

. The Number of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Husbandry Enterprises :

By the end of 2005, total number of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry enterprises was 824,226, which was 6.7% more than the end of 2000 (last census). The number of all enterprises increased, except fishery and agriculture service enterprises. The change status is described as follows:

1. The number of farm households increased due to increase of household division by inheritance and open transaction of agricultural land: By the end of 2005, the number of farm households amounted to 771,579 increasing 46,934 or 6.5% in five years, which was mainly influenced by increase of household division by inheritance and open transaction of agricultural land. In addition, the number of farm households occupied 10.6% of total households, decreasing 0.3 percentage points in five years.

Table 1. Enterprises of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Husbandry

Unit: enterprise			
	End of 2005	End of 2000	Change(%)
Enterprises of agriculture, forestry, fishery, and husbandry	824 226	772 257	6.73
Farm households	771 579	724 645	6.48
Farm	775	617	25.61
Agriculture service	4 682	6 602	-29.08
Forestry	68 398	51 486	32.85
Fishery	49 078	51 170	-4.09

Note: If there is any unit who operates two kinds of industry and over at same time, each industry will be numbered respectively, so that their accumulated numbers will be larger than the number of total units.

2. The number of farms increased due to transformed farm households: By the end of 2005, the number of farms was 775, which was more 158 or 25.6% than the end 2000, mainly due to farm households transformed to farms. Among which, with advantageous manpower quality and scale economy of farm households who transformed into farms were the important features in boosting agriculture to enterprise.
3. The number of agriculture service units decreased due to the fallow of farm's managers: By the end of 2005, the number of agriculture service units was 4,682, less 1,920 or 29.1% than the end of 2000, which was mainly due to the fallow of farm's managers and the largely decrease of concurrently operated business by farm households. Among

which, the units with main service item of corps decreased, and units with main service item of livestock and poultry increased.

4. The number of forestry enterprises increased due to boost of forestation: By the end of 2005, the number of forestry enterprises was 68,398, increasing 16,912 or 32.9% in five years, which was mainly influenced by boost of Forestation Encouragement Policies and some agricultural lands for bamboo forest listed as forestry, and farm households who concurrently operated forestry and some farm households who transferred to operate forestry enterprises increased.
5. The number of fishery units decreased due to decrease of coastal fishing fishery: By the end of 2005, there were 49,078 fishery units, among which the number of fresh water aquaculture units was the most, occupying 29.0%, and inland brackish water aquaculture was the next, occupying 22.2%. In five years, the number of fishery units decreased 2,092 or 4.1%, which was mainly due to decrease of 2,308 coastal fishing fishery units.

Table 2. Fishery Units, by Main Industry

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (enterprises)
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	49 078	100.00	51 170	100.00	-2 092
Fishing fishery	16 948	34.54	19 739	38.58	-2 791
Far sea fishery	1 030	2.10	1 183	2.31	-153
Offshore fishery	6 320	12.88	6 604	12.91	-284
Coastal fishery	9 315	18.98	11 623	22.71	-2 308
Inland fishery	283	0.58	329	0.64	-46
Aquaculture fishery	28 242	57.54	28 015	54.75	-227
Marine	3 146	6.41	4 149	8.11	-1 003
Inland brackish water	10 883	22.17	10 830	21.16	53
Fresh water	14 213	28.96	13 036	25.48	1 177
Recreation fishery	200	0.41	237	0.46	...
Without operating	3 688	7.51	3 179	6.21	509

Note: 1. Main operation types refer to the type that a unit had the most value of yearly fishery products or invested the most cost.

2. Recreation fishery: In 2005 census, it referred to the fishery activity business never engaging in fishery production, but providing privately owned fishery production equipment and place for leisure and recreation to the public; and in 2000 census it referred to the recreation service unit whose net service revenue was larger than the sale amount of fishery products and privately used value.

. The Population of Farm and Fishery Household:

1. The population of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship occupying whole population slightly decreased: By the end of 2005, the population of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship amounted to 3,417,572

and 193,993, which were less 7.4% and 21.1% than five years ago, occupying 15.0% and 0.9% of total population, which were less 1.6 and 0.3 percentage points respectively than the end of 2000. In addition, the average size of farm household and fishery household of sole proprietorship was 4.4 persons and 4.2 persons, both of which decreased in five years.

Table 3. Farm Household Population, by Age Structure

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (percentage)
	Person	Structure proportion (%)	Person	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	3 417 572	100.00	3 688 885	100.00	-
Under 15 years old	575 254	16.83	760 523	20.62	-3.78
15~24 years old	388 372	11.37	467 848	12.68	-1.31
25~44 years old	991 216	29.00	1 042 267	28.26	0.74
45~64 years old	829 529	24.27	844 399	22.89	1.38
65~69 years old	206 684	6.05	217 417	5.89	0.16
70 years old and over	426 517	12.48	356 431	9.66	2.82

Note: The age structure in 2000 census was linked from the information of 2000 household and residence census and the same of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry census.

Table 4. Population of Fishery Households of Sole Proprietorship, by Age

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (percentage)
	Person	Structure proportion (%)	Person	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	193 993	100.00	245 864	100.00	21.10(%)
Under 15 years old	32 537	16.77	48 386	19.68	-2.91
15~24 years old	22 973	11.84	33 986	13.82	-1.98
25~44 years old	57 621	29.70	71 453	29.06	0.64
45~64 years old	51 676	26.64	62 250	25.32	1.32
65~69 years old	11 728	6.05	12 944	5.27	0.78
70 years old & over	17 458	9.00	16 845	6.85	2.15

Note: The age structure in 2000 census was linked from the information of 2000 household and residence census and the same of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry census.

Table 5. Farm Households, by Family Member

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (percentage)
	Households	Structure proportion (%)	Households	Structure proportion (%)	
By family member					
Total	771 579	100.00	724 645	100.00	-
1 ~ 3 persons	305 137	39.55	223 422	30.83	8.72
4 ~ 6 persons	332 577	43.10	321 766	44.40	-1.30
7 ~ 9 persons	103 644	13.43	128 022	17.67	-4.24
10 persons and over	30 221	3.92	51 435	7.10	-3.18
Farm household population (person)	3 417 572		3 688 885		-271 313 (person)
Farm household population/ total population (%)	15.01		16.56		-1.55
Avg. size of household (person)	4.43		5.09		-0.66 (person)

Table 6. Fishery Households of Solo Proprietorship, by Family number

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (percentage)
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	
By family number					
Total	46 653	100.00	49 512	100.00	-
1~3 persons	19 630	42.08	14 816	29.92	12.16
4~6 persons	21 088	45.20	23 700	47.87	-2.67
7~9 persons	4 936	10.58	8 283	16.73	-6.15
10 persons & over	999	2.14	2 713	5.48	-3.34
Population of fishery households (persons)	193 993		245 864		-21.10(%)
The ratio of total population (%)	0.85		1.10		-0.25
Avg. size of households (persons)	4.16		4.97		-0.81 (person)

- The population of farm and fishery households were obviously becoming older: By the end of 2005, the population with 65 years old and over of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship were 18.5% and 15.0% respectively, which were more than the same in total population (9.7%); and the population with under 15 years old of two households were 16.8%, which was less than same in total population (18.7%). In addition, the aging index (the proportion between the population with 65 years old and over and the population under 15 years old) was 110 and 90 respectively, which were more than national aging index 52 too. Since the population of farm and fishery households was obviously becoming older, caring and raising aged farmers should be properly respected.
- The education level of farm and fishery households population was promoted: By the end of 2005, the education level of population with 15 years old and over in farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship, senior high school and over occupied 46.0% and 43.2% respectively, increasing 8.6 percentage points in five years that benefited agriculture administration agency to carry out the guidance plan.

Table 7. Farm Household Population, 15 Years Old and Over, by Education Level and Sex

	Unit : %					
	End of 2005			End of 2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	8.41	4.66	12.57	10.49	5.49	16.02
Primary school and self-education	28.70	26.77	30.84	33.54	33.06	34.07
Junior high school	16.92	19.08	14.52	18.56	22.08	14.67
Senior high school	28.58	31.21	25.66	26.90	28.76	24.84
University and over	17.39	18.28	16.41	10.51	10.61	10.40

Note: The information in 2000 census was linked from the information of 2000 household and residence census and the same of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry census.

Table 8. Fishery Households of Solo Proprietorship, 15 Years Old and Over, by Education Level and Sex

Unit : %

	End of 2005			End of 2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Illiterate	9.07	5.28	13.27	12.69	7.85	18.03
Primary school and self-education	29.52	28.45	30.71	32.49	32.62	32.34
Junior high school	18.24	20.86	15.33	20.21	24.41	15.57
Senior high school	27.61	29.50	25.52	25.20	25.85	24.49
University and over	15.56	15.91	15.17	9.41	9.27	9.57

Note: The information in 2000 census was linked from the information of 2000 household and residence census and the same of agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry census.

4. The population of farm and fishery households who were engaged in privately owned farm and fishery work decreased: The population with 15 years old and over of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship who were engaged in privately owned farm and fishery work decreased 8.1% and 7.2% respectively in five years, among which, women leaving the farm and fishery work was obviously higher than men. In addition, the population with 15 years old and over of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship, was usually mostly engaged in business service, occupying 44% and 36% respectively; and who were engaged in the work related to agriculture, forestry, fishery and husbandry, only occupying only 23% and 30% respectively. It showed that following the adjustment of industrial structure, the labor population of farm and fishery households lost, and the population invested to business service was obviously.

Table 9. Farm Household Population, 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex of Workers Engaged in Own Farm Work

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Population (Person)	Structure proportion (%)	Population (Person)	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	2 842 318	100.00	2 928 362	100.00	-2.94
Without persons engaged in own farm work	1 275 236	44.87	1 223 163	41.77	4.26
With persons engaged in own farm work	1 567 082	55.13	1 705 199	58.23	-8.10
Male	976 284	(62.30)	1 010 389	(59.25)	-3.38
Female	590 798	(37.70)	694 810	(40.75)	-14.97
Sex ratio	165.25		145.42		

Note: () refers to the ratio of male to female who was engaged in the own farm work, and their total number amounted to 100.

Table 10. Population of Fishery Households of Solo Proprietorship, 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex of Workers Engaged in Own Fish Work

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Population (Person)	Structure proportion (%)	Population (Person)	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	161 456	100.00	197 478	100.00	-18.24
Without persons engaged in own fishery work	81 030	50.19	110 783	56.10	-26.86
With persons engaged in own fishery work	80 426	49.81	86 695	43.90	-7.23
Male	54 042	(67.19)	56 322	(64.97)	-4.05
Female	26 384	(32.81)	30 373	(35.03)	-13.13
Sex ratio	204.83		185.43		

Note: () refers to the ratio of male to female who was engaged in the own fishery work, and their total number amounted to 100.

Table 11. Farm Household Population, 15 Years Old and Over, by Age and Regular Work

	End of 2005									Unit : %
	Total		Engaged in agri., forest, fishery & husbandry	Engaged in meals service, board & lodging of recreation farm	Engaged in business service	House keep-ing	Attending school or preparing to take entrance exams	Sickness or living a retired life	Others	
	Population (Person)	Percent (%)								
Total	2 842 318	100.00	22.61	0.05	43.57	13.56	9.60	9.86	0.75	
15~24 years old	388 372	100.00	1.08	0.02	28.53	2.27	65.83	0.41	1.86	
25~44 years old	991 216	100.00	8.49	0.07	78.10	9.97	1.72	0.77	0.88	
45~64 years old	829 529	100.00	35.46	0.07	39.96	20.53	0.01	3.46	0.51	
65~69 years old	206 684	100.00	52.12	0.02	6.89	22.86	-	17.91	0.20	
70 years old and over	426 517	100.00	35.74	0.01	1.82	14.11	-	48.15	0.17	

Note: The industry engaging in meals service, board & lodging of recreation farm belonged to the category of business service.

Table 12. Fishery Households of Solo Proprietorship, 15 Years Old and Over, by Age and Regular Work

		End of 2005								Unit : %
	Person	Percent	Engaged in agri., forest, fishery & husbandry	Engaged in meals service, board & lodging of recreation farm	Engaged in business service	House keeping	Attending school or preparing to take entrance exams	Sickness or living a retired life	Others	
										Total
Total	161 456	100.00	48 796	92	58 661	25 112	15 673	11 741	1 381	
Person Structure proportion(%)			30.22	0.06	36.33	15.55	9.71	7.27	0.86	
15~24 years old	22 973	100.00	2.22	0.04	28.26	2.92	63.88	0.37	2.31	
25~44 years old	57 621	100.00	17.14	0.07	66.36	13.04	1.73	0.60	1.06	
45~64 years old	51 676	100.00	48.17	0.07	24.98	23.59	0.01	2.79	0.39	
65~69 years old	11 728	100.00	57.34	0.04	5.80	20.92	-	15.73	0.17	
70 years old and over	17 458	100.00	38.91	-	1.92	13.09	-	45.96	0.12	

Note: The industry engaging in meals service, board & lodging of recreation farm belonged to the category of business service.

5. The age of directors of agriculture and fishery increased: The average age of directors of agriculture and fishery raised to 61.1 years old and 56.8 years old respectively, gradually being old in five years. As for the directors of farm households and fishery households of sole proprietorship, they had only 34.1% and 21.5% successors.

Table 13. Directors of Operating Agriculture, by Sex, Age and Operation Type

		Unit : %							
	Population (person)	Percent (%)	Sex		Age			Avg. age (years old)	
			Male	Female	15 44	45 64	65 &over		
End of 2000	725 262	100.00	85.57	14.43	14.60	50.32	35.08	58.57	
End of 2005	772 354	100.00	82.82	17.18	9.81	46.66	43.53	61.14	
Farm households	771 579	100.00	82.81	17.19	9.81	46.63	43.56	61.15	
Farm	775	100.00	91.23	8.77	18.32	70.45	11.23	52.51	

Table 14. Directors of Fishery, by Sex, Age and Main Industry

Unit : %

	Total		Sex		Age			Avg. age (years old)
	Number (person)	Percent	Male	Female	15 44 years old	45 64 years old	65 years old & over	
End of 2000	51 170	100.00	91.31	8.69	20.68	57.72	21.60	54.56
End of 2005	49 078	100.00	89.86	10.14	15.95	54.67	29.38	56.82
Fishing fishery	16 948	100.00	92.41	7.59	20.27	60.01	19.72	54.05
Far sea fishery	1 030	100.00	88.45	11.55	20.88	66.60	12.52	52.43
Offshore fishery	6 320	100.00	95.38	4.62	21.05	64.68	14.27	52.91
Coastal fishery	9 315	100.00	90.87	9.13	19.77	56.23	24.00	54.96
Inland fishery	283	100.00	90.81	9.19	17.67	55.83	26.50	55.73
Aquaculture fishery	28 242	100.00	89.03	10.97	13.34	52.32	34.34	58.29
Marine	3 146	100.00	88.84	11.16	12.59	51.40	36.01	58.82
Inland brackish water	10 883	100.00	89.07	10.93	14.56	52.80	32.64	57.75
Fresh water	14 213	100.00	89.05	10.95	12.57	52.15	35.28	58.59
Recreation fishery	200	100.00	92.00	8.00	26.00	57.50	16.50	52.80
Without operating	3 688	100.00	84.41	15.59	15.56	47.97	36.47	58.49

Table 15. Farm Households, by No. of Successors

End of 2005

	Total	With successors					Without successors
		Sub-total	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons and over	
Households	771 579	263 143	226 078	30 240	5 819	1 006	508 436
Structure proportion (%)	100.00	34.10	29.30	3.92	0.75	0.13	65.90

Table 16. Fishery Households of Solo Proprietorship, by No. of Successors

End of 2005

	Total	With successors				Without successors
		Total	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & over	
Enterprises	46 653	10 042	9 311	639	92	36 611
Structure proportion (%)	100.00	21.52	19.96	1.37	0.20	78.48

.The Resource Application of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Husbandry:

- 1 The cultivated land area of agriculture slightly decreased; agricultural land tended to diversified use: By the end of 2005, the cultivated land of agriculture amounted to 597,438 ha., which was less than 26,777 ha. Or 4.3% in the end of 2000, and dropped down slightly; among which the area for crops growing was 471,138 ha. And the area for reforestation and recreation was 10,221 ha..

Table 17. Cultivated Land Area of Operating Agriculture, by Utilize Stage

End of 2005

	Total	Grow crops, reforest & recreation				Uncultivated & abandoned			
		Sub-total	Grow crops	Reforestation and recreation		Sub-total	Grow green manure crops	Uncultivated land temporary for other use	Abandoned
				Reforestation on cropland					
Area (ha.)	597 438	481 359	471 138	10 221	9 584	116 079	79 540	1 396	35 143
Structure proportion (%)	100.00	80.57	78.86	1.71	1.60	19.43	13.31	0.24	5.88

Note : 1. Total area of reforestation and recreation refers to the area including the area for reforestation on cropland and public visit and culling (containing civil plantation).

2. Civil plantation refers to that the landowner provided, by sublease, the cultivated land and equipment to the public to carry out planting and to experience field life.

- The effect of using recycled resources from uncultivated and abandoned agricultural land: By the end of 2005, among the cultivated lands of operating agriculture, the uncultivated or abandoned land was 116,079 ha., occupying 19.4% of cultivated land. Among which, matching rice fallow growed green manure crops was about 79,540 ha.. Apart from actively promoting of landscape crops and bio-energy crops planting, it is properly to plan such diversified operation to release abandoned land, or transfer to recreation or reforestation.
- The scale of average cultivated land per farm household and farm decreased: By the end of 2005, since the number of farm households increased, that average cultivated land area of per farm household dropped into 0.72 ha. From 0.79 ha. In the end of 2000, which was far less than 1.27 ha. Of Japan, that did not benefit the promotion of large-scale operation. And in five years, the average cultivated land area of per farm was 56.14 ha., largely decreasing 23 ha..

Table 18. Change of Cultivated Land Area

Unit : Ha.

	End of 2005	End of 2000	Change
Cultivated land area	597 438	624 215	-4.29 (%)
Cultivated by farm households	553 930	575 620	-3.77 (%)
Cultivated by farms	43 508	48 595	-10.47 (%)
Avg. c. l. area per farm household	0.72	0.79	-0.07 (ha.)
Avg. c. l. area per farm	56.14	78.76	-22.62 (ha.)

- Matching the Reforestation on Cropland Policies, the use area of agricultural land reached to 23 thousand ha.: By the end of 2005, among the cultivated land of agriculture, and the forest land of forestry, for reforestation on cropland use were 9,584 ha. And 13,498 ha. Respectively; total use area of agricultural land reached to 23,082

ha..

Table 19. Forest Land Area, by Type of Organization

Unit : Ha.

	Total		Forest land area	Reforestation on cropland	Affiliated forest land area	Avg. forestry land area
	Area	Structure proportion (%)				
End of 2000	1 775 627	-	1 656 825	-	118 802	34.49
End of 2005	1 843 577	100.00	1 743 734	13 498	99 843	26.95
Forest households	134 180	7.28	133 744	8 873	436	1.97
Forest farm	1 709 397	92.72	1 609 990	4 625	99 407	8 633.32
Public	1 706 674	92.57	1 607 315	3 724	99 359	10 870.53
Private	2 723	0.15	2 675	901	48	66.42

5. Fishing fishery equipment decreased; the aquaculture area increased: By the end of 2005, there was 8,765 powered fishing rafts used by fishing fishery, which was less than 6.7% in the end of 2000; the average tonnage of each craft was 67.5; the pond, swallow sea and other aquaculture area for aquaculture was 44,932 ha., increasing 9.1% in five years, among which 90% was for pond culture.

Table 20. Fishing Fishery Units, by Type of Organization

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Vessels	Structure proportion (%)	Vessels	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	8 765	100.00	9 390	100.00	-6.66
Sole proprietorship	6 412	73.16	7 784	82.90	-17.63
Partnership	1 562	17.82	709	7.55	120.31
Firm & Corporation	761	8.68	877	9.34	-13.23
Others	30	0.34	20	0.21	50.00

Table 21. Change of Aquaculture Area

Unit : Ha.

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Area	Avg. aquaculture area per household	Area	Avg. aquaculture area per household	
P. s. & others culture	44 932	1.44	41 199	1.34	9.06
Pond culture	40 465	1.46	35 600	1.37	13.67
Shallow sea culture	4 343	1.25	5 224	1.08	-16.86
Others	124	0.92	375	2.22	-66.93
Cage culture*	850 967(M ³)	18 910(M ³)	185.36	1.95	...

Note: Cage culture in 2000 was entered by area and in 2005 was entered by cubic meters.

Table 22. Powered Fishing Crafts, by Tonnage

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)	Main Type of Fishing Fishery (Top 3)	Of total vessels of the same tonnage (%)
	Vessels	Structure proportion (%)	Vessels	Structure proportion (%)			
Total	8 765	100.00	9 390	100.00	-6.66	Pole and lines boote, Otter trawl, Long line	48.60
Under 5 tons	3 023	34.49	3 115	33.17	-2.95	Pole and lines boote, Gill net, Long line	71.61
5 tons under 10 tons	960	10.95	1 170	12.46	-17.95	Pole and lines boote, Long line, Otter trawl	58.12
10 tons under 20 tons	1 337	15.25	1 209	12.88	10.59	Long line, Otter trawl, Misc.fish long line	43.83
20 tons under 50 tons	1 663	18.97	1 804	19.21	-7.82	Otter trawl, Long line, Tuna long line	52.19
50 tons under 100 tons	889	10.14	1 052	11.20	-15.49	Otter trawl, Tuna long line, Long line	67.49
100 tons under 200 tons	179	2.04	216	2.30	-17.13	Otter trawl, Tuna long line, Long line	60.89
200 tons under 500 tons	317	3.62	426	4.54	-25.59	Tuna long line, Otter trawl, Purse seine for mackerel	87.38
500 tons under 1,000 tons	379	4.32	373	3.97	-0.25	Tuna long line, Squid jigging, Purse seine for tuna	90.24
1,000 tons & over	18	0.20	25	0.27	-0.28	Purse seine for tuna, Others, Otter trawl	100.00
Total tons of powered fishing crafts (tons)	591 187		663 794		-10.94		
Avg.tons per vessel (tons)	67.45		70.69		-3.24 (tons)		

6. The top five types of fishing fishery for fishing rafts were pole and lines boote, gill net, otter trawl, long line and fish fry catching: By the end of 2005, the main types of fishing fishery for fishing rafts were pole and lines boote, gill net, otter trawl, long line and fish fry catching. And among the powered fishing rafts, which with tonnage under 10 was mainly for pole and lines boote; from 20 tons to less than 200 tons was mainly for otter trawl; from 200 tons to less than 1,000 tons was mainly for tuna long line, and

over 1 thousand tons was mainly for purse seine for tuna.

Table 23. Fishing Crafts, by Main Type of Fishing Fishery

Unit : Vessel

	End of 2005				End of 2000			
	Powered Fishing Crafts		Non-powered Fishing Crafts		Powered Fishing Crafts		Non-powered Fishing Crafts	
	Vessels	Order	Vessels	Order	Vessels	Order	Vessels	Order
Total	8 868		8 765		11 883		9 390	
Pole and lines boote	2 237	2	1 920	1	2 243	2	1 915	1
Gill net	2 879	1	797		3 667	1	674	
Otter trawl	-		1 228	2	384		977	
Long line	203		1 112	3	519		1 433	2
Fish fry catching	1 163	3	118		1 119	3	124	
Tuna long line	-		1 001		14		1 263	3
Others	2 386		2 589		3 937		3 004	

Note: Others refer to 20 types of fishing fishery rather than pole and line boote, gill net, otter trawl, long line, fish fry catching and tuna long line.

. Primary Agricultural and Fishery Products:

1. The top five planting crops planted by agriculture were rice, green manure crops, cabbage, betel nut, and bamboo shoot: In 2005, observed by the number of agriculture planting crops, the top five crops were, 261,941 for rice, 184,855 for green manure crops, 57,179 for cabbage, 53,113 for betel nut, and 39,102 for bamboo shoot respectively. Among which, the farm households planting rice were most distributed in Changhua County, Yunlin County and Taichung County; planting green manure crops was most in Tainan County, Yunlin County and Chiayi County; planting cabbage was most in Taipei County, Taoyuan County and Miaoli County; planting betel nut were most in Pingtung County, Nantou County and Chiayi County; and planting bamboo shoot was most in Taipei County, Tainan County and Chiayi County.

Table 24. Enterprises of Operating Agriculture Planting Crop, by Top 15 Species of Crops Planting

	2005						Enterprises of 2000	Change (%)	
	Planted Enterprises	% of total Enterprise (%)	Order	The distribution of county and city (Top 3)					% Of enterprises of the same crop (%)
Total	720 013	100.00*	-				685 429	5.05	
Rice	261 941	36.38	1	Changhwa County	Yunlin County	Taichung County	46.97	323 842	-19.11
Green manure crops	184 855	25.67	2	Tainan County	Yunlin County	Chiayi County	44.05	104 911	76.20
Cabbage	57 179	7.94	3	Taipei County	Taoyuan County	Miaoli County	38.56	21 135	170.54
Betel nut	53 113	7.38	4	Pingtung County	Nantou County	Chiayi County	81.75	53 317	-0.38
Bamboo shoot	39 102	5.43	5	Taipei County	Tainan County	Chiayi County	45.71	40 025	-2.31
Scallion	33 908	4.71	6	Taoyuan County	Taipei County	Miaoli County	43.02	10 424	225.29
Sponge gourd	33 863	4.70	7	Taipei County	Taoyuan County	Miaoli County	48.52	17 438	94.19
Water convolvulus	32 479	4.51	8	Taipei County	Taoyuan County	Miaoli County	48.19	17 987	80.57
Citrus	32 403	4.50	9	Tainan County	Yunlin County	Chiayi County	43.40	27 341	18.51
Radish	30 506	4.24	10	Taipei County	Taoyuan County	Miaoli County	55.45	7 720	295.16
Peanut	30 480	4.23	11	Yunlin County	Changhwa County	Penghu County	72.42	40 818	-25.33
Longan	29 889	4.15	12	Tainan County	Kaohsiung County	Changhwa County	53.45	22 390	33.49
Mango	29 763	4.13	13	Tainan County	Kaohsiung County	Pingtung County	75.47	27 738	7.30
Sweet potato's leaf	28 381	3.94	14	Taipei County	Taoyuan County	Taipei City	54.30
Lichee	27 318	3.79	15	Kaohsiung County	Taichung County	Changhwa County	53.35	20 714	31.88

Note : 1. The number of crops planting units refers to the total number of crops planting units, which was not equal to the total number of 15 kinds of crops planting units.

2. "Sweet potato's leaf" was the crops item added in this census.

3. * If two kinds of crops and over are planted, each planting unit will be numbered.

4. The distribution of county and city was according to the place where the manager located.

2. The biggest groups of livestock and poultry raising agriculture were for meat hog and broiler: By the end of 2005, the number of livestock raising agriculture amounted to 15,841, among which the biggest group was for meat hog, breeding hog, meat coat and beef cattle, occupying 55.8%, 25.1%, 11.6% and 11.5% of livestock raising agriculture respectively. The number of poultry raising agriculture amounted to 55,165, among which the biggest group was for broiler, mule and muscovy duck, goose, occupying 91.4%, 19.7% and 5.0% of poultry raising agriculture respectively. In five years, the scale of raising meat hog, broiler from 50 heads to less than 1 thousand heads both decreased, while the remained livestock and poultry increased both in scale and

structure.

Table 25. The Condition of Raising Livestock of Operating Agriculture

	2005			2000			Change (%)	Avg. livestock per enterprises at the end of 2005 (heads)
	Enterprises	% of total enterprise (%)	Order	Enterprises	% of total enterprise (%)	Order		
Total	15 841	100.00*	-	18 957	100.00*	-	-16.44	-
Meat hog	8 843	55.82	1	10 692	56.40	1	-17.29	781
Breeding hog	3 981	25.13	2	4 980	26.27	2	-20.06	219
Boar	1 112	7.02	5	-	...	29
Beef cattle	1 825	11.52	4	3 459	18.25	3	-47.24	40
Diary cattle	579	3.66	6	673	3.55	5	-13.97	194
Daughter cattle	336	2.12	9	441	2.33	7	-23.81	112
Meat coat	1 837	11.60	3	2 082	10.98	4	-11.77	104
Milk coat	392	2.47	8	394	2.08	8	-0.51	224
Deer	543	3.43	7	614	3.24	6	-11.56	111
Rabbit	157	0.99	10	162	0.85	9	-3.09	101

Note: 1. The number of livestock raising units refers to the total number of livestock raising units, which was not equal to the total number of 10 kinds of livestock raising units

2. "Breeding hog" was the livestock item added in this census.

3. * If two kinds of livestock and over are raised, each raising unit will be numbered.

Table 26. The Condition of Raising Poultry of Operating Agriculture

	2005			2000			Change (%)	Avg. poultry per enterprise at the end of 2005 (heads)
	Enterprise	% of total enterprise (%)	Order	Enterprise	% of total enterprise (%)	Order		
Total	55 165	100.00*	-	73 691	100.00*	-	-25.14	-
Broiler	50 399	91.36	1	68 467	92.91	1	-26.39	1 283
Mule & muscovy duck	10 854	19.68	2	16 654	22.60	2	-34.83	749
Goose	2 743	4.97	3	3 972	5.39	3	-30.94	969
Layer	1 587	2.88	4	1 538	2.09	4	3.19	18 748
Turkey	481	0.87	6	595	0.81	5	-19.16	721
Tsaiya	515	0.93	5	483	0.66	6	6.63	5 366
Ostrich	93	0.17	7	-	...	58
Quail	59	0.11	8	43	0.06	7	37.21	21 247

Note : 1. The number of poultry raising units refers to the total number of poultry raising units, which was not equal to the total number of 8 kinds of poultry raising units

2. "Ostrich" was the poultry item added in this census.

3. * If two kinds of poultry and over are raising, each raising unit will be numbered.

4. The poultry listed in the table contains breeding poultry.

Table 27. The Condition of Meat Hog of Operating Agriculture

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)	Avg. meat hogs per enterprise at the end of 2005 (heads)
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)		
Total	8 843	100.00	10 692	100.00	-17.29	781
Under 50 heads	3 297	37.28	4 882	45.66	-32.47	25
50 99 heads	675	7.63	644	6.02	4.81	75
100 499 heads	1 999	22.61	2 288	21.40	-12.63	300
500 999 heads	1 491	16.86	1 483	13.87	0.54	750
1,000 1,999 heads	886	10.02	898	8.40	-1.34	1 500
2,000 heads & over	495	5.60	497	4.65	-0.40	7 524

Table 28. The Condition of Broiler of Operating Agriculture

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)	Avg. broiler per enterprise at the end of 2005 (heads)
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)		
Total	50 399	100.00	68 467	100.00	-26.39	1 283
Under 50 heads	44 287	87.87	59 869	87.44	-26.03	25
50 - 99 heads	2 374	4.71	3 542	5.17	-32.98	70
100 - 999 heads	1 139	2.26	1 983	2.90	-42.56	395
1,000 - 4,999 heads	509	1.01	537	0.79	-5.21	2 583
5,000 - 9,999 heads	376	0.75	422	0.62	-10.90	7 499
10,000 - 49,999 heads	1 371	2.72	1 769	2.58	-22.50	30 017
50,000 heads & over	343	0.68	345	0.50	-0.58	51 465

3. The top five aquaculture units were for tilapia, milkfish, hard clam, oysters and Whiteleg shrimp: In 2005, the aquaculture units, except grass shrimp withdrew from the top five fish species, the places of which had no obvious change; they were for tilapia, milkfish, hard clam, oysters and whiteleg shrimp in order. Among the types of aquaculture, the pond culture was for tilapia and milkfish; the swallow sea culture was mainly for oyster; and the cage culture was mainly for cobia.

Table 29. Status for Aquaculture, by Main Fish Species

End of 2005

Unit : Ha.

	With aquaculture area		Type of aquaculture					
	Number (Enterprise)	%	Pond culture		Area of shallow sea culture	Area of other aquaculture	Cage culture	
			Area	%			Cubage (M ³)	%
NO.of aquaculture	31 146	100.00*	40 465	100.00*	4 343	124	850 967	100.00‡
Tilapia	6 862	22.03	9 467	23.40	15	6	-	-
Milkfish	6 279	20.16	10 891	26.92	18	3	-	-
Hard clam	3 362	10.79	4 871	12.04	487	6	-	-
Oysters	3 316	10.65	-	-	3 734	-	-	-
Whiteleg shrimp	2 835	9.10	2 603	6.43	1	0	-	-
Giant freshwater prawn	1 902	6.11	2 116	5.23	-	9	-	-
Grouper	1 483	4.76	1 717	4.24	6	2	42 688	5.02
Eel	1 405	4.51	1 930	4.77	-	1	-	-
Grass shrimp	1 025	3.29	889	2.20	4	-	119	0.01
Cobia	52	0.17	18	0.04	35	-	791 284	92.99

Note: 1. The number of aquaculture units refers to total number of fish species culturing units, which is not equal to total number of 10 kinds of fish species culturing units.

2. Above table lists only top ten fish species for the number of aquaculture units.

3. * If two kinds of fish species and over are raised, each raising unit will be numbered.

.Operation Revenue of Agriculture and Fishery:

1. Among the agriculture, the livestock and poultry raising, mushroom planting and flowers planting were more potential: In 2005, among the main operated types of agriculture, the sale revenue of the livestock and poultry raising, mushroom planting and flowers planting showed the best, the average annual sale revenue of each agricultural product unit were NT\$3,043 thousand, NT\$1,578 thousand and NT\$725 thousand respectively, which were largely higher than the average revenue NT\$211 thousand of whole agriculture.

Table 30. Operating Agriculture, by Agricultural Products Revenue and Main Industry

End of 2005 Unit : %

	Total (households)	With operating							Without operating (households)
		Sub- total	No sale	Under NT \$200,000	NT \$200,000 \$500,000	NT \$500,000 \$1,000,000	NT \$ 1,000,000 &over	Avg. agri. products revenue per household (NT\$)	
Total (households)	772 354	729 387	185 128	397 286	101 263	27 715	17 995	210 830	42 967
Crops planting	713 386	100.00	25.77	55.35	13.81	3.57	1.50	147 785	-
Rice planting	334 477	100.00	31.03	58.83	8.51	1.26	0.37	87 897	-
Sundry planting	34 986	100.00	20.68	67.52	9.96	1.35	0.49	105 345	-
Special crops planting	32 925	100.00	40.26	36.24	14.24	6.12	3.14	178 957	-
Vegetables planting	113 854	100.00	29.90	47.56	16.30	4.56	1.68	160 196	-
Fruits planting	180 656	100.00	13.07	55.58	22.04	6.59	2.72	216 472	-
Mushroom planting	977	100.00	0.51	18.73	27.43	19.34	33.99	1 577 861	-
Sugarcane planting	2 788	100.00	2.94	78.48	12.09	3.91	2.58	385 502	-
Flowers planting	6 601	100.00	6.95	39.77	27.39	14.38	11.51	725 436	-
Other crops planting	6 122	100.00	22.62	48.25	17.95	6.55	4.63	277 597	-
Livestock & Poultry Raising	15 887	100.00	7.23	15.46	17.29	14.28	45.74	3 043 311	-
Livestock raising	8 623	100.00	2.32	14.84	19.17	14.81	48.86	3 377 694	-
Poultry raising	7 031	100.00	13.36	15.94	14.42	13.34	42.94	2 701 892	-
Other raising	233	100.00	3.85	24.03	34.33	23.18	14.59	970 901	-
Recreation farm	114	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Without operating	42 967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 967

Note : 1. The unit who had been engaging in agriculture refers to the number of agriculture units not including who had not carried out agriculture.

2. Recreation farm refer to the agriculture activity business never engaging in the production of agriculture, but providing privately owned agricultural production equipment and place for leisure and recreation to the public, thus no agricultural products revenue.

2. Transformed agriculture promoted the operation revenue: By the end of 2005, the number of agriculture units who applied the facilitated farming was 31,318, the

average sale revenue of agriculture product for each unit was NT\$577 thousand, which was 4.5 times of the average sale revenue NT\$128 thousand of the unit who did not apply facilitated farming; in addition, the number of agriculture units who concurrently operated such diversified operation as processing and recreation, amounted to 7,080; their average income of agriculture was NT\$1,182 thousand, which was 5.7 times of average income of agriculture NT\$207 thousand of traditional operation.

Table 31. Average Agriculture Revenue of Traditional and Diversity Operating

End of 2005

	Total (enterprises)	With operating						Without operating (enterprises)
		Sub-total		Tradition		Diversity		
		Enter- prises	Avg. agri. revenue per enterprise (NT\$)	Enter- prises	Avg. agri. revenue per enterprise (NT\$)	Enter- prises	Avg. agri. revenue per enterprise (NT\$)	
Total	772 354	729 387	216 834	722 307	207 374	7 080	1 181 945	42 967
Farm households	771 579	728 627	201 699	721 700	195 028	6 927	896 729	42 952
Rice planting	334 457	334 457	88 378	333 991	87 433	466	765 837	-
Sundry planting	34 978	34 978	103 728	34 907	101 735	71	1 083 592	-
Special crops planting	32 906	32 906	225 308	30 269	172 086	2 637	836 215	-
Vegetables planting	113 800	113 800	158 943	112 829	154 361	971	691 313	-
Fruits planting	180 594	180 594	217 064	178 643	212 732	1 951	613 742	-
Mushroom planting	968	968	1 447 092	926	1 404 687	42	2 382 024	-
Sugarcane planting	2 759	2 759	152 363	2 754	152 061	5	319 000	-
Flowers planting	6 552	6 552	598 205	6 347	564 107	205	1 653 902	-
Other crops planting	6 078	6 078	263 694	6 002	258 957	76	637 829	-
Livestock raising	8 353	8 353	2 960 843	8 132	2 967 310	221	2 722 873	-
Poultry raising	6 850	6 850	2 445 272	6 727	2 420 917	123	3 777 236	-
Other raising	226	226	694 513	173	580 780	53	1 065 755	-
Recreation farm	106	106	868 349	-	-	106	868 349	-
Without operating	42 952	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 952
Farms	775	760	14 727 322	607	14 886 713	153	14 094 967	15
Rice planting	20	20	1 443 750	11	1 274 091	9	1 651 111	-
Sundry planting	8	8	15 060 000	6	6 458 333	2	40 865 000	-
Special crops planting	19	19	10 357 105	5	415 000	14	13 907 857	-
Vegetables planting	54	54	11 353 611	38	9 782 237	16	15 085 625	-
Fruits planting	62	62	6 156 371	43	6 843 140	19	4 602 105	-
Mushroom planting	9	9	19 976 667	8	18 723 750	1	30 000 000	-
Sugarcane planting	29	29	22 754 310	27	22 661 111	2	24 012 500	-
Flowers planting	49	49	22 782 347	29	24 129 310	20	20 829 250	-
Other crops planting	44	44	5 307 841	38	2 853 947	6	20 849 167	-
Livestock raising	270	270	18 223 611	226	19 141 084	44	13 511 136	-
Poultry raising	181	181	13 625 773	174	13 906 264	7	6 653 571	-
Other raising	7	7	29 587 143	2	-	5	41 422 000	-
Recreation farm	8	8	8 567 500	-	-	8	8 567 500	-
Without operating	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

Note: 1.The revenue of agriculture refers to revenues from sale of agriculture products, recreation and processing, however, not containing uncultivated subsidy by governmental policies.

2.Diversified operation refers to the units who carried out the sideline of processing and recreation service.

Table 32. Average Agriculture Products Revenue of Facilitated Crops Planting

End of 2005

	Total		With facilitated farming		Without facilitated farming	
	Households	Avg. agri. Products revenue (NT\$)	Households	Avg. agri. Products revenue (NT\$)	Households	Avg. agri. Products revenue (NT\$)
Total	713 386	147 785	31 318	576 502	682 068	128 100
Rice planting	334 477	87 897	2 088	406 171	332 389	85 898
Sundry planting	34 986	105 345	194	601 443	34 792	102 578
Special crops planting	32 925	178 957	2 246	554 370	30 679	151 473
Vegetable planting	113 854	160 196	9 480	425 995	104 374	136 055
Fruit planting	180 656	216 472	13 546	500 704	167 110	193 432
Mushroom planting	977	1 577 861	912	1 667 105	65	325 692
Sugarcane planting	2 788	385 502	13	464 615	2 775	385 132
Flower planting	6 601	725 436	2 614	1 250 312	3 987	381 311
Other planting	6 122	277 597	225	1 019 044	5 897	249 307

3. Emerged diversified operation of fishery obviously improve the fishery units' revenue:

In 2005, among the main operated types of fishery, there was better business revenue for far sea fishing fishery, the average sale revenue of fishery products for every unit yearly was NT\$19,481 thousand; offshore fishing fishery had NT\$1,333 thousand revenue, which was higher than the average revenue NT\$1,111 thousand of other types. In addition, the number of fishery units who concurrently operated such diversified operation as processing and recreation amounted to 591, their average fishery revenue reached to NT\$1,710 thousand, which was 1.5 times of NT\$1,114 thousand for traditional fisher units. It showed that after diversified operation, the revenue of fishery units obviously increased.

Table 33. Fishery Units, by Fishery Products Revenue and Main Industry

End of 2005										Unit : %
	Total (house- holds)	With operating							Without operating (enterpr- ises)	
		Sub-total	No sale	Under NT\$ 20,000	NT\$ 20,000 Under NT\$ 50,000	NT\$ 50,000 Under NT\$ 100,000	NT\$ 100,000 & over	Avg. fishery products revenue per enterprise (NT\$)		
Total (enterprises)	49 078	45 390	2 473	17 225	12 436	5 697	7 559	1 111 156	3 688	
Fishing fishery	16 948	100.00	4.82	50.56	18.76	7.59	18.27	1 796 932	-	
Far sea	1 030	100.00	0.78	1.36	1.94	3.59	92.33	19 480 524	-	
Offshore	6 320	100.00	3.12	32.42	22.10	12.33	30.03	1 332 720	-	
Coastal	9 315	100.00	6.53	67.47	18.36	5.01	2.63	207 255	-	
Inland	283	100.00	1.41	77.74	18.73	1.41	0.71	127 527	-	
Aquaculture	28 242	100.00	5.16	30.65	32.77	15.62	15.80	707 491	-	
Marine	3 146	100.00	2.67	37.98	38.40	14.37	6.58	476 823	-	
Inland brackish water	10 883	100.00	3.33	28.82	34.70	16.34	16.81	733 431	-	
Fresh water	14 213	100.00	7.10	30.43	30.06	15.34	17.07	738 687	-	
Recreation fishery	200	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Without operating	3 688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 688	

Note: The unit engaging in fishery refers to the number of fishery units not including who did not carry out fishery.

Table 34. Average Fishery Revenue of Traditional and Diversity Operating

End of 2005								
	Total (enterprises)	With operating					Without operating (enterprises)	
		Total		Tradition		Diversity		
	Enterprises	Avg. fishery revenue per enterprise (NT\$)	Enterprises	Avg. fishery revenue per enterprise (NT\$)	Enterprises	Avg. fishery revenue per enterprise (NT\$)		
Total	49 078	45 390	1 122 196	44 799	1 114 445	591	1 709 805	3 688
Fishing fishery	16 948	16 948	1 804 801	16 778	1 797 775	170	2 498 294	-
Far sea	1 030	1 030	19 531 058	1 021	19 464 035	9	27 134 444	-
Offshore	6 320	6 320	1 337 314	6 235	1 341 707	85	1 015 118	-
Coastal	9 315	9 315	212 860	9 242	204 362	73	1 288 767	-
Inland	283	283	127 792	280	128 679	3	45 000	-
Aquaculture	28 242	28 242	713 691	28 021	705 290	221	1 778 801	-
Marine	3 146	3 146	482 187	3 132	452 055	14	7 223 214	-
Inland brackish water	10 883	10 883	736 556	10 833	732 600	50	1 593 600	-
Fresh water	14 213	14 213	747 425	14 056	740 669	157	1 352 293	-
Recreation fishery	200	200	963 350	-	-	200	963 350	-
Without operating	3 688	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 688

Note: Fishery revenue refers to the revenue including sale of fishery products, recreation and processing, but does not contain the reward of reducing fishing activities.

4. The diversified provision of agriculture recreation activities facilitated the concentrated use of agricultural land: By the end of 2005, the number of recreation farm was 2,097, among which, the number of units who only operated one kind of recreation activity was 1,204; the average income of agriculture per enterprise was NT\$926 thousand and average area of agriculture cultivated land per enterprise was 1.7 ha.; the number of units who provided two kinds of recreation activities was 893, the average income of agriculture per enterprise was NT\$3,188 thousand, and average area of cultivated land was 4.5 ha., which were 3.4 times and 2.6 times of the units who provided only one kind of recreation activity. And the number of recreation fishery units was 488, among which the number of units who provided one kind of recreation activities amounted to 353, and who provided two kinds of recreation activities and over amounted to 135. The unit who carried out marine and concurrently recreation fishery had the most income of fishery.

Table 35. The Condition of Recreation Farm

End of 2005

	Enterprises	Avg. income of agri. per enterprise (NT\$)	Avg. area of agri. c.l. per enterprise (Ha.)	Avg. person engaged in farm work (Person)
Total	2 097	1 888 898	2.89	4.18
Providing one kind of recreation activity	1 204	925 598	1.74	3.52
Providing two kinds of recreation activities and over	893	3 187 681	4.45	5.34

Table 36. Fishery Units, by Status of Recreation and Main Industry

		End of 2005								Unit : Enterprise	
	Total	Providing one kind of recreation activities							Providing two kinds of recreation activities	Avg. income of fishery per Enterprise (NT\$)	
		Sub-total	Sport fishing , whale watching or enjoying fishing on craft	Fishing in the fish-pond	To experience the fishing life	To narrate the course of fishery	Meals service	Board & lodg-ing			
Total	488	353	160	157	2	7	26	1	135	923 781	
% of recreation enterprises (%)		72.34	32.79	32.17	0.41	1.43	5.33	0.21	27.66		
Fishing fishery	108	80	63	-	1	4	11	-	29	921 250	
Far sea	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 550 000	
Offshore	47	37	32	-	-	3	2	-	10	924 574	
Coastal	57	39	29	-	1	-	9	-	18	953 596	
Inland	3	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	45 000	
Aquaculture	180	128	6	103	1	2	15	1	52	881 333	
Marine	11	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	2 202 273	
Inland brackish water	28	21	1	17	-	-	2	1	7	1 154 643	
Fresh water	141	101	-	86	1	2	12	-	40	724 007	
Recreation fishery	200	146	91	54	-	1	-	-	54	963 350	

VI. The Operation Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Husbandry:

1. Readjustment of production structure, excellent transformation of traditional agriculture:

a. Due to the impact of globalization and liberalization, the production structure of agriculture is changed accordingly. From the data of census, by the end of 2005, among the agriculture, rice planting remains the primary industry; however, rice fallow occupied 30% of rice-planting industry. In five years, the number of fallow households increased 204.5%; agriculture units without operating largely increased 43.6%.

Table 37. Enterprises of Operating Agriculture, by Main Industry

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	772 354	100.00	725 262	100.00	6.49
Agriculture	713 386	92.37	677 681	93.44	5.27
Rice planting	334 477	43.31	317 401	43.76	5.38
Rice-fallow	(101 044)	(13.10)	(33 183)	(4.58)	(204.51)
Sundry planting	34 986	4.53	35 472*	4.89	-1.37
Special crops planting	32 925	4.26	31 618*	4.36	4.13
Vegetables planting	113 854	14.74	101 133	13.94	12.58
Fruits planting	180 656	23.39	171 330*	23.62	5.44
Mushroom planting	977	0.13	833	0.12	17.29
Sugarcane planting	2 788	0.36	8 823	1.22	-68.40
Flowers planting	6 601	0.86	6 399	0.88	3.16
Other crops planting	6 122	0.79	4 672	0.65	31.04
Livestock & Poultry Raising	15 887	2.06	17 625	2.43	-9.86
Livestock raising	8 623	1.12	9 603	1.32	-10.21
Poultry raising	7 031	0.91	7 793	1.07	-9.78
Other raising	233	0.03	229	0.03	1.75
Recreation farm	114	0.01	40	0.01	...
Without operating	42 967	5.56	29 916	4.12	43.63

- Note : 1. Main industry operation type refers to the operation that a unit had the most value of agriculture farm product in yearly production or invested the most cost.
2. The number of rice planting units included the actual number of rice planting units and the number of crops fallow units who followed coordinating with governmental policies.
3. Mark“*”: Among the crops in 2000 census as peanut and betel nut which originally belonged to special crops were adjusted into the categories of sundry and fruits according to industry standard classification.
4. Recreation farm: In 2005 census, it referred to the agriculture activity business never engaging in the production of agriculture, but providing privately owned agricultural production equipment and place for leisure and recreation to the public; and in 2000 census it referred to the recreation farmer whose net service revenue was larger than the sale amount of farm products and privately used value.

b. Matching the development of agriculture knowledge industry, among the farm households who transformed to carry out recreation and processing increased revenue after operating sundry and rice planting, which were 10.7 times and 8.8 times of traditional operation respectively; the farms special crops planting, other crops planting, and sundry planting were the better transformed operation among farms, which were 33.5 times, 7.3 times and 6.3 times of traditional operation that showed transformed traditional agriculture may boost the revenue of industry.

2. Less agriculture revenue, should cultivate potential farmers:

a. By the end of 2005, the yearly agriculture products sale revenue of farm households below NT\$200 thousand, occupied 79.9% of the revenue of total agriculture with operating; in addition, according to the observation by full-time and part-time, part-time farm households occupied 78.3% of total farm households, and the farm household mainly engaging in part-time business occupied more; it showed that the agriculture revenue representing the sale revenue of agriculture products among the revenue of farm households had declined.

Table 38. Farm Households, by Agricultural Products Revenue and Operating Type

End of 2005										Unit : %
	Total (households)	With operating							Without operating (households)	
		Sub-total	No sale	Under NT \$200,000	NT \$200,000 \$500,000	NT \$500,000 \$1,000,000	NT \$ 1,000,000 &over	Avg. agri. products revenue per household (NT\$)		
Total	772 354	100.00	25.38	54.47	13.88	3.80	2.47	210 830	42 967	
Farm households	771 579	100.00	25.40	54.51	13.89	3.80	2.40	197 142	42 952	
Farms	775	100.00	10.53	8.55	8.68	7.63	64.61	13 333 566	15	

Table 39. Farm Households, by Full-time or Part-time

	End of 2005		End of 2000		Change (%)
	Households	Structure proportion (%)	Households	Structure proportion (%)	
Total	771 579	100.00	724 645	100.00	-
Full-time farm households	167 230	21.67	129 863	17.92	3.75
Aged farm households	82 163	10.65	58 950	8.13	2.52
Non-aged farm households	85 067	11.03	70 913	9.79	1.24
Part-time farm households	604 349	78.33	594 782	82.08	-3.75
Agriculture as m. o.	49 381	6.40	65 030	8.97	-2.57
Non-agriculture as m. o.	554 968	71.93	529 752	73.11	-1.18

Note: 1. Aged farm household refers to all people with 15 years old and over in the household were 65 years old and over.

2. Non-aged farm household refers to the people with 15 years old and over in the household had one person under 65 years old at least.

b. Non-aged “full-time farm households and part-time farm households mainly operating agriculture”, the average area of cultivated land and the rate of non-self-owned and non-private used cultivated land were 1.7 times and 1.8 times of whole farm households respectively that had operating advantage and potentiality.

And the main industry among agriculture, recreation farm, flowers planting and other crops planting whose directors received more higher education level. Thus, cultivating the farmers who have development potentially and excellent quality could effectively concentrate operation and facilitate professional agricultural production.

Table 40. Farm Households with Cultivated Land, by Full Time or Part Time

	Cultivated households		Cultivated Land Area (ha.)	Rate of non-self-owed (%)	Avg. c. l. area per farm household (ha.)
	Households	Structure proportion (%)			
End of 2000					
Total	720 433	100.00	575 620	19.33	0.80
Full-time farm household and part-time farm household with agri. as m. o.	191 870	26.63	228 335	27.71	1.19
Aged farm households	63 506	8.81	50 014	15.75	0.79
Non-aged farm households	128 364	17.82	178 321	31.06	1.39
Part-time farm household with agri. as m. o.	528 563	73.37	347 285	13.82	0.66
End of 2005					
Total	767 554	100.00	553 930	16.21	0.72
Full-time farm household and part-time farm household with agri. as m. o.	213 746	27.85	213 386	24.26	1.00
Aged farm households	85 070	11.08	58 132	12.94	0.68
Non-aged farm households	128 676	16.77	155 254	28.50	1.21
Part-time farm household with agri. as m. o.	553 808	72.15	340 544	11.17	0.61

Table 41. Directors of Agriculture, by Education Level and Main Industry

	End of 2005							Unit : %
	Total		Illiterate	Primary school and self-education	Junior high school	Senior high school	College and above	
	Enterprise	Percent (%)						
Total	772 354	100.00	11.28	52.21	16.66	15.12	4.73	
Rice planting	334 477	100.00	13.01	53.56	15.43	13.67	4.33	
Sundry planting	34 986	100.00	15.85	56.56	14.17	10.36	3.06	
Special crops planting	32 925	100.00	12.23	50.37	16.82	16.01	4.57	
Vegetables planting	113 854	100.00	10.70	55.42	16.90	13.26	3.72	
Fruits planting	180 656	100.00	7.71	50.07	18.58	18.10	5.54	
Mushroom planting	977	100.00	5.63	45.75	23.03	20.68	4.91	
Sugarcane planting	2 788	100.00	16.18	50.43	14.56	13.56	5.27	
Flowers planting	6 601	100.00	5.48	39.92	18.39	25.47	10.74	
Other crops planting	6 122	100.00	6.99	44.71	17.10	22.05	9.15	
Livestock raising	8 623	100.00	5.00	47.80	18.64	21.84	6.72	
Poultry raising	7 031	100.00	7.61	45.97	20.68	20.08	5.66	
Other raising	233	100.00	3.00	50.22	22.75	21.45	2.58	
Recreation farm	114	100.00	2.63	37.72	20.18	28.07	11.40	
Without operating	42 967	100.00	12.98	45.32	18.00	17.29	6.41	

3. Diversified use of agricultural land; gradually emergence of recreation investment:

a. Coordinating with the diversified use of agricultural land and multiple development tendency of agriculture the agricultural land and forestry land for recreation and reforestation amounted to 23,719 ha.. In addition, uncultivated and abandoned agricultural land, apart from coordinating with greening and beautification of planting landscape crops and bio-energy crops, and energy development engineering, it properly releases or invests recreation farm in order to advance the use rate of agricultural land.

b. The recreation farm about 70% concentrated in central and north Taiwan, and half of them mainly operated vegetables and fruits planting. And about 44% of recreation service items, provided collecting or enjoying agriculture products or meals service, and about 30% provided board and lodging, with average income of agriculture was 8.7 times of the units who had operated the recreation farm, and the cultivated land area was 3.8 times of whole agriculture units. Therefore, recreation farm not only could improve farmer's life, but also benefit the sustainable development of agriculture.

Table 42. Enterprises of Operating Agriculture, by Status of Recreation and Location

		End of 2005								
		Total		Collecting or enjoying agri. products	To farm for the public	To experience the rural life	To narrate the course of farming	Meals service	Board & lodging	Other recreation activities
	Enterprises	Structure proportion (%)	Enterprises							
Total		2 097	100.00	913	124	400	508	930	631	194
	Rate (%)			43.54	5.91	19.07	24.23	44.35	30.09	9.25
Taiwan Area		2 095	99.90	912	124	399	507	930	631	193
North region		657	31.33	300	48	139	165	342	130	56
Central region		817	38.96	416	42	138	178	292	217	61
South region		447	21.31	128	27	76	110	210	186	55
East region		174	8.30	68	7	46	54	86	98	21
Kinma Region		2	0.10	1	-	1	1	-	-	1

Note : If there is the unit who provided two kinds of recreation activities and over at same time, then each recreation activity will be numbered respectively.

Table 43. Farm Households of Operating Recreation, by Recreation Service Revenue and Main Industry

		End of 2005								Unit : %
	Total (enterprises)	With recreation service revenue							Without recreation service revenue (enterprises)	
		Sub-total	Under NT\$ 200,000	NT\$ 200,000 under NT\$ 300,000	NT\$ 300,000 under NT\$ 400,000	NT\$ 400,000 under NT\$ 500,000	NT\$ 500,000 under NT\$ 1,000,000	NT\$ 1,000,000 & over		
Recreation Enterprises	2 097	1 697	839	168	170	131	189	200	400	
agriculture { Structured proportion (%)	100.00	80.93	40.01	8.01	8.11	6.25	9.01	9.54	19.07	
Total	2 097	100.00	49.44	9.90	10.02	7.72	11.14	11.79	400	
Crops planting	1 837	100.00	51.57	10.69	8.45	7.83	10.97	10.49	369	
Rice planting	163	100.00	58.82	2.94	12.75	8.82	5.88	10.78	61	
Sundry planting	34	100.00	71.43	7.14	3.57	3.57	10.71	3.57	6	
Special crops planting	262	100.00	46.37	9.68	7.26	10.48	16.13	10.08	14	
Vegetables planting	504	100.00	49.43	13.71	8.57	7.43	10.29	10.57	154	
Fruits planting	584	100.00	55.63	10.84	7.77	6.13	10.02	9.61	95	
Mushroom planting	20	100.00	63.16	5.26	5.26	10.53	5.26	10.53	1	
Sugarcane planting	1	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Flowers planting	197	100.00	47.95	11.70	9.94	7.02	9.36	14.03	26	
Other crops planting	72	100.00	36.66	10.00	10.00	15.00	16.67	11.67	12	
Livestock & Poultry Raising	146	100.00	38.26	6.09	9.56	6.09	13.04	26.96	31	
Livestock raising	81	100.00	35.09	3.51	3.51	7.02	12.28	38.59	24	
Poultry raising	51	100.00	38.30	10.64	19.15	6.38	10.64	14.89	4	
Other raising	14	100.00	54.55	-	-	-	27.27	18.18	3	
Recreation farm	114	100.00	33.33	3.51	30.70	7.90	11.40	13.16	-	

- Note: 1. Recreation farm refers to the agriculture activity business never engaging in the production of agriculture, but providing privately owned agricultural production equipment and place for leisure and recreation to the public.
 2. Recreation farm without recreation service revenue refers to the unit who was engaged in recreation farm without service revenue yet in 2005, e.g. operating tourism plantation without collecting tickets.
 3. If the tourism plantation collects tickets (including the charge of visit experience and degusting) while enters, such revenue will be calculated into the recreation service revenue; if it allows the public to take agricultural products away after entering the plantation, its sale amount will be calculated into the total sale amounts of agriculture products.