

I Abstract of the World Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2000

1 Purpose of the World Census 2000

(1) Roles of Agriculture and Forestry Census

The census on agriculture and forestry in our country began in 1950 (30th year of the Era of Showa) in accordance with the 1950 world agricultural census scheme (census on forestry commenced in 1960) advanced by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Since that time, we have conducted the agricultural and forestry census as a part of the World Census of Agriculture and Forestry on each decade as stipulated by the International Treaty on Economic Statistics, and on the basis of Japan's own initiative on the interim 5th years. The World Census of Agriculture and Forestry conducted on the year 2000 (heretofore referred to as the World Census 2000) was the 11th agricultural census and the 5th of the forestry census.

The basic functions of the agricultural and forestry census are as follows:

(A) Clarification of the structure of our Country's agricultural and forestry communities and the changing circumstances surrounding them.

In addition to gain understanding of our Country's agricultural and forestry community structures, pursued statistics on available land and labor resources to secure basic data for use in planning and implementation of agricultural and forestry policies.

(B) Enabling wide utilization of statistical summaries by collation of district statistics on agriculture and forestry industry.

In addition to total resources statistics on the Agricultural Regions and Prefectures, collated such statistics for Municipalities and individual communities in order to facilitate policy planning and implementation by the national, prefectural and municipal governments.

(C) Establishment of population parameters to facilitate efficiency in various statistical survey projects.

To facilitate trial surveys to determine the possible approach in agricultural and forestry policies, and compile population statistics for public access.

(D) Mustering internationally comparable statistics on agriculture and forestry.

Develop internationally compatible agricultural and forestry statistics and to provide them as requested by the FAO.

(2) Objectives of the World Census 2000

In the World Census 2000, to meet the objectives of the agricultural and forestry census delineated in (1), conducted the following surveys:

(A) Agriculture

(a) Describe changes in agricultural methods owing to aging of agricultural workers

Investigated the effects of retirement of aging principal agricultural workers of our Country born in the 1930' s, circumstances behind changing scale of agricultural operations, problems in securing appropriate agricultural labor including farm successors and changes in land resources, status of fallows, structure of agricultural production and other issues.

(b) Status of successor placement and the effect of land-ownership liquidation

In view of mounting necessity of fostering motivated successors in agriculture and promoting concentration of cultivated land in successor hands, clarified the status of successor placement and movements of cultivated land including transfers to the successors and investigation into the ownership status of fallows.

(c) Clarification of the influence of overseas farm produce importation and domestic, regional competition on agricultural products

Depicted the influence of increased volume of imported overseas farm produce and competition among agricultural regions on farm scale or work patterns of local farming practices in various farm specialties.

In addition, focused attention on changes in rice distribution practices on the farm scale and work patterns in various rice growing regions.

(d) Delineation of living conditions of farm communities and multiple functions of farm communities

Clarified the changes in farm production structures in disadvantaged agricultural regions such as in mountainous regions from which residents are leaving farms and communities. These changes will be observed as economic and physical problem from the standpoint of the quality of living environment.

We intended furthermore to focus on the roles of forests in land rejuvenation, water resource maintenance, environmental maintenance, scenic properties, succession of cultural legacies and others factors, and defined the extent of allocation of natural

resources to a wider segment of general public.

(B) Forestry

(a) Status of out-sourcing in forest production process in various river basins

Forest product production process is steadily leaving local hands as a function of the aging of the forestry workers, and ownership of forestland is increasingly shifting to non-local investors. It was deemed necessary to grasp the status of forestry service-providing enterprises (forestation and lumber contractors), and was therefore included in the World Census 2000.

(b) Status of forest and lumber industries according to river basins

In order to secure stable supply of lumber, local efforts to revitalize forest and forest product industry in many river basin districts, the status of forest industry in major river basin districts were surveyed.

(c) Delineation of functions of forests in public interest including land and environmental maintenance and its protective role from natural disasters

Described the status of land rejuvenation, water resource maintenance, environmental maintenance, scenic properties, succession of cultural legacies and other publicly beneficial functions of the forest.

(3) Technical Modifications in the World Census 2000

The World Census 2000 includes some technical modifications in an effort to better describe changes in forest industry and legal status as well as in efforts to reduce burden on enumerator staff and the surveyees. The changes include:

(A) Inclusion of new items in forestry service enterprise survey

Because of progressive aging of forestry workers and increase in non-residential forest owners, causing increases in out-sourcing of forestry work processes and product processing, a thorough survey on the forestry service industry was effected.

(B) Adoption of self-reporting system

In order to promote efficiency in the census process by reducing time restraints of Enumerators and surveyees, self-reporting forms (where the surveyees fill the form and its contents confirmed by the Enumerator), except those for the agricultural and forestry community surveys.

(C) Changes in definition of the forestry enterprise and survey target

The definitions of the forestry entities were modified to reflect the present status of the industry and as an effort to reduce burden on the Enumerators, the minimum land ownership for the survey of such entities was raised.

<Definition Changes & Minimum Qualificationin>			
• Definition ...	Forestry enterprise:	over 10 a →	<u>over 1 ha</u>
• Minimum ...	Farming forestry household:	over 10 a →	<u>over 3 ha</u>
	Devoted forestry househ old:	over 1 ha →	<u>over 3 ha</u>
	Processing forestry household:	over 1 ha →	<u>over 10 ha</u>

In an effort to reduce the work burden on Municipalities, the minimum area in qualification of an independent forestland was also increased from “over 10 a” to “over 30 a” in the case of forestland owned by non-residents in the non-resident listing form.

(D) Changes in the organizational structure of the World Census 2000

In the past census, all data collection on forestry service enterprises except those of cooperative ventures have traditionally been assigned to Coordinators and that on the remainder of the population to Enumerators. The change in the definition of the forestry entity and lowering of the minimum qualifier, however, greatly reduced the number of subject entities. For this reason survey on all non-forestry household have been reassigned to Coordinators.

(E) Revisions in questionnaire items

Number of survey items for subsistence farm households were limited to those pertaining to the status of family members and the land area in cultivation. This large-scale reduction has resulted in reduction in marginal farming population.

On the basis of similar consideration for the surveyees as well as for the field staff, a substantial number of items were deleted from survey questionnaire for the mainstream farming and forestry surveyees. Items in the questionnaire were held to those pertaining to agricultural and forestry production, job structures and to those stipulated in the World Census 2000.

(F) Modifications in the questionnaire

(a) In the agricultural survey, a single form was used for all farming households.

Because the number of questionnaire items has been substantially reduced for the subsistence-farming level households, questionnaire for the agricultural survey was divided into the detailed questionnaire (for commercial farm households) and the abbreviated questionnaire (for subsistence farm households).

(b) The farm community survey manifested of nationally applicable items in

considerations relative to rural development policy and labor conditions, and a portion pertaining solely to those in urbanized farm communities.

- (c) With respect to the forestry survey, the non-farming forestry household in the past surveys was asked to respond on the forestry section of the questionnaire, but because of drastic reduction in the target population, all the survey sections were consolidated to include both the farming forestry and non-farming forestry households.
- (d) Three separate questionnaires were used for forestry enterprises other than forestry households in the past surveys depending on the type of their enterprise, but in the interest of efficiency, they have been consolidated into one form.
- (e) All sector questionnaires were bound as a single booklet.

(G) Tabulation of verification forms

Tabulation of the verification forms (list of surveyees) to reduce workload in computation of data in them. The verification forms for "agricultural entities other than farm households" and "forestry service enterprises" were issued in addition to the "(farming and forestry) household" verification form.

To promote efficiency in future census, information provided in the "agricultural entities other than farm households" and verification form for the "forestry service enterprises" in the present Census was electromagnetically recorded.

(H) Reorganization in the data-collection structure

Prefectures have conducted the survey on the forestry entities other than forestry households in the past; however, substantial reduction in the surveyee units enabled the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) to conduct the World Census 2000 on a consolidated basis.

2 Legal Bases

The Word Census 2000 was conducted under the provisions of the "Statistical Law (enacted in 1947)" , "Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Statistical Law (enacted in 1949)" and the "Regulations of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry (enacted in 1969)" .

The "Statistical Law" stipulates that all significant surveys conducted by the government, including the agricultural and forestry census, obtain approval of Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications as designated statistical surveys. The Statistical Law imposes the subjected population (surveyees) the reporting duty and requires them not to divulge the contents of the survey to any third parties.

3 The Structure of the World Census 2000

The organization of the World Census 2000 was as follows:

Survey		Date	Organizations	Method	Survey Areas
Agricultural Operations	Farm Household	Feb. 1, 2000 (Dec. 1, 1999 for okinawa)	MAFF - Prefectures - Municipalities - Coordinators - Enumerators	Self-reporting	- Family member status for farm households; for others for business contents. - Farm labor - Area - Livestock - Machinery & facility - Produce
	Other agricultural entities		MAFF - Prefectures - Municipalities - Coordinators		
	Agricultural service entities		MAFF -Regional Agricultural Administration Offices -Statistical In-formation Offices -Statistical In-formation Branch Offices		- Contents of operation - Labor - Machinery & facility used - Work load
Rural community				Hearing of prominent residents by local office staff	- Geophysical & social circumstance - Composition & uniqueness - Status of agricultural infrastructure - Land
Forestry Operations	Forestry household		MAFF - Prefectures - Municipalities - Coordinators - Enumerators	Self-reporting	- Operational con-tents - Forestry labor - Forest (includes owned land in addition to land rented for forestation and lumbering - Reforestation and lumbering - Product
	Other forestry entities		MAFF - Prefectures - Municipalities - Coordinators		
	Forestry service entities		MAFF -Regional Agricultural Administration Offices -Statistical In-formation Offices -Statistical In-formation Branch Offices		- Operational con-tents - Labor - Machinery - Forest-tending & products
Forestry community		Aug. 1, 2000	MAFF -Statistical In-formation Offices -Statistical In-formation Branch Offices	Prefectural reports, hearing by local office staff and Forestry Agency records	- Geophysical and social circumstances - Forest resources - Public utility of forest - Productivity of forest

(1) The scope of the World Census 2000

(A) Agricultural Entity Survey

An “agricultural enterprise” is defined as an entity having cultivation area of over 10 a or one that has total agricultural product sales of 150,000 yen in one year prior to the

census date regardless of whether the operation is performed by a family unit or by other entities. A “farm household” is an agricultural entity consisting solely of a family unit. Of “farm households”, those having cultivation area of over 30 a or one that has total agricultural product sales of over 500,000 yen in one year prior to the census date are regarded as the “commercial farm”, and were required to complete a detailed questionnaire.

Those having cultivation area of less than 30 a and total agricultural product sales of less than 500,000 yen in one year prior to the census date were called the “subsistence farm households” and were required to complete the abbreviated forms.

(B) Agricultural service enterprise survey

An “agricultural service enterprise” is an entity that undertakes agricultural work under contract (including those involved in seedling nursery and sales).

(C) Agricultural community survey

An “agricultural community” is local agricultural society within any Municipality.

(D) Forestry enterprise survey

“Forestry enterprise” is a collective noun that includes households, for-profit enterprises, not-for-profit enterprises and the national government. All of above are involved in forestation or lumbering (not including lumbering of trees purchased as they stand) on land owned or in rightful possession for the purposes on bases other than ownership (heretofore collectively referred to as the “forestland in possession”). Of these, a forestry household” is a forestry entity consisting solely of a family unit.

Survey covered those “forestry households” operating on forestland in possession of over 3 ha and “non-household forestry enterprises” operating on “forestland in possession” exceeding 10 ha.

(E) Forestry service enterprise survey

“Forest service enterprises” are those forest enterprises that undertake forestation or lumber production under contract or that harvest purchased standing timber.

(F) Forestry district survey

“Forestry district” is where work on forestry is recognized to be undertaken under common natural and economic circumstances within a given municipality incorporated as of July 1, 2000.

(2) Responsibilities of Government Organizations in the World Census 2000

Two separate routes were involved in the data collection process of the World Census 2000.

One route was MAFF - Prefectures - Municipalities - Coordinators - Enumerators. The other

route was MAFF - Regional Agricultural Administration Office - Statistical Information Offices - Statistical Information Branch Offices.

Since Prefectures and Municipalities are autonomous regional governments, they undertook the task on consignment basis for which the National Government made payments and reimbursed expenses incurred by them.

The roles in the World Census 2000 and human resources deployment were as follows:

(A) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

MAFF laid the plans for the World Census 2000, compiled questionnaires and manuals, developed statistical programs for large-capacity computers, directed prefectural governments and Statistical Information Branch Offices, collated survey data and compiled reports.

Administration of the World Census 2000 was the responsibility of the Structure Statistics Division, Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat staffed by 13 individuals.

(B) Prefectural governments

The self-governing prefectural government, consisting of 47 in all, with average farm households in residence of about 66,000 (fewest, 15,000; most numerous, 136,000).

Prefectural governments directed municipal staff under their jurisdictions and Coordinators, confirmed questionnaires and electronically processed the World Census 2000 data on the farm and forestry households.

(C) Municipalities

There were 3,229 self-governing municipal governments throughout Japan. On the average, there are about 69 municipalities (fewest, 35; most numerous, 222) in each Prefecture. There are on the average about 966 farming households (fewest, 1; most numerous, 12,127) in each municipality.

Municipalities defined the census districts and selected human resources for Coordinators and Enumerators. There are sections in municipal administrations concerned with statistical surveys, and they undertake various statistical tasks that the national government requests in addition to conducting surveys assigned by the municipal government itself. The staff number involved in the World Census 2000 varied depending on the municipality, but it generally consisted of 2 or 3 members.

(D) Coordinators

In the World Census 2000, Prefectural Governors appointed some 12,000 Coordinators for their respective Prefectures. Coordinators were responsible for directing Enumerators, confirmation of data collected by the latter and site-visiting non-farm household as well as non-forestry household agricultural and forestry enterprises.

(E) Enumerators

In the World Census 2000, Prefectural Governors appointed some 184,000 Enumerators for their respective Prefectures. Enumerators made site-visits on farm and forestry households.

Traditionally, recruitment of able Enumerator had not been difficult because the position was considered honorary that there were many takers among influential residents in survey districts. In the recent years, however, securing Enumerators has become more difficult for possible reasons of increasing attention in individual privacy issues, their mounting ages and because of low honorarium for the level of duties involved.

(F) Regional Agricultural Administration Office

There are seven Regional Agricultural Administration Offices throughout Japan administering Statistical Information Branch Offices under their jurisdictions.

In the World Census 2000, they conducted the census surveys in cooperation with the principal statistical units of the governments of Prefectures where they are located.

(G) Statistical Information Offices

There is one Statistical Information Branch Office in each Prefecture in which Regional Agricultural Administration Office is not located. They administered Statistical Information Branch Offices under their jurisdiction and confirmed questionnaires.

They also worked in cooperation with the principal statistical units of the governments of Prefectures where they are located in conducting the World Census 2000.

(H) Statistical Information Branch Offices

Three hundred fourteen Statistical Information Branch Office throughout Japan made site visits.

They worked in cooperation with the principal statistical units of municipalities within their jurisdictions in conducting the World Census 2000.

4 Progress of the World Census 2000

1996		Commenced planning of the World Census 2000.
1997 -		Research on questionnaire item definitions and statistical manifestations.
1998		Full-scale pretest conducted effective February 1.
1999,	May	Completed summary of essential points of the World Census 2000.
	June	1 st guidance conference (Census preparation) with prefectural staff.
	July	1 st prefectural level guidance conference (Census preparation) for municipal staff.
	August	Defined agricultural communities and census districts.
	October	2 nd guidance conference (on survey method and data confirmation) with prefectural staff.
	November	Appointed Coordinators. 2 nd prefectural level guidance conference (on survey method and data confirmation) with prefectural staff.
	December	Compilation of surveyee list.
2000	January	Appointed Enumerators. Municipal guidance conference for Enumerators
	February	Census conducted effective Feb. 1 (Dec. 1, 1999 in Okinawa). 3 rd guidance conference (on electronic data collation) with prefectural staff.
	Feb. - Mar.	Confirmations of questionnaires.
	Apr. - Sept.	Electronic data collation on the prefectural level.
	August	Forestry district survey conducted effective August 1.
	Sept. - Nov.	Electronic data collation at MAFF and preparation for abstract of the Census data. Released abstract of the Census data on November 30 (except those on the forestry district survey).
2001	March	Released abstract data of the forestry district survey on March 15.
2001 -		Compilation of the final Census report, abstraction of the data,
2002		preparation of abstract data and release of the data on electromagnetic device (CD-ROM).

5 Budget

The expenses required for the World Census 2000, by fiscal years (from April to March of next year) was as follows:

Expenditures for the 2000 Agricultural and Forestry Census

Unit : 1,000 yen

Item	Total	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Full - scale trial	71,738	71,738					
Preparatory research	78,058		78,058				
Preparatory site-visits	477,618			477,618			
Operator site-visits	10,161,169			5,883,324	3,178,595	1,071,031	28,219
Settlement and service operator site-visits	1,397,556			203,570	770,596	423,390	
Settlement trial site-visits	26,340	26,340					
Forestry district survey	239,132				202,000	37,132	
Preparation for machinery data collection	380,276			218,658	161,618		
Census study conferences	18,028	6,027	6,028	3,532	2,441		
Public relations	43,800			43,800			
Operations for high-level utilization of Census data	194,028				84,518	109,510	
Compensations	62,501				62,501		
Total	13,150,244	104,105	84,086	6,830,502	4,462,269	1,641,063	28,219

Notes: 1 MAFF compensated all expenses incurred by Prefectures and Municipalities.

Prepayments to Prefectures and Municipalities ¥8,443,933,000

2 Details of Enterprise site-visits were as follows:

Coordinator compensations ¥342,550,000

Enumerator compensations ¥4,649,715,000

Electromagnetic tapes for data processing ¥862,654,000

Data processing fees paid to Prefectures ¥1,166,970,000

Report publication expenses ¥584,861,000

6 Public Relations

MAFF produced posters and slogans for distribution to prefectural and municipal governments as well as agricultural and forestry organizations for display. Ministry also published guidebooks designed to foster awareness of the coming World Census 2000 in the subject population.

The “Census News” and introductory videotape program were used to publicize developments and strengthen knowledge on the World Census 2000 among Coordinator and Enumerators.

7 Distribution of the World Census 2000 data

MAFF published data abstracted from the total census complement on farm households, non-farm household enterprises, agricultural service enterprises, agricultural communities, forestry households, non-forestry household enterprises, forestry enterprises and forestry service enterprises on November 30, 2000 and those on forestry communities on March 15, 2001.

The abstracts were published as follows:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Book 1 | World Census 2000 Statistics by Prefectures |
| | — Agriculture - (47 volumes) |
| | — Forestry - (47 volumes) |
| Book 2 | World Census 2000 Farm Household Survey Report - Comprehensive Statistics |
| Book 3 | World Census 2000 Farm Household Survey Report - Classified - (3 volumes) |
| | Volume 1 National and Agricultural Districts |
| | Volume 2 Prefectures, Part 1 |
| | Volume 3 Prefectures, Part 2 |
| Book 4 | World Census 2000 Non-Farm Household Agricultural Enterprise Report |
| Book 5 | World Census 2000 Agricultural Service Enterprise Report |
| Book 6 | World Census 2000 Farm Household Statistics by Crops (3 volumes) |
| | Volume 1 Rice, Non-paddy crop, Wheats, Soybeans, Sugar Cane |
| | Volume 2 Vegetables, Fruits, Flowering Plants and trees, Protected Horticulture |
| | Volume 3 Dairy, Beef Cattle, Hog farming and Hennerly Operations |
| Book 7 | World Census 2000 Farm Household [15] Report |
| Book 8 | World Census 2000 on Changing Farm Composition Report |
| Book 9 | World Census 2000 Agricultural Community Survey Report |
| Book 10 | World Census 2000 Agricultural Communities Reports by Type (3 volumes) |
| | Volume 1 Regional phytogeographical and Legal Summary |
| | Volume 2 Agricultural District Summary |
| | Volume 3 Management Structure Summary |
| Book 11 | World Census 2000 Comprehensive Statistics Report on Agriculture (3 volumes) |
| | Volume 1 Comprehensive Statistics on Agriculture |

Volume 2 Comprehensive Agricultural Statistics by Agricultural District

Volume 3 Comprehensive Agricultural Statistics by Organizational
Structure

Book 12 World Census 2000 Forestry Enterprises and Forestry Service Enterprises Survey
Report

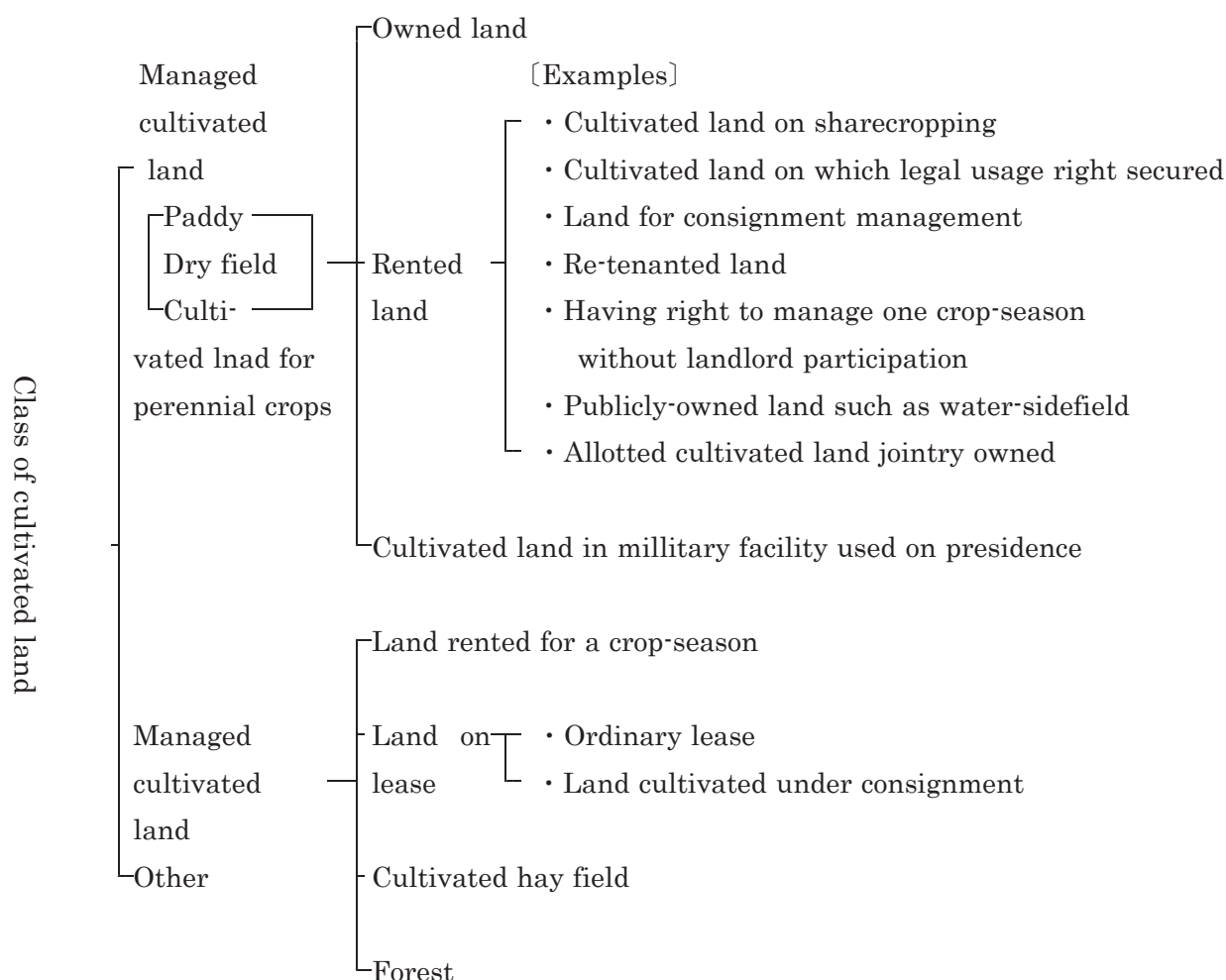
Book 13 World Census 2000 Forestry District Survey Report

Book 14 World Census 2000 Comprehensive Statistics Report on Forestry Supplement
Index for the World Census 2000 Report

8 Definitions

(1) Definitions of Nomenclatures for cultivated land

MAFF has adjusted definitions of cultivated land for the World Census 2000 as follows:



Land-related definitions are as follows:

Managed cultivated land:

- 1 In addition to the cultivated land owned (owned cultivated land), it includes borrowed cultivated land (rented land and land on which consignment crops is under management) and cultivated land managed within military establishments permitted to use on the basis of precedence. Managed cultivated land does not include rented land.
- 2 Gardens in excess of 1 a in the boundary of the land on which the house stands
- 3 Fallow (although not planted in the past year, have plans to plant within several years.) is considered as cultivated land.

Newly cultivated land is “cultivated land” provided it has been planted once prior to the census.

Owned cultivated land:

Land owned and managed by the entity.

Rented cultivated land:

In addition to ordinary sharecropping, cultivated land on which the entity maintains right of use under the provisions of the Agricultural Management Framework Reinforcement Law (1980 Law No.65), consignment planting and water-side public land on which the establishment grows crops, on lease or otherwise, as well as any cultivated land used outside of land owned by the establishment

At the time of the World Census 2000, rented cultivated land that has been returned to the owner has been considered as rented land when the establishment planned to lease the said property again.

Cultivated land within military facility:

Whether the establishment is required to obtain an entry permit (pass), is allowed to work the land freely or owned by a third party, any cultivated land used as such was considered as cultivated land within military facility (includes public land).

Term-rented cultivated land:

Cultivated land rented for one growing season and lease terminated immediately after harvesting.

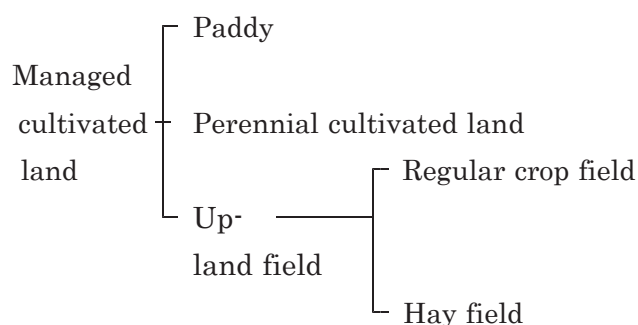
Leased cultivated land:

Reverse of rented cultivated land. The individual who owns the land does not cultivate it and is operated by a third party. It includes land used in consignment operation.

Abandoned cultivated land:

Cultivated land on which no planting was effected in past 1 year, and the owner has no definite plans of operating on this land.

In terms of cultivated land usage, the above definitions were classified and used in the World Census 2000 as follows:



Paddy: Cultivated land equipped with dikes to hold water.

Cultivated land for perennial crop:

Cultivated land in excess of 1 a on which perennial plants such as fruit trees of a single species are planted and regularly and continually cultivated.

Upland field: Cultivated land other than paddy and Cultivated land for perennial crop.

Regular upland field:

Of fields and gardens, those excluding hey fields. Normally, this type of cultivated land is used to grow annual plants and tree seedlings.

Hay field: Cultivated land on which hay is continuously grown under regular management.

(2) Definitions of classifications

(A) Stratification by the area of cultivated land under management

- (a) In Japan, the operating cultivated land area has traditionally been the most basic determinant of the scale of agricultural operation.

Rationale behind the use of operating area as an index is that agriculture in Japan has been effected by family farms, and fields on which each household operates are scattered in a given area and not concentrated in one location. As a result, a concept of “farm” does not properly describe Japanese farms. It strains the concept of “farm” even if all the areas of operating cultivated lands, fallows, uncultivated fields, forests and facility buildings are all added together. The acreage so obtained exaggerates the true worth of a farm operation because productivity of cultivated land, uncultivated field and forestland per given acreage vary a great deal.

(B) Stratification by crop income

- (a) In addition to the above index of the scale of farm operation, income of crops is used as another index. This index can be one that is universal among various types of farm operations; however, such figures are susceptible to market fluctuations and makes it unsuitable in case of long-term comparison.

Note: Stratification by produce income is determined for each survey by considering the rate of price rise since the prior survey.

- (b) Japan has recently seen a rise in farm operations that do not depend greatly on land such as hog farming and protected horticulture, rendering comparison solely by acreage to reflect the scale of farm operation.

To cope with these changes, annual crop income is used as secondary index to acreage, however, for the reasons stated, use of this secondary index has not been entirely satisfactory.

For this reason, more research is required for appropriate index of scale of farm operation.

(C) Classification by degree of devotion to farm operation of its members

This classification defines the type of farm household by combining agricultural income and the work involved in producing additional income.

- (a) Core farm household subsists primarily on farm income and consists of at least one individual who is under 65 years of age and is involved in agricultural endeavor for over 60 days per year.
- (b) Secondary farm household subsists primarily on non-farm income and consists of at least one individual who is under 65 years of age and is involved in agricultural endeavor for over 60 days per year.
- (c) Supplementary farm household lacks any individual under 65 years of age who is involved in agricultural endeavor throughout the year.

(D) Classification of farm household in terms of devoted vs. sideline participation by its members

Traditionally in Japan, farm economy was based on the assumption that the whole family was contributory to it. Thus, it was considered important to distinguish devoted farm household and sideline farm household. In recent years, the number of farm children who secure employment outside of agriculture and becoming part-time farmers are increasing. As a consequence, this classification is becoming unrealistic to the extent of large-scale farm households with such members. Some of them are classified as sideline farm households.

- (a) Full-time farm household is one that consists of no member who works outside of the family farm operation.
- (b) Part-time farm household is one that consists of at least one member who works outside of family farm operation.
- (c) Class 1 part-time farm household refers to a farm household that principally subsists on farm income.
- (d) Class 2 sideline farm household subsists principally on non-farm income.

(E) Classification by crop specialty

In this classification, each farm household is sorted according to the principal crops it grows. It comprises as an important factor in detecting the trend in agriculture to know what crop or a combination of crops farm households are growing.

Specific method employed in this classification is to assign the farm household as a single-crop grower when 80 % of its farm income is derived from a single crop and those without a crop that produces 80 % of their crop are classified as multiple-crop growers. In the present report, the latter is further divided into those with farm income between 60 and 80 % as quasi-single-crop farm and the remainder as multiple-crop farm households.

Single-crop farms are further broken down into rice crop farms, dairy farms and so on.