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Article

Understanding of economic spillover mechanism by structural path analysis: A case study of interregional social accounting matrix focused on institutional sectors in Japan

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ERRATUM

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Erratum to: Understanding of economic spillover mechanism by structural path analysis: a case study of interregional social accounting matrix focused on institutional sectors in Japan

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In the publication of this article (Itoh 2016), there was an error in Table 1 which was published with subheading (a) missing from the table. The subheading should be: '(a) Endogenous Sectors, Each Region (Hokkaido pref. and the rest of Japan (ROJ))'. This has now been updated in the original article (Itoh 2016) and the table included below (Table 1).

Table 1 Classification of accounts on ISAM. Source: Author's construction**(a) Endogenous sectors, each region (Hokkaido pref. and the rest of Japan (ROJ))**

	Normal SAM	SAM proposed in this research
Production activities	Industry Goods and services	Industry (see, subtable (d) in details) Goods and services
Production factors	Labor Capital	Labor Capital
Institution sectors	Current accounts	
	Household	Household (single category)
	Company	Private NPO for household Non-finance company Finance company
	Local Government (Prefecture)	Local agency of central Gov. Prefecture City, town and village Social security funds
	Capital accounts	
	Saving/investment	Saving/investment

(b) Endogenous sectors, "other part" (not included in above each region, subtable (a))

Direct tax
Indirect tax
Property income
Other sectors
Central Gov.

(c) Exogenous sectors

Export/import

(d) 10 Industrial sectors

Sector 1	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry
Sector 2	Mining
Sector 3	Non-durable goods manufacturing
Sector 4	Infrastructure equipment manufacturing
Sector 5	Durable goods manufacturing
Sector 6	Construction
Sector 7	Electric, gas, heat and water supply, and waste
Sector 8	Commerce
Sector 9	Transportation
Sector 10	Other services

In this empirical analysis, 10 industrial classifications are obtained by aggregating the publicly available interregional I–O table with 46 industrial sectors. One of the advantages of economy-wide model analysis (EMA) is its ability to evaluate the economic impacts on the regional economy by the differences between trade patterns and industries. For discussing the impacts on regional economies according to their differences of distribution systems, this SAM uses the commercial (commerce margin) and transportation (transport margin) sectors that are independent from other services. See Itoh (2008b) for details

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