I. Coverage

1. **Agriculture:** All enterprises operated growing of corps, animal husbandry, and support activities to agriculture & animal husbandry; its objects were divided into farm households, farms and agricultural service enterprises.

   a. **Farm households:** Refer to family households had agricultural resources, or engaged in agricultural and animal husbandry production, such as crop cultivation, livestock and poultry raising, bees and silkworms keeping, or operated leisure agriculture with agricultural resources. Farm households should meet one of the following criteria:

      (1) At the end of 2015, a unit managed (including on lease/occupy and be consigned; but not including on lending) cultivated land more than 0.05 hectares.

      (2) At the end of 2015, a unit raised at least 1 big-sized animal (cattle, deer, etc.).

      (3) At the end of 2015, a unit raised at least 3 medium-sized animals (hog, goat, ostrich, etc.).

      (4) At the end of 2015, a unit raised at least 100 small-sized animals (chicken, duck, goose, rabbit, etc.).

      (5) In 2015, a unit produced and sold NT$20,000 or more of agricultural products.

   b. **Farms:** Refer to non-family households, including sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, civil association, and agricultural experiment station of government and school. Farms should meet one of the farm households criteria.

   c. **Agricultural service enterprises:** Refer to family households or non-family households offering direct service (i.e., cultivation activities, post-harvest crop activities, support activities to animal husbandry) to farm households and farms, and gross income (without deducting from expenditures and expenses) of their service in 2015 was more than NT$20,000.

2. **Forestry:** Refer to family households or non-family households managed (including on lease and be consigned) forest land area over 0.1 hectares at the end of 2015; however, the forestation and logging contractors should not

consider the forest land area of contracting jobs as their managing forestry resources.

3. **Fishery:** All enterprises operated fishing and aquaculture; its objects were divided into sole proprietorship fishery households and non-sole proprietorship fishery households.

   a. **Sole proprietorship fishery households:** Refer to family households had fishing equipment and aquaculture resources, or engaged in fishing and aquaculture, or operated leisure fishery with fishing equipment and aquaculture resources. Sole proprietorship fishery households should meet one of the following criteria:

      (1) At the end of 2015, a unit had the right (including on lease; but not including on lending) to use fishing equipment (i.e., powered fishing crafts, sampan, and fishing raft).

      (2) At the end of 2015, a unit managed (including on lease/occupy and be consigned; but not including on lending) aquaculture area more than 0.05 hectares.

      (3) In 2015, a unit produced and sold NT$20,000 or more of fishing and aquaculture products.

   b. **Non-sole proprietorship fishery households:** Refers to the fishery units except sole proprietorship fishery households, including fishery household of partnership, corporation, fishermen's association, experiment and school. Non-sole proprietorship fishery households should meet one of the sole proprietorship fishery households criteria.

II. Explanations of Terms

1. Agriculture

a. **Engaged in agriculture:** Refers to the enterprises which engaged in crops planting, livestock and poultry raising, bees and silkworms keeping, or operated leisure agriculture with agricultural resources.

b. **Non-engaged in agriculture:** Refers to the enterprises which owned agricultural resources, but did not engage in agricultural production, nor provide leisure activity.

c. **Main industry:** If the enterprises operate more than two kinds of agricultural products, which are classified the most by annual production value or cost-input. Among which "Transition leisure (no agricultural products)" refers to not engaging in the production of agriculture and husbandry, but operating leisure activity with agricultural resources.

d. **Cultivated land:** Refers to the arable land that is worked by plowing, sowing and raising crops, regardless of whether actual farming.

e. **Non-cultivated land:** Refers to the facilities area converted to greenhouse, screen house, mushroom house, and plant factories can be used in the growing crops, and is difficult to be the cultivated land after the ground laying of cement or asphalt.

f. **Afforestation (6 years & below):** The tree planted on cultivated land less than 6 years, such as participated in short-term afforestation; if it more than 6 years shall be regarded as woodland.

g. **Agriculture employees:** Refers to those who engaged in agricultural work, including regular employees, casual employees, and workers without wages.

h. **Main distributors:** Refers to those who actually paid most in selling agricultural products.

i. **Agriculture-related business:** With self-owned agricultural resources operated food processing and leisure agriculture, or operated related businesses (excluding internet sales and agricultural products export) outside of self-owned agricultural resources, and should have the input on self-owned agricultural products.

j. **Gross income of agriculture:** Including the sales revenue of agricultural products & food processing products and leisure service revenue (all revenues without deducting from expenditures and expenses); excluding agricultural subsidies.

k. **Leisure service revenue:** Refers to the revenue from tourism and recreation service in the census year, such as leisure experience, ticket, accommodation, restaurant and commodity sale.

l. **Traditional operation:** Refers to the enterprises which operated agricultural production without food processing or leisure.

m. **Diversified operation:** Refers to the enterprises which operated food processing or leisure without agricultural production.

2. Agricultural Service

a. **Gross income of agricultural service:** Refers to the total of revenue for agricultural service in the census year, without deducting from expenditures and expenses.

b. **Main service item:** Refers to the service item with the most annual service revenue among various service items.

3. Forestry

a. **Forest land area:** The land area used for growing woods including self-owned, leased (borrowed) or mandated to operate.

b. **Affiliated forest land area:** The land was used for forestry purpose except forest land, including land for forest road, wood storing pond (land), logs nursery land, land for recreation and leisure, and other fixed equipment land in forest area as rock land, collapse land, swampland and forest land etc.

c. **Forestry land area:** Combined forest land area and affiliated forest land area.

d. **Gross income of forestry:** Including the sales revenue of forest products, by-products (including processing products) and forest recreation revenue

(all revenues without deducting from expenditures and expenses); excluding afforestation subsidies.

4. Fishery

a. **Engaged in fishery:** Refers to the enterprises which engaged in fishing or aquaculture, or operated leisure fishery with fishery resources.

b. **Non-engaged in fishery:** Refers to the enterprises which owned fishery resources, but did not engage in fishery production, nor provide leisure activity.

c. **Main industry:** If the enterprises operate more than two kinds of fishery products, which are classified the most by annual production value or cost-input. Among which "Transition leisure (no fishery products)" refers to not engaging in fishery production, but operating leisure activity with fishery resources.

d. **Main operation types:** If the enterprises operate more than two types of fishery products, which are classified by annual production value, or the most cost-input, among which "Transformed leisure" refers to not engaging in fishery production, but operating leisure activity with fishery resources.

e. **Fishery employees:** Refers to those who engaged in fishery work, including regular employees, casual employees, and workers without wages.

f. **Main distributors:** Refers to those who actually paid most in selling fishery products.

g. **Fishery-related business:** With self-owned fishery resources operated food processing and leisure fishery, or operated related businesses (excluding internet sales and fishery products export) outside of self-owned fishery resources, and should have the input on self-owned fishery products.

h. **Gross income of fishery:** Including the sales revenue of fishery products & food processing products and leisure service revenue (all revenues without deducting from expenditures and expenses); excluding fishery subsidies.