Agricultural Statistical System in Japan

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History Related to Official Statistics in Japan

- *The first modern product statistics by prefecture were compiled in 1870.
- *The first Population Census was conducted in 1920.
- *The National Income was estimated for the first time by the government for 1925.
- *The initial survey leading to the Agricultural census was conducted in 1929
- *The International Statistical Institute was held for the first time in Tokyo in 1930.
- *The Statistics Act was promulgated and came into effect in April 1947.
- *The New Statistics Act was promulgated in May 2007 and came into effect in April 2009.

Characteristics of Decentralized Statistical System



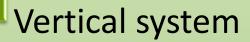
Advantages

- Accuracy
- Usability
- Meticulousness
- Flexibility

Disadvantages

- Impartiality
- Transparency
- Accessibility
- Comparability

Development of Statistical System in Japan

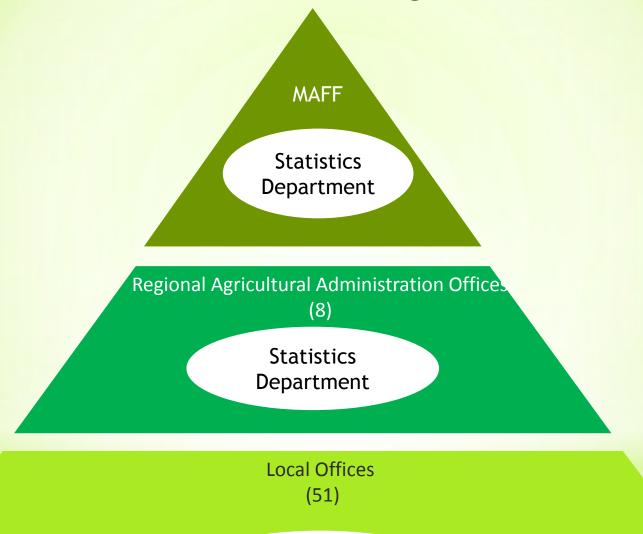


Taking advantage of decentralized system

Horizontal approach

Compensating for disadvantage of decentralization by coordination

Administrative Framework of Agricultural Statistics



Staff for Statistics

Methodologies of Agricultural Surveys



Telecommunications

- Survey on Vegetables and Fruits Wholesale Markets
- Survey on Livestock Products Marketing



Postal Services

- Survey on Rural Communities Operating
- Statistics on livestock



Survey Companies

- Statistics on milk and dairy products
- Statistical Survey on Prices in Agriculture



Local Governments

Census of agriculture and forestry



- Farmers
- Communities
- Crops
- Livestock
- Farmland



MAFF



Senior Enumerators

- Survey on farm management and economy
- Statistics on crops

District Agricultural
Offices



General Enumerators

- Survey on movement of agricultural structure
- Survey on stocked rice of commercial farm households



Role of Agricultural Statistics in Policymaking

Agricultural statistics are information infrastructure underpinning agricultural administration as evidence-based picture of situations and tendencies of farm area as well as production, flow, procession and consumptions concerning agriculture

- *Setting policy objective and basis for evaluation
 - *Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas
 - *Forecast for supply and demand of rice
 - *Food self-sufficiency ratio
- *Providing criteria for implementing policy measures
 - * National Disaster Financial Act
 - *Stabilization system for production and shipment of vegetables and fruits
- *Providing calculation base for government expenditure
 - *Subsidy rates e.g. farming income stabilization measures

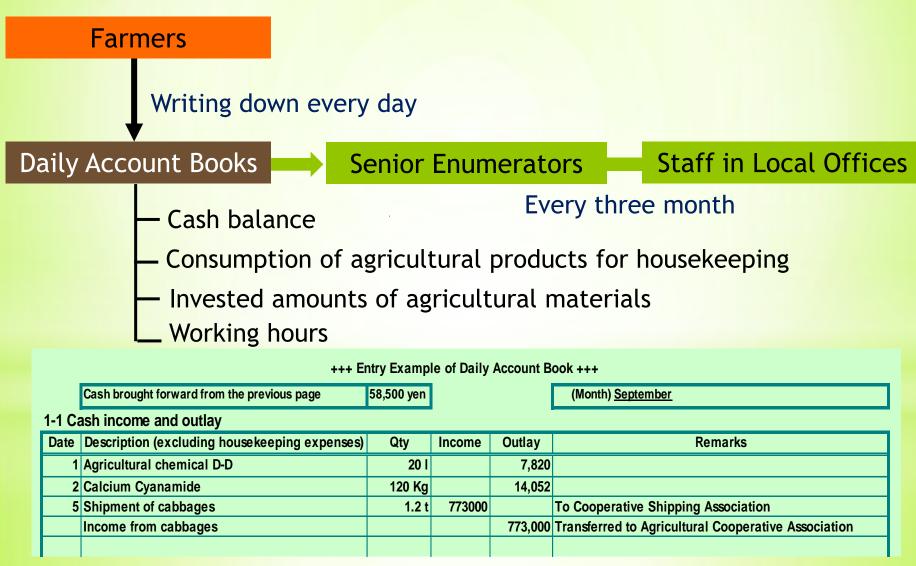
Methodologies to Promote Usability

- *Flexible revision of statistics according to changes of administrative needs
- *Close collaboration and communication between administrative and statistical staff
- *Setting up study group to examine design of questionnaires
- *Timely following-up administrative performances by statistics

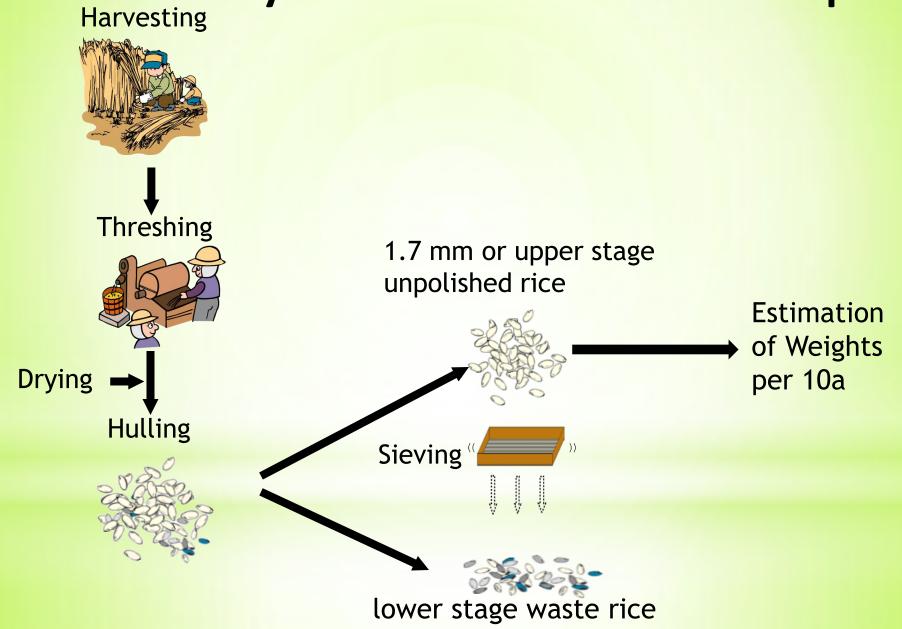
Methodologies to Promote Accuracy and Meticulousness

- *Local offices continue to play significant roles because agriculture is vulnerable to climate conditions which are different among regions on long-shaped land in Japan.
- *Staff have expertise based on administrative experiences on agriculture.
- *Staff in local offices can get information timely close to each farm, that is, field of surveys, through frequent communication with local citizens and governments.
- *Senior enumerators are eligible to imprement surveys, with training seminars and on-the-job training by staff as well as their original capabilities.

Bookkeeping by Farmers Sampled for Survey on Farm Management and Economy

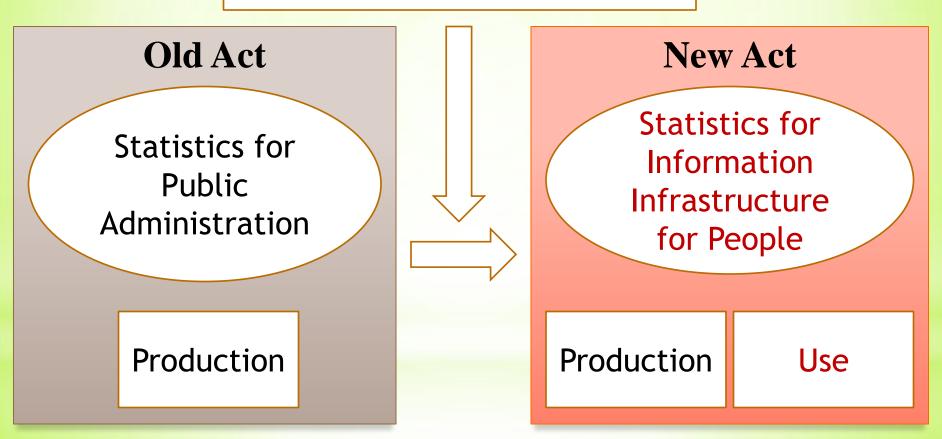


Yield Survey of Rice for Statistics on Crops



Principles of Change of Statistics Act

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by UN in 1994



Outline of Coordination of Official Statistics in Japan

Cabinet Office

Statistics Commission

Economic and
Social Research
Institute
National Accounts

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Vital Statistics
Monthly Labour Survey

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Statistics Bureau
Population Census
Labour Force Survey
Consumer Price
Indices

Director-General for Policy Planning on Statistical Standards Local Administration

Bureau

Survey on Wages of

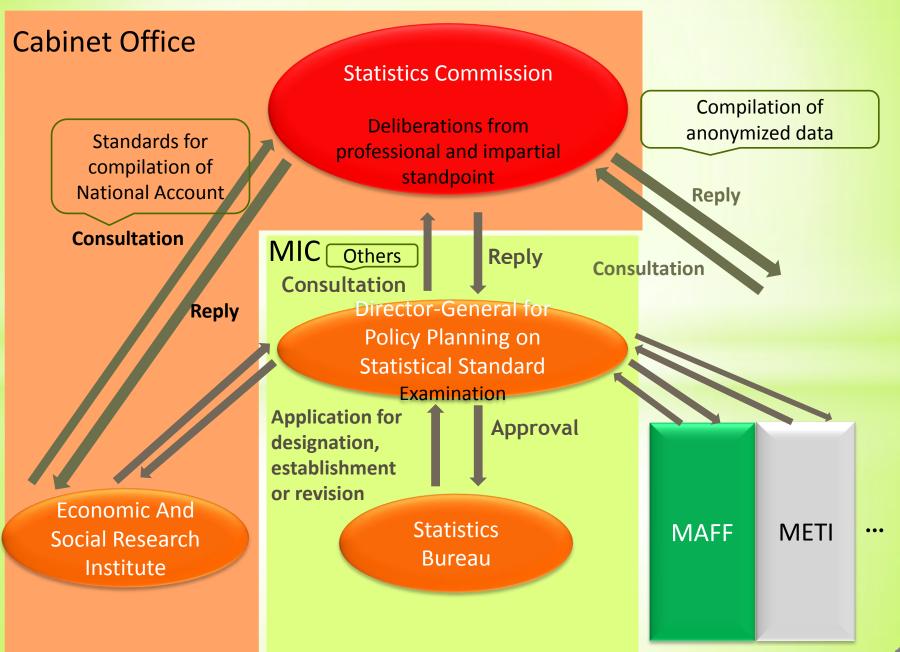
Local Government

Employees

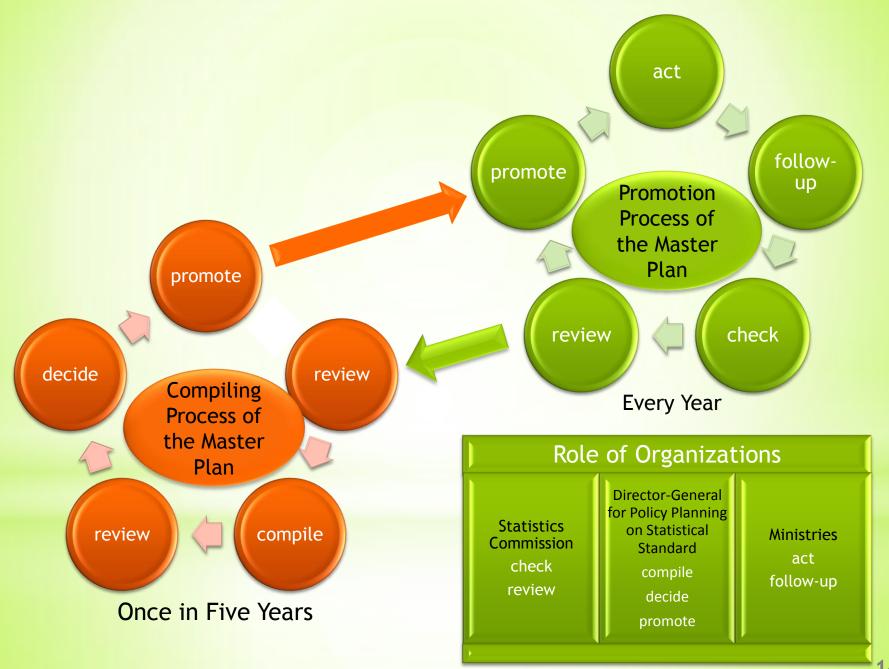
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism
Statistics on Building
Construction Started

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Census of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Census of Manufacturers
Indices of Industrial Production

Role of Statistics Commission



System of the Master Plan Concerning the Development of Official Statistics for Five Years



Outline of the Second Term Master Plan (FY2014-FY2018)

Basic perspectives and policies in developing measures

- i) Securing and improving comparability among statistics
- ii) Securing and improving international comparability of statistics
- iii) Adequate responses toward environmental changes in the economy and society
- iv) Promoting accurate and efficient production of statistics
- v) Promoting openness of statistical data and transparency of the statistical production process

Development of official statistics

Aligning the standard of compiling GDP with the 2008SNA

Revising the development plan for economic statistics with Economic Census as the axis

Considering the change of the definition of unemployment on the basis of the new standard on unemployment of ILO

Toward the revision of the classification of workers aiming at more appropriate comprehension of irregular employment

Matters necessary for the development of official statistics

Enhancement of the Business Register as universal information of statistical surveys

Promotion of on-line survey

Considering and study on the use of the Social Security and Tax Number System for statistics

Review of issues and deciding response policies in preparation for a large-scale disaster

Enhancement of the function of the Portal Site of Official Statistics of Japan (e-Stat)

Consideration toward easing the use restriction on the use of statistics produced through request from the public

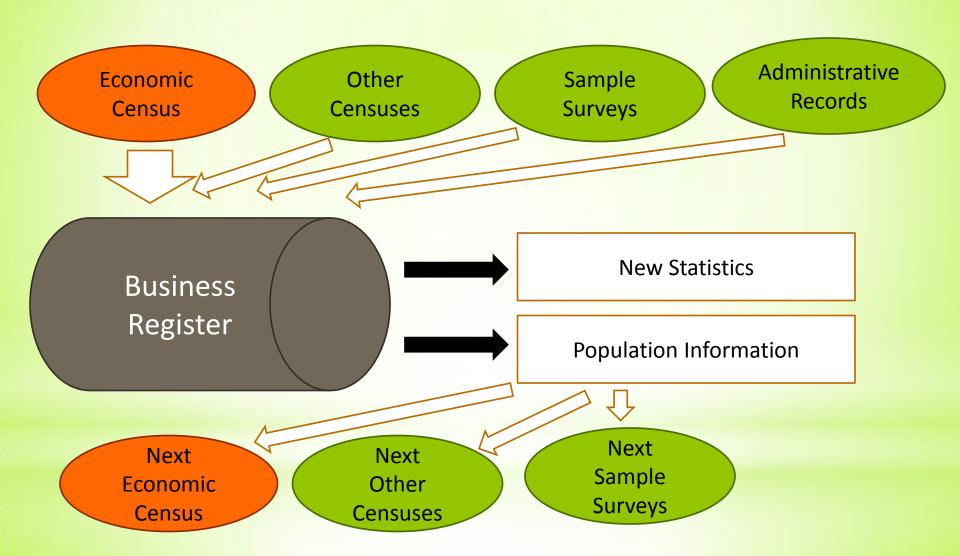
Positive international cooperation and international contribution

The promotion of the second term master Plan

Further enforcement of cooperation among ministries

Developing measures while securing compatibility with the development of statistics based on various legal plans

Construction and Utilization of the Business Register



e-Stat to Enhance Accessibility and Comparability

The e-Stat provides a one-stop online service for obtaining statistical information published by ministries on the Internet, and enables users to view and download official statistics with convenient features such as retrieving data by prefecture and municipality, and drawing statistical maps.

http://www.e-stat.go.jp/SG1/estat/eStatTopPortalE.do

Further Tackling

- *Revision of statistics based on changes of needs pertaining to policies and administration including shift of farm structure from households to corporations and closer relationships with food industries
- *Taking advantage of other data sources such as administrative records, Economic Census as well as big data captured owing to advanced information technologies, in addition to census and surveys in agriculture
- *Facilitating understanding of and distributing statistics to broader range of users including consumers and food industries

[Reference] Country Profile of Japan Based on Statistics

	Items	Statistics	Peak year	Global rank
Area	Land	38 ten thousand km ²		61 th
	Sea	447 ten thousand km²		sixth
Donulation		127 million on October 2014	2010	tenth
Population	65 years and over	26.0% on October 2014	2014	first
Total Fertility Ratio		1.41 on 2012	1947	low
Life Long Expectancy	Male	80.2 on 2013	2013	third
	Female	86.6 on 2013	2013	first
		491 trillion yen on FY 2014	2007	third
Nominal GDP	GDP change over previous year	1.6% on the FY 2014	1990	low
	GDP per capita	3,796 thousand yen on FY 2013	2013	10 th -20 th
Budget Deficit per GDP		2.45 on 2015 (estimation by IMF)	2015	first
CPI change over previous year		2.7% on 2014	1974	lowest
Unemployment ratio		3.6% on 2014	2002	low