

I. Overview of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005

1. Survey Objectives and Other Details

(A) Basic Role of Census of Agriculture and Forestry

The Census of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan was inaugurated in 1950 according to the Programme of the World Census of Agriculture 1950 which is advocated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). (The census on forestry inaugurated in 1960.) Thereafter, Japan has carried out world census of agriculture and forestry every ten years based on the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics as well as an agricultural census from their independent perspective in the interim years. As the census on agriculture and forestry became an integrated survey to understand the operations of agriculture and forestry from 2005, a census on forestry will be conducted every five years from now on. The Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005 will be the twelfth report for agriculture and the sixth report for forestry. (Please refer to Appendix 1.)

The following are the major roles for the Census of Agriculture and Forestry:

1) Grasping the basic structure and changes in Japanese agriculture, forestry, and rural communities

To clarify the basic structure and changes in Japanese agriculture, forestry, and rural communities as well as to clarify the total amount of resources on land, manpower and other matters to provide resources to plan and promote policies on agriculture and forestry.

2) Preparing sub-regional statistics on agriculture and forestry for promoting the use of statistics in each region

To maintain sub-regional statistics of municipalities and rural communities in addition to prefectures and rural areas in Japan to promote agricultural policies in the municipalities, prefectures and the country regarding the basic structure and total amount of resources in agriculture, forest industry and rural area.

3) Obtaining information on population for various sample surveys to be implemented effectively

To maintain and provide information on population to carry out effective sample surveys complying to new developments and directions in agricultural and forestry policies.

4) Preparing statistics available for international comparison

Create and provide statistics necessary to make international comparisons on agriculture and forestry based on the requirements of FAO.

(B) Issues on Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005

To maintain data relating the structure of production and employment in agriculture and forestry in Japan, it is necessary to properly grasp the status quo about the work force, availability of rural resources

including forests and rice terraces, and the current situation regarding their conservation and utilization. This is to properly respond to the implementation of various measures toward “fostering of effective and stable agricultural and forestry management,” “exertion of multi-functionality that agriculture, forestry and rural communities hold” and “development of rural communities” based on the basic principles stated in “Basic Law on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas” and “Basic Law on Forests and Forestry.”

Furthermore, a new “Basic Plan for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas” is currently being formulated, in which is also considered a policy transition from a vertical policy-making of stabilization in price and management by commodity to a cross-sectional policy-making of supporting personnel of regional agriculture, regardless of commodities. In association with such movement, a review of transitions and an understanding of the statistical data are also required, from the usual farm household activities to the individual agricultural production activities (agricultural management).

Therefore the Census of Agricultural and Forestry 2005 will be the foundation to fulfill the basic role in the Census of Agriculture and Forestry described in (A) and carried out surveys with the improvements stated in (C).

(C) Improvement of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005

The Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005 revised the system used until World Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2000 where agriculture and forestry were surveyed separately. From now on three surveys will be conducted namely, “the survey on agriculture and forestry management” to understand the agricultural and forestry management entities from the perspectives of agricultural and forestry management; “the rural community survey” to understand comprehensively the various functions that agriculture, forestry, and the rural communities have; and “the rural community survey” to understand the functions and community activities of the rural communities. (Please refer to Appendix 2.)

The main changes are as follows.

[The survey on agriculture and forestry management]

1) A survey on management

This survey was carried out on agriculture and forestry management entities to properly grasp the operations of agriculture and forestry by revising the perspectives of the survey from farm and forestry households to management. Furthermore, the system will be revised to grasp the work force including individuals, organizations and corporations in an integrated and cross-sectional way. This survey integrated the three surveys on agriculture (survey on farm households, survey on agricultural entities other than farm households, and survey on agricultural service establishments) and the three surveys on forestry (survey on forestry households, survey on forestry entities other than forestry households, and survey on forestry service establishments) that were carried out until the World Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2000.

Furthermore, the period of the survey on forestry, which was conducted every ten years, will be five years as same as the survey on agriculture.

2) Survey on agriculture and forestry management entities

The Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 was aimed at agriculture and forestry management entities to properly grasp the status quo of agriculture and forestry operations. The definition of the management entities are:

- i. Entities that produce farm and forestry products or farms under a consignment agreement
- ii. Entities (or representatives in case of an organization) that are engaged in farming and forestry production activities in an area above a certain size or who own over a certain number of stock

In case there were several entities in one household or organization that fulfilled the criterion (when the entity fulfilled the overall size and segregated the income and expenditure), the entities were surveyed separately.

3) Setting an outward standard

The scale of the agriculture and forestry management entities for the survey was determined on the scale of production or operation. The outward standards for these scales were determined as follows.

In addition, regarding the outward standards on agriculture production and from the perspectives of securing stability and consistency, a physical indicator was used for the first time instead of the usual agricultural selling price, which varies according to the change in the prices in agricultural products.

(a) The outward standards for agriculture

i. Agriculture production

The cultivated land under management is over 30 ares or is above the management scale set by category (crop acreage, the number of feeding livestock and other categories).

ii. Agriculture services

There are no outward standards.

(b) The outward standard for forestry

i. Forestry production

Those who own over 3 ha of forestland and either carried out silviculture or deforesting in the past five years prior to the survey period or those who are designing a prepared plan for forestry management including the survey year in its schedule.

ii. When producing log under entrustment or when purchasing trees to produce log

Those whose log production for the year prior to the survey period is over 200 m³

iii. When engaged in forestry services other than log production services

There are no outward standards.

4) Change in how to compass self-sufficient farm households

A survey using a census form was not conducted during the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 although a simplified census form was used for noncommercial farm households when conducting the survey for Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2000. However, crucial data such as the

number of noncommercial farm households, the number of people in the household and the size of the arable managed land was grasped from the list of nominated subjects to create an ongoing statistics regarding farm households.

5) Change in survey items

- i. Common survey items (such as land, workforce, production of agriculture and forestry products) were set to understand the overall management of different types from an operational perspective (such as individual and organization, agricultural production only, agricultural production and agricultural services, and agriculture services only.)
- ii. The survey items for entrustment of farm work other than family management agreements, production under a contract, and sustainable agriculture were simplified. Also items such as the person who operates machinery in farm work and the breakdown of cultivated land management in permanent crops were deleted to reduce the load for the respondent.

[Survey on Rural Areas]

(a) Integrated survey on rural communities and survey on forestry areas

The current surveys on rural communities and surveys on forestry areas will be integrated and conducted every five years to have a comprehensive understanding of the diverse functions of agriculture, forestry, and rural communities.

(b) Separating the census form

The census forms for rural areas were divided into a form for municipalities and a form for rural communities as the items were separated into units of municipalities and rural communities to conduct a more effective survey while considering the policy needs and the range (unit) covering the utilization of various policies.

(c) Changes in survey items

Items on function of rural areas and community activities were omitted from this survey as it will be included in “the survey on rural areas” (sample survey) where the population was based on the survey results of the rural areas.

Moreover, survey items that could be found in administrative records (such as the forest area and damaged forest area by age class and tree species of the national forests) were omitted.

(d) Change in survey areas

Heretofore the surveys were aimed at regions that were recognized to function as a rural community to understand the site requirements for rural communities, the agricultural productions, and the life on farms. However as the focus of the surveys were shifted to grasp the total amount of the resources in the rural areas, areas that did not function as rural communities were included into the survey to grasp the amount of resources. Thus rural communities where the total area was designated

for urbanization, an area excluded from the policies for agriculture and forestry administration, were omitted from the survey items.

[Survey on Rural Communities]

Supplementary surveys were conducted for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 on rural communities that were selected as population samples of survey results for rural areas to understand the functions, community activities, and living environments of the rural community.

2. Legislative Foundations

The survey was based on the Statistics Law (enacted in 1947), the Enforcement Order of the Statistics Law (enacted in 1949), the Regulations on the Census for Agriculture and Forestry (enacted in 1969) and the subjects stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries based on the regulations of the Census for Agriculture and Forestry.

Furthermore in Japan important statistical surveys that are executed by the government and other public offices such as the Census for Agriculture and Forestry must be approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communication as a designated statistical survey.

Designated statistical surveys are obliged to report to the respondents (survey subjects) and to protect confidentiality of the survey content.

3. Survey System

The survey system for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 is as follows:

Survey System for Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Type	Period	Organization	Method	Main Survey Items
Survey on Management Entities of Agriculture and Forestry	February 1, 2005 (December 1, 2004 for Okinawa)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - Prefectures - Municipalities - Supervisors - Investigators	Self-enumeration by survey subjects	Household structure and employment status, status of incorporating management, measures towards farming production related operations and sustainable agriculture, possession and use of land and machinery, workforce on farms, production and selling of agricultural products, contracting and consigning farming, size of owned forest, forestry workforce, log production, selling of forestry products, contracting and consigning forestry operations and such
Surveys on rural areas		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - Local agricultural administration office - Statistics and information center - Statistics and information center (branch office)	Interviews by statistics and information staff with experts on municipalities and rural communities	Size of forest, growing stock of forest, sustainability of regional resources, latent regional resources of farmland and forests, measures on sustainability of regional resources, the existence of exchange programs using regional resources, the number of facilities and users using regional resources
Survey on rural communities	November 1, 2005	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries - Local agricultural administration office - Statistics and information center - Statistics and information center (branch office)	Interviews by statistics and information staff with experts on municipalities and rural communities	Get-togethers, maintenance and control of agricultural and forestry resources, measures on regional rejuvenation, regional living environment, convenience of living and so forth

(A) Range of Survey

(a) Survey on agriculture and forestry management entities

The survey subjects are agricultural and forestry management entities.

Agricultural and forestry management entities are defined as those who are engaged in or are consigned in agricultural and forestry production activities where the area and number of feed livestock of the production or operation are above a certain size.

Furthermore, the list of individuals that may be agricultural and forestry management entities and the names and addresses of organizations is called the List of Nominated Survey Subjects for Agricultural and Forestry Management Entities. This was used to organize successive information with the previous census results.

(b) Survey on Rural Areas

The survey was conducted in municipalities and rural communities that were acknowledged as rural communities or municipalities and rural communities that were acknowledged as rural communities in the municipality areas that are included in the forest planning area stipulated in Article 7 paragraph 1 in the Forest Law (Law No. 249 1951).

However, rural communities where the total area was designated for urbanization was exclude from the survey.

A rural community is a regional society formed as a farming area in part of the municipality. Rural communities are basic self-generating regional social units formed by families having territorial and blood connections creating various groups and social relationships.

(c) Survey on Rural Communities

This survey was conducted on rural communities with community functions as the general population which was used as a sample rural community selected in each hierarchy by rural area and by prefecture.

Community functions are activities concerned with agricultural production in rural communities where usage, maintenance, and control of indispensable regional resources (such as farmland, water drainage for farming, small reservoirs, farm roads) is made by some kind of consensus building to continue farming life.

(B) Range of Survey Area

The nationwide area was set as the range of the survey area.

However, Miyake-mura in Tokyo was omitted from the survey area due to the difficulties in conducting surveys with the affects of the volcanic activities on Miyake Island.

(C) Role of Survey Institutions and Each Organization

This survey was divided into two, a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(hereinafter referred to as MAFF) – prefecture – municipality – instructor - enumerator and a survey by MAFF – the Regional Agricultural Administrative Office - the Statistics and Information Center – Statistics and Information Center (branch office).

Municipalities and prefectures belong to the local authority. The census on agriculture and forestry was conducted under the consignment of the government, who covered the expenses needed to execute the survey.

The following are the roles of each organization and the allocation of staff regarding the census for agriculture and forestry.

(a) The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

MAFF designed the survey, created the census forms and survey guidelines, developed the tabulation program used by the large-capacity computer, supervised the prefectures and local statistics offices, tabulated the nationwide survey results, and documented the reports.

The office for the census for agriculture and forestry is located in the Census Statistics Office under the Management and Structure Statistics Division in the Minister's Secretariat and was supervised by thirteen people.

(b) Prefectures

Prefectures are local authorities. There are a total of 47 prefectures. For this survey, they supervised the municipalities, investigated the census forms, and electronically tabulated the agriculture and forestry management entity survey.

The prefectures have a division that mainly works on statistical surveys. This division executes various surveys consigned from the government and also carries out their own unique surveys. There are about three to four persons in charge of the census on agriculture and forestry although the number may vary from prefecture.

(c) Municipalities

Municipalities are also local authorities. There are a total 2,944 municipalities in Japan and average approximately 63 municipalities per prefecture (the minimum is 26 and the maximum is 217).

For this survey the municipalities set up the survey area, selected the instructors and enumerators, examined the census forms and did other jobs. Municipalities also have a division that mainly works on statistical surveys. This division executes various surveys consigned from the government and also carries out their own unique surveys. There are about two to three persons in charge of the census on agriculture and forestry although the number by vary from municipality.

(d) Instructors

Approximately 12,000 persons were appointed as instructors by the governors of the prefectures for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005. The instructors were in charge of supervising the enumerators and examining the census forms that were checked by the enumerators.

(e) Enumerators

Approximately 170,000 persons were appointed as enumerators by the governors of the prefectures for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005. The enumerators were in charge of actually conducting and examining the survey on agriculture and forestry management entities.

It must be noted that people are becoming reluctant in cooperating in surveys with the increasing awareness in privacy issues, that the respondents who are knowledgeable in agricultural issues are aging, and that it is becoming difficult to secure enumerators as the honorarium is low compared to the amount of work involved.

(f) Regional Agricultural Administration Office and Other Offices

There are seven Regional Agricultural Administration Offices in Japan that are instructing the Statistics and Information Centers in the area.

They are also in charge of examining the surveys carried out by the Statistics and Information Centers in the area.

It must be noted that regarding the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005, the Regional Agricultural Administrative Office carried out the survey with the cooperation of the main prefectural statistics division where the office is located.

(g) Statistics and Information Center

There is a Statistics and Information Center located in each prefecture where there are no Regional Agricultural Administrative Offices. They were in charge of instructing the staff of the Statistics and Information Centers in the area and examined the census forms.

It must be noted that regarding the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005, the Statistics and Information Center carried out the survey with the cooperation of the main prefectural statistics division where the center is located.

Furthermore, Statistics and Information Centers became District Agriculture Offices from April 1, 2006.

(h) Statistics and Information Center (Branch Office)

There are 309 Statistics and Information Center branch offices in Japan (as of February 1, 2005). They were in charge of actually conducting and examining this survey.

It must be noted that regarding the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005, this Statistics and Information Center branch offices carried out the survey with the cooperation of the main municipality statistics division where the office is located.

4. Progress of the Survey

2001	Started to review the execution of Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005
2002 – 2003	Reviewed the basic issues such as the concept and definition of agricultural and forestry management entities, the survey items and structure of the statistics
February 2003	Executed a research survey regarding the survey methods as of February 1
September 2003	Executed a trial survey regarding the survey contents as of September 1
March 2004	Executed a trial survey regarding the final census form as of March 1
May 2004	Enacted the guidelines on the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005
June 2004	Held the first meeting for prefectural staff (explained the preparations needed for the survey)
July 2004	The prefectural staff held the first meeting for municipality staff (explained the preparations needed for the survey)
August 2004	Set up the rural communities and survey areas
October 2004	Held the second meeting for prefectural staff (explained the actual conducting of survey and examination of census forms)
November 2004	Appointed the instructors Held the second meeting for prefectural and municipality instructors (explained the actual conducting of survey and examination of census forms)
December 2004	Created a list of nominated subjects
January 2005	Appointed enumerators. Municipality staff held meetings for enumerators
February 2005	Actually conducted the survey as of February 1 (December 1, 2004 for Okinawa only) Held the third meeting for prefectural staff (explained the electronic tabulation operations)
February – March 2005	Examined the census forms
April – September 2005	Electronically tabulated the forms at prefectures
August – December 2005	Electronically tabulated at MAFF and made preparations for publication
September 2005	Preliminary reported the results of the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 on September 21
October 2005	Publicly announced the approximate figures in a summary of the results of the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005
November 2005	Actually conducted the rural area survey as of November 1
January 2006	Publicly announced the summary of the rural area survey results on January 30
2006 – 2007	Created various and complete tabulation reports, extracted tabulations and created various extractive tabulation reports and provided data on their website

5. Budget

The following expenses were used for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 by fiscal year (April to March of the following year).

Operating Budget for Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Unit: 1,000 yen

Name of Item	Total	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007
Trial survey	73,991	73,991					
Preparation survey	23,722		23,722				
Review of range of rural communities	70,932	3,149	67,783				
Survey on agricultural and forestry management entities	10,649,344			5,695,431	3,718,985	1,213,102	21,826
survey on rural community	731,274			258,086	176,790	289,779	6,619
Survey on rural area	212,645				141,835	70,810	
Preparations on machine tabulation	338,586			97,820	240,766		
Census study group	17,116	8,622	8,494				
Public promotions	51,228			51,228			
Honorariums	48,222				48,222		
Total	12,217,060	85,762	99,999	6,102,565	4,326,598	1,573,691	28,445

Note 1: MAFF issued all expenses used at municipalities and prefectures as consignment fees.

Consignment fees for prefectures – 7,651,660, 000 yen

Note 2: The following is the main breakdown for the expenses related to the survey on agricultural and forestry management entities:

Honorariums for instructors – 252,897, 000 yen

Honorariums for enumerators – 4,397,534,000 yen

Creating magnetic tape for electronic tabulation – 1,079,827,000 yen

Computer costs for electronic tabulation at prefectures – 1,658,294,000 yen

Expenses related to publishing reports – 727,009,000 yen

6. Public Relations

It was important to develop active and effective public relation and promotional activities as it was vital to obtain public understanding to execute the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005.

Furthermore, as drastic revisions were made to the survey system and its content, it was necessary to gain support and understanding from organizations on agriculture and forestry which are important as cooperators of the surveys, by explaining to the organizations the revised content and background for a smooth implementation of the survey.

Therefore, the new modified survey was vigorously advertised in addition to the normal public relations made to the general public.

(A) Efforts by MAFF

Public relation activities were carried out widely not only by MAFF but also by Regional Agricultural Administrative Offices, Statistics and Information Centers and other offices.

1. Created a symbol for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 and published the symbol on the first report
2. Created and distributed posters and brochures on the Census 2005
3. Opened a website for the Census 2005
4. Displayed a vertical banner for the Census 2005
5. Published and posted on public service announcements and nationwide newspapers
6. Actively promoted the content to mass media such as at press clubs
7. Explained the survey summary to organizations related to agriculture and forestry, made cooperative requests for the survey and published and posted on magazines and similar publications of related associations

In addition, survey subjects were approached “with a notice on survey cooperation” to enhance awareness and understanding to the execution of the survey. Furthermore, a descriptive video was created on how to carry out the survey for instructors and enumerators for a thorough understanding of the survey content.

(B) Efforts by Prefectures and Municipalities

Public relation activities were vigorously carried out utilizing the efforts addressed by MAFF by using public media run by prefectures and municipalities as well as publishing on public relations magazines, displaying posters, distributing brochures and describing the survey summary to mass media such as at prefectural press clubs.

7. Public Announcement of Results

A preliminary report of the total tabulation results of the survey on the operations of agricultural and forestry and survey on rural areas was officially announced on September 21, 2005 and the approximate figures were officially announced on October 31, 2005.

Also, a summary of the results on the survey of rural communities was officially announced on January 30, 2006.

The details were published in the following sequential issues:

Volume 1 Statistics by Prefecture on the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 (Total 47 volumes)

Volume 2 Report on the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 – Overview

Volume 3 Report on the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 – Classification of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities

Volume 4 Report on the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 – By Agricultural Management Categories (Total 3 volumes)

First version – Rice paddies, farming, wheat, soybeans, sugarcane

Second version – Vegetables, fruit, flowers flowering trees and shrubs, horticulture

Third version – Dairy, beef cow, pig farming, poultry farming

Volume 5 Report on the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 – Statistics by Type

Volume 6 Report on Dynamic Statistics of Agricultural Structures for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Volume 7 Survey on Rural Areas and Survey on Rural Communities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Volume 8 Report on Statistics by Type of Rural Communities for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Appendix Comprehensive Index for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005

8. Definitions

(A) Definitions on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities

This survey was conducted to study agriculture and forestry management entities. The following are the categories of the tabulation results.

Agriculture and forestry management entities: Those who produce agricultural or forestry products or are engaged in agriculture and forestry operations under a consignment agreement and its production, size of operation or the number of feeding livestock falls under either of the following:

- 1) Farms where the cultivated land under management is over 30 ares
- 2) Farms where the area under cultivation for agricultural produce, the number of feeding livestock or shipped livestock and the size of other operations must be above the following overall standards of agriculture and forestry management entities
 - Vegetables on a field: 15 ares
 - Vegetables in a facility: 350 m²
 - Fruit trees: 10 ares
 - Flowers and ornamental plants (on a field): 10 ares
 - Flowers and ornamental plants (in a facility): 250 m²
 - Milking cows: 1 feeding milking cow
 - Fattening cattle: 1 feeding fattening cattle
 - Pigs: 15 feeding pigs
 - Layers: 150 feeding layers
 - Broiler chickens: 1,000 broiler chickens shipped in one year
 - Others: A total sale amount of farm products of 500,000 yen sold during one year up to the previous day of the survey period
- 3) Entities that can be said to be operating forestry (limited operations suitable for silviculture or deforestation) must possess forestland (hereinafter referred to as “owned forestland”) that is more than 3 ha where they can grow or deforest the trees (excluding the acquisition of deforestation standing trees and bamboos only)
- 4) Farms operating under a consignment agreement
- 5) Operations consigned to silviculture or producing materials or operations producing logs by purchasing standing trees

Agricultural management entities: Those who fall under either 1), 2), or 4) in the above definitions. Please be aware that the definition in the World Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2000 included farm households selling products, agricultural operations other than farms and agriculture service establishments.

Forestry management entities: Those who fall under either 3) or 5) in the above definitions.

Farm households: Households that farm on cultivated land that is 10 ares and over at the time of the

survey or households that farm on cultivated land under 10 ares but had an income of 150,000 yen or over by selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period. Furthermore farming is defined as crop farming, livestock raising, sericulture for commercial gain or home consumption or processing using home grown agricultural produce.

Commercial farm households: Farms with cultivated land of 30 ares and over or had an income of 500,000 yen or over by selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period.

Noncommercial farm households: Farms with cultivated land of under 30 ares and had an income of under 500,000 yen by selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period.

Agricultural holdings other than farm households: Agricultural holdings other than households (farms) that have cultivated land over 10 ares at the time of the survey period or had an income of 150,000 yen and over during the year prior to the survey period.

Agricultural holdings other than farm households were divided into three categories according to management objectives.

- 1) “Commercial operations” are operations whose main purpose is to sell agricultural products to acquire agricultural income. This also includes companies whose purpose is to supply basic material to the in-house processing factory. However, processing itself in this case is not included in agriculture.
- 2) “Livestock grazing management entities” are farm households and ranches that are entrusted to take care of livestock by cultivating feed crop. The farm households and ranches are cooperative pasture ranches whose main purpose is to share meadows and pastures by cultivating feed crop together. In addition, this also includes rural communities and agricultural associations that cultivate feed crop for the same purpose.
- 3) “Others” are entities other than operations with selling purposes and ranch management entities which have objectives to carry out tests and research (including companies that are experimental farms), services, welfare, education, and food self-sufficiency.

Agricultural service operations: Operations that are engaged in farming under consignment (including operations that produce and sell seedlings full time but not including farming operations). Specifically they are companies and individual operators of agriculture and livestock (silkworm) services such as nursery centers, rice centers, and sorting and screening fruit centers. These centers are operated by group farmers or agricultural cooperatives that consign farming (including the cosigning of members).

Forestry households: Forestry operations are households, corporations, associations other than corporations, and groups and countries that hold the title that possess forest land of 1 ha and above where silviculture or deforesting (excluding the acquisition of deforesting standing trees and bamboos only) can be conducted under the ownership or titles other than ownership. Households among the forestry operations are

called forestry households.

Forestry service establishments and such: Operations that are consigned to grow trees or are engaged in log production. Specifically

- 1) Operations that were consigned to grow trees a year prior to the survey period
- 2) Operations that were consigned to or purchased trees to engage in log production with an amount of log production of 50 m³ and above during the year prior to the survey period.

However, tabulation were subject to operations with 200 m³ and over for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry 2005 due to the change in the survey definition.

(B) Definitions on Farmland

The following concepts on farmland were summarized for the survey.

Categories of Farmland for the Census for Agriculture and Forestry

Cultivated land under Management (Paddy field Upland field Permanent tree land)	Self-owned land
	Rented cultivated land [eg.] • Ordinary tenanted land • Cultivated land with control rights • Cultivated land with consigned operations • Cultivated land by second renter • Cultivated land that is lent during harvest and returned to the landowner who does not manage the harvest at all • Cultivated public land other than waterside land where crops are cultivated
	Tacitly approved cultivated land within military ground
Other Cultivated land Under Management	Lease for one crop season (Borrowing land only for one crop season)
	Cultivated land lent to others [eg.] • Ordinary cultivated land lent to others • Cultivated land with consigned operations
	Abandoned cultivated land
	Forests

Cultivated land under management: Cultivated land that is managed by an agriculture and forestry management entity when the survey took place. The land is either owned and cultivated by the household, rented from other owners (rented cultivated land) and tacitly approved cultivated land within military grounds. Cultivated land is defined as follows:

- i. Cultivated land lent to others is not included in cultivated land under management
- ii. Must have crop land of 1 ares and over within the premises
- iii. Fallow land (fields that have not been in use for the past year but are scheduled to be in use)
- iv. Newly cultivated level land that has been harvest once at the time of the survey

Cultivated land under management was categorized and surveyed by the type of land use.

Type of Land Use of Cultivated Land under Management

Cultivated Land under Management	Paddy field	
	Premanent tree land	
	Fields	Ordinary fields
		Special land for meadows

Self-owned land: Cultivated land that is owned and cultivated by the household

Cultivated land rented from others: Cultivated land other than self-owned land that is used for farming that such as ordinary tenanted land, land that has usage rights determined by the Promotional Law on Reinforcing Management Foundations for Agriculture, land under contract (consigned management), land that is cultivated by a second renter or public land such as waterside land that is used to cultivate crops.

Land that was rented but was returned at the time of the survey but is scheduled to be rented was included as cultivated land rented from others.

Tacitly approved land in military grounds: Cultivated land presently within military grounds (including private land) owned by another party but can be used without restrictions. A pass may be needed to enter the premises.

Lease for one crop season: Cultivated land that is rented only for one season and is returned immediately after harvest.

Cultivated land lent to others: Opposite to the above cultivated land rented from others, this land is cultivated by a second party and not the owner. Contracted cultivation (consigned operations) was included into this category.

Abandoned cultivated land: Land that was not cultivated for over the past year and had no indication that it will be used in the next few years was not included in cultivated land under management.

Paddy fields: Land that is cultivated with a dyke to store water

Permanent tree land: Land of 1 ares and above cultivating the same type of trees such as fruit and trees with year-round production in a successive and regular manner.

Upland field: Cultivated land other than paddy fields and land under perennial crops

Ordinary upland field: All upland fields excluding land exclusive for pastures that normally cultivates grass crops or young trees in a normal state

Land exclusive for pastures: Land under fertility management with ongoing cultivation of grass

(C) Definition on Household Members

The following are definitions of household members.

Household members: Those who basically live together. Members include those who are migrant workers but do not include those who live away from home for educational and occupational reasons. This also excludes hired live-in workers.

Farm managers: Those who are responsible for the farming operations of that household.

Farming inheritors: Household members, who are 15 years old and over, and are known to succeed the farm in the next generation. This includes members who live away from home.

Household engaged in own farming: Household members, who are 15 years old and over, and were engaged in farming during the year prior to the survey period.

Agricultural work force: Among the household members who were engaged in farming, those who were engaged in farming during the year prior to the survey date or those among which were engaged in both farming and other jobs but were mainly engaged in subsistence farming

Core persons mainly engaged in farming: Household members (agricultural work force) mainly engaged in farming who are working full time. Therefore those who are engaged in farming full time.

(D) Definitions on Classifications

1) Classification by size of cultivated land under management

In Japan, the most basic index in classifying the size of farming management has conventionally been the area of cultivated land under management.

The reason for using the area of cultivated land in Japan is because agriculture in Japan was managed mainly by farm households and there are no general fixed size of farms as the land used for farming managed by farm households are scattered. Therefore, the concept of farms does not exist. To add abandoned cultivated land, native pastures, forests, and building premises and so forth into the farming area does not represent the actual situation. In addition, since cultivated land and native pastures, and forests all differ greatly in productive force that classifies the size of the area, it will be misleading to add these lands.

2) Classification by amount of sales of agricultural products

- (a) Another index used to classify the size of farming management, other than the above area of cultivated land under management, is the amount of sales of agricultural produce which is the result of farming management. This can be a common index for the category size including different management types. However, successive statistical problems arise as time-series comparison cannot be made due to the price variations in agricultural products.

Note: Hierarchical classification on the amount of sales of agricultural products is revised during every census considering the margin of gain in the price index in agricultural produce.

- (b) In Japan it will be misleading to classify the size of management only by the area of cultivated land under management as there are an increasing number of farm households who are engaged in livestock raising or horticulture without depending on cultivated land.

The above annual amount of sales of agricultural produce is used as a secondary index to respond to this situation but it is not a satisfactory classified index as it holds the successive statistical problems as stated above.

3) Classification of business and side-business

This classification is to classify the leading farm households in agriculture production combining the farming income and the farming work force.

- (a) Business farm households are farms whose main income is from farming with a farmer who is under 65 years old and works on the farm for sixty days and over.
- (b) Semi-business farm households are farms whose main income is not from farming with a farmer who is under 65 years old and works on the farm for sixty days and over
- (c) Side-business farm households are farms that do not have a farmer who is under 65 years old and works on the farms for sixty days and over

4) Classification of part-time farm households

In Japan classification of part-time business has conventionally been emphasized as a premise of family farm household economy however, there are cases where this does not represent the actual situation as major farm households can become part-time farm households by having children of the farm work part-time.

- (a) Full-time households are farms without a part-time worker in the household member
- (b) Part-time farm households are farms with more than one part-time worker in the household member
- (c) Primary part-time farm households are farms whose main income is from farming
- (d) Secondary part-time farm households are farms whose main income is not from farming

5) Classification of farm household by type of farm

Classification by agricultural management organizations is to classify by management type depending on the genre structure of the agricultural management in each farm. It is important to clarify

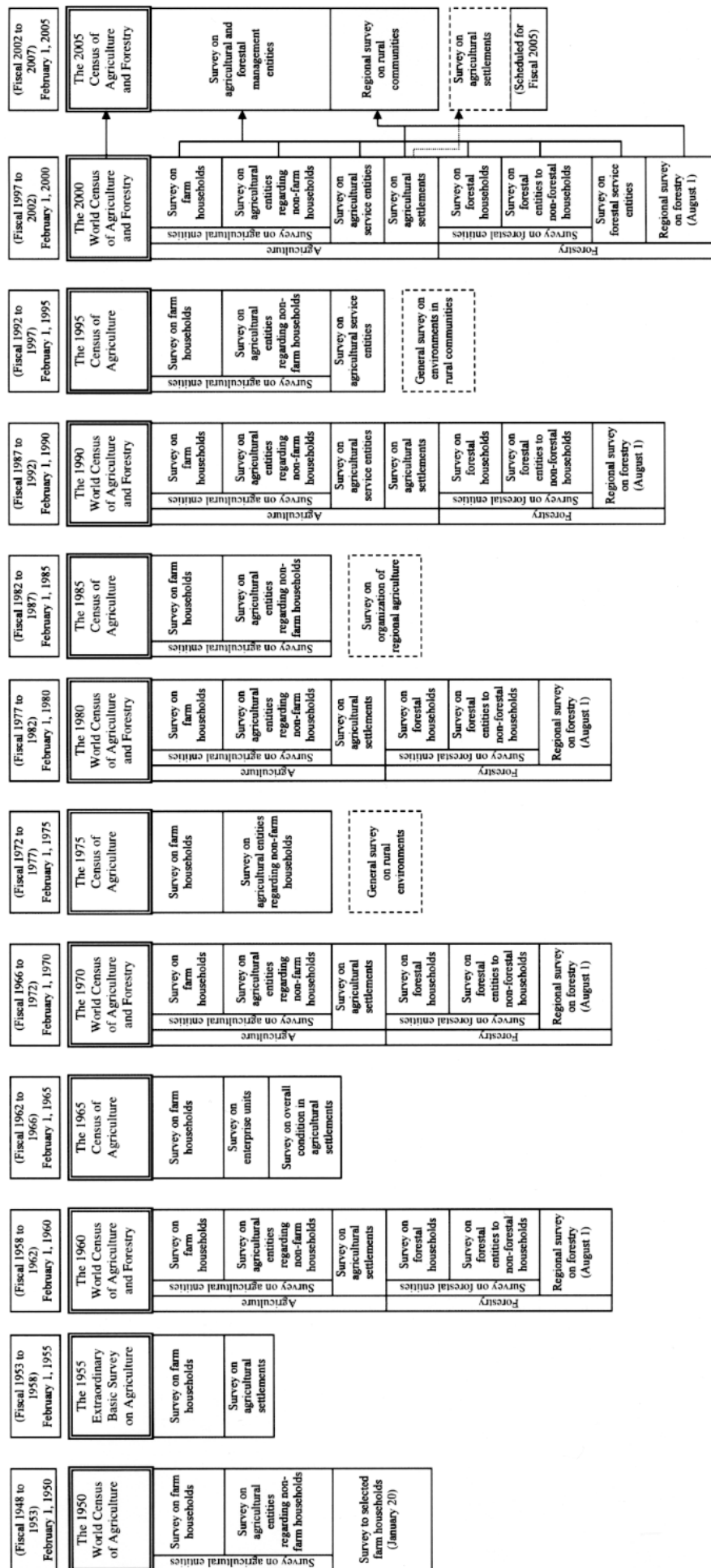
which agricultural genre the farm is focusing its management and what kind of genre they are combining to know which direction the farm is heading in development.

The specific way to classify the organization is to regulate the farm whose amount of the main agricultural product sales covers over 80 percent of the total income as the single farming and to regulate farms under 80 percent as multiple farming.

In this document, the latter is further classified into semi-single multiple farming when the total amount covers over 60 percent and under 80 percent and multiple farming are farms where the total amount covers under 60 percent.

Single farming are classified into secondary level based on each farming produce such as rice single farming and dairy single farming.

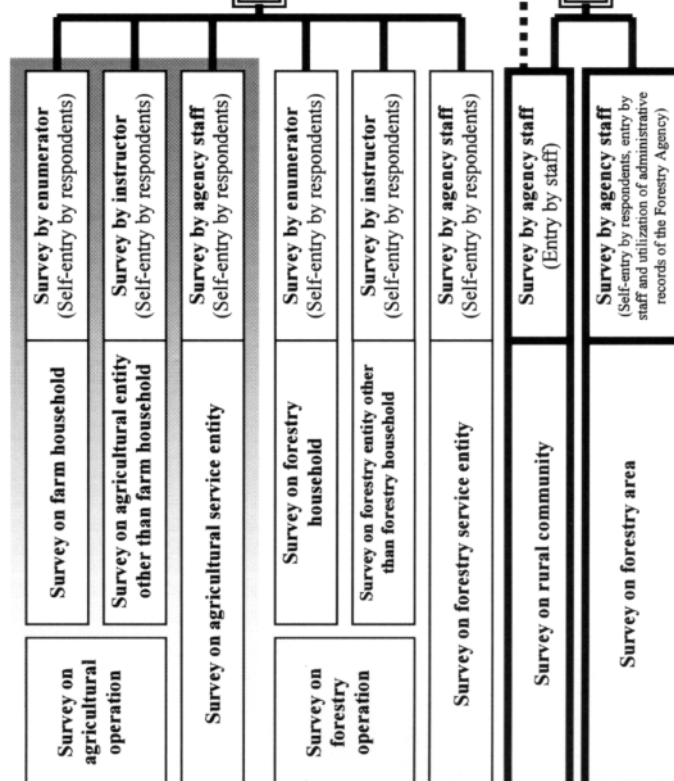
Appendix 1 History of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry



Appendix 2 Survey System of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005

Changes in the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005	
1	Survey on farm households, survey on agricultural entities to non-farm households, survey on agricultural service entities, survey on forestal households, survey on forestal entities to non-forestal households and survey on forestal service entities will be integrated into "Survey on Agricultural and Forestal Management Entities."
2	Survey on rural communities and survey on forestal communities will be integrated into "Survey on rural area."
3	To grasp the details about community activities in rural communities and functions in rural communities, "Survey on Rural communities," new approval statistics, will be implemented as a sample survey.

The World Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2000



* Simplified survey conducted to self-contained farm households in the 2000 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry will be abolished. In the 2005 Census, necessary data will be collected from a list of survey subject candidates (the conventional check list).

The Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2005

