

KOREA, Rep. of - Agricultural Census 1990 - Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: The Republic of Korea participated four times in the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme, with the agricultural censuses conducted in 1960, 1970, 1980 and lastly in 1990, year to which data here refer. Starting from 1995, the agricultural census will be taken every five years.

Organization: At present, the Agricultural Statistics and Information Bureau (ASIB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for official statistics on agriculture. ASIB consists of four Divisions, of which Production Statistics Division is in charge of conducting agricultural censuses and surveys. Moreover, the Agricultural Statistics and Information Council, consisting of fifteen expert members, provides advice on sample design and survey methods. ASIB manages nine offices at provincial level and 142 offices at city or county level.

Enumeration period: Data were collected from 1 to 15 December 1990.

Reference date: For items to be surveyed at a point in time, data were collected on 1 December 1990; while, for items to be surveyed for a period of time, data were collected for the period 1 December 1989 to 30 November 1990.

Definitions: The selected statistical unit was the agricultural holding, classified either as private farm household or institutional holding.

- Private farm households are:
 - Households directly cultivating an area of at least 0.1 Ha under paddy fields, upland fields and/or land under permanent crops.
 - Households cultivating an area of at least 0.01 Ha of crops under protective cover, or at least 0.07 Ha of nurseries or orchards.
 - Households raising at least one cattle, or 3 pigs/sheep/goats, or 40 head of poultry, or 5 beehives.
 - Households earning at least 400,000 won (1 US\$ = 822 won) by farming.
- Institutional holdings are:
 - Schools, government and public agencies, religious bodies, companies and other organizations/groups falling under the same categories defined above for private farm households.

Coverage: The census covered the entire country.

Frame: Lists of farm households were arranged after checking the households marked as farm households during the 1986 Population and Housing Census. Maps of the Enumeration Districts (EDs) were prepared by modifying the maps used for the Population Census.

Methods: Complete enumeration of all agricultural holdings was carried out by direct interview. Pilot surveys were conducted, covering 17,090 farm households in 244 EDs. Pretesting was also organized by local government bodies, covering 32,938 farm households in 489 EDs. EDs were classified, for census purposes, into the two categories: General and Special EDs. General EDs were created utilizing one or combining two or more Population/Housing Census EDs; they contained approximately 100 farm households. Special EDs were established in urban and mountainous areas and contained approximately 50 farm households. Finally, a total of 20,345 EDs were nationwide established. Qualified government officials, from every level of local administrative units and from regional offices of ASIB, were designated as supervisors. Enumerators were selected, one for each ED, among people well-informed of the situation for the assigned ED.

Data source: Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries - Agricultural Census 1990 - Whole Country.

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