Korea-Japan Workshop on the Industrial Productivity Database

Discussion of Future Joint Work on the Comparison of International Productivity :Research Plan on Japan

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1. ESRI-HISTAT JIP Database

- HI-STAT project team and ESRI will collaborate on
- 1. the extension of the period covered from 1970-98 to 1970-2001 or 1970-2002;
- 2. the revision from 1968 SNA base to 1993 SNA base;

and

3. revisions of labor input data and other data.

2. RIETI Manufacturing Database 1

- The HI-STAT project team and RIETI (Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry) will collaborate on the compilation of the RIETI Manufacturing Database, which will contain annual industry-level data on output, employment, payroll and other input costs, investment, capital stocks, TFP, and various industry-specific price indexes.
- The database will cover all 4-digit manufacturing industries from 1960 to 2001, in two versions: a database, which covers all establishments, and a database, which does not cover very small establishments.

Comparison between the NBER-CES Manufacturing Database and the RIETI Manufacturing Database

	NBER-CES Manufacturing Database	RIETI Manufacturing Database			
Period	1958-1996	1960-2000			
Activity-base or establishment-base	Establishment-base	Both			
	1972 SIC industries (448 industries)	1963 JSIC activities			
	1987 SIC industries (459 industries)	1967 JSIC activities			
		1972 JSIC activities			
Industry classifications		1976 JSIC activities			
		1984 JSIC activities			
		1993 JSIC activities			
	In census years, all establishments are	Annual survey covers establishments			
Coverage	covered. In other years, the activity of	with 4 or more employees			
Coverage	all establishments is estimated from a	But, surveys in years ending with 0, 3,			
	sample survey.	5 and 8 cover all establishments			
Headquarters and support facilities	Not included	Included before 1987			
Output data	Shipments, value added	Production and net-value added data are available in the case of establishments with 10 or more workers. In the case of smaller establishments, only data on shipments and gross value added are available, since data on inventories and depreciation are not available.			

Comparison between the NBER-CES Manufacturing Database and the RIETI Manufacturing Database (continued)

Intermediate input data	Non-energy, energy	Data on intermediate input of raw materials, fuels, electricity, subcontracting are available for establishments with 30 or more employees.			
		Disaggregated data on intermediate inputs are not available for smaller establishments.			
Capital stock	Capital stock at the 4-digit industry using FRB 3-digit capital stock data is used. Net capital stock (excluding land)	we use JIP database as the basis of 4-digit estimates			
	Computer	We cannot separate computer			
Capacity utilization	Not available	We can use the JIP database.			
Labor quality	Not available	Not available. But we can use data of population survey (3-digit industries)			
Work hours	Available	We need to use other statistics.			
Output deflator	Before1972:BLS producer price index	Either the Bank of Japan WPI or			
	From 1972: 5-digit product deflators of BEA	Commodity flow deflators can be used.			
Material deflator	Input-Output Table Energy deflator	I-O tables can be used.			
Investment goods deflator	Investment flow matrix	Fixed capital flow matrix and commodity deflators			

Example of commodity code of JSIC

Code	1960-61	1961-63	1963-67	1967-71	1971-78	1978-80	1984-88	1988-92	1992-94	1994-99	2000-01
1	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	121111	121111	121111	121111	121111
2	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	121111	121111	121111	121111	121111
3	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	181111	121111	121111	121111	121111	121111
4	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	121112	121112	121112	121112	121112
5	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	121112	121112	121112	121112	121112
6	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	181112	121112	121112	121112	121112	121112
7	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	121113	121113	121113	121113	121113
8	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	121113	121113	121113	121113	121113
9	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	181113	121113	121113	121113	121113	121113
10	181211	181211	181211	181211	181211	181211	121211	121211	121211	121211	121211
11	181211	181211	181211	181211	181211	181211	121211	121211	121211	121211	121211

Outline of the principal source of US manufacturing database

Census of Manufactures:

Conducted every five years ending in 2 and 7

- ASM (Annual Surveys of Manufactures)
 Conducted every years except ones ending in 2 and 7
- Cut-off point for size of establishments surveyed: none Census surveys ca.350,000 establishments, while ASM surveys ca.55,000 establishments as sample.
- Industrial classification

Present series since Census 1997: in accordance with NAICS (North American Industry Classification system)

Former classifications: 1987 SIC, 1972 SIC · ·

3. Our Long-Run Goal

- 1. Construct a database for total factor productivity analysis, which is
- open to the public;
- at a detailed industry level (about 60 to 90 industries);
- harmonized among countries so that we can use it for international comparison;
- and covers the macro-economy so that we can derive macroeconomic implications.
- 2. Conduct economic analyses and international comparisons. For this goal we need to
- measure PPP;
- evaluate the equivalence of each labor category;
- innovate new approaches, which are based on our industrial database;
- and compare results of industry level analyses with results based on micro data.