



**INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
HITOTSUBASHI UNIVERSITY**

2018





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1 Message from the Director

The Institute of Economic Research (IER) is an organization with a nearly 70-year history. It was established on April 1, 1940 as the Research Institute of East Asia Economies (Toa Keizai Kenkyusho in Japanese) of the Tokyo University of Commerce, and subsequently reorganized as the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University in 1949. Established with the objective of conducting "comprehensive research on the Japanese economy and the world economy," the IER has generated numerous outstanding research results. Notably, the IER has been playing a leading role in Japan through the development of outstanding databases on economics and society as well as advanced theoretical and empirical analyses and policy research directly connected to these data.

Currently, Hitotsubashi University is carrying out its Medium-term Plan (2016-21), which calls for three missions: (1) generating even higher levels of world-class research results to contribute to sustainable development of the global society; (2) establishing a solid foundation for research in the social sciences and to widely publish research output; and (3) promoting research on priority areas under the initiative of Hitotsubashi Institute for Advanced Study (HIAS).

The IER is expected to play an important role in fulfilling these missions of the University. In accordance with this objective, the IER reorganized its research structure in 2015 into five sections: the Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics; the Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics; the Research Division of Comparative and World Economics; the Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy; and the Research Division of Frontier Sciences in Economics. The IER also operates four affiliated facilities: the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science; the Center for Economic Institutions; the Center for Intergenerational Studies; and the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks.

The IER covers a wide variety of research fields. Among others, it traditionally has an advantage of generating empirical researches as well as theoretical

analyses and policy studies. Besides the faculty members' individual research work, the IER has a history of successful collaborative research. In addition, the publication of the "Long-Term Economic Statistics Series" (14 volumes) from the 1960s to the 1980s, along with its successor, "the Asian Historical Statistics Series" (12 volumes), which commenced in 2008, is one of IER's greatest contributions to economics in Japan and worldwide.

The IER's high rate of acceptance for competitive research grants such as Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research over several years indicates that its research is highly evaluated. The obtained research funds in turn have allowed us to promote high-quality research, creating a virtuous cycle between fund raising and research.

The IER has also been functioning as a "Center for Empirical Analysis on Japanese and Global Economy" under the new Joint Usage/Research Center project of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology since 2010. The main objective is to build an international collaborative research center backed by the development of a system for using government microdata as well as the development of general data archives and methods for statistical analysis. In recent years, an increasing number of researchers outside Japan have been participating in joint research projects. This indicates that the IER has been enhancing its functions as a hub for joint research activities in this field in Japan and worldwide.

The IER takes pride in its effective research support structure, which substantially facilitates research activities. The Office of Publications and Faculty Support Office provides support for publication of research results; the Large-Scale Data Archiving and Processing Section handles data entry and maintenance, support for analysis, Internet security and related matters, and the Institute's archives; and the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science performs library functions. In addition, budget execution and accounting for Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research are managed strictly by the administration office. This support system contributes to IER's research activities by its

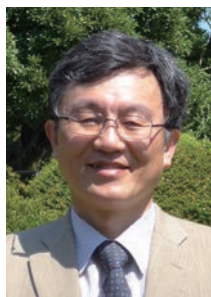
staff members.

However, we should guard against complacency and keep moving forward. There are three goals to be achieved by the IER. First, we should make every effort to generate even higher levels of research results, especially in the field of empirical research. In recent years, it has become a common practice to evaluate academic performance on the number of refereed journal articles with a higher impact factor. Arguably, there does not seem any better way to evaluate our academic performance; thus, we must give the highest priority to publish our research outcomes and ensure they are evaluated in the global research community.

Second, we should enhance our role as a provider of "public goods" to the research community, in addition to strengthening our productivity of narrow-defined research output in the forms of journal articles and books. Specifically, the IER as a Joint Usage/Research Center should establish the infrastructure for advanced research on the Japanese and global economies by developing general data archives and methods of statistical analysis. To this end, we are planning to strengthen cooperation with the Institute of Economic Research of Kyoto University and the Institute of Social and Economic Research of Osaka University, both of which are Joint Usage/Research Centers.

Third, we should make our research more policy-oriented. In recent years, more emphasis has been placed on an "evidence-based" approach in policymaking and evaluation. The IER is in a favorable position to contribute to this approach, given its strength and experience in empirical research. Moreover, the IER has been expanding its cooperation in research and personnel exchanges with the government ministries, the Bank of Japan, government-affiliated research institutes, and private think tanks. Based on the close relations with policymakers, researchers, and business economists and the constructive feedback between policy and research, the IER should strengthen the policy implications of research and enhance the ability of policy proposals.

To address these challenges and maintain a high level of contribution toward the society, the faculty, researchers, administrators, and research support staff in the IER should work hard together as one.



Takashi Oshio

Director,
Institute of Economic
Research (IER)
Hitotsubashi University

2 Research Activities

Joint Usage/Research Center: Center for Empirical Analysis on Japanese and Global Economy
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/kyodo-riyou/English/>

History of the Institute of Economic Research as a center for constructing statistical databases on Japan and Asia and a hub for international joint research

The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, has played a historical role as a center for joint research on the construction and use of databases for Japanese economic statistics. It has also made contributions to an extent unparalleled by any other facility to the collection and preparation of statistical materials and the construction of databases, such as for the estimation and compilation of the Asian Historical Statistics (ASHSTAT), including Japan's Long-Term Economic Statistics series (LTES). Moreover, since the late 1990s, it has enthusiastically participated in advancing innovative, large-scale joint research projects in which researchers from Japan and overseas are actively involved.

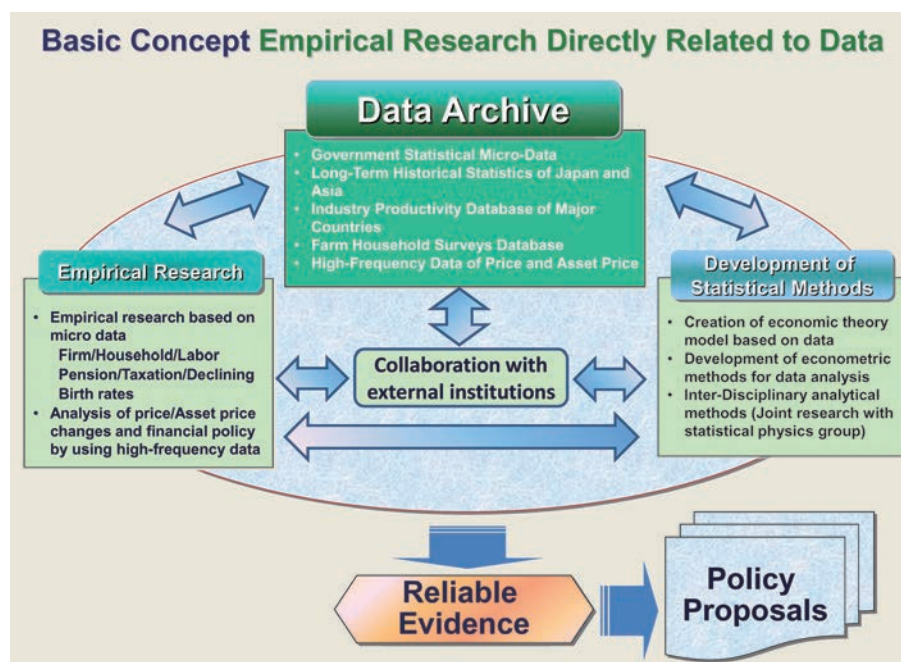
The Institute as a Joint Usage/Research Center

With this as the background, in June 2009, the Institute was recognized by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as a Joint Usage/Research Center. Using this opportunity, and based on its achievements to date, the Institute has maintained a data archive, developed methods of statistical analysis, and aims to further develop as an international joint usage and research center for the advanced empirical analysis of the Japanese and

global economies.

With this capacity and as part of its joint-usage activities, the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science, Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University is functioning as the contact point for maintaining and expanding the usage of government statistics microdata and for constructing Japan's first government statistics microdata center in close collaboration with the National Statistics Center. This endeavor will provide easy access to government statistics as anonymous data to domestic and international researchers and promote the proper use of anonymous data in Japan. At the same time, on the basis of the feedback provided by the research community regarding data requirements, the Center is exploring new methods of providing anonymous data that improve both access and consistency and contribute to the empirical analysis of microdata in Japan.

Joint research projects include "Hitotsubashi Project on Real Estate, Financial Crisis, and Economic Dynamics (HIT-REFINED)" (Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S))(2013-2017), and "Service Sector Productivity in Japan: Determinants and Policies (SSPJ)" (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)) (FY 2016-2020). With the research findings from these sorts of large-scale projects serving as the foundation, the Center will pursue systems and policy research based on quantitative analysis. Please see the webpage provided below for details on the results of research projects conducted to date:



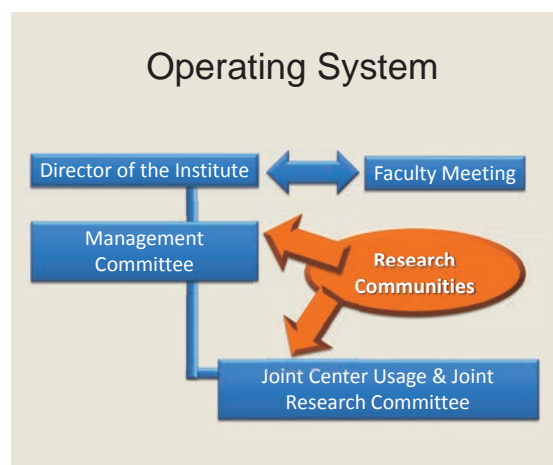
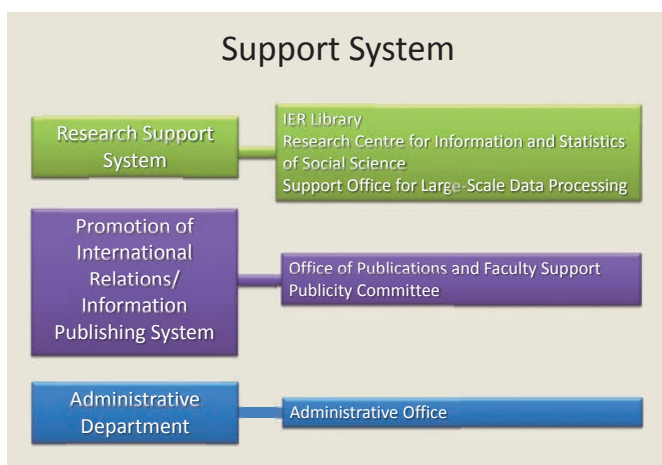
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/kyodo-riyou/English/works/project.html>

A number of these joint research projects will lead to the subsequent development of even bigger joint research projects and the acquisition of large-scale research funding.

Aiming for further development of the Center through broad incorporation of feedback from the research community

The Institute currently maintains close and progressive relationships with various external organizations and research groups. In its operations, the Center strives to understand the opinions and expectations of the external research community with regard to the Institute, in addition to ascertaining the latest academic trends through joint research

with these external parties. In terms of formal committees, the Management Committee and the Joint Center Usage & Joint Research Committee have been established at the Center for Empirical Analysis on Japanese and Global Economy. The Management Committee discusses issues related to the management of the Center as a whole, whereas the Joint Center Usage & Joint Research Committee deliberates on issues related to the recruitment and implementation of joint-use and joint-research projects. To ensure that the Institute pays much attention to the opinions and requests of the domestic and international research communities and reflects this feedback in how it runs the Center, majority of the members of both committees are researchers from outside the Institute. (For information on committee members, please see "Chapter 5. About the Institute" in this outline.)



Service Sector Productivity in Japan: Determinants and Policies (SSPJ) (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (S))

<http://sspj.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/>

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.

◆ Project Leader

Kyoji Fukao (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Tsutomu Miyagawa (Gakushuin Univ.)
Naohito Abe (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Shigeru Sugihara (GRIPS)
Tomohiko Inui (Gakushuin Univ.)
Emiko Usui (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Kentaro Nakajima (Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Miho Takizawa (Toyo Univ.)
Daisuke Miyakawa (Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Ayako Kondo (Univ. of Tokyo)

Daiji Kawaguchi (Univ. of Tokyo)
Takashi Oshio (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Masayuki Morikawa (RIETI)
Osamu Saito (Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Hyeog Ug Kwon (Nihon Univ.)
Makiko Nakamuro (Keio Univ.)
Miki Kohara (Osaka Univ.)
Hideo Owan (Waseda Univ.)
Kohei Kawaguchi (HKUST)

◆ Term of Project

FY2016-2020

Research Methods

Research activities will be conducted in four groups that will closely work together.

Project Supervision & Measurement Issues (Group I):

Construct quality-adjusted deflators and output indexes for major service sectors (commerce, construction, education, medical care, public administration, social welfare, etc.) and propose these to statistical offices; improve indexes of service productivity for international and prefectural comparisons; examine the impact of Industry 4.0 (big data, robotics, etc.); develop a productivity index for creative industries; revise JIP and R-JIP Databases.

Leader: Kyoji Fukao

Takashi Oshio (Public services demand; education sector productivity)
Shigeru Sugihara (Medical care sector productivity)
Osamu Saito (History of service sector employment system)
Emiko Usui (Public services demand)
Hyeog Ug Kwon (Productivity dynamics; creative industries)

Capital Formation (Group II):

Investment in intangible assets such as ICT and economic competencies (brand equity, firm-specific human capital, organizational structure) plays an important role in raising service sector productivity growth.

Leader: Tsutomu Miyagawa

Miho Takizawa (ICT investment; intangible assets)
Daisuke Miyakawa (Financing of intangible investment)

Labor & Human Capital (Group III):

Estimate production functions taking imperfect competition into account; examine the impact of the elderly and women re-entering the labor market after raising children on labor supply and wages; and others.

Leader: Daiji Kawaguchi

Tomohiko Inui (Higher education geared toward service activities)
Makiko Nakamuro (Higher education geared toward service activities)
Hideo Owan (Work patterns and productivity)
Ayako Kondo (Institutional distortions in services labor market)
Kohei Kawaguchi (Production functions under

imperfect competition)

Simultaneity of Production and Consumption (Group IV):

Estimate utility functions taking the complementarity of service consumption and leisure into account.

Leader: Naohito Abe

Masayuki Morikawa (Industry 4.0; service home production; price regulations)

Kentaro Nakajima (Urban business services; regional inequality)

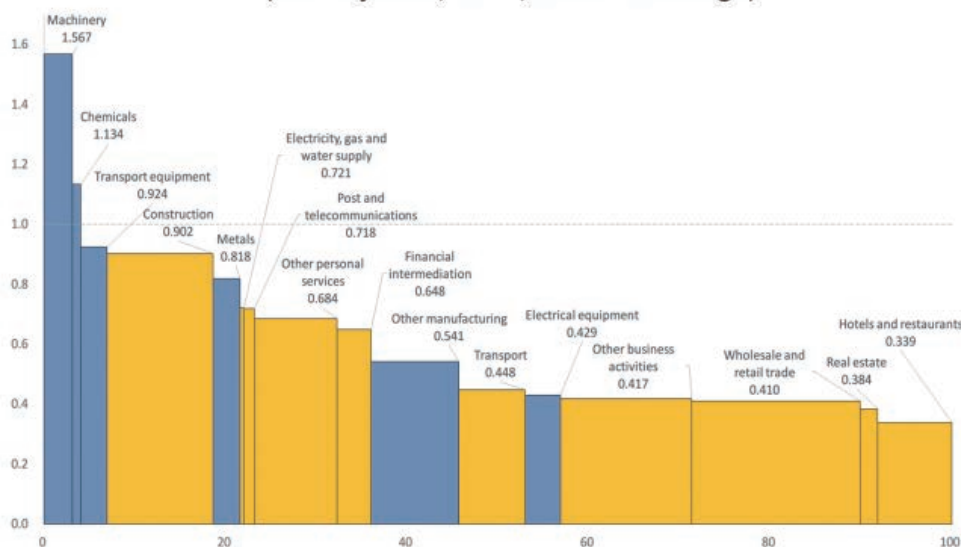
Miki Kohara (Utility function estimation)

Importance and necessity of this Project

In recent years, initiatives to address measurement issues to examine service sector performance and devise policies to raise productivity growth have sprung up in many advanced countries. The OECD Statistics Directorate, for example, has released a manual on methods to construct real output statistics for medical care and education in 2010. The basic approach recommended in the manual when constructing real output indexes for public services for which the construction of price data is difficult is to avoid using factor inputs as a substitute and instead to include quality adjustments (such as scholastic ability test results or survival rates) when measuring quantities (such as the number of graduates or patients). Meanwhile, the SPINTAN (Smart Public Intangibles, 2013-14) project supported

by the European Commission tries to find ways to accurately measure service quality and real output and use the results to examine the determinants of productivity and devise policies for raising productivity growth. In fact, statistical offices abroad have already responded to such initiatives, with the UK's Office for National Statistics creating output indexes which, for a wide range of public services including education, take quality changes into account. Similarly, the United States has adopted various measures to improve statistics with regard to commerce, construction, etc. In contrast, in Japan, partly as a result of insufficient staff at statistical offices, there has been little progress in preparing and improving service sector statistics, so that Japan has started to fall behind other advanced countries. However, without accurate data, meaningful empirical research and policy recommendations are impossible. The proposed project, comprising Japan's leading researchers on productivity, seeks to remedy this situation in collaboration with statistical agencies and in conjunction with ongoing research initiatives abroad through comprehensive research on service sector productivity to drastically improve the measurement of real service sector output and productivity and to develop a new approach to the study of service sector activity taking the simultaneity of production and consumption into account. Such a largescale research endeavor is almost unprecedented both in Japan and abroad. The project will make a substantial contribution to global research on the measurement of, and policies to raise, service sector productivity.

**Labor Productivity by Industry: US-Japan Comparison
(PPP adjusted, US=1, 2006-10 average)**



Sources: JIP Database 2015 (Hitotsubashi University and RIETI), EU KLEMS Database (Groningen University), World KLEMS Database (Harvard University)
Note: Primary sector and non-market services are excluded.

Heterogeneity of Price Levels across Households and Consumption Activities of Households based on Point of Sales Data (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A))

◆ Project Leader

Naohito Abe (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Chiaki Moriguchi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Takashi Kano (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Kazuko Kano (Waseda Univ.)

Noriko Inakura (Osaka Sangyo Univ.)

Haruko Noguchi (Waseda Univ.)

Yuko Ueno (Cabinet Office)

Akiyuki Tonogi (Toyo Univ.)

Yoko Ibuka (Keio Univ.)

Etsuro Shioji (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Term of Project

FY2015-2018

The consumer price index plays a significant role when analyzing the real values of consumption and saving. It is often assumed that price levels are identical across households. However, in reality, each household faces different price levels. The reason for this is simple. In general, the fluctuations of each commodity price are not identical; that is, a household that purchases commodities with decreasing prices faces a lower price index than households that spend more on products with increasing prices. Even if each consumer purchases the same commodity, if they purchase the products at different stores, their price indexes may differ. In this research project, we used largescale point of sales (POS) data to analyze the

degree of the heterogeneity of price levels across households and the relationship between the price level and consumer decisions on consumption and labor supply.

More specifically, in this project, we tried to (1) grasp the importance of the potential problems of the official CPI quantitatively, by making use of the various information contained in POS data collected from stores and households; (2) measure the real wage and income in household levels using resulting price information precisely; and (3) elucidate how much of a difference in economic activity arises from the difference of quantitatively measured deflation.

The Value of Matchmaker (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A))

◆ Project Leader

Ryo Kambayashi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Yuko Ueno (Cabinet Office)

Naomi Kodama (Nihon Univ.)

Yutaka Arimoto (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Hiroshi Teruyama (Kyoto Univ.)

Chiaki Moriguchi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Iichiro Uesugi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Yuji Genda (Univ. of Tokyo)

Hisaki Kono (Kyoto Univ.)

◆ Term of Project

FY2016-2018

The purpose of this paper is to pursue a general logic based on demonstrative studies of the "matchmaker," a party that has considerable power in a market economy. Specifically, it looks at matchmaking in the five areas of (A) employment, (B) marriage and adoption, (C), real estate, (D) wholesale and retail, and (E) policy, focusing on the mechanisms and organizations of matchmaking. In addition to existing

data such as government statistics, it ascertains the systemic conditions and actual state of each through studies conducted independently, pursuing a broader, fact-based form of logic on such matchmaking, which has tended to be bound by the keywords of incentives and coordination, and proposing policies as appropriate.

Household Dynamics and Its Institutional Analysis in the Long-run: Pre-War, during and Post-War Periods (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A))

◆ Project Leader

Yukinobu Kitamura (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Osamu Saito (Emeritus Professor, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Takashi Unayama (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Tetsuji Okazaki (Univ. of Tokyo)

Junko Shigekawa (Saitama Univ.)

Manabu Ozeki (Okayama Univ.)

Noriko Matsuda (Bunkyo Univ.)

Motoi Kusadokoro (Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology)

Masahiro Sato (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Takeshi Maru (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Nobuko Nagase (Ochanomizu Univ.)

Masahiro Ohmori (Ochanomizu Univ.)

Sujin Lee (Hirosaki Univ.)

◆ Term of Project

FY2016-2018

The first objective of this study is to develop panel data from the prewar Farm Household Economy Survey to verify dynamic changes in economies of farm households under a historic period of turmoil. At the same time, it also aims to compare and contrast changes in consumption lifestyles of workers in the interwar period with those of farmers, through developing a database of household account book (financial diaries) data on worker households other than farm households. The content of household consumption underwent massive changes during

the shift from an economic structure centered on agriculture to one centered on mining and manufacturing. However, studies on prewar household budgets until now have consisted mainly of empirical studies using aggregate macro data, and almost no analysis of micro data has been conducted using individual data. This study will generate a database to enable such empirical analysis at a micro level and elucidate how household consumption responded to a period of massive economic change and overcame the accompanying negative effects.

Building New Macroeconometric Models with Applications to Economic Forecasting Using Big Data (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A))

◆ Project Leader

Toshiaki Watanabe (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Yasuhiro Omori (Tokyo Univ.)
Mototsugu Shintani (Tokyo Univ.)
Ryo Jinnai (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Etsuro Shioji (Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Takashi Kano (Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Yohei Yamamoto (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Term of Project

FY2017-2019

This study will build new macroeconomic models reflecting consideration for topics such as structural changes in the economy, large-scale shocks such as financial crises and disasters, and nontraditional monetary policies, as well as developing corresponding forecasting models. It also will develop quantitative methods for forecasting using Big Data and data with differing frequencies, by adding data such as the following to traditional macroeconomic data: data from surveys of economic forecasts, data on asset prices, regional and industry-specific data, and international data. Then, it will apply these to

macroeconomic forecasting and analyze empirically whether or not the precision of forecasting has improved. In addition, it also will apply these methods to empirical analysis of the effects of monetary and fiscal policies. With regard to monetary policy, it will focus on nontraditional monetary policies such as the Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing, inflation targets, negative interest rates, and yield curve controls, broadly analyzing not only their macroeconomic impacts but also their effects on liquidity in financial markets and other factors.

Panel Analysis of Life and Work (Grant-in-aid for Scientific Research (A))

◆ Project Leader

Takashi Oshio (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Seiichi Inagaki (International Univ. of Health and Welfare)
Yoshihiro Kaneko (Japan College of Social Work)
Noriyuki Takayama (Research Institute for Policies on Pension & Aging)
Reiko Goto (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Emiko Usui (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)
Ryo Kambayashi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Term of Project

FY2017-2019

This study is intended to implement the fourth wave of the Longitudinal Survey on Employment and Fertility (LOSEF), a large-scale longitudinal survey that has been conducted by participating team members three times in the past as part of the Specially Promoted Research and Fundamental Research (A). It also will utilize a rich set of historical information available from LOSEF and other related longitudinal surveys to conduct behavioral analysis of childbirth

and child rearing and longitudinal analysis of life and work, including succession of socioeconomic status from parents to children, primary factors behind subjective differences in welfare, dynamic mechanisms of employment behavior, primary factors resulting in risk of poverty, and effects of retirement and long-term care on lifestyle and health. The objective is to recommend effective policies to lead to improved social welfare, based on the results of this study.

New Perspectives on Industrial Economics and Internal Labor Markets (Fund for the Promotion of Joint International Research (Home-Returning Researcher Development Research))

<http://newio.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/>

This project undertakes economic analyses of intra-firm competition and firm boundaries from new perspectives including a variety of issues on internal labor markets (such as human capital acquisition, promotions, incentive contracting, task assignment, performance evaluation), collaboration and knowledge

transfer between firms, partial equity ownership, and vertical relationships. Furthermore, through our focus on human aspects of firms, we develop behavioral hypotheses on firm boundaries and the hold-up problem and test them through experiments.

◆ Project Leader

Hodaka Morita (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Jota Ishikawa (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Ryo Kambayashi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Tang Cheng-Tao (International Univ. of Japan)

Hideshi Itoh (Waseda Univ.)

Tsuyoshi Tsuru (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Jed DeVaro (California State Univ. East Bay) *Research Collaborator

Maroš Servátka (Macquarie Graduate School of Management, and Univ. of Economics in Bratislava) *Research Collaborator

◆ Term of Project

FY2018-2020

This project develops a theoretical model that captures the link between specificity of a firm's asset and capability of the firm's top management, two important sources of firm profitability. It contributes to strands of economics and management literature by proposing a logic through which firm-specificity and heterogeneity are determined endogenously through labor market competition. Higher importance of managerial capability raises labor mobility, which reduces firm-specificity of asset and human capital, and firm size, whereas higher importance of asset specificity yields opposite effects. Our findings yield novel empirical implications and predictions, given that the importance of managerial capability differs across industries, countries and time. We enrich this theoretical analyses by incorporating firms' product market competition and obtain new testable implications that arise through the link of product and labor market competition. We empirically test those predictions. Furthermore, given the fundamental importance of managerial capability on firm profitability, we undertake a systematic and detailed survey on management practices of Japanese firms, and study relationships between management and

employment practices. Parallel to these theoretical and empirical analyses, we undertake theoretical analyses on the interconnection among firm collaboration (including mergers and partial equity ownership), knowledge transfer between firms, and vertical relationships.

Regarding behavioral study of the theory of the firm, we experimentally investigate ex-post opportunistic behavior, a key element of the transaction cost economics. Investment in outside options is a prime example of such opportunism and often leads to inefficiency, for example by exerting effort to search for alternative business partners even if it does not add trade value. We experimentally investigate a bilateral trade relationship in which standard theory assuming self-regarding preferences predicts that the seller will be better off by investing in the outside option to improve his bargaining position. We also experimentally investigate how fairness concerns between employees are affected by firm -boundaries, competition, and the duration of employment.

Project on Real Estate, Financial Crisis, and Economic Dynamics (HIT-REFINED) (Research Outcome)

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/hit-refined/English/>

This study is a five-year project intended to bring together researchers from the front lines of a wide range of fields of economics, to elucidate the mechanism by which changes in the real estate market lead to financial crises and restrain economic growth. Its activities included elucidation of the mechanism by

which real estate prices are formed, development of theoretical models on bubbles and economic growth, empirical analysis of the impact of the real estate market on households and firms, and development of databases to serve as a public good.

◆ Project Leader

Iichiro Uesugi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

◆ Members

Chihiro Shimizu (Nihon Univ.)

Hirofumi Uchida (Kobe Univ.)

Tsutomu Watanabe (Univ. of Tokyo)

Kiyohiko Nishimura (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies)

Tomohiro Hirano (Univ. of Tokyo)

Masahiro Hori (Cabinet Office)

Daisuke Miyakawa (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Hiroyuki Kasahara (Univ. of British Columbia)

Mitsukuni Nishida (The Johns Hopkins Carey Business School)

Tokuo Iwaisako (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Kentaro Nakajima (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Arito Ono (Chuo Univ.)

Kaoru Hosono (Gakushuin Univ.)

Takayuki Mizuno (National Institute of Informatics)

Jiro Yoshida (The Pennsylvania State Univ.)

The real estate market has become an epicenter of financial crises, not only in Japan but around the world as well. The 2008 financial crisis in the West that followed the collapse of Lehman Brothers was spurred by overheating in the home mortgage market, and for a time the market fell into a chaotic state in it was difficult to raise funds. Japan too experienced the collapse of a bubble centered on the commercial real estate market in the early 1990s, and the subsequent lengthy period of slow economic growth lasted more than 20 years.

In light of these points, this study sought to elucidate the relationship between the real estate market and the economy based on four pillars: (1) elucidation of the mechanism by which real estate prices are formed, (2) development of theoretical models on bubbles and economic growth, (3) empirical analysis of the impact of the real estate market on households and businesses, and (4) development of a database that can serve as a public good.

The development of two new databases, never been provided before despite their necessity for research on linkage between the real estate market and the economy, can be identified as a particularly unique outcome of this study.

First, we prepared and published data on price elasticity of the housing supply in individual regions. In examining the impact of the real estate market on various economic fluctuations (e.g., investment, fund raising, consumption, and asset selection), it is

essential to use appropriate instrumental variables in order to eliminate biases arising from correlation between real estate prices and demand, which are difficult to observe. In the U.S., Saiz (2010) calculated price elasticity of housing supply at the level of metropolitan areas, using geographical restrictions and other factors, and the result has been used in hundreds of studies as an instrumental variable in analyzing the relationship between real estate and the economy in the U.S. However, no such instrumental variable has yet been developed in Japan, a fact that has hindered research on subjects including the topic of this study. Accordingly, we calculated price elasticity of housing supply for the 108 urban employment areas (UEAs) in Japan (see Fig. 1).

Next, we prepared and published indicators of registration of real estate inheritance, gifting, and sale by municipality. It has been pointed that in Japan, which is faced with an aging and shrinking population, the total land area for which ownership is unclear due to failure to register inheritance is equal to the entire land mass of the island of Kyushu. This is due in part to the effects of inadequacies in the registration system. However, the authorities have not released detailed information on the regions in which this issue of failure to register inheritance has grown in severity, and when it began to do so, or on whether any factors other than low real estate prices are behind it. In addition, individual registration information is difficult to ascertain because of the high cost of obtaining

it. To address this issue, we partnered with JON Inc. (headquartered in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward), which uses a proprietary methodology to collect information on changes in registration from across Japan, to

prepare an index on the frequency of registration, by purpose, of real estate inheritance, gifting, and sale by municipality. (See Fig 2.)

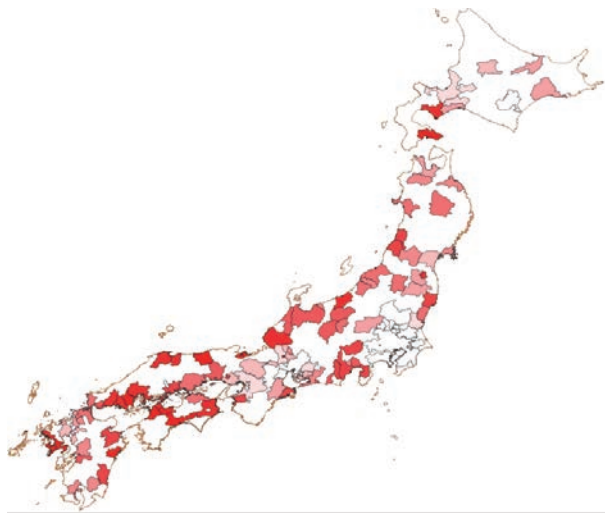


Fig. 1: Price elasticity of the housing supply by region (darker shades indicate lower levels of elasticity)

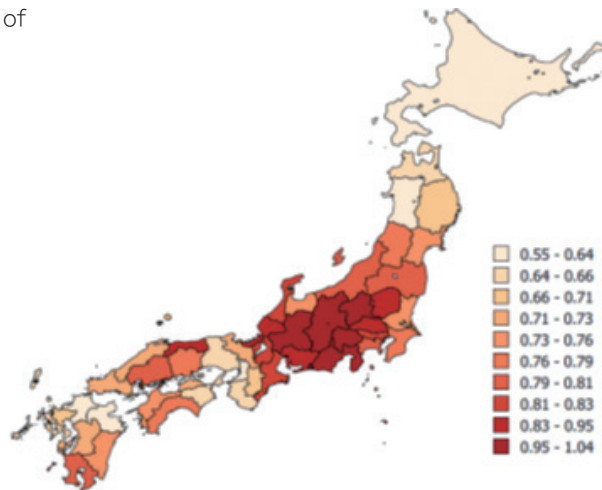


Fig. 2: Inheritance registration indicator (number of inheritances registered divided by number of deaths; totals for 2006-2016; darker shades indicate larger numbers of registered inheritances compared to numbers of deaths)

Research Divisions

Theories in Economics and Statistics

Capitalist economies have changed in various and flexible ways since the birth of Western European capitalist economic society in the 19th century, passing through the stages of imperialism, two world wars, the growth of the welfare state after World War II, and the age of neoliberalism starting in the 1970s. This research division carries out research in the following areas to design sustainable economic systems based on a recognition of this historical background: development of new microeconomic, macroeconomic, and statistical theory to serve as the foundation of risk management and policy analysis and related research based on large-scale, high-frequency data; normative analysis on alternative economic systems and economic theory of system design; comparative analysis of economic systems (focusing on elucidation of facts); and elucidation of the historical development of the economic thinking on which contemporary economics is grounded. Through these topics the research division aims to play a role in expanding and deepening the frontiers of economic and statistical theoretical analysis.

Economic Measurement and Statistics

The significance of empirical research in the social sciences can be compared to that of experiments in the natural sciences. Of utmost importance for such empirical research is the availability of long-term statistics and micro-data. Based on this recognition, this research division manages the IER's Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science, a facility open to both the Japanese and international research communities. It estimates and publishes long-term economic statistics on Japan and Asia, industrial and regional statistics, productivity statistics, and other data, while also making progress on easy access to micro data of government statistics in partnership with the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. It also advances research in areas such as applied econometrics, economic statistical theory, and quantitative economic history.

Comparative and World Economics

The historical experiences of the United States, Europe and Japan provide valuable suggestions for developing economies and emerging markets, while the analysis of developing economies and emerging markets in turn helps understand the historical processes of developed countries. From this perspective, this research division carries out empirical and theoretical research combining the approaches of

comparative economics, comparative system analysis and comparative economic history; development economics and theories of economic development; theories of emerging markets, theories of economies in transition and regional economic analysis (including Russia and Eastern Europe, Asia, and Africa). Its main research themes are historical and empirical research on Japan, before and after industrialization; analysis of economic systems and historical research on economies in transition (countries in contemporary Asia and Africa as well as Central and Eastern Europe and Russia); and interdisciplinary research on poverty and underdevelopment.

Economic Institutions and Policy

The aims of the Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy are to elucidate theoretically and empirically the issues of the various economic systems and economic policies that greatly impact our economic activities and everyday lives, such as market systems, public and private finance, and social security, and to study their desirable forms. To do so, it carries out advanced theoretical research on subjects including the economic behavior of businesses and consumers, employment systems, financial systems, the mechanisms that determine consumer prices, wages, and asset prices, and analysis of the effects of systems and policies, as well as advancing applied economic research including empirical analysis based on big data. A distinguishing feature of this research division is the way it carries out research from a policy-oriented approach, for example through actively providing policy advice based on the results of this research.

Frontier Sciences in Economics

The Research Division of Frontier Sciences in Economics is a special-purpose research division established to foundation as a kind of organizational slack for adapting to changes in interdisciplinary trends in the near future. As its name implies, it differs from the other four research divisions in that it is not assigned a specific research domain. Currently its main objective is that of pursuing the research themes identified by the IER affiliated institutions of the Center for Economic Institutions, the Center for Intergenerational Studies, and the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks. However, its future research activities will not be restricted to these alone. This research division also includes an associate research division that accepts outstanding researchers from across Japan and around the world.

Faculty

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/faculty/>

Name
Position / Research Division
Research Interests



ABE, Naohito
Professor
Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Structural estimation of household decision model based on various micro data
2. Investigation of price dynamics based on large scale point of sales data
3. Empirical analysis of product pricing decision



ARIMOTO, Yutaka
Associate Professor
Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Market integration, regional arbitrage in the agricultural markets
2. Governance of fake / low-quality fertilizers in developing economies
3. Farm land markets in Japan and developing economies
4. Development / economic history of Japan



FUKAO, Kyoji
Professor
Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics

1. Service sector productivity in Japan: Determinants and policies (SSPJ)
2. Japan's lost decades
3. Japan industrial productivity database (JIP database)
4. Regional-level Japan industrial productivity database (R-JIP database)
5. Asian KLEMS database
6. Economic history of Japan
7. Global economic history
8. Asia historical statistics



GOTOH, Reiko
Professor
Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics

1. Operational formulation of capability approach through factor-relational and structural analysis ---New informational basis of welfare Economics---
2. Methodological re-examination of normative economics through Arrow, Rawls and Sen
3. Reconstruction of welfare state based on the conceptions of substantive freedom, equality of differences and public reciprocity



HONDA, Eiko

Associate Professor

Industry-University-Government Collaboration / Research Division of Frontier Sciences in Economics

1. Empirical analysis on relationship between medical policy change and behavior of hospital
2. Empirical analysis on transition of work selected by doctors
3. Empirical analysis on separation of dispensing and prescribing drugs



IWAISAKO, Tokuo

Professor

Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Cross-section of stock returns in Japanese market
2. Oil price and Japanese economy
3. Impact of population aging on saving and portfolio choice of Japanese households
4. Corporate savings and labour share



IWASAKI, Ichiro

Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Empirical analysis of the impacts of economic and political crisis on European emerging markets
2. Systematic review and meta-analysis of European emerging markets
3. Empirical institutional analysis of the Russian corporate system



JINNAI, Ryo

Associate Professor

Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics

1. Bubbles and economic growth
2. Liquidity and asset price
3. Uncertainty and economic growth



KAMBAYASHI, Ryo

Professor

Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. The transition of 'Japanese Employment System' during 1990s and 2000s
2. Empirics on the efficiency of matching in Japanese employment agencies



KITAMURA, Yukinobu

Director / Professor

Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics

1. Microeconometrics: official micro data analysis of consumption, firm behavior, public pension, employment, health, marriage, and opinion survey
2. Monetary and fiscal policy: construction of an individual consumer price index, evaluation of inflation-linked bonds, evaluations of income, consumption and inheritance taxes, impact of cryptocurrencies on monetary policy
3. Economic history: history of interest rates, public bonds, financial institutions, money, and agricultural households



KUMO, Kazuhiro

Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Population studies for Russia and the Soviet Union
2. Regions in Russia and regional finance
3. Statistical studies of labor force and industrial location patterns in early Soviet industrialization
4. Globalization and its effects on the Russian / former Soviet Union economies



KUROSAKI, Takashi

Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Microeconomic and microeconomic analysis of economic development
2. Poverty, vulnerability, and human capital in South and Southeast Asia
3. Credit market, communities, and economic development in South Asia
4. Long-term growth process of agriculture in South Asia

**MA, Xinxin**

Associate Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Empirical analysis on economic system transition and income inequality in China
2. Social security system reform and its effect in population aging society: Comparison research between China and Japan
3. Empirical analysis on economic system transition and labor market segmentation in China

**MASUDA, Kazuya**

Assistant Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. The analysis of non-monetary returns to education in developing countries and post war Japan
2. Early childhood malnutrition, micro-nutrient supplementation, and human capital in Sub-Saharan Africa
3. Economic analysis of religion in developing countries
4. Hospital construction, utilization, and health in Sub-Saharan Africa

**MORIGUCHI, Chiaki**

Professor

Research Division of Comparative and World Economics

1. Comparative historical analysis of HRM (human resource management) practices and employment systems in the U.S. and Japan
2. Comparative historical analysis of income inequality in the U.S. and Japan
3. Comparative historical analysis of state capacity and its implications for economic growth in Qing China and Tokugawa Japan
4. Comparative historical analysis of child adoption and child welfare policies in the U.S., Korea, and Japan
5. Comparative analysis of food prices and nutritional intakes and their impacts on BMI (body mass index) in the U.S. and Japan
6. Historical analysis of school admissions systems and their impacts on human capital formation in prewar Japan

**MORITA, Hodaka**

Professor

Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics

1. Asset specificity and firm-specific human capital
2. Partial equity ownership
3. Behavioral approach to the theory of the firm
4. Aftermarket services and technology spillovers in international trade
5. Formal contracts and holdup problem
6. Product architecture and intra-firm coordination
7. Horizontal mergers in vertical structures



OKABE, Tomohito
 Assistant Professor
 Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Fiscal policy analysis with politico-economic models
2. Empirical analysis of political economy



OSHIO, Takashi
 Director / Professor
 Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Socioeconomic determinants of health and subjective well-being
2. Poverty, income inequality, and redistribution policies
3. The impact of social security programs on labor supply of the elderly



SATO, Hideyasu
 Adjunct Assistant Professor / Research Division of Frontier Sciences in Economics

1. Analysis of free trade in agriculture
2. Estimation of demand system for food and agricultural products
3. Empirical analysis of climate change and poverty
4. Impact simulation of differential increase in consumption tax rates



SATO, Masahiro
 Adjunct Professor
 Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics

1. History of statistical survey systems in Japan, Britain and the former colonies of Japan: The process of development
2. Social history of modern Japan: Focusing on the popular perception of institutions imported from Western countries



SHIRAKAWA, Kiyomi

Associate Professor

Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics

1. Creating a synthetic microdata based on the descriptive statistics
2. Empirical Analysis for creating sensitivity rules
3. Multi-Stratification analysis for creating an anonymized microdata based on the graphical model
4. Empirical analysis of numerical patterns by combinatorial optimization
5. Statistical analysis by encryption system
6. Empirical analysis of urbanization in the least developed country



TAJIKA, Tomoya

Assistant Professor

Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics

1. Inefficiency of collective decision-making under strategic voting
2. Efficiency of dynamic contribution games



TSURU, Tsuyoshi

Adjunct Professor

1. Analysis of intrafirm incentive mechanisms: a comparative quantitative analysis of performance-based pay systems in Japanese and North American auto sales firms
2. Analysis of product development and human resource management in East Asia: comparing Japanese, Korean and Chinese firms using case studies and questionnaire survey methods
3. Investigating the impact of communication patterns among engineers regarding individual and team performance, using wearable sensors
4. Analysis of globalization of Japanese alcoholic beverages: export and import side



TSUTSUMI, Masahiko

Associate Professor

Industry-University-Government Collaboration / Research Division of Frontier Sciences in Economics

1. CGE modeling for trade policy evaluation e.g., the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Japan-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)
2. OLG modeling and intergenerational accounting for fiscal and social security issues



UESUGI, Ichiro

Professor

Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Financial intermediation and banking
2. Evaluation of government intervention in the credit market
3. Real estate market and interaction with economic activities
4. Propagation of shocks through interfirm networks



UNAYAMA, Takashi

Associate Professor

Research Division of Economic Measurement and Statistics

1. Impacts of household asset portfolio on consumption
2. Effectiveness of pro-natal policies in Japan
3. Property of Japanese household surveys



USUI, Emiko

Associate Professor

Research Division of Economic Institutions and Policy

1. Fertility, child-rearing, and female employment in Japan
2. Health and economic conditions of the elderly in Japan
3. Employer learning on workers' productivity
4. Racial wage gap in the United States
5. Population surveys in Japan



WATANABE, Toshiaki

Professor

Research Division of Theories in Economics and Statistics

1. Estimation of financial volatility using high-frequency data with its application to risk management such as volatility forecasting, option pricing, value-at-risk and expected shortfall
2. Bayesian analysis of macroeconometric models such as DSGE, DSGE-VAR, time varying parameter VAR and Markov switching models using MCMC

1. Objective

The Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science (RCIASS) is attached to the Institute of Economic Research (IER) and was established to gather and manage social sciences-related information and statistics. By making these widely available to researchers, it seeks to contribute to the advancement of research in the humanities and social sciences. Starting out as the Documentation Centre for the Japanese Economy, attached to the Institute of Economic Research, which was set up in 1964 as a national resource center for the humanities and social sciences, it was subsequently expanded and reorganized, becoming the Japanese Economic Statistics and Information Centre, before taking its current name in 2002.

2. The IER and the RCIASS

At present, there are five full-time academic staff attached to the RCIASS conducting research. Reflecting the division of the Institute itself into five major research departments (as well as a department for visiting researchers), the research and other activities of the RCIASS are organized into five corresponding units, and the academic staff of the RCIASS play an integral role in large-scale research projects currently being undertaken by the Institute. The RCIASS, moreover, employs four full-time support staff as well as a large number of part-time staff who provide a variety of support services for the research activities of the Institute. In addition to fulfilling its objective of providing statistical and other information to researchers nationwide, the Centre also provides vital research support to the Institute by collecting and supplying the Institute's academic staff with materials necessary for their research. With the Institute currently engaged in a number of large-scale research projects that involve the compilation of various statistical materials and the construction of major databases, the importance of this support function is rapidly increasing.

3. Current activities

The compilation and management of materials focusing on the Japanese economy and social sciences statistics are ongoing, and, as of FY2017, the holdings of the library amounted to 202,109 volumes as well as 157 subscribed journals. These materials are catalogued using an OPAC retrieval system based on the National Institute of Informatics cataloguing

system (CiNii Books) and are available to researchers nationwide for reference and photocopying. In FY2017, the library had 705 users including 124 non-University members. The number of times the materials were used was 3,548, the number of reference questions was 34, and the number of interlibrary photocopy requests accepted by the library was 143.

As part of its expansion and reorganization in 2002, the RCIASS took on a new role as the institution in charge of making government microdata available to researchers. After expansion and reorganization, it initially functioned as a service center for the provision of government microdata made available to researchers on a trial basis. Then, in 2009, it shifted from providing data on a trial basis to functioning as a service center for the provision of anonymous data. For further details on this point, please refer to "4. Assessment of the trial to offer statistical microdata collected by the Japanese government" and "5. Cooperation agreement with the National Statistics Center." In addition, using such data, the RCIASS has started to compile and make publicly available original aggregative data that is of a high level of academic interest but that has not been constructed by the Statistics Bureau. With regard to research activities using government statistical microdata, please refer to Section 4., "Microdata Analysis."

At the same time, the RCIASS is continuing its services for researchers with regard to historical and macroeconomic data. The data of all 14 volumes of the highly regarded Long-Term Economic Statistics can all be accessed from the Centre's website. With regard to work on the collation and cataloguing of Japanese historical material in Japan such as Family Business Records and Town/Village Level Economic Performance, please refer to Section 4. "Published by the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science" of this report. Finally, a major new task of the Centre is the compilation of a database from farm accounts and family budget surveys in pre-WWII Japan.

4. Assessment of the trial to offer statistical microdata collected by the Japanese government

The RCIASS has gained wide praise for its activities with regard to the trial system to make statistical microdata collected by the Japanese government available for academic research. As such, it received an honorable mention for statistical activities from

the Japan Statistical Association in 2006 and won the Annual Prize for Statistical Activities awarded by the Japan Statistical Society in September 2007.

The reason for the Statistical Activities award was as follows: "Although the standard of statistical surveys in Japan reaches an international level, the use of microdata lags behind that in Europe and the United States. The activities of this year's prize winner greatly expand the opportunities for the use of government statistical microdata, which hitherto faced many limitations, for empirical research in the form of anonymous sample data. It is therefore appropriate to commend this contribution, which provides the basis for raising empirical statistical research in Japan to an international level and will continue to play a large role even after the revision of the Statistics Law in May 2007."

One of the reasons the RCISSS came to host the trial, which received such great acclaim, is that the RCISSS has been continuously involved in large-scale collaborative research projects using government statistical microdata. One example is a ground-breaking large-scale project funded by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas which obtained approval for the "use other than the original intent" of 33 designated statistics collected by five different government ministries.

5. Cooperation agreement with the National Statistics Center

In conjunction with the enforcement of the new Statistics Law in April 2009, anonymous data (i.e., post-anonymization of the above-mentioned specimen data) was formally provided by each government ministry. Therefore, in March 2009, the RCISSS concluded a cooperation agreement with the National Statistics Center (NSTAC) to act as the service center for the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. The RCISSS began providing this service as a satellite institution of the NSTAC in June 2009. Moreover, two full-time instructors have been accepted from the NSTAC in a personnel exchange. In December 2010, Project Room No. 1 at the Kodaira International Campus of Hitotsubashi University obtained certification as an on-site facility from the NSTAC. This on-site facility has a high level of information security in place to protect information leakage. This enables detailed analyses using survey response information that cannot be analyzed as anonymous data. This facility is open not only to those within the University, but also to outside researchers and others.

Furthermore, in January 2017 trial operation of an on-site facility, promoted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, began in cooperation with the NSTAC. In addition, research is underway on an encrypted computing system to enable connection from off-site facilities.

6. Compilation of a database from farm account and family budget surveys in pre-WWII Japan

One of the projects the RCISSS is engaged in at present is the compilation of a database from farm accounts and family budget surveys in pre-WWII Japan. Although an enormous collection of completed survey forms is available at Kyoto University, these have, so far, hardly been used as statistical microdata. For this reason, the RCISSS has put these forms on microfilm and is in the process of building a database from them. To date, placing these on microfilm has been completed for the entire period, and building the database is now in progress for the period from 1931 to 1941. As of March 2013, surveys for all prefectures have been entered into the database, and correction and compilation have now begun. Entry into the database is planned for the remaining period.

The survey forms contain detailed information on individual agricultural households' farming activities as well as their consumption, assets, work time, etc. Once it becomes possible to use detailed microdata for the period in which Japan was still a developing country, the door to historical and empirical research on Japan's economic development will open. It is to this end that we continue our efforts to compile this database.



1. Objective and overview

The Center for Economic Institutions (CEI) is affiliated with the Institute for Economic Research at Hitotsubashi University. CEI was founded in April, 2000, with the objectives of conducting systematic and basic research on economic institutions that focuses on Asian countries, including Japan, and becoming the center of an international research network for this purpose. Financial systems and corporate governance in Japan and Asia were selected as the initial research topic. Accordingly, CEI promoted research that straddled the fields of finance theory, new institutional economics, and development economics, obtaining satisfactory research results and completing the first stage in fiscal year 2005/2006.

CEI has begun a new research direction and added two topics in April 2006: Comparison of Enterprise Performance in East Asia, and Research into Family-Owned Enterprises. In April 2008, another topic was added: Empirical Analysis of the Dynamics of Firms and Industries. Along with establishing, maintaining, and measuring the productivity of databases on corporate governance and enterprise systems in Japan and Asia, CEI has built up a strong research network. In April 2010, which marked the end of the first ten years of CEI's research activities, a new priority research topic "Role of Institutions in Economic Development in Low-Income Developing Countries in Asia and Africa" was added as a new pillar in addition to the existing research topics. This research topic was also strongly linked to a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) project titled Poverty Reduction, Institutions, Markets, and Policies in Developing Countries: Toward a Theory of Comparative Economic Development (PRIMCED) conducted between fiscal year 2010 and fiscal year 2014.

Moving forward to April 2016, we have decided to establish the following principal research topic: Comparative Institutional Analysis of Economic Systems in Emerging Countries. The development process in emerging countries suggests the return of an era in which population size will have a major impact on the size of an economy. This is based on the perception that it is necessary to grasp more accurately the market structure in the economies being studied and the systems and organizations that support it in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of emerging countries such as Russia, China, and India, where development in the form of a direct link between the sizes of the population and the economy has been the focus of attention in recent years. Similarly, such understanding is needed in emerging countries in South Asia and Africa.

At the same time, we at CEI consider continuity in research to be important and we are working on research into financial and corporate systems in

Japan and Asia. Our aim is to carry out basic research on economic institutions and long-term economic development in a way that combines both of these areas.

2. Current research themes

<Comparative Institutional Analysis of Economic Systems in Emerging Countries>

The development process in emerging countries suggests the return of an era in which population size will have a major impact on size of their economies. This is based on the perception that it is necessary to grasp more accurately the market structure in the economies being studied and the systems and organizations that support it in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of emerging countries such as Russia, China and India, where development in the form of a direct link between the sizes of the population and the economy has been the focus of attention in recent years. Such understanding is also needed for countries in South Asia and Africa.

Although the collective term emerging countries is used, they actually have diverse levels of economic development and institutional design, and some regions still have comparatively low income levels. Studies and research based on the actual circumstances in these countries are essential for a broader understanding of systems and organizations. Moreover, the steady implementation of appropriately designed development policies will be crucial for breaking out of the status quo in emerging countries with low income levels. However, the possibilities for obtaining information in notable emerging countries such as Russia and China that once had socialist economies may be limited, both institutionally and legally. For the analysis of such countries, the information in their official statistics is significantly lacking, and the use of independent data is a prerequisite. In addition, there are problems surrounding the capabilities of local institutions in the collection of official statistics to acquire information in areas such as India, Southeast Asia, and Africa, which are attracting attention as emerging countries.

Therefore, the approach adopted under this project will be as follows:

(1) Create new data based on independent household income and expenditure surveys and other surveys in parallel with promoting the development of historical materials.

(2) Conduct analysis considering the historical background to development by using these data to examine the reasons and exogenous conditions involved in the adoption of economic and social institutions in each emerging country.

(3) Perform this sort of empirical analysis for multiple points in time and multiple countries under

an integrated framework to identify the distinctive features for emerging countries as well as common factors based on the comparisons between them.

Analysis of the historical process of economic development in the United States and Japan, emerging countries of the past, will naturally be included as important points of comparison that can provide suggestions for the contemporary analysis of today's emerging countries. Such a perspective is indispensable in our approach to comparative institutional analysis and comparative economic development studies.

<Role of Institutions in Economic Development in Low-income Developing Countries in Asia and Africa>

Reducing poverty in developing countries has become a global issue in the twenty-first century. To design and implement development policies to realize this goal, we need to understand precisely how markets work in these countries through the support of various institutions and organizations. However, to analyze these institutions and organizations empirically, we need detailed information that is not available from existing datasets. This lack of data is one reason why research on low-income developing countries is currently insufficient. Therefore, we are implementing a three-tier research strategy: (1) data collection, (2) empirical analysis using these data, and (3) international comparisons.

<Financial and Corporate Systems in Japan and Asia>

Research results and database on the financial and corporate systems, which CEI has accumulated so far, will be extended and aligned in the long-term development prospects for low-income developing countries. More concretely, we continue to research financial systems, corporate governance, and firm/industry performance in Asia. In particular, we intend to complete and release the Japanese Large Shareholder/Board Members Database, analyze ownership and performances of the industries in Japan and Asia, compile and release the detailed historical data on economic institutions and production organization, and analyze long-term economic development utilizing the macro data under the framework of national accounting, such as the Asia Long-Term Historical Statistical Database.

3. International networks

CEI aspires to be an international hub for research into economic institutions. We are dispatching CEI's research results through publishing books, discussion papers, and research papers, building worldwide researching networks, and establishing original database of the enterprises in Japan and Asia.

From the research networking point of view, CEI holds regular research seminars, inviting domestic and international scholars to present their recent research. During the period from fiscal year 2015 to 2017, we held over 89 seminars with vivid and productive discussions. In the same time period, we invited in total, 19 scholars from National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (Ukraine), University of Perugia, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Leibniz-Institute for East and Southeast European Studies Regensburg, Australian National University, Bank of Canada, University of Oxford, as our visiting faculty members.

We occasionally hold international conferences coorganized with domestic and international research institutions. To name some of the international conferences to note would be, "Frontier of Transition Economics" in February, 2017, co-hosted by Joint Usage and Research Center Programs and "The 2017 Joint Research Conference" in October, 2017, co-hosted by Japanese Society for Slavic and East European Studies (JSSEES). These conferences received high interests from many researchers active in front line, both nationally and internationally, making a huge impact of attendance, offering productive discussions at a higher level.

Speaking about databases, CEI has wide trust and reliability in offering Large Shareholder/Board Members of the Listed Companies in Japan Database 2012, which contains detailed information on corporate governance structure in Japan since the 1950s. The East Asian Listed Companies (EALC) Database 2010 is also available on our website, which targets all listed firms in Japan, China and South Korea (excluding the financial sector). It includes data necessary to measure total factor productivity at the company level.

Organization



1. Objective

Founded in April 2007, the Center for Intergenerational Studies (CIS) comprehensively and systemically addresses intergenerational issues and offers concrete policy proposals. In April 2011, CIS began receiving regular funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT).

Intergenerational issues concerning pensions, health and long-term care, and elderly employment have become pressing problems for Japan and other countries. These problems present challenges that require the type of economic analysis on which CIS places the most emphasis.

CIS provides a setting for uninterrupted research, continuously hosting fixed-term academic staff from domestic and overseas partner institutions and sharing the financial burden of such research. Through partnerships that transcend national borders as well as demarcations between the public, private, and academic spheres, CIS seeks to conduct internationally leading research, directly connect research and the actual locus of policymaking, and puts forward original policy proposals that overcome compartmentalized approaches.

Through these activities, CIS aims to form and maintain a high-quality research hub of global standing in the study of intergenerational issues.

2. Planned activities

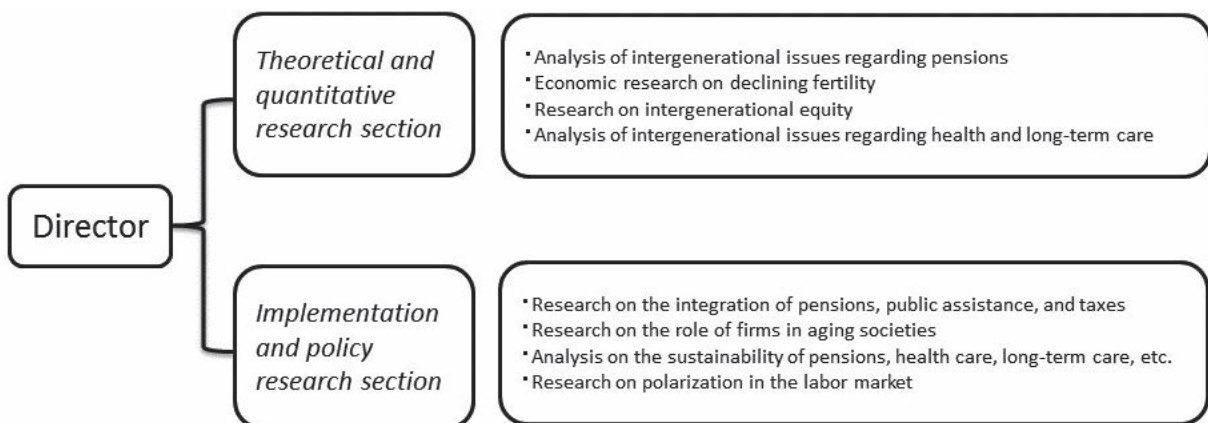
The CIS is planning to build, maintain, and expand a network of domestic and overseas researchers working in the field of intergenerational issues in conjunction with other research institutions. Specific activities to promote research in this field are shown below. In addition, the CIS will hold regular international conferences, publish its research results in academic journals, and disseminate its work internationally.

Medium-term objectives

- To design sustainable and intergenerationally equitable pension and health care systems and policies.
- To conduct quantitative analyses of intergenerational replacement effects with regard to employment in Japan and make proposals for an intergenerationally equitable employment system.
- To examine intergenerational income gaps and formulate solutions.

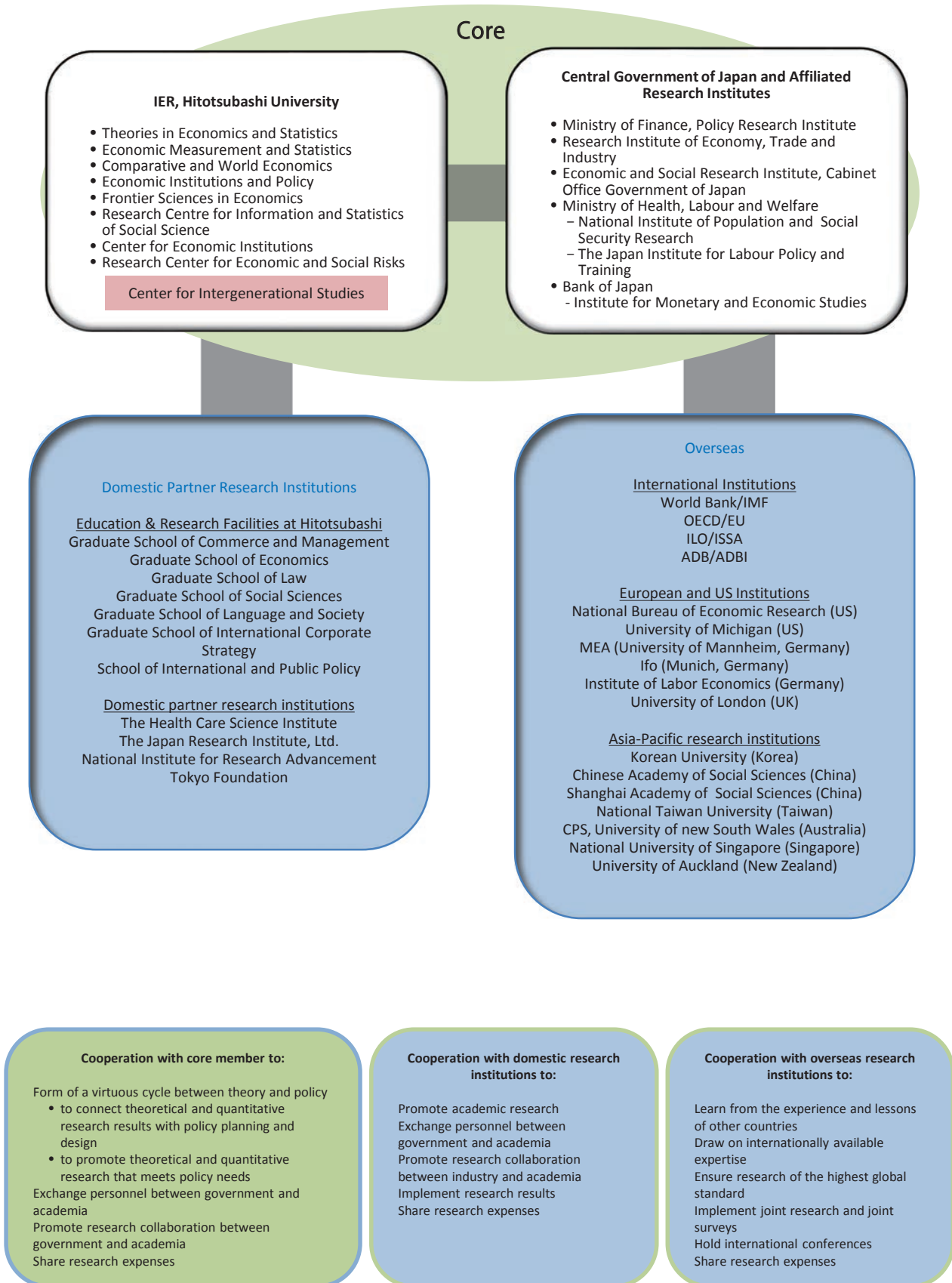
3. Organizational structure

The CIS is divided into two research sections. The current director is Professor Takashi Oshio, whose term of office is two years from May 1, 2014.



Setup and Operation of the Center for Intergenerational Studies

-- Formation of a globally leading research center through partnerships with domestic and overseas research institutions --



Research Center for Economic and Social Risks

<http://risk.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/>

1. Establishment of RCESR

In May 2014, the Institute of Economic Research at Hitotsubashi University established a new organization, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks (RCESR). The remit of the center is to focus on risks and examine their impact on the economy with the approval of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports Science and Technology of the Japanese government. As prescribed in the Hitotsubashi University Basic Regulation, this is the

fourth formal research center at the Institute of Economic Research. The current director of the RCESR is Professor Takashi Oshio, and the research director is Professor Naohito Abe.

2. Objective

The Center's primary mission is to conduct research on risks facing the Japanese economy, including risks

3. Research Section



4. Research plan

While establishing a data archive that can analyze the impact of the unexpected crisis quantitatively and promptly, we have the following aims:

- * To quantitatively evaluate the risks relating to macroeconomics in Japan using the SRI-Hitotsubashi consumer purchase indexes and making proposals relating to the macro monetary policy.

- * To establish the data archive by integrating the home scanner data, government statistics, and our questionnaire survey, and to then study how households correspond risks such as variability of income, inflation, and employment associated with prices, financial systems, labor markets, and public finance. The establishment of the Center is a direct result of previous large-scale research projects conducted at the Global Center of Excellence (G-COE) and the IER on price dynamics, industry and financial networks, and productivity measurement. In addition to the abovementioned topics, the Center is tackling several new topics such as uncertainties in labor

markets and public finance. The Center's second mission is to provide practical, real-world training, transcending traditional academic study, to young researchers. We plan to collaborate with several governmental ministries, research companies, and nonprofit organizations to conduct joint research and offer opportunities to young researchers for on-the-job training. Drawing on the results of empirical studies, we aim to derive useful policy implications regarding potential future risks to the Japanese economy.

- * To summarize the evaluation relating to the impacts of various risks brought about by aging and erosion of the population, and to then examine how these results relate and how to turn these ideas into policies.

5. SRI-Hitotsubashi consumer purchase indexes

(Features of the indexes)

SRI-Hitotsubashi consumer purchase indexes, which have been developed as a collaborative project among The Research Center for Economic and Social

Risks, New Supermarket Association of Japan, and INTAGE HOLDINGS Inc., have been open to the public since 2014. The project aims to grasp the reality of the purchasing behavior of households using the indexes. The indexes have the following three features:

* The indexes are calculated based on the transaction data of millions of kinds of goods on thousands of different kinds of store categories, such as convenience stores, supermarkets, drug stores, and large retail stores; therefore the indexes are highly accurate statistics for ensuring regional representation.

* The data opens rapidly on the web. It is updated weekly with about two week time lag.

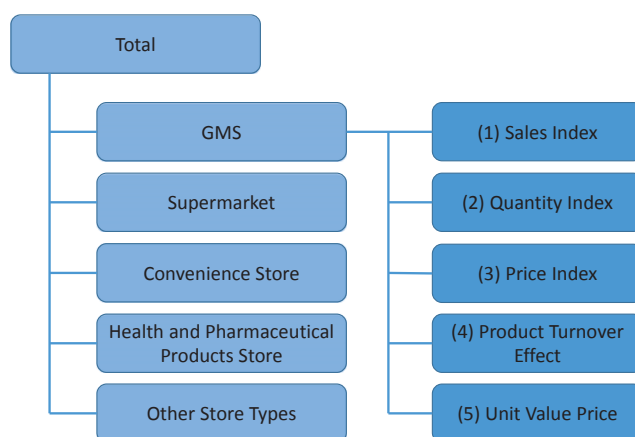
* Since it is based on the transaction data of individual products, the data includes not only sales but also price and quantity information for new goods

and disappeared products.

(Kinds of indexes)

In SRI-Hitotsubashi consumer purchase indexes, we break down changes in consumer expenditures into price, quantity, and effect of product turnover, which are shown in the "Consumer-purchase Expenditure Index." The purpose here is to see the change in the price of consumer purchases, which is shown in the "Consumer-purchase Price Index," in order to see the change in the quantity of consumer purchases in the "Consumer-purchase Quantity Index." This enables witnessing the effects of product turnover in consumer purchases, which are shown in the "Consumer-purchase Turnover-effect Index." Since May 28, 2015, we have published the "Unit Value Price Index (Preliminary)." The indexes capture the impact of capacity changes and the replacement of new and old products on price inflation.

Indexes by Store Types



POS-CPI

SRI-Hitotsubashi Consumer-purchase Price Index

Last Update : 2018/09/10 13:00

Total(excl.cigarette)

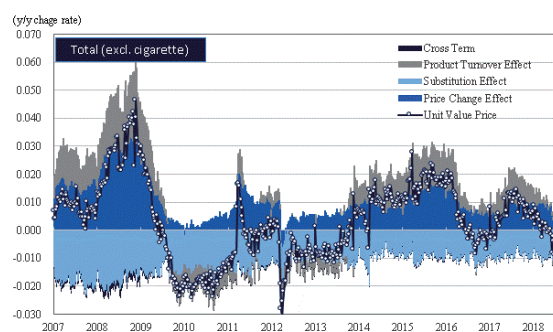


POS-UVPI

SRI -Hitotsubashi Unit Value Price Index

Last Update : 2018/09/10 13:00

Total(excl.cigarette)



3 International Network

Russian Research Center

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/rrc/English/>

1. Purpose

The Russian Research Center (RRC) was established on November 1, 2007 in affiliation with the Institute of Economic Research at Hitotsubashi University when the university became a National University Corporation. It was triggered by a research commission from the Toyota Motor Corporation that was part of the university's efforts to promote collaboration between academia and industry. Since the end of the Second World War, the institute has been the main center in Japan for research on socialist planned economy. It is widely recognized as a leader of Japan's research activities in the field of theoretical and empirical studies on the transition process of the former communist economic systems, which started with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Therefore, the research studies focus on the present Russian Federation that used to be the core of the Soviet Union. By leveraging on the accumulated knowledge and extensive network of researchers and academic research organizations worldwide, RRC aims to (1) contribute to the development of research on the Russian economy at the institute and (2) build strong collaborative relationships between the institute and industry by providing academic support to Japanese companies that have established or plan to establish a foothold in Russia.

2. The Institute and RRC

The current administration of RRC is organized as follows: the Director of the Institute acts as the Director of RRC, two professors from the Research Division of Comparative and World Economics work as research staff members, and a research associate supports the activities of RRC. Other researchers and academics work at RRC as research collaborators. Currently, RRC is conducting several research projects on the Russian society and economy based on the grant-in-aid(s) of the Ministry of Education and Science of Japan and sponsorship from private funds. The research from 2007 to 2008 focused on Russia's policy regarding its automobile industry. It involved understanding the medium-term economic policies and government economic forecasts, interviewing people from and experts on the Russian government, and conducting an extensive study of the relevant documents. Since 2009, we started expanding the scope of our research and planned to investigate the (1) framework for implementing industrial

policies used by the federal government, including the legal system, (2) relationship between policies and business under the Putin administration, (3) government policy regarding the population and labor force, (4) development of company law and corporate governance system, and (5) issues regarding the globalization of Russian economy, including the macroeconomic impact of the world oil market and the recent politico-financial crisis.

3. Research Activities

Following are the major projects (current and past) of RRC:

1. Law and Finance in Russia and European Emerging Markets: A Meta-analytic Approach (Japan Center for Economic Research and Zengin Foundation for Studies on Economics and Finance, 2018-2019)

This project aims to examine the relationship between legal and financial institutions and firm performance in Russia and other post-communist European emerging markets. Employing a series of advanced meta-analytic techniques, we will estimate the effect size of a legal or financial institution on firm-level productivity and financial performance in these countries. This is a follow-up study of the project entitled "Toward Comparative Transition Economics" conducted in the period of 2011-2014.

2. Russia: The Society of Losing Population (Japan Securities Scholarship Foundation, 2018-2019)

One of the unique characteristics of the Russian demography is its high mortality rate among male adults. This project aims at clarifying the factors affecting adult mortality in Russia by using micro-data sets and meta-analyses, especially focusing on the interrelationship among socio-economic conditions, dietary of individuals, alcoholic beverages consumption, smoking habit or other factors and those effects on the probability of death.

3. Population Dynamics in Russia: Microeconomic Approach (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research A, 2014-2017).

This research is a cutting-edge analysis of population dynamics in Russia for international publication. Using individual responses from the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) data on Russian households and the International Social Science Program (ISSP) and focusing on

the population economics, labor economics, and sociological perspectives, this study will analyze the relationships between (1) the birth rate and such micro-level factors as household division of labor and household consumption; (2) the death rate and such micro- characteristics as individual habits and lifestyles; and (3) individual and household characteristics and regional/ international migration. This research is undertaken in cooperation with overseas co-researchers and research facilities, including the Russian Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geography, Higher School of Economics in Russia, and the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies in Regensburg.

4. Socio-Economic Analysis of the European Crisis and Emerging Markets: An Interdisciplinary International Project (Suntory Foundation, 2015-2017)

The project conducts an empirical study on the potential impact of the recent global politico-economic crises, which include: (a) the US Lehman Shock (2008), (b) the Eurozone sovereign crisis (2009), and (c) the Ukrainian crisis (2014). The project studies the impact of the crises on post-communist emerging markets in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the former Soviet Union (FSU) by conducting an international comparative analysis of the CEE and FSU economies and country-based case studies on Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and the Russian Federation. This is a joint research project with the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW), which is affiliated with the Russian Research Center.

5. Toward Comparative Transition Economics: A Meta-Analysis of the 20-Year History of Post-Communist Transition to a Market Economy (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research A, 2011-2014)

This project aimed to develop the research in comparative transition economics in Japan through a meta-analysis of the 20 years of the systemic transformation toward market economies in CEE and FSU states. More specifically, we conducted a comprehensive study of the literature on transition economies published during the past two decades and reexamined the relationship between the theoretical implications and empirical evidence. Thus, we focused on the most intense controversies, including the choice of transition strategies, the social impact of economic transformation, integration into the world economy, and enterprise restructuring. In addition, we conducted original empirical work on unexplored issues using unique datasets of transition economies to complement earlier literature in this research field.

In addition to these projects, RRC regularly organizes research seminars and promotes communication between the industry and academics worldwide (who specialize in the Russian economy). Moreover, the working papers of RRC's staff and other researchers on topics associated with the Russian economy have been published (ISSN 1883-1656) and are available on RRC's website (Issue nos. 1-77 and two special issues of December 2016). RRC staff members also publish a large number of books and journal articles in English, Japanese, and Russian languages. Their recent works have appeared in the following international refereed journals: *Comparative Economic Studies*, *Economic Change and Restructuring*, *Economic Systems*, *Economics Letters*, *Europe-Asia Studies*, *European Journal of Political Economy*, *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *Journal of Economic Surveys*, *Post-Communist Economies*, *Transition Studies Review*, and *World Development*.

Equally important is our network building with world famous research organizations. Having exchanged memorandums for joint projects with The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (Austria), The Center for Demographic Studies, Institute of Socio- Political Research, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia), Faculty of Economics, St Petersburg State University (Russia), now we are working in close cooperation with The Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, Regensburg (Germany), Institute of Economy as well as Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia). Thereby RRC and its members contribute to further development of Russian studies in Japan and abroad.



Research Center for Normative Economics

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/rcne/English/>

The Research Center for Normative Economics was established in June, 2014. Its aim, members, agendas, and research projects are as follows.

AIM

Economics has long been established as a positive science. However, it should not be restricted from tackling normative issues as long as it addresses a wide range of social problems. The Research Center for Normative Economics promotes dialogue among different academic disciplines with respect to tackling normative issues in economics and it also fosters historical, methodological, empirical, and philosophical explorations in normative economic theory.

Members

The Director of the Institute of Economic Research serves as the director of the Center. Members include, among others, Professors Reiko Gotoh, Ryo Kambayashi, Chiaki Moriguchi, Yukinobu Kitamura, Koichi Tadenuma (Faculty of Economics) as well as many external committee members including Kotaro Suzumura (emeritus professor and Japan Academy) and Naoki Yoshihara (University of Massachusetts).

Agendas

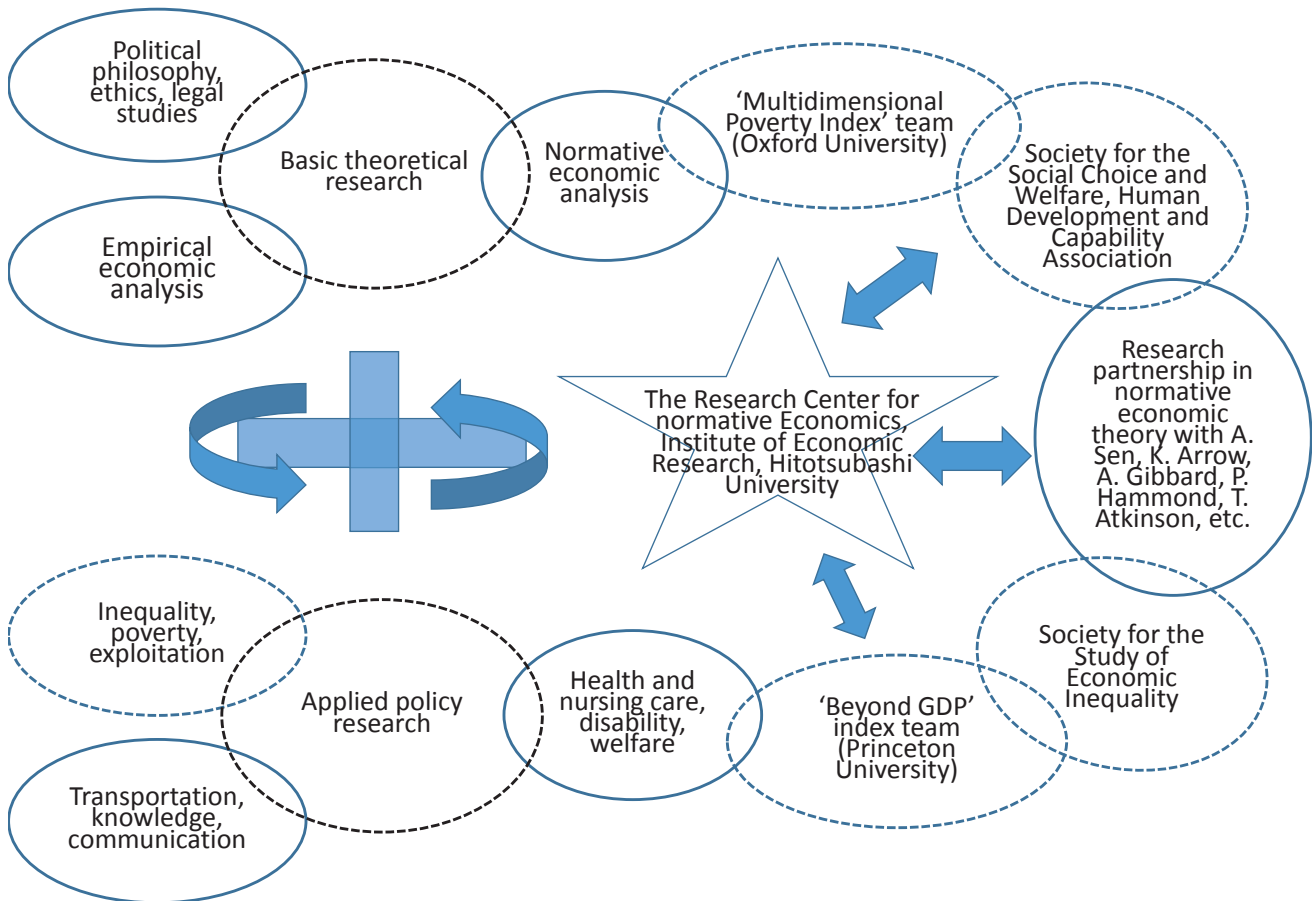
1. In the area of basic theoretical research, the Center facilitates: (a) collaboration between normative economic analyses and positive economic analyses and (b) cooperation among economics, political philosophy, ethics, and legal studies.
2. In applied empirical research, the Center promotes cooperation among researchers working on different subjects in public policy (laws, rules, and institutions). The subjects include, for example, medical care, welfare benefits, disability policy, nursing care, traffic and transportation, information, knowledge, and communication. The Center also promotes the integration of research on these subjects with more traditional themes such as inequality, poverty and/or exploitation.

3. With respect for the cooperative efforts mentioned above, the Center aims for a synthesis between basic theoretical research and applied empirical research.
4. The Center seeks to develop closer ties with domestic research organizations in different fields with similar research interests. These research fields include, for example, political philosophy, legal studies, civil engineering, health economics and ethics, social security, and social welfare.
5. The Center seeks to develop closer ties with overseas research organizations with similar research interests. It can encourage, for example, collaboration between research groups developing multidimensional poverty indices (at Oxford University), the 'Beyond GDP' indices (at Princeton University), and the Japanese research network for the capability approach.
6. The Centre proposes to outline a contemporary history of theories and ideas in welfare economics, dating back to the early days of the New Welfare Economics. We expect collaboration with Kenneth Arrow, Amartya Sen, Allan Gibbard, Peter Hammond, and other distinguished scholars.
7. With extensive archive materials available at the Institute, the Center proposes to review the birth of welfare economics before the Second World War and its subsequent development and characterize its history in light of the evolution of the existing welfare state system.
8. The Center plans to conduct fundamental and comprehensive research on new theories and methods in normative economics, including, for example, the capability approach and studies in rules for fair distribution and expanded notions of rationality.

Research Projects

1. International Collaboration for Formulating Transpositional Capability Index (2014–2017, JSPS Program for Advancing Strategic International Networks to Accelerate the Circulation of Talented Researchers)
2. Developing multidimensional indices of opportunity sets for individuals using the Capability approach (2014–2017, JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research A)
3. Constructing of Capability Justice based on a Transdisciplinary Viewpoint (2018-2020, JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research Challenge)
4. Normative Economic Analysis on Voting Procedures, Well-being Indices, and Distributive Justice Problems Based on Non-Welfaristic Information (2018. Joint Research Project organized by Norihito Sakamoto).

Research groups and organizations



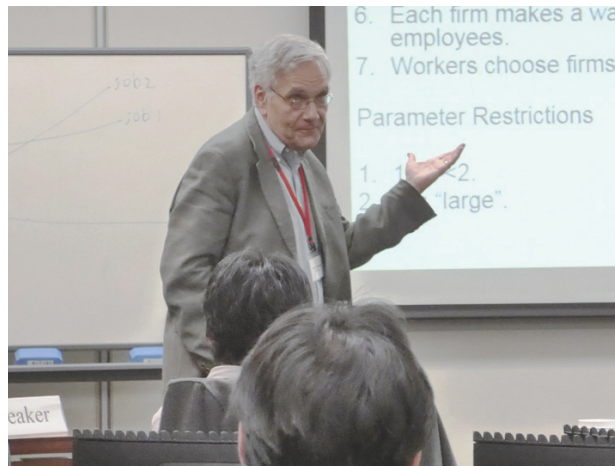
International Conferences

The institute frequently hosts or co-hosts major conferences as part of its collaborative research projects. The following are a small representative

selection of conferences held in the past financial year.

Michael Waldman Workshop on Internal Labor Markets

Date	November 2, 2018
Venue	Hitotsubashi Hall, National Center of Sciences Building
Participants	Michael Waldman (Cornell Univ.), Hodaka Morita (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Tsuyoshi Tsuru (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Ryo Kambayashi (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Susumu Cato (Univ. of Tokyo), Stacey H. Chen (GRIPS), Takahiro Toriyabe (Univ. of Tokyo), Akifumi Ishihara (GRIPS), Ruo Shangguan (Univ. of Tokyo), Katsuya Takii (Osaka Univ.)
Organizer	Hodaka Morita (Hitotsubashi Univ.)



What's Missing in Economics: Philosophical Perspectives on the Future of the Economy

Date 23 September 2018

Venue Hitotsubashi Univ., Kunitachi Campus

Participants Reiko Gotoh (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Jean-Pierre Dupuy (Ecole Polytechnique, Stanford Univ.), Osamu Nishitani (Rikkyo Univ.), Paul Dumouchel (Ritsumeikan Univ.)

Organizer Reiko Gotoh (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

君は何故、経済に従うか?

経済学

忘れろ

— 哲学から考える経済の未来 —
2018年9月23日(日) 14:00~17:35
マーキュリータワー7階 会議室
東京都国立市東2-4 一橋大学国立東キャンパス内
主催: 一橋大学、
一橋大学経済研究所

Foreign Visitors in 2018

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/faculty/visitors.html>

as of the end of October 2018

Visiting and Adjunct Faculties

Name	Affiliation
Konosuke Odaka	Emeritus Professor, Hitotsubashi Univ.
Osamu Saito	Emeritus Professor, Hitotsubashi Univ.
Hidenori Takahashi	Univ. of Mannheim
Yuta Takahashi	IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.
Kensuke Teshima	Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM)
Makoto Watanabe	VU Univ. Amsterdam

Foreign Visiting Faculties

Name	Affiliation
Stephen N. Broadberry	Univ. of Oxford
Tatiana Karabchuk	United Arab Emirates Univ.
Wataru Miyamoto	Bank of Canada
Kanda Naknoi	Univ. of Connecticut
Hitoshi Shigeoka	Simon Fraser Univ.
Christopher Spencer	Loughborough Univ.
Harry Wu	

Foreign Visiting Scholars

Name	Affiliation
Jean-Pascal Bassino	Ecole Normale Superieure de Lyon
Carlos Carrilo-Tudela	Univ. of Essex
Sujoy Chakravarty	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.
Chongwoo Choe	Monash Univ.
Jed DeVaro	California State Univ., East Bay
Ekaterina Hertog	Univ. of Oxford
Eric Kamwa	Université des Antilles
Shin Kanaya	Aarhus Univ. & CREATES
Kohei Kawaguchi	HKUST Business School
Kamila Kolpashnikova	National Taipei Univ.
Andreas P. Kyriacou	Universitat de Girona
Hongyi Li	UNSW School of Economics
Wataru Miyamoto	Bank of Canada
Yuhei Miyauchi	Stanford Univ.
Christopher Paik	New York Univ. Abu Dhabi
Orio Roca Sagalés	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
Øivind Schøyen	JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan
Maros Servatka	Macquarie Graduate School of Management
Andrew Wait	Univ. of Sydney
Michael Waldman	Cornell Univ.
Nobuaki Yamashita	RMIT Univ.
Marcia Yonemoto	Univ. of Colorado at Boulder
Naoki Yoshihara	Univ. of Massachusetts Amherst
Pei Cheng Yu	UNSW School of Economics

4 Publications and Other Contributions to Society

The Economic Review

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/index.html>



Keizai Kenkyu (*The Economic Review*) is a quarterly academic journal of articles in Japanese or English published by the Institute of Economic Research.

Each issue consists of submitted articles, invited articles, survey articles, and book reviews. Survey articles are long and comprehensive papers written by faculty members of the institute to publicize their research outcomes. The following is a selection of recent survey articles:

- * Yutaka Arimoto, Takeshi Fujie and Tetsuji Senda, "Farm Size-Productivity Relationships in Pre-War Japan: A Cross-Sectional Study of the Shonai Region of Yamagata Prefecture, 1935," (in Japanese) Vol.68, No.4, Oct. 2017.
- * Tokuo Iwaisako, "Japanese Corporate Savings and Saving-Investment Balance," (in Japanese) Vol.68, No.3, Jul. 2017.
- * Chiaki Moriguchi, "Did Japan Become an Unequal Society? Japan's Income Disparity in Comparative Historical Perspective," (in Japanese) Vol.68, No.2, Apr. 2017.
- * Naohito Abe and Yuko Ueno, "A Note on the Measurement of the Uncertainty of Surveyed Inflation Expectations," (in Japanese) Vol.68, No.1, Jan. 2017.
- * Satoshi Mizobata and Ichiro Iwasaki, "Does Privatization Improve Firm Performance? A Systematic Review of the Transition Literature," (in Japanese) Vol.67, No.4, Oct. 2016.
- * Kunio Urakawa and Takashi Oshio, "Economic Theories of Poverty Measurement: The Current and Future Issues," (in Japanese) Vol.67, No.3, Jul. 2016.
- * Reiko Gotoh, "On Romantic Values of Freedom: Democracy and Death," (in Japanese) Vol.67, No.2, Apr. 2016.
- * Emiko Usui and Miki Kobayashi, "Parental Employment and their Quality Time with Children," (in Japanese) Vol.67, No.1, Jan. 2016.
- * Tokuo Iwaisako and Hayato Nakata, "Large Oil Price, Exchange Rate Shock, and the Japanese Economy," (in Japanese) Vol.66, No.4, Oct. 2015.
- * Iichiro Uesugi, Makoto Hazama and Kaoru Hosono, "The Bank Lending Channel of Real Estate Prices," (in Japanese) Vol.66, No.3, Jul. 2015.
- * Tsunehiro Ishihara and Toshiaki Watanabe, "Econometric Analysis of Business Cycles: A Survey with the Application to the Composite Index in Japan," (in Japanese) Vol.66, No.2, Apr. 2015.
- * Kazuhiro Kumo "Poverty Studies in Transitional Economies: Meta-Analysis on Trends in Poverty Determinants," (in Japanese) Vol.66, No.1, Jan. 2015.
- * Tsuyoshi Tsuru, Norio Tokumaru, Kentaro Nakajima and Mitsuhiro Fukuzawa, "Problem-solving Activities in Product Development: Evidence from Engineer-level Surveys in Japan, Korea, and China," (in Japanese) Vol.65, No.4, Oct. 2014.
- * Harry X. Wu, "The Growth of "Non-material Services" in China: Maddison's "Zero-Labor-Productivity-Growth" Hypothesis Revisited," Vol.65, No.3, Jul. 2014.

On the occasion of the launch of *The Economic Review* in 1950, Shigeto Tsuru, the director of the Institute at the time, observed:

"The aim *The Economic Review* is to address real economic issues and to provide a space in this quarterly journal for the global academic community to publish works that deliberately fall outside the established research arena." (Vol.1, No.1, 1950)

This mission continues today and *The Economic Review* serves as a forum for the publication of economic papers by scholars from Japan and abroad on "measurement with theory" and "theory with measurement" as well as for the assessment and proposal of economic policies.

Economic Research Series

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/Japanese/publication/ersj.html>
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/erse.html>

The Economic Research Series presents the research results of members of the Institute, with

typically one volume published a year.

Economic Research Series (in Japanese)



First published in 1953. 64 regular volumes and 8 special ones have been published as of now.

Publisher: Iwanami Shoten

Awards: Japan

Academy Prize, Nikkei Prize for Excellent Books in Economic Science, Annual Award for Research Monographs on Labour, Okita Memorial Prize for International Development Research, etc.

Economic Research Series (in English)



First published in 1957. 45 volumes have been published as of now.

Publisher: Kinokuniya (Volume 1-31), Maruzen (Volume 32-)

Awards: Prix Chaptal de la Recherche, La Soci?té d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale (France)

Published by the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science <http://rcisss.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/introduction/publications.html>

Publications to make available the results of activities of the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science (such as compilation, processing, and systemization of statistical data) for the convenience of a wide range of data users include the following. Many titles of this Series are also available on the RCISSS Website and the Hitotsubashi University Repository (HERMES-IR).

Токеи Shiryo Shirizu (Statistical Data and

Documentation Series) (in Japanese) "Catalog of Statistical Materials on Imperial Japan and Overseas Territories," etc.; since 1973; 74 volumes published.



Discussion Paper Series

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/dp.html>



The Institute of Economic Research publishes the Discussion Paper Series listed below. Shown in parentheses is number of papers

published in a particular series. The Discussion Paper Series are fully searchable in the Hitotsubashi University Repository (HERMES-IR) managed by the university library.

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/search.html>

- * IER (Institute of Economic Research) Discussion Paper Series
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/ier.html>
- * CEI (Center for Economic Institutions) Working Paper Series
<http://cei.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/wp/index.html>
- * CIS (Center for Intergenerational Studies) Discussion Paper Series
<http://cis.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/dp/index.html>
- * RCESR (Research Center for Economic and Social Risks) Discussion Paper Series
<http://risk.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/publication/>

- [index.html](#)
- * RRC (Russian Research Center) Working Paper Series
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/rrc/English/workingpapers/index.html>
- * HIT-REFINED (Hitotsubashi Project on Real Estate, Financial Crisis, and Economic Dynamics) Working Paper Series
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/hit-refined/English/research/index.html>
- * PRIMCED (Poverty Reduction, Institutions, Markets, and Policies in Developing Countries: Toward a Theory of Comparative Economic Development) Discussion Paper Series
<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/primced/e-index.html>

Library

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/library/English/>

The IER Library started out as a reading room attached to the university library when the Institute of Research in East Asian Economy was reorganized into the Institute of Economic Research in March 1949. Since then, the Library has been engaged in the systematic and comprehensive collection and provision of economic and statistical materials to support the Institute's theoretical and empirical research activities. These resources are indispensable for conducting comprehensive research on the Japanese and world economies. The Library has focused on the collection of statistical materials from the Asian area as a whole, including Russia and the Middle East. Moreover, the Library has built a rich collection of materials on the Soviet Union/Russia, which was identified as one of the key objectives by Professor Emeritus Shigeto Tsuru, when he was elected as the first director of the Institute. In addition, the Library has made efforts to acquire these materials through publication exchange or donation, in collaboration with research institutions and government agencies at home and abroad.

As of the end of fiscal 2017, the IER Library held 154,763 East Asian language and 259,238 Western language volumes, totaling 414,001 volumes. In addition, it held 3,451 East Asian language and 2,562 Western language journal titles, totaling 6,013 overall. The Library's holdings are searchable via the university library's online catalog. Moreover, the Library holds a large number of microform materials, with titles listed on Library's web site.

The IER Library's holdings are also available for browsing in the reading room by external users, as long as this does not hinder the Institute's research activities. Furthermore, materials are provided by the interlibrary photocopy service. From May 2014, the Library began mutual use services with the Library of the Institute of Developing Economies.



In fiscal 2017, the IER Library was open 236 days and had 1,694 users including 273 external users. The number of loans totaled 4,412. The number of interlibrary photocopy requests filled by the Library was 80. In recent years, the Institute's members

have deposited their research papers in HERMES-IR (Institute Repository of Hitotsubashi University), and have collaborated on the operation of the "Hi-Stat Social Science Database Network". The Institute joined the EconBiz Open Partner Network in June 2013 to promote open access to scholarly and educational literature.

Library Collection

- * *Teiseiki Roshia no Kokka Toukei* (National Statistics of Imperial Russia) (Call No. VLc.78:39, AMF:L-35)
- * *Amuru Chousatai no Gyouseki Series* (Amur Survey Group Result Series) (Call No. VRc.42:5)
- * *Marukusu shugi no Hata no Motoni* (Collection of Academic Research Works titled "Under the Marxist Banner") (Call No. ZVK:1, AMF:Z-10)
- * *Betonamu Shijo Keizaika Shien Kaihatsu Seisaku Chosa* (Investigation for Organizing the Best Official Development Aid to Promote Marketization in Vietnam)

And more:

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/library/English/collections/colidx-j.html>



Documents Donated by Professor Emeritus Shigeto Tsuru

Documents donated by Professor Emeritus Shigeto Tsuru in the autumn of 2003 are now publicly accessible. These include manuscripts and letters, which assist researchers seeking to answer relevant questions. The main documents are displayed at the Shigeto Tsuru Memorial Corner as permanent exhibits. Part of the description and content of the documents can be searched in HERMES-IR. If you would like to have access to the documents, please make a prior request before visiting the library.

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/library/English/collections/tsuru.html>



Microdata Analysis

In response to a report by the Science Council of Japan, the Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science (RCISSS), affiliated to the IER, established a "Microdata Analysis Section" in 2002 to provide support for the use of government microdata. The objective of this section is to establish both the mechanisms and facilities required to grant researchers from across Japan greater access to a wider range of unaggregated, individual-level data from government statistics to improve the quality of empirical research in Japan. This activity formed part of the 21st Century COE Program, "Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in Social Sciences."

Meanwhile, the Official Agreement "New Directions in the Development of Government Statistical Services" (Meeting of the Heads of the Statistical Departments of the Cabinet Office and Ministries), had examined ways to provide access to government microdata held by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. The RCISSS is already conducting related research under the 21st Century COE Program "Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in Social Sciences," because the best method to make such data available for academic purposes can only be determined in collaboration with the academic community. This collaboration requested the development of a trial system to provide access to government microdata. Given that this request supports the objectives of the Microdata Analysis Section, the RCISSS responded positively. A trial system for the provision of anonymized government statistical microdata was made available to university researchers nationwide from November 2004.

The experiences and results of this trial system have been incorporated into deliberations on guidelines for the provision of anonymized microdata based on the 2007 revision of the Statistics Act.

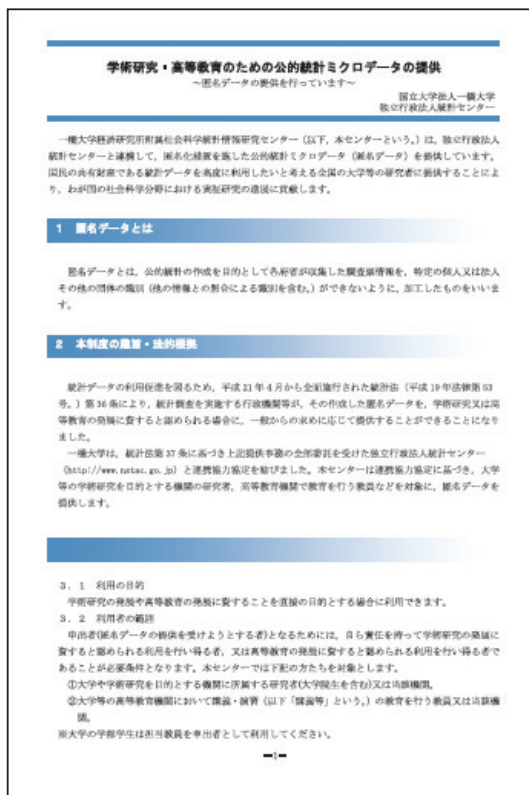
The trial system permitted the use of the following four surveys: the Employment Status Survey, the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, the Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities, and the Housing and Land Survey. Accepted applications totaled 132 till the final application in October 2008.

Based on these activities, the RCISSS received an honorable mention for statistical activities from the Japan Statistical Association in 2006 and won the Third Annual Prize for Statistical Activities awarded by the Japan Statistical Society in September 2007.

In accordance with the new Statistics Act, which took effect in April 2009, the "Provision of Anonymized Data" initiated. In March 2009, Hitotsubashi University made an arrangement with the National Statistics Center (NSTAC) and commenced the provision of the following anonymized microdata from June 2009: the Employment Status Survey, the National Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, the Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities, the Housing and Land Survey, and the Labour Force Survey. In addition, the provision of anonymized microdata from the Population Census commenced from December 2013.

Furthermore, the "Resampling Data Usage Promotion Program" began in April 2010 to encourage the use of anonymized government statistics by young researchers.

In addition, we began a trial operation of on-site facilities supporting the use of microdata, which has been promoted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications since January 2017. Furthermore, we are conducting research into the development of a computing system with encryption to make it possible to use microdata from off-site facilities.



Databases

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/databases/index.html>

Database Guide/Data Access Services

Hi-Stat Social Science Database Network

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/histatdb/>

In cooperation with the Archives of the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks administers the Hi-Stat Social Science Database Network website providing introductions to the databases prepared and collected by the Institute of Economic Research and is in the process of enhancing the included databases.

Public Statistics

IPUMS-International

<https://international.ipums.org/international/>

The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University promotes use by researchers and others involved in scientific research in Japan of anonymous data from censuses conducted around the world, provided by its research partner the Minnesota Population Center (MPC).

Long-Term Economic Statistics

Asian Historical Statistics (ASHSTAT)

As a sub-project of the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks and the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research project Service Sector Productivity in Japan: Determinants and Policies (SSPJ), the Asian Historical Statistics (ASHSTAT) Project estimates long-term economic statistics for Asia from the pre-World War II years to today, based on the System of National Accounts (SNA). For an overview of this project, see the Asian Historical Statistics publication plan. <http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/COE/Japanese/homepage/PUBOdaka.html>

- ASHSTAT TAIWAN (Toshiyuki Mizoguchi, ed., 2008): Data contained in the ASHSTAT Taiwan database (in English); http://gcoe.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/english/research/database/ashstat_taiwan.html
- ASHSTAT CHINA (Ryoshin Minami and Fumio Makino, eds., 2014): Data contained in the ASHSTAT China database (in English); now under preparation

Asian Historical Statistics (ASHSTAT) : Basic Data

<http://hi-stat.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/english/research/database/ashstat.html>

The basic data used in the estimation process are published here on an experimental basis.

● Taiwan trade data

Exports by country (pre-WWII)/imports by country (pre-WWII)/amount of trade by country (post-WWII)/ exports by product (pre-WWII)/imports by product (pre-WWII)/outward shipments by product and by country (pre-WWII)/inward shipments by product and by country (pre-WWII)/ Standard International Trade Classification (SITC r1)

● China trade data: exports/imports by country (pre-WWII)

● Japan land under cultivation/harvest-yield data by prefecture: 1883-1940

Rice/wheat/soybeans/adzuki beans/chestnuts/sanwa millet/common millet/buckwheat/sweet potatoes/white potatoes (rev. February 10, 2009)/cotton/hemp/indigo/tobacco leaf/grass/rapeseed/mulberry/tea

Long-Term Economic Statistics (LTES) Database

<http://rciass.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/database/ltes.html>

Estimates of Long-term Economic Statistics of Japan Since 1868 (Kazushi Ohkawa, Miyohei Shinohara, and Mataji Umemura, eds., Toyo Keizai, 1965-1988) is a series of books that combines systemically historical statistics on the economy of modern Japan through means including estimation and processing across various fields of economic activity. These books provide time-series economic statistics since 1868 in accordance with national economics tabulation methods. This Historical Economic Statistics Database includes these long-term economic statistics as important economic statistics.

New Maddison Project Database

<http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/data.htm>

This database of long-term historical statistics on per-capita GDP and population in countries around the world was established at the Groningen Growth and Development Centre (GGDC) of the University of Groningen to continue the database of the late Prof. Angus Maddison of the University of Groningen. The Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University participates in this project as East Asia representative, providing data on Japan, Taiwan, the Korean Peninsula, and elsewhere.

Industrial/Corporate Databases etc.

JIP Database

In cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Project, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks has revised and updated the Japan Industrial Productivity (JIP) Database. The latest version, JIP2015, consists of annual data (covering the period 1970-2012) on investment in capital services and capital costs, both needed to estimate total factor productivity (TFP); indices of labor inputs and labor costs reflecting consideration for quality; and nominal and real production and intermediate inputs, as well as results of growth accounting to calculate the rate of growth in TFP.

● JIP2015 [link to the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry website]

<https://www.rieti.go.jp/en/database/JIP2015/index.html>

R-JIP Database

The Regional-Level Japan Industrial Productivity (R-JIP) Database is a resource of basic data for analysis of regional differences in productivity and industrial structure in Japan, developed by the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University in cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Improvement Program. The latest version, R-JIP2014 consists of annual data (on a calendar-year basis) such as nominal and real value added as needed to measure total factor productivity by prefecture and by 23 industrial segments; indices of labor inputs and labor costs reflecting consideration for quality; and results of measurement of disparities among prefectures in levels of total factor productivity by industry and rates of growth in total factor productivity by prefecture and by industry.

● R-JIP2017 [link to the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry website]

<https://www.rieti.go.jp/en/database/R-JIP2017/index.html>

CIP Database

The China Industrial Productivity (CIP) Database has been revised and updated since its initial publication in 2011 as a result of joint research by the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University and the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Improvement Program. The latest version, the CIP3.0 database, consists of time-series input-output tables (nominal and real), investment and capital stock, and indices of capital inputs and labor inputs, for 37 sectors over the period 1980-2010.

● CIP3.0 [link to the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry website]

<https://www.rieti.go.jp/en/database/CIP2015/index.html>

World KLEMS Database

This database was prepared by an international-cooperation project aiming to achieve a database to enable accurate measurement of industrial structures, and total-factor productivity at an industry level, in countries around the world. In cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Project, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks of the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University provides data on Japan (the JIP Database) and China (the CIP Database).

EU KLEMS Database

This database created by a project begun with the support of the European Commission is intended to enable international comparison of trends and levels in total-factor productivity at an industrial level. While centered on EU member states, research institutes in the United States and Japan also participate. In cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Project, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks of the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University provides data on Japan (the JIP Database) to the EU KLEMS Project, re-tabulated for EU KLEMS use.

- EU KLEMS [link to the EU KLEMS Project website]

<http://www.euklems.net/>

World Input-Output Database (WIOD)

The components of this database include time-series multilateral industrial-relations charts covering the period 1995-2014 for 40 countries, including Japan, China, the United States, and EU member states. In cooperation with the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry's Industrial/Corporate Productivity Project, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks of the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University provides data on Japan (the JIP Database) and China (the CIP Database), re-tabulated for WIOD use.

- World Input-Output Database(2016) [link to the World Input-Output Database Project website]

<http://www.wiod.org/home>

The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

<http://www.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/English/databases/ICPSR.html>

Since the Global Centers of Excellence (COE) program, the Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences (G-COE Hi-Stat), Hitotsubashi University has participated in the ICPSR domestic use council. This data archive is available for use by Hitotsubashi University faculty, researchers, graduate students, and undergraduates. See here for more details.

Household and Labor Statistics Data

Japanese Study of Aging and Retirement (JSTAR)

<https://www.rieti.go.jp/en/projects/jstar/>

The China Industrial Productivity (CIP) Database has been This is a panel study of middle-aged persons 50 years of age and older, conducted since 2007 through cooperation among the Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry, Hitotsubashi University, and the University of Tokyo (which has participated since the second session). It not only contains a diverse range of information concerning middle aged people's economic, social, and health aspects but also has been designed to maintain the maximum degree of comparability with studies already conducted in developed economies, such as the Health and Retirement Study (HRS, USA), the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE, continental Europe), and the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA, Britain). These data may be analyzed to investigate the individuality and universality of senior citizens in Japan. In this sense, JSTAR can be described as Japan's first global-standard panel-data study.

Extension Lectures

Four University Alliance Lectures

In March 2001, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo Institute of Technology, and Hitotsubashi University entered a "Four University Alliance". The Four University Alliance Lectures form part of this. The lecture series was started from 2006 and then it is held every year.

The 13rd

Date: November 22, 2018

Place: Hitotsubashi Hall (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

Lecturers: Keiji Itaka (Tokyo Medical and Dental Univ.), Nobuaki Kondo (Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies), Kenji Takeshita (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Masahiko Tsutsumi (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

The 12nd

Date: November 24, 2017

Place: Hitotsubashi Hall (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

Lecturers: Kazuhiko Kasai (Tokyo Institute of Technology), Tetsushi Furukawa (Tokyo Medical and Dental Univ.), Iichiro Uesugi (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Shinichi Takeuchi (Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies)

Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum

Date: December 3, 2018

Place: Hitotsubashi Hall (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

Lecturers: Etsuro Shioji (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Toshiaki Watanabe (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Takashi Kano (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Ikuko Samikawa (Japan Center for Economic Research), Shigenori Shiratsuka (Bank of Japan), Ryuzo Miyao (Univ. of Tokyo)

Date: November 11, 2018

Place: Hitotsubashi Hall (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

Lecturers: Marc Fleurbaey (Princeton Univ.), Reiko Gotoh (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Purnamita Dasgupta (Institute of Economic Growth), Takashi Kurosaki (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Ono Hiroshi (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Yukinobu Kitamura (Hitotsubashi Univ.), Chiaki Moriguchi (Hitotsubashi Univ.)



Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum: November 11, 2018

Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum:
December 3, 2018

5 About the Institute

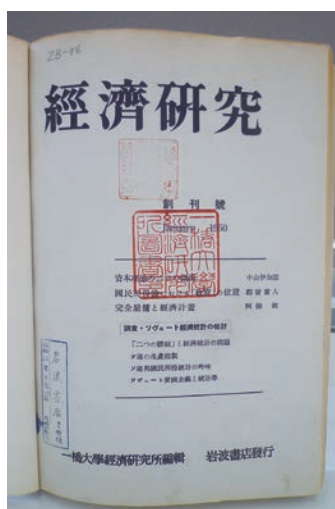
IER History

The Institute of Economic Research (henceforth, IER) at Hitotsubashi University was originally called the Research Institute of East Asian Economies, which was founded in the library of Tokyo College of Commerce on April 01, 1940. It was not a government organization at that time, but an institute affiliated with the university and supported by a research grant from Kenkichi Kagami, the president of Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance. The institute's first head was Teiji Ueda, president of the Tokyo Shoka University.

Dr. Tsuru, the IER's head, explained the plan for reorganization of the institute in *Conceptions of the Institute of Economic Research* (1949) as follows: "The most important research topic is 'National Income and Reproduction' because it contains theoretical, statistical, empirical, and policy-oriented aspects. It is also advantageous to research this topic collaboratively, so that many researchers would try to involve themselves in this subject. Other research topics will include statistics, econometrics, and the American and Soviet economies. We will also value and pursue research on classical economic theories." Later, the Japanese economy was added as a research subject, and statistical and empirical research on Japanese economy, national income, and processes of economic growth, as well as research on the socialist economies of the USSR and China, became prominent in the academic world. In 1957, the Study Group on National Income Estimates was launched with Kazushi Ohkawa as its leader, with support from the Rockefeller Foundation. All the results of this study group's work were collected in the fourteen volumes of *Long-Term Economic Statistics* (edited by Kazushi Ohkawa, Miyohei Shinohara, and Mataji Umemura, 1965-1988).

In addition to the five research departments (American Economy, USSR Economy, National Income and Reproduction, Statistics, and Classical Economics) that were present at the inception of the reorganized IER, a Japanese Economy department was added in the following year. Later, this department was divided into two parts and three more departments—British and British Commonwealth Economies, Chinese Economy, and Southeast Asian Economy—were added to make a total of nine departments. In 1961, the institute added the department of International Economy, and the departments of Economic Measurement, Economic System, Financial Economics, and Modern Economic Analysis were subsequently added by 1977 to raise the number of departments to fourteen. However, with the revision of ministerial ordinances, the institute was reduced to five large research sections during 1978 and 1979: (1) Japanese and Asian Economies; (2) U.S., European and USSR Economies; (3) Contemporary Economies; (4) Comparative Economic Systems; and (5) Economic Systems Analysis. To catch up an academic trends in Economics field in recent years, the institute reorganized the research departments in April, 2015. The new departments are (1) Theories in Economics and Statistics; (2) Economic Measurement and Statistics; (3) Comparative and World Economics; (4) Economic Institutions and Policy; (5) Frontier Sciences in Economics. We hope that our benefit and feature will develop by this fundamental organization reform.

It has been the institute's regular practice to conduct collaborative research and projects with partners outside the institute and its departments. The Center for Economic Institutions was established in 2000, and it has contributed toward expanding the



the Economic Review, the first volume, Iwanami Shoten, 1955.

institute's network of relationships with researchers and institutions both domestically and internationally. The Center for Statistical Literature on the Japanese Economy, established in 1964, became the Research Center for Information and Statistics of Social Science, with a new section for microdata analysis, as part of the extension and reorganization of the institute in 2002. It provides microdata on government statistics in collaboration with the Statistics Bureau in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. In 2007, the Center for Intergenerational Studies was founded, pursuing the formation of a cutting-edge research base by collaborating with four Ministries. Furthermore, the Research Center for Economic and Social Risks was established in May 2014 for the purpose of conducting empirical analysis of various risks that the Japanese economy may face. This center publishes the SRI -Hitotsubashi Consumer Purchase Index on its website.

Based on the tradition of *Long-Term Economic Statistics* as the institute's *chef d'oeuvre*, from 1995 to 2000 the Asian Historical Statistics Project was organized. Other projects included "Expanding Usages of Statistical Information" from 1996 to 1999 (supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas) and the "Project on Intergenerational Equity" from 2000 to 2005. From 2003 to 2007, two 21st-Century Center of Excellence (COE) programs entitled "Research Unit for Statistical Analysis in the Social Sciences" and "Normative Evaluation and Social Choice of Contemporary Economic Systems" were

launched, as well as a JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Creative Scientific Research called "Understanding the Inflation Dynamics in the Japanese Economy" and "Economic Analysis of Intergenerational Issues: Searching for Future Development," were supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research. These are projects that became possible by the reinforcement of theoretical research, emphasis on policy-oriented perspectives, and promotion of institutional and policy research that comprises the synergistic effects of integrating theoretical and empirical research activities, which were put in place after the publication of the article "History and Future" in the thirtieth anniversary edition of the journal *Economic Research* in 1980. Through the integration and further development of the two COE programs, a global COE entitled "Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences" was also promoted.

Just before the beginning of the 21st century, IER added new missions, promoting original and cutting-edge research and establishing a joint research unit for members of the research community both within and outside Japan, in addition to continuing its comprehensive economic research on Japan and the world. In 2010, the IER was designated as a "Research Unit for Empirical Analysis of the Japanese and World Economy" by the Joint Usage/Research Center system in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology; since then it has been establishing a foundation for a joint usage research center, with joint research projects and facilities as its core.



Economic Research Series, Iwanami Shoten, 1953-



Long Term Economic Statistics (LTES), Iwanami Shoten, 1974-1979 (14 volumes in total) (received the 32th Nikkei Prize for Excellent Books in Economic Science, 1989)

History-Chart

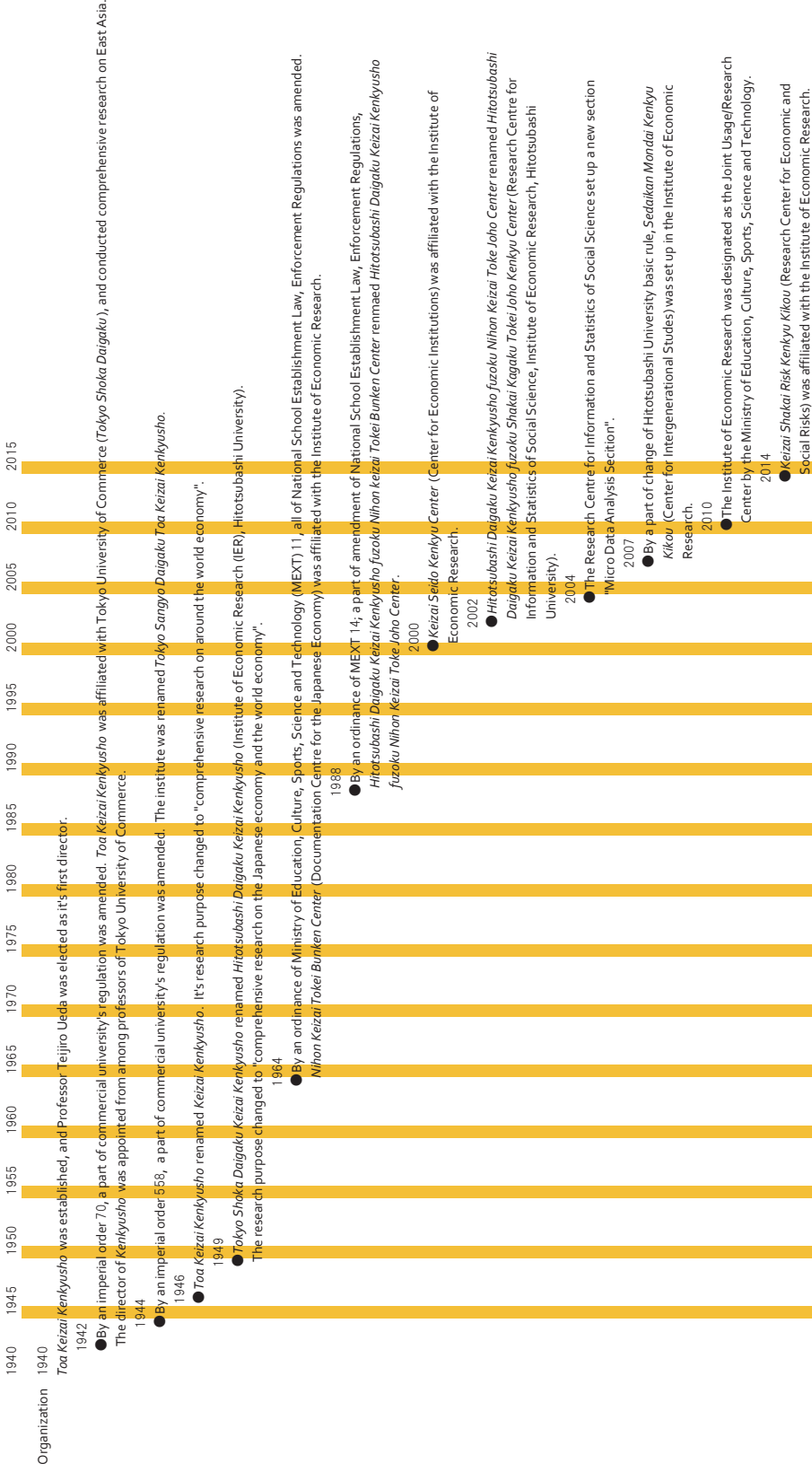
1 Message from the Director

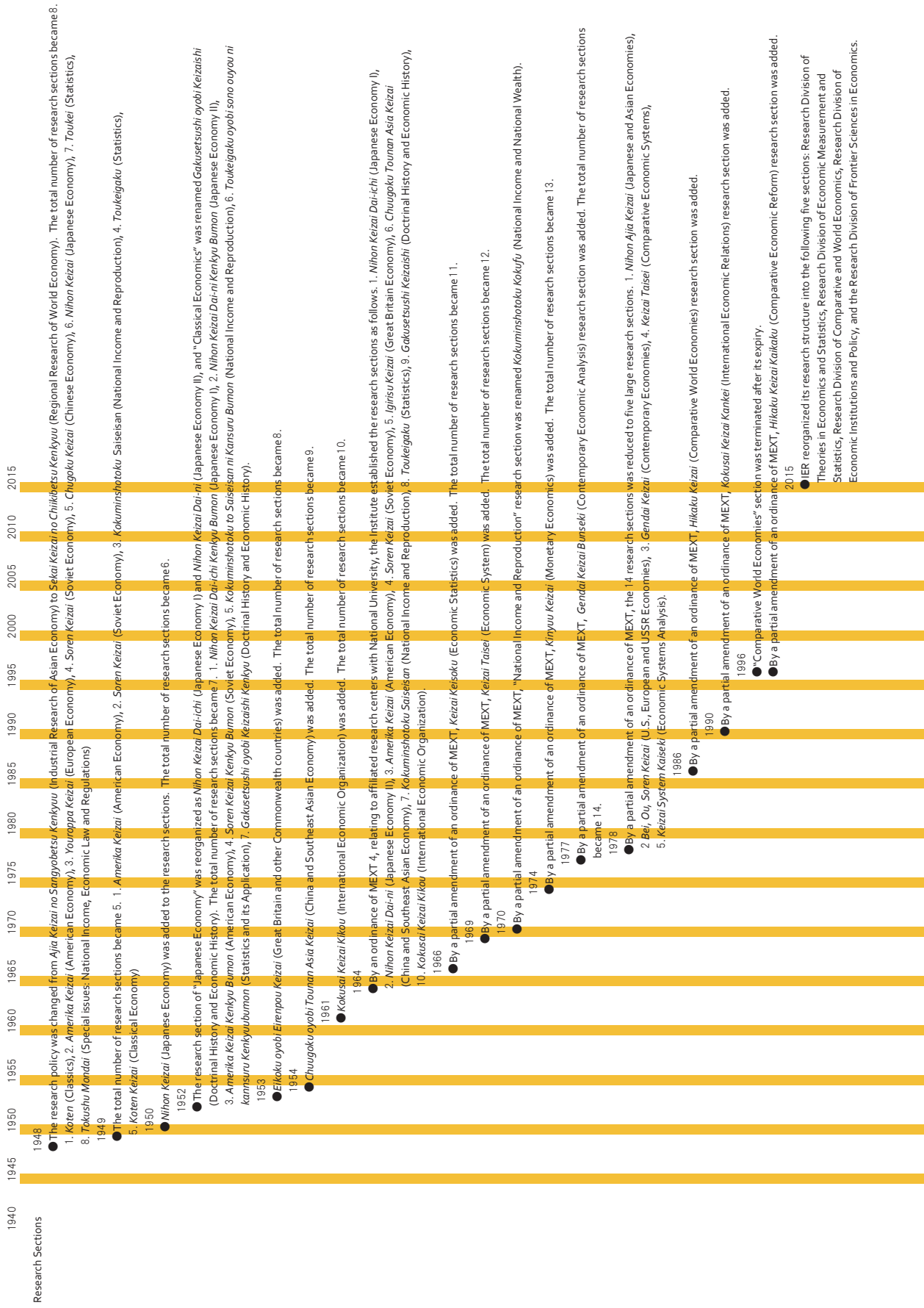
2 Research Activities

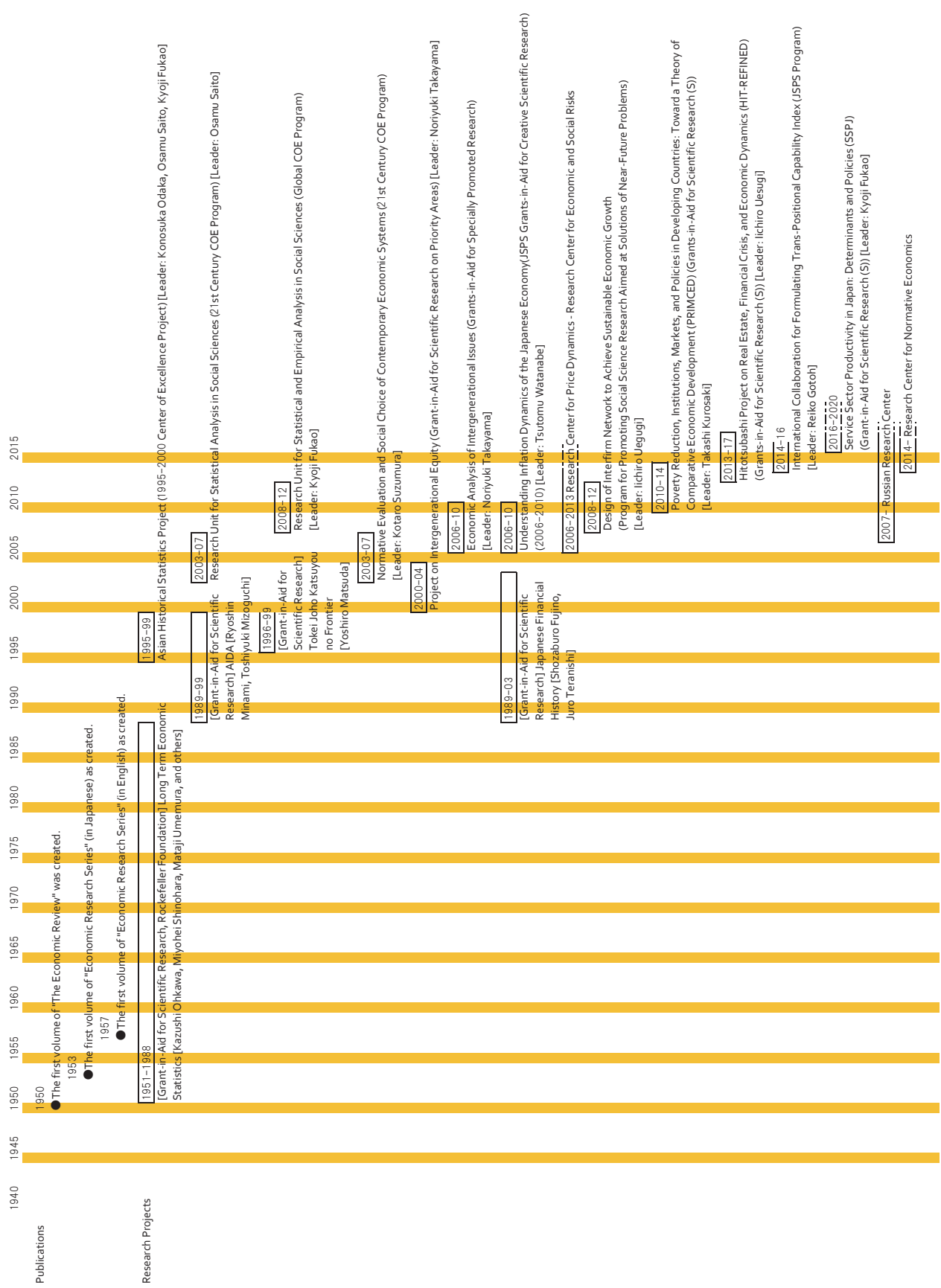
3 International Network

4 Publications and Other Contributions to Society

5 About the Institute







Building-History



Photo 1

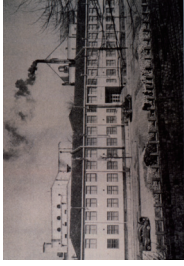


Photo 2

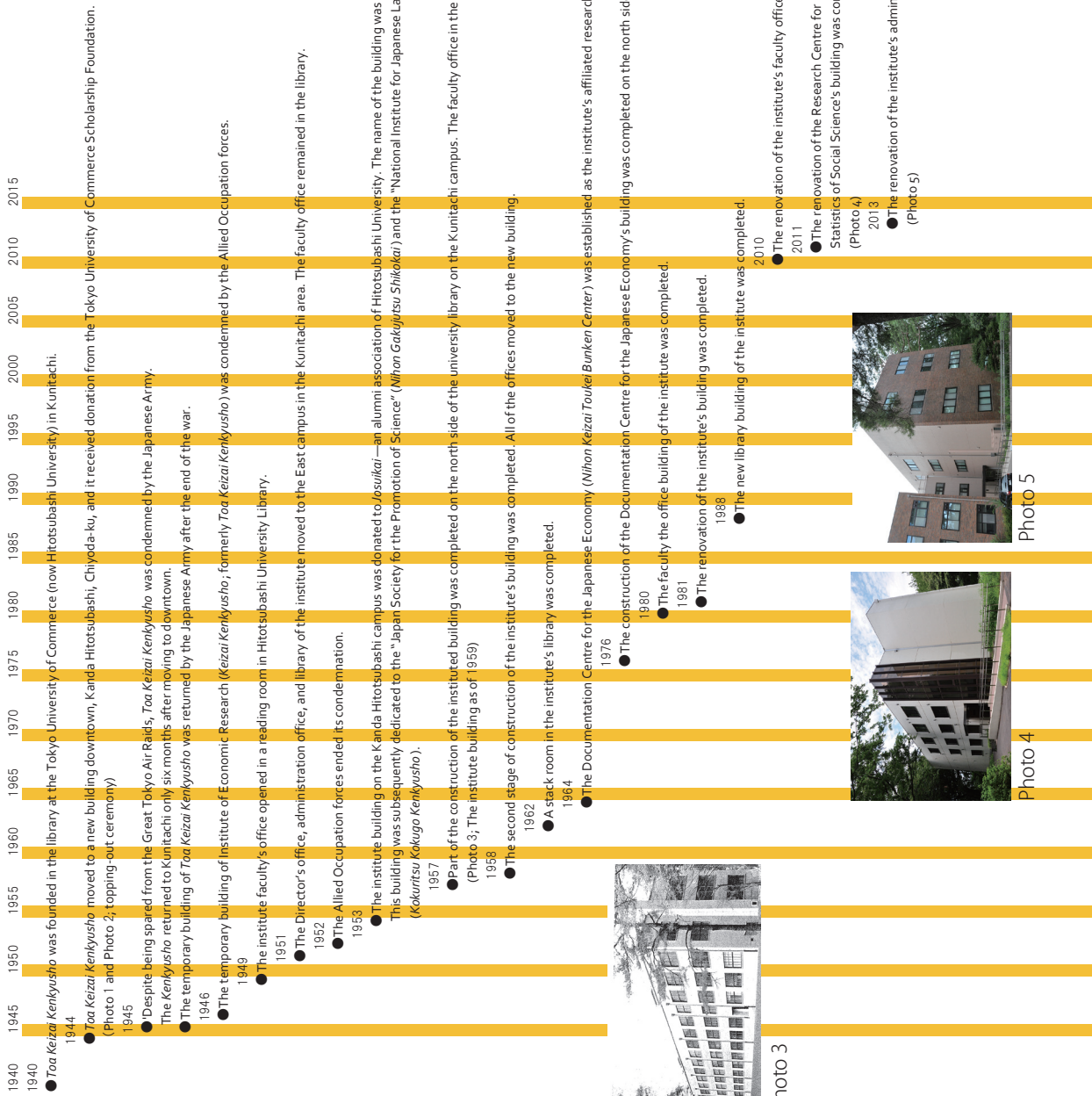


Photo 3



Photo 4

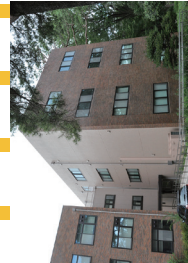


Photo 5

Former Director

Name	Period
Teijiro Ueda	April, 1940 - May 1940
Sotaro Takase	May 1940 - August 1946
Kinnosuke Ootsuka	March 1947 - February 1949
Ichiro Nakayama	February 1949 - November 1949
Shigeto Tsuru	November 1949 - October 1956
Keiji Ohara	February 1957 - January 1959
Chotaro Takahashi	February 1959 - January 1963
Ryotaro Iochi	February 1963 - January 1965
Shigeto Tsuru	February 1965 - January 1967
Isamu Yamada	February 1967 - January 1969
Seizaburo Oono	February 1969 - August 1969
Kazushi Ohkawa	August 1969 - October 1970
Hideo Yamada	October 1970 - October 1972
Shigeru Ishikawa	October 1972 - April 1974
Mataji Umemura	April 1974 - June 1974
Masakichi Ito	June 1974 - May 1976
Sadayuki Sato	June 1976 - May 1978
Yoshimasa Kuribayashi	June 1978 - May 1980
Koichi Emi	June 1980 - March 1982
Shozaburo Fujino	March 1982 - February 1984
Noboru Miyanabe	March 1984 - February 1986
Takumi Tsuda	March 1986 - February 1988
Toshiyuki Mizoguchi	March 1988 - February 1990
Ryoshin Minami	March 1990 - February 1992
Kenji Tomizawa	March 1992 - February 1994
Konosuke Odaka	March 1994 - February 1996
Yukihiko Kiyokawa	March 1996 - February 1998
Juro Teranishi	March 1998 - February 2000
Osamu Saito	March 2000 - February 2002
Yoshiaki Nishimura	March 2002 - February 2004
Masaaki Kuboniwa	March 2004 - July 2005
Noriyuki Takayama	August 2005 - July 2007
Tamotsu Nishizawa	August 2007 - March 2011
Kazumi Asako	April 2011 - March 2013
Kyoji Fukao	April 2013 - March 2015
Yukinobu Kitamura	April 2015 - March 2017
Takashi Oshio	April 2017 -

Organization



Personnel: as of 1st April, 2018

											Staff				Total
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Research Associate/Assistant	Foreign Visiting Faculties	Part time Researcher	Research Associate	Foreign Visiting Scholar	Fellow	General Affairs Section	IER Library	Library for Japanese Statistics	Others		
Number of members	17	9	4	5	1	21	3	1	0	6	4	4	38	113	

* Including adjuction posts for "Professor", "Assistant Professor" and "Assistant".

* Including part-time staffs for "others".

Building

	Building Area	Gross Floor Area
Institute of Economic Research	1,541m ²	5,313m ²
Institute of Economic Research Annex	155m ²	156m ²
Research Centre for Information and Statistics of Social Science	329m ²	1,000m ²
Total	2,025m ²	6,469m ²

Budget in FY 2017

Operational Budget of the Hitotsubashi University

Operational Expenditures of the IER	¥114,277 thou.
Supporting Grants of Operational Expenditures (share of IER)	¥18,281 thou.
Subtotal	¥132,558 thou.

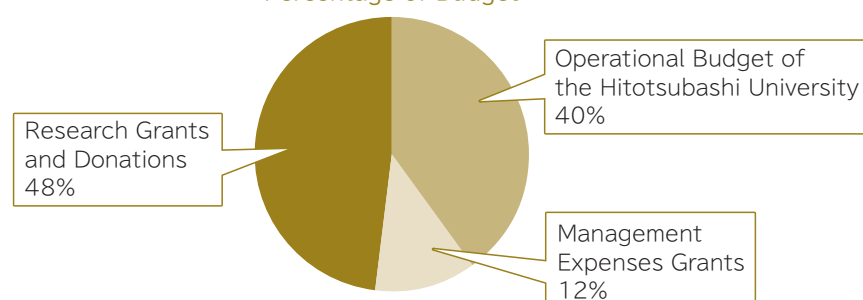
Management Expenses Grants

Special Grants of Education and Research	Develop an International Joint Usage and Research Center for the Advanced Empirical Analysis of the Japanese and Global	¥16,677 thou.
	Development of a Research Infrastructure for Economic and Social Risk Using Large-scale, High-frequency Data	¥12,256 thou.
	Development of a Research Infrastructure for Use of Microeconomic Data from Public Statistics in Academic Research and Higher Education	¥11,050 thou.
Subtotal		¥39,983 thou.

Research Grants and Donations

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research	Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)	¥41,000 thou. / 2 projects
	Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A)	¥61,300 thou. / 7 projects
	Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B)	¥22,000 thou. / 5 projects
	Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C)	¥6,300 thou. / 5 projects
	Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B)	¥2,400 thou. / 3 projects
	Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up	¥1,300 thou. / 1 project
	Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows	¥700 thou. / 1 project
	Fund for the Promotion of Joint International Research	¥11,700 thou. / 2 projects
Health Labour Sciences Research Grant		¥1,100 thou. / 1 project
Joint Research Projects/ Sponsored Research Projects		¥2,000 thou. / 1 project
Donations		¥6,500 thou. / 9 projects
Subtotal		¥156,300 thou. / 37 projects
Grand Total		¥328,841 thou.

Percentage of Budget



Institute of Economic Research Management Committee Members

Kazumi Asako (Hitotsubashi Univ., Professor Emeritus / Rissho Univ.)

Akiko Oishi (Chiba Univ.)

Naoto Kunitomo (Univ. of Tokyo)

Eiji Tajika (Hitotsubashi Univ., Professor Emeritus / Seijo Univ.)

Yasushi Nakamura (Yokohama National Univ.)

Tsutomu Miyagawa (Gakushuin Univ.)

Takashi Oshio (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Yukinobu Kitamura (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Toshiaki Watanabe (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Ryo Kambayashi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Institute of Economic Research Joint Center Usage & Joint Research Committee Members

Reiko Aoki (Japan Fair Trade Commission)

Nobuyuki Izumida (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research)

Atsuko Ueda (Waseda Univ.)

Yasuyuki Todo (Waseda Univ.)

Jiro Nakamura (Nihon Univ.)

Yasushi Nakamura (Yokohama National Univ.)

Hiroyuki Okamuro (Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Takashi Oshio (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Toshiaki Watanabe (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Ryo Kambayashi (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

Kazuhiro Kumo (IER, Hitotsubashi Univ.)

External Evaluation

1st June 1997

List of Evaluation	Committee Members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Research activities of the Institute overall and state of research in individual departments. (2) Budgeting directly related to research, and procedure of budget allocation. 	<p>Tsuneaki Sato (Professor Emeritus, Yokohama City Univ.) Takafusa Nakamura (Professor Emeritus, Univ. of Tokyo) Shozaburo Fujino (Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi Univ.)</p>

2nd March 1999

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The coordination of the use of computer equipment between the research departments of the IER, the RCISSS, etc., and the administration. (2) Evaluation in terms of personnel and organization. (3) Evaluation in terms of facilities and infrastructures. (4) Evaluation of sufficiency of services and staff support. (5) Network and databases (including the publication of information). 	<p>Masaaki Shibuya (Takachiho Univ.) Hiroshi Sadamichi (Kyoto Univ.) Tomoyuki Tarumi (Okayama Univ.) Yasumasa Baba (Institute of Statistical Mathematics)</p>
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3rd March 2001

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Examination of research activities and output of the Institute overall and individual research departments. (2) Evaluation of contribution to national and international conferences and contribution to society. (3) Overall evaluation of the IER as a research institute affiliated with a national university. 	<p>Hiroyuki Okada (Professor Emeritus, Hosei Univ.) Yoshiyasu Ono (Institute of Social and Economic Research) Yonosuke Hara (Univ. of Tokyo) Akiyoshi Horiuchi (Univ. of Tokyo)</p>
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4th October 2003

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Examination of the operations of the RCISSS such as the compilation, management, and use of statistical information. (2) Examination of the activities of the academic staff of the RCISSS. (3) Overall evaluation of the RICSSS as an information center in terms of its contribution to academia and society. 	<p>Kazuhiro Igawa (Kobe Univ.) Sadanori Nagayama (Japan Statistical Association) Konosuke Odaka (Hosei Univ.) Yuzo Yamamoto (Kyoto Univ.)</p>
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5th September 2006

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Research system and research activities from an overall organizational perspective. (2) Research level and output of large-scale research projects and the Center for Economic Institutions. (3) The research support structure. 	<p>Kazuhiro Ikee (Keio Univ.) Masayuki Iwata (Tokyo International Univ.) Makoto Ohta (Waseda Univ.) Charles Yuji Horioka (Osaka Univ.)</p>
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6th March 2013

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Overall evaluation of the institute activities and their supporting faculties 	<p>Takeaki Kariya (Meiji Univ.) Yutaka Harada (Waseda Univ.) Satoshi Mizobata (Kyoto Univ.) Haruko Noguchi (Waseda Univ.)</p>
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7th

<p>(1) Management of the Institute as a base for collection and processing of micro data and use of government statistics (particularly with regard to use of the facility by users from outside the University and promotion of joint research with parties outside the University)</p> <p>(2) The states of the organization and governance of the Institute as a base for joint use and joint research</p> <p>(3) Management of the Institute as a base for international joint research</p> <p>(4) The states of the structure for exchange with the public and private sectors and contributions to society, as systems of a base for joint use and joint research</p>	<p>Shin-ichi Fukuda (Univ. of Tokyo) Shinichiro Tabata (Hokkaido Univ.) Fumio Ohtake (ISER, Osaka Univ.) Masahiro Abe (Chuo Univ.)</p>
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Contributions to Graduate Education

	Masters	Ph. D	Year
Number of students whose main academic supervisor was faculty of IER	27	1	FY2017
Number of students whose main academic advisor was faculty of IER	32	25	
Number of students attending seminars (<i>Sub-seminar</i>) offered by faculty of IER	3	8	

Publication of Academic Books, Book Chapters, and Journal Articles

Besides the *Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)* and the Economic Research Series mentioned above, faculty staffs of the Institute of Economic Research are actively publishing academic books, book

chapters, and journal articles in Japanese and foreign languages. The following table reports the number of publications in the last five financial years.

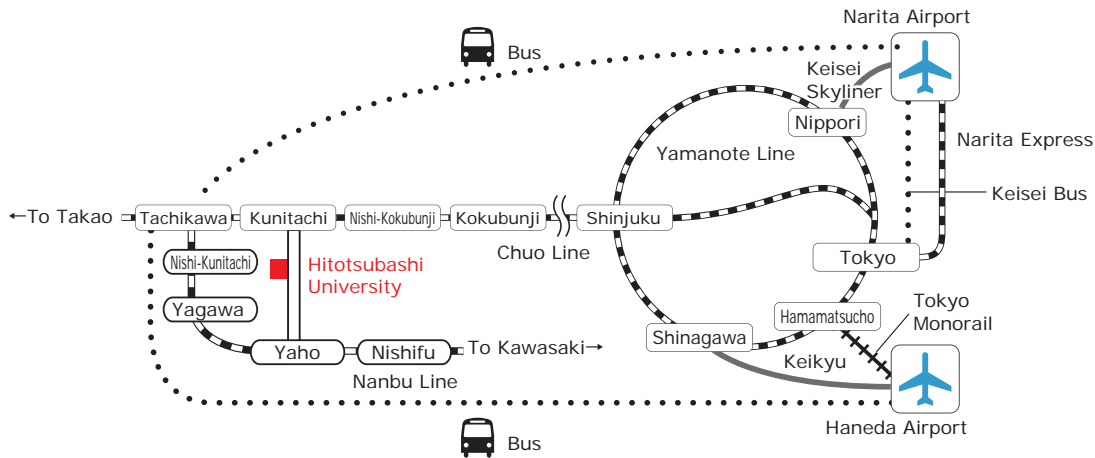
Financial year	Books in foreign languages	Books in Japanese language	Book chapters and journal articles in foreign languages	Book chapters and journal articles in Japanese language
FY2013	1	8	57	54
FY2014	2	15	57	49
FY2015	2	9	73	47
FY2016	4	6	73 ^a	39
FY2017	4	14	61 ^b	42

* including forthcoming.

^a American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, Applied Economics Letters, Asian Economic Journal, Asian Economic Policy, Review, BMC Public Health, China & World Economy, Chinese Studies, Economic and Political Weekly, Economic Analysis, Economic Inquiry, Economics Letters, European Journal of Political Economy, Health and Quality of Life Outcomes, Industrial Labour Relations Review, International Economic Review, International Journal of Food and Agricultural Economics, International Journal of Forecasting, IZA Journal of Labor Policy, Japanese Economic Review, Japanese Journal of Rural Economics, Japan Labor Review, Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies, Journal of Chinese Economic Studies, Journal of Comparative Economics, Journal of Development Studies, Journal of Economic Surveys, Journal of Governance & Regulation, Journal of Happiness Studies, Journal of Occupational Health, Journal of Population Studies, Journal of Statistical Science and Application, Lancet, Management Studies, Modern Economy, Monetary and Economic Studies, Oxford Development Studies, Preventive Medicine, Public Finance Analysis, Review of Economics and Statistics, Russian Journal of Economics, Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health, Social Science & Medicine, Social Science Japan Journal, Statistics and Its Interface, Telecommunications Policy, World Development...

^b African Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Markets Finance and Trade, Eastern European Economics, Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics, The Japanese Economic Review, Environment, Sustainability, Asian Economic Policy Review, China Economic Review, Economic and Political Studies, Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization, RAND Journal of Economic, Behaviormetrika, Journal of Occupational Health, Review of Economics of the Household, ...

Directions



From TOKYO (東京) or SHINJUKU (新宿) Station

Take the JR CHUO line (中央線) to KUNITACHI (国立) station in the direction of TAKAO (高尾) station. Please note: if you board a TOKUBETSU KAISOKU (特別快速) train, be certain to change at KOKUBUNJI (国分寺) station to a KAISOKU (快速) train, since the Tokubetsu Kaisoku does NOT stop at Kunitachi. Time: Approximately 1 hour from Tokyo; 40 minutes from Shinjuku.

From HANEDA AIRPORT (羽田空港)

Limousine Bus ☆☆
 Bus service to TACHIKAWA RAILWAY STATION NORTH EXIT or PALACE HOTEL TACHIKAWA (パレスホテル立川) runs around once per hour. Bus Stop #4 is located in the International Terminal. From Tachikawa station, take the JR Chuo line to Kunitachi in the direction of Tokyo. Taxi service is also available to the campus. Time: Approximately 2 hours.
<http://hnd-bus.com/route/hajijima.html>

TOKYO MONORAIL (東京モノレール) ☆
 Take the Tokyo Monorail to HAMAMATSUCHO (浜松町) station, and change to the JR YAMANOTE (山手線) line in the direction of Tokyo. From Tokyo station, take the JR Chuo line to Kunitachi. Time: Approximately 1.5 hours.
<http://www.tokyo-monorail.co.jp/english/guidance/index.html>

From NARITA AIRPORT (成田空港)

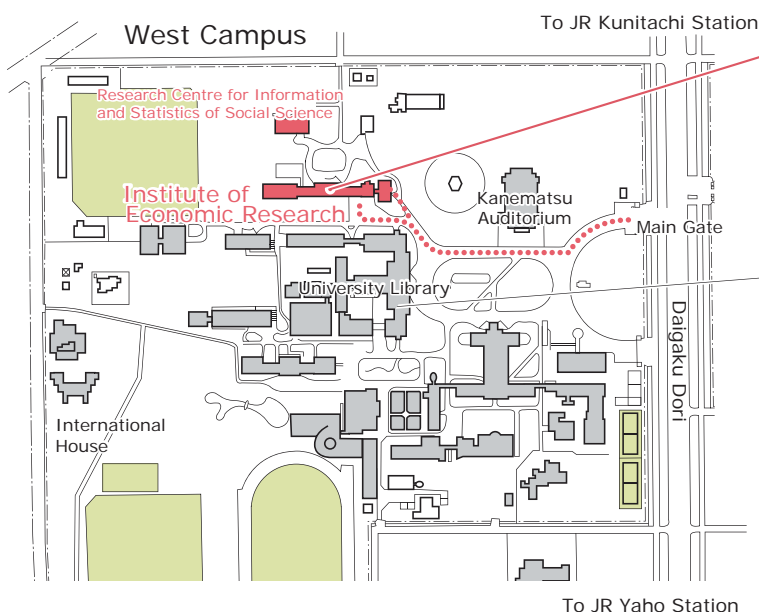
Limousine Bus ☆☆
 Bus service to PALACE HOTEL TACHIKAWA (パレスホテル立川). Bus runs 3 times in the morning and 6 times in the afternoon. Pick up the bus at Bus Stops #11 or #2 located in Terminal 1; Bus Stops # 6 or #16 located in Terminal 2; or Bus Stop # 4 located in Terminal 3. From Tachikawa Station, take the JR Chuo line to Kunitachi in the direction of Tokyo, or take a taxi service (also available) to the campus. Time: Approximately 3 hours.
http://www.limousinebus.co.jp/en/platform_searches/index/2/102

KEISEI BUS (京成バス) ☆
 Bus service to TOKYO STATION YAESU GATE (東京駅八重洲口) runs 3 times per hour. From Shinjuku station, take the JR Chuo line to Kunitachi. Time: Approximately 2.5 hours (1.5 hours for the bus; 1 hour for the train).
<http://www.keiseibus.co.jp/en/kousoku/nrt16.html>

NARITA EXPRESS (成田エクスプレス) train ☆
 Take the Narita Express train to Tokyo or Shinjuku station, and change to the JR Chuo line to Kunitachi. Time: Approximately 2 hours.
<http://www.jreast.co.jp/e/nex/>

☆☆We recommend this route as the best way to get to the campus.

Campus Map



Hitotsubashi University
 About 10 minutes walk from the south exit of JR Kunitachi station.

**INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
HITOTSUBASHI UNIVERSITY**

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