

Abstract

The Economic Spread Effect of Copyright-based Industries in Korea estimated by Input-Output Analysis*

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The output multiplier of the core copyright industries(1.887) in 2010 was lower than that of construction(2.104), manufacturing(2.017), but it was higher than that of wholesale and retail(1.722), transportation(1.586), agriculture and fishery(1.860), mining(1.684) and electricity, gas and water(1.477). This means that the core copyright industries has a strong spread effect of production, as it has higher degree of roundaboutness of production than the other service industries, though it is composed of various kinds of service industries mainly.

Compared with other industries, the value added multiplier of the core copyright industries (0.841) in 2010 was much higher than that of whole industries average(0.686) including manufacturing (0.590) and construction(0.749). This means that the core copyright industries has a good competitiveness compared with other industries in effect on value added inducement.

The employment multiplier of the core copyright industries(15.7) in 2010 was much higher than that of whole industries average(12.9) including manufacturing (9.3) and construction(13.7).

Owing to 2010 input-output analysis, the core copyright industries had a stronger effect on value added and production inducement compared with other industries, and it was higher than other service industries in production roundaboutness. As this means the core copyright industries can induce economic development and employment more than the other industries, government needs to pay more attention to these facts and make them known to the public.

Keywords

copyright-based industry, input-output analysis, output multipliers, value added multipliers, employment multipliers

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