

統計年報

THE SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SURVEYS
ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

1967



Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

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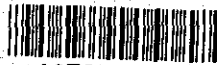
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CHAPTER I.

OUTLINES ON AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY

AND FISHERIES STATISTICS IN JAPAN

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Section 1. BRIEF HISTORY OF STATISTICS AND SURVEY ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.

1. SURVEYS IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE MEIJI ERA (1868-1912)

After Japan's re-starting as a modern state through the Meiji restoration, the land and the production surveys were conducted in order to obtain information for the taxation.

In 1870, the first production survey, regarding the annual accounts of 29 main products of agriculture, forestry and manufacturing, was conducted through the Prefectural Governments.

This was the very beginning for statistics and surveys on agriculture, forestry and fisheries in this country.

2. SYSTEMATIZATION OF STATISTICS AND SURVEYS ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

With an acceleration of inflation which was caused by the Seinan Civil war and aggravation of the economic conditions in the rural communities, the Government was obliged to promote her industrial policies. Thus, in 1881, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was established as one of the central Administration Organizations. In 1883, the Ministry enacted the "Regulations for Agricultural and Communication". In accordance with the regulations the Ministry of Home Affairs, which exercised jurisdiction over the Prefectural Governments, laid down forms of statistics reports on behalf of prefectures.

In this surveys, items of survey included not only agricultural products but the number of farm households, classified by full-time and part-time, the area of farmlands cultivated by owner or tenant-farmers, the number of farmers

engaged in agriculture, the area of paddy fields damaged, the number of livestock and so on.

The reports of the Statistics on Agriculture and Commerce, which the present issue of the "Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" stemmed from, had been published in 1888. Since then the reports have been continually issued every year.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF STATISTICS AND SURVEY ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

In 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce renewed the old "Statistical Forms for Agriculture and Commerce" and legislated the "Regulations of reporting procedures on Agriculture and Commerce".

Furthermore, with some revision and supplements, the survey items were consolidated in succession.

With the enforcement of the "Regulations concerning Statistical Reports of Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce" in 1921, her survey organization was further strengthened. In accordance with the establishment of the organization, the chief of each city, town and village was appointed as a responsible reporter and an enumerator in an honorary was appointed in each enumeration district that was settled at the time.

Due to the reorganization the Ministry was split up into two Ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the surveys, however, were successively conducted as a whole.

4. REVISION IN 1940

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1931,

wartime controlled economy was strengthened year after year. According to the strengthening of wartime controlled economy, it was required that production, productive means and labour force should accurately be surveyed.

In 1940, the Ministry promulgated the "Regulations concerned Statistics and Survey on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries", which came into force in 1941. The outline of amendments was as follows:

a) Amendment to methods and data and interval of the survey

The regulations compelled farmers and fishermen to submit their reports on basic survey items of agriculture, forestry and fisheries twice a year through enumerators.

The methods and the dates of the surveys and deadline of the reports were also designated by the regulations.

b) Amendments to contents of the survey

In order to measure agricultural productivity, such items as labour force, machinery and implements, fertilizers and livestock were surveyed in connection with products.

5. POST-WAR YEAR

One of the urgent problems to be settled in the post-war was that of supply and demand on foods.

It was necessary to survey the number of population in the country and the accurate quantities of the agricultural products, but the reports from the farmers and even from the prefectural governments were widely distorted in those days. The distortion was caused by the compulsory delivery quota system on foods during and even from the prefectural governments were widely distorted in those days. The distortion was caused by the compulsory delivery quota system on foods during and after the war.

To meet the requirement of obtaining the accurate data on crop production by the Government itself, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was compelled to establish a governmental organization of Statistics and Survey, and set up a Bureau of Statistics and Survey (predecessor of the Statistics and Survey Division at the present) in the Ministry. Besides, crop reporting offices and their field offices were simultaneously established in each prefecture as subordinate organizations of the Bureau.

Most remarkable changes brought by the new establishment of the Bureau were an introduction of the sampling observation method based upon mathematical statistics and appointments of officials who have ample technical knowledge on statistics and survey.

A few years later, the Bureau newly undertook various surveys such as censuses on agriculture, forestry and fisheries and economic survey of farm household, production cost of agricultural products, and so on.

With the development of the survey system the "Crop Reporting Office" was replaced by the "Statistics and Survey Office", which was responsible to conduct statistics and surveys on the entire sectors of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Japan's economy has rapidly developed since 1952-53. In the meantime, new economic changes occurred, that is, disparity of the living standard between urban and rural districts, increase of gap of income between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of the industry, changes of consumption structure for agricultural products, and outflow of agricultural labour force into other industries and so on.

Under such circumstance, the "Basic Law for Agriculture", the "Basic Law for Forestry" and the "Law for Promotion of Coastal Fisheries and so on" were enacted successively. Hence, the Government put stress upon her reconstruction projects for agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Of the projects a formation of priority production of agricultural products, an exploitation of less developed areas and an improvement of marketing and distribution of the products on agriculture, forestry and fisheries were mainly to be promoted.

As a result, requirements for statistics and survey increased more and more so as to meet the new important policies of the Ministry. The statistics required were not only a statistics of production but a composite statistics of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as the integral sectors of the national economy, statistics that clarifies the structure of each field of production, marketing and living condition of farmers and fishermen, statistics concerning management of farm, forestry and fishery household and so on.

Furthermore, an arrangement of regional statistics was also required by the Regional Office of Agricultural Administration of the Ministry.

In connection with these development, the "Regional Division (Agricultural Region) concerning to agricultural, and forestry statistics" was officially settled and the "Regional statistics" was to be issued in 1962.

The main division decided is as follows,

National Agricultural Region (9) ; Hokkaido, Tohoku,
Hokuriku, Kanto-Tosan,
Tokai, Kinki, Chugoku,

Shikoku and Kyushu.

Prefectural Agricultural Region (150) ; Prefectural regional division by local economic conditions.

Economic Zone (442) ; Regional division by suburban area, area, plain area, plain and mountainous area and mountainous

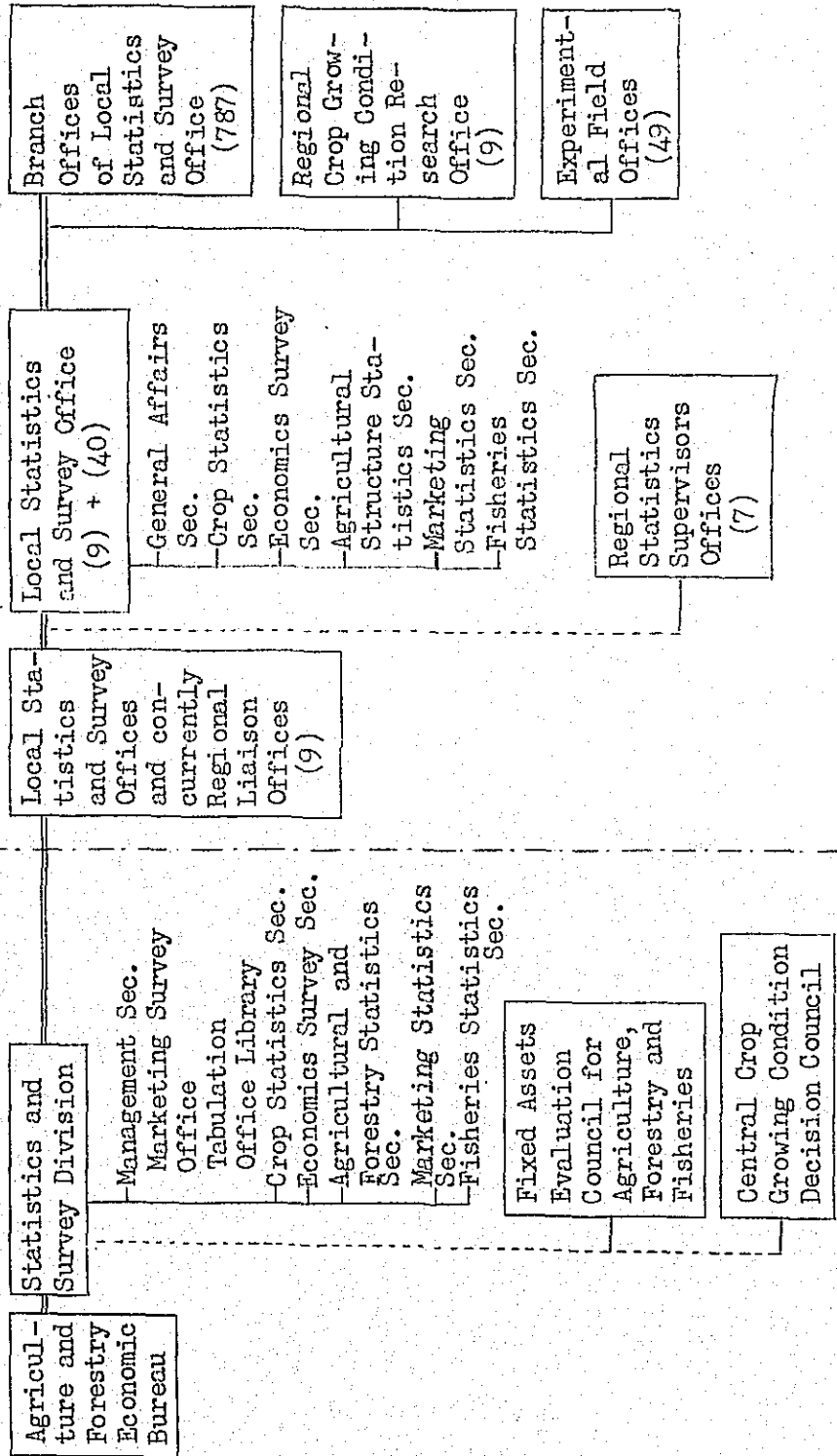
Section 2. STATISTICAL SYSTEM

For conducting surveys, there are Statistics and Survey Division of Agriculture and Forestry Economic Bureau as the headquarters, Local Statistics and Survey Offices and their Branch offices on the local level. In the above offices there are 13,000 of qualified and trained staffs (government official), of which 494 are in the central and 12,506 are in the field, to serve for all statistical operation and also also about 84,000 enumerators and reporters help them. Total budget is about 11,014 million yen (30.6 million U. S. dollars) in 1966.

The chart below shows structure of statistical system of the Ministry.

STRUCTURE OF STATISTICAL SYSTEM

CENTRAL FIELD



Remarks: Figure in parenthesis indicates the number of offices, respectively.

I. CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Statistics and Survey Division, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, consists of 6 sections, 2 offices and 3 Statistical Planning Officers. Breakdown of the officials by section is shown as below.

Number of Officials by Section in Central Office (as of June 1, 1967)

Management Section	112
Tabulation Office	45
Library	14
Crop Statistics Section	74
Economics Survey Section	75
Agriculture and Forestry	
Statistics Section	O/T 69
Marketing Statistics Section	34
Fisheries Statistics Section	O/T 50
Director	1
Consultant	1
Statistical planning officers	3
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 494

Present responsibilities by section and office are as follows:

1. Management Section
 - 1) Personnel affairs and Accounting
 - 2) Planning and designing of statistical program
 - 3) Coordination of integrating statistical reports and general coordination of statistics.
 - 4) Supervision of Local Statistics and Survey Offices
 - 5) Management of the Fixed Assets Evaluation Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- a. Library
 - 1) Collection, custody, edition and publication of books and materials.
 - 2) Ministry's library, branch of the Library of National Diet.
- b. Tabulation Office
 - 1) Tabulation by machine and the other means
 - 2) Management of Electronic Computer, Data processing and the other apparatus
 - 3) Custody of tabulation materials
- 2. Crop Statistics Section
 - 1) Statistics and survey on cultivated area and planted area
 - 2) Statistics and survey on growing conditions and damages of crops
 - 3) Growing condition, experiment, and experiment required by the survey of growing condition of crops and damages
 - 4) Statistics and survey of land fertility
 - 5) Management of the Central Crop Growing Condition Decision Council
- 3. Economics Survey Section
 - 1) Economics survey of farm households and survey of farm management
 - 2) Survey of production cost of agricultural, forestry and livestock products
 - 3) Survey of prices received and paid by farmers
- 4. Agricultural and Forestry Statistics Section
 - 1) Census of agriculture, forestry and livestock
 - 2) Production survey of livestock products, cocoons and forestry products
 - 3) Economics survey of forestry households

5. Marketing Statistics Section

- 1) Statistics and survey of marketing on vegetables, fruits and livestock products
- 2) Analysis of statistics of marketing on vegetables, fruits and livestock products

6. Fisheries Statistics Section

- 1) Census of fisheries and inter-census of fisheries management body
- 2) Survey of production and prices of fishery products, and survey of marketing fishery products
- 3) Economics survey of fishery households

7. Statistical Planning Officer

Regional coordination on program of statistics and survey.

As to the agricultural outlook and agricultural sector accounts business, they were transferred to Research Section, Minister's Secretariat from the Statistics and Survey Division in 1961.

In addition, the Central Crop Growing Condition Decision Council and the Fixed Assets Evaluation Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, are organized and have been operated as the advisory organizations for the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry relating to the statistics and survey on agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The Central Crop Growing Condition Decision Council

consists of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and experienced personnel. The council shall examine the survey results relating to planted area, harvested area, preliminary and final estimate of crops, damage of crops and other important items.

The Fixed Assets Evaluation Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries consists of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, not more than 55 members and a few specialists. The council shall examine an evaluation of the fixed assets mostly relating to the surveys of farms and fisheries households, farm management, production cost of agricultural products.

II. FIELD ORGANIZATION

1. LOCAL STATISTICS AND SURVEY OFFICE

There are 49 Local Statistics and Survey Offices in the country; i.e. one office in each prefecture except 4 offices in Hokkaido. The above offices are responsible for reporting the survey results on a prefectural level to the Statistics and Survey Division and for instructions of surveys to their Branch offices.

The Local Statistics and Survey Office comprises ordinarily 6 Sections of General Affairs, Statistics on Structure of Agriculture and Forestry, Crop statistics, Economics Survey, Marketing Statistics and Fisheries Statistics. In 8 prefectures where fisheries have less importance, instead of both Agricultural-Forestry Structure Statistics Section and Fisheries Statistics Section there are both the First and Second Sections of Agriculture and Forestry Structure Statistics.

In addition, Statistical Coordination Officer was appointed to each Office in May 1961 so as to consolidate statistical business in the office. Next, in April 1962, one to three Regional Statistical Coordination Officers were appointed to the main Branch Offices in the region.

A Local Office in each Agricultural Region was designated as a Liaison Offices in the 1963, for coordination and communication with other offices in each region.

2. BRANCH OFFICE OF THE LOCAL STATISTICS AND SURVEY OFFICE

There are 667 Branch Offices of the Local Statistics and Survey Offices in the country, in which 3 staffs in average are serving for statistical operation, respectively.

The obligations of Branch Office are as follows:

- 1) Survey in the farm and fisheries households, co-operatives or fields by interview and measurement
- 2) Instructions on the questionnaires for farmers, fishermen, representatives of co-operatives, etc.
- 3) Presentation of the reports prepared from the survey results to the Local Office

As the survey objects and methods are extensive and various, the staffs engaged in the survey are required to be qualified and well educated on agricultural, forestry and fisheries management.

There are enumerators and reporters totaled 84,000 besides the Government Officials. They co-operate in:

- 1) information on damage of crops
- 2) interviews on simple survey items
- 3) assistance in staff's field works

3. REGIONAL CROP GROWING CONDITION RESEARCH OFFICES AND EXPERIMENT FIELDS

The Regional Crop Growing Condition Research Offices, locating in the 9 Agricultural Experiment Stations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the country, are responsible for the studies on the relations between weather weather conditions and growing of important crops and collections of the materials for an earlier and accurate forecast of crop yield.

The Experimental Fields Offices, locating in the 49 Prefectural Experimental Stations, are also responsible for the experiment on the reaction of the growing crops against the weather condition.

4. THE OTHER SYSTEM

As to the census of Agriculture and Forestry and the Fisheries Census, the Statistics and Survey Division, in principle, conducts them directly through the organizations of prefectures, cities, towns and villages.

Section 3. BUDGET

Total budget for all statistical operation in 1967 is , 11,014 million yen, of which 9,846 million yen (89%) is for administration and 1,168 million yen (11%) is for survey.

Breakdown of total budget (in 1967)

	thousand yen
1. Management business (Both central and field)	10,815,900
2. Fixed Assets Evaluation Council for Agriculture and Forestry and the other councils	4,401
3. Crop statistics and survey	247,571
4. Economics statistics and survey	273,276
5. Agriculture and forestry statistics and survey	201,478
6. Fisheries statistics and survey	102,701
7. Agricultural census	0
8. Marketing survey on agricultural products	123,004
9. Survey of farmers' attitude to their management	3,612
10. Overall survey of food consumption	54,197
11. Tabulation business	68,253
12. Supply of information on marketing of perishable foods	205,417
13. Other statistics	9,875
Total	12,109,685

Section 4. SURVEY SYSTEM

The survey system of agriculture, forestry and fisheries is summarized in the appendix: Set-up of Agricultural Statistics and Survey.

There are important statistics other than the above relating to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, for example, Statistics on Demand and Supply of Food, Statistics on Transfers of Ownership of Farm-land, Statistics of Production of Fertilizer and

Agricultural Chemicals, Statistics on Agricultural Co-operatives. In addition, there are statistics which are conducted by the other Bureaus or Agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, other Ministries or non-governmental organizations for such administrative purposes as licence, approval, guidance, supervision, promotion and so on. And those statistics are also compiled in the "Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and in the other important publications issued by the Ministry.

Section 5. LEGAL BASIS FOR SURVEYS

Generally speaking, surveys conducted by the Statistics and Survey Division are classified into those of Designated Statistics and the others according to the legal basis.

The term "designated" means "being designated by the Director of the Administrative Management Agency in accordance with the Law of Statistics (Law No. 18 of 1947)". The surveys for the designated statistics are conducted in conformity of the said Law and the regulations which are enacted by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The surveys other than the above are those to be notified and to be approved in accordance with the Law of Statistics and the Statistical Report Coordination Law (Law No. 140 of 1952).

Most important surveys of designated statistics being conducted by the Division are such as the Census of Agriculture and Forestry, the Livestock Census, the Fisheries Census, the Surveys of Crops, Livestock Products, Estimate of Cocoon Production, Farm Household Economy, Production Cost of Rice, Lumber and Marine Fisheries.

Farmers or fishermen to be surveyed are obliged to declare the matters required, and, if necessary, investigation will be

made so as to ensure the authenticity of the statistics.

The Annual Sample Survey on Agriculture, the Survey of Marketing on Agricultural Products, the Survey of Prices Received and Paid by Farmers and the Fisheries Household Economy are the main surveys other than the designated statistics.

Section 6. PUBLICATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

The survey results, whenever tabulation is completed, are announced officially not only through newspapers and radio but also in the following publications.

1. Preliminary reports of statistics on agriculture, forestry and fisheries

The publications contain outline of survey results whenever tabulation is finished by Statistics and Survey Division.

2. General Reports

- 1) Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The Yearbook contains not only statistics conducted by the Statistics and Survey Division but those on agriculture, forestry and fisheries by the other organizations. (annually: size; 18.2 cmx25.7 cm 600-650 pages)

- 2) Handbook of Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry

The handbook includes similar contents of the Yearbook of the Ministry, together with such Statistics as the other industrial Statistics in our country and Statistics of the foreign countries for an international comparison. This is compiled in a handy type for convenience of users. (annually: size; 12.8 cmx 18.2 cm 350 pages)

3) Abstracts of Statistics on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan

This is an English version of the Yearbook above mentioned, excluding the data on prefectural basis. (annually: size; 14.8 cmx21.0 cm approx. 80 pages)

4) Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The bulletin contains such statistics as those on demand, supply and price of major agricultural, forestry and fishery products and materials for agricultural use. (monthly: size; 18.2 cmx25.7 cm, approx. 100 pages)

5) Indexes of Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The Indexes are compiled for general use of the administration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. It contains monthly statistics on general economics, comparative statistics of agriculture and other industries, those statistics on demand and supply and price of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and of materials for agricultural use. (monthly: size; 18.2 cmx25.7 cm, approx. 80 pages)

3. Report of Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The report is published for respective survey after the completion of tabulation and issued periodically (annually, quarterly, etc.) or occasionally.

4. Miscellaneous publications

1) Statistics and Survey of Agriculture and Forestry

The publication contains analyses of agricultural conditions, essays and commentaries on agricultural and forestry statistics. This is issued by Agricultural

and Forestry Statistics Association. (monthly: size; 18.2 cmx25.7 cm, approx. 70 pages)

2) Materials of Analysis on Statistics

The publication contains the results of the statistical analysis by the Statistics and Survey Division (issued irregularly).

Section 7. TABULATION SYSTEM

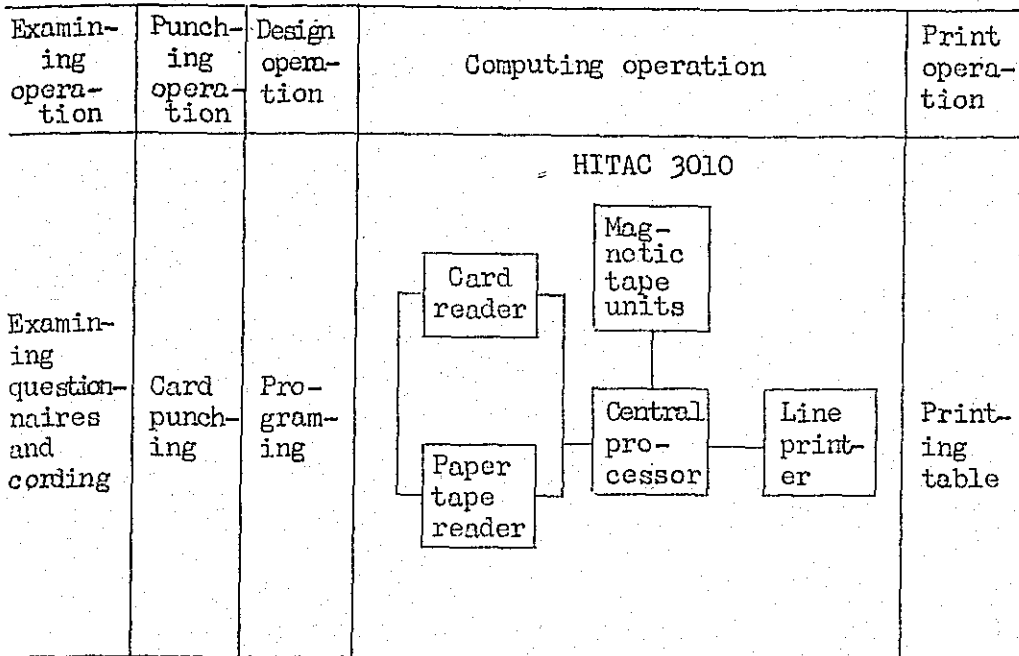
In 1963, the equipment for tabulation by machine with the I.B.M. punch card system, which was installed at first in 1940, was replaced by a set of Electronic Data processing System, HITAC model 3010 with high speed and high efficiency so as to meet increasing requirement of tabulation. This electronic computer is largely used for a tabulation of large scale surveys, especially for tabulation with sorting and processing statistics.

Present list of machine equipped and chart of system of tabulation by machine are as below.

Machines for tabulation equipped (1967)

Electric punching machine	15
Electric verifier	15
Telex (6 in the central, 49 per each local office and 5 in the big wholesale markets)	60
Electronic computer	
Processor	1
Card reader	1
Line printer	1
Magnetic tape units	1
Paper tape reader	1

Chart of tabulation system by machine



In addition, desk calculating machine by electric or hand are usually used for calculation in central and field offices. The number of desk calculating machines equipped is as table below.

Number of desk calculating machines (1967)

	Central office	Field office	Total
Electric	52 (14)	102	154 (14)
Hand	159	4,052	4,211

Note: A figure in the parenthesis shows the number of desk electronic calculating machines.

And also, an abacus is popular for calculation and compilation in Japan. Most staffs have it by their own and can use it skillfully.

CHAPTER II.

THE SURVEYS ON AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

C O N T E N T S

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CHAPTER II. THE SURVEYS ON AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE

Section 1. 1960 WORLD CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

(Designated statistics No.26)

(1) Purpose

In accordance with the "International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics" and the proposal by FAO, the 1960 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry was carried out so as to bring out the actual condition of agriculture and forestry in this country and to maintain international comparability of census results.

(2) Kinds and dates of surveys

<u>Type</u>	<u>Census object</u>	<u>Date conducted</u>
Preparatory works:	Confirmation of agricultural commune	As of Aug. 1, 1959
	Settlement of enumeration district	As of Aug. 1, 1959
	Preparation of the checking list	As of Dec. 1, 1959
	Settlement of forestry area	As of July 1, 1960
Agricultural survey:	Survey of agricultural holding	As of Feb. 1, 1960
	Survey of agricultural Commune	As of Feb. 1, 1960

Forestry survey: Survey of forestry As of Aug. 1, 1960
holding
Survey of forestry area - " -

(3) Survey items

- a) The survey of agricultural holding: Member of household, employment in agriculture, agricultural land, rented land, forest, livestock (including poultry and bees), agricultural power and machinery and general facilities.
- b) The survey of forestry holding: Management, condition of forest, forestation, cutting and forestry products.
- c) The survey of agricultural commune: Conditions of location, constitution and function of agricultural commune, agricultural techniques, joint facility, common land, living condition of farmers, marketing and distribution of agricultural products, wages and price of arable land sold.
- d) The survey of forestry district: Condition of location, type of forest, management condition of forestry, technique of afforestation transport facilities of logs, marketing of forestry products and industry concerned in manufacturing wood and bamboo products.

(4) Survey object

- a) The survey of agricultural holding: All of the farm households (6 million) and other agricultural holdings (3,000)

- b) The survey of forestry holding: All of the forestry holdings (3 million)
 - c) The survey of agricultural commune: All of the agricultural communes
 - d) The survey of forestry area: All of the forestry areas settled each town or village (11,000)
- (5) Survey method
- a) The preparatory works: The confirmation of the agricultural commune and settlement of the enumeration district, which were settled in the 1955 Special Basic Survey of agriculture and amended partially in the Special Census of Livestock, were made by prefectural governor through heads of city, town or village.
The report of names of absentee forestry holdings was sent to the chief of city, town or village so that the forestry holdings were not omitted in listing and survey. The checking lists consisted of three types such as list for farm household, for agricultural corporation and forestry holdings other than farm household.
 - b) The survey of agricultural holding: The survey was conducted with interviewing by Census enumerator for agriculture and forestry under the direction of supervisor.
 - c) The survey of forestry holding: The method of the survey is the same with above a) and b). As for the farm and concurrently forestry households which were possessed forests less than 5 "cho" were enumerated as farm households. (1 "cho" is equivalent to 1 hectare approximately)

While the surveys mentioned above were conducted through such administrative channels as prefecture - city, town or village, the following survey d) and e) were made through the Local Statistics and Survey Office and their Branch Offices.

- d) The survey of agricultural commune: The survey was handled by staff members of the Branch Office with interview for those who have good knowledge of the circumstances of the commune.
- e) The survey of forestry area: The survey was taken by staff members of the Branch Office with interview to those such as heads of city, town, village or heads of forestry association who have good knowledge about conditions of forestry in the area.

(6) Tabulation

- a) The survey of agricultural holding: The results of the survey regarding farm households were tabulated by size of area of arable land, in administrative order (by old city, town or village, by new city, town or village, by prefecture) and detailed data by type of farming, by type of industry and combination of these types with the size of arable land were also processed by electronic computer on the samples which were selected but of the whole farm households in the ratio of 1 to 20.
- b) The survey of forestry holding: The results of the survey were tabulated by type of management and by size of area of forest in administrative order (by old city, town or village, by new city, town or village, by prefecture).

- c) The survey of agricultural commune: The results of the survey were tabulated by type of agricultural commune and by prefecture.

(7) Publication

The results of the Census were published as follows:

- 1) The Statistical Report by City, Town or Village
- 2) Report of the Survey of Forestry District
- 3) Agriculture in Japan
- 4) The Report of the Survey of Farm Household (farm population)
- 5) The Report of the Survey of Farm Household (means of production)
- 6) The Report of the Survey of Farm Household (fruit trees)
- 7) The Report of the Survey of Farm Household (household which sold agricultural products) - No.1 and No.2
- 8) The Report of the Survey of Agricultural Commune
- 9) The Report of the Forestry Survey - No.1 and No.2
- 10) The Report by Agricultural Region and by Economic Zone
- 11) The Report of the Post Survey
- 12) The Report of the Results of Sampling Farm Households - No.1 and No.2
- 13) 1960 Census of Agriculture and Forestry in Japan (English version)
- 14) The Report by the Economic Zone
- 15) The Report of the Results of Sampling Forestry Households
- 16) Analysis of the Leading Farm Household - based on 1960 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
- 17) Analysis of Milch Cows Breeding in Large Number.

Section 2. 1965 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

(Designated Statistics No.26)

(1) Purpose

In recent year the agriculture in Japan has changed drastically, in consequence of development of her economy, the purpose of the Census is to make clear these changes by region or by area and to draft basic counterpart for agriculture.

The census was carried out with complete enumeration.

(2) Kinds and dates of surveys

- a) The preparatory survey Settlement of agricultural
 commune and enumeration
 district --- as of Sept. 10,
 1964
 Preparation of checking
 lists ----- as of Dec. 1,
 1964
- b) The survey of agricultural holding --- as of Feb. 1,
 1965
- c) The survey of agricultural commune --- as of Feb. 1,
 1965
- d) The survey of large scale }
 agricultural holdings } ----- as of Feb. 1,
e) The survey of agricultural }
 corporation } 1965

(3) Survey organization

Such surveys b) and c) mentioned above were carried out through the channel of prefecture - city, town or

village, while the survey d) and e) were conducted through to Local Statistics and Survey Office and their Branch Office.

(4) Survey items

- a) The survey of agricultural holding: Status of member of household, employment in agricultural work, arable land and forest, livestock and poultry, agricultural materials, machineries and facilities, agricultural and forestry products.

(5) Survey objects

The survey of agricultural holding:

All of the agricultural holdings (approx. 6 million)

The survey of agricultural commune:

All of the agricultural communes (approx. 160 thousand)

The survey of large scale agricultural holding:

All of the large scale agricultural holdings
(approx. 20 thousand)

The survey of agricultural corporation:

All of the agricultural corporation (approx. 10
thousand)

(6) Survey methods

- a) The preparatory works: The Governor of Prefecture designates and settles the area of agricultural commune together with enumeration district which are set by dividing the commune so that an enumerator can be in charge of the survey.

At the designation of the agricultural communes and the settlement of the enumeration districts the Governor asked the heads of the cities, towns and

villages for their opinion and consulted with the head of the Local Statistics and Survey Office about the (existing) agricultural communes and enumeration districts which were settled in 1960.

The head of city, town or village prepared the checking list of the agricultural holdings for each enumeration districts.

- b) The survey of agricultural holding: An enumerator who was appointed each enumeration district was in charge of the field work of the survey. In accordance with the checking lists all of the agricultural holdings in the district was interviewed by the enumerator, surveying the census items.
- c) The survey of agricultural commune: The enumerator interviewed those who had good knowledge about the commune.
- d) The survey of large scale agricultural holding and the survey of agricultural corporation: The officials of the Branch Office of the Local Statistics and Survey Office interviewed to the representatives of the holdings or the corporation, checking up the list which were prepared from the result of the surveys b) and c) mentioned above.

(7) Items tabulated

- a) The survey of agricultural holdings (All of the items number of agricultural holdings tabulated by type Working condition of member of of agricultural the farm household holding) Agricultural employment number of livestock and poultry

Number of agricultural machineries and facilities and number of holdings using them.

Harvested areas of important crops

- b) The survey of agricultural commune
number of agricultural machineries for common use by managing type of the machinery.

Number of agricultural commune by utilization of gas for cooking number of agricultural holdings possessing refrigerator by type of agricultural commune

- c) The survey of large scale agricultural holding and the survey of agricultural corporation
number of holding (corporation) by type and by size of holding number of holding (corporation) by area of arable land under management

Structure of employment in agriculture by type and by size of holding

Land utilization by type of holding

Capital outfit by type and by size of holding

Agricultural technique by type and by size of holding

(8) Publication

The outline of the results of the surveys were published in Sept. 1965. Such detailed reports as report by prefecture, report by region or zone, report by city, town or village will be published one after another.

Section 3. AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

(1) Outline of the survey

The agricultural survey is an over-all survey which

consists of 6 major surveys shown as follows:

Basic surveys (conducting as of Dec. 1 in prefecture other than Hokkaido - Nov. 1 in Hokkaido - every year)

- a) The annual sample census of agriculture and forestry (the dynamic survey on agricultural and forestry household)
- b) The basic survey on livestock
- c) The dynamic survey on sericulture
- d) The survey on production structure of crops on arable land

Quarterly surveys

- e) The survey on production structure of crops on arable land (conducting as of Aug. 1 and Mar. 1 every year)
- f) The forecast survey of production on livestock (conducting as of the 1st day of May, Aug., Dec. and Feb.)

(2) Survey objects

- a) The basic survey: 200,000 sample farm households (Selecting at a fraction of 1/30)
- b) The quarterly survey: 100,000 sample farm households (Selecting a fraction of 1/60)

(3) Survey items

The detailed items of the survey will be given in the paragraphs concerned each survey.

(4) Survey methods

The basic survey (excluding the comprehensive survey of the enumeration district) and the quarterly survey:

The officials of the Branch Office of the Statistics and Survey Office interview to the sample farm household. As to the comprehensive survey of the enumeration district the officials of the Branch Office inquired of the collaborator who was appointed in the sample district.

Sampling method

a) Population

The enumeration districts and the checking lists (lists of farm households) which were settled in the Census are used as the population in sampling.

b) Stratification

The combinations of economic zones in the agricultural region are to be the first stage of the sampling strata. In case of large and heterogeneous strata the second stage of the sampling strata are set up in the strata.

c) Sampling

- (i) Number of samples are fixed to each agricultural region so that precision (extent of variation) of main survey items is to be 0.04 to 0.05.
- (ii) The half of samples are renewed every year, so sample is surveyed over two years.
- (iii) The quarterly survey are conducted on the renewed sample.
- (iv) The sample enumeration district are selected in proportion to total number of farm households based on 1965 Post Census of Agriculture by probability proportionate sample system.

Section 4. DYNAMIC SURVEY ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

I. Outline

The survey has been conducted every year as supplementary survey to the Agricultural Census since 1951.

Revisions were made several times.

II. Setup of the survey

		<u>Survey Method</u>	
(A) {	The dynamic survey of agricultural and forestry households (as of Dec. 1)	(1) {	Agricultural holding 200,000 interview Forestry holding (other than Agr. holding) 21,600 (Officials of the Branch Office)
		-----	-----
		Large scale forestry holding (approx. 20 ha. and more than that) 2,840	interview (Officials of the Local Office)
(B) {	The survey of engagement in Agriculture (Basic survey: as of Jan. 1) (survey: every month)	(2) {	Associated holding (approx. 7,600) interview (Officials of the Branch Office) Agricultural Commune (approx. 2,400) Reporting (enumerator) mailing survey

III. The dynamic survey of agricultural and forestry

A) The survey of agricultural and forestry household

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted to make clear elemental trends of the farm household by region and by strata (class size)

(2) Survey date

As of December 1.

(3) Object

Sample farm households selected by the Basic Survey of the Agricultural Survey.

(4) Survey items

Total number of farm households, number of farm households established newly or number of household given up farming, number of farm households by full-time or by part-time, number of farm households by type, farm population and employment, area under management and transference of ownership of arable land, agricultural machineries owned by farmers and their utilization, agricultural labour force, contract farming, operation technique and so on.

(5) Survey method

The survey method and sampling system are the same with the Agricultural Survey.

(6) Estimation

Same with the Agricultural Survey.

(7) Publication

Prior to the publication of the "Results of Agricultural Survey" the preliminary reports

are published.

B) The survey of associated holding

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted to get hold of motives of establishment or origin of dissolution of the associated holdings and to make clear the feasible condition of development or cause of obstructing development of the holdings.

(2) Survey date

As of February 1

(3) Object

Whole associated holdings

(4) Survey items

Size of the holding, character of farm household associated to the holding, fund and account-ant business, capital outfit, operation, managing and producing techniques, how to sell agricultural products, sharing the profit and re-investment, motive of establishment or cause of dissolution and so on.

(5) Publication

The preliminary report is published so sooner as the results are completed and detailed results are published as "the Reports on the associated holdings".

C) The survey of movement on working population in farm household

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted:

- i) to make clear the actual condition of interchange of labour forces between agriculture and other industries,
- ii) to prepare the fundamental materials for labour problem in rural districts,
- iii) to offer the consistent statistics on farm population,
- iv) and to clarify process of the change of working structure on agriculture.

(2) Survey period

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31

(3) Kinds and dates of survey

The basic survey: Jan. 1

The survey on change: at the end of every month

The survey on new graduates: Aug. 31

(4) Survey items

The basic survey: farm population by sex, by age, by status in household, and by working condition.

The survey on change: number of increase or decrease of farm population by sex, by age and by working condition and so on.

The survey on new graduates: number of graduates as of Aug. 1 by kinds of school, by sex and by working condition.

(5) Object

Whole farm household (120,000) in the sample enumeration districts (2,400 communes throughout the country)

(6) Survey methods

The basic survey: Reporting by farm household

The survey on change: Interviewing by the enumerator for the survey

The survey on new graduates: - do -

(7) Sampling

The enumeration districts are classified by economic zone and are arranged in order of number of the farm households belong to the district.

Of the classified districts the districts are selected at random at the rate of fifty to one, then all of the farm households in the sample districts are surveyed as object. Of the samples, a quarter is renewed every year.

(8) Estimation

The results of the survey on the changes are completed for whole country, the results of the survey of new graduates are tabulated by agricultural region, by economic zone and by size of agricultural holding.

(9) Publication

The results of the monthly survey are published in preliminary report as soon as the results has been tabulated.

CHAPTER III.

THE SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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Section 1. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SURVEY

1. Introduction

The survey on agricultural products initiated in 1869. The crop reporting system (original of the present organization of the Division) started in 1947 with application of sampling observation method. In 1950, the surveys of planted area, of crop and of damages were approved as "designated statistics" by the Statistics Law.

2. Agricultural products survey

(1) The survey of acreage

- (a) The survey of planted area*
- (b) The survey of cultivated area*
- (c) The survey on production structure of crops on arable land (approved statistics)
 - i) The survey of land utilization
 - ii) The convertible husbandry survey
 - iii) The survey on agricultural extension work
 - iv) The survey of forecast on planting area for ordinary crops (cereals)
 - v) The survey of forecast on planting area for vegetables.

(2) The survey of yields of ordinary crops (cereals)

- (a) The survey on rice*
 - i) The growing condition survey
 - ii) The general survey of condition of crop
 - iii) The preliminary estimate of yield
 - iv) The final estimate of yield
- (b) The survey on wheats and barleys*
Same with (a)

- (c) The survey on rapeseed and pulses*
 - i) The general survey of condition of crop
 - ii) The preliminary estimation of yield
 - iii) The final estimation of yield
- (d) The survey on potatoes*
 - Same with (c)
- (e) The survey on cereals (other than rice, wheat and barleys) and crops for feed and fertilizer use*
 - i) The estimation of yields
- (3) The survey of yields of horticultural and industrial crops
 - (a) The survey of orchards*
 - i) The survey of condition of crop
 - ii) The preliminary estimation of yield
 - iii) The final estimation of yield
 - (b) The survey on vegetables*
 - i) The survey of condition of crop
 - ii) The estimation of yield
 - (c) The survey on industrial crop*
 - i) The estimation of yield
- (4) The survey of damages
 - (a) The survey of damages to ordinary crops*
 - i) At the time when general survey is done
 - ii) At the time when forecast survey is done
 - iii) At harvest time
 - (b) The surveys on horticulture and industrial crops*
 - i) At the time when forecast survey is done
 - ii) At harvest time
 - (c) The emergency survey of damages
 - i) At the time heavy damages occurred
- (5) The surveys of the yield decreased by damages
 - (a) The surveys of yield decreased by damages to rice*

- (b) The survey of yield decreased by damages to wheat and barleys*
- (6) The experiments
 - (a) Experiments on damages
 - (b) Experiments on condition of crops
 - i) Basic experiments
 - ii) Experiments on condition of crops
 - iii) Field experiments on condition of crops

A mark * indicates that these surveys are the designated statistics No. 37.

3. The survey of acreage

(1) Purpose

The purposes of the survey are:

- i) to take hold of acreage so that the cultivated land and yields of agricultural products can be estimated
- and ii) to prepare the materials for development of land, improvement of land utilization, plan for demand and supply of agricultural products, counter-measures for prices, marketing and distribution, countermeasure for disaster and so on.

(2) Kinds and dates of surveys

The survey of cultivated area: as of Aug. 1

The survey of planted area:

winter crops as of Apr. 1

Summer crops as of Aug. 1

(3) Survey system

The sample survey by measurement is conducted every two years and for the rest the results of interviewing in the agricultural survey is used.

(4) Object

The survey of cultivated area: Sample area unit (tan-iku - Compact area culster having 2 hectares of cultivated land according to the cadaster)

50,000 in case of measurement

Sample farm household 200,000 in case of interviewing

The survey of planted area: The objects mentioned above surveys are also used in this case.

(5) Survey items

The survey of cultivated area: Cultivated area, enlarging area or abolition area of cultivated land and damaged area of cultivated land.

The survey of planted area: planted area by crops.

(6) Survey method

All of planted area in the tan-iku is surveyed by plane table measurement and planted area of less important crops is estimated by eye-judgement.

(7) Method of sampling

First of all, basic geographical stratification is introduced in each prefecture, then the stratified zone is subdivided into some strata. Criteria for stratification of sample area unit (tan-iku) are land classification, which is divided three strata, i.e., i) those consisting of paddy land only, ii) those with a mixture of paddy land and upland, and iii) those that consisted only of upland, and planting ratio of different crops.

Number of sample is determined by following formula.

$$\text{Coefficient variance, } = \sqrt{\frac{2(1-\rho) C^2}{n}}$$

Where n denotes the number of samples, ρ denotes coefficient of correlation between measured area and

cadastral area and c denotes variable coefficient of measured area.

Precision (extent of variation) - national level

Paddy rice CV: 0.5%

Wheat and barleys CV: 1.5%

Others CV: 3.0%

(8) Estimation

Area is estimated by strata by the following formula:

$$s = \left(\begin{array}{c} n_i \\ \sum_{j=1} X_{ij} \\ n_i \\ \sum_{j=1} Y_{ij} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum_k \frac{N_k}{n_h} \\ \sum_k \frac{N_k}{n_h} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum Z_{hk} \\ \sum Y_{hk} \end{array} \right)$$

X_{ij} --- estimated area

Y_{ij} --- cadastral area

Z_{hk} --- measured net area

Y_{hk} --- cadastral net area

Y_i --- total cadastral area

$N_i(h)$ --- total number of sample units

$n_i(h)$ --- number of sample units

$i.h.$ --- strata

$j.k.$ --- number of sample units

(9) Publication

The survey results, in addition to an announcement through newspapers and radio, are published in the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" and the "Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry".

4. The statistical survey of yields of crops

a) The survey of yields of ordinary crops (cereals)

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the survey are:

- i) to get hold of growing condition of agricultural crops, condition of crops, estimated yield and final yield
- ii) to prepare the materials for counterpart techniques against emergency, adjustment of demands and supplies on food, stabilizing price of agricultural products, increasing production of food, improvement of management, reasonable taxation on agriculture and so on.

(2) Survey dates

	The growing condition survey	The general survey of condition of crop	The preliminary estimate of yield	The final estimate of yield
Rice	May (early crop area) June and July	Aug. and Sept.	October	Harvest time
Wheat and Barleys	March	April	May (July in Hokkaido)	Harvest time
Sweet Potatoes	-	Sept. (Major producing area)	Sept.	Harvest time
Potatoes (white)	-	-	June (July in Hokkaido)	Harvest time
Rapeseed	-	-	May (July in Hokkaido)	Harvest time
Other crops	-	-	-	Harvest time

(3) Survey items

The growing condition survey: Sowing, germination, growing condition of early stage and condition of growth.

The general survey of condition of crop: Growing condition and index number of condition of crop.

The preliminary estimate of yield: estimate of yield per 10 ares the final estimate of yield: yield per 10 ares and total yield.

(4) Object

Number of samples by crop are shown as follows:

paddy rice	20,028 parcels (hitsus)
upland rice	3,000 "
wheat and barleys	15,013 "
sweet potatoes	4,513 "
potatoes	3,000 "
rapeseed	3,546 "
pulses	6,542 "

(5) Survey method

The growing condition survey: round inspection
The general survey of condition of crop: Eye-judgement on growing condition in 1,266 parcels of paddy field rice, in 3,000 parcels of upland rice and in 1,003 parcels of wheat and barleys, round inspection for ordinary fields and mail survey (inquiry) for farm households and agricultural technicians.

The preliminary estimate of yield: for rice, wheat and barleys the measurements are made on counting number of ears and grains in a half of total sample parcels as well as round inspection and mail survey; for sweet potatoes and white potatoes yields per 10 area are estimated by test digging in a half of total sample parcels

with calculation of rate of increasing weight, and for other crops than the above yield per 10 ares is estimated by round inspection.

The final estimate of yield: for rice, wheat and barleys weight per 10 ares of fresh, dried and brown rice are estimated on materials in sample parcels by test digging; for potatoes, rapeseed and pulses yield is estimated by test cutting or digging in sample parcels and for other crops than the above yield is estimated by round inspection.

(6) How to select samples

Sample survey regions are stratified by crop in each prefectures according to planted area, importance of crops, efficiency of survey and so on.

In the case of paddy rice, furthermore, the regions are divided into some crop condition strata according to quantity of yield per 10 ares and its variety in terms of yielding factors and productivity zone.

For wheat, barleys and other crops than rice homogeneous economic zones are utilized as strata.

The numbers of samples in each strata are calculated in proportion to planted area. For selection of samples of paddy rice, first, sample enumeration districts (tan-ikus) are selected by probability proportionate method in proportion to cadastral area of paddy rice, secondly, two sample hitsus (parcels) are chosen per sample tan-iku at random.

(7) Estimation

The results of the general survey of condition of crop in the later stage are indicated by index number which shows yields of the year as per cent (normal year

= 100) by prefecture.

The survey of preliminary estimate of yield: for rice, wheat and barleys the yields per 10 ares are estimated from number and weight of ears and grains per 1 square meter surveying half of sample parcels (hitsus) or sample units (tan-ikus).

For other crops than the above, the yields are estimated from results of measurement on sample parcels and from results of round inspection.

$$X = \frac{1}{S} \sum_a \sum_i \sum_j S_{ij} \frac{\sum_k N_{ij} X_{ijk}}{N_{ij}}$$

X --- average of number of ears, grains or yield, etc. for prefecture

a --- Branch office

i --- primary strata

j --- secondary strata

k --- sample unit

X_{ijk} --- the survey results for sample "hitsu" (segment)

N_{ij} --- number of surveyed "hitsu" in the secondary strata

S_{ij} --- planted area in the secondary strata

S --- planted area in the territory of Local Office

The final estimate of yield: for rice following formula is used to estimate of yield per are.

$$X = \frac{1}{S} \sum_a S_a \frac{\sum_i \sum_j \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum_k \frac{S_{ijK}}{n_{ijk}} \sum_l X_{ijkl}}{\sum_i \sum_j \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum S_{ijk}}$$

- i --- the primary and secondary strata
- j --- area strata
- k --- sample unit
- Xijk --- yield per "one" in sample "hitsu"
- nijk --- number of sample "hitsu" in sample unit
- Sijk --- planted area of in sample "hitsu"
- nij --- number of sample "hitsu" in area strata
- Nij --- total number of "hitsu" in area strata
- Sa --- planted area in the territory of Branch Office
- S --- planted area in the territory of Local Office

(8) Publication

The survey results are published in the "Quick Report of Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries" and the "Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry".

b) The survey on horticultural and industrial crops

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to prepare basic materials for forecast of demand and supply of horticultural and industrial crops, adjusting shipment, improvement of marketing and distribution, counter-measure on prices, cultivation techniques and so on.

(2) Date of survey

The survey of condition of crop: the first and middle stage of growing (major fruit trees and vegetables). The preliminary estimate of yield: middle and latter stage of growing (major fruit trees).

The final estimate of yield: harvest time (all crops)

(3) Survey items

Condition of growing and blooming, condition of crop and index number of crop condition.

The preliminary estimate of yield and final estimate of yield.

(4) Survey object

The survey of condition of crop: a) total 23,420 farm household cultivating major fruit trees (apples, mandarine oranges, vines, peaches, pears, persimmon (kaki), summer oranges, cherries, Japan medlar, chestnuts and plums); b) total 83,070 farm household cultivating major vegetables in chief producing districts or prefectures and 3,216 production cooperatives.

The preliminary estimate of yield: 1,779 production cooperatives cultivating major fruit trees mentioned above.

The final estimate of yield: whole cities, towns and villages.

(5) Survey method

The survey of condition of crop: Mail survey is conducted as well as round inspection, fundamental hitsu survey and collection of information.

The preliminary estimate of yield: Same with above.

The final estimate of yield: fundamental hitsu survey and round inspection are conducted.

And, in addition, marketing quantity and information on fruits and vegetables and mail survey and information collecting on industrial crops are used.

(6) Selection of sample

All of samples is selected purposively.

(7) Estimation

Results of mail survey are estimated by simple estimation, considering meteorological condition, managing and economic factors in the region.

(8) Publication

The result of the survey is published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries together with the result of the damage survey, whenever the survey is done.

5. Damage Survey

(1) Purpose

The purposes of the survey are to get hold of damaged area and production by crop and by degree of damages and to prepare the materials for countermeasures against damages by flood, drought, blight, harmful insects and so on. The survey of yield decreased by damages is also conducted in major prefectures to supply the basic materials for the Agricultural Mutual Relief on rice, wheat and barleys.

(2) Kind and dates of survey

The periodical survey of damages: same with the dates in the final estimate of yield.

The emergency survey of damages: whenever serious damages are claimed.

The survey of yield decreased by damages: harvest time of rice, wheat and barleys.

(3) Survey items

Damaged situation, area and quantity of crops by crops and by type of damages.

In the survey, "damaged quantity of crops" is

defined as "a balance between an estimated yield, sup-
posing no damages are claimed, and an actual yield".

In the survey of yield decreased by damages, however,
it is defined as "a balance between yield standardized
by the Agricultural Mutual Relief cooperatives and an
actual yield.

(4) Object

The periodical survey of damages: For paddy rice,
10,000 sample unit districts (*tan-ikus*) damaged are
selected through the country. For other crops other
than paddy rice, damaged districts are to be object.
The emergency survey of damages: Damaged districts, in
addition, there are settled damaged survey fields on
estimation basis of damages as follows:

for Summer crops: 40 parcels (*hitsus*),
each Local Office

Winter crops: 20 parcels (*hitsus*)
each Local Office

The survey of yield decreased by damages: Sample units
in which yield decreased are selected by prefecture.

whole country paddy rice: 51,611 *tan-ikus*
upland rice: 2,658 *tan-ikus*
(major prefectures)
wheat and barleys: 20,566 *tan-ikus*

(5) Survey method

The periodical survey of damages: The damaged area
and quantity of yield are estimated by surveying degree
of damaged ears and grains at the times when those sur-
veys, which are mentioned in 4. a) (5), are conducted.

The emergency survey of damages: Where serious
damage is claimed or may be claimed, a prompt report on

condition by means of round inspection is sent by telex (in case of Local Office to the Central), telegram, telephone and letter in succession from the Branch Office to the Division through the Local Office.

The survey of yield decreased by damages: Damaged area and damaged quantity of yield are estimated by means of comparison between standard yield by agricultural mutual relief basis and estimate of yield in the sample unit.

(6) How to select samples

The damaged sample unit (tan-iku): Units which were inflicted by damages are stratified into some strata according to geographic condition, type of farming and degree of damages. Sample units are selected from each stratum by probability proportionate sampling. The field testing damages: The fields are selected by type and by degree of damages in purposively.

The sample units in which yield decreased: Units are selected by same method with the damaged sample unit.

(7) Estimation

The periodical survey of damages: Total damaged area and quantity of yield are estimated by crops and by type of damages by prefectures.

The survey of yield decreased by damages: The damaged area and damaged quantity of yield are estimated by prefecture at a balance between estimate of yield in sample unit (hitsu) and standardized yield of agricultural mutual relief.

(8) Publication

The periodical survey of damages: The results of the survey is published in the "Quick Report" as well

as publication through radios and newspapers. The final result is included in the "Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and the detailed one is shown in the "Crop Statistics".

6. Experiment

(1) Purpose

The following experiments are conducted to prepare the fundamental data of crop condition and damages on the important agricultural products.

(a) Field experiment on damages

For establishing methodology of the damage survey the field experiment on damages is conducted to provide the basic data on various damages and to integrate "Standard for estimate of decreased yield".

(b) Experiment on condition of crop

The various basic experiments are conducted to improve survey method and to establish forecast technique on yield. And the experiment for condition of crop are handled to prepare basic data and materials needed to decide the crop condition and includes practical training of staffs of the Branch Office.

(2) Experiment field and crops tested

(a) Field experiment on damages

The field experiment on damages are undertaken by staff who belongs to 7 crop condition research laboratories set in the Agricultural experimental station of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on important crops damaged in the field (its number totals 140 parcels through the year).

(b) Experiment on condition of crop

The experiment is conducted by staff who belongs to 58 crop condition research laboratories which are set

in the agricultural experimental station of national and prefectural level on such crops as paddy rice, wheat and barleys, sweet potatoes, soybean and rapeseed.

(3) Method of experiment

(a) The field experiment on damages

A pursuing survey on damages is conducted several times in the period from the first stage of damages to harvest time to make clear relation between damages and yield decreased, centering on various factors related to growth and yield of crop, and to prepare the standard for estimate of decreased yield.

(b) The experiment on condition of crop

The experiment, of which method was introduced from typical farming techniques of farm household, is conducted to examine the themes on relation between growth and yield of crop and weather conditions.

(4) Result

The results of the studies are completed to the "materials for estimate of crop condition", the "experimental records on crop condition", the "collection of materials and data of studies" and the "standard for estimate of decreased yield" and distributed the authorities concerned.

7. The survey on production structure of crops on arable land

(1) Purchase

The purpose of the survey is to make clear trends of specialization of agricultural production and developing of productivity, surveying variation of land utilization and development of managing techniques and level of production techniques.

(a) The survey of land utilization

Land is fundamental means of production in agriculture and forms productivity with labour force. Variation and effective of land utilization are measured in consideration of labour productivity influenced by them.

(b) The convertible husbandry survey

The survey is conducted to clarify trends of agricultural management, specialization of agricultural production by observing trends of planting crops.

(c) The survey on agricultural extension work

The purpose of the survey is to get hold actual condition of managing techniques and level of production techniques in the farming and to measure farmer's reaction to agricultural policy from a viewpoint of raising productivity.

(d) The survey of forecast on planted area

The survey is conducted to prepare basic data and materials for agricultural outlook, stabilizing agricultural management and demand and supply projects on agricultural products.

(2) Kinds and dates of the survey

(a) The survey of land utilization and the convertible husbandry survey: winter crop --- February

summer crop --- August

(b) The survey on agricultural extension service:
Feb. and Dec.

(c) The survey of forecast on planted area

i) The major ordinary crops (cereal)

summer crop --- February

winter crop --- August

ii) The major vegetables to be sold

summer crop --- February

fall crop --- May

fall and winter crop --- September

spring crop --- October

(3) Survey set up, objects and method

The survey is conducted by interviewing to sample farm households. About 200,000 sample farm households are selected by the design of the agricultural survey, for the convertible husbandry survey and the survey of forecast on

on planted area, however, a half of farm households above mentioned (about 100,000) are selected as samples.

Survey method is as same with that of the agricultural survey.

(4) Survey items

(a) The survey of land utilization

- i) area and number of farm households by type of land
- ii) planted area and number of planting households by major crops
- iii) planted area by kind of crop
- iv) planted area and number of planting household by purpose of planting
- v) planted area and number of planting household by size of holding
- vi) planted area and number of planting household by area of arable land

(b) The convertible husbandry survey

- i) planted area and number of planting household by major crops, by increase or by decrease
- ii) number of planting household by major crops by reason of increase or decrease
- iii) number of farm household converted husbandry by major crops

(c) The survey on agricultural extension service

- i) procurement of labour force
- ii) utilization of machinery
- iii) production techniques and productivity

(d) The survey of forecast on planting area

- i) the major ordinary crops planned area for planting
- ii) the major vegetables to be sold planting area by planned harvest time

(5) How to select samples and estimate

Same as (7) and (8) in the agricultural survey

(6) Publication of survey results

The dates of publication of the surveys are as follows:

- (a) The survey of land utilization
 - for winter crops Oct. 30
 - for summer crops Dec. 21
- (b) The convertible husbandry survey
 - for winter crops July 9
 - for summer crops Dec. 21
- (c) The survey on agricultural extension service July 30
- (d) The survey of forecast of planting area
 - (i) the major ordinary crops
 - for summer crop April 10
 - for winter crop Sept. 10
 - (ii) the major vegetables to be sold
 - for summer crop April 10
 - for fall crop June 10
 - for fall and winter crop Oct. 10
 - for spring crop Dec. 10

8. The surveys of Tea

A. The survey or fresh leaf production of tea

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted to estimate production of fresh leaves of tea and rough processed tea by harvest time and to supply the materials necessary for a promotion of export and improvement in farm management.

(2) Kind and dates of survey

The survey in the first region (Shizuoka Pref.):

four times a year by plucking time

The survey in the second region:

"A" district (the major 5 production prefectures):

four times a year by plucking time

"B" district (the other 11 prefectures than the above): December 1

The survey in the third region (less important prefectures): December 1

(3) Survey items

Production of fresh leaves and rough processed tea by kind and damages of tea.

(4) Object

(a) The survey of production of fresh leaves

The 1st region --- totaled 1,440 sample tea segment

The "A" district of the 2nd region --- totaled 12,000 sample farm households

The "B" district of the 2nd region and the 3rd region --- whole cities, towns and villages concerned

(b) The survey of production of rough processed tea

The 1st region and the "A" district of the 2nd region --- totaled 4,500 processing plants

The "B" district of the 2nd region and the 3rd region --- whole cities, towns and villages concerned

(c) The survey of damages of tea

Whole tea parcels damaged

(5) Survey method

(a) The survey of production of fresh leaves: in the first region --- by test plucking and cutting in the sample tea segments; for the first and second plucking time in the "A" district of the 2nd region --- by interviewing to the sample households; for the third and fourth plucking time in the "A" district of the 2nd region --- by tabulation; the other regions than the above --- by tabulation.

(b) The survey of production of rough processed tea: in the 1st and the "A" region of the 1st region --- by interviewing or mail to the sample processing

plants; other regions --- by tabulation.

(c) The survey of damage of tea --- by round inspection.

(6) How to select of samples

(a) The survey of production of fresh leaves: the first region, procedures are taken as follows:

(i) Roads locating along the field are divided by every 2 kilo-meter

(ii) Of the sectioned roads 60 samples are selected by probability proportionate sampling in proportion to acreage.

(iii) When the picking season starts 3 survey days are selected at random.

(iv) Two sample parcels are selected at random.

"A" district in the 2nd region;

(i) Prefecture is stratified in several regional strata.

(ii) Fifty or sixty agricultural communes are selected by stratum with probability proportionate in proportionate in proportion to acreage.

(iii) Five sample farm households growing tea are selected in each commune by plucking time.

(b) The survey of production of rough processed tea

The sample tea processing plants are selected at random by plucking time.

(7) Estimate

The production is estimated by plucking time (by plucking time and by kind in case of rough processed tea) and by prefecture.

(8) Publication

Whenever estimate is done the results of the surveys are published by plucking time in the Monthly Report of Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of

Agriculture and Forestry.

B. The forecast survey of crop condition of tea and the forecast survey of yield of tea

(1) Purpose

The purpose is to prepare the materials for counter-measures of production, marketing and distribution on tea with early forecast of crop condition and production of tea.

(2) Kind and dates of survey

The forecast survey of crop condition of tea:

The area survey of anticipation of plucking by growing stage of the first plucking	} April 11
The survey of index number of crop condition of tea	

The forecast survey of yield of tea:

for the first plucking May 25

for the second plucking July 20

(3) Object and survey items

Shizuoka prefecture,

Index number of crop condition and forecast of production

(4) Survey method and estimate

Round inspection, mail survey and actual measurement in the test field.

Estimation is done over the prefecture (Shizuoka).

(5) Publication

After estimate is completed the head of the Shizuoka Local Statistics and Survey Office publishes the results.

Section 2. THE SURVEY OF LIVESTOCK

1. The basic survey on livestock

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted compile statistics on important livestock*, aiming at providing materials for policies of livestock.

* : including poultry

(2) Survey system

The survey is conducted a part of the agricultural survey.

(3) Dates of survey

Dec. 1

(4) Object

About 4,000 sample farm household and holdings breeding livestock in the basic survey of the agricultural survey.

(5) Survey items

Number of livestock (cows, bulls, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits, hens and cocks) by sex, by age, by use; number of household breeding livestock.

(6) Survey method and how to select the samples

Same with (6) and (7) in the basic survey of the agricultural survey

(7) Estimate

The results are estimated by simple estimate or ratio estimate.

(8) Publication

The number of households breeding livestock and number of livestock as of February 1, every year are

published in the "Statistics on Livestock" and the Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Other statistics clarifying the condition of breeding livestock is published as the "Outline of breeding livestock".

2. The survey of production of livestock

A. The survey of production on cow milk and dairy products

(1) Purpose

The survey is conducted to make statistics on the production of cow milk and dairy products and to products and to prepare the materials for dairy farming policy.

(2) Survey dates

every month

(3) Survey items

Collected quantities of milk by prefecture, production of drinking milk, production of dairy products by item and stock.

(4) Object

Whole dairy plants (600) and sample factories of milk processing (1,750).

(5) Survey method

The survey is conducted with bookkeeping in the plants.

(6) How to select the samples

Of the milk processing factories, plants which collect raw milk from outside of the prefecture and

have processing capacity of 20 tons per month are surveyed on complete enumeration basis and for the rest sample survey is applied. Complete enumeration is also conducted to all of dairy products plants.

(7) Estimate

The quantities of raw milk collected are estimated by ratio estimation in proportion as quantities of raw milk collected in standard month which is recorded once a year on all the plants and factories.

(8) Publication

The round figures on important items are published in the "Quick Report" every month and the results of all the detailed items are published in the yearbook.

B. The survey of production of hen eggs

(1) Purpose

The survey aims to get hold the production of hen eggs by month and by prefecture and to prepare the materials for the policy on livestock.

(2) Survey date

Seven days of the third week every month.

(3) Survey item

Number of mature hens (of which age is 6 months and over breeding, rate of laying eggs and production of hen eggs by month.

(4) Object

The 29,400 sample households are selected out

of the breeders.

(5) Survey method

The pupils who belong to the sample households record the number of hens breeding and number of laying eggs in their households by bookkeeping.

(6) How to select the samples

First, the 40 primary schools are selected in each prefecture, secondly, a class of the fifth grade of the sample schools are chosen, then thirdly, of pupils in the sample class 15 pupils, whose households breed hens, are selected at random. The households to which the pupils belong are to be sample households.

(7) Estimate

Estimation of production of hen eggs is done in multiplying rate of laying eggs (average ratio between number of laying eggs and number of mature hens in sample households) by total number of mature hens by prefecture. The total number of mature hens (population) by month are estimated the number of hens in the basic survey on livestock (Feb. and Aug.) with variation rate which is calculated from the results of sample survey mentioned above.

(8) Publication

The monthly results are published in the "Quick Report" quarterly, and the result of production of eggs are inserted in the Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry.

C. The survey of processed meats products

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to compile the statistics on the production of processed meats products and consumption of raw meats for processing, aiming to provide the basic materials for the policies on demand and supply of livestock.

(2) Object

Whole the plants and factories producing meats products.

(3) Survey date

Every month (result in a certain month is surveyed in next month)

(4) Survey items

quantities of processed meats products by items, quantities of raw meats bought by kind, distributive quantities by use, shipments and stock of products.

(5) Survey method

interviewing

(6) Publication

The "report of production of processed meats products" is issued every month.

3. The surveys for forecast of production of livestock

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to provide the materials forecasting production of on milk, hog and hen egg aiming to get hold outlook on demand and supply of livestock products.

(2) Object

- a) The forecast survey on cow milk production:
500 sample farm households and holdings in the
quarterly survey of the agricultural survey
- b) The forecast survey on supplying hog:
610 sample farm households and holdings in the
quarterly survey of the agricultural survey
- c) The survey on milking: 7,333 sample farm
households and 167 sample holdings breeding
milk cow
- d) The forecast survey of production of hen egg:
1,400 hatcheries (whole)
(The survey on number of chickens hatched
artificially)
- e) The movement of livestock products: 800
enumerators

(3) Survey dates

- a) and b) in (2): As of the first day of May,
August, December and February
- c), d) and e) in (2): every month (quarterly on
chicken)

(4) Survey items

- a) The forecast survey on cow milk production:
number of cow milking and drying by month;
balance of number of cow by month; number of
cows impregnated by month of parturition
- b) The forecast survey on supplying hog: number
of hog by use and by age (in months); balance

of number of pigs; and number of sows impregnated by month of parturition

- c) The survey on milking: milking quantity per head
- d) The forecast survey of production of hen eggs; number of eggs in incubators and hatched chickens by month and by species; number of hens and cocks forwarded by prefecture
- e) The movement of livestock products: trends of increase or decrease of number of livestock and of household breeding livestock, prices on cow milk, pigs, hen eggs and feeds

(5) Survey method

a) and b) in (4): Interviewing

c) in (4): Bookkeeping by sample farm households.

The sample households record the milking every day. The record is collected quarterly by officials of the Branch Office.

d) in (4): Bookkeeping by responsible person of hatchery.

The record is sent to the Branch Office of the Local Statistics and Survey Office.

e) in (4): Reporting by enumerators

(6) Publication

The following reports are published:

"Movement of breeding hogs" quarterly,

The "Statistics on the spring (or autumn)
chickens"

The results and forecast on the number of chickens
hatched and number of chickens forwarded by month
are also published.

Section 3. THE SURVEY OF SERICULTURE

1. The survey of cocoon production

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to supply basic
materials to administrative measures for adjustment of
demand and supply of cocoon and silk, stabilization of
price on silk and projects on cocoon production;
compiling the statistics on preliminary estimate of
cocoon production, number of silkworm eggs hatched and
actual production of cocoon.

(2) Types and dates of surveys

a) The preliminary estimate on cocoon production:

The survey on hatchery cooperatives and farm
households survey by mail

Spring crop: the first survey as of Feb. 5

the second survey just after
silkworm eggs hatched

(deadline of the survey: June 1)

Summer - Fall crop:

the first survey just after
silkworm eggs hatched (dead-

line of the survey: Aug. 5)

the second survey summer-fall
crop season

- b) The estimate of hatched eggs
 - hatchery survey } hatch out time in spring
 - farm household } crop and the former and
 - survey } the later stages in summer-
fall crop
- c) The survey on the final estimate of cocoon
production

(3) Survey items

- a) The preliminary estimate on cocoon production
Estimate of silkworm eggs hatched and
preliminary estimate of cocoon production by
growing season and by prefecture.
- b) The estimate of hatched eggs
Number of hatched eggs (unit: box) by
growing season and by prefecture.
- c) The survey on the final estimate of cocoon
production
Cocoon production by growing season and
by prefecture, damages by kind.

(4) Object

- a) The preliminary estimate on cocoon production
The survey on hatchery cooperatives:
2,330 sample cooperatives.
The farm household survey by mail:
7,000 sample farm households.
- b) The estimate of hatched eggs
Hatchery survey: 100 hatcheries

Farm household survey: 7,000 sample
farm households

- c) The survey on the final estimate of cocoon
production

7,000 sample farm households

(5) Survey method

- a) The preliminary estimate on cocoon production

An interviewing to sample cooperatives is
applied for the cooperative survey, and for
farm household survey, mail reporting.

- b) The estimate of hatched eggs

The hatchery survey: number of silkworm
eggs per gramme is measured on the sample
frames, which quickens hatch, in the sample
hatcheries. Then, number of silkworm eggs
per box is estimated from weight of content
of the box (of which weight averages 11.7
grammes)

Actual total number of eggs hatched is
estimated with product of number of eggs
hatched in sample household by ratio of
nominal number* to actual number of silkworm
eggs per box.

* Nominal number of silkworm eggs per
box is 20,000.

- c) The survey on the final estimate of cocoon
production

Sample Mabushis (cocoon holders) are
selected in sample farm households. Of the

cocoon per Mabushi, the first grade cocoon, pierced (doupion) cocoon or waste cocoon are classified according to their qualities; total weight of cocoon by grade in sample farm households are estimated with product of total number of the Mabushi by cocoon weight by grade per box.

(6) How to select the samples

a) The preliminary estimate on cocoon production

The sample hatchery cooperatives are selected out of all the cooperatives at random, and sample farm households in the final estimate of cocoon production in previous year are to be chosen the samples of the year.

b) The estimate of hatched eggs

The sample hatcheries are selected by growing season at random. The sample farm household is to be the same those with the survey of the final estimate of cocoon production.

c) The survey on the final estimate of cocoon production

The 138 sericultural region are settled through the country in terms of distribution, importance of region, productivity of sericulture and competitive relation with other industries.

The 250 sample sericultural households are selected from each region, of the sample

households necessary samples are picked out secondarily.

(7) Estimation

The results are estimated with simple or ratio estimation. The number of hatched eggs, forwarding amount and approved amount of cocoon etc., which were surveyed last year, are used as base for ratio estimation.

(8) Publication

The survey results are published whenever tabulation is finished, and are reported in the Monthly Statistical Reports on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Statistical yearbook on Sericulture.

2. The survey of Damage to Sericulture

(1) Purpose

To prepare the materials for countermeasure of damages to mulberry crops or larval silkworms; to supply the materials evaluating damages for the Cocoon Mutual Relief.

(2) Kind and dates of surveys

The periodical survey of damages: just after each crop is finished.

The emergency survey of damages: Whenever damage to mulberry crops or larval silkworms are done.

The survey on decreased amount of cocoon production by damages: each growing season or just after each crop is finished.

(3) Survey items

The periodical survey of damages: area of mulberry field damaged, number of silkworm eggs damaged and decreased cocoon production by kind and extent of damages, by growing season and by prefecture.

The emergency survey of damages: area of mulberry field damaged, number of silkworm eggs damaged and estimated of cocoon production decreased by damages.

The survey on the decreased amount of cocoon production by damages: Number of boxes to be insured by the Cocoon Mutual Relief in the farm households of which claims for damage are made in excess of 30 percent of standard production, decreased cocoon production.

(4) Object

The periodical survey of damages: farm households in which claims for damage are done.

The emergency survey of damages: mulberry fields or farm households in which claims for damage are made.

The survey on the decreased amount of cocoon production: 7,000 sample farm households which affiliate with the Sericultural Mutual Relief.

(5) Survey Method

The periodical survey of damages: Interviewing by statistical reporter of sericulture

The emergency survey of damages: Round inspection to the fields and interviewing to the farm households mentioned above.

The survey on the decreased amount of cocoon production: Interviewing to the sample farm household in

(4)

(6) How to select samples

Out of farm households of which claims for damage are made in excess of 30 percent of standard production the requisite sample households are selected at random.

(7) Estimation

The results of the periodical and emergency surveys are tabulated by item, by county, city, town and village.

For the survey on cocoon production decreased, the results are estimated by ratio estimate with the number of boxes insured by the Sericulture Mutual Relief as base of estimation.

3. The Dynamic Survey on Sericulture

(1) Purpose

To prepare the basic materials on the managing structure of sericulture for the planning, conducting of administrative works, and to make clear the differences of managing contrivance and productivity among regions.

(2) Kinds and dates of survey

The survey consists of two surveys, namely, the farm household survey forming a part of the Agricultural Survey and the survey on towns and villages.

The farm household survey is conducted on Dec. 1. The survey on towns and villages (the producing condition survey on cocoon) is carried after closes of each crop.

(3) Survey items

The farm household survey:

cultivated land area, area of mulberry field by planting type, exploited or improved area of

mulberry field, using area of mulberry field by growing (silkworm) season, number of silkworm eggs hatched, cocoon production, number of farm households of joint raising larval silkworm, and so on.

The survey on towns and villages:

total area of mulberry field, cocoon production, shipment of doupion cocoon, total damages, damages by kind.

(4) Object

The farm household survey: Sample farm households in the basic survey of the Agricultural Survey.

The survey on towns and villages: 6,900 towns and villages in which farm households raising silkworm are located.

(5) Survey method

The farm household survey is carried by the method of the Agricultural Survey.

The survey on towns and villages: The officials of the branch office of the local statistics and survey office interview to the statistical reporters who are established in 6,000 towns and villages, and to the sericulture technicians of the cooperatives in less important 900 towns and villages.

(6) Tabulation

The results of the farm household survey are tabulated by the method of the Agricultural Survey.

The results of the survey on towns and villages are tabulated by items, by county and city.

(7) Publication

After tabulation is over the results are reported through newspapers and radios, and are published in the Monthly Statistical Report on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Statistical Yearbook on Sericulture.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OUTLINE OF THE SURVEY

ON THE FARM HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

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A. THE HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

The survey on farm household economy in Japan dates back to around 1889, but it was in 1913 that a survey was carried out for the first time on such a book-keeping system as we are using now. The survey has been done constantly every year till now, with only one intermission which lasted from 1916 to 1920.

Of course, during this long time, the object of the survey as well as its utilization have undergone many changes, reflecting the penetration of monetary economy into farm household economy and the historical process of the commercial development of the agriculture. In the meantime, the survey has also developed with not a few improvements in the method of survey as well as in the questionnaire.

Nevertheless, as the selection of the objective farm households used to be done for quite a long while in purposive sampling, the surveyed results did not represent the population, only showing the examples of selected farm households' economy. And the number of survey farm households throughout the country was 1,400 even at the largest, average being only 500, more or less, and moreover it had many defects as statistical survey. So, in 1949 a revision was made primarily on the way of selection of the farm households which were to be surveyed. Namely, instead of the purposive sampling used till then, "stratified random sampling" had been adopted till 1956, and at the same time the number of farm households to be surveyed was increased to 5,500. Since 1957, "stratified two-stage sampling with proportional probability" has been adopted without revising the number of households. And in 1962, though the method was the same, the number of the households was increased to 15,200, in order to make more

effective statistics following the new policy for agriculture, which was raised by the Agricultural Basic Law aiming at increasing income of agriculture to get rid of the income disparity between the agriculture and other industries by means of selective expansion of agricultural products, increasing productivity of agriculture and improvement in farm structure.

B. THE OBJECT OF THE SURVEY

The survey on the farm household economy in Japan; makes clear the re-productive structure in farming; estimates the agrarian national income; measures consuming levels of farmers; and gets hold of the trend of farm household economy, thus acquiring the basic data on agriculture and forestry policy.

C. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE SURVEY

One year period--from April 1st every year to March 31st in the next year--is fixed for this survey, and throughout this one fiscal year, the income of farm household and the increase and decrease of their property in this one year are to be obtained. And for this purpose, the survey is operated on the following items:

- a) Components of the household
- b) Assets and liabilities
- c) Receipt and expenditure
- d) Working hours

These questions are being operated in accordance with a book-keeping system, dynamically as well as statically. The dynamic catch means that everyday coming-in and going-out of both cash and goods are recorded and counted during one year of survey period. And the figures that come out as the final

result are to be expressed in such forms as farm household income and consumption, and surplus. The static catch, on the other hand, means that, first, an inventory is made concerning the amount of the assets at the beginning of a fiscal year, secondly, recording of the valuation of it is to be made, thirdly, the accounting is to be done with regard to the change of the value for the properties during the year, and then the value of the properties is to be figured out at the end of the year. The amount, which remains after deducting the value of properties at the beginning of the year from the value at the end of the year, is to be expressed as the net value of increase or decrease during the fiscal year. This amount should turn out the same as the surplus of farm household economy figured out as the result of the above-mentioned dynamic accounting.

D. THE SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE FARM HOUSEHOLDS

a) Definition of the population

In the farm household economy survey, the farm households, which compose the population for the survey, should have either specification of the following, besides they are farming for subsistence.

- 1) Farming area should be over 0.3 ha in Hokkaido, or over 0.1 ha in other districts.
- 2) If the farming area is less than the above or negligible, income of agriculture should be equal to or over the amount to be gained in the case of 1).

b) Stratification of the population

The population is stratified as follows:

- 1) As the sub-population of homogeneous economic zones */

*/ Zone of city vicinity, flat land farm villages, mountain farm villages, or mountain villages.

- of each prefectural agricultural district are selected.
- 2) Some neighbouring agricultural communes in a city, town or village of each sub-population are gathered to form, as the first sampling unit, a group of agricultural communes which includes 200 farm households or under.
 - 3) Then, all the groups of agricultural communes are classified into management strata so that each stratum includes 2,000 to 6,000 farm households. The classification is done according to the indexes which, besides they are fixed ones (e.g. ratio of paddy field, orchard, or livestock-breeding farm households), have important connection with the conditions of controlling the management of agriculture and its income.

The results of 1965 sub-census of agriculture were used as the base data for the above description.

c) The sampling method of sample farm households

The sampling of sample farm households is done by means of stratified two-stage sampling with proportional probability. First, about 3,000 groups of agricultural communes are sampled from each management stratum, and secondly from the sampled groups 15,200 farm households are sampled.

1) The sampling method of sample groups of agricultural communes

Sample groups are sampled by means of random sampling with proportional probability, with each management stratum being weighted with the number of farm households within each group of communes.

2) The sampling method of farm households to be surveyed.

A list of farm households is made about the groups sampled from each management stratum in order to sample farm households by means of random sampling.

These farm households are listed in order of cultivated

land area from the large to the small.

E. THE METHOD OF THE SURVEY AND THE METHOD OF ARRANGING THE GATHERED RESULTS

The method of the survey is based on the record on the part of surveyed farm households, and as a supplementary survey, the men of the branch office do the interviewing.

The order is as follows:

a) Farmers' record

The survey farm households have a duty to book every day in the daily account book (form No. 1) income and out-go of cash, household expenditure of produced goods, receipt and disposal of produced goods and bought goods, sale and purchase on credit, labour hours, amount of used materials for agricultural production, and amount of agricultural products.

b) The work in the branch offices

- 1) The men of the branch offices call from door to door every 15 days all the surveyed farm households, and teach farmers how to record in the notebook and in the goods adjustment notebook. and at the same time look into the contents recorded in the daily account book, and after correcting imperfect points, then collect the daily account book.
- 2) The cash income and expenditure, the external transaction of goods and the household expenditure of produced goods which are all recorded in the collected daily account book are to be classified in accordance with each list of articles or each item, and what has been classified is to be put into the journal lumping together at the end of each month.

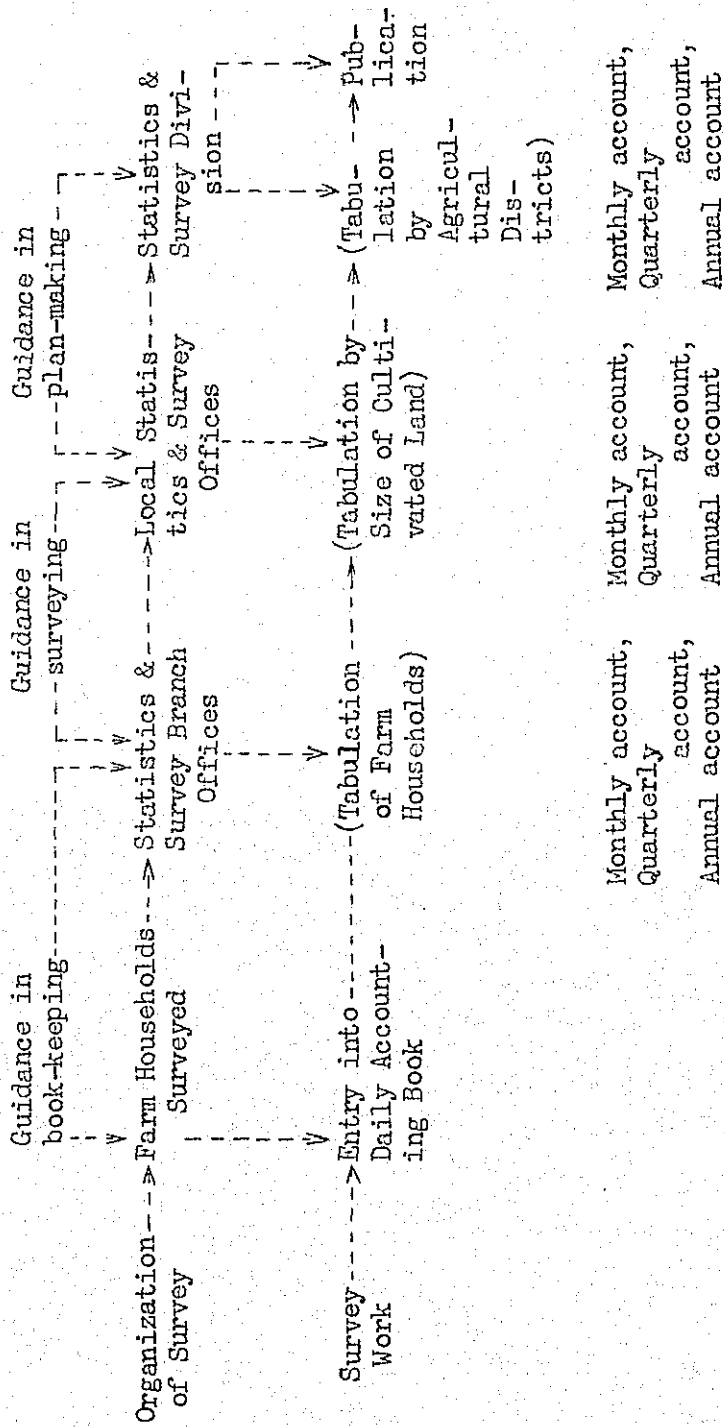
In the journal everything is classified by subject and

by item.

- 3) When the journal has been completed totaling work is done for main items such as income and out-go of cash and household expenditure of produced goods, then the result is reported to the local statistics and survey office.
 - 4) On the first day of fiscal year, a ledger is prepared by recording of general condition of agricultural management and the amount of assets in hand and on the last day of each quarter, the ledger is put in order to respective surveyed farm household by checking recorded changes arising from increase and decrease. And it constitutes the base of the survey just like the daily account book.
 - 5) In each quarter of a year, the table of survey on the movement of fund is made out, putting in order the inflow and the outflow and the balance in each surveyed farm household, classifying by the nature of financial institutions. And this table is submitted to the local statistics and survey office.
 - 6) With the end of the fiscal year, in accordance with the journal and the ledger of the survey, the yearly table of value, the yearly table of goods and capital, the yearly table of survey on the movement of fund, the yearly table of management type and yearly table of living expenditure are to be made up for each farm household, and they are submitted to the local statistics and survey office.
- c) The work of the local statistics and survey office
- 1) In the local statistics and survey office, besides the guidance which is given to the men of the branch offices, fundamental works such as the selection of

- the farm households to be surveyed, and the drawing-up of the concrete standards applicable to the valuation of the agricultural fixed assets, etc. are to be done.
- 2) The monthly report of the statistics on value from the branch offices are further totaled in the local statistics and survey office and reported by means of telex system to the center, the Statistics and Survey Division.
 - 3) In accordance with the table of survey on the movement of fund submitted by the branch offices in each quarter, a summary is made up in the local statistics and survey office and submitted to the Statistics and Survey Division.
 - 4) In accordance with respective yearly table of value, goods and capital, and funds, yearly table of management type and yearly table of living expenditure submitted by the branch offices, a total tabulation is made out classifying by branch offices and by the size of acreage under farming, and they are submitted to the Statistics and Survey Division together with the yearly table classified by farm household.
- d) The work of the Statistics and Survey Division
- 1) The Division, giving guidance to the local statistics and survey offices and branch offices on one hand, take care of projecting the fundamental planning for the survey on the other.
 - 2) In accordance with the statistics on value classified according to months, quarterly survey on movement of fund, and yearly tables of value, goods and capital, fund, management type, and living expenditure, a summary is made each classifying by the agricultural

ILLUSTRATION OF TABULATION PROCEDURES



district and size of cultivated land, and results are published after compiling them in the nation-wide statistics.

- 3) In accordance with the yearly table classified by farm household which is submitted by the local statistics and survey offices. as analysis and tabulation is done making use of various indexes such as the managing system, the full-time or part-time agriculture. and the amount of income, publicly announcing the obtained final figures as the statistics.

F. THE PUBLICATION OF THE SURVEYED RESULTS

- a) The aggregate statistics on farm household economy

In order to show the status and the aggregate re-production structure of farm household economy, main items of farm household economy survey are selected and arranged in these statistics.

- b) The statistics of farm household economy in value

These statistics, indicating value by item as a main index, show the aggregate farm household economy from the view point of value. These are the most fundamental statistics on the farm household economy.

Classifications: By kind of farm household */ and by size of cultivated land in each agricultural district.

By homogeneous economic zone.

By prefecture.

Items: Outline of farm household surveyed

*/ Roughly speaking, of households those who consume all their own products are included in B group and the rest A.

Labour force and labour hours.

Agricultural income and go-out.

Non-agricultural income and go-out.

Living expenditure, tax, public imposts and obligations.

Summary of farm household economy.

As to the details of the items see the end of the book.

c) The statistics on goods in the farm household economy

These statistics are arranged for giving the details of income and go-out in the agricultural management and the actual state of rural marketing by means of indicating amount, value, price per unit of produced goods and bought materials for farming in the farm household.

Classifications: By kind of farm household and by size of cultivated land in each agricultural district

By prefecture

Items: Planted (or growing) area and production of crops

Quantity of agricultural products sold and consumed by family, value of products consumed by family, prices of products received by farmers, and ratio of marketed amount to production

Quantity and value of materials bought for farming, and prices of them

d) The statistics on the movement of fund

These statistics are arranged for understanding the actual condition of demand and supply of fund for farm household by catching the movement of the fund through production and consumption at the side of farm households.

Classifications: By kind of farm household and size of cultivated land in each agricultural district

By prefecture

Items: In-flow of fund by type

Out-flow of fund by type

Deposite balance by financial institutions

Balance of debt by source of fund

The number of borrowed cases by sum of debt

e) The statistics on living expenditure of farm households

These are arranged for understanding the state of consumption of living commodities by indicating the expenditure levels of farm households.

Classifications: By agricultural district

By homogeneous economic zone

By income stratum in full-time and part-time classifications

By size of family

By income class classified into five

Items: Living expenditure of farm households by item

Quantity and value of commodities for living bought by farm households

f) The statistics on nutritive condition of farmers

These are arranged for understanding the actual state of nutritive condition of farmers by indicating total intake of nutriment according to kind of food.

Classifications: By agricultural district

By homogeneous economic zone

By kind of farm household

By income stratum

Items: Intake by kind of nutriment

Intake of nutriment by kind of food

Quantity and value by kind of food consumed

- g) The statistics of farm household economy by type of farm household

These are arranged for understanding versatile economy structure of classified farm households such as by full-time or part-time, by management structure and by agricultural income stratum.

Classifications: By full-time and part-time in each agricultural district
By management structure in each agricultural district
By management structure in each income stratum in each agricultural district

Items: Main items of the statistics on value

- h) The economy statistics by management type

These are arranged for understanding the conditions of management and economy, profit inside management, etc. of farm households which exclusively manage rice cultivation, dairy, or orchard.

Classifications: By agricultural district
By size of cultivated land
By size of management type

Items: Outline of agricultural management
Income and out-go in agricultural management
Outline of management type
Income and out-go in management type

- i) The statistics on taxes, public imposts and obligations

These are arranged for supplying basic data for improving the tax policy of farm households by showing status of taxes, public imposts and obligations levied on farm households.

Classifications: By agricultural district
By income stratum
By management structure

Items: Outline of farm-household economy
Value and the number of farm households by
item of main taxes, public imposts, and obligations

j) The statistics on labour force of farm households

These are arranged for understanding details of labour composition and state of working in farm households by indicating arrangement of agricultural labour by season for each management type, for agriculture and non-agriculture

(For each management type)

Classifications: By management structure in each agricultural district

Items: Agricultural labour hours for each kind of product classified by month, sex, householder or his successor, and working state of being mainly engaged or not

(For agriculture and non-agriculture)

Classifications: By size of cultivated land in each agricultural district
By full-time or part-time agriculture
By management structure

Items: Agricultural labour hours for agriculture and non-agriculture classified by month, sex, householder or his successor and working state of being mainly engaged or not

The number of workers by length of working hours.

k) The statistics regarding utilization of agricultural co-operatives by farm households.

These are arranged to give data to grow and guide co-operatives, and to improve structure of commodities circulation in rural area, by indicating utilization of cooperatives by farm households which is judged from amount of money received or spent through agricultural cooperatives by selling agricultural products and by buying commodities for agriculture.

Classifications: By size of cultivated land in each agricultural district
By prefecture

Items: Quantity and value of sold products and utility factor of cooperatives
Quantity and value of purchased commodities for agriculture and utility factor of cooperatives

1) The monthly statistics on value.

As a quick announcement, the statistics report monthly income and go-out of cash in farm household economy.

Classifications: By homogeneous economic zone in each agricultural district.
By prefecture.

Items: Outline of farm household.
Income and go-out of agriculture.
Income and go-out of non-agriculture.
Living expenditure.

G. THE UTILIZATION OF THE RESULT OF THE FARM HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY SURVEY

The result of the farm household economy survey has been used to great advantage in various fields. Among many surveys in Japan, probably no survey is so widely used on its result as this one. As a matter of course, the result of

this survey is being utilized for the purpose of the orientation of agricultural policy or the decision of individual counter-measures. Especially utilization of this survey result is increasing day by day due to the present state of agricultural policy which is lately concerned with how to increase agricultural income. Take a few examples of the utilization of this survey result. It contributes to basic data for estimating agricultural national income and to "weight" data for computing the index numbers of prices in rural villages and Agricultural Parity Index.

Note: Parity index is the index number of price weighted in accordance with the value of the commodities purchased by farm households. Based on this index the Government determines its purchase price of rice, wheat and barley, etc.

Needless to say, the measurement of demand on agricultural products is necessary for the planning of an agricultural program, and in measuring this demand, the result of this survey contributes to basic data together with that of the family income and expenditure survey in urban areas being carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. Besides, the result of this survey is being widely utilized as basic data for the estimation of farm assets, measurement of consumption level, development of farmers' nutritive condition, decision of imposition, and estimation of sales ratio of agricultural products. In addition to this, the result of this survey plays an important part in scholars' study on agricultural management or agricultural economy.

(Main items of statistics in value)

1) Labor status and agricultural land under management

No. of households tabulated

No. of household members

No. of regular family members

Male

Female

Family members engaging in farming.

Agricultural workers hired on the permanent basis

Labor status of family engaging in full-time agriculture

Engaging in other independent job

Irregular wage earner

Regular wage earner

Salaried man

Labor hours for self-farming

Family labor

Hired labor

Agricultural land area under management

Cultivated land area

Paddy field

Upland field

Land of growing trees, vine, shrubs

Residential lot

Forest and others

2) Agricultural receipts

Total receipts

Crops

Rice

Wheat, barley and naked barley

Miscellaneous cereals

- Pulses
- Sweet potato
- White potato
- Vegetables
- Fruits and nuts
- Industrial crops
- Others (incl. increased value of plants)
- Sericulture
- Livestock and its products (incl. increased value of livestock)
- Agricultural miscellaneous receipts
- 3) Non-agricultural receipts
- Total receipts
- Non-agricultural industries
- Forestry
- Fishery
- Others
- Wage, salary and allowance
- Tenant rent of leased land
- Divided, interest, etc.
- Receipts such as present and subsidy, etc.
- Presents and gifts
- Allowance and subsidy, etc.
- 4) Agricultural expenditures and non-agricultural expenditures
- Agricultural expenditures
- Agricultural wages on permanent basis
- Agricultural wages on temporary basis
- Seed and seedling
- Silk-worm eggs
- Small animals and insemination charges

Figs, sheep and goats
Fertilizer
Feed
Agricultural chemicals
Other materials
Lights, heat and power
Agricultural implement
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings
Charges of hired animals, buildings and implements
Lead improvement and water utilization
Land rent
Agricultural clothing
Non-agricultural miscellaneous expenditures
Interest on debt

5) Living expenditures, taxes, public imposts and obligations of farm household

Living expenditures

Food and drinks

Cereals

Potatoes, pulses, vegetables, etc.

Fish, shellfish, meat, eggs and milk

Seasoning, oil and fat, drinks, etc.

Tobacco

Clothing

Light, heat and water

Housing

Education, culture and sanitation

Miscellaneous expenditures

Taxes, public imposts and obligations

Taxes

National tax

Prefectural tax

Municipal tax

Public imposts and obligations

- 6) Summaries of farm household economy
 - Total income of farm household
 - Agricultural income
 - Non-agricultural income
 - Tax and public imposts and obligations
 - Receipts such as presents, subsidy, etc.
 - Living expenditures
 - Surplus of farm household economy
 - Gain or loss other than surplus of farm household ~~ec~~ economy
 - Net surplus
- 7) Property of farm household
 - Net property
 - Assets
 - Land
 - Building
 - Agricultural implements
 - Tree and shrub
 - Livestock
 - Agricultural products on hand
 - Materials purchased for agriculture
 - Cash, deposit and others
 - Debt

Appendix

SETUP OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND SURVEYS

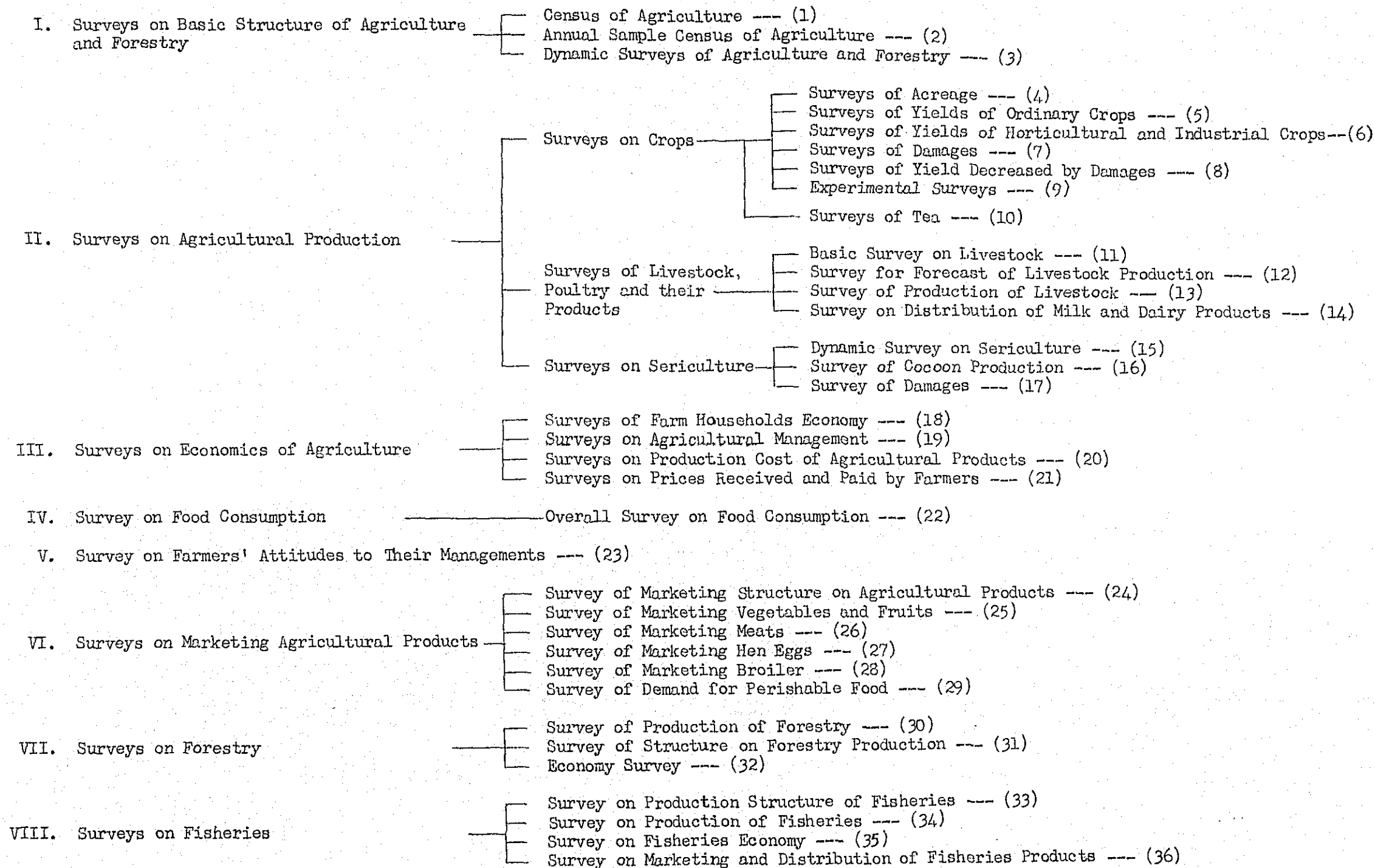
1967

Statistics and Survey Division,

Agricultural and Forestry Economics Bureau,

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

A. OUTLINE OF SETUP



B. DETAILS OF SETUP

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
I. Surveys on Basic Structure of Agriculture and Forestry			
(1) Census of Agriculture (Designated Statistics)		February 1, every 5 years since 1960	
(2) Annual Sample Census of Agriculture (This Survey consists of (a)-(e)) (Approved Statistics)			
(3) Dynamic Surveys of Agriculture and Forestry (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of farm and forestry households --- (a)	Farm households, Non-Farm households, Forestry households, Big scale forestry households	Dec. 1	Interviewing
Survey of cooperative managements	Cooperative managements	Dec. 1	- do -
Survey of labour forces in farm households	All farm households in sample districts	Every month	Interviewing and Mail
II. Surveys on Agricultural Production			
(4) Surveys of Acreage			
Survey of planted area (Designated Statistics)	Sample districts (two hectare plots) or Sample farm households	Apr. (for crops in Winter) Aug. (for crops in Summer)	Interviewing or direct measurement
Survey of cultivated land (Designated Statistics)	Sample districts (two hectare plots) or Sample farm households	Aug.	Interviewing or direct measurement
Surveys of production structure on agriculture --- (6) (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of land utilization	Sample districts (two hectare plots) or Sample farm households	Mar., Aug.	Interviewing
Survey of convertible husbandry	- do -	-do-	- do -
Survey of agricultural extension service	- do -	-do-	- do -
Survey of preliminary estimate for ordinary crop planting	- do -	-do-	- do -
Survey of status of vegetable planting	- do -	Mar., May, Sept., Nov.	- do -

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
(5) Surveys of Yields of Ordinary Crops			
Surveys of Rice Crop (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of growing condition at early stage	Ordinary fields	May, June	Round inspection
Survey of growing condition at middle stage	Standard fields and ordinary fields	July, Aug., Sept.	Direct measurement Round inspection
Survey of preliminary estimate of yield	Standard fields and sample segments of field	Oct.	Number of Heads counting, Round inspection
Survey of final estimate of yield	- do -	At harvest	Test cutting method, Round inspection
Survey of wheat and barleys crops (Designated Statistics)			
(Similar to surveys of rice crop)	Similar to surveys of rice crop	Mar., Apr., May, at harvest	Similar to Survey of Rice Crop
Surveys of rapeseeds and pulses crops (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of growing condition	Ordinary fields	Pulses--Aug.	Round inspection
Survey of preliminary estimate of yield	Sample segments of field, ordinary fields	Rapeseeds--June Pulses--Sept.	Round inspection Pulses-- Direct measurement
Survey of final estimate of yield	- do -	At harvest	Test cutting method, Round inspection
Surveys of potatoes crops (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of growing condition	Ordinary fields	Sweet Potato--Sept.	Sweet potato--Test digging, Round inspection
Survey of preliminary estimate of yield	Sample segments of fields, ordinary fields	White Potato--Aug. Sweet Potato--Oct.	Test digging, Round inspection
Survey of final estimate of yield	- do -	At harvest	Test digging method, Round inspection
Survey of miscellaneous cereals, forage and soiling crops (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of final estimate of yield	Ordinary fields	At harvest	Round inspection

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
(6) Survey of Yields of Horticultural and Industrial Crops			
Surveys of fruits yield (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of growing conditions	Agricultural technicians and the other	Early and middle stage of growing	Mail
Survey of preliminary estimate of yield	Agricultural Technicians, Representative of groups, whole cities, towns, villages	Middle stage of growing	Mail. Round inspection
Survey of final estimate of yield	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	Round inspection
Survey of vegetables (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of growing conditions	Agricultural Technician, Representative of groups, whole cities, towns, villages	Middle stage of growing	Mail Round inspection
Survey of estimate of yield	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	Round inspection
Survey of seed of vegetables (Designated Statistics)	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	Mail. Round inspection
Survey of seed of vegetables (Designated Statistics)	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	Round inspection
Survey of estimate of yield	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	Round inspection
(7) Surveys of Damages			
Survey of damages of ordinary crops (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of damages at the stage of growing	Whole cities, towns, villages	At the time when survey of growing condition is conducted	Paddy field rice and wheat and barley -- Direct measurement, Round inspection
Survey of damages at the stage of preliminary estimate	Paddy field rice, wheat and barleys	Sample district (two hectare plots)	} Paddy field rice, wheat and barley --Direct measurement, Round inspection
Survey of damages at harvest	the other --- whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey of damages of horticultural and industrial crops (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of damages at the stage of preliminary estimate	Main cities, towns, villages concerned	At the time when survey of preliminary estimate is conducted	Round inspection
Survey of damage at harvest time	Whole cities, towns, villages	Harvest time	-- do --
Survey of damages in emergency (Designated Statistics)			
At the time when serious damages were done	Cities, towns, villages where damages were done	Whenever damages were done.	Sampling Survey or Round inspection
(8) Surveys of Yield Decreased by Damages			
Survey of decreased yield of rice (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of yield decreased by damages	Sample districts (two hectare plots)	Harvest time	Sampling Survey or Round inspection
Survey of decreased yield of wheat and barleys (Designated Statistics)			
Survey of yield decreased by damages	Sample districts (two hectare plots)	Harvest time	Sampling Survey or Round inspection
(9) Experimental Surveys			
Experiments on damages			
Field survey of damages	Damaged fields	Whenever damages were done -- At harvest time	Direct measurement
Experiment on damages	Fields in experimental laboratory	-- do --	-- do --
Field experiment of growing condition	Experimental laboratories, agriculture co-operatives, extension service offices, fields	Early and middle stage of growing conditions	Interviewing, Direct measurement
(10) Survey of Tea (Approved Statistics)			
Survey on fresh leaf production of tea	Sample tea-fields in the 1st region	Four times a year by picking season	Direct measurement

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
	Sample households in the "A" district of the 2nd region and whole cities, towns and villages concerned	Two times a year by picking season	Interviewing Tabular investigation
	Whole cities, towns and villages in the "B" district of the 2nd region, and 3rd region	Dec.	Tabular investigation
Survey of production of rough processed tea	Sample processing plants in the 1st region and the "A" district of the 2nd region	Three times a year by picking season	Interviewing
	Whole cities, towns and villages concerned in the "B" district of the 2nd region, and the 3rd region	Dec.	Tabular investigation
Forecast survey of crop condition of tea	Sample tea fields (segments)	Apr.	Mail
	Sample farm households	May, July	Mail
(11) Basic Survey on Livestock (Approved Statistics)	Sample farm households (the same as the basic survey of the "Agricultural Survey")	Dec.	Interviewing
(12) Survey for Forecast of Livestock Production			
Forecast survey on cow milk production	Sample farm households (The same as the quarterly survey of the "Agricultural Survey")	May, Aug., Dec., Feb.	Interviewing
Survey on milking	Sample farm households	Every month	Book-keeping
Forecast survey on supplying hog	Sample farm households (The same as the quarterly survey of "Agricultural Survey")	May, Aug., Dec., Feb.	Interviewing
Forecast survey of production hen egg (The survey on number of chickens hatched artificially)	Whole hatcheries	Every month	Book-keeping
Trend of livestock production	Enumerator	Every month	Information
(13) Survey of Production of Livestock			
Survey of production on cow milk and dairy products (Designated Statistics No. 33)	Whole dairy plants and sample factories of milk processing	Every month	Recording

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey of production of hen eggs (Designated Statistics No. 33)	Sample farm households	Every month	Recording
Survey of processed meats products (Approved Statistics)	Whole plants and factories	Every month	Recording
(14) Survey on Distribution of Milk and Dairy Products (Approved Statistics)	Processing plants and factories	Feb., Aug.	Recording
(15) Dynamic Survey on Sericulture Farm households survey (Approved Statistics)	Sample farm households	Dec.	Interviewing
Survey on towns and villages (Designated Statistics No. 38)	Statistical reporters	Three times a year by crop season	Interviewing
(16) Survey of Cocoon Production (Designated Statistics No. 38)			
Preliminary estimate on cocoon production	Sample cooperatives, sample farm households	June, Aug., Sept., Feb.	Interviewing, mail
Estimate of hatched eggs	Hatcheries	Growing season (three times a year)	Direct measurement
Survey on the final estimate of cocoon production	Sample farm households	Growing season (three times a year)	Direct measurement
(17) Survey of Damage to Sericulture			
Periodical survey of damages	Cities, towns and villages	Growing season (three times a year)	Round inspection, reporting
Emergency survey of damages	Mulberry fields and farm households inflicted damages	Whenever serious damages are made	Round inspection
Survey on the decreased amount of cocoon production by damages	Sample farm households	Growing season (three times a year)	Direct measurement interviewing

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
III. Surveys on Economics of Agriculture			
(18) Surveys of Farm Households Economy (Designated Statistics No. 36)			
Survey of farm households economy in value	Sample farm households	Every day (aggregating in month and year)	Book-keeping
Survey on goods in the farm households economy	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey on the movement of fund for farm households	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey on living expenditure of farm households	- do -	- do -	- do -
Economic survey by management type of farm households			
Survey on labour force of farm households			
Survey regarding utilization of agricultural cooperatives by farm households			
(19) Survey on Agricultural Management	Sample farm households	Every day (aggregating in year)	Book-keeping, interviewing
(20) Survey on Production Cost of Agricultural Products			
Survey on production cost of rice	Sample farm households	A year before harvest	Book-keeping, interviewing
Of paddy field rice (Designated Statistics No. 100)			
Of upland rice (Approved Statistics)			
Survey on production cost of wheat and barleys (Approved Statistics)	Sample farm households	A year before harvest	Book-keeping, interviewing
Of wheat			
Of barley			
Of naked barley			
Of two-row barley			

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey on production cost of cocoon	Sample farm households	A year before harvest	Book-keeping, interviewing
Survey on production cost of livestock products (Approved Statistics)	- do -	- do -	- do -
Of beef cattles and calves			
Of hogs			
Of hen eggs			
Of consuming trend of feed			Interviewing
Survey on production cost of important agricultural products (Approved Statistics)	Sample farm households	Year	Book-keeping, interviewing
Of teas and fruits			
Of soybeans, white potato, sweet potato and rapeseeds			
Of beet			
Of paper mulberry			
Of other winter crops			
Of sugar cane			
(21) Survey on Prices Received and Paid by Farmers			
Survey of prices received by farmers			
Survey of prices of agricultural and forestry products	Designated cities, towns and villages	every month	Interviewing
Survey of prices on horticultural, industrial products and miscellaneous cereals	- do -	Each decade of month	- do -
Survey of prices paid by farmers			
Survey of commodities prices for agricultural use	Designated cities, towns and villages	Every month	Interviewing
Survey of commodities prices for household use	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of wages and charges in rural commune			
Survey of wages on agricultural labour	Designated cities, towns and villages	Every month	Interviewing
Survey of wages on forestry labour	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of wages in rural commune	- do -	- do -	- do -

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
IV. Survey on Food Consumption			
(22) Overall Survey on Food Consumption (Designated Statistics No. 106)			
Basic survey	Sample households	Nov., 1966	Recording by household
Combination Survey	- do -	- do -	- do -
V. Survey on Farmers' Attitudes to Their Managements			
(23) Survey on Farmers' Attitudes to Their Managements (Approved Statistics)			
	Heads in sample households	Sept.	Interviewing
VI. Surveys on Marketing Agricultural Products			
(24) Survey of Marketing Structure on Agricultural Products (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of Stratifying municipality	Whole cities, towns and villages	Nov.	Use of record, interviewing
Survey of marketing structure			
Survey on shipment structure	Marketing association, whole salers and markets	Oct. - Nov.	Using record, interviewing
Survey of houses collecting and selecting agricultural products	Collecting and selecting houses	Jan. - Mar.	- do -
Market survey on livestock	Livestock markets	- do -	- do -
Survey of slaughter structure	Slaughter-houses	- do -	- do -
Survey on structure of dealing plants of broilers	Dealing plants of broilers	- do -	- do -
Survey on structure of consignee and wholesale	Wholesale markets, wholesalers	- do -	- do -
Survey on Structure of distribution	Middlemen, retailer	- do -	- do -
Survey of marketing cost			
Survey of vegetables and fruits	Shipment associations concerned	Jan. - Feb.	Interviewing
Survey of cost of collecting and shipment	- do -	- do -	Interviewing, using record

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey of Cost on Livestock market	Livestock markets	Jan. - Feb.	Interviewing, using record
Survey of cost on slaughtering	Slaughter houses	- do -	- do -
Survey of cost on dealing broilers	Dealing plants of broilers	- do -	- do -
Survey of cost on consignee and wholesale	Consignee companies	- do -	- do -
Survey of cost on brokerage	Middlemen	- do -	- do -
Survey of cost on retail	Retailors	- do -	- do -
Survey of natural decrease in the process of distribution			
Survey of natural decrease on vegetables and fruits distribution	Shipment associations, retailers	Shipping period by item	Direct measurement, interviewing
Survey of natural decrease on broilers distribution	Wholesale markets on meats, retailers	- do -	- do -
(25) Survey of Marketing Vegetables and Fruits (Approved Statistics)			
Shipment survey on vegetables and fruits			
Survey of actual shipment	Shipment associations, consignees, markets collecting of goods	After shipment by item	Using record, interviewing
Survey of shipment plans made at beginning of a year	- do -	Jan., July	- do -
Survey of shipment plans changed	- do -	Every month	- do -
Survey of adjustment of shipment	Farmers, agricultural technicians	Feb. - March	- do -
Survey of marketing vegetables and fruits			
Survey on conditions of markets	Wholesale markets, consignees	Every day	- do -
Survey on sales	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of planned arrivals of goods and survey of purchasing plans of goods	- do -	Jan.	- do -
Survey of prices on vegetables and fruits			
Survey on daily prices	Wholesale markets, middlemen and retailers	Every day	Interviewing
Survey on prices every ten days	- do -	Every ten days	Interviewing, using records

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
(26) Survey of Marketing Meats (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of Shipment of livestock for meats use			
Survey of actual shipment	Shipment association	Every month	Using records, interviewing
Survey of shipping plans	- do -	Jan. - July	- do -
Survey of livestock market			
Monthly survey	Livestock markets	Every month	- do -
Survey of market price on hogling	Livestock markets handling hogling	Whenever transactions of hogling are done.	- do -
Survey of carcass transaction			
Survey of the 1st grade slaughter house	Wholesaler	Every day	- do -
Survey of the 2nd grade slaughter house	- do -	Every month	- do -
Survey on meat markets			
Collecting information	Meats wholesale market	Every day	- do -
Survey of condition of markets	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of central wholesale market on meats	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of local wholesale market on meats	- do -	Every month	- do -
Survey of wholesale prices on meats	- do -	Every day	- do -
Survey of retail prices on meats	Retailers	Every ten days	Interviewing
(27) Survey of Marketing Hen Eggs (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of Shipment of hen eggs			
Survey of actual shipment	Shipment association,	Quarterly	Using records, interviewing
Survey of shipping plans	- do -	Jan. - July	- do -
Survey of marketing hen eggs	Wholesale markets	Every day	- do -
Survey on sales	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of retail prices on hen eggs	Retailers	Every ten days	Interviewing

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
(28) Survey of Marketing Broiler (Approved Statistics)			
Survey of broiler treating plants	Broiler treating plants	Every ten days (for 1st grade plants) Jan., July (for 2nd grade plants)	Using records, Interviewing
Survey of marketing broiler			
Survey of conditions of markets	Wholesale market	Every day	- do -
Survey on sales	- do -	Jan. - July	- do -
Survey of wholesale prices	- do -	Every ten days	- do -
Survey of retail prices on broiler	Retailers	- do -	Interviewing
(29) Survey of Demand for Perishable Foods			
Calculation of elasticity on demand for consumption	Whole cities and villages	Cities--monthly Villages--yearly	Using records
Survey of trends of consumption	Whole cities, towns and villages	Oct.	Using records, Interviewing
Survey on demands	Wholesale markets and retailers	2nd weekly of every month	Interviewing
VII. Surveys on Forestry			
(30) Survey of Production of Forestry			
Survey on timber production			
Basic survey			
Basic survey of saw-mills (Designated Statistics No. 69)	Whole saw-mills	Dec.	Interviewing
Basic survey of plants consuming timber (other than saw-mills) (Approved Statistics)	Whole such plants as veneer, plywood and miscellaneous wood-work plants other than saw-mills	-do-	- do -
Sample saw-mill survey (Designated Statistics No. 69)	Sample saw-mills	Feb. Apr., June, Aug., Oct., Dec.	Interviewing
Survey of plants for veneer, plywood and miscellaneous wood-work (Approved Statistics)	Designated plants	- do -	- do -

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey on charcoal production			
Private undertakings survey (Approved Statistics)	Sample households producing charcoal	July, Oct., Mar.	Reporting
Public (government, prefecture or municipalities) undertakings survey (Notifiable Statistics)	Workshops	- do -	- do -
(31) Survey of Structure on Forestry Production			
Basic survey on forestry (by territorial principle)			
Private undertakings survey (Approved Statistics)	Proprietors of forest, logging undertakers, producers of firewood, forestry association	Dec.	Reporting
Public undertakings survey (Notifiable Statistics)	Heads of establishments	-do-	- do -
(32) Economy survey (Approved Statistics)			
Economy survey of forestry households			
	Sample forestry households	Every day	Bookkeeping, Interviewing
Management survey of saw-mills			
Management survey at settlement term	Sample saw-mills	End of settlement term	Reporting
Overall survey on original cost	Sample saw-mills	Every month	Bookkeeping
VIII. Surveys on Fisheries			
(33) Survey on Production Structure of Fisheries			
Census of Fisheries (Designated Statistics No. 67)		Quinquennial (Since 1953)	Interviewing
Intercensal fisheries survey			
Dynamic Survey of fisheries (Approved Statistics)	Whole fisheries management units	Jan.	Interviewing
Fisheries workers survey	Whole fisheries households in the sample enumeration districts	Nov.	- do -
(34) Survey on Production of Fisheries			
Survey of catches of marine fisheries (Designated Statistics No. 54)	Whole fisheries units	Every month	Interviewing, Reporting, using records

Title of Survey	Survey Object	Interval and Date of Survey	Survey Method
Survey on yields of aquiculture in shallow sea	Whole fisheries cooperatives concerned, sample aquicultural management units	Every month	Using records, Interviewing
Survey on catches and yields of fisheries and aquiculture in inland waters			
Survey of inland water fisheries (Approved Statistics)	Whole fishermen concerned	Quarterly or yearly	Interviewing
Survey of aquiculture in inland water (Approved Statistics)	Whole fishermen concerned	- do -	- do -
(35) Survey on Fisheries Economy (Approved Statistics)			
Fisheries economy survey			
Fisheries households economy survey	Sample fisheries households	Every day (aggregating into year)	Bookkeeping
Fisheries enterprises economy survey	Sample fisheries enterprises	- do -	- do -
Survey on fixed assets for fisheries use			
Survey on prices paid by fishermen	Sample major companies producing materials for fisheries use, retailers	Jan.	Interviewing
Survey on durable years	Samples selected in fisheries economy survey	Every year	- do -
Wage survey of fisheries workers	Sample fisheries workers (full-time)	- do -	- do -
(36) Survey on Marketing and Distribution of Fisheries Products (Approved Statistics)			
Marketing survey at landing place			
Survey of market price on fisheries products	Sample fish markets	Every month	Using records
Survey of disposition on fisheries products	Sample fish markets, wholesaler	- do -	Interviewing
Survey of distribution circles on fisheries products	- do -	- do -	- do -
Survey of distribution of fisheries products in urban areas	Founders, wholesalers, middle-men, retailers	Every day, every ten days, every month	Using records, Interviewing
Survey of distribution of frozen fisheries products	Cold storages, freezing plants	Every month	Reporting
Survey on processing fisheries products	Manufacturers, associations, proprietors	Jan.	Interviewing

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