59	0.28	4.01	3.37	0.64	-0.44	-0.04	-0.40	0.09	0.35	-0.27
Mining (3-6)	2.63	2.88	-0.25	4.82	4.92	-0.09	3.03	3.07	-0.04	2.14	2.26	-0.12	4.22	4.63	-0.41	-1.07	-0.47	-0.60
Construction (7)	2.33	2.53	-0.19	4.10	4.85	-0.74	3.52	3.53	-0.01	4.30	4.21	0.09	-0.41	-0.40	-0.02	0.16	0.44	-0.28
Manuf. Non-Durables (19-28)	2.56	2.62	-0.06	2.58	2.75	-0.17	2.97	3.07	-0.10	3.61	3.70	-0.10	1.66	1.67	-0.01	1.96	1.91	0.05
Manuf. Durables (8-18)	3.02	3.25	-0.24	4.37	5.00	-0.63	3.59	3.85	-0.26	3.37	3.56	-0.19	2.14	2.19	-0.04	1.61	1.67	-0.06
Transportation (29-35)	0.23	0.79	-0.56	0.05	0.99	-0.93	-0.24	0.53	-0.77	0.71	1.15	-0.44	0.25	0.65	-0.40	0.36	0.64	-0.28
Communications (36-37)	5.56	5.55	0.01	7.07	7.02	0.05	6.07	6.04	0.02	5.96	6.01	-0.05	5.10	5.11	0.00	3.60	3.55	0.04
Utilities (38-40)	3.18	3.27	-0.09	5.24	5.51	-0.28	3.16	3.24	-0.08	3.61	3.69	-0.09	2.68	2.69	0.00	1.22	1.23	-0.01
Trade (41-42)	4.51	4.44	0.06	3.44	3.32	0.12	5.15	5.10	0.04	4.47	4.62	-0.15	4.87	4.79	0.08	4.60	4.38	0.22
Fin., Ins. & Real Est. (43-49)	4.55	4.78	-0.23	4.16	4.68	-0.52	5.50	5.76	-0.26	4.00	4.09	-0.10	5.25	5.62	-0.37	3.82	3.73	0.09
Other Services <sup>b</sup> (50-62)	5.21	5.08	0.13	5.82	5.81	0.00	6.50	6.43	0.07	5.20	5.12	0.09	3.56	3.41	0.15	4.96	4.64	0.32
Total	3.05	3.13	-0.09	3.13	3.51	-0.39	3.21	3.30	-0.10	3.44	3.45	-0.01	2.99	3.02	-0.04	2.48	2.38	0.10
Correlation of growth rates across 62 industries (scalar)		0.952			0.973			0.887			0.941			0.987				0.989

Note: BEA figures are for nonresidential net stocks, real-cost valuation (1992 Dollars).

a. The numbers in parentheses refer to the industry classification scheme shown in Appendix Table 1.

b. Non-governmental services only.

**Table 4. Annual Rate of Growth of Total Factor Productivity by Major Sector and Period, 1947-1997**  
(Figures are in percentage points)

Sector	1947-1997			1947-1957			1957-1967			1967-1977			1977-1987			1987-1997		
	BEA	Vin- tage	Diff.															
Agriculture	0.71	0.77	-0.06	-1.70	-1.61	0.09	-1.24	-1.03	-0.21	-1.73	-1.24	-0.49	4.89	4.59	0.30	3.35	3.15	0.20
Mining	1.08	0.95	0.13	1.17	1.12	0.05	2.21	2.19	0.02	-0.58	-0.65	0.06	-1.26	-1.47	0.22	3.86	3.55	0.31
Construction	-0.20	-0.25	0.05	2.84	2.64	0.20	1.12	1.12	0.00	-4.39	-4.36	-0.02	-0.78	-0.78	0.00	0.21	0.14	0.07
Manufacturing Non-Durables	1.84	1.82	0.02	2.13	2.08	0.05	2.43	2.40	0.03	2.28	2.25	0.03	1.76	1.75	0.00	0.59	0.60	-0.02
Manufacturing Durables	2.55	2.51	0.05	1.86	1.74	0.12	2.15	2.10	0.05	1.82	1.78	0.04	2.19	2.18	0.01	4.75	4.74	0.01
Transportation	1.17	1.05	0.13	0.17	-0.04	0.21	2.90	2.73	0.17	1.00	0.90	0.10	0.52	0.43	0.09	1.26	1.20	0.06
Communications	2.54	2.54	-0.01	2.19	2.21	-0.02	3.45	3.46	-0.01	2.85	2.83	0.02	2.45	2.45	0.00	1.73	1.75	-0.02
Utilities	2.74	2.68	0.06	4.60	4.43	0.17	3.57	3.53	0.05	4.08	4.02	0.05	-1.25	-1.25	0.00	2.69	2.69	0.01
Trade	0.74	0.77	-0.03	1.67	1.72	-0.05	1.17	1.19	-0.02	-0.75	-0.81	0.06	0.38	0.41	-0.03	1.24	1.33	-0.09
Finance, Insur. & Real Estate	-0.29	-0.47	0.18	1.65	1.26	0.39	-0.18	-0.38	0.20	0.06	-0.02	0.07	-1.94	-2.22	0.28	-1.05	-0.99	-0.07
Other Services <sup>a</sup>	-0.24	-0.20	-0.04	-0.09	-0.09	0.00	0.26	0.28	-0.02	0.33	0.35	-0.03	-0.56	-0.51	-0.05	-1.14	-1.04	-0.10
Total	1.12	1.08	0.04	1.90	1.74	0.16	1.87	1.83	0.04	0.53	0.52	0.01	0.33	0.31	0.02	0.95	0.99	-0.04
Correlation of growth rates across 58 industries (scalar)		0.898			0.992			0.961			0.992			0.998				0.999

Note: The output measure is real gross domestic product in chained 1992\$, the labor input is persons engaged in production (PEP); the capital input is nonresidential net stocks, real-cost valuation (1992\$); and the labor share is the ratio of employee compensation to net national product.

a. Non-governmental services only.

Industry	BEA Capital Stock Estimates					Vintage Capital Stock in Efficiency Units						
	1947-1967	1967-1987	1987-1997	1967 Slow-down	1987 Reco-very	Five Period Std.Dev	1947-1967	1967-1987	1987-1997	1967 Slow-down	1987 Reco-very	Five Period Std.Dev
1 Farms	1.06	2.59	3.83	1.54	1.24	1.97	1.14	2.64	3.69	1.50	1.05	1.85
2 Agricul. services, forestry & fishing	-1.55	1.06	0.84	2.61	-0.22	1.95	-1.54	1.12	0.83	2.66	-0.29	1.94
3 Metal mining	2.07	1.80	7.26	-0.27	5.46	4.59	2.01	1.78	7.21	-0.23	5.43	4.58
4 Coal mining	3.30	0.76	9.85	-2.53	9.08	4.59	3.24	0.81	9.78	-2.43	8.97	4.56
5 Oil and gas extraction	0.22	-1.94	2.83	-2.16	4.77	2.25	0.21	-2.15	2.39	-2.36	4.54	2.36
6 Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	2.59	3.17	2.48	0.58	-0.69	0.42	2.48	3.15	2.37	0.67	-0.78	0.46
7 Construction	1.98	-2.58	0.21	-4.56	2.80	2.41	1.88	-2.57	0.14	-4.45	2.71	2.36
8 Lumber and wood products	1.22	2.29	-2.49	1.07	-4.78	2.92	1.15	2.27	-2.49	1.12	-4.76	2.93
9 Furniture and fixtures	3.51	1.89	1.06	-1.62	-0.82	1.74	3.50	1.89	1.06	-1.62	-0.83	1.73
10 Stone, clay, and glass products	1.44	1.45	2.20	0.01	0.76	0.56	1.46	1.46	2.14	0.00	0.68	0.57
11 Primary metal industries	2.79	0.25	2.63	-2.54	2.38	1.81	2.56	0.24	2.62	-2.32	2.39	1.74
12 Fabricated metal products	-1.48	1.71	1.84	3.19	0.13	2.83	-1.45	1.72	1.87	3.17	0.14	2.83
13 Industrial machinery and equip.	1.71	4.10	7.80	2.39	3.70	2.58	1.73	4.09	7.81	2.37	3.72	2.58
14 Electronic and other electric equip.	3.70	2.80	9.90	-0.91	7.10	2.75	3.71	2.79	9.90	-0.92	7.11	2.75
15 Motor vehicles and equipment	3.26	1.96	-0.51	-1.30	-2.47	2.32	3.26	1.94	-0.44	-1.32	-2.38	2.31
16 Other transportation equipment	3.39	0.34	-2.90	-3.04	-3.25	2.51	3.39	0.34	-2.89	-3.05	-3.23	2.52
17 Instruments and related products	2.54	2.63	4.68	0.09	2.05	0.87	2.56	2.64	4.69	0.08	2.05	0.86
18 Miscellaneous manuf. industries	2.72	2.87	1.03	0.15	-1.84	0.88	2.72	2.86	0.98	0.15	-1.88	0.90
19 Food and kindred products	2.01	2.58	0.17	0.57	-2.41	1.04	1.98	2.56	0.16	0.58	-2.40	1.06
20 Tobacco products	0.57	-5.64	-2.91	-6.21	2.72	4.05	0.71	-5.65	-3.00	-6.36	2.65	4.20
21 Textile mill products	4.18	4.81	2.94	0.63	-1.87	1.22	4.17	4.80	2.93	0.63	-1.87	1.23
22 Apparel and other textile products	1.63	3.20	3.19	1.56	-0.01	0.78	1.63	3.19	3.22	1.55	0.04	0.79

23	Paper and allied products	1.50	2.49	0.70	0.99	-1.80	1.28	1.49	2.48	0.69	0.99	-1.79	1.28
24	Printing and publishing	1.33	-0.21	-1.98	-1.55	-1.77	1.30	1.33	-0.21	-1.95	-1.54	-1.74	1.28
25	Chemicals and allied products	3.89	3.31	1.26	-0.58	-2.05	1.07	3.89	3.29	1.32	-0.60	-1.98	1.06
26	Petroleum and coal products	3.66	2.51	0.01	-1.15	-2.50	2.66	3.51	2.49	-0.01	-1.03	-2.50	2.71
27	Rubber & miscel. plastics products	1.23	2.36	3.99	1.12	1.63	1.76	1.22	2.34	4.08	1.12	1.74	1.80
28	Leather and leather products	0.55	2.47	3.66	1.91	1.19	1.46	0.54	2.47	3.65	1.93	1.19	1.47
29	Railroad transportation	3.32	2.99	6.46	-0.33	3.47	3.63	3.06	2.76	6.24	-0.29	3.47	3.64
30	Local & interurban passenger transit	-3.82	-1.19	-2.28	2.63	-1.08	1.61	-3.82	-1.15	-2.29	2.67	-1.14	1.62
31	Trucking and warehousing	3.29	-0.27	-0.39	-3.56	-0.12	2.34	3.28	-0.24	-0.25	-3.52	-0.02	2.31
32	Water transportation	-1.25	2.18	0.52	3.44	-1.66	2.04	-1.20	2.18	0.50	3.38	-1.68	2.04
33	Transportation by air	5.66	1.01	1.83	-4.65	0.83	2.96	5.68	1.07	1.79	-4.61	0.72	2.94
34	Pipelines, except natural gas	7.71	2.04	3.24	-5.67	1.20	3.01	7.57	1.97	3.20	-5.61	1.23	2.99
35	Transportation services	0.16	1.13	-0.24	0.97	-1.37	2.41	0.17	1.13	-0.21	0.96	-1.34	2.41
36	Telephone and telegraph	3.00	2.81	2.07	-0.20	-0.74	0.97	3.02	2.80	2.09	-0.22	-0.71	1.02
37	Radio and television	0.55	1.68	0.68	1.13	-1.00	2.54	0.57	1.69	0.74	1.12	-0.95	2.53
38	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	4.08	1.41	2.69	-2.67	1.28	2.09	3.98	1.39	2.69	-2.59	1.30	2.13
39	Wholesale trade	0.68	-0.78	2.07	-1.46	2.85	1.27	0.68	-0.80	2.23	-1.49	3.03	1.36
40	Retail trade	1.47	0.14	0.77	-1.32	0.63	0.69	1.50	0.12	0.80	-1.37	0.68	0.73
41	Banking	-0.70	-1.71	-3.05	-1.01	-1.34	1.04	-0.69	-1.65	-2.86	-0.97	-1.21	1.06
42	Nondepository institutions	1.13	-3.80	-6.04	-4.92	-2.25	3.12	1.31	-3.84	-5.78	-5.15	-1.94	3.30
43	Security and commodity brokers	0.63	0.23	8.65	-0.39	8.42	3.34	0.60	0.26	8.77	-0.34	8.51	3.40
44	Insurance carriers	0.38	-1.94	2.91	-2.33	4.86	3.84	0.40	-1.94	3.00	-2.34	4.94	3.85
45	Insurance agents, brokers, & service	0.86	-1.21	0.22	-2.07	1.43	1.85	0.84	-1.14	0.45	-1.98	1.59	1.90
46	Real estate	1.56	-0.26	0.30	-1.82	0.56	1.00	1.28	-0.41	0.31	-1.69	0.71	0.96
47	Holding & other investment offices	3.13	1.15	-0.45	-1.98	-1.60	2.49	-0.67	-0.56	-0.78	0.11	-0.23	2.36
48	Hotels and other lodging places	0.12	-0.51	2.49	-0.63	3.01	1.94	0.07	-0.50	2.54	-0.57	3.04	1.97
49	Personal services	0.07	-1.00	-0.41	-1.06	0.59	0.51	0.09	-0.98	-0.33	-1.07	0.66	0.65
50	Business services	0.35	-0.48	-0.97	-0.83	-0.49	0.85	0.40	-0.41	-0.89	-0.81	-0.48	0.84

51	Auto repair, services, and parking	-0.65	-0.30	-1.32	0.35	-1.02	1.51	-0.55	-0.26	-1.04	0.29	-0.79	2.11
52	Miscellaneous repair services	-0.36	-0.42	-4.19	-0.07	-3.77	1.68	-0.36	-0.43	-4.27	-0.07	-3.84	1.77
53	Motion pictures	-2.45	1.56	-2.26	4.01	-3.81	2.27	-2.43	1.60	-2.13	4.03	-3.72	2.27
54	Amusement and recreation services	0.88	0.51	-0.04	-0.37	-0.55	1.14	0.85	0.54	0.08	-0.31	-0.46	1.09
55	Health services	-1.11	-0.68	-3.15	0.43	-2.47	1.36	-1.10	-0.69	-3.12	0.41	-2.43	1.41
56	Legal services	-0.50	-2.56	-1.29	-2.05	1.27	2.10	-0.46	-2.50	-1.00	-2.05	1.50	2.07
57	Educational services	-1.04	-1.30	-2.16	-0.26	-0.86	0.96	-1.01	-0.54	-2.03	0.47	-1.49	0.98
58	Other services, n.e.c.	-4.51	2.60	-1.91	7.11	-4.52	4.26	-4.48	2.60	-1.83	7.08	-4.43	4.26
	TOTAL	1.88	0.43	0.95	-1.46	0.52	0.66	1.79	0.42	0.99	-1.37	0.58	0.62

Note: See notes to Table 4 for technical details on TFP estimation. The government sector is not included.

**Appendix Table 1: Listing of Detailed Industries  
For BEA Capital Stock Data**

1	Farms	32	Water transportation
2	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	33	Transportation by air
3	Metal mining	34	Pipelines, except natural gas
4	Coal mining	35	Transportation services
5	Oil and gas extraction	36	Telephone and telegraph
6	Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	37	Radio and television
7	Construction	38	Electric services
8	Lumber and wood products	39	Gas services
9	Furniture and fixtures	40	Sanitary services
10	Stone, clay, and glass products	41	Wholesale trade
11	Primary metal industries	42	Retail trade
12	Fabricated metal products	43	Federal reserve banks
13	Industrial machinery and equipment	44	Other depository institutions
14	Electronic and other electric equipment	45	Nondepository institutions
15	Motor vehicles and equipment	46	Security and commodity brokers
16	Other transportation equipment	47	Insurance carriers
17	Instruments and related products	48	Insurance agents, brokers, and service
18	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	49	Real estate
19	Food and kindred products	50	Nonfinancial holding and investment offices
20	Tobacco products	51	Financial holding and investment offices
21	Textile mill products	52	Hotels and other lodging places
22	Apparel and other textile products	53	Personal services
23	Paper and allied products	54	Business services
24	Printing and publishing	55	Auto repair, services, and parking
25	Chemicals and allied products	56	Miscellaneous repair services
26	Petroleum and coal products	57	Motion pictures
27	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	58	Amusement and recreation services
28	Leather and leather products	59	Health services
29	Railroad transportation	60	Legal services
30	Local and interurban passenger transit	61	Educational services
31	Trucking and warehousing	62	Other services, n.e.c.