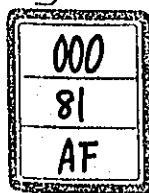


**ANNUAL BASIC SURVEY
OF
AGRICULTURE**

1973

OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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I OUTLINE OF THE ANNUAL BASIC SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE

1. History

This survey has been conducted since 1951 in order to supplement the Agricultural Censuses.

In 1957, an "Activity Survey of Farming Villages" in which villages were sampled for statistic survey was added to the Vital Statistics of Farm Households which so far had been obtained with sampled farm households.

In 1960, the Activity Survey of Farming Villages was discarded, and a "Survey of Forest Households" was added to the Vital Statistics of Farm Households, which was renamed "Vital Statistic Survey of Agro-forestry Households" and scheduled for December 1 every year.

In 1962, the layout of the "Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households", implemented in April 1958, was improved to dynamically assess agricultural demographs and supplement the Vital Statistic Survey of Agro-forestry Households" which was taken once a year. These two surveys were combined to become the "Vital Statistic Survey of Agro-forestry".

In 1965, a "Survey of Cooperatives" was started as a link of the Vital Statistic Survey of Agro-forestry.

In 1968, the agronomic sector and forestry dynamic survey were separated.

In 1971, the livestock sector became independent of the Vital Statistic Survey of Agriculture. On that occasion, the survey date was set January 1.

In 1972, the census tract for the Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households was expanded in order to keep normalized accuracy distribution and indiscreteness, enhance the correlations among statistics and rationalize survey work, and also the systems for the Agricultural Census and the Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households were unified.

2. Purpose

The principal objective of the Survey is to elucidate the status quo and trend in the agricultural framework, flow of labour force between agricultural and non-agricultural sector, and the farming employment conditions.

3. Survey network

The bodies responsible for the Survey include the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the local Agricultural Administration Bureaus,

and their statistics and information offices and branch offices. The officials of the branch offices and specialty canvassers undertake the Survey by paying personal visit to sample farmers.

4. Kinds of survey and scheduled date

Kind	Date
Vital Statistic Survey of Agriculture	January 1
Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households:-	
Basic Survey	January 1
Transition survey	At the end of every month
Survey of fresh graduates	April 30

5. Subjects

All the farm households within the survey tract are taken as respondents. The farm households referred to herein those who operate 10 ares or more of cultivated land in Eastern Japan and 5 ares or more in Western Japan, those who do not hold that much or hold none at all but earned ¥50,000 or more through sales of farm products in the year before survey (exceptional farm households), and not organized farming bodies.

6. Survey system

See Data 1 "Flow Chart for Vital Statistic Survey of Agriculture".

7. Coverage of statistics

The Survey covers the following statistics. For other important statistics, separate surveys are conducted occasionally.

(1) Statistics concerning the farm households

Total number of farm households, the number of specialty and sidework farm households, and the number of farm households as classified by the kind of sidework

Number of farm households by organization and by sales of farm products

Number of farm households by the number of household members engaged mainly in their own farming business

Number of farm households by labour employment conditions and number of farm households who quit farming

(2) Statistics concerning labour force

Number of household members by sex, age and employment

Number of man-days vs. number of persons engaged in agricultural operation, agricultural demograph, labour force appropriated for principal farming, and number of persons by the kind of sidework business

Agricultural demograph and changes in occupations of farm household members

Occupational changes of farm household members (agricultural and non-agricultural)

Movement of those temporarily working away from home

Trends among the fresh graduates of farm households

(3) Statistics concerning cultivated land

Changes in the number of farm households and acreage vs. reasons

(4) Statistics concerning agricultural machinery

Number of machines used by types

8. Exploitation of statistics

The statistics are being used widely in both the central and regional public entities as the basic material in clarifying the physical conditions and trend of the agriculture. Since the structural reform is a matter of primary concern, these surveys will provide something of a clue.

The following are the major ones presently being used.

(1) Statistics concerning farm households

Basic material for the agricultural policy

(2) Statistics concerning the farm household labour

Basic material for appropriate placing of labour for the benefit of industrial development, rearing and procurement of farm operators, stimulating employment creation, promotion of farm quitting, etc.

(3) Statistics concerning cultivated land

Basic material for mobilization of farm lands

(4) Statistics concerning mechanization

Basic material for promotion of mechanization

II SURVEY LAYOUT

1. Determining the populations

The census tract for the Agricultural Census is directly used. So that each tract may cover 20 to 30 households, the larger tracts are subdivided, and the smaller tracts are merged into adjoining tracts.

When the survey tracts have been laid out, they are numbered following the method applied to the census tracts.

2. Zoning and handling of populations

(1) Economic zones

The populations are zoned according to the following criteria.

Name of economic zone	Basic index (according to former municipality system)	
Cities and suburbs	Proportion of population employed in the secondary industries	more than 20%
	Mining and manufacturing industries' population index (see Note)	more than 50%
	Proportion of farm households	less than 30%
Farming villages on the plains	Proportion of cultivated land	more than 30%
	Proportion of forest land	less than 50%
	Proportion of specialty farm households	more than 40%

Farming villages in the mountainous regions	Proportion of cultivate land	more than 10% but less than 30%
	Proportion of forest land	more than 50% but less than 80%
	Proportion of specialty farm households	more than 40%
	Proportion of farm households partly engaged in forestry	more than 5% but less than 10%
Mountain villages	Proportion of cultivated land	less than 10%
	Proportion of forest land	more than 80%
	Proportion of farm households partly engaged in forestry	more than 10%

Note: This is the ratio of the population employed in the secondary industries to the population employed in the primary industries.

(2) Survey zones

In order to make a survey in an effective way, the populations are divided up into the following three zones: special zone, remote zone and standard zone.

1) Special zone

a. Establishing criteria

- (a) A remote zone where the number of eligible farmers is small, and where the survey efficiency is very poor.
- (b) The minimum, indivisible unit is the survey tract.
- (c) The size of the special zone is to be determined so that it may not affect the accuracy of the stochastics. Namely, the special zone is to be sized to be 5% or less of the total number of farm households in the province of branch office and 3% or less of the total number of intra-prefectural farm households.

b. Special considerations on statistics

(a) Survey

Excluded from sampling, no actual survey conducted.

(b) Stochastics

For the assessment of the stochastic coefficient, the number of farm households within the special zone is to count within the aggregate number of farm households. This method of stochastics presupposes that the status of the special zone farm households is just the same as that of the standard zone farm households.

2) Remote zone

a. Establishing criteria

(a) A zone which makes survey difficult because of its remoteness.

(b) The minimum, indivisible unit of survey is the survey tract.

(c) The size of the remote zone is to be determined so as not to affect the accuracy of stochastics. Namely, the zone is to be sized as to be 10% or less of the total number of farm households in each branch office or 5% or less of the aggregate intra-prefectural farm households.

b. Special statistical considerations

(a) Survey

The number of samples is to be half that of standard zone. |

(b) Stochastics

By doubly counting the surveyed values, the same weight as the standard zone has will be given to the remote zone.

3. Sampling

(1) Allocation of sample tracts

The allocation of sample tracts to standard and remote zones is to be made in proportion to the number of zone-wise survey tracts. For the remote zone, the number of sample tracts is set even.

(2) Sampling method

1) Preparation of sampling table (See Data 2)

By making use of the sampling table shown in Data 2, survey tracts are to be listed up according to standard zone, remote zone and economic zone.

The listing is in the numerical order, i.e., beginning from the smallest tract number designated for the Agricultural Census.

2) Sampling

Sample tracts are to be picked up as to standard and remote zones according to the random sampling method. The selected tracts are to be discriminated by marking "O" in the corresponding positions of the sampling table. For the remote zone, the selected sample tracts are to be halved again by the random sampling method. Those excluded in this process are to be marked with "X".

4. Preparation of a comprehensive list of farm households within a sample tract (See Data 3)

(1) The farm households within the selected survey tract are to be made entry into the comprehensive list within the sample tract shown in Data 3.

(2) The farm households to be filled are the respondents of the Agricultural Census, and the order of entry is the numerical order of farm households determined at the time of the Agricultural Census.

XII CANVASSING

1. Preparations for actual survey

For the classification purposes, the title, code number and name of the head of each household are to be filled in the questionnaire prior to the survey.

The columns for the name of municipality (former name of municipality), name of farming community, canvassing unit, survey zone (standard, remote), household code number, the name of the head of household are to be posted from the Comprehensive List of Farm Households within a Sample Tract.

2. Actual survey

(1) Method

The staff members of the branch office visit and make inquiry into the sample farm households.

- (2) Rules for making up survey paper
Where the answer is "Yes", mark "⊙" is attached. If necessary, figures or comments are to be given on the margins.

3. Considerations to those who have quitted their farm

- (1) Those households who have ceased to be farming households since the latest Agricultural Census are referred to as quit households.
- (2) The time when the cultivated land of their own was transferred to other person is taken as the time of quitting.

4. Considerations to newcomers

- (1) By the newcomer is meant a farm household who has started farming business afresh on and after the date of the latest Agricultural Census.
- (2) The newcomers cannot assume the sample households, and are not surveyed. Since the newcomers should be registered for the purpose of obtaining the total number of farm households, they should be searched out in every possible way.

5. Terminology for the survey

General

Agriculture

By the agriculture is meant a business including cropping, livestock rearing, sericulture and processing of farm products for sales or for private use.

Cropping

1. The cropping refers to the growing of rice, barley, cereals, beans, potatoes, vegetables, fruit trees, garden plants, industrial material plants, fodder, flowers, herbs, seedling plants, seed-raising plants, mulberry trees, ornamental trees, and edible fungi such as shiitake, mushroom, etc.
2. Where bamboo sprout, paper mulberry, mistumata (*Edge-worthia papyrifera*), tung trees, wax trees, osier (dogwood), chestnuts, walnuts, wild mulberry, camellias, lacquer trees, etc. are not only tendered but fertilized, it is also looked upon as agriculture.

3. Gathering of wild shiitake mushrooms and wasabi horse radish, etc. does not come under agriculture.
4. Growing of trees mainly for lumber is considered "forestry", and not "agriculture".
5. The growing of ornamental pot plants for sale comes under the category of agriculture.

Farm household

A household engaged in agriculture at the time of the survey, and whose area of cultivated land exceeds 10 ares if in Eastern Japan or 5 ares if in Western Japan, or whose area of cultivated land is smaller or naught but in the past one year his income from the sales of farm products exceeded ¥50,000.

[1] Household members

Household member

1. A person whose basic livelihood is conducted in the house concerned.
2. A person who spends a long period away from home on business, work, etc., but whose basic livelihood is within the household concerned.
3. Hired hands presently living in at the house are not considered members of the household.
4. People living in a rented room and paying board, and lodgers who pay for meals, etc., but who live separately from the household are not included as household members.

Name (1)

Fill in the names of the household members, but be sure to fill in the first line with that of the head of the household.

Relation to the head of the household (2)

The head of the household is the person in control of the household economy, and is the real representative of the household.

Date of birth (3)

Fill in the date of birth.

Code for household member (4)

This is the household member classification code number necessary for mechanized statistical operations, and has nothing to do with the actual survey. Code number "101" always refer to the head of the household.

Age (5)

In filling in the ages of the household members, use two digit numerals for computation, e.g., 07, 18, 36 ... for 7 years old, 18 years old, 36 years old

Sex (6)

The following only refer to the household members over 14 years of age.

For household members, encircle the code number 1 for male and 2 for female.

Successor anticipated (7)

This is the person expected to be the household head in the next generation. He will also be a male of over 14 years of age. If there is no such person among the present household members, it is not necessary to encircle the item.

Number of days in farming on one's own farm in the last year (8)

1. Concerning persons who were engaged in farming on their own farm over the last full year, encircle the bracket in which the number of days worked appears.
2. Also give the number of days worked by business for each of workers including those mainly engaged in farming, assistant workers, those who worked only during the busiest season, and those who took part in livestock raising and sericulture.

Persons who engaged themselves in private farming as well as other jobs (9) (10)

1. The number of days and the main kind of work done by those employed by others in off-farm work are to be marked with "O" in the relevant columns.

2. The classification of outside job is as per the following.
 - (1) Permanent employment (knowledge-intensive)
Those who are permanently employed as clerks, teachers, or public servants.
 - (2) Permanent employment (labour-intensive)
Those who hold permanent jobs such as factory workers, drivers, shop assistants, maid, etc. where labour is involved.
 - (3) Working away from home
Those who work away from home for one month to one year as hired labour but return home again every year, but except for those who peddle for their own.
 - (4) Day labourers
Those hired on a day-to-day basis.
 - (5) Independent business
Encircle the item if there are any persons in the farm household, engaged in any business besides farming and conducting that business with his home in order to earn income for the household, and the amount earned in the past one year exceeded ¥30,000.

Relative weight of agricultural business and non-agricultural business (11)

Where a household member is engaged in non-agricultural work, encircle the relevant column to show in which the most labour was spent, agricultural or non-agricultural. (by the number of days worked) If equal time was spent in both, judge the weight according to the income.

Routine work in the past full year (12)

1. Enquire about the routine, and encircle the relevant items.
2. The classification is as follows.
 - (1) Those mainly engaged in housekeeping and nursery
 - (2) Those mainly engaged in farm work and outside work
 - (3) Those who attend school
 - (4) The ill and infirmed, the aged, etc. who cannot work, and those involved only in directing operations on the farm.

[2] Cultivated land in farm

Cultivated land

Land used for cultivation of agricultural products.

Cultivated land in farm

Owned land, tenancy, land rented for second crop (period of holding: 6 months max.), subtenancy, and divided common are included.

Paddy field

The paddy field is a land which is equipped with an irrigating facility and is used normally for producing such crops that require a brimful of water.

Upland

The upland is largely divided into orchard, pasture field and ordinary dry field.

(Orchard)

1. A field where fruit trees, mulberry trees and other woody plants are grown continually and systematically according to the agronomics.
2. Since the object of the survey is the farm household, and strict dimensioning of the plantation pattern may prove impractical in the actual survey work. It is therefore recommended to treat it simply as the field where permanent woody plants are collectively grown. Leave the estimate of the cropping areas to the subjective judgement of the farm household, and enter their reply as it is.

(Pasture field)

1. This refers to the land exclusively used for growing fodder every year, and not rotated with other croppings. It should be also the cultivated land when judged from fodder productivity.
2. Those lands which are not manured or cultivated are not considered pasture field.

(Ordinary upland field, others)

Those upland dry fields other than orchard and pasture field

Cultivated land, Total (201)

Fill in the total area of the paddy and dry fields.

If the total is less than 10 ares (5 ares in Western Japan), go on to (3)-1 on the questionnaire. If the household had no sales (001) or else the sales did not exceed ¥50,000 (002), put it down as a farm household separated from farming.

Total cultivated land as of January 1 of the previous year (202)

Make entry of the total area of cultivated lands as of January 1 of the preceding year.

Changes in the cultivated land

Enquire whether there have been any transfers of the cultivated lands since Jan. 1 of the previous year. Even if there has been no relative change in the total area (e.g., the addition and subtraction of lands may balance out), acknowledge the transfers. Also record the area and reasons for the transfers.

(Reasons for increases)

By purchase (203)

1. Where property which had been cultivated by another household, was purchased and used for one's own cultivation.
2. Where two pieces of property are exchanged, but the areas were not equal, write down the excess area only, if the larger piece was received. If the land received was the smaller, record the difference in the section on the decrements (see later).
If the areas of the lands exchanged were equal, there is no increase or decrease, so it does not pertain to either case.

Received gratis (204)

Where the cultivated land is increased by inheritance or donation, treat it as a transfer of land.

Leased (205)

1. Where the cultivated land is increased by taking land on lease.

2. The land held on lease for second crop is not considered the increase in cultivated land. The land of another household which is cultivated for croppings gratis is considered an increase in the cultivated land.

Return of rented land (206)

1. Where rented land has been returned, and it becomes one's own private land again, and cultivation is started by one's own household.
2. If the property returned is immediately turned into non-agricultural land, it cannot be considered as increase in the cultivated land.

Reclaimed land (207)

1. Where the land is increased by clearing and drainage or by purchase of newly developed agricultural land for agricultural operations.
2. Where tussocky land so far used for agricultural purpose is turned into cultivated land.

Restoration of devastated land (208)

Where the land ruined by natural disaster has been recovered for cultivation.

Others (209)

Where the cultivated land is increased due to reasons other than above.

Reasons for decreases in cultivated land

Sold as farm land (210)

1. Where one's own cultivated land has been transferred to another farming household for their cultivation, take it as a simple transfer of property without enquiring into the details of pecuniary settlement, etc.
2. On an exchange of property, if the balance was on the small side, take it as a decrease.

Sold as non-agricultural property (211)

This is where land which was used by one's own household for cultivation is sold to someone who uses it for non-agricultural purposes.

Given away gratis (212)

1. Where one's own land is transferred over as a donation or inheritance and used by the recipient for cultivation.
2. Cultivated land transferred over for non-farming purposes should not be included here.

Diverted from cultivated land to others for one's own sake (213)

The land of one's own which has once been cultivated by himself was diverted to non-cropping purposes (e.g., houses and agricultural facilities) for one's own sake.

Put out to lease (214)

1. Cultivated land which had been used for the household for their own farm production, is leased out to another household who are consequently started to cultivate it.
2. Cultivated land leased out for a limited period for second crop is not looked upon as a decrease and is not to be included here.

Return of rented land (215)

Where the cultivated land which had been rented is returned and its cultivation left up to the owner, or the owner turns it to non-agricultural land.

Quitting cultivation (216)

The land whose owner has quit cultivation and will not cultivate it again in the future.

Natural disaster (217)

For all that the owner had the intention of cultivating his land, natural disaster or environmental pollution breaved him of his land.

Others (218)

Where the cultivated land is decreased due to reasons other than above.

[3] Sale of agricultural products

Total amount of sales in the past year (301)

1. The sales referred to herein is cash income not including an estimate of the amount consumed by the household, but an estimate of the amount of the values in kind and cash payments.
2. Even if the income from sale is not directly received but deposited in an account at an agricultural co-op, etc., it is to be included in the sales income along with unsettled amounts whose receipt is assured.

Ratio of the big three contributors toward income raising to the total amount gained over the past year (302 - 314)

List the first three sales items which returned the most income over the last year. Fill in the corresponding columns, 1 for No. 1 item, 2 for No. 2 item, 3 for No. 3 item, and also their relative proportions.

[4] Paddy

Planted area of paddy-field rice (410)

The area also includes that for upland rice. Where double cropping is practised, double the area.

Area for which rice transplanting machine is used (411)

Total the areas, whether by the mobile or the man-powered type. Also include the area transplanted by contractor, but exclude the area of other household which was transplanted under contract by the household in question.

Area for which powered reaper is used (412)

Total the areas which were subjected to mechanical reaping. Also include the areas which were machine reaped by other households under a contract.

[5] Agricultural machinery

Ownership of agricultural machinery

1. The agricultural machinery to be surveyed here are those privately owned or jointly. Those owned by organizations such as commune or co-operatives are not to be included.
2. Those machines which are in disrepair or out of date with no prospects of being reused again are not surveyed. But machines which are still being repaired at the time of survey or are being lent out are to be included.

(Co-ownership)

Co-ownership here refers to machines which are purchased and used by a number of households clubbing together to raise the capital, and who individually are conscious of being owner of the machine.

Power tillers and agricultural tractors

Classify into "walking type" and "riding type" according to mechanism.

Walking type (501)

Power tiller attended by a walking operator

Riding type (502 - 506)

1. Includes machines of less than 10 HP.
2. Includes tractors towing speed sprayers.

Power sprayer (507)

Speed sprayer, not including ancillary equipment.

Power duster (508)

Includes misters.

Rice transplanter (509 - 510)

As for power tillers and tractors, their attachments are to be counted so long as they are used for transplanting purposes.

Power reaper for rice and barley

Refers to power reapers only, but also includes reaping attachments of power tillers.

Binder (511)

Total up those of power reapers which have binding functions.

Reaping binder (512)

The reaping unit of the reaping binder is to be for rice and barley, and not for forestry purposes.

On the other hand, the binding unit of the reaping binder is to include any types other than those used in automatic threshing combines and ordinary combines for the sake of convenience.

Harvester-threshing combine (513)

This is a self-traveling machine performing reaping, threshing, and separation simultaneously. (automatic)
The difference with the ordinary type one is that the ordinary type has a reel attached while the automatic type has not.

Dryer for rice and barley (514)

This draft dryer which is composed of a blower, a prime mover driving the said blower and a drying box. A large scale drying facility is not to be included, however.

Agricultural truck and motored three-wheeled vehicle (515)

Refer to cars and trucks mainly used for agricultural purposes.

6. Reviewing the questionnaires

- (1) The questionnaires should be reviewed while the contents of the survey of the sample households are still fresh in the mind.
- (2) After completion of the actual survey, the questionnaires should be thoroughly examined to see whether there are no oversights or miscalculations, etc.

IV FINAL ADJUSTMENTS

After completion of the review, the data should be sorted and compiled as classified by the Vital Statistic Survey of Agriculture and the Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households.

(1) Totaling and estimations

The summing up in the items concerning the total number of farm households and households separated from farming is carried out mentally, but all other data are to be subjected to computerized statistic and stochastic operations.

(a) Number of households who quitted farming

a) Estimation of the number of households who quitted farming

Estimation by prefecture is to be carried out by making use of the following formula.

$$\hat{N}\alpha = \frac{N}{n} n\alpha \text{ where, } \alpha : \text{ the sign of household who quitted farming}$$

N : total number of survey tracts within a prefecture (incl. remote areas)

n : total number of sample tracts within a prefecture

n α : total number of sample households in a prefecture who quitted farming

b) Determination of the number of households who quitted farming

This determination is carried out by the head of the Local Agricultural Administration Bureau or the Statistics Survey Office after considering the results of the above estimation, and the past and recent trends in the number of households quitting the farming.

(b) Estimation of the number of newly established farm households

This is to be judged from the results of the Vital Statistics of Specialty Labour Employment in Farm Households, recent trends, past statistics, especially the tendency over the past few years.

This is a step that must be followed in order to evaluate the total number of farm households.

(c) Estimation of the total number of farm households

The following formula is to be used to estimate the total number of farm households for each prefecture.

$$\hat{N} = (\text{Total number of farm households determined by the Vital Statistic Survey of Agriculture last year}) + (\text{Total number of newly established farm households calculated under item (b)}) - (\text{Total number of farm households separated from farming as calculated under b) in (a)})$$

(d) Estimation of general items other than the total number of farm households

Estimation is to be carried out for each prefecture by making use of the following formula.

$$\hat{T} = \frac{\hat{N}}{n} \sum_{ijk} x_{ijk} \quad \text{where, } \hat{N} : \text{ total number of farm households in the prefecture decided}$$

n : total number of subject farm households in the prefecture

i : Branch office

j : Survey tract

k : Farm household

- (e) All the totaling computations and estimations except for the farm households quitting farming are to be carried out on computers at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

V USES OF STATISTICS

Basic Agricultural Law requests the presentation of the "Annual Report on the Trends of Agriculture" (Agricultural white paper) which is published to report on the purposes of basic regulations, the trends and the government policies on agriculture.

Today when modification of Agricultural Land Law, Farmers Co-Operative Association Law, establishments of the regulations of basic pension system for farmers, promotions of industrialization in farm districts, rationalization of land holdings, land foundation re-arrangements, bringing up of collective farming area, assistance and promotion for leaving farming, and guarantee of side-work opportunities are considered the results of this survey provide significant insights to the agricultural structure and trends, plans and projections of various policies as well as the long-term prospects of agriculture.

Main uses of this survey are as follows:

1. Statistics on the Number of Farm Households by Full-Time/Part-Time Distinction and Number of Household by the Scale of Cultivated Land Spaces.

These provide basic data for various agricultural policies, especially for securing opportunities of side-works, promotions of leaving farming, rationalizations of land utilization for increasing the liquidity of farm land.

2. Statistics on Numbers of Farms by Management System and by Product Sales Amount.

These are used as basic data for the fostering of high-efficiency agriculture, especially for the expansion to such area as stockbreeding, farming, pomiculture in order to meet with evergrowing demands. Moreover, these statistics will provide basic data for the promotion of various policies to improve the difference of incomes between farming and other industries, which until now has been appreciable under the highly promoted economic growth.

3. Statistics on Agricultural Labor Force

(1) To be used as basic data for the promotion of leaving farming, the securing of opportunities for side jobs, the measures for seasonal employment control, the fostering of core farmers and successors of farming.

(2) To be used as basic data for the promotions of various policies to stabilize livelihood of old farmers as well as to promote social welfare which are now of significant importance because of the quantitative and qualitative changes in farm families arising from the outflow of farm labor forces to other industries which is promoted under relatively high economic growth.

4. Statistics of Agricultural Machineries

This will provide basic data for the projection of various policies on agricultural mechanization which is essential for high-efficiency farming.

VI THE MOVEMENT SURVEY OF FARM FAMILY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1. Compilation of Basic Ledger

This ledger should be so compiled as to provide basic data for the monthly movement survey and the new graduates survey. Therefore, each branch has to fill in this ledger the comprising family members and their employment status, regardless of the fact whether they are full-time farmers or part-time farmers, as of January 1, referring to basic survey sheets. At the same time, each branch should post monthly changes and their detailed contents from the movement survey sheets in order to clarify the employment status of each farm family members. A copy of this ledger is to be made and handed to the respective researcher.

2. Procedures of the Movement Survey

The movement survey is to be executed by researchers. Therefore, each researcher should always pay sufficient attention to the movement of farm families and their members within his area, and also should collect and confirm informations on any changes therein by making use of every possible information source. He is requested to arrange the collected data and post them in the movement survey sheets which will be reported to the respective branch office at the end of each month. He should never fail to record any change in the basic ledger of the respective family in order to prevent and duplication or omission and to keep the current status of each family always clarified.

3. Definition of the Survey Terms

Movement type

Classification

(1) Movement of farming population

- A. Occupational - Retired/moving-in
- Newly employed/moving-out

B. Other social

- (a) Moving-in/moving-out of the employed.
- (b) Moving-in/moving-out of accompanied family.
- (c) Moving-in/moving-out by marriage, etc.
- (d) Moving-in/moving-out by other reasons.
- (e) Increase/decrease of farm households.

C. Natural - Birth, Death

- (2) Occupational change causing no movement in population
 - Retirement/employment of existing members.
- (3) Changes by seasonal employment
 - Return/departure by seasonal employment.
- (1) Movement of farming population

'Increase of family member' refers to an increase by moving-in new members or by a birth of a baby, whereas 'decrease of family member' refers to a decrease by moving-out existing members or by a death.

Types of movement are classified as follows:

<u>"Increase of Family Member"</u>	<u>"Decrease of Family Member"</u>
Moving-in; retired	Moving-out; newly employed
Moving-in; employed	Moving-out; employed
Moving-in; accompanied family	Moving-out; accompanied family
Moving-in; marriage, etc.	Moving-out; marriage, etc.
Increase; farm household	Decrease; farm household
Birth	Death

- A. Occupational (Moving-in; retired/Moving-out; newly employed) 'Moving-in; retired' refers to a case when a member, who left home and has been employed for a planned period of over 6 months, comes home resigning the job.
'Moving-out; newly employed' refers to a case when an existing family member leaves home for a new job with a planned period of over 6 months.

One of the important objects of this survey is to provide statistical data on the labor outflow and inflow to and from other industrial fields by grasping such occupational movements like the above-stated which would affect farm family population as well as occupational movement involving no population change as in the case of new employment or retirement without leaving home.

B. Other Social Movements

(a) Moving-in/moving-out; employed.

This refers to a movement of a family member who keeps being employed before and after the movement.

(b) Moving-in/moving out; accompanied family.

This refers to the movement of a family accompanied with those member who come in by retirement or as employed as well as who leave by new employment or as employed.

(c) Moving-in/moving out; marriage, etc.

This refers to the movement by marriage, divorce or adoption.

(d) Moving-in/moving-out; other reasons.

*Returning students by graduation, or, conversely, leaving students for entering to schools.

*Returning and leaving patients from and to sanatoriums.

*All other movements not listed above.

(e) Increase/decrease of farm households.

This refers to the change of population resulting from the increase and decrease of farm households.

'Increase of farm households' refers to the cases when new households are set up in the survey area which conform to the definition.

'Decrease of farm households' refers to the cases when object households do not conform to the definition or when they moved out or disappeared.

C. Natural Change (Birth/Death)

Stillbirth is not counted, but a death of a newborn baby within a month is counted in both birth and death.

(2) Retirement/employment of existing members.

"At home; newly employed" refers to a case when a family member, who has been engaged in farming or other family business, or has not been working, is newly employed as a commuter for planned period of over 6 months.

"At home; retired" refers to a case when a family member who has been employed as a commuter for a planned period over 6 months retires and become engaged in farming or other family business or not engaged in any work at all.

(3) Movements by seasonal employment

In this survey 'seasonal employment' refers to such an employment as one leaves home for a planned period of over a month and less than a year.

"Departure/seasonal employment" refers to the case when one leaves home for such an employment, and "Return/seasonal employment" refers to the case when one returns home from such an employment.

When one returns home from such employment after over a year, it should be treated as "Return/seasonal employment" if he originally left home with a planned period of over a month and less than a year.

4. Examination of movement survey sheets and preparation of movement survey cards.

Each branch office is requested to closely examine the movement survey sheets presented from researchers, and after putting necessary items in order, post them in the basic ledger. Upon completion of the postings, movement survey cards are to be prepared by each item which will then be presented to the regional offices.

The cards are to be prepared in three different kinds as follows with the purpose of being used for monthly total process and also being used as computer input for annual movement survey summary:

*Population movement (Changes in population other than by in-retired & out-employed)

*Occupational movement

*Seasonal employment movement (Went out, returned from seasonal employment)

5. Monthly Total Process

Each regional office is requested to examine movement survey cards presented from branch offices and with the use of monthly movement survey tabulation, make up a monthly survey which will then be reported to the home office.

The home office will make monthly and quarterly (Jan. - Apr./May - Aug./Sept. - Dec.) nationwide summaries by summing up monthly reports from regional offices in order to compile statistics representing dynamic movement of the "Employment status of farm household members".

6. Summary of Annual Results and Publication

(1) Annual Adjustment

Whenever any errors or omissions are found regarding the reported changes in the previous year, they always need re-confirmations by researchers or respective farm households in order to perfect annual movement survey through necessary modifications, deletions and/or additions.

(2) Summary of the Movement Survey

By using monthly movement survey cards presented from regional offices as computer inputs, the home office will summarize annual results of the movement survey.

(3) Summary of Annual Employment Status Movement

After posting the basic survey results of the year in the basic ledger, employment status movement cards are to be made on any items basically changed as compared with that of the previous year which will then be summarized.

In this case, major concepts of movements are as follows:

*Principally engaged in farming.

*Principally engaged in family business.

*Principally engaged in some other employments.

*No job, housework, etc.

Summary will be made on each factor. The home office will make a nationwide summary based on regional summaries.

(4) Publication

Results obtained from the above said procedures will be compiled and published as "Report on the Employment Status Survey of Farm Household Members".

VII HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS EMPLOYMENT STATUS SURVEY - SURVEY
ON NEW GRADUATES

1. Objects of the Survey

Those farm household members in the survey area who had graduated in March this year and conform to the following conditions:

- (1) Those who belonged to a farm household at the time of graduation and still belong to it as of April 30.
- (2) Those who belonged to a farm household at the time of graduation, but does not belong to it as of April 30 because of leaving it (including those who are dead).

In this survey, "school" refers to junior highschool, senior highschool, college, university or non-regular school, but the object of this survey are limited to "those who mainly attended" to the school.

2. Survey Procedures

- (1) Researchers will visit each object household which a new graduate belong, and interview the graduate, parents or the householder directly. They will ask questions based on the items listed in the new graduate survey card, and enter the answers to the card.
- (2) Survey Items are as listed in the attached "New Graduate Survey card", where items marked with * should be entered based on the answers from the respective household, and those items which are not marked with * are to be transferred from the basic ledger.
- (3) Summary and Publication
 - (a) Each branch office is requested to examine the survey cards returned from researchers before the presentation to the regional office.
 - (b) Each regional office is requested to perfect the survey cards by confirming and doubtful entrance to the respective branch, and report to the home office the summary results by the graduated school type and by the size of cultivated land space.

(c) The home office will examine the summary reports presented from regional offices, and summarize them into nationwide and district tabulations by the following items:

- a. Status of the new graduates after graduation
- b. Type of industry and scale of firms in which they were employed.

These are summarized and published as "Quick Tabulation and Report on the Movement of New Graduates in Farm Households."

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