

## Definitions

<b>A</b>	
Accumulation and concentration of agricultural land	Accumulation of agricultural land means owning or leasing farmland to expand farmland for utilization. Concentration of agricultural land means exchanging farmland use rights to eliminate farmland dispersion and allow farming to be conducted continuously without difficulty.
AFFrinnovation	AFFrinnovation which means initiatives for agriculture, forestry and fisheries operators to voluntarily cooperate with others to comprehensively and integrally promote agriculture, forestry and fisheries as the primary industry, manufacturing as the secondary industry and retailing as the tertiary industry to utilize regional resources for producing new added value.
African swine fever	African swine fever is an infectious disease caused by African swine fever (ASF) virus for pigs and wild boars. It is a high-mortality disease featuring fever and whole-body hemorrhagic lesions. There is no effective vaccine or therapy for this disease. ASF is seen chronically in Africa and an outbreak has been identified in Russia and its vicinity. In August 2018, China became the first Asian country to identify an outbreak of ASF. Since then, the disease has spread in Asia. No outbreak of this disease has been confirmed in Japan. This is a disease of pigs and wild boars and is not contagious to humans.
Agricultural irrigation facilities	These facilities are roughly divided into two types: irrigation facilities for providing irrigation water for farmlands and sewerage facilities for discharging surplus surface and soil water in farmlands. Irrigation facilities include dams and other water storage facilities, water intake facilities such as weirs, drains, pumping facilities, circular tank diversion works, farm ponds and other water supply and distribution facilities. Sewerage facilities include drainage channels and drainage pump stations. In addition, there are water control facilities to monitor, control and operate irrigation and sewerage facilities.
<b>B</b>	
Biomass	Biomass means organic resources of flora and fauna origin, excluding fossil resources. Biomass is made by organisms that create organic matter from inorganic water and CO <sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis using solar energy falling on the earth. These types of resources are renewable throughout its life cycle as long as there are organisms and solar energy.
<b>C</b>	
Calorie supply (Calorie intake)	Calorie supply refers to the total amount of calories from food that is supplied to the public, and calorie intake refers to the total amount of calories actually consumed by the public. As a rule, the value for calorie supply is taken from the Food Balance Sheet issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, while the value for calorie intake is taken from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey issued by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. It is necessary to keep in mind that calculations for both values are entirely different, since the calorie supply value includes food residue emerging inevitably in food industry processes, home food leftovers, etc.
Certified farmer (system)	The certified farmer system certifies plans for improving agricultural management drafted by farmers to attain targets for efficient and stable farm management in basic plans prepared by municipal governments to meet their respective conditions under the Agricultural Management Framework Reinforcement Act. For certified farmers, or those whose plans have been certified, various measures are primarily implemented, including low interest financing from the Super L loan system and other programs, measures to facilitate farmland consolidation and infrastructure improvement efforts to support business farmers.

Classical swine fever	Classical swine fever is an infectious disease caused by classical swine fever (CSF) virus for swine and wild boars. It develops symptoms such as fever, anorexia and prostration, featuring strong propagation and high fatality. The disease is still seen throughout the world including Asia. Japan eliminated the disease in 2007 before encountering its first epidemic in 26 years in September 2018. The disease infects swine and wild boars but not humans.
Community-based farm cooperatives	Farm cooperatives consist of farming households in certain regions that have developed relations through local communities or other geographical bases. Cooperative member households conduct farming through joint agriculture production. These cooperatives' forms and operations vary depending on regional conditions. Their operations range from the aggregation of diverted paddy fields and the communal use of communally purchased machines, to joint production and sales in which agricultural leaders play a central role.
Countryside stay	It is a "stay-type tourism in rural areas, rural communities" where visitors stay in rural areas and rural communities and enjoy meals and experiences using resources in rural areas during their stay. By providing a variety of tourism content that makes use of resources in rural areas, rural communities, such as lodging, meals, and experiences, and by encouraging visitors to stay long and consume in rural areas and rural communities, it is expected to maximize the benefits obtained by the region, revitalize the rural areas and rural communities and their increase in incomes, as well as becoming a threshold in the creation of related population focusing on migration and settlement in the rural areas and rural communities.
Creation of multipurpose paddy fields	To improve drainage by constructing drainage canals and culverts in paddy fields, so that upland field crops such as wheat and soybeans and vegetables can be grown through usual farming practices/farming management.
D	
Dilapidated farmland	A dilapidated farmland is a farmland that has been left uncultivated and dilapidated due to the abandonment of cultivation and is viewed objectively as unable to be used for growing crops with conventional farming methods.
E	
Ecosystem services	It refers to benefits that people can obtain from the ecosystem, including "supply services" such as food, water, wood, fiber, and fuel; "coordination services" such as climate stability and water purification; "cultural services" that provide recreational and spiritual benefits; and "infrastructure services" such as nourishment/nutrition cycling, soil formation, and photosynthesis.
EPA/FTA	EPA stands for Economic Partnership Agreement and FTA for Free Trade Agreement. An FTA is a treaty between particular countries or regions created for the purpose of reducing and repealing tariffs on goods and services trade barriers. An EPA is a treaty that adds rules on investment and protection of intellectual property to the basic contents of an FTA in order to enhance a wider range of economic relations. Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), member countries are allowed to liberalize trade with EPA or FTA partners as an exception to most-favored nation status on the following conditions: (1) "abolishment of tariffs and other restrictive trade regulations" for "essentially all trade", (2) abolishing such practices within a reasonable time frame (as a rule, within 10 years), and (3) refraining from enhancing tariffs and other trade barriers for nations other than EPA or FTA partners (under Article 24 and other sections of GATT).
ESG	ESG is investment, management, and business activities that take into account environment, social aspects, and governance.
F	
Family business	A family business agreement is a written arrangement that clarifies

agreement	business plans, each family member's role, working conditions, etc., for a farming family based on talks between family members. This agreement clarifies the roles of farming family members including women and successors, allowing a farming family to become subject to the preferential treatment of farmer annuity insurance premiums and file joint applications for the certified farmer system.
Food bank	A food bank is an organization that receives donations of unused and other still edible foods from food-related businesses and other entities, and provides it free of charge to those who are unable to obtain sufficient food due to poverty or disasters.
Food domestic production ratio	Food domestic production ratio is the share of domestic production of food provided in the country. It is an index used for the evaluation of domestic production, reflecting the activities of the domestic livestock industry regardless of the origin of the feed. The ratio calculates domestic production as domestically produced food using imported feed.
Food security	As for food security in Japan, the Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Basic Act states, "Even in the case that domestic supply and demand is or is likely to be significantly strained for a certain period, due to unexpected situations such as a poor harvest or interrupted imports, the minimum food supply required for the people shall be secured in order not to be a hindrance to the stability of peoples' lives and smooth operation of the national economy." Regarding global food security, meanwhile, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) states, "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient and safe food with nourishment/nutrition that meets their dietary pattern needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life." Food security is considered to have the following four points: (i) sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality (supply side), (ii) access to legal, political, economic, and social rights to food with nourishment/nutrition (access side), (iii) access to safe food with high nutritional value/nutritive value (utilization side), and (iv) stability in access to adequate food at any time (stability side)
Food self-sufficiency potential	<p>This concept expresses the potential capacity of food production in the Japanese agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The components of the food self-sufficiency potential for agricultural production are agricultural resources such as farmland and irrigation systems, agricultural technology, and people engaged in farming. The components of the food self-sufficiency potential for fishery production are potential production volume and people engaged in fishery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food self-sufficiency potential indicator</li> </ul> <p>This indicator shows the amount of calories supplied from food by fully utilizing the potential production capacity of Japan such as agricultural resources, people engaged in farming, and agricultural technology. Based on the premise that calorie efficiency is maximized, this indicator shows the amount of calories which could be supplied per person per day in the Japanese agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector. The indicator is comprised of the two patterns below. It also expresses the amount of calories which could be supplied that reflects the ratio of the total working hours of existing workforce to the working hours necessary for the production in each pattern (labor fill rate).</p> <p>(Pattern A) When rice and wheat are mainly cultivated by maximizing the calorie efficiency with consideration to nutritional balance</p> <p>(Pattern B) When potatoes are mainly cultivated by maximizing the calorie efficiency with consideration to nutritional balance</p>

Food self-sufficiency ratio	<p>This index indicates the share of domestic production in the total supply of food in Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self-sufficiency ratio for individual items: The following formula is used to calculate the self-sufficiency ratio on a weight basis for individual items</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Food self-sufficiency ratio calculation formula</p> <math display="block">\text{Self-sufficiency ratio for individual items} = \frac{\text{Domestic production volume}}{\text{Supply for domestic consumption}}</math> <math display="block">= \frac{\text{Domestic production volume}}{\text{Domestic production volume} + \text{Import volume} - \text{Export volume} \pm \text{Fluctuations in inventory}}</math> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total food self-sufficiency ratio: This ratio is an index for the total volume of food, and is expressed in both calorie supply basis and production value basis. Products made from domestic livestock raised with imported feed are not included in domestic production. The food self-sufficiency ratio for FY2018 and beyond is adjusted for changes in food consumption due to inbound (outbound) consumption. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total food self-sufficiency ratio on calorie supply basis: Calculated by dividing the value for the sum of the domestic calorie supply per person per day by the value for the calorie supply per person per day. In deriving the calorie supply, weight values for each item are converted to calories using the Standard Tables of Food Composition in Japan - 2020 - (Eighth Revised Edition), after which the calories of all items are totaled.</li> <li>• Total food self-sufficiency ratio on production value basis: Calculated by dividing the sum of the domestic production value of food by the total food supply value for domestic consumption. In deriving the monetary values, weight values are converted to production values using farm gate prices and import prices from domestic agricultural price and trade statistics, after which all production values are totaled.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Feed self-sufficiency ratio: This index indicates the share of domestic feed (excluding feed produced with imported materials used) in feed supplied to livestock, calculated in terms of total digestible nutrients (TDN) based on the Standard Tables of Feed Composition in Japan (2009).</li> </ul>
G	
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) are management activities in the agricultural production process to ensure various components of sustainability including food safety, environmental conservation and worker safety.
GLOBALG.A.P.	GLOBALG.A.P. is a GAP certification program with third-party certification established by Germany's FoodPLUS GmbH. Its vegetable and fruit standard and aquaculture standard are GFSI-recognized. This program has been in an extension mainly in Europe.
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)	Greenhouse gases heat the earth's surface by absorbing and radiating a portion of infrared radiation reflected from the ground. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change designates carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> , generated from paddy fields and final waste disposal sites), dinitrogen monoxide (N <sub>2</sub> O, generated during the process of manufacturing some raw ingredients for chemical products and from livestock waste), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs, used as coolants for air conditioning devices), as greenhouse gases: GHGs that should be reduced.
H	
HACCP	HACCP stands for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point. This process management system continuously monitors and records particularly

	important processes (Critical Control Point: processes such as heating and sterilization, detection of foreign materials by metal detectors, etc.) that lead to the prevention of hazards, based on predictions of hazards such as contamination with microbes, microorganisms, and metal contamination in each process from the acceptance of raw materials to the final product (Hazard Analysis). In June 2021, under the Act for Partial Amendment of the Food Sanitation Act, etc., in principle all food business operators (food production, preparation, sales, etc.) are required to implement sanitary control in accordance with HACCP.
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is a kind of Avian Influenza that is highly fatal to poultry. When poultry are infected with HPAI, they show general symptoms such as neurological, respiratory and digestive ones, and many of them die. In Japan, there has not been any case reported where humans were infected with HPAI through eating chicken eggs or meat.
Home meal replacement	Home meal replacements are between eating out at restaurants and preparing meals at home. They include commercially sold lunch boxes, ready-to-eat dishes and foods cooked and processed outside home that are consumed at home, school, workplace, etc., without cooking. These meals are perishable.
I	
Idle farmland	Farmland that falls under either of the following ① or ②: ① The first item cites a farmland that is unused for cultivation and is expected to remain unused for the purpose. ② The second cites a farmland that is used far less than other farmlands in the vicinity. (excluding farmland listed in ①)
ISO	It stands for International Organization for Standardization and is referred to as “ISO”, a non-governmental organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to standards for products and services, the ISO standards established by ISO include standards for mechanisms for managing organizational activities (management systems).
J	
JAS	JAS stands for Japanese Agricultural Standards. Based on the Act on Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS), the government establishes such standards for the quality, production process, etc. of Agricultural and Forestry Products (including food and drinks, agricultural, forestry, livestock, and marine products) Such JAS certification may be obtained from the third-party Certification Bodies and JAS seals (logos) may be affixed to the JAS certified Agricultural and Forestry Products as proof of such JAS certification.
JFS	JFS is an abbreviation for Japan Food Safety. It is a third-party certification standards for food safety management, developed by the Japan Food Safety Management Association (JFSM). JFS consists of three level standards. The structure of JFS can allow food business operators to step up sequentially. The original of all requirements in the standards, including the international standard level standards approved by GFSI, are written in Japanese. This makes it easier for small and medium-sized enterprises to work on. In addition, the standards are flexible and can be easily introduced in producing food to be eaten raw and fermentation of food, which are unique to the Japanese dietary culture/food culture.
L	
Local consumption of local products	This is an initiative for agriculture, forestry or fishery products (limited to food products) produced in domestic regions to be consumed in those regions. The initiative contributes to improving the food self-sufficiency ratio and to promoting AFFrinnovation through farmers’ markets and processing operations.



O	
OIE	OIE stands for Office International des Epizooties in French. It is currently called the World Organisation for Animal Health. It is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1924 to improve the health of animals. Japan joined the OIE in 1930. OIE's activities include provision of technical support for animal health-related issues, including prevention of animal diseases such as African swine fever, measures against drug resistance, and establishment of international standards on animals/livestock products trading and animal welfare.
R	
Rural community	The rural community is a fundamental regional unit where households are connected by local and family ties for farming or utilization of farming water in some municipal localities. These communities have close relationships for a wide range of activities including maintenance and management of irrigation facilities, use of farming equipment, and marriages and funerals. They have developed many characteristic traditions and function as autonomous or administrative units.
S	
Smart agriculture	Smart agriculture refers to agriculture using advanced technologies such as robots, AI, and IoT. The use of drones and robotic agricultural machines is expected to save labor and automate farming work, while the use of data is expected to improve the quality and productivity of agricultural products.
Sustainable development goals (SDGs)	<p>SDGs stands for Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the entire international community's development goals for 2030, by unanimous adoption at the United Nations Summit in September 2015. There are 17 goals, including those for the eradication of famine and poverty, economic growth and employment, and climate change countermeasures. The SDGs are non-binding goals urging each country to take voluntary actions in accordance with its conditions. Japan created the "SDGs Promotion Headquarters" in May 2016 to implement the SDGs. The headquarters decided on the "SDGs Implementation Guideline," spelling out Japan's vision and priorities for implementing the SDGs, and the SDGs Action Plan, including the direction and major initiatives for providing Japan's SDGs models.</p> <p>Here are the icons for the 17 goals:</p> <div data-bbox="726 1507 1177 1568"> </div> <div data-bbox="521 1597 1375 2000"> </div>

T	
TPP	<p>TPP stands for Trans-Pacific Partnership. The TPP agreement is an EPA in the Asia-Pacific region that will liberalize not only customs duty on goods, but also services and investments, and establish rules in a wide range of areas, including intellectual property, financial services, and e-commerce. Negotiations for the TPP agreement reached an agreement in principle in 2015, and the agreement was signed by 12 countries (Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the U.S., and Vietnam) in 2016. Following the announcement of the U.S. withdrawal in 2017, 11 countries, excluding the U.S., held discussions, and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) entered into force in 2018.</p>
W	
Washoku; Traditional dietary cultures of the Japanese	<p>In December 2013, UNESCO registered “Washoku; traditional dietary culture of the Japanese” as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the UNESCO. “Washoku” is the Japanese diet practice based on the Japanese people’s spirit of “respecting nature.” It has the following four features: (i) various fresh ingredients and respect for their natural flavors, (ii) nutritional balance that supports healthy dietary pattern, (iii) emphasis on the beauty of nature and seasonal changes in the presentation, and (iv) deep ties to New Year's and other regular annual events</p>
WCS	<p>WCS stands for whole crop silage, meaning a feed that is made by harvesting berries, stems, and leaves integrally for lactic fermentation. WCS rice is produced for WCS for livestock, contributing to the effective utilization of paddy fields and the improvement of feed self-sufficiency ratio.</p>
WTO	<p>WTO is the abbreviation of World Trade Organization. It is an international organization established in January 1995 to further a framework for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a result of the Uruguay Round Negotiations. The headquarters is located in Geneva, and 164 countries and regions have joined as of January 2023. Its purpose is to promote trade liberalization by lowering trade barriers, providing a forum for multilateral trade negotiations and settling international trade conflicts.</p>

## Basic Terminology of Statistics

### (1) Classification of agriculture management entities (2020 Census of Agriculture and Forestry)

Terminology	Definition
Agriculture management entities	An establishment that performs agricultural production either directly or on contract and fulfills one of the following conditions: (1) manages 30 ares or more cultivated land, (2) possesses a planted area or cultivated area or a number of livestock being raised or delivered that is equal to or greater than a predetermined standard (e.g., 15 ares for outdoor grown vegetables, 350 square meters for vegetables grown in facilities, one cow), (3) accepts farm work on contract. (Censuses of Agriculture and Forestry from 1990, 1995 and 2000 regard agriculture management entities as the combination of commercial farm households, agricultural holdings other than a farm household, and agricultural service enterprises.)
Individual management entities	Entities that conduct business as individuals (households), not including corporate entities.
Business farming entities	Individual management entities whose main source of income (50% or more) is farming, and which have at least one family member under the age of 65 who is engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more per year.
Semi-business farming entities	Individual management entities whose main income (50% more than) is from sources other than agriculture, and which have at least one family member under the age of 65 who is engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more per year
Side-business farming entities	Individual management entities without members under the age of 65 engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more per year
Group management entities	Agriculture management entities that do not fall under Individual management entities.
Single farming entities	Entities whose main agricultural product sales account for 80% or more of income from all agriculture product sales.
Semi-multiple farming entities	Entities whose main agricultural product sales account for 60% to less than 80% of income from all agriculture product sales.
Multiple farming entities	Entities whose main agricultural product sales account for less than 60% of income from all agriculture product sales (excluding the management entities without any sales).

### (2) Classification of agriculture management entities

#### (Definitions from 2005 Census of Agriculture and Forestry to 2015 Census of Agriculture and Forestry)

Terminology	Definition
Agriculture management entities	Same as (1).
Family management entities	Individual management entities or a single-household corporation entity.
Organized management entities	Agriculture management entities that do not fall under family management entities.



### (3) Classification of farm households

Terminology	Definition
Farm household	Household engaged in farming and managing cultivated land of 10 ares or more, or earning 150,000 yen or more per year from sales of agricultural products.
Commercial farm household	Farm household managing cultivated land of 30 ares or more, or earning 500,000 yen or more per year from sales of agricultural products.
Business farm household	Farm household whose main source of income (50% or more) is farming, and which possesses at least one family member under the age of 65 who is engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more a year.
Semi-business farm household	Farm household whose main income (50% or more) is from sources other than agriculture and which possess at least one family member under the age of 65 who is engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more a year.
Side-business farm household	Farm household without any members under the age of 65 engaged in self-employed farming for 60 days or more a year (farm households other than business and semi-business farm households).
Full-time farm household	A farm household without family members who are part-time farmers.
Part-time farm household	A farm household with one or more members who are part-time farmers.
Farm household earning main income from farming	A part-time farm household earning more income from farming than from others
Farm household earning main income from other jobs	A part-time farm household earning more income from non-farming jobs than from farming
Noncommercial farm household	A farm household managing cultivated land of less than 30 ares, and earning less than 500,000 yen per year from sales of agricultural products.
Agricultural holding other than farm household	A holding other than farm household managing cultivated land of 10 ares or more, or earning 150,000 yen or more per year from sales of agricultural products.
Agricultural services enterprise	An enterprise conducting farm work on contract (including enterprise other than agricultural holding, specializing in production and sale of seedlings).
Land tenure non-farm household	A household other than a farm household possessing 5 ares or more in cultivated land and abandoned cultivated land

Note: Definitions are based on the survey system of the 1990 Census of Agriculture and Forestry and the 2000 Census of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### (4) Farm household economics

Terminology	Definition
Agricultural income	Agricultural gross income (total income earned by farming) minus agricultural expenditure (all expenses required for farming)
Income related business of agricultural production	Gross income related business of agricultural production (gross income from businesses such as agricultural processing, farm household inns, farm restaurants and tourist farms, which are related to agriculture and managed by agriculture management entities) minus expenditures of related business of agricultural production (including labor and material costs required for the related business of agricultural production)
Non-agricultural business income	Business income other than agriculture or related business of agricultural production (income from forestry, fishery, commerce, and industry as a side business in addition to agriculture) minus non-agricultural business expenditure (employment expenses, material cost, and other expenses incurred in the business)

#### (5) Agricultural labor

(b) Agricultural labor

		Involvement in farming		Household member of individual management entities	
		Engaged in farming			Not engaged in farming
		Mainly farming	Mainly other		
Status during regular hours	Engaged mainly in work	<div><div><div>Core persons mainly engaged in farming</div><div>(1)</div></div><div>(2)</div></div>		<p>As a rule, people who live and earn a living together</p> <p>(1) Core persons mainly engaged in farming Household members 15 years old and over who are working mainly in agriculture during regular hours.</p> <p>(2) Household members engaged in own farming Household members 15 years old and over who are engaged in self-employed farming for one day or more per year.</p> <p>* Housework, school, etc.</p>	
	Other *				
Permanently employed worker		<p>A worker employed mainly for agricultural (forestry) management with a contract (including oral contract) period of at least 7 months per year (including those employed without specifying a contract period).</p> <p>Foreign technical interns employed with a contract period of at least 7 months are also included.</p> <p>In the case of agricultural management, employees include employed persons for the purpose of agriculture and/or agricultural production related businesses.</p>			

Temporarily employed worker	<p>A day worker or seasonal worker temporarily employed for agricultural (forestry) management other than a permanently employed worker, including mutual help among farm households (labor exchange) and voluntary help (labor accepted for free).</p> <p>However, the workforce of agricultural (forestry) labor that is entrusted to others is not included.</p> <p>In addition, it includes workers who are employed mainly for business other than agricultural (forestry) management work but temporarily engaged in agricultural (forestry) management, as well as those who are employed as “permanently employed workers” with a contract period of at least 7 months but resigned before reaching that period.</p> <p>In the case of agricultural management, employees include employed persons for the purpose of agriculture and businesses related to agricultural production.</p>
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#### (6) Newcomers in agriculture (definition used in the survey on Newcomers in Agriculture)

		Type of involvement in farming			Newcomers in agriculture
		Mainly engaged in agriculture as self-employed	Employed full-time by corporations, etc.	Just entering farming	<p>Defined as individuals who fulfill one of the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) New self-employed farmers Members of individual management entities whose living status has changed anytime within a year of the survey date from “student” or “employed in other work” to “new graduate who has become a farmer” or “a new farmer who changed occupations.”</p> <p>(2) New employed farmers Persons engaged in farming who have been hired by corporations anytime within a year of the survey date and work for their employers for 7 months or more a year.</p> <p>(3) New entries Persons responsible for farming started anytime within a year of the survey date by securing land and funds on their own, and their partners.</p> <p>Entrants to farming soon after graduation from school</p> <p>New self-employed farmers who have changed their status from “student” to “engaged mainly in farming,” as well as new employed farmers who were recently students.</p>
Status before farming	Student	<div><div>Entrants to farming soon after graduation from school</div><div>(1) New self-employed farmers</div></div>	<div><div>(2) New employed farmers</div></div>	<div><div>(3) New entries</div></div>	
	Employed in other work				
	Engaged in housework and child rearing / Other				

## (7) Classification of agriculture area

Terminology	Definition
Classification of agriculture area	Classification of present and former cities, wards, towns, and villages (hereinafter referred to as “municipalities”) based on fundamental conditions (e.g., cultivated, forest and grazing land shares, farmland gradients) that define the structure of regional agriculture
Category	Standard index (fulfills one of the following conditions)
Urban area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present and former municipalities where the DID's share of habitable land is 5% or more with a population density of 500 persons per square kilometer or more or a DID population of 20,000 or more.</li> <li>- Present and former municipalities where the residential area's share of habitable land is 60% or more with a population density of 500 persons per square kilometer or more. Regions with forest and grazing land's share of 80% or more are excluded.</li> </ul>
Flat farming area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present and former municipalities where cultivated land accounts for 20% or more of the total area with forest and grazing land accounting for less than 50% of the total area. However, areas where all paddy fields with gradients of 1/20 or more and all upland fields with gradients of 8° or more account for 90% or more of the total area are excluded.</li> <li>- Present and former municipalities where cultivated land accounts for 20% or more of the total area, with forest and grazing land accounting for 50% or more of the total area and with all paddy fields with gradients of 1/20 or more and all upland fields with gradients of 8° or more accounting for less than 10% of the total area.</li> </ul>
Hilly farming area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present and former municipalities where cultivated land accounts for less than 20% of the total area, other than urban and mountainous farming areas.</li> <li>- Present and former municipalities where cultivated land accounts for 20% or more of the total area, other than urban and flat farming areas.</li> </ul>
Mountainous farming area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Present and former municipalities where forest and grazing land accounts for 80% or more of the total area, with cultivated land accounting for less than 10% of the total area.</li> </ul>
<p>Notes: 1) Order of priority: Urban area → Mountainous farming area → Flat and hilly farming area</p> <p>2) As a rule, DID (Densely Inhabited Districts) are defined as areas where basic district units, as defined by the national census, with populations densities of 4,000 per km<sup>2</sup> or more are adjacent to each other and the total population of these conjoined districts is 5,000 or more.</p> <p>3) Gradient refers not to the gradient of cultivated land per parcel, but to the main topographical gradient as grouped land.</p> <p>4) The combination of the hilly and mountainous farming area categories is referred to as hilly and mountainous area.</p> <p>5) Former municipalities are those that were classified as municipalities as of February 1, 1950.</p>	

**(8) Agricultural regions nationwide**

Agricultural region	Prefecture	Agricultural region	Prefecture
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Kinki	Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama
Tohoku	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima	Chugoku Sanin	Tottori, Shimane
		Sanyo	Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi
Hokuriku	Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui	Shikoku	Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi
Kanto/Tosan	Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma  Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa  Yamanashi, Nagano	Kyushu	Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita  Miyazaki, Kagoshima
Northern Kanto		Northern Kyushu	
Southern Kanto		Southern Kyushu	
Tosan			
Tokai	Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie	Okinawa	Okinawa

**(9) Definition of other terminology**

Terminology	Definition
Total agricultural output	The sum of output of each item of final products from agriculture production activities multiplied by the farm household's yard sales price for each item
Agricultural production income	Total agricultural output minus physical expenses (including depreciation and indirect taxes) such as fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, pesticide, plant protection chemicals, and utilities, plus current subsidies
Gross domestic product on agriculture	Domestic production on agriculture minus intermediate inputs such as fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, pesticide, plant protection chemicals, and utilities