

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

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

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

(A) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

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

(B) Prefectural governments

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

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

(C) Municipalities

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

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

(D) Coordinators

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

(E) Enumerators

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

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

(F) Regional Agricultural Administration Office

There are seven Regional Agricultural Administration Offices throughout Japan administering Statistical Information Branch Offices under their jurisdictions. In the World Census 2000, they conducted the census surveys in cooperation with the principal statistical units of the governments of Prefectures where they are located.

(G) Statistical Information Offices

There is one Statistical Information Branch Office in each Prefecture in which Regional Agricultural Administration Office is not located. They administered Statistical Information Branch Offices under their jurisdiction and confirmed questionnaires. They also worked in cooperation with the principal statistical units of the governments of Prefectures where they are located in conducting the World Census 2000.

(H) Statistical Information Branch Offices

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

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

4 Progress of the World Census 2000

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

5 Budget

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

Expenditures for the 2000 Agricultural and Forestry Census

Unit : 1,000 yen

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

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

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

2 Details of Enterprise site-visits were as follows:

Coordinator compensations	¥342,550,000
Enumerator compensations	¥4,649,715,000
Electromagnetic tapes for data processing	¥862,654,000
Data processing fees paid to Prefectures	¥1,166,970,000
Report publication expenses	¥584,861,000

6 Public Relations

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

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

7 Distribution of the World Census 2000 data

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

The abstracts were published as follows:

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

Volume 2 Comprehensive Agricultural Statistics by Agricultural District
Volume 3 Comprehensive Agricultural Statistics by Organizational
Structure

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

Book 13 World Census 2000 Forestry District Survey Report

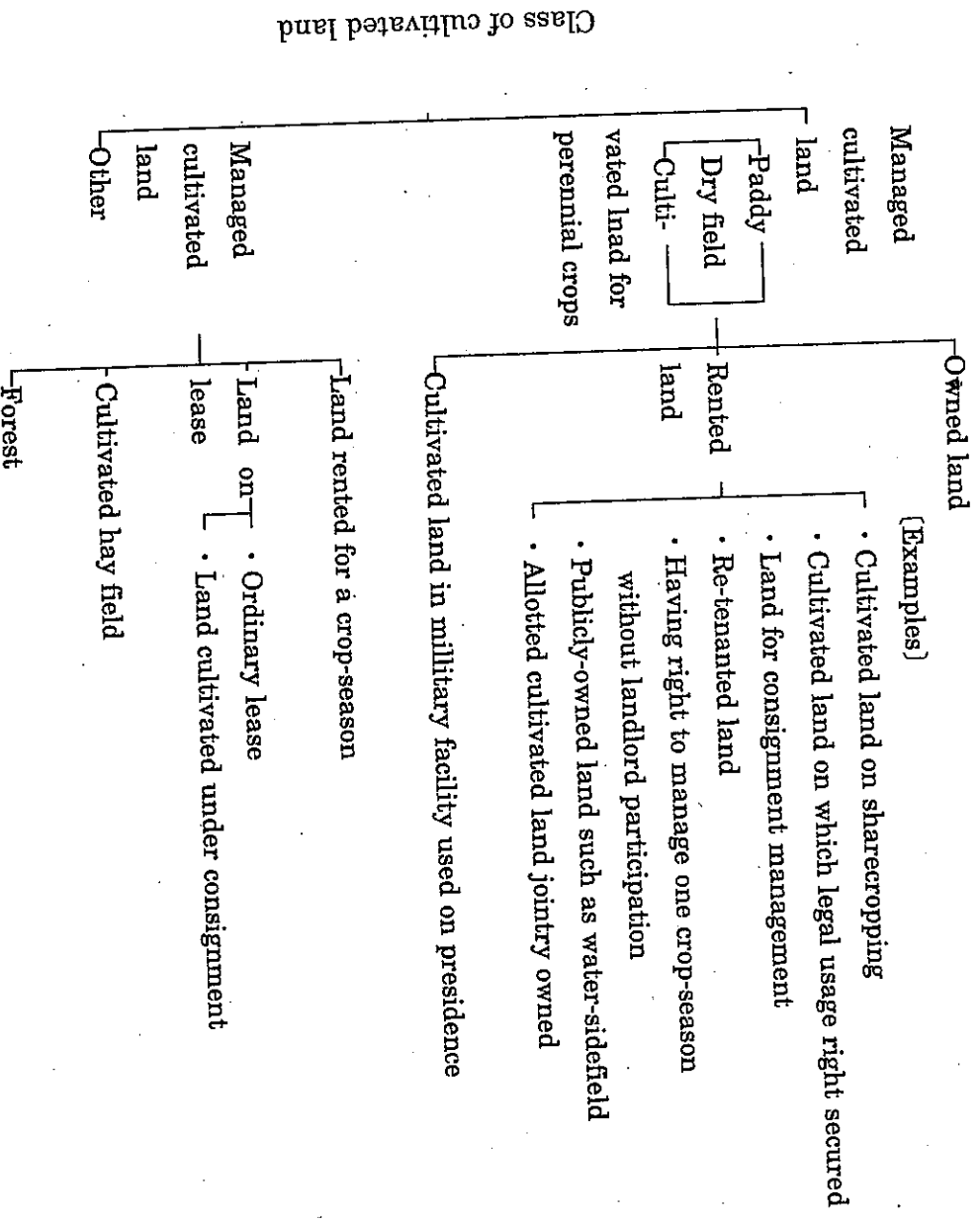
Book 14 World Census 2000 Comprehensive Statistics Report on Forestry Supplement

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8 Definitions

(1) Definitions of Nomenclatures for cultivated land

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



Land-related definitions are as follows:

Managed cultivated land:

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

Owned cultivated land:

Land owned and managed by the entity.

Rented cultivated land:

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

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

Cultivated land within military facility:

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

Term-rented cultivated land:

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

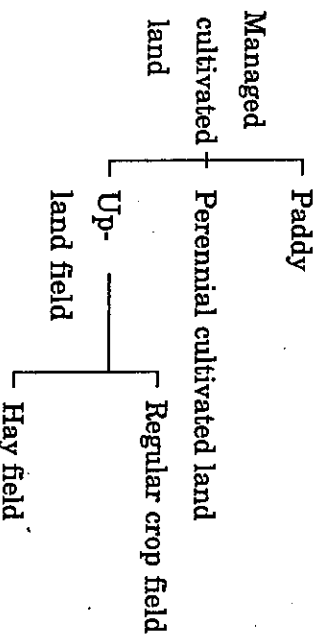
Leased cultivated land:

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

Abandoned cultivated land:

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

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



Paddy: Cultivated land equipped with dikes to hold water.

Cultivated land for perennial crop:

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

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

Regular upland field:

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

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

(2) Definitions of classifications

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

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

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

(B) Stratification by crop income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(E) Classification by crop specialty

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

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

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