IMPLAN Panel Data

IMPLAN's new Panel Data are produced using our latest and best methodologies, which have been improved over the past 20 years of data development. These enhanced features make more accurate statistical analysis possible.

ABOUT THE DATA

Now includes 2005 data



2005 data was not previously available but is now incorporated into this product.

Use of revised raw data



Many government data sources are later revised after the annual IMPLAN data development process. This product takes advantage of the improved raw data.

Use of current raw data



Many of the annual data sources come to us a year lagged. This is of course not the case when going back and estimating past years, so no projections needed.

Employment type split



This is currently the only product in which we report wage and salary employment and proprietor employment separately.

Consistent estimation methodologies



Incorporates all of our best practices and improved data sources learned throughout the years.

Consistent and more-detailed sectoring scheme



IMPLAN Panel Data is the only way to see 2001-2012 data in the current 536 sectoring scheme.

GETTING STARTED

Call (704) 464-3228 or email Devin.Swindall@IMPLAN.com to learn more.



IMPLAN.com

MAJOR METHODOLOGY IMPROVEMENTS INCORPORATED OVER TIME

All years from 2001 up to the latest year of IMPLAN data are based on the latest (2007) BEA Benchmark Make and Use tables.

Incorporation of State-Level GDP Data

The BEA provides data on taxes on production and imports (TOPI) by GDP sector (there are 81 of these sectors), by state. Prior to the original 2012 data year, we were only making use of the U.S.-level data, using U.S. ratios to estimate state-level data. In the 2012 and later IMPLAN Data, as well as the Panel Data, we improved our process of incorporating the state-level BEA TOPI data.

Improved Employment and Labor Income Methodology

We inquired with the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) about the difference between their Regional Economic Accounts (REA) state-level wage and salary employment (SA27) and the Bureau of Labor Statistic (BLS)'s Census of Employment and Wages (CEW) wage and salary employment counts for the few industries where there is a significant difference but which the BLS does not acknowledge any coverage gap—fishing, hunting, and trapping, religious organizations, and private education (the BLS does acknowledge a coverage gap with military, private households, farms, and railroads). We were informed that BEA upwardly adjusts the employment and income estimates for these sectors due to coverage gaps.

- The corresponding IMPLAN sectors are adjusted for religious organizations according to state-specific REA/CEW ratios.
- The Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 exempted some employees in shellfishing and finfishing from unemployment insurance coverage. This adjustment affects GA, RI, LA, TX, OR, and MA. The corresponding IMPLAN sector are adjusted according to state-specific REA/CEW ratios.
- There is an adjustment for private education, which applies primarily to student workers at universities. Thus, we now adjust the corresponding IMPLAN sector according to state-specific REA/CEW ratios as well.
- There is an adjustment for private households. The corresponding IMPLAN sector is adjusted according to state-specific REA/CEW ratios as well.

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Improved Redefinitions

The NIPA control totals for government gross investment in structures (from table 3.9.5) and private fixed investment in structures (from table 5.3.5) have already been redefined—that is, they include all activity related to the construction of structures, regardless of which industry performed that construction. Thus, when redefining the output of each sector, while we still need to take construction activity out of the other sectors, we do not need to add that activity to the construction sectors (since their output figures for the construction sectors presumably already includes that activity). Thus, in the Panel Data set and all annual IMPLAN Data sets beginning with 2012 R2, we no longer add the non-construction-sector construction output to the construction sectors. However, the other sectors' employment, EC, PI, OPI, and TOPI will continue to be moved into the construction sectors because the data for these factors is not redefined.

Revision of IMPLAN SAM Accounts to More Closely Conform to the Current BEA NIPAs

Starting in the 2010 data year, IMPLAN's indirect business taxes (IBT) was converted to taxes on production and imports net of government subsidies (TOPI). This removes business transfers to government from GDP. It also subtracts government subsidies to business. Thus, it is now possible for TOPI to be negative for some industries, meaning that government subsidy exceeds taxes paid by the industry. This change has been incorporated into all annual IMPLAN Data sets since 2010, as well as the Panel Data sets.

New ERS process

For agricultural sector output, in the 2013 data year we shifted from using sales data to production data multiplied by the average price for that commodity for that year. The reason for this change is that agricultural commodities are not always sold in the same year that they are produced, making revenues an imprecise measure of output. The same can be said for other manufacturing sectors; however, we get the output data for those sectors from the Anuual Survey of Manufacturers, which includes data on net inventory changes, which allows us to separate sales from production for those sectors. This improvement has been incorporated into all annual IMPLAN Data sets since 2013, as well as the Panel Data sets.



IMPLAN Panel Data Packages

Basic Package

Available at the national level (all U.S. states and counties) or for any number of states and their constituent counties and includes demographic and deflator data. Available data points illustrated below.

SAMPLE STUDY AREA DATA														
Year	State Fips	County Fips	Description	IMPLAN 536 Index	IMPLAN Description	Output	Total Emp	WS Emp	Proprietor Emp	EC	Proprietor Inc	OPI	TOPI	
2001	6	1	Alameda County	50	Natural gas distribution	1962643740	2964.359615	2962.738669	1.620946073		1.333542795	370.1977336	-121.7817009	
2001	6	١	Alameda County	51	Water, sewage and other systems	14330605.7	74.83564392	69.78535561	5.050288315		2.989911232	2.706154283	-1.045912907	

Premium Package

Available at the national level (all U.S. states and counties) or for any number of states and their constituent counties and includes basic package, demographic, and deflator data. Available data points illustrated below. Household final demand is reported for all households combined as opposed to by household income group. Household final demand by income group is available but please inquire for more information regarding this data.

SAMPLE COMMODITY DATA													
Year	State Fips	County Fips	Description	IMPLAN 536 Commodity Index	IMPLAN Description	Institution	ForeignExports	GrossFinal Demand	Commodity Sales				
2001	6	1	Alameda County		recreation	State/Local Govt NonEd- ucation	0	3.675721557	8.645218868				
			Alameda County		Fitness and recreational sports center services	State/Local Govt NonEd- ucation		2.315766635					

Demographic Data (included in all packages)

Population, land area, total personal income, S-W index, and household count are included with this package. Available data points illustrated below.

SAM	SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA																	
State	County	State	County	Year	Popula-	Land	Total	HH Total	HHs_	HHs_10	HHs_15	HHs_25	HHs_ 35	HHs_ 50	HHs_ 75	HHs_100	HHs_GT	SW
Fips	Fips	Name	Name		tion	Area	Personal		LT10k	to 15k	to 25k	to 35k	to 50k	to 75k	to 100k	to 150k	150k	Index
							Income											
6	1	California	Alameda County	2001	1458419.972	737.497155	57714806000	543670	42535.45313	23844.66406	47814.13672	51100.84766	74700.75	1072922266	73941.61719	74188.08594	48252.31641	.27
		California	Alameda County		1465922.916	737.497155	57284922000	546795	42803	23980.54297	48066.77344	51365.83594	75084.625	107859.6719	74360.42969	74661.50781	48612.76563	

Deflators (included in all packages)

The panel data are expressed in nominal dollars (i.e., 2001 values are expressed in terms of the value of a dollar in 2001). Thus, these packages come with a file of industry-specific deflators so that the user can convert all years' values into the same dollar year if so desired.

