

Estimation of Direct and Indirect Final Food Demand of Agricultural and Fisheries Products Using Updated Input-Output Tables -By Dividing Column Sectors and Deriving Non-Competitive Import Tables-

Kohei YAGI • Tetsuro YAKUSHIJI

Summary

Due to recent change of diet in Japan, the market shares of processed foods, cooked meals, and food services are increasing. Under these circumstances, it is important to understand the effect of change of diet on domestic demand for agricultural and fisheries products and the differences from the demand trends of imported products. To elucidate these trends, this study examines the direct and indirect final demand for each domestic and imported product by calculating the production and import inducement, applying the newest input-output tables.

However, the present analysis could be improved in two respects. First, in the most detailed input-output tables in Japan, sectors similar in input structure are combined into one column, although the corresponding row sector remains subdivided into various sectors because of differences in output structure. In order to analyze the situation correctly, we must subdivide the column sectors in a manner similar to row sectors.

Second, when demand structures for domestic and imported goods differ, we need to use non-competitive import tables. However, non-competitive import tables are only published quinquennially, so out-of-date tables are sometimes used. Here, we produce the non-competitive import table from the updated input-output table published annually as a competitive import table by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

As a result of these improvements, this study provides the annual direct and indirect final demand for each domestic and imported agricultural and fisheries product from 2005 to 2010.

Key words: Change of diet, Agricultural and fisheries products, Input-output tables, Production inducement, RAS method