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Correction to paper presented at the XIth Annual Conference of the European Association of Fisheries Economists, Dublin 7 – 10 April 1999, *Multiplier values for the fishing and fish processing industries – and input-output analysis*.

Since the paper was presented, the author has discovered two errors. Explanations and corrections are outlined in the following.

First, there was a slight error in the notation for the employment multiplier. In the 1999 paper, the employment multiplier was defined as:

$$\mu_e = \frac{\sum_i b_{ij} \alpha_i}{\alpha_j b_{jj}}$$

It has since become apparent, however, that the article the author referred to, The Scottish Office (1994/1995) *Output, Income & Employment Multipliers for Scotland*, Scottish Economic Bulletin, No.50, has an error in it. The denominator for the employment multiplier should be α_j and not $\alpha_j b_{jj}$.

This underestimated the value for the processing sector ($b_{jj} > 1$) but had no impact on the catching sector ($b_{jj} = 1$)

Secondly, the input-output table for the UK was incorrect in as much as intermediate demand had been underestimated.

The most recent input-output "domestic use matrix" produced by UK government agencies are based on 1990 figures (a table based on 1995 figures is currently under production according to the Office for National Statistics). The 1994 table constructed was instead based on information from Input-Output Supply and Use Balances. These, however, are calculated at purchasers' prices, which include imports, taxes

on expenditure, and distribution margins in the concept "total intermediate purchases".

In order to produce the symmetrical table needed for the purpose of calculating multipliers, the information had to be converted to a basic price balance, removing imports and net taxes from intermediate purchases, to arrive at intermediate demand (no correction was made for distribution margins). This was done by implying the ratios for imports and taxes in the 1990 domestic use matrix, and constraining the results to the 1994 total.

In the 1999 study, the above conversion was over-simplified in that all of the imports and taxes were taken out of intermediate demand. This underestimated the inter-industry dependency and hence produced slightly lower overall values.

The first of the two tables outlined below compares the Scottish employment multiplier values (using the correct denominator) with those presented at the conference.

Table 1: Scottish employment multipliers

	Revised values	1999 study
Catching sector	1.50	1.50
Processing sector	2.78	2.64

The second table compares the whole range of UK values, correcting for the employment multiplier denominator and the revised input-output table.

Table 2: Comparison of UK values

	Revised values		1999 study	
	Catching	Processing	Catching	Processing
Output	1.97	2.28	1.82	2.14
Income	1.89	4.25	1.76	3.90
Employment	1.52	3.09	1.44	2.72