



Global COE Hi-Stat Newsletter

No. 6 (August 2011)

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Report on the Asia Pacific Trade Seminars (APTS) Annual Meeting

Taiji Furusawa

Micro Analysis Research Group (Theoretical Foundations)
Professor, Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University

On June 30, the 7th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Trade Seminars started at the University of Hawaii at Manoa under a clear blue sky. At the conference venue, the Center for Korean Studies, a building resembling a Korean temple, the air-conditioning inside was surprisingly cold. Although it mattered little to the participants, who would have filled the venue irrespective of sunshine or rain during the sessions, it still seemed more fitting that the weather was good.

The APTS Meeting, which was held over two days, was formally opened by a welcome speech given by Denise Konan (University of Hawaii at Manoa) and then started in earnest with the plenary session of Jee-Hyeong Park (Seoul National University). All in all,

45 papers on international trade theory and empirics were presented and more than 60 participants attended. The papers presented spanned a wide range of research topics, including the relationship between international trade on the one hand and research and development (R&D) and economic growth on the other, the determinants and economic effects of exporting, off-shoring, and foreign direct investment (FDI), the economics of free trade agreements, and the interaction between trade and the environment.

But the meeting provided opportunities for intellectual exchange not only during the sessions, where participants presented their research results. As at previous meetings, participants also actively used

the lunch and coffee breaks to exchange information and ideas on their research. This exchange further continued at the reception held on the evening of the first day, raising anticipation for the second day.

Digressing slightly, let me elaborate on the reception held at the end of the first day, for which M.R.C. Greenwood, president of the University of Hawaii System, had invited all participants to the official residence of the university president. The official residence lies on a small hill outside the university campus and was a truly splendid place with spectacular views. On the terrace of the residence, participants were able to continue their exchange of ideas while glancing at Honolulu below – a profoundly memorable experience.



APTS is a network of researchers launched in 2005 largely by Jota Ishikawa (Hitotsubashi University) and myself. Its aim is to promote exchange among international trade scholars active mainly in the Asia-Pacific region and – as a way to provide a push to

research in this field – hold a conference once a year at a university in the region. The first meeting in 2005 received the support of the predecessor of this G-COE program, the 21st Century COE program “Normative Evaluation and Social Choice of Contemporary Economic Systems,” and was held at Hitotsubashi University. Subsequent meetings were held at Kobe University, the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, the University of Sydney, the University of Hong Kong, Osaka University, and now the University of Hawaii.

The second day of the meeting also took place under a clear sky, and – not having succumbed to the temptation of the beaches – (almost?) all participants gathered in the cold venue and discussed the research presentations with great enthusiasm. The very productive meeting finished on the evening of July 1 and participants jumped into their taxis and dispersed into the various beachside restaurants. However, what impressed me deeply is that in the taxi that I was in, although it was already getting late, animated discussion of the papers presented continued. Next year’s APTS annual meeting will be held in Singapore, with its everlasting summer (but maybe slightly weaker temptation from the beaches).

Details of the program of the 7th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Trade Seminar can be found at the following website:

<http://www.econ.hit-u.ac.jp/~trade/apts/>

Hitotsubashi University Policy Forum “Recovering from the Tohoku Earthquake”

Yukinobu Kitamura

Program Sub-Leader / Leader, Micro Analysis (Households/Corporations) Group
Professor, Institute of Economic Research (IER), Hitotsubashi University

The Tohoku Earthquake (or “Great East Japan Earthquake” as it is referred to in Japan) on March 11, 2011, whose epicenter was in Miyagi prefecture, was the largest natural disaster in Japan after the Second World War. It caused major damage, mainly through the tsunami, leaving 15,555 dead and 5,344 still missing (as of July 12, 2011). The earthquake and ensuing tsunami, moreover, led to equipment failure at the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, owned and run by Tokyo Electric Power (TEPCO), resulting in a nuclear accident that further complicated recovery from the earthquake. The government established a 20km exclusion zone around Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant, requiring residents to evacuate, and it will still take considerable time until the situation at the nuclear power station is completely under control.

At Hitotsubashi University, a substantial number of scholars have been conducting research on policies to respond to earthquakes, and on May 26, a Policy Forum was held at the TKP Otemachi Conference Center to assess the economic impact of the Tohoku Earthquake and consider measures for recovery and reconstruction. The panelists included Eiji Tajika (Professor, Department of Economics), Kazumasa Oguro (Associate Professor, IER), Keiichiro Kobayashi (Professor, IER), Motohiro Sato (Professor, Department of Economics), and Makoto Saito (Professor, Department of Economics), with myself (Yukinobu Kitamura, IER) as the coordinator.

Even though the event took place on a weekday afternoon, it drew more than 170 participants. Each panelist presented a passionate presentation and then provided thoughtful answers to the many questions from the floor at the panel discussion that followed the presentations.

Summary of the Policy Forum

The Policy Forum was kicked off by Prof. Tajika, who presented his views on how the recovery and reconstruction process should proceed, providing

concrete ideas on issues such as the need to strengthen the resistance of buildings to earthquakes and fires, for measures to deal with tsunamis, policies to provide support for the elderly in the disaster area, and measures to ensure the quick recovery of functioning of cities (especially Tokyo as the capital) after a disaster. Moreover, introducing the notion of “recovery before a disaster has even occurred” by building towns and cities that are resistant to earthquakes, he emphasized the importance of measures dealing with the fact that earthquakes are bound to occur in the future. Concerning the response to the Tohoku Earthquake, he pointed out that it was necessary to review the system for providing support to earthquake victims, giving priority to providing aid to the elderly and those with difficulties in rebuilding their lives. Moreover, he argued that plans for reconstruction and the necessary securing of funds should be handled in a cohesive manner and that, to this end, a framework should be set up that ensures that the reconstruction budget is transparent and there is clear accountability regarding the way money is spent.

Prof. Oguro started his presentation by presenting historical earthquake data that suggested that seismic activity in Japan had increased. He then continued by describing the various approaches to dealing with earthquake risk, such as measures to minimize the damage through urban planning and building standards, and managing the financial risks through, e.g., earthquake insurance. Furthermore, he argued that instead of prioritizing measures to minimize the potential damage from natural disasters such as earthquakes where such risks are concentrated, Japan should instead decide on the degree and extent of such measures from a financial risk management perspective.

Next, Prof. Kobayashi discussed a wide range of economic policy issues in the wake of the earthquake. He set out by arguing that because the economy was expected to follow a V-shaped recovery as a result of

the boost provided by reconstruction demand, the impact of the earthquake on the economic growth rate overall would be relatively small. For this reason, an expansionary fiscal policy during the recovery phase was not necessary and instead it was important for the government to stay the course on fiscal consolidation. However, the electricity supply constraints were likely to act as a long-term growth constraint, and he argued that a debate on an alternative energy strategy and the use of nuclear power was necessary. He estimated that – provided that the government allows energy companies to raise prices – electricity charges would have to go up by about 20%, although the exact amount would depend on the amount of compensation TEPCO will have to pay. Regarding the funds necessary for reconstruction, Prof. Kobayashi argued that the government should temporarily increase the issuance of government bonds and, in the long-term, repay the funds through a permanent increase in taxes. Moreover, he expressed the view that, following the earthquake, deflation would continue and that monetary easing to counter the strong yen and its deflationary effects was necessary. Further, firms and individuals in the disaster areas face a serious “double debt problem” – that is, they are obliged to repay loans taken out in the past for homes and businesses that have been destroyed, and now have to take out new loans to rebuild. Prof. Kobayashi argued that to deal with the situation, a debt reduction mechanism to reduce existing debt should be established, while preventing that this is used for the relief of bad debt unrelated to the earthquake, as happened with the earthquake bonds issued after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

Prof. Sato argued that, from the perspective of public finances, the following principles for the recovery and reconstruction effort should be followed: (1) the aim should not be to restore industries and firms in their original form, but to reorganize and strengthen the competitiveness of existing industries and firms and nurture new ones; (2) economic policies aimed at nurturing new industries and firms and social

policies to provide relief and support to disaster victims should be kept clearly separate; (3) aid and support for disaster victims should be kept separate from normal livelihood protection through the social security system; (4) the self-reliance of victims that can stand on their own feet should be supported; and (5) one should think about the rapid exit of declining industries and firms and subsequent livelihood support. Concerning reconstruction funds, he argued that, taking present fiscal circumstances and political constraints into account, the best way to secure such funds – in order of desirability – would be to issue new government bonds, followed by expenditure cuts and tax increases.

Prof. Saito, based partly on his experience of working as volunteer in Ishinomaki City following the earthquake, spoke passionately about what needs to be done, and what needs to be avoided, in the reconstruction and recovery effort. For example, he emphasized that regional towns and cities in Japan are in a process of downsizing, that it was necessary to adapt urban planning to this trend and set priorities within regions, and form a consensus among citizens on how new cities should be built. Further, he pointed out that even though a lot of urban planning based on unrealistic reconstruction scenarios, requiring a lot of financial support, was being considered at the moment, the overall trend regarding the downsizing of regional cities remained unchanged, and that it was therefore important to avoid a situation where Japan ended up with unneeded facilities and a large amount of debt taken on to pay for them.

In the panel discussion that formed the second part of the Policy Forum, panelists answered questions from the floor and further elaborated on the issues raised. For example, the panelists gave candid answers to questions regarding what the “New Japan” after the reconstruction effort would look like, what urban planning in the context of “regional downsizing” should look like, whether a shift to a permanent tax increase was desirable, what sort of corporate tax system was desirable for the future, how

compensation to individuals that have lost their home should be handled, and various other issues that will inevitably arise as part of the reconstruction process.

Subsequent developments

In a special feature article published on June 11, the *Nikkei Shimbun*, Japan's largest business daily, carried policy and response proposals from various corners, including the proposals from this Policy Forum. Further, on June 20, the government passed a basic law for reconstruction of the areas devastated by the Tohoku Earthquake, and the proposals of the Policy Forum are likely to have been taken into account in the formulation of the subsequent supplementary budget and concrete recovery programs. Moreover, Nippon Hyoronsha, a publishing company, in the June/July 2011 issue of its "Keizai Seminar" magazine started a new series on the earthquake and the economy, with

the first installment consisting of a contribution by Kazumasa Oguro, while the second installment will be by Makoto Saito. Finally, the Hitotsubashi University magazine "HQ" will contain a special report collecting information from the panelists of this Policy Forum, and the Forum also received the attention of various other media outlets.

Videos of the event as well as presentation materials can be found on the Hitotsubashi University website by following the link below.

Presentation materials and videos (in Japanese) of the Policy Forum on "Recovering from the Tohoku Earthquake":

<http://www.hit-u.ac.jp/function/outside/news/2011/0603.html>



Report on the Cambodia 2011 Economic/Establishment Census

Akiko Nasuda

COE Young Researcher

Department of Economics, Hitotsubashi University

Cambodia in March. The dry season is coming to a close and it is getting very hot. Under a blue, cloudless sky, the first Economic/Establishment Census in Cambodia's history has started.

Cambodia is a country in Southeast Asia on the Indochinese peninsula. It is surrounded by Vietnam to

the east, Laos to the north, and Thailand to the west. It is a small country with an area about half of that of Japan, and a population of about a tenth. The survey for the first Economic Census of the country was conducted between March 1 and 31, 2011, and I had the opportunity to accompany this survey.

In recent years, the number of establishments in Cambodia has increased explosively. * However, because there is no need for a special application to open a new establishment, and the majority of such establishments take the form of roadside or market stalls, the government had no clear grasp of the exact number of establishments. This meant that statistical data were necessary in order to obtain a clearer picture of the current situation and for policy-making purposes in the future. It is against this background that, in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the 2011 Economic Census was conducted.



Having been given the opportunity to accompany the survey, I visited four of Cambodia's provinces, asking wherever I went: "Have there been any problems since the establishment survey commenced?" The reply invariably was: "The number of establishments has increased since the time of the last preparatory survey and there are simply not enough surveyors." This reply illustrates both the pace of Cambodia's economic development and the difficulties involved in conducting official surveys in developing countries.

Cambodia's economic development in recent years

* It should be noted that establishments falling into the following categories of the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) were excluded from the survey: agriculture, forestry and fishing; public administration and defense; activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies; and activities of households as employers. Moreover, following the definition of the United Nations, establishments here are defined as "units conducting economic activity under unified control from a fixed base."

is remarkable, marking the transition from an economy heavily reliant on agriculture to a non-agricultural economy. Especially in the suburbs of the capital, Phnom Penh, this transition is proceeding at a rapid pace, and textile industry establishments proliferate. A notable feature is that many young people, especially women, now work in factories. Moreover, even in agricultural communities far from the capital, more and more markets have sprung up in recent years, crammed with farmers selling fruit and vegetables they have grown as well as small general stores. As a result, the number of establishments has been increasing at quite some speed.

At the same time, though, it also seems extremely doubtful that in only a short space of time the number of establishments has increased to such an extent that the number of surveyors was no longer sufficient. In the run-up to the 2011 Economic Census, careful preparations were made starting a few years before in collaboration with JICA. Specifically, in 2009, a nation-wide list of establishments and maps recording the place and the overall number of establishments were prepared. This information was constantly updated and was supposed to provide a comprehensive overview. However, in practice, when the Economic Census survey commenced, it turned out that the maps prepared at the preparatory stage were inaccurate and it became clear that there existed more establishments than at first anticipated.

There are two main reasons why this problem cropped up. The first is that there was no basic information such as maps containing all towns and villages like the ones one can easily use in developed countries. In the preliminary survey, surveyors walked through the survey areas and prepared hand-drawn maps. Because surveyors, who until then had hardly ever seen a map, visited the survey areas and drew the maps by hand, mistakes and omissions naturally occurred.

The second reason is that it was not completely possible to prevent surveyors from cutting corners in their work. Surveyors were paid a special wage for

their work during the survey preparation, but because the amount they were paid did not depend on the quality of their work, they faced an incentive to finish their work in any manner possible, including by cutting corners. Because the salary of civil servants in Cambodia is not very high, many public servants do part-time work outside the civil service and therefore try to decrease their workload as much as possible. However, since it is impossible to constantly monitor whether they are cutting corners, there are limits to dealing with this through penalties. Anticipating this problem, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi of JICA's project "Improving Official Statistics in Cambodia" tried to convey to surveyors the significance of official surveys. Specifically, he tried to convey that official surveys have a large impact on policy decisions and that they are crucial for Cambodia's future economic development. This example illustrates that, in order to obtain accurate survey data, providing education on, and improving the institutional environment for, surveys is of key importance.



Ms. Nasuda (left) and a surveyor (right)

That being said, in developing countries, there also difficulties in obtaining accurate information from survey respondents. The first of these is that in the

case of small, family-run establishments, it is extremely difficult to accurately gauge their earnings. In the case of small establishments, household income and expenditure and establishment sales are often not separately recorded, and proprietors themselves also do not have a clear idea of last month's income. In this kind of case, surveyors assiduously ask about the previous day's purchases of merchandise and sales, as well as the number of days in a month that a particular establishment was doing business, and then use this information to try to estimate the monthly income.



Another difficulty is that especially large establishments often refuse to provide answers. They fear that, by reporting income accurately, they will be required to pay more taxes and therefore are reluctant to disclose information. In order to raise the response rate, it is consequently necessary to gain the respondents' confidence that the Economic Census will be used purely for statistical survey purposes. For this reason, about one month before the survey commenced, a comprehensive PR campaign was launched, consisting of newspaper ads, TV and radio commercials, and large banners and posters posted nationwide. Moreover, during the survey period, surveyors were required to wear a uniform.

It is well known that official data of developing countries are often of questionable reliability. When I

accompanied the Economic Census survey, I came to appreciate the problems involved in conducting such a survey in a developing country with all its differences from developed countries, and the difficulties involved in conducting an accurate survey. However, at the same time, I was also able to appreciate the efforts by the various people involved to do as much as they could to increase the reliability of the data. In my research, I am concerned with how the transition from an agricultural economy to a non-agricultural economy takes place. The information gathered through the Economic Census will be extremely important for my future research and presumably will also be very important for the economic development of Cambodia.

I hope that the efforts of the National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia and JICA will result in better data becoming available and contribute to the economic development of Cambodia.

Acknowledgements:

This research trip to Cambodia was supported by a G-COE Overseas Research Grant. Moreover, during my stay in Cambodia, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi of the Statistical Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, kindly allowed me to accompany the survey and provided invaluable insights. I would like to express my deepest thanks here.

Global COE Hi-Stat Discussion Papers (February 2011 – August 2011)

- No. 166 (February 2011) Chang-Tai Hsieh and Ralph Ossa, "A Global View of Productivity Growth in China."
- No. 167 (February 2011) Yoko Oguro, "The Sensitivity of Export Quantities to Exchange Rates in the Context of Intra-Industry Trade."
- No. 168 (February 2011) Kyoji Fukao, Tomohiko Inui, Keiko Ito, YoungGak Kim, and Tangjun Yuan, "An International Comparison of the TFP Levels and the Productivity Convergence of Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, and Chinese Listed Firms" (Extended Version).
- No. 169 (February 2011) Takashi Kurosaki, "Compilation of Agricultural Production Data in Areas Currently in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh from 1901/02 to 2001/02."
- No. 170 (February 2011) Ryota Yabe, "Limiting Distribution of the Score Statistic under Moderate Deviation from a Unit Root in MA(1)."
- No. 171 (March 2011) Shigeru Iwata and Han Li, "Why Are Trend Cycle Decompositions of Alternative Models So Different?"
- No. 172 (March 2011) Daisuke Nagakura, "How Are Shocks to Trend and Cycle Correlated? A Simple Methodology for Unidentified Unobserved Components Models."
- No. 173 (March 2011) Ryo Jinnai, "News Shocks, Price Levels, and Monetary Policy."
- No. 174 (March 2011) Julian di Giovanni and Akito Matsumoto, "The Value of Human Capital Wealth."
- No. 175 (March 2011) Makoto Nakajima, "A Quantitative Analysis of Unemployment Benefit Extensions."
- No. 176 (March 2011) Kenichi Fukushima, "Quantifying the Welfare Gains from Flexible Dynamic Income Tax Systems."
- No. 177 (March 2011) Kyoji Fukao, Tsutomu Miyagawa, Hak K. Pyo, and Keun Hee Rhee, "Estimates of Total Factor Productivity, the Contribution of ICT, and Resource Reallocation Effects in Japan and Korea."
- No. 178 (March 2011) Yoonseock Lee, "The Statistical System of the Governor-General of Korea" (in Japanese).
- No. 179 (March 2011) Kiminori Matsuyama,

- "Institution-Induced Productivity Differences and Patterns of International Capital Flows."
- No. 180 (March 2011) Jota Ishikawa, Kazuharu Kiyono, and Morihiro Yomogida, "Is Emission Trading Beneficial?"
- No. 181 (March 2011) Shun-ichiro Bessho and Masayoshi Hayashi, "Should Japanese Tax System Be More Progressive?"
- No. 182 (March 2011) Kazuhiro Kumo, "Tajik Labour Migrants and their Remittances: Is Tajik Migration Pro-Poor?"
- No. 183 (March 2011) Hiroyuki Okamuro and Junichi Nishimura, "A Hidden Role of Public Subsidy in University-Industry Research Collaborations."
- No. 184 (March 2011) Daiji Kawaguchi and Tetsushi Murao, "Who Bears the Cost of the Business Cycle? Labor-Market Institutions and Volatility of the Youth Unemployment Rate."
- No. 185 (March 2011) Nuttapon Photchanaprasert, "Innovation and Production Offshoring: Implications on Welfare."
- No. 186 (April 2011) Yasuhiro Shirata, "Formation of Decentralized Manufacturer-Supplier Networked Market."
- No. 187 (April 2011) Eiji Kurozumi and Khashbaatar Dashtseren, "Statistical Inference in Possibly Integrated/Cointegrated Vector Autoregressions: Application to Testing for Structural Changes."
- No. 188 (April 2011) Maki Michinaka, "Human Development Rankings Based on the Pareto Dominance: Illustrations Using Cross-Country Panel Data 1980-2007."
- No. 189 (May 2011) Hiroyuki Okamuro and Junichi Nishimura, "Impact of University Intellectual Property Policy on the Performance of University-Industry Research Collaboration."
- No. 190 (May 2011) Mitsuhiko Kimura, "Toward Normalization of Relations with Japan: The Strategy of North Korea, circa 1950 to 1961."
- No. 191 (May 2011) Tran Lam Anh Duong, "The Optimal Dynamic Infant Industry Protection in Joining a Free Trade Agreement: A Numerical Analysis of the Vietnamese Motorcycle Industry."
- No. 192 (May 2011) Eiji Kurozumi and Kohei Aono, "Estimation and Inference in Predictive Regressions."
- No. 193 (July 2011) Lixin He and Hiroshi Sato, "Income Redistribution in Urban China by Social Security System: An Empirical Analysis Based on Annual and Lifetime Income."
- No. 194 (July 2011) Masakazu Hojo, "Education Production Function and Class-Size Effects in Japanese Public Schools."
- No. 195 (July 2011) Toshiaki Watanabe, "Quantile Forecasts of Financial Returns Using Realized GARCH Models."
- No. 196 (July 2011) Jouchi Nakajima and Toshiaki Watanabe, "Bayesian Analysis of Time-Varying Parameter Vector Autoregressive Model with the Ordering of Variables for the Japanese Economy and Monetary Policy."
- No. 197 (August 2011)
Kyoji Fukao and Toshihiro Okubo, "Why Has the Border Effect in the Japanese Machinery Sectors Declined? The Role of Business Networks in East Asian Machinery Trade."
- No. 198 (August 2011)
Keiya Eto, "Impact of Economic Development on Provincial Relative Price of Agricultural Product to Industrial Product in China: A Note for the Analysis of Regional Income Differences by Provincial Economic Characteristics" (in Japanese).
- No. 199 (August 2011)
Ashish Arora, Lee G. Branstetter, and Matej Drev, "Going Soft: How the Rise of Software Based Innovation Led to the Decline of Japan's IT Industry and the Resurgence of Silicon Valley."
- No. 200 (August 2011)
Daisuke Nagakura and Toshiaki Watanabe, "A State Space Approach to Estimating the Integrated Variance under the Existence of Market Microstructure Noise."
- No. 201 (August 2011)
Norifumi Yukutake, Shinichiro Iwata, and Takako

Idee, "Strategic Interaction between Inter Vivos Gifts and Housing Acquisition."

Global COE Hi-Stat Discussion Paper Series

<http://gcoe.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/english/research/discussion/index.html>

Seminars and Conferences (February 2011 – August 2011)

176th (February 8, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics Workshop

co-organized with the Center for Intergenerational Studies and the Tokyo Center for Economic Research (TCER) Seminar

Jae Nahm (Korea University), "Merger Simulation in an Open Economy"

177th (February 10, 2011)

20th Global COE Research Workshop

Shinya Tanaka (Hitotsubashi University), "Investigating the Finite Sample Properties of Estimators for Approximate Factor Models When N Is Small" (with Eiji Kurozumi)

178th (February 17, 2011)

21st Global COE Research Workshop

Yoonseock Lee (Hitotsubashi University), "Empirical Analysis of Re-Employment of the Elderly" (in Japanese)

179th (February 18, 2011)

Economic Statistics Workshop

Yohei Yamamoto (University of Alberta), "Estimating and Testing Multiple Structural Changes in Linear Models by Band Spectral Regressions,"

Tatsushi Oka (National University of Singapore) "Nonparametric Quantile Regression with Discontinuities"

180th (February 18, 2011)

Workshop on International Trade and FDI

co-organized with the TCER and the Center for Research on Contemporary Economic Systems

Megumi Nishimura (University of Colorado at Boulder), "Love of Quantity and Quality: A Non-Unit

Demand Model of Trade in Vertically Differentiated Goods"

181st (February 19-20, 2011)

Macroeconometrics Conference

jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (A) on "Econometric Analysis of Macroeconomic Policy under the Financial Crisis"

Shigeru Fujita (Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia), Mototsugu Fukushige (Osaka University), Kenichi Fukushima (University of Wisconsin), Hirokuni Iiboshi (Tokyo Metropolitan University), Shigeru Iwata (University of Kansas), Ryo Jinnai (Texas A&M University), Kazuhiko Kakamu (Chiba University), Akito Matsumoto (International Monetary Fund), Toshihiko Mukoyama (University of Virginia), Daisuke Nagakura (Waseda University), Makoto Nakajima (Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia), Shin-ichi Nishiyama (Cabinet Office, Government of Japan), Tatsushi Oka (National University of Singapore), Etsuro Shioji (Hitotsubashi University), Toshiaki Watanabe (Hitotsubashi University), and Yohei Yamamoto (University of Alberta)

182nd (February 21-23, 2011)

Global COE Economic Statistics Intensive Seminar

Hirokuni Iiboshi (Tokyo Metropolitan University), "Bayesian Econometrics and Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC): Application to Empirical Analysis Using WinBUGS" (in Japanese)

183rd (February 28, 2011)

3rd General Meeting for the Global COE Hi-Stat

Program

184th (March 2, 2011)

Project Research Seminar “Studies on Income Tax”
co-organized with the Joint Usage/Research Center,
Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi
University

Shigeki Kunieda (Hitotsubashi University), Takeshi
Miyazaki (Meikai University), Hiroyuki Yashio (Kyoto
Sangyo University), Shun-ichiro Bessho
(Hitotsubashi University), and Yukinobu Kitamura
(Hitotsubashi University)

185th (March 3, 2011)

18th Global COE Research Workshop

Dashtseren Khashbaatar (Hitotsubashi University),
“Inference for Multiple Structural Changes in
Nonstationary VAR Models”

186th (March 10, 2011)

3rd Workshop on Asian Historical Statistics
(ASHSTAT)

Mihoko Daigo (Hitotsubashi University), “Long-Term
Population Estimation of the Philippines: 1551-2051”
(in Japanese)

187th (March 30, 2011)

Workshop on International Trade and FDI

co-organized with the Center for Research on
Contemporary Economic Systems and the TCER
Seminar

Yumiko Taba (Waseda University), “A Bargaining
Model of Free Trade Agreements in Special Interest
Politics” (with Hideki Konishi)

188th (April 19, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics
Workshop

co-organized with the Workshop on International
Trade and FDI and the TCER Seminar

Tetsuya Saito (State University of New York at
Buffalo), “Urbanization Increases the Velocity of
Money: A Money-Search Model and Evidence”

189th (April 27, 2011)

Economic Statistics Workshop

Ryo Okui (Institute of Economic Research, Kyoto
University), “Asymptotic Efficiency in Dynamic Panel

Data Models When Both N and T Are Large”

190th (April 28, 2011)

22nd Global COE Research Workshop

Tetsushi Murao (Hitotsubashi University), “Entry and
Productivity Growth: Evidence from Estimated Firm
Dynamics Model” (with Makoto Nirei)

191st (May 10, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics
Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Michiru Sawada (Nihon University), “Interbank
Networks in Prewar Japan: Structure and
Implications” (with Tetsuji Okazaki)

192nd (May 17, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics
Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Worawat Margsiri (Fordham University), “The
Impact of Holdup Problems in Early Supplier
Involvement on New Product Development
Preference”

193rd (May 24, 2011)

Macroeconomics and Finance Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Yasuyuki Sawada (University of Tokyo), “How Is
Consumption Smoothed against Income and Asset
Shocks Induced by an Earthquake? The Case of the
Chuetsu Earthquake” (with Hidehiko Ichimura and
Satoshi Shimizutani)

194th (May 26, 2011)

Open Forum: “Recovering from the Tohoku
Earthquake”

co-organized with the Hitotsubashi University Policy
Forum

Eiji Tajika (Hitotsubashi University), Kazumasa
Oguro (Hitotsubashi University), Keiichiro
Kobayashi (Hitotsubashi University), Motohiro Sato
(Hitotsubashi University), Makoto Saito
(Hitotsubashi University), and Yukinobu Kitamura
(Hitotsubashi University)

195th (May 30, 2011)

Economic Development Workshop

co-organized with the Center for Economic Institutions

Kedar Nath Singh Yadava (Banaras Hindu University, India), "Procedure to Estimate Fecundability of Migrant Couples"

196th (May 31, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar and the International Exchange Seminar

Marcus Asplund (Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden), "Did the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly Set Monopoly Prices?"

197th (June 7, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics Workshop

co-organized with the Workshop on International Trade and FDI and the TCER Seminar

Naoto Jinji (Kyoto University), "Does the Structure of Multinational Enterprises' Activity Affect Technology Spillovers?" (with Xingyuan Zhang and Shoji Haruna)

198th (June 7, 2011)

Macroeconomics and Finance Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Ryo Horii (Tohoku University), "Natural Disasters in a Two-Sector Model of Endogenous Growth: An Extension to Non-Insurable Risks" (with Masako Ikefuji)

199th (June 9-10, 2011)

Global COE Hi-Stat Lecture

Marcus Asplund (Royal Institute of Technology), "Methods of Empirical Industrial Organization"

200th (June 14, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Ichiro Uesugi (Hitotsubashi University), "Effects of a Mega Bank Merger on Borrowing Costs and Firm-Bank Relationships" (with Taisuke Uchino)

201st (June 16, 2011)

23rd Global COE Research Workshop

Takeshi Niizeki (Hitotsubashi University), "Energy-Saving Technological Changes in Japan"

202nd (June 18, 2011)

Conference on "Early Formation of Human Capital and Inter-generational Transmission of Socioeconomic Status"

co-organized with the TCER and Tokyo Labor Economics Workshop

Masakazu Hojo (Niigata University), Hideo Akabayashi (Keio University), Yuki Onozuka (Hitotsubashi University), Nobuyoshi Kikuchi (University of Tokyo), Takehisa Shinozaki (Waseda University), Takashi Oshio (Hitotsubashi University), Atsushi Yoshida (Tsukuba University), and Daiji Kawaguchi (Hitotsubashi University)

203rd (June 21, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Ryo Nakajima (Yokohama National University), "Localized Knowledge Spillovers and Patent Citations: A Distance-based Approach" (with Yasusada Murata, Ryosuke Okamoto, and Ryuichi Tamura)

204th (June 21, 2011)

Macroeconomics and Finance Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Noriyuki Yanagawa (University of Tokyo) and Tomohiro Hirano (University of Tokyo), "Asset Bubbles, Endogenous Growth, and Financial Frictions"

205th (June 23, 2011)

24th Global COE Research Workshop

Eiji Sato (Hitotsubashi University), "Rigid Water Rights and Technical Inefficiency: Japanese Water Utilities"

206th (June 30 - July 1, 2011)

7th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Trade Seminars (APTS)

held at the University of Hawaii at Manoa

207th (July 5, 2011)

Industrial Organization and Labor Economics

Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Kentaro Nakajima (Tohoku University),
"Transactions as a Source of Agglomeration
Economies: Buyer-Seller Matching in the Japanese
Manufacturing Industry"

208th (July 5, 2011)

Macroeconomics and Finance Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Robert Dekle (University of Southern California), "A
Quantitative Analysis of China's Structural
Transformation" (with Guillaume Vandenbroucke)

209th (July 7, 2011)

25th Global COE Research Workshop

Mieko Fujisawa (Hitotsubashi University), "An
Experiment on the Influence of Information
Disclosure in the Used Housing Market" (in
Japanese)

210th (July 12, 2011)

Workshop on International Trade and FDI

co-organized with the Center for Research on

Contemporary Economic Systems and the TCER

Yoichi Sugita (Stockholm School of Economics),
"Matching, Quality, and Comparative Advantage: A
Unified Theory of Heterogeneous Firm Trade"

211th (July 14, 2011)

26th Global COE Research Workshop

Hiroshi Morita (Hitotsubashi University), "The Effects
of Anticipated Fiscal Policy in Japan: Identification
by Using Excess Stock Returns" (in Japanese)

212th (July 19, 2011)

Macroeconomics and Finance Workshop

co-organized with the TCER Seminar

Tsutomu Miyagawa (Gakushuin University),
"Product Switching and Firm Performance in Japan:
Empirical Evidence in the Japanese Manufacturing
Sector"

213th (July 21, 2011)

27th Global COE Research Workshop

Asuka Takeuchi-Nogimori (Hitotsubashi University),
"An Empirical Analysis of Volatility Clustering and
Asymmetry in Common Stock Prices Using

FIEGARCH and EGARCH Models"

214th (July 21, 2011)

Global COE Seminar

co-organized with the Center for Research on
Contemporary Economic Systems and the TCER
Seminar

Richard Baldwin (Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies), "Gravity Chains:
Estimating the Gravity Model When Trade in Parts Is
Important"

215th (July 22, 2011)

Global COE Lecture

co-organized with the Center for Research on
Contemporary Economic Systems

Richard Baldwin (Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies), "21st Century
Regionalism"

216th (July 27, 2011)

The First Asia KLEMS Conference on Productivity
Growth in Asia

co-organized with the Research Institute of
Economy, Trade and Industry (RIETI) and the Asian
Development Bank Institute (ADBI)

217th (July 28, 2011)

28th Global COE Research Workshop

Yoko Sakamoto (Hitotsubashi University),
"Self-Enforcing International Environmental
Agreements among Asymmetric Countries and
Welfare"

218th (July 30, 2011)

Empirical Applied Economics Workshop

co-organized with Nihon University College of
Economics and the Joint Global COE Program by
Keio University and the Institute of Economic
Research, Kyoto University (KIER) "Raising Market
Quality-Integrated Design of 'Market Infrastructure'"

219th (July 31 - August 2, 2011)

The 1st Summer School on Analytical Political
Economy: Equality and Welfare

co-organized with the Center for Research on
Contemporary Economic Systems

220th (August 6, 2011)

Summer Workshop on Economic Theory (SWET)
held at Hokkaido University

Past Seminars
http://gcoe.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/english/events/past_seminars/index.html

Awards

2011 Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon

Professor Emeritus Konosuke Odaka and Professor Emeritus Toshiyuki Mizoguchi of Hitotsubashi University, Visiting Fellows of the Global COE Hi-Stat Program, received the Spring 2011 Medal with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Gold Rays with Neck Ribbon, from the Cabinet Office of the Japanese Government for their outstanding work in economic history and economic policy analysis.

The Distinguished Achievement Award in Political Economy for the Twenty-First Century

Professor Naoki Yoshihara, Program Member of the Global COE Hi-Stat Program, won the Distinguished Achievement Award in Political Economy for the Twenty-First Century at the 6th Forum of the World Association for Political Economy held on May 27-29, 2011 at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Ph.D. Conferments (Economics, Hitotsubashi University)

Underlined Chief Supervisors are G-COE Hi-Stat Program Members.

The original title of dissertations in Japanese is given italics. Titles in square brackets are provisional translations by the editorial team of the *Global COE Hi-Stat Newsletter*.

FY2010 (July 2010—March 2011)

Keita Owari (FY2009 COE Young Researcher, FY2010 COE Researcher)

Dissertation Title: "Robust Utility Maximization with Random Endowment and Valuation of Contingent Claims under Model Uncertainty"

Date of Award: July 2010

Chief Supervisor: Naoyuki Ishimura

Hiddenao Takahashi (FY2009 COE Young

Researcher)

Dissertation Title: "*London ni okeru gaikoku-kawase-shijo no taito teichaku to sono kino, 1925-1931*" [Development of the London Foreign Exchange Market and Its Functions, 1925-1931]

Date of Award: July 2010

Chief Supervisor: Tamotsu Nishizawa

Junichiro Takahata (FY2009 COE Young Researcher)

Dissertation Title: "Optimal Social Security System under Endogenous Fertility"

Date of Award: September 2010

Chief Supervisor: Shinji Yamashige

Taisuke Uchino (FY2009-2010 COE Young Researcher)

Dissertation Title: “*Kakei kigyo kinyu-kan no shisan sentaku to kakaku settei: nihon no micro oyobi sangyo level data wo mochiita jissyo-bunseki*” [Households’, Firms’, and Financial Institutions’ Asset Choice and Price Setting: An Empirical Analysis Using Japanese Micro- and Industry-level Data]

Date of Award: March 2011

Chief Supervisor: Etsuro Shioji

Masataka Suzuki (FY2009 COE Young Researcher)

Dissertation Title: “Information Uncertainty and Asset Prices”

Date of Award: March 2011

Chief Supervisor: Hajime Takahashi

Junichi Nishimura

Dissertation Title: “On the Industry-University-Government Collaboration and Markets for Technology”

Date of Award: March 2011

Chief Supervisor: Yosuke Okada



Global COE Hi-Stat Newsletter No. 6 (August 2011)
Issued by Hitotsubashi University Global COE Program
Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences
c/o Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University
2-1 Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo 186-8603 Japan
Tel: +81-42-580-8386
Fax: +81-42-580-8333
E-mail: GCOE-info@ier.hit-u.ac.jp
URL: <http://gcoe.ier.hit-u.ac.jp/english/>