

# 1. Survey Objectives

## (1) Basic Role of Census of Agriculture and Forestry

The Census of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan was first conducted in 1950 in keeping with the World Programme for Census of Agriculture 1950, advocated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Forestry Census has been conducted since 1960. Thereafter, Japan has conducted the World Census of Agriculture and Forestry every ten years based on international convention focused on economic statistics. Japan has also conducted the Agricultural Census in the interim years between each World Census keeping in mind its original national perspective. From the 2005 Census of Agriculture and Forestry, the Forestry Census has been conducted every five years to ensure a unified and timely grasp of agricultural and forestry management. The 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry is the thirteenth report for agriculture and the seventh report for forestry. (Refer to Appendix 1 for details.)

The main roles of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry are outlined below:

### **a. To Grasp the basic structure of and situation in agriculture/forestry and rural areas**

The Census aims to clarify the basic structure of and changes in agriculture/forestry and rural areas in Japan, as well as to clarify the nation's overall land and labor force resources in order to provide data for planning, drafting, and promoting agriculture/forestry policy.

### **b. Compile small area statistics on agriculture/forestry and promote use of statistics locally**

Regarding the basic structure of agriculture/forestry and rural areas, the Census yields statistics on all small areas, such as municipalities and rural communities, in addition to yielding statistics at the national, agricultural region and prefectural level, thereby contributing to the promotion of agriculture/forestry policies at each of these three levels.

### **c. Acquire population information for effective use in sampling surveys**

The Census enables preparation and provision of population information in sample surveys which will be conducted in line with the new directions of agriculture/forestry policy development.

### **d. Make statistics available for international comparison**

The Census enables the preparation and provision of statistics needed for international comparisons of agriculture and forestry based on the requirements of FAO.

## (2) Issues Concerning the 2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry

Regarding the preparation of data on the production structure and working structure in the agriculture/forestry in Japan, it is important to grasp precisely the actual situation of farmers and status of rural resources such as farm land and forests, and the situation of their conservation and utilization in order to execute various policies appropriately as the nation moves further ahead

"fostering effective and stable agriculture/forestry management", "making full use of the multi-functionality of agriculture/forestry and rural areas" and "promoting rural areas" based on the basic philosophy of the "Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas Basic Act" and " Forest and Forestry Basic Act".

Furthermore, on the basis of changes in survey surroundings, such as the public's increased awareness of the need to protect personal information, it is necessary that surveys be conducted smoothly and efficiently. The 2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry played a key role in the Census of Agriculture and Forestry mentioned here in 1.1., and fully reflected the improvements and reviews described in 1.3., below.

### **(3)Improvement and Review of the 2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry**

The 2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan fully addressed issues that made sure the surveys would be conducted smoothly and efficiently in answer to changes in the surroundings of Japan's agriculture/forestry and rural areas as well as changes in survey and respondent surroundings, exemplified by as mentioned above by a keen awareness of the need to safeguard personal information. In this regard, reviews and improvement of survey methods and survey content were comprehensive, as described hereinafter.

#### **【Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities】**

##### **a. Review of Register of Proposed Management Entities**

To reduce the workload of Census enumerators, the Register of Proposed Management Entities, which had to be filled out in advance of the actual survey, the layout and content were made more streamlined for faster entry of information.

##### **b. Simplifying and Streamlining Survey Items**

To reduce the burden on respondents and enumerators in entering and checking information in the questionnaire, low ranking survey items that could be obtained from other statistics were either simplified or replaced, speeding up understanding of the basic structures of the agriculture and forestry environment.

##### **c. New Survey Items**

- (1) New survey content was added to give a better grasp of the capital and investment situation from sectors other than agriculture to the agricultural sector. This new content is aimed at helping to vitalize local economies through cooperation between the agricultural sector which is the key industry of rural society and commercial and industrial sectors.
- (2) New survey items were added to ensure a better grasp of efforts to promote Japanese agricultural exports.
- (3) For a more detailed grasp of forestry operations I, tree thinning operations were divided into the two categories of "thinning" (cut and dispose of) and " thinning" (cut and utilize)

#### **d. Unified Survey Date**

In the past, the survey was conducted as of December 1st of the previous year in Okinawa Prefecture. However, from the point view of streamlining and obtaining nationwide survey results at one time, the survey date was changed to that of the other prefectures as of February 1st.

#### **e. Unified Survey Implementation**

Three separate questionnaires, which were for Hokkaido, general prefectures and Okinawa prefecture, were unified into one because the survey date could be unified.

### **【Survey of Rural Areas】**

#### **a. Review of Survey Method**

##### **(1) Questionnaire for Municipalities**

The survey method was changed from interviews by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as MAFF) to a self-completion survey sent and returned by mail.

Furthermore, online reporting became available if requested by municipalities.

##### **(2) Questionnaire for Rural Communities**

The survey method was changed from interviewing the representative of a rural community by MAFF officers to self-completion by the representative of the community assisted by a survey enumerator.

Or should the representative of a rural community prefer, a survey interview conducted by an enumerator is also possible.

#### **b. Abolishment of Survey on Agricultural Settlements**

The Survey on Agricultural Settlements (sampling survey), conducted as a supplementary survey to the 2005 Census of Agriculture and Forestry, was abolished from the viewpoint of simplification of the survey system and taking into account the use of survey results.

However, community activities in rural communities were accurately grasped in the Survey on Rural Areas (Questionnaire for Rural community).

#### **c. Prioritized Survey Items**

Survey items were prioritized to grasp the basic structure of rural areas and limited so the enumerator could grasp the situation taking into account usage of survey results in the light of the change of the survey method from interview by MAFF officers to the use of enumerators.

#### **d. Updated Survey Items**

New content added to the Questionnaire for Rural Communities to grasp the total number of households in the communities and conditions of community activities (holding of meetings, agricultural associations, etc.) is a step toward revitalizing rural areas.

### **e. Use of Administrative Records**

The “legal zoning designations” and other related items were grasped through use of administrative records from the viewpoint of survey efficiency and to reduce the burdens enumerators and survey recipients. Those were not clearly grasped by survey.

## **2. Legal Basis**

This survey was conducted based on the “Statistics Law” (Act No. 53, enacted in 2007), the “Enforcement Order of the Statistics Law” (Act No. 334, enacted in 2008), the “Regulations on the Census for Agriculture and Forestry” (Act No. 39, enacted in 1969) and subjects stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries based on the regulations of the Census for Agriculture and Forestry (May 20, 2004 Ministry Notice No. 1071).

In Japan, important statistical surveys, conducted 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 Communications as a designated statistical survey.

Designated statistical surveys are required by the Statistics Law to report back to respondents (survey subjects/recipients) and to protect the confidentiality of the survey content.

### 3. Survey System

The survey system for the 2010 Census for Agriculture and Forestry is as follows:

#### Survey system for 2010 World Census for Agriculture and Forestry

Type	Period	Organization	Method	Main Survey Items
Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities	February 1, 2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Prefectures – Municipalities – Supervisors – Enumerators	Self-completion survey by survey targets	Management style, household conditions, farm management characteristics, area of cultivated land under management, possession of farming equipment, workforce on farms, area under cultivation, livestock breeding conditions, product sales amounts, contracting and consigning farming, area of owned forest, forestry workforce, transplanting area, materials production amounts, forest product sales, contracting and consigning forestry operations
Survey of Rural Areas (municipalities questionnaire)		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Regional agricultural administration offices – District agricultural offices – Statistics and information centers	Distribution of questionnaires by mailing from Statistics and Information Centers to municipalities or distribution and collection on-line.	Forest area, forest and field area, facilities utilizing local resources (sites directly selling product)
Survey of Rural communities (rural communities questionnaire)		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Regional agricultural administration offices – District agricultural offices – Statistics and information centers – enumerators	Enumerators distribute questionnaires to representatives of rural communities and collect the results. However, interview surveys may also be conducted when such a request is made by an expert.	Location, number of households in the community, total land area, area of cultivated land, holding of meetings, existence of associations, preservation of local resources.

## **(1) Scope of Surveys**

### **a. Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities**

The subjects of this survey are Agriculture and forestry management entities.

Agriculture and forestry management entities are defined as those engaged in or who have been entrusted to conduct (consigned) agriculture and forestry production activities where the area and number of feed livestock of the production or operation are above a certain size.

Furthermore, the register containing the names and addresses of individuals and organizations that are possible agriculture and forestry management entities is called the "Register of Proposed Management Entities for Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities". This register is used to compile information for maintaining consistency with the results from the previous census.

### **b. Survey on Rural Areas**

The rural areas are recognized as municipalities having rural communities, areas in municipalities included in forest planning areas stipulated in Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Forest Law (Law No. 249, 1951). This survey targets these areas. However, rural communities where the entire area was designated for urbanization were excluded from this survey.

The rural community is a rural society formed through farming in parts of a municipality. Rural communities are essentially self-generated rural social units formed by families having territorial and blood relationships creating various groups and social relationships.

## **(2) Demographic Range of Survey Area**

The survey covers the entire nation.

## **(3) Survey Organization and Activities**

This survey is divided into two sections: (1) the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities through the network of MAFF-prefectures-municipalities-supervisors - enumerators, and (2) the Survey on Rural Areas through the network of MAFF-regional agricultural administration offices-district agricultural offices-statistics and information centers - enumerators.

The national government consigns the conducting of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry to prefectures and municipalities, which are local government organizations. The expenses associated with conducting the census are covered by the national government.

The following explains the roles of each organization and the allocation of staff for conducting the census.

### **a. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

MAFF designs the survey, creates the census forms and survey guidelines, develops the

survey/tabulation program, supervises the prefectures and local statistics offices, tabulates the nationwide survey results, and documents the reports.

Operations involving the Census of Agriculture and Forestry are carried out by a staff of 14 within the Statistics Department, Management and Structure Statistics Division, Census Statistics Office under the Minister's Secretariat.

#### **b. Prefectures**

There are a total of 47 prefectures in Japan, which serve as local governments. For this survey, the prefectures supervised the local municipalities, inspected survey forms and tabulated tentative values for the Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities.

The prefectures have sections in charge of statistical surveys. These sections conduct the surveys consigned to them by the national government, as well as surveys specifically for the prefecture. There are usually three or four people in charge of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry, although the number may vary depending on the prefecture.

#### **c. Municipalities**

There are 1,784 municipalities in Japan, which also serve as local governments. On average there are 38 municipalities per prefecture (minimum: 15, maximum: 185).

For this survey, the municipalities established the survey area, selected supervisors and enumerators and inspected survey forms. Municipalities also have sections in charge of statistical surveys. These sections conduct the surveys consigned to them by the national government, as well as surveys specifically for the municipality. There are usually two or three people in charge of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry, although the number may vary depending on the municipality.

#### **d. Supervisors**

Approximately 11,000 people were appointed nationwide as supervisors by prefectural governors for the Census of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities. The supervisors were in charge of supervising the enumerators and inspecting census forms collected by the enumerators.

#### **e. Enumerators**

Approximately 157,000 people nationwide were appointed as enumerators by prefectural governors for the Census of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities. The enumerators

were in charge of actually conducting and examining the survey.

Approximately 6,200 people nationwide were also appointed as enumerators by directors of regional agricultural administration offices for the Survey on Rural Areas.

#### **f. Regional Agricultural Administration Offices**

There are seven Regional Agricultural Administration Bureaus in Japan that are supervising statistics & information centers under their jurisdiction.

They also inspect the surveys carried out by the statistics & information centers under their jurisdiction.

For the 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry, the Regional Agricultural Administrative Bureaus conducted the survey in cooperation with statistical sections of the prefectures where the offices are located.

#### **g. District Agricultural Offices**

Regional Agricultural Administration Offices have one District Agricultural Office in each prefecture other than the prefecture where the office is located. These district offices supervise the statistics & information centers under their jurisdiction and inspect survey forms for the Survey on Rural Areas.

For the 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry, the District Agricultural Offices conducted the survey in cooperation with statistical sections of the prefectures where the offices are located.

#### **h. Statistics and Information Centers**

There are 183 statistics & information centers (as of February 1, 2010) that were in charge of conducting and inspecting the Survey on Rural Areas.

For the 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry, these statistics & information centers carried out the survey with the cooperation of the statistics sections of municipalities falling under the jurisdiction of the center.



## 4. Survey Progress

2007		Began studies for implementation of the 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry
	October	Held first Census Study Session Studied issues and approaches for the 2010 census
	December	Held second Census Study Session. Studied 2010 census form and trial surveys
2008	February	Conducted a trial survey regarding survey methods as of Feb. 1
	March	Held third Census Study Session. Studied execution of 2010 census.
	July	Conducted trial survey regarding survey contents as of July 1
	September	Held fourth Census Study Session. Studied overview of plan for 2010 World Census.
	November	Submitted questions to the Statistics Committee
2009	January	Received response from Statistics Committee
	April	Main points of 2010 World Census were determined
	May	Held central meetings (MAFF provides explanation to prefectures)
	June	Meetings for each survey preparation block (MAFF provides explanation to prefectures)
	July	Held survey preparation meetings (prefectures provide explanations to municipalities)
	August	Designated rural communities, established survey zones.
	September	Determined rural communities and survey zones
	October	Meetings for each survey execution block (MAFF provides explanation to prefectures) Held execution/inspection meetings (prefectures provide explanations to municipalities) Appointed supervisors
	November	Created a list of candidate subjects
2010	January	Appointed enumerators Held execution/inspection explanation meetings (municipalities provide explanations to enumerators)
	February	Conducted World Census as of February 1 Held meeting to explain electronic tabulation (MAFF provides explanation to prefectures)
	Feb~Aug	Inspected and tabulated census forms.
	September	Made (preliminary) report of results on September 7
	November	Made (summary) report of result on November 26
2011	March	Made final report of results on March 24
	September 2011 ~ March 2012	Published reports and analysis with detailed tabulations, posted information on website

## 5. Budget

The following table provides a breakdown of expenses in conducting the 2010 Census for Agriculture and Forestry for each fiscal year (April to March of the following year)

### Operating Budget for 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry

Unit: 1,000 yen

Expenditure Item	Total	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011
Trial survey	36,150	18,329	17,821			
Preparatory survey	0					
Review of range of agricultural settlement	0					
Survey of agricultural and forestry management entities	6,543,091			5,449,040	1,020,952	73,099
Survey of rural arrears	348,856			279,800	34,640	34,416
Survey on Agricultural settlement	0					
Preparations for machine data calculations	205,327			109,174	96,153	
Census study meetings	9,630	6,299	3,331			
PR & advertising	55,354			55,354		
Honorariums	46,554				46,554	
Common expense	24,360	22,800	1,560			
Survey preparation expense	65,457	38,155	27,302			
Preparations for establishing range of agricultural settlement	25,213		25,213			
Common expense (discretionary expense)	30,820		18,518		10,122	2,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,390,812</b>	<b>85,583</b>	<b>93,745</b>	<b>5,893,368</b>	<b>1,208,421</b>	<b>109,695</b>

#### Notes:

1. All expenses incurred by the prefectures and municipalities were covered by MAFF in the form of consignment fees.

Consignment fees for prefectures: 6,019,960,000 yen

2. The main expenses in conducting the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities are as follows:

Salaries for supervisors: 250,998,000 yen

Salaries for enumerators: 4,375,814 yen

Cost for computer tabulation of results at prefectures: 729,508,000 yen

Expenses related to publishing reports: 79,592,000 yen

## **6. Public Relations**

In order to effectively conduct the 2010 Census of Agriculture and Forestry it is essential to have the understanding and cooperation of many members of the society. As such, it is very important to develop aggressive and effective public relations and promotional activities.

Furthermore, revisions and improvements were made regarding the survey method and items. As such, the revised content, background and other key considerations had to be explained to the major agriculture and forestry organizations, which are contributors to the survey, in order to obtain their understanding and support for a smooth implementation of the survey.

For this purpose, PR and advertising activities were aggressively implemented at the following stages.

### **(1)Public Relations Programs of MAFF**

Advertising and public relations activities were conducted extensively not only by MAFF, but also by regional agricultural administrative bureaus and offices, statistics & information centers and others.

- a. Created a symbol to be used starting with the first report.
- b. Printed business cards with the symbol and mascot character for those in charge of the Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
- c. Created and distributed posters and brochures for the 2010 Census.
- d. Created, distributed and showed promotion videos and DVDs for the World Agriculture and Forestry Census 2010.
- e. Updated the homepage for the 2010 Census.
- f. Published the MAFF (including regional agricultural administrative bureaus) e-mail magazine.
- g. Took part in government PR radio programs.
- h. Conducted PR through the e-Stat (general website for government statistics) homepage.
- i. Contributed materials and articles for agriculture and forestry-related magazines.
- j. Advertised in national and regional newspapers and magazines.
- k. Provided information to the mass media such as press clubs.
- l. Provided an overview of the census to agriculture and forestry groups and asked for their cooperation.

MAFF also approached survey subjects with "Request for Cooperation" notices to enhance their awareness and understanding of the survey execution. Furthermore, an instructional video and DVD entitled "Conducting the Survey" was prepared for the supervisors and enumerators so that they could obtain a thorough understanding of the survey contents.

## **(2)Public Relations Activities by Prefecture and Municipality**

Prefectures and municipalities also conducted advertising and public relations activities, taking into consideration the content of the approaches taken by MAFF. Prefectures and municipalities advertised in PR magazines, displayed posters, distributed pamphlets, provided information to local mass media such as prefecture-based press clubs, showed PR videos and DVDs and made aggressive use of public media operated by the prefectures and municipalities.

## 7. Making Survey Results Public

A preliminary report on all tabulated results (tentative) for the Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities and Survey on Rural Areas was officially released on September 7, 2010, a second report (approximate results) was released on November 26, 2010 and a third (final) report was released on March 24, 2011.

Details were released through the sequential publications listed below.

- Volume 1    Statistics by Prefecture on the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2010  
              – Statistics by Prefecture (total of 47 volumes)
- Volume 2    Report on the Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities, Census of  
              Agriculture and Forestry 2010 – Overview
- Volume 3    Report on the Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities, Census of  
              Agriculture and Forestry 2010 – Classification of Agriculture and Forestry  
              Management Entities
- Volume 4    Report on the Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities, Census of  
              Agriculture and Forestry 2010 – By Agricultural Management Categories (total of 3  
              volumes)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Series – Rice paddies, farming, wheat, soybeans
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Series – Vegetables, fruits, flowers, flowering trees and shrubs, horticulture
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Series – Dairy farming, beef cows, pig farming, poultry farming
- Volume 5    Report on the Survey of Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities, Census of  
              Agriculture and Forestry 2010 – Sample Results
- Volume 6    Report on Dynamic Statistics of Agricultural Structures for the Census of  
              Agriculture and Forestry 2010
- Volume 7    Survey of Rural Areas, Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2010 – Prefecture  
              Version
- Volume 8    Report on Statistics by Type of Rural communities, Census of Agriculture and  
              Forestry 2010
- Appendix    Comprehensive Index for Report on the Census of Agriculture and Forestry 2010

## 8. Definitions

### 【Survey on Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities】

#### (1) Definitions: Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities

Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities: Those who produce agriculture or forestry products or are engaged in agriculture or forestry operations under consignment agreements with the land area/number of heads of livestock for their production/operations conforms to one of the following stipulations:

- a. Farming in which the cultivated land under management is over 30 ares
- b. Farms where the area under cultivation for agricultural product, the number of feeding livestock or shipped poultry, as well as the size of other operations exceed the following overall standards for agriculture and forestry management entities:
  - Planted area for outdoor grown vegetables: 15a
  - Cultivated area for greenhouse grown vegetables: 350m<sup>2</sup>
  - Cultivated area for fruit trees: 10a
  - Cultivated area for outdoor green flowers: 10a
  - Cultivated area for greenhouse grown flowers: 250m<sup>2</sup>
  - Number of Milking cows: 1head
  - Number of Fattening cattle: 1head
  - Number of Pigs: 15heads
  - Number of Hens: 150heads
  - Number of Broiler chickens shipped each year: 1,000heads
  - Others: Total sales of farm products equivalent to 500,000 yen or more during the one-year period up to the day before the survey period
- c. Those conducting forestry operations based on rights to carry out silviculture and deforesting (excluding acquisition for the sole purpose of deforesting standing trees and bamboo) for an area of 3ha or more forestland (hereinafter referred to as "owned forest land") that is bigger than 3ha
- d. Farming operating under a consignment agreement
- e. Consigned silviculture or raw materials production or raw materials productions through the purchase of standing trees.

Agriculture management entities: entities which correspond to either of the above definitions "Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities" of a, b or d.

Forestry management entities: entities which correspond to either of the above definitions "Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities" of c or e.

Organized management entities: "Agriculture and Forestry Management Entities" that conduct operations through multiple households (not single-farming).

## **(2)Definitions: Type of Organization**

Incorporation: "Agriculture and Forest Management Entities" who conduct operation as a corporate entity (including the corporation consisting of one household).

Agricultural producers cooperative corporation: Corporations established in accordance with the Agricultural Cooperatives Act (1947, Act No. 132) for the purpose of increasing common profits through cooperating in agricultural production.

Company: Entities which correspond to following:

- a. Incorporated company: Entities using an incorporated company organizational structure in accordance with the Companies Act (2005, No. 86). Includes special limited liability companies in accordance with Act on Arrangement of Relevant Acts Incidental to Enforcement of the Companies Act (2005, No. 87).
- b. Unlimited/limited partnerships: Entities using an unlimited or limited partnership organizational structure in accordance with Companies Act (2005, No. 86).
- c. Limited liability company: Entities using a limited liability company organizational structure in accordance with Companies Act (2005, No. 86).
- d. Mutual company: Entity of which subscribers are members, each conducting insurance operations for the members in accordance with the insurance Business Act(1995.No.105) .

Various Organizations: Entities which correspond to the following:

- a. Agricultural cooperatives: Organizations formed in accordance with the Agricultural Cooperatives Act (1947, No. 132) and corresponding to agricultural cooperatives or agricultural cooperative associations (Economic Federation of Agricultural Association).
- b. Forestry cooperatives: Organizations formed in accordance with the Forestry Cooperatives Act (1978, No. 36) and corresponding to forestry cooperative, production forestry cooperatives and federations of forestry cooperatives.
- c. Other organizations: Agricultural mutual benefit associations and agriculture-related organization formed in accordance with the Agricultural Disaster Compensation Act (1947, No. 185), associations other than forestry cooperatives, forest appreciation associations, forest research groups and others. Forestry public corporations (third sector) are also included here.

Other corporations: Agricultural producers' cooperative corporations and corporations other than companies and the various organizations which correspond to special-status private corporations, general incorporated corporations, general incorporated foundations, religious corporations, medical corporations or others.

Local governments/property wards: Local governments are prefectures and municipalities.

Property wards are special wards established in accordance with the Local Autonomy Act (1947, Act No. 67) to allow for the ownership of a portion of the property held by the municipality.

**(3)Definitions: Type of Farm Management Organization**

Single farming entities: Entities whose main agricultural product sales account for more than 80% of income from all agriculture product sales.

Multiple farming entities: Entities whose main agricultural product sales account for less than 80% of income from all agriculture product sales.

**(4)Definitions: Type of Farmland**

The following farmland concepts were prepared for this survey:

**Farmland Categories of Census**

Cultivated Land under Management - Paddy fields - Upland fields - Land under permanent crops	Self-owned Cultivated land
	Cultivated Land rented from others (Ex.) • Ordinary tenant land • Cultivated land with right of utilization • Cultivated land with farm management trust • Sublet Cultivated land • Cultivated land rented during crop season and returned to the landowner after that without any land owner's cultivated operations • Cultivated land using public land such as water side
Other than cultivated land under management	Cultivated land rented for one crop season or winter/second crop season
	Cultivated land lent to others (Ex.) • 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 at the survey date. The land is total of self-owned and cultivated by the entities (own cultivation) and rented from others (rented cultivated land). The following points further define cultivated land:

- i. Cultivated land lent to others is not included in cultivated land under management



- ii. 1 are or more crop cultivation area is included in the farm household's premises
- iii. Fallow land (fields that have not been in use for the past year but are scheduled to be in used within a few years) is included
- iv. Newly reclaimed land that has not been cultivated even once at the time of the survey date, even if it has been prepared for cultivation, is not included in cultivated land under management.

Cultivated land under management was also categorized and surveyed by the following types of land usage.

**Types of Use of Cultivated Land under Management**

Cultivated Land under Management	Paddy field	
	Land under permanent crops	
	Upland fields	Ordinary upland fields
		Temporary meadows

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

**Cultivated land rented from others:**

Cultivated land other than self-owned cultivated land that is used for farming. This includes ordinary tenanted land, land that has usage rights determined by the Promotional Law on Reinforcing Management Foundations for Agriculture, land under contract (consigned management), and public land such as waterside land that is used to cultivate crops.

Rented cultivated land returned at the survey date but scheduled to be rented again was included as cultivated land rented from others.

**Cultivated land rented for one crop season or winter/second crop season:**

Cultivated land that is rented only for one season and then returned immediately after harvest.

**Cultivated land lent to others:**

Opposite to the above cultivated land rented from others, this land is cultivated by others but not by the owner. Contracted cultivation (consigned operations) is included in this category.

**Abandoned cultivated land:**

Land that has not been cultivated for more than a year and there is no indication that it will be cultivated over the next few years.

Paddy fields:

Land that is cultivated with a dike to hold water

Land under permanent crops:

Land of at least 1 are where the same type of permanent crops, such as fruit, is cultivated with year-round production in a successive and regular manner.

Upland field:

Cultivated land other than paddy fields and land under permanent crop.

Ordinary upland field:

Upland field excluded temporary meadow, which usually cultivates herbaceous crops or seedling.

Temporary meadow:

Continuous grass cultivated land with fertility management.

#### **(5)Definitions: Sales Purpose**

Crops for sale: Crops planted and cultivated for the purpose of sales. Does not include crops planted and cultivated solely to be consumed by the household. However, it includes some part of crops planted/cultivated for the purpose of sales, consumed by the household.

Livestock for sale

Dairy cows: Currently milking dairy cows including cattle in nonlactating period, cows bred to become dairy cows, stud bulls including candidate stud bulls) and non-milking cows being temporarily fattened before slaughter.

This category does not include virgin heifers and bulls being fattened as beef cattle and cows to be sold soon after birth (about one week) as beef cattle. Such cows are included in the "beef cattle" category.

Beef cattle: Cattle other than dairy cows bred for the purpose of selling beef. The classifications of "dairy cow" and "beef cattle" are not based on species, but on the utilization. Beef cattle is not only the male bovine, but also female breeding cows and virgin heifers for the purpose of fattening.

Pig: Female pigs older than six months for breeding, as well as pigs being fattened for the purpose of selling the meat.

Hens: Chickens raised for the purpose of selling eggs, including chicks. This category does

not include breeding chickens, broiler chickens, pet breeds such as *Totenko*, long-tailed fowl and bantams. For the sake of convenience, culled chickens were also included if they were still being raised as of the survey date.

Broiler: Chickens bred initially for the purpose of meat. In principle, these chickens are shipped within three months from hatching. This category includes chickens raised both for meat and eggs.

#### **(6) Definitions: Farming Workforce**

Employees: Total number of "permanently hired worker on farm" and "Temporary hired workers on farm" (including mutual help among farm households (labor exchange) and voluntary help on a farm (labor accepted for free)) engaged in farm management.

Permanently hired worker on farm: Workers hired mainly for farm management with an employment agreement (including verbal agreement) covering a period of seven months or more.

Temporary hired worker on farm: Day and/or seasonal workers hired on a temporary basis for farm management (including mutual help among farm households (labor exchange) and assistants (labor accepted for free)), but not including the laborers employed under a partial farm work contract.

It includes cases in which workers are hired mainly for non-farm management work but engaged in farm management during the busy season, as well as those who had an employment agreement for longer than seven months but quit before reaching seven months.

#### **(7) Definitions: Partial Farm Work Contract**

Partial farm work contract: It includes both the undertaking of other farm work using owned (or rented) equipment and undertaking other farm works by way of the organizational activities of multiple farm households.

Dairy farm helper: Worker entrusted with milking, feeding and transporting manure compost.

#### **(8) Definitions: Farm Management Activities**

Business related to agricultural production: It includes work such as "farm product processing", "tourist farm" and "farm inn".

Farm product processing: Processing farm products produced by the farm for the purpose of sales, regardless of the proportion of owned production.

Direct sales: Direct sales to consumers of farm products and processed farm products (including Internet sales), or direct delivery to consumers based on a sales agreement.

Rental farm/Farming Experience: To let non-farmers use farmland which is owned by or rented from others and obtain a fee directly through methods for utilizing the farmland. It does not include cases in which owned farmland is lent for a fee to citizen gardens managed by local governments or agricultural cooperatives.

Tourist farms: Business in which Farm managers prepare fields where tourists can admire the farms and experience some farming operations such as picking the product themselves.

Farm inns: Business in which Farm managers provide lodging to tourists and meals using products grown on the farm and/or regional ingredients regardless of the proportion of their products in the meal mix to obtain the lodging fee with approval of the prefectural governor in accordance with the Hotel Business Act (1948, No. 138).

Farm restaurant: Business in which farm managers provide unspecified customers, such as tourists, with meals using their own farm-grown products, regardless of the proportion of these, and/or regional ingredients, to obtain the fee and with the approval of the prefectural governor in accordance with the Food Hygiene Law (1947, No. 233).

Overseas exports: Exports of agricultural products by the farm manager.

Sustainable Agriculture: In accordance with the "Basic Approaches for Promoting Sustainable Agriculture" (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Sustainable Agriculture Promotion HQ, April 1994). It is defined as sustainable agriculture considering its reduced environmental load caused by using of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, which are replaced by good soil preparation paying attention to balanced productivity using the functions of material cycle. It is environment-conscious agriculture that reduces the use of agricultural chemicals and chemical fertilizers to less than the local practice and ensures enriched soil through the use of compost.

## **(9)Definitions: Farm Households**

Farm household: Households that farm on cultivated land of at least 10 ares 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 more by selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period. Furthermore, farming is defined as crop farming, livestock breeding or sericulture for commercial gain or home consumption, or processing using home grown agricultural

products.

Commercial farm household: Farms with cultivated land under management of at least 30 ares or those that had an income of 500,000 yen or more by selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period.

Non-commercial farm household: Farms with cultivated land under management of less than 30 ares and that had an income of under 500,000 yen from selling agricultural products during the year prior to the survey period.

Land tenure non-farm households: Households other than farm households that possess 5 areas or more of cultivated and/or abandoned cultivated land.

#### **(10) Definitions: 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 household for educational and occupational reasons. This category also excludes hired live-in workers.

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

Farm successors: Household members, who are 15 years old or more and are recognized as successor of the farm in next generation. This category includes household members who live away from home.

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

Population mainly engaged in farming: Household members mainly engaged in farming among those who engaged only in own farming and/or both of own farming and other jobs, in the household members engaged in own farming.

Core persons mainly engaged in farming: Persons who are engaged in own farming as usual work among household members. Population mainly engaged in farming.

#### **(11) Definitions: Forestry Households**

Forestry household: Households owning 1 ha or more of forest land.

Owned forest: Owned forest = a belonging forest – forestland lent to others + forestland

rented from others

Belonging forest: Forests that actually belong to the household.

This includes forestland that has been inherited and purchased forestland, even if registration has not been completed. Furthermore, this category also includes forestry where semi-permanent usage is possible among rational forest permit holders to use local dwellers.

Forest lent to others: Land or profit sharing forest (land owner and afforester are different and profits are shared between the two parties) lent to others as a forest among the belonging forest.

Forest rented from others: Land or profit sharing forest lent to be used as a forest.

## **(12) Definitions: Classifications**

### **a. Classification by size of cultivated land**

In Japan, cultivated land under management has been used for the most basic index to classify the size of farm management.

### **b. Classification by agricultural products sales volume**

Another index used to classify the size of farm management, other than the above cultivated land under management, is the amount of sales of agricultural products resulting from farming management. This can be a common index among different management types. However, there are problems of statistical continuity in hardship of time-series comparison due to the price variations of agricultural products.

### **c. Classification by business type**

This classification is to classify the bearing farm household in terms of agricultural production using combination of agricultural income and type of farm work force.

(i) Business farm households, are households whose main income is from farming with existence of one or more persons who are under 65 years old and who work in the farming for sixty days or more.

(ii) Semi-business farm households, are households whose main income is from non-farming with existence of one or more farmers who are under 65 years old and work in the farming for sixty days or more.

(iii) Side business farm households, are households in which there is not a person who is under 65 years old and working the farming for sixty days or more.

### **d. Classification by farm income**

In Japan, the classification by farm income using the family farm household economy has

been emphasized. However, this classification does not represent the actual situation well because there are cases that even big scale farm households become part-time farm households if their children are dual employment.

(i) Full-time households, are farm households without a part-time worker among the household members

(ii) Part-time farm households, are farm households with more than one part-time worker among the household members

(iii) Farm household earned main income from farming are farm households which main income is from farming

(iv) Farm household earned main income from other jobs are farm households which main income is from non-farming

#### **e. Classification by type of farm management**

The classification by type of farm management is the index to classify the type of management according to the composition of agricultural sectors managed at each farm. It is important to clarify what is the main agricultural sector in an entity and which agricultural sectors are combined in order to know the direction of agricultural development.

The specific way to classify the farm management is as follow. "Single farming" is prescribed as total amount of the main agricultural product sales account for over 80 percent of the total income "multiple farming" is prescribed as total amount less than 80 percent.

## **【Survey on Rural Areas】**

### **(1)Definitions: Total Land Area and Forest· grazing land Area**

Total land area: In principle, total land area is based on the National Land Area Survey by Municipality conducted by the Geographical Survey Institute.

Forest and grazing land area: Total area of "Forest Land Area" and "Grazing Land other than Forest Land area", which is equivalent to total of the "forest wood area" and "moor" classified in the Real Property Registration Act (2004, No. 123).

Present forest area: Forest areas as of the date of the survey.

Forest area: "Forests" as defined by Article 2 of the Forest Act (1951, No. 249), which is equivalent to the total of mountain forest wood area and treeless land area.

Forest wood: Land where trees and/or bamboo are grown in mass for the production of forest products such as logs, and fire wood/charcoal. It is one of the category of land in the Real Property Registration Act.

Grazing land other than forest land: Land other than forest where wild grass and shrubs grow.

Forest and grazing land rate: Rate of forest and grazing land area against the total land area.

When calculations are made by the nation, by agricultural regions and by prefectures, the land area for the four northern islands (503,614ha) and for Takeshima (21ha) are excluded from the total land area.

### **(2)Definitions: Type by Ownership**

National forest: Forest and grazing land under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Agency or another government agency.

- a. By forestry Agency: National forests under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Agency and afforested land by government sharing agreement.
- b. By government institutions other than Forestry Agency: Government institutions other than the Forestry Agency. For example, forest which is under the jurisdiction of ministries such as the Ministry of Finance.

Non-national forest: Forests other than the national forest. Ownership can be classified as "independent administrative agency", "public" and "private".

- a. By independent administrative agency: Forests owned by independent administrative agencies, national universities and special corporations.
- b. By public (forest): Forests under the jurisdiction of prefectures, forest management corporations (forestry/afforestation public corporations), municipalities and property wards.



- (i) By prefectures: Forests under the jurisdiction of prefectures.
  - (ii) By Forest management corporations (forestry/afforestation public corporations): Forests under the jurisdiction of corporations (including forestry/afforestation public corporations) established in accordance with Act on Special Measures concerning Shared Forest (1958, No. 57).
  - (iii) By municipalities: Forests under the jurisdiction of local municipalities.
  - (iv) By property wards: Property wards in accordance with Article 294 of the Local Autonomy Act (1947, Act No. 67).
- c. By private (forest): Forests owned by individuals, companies, shrine/temple, joint (shared) ownership, various organizations and associations.

### **(3)Definitions: Facilities Utilizing Local Resources**

Farm stand: Locations and facilities established by agriculture producers or groups of producers so that they can directly sell their agricultural products (including processed products) on a regular basis to consumers inside and outside of their region.

Management body: The main body responsible for managing the farm stand.

- a. Local public organization: Managed by the prefecture or municipality.
- b. Third sector: Managed by a business established by joint funding from sector of national government/ local public organization and private sector.
- c. Agricultural cooperative: Managed by an agricultural cooperative.
- d. Other: Managed by individual producers, a group of producers or by an organization/private business other than those mentioned above.

### **(4)Definitions: Rural communities**

Rural community: Rural society within the municipal area based on agriculture.

DID (Densely Inhabited District): Areas composed of a group of contiguous basic survey units of Population Census, and each of which has a population density of about 4,000 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> or more and whose total population exceeds 5,000.

Required time to reach DID: Required time for the resident of a rural community to travel to the center of the nearest DID from the landmark of the rural community by the commonly used transportation (car, bus, train, others).

Community meetings: Basically, meetings to be held by members of the rural community, discussing concerned to the regional society or agriculture production.

Matters concerned to agriculture production: Matters such as production adjustments, joint insect control/shipping and workforce adjustments.

Maintenance of farm roads, drains and reservoirs: Maintenance and management of farm roads, drains and reservoirs including repairs, grass cutting, mud removal and cleaning.

Maintenance of common assets and facilities: Maintenance and management of common assets of the rural community such as farming equipment, facilities and national forest permit to use of local dwellers, as well as common facilities supporting lifestyles in the community.

Environment beautification and preservation: Cleaning, litter pick-up drives, grass cutting and other efforts in the rural community to beautify the surrounding environment and preserve natural resources.

Planning and promoting events of rural community (festivals, etc.): Planning and promotion of rural community events such as athletic festival and festivals held at shrines and temples.

Rural community welfare: Services for the elderly and children in the rural community (nursing, children's associations), trash disposal, recycling, joint pest control.

#### **(5)Definitions: Local Resources**

Local resources: In this survey, local resources refer to agricultural land, forests, reservoirs, lakes, watercourses ,and agricultural drainage.

Local resource preservation: Activities to preserve, maintain and improve local resources as local shared resources mainly by local residents.

Farm land: Land prepared for cultivation in accordance with the Farm Land Act (1952, Act. No. 229)

Forest: "Forests" as defined by Article 2 of the Forest Act (1951, No. 249).

Reservoirs and lakes: Artificial and natural lakes used for irrigation water.

Rivers and watercourses: Watercourses, canals and small rivers other than class A and class B rivers.

This category does not include drainage ways for agriculture and daily life.

# Appendix 1

# History of Census of Agriculture and Forestry

(FY48 to FY53) Feb. 1, 1950	(FY53 to FY58) Feb. 1, 1955	(FY58 to FY62) Feb. 1, 1960	(FY62 to FY66) Feb. 1, 1965	(FY66 to FY72) Feb. 1, 1970	(FY72 to FY77) Feb. 1 1975	(FY77 to FY82) Feb. 1, 1980	(FY82 to FY87) Feb. 1, 1985	(FY87 to FY92) Feb. 1, 1990	(FY92 to FY97) Feb. 1, 1995	(FY97 to FY02) Feb. 1, 2000	(FY02 to FY07) Feb. 1, 2005	(FY07 to FY12) Feb. 1, 2010
1950 World Census of Agriculture	1955 Extraordinary Basic Survey of Agriculture	1960 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry	1965 Census of Agriculture	1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry	1975 Census of Agriculture	1980 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry	1985 Census of Agriculture	1990 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry	1995 Census of Agriculture	2000 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry	2005 Census of Agriculture and Forestry	2010 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry
Survey on agriculture entities Survey on farm households Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey of selected farm households (Jan. 20)	Survey on farm households Survey on agricultural settlements	Agriculture Survey on agriculture entities Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural settlements Forestry Survey on forestal entities Survey on non-forestal household forestal entities Regional survey on forestry (Aug. 1)	Survey on farm households Survey on enterprise units Survey on overall conditions in agricultural settlements	Agriculture Survey on agriculture entities Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural settlements Forestry Survey on forestal entities Survey on non-forestal household forestal entities Regional survey on forestry (Aug. 1)	Survey on agriculture entities Survey on farm households Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities General survey on rural environments	Agriculture Survey on agriculture entities Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural settlements Forestry Survey on forestal entities Survey on non-forestal household forestal entities Regional survey on forestry (Aug. 1)	Survey on agriculture entities Survey on farm households Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on organization of regional agriculture	Agriculture Survey on agriculture entities Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural service entities Survey on agricultural settlements Forestry Survey on forestal entities Survey on non-forestal household forestal entities Regional survey on forestry (Aug. 1)	Survey on agriculture entities Survey on farm households Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural service entities General survey on environments in rural communities	Agriculture Survey on agriculture entities Survey on non-farm household agriculture entities Survey on agricultural service entities Survey on agricultural settlements Forestry Survey on forestal entities Survey on non-forestal household forestal entities Survey on forestal service entities Regional survey on forestry (Aug. 1)	Survey on agriculture and forestry management entities Regional survey on rural communities Survey on agricultural settlements (Nov. 1)	Survey on agriculture and forestry management entities Regional survey on rural communities