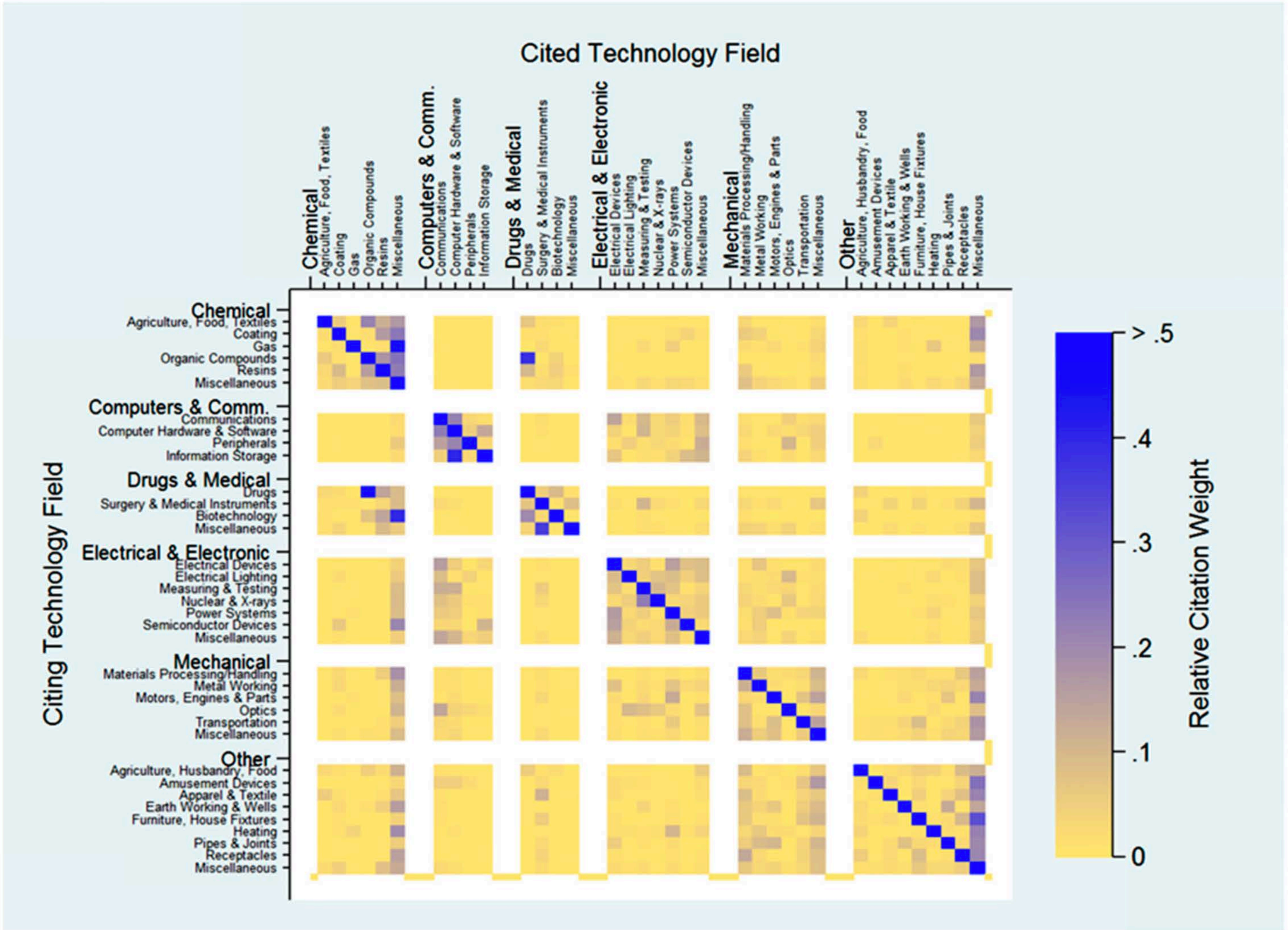

Fig. 1. Citation matrix 1975–1984. Each row describes the field composition of citations made by the technology subcategory indicated on the left-hand side. Entries across cited technology fields for each citing technology subcategory sum to 100%. The diagonals—citations of one's own field, the majority of citations—are excluded from the calculation but given dark shading for reference. *SI Appendix*, Fig. 1 shows the 1975–2004 network and additional subperiods.

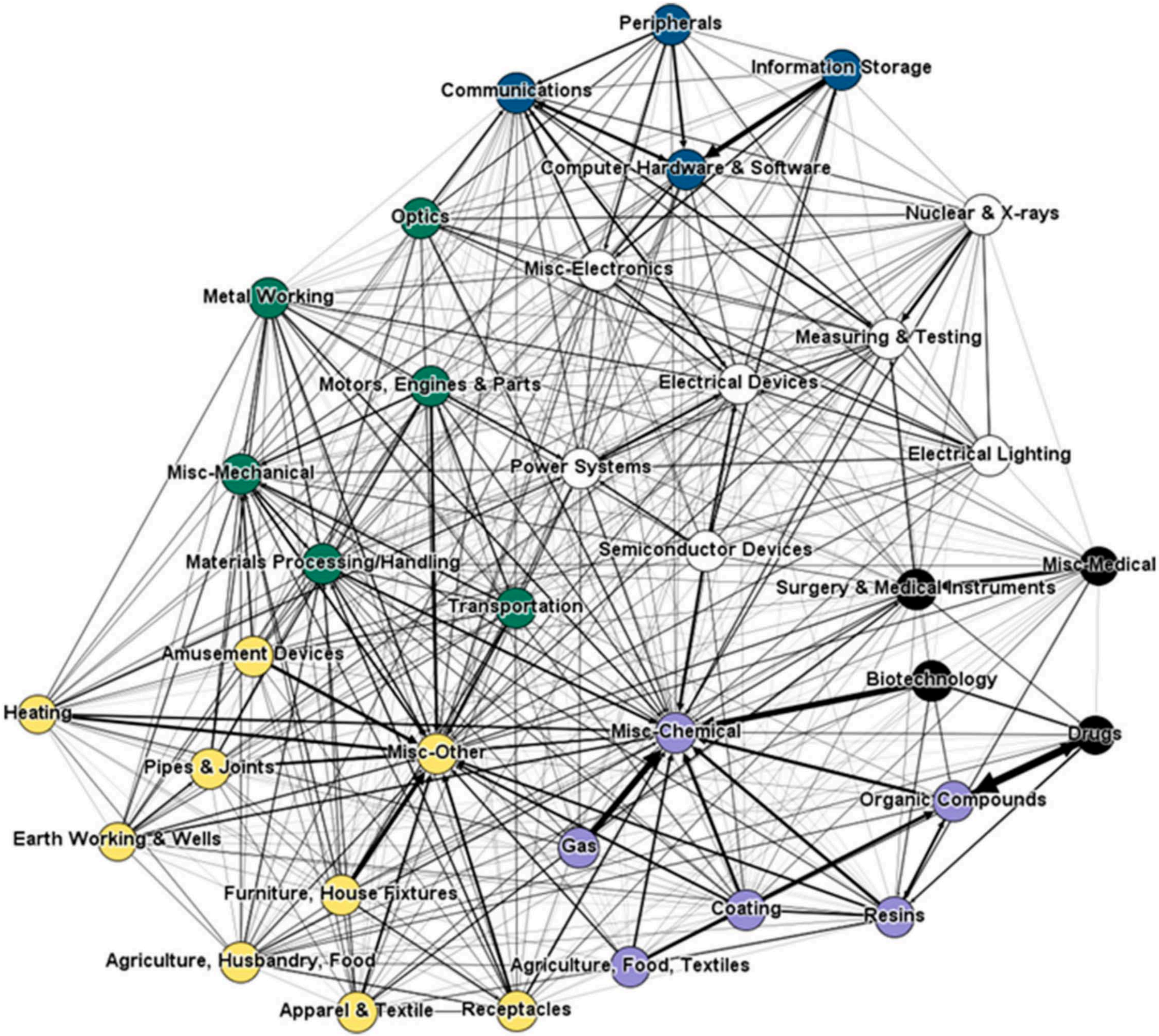
Peripherals
Information Storage
Communications
Computer Hardware & Software
Optics
Nuclear & X-rays
Misc-Electronics
Metal Working
Measuring & Testing
Motors, Engines & Parts
Electrical Devices
Electrical Lighting
Misc-Mechanical
Power Systems
Semiconductor Devices
Misc-Medical
Materials Processing/Handling
Surgery & Medical Instruments
Transportation
Amusement Devices
Biotechnology
Heating
Misc-Chemical
Drugs
Misc-Other
Pipes & Joints
Organic Compounds
Earth Working & Wells
Gas
Furniture, House Fixtures
Coating
Resins
Agriculture, Husbandry, Food
Agriculture, Food, Textiles
Apparel & Textile
Receptacles

Table 3A
Federal Spending Shock Analysis

	Δ Log Real Value Added		Δ Log Employment		Δ Log Real Labor Productivity	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Δ Dependent variable $t-1$	0.019	0.018	0.158***	0.135***	–0.117***	–0.119***
	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.019)	(0.030)	(0.036)
Δ Dependent variable $t-2$		0.051**		0.116***		–0.057
		(0.023)		(0.019)		(0.038)
Δ Dependent variable $t-3$		0.038*		0.102***		–0.002
		(0.021)		(0.016)		(0.035)
Downstream effects $t-1$	0.017	0.023	0.007	0.013	0.007	0.004
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Upstream effects $t-1$	0.022**	0.020**	0.010*	0.011**	0.012	0.010
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Own effects $t-1$	0.004	0.008**	0.003	0.006***	0.001	0.002
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Observations	6,560	5,776	6,560	5,776	6,560	5,776
P-value: Upstream = own	0.076	0.191	0.321	0.383	0.147	0.330

Notes: See table 2A. Estimations consider network structures and the propagation of federal spending shocks. Baseline federal spending shocks for manufacturing industries are the lagged log change in national federal spending interacted with the 1992 share of sales from industries that went to the federal government.
***Significant at the 1 percent level.
**Significant at the 5 percent level.
*Significant at the 10 percent level.

Table 4A
TFP Shock Analysis

	Δ Log Real Value Added		Δ Log Employment		Δ Log Real Labor Productivity	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Δ Dependent variable $t-1$	–0.024	–0.031	0.141***	0.118***	–0.194***	–0.211***
	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.029)	(0.034)
Δ Dependent variable $t-2$		0.049**		0.118***		–0.071**
		(0.023)		(0.019)		(0.034)
Δ Dependent variable $t-3$		0.037*		0.102***		–0.008
		(0.020)		(0.016)		(0.032)
Downstream effects $t-1$	0.060***	0.047**	0.016*	0.011	0.047***	0.043**
	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Upstream effects $t-1$	0.024**	0.020*	0.009	0.008	0.015*	0.014
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Own effects $t-1$	0.004	0.007	0.006***	0.007***	0.011**	0.013***
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Observations	6,560	5,776	6,560	5,776	6,560	5,776
P-value: Downstream = own	0.005	0.034	0.041	0.161	0.101	0.276

Notes: See table 2A. Estimations consider network structures and the propagation of TFP shocks. Baseline TFP shocks for manufacturing industries are the lagged log change in four-factor TFP taken from the NBER Productivity Database.
***Significant at the 1 percent level.
**Significant at the 5 percent level.
*Significant at the 10 percent level.