

Editorial Presidential address of our new elected President

Geoffrey J. D. Hewings,
University of Illinois, US

Dear IIOA member,

First, in your behalf, I thank Jan Oosterhaven for his service; his enthusiasm for the organization has ever flagged; he has served as a editor of *Economic Systems Research (ESR)*, as a member of the Council, and for the last three years as President. In addition, he has been a major contributor to the field, pioneering new methods of interregional input-output analysis, alternative methods to update matrices and more recently some new thinking in spatial computable general equilibrium models. On Monday 7 June 2010, Professor Oosterhaven received a Royal Decoration at the day of his valedictory lecture. He was appointed an Officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau. Oosterhaven retired from the University of Groningen, as professor in general economics, with special focus on spatial economics. He has been connected to the University of Groningen for more than 40 years, 20 years of which as professor. Hopefully, his retirement will only free up more time for him to continue to attend IIOA meetings and offer his poignant comments on papers and anything else for that matter!

I am delighted to have been chosen as President of IIOA for the next three years. As many of you know, I have also been very active in the Regional Science Association International, but my affinity with the input-output community extends almost as long. I attended my first I-O meeting in Geneva in 1970; it was there that I had the pleasure of meeting Wassily Leontief, Richard Stone, and Irma Adelman among others. The regional focus was also well represented with Jack Cumberland, Karen Polenske, and Bill Miernyk (whose 1970 book *Elements of Input-Output Analysis* has now been made available again ---for free--- on the Regional Research Institute's website, www.rii.wvu.edu. IIOA is thriving; the last few major meetings have generated a real buzz of excitement at the new opportunities that are present for I-O and related work.

In São Paulo, the largest number of sessions was devoted to links with the environment, but it was good to see active participation across the spectrum, from issues with systems of national accounts to problems associated with general equilibrium models. Particularly pleasing in the last three conferences - in Istanbul, Seville, and São Paulo - has been the number of younger scholars in attendance. In São Paulo, we offered a special session for these scholars focused on publication strategies; Erik Dietzenbacher (former editor of *ESR* and now IIOA Vice President) dazzled an audience of well over 60 persons (many of whom were far from young in age but clearly young in spirit) as he provided valued insights and commentary on the publication process but delivered in a relaxed, style infused with his unique brand of humor.

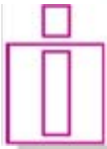
In Sydney, we are offering some special teaching sessions and to continue to build our commitment to making IIOA an inviting group for younger scholars to belong. I have asked Erik to continue to focus on building our relations with younger members as part of his vice-presidential portfolio. Our other vice-president, Jiemin Guo along with Council member Bent Thage, will focus on enhancing our relationship with those who assemble the data and accounts that make it possible for us to construct our elegant models. Bert Steenge has been actively promoting closer ties with scholars and practitioners in Russias and the Former Soviet Union; Cuihong Yang will be asked to perform a similar task in China. We would like to hear from our younger scholars about other special sessions or activities that they would like IIOA to offer to enhance their participation experience at IIOA meetings. An Input-Output School will become a regular feature of this and future meetings.

Looking beyond Sydney, 2011 will see the IIOA return to the US (Alexandria, Virginia); explorations are in progress to hold a meeting in Russia in 2012. The Philippines and Korea are possibilities for 2013 and a return to Europe is envisaged for 2014. Finally, congratulations to the editorial team of *Economic Systems Research* (including current and past editors) who managed to assemble enough convincing material this time around for the journal to be accepted into the Thompson-Reuter Social Science Citation Index. Many younger professionals have been under pressure to direct their work to SSCI journals (to ensure appropriate peer evaluation in their institutions) Now, we can but hope that *ESR's* inclusion to generate a significant increase in submissions and enable to journal to enhance its already stellar reputation.

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New documents have been published in the **Working Papers Series in Input-Output Economics of the IIOA** at: WPIOX
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Newsletter

International Input-Output Association (IIOA)

Number 10; May, 2010

Tales from the input-output world

The Economic Impacts of the September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks

Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy

Special issue, volume 15, issue 2 (2009)

<http://www.bepress.com/peps/vol15/iss2/>

This volume contains eight studies that provide a definitive range of estimates of the economic impacts of 9/11. The collection of papers represent the outcome of a collaborative and iterative research process known as the CREATE Economic Impact Modeling Forum (EIMF).

Special Editors:

Adam Rose, University of Southern California
S. Brock Blomberg, Claremont McKenna College

Editor's Introduction to the Economic Impacts of the
September 11, 2001, Terrorist Attacks
S. Brock Blomberg and Adam Z. Rose

Further Observations on the Economic Effects on New York City
of the Attack on the World Trade Center

Jason Bram, Andrew Haughwout, and James Orr

Property Damage and Insured Losses from the 2001 World
Trade Center Attacks

Patricia Grossi

The Economic Impacts of the September 11 Terrorist Attacks: A
Computable General Equilibrium Analysis

*Adam Z. Rose, Gbadebo Oladosu, Bumsoo Lee, and Garrett Beeler
Asay*

Macroeconomic and Industry Impacts of 9/11: An Interindustry
Macroeconomic Approach

Jeffrey Werling and Ronald Horst

Identifying the Regional Economic Impacts of 9/11

*JiYoung Park, Peter Gordon, Eunha Jun, James E. Moore II, and
Harry W. Richardson*

Estimating the Macroeconomic Consequence of 9/11

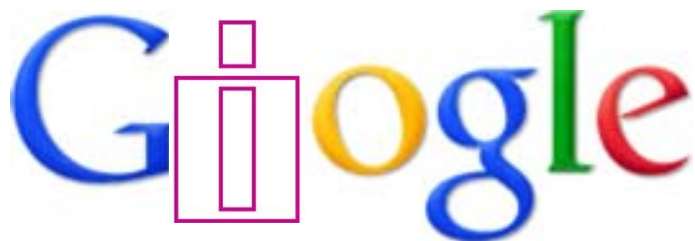
S. Brock Blomberg and Gregory D. Hess



The Economic Impact of 9/11 on the New York City Region
Fred Treyz and Billy Leung

The Macroeconomic Impacts of the 9/11 Attack: Evidence
from Real-Time Forecasting
Bryan W. Roberts

The economic loss estimates presented in this collection of papers use, among other tools, input-output analyses to quantify the impact of a specific historical catastrophic terrorist attack. Some of the methodologies employed to make these estimates can be applied to the evaluation of the impacts of other historical disasters like the hurricane Katrina or the swine flu (H1N1) virus. The I-O practitioner may find interesting to read about daily life applications of input-output analyses linked to real policy making.



On Wednesday, February 17, 2010, the *Technology Review* published by MIT announced in its "physics arXiv blog" that the Google's PageRank algorithm developed in 1998 might be traced back to the 1940s.

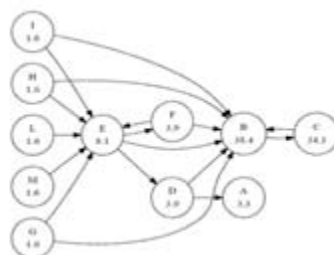
The report states that: "The PageRank algorithm is a key part of Google's method of ranking web pages in search results. It uses the network of links between web pages to determine their value and, famously, judges a page to be important if it is linked to by other important pages".

Similarly, the report continues: "...PageRank was developed in 1998 by Google's founders Sergey Brin and Larry Page and its impact has been such that it's easy to forget that the approach was not entirely novel. Massimo Franceschet at the University of Udine in Italy points out that the idea has been successfully exploited a number of times in 20th century science, even before Brin and Page were born."

The author begins with the work of Jon Kleinberg, a computer scientist at Cornell University, who developed an almost identical approach to PageRank, just a few years earlier.

Franceschet also examines the work of Gabriel Pinski and Francis Narin who developed a way of ranking journals. Their rule was that a journal is important if it is cited by other important journals.

Long before this, however, Charles H Hubbell at the University of California, Santa Barbara, was analyzing social networks in a similar way (1965).



And further the report states: "...But the big surprise is Franceschet's discovery of an even earlier forerunner to PageRank in the work of the Harvard economist Wassily Leontief. In 1941, Leontief published a paper in which he divides a country's economy into sectors that both supply and receive resources from each other, although not in equal measure. One important question is: what is the value of each sector when they are so tightly integrated? Leontief's answer was to develop an iterative method of valuing each sector based on the importance of the sectors that supply it. Sound familiar? In 1973, Leontief was awarded the Nobel Prize in economics for this work..."

See more details on the news and on Franceschet work at:
<http://www.technologyreview.com/blog/arxiv/24821/?a=f>

M. Franceschet (2010) "PageRank: Stand On The Shoulders Of Giants"
http://arxiv.org/PS_cache/arxiv/pdf/1002/1002.2858v2.pdf



Call for papers Journal of Applied Input-Output Analysis

Dear Colleague,

We invite you and your colleagues to submit research papers to the *Journal of Applied Input-Output Analysis* (JAIOA) at <http://www.sanken.keio.ac.jp/papaaios/jaioa/>. The *Journal* aims to be an effective forum for exchanging high quality theoretical and applied research in the area of the advancement of input-output and related techniques. The *Journal of Applied Input-Output Analysis* is a scholarly, peer-reviewed journal that provides very rapid publication and a forum among academics, scholars and advanced level students, for exchanging significant information and productive ideas associated with multiple disciplines including economics, statistics and engineering.

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Upcoming conferences



**NORTH AMERICAN
REGIONAL SCIENCE
COUNCIL**

57TH ANNUAL NORTH AMERICAN MEETINGS OF THE
REGIONAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL



DENVER 2010
www.narsc.org

The North American Regional Science Council (NARSC) is an international scholarly organization that focuses on regional analysis, ranging from urban and spatial economic theories to applied problems and public policies in regional development, sustainability, environmental management, transportation, land use and many other contemporary issues of our societies. We are an interdisciplinary association representing members in fields as diverse as economics, agricultural economics, public policy, urban planning, civil engineering, geography, finance, and demography. NARSC represents Regional Science in North America, and our allied regional organizations provide opportunities for local participation. These organizations represent Canada, the northeast, southern, mid-continent and western regions of the United States.

Please take a few minutes to browse our site. I think you will find plenty of opportunities to build strong and lasting relationships with a diverse group of scholars at the cutting edge of urban and regional research. We pride ourselves on the unique networking opportunities we offer to scholars and practitioners interested in socio-economic phenomena in a regional context. Our annual conference is the meeting of scholars hailing from all quarters of the world. Our website provides information concerning the North American conference, which will be held in Denver, Colorado, November 10-13, 2010, and links to regional and international Regional Science organizations.

Abstract deadline: August 1, 2010

**57th Annual
North
American
Meetings of
the RSAI,
Denver,
Colorado, US
November
10-13, 2010**



For more details, click:

<http://www.narsc.org/newsite/>



Abstract deadline: December 31, 2010

**6th International
Conference on Industrial
Ecology,
Berkeley, California, US
June 7-10, 2011**

The International Society for Industrial Ecology promotes industrial ecology as a way of finding innovative solutions to complicated environmental problems, and facilitates communication among scientists, engineers, policymakers, managers and advocates who are interested in better integrating environmental concerns with economic activities. The mission of the ISIE is to promote the use of industrial ecology in research, education, policy, community development, and industrial practices.

See more information at: <http://isie2011.berkeley.edu/>

international society for industrial ecology

Highlights in journals

S. Prakash, "Economic slowdown and its impact on Indian economy - a diagnostic analysis", *UPUEA Economic Journal*, vol. 2(2-3), April & October 2009, pp. 35-47.

Globalization has resulted in a high degree of integration of commodity, finance/money, capital, and foreign exchange markets, transforming world economy into a whirlpool of national and sectoral inter-dependencies. Degree of inter-dependence of each country differs, depending upon the degree of integration of its national into international economic system. As all sectors of any national economy have not been integrated and even for those sectors, which have been integrated, degree of integration differs both within and between countries. Integration is reflected by trade dependence and links between capital markets of national economies. The degree of integration is also reflected by beneficial as well as adverse effects of changes in one on other economies. As a consequence of globalization, growth of countries of the third world, including India, is now organically linked both directly and indirectly to the health of developed economies of US and Western Europe. Even a small change in developed economies affects the world economy. Indian economy is no exception to this. As the developed market economies experience different phases of business cycles, the world economy goes through down slide as well as upward movement periodically. Downward phase of cycles has severely affected the world economy in September 2008. But there is some confused use of terms. We propose to clear the conceptual fuzziness.

S. Prakash, S. Sharma & A. Bagati, "Partial Equilibrium Analysis of Impact of Use of Finance Option for Purchase of Durable Consumer Goods on Indian Economy: A Study in General Equilibrium Framework", *Bulletin of Political Economy*, vol. 3(2) June 2010.

This paper has developed two hierarchical models to determine the impact of final demand for consumer durables, particularly purchases with finance, on Indian economy. Model of demand for consumer durables with or without finance is encompassed

in revealed preference theory and stochastic framework Logit form of Engel consumption function is used. This is illustrated geometrically to incorporate twin threshold income levels for purchases with or without finance. This model supplements I-O model of impact of consumer durables on the economy. Concept of 'Static Leontief Trajectory' is formulated. Two complementary theorems, empirically supported, are its base. This paper has endogenised private final consumption expenditure in input output model. Results show that the purchase of consumer durables with or without finance considerably affect output of all sectors. Output effect, varies greatly between sectors but it is maximum for sectors final demand for which is nonzero. Output effect depends, a great deal on the pattern and strength of backward, forward and residentiary linkages.

S. Hioki, G. J. D. Hewings & N. Okamoto. "Identifying the Structural Changes of China's Spatial Production Linkages Using a Qualitative Input-Output Analysis" *Journal of Econometric Study of Northeast Asia*, vol. 6(2), 2009, pp. 25-48.

In this paper, we attempt to identify the structural changes in China's interregional input-output linkages over the period 1987-1997 using the Minimal Flow Analysis (MFA) introduced by Schnable(1994,2001). MFA clearly reveals that some major changes in the structure of China's interregional linkages took place along with the increasing self-sufficiency of many regions. Although many interregional linkages between manufacturing industries within coastal areas have decreased in their relative importance, some new linkages with other industries and with other regions have gradually become more important over the same time period, leading us to conclude that in China the structure of the economic interdependencies between its spatial units is now being reorganized.

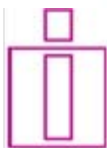
R. Wood & M. Lenzen, "Aggregate Measures of Complex Economic Structure and Evolution: a review and case study", *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 13(2), 2009, pp. 264-283.

It is perhaps in the nature of complex systems that they call for aggregate measures that enable analysts to grasp their structure and evolution without being overwhelmed by their very complexity. Complex interindustry theory and models are a typical case, where the underlying database – an input-output table – routinely contains

thousands of data points for a single year. Within input-output analysis, quantitative measures have been developed that describe and characterize interindustry interactions and that have been used to compare economies, both in a static taxonomy and through their evolution over time. First, we review and critically discuss a number of concepts that have been proposed and applied to interindustry systems, such as interconnectedness, interrelatedness, linkages, and economic landscapes. Second, we apply these concepts to a case study of the Australian economy between 1975 and 1999 in terms of environmental headline indicators. Our results enable the reader to judge the usefulness and ability of the measures in capturing the key structural elements and evolutionary processes governing the interaction between the economy and the environment. For the Australian case study, the measures showed a diversifying economy occurring together with a specialization of environmental flows.

M. Lenzen & G. Peters, "How city dwellers affect their resource hinterland – a spatial impact study of Australian households", *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 14(1), 2010, pp. 73-90.

This article links databases on household consumption, industrial production, economic turnover, employment, water use, and greenhouse gas emissions into a spatially explicit model. The causal sequence starts with households demanding a certain consumer basket. This demand requires production in a complex supply-chain network of interdependent industry sectors. Even though the household may be confined to a particular geographical location, say a dwelling in a city, the industries producing the indirect inputs for the commodities that the household demands will be dispersed all over Australia and probably beyond. Industrial production represents local points of economic activity, employment, water use, and emissions that have local economic, social, and environmental impacts. The consumer basket of a typical household is followed in Australia's two largest cities—Sydney and Melbourne—along its upstream supply chains and to numerous



production sites within Australia. The spatial spread is described by means of a detailed regional interindustry model. Through industry-specific emissions profiles, industrial production is then translated into local impacts. We show that annually a typical household is responsible for producing approximately 80 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, uses around 3 million liters of water, causes about A\$140,000 to circulate in the wider economy, and provides labor worth just under three full-time employment-years. We also introduce maps that visually demonstrate how a very localized household affects the environment across an entire continent. Our model is unprecedented in its spatial and sectoral detail, at least for Australia.

T. Wiedmann, "A review of recent multi-region input-output models used for consumption-based emission and resource accounting", *Ecological Economics*, 69(2), 2009, pp. 211-222.

The interest in consumption-based emission and resource accounting has grown significantly. Many studies juxtapose consumer emissions (carbon footprint) and producer (territorial) emissions of greenhouse gases in order to demonstrate the effects of trade on the national emission budget. To this end, a respectable number of studies have been undertaken worldwide in order to estimate emissions embedded in international trade of numerous countries and world regions. Input-output approaches, and increasingly multi-region input-output (MRIO) models, are commonly chosen as they provide an appropriate methodological framework for complete carbon footprint estimates at the national and supra-national level. With increasing processing capabilities of computers and a wider availability of economic accounts, environmental accounts and trade data such models are now being implemented on a wide scale. After a brief overview of salient single-region input-output studies I provide an in-depth review of the most recent multi-region input-output models used for the purpose of consumption-based environmental accounting. The main methodological features and important results are described for around twenty studies covering the years 2007 to 2009. This is followed by a detailed review of studies dealing with uncertainty in MRIO analysis, an area which has not received a lot of attention so far. I conclude that further research is mainly needed in two areas, a) improvements in data availability and quality and b) improvements in the accuracy of MRIO modelling.

J. M. Rueda-Cantuche & A. F. Amores, "Consistent and unbiased carbon dioxide emission multipliers: Performance of Danish emission reductions via external trade", *Ecological Economics*, 69(5), 2010, pp. 988-998.

Climate change research is currently a topic of great interest for economic researchers. In particular, environmental input-output analysis increasingly plays an important role in measuring the economic and environmental effects of sustainable development policies in Europe. Other approaches also exist, such as econometric modelling, in which impacts are quantified on statistical grounds and with certain desirable properties (efficient estimates, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, etc.) that are not found in the input-output approach. Consequently, this paper merges the two approaches to address the calculation of unbiased and consistent carbon dioxide emission multipliers for Denmark and their respective confidence intervals. The use of the supply and use system instead of the symmetric input-output table also presents the opportunity to avoid the common problems associated with the construction of technical coefficients (technology assumptions, negatives, etc.). Moreover, a new policy-relevant application of these multipliers is introduced: the quantification of the performance of the carbon dioxide emission reductions carried out by industries via external trading.

G. Baiocchi & J. C. Minx, "Understanding Changes in the UK's CO2 Emissions: A Global Perspective", *Environment Science and Technology*, 44(4), 2010.

The UK appears to be a leading country in curbing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Unlike many other developed countries, it has already met its Kyoto obligations and defined ambitious, legally binding targets for the future. Recently this achievement has been called into question as it ignores rapidly changing patterns of production and international trade. We use structural decomposition analysis (SDA) to investigate the drivers behind annual changes in CO2 emission from consumption in the UK between 1992 and 2004. In contrast with previous SDA-based studies, we apply the decomposition to a global, multiregional input-output model (MRIO), which accounts for UK imports from all regions and uses region-specific production structures and CO2 intensities. We find that improvements from "domestic" changes in

efficiency and production structure led to a 148 Mt reduction in CO2 emissions, which only partially offsets emission increases of 217 Mt from changes in the global supply chain and from growing consumer demand. Recent emission reductions achieved in the UK are not merely a reflection of a greening of the domestic supply chain, but also of a change in the international division of labor in the global production of goods and services.

G. Baiocchi, J.C. Minx & K. Hubacek, "The Impact of Social Factors and Consumer Behavior on Carbon Dioxide Emissions in the United Kingdom", *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 14(1), 2010, pp. 50-72.

In this article we apply geodemographic consumer segmentation data in an input-output framework to understand the direct and indirect carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions associated with consumer behavior of different lifestyles in the United Kingdom. In a subsequent regression analysis, we utilize the lifestyle segments contained in the dataset to control for aspects of behavioral differences related to lifestyles in an analysis of the impact of various socioeconomic variables on CO2 emissions, such as individual aspirations and people's attitudes toward the environment, as well as the physical context in which people act. This approach enables us to (1) test for the significance of lifestyles in determining CO2 emissions, (2) quantify the importance of a variety of individual socioeconomic determinants, and (3) provide a visual representation of "where" the various factors exert the greatest impact, by exploiting the spatial information contained in the lifestyle data. Our results indicate the importance of consumer behavior and lifestyles in understanding CO2 emissions in the United Kingdom. Across lifestyle groups, CO2 emissions can vary by a factor of between 2 and 3. Our regression results provide support for the idea that sociodemographic variables are important in explaining emissions. For instance, controlling for lifestyles and other determinants, we find that emissions are increasing with income and decreasing with education. Using the spatial information, we illustrate how the lifestyle mix of households in the United Kingdom affects the geographic distribution of environmental impacts. *Page 6*

In the next ESR issue

Economic Systems Research - Journal of the IIOA

Volume 22

Number 2

June 2010

M. Civardi, R. Vega Pansini & R. Targetti Lenti. *Extensions to the multiplier decomposition approach in a sam framework: an application to vietnam*

The aim of this paper is to provide an extension of a technique recently introduced by Pyatt and Round (2006) to decompose each element of the 'global multiplier matrix' in "microscopic detail" in order to capture the linkages between each household groups' income and the exogenously injected income of other accounts. The methodology we propose allows dividing the impact of exogenous injections into four different effects: direct-direct effect (D-D); direct-indirect effect (D-I); indirect-direct effect (I-D) and indirect-indirect effect (I-I). Results using the 2000 Vietnamese SAM show that the highest direct effects on the income of household groups are related to exogenous injections into the agricultural sector, while the highest indirect effects result from investing in other agriculture-related sectors as, for example, food processing. Policy interventions focusing on the agricultural sector and on rural households will thus have the greatest effect on reducing the level of income inequality.

C. Rada. *Formal and informal sectors in china and india: an accounting-based approach*

This paper discusses the estimation of a social accounting matrix that distinguishes between formal and informal activities for China and India for 2000 and 1998-99 respectively. Wage shares for formal/informal employment in China and net domestic product shares for (un) organized

sectors in India are used as weights to calculate the size of the two sectors. The proposed methodology is a first step towards an integrated approach to account for the dualism of many economies in the developing world. The results can serve as data input for any policy-driven CGE model for developing countries.

M. Lenzen, C. Benrimoj & B. Kotic. *Input-output analysis for business planning: a case study of the university of sydney*

We present a multi-region input-output (MRIO) model of the University of Sydney embedded in the Australian economy, which forms the centrepiece of a new data-driven framework for strategic forecasting and planning of the university's financial operations. This framework incorporates both Leontief's well-known demand-pull, as well as Ghosh's supply-push exercise. It is therefore able to estimate the immediate financial implications for the university, and the economy-wide flow-on effects, for example as a result of changes in demand for courses by students, or as a result of supply-side changes such as wage increases. We report on recent scenario studies on the financial performance of the teaching and research functions of the university, and the lessons learned for management practice.

A. Washizu & S. Nakano. *On the environmental impact of consumer life styles - using a japanese environmental input-output table and the linear expenditure system demand function*

In this study, we undertake some hypothetical experiments and predict the environmental effects of some changes in consumer behavior, using the Japanese Input-Output Table and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey for 2000. We estimate the demand function in a linear expenditure system (LES) and attempt to determine

how changes in consumer behavior affect the environmental load induced by household consumption, using the "willingness to pay" concept. Furthermore, we define an index to show the eco-efficiency of consumer behavior. Through such a study, we can determine what action is appropriate to a "sustainable consumption" society. If some change of consumer behavior would improve utility very much, while it would increase the environmental load, technological progress reducing the environmental load must be stimulated. However, if other changes in consumer behavior would increase the environmental load whereas it improved utility not so much, such changes should be strongly discouraged.

P. de Boer & M. Missaglia. *Predicting negative effects of the second intifada: An ex-post evaluation of some models*

In 2003 the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and de Boer and Missaglia (DBM) estimated the 2002 macro-economic indicators of the economy of Palestine. In 2007, IMF and WB provided the consensus estimates of these figures using data that are more up-to-date and more complete than those available in 2003. This note proposes an ex-post evaluation of the predictive performance of the models of WB, DBM and IMF. A comparison of the models of WB and DBM, which are both micro-founded computable general equilibrium models using the same data, reveals that DBM strongly outperforms WB. We argue that the shortening of the time horizon and the quantity adjustment following the dramatic shock explain why our model performs much better. A comparison of DBM with IMF (a simple macro-founded income-expenditure model) also shows that our model performs better.

Highlights in books

RESURGENT CHINA: ISSUES FOR THE FUTURE.
Edited by N. Islam, Palgrave MacMillan, Hampshire, 2010.



China is home to the fastest-growing economy in the world, and one that is expected to be the largest within a few decades. Facing such rapid growth, China must be ready to confront a range of issues, including population, productivity, agriculture and rural transformation, internal migration, reform of industry and banking, regional integration, inequality and structural contradictions, resource constraints, and the environmental impact of growth.

China's continuing resurgence will be dependent on how successfully it tackles this wide range of policy issues. This comprehensive exploration of the Chinese economy analyses the latest data from China, and looks at recent trends in order to better understand the possible future of the country. With contributions from a range of experts on China from all over the world, this detailed look at the Chinese economy is an essential companion for all interested in China and its future.

Especially, this book includes a special contribution to the input-output literature made by S.Hioki & N.Okamoto, "How Have China's Intra- and Inter-regional Input-Output Linkages Changed during Reform?" on pp. 181-212. The abstract reads: "The object of this chapter is to evaluate the changes in the strength and pattern of spatial production linkages in China. For this purpose, we measure the changes in the strength of intra- and inter-regional input-output linkages over the 1987-1997 period using a multiplier analysis. Then using a qualitative input-output analysis, we identify how the structure of the intra- and inter-regional input-output linkages changed over the period.

The analyses reveal that some major changes in the structure of China's inter-regional linkages took place along with increasing self-sufficiency of many regions. The findings of our analyses lead us to the conclusion that China is now reorganizing the structure of economic interdependencies among its spatial units."

For more information visit:

[Resurgent China: Issues for the future](#)

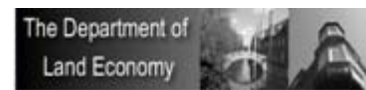
Congratulations, Jan!!!



Royal Decoration for Professor Jan Oosterhaven

On Monday 7 June 2010, Prof. Jan Oosterhaven received a Royal Decoration at the day of his valedictory lecture. He was appointed Officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau. Oosterhaven left the faculty yesterday, as professor in general economics, with special focus on spatial economics. He has been connected to the University of Groningen for more than 40 years, 20 years of which as professor. In addition, he was a guest professor in urban economics at UCLA in 1985-1986 and senior advisor in spatial economics at TNO in 1998-1999.

Job opportunities



4CMR (The Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research), are recruiting for an Energy Modeller/Analyst at Research Associate/Senior Research Associate level and an Economist Modeller, Senior Research Associate. Both are advertised on the [Job Opportunities](#) pages of The University of Cambridge. Further details are available on the departmental website of [Land Economy](#).

New Publications of the WPIOX Series in 2010

WPIOX10-01 U. Temurshoev, N. Yamano & C. Webb.
Projection of Supply and Use tables: methods and their empirical assessment: [Abstract](#) | [PDF](#)

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