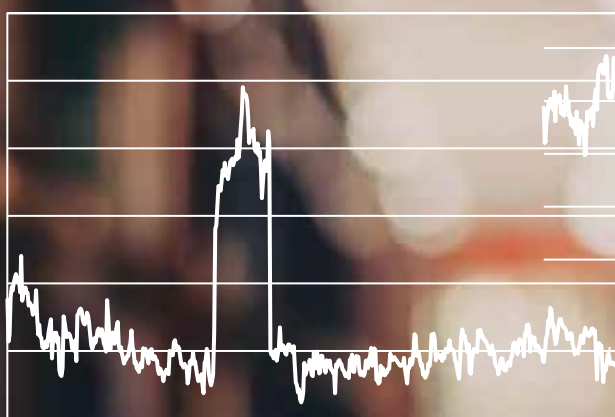


IER SpotlightS

Hitotsubashi
University Institute
of Economic Research
一橋大学経済研究所

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2018
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$$i_t - i_t^* = \frac{E_t(s_{t+1}) - s_t}{s_t}$$



$$dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$$



$$f(x) = (2\pi)^{-k/2} |\Sigma|^{-1/2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} (x - \mu)' \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu) \right]$$

- 📖 Exploring 1,000 Years of Japanese Economic History / 日本経済1000年の歴史を明らかにする
- 📖 Swiftly Ascertaining Prices and Consumption Trends –The Challenges of the SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index–
迅速に価格・消費の動向を探る ～SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数の挑戦～
- 📖 The Russian Research Center Celebrates its 10th anniversary / ロシア研究センターが開設10周年を迎えました
- 📖 Professor Emeritus Kotaro Suzumura Named a Person of Cultural Merit / 鈴木興太郎名誉教授が文化功労者に選出

While members of the general public understand that as an Institute of Economic Research we study economics, many might not have a strong understanding of just what kinds of research we take part in at the Institute of Economic Research (IER), Hitotsubashi University. In addition, since the themes of research in economics too have become increasingly specialized recently, even some researchers specializing in economics might not fully understand our efforts.

These are the reasons why the Institute has begun publishing these “IER Spotlights,” to provide introductions to carefully selected topics intended to let people know about our various initiatives and news regarding the Institute. The content of this, the first issue, includes the following four points recommended as being of particular interest by the Director.

The first concerns the six-volume Economic History of Japan edited by Prof. Kyoji Fukao and published by Iwanami Shoten beginning in September 2017. The IER has devoted considerable effort to empirical analysis based on statistical data, and this includes in particular an abundance of outstanding achievements in the area of research on economic history. This series can be described as the latest major product of this research. Providing an overview of



Director Takashi Oshio
所長 小塩隆士教授

Director's Choice!

IER Spotlights Just Published

研究所広報誌をお届けします

Japan's economic growth along the axis of estimated gross domestic product (GDP) over an extremely long term tracing as far back as the Heian Period (794–1182), this vast project also looks back over the systemic changes that have taken place in individual industries. We expect it to have a major impact on research on Japanese economic history.

The second concerns the SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Indices now being published by the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks, in which Prof. Naohito Abe plays a central role. Based on point-of-sale (POS) data from 4000 stores across Japan, including supermarkets and convenience stores, these indices enable high-precision analysis of trends in areas including consumer buying behavior and consumer prices. We expect them to make major contributions to development of new microeconomic and macroeconomic theories, evaluation of economic policies, and development of new economic indicators. We consider these to constitute an important public good that the Institute provides to society.

Third, the Russian Research Center, in which Profs Kazuhiro Kumo and Ichiro Iwasaki of the IER play central roles, marked the 10th anniversary of its founding in November 2017. Through now, the IER has focused on regional research, becoming a central facility in Japan in the area of economic research on Russia and Eastern Europe. The results of its research have been earning an increasingly strong reputation recently, as seen for example in the succession of awards won by the works of both Profs Iwasaki and Kumo.

Lastly, this issue reports that in November 2017 Prof. Emeritus Kotaro Suzumura was named a Person of Cultural Merit. Surely Prof. Suzumura's global leadership as a researcher in fields such as welfare economics, social selection, and microeconomics requires no introduction. His having been named a Person of Cultural Merit is a great source of pride for those of us who remain active at the Institute as well.

「経済研究所というぐらいだから、経済のことを研究しているようだが、いったい何を研究しているのかよくわからない」というのが、私たち一橋大学経済研究所に対して一般の方々が抱くイメージかもしれません。また、最近では経済学も研究テーマが細分化されているので、経済学を専門に研究している人たちの間でも、私たちの取り組みが十分知られていない可能性があります。

そこで、本研究所ではこの“IER Spotlights”を新たに刊行し、私たちのさまざまな取り組みやニュースのなかで、ぜひ皆さんに知っていただきたいと思うものを選びすぐて紹介することになりました。創刊号になる本号では、次の4つが「所長の一押し」です。

一番目は、深尾京司教授らが編集し、2017年9月に刊行が始まっている、全6巻に及ぶ岩波講座『日本経済の歴史』です。本研究所は統計データに基づく実証分析に入れてきましたが、なかでも日本経済史研究は優れた実績を誇っています。本講座は、その研究の最新の集大成と言えます。なんと平安時代から現在までを貫く、超長期のGDP(国内総生産)推計を軸にして日本の経済成長を俯瞰し、同時に各産業部門の制度変化も振り返るという、壮大なプロジェクトです。日本経済史研究に大きなインパクトを与えることになるでしょう。

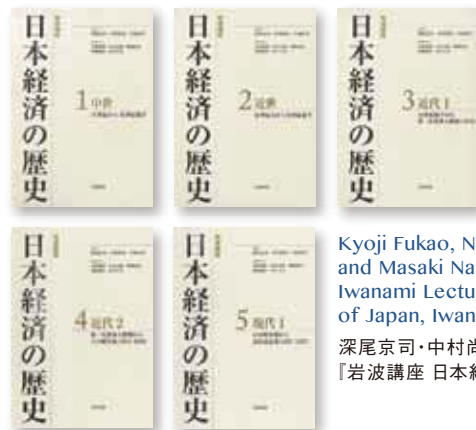
二番目は、阿部修人教授を中心とする経済社会リスク研究機構が公表を始めている「SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数」です。この指数は、スーパーやコンビニなど日本全国4000店舗のPOSデータに基づき、消費者の購買行動や消費者物価の動きをきわめて詳細に分析できるようになっています。マクロ・ミクロ経済学の新たな理論展開、経済政策の評価や指針作りにも大きな貢献が期待できます。本研究所が新たに社会に提供する、重要な「公共財」と位置づけられます。

三番目は、本研究所の雲和広・岩崎一郎両教授が中心メンバーになっているロシア研究センターが2017年11月に開設十周年を迎えたことです。本研究所はこれまで地域研究に力を入れており、同センターは日本におけるロシア・東欧経済研究の中心拠点となっています。最近では、岩崎・雲両教授の著作が立て続けに学術賞を受賞するなど、研究成果への評価がますます高まっています。

そして、最後に、鈴木興太郎名誉教授が2017年11月に文化功労者に選ばれたことをご紹介します。鈴木教授が厚生経済学や公共選択論、ミクロ経済学などの分野で、文字通り世界をリードしている研究者であることは、説明を要しないでしょう。私たち現役のスタッフにとっても、大きな誇りです。

Exploring 1,000 Years of Japanese Economic History

日本経済1000年の歴史を明らかにする



Kyoji Fukao, Naofumi Nakamura
and Masaki Nakabayashi, eds.,
Iwanami Lecture Series on the Economic History
of Japan, Iwanami Shoten.

深尾京司・中村尚史・中林真幸編
『岩波講座 日本経済の歴史』岩波書店

In recent years, quantitative economic historians around the world have estimated per capita GDP going back to the early Middle Ages for a range of countries using data such as estimates of agricultural output and wages, and have used these estimates for international comparisons in order to examine how geographical, institutional, and other factors shaped economic growth and decline. Against this background, Iwanami Shoten recently began with the publication of the Iwanami Lecture Series on the Economic History of Japan, which builds on the estimates of per capita GDP from the 11th century onward compiled by researchers at Hitotsubashi University. Each volume focuses on eight common themes – the macro-economy, government, income distribution, government, labor and population, finance, agriculture and land use, mining and industry, and retail and services – in order to re-examine Japan's economic development from the 11th century to 2010 from the perspective of institutional economics.

Latest estimates for Asia from 1700 onward suggest that while India's and China's per capita GDP declined during this period, Japan's per capita GDP slowly increased due to proto-industrialization and other factors, so that in 1800 it was about 30–40% higher than India's and China's and more or less in line with per capita GDP in Central and Eastern Europe – the poorest regions in Europe. While economic development during the Edo Period (1603–1868) and the institutional reforms of the Meiji Period (1868–

1912) enabled Japan to become the first country in Asia to experience modern economic growth, the foundations for economic growth during the Edo period have their origins in the development of Japan-specific institutional arrangements since the 14th century such as the *ichi-en shihai*, a feudal system in which feudal lords held complete proprietorship over their fiefdoms. Based on these considerations, Volume 1 of the Economic History of Japan series focuses on the medieval period from the 11th century to the late 16th century.

In 1988–1990, Iwanami published the landmark eight-volume Economic History of Japan covering the years from the Edo Period to 1990. The present series aims to expand on this achievement and provide new insights on Japan's economic history by (1) presenting historical estimates of GDP and analyses from the perspective of institutional economics, (2) extending the period covered back to the medieval period, which laid the foundations for growth during the Edo Period, and (3) examining the structural causes of the prolonged economic stagnation that began in the 1990s.

There are many areas in which there remains much to be researched, such as wages in the medieval period, economic growth in the early Meiji Period, and the historical causes of Japan's prolonged economic stagnation in recent decades. We hope that this series will provide the basis for further advances in research on the economic history of Japan.

近年の数量経済史研究では、世界の研究者が、各国の古代・中世以降の1人あたりGDPを、荘園の生産高や賃金率などデータに基づいて推計し、これを国際比較することで、制度的・地理的要因等が諸国の盛衰をどう左右したかを解明しつつあります。このたび岩波書店から刊行された『岩波講座 日本経済の歴史』では、この新しい研究成果を参考にしながら、11世紀以降の日本の1人あたりGDPに関する一橋推計を縦糸とし、マクロ経済、政府、分配、労働と人口、金融、農業と土地利用、鉱工業、商業とサービス、と各巻の構造を8テーマに共通化した上で、各テーマに関する制度の経済学を基礎とする分析を横糸として、11世紀から2010年代までの日本の経済発展を捉え直すことを試みています。

最新の推計によれば、1700年以降のアジアにおいてインドや中国が貧しくなる一方、日本の1人あたりGDPはプロト工業化等により緩やかに上昇し、1800年にはこれらの諸国よりも約3-4割高く、ヨーロッパで最も貧しかった中東欧諸国と肩を並べるまでになりました。この江戸時代における発展と明治の制度改革が相まって、アジアで最初の日本の近代的成長を可能にするわけですが、江戸時代の成長の基盤には、14世紀以降の惣村や領主による一円支配の展開といった、日本独自の発展がありました。そこで第1巻は中世を対象にしています。

この分野の金字塔として、江戸時代から1990年をカバーして1988年～90年に刊行された岩波『日本経済史』全8巻がありますが、本講座は、1) GDP推計と制度の経済学の重視、に加え、2) 江戸時代の発展の基盤となった中世までを対象とする、3) 1990年代以降の長期停滞の構造的な原因を分析する、などにより、新しい「日本経済の歴史」像を提示することを目指しました。

中世の賃金率や、明治初期の経済発展、長期停滞の歴史的原因等、多くの分野で残された研究課題が沢山あります。本講座が踏み台となって、日本経済史研究が更に発展することを願ってやみません。



Professor Kyoji Fukao
深尾京司教授

Feature Article 2

Swiftly Ascertaining Prices and Consumption Trends

—The Challenges of the SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index—

迅速に価格・消費の動向を探る

—SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数の挑戦—

The SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index is an economic indicator first introduced in 2014, developed jointly by the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, INTAGE Inc., and the New Supermarket Association of Japan. Intended to ascertain the state of household buying behavior from store point-of-sale (POS) data, this index is distinguished by the following three features: (1) it consists of high-precision statistics that reflect representative regional characteristics, based on data on millions of types of retail transactions in thousands of stores from various industries across Japan, including supermarkets and convenience stores, (2) it delivers timely statistical data announced weekly, with a lag of approximately two weeks, and (3) since it is based on data on individual retail transactions, it includes information on trends in not only net sales but also retail prices, quantities, and new and discontinued products.

While the SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index is announced in the form of numerous indices including the Consumer-purchase Expenditure Index (POS-CEI), which breaks down changes in consumer-purchase expenditures into price, quantities, and effects of new products, and the Consumer-purchase Price Index (POS-CPI), which looks at changes in consumer purchase prices, it is the Unit Value Price Index (POS-UVPI), which reflects the impact of changes in product volume and replacement of old products with new ones, that has attracted particular attention recently.

The pace of replacement of old products with new ones is rapid in the Japanese market, and not a few products are

withdrawn from the market merely a few months after their introduction. There is a considerable gap between long-selling products that have been on the market for many years and other products. Utilizing the properties of POS data makes it possible for this index to reflect information on new products immediately, and to ascertain quantitatively effective price increases resulting from adjustments to products' volumes.

While the manufacturing costs of Japanese products have been increasing in recent years against a backdrop of progressive devaluation of the yen on international currency markets and a tight labor market, it is not necessarily the case that such increases are reflected in product prices immediately. Rather than simply increasing the prices of their products, many Japanese companies choose instead to introduce "new" products that offer smaller volumes at the same prices, for example by replacing a one-liter carton of milk with one that contains only 900 milliliters. While such "new" products may indeed incorporate some new elements, to many consumers they probably appear to be simple price increases. Failure to ascertain swiftly such effective price increases achieved through introduction of new products could lead to a misunderstanding of Japanese price trends. The SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index is attracting attention as a way of supplementing existing indices with timely data on real price increases that they have not reflected fully. For example, it has been featured in a presentation by the Bank of Japan's Monetary Policy Meeting and been reported on by numerous media outlets.

SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数は、一橋大学経済研究所、株式会社インテージ、および新日本スーパーマーケット協会が共同で、2014年より公開している経済指標で、店舗のPOS(Point of Sales)データから、家計の購買行動の実態を把握することを目的としています。この指数には下記の三つの特徴があります。(1)スーパーマーケットやコンビニエンスストアなど、様々な業態の全国数千店舗における、数百万種類の商品取引データに基づき、地域代表性を確保した高精度な統計であること、(2)週に一度、二週間程度のラグで発表される迅速な統計であること、(3)個別商品の取引データに基づくため、単に売上のみでなく、販売価格、数量、および新規取扱商品や消滅商品の動向の情報を含むこと、です。

SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数では、消費者の購買支出変化の価格、数量、新商品効果への分解を行う「消費者購買支出指数(POS-CEI)」や、消費者購買の価格の変化をみる「消費者購買価格指数(POS-CPI)」等、多くの指数を発表していますが、特に注目を集めているのは、商品の容量変化や新商品と旧商品の交代が物価に及ぼす影響を反映する「消費者購買単価指数(POS-UVPI)」です。

日本の商品は入れ替わりが激しく、登場して数か月で市場から撤退する商品は少なくありません。長い歴史のある「定番商品」とそれ以外の商品の差が大きいのです。POSデータの特徴を生かし、本指数は新しい商品の情報を直ちに反映させ、容量調整による「実質値上げ」の定量的な把握が可能になっています。

進行する円安や人手不足を背景に、日本の商品の製造費用が近年増加していますが、それが直ちに商品価格に反映されるとは限りません。多くの日本企業は、商品の価格を上昇させるよりも、表示価格はそのままにして、容量を減らす、例えばそれまで1リットル入っていた牛乳を900ミリリットルにし、「新商品」として発売しています。「新商品」には多少新しい要素があるかもしれませんが、多くの人にとっては値上げと映るでしょう。新商品投入による実質値上げを迅速に把握しないと、日本の物価動向を見誤る恐れがあります。SRI一橋大学消費者購買指数は、既存指数では不十分に反映されない実質値上げを直ちに補足できるものとして、金融政策審議委員による講演や各種メディアで引用されるなど、注目を集めています。



Professor Naohito Abe
阿部修人教授



Professor Kazuhiro Kumo (left)
雲和広教授(左)

Feature Article 3

The Russian Research Center Celebrates its 10th Anniversary

ロシア研究センターが
開設10周年を迎えました

IER has proactively studied the Russian economy since the 1940s. Today, the Institute's Russian Research Center (RRC) plays a central role in these research activities. In November 2017, RRC marked the 10th anniversary of its founding. Over this period, the Center has held a total of 115 symposium and seminars and published a total of 73 working papers, in addition to the publication of 19 academic books and 131 journal articles on Russia by researchers affiliated with RRC, both past and present. In addition, the Center's Research Director Prof. Kazuhiro Kumo and researcher Prof. Ichiro Iwasaki have received a total of four domestic and international awards for their achieve-

ments, and Prof. Kumo has been named an honorary professor of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences for his considerable contributions to cooperation in research activities between Japan and the Russian Far East. Also, the Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum "Putin's Russia under the Economic Sanctions," held in January 2018, served as milestone event marking the Center's 10th anniversary. In these ways, RRC has achieved a dazzling array of results since its founding in November 2007, and Center staffs aim to stimulate their activities even further to advance Japan's research on the Russian economy in the future as well.



Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum
政策フォーラムの会場から

一橋大学経済研究所は、遡ること1940年代より、ロシア経済の研究に積極的に取り組んできました。現在は、研究所付属施設であるロシア研究センターが、同研究活動の中核を担っています。そのロシア研究センターは、2017年11月を以て開設10周年を迎えました。この間、センターは、通算115回のシンポジウムやセミナーを開催し、また合計73点にのぼるワーキングペーパーの刊行を行った他、過去及び現在在籍の研究担当者より、ロシアに関連する19点の学術図書や131点の雑誌論文を発表しました。この他、現センター主任の雲和広教授や研究担当者の岩崎一郎教授は、その成果に対して合計4つの学術賞を国内及び海外で受賞し、更に雲教授は、日本とロシア極東地域間の研究協力活動への多大な寄与に対して、ロシア科学アカデミー極東支部経済研究所より名誉教授号を授与されました。また、2018年1月に開催した一橋大学政策フォーラム「経済制裁下プーチンのロシア」は、センター開設10周年を記念する大々的なイベントとなりました。この通り、ロシア研究センターは、2007年11月の発足からこれまでの間に目覚ましい成果を収めてきましたが、センタースタッフは、我が国ロシア経済研究のより一層の振興に貢献すべく、これまで以上に活動を活発化する所存です。どうぞご期待ください!



Feature Article 4

Professor Emeritus Kotaro Suzumura Named a Person of Cultural Merit

鈴木興太郎名誉教授が
文化功労者に選出

Hitotsubashi University Professor Emeritus Kotaro Suzumura was named a 2017 Person of Cultural Merit (Bunka Koro Sha) in recognition of his distinguished research achievements in the fields of welfare economics and social choice theory and his contributions in playing a leading role in economic societies. The Person of Cultural Merit is a title presented to people who have made particularly distinguished contributions to the advancement of culture in Japan, second in distinction only to the Order of Culture. From 1982 to 2007, Professor Emeritus Suzumura was affiliated with IER, where he contributed to advanced research through diligent

study with some of the world's leading researchers, including Harvard University Prof. Amartya Sen, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics, and the late Prof. Kenneth Arrow of Stanford University. Even since his retirement from Hitotsubashi University, he has continued energetic research activities at the Research Center for Normative Economics and elsewhere, while also serving in key posts such as Vice Chair of the Science Council of Japan. He continues to make considerable contributions to economics research in Japan as a member of the Japan Academy. The entire staffs of IER offers its heartfelt congratulations to Prof. Suzumura on this honor.

鈴木興太郎一橋大学名誉教授は、厚生経済学や社会選択理論の分野で顕著な研究業績を上げ、経済学会で主導的な役割を果たした功績が認められて、平成29年度の文化功労者に選出されました。文化功労者は、日本における文化の向上発展に対して、特に顕著な功績をもたらした人物に付与される称号で、文化勲章に次ぐ栄誉です。鈴木名誉教授は、1982年から2007年の間、経済研究所に籍を置きながら、ノーベル賞経済学者であるアマルティア・セン・ハーバード大学教授や故ケネス・アロー・スタンフォード大学名誉教授ら世界一流の研究者らと切磋琢磨しつつ、最先端の研究業績を残されました。一橋大学定年退職後も規範経済学研究センターなどで活発に研究活動を続けられながら、日本学術会議副会長などの要職を歴任されたほか、現在も日本学士院会員として我が国の経済学研究に多大な貢献をなされています。鈴木先生のこの度の栄誉を、研究所スタッフ一同心から祝福しています。

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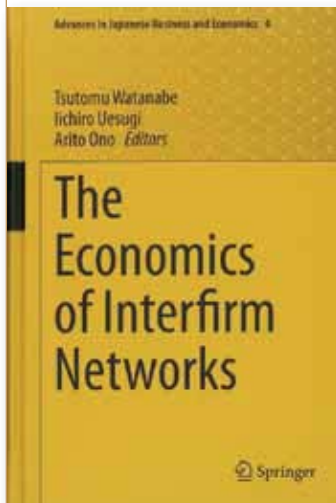
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Note: IER Staffs in bold 注: 太字が研究所教員

International Publications from Selected Books and Edited Books

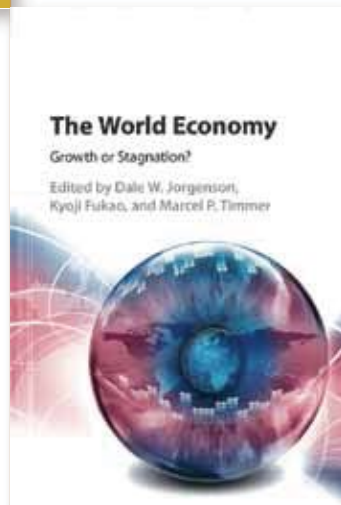
IER



The Economics of Interfirm Networks, Springer, 2015. Edited by T. Watanabe, I. Uesugi, and A. Ono

Interfirm networks prevail in many facets of economic activity and are significantly influential across a range of economic phenomena, from the business cycle to knowledge spillovers. This book employs a comprehensive database on interfirm and firm-bank relationships of about 400,000 Japanese firms for the first time and covers a number of related topics including the structure and evolution of interfirm networks and their relationship with macro-economic fluctuations.

企業間の取引ネットワークは、景気循環から知識のスピルオーバーに至るまでの様々な経済的な現象に大きな影響を与えています。本書は、世界的にも希少な40万社に及ぶ企業間取引データを最初に大規模に用い、企業間ネットワークの構造やその変遷、マクロ経済の変動との関連など様々なトピックについて定量的な分析をした意欲作です。



The World Economy, Growth or Stagnation? Cambridge University Press, 2016. Edited by D.W. Jorgenson, K. Fukao, and M.P. Timmer

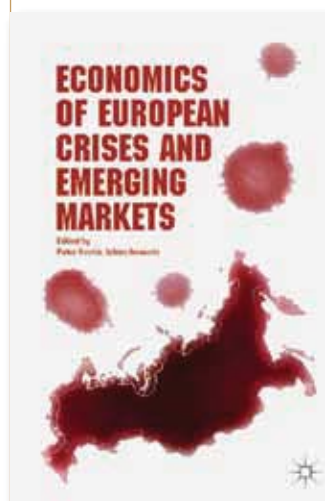
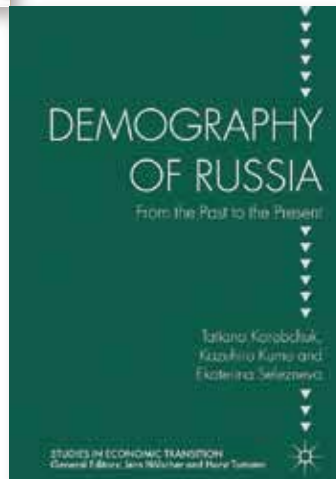
This is the first publication summarizing the results of the World KLEMS initiative, begun in 2010 under the leadership of Prof. Dale Jorgenson of Harvard University. World KLEMS refers to data for use in accurate analysis and comparison of industrial structures, total factor productivity, trade, and other matters in countries around the world. IER participates in this initiative as a representative of Japan and China, developing and publishing KLEMS data for both countries (JIP and CIP databases) in cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Dale Jorgensonハーバード大学教授のリーダーシップの下、2010年に始まったWorld KLEMS構想の成果を纏めた、最初の刊行物。World KLEMSとは、世界各国の産業構造、全要素生産性、貿易等を正確に分析・比較するためのデータを指します。本研究所は日本と中国を代表してこの構想に参加し、両国のKLEMSデータ（JIP・CIPデータベース）を経済産業研究所と協力して構築・公開しています。

From the Past to the Present, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017. By T. Karabchuk, K. Kumo, and E. Selezneva

This book provides a comprehensive and detailed assessment of demographic development in Russia. It examines marriage patterns, fertility, mortality, and inter-regional migration, drawing on previous studies and newly available data to examine the factors affecting Russian demographic trends.

本書は帝政ロシア末期から現在のロシア連邦に至るロシアの人口発展を、長期的な人口成長・人口政策、婚姻パターンや出生確率、死亡率、そして地域間人口移動といった多面的な側面に亘り、アーカイブデータや家計調査データ・統計局内部資料を利用し分析したものです。本書は第7回地域研究コンソーシアム賞「研究作品賞」を受賞しました。



Economics of European Crises and Emerging Markets, Palgrave Macmillan, 2017. Edited by P. Havlik and I. Iwasaki

This book is an outcome from a joint project between the Russian Research Center and the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw). It explores the multiple effects of the global crisis on European emerging markets including Russia.

本書は、ロシア研究センターとウィーン国際経済研究所の共同研究成果であり、2008年世界金融危機から近年のウクライナ紛争に至る一連の経済・政治危機が、欧州新興市場経済にもたらした経済的影響を仔細に検証した論考が収められています。執筆陣には、日本やオーストリアの研究者のみならず、中欧やロシアの研究者も多数参加しています。

IER Publications

①

Comparative Economic Development in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh: Agriculture in the 20th Century, Maruzen, 2017, Economic Research Series. by T. Kurosaki

黒崎卓

『インド、パキスタン、バングラデシュにおける比較経済発展：20世紀の農業』
一橋大学経済研究叢書（欧文） 丸善

In this book, I empirically analyze the long-term process of agricultural development in the Indian Subcontinent, using new datasets. At the time of independence in 1947, the Subcontinent under the British Raj was partitioned into areas corresponding to today's India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. I assess how the new national borders affected agricultural development at the different levels of countries, districts, and farms. The empirical results shed new light on an understanding the role of specialization in economic growth and its relationship with market development.

20世紀初めからの約100年という長期間を対象に、インド、パキスタン、バングラデシュの農業発展を国、県、農家という様々な単位で比較研究した成果を取りまとめた英文の研究書です。1947年に突然ひかれた国境によって分断された英領インド帝国の農業が、その後どのように変化したのかを独立前と比較し、その結果がどのように市場の発展と生産面での地域的特化と関連しているのかを明らかにしました。

②

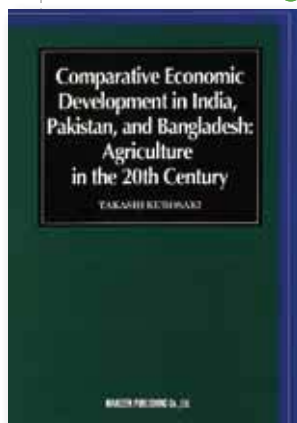
The Capability Approach -Ethics and Economics-, Iwanami Shoten, 2017, Economic Research Series (in Japanese). by R. Gotoh

後藤玲子

『潜在能力アプローチ—倫理と経済—』
一橋大学経済研究叢書 岩波書店

The capability approach is distinguished by the way it incorporates ethics—that is, the norm of relations with others—to economic analysis, which is based mainly on efficiency. While efficiency is well suited both to the philosophy of liberalism and to the principles of utilitarianism in that it is based on respect

①



②



③

for individuality, rationality, and autonomy, these are unlikely to comprehend all that we demand of a system. The aim of this book is to bring into society a new normative theory derived from economics.

潜在能力アプローチの特徴は効率性を柱とする経済分析に、倫理すなわち他者との関係性規範を入れた点にあります。効率性は個人の個性性、合理性や自律の尊重を基礎としている点で、リベラリズムの理念とも功利主義原理とも相性がいいわけですが、われわれの求めるシステムはそれだけではないはずです。本書の目的は経済学から生まれた新しい規範理論を、ほかりと浮かべることにあります。

③

Asian Historical Statistics: China, Toyo Keizai, 2014.
Editorial supervisors:
K. Odaka, O. Saito, K. Fukao /
Editors: R. Minami, F. Makino
尾高煌之助、斎藤修、深尾京司監修／
南亮進、牧野文夫編著

『アジア長期経済統計 3 中国』東洋経済
Part I Estimation and Analysis / Introductory Chapter / Ch. 1 History of the Chinese Territory and Its Statistical System / Ch.2 Population and Labor Force / Ch.3 Production Activities in Primary Industry / Ch.4 Production Activities in Manufacturing and Mining / Ch.5 Public Finance and Money Supply / Ch.6 Prices / Ch.7 International Trade / Ch.8 National Accounts / Ch.9 Economic Activities in Manchuria / Part II Statistical Data

[第I部] 記述編／序章／第1章：領土の変遷・統計制

度／第2章：人口・労働力／第3章：第1次産業／第4章：第2次産業／第5章：財政・金融／第6章：物価／第7章：貿易／第8章：国民経済計算／第9章：満州／[第II部] 統計編

④

Economic Review
Iwanami Shoten

『経済研究』岩波書店

Vol. 68, No. 2 included a special feature on inequality in Japan. It featured Chiaki Moriguchi's "Did Japan Become an Unequal Society?" a comprehensive consideration from a comparative economic history perspective, along with Xinxin Ma, Tomohiko Inui, and Naomi Kodama's "Gender Difference of Managerial Careers Japanese Firms," Yoshio Higuchi, Kayoko Ishii and Kazuma Sato's "Changes in Household Income Inequality Over the Business Cycle: Husbands' Earnings and Wives' Labor Supply in Japan during the Global Financial Crisis," and Takero Doi's "Effects of Deductions of Personal Income Tax on Income Inequality in Japan: A Microsimulation of Reform of Spousal Tax Deductions and Tax Credit."

68巻2号は日本の格差問題小特集を組みました。森口千晶「日本は『格差社会』になったのか」は、比較経済史の視点からの包括的検証で、他は、馬・乾・児玉「管理職における男女間格差」、樋口・石井・佐藤「景気変動と世帯の所得格差：リーマンショック下の夫の所得と妻の就業」、土居「わが国の所得税の控除が所得格差は正に与える影響：配偶者控除見直しに関するマイクロ・シミュレーション分析」を掲載しました。

IER Large Projects

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)

科学研究費補助金 基盤研究 (S)

| Title 研究課題 | Principal Investigator 研究代表者 | Total Thou JPY 交付総額(千円) |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Service Sector Productivity in Japan: Determinants and Policies (SSPJ) サービス産業の生産性: 決定要因と向上策 | Kyoji Fukao 深尾京司 | 128,570 |
| <p>Numerous studies on Japan have shown that growth in service sector productivity has been sluggish and, moreover, that productivity is quite low compared to the United States and Europe. Given that the service sector accounts for about 80 percent of Japan's GDP and employment, boosting service sector productivity plays a crucial role in raising economic growth and living standards. The project team has ample experience in the kind of research proposed and includes members of government-related statistics and research departments, with which the project will work in close cooperation.</p> <p>サービス産業の生産性向上は、日本が経済停滞から脱するための最も重要な要件です。しかし、サービス産業のうちGDPの約4割を占める部門では、国民経済計算統計や物価統計等の制約のため、産業レベルでも企業レベルでも実質生産や生産性を正確に計測できていません。本研究では、内閣府経済社会総合研究所 (ESRI) の研究者や OECD・欧州委員会等の研究プロジェクトと協力し、産業・企業レベルの実質生産・生産性計測上の問題を最大限解決し、この新しい計測結果を用いて生産性の決定要因を調べます。分析では、情報通信技術の活用や無形資産投資、労働者の働き方、人的資本の蓄積、集積と地域経済、市場の淘汰機能と企業間の資源配分等の要因を重視します。更に分析結果に基づき、サービス産業の生産性向上策、また、サービス産業の実質生産・生産性に関する政府統計の改善についても提言します。</p> | | |
| Project on Real Estate, Financial Crisis, and Economic Dynamics (HIT-REFINED) 不動産市場・金融危機・経済成長: 経済学からの統合アプローチ | Ichihiro Uesugi 植杉威一郎 | 187,070 |
| <p>The real estate market has an important presence and its characteristics need to be completely examined, inasmuch as it has become the “epicenter” for financial crises in many countries, including Japan. In this project, researchers who are currently active in a wide range of economic fields have gathered to clarify the mechanism by which anomalies in the real estate market cause financial crises and suppress economic growth. For Japan, where declining land prices and low economic growth have continued for more than 20 years, this mechanism will be clarified through the construction of a large-scale database that did not previously exist. The findings of this research will be offered as a benchmark for analysis not only to Japan but also to many other countries that are searching for ways to extricate themselves from slumping real estate markets and financial crises, as well as to those that are currently experiencing a real estate bubble.</p> <p>不動産市場は、日本を含む世界各国の金融危機の電源となっており、その性質を深く考察すべき重要な存在です。本研究では、経済学の様々な分野で現在活躍中の研究者が集い、不動産市場の変調が金融危機をもたらす経済成長を抑制するメカニズムを、20年以上にわたり地価下落と低成長が続くわが国において、これまでにない大規模なデータベースを構築したうえで明らかにします。本研究の成果は、わが国のみならず、不動産市場の低迷や金融危機からの脱却を模索する諸外国や、現在不動産バブルを経験している諸外国にも分析の世界標準を提供します。</p> | | |

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)

科学研究費補助金 基盤研究 (A)

| Title 研究課題 | Principal Investigator 研究代表者 |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Heterogeneity of Price Levels across Households and Consumption Activities of Households based on Point of Sales Data POSデータを活用した家計別物価水準の計測と家計消費行動の分析 | Naohito Abe 阿部修人 |
| Applying the Capability Approach to Develop Multidimensional Indexes for Individual Opportunity Sets 潜在能力アプローチによる個人の選択機会集合の多次元的指標の開発に関する基礎的研究 | Reiko Gotoh 後藤玲子 |
| The Value of Matchmaker | Ryo Kambayashi 神林龍 |
| Household Dynamics and Its Institutional Analysis in the Long-run: Pre-War, during and Post-War Periods 戦前・戦中・戦後にわたる長期の家計行動のダイナミクスとその制度分析 | Yukiobu Kitamura 北村行伸 |
| Population Dynamics in Russia: Micro-Econometric Approach ロシアにおける人口動態の研究: ミクロ計量分析による総合的把握 | Kazuhiro Kumo 雲和広 |
| Panel study of life and work くらしと仕事に関するパネル分析 | Takashi Oshio 小塩隆士 |
| Building New Macroeconometric Models with Applications to Economic Forecasting Using Big Data 新たなマクロ計量モデルの構築と大規模データを用いた経済予測への応用 | Toshiaki Watanabe 渡部敏明 |

Organization

IER was founded in 1940 and has been active for more than 70 years as a leading economics institute in Japan. The institute now consists of five research divisions and six affiliated facilities and centers, and it pursues its mission to promote empirical analysis of the Japanese and World economies.

一橋大学経済研究所は、1940年に創設されて以来70年以上の歴史を誇る研究機関です。

現在は、5大研究部門と6付属施設・センターから成る組織体制を以て、日本及び世界の経済の総合研究、

独創的な世界最先端研究の推進、内外における研究者コミュニティの共同研究拠点・ハブの形成という3大ミッションを追求しています。



● Affiliated Facilities

Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science

社会科学統計情報研究センター

The main roles of the centre are to collect economic statistics and construct databases covering the period from the Meiji era onward, and to provide and analyze government survey microdata. The achievements of the centre are highly regarded in the academic world.

明治以降の経済統計の収集とデータベース作成、さらに現行公的統計のマイクロデータ提供・解析などを主な業務とし、その成果は学会で高く評価されています。

Center for Economic Institutions

経済制度研究センター

With economic development and institutions in low-income countries in Asia and Africa as its main focus, the center conducts empirical research on market structures and supporting institutions and organizational structures in low-income countries.

「新興国における経済システムの比較制度分析」という重点的テーマを柱に、経済制度と長期経済発展に関する基礎研究を体系的に行うことを目指します。

Center for Intergenerational Studies

世代間問題研究機構

The center pursues comprehensive and systematic research-mainly from an economic standpoint-on intergenerational issues such as pensions, health care, and human resources that have become pressing topics both in Japan and abroad. Further, by promoting world-class research through international collaboration in the public and private sectors, the center aims to propose innovative policy solutions to deal with associated challenges.

国内外で喫緊の課題となっている年金、医療、子育てなどの世代間問題を主として経済学の立場から包括的かつ体系的に研究し、官民学や国際的連携により最先端研究を世界トップレベルで推進した上で、問題解決のための斬新な政策を提言します。

Research Center for Economic and Social Risks

経済社会リスク研究機構

The center conduct quantitative analysis on various kinds of economic and social risks in Japan. It also provides practical training for young researcher to further develop their empirical research skills at a high level. So that they can offer research or policy plans that allow for prompt and precise action in addressing a crisis that arises.

様々な経済社会リスクの定量的分析、現出した危機への的確かつ迅速な対応を可能にする研究及び政策立案を行う高度統計実証分析人材の育成を行います。

● Affiliated Centers

Russian Research Center

ロシア研究センター

Research Center for Normative Economics

規範経済学研究センター

I E R i n F i g u r e s

| People in FY2016 スタッフ数 2016年度 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Professor 教授 | Associate Professor 准教授 | Assistant Professor 講師 | Research Associate/ Assistant 助教・助手 | Other Research Staff その他研究スタッフ | Total 計 |
| 18 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 66 |
| Administrator 事務職員 | Librarian 司書 | Other Admin Staff その他事務スタッフ | Total 計 | | |
| 6 | 9 | 38 | 53 | | |

| Visiting scholars 所外研究者受け入れ実績 | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| FY | No. of people |
| 2012 | 63 |
| 2013 | 74 |
| 2014 | 68 |
| 2015 | 67 |
| 2016 | 67 |

| Research results 研究成果数 | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| FY | Books 書籍 | | Book Chapters and Journal Articles 論文 | |
| | Foreign Languages 欧文 | Japanese 和文 | Foreign Languages 欧文 | Japanese 和文 |
| 2012 | 3 | 7 | 58 | 53 |
| 2013 | 1 | 8 | 57 | 54 |
| 2014 | 2 | 15 | 57 | 49 |
| 2015 | 2 | 9 | 73 | 47 |
| 2016 | 4 | 6 | 73 | 39 |

| Budget in FY 2016 経済研究所予算 2016年度 | |
|--|------------------|
| Items | Amount (Thou,千円) |
| IER Budget and Indirect Costs of the Research Grants 自己収入 | ¥132,265 |
| University Grants 運営費交付金 | ¥39,013 |
| Research Grants and Donations 外部資金 | ¥230,105 |
| Total 総計 | ¥401,383 |

| Publications 研究所発行出版物 | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|
| Economic Research Series 経済研究叢書 | | Economic Review 経済研究 | DP Series: 11 prjcs ディスカッション・ペーパー |
| In English | In Japanese | | |
| 45vols. | 64vols. | 68vols. | 2,748papers |

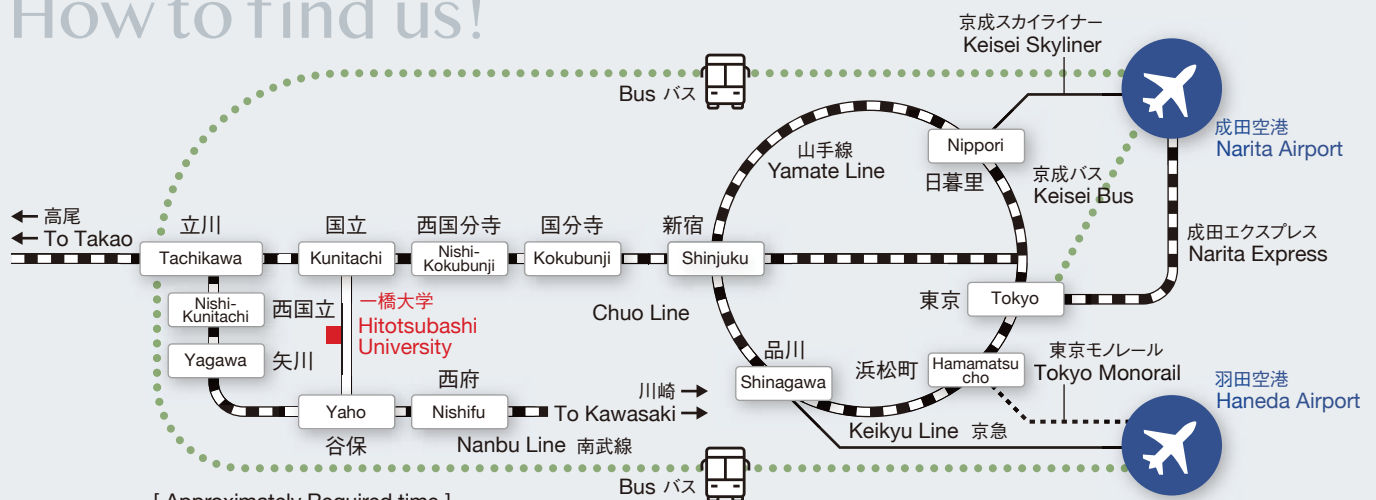
Until FY 2016 in total 2016年度までの合計

| IER Library's Collections 経済研究所蔵書冊数 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 2016 | Number of Books 蔵書冊数 | Number of Journals 所蔵雑誌数 | |
| Library 資料室 | Japanese 和文 | 154,333 | 2,876 |
| | Foreign Languages 欧文 | 258,343 | 3,135 |
| RCISS Library 社会科学統計情報研究センター | | 201,108 | 163 |

| Joint Usage and Research Center Programs 共同利用・共同研究拠点実績 | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| FY | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| No. of Projects プロジェクト数 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 21 | 22 |
| No. of Researchers Involved 参加研究者数 | 72 | 71 | 72 | 108 | 132 |

| Research Grants in FY 2016 研究助成受け入れ実績 2016年度 | |
|---|---|
| Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) 基盤研究 (S) | 2 |
| Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) 基盤研究 (A) | 7 |
| Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) 基盤研究 (B) | 6 |
| Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) 基盤研究 (C) | 4 |
| Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B) 若手研究 (B) | 5 |
| Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Research Fellow 研究員奨励費 | 5 |
| Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up 研究活動スタート支援 | 1 |
| Fund for the Promotion of Joint International Research 国際共同研究加速基金 | 2 |
| Program for Advancing Strategic International Networks to Accelerate the Circulation of Talented Researchers 頭脳循環を加速する戦略的国際研究ネットワーク推進プログラム | 1 |
| Health Labor Sciences Research Grant 厚生労働科学研究費補助金 | 1 |
| Joint Research Projects / Sponsored Research Projects 共同研究費・受託研究費・受託事業費 | 1 |
| Donations 寄附金 (新規受け入れ分のみ) | 4 |

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[Approximately Required time]

From Tokyo station: 1 hour / From Shinjuku station: 40 min. / From Haneda Airport: 1.5-2 hours / From Narita Airport: 2-3 hours

東京駅から約1時間 / 新宿駅から約40分 / 羽田空港から約1.5から2時間 / 成田空港から約2から3時間

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