





# Introduction to China's Third National Agricultural Census

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# The main purpose and significance of the Third National Agricultural Census

- ❖ Comprehensive understanding of the "agricultural, countryside, and farmer" development and changes of major national conditions and national strength survey
- ❖ Make clear our country's agriculture, rural areas, farmers' basic circumstance
- ❖ Keep track of new developments in rural land transfer, new types of agricultural operating entities, and the scale and industrialization of agriculture
- ❖ Reflect rural development new appearance and farmer life's new change
- ❖ Provide reference for formulating scientific policies on agriculture, rural areas and farmers, promoting China's agricultural modernization and building a moderately prosperous society in all respects

# Census object


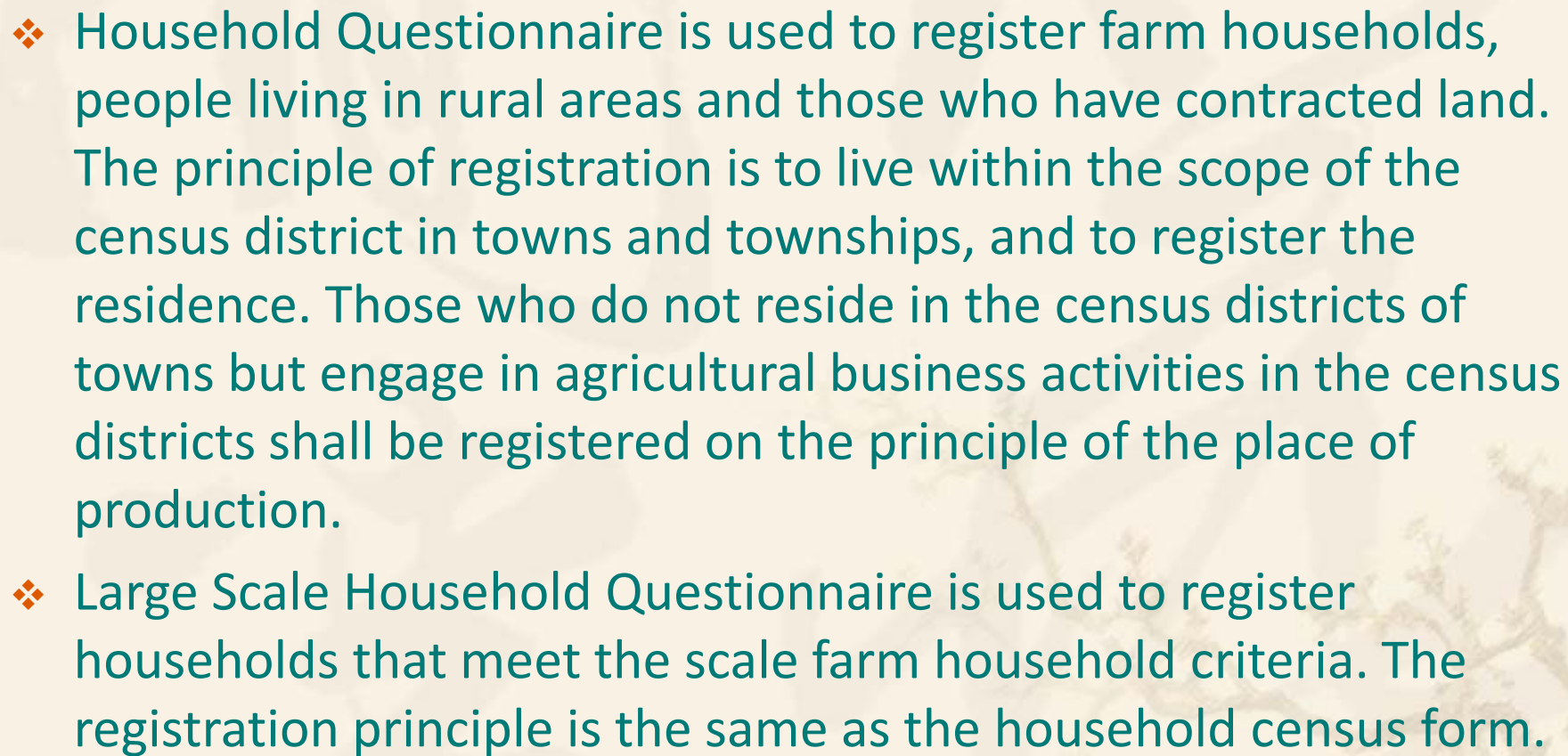

- ❖ Agricultural households, agricultural corporates and rural residential households with confirmed tenure of land in the territory of the People's Republic of China;
- ❖ The objects to be filled in are village (residential) people's committees, towns and townships (streets) included in the scope of agricultural census;
- ❖ The objects of remote sensing measurement are mainly crop planting plots and other land cover elements related to them.


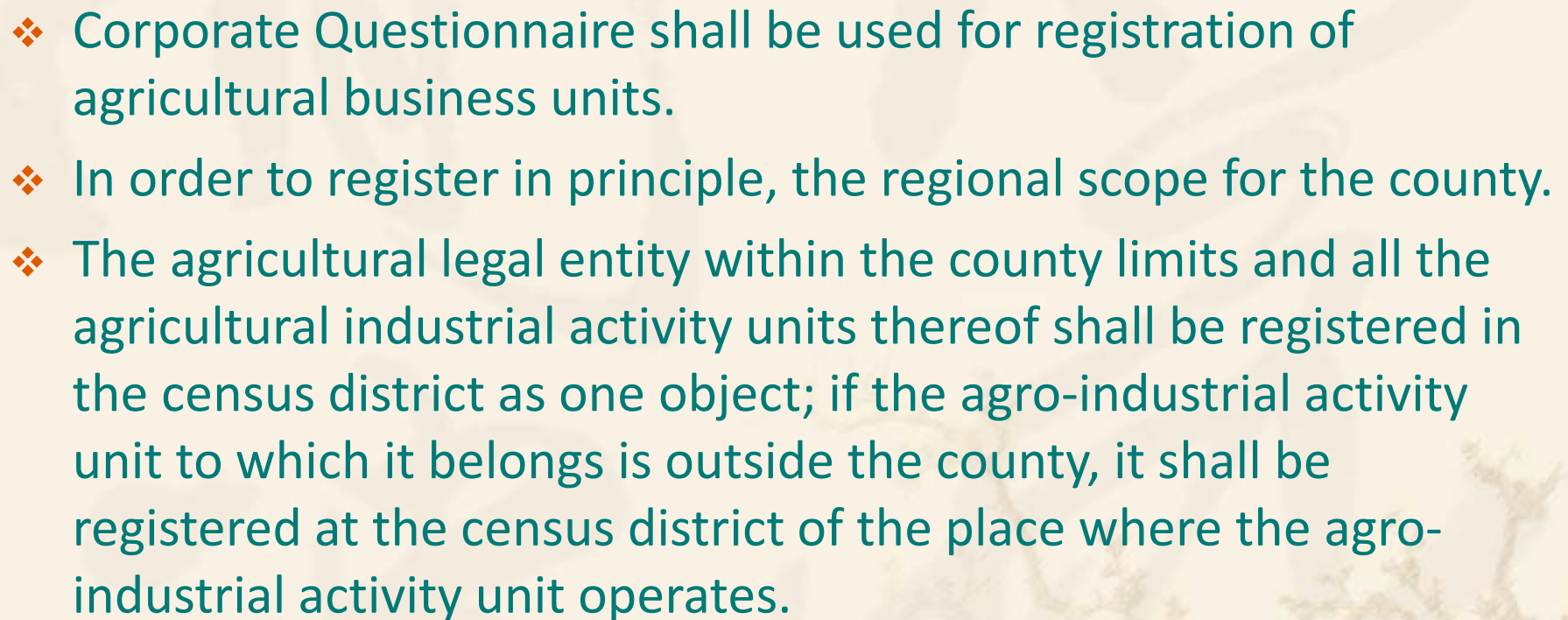
# Census content: primary industry and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery services

- ❖ (1) information of agricultural practitioners;
- ❖ (2) land utilization and circulation;
- ❖ (3) new types of agricultural business entities;
- ❖ (4) progress in agricultural modernization;
- ❖ (5) the capacity and structure of agricultural production;
- ❖ (6) the state of food production security;
- ❖ (7) sales of agricultural products and construction of rural markets;
- ❖ (8) the status of collective economy and assets at the village level;
- ❖ (9) rural governance;
- ❖ (10) the social and economic development of towns and townships;
- ❖ (11) the living conditions of peasants;
- ❖ (12) the situation of registered poor villages and poor households;
- ❖ (13) spatial distribution of major crop planting.


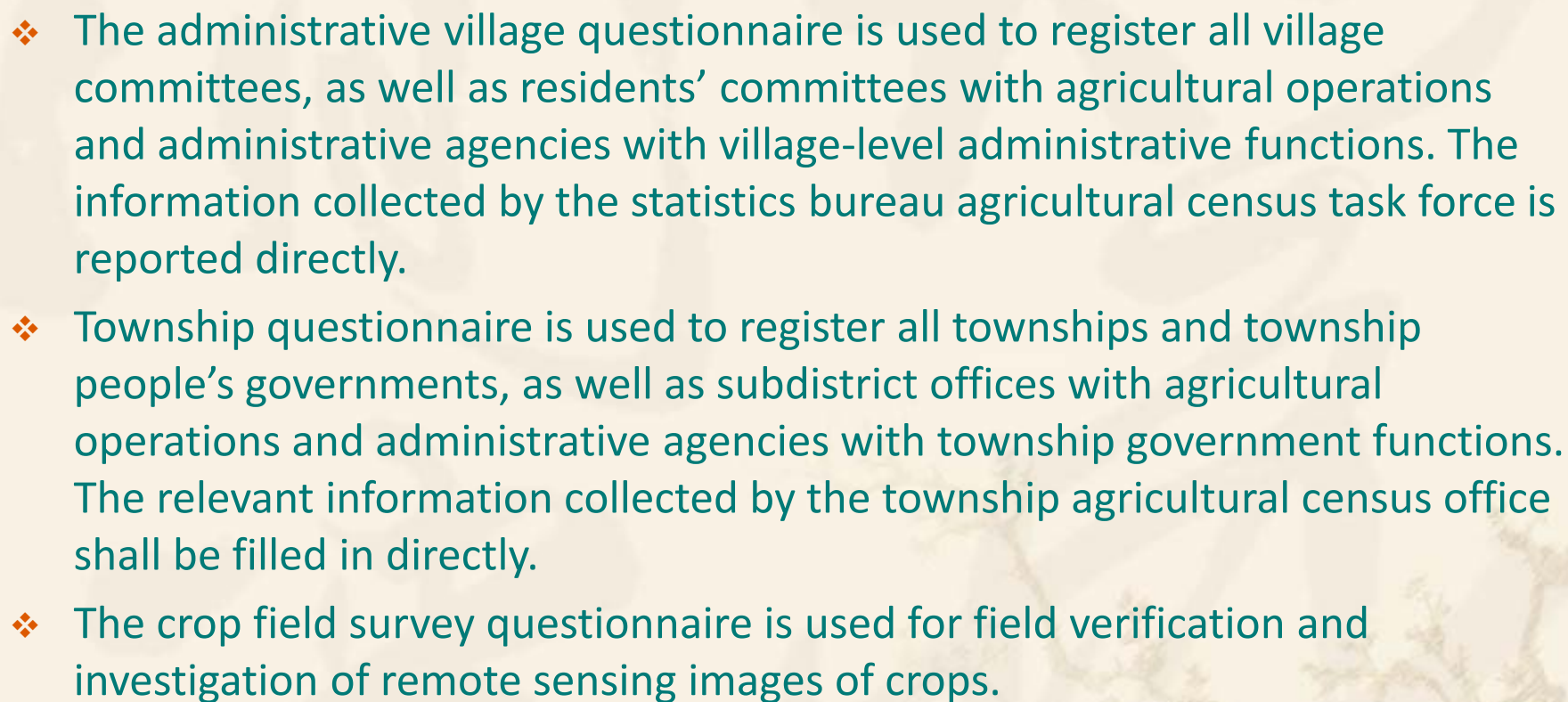
# Census form

- ❖ Six census enumeration forms
- ❖ Household Questionnaire
- ❖ Large Scale Household Questionnaire
- ❖ Corporate Questionnaire
- ❖ Administrative Village Questionnaire
- ❖ Township Questionnaire
- ❖ Crop Field Survey Questionnaire

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- ❖ Household Questionnaire is used to register farm households, people living in rural areas and those who have contracted land. The principle of registration is to live within the scope of the census district in towns and townships, and to register the residence. Those who do not reside in the census districts of towns but engage in agricultural business activities in the census districts shall be registered on the principle of the place of production.
  - ❖ Large Scale Household Questionnaire is used to register households that meet the scale farm household criteria. The registration principle is the same as the household census form.
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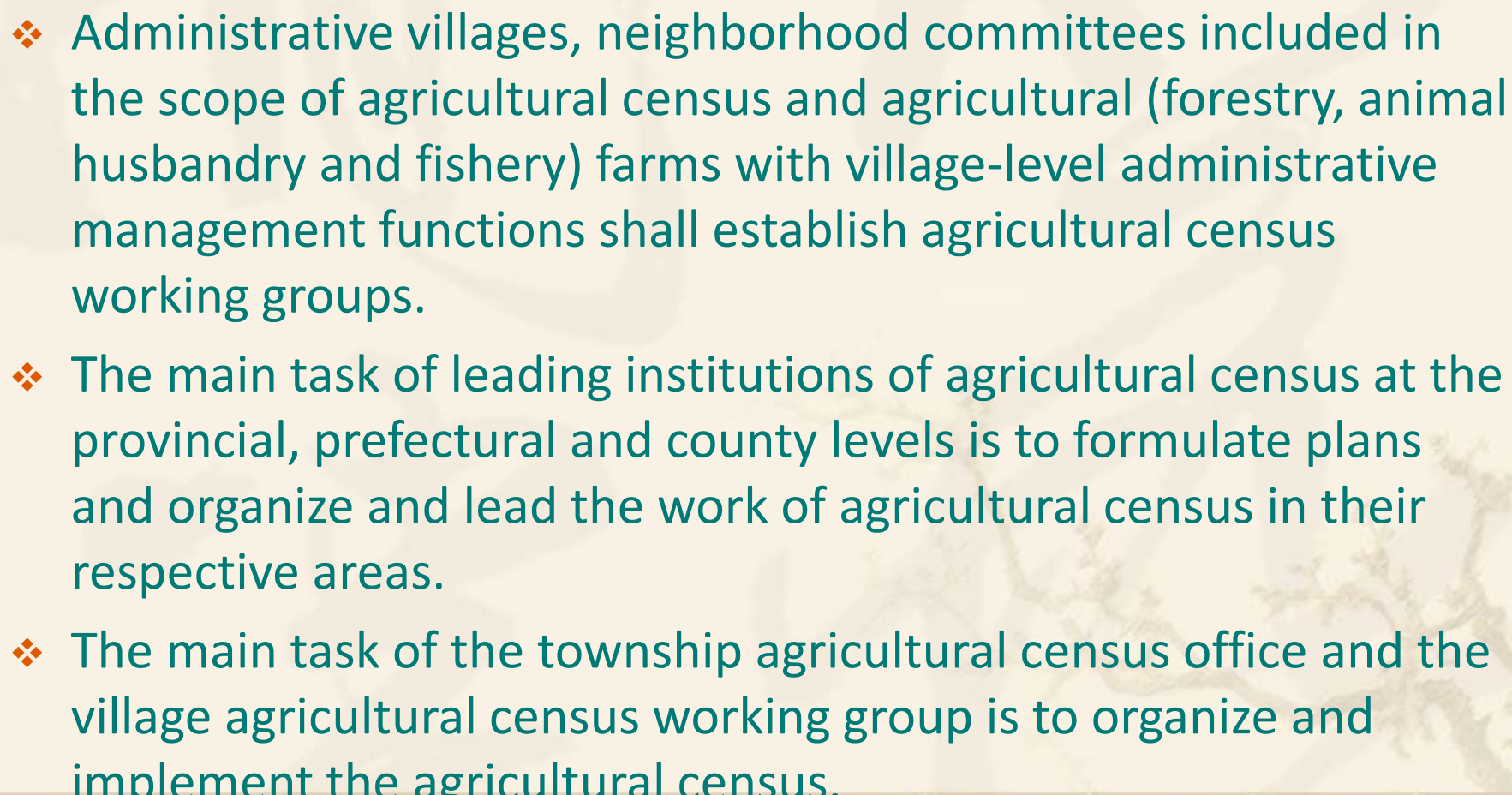

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- ❖ Corporate Questionnaire shall be used for registration of agricultural business units.
  - ❖ In order to register in principle, the regional scope for the county.
  - ❖ The agricultural legal entity within the county limits and all the agricultural industrial activity units thereof shall be registered in the census district as one object; if the agro-industrial activity unit to which it belongs is outside the county, it shall be registered at the census district of the place where the agro-industrial activity unit operates.


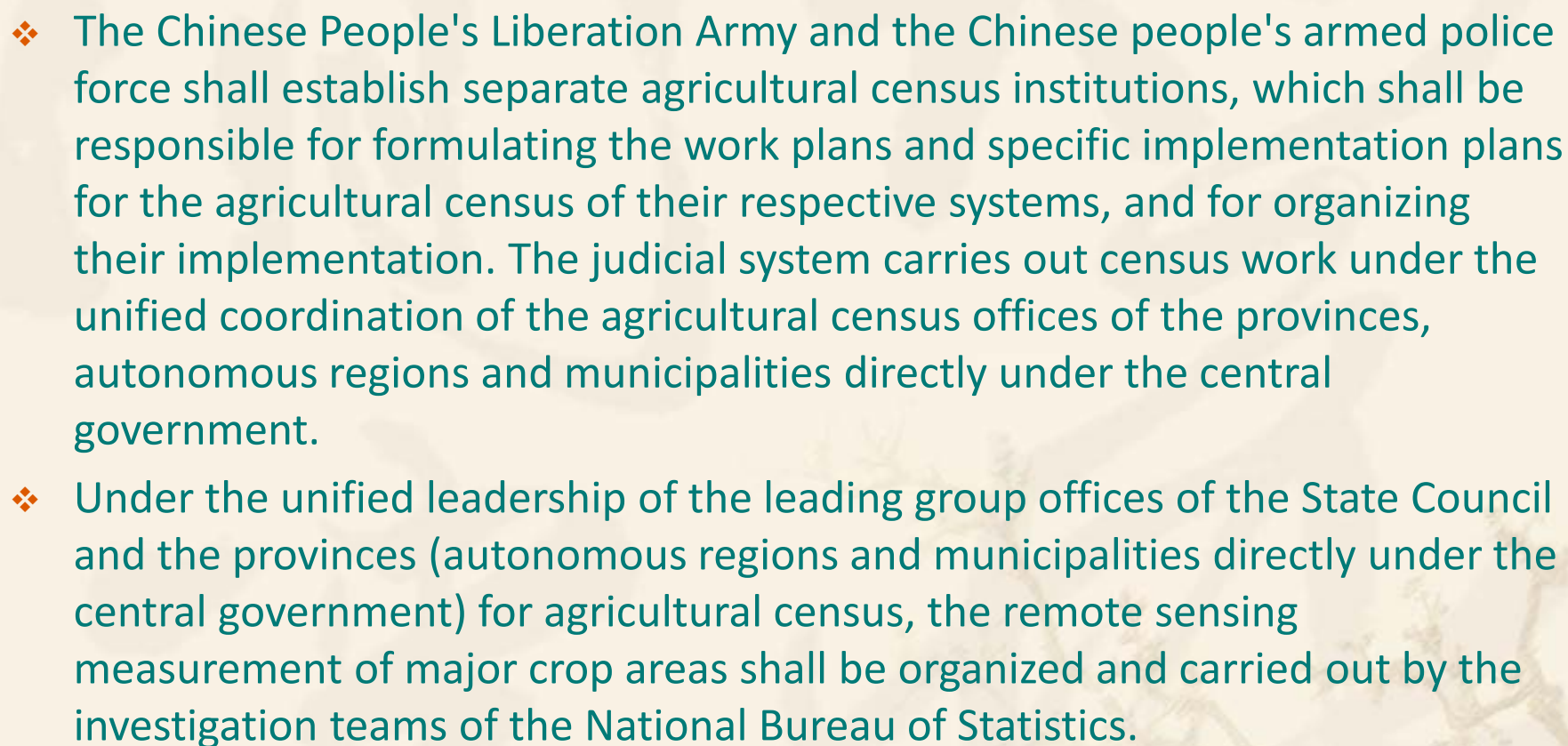


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- ❖ The administrative village questionnaire is used to register all village committees, as well as residents' committees with agricultural operations and administrative agencies with village-level administrative functions. The information collected by the statistics bureau agricultural census task force is reported directly.
  - ❖ Township questionnaire is used to register all townships and township people's governments, as well as subdistrict offices with agricultural operations and administrative agencies with township government functions. The relevant information collected by the township agricultural census office shall be filled in directly.
  - ❖ The crop field survey questionnaire is used for field verification and investigation of remote sensing images of crops.

# Organization of census

- ❖ The organizing principle of the Third National Agricultural Census is "unified national leadership, division of labor among departments, responsibility at local levels and participation of all parties".
- ❖ The national agricultural census shall be conducted under the leadership of the State Council and the local people's governments at various levels.
- ❖ The State Council, provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps), prefectures (cities, prefectures and leagues) and counties (cities, districts and banners) shall set up leading groups and offices for agricultural census. Towns and townships, streets included in the scope of the agricultural census and agricultural (forestry, animal husbandry and fishery) farms with the administrative functions of the township government shall establish offices for the agricultural census of towns and townships.

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- ❖ Administrative villages, neighborhood committees included in the scope of agricultural census and agricultural (forestry, animal husbandry and fishery) farms with village-level administrative management functions shall establish agricultural census working groups.
  - ❖ The main task of leading institutions of agricultural census at the provincial, prefectural and county levels is to formulate plans and organize and lead the work of agricultural census in their respective areas.
  - ❖ The main task of the township agricultural census office and the village agricultural census working group is to organize and implement the agricultural census.
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- ❖ The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people's armed police force shall establish separate agricultural census institutions, which shall be responsible for formulating the work plans and specific implementation plans for the agricultural census of their respective systems, and for organizing their implementation. The judicial system carries out census work under the unified coordination of the agricultural census offices of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.
  - ❖ Under the unified leadership of the leading group offices of the State Council and the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) for agricultural census, the remote sensing measurement of major crop areas shall be organized and carried out by the investigation teams of the National Bureau of Statistics.

# Time of census

- ❖ The census was conducted at 24 o'clock on December 31, 2016. All data at the end of the year shall be subject to the data at the time of census.
- ❖ The census period was January 1, 2016, solstice, and December 31, 2016. All annual data shall be subject to the annual data in the census period.
- ❖ The inspection results of all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government) shall be reported before December 31, 2016. The census forms of peasant households, large-scale agricultural business households and agricultural business units shall be completed by the end of March 2017 by using PDA for data collection, instant access registration and instant reporting. The administrative village and township census forms shall be submitted before May 15, 2017.

# Survey methods

- Using handheld intelligent terminal (PDA) to collect and transmit data.
- The census forms of townships and administrative villages report data through the Internet, promoting the application of direct online reporting in the census.
- Remote sensing technology was used to measure the sown area of major grain crops.

# Main work

The agricultural census lasted three years and was divided into four stages.

Census preparation stage

Period: from June 2015 to December 2016

The main tasks include formulating work plans, establishing census institutions, implementing census funds and materials, formulating census plans and implementation rules, organizing census pilots, arranging census plans, training census personnel, data processing and carrying out publicity and mobilization, etc.



On-site registration phase

Period: January 2017-May 2017

Main work is: the general mobilization before developing censuses, organize checkup to learn the ground to investigate, decide censuses village, make spot investigation plan, organize spot investigation.



## Data processing and publicity

Period: March 2017 - December 2017

The main work of the third stage is: the examination and acceptance of census data, data summary, data quality assessment, data analysis, release of main census data and compilation and printing of census data.



Data development and work summary stage

Period: December 2017-December 2018

The main work of the fourth stage is: general survey summary and commendation, deep development of general survey data, establishment of general survey database, compilation and archiving of general survey documents, national and international seminars on general survey results.

# Main work of agricultural census

- ❖ Carefully designed and scientifically formulated plans for agricultural census
- ❖ Comparability: the objects, scope and basic contents of the census are basically consistent with the previous two agricultural censuses;
- ❖ Adhere to the scientific method: the use of long table design, modular design
- ❖ Highlighting innovation: highlighting the content of the "three new", land use and circulation, the new agricultural operating entity; means of PDA, network direct reporting, remote sensing measurement

# The main work of program design:

- ❖ **First, learn the policy, central document No.1**
- ❖ **Second, solicit demand and opinions widely about more than 20 departments**
- ❖ **Third, carry out special research**
- ❖ **Fourth, through three rounds of pilot test program**
- ❖ **Fifth, the thematic discussion of census plan. Three special sessions**
- ❖ **Sixth, convene the expert consultation meeting to demonstrate the plan.**

# Make overall plans and conscientiously carry out the "three implementation" work

- ❖ First, we will establish a leading agency and a working body for the census.
- ❖ Second, select census personnel.
- ❖ Third, implement census funds.

# Publicize widely and create a good atmosphere for agricultural census

- ❖ Statistics Open Day, the Third National Agricultural Census publicity month activities.
- ❖ The Third National Agricultural Census propaganda uses radio, television, newspapers, magazines and other traditional media, the application of the network, micro media (WeChat, micro blog), mobile media, "statistical micro news", mobile phone messages and other emerging media, but also by means of outdoor billboards, public windows, bulletin boards, slogans and other channels.
- ❖ Rural loudspeakers

## **Conscientiously carry out training in agriculture and general areas and fully implement the plan for the third national agricultural census.**

- ❖ Take the "two levels of management" approach, pay special attention to the training of business backbones. This rural general business training generally adopts the principle of "two levels of management", that is, national training to provinces and cities, provincial training to cities and counties, city training to counties and townships, and county training to villages (village level is the instructor), and township training to village instructors and inspectors.

# **Do a thorough inventory check to ensure that the objects of the census are not surplus or missing**

- ❖ Inventory check is a very important foundational work before formal census registers. By collecting relevant information and conducting field visits, the rural general election office has determined the objects of census registration, fulfilled the responsibilities of census registration, ensured the distribution of census forms by category and determined the final use amount of PDA.
- ❖ It is also the most effective way to mobilize propaganda.



# Do a good job in the field registration of the agricultural census

- ❖ First, the leadership of the on-site guidance.
- ❖ The second is to go all out to ensure on-site registration work. A roadmap and a timetable have been developed. Establish a system for reporting major situations and keeping watch.
- ❖ Third, the development of agricultural census site registration supervision work.
- ❖ Fourthly, carry out online spot check on the quality of agricultural census data in real time.
- ❖ Fifth, the prevention of human interference with census data.

# Make progress in remote sensing measurement

- ❖ It is the first time to use domestic autonomous satellite and unmanned aerial vehicle technology to carry out remote sensing measurement of the area of main crops, and find out the situation that the grain and cotton sown area is not clear due to the traditional Chinese acre and other reasons. The national total of more than 50000 professional staff remote sensing measurement, has completed more than 10 scene satellite remote sensing image data processing, carried out the field survey, more than 11 samples of 20000 census areas in remote sensing and field verification, has more than 7000 data, carried out more than 2700 vehicles unmanned aerial vehicle (uav) flight measurement; the whole village has mastered the spatial distribution of major crops in China, has obtained the national provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) .

# Data processing

- ❖ The country is equipped with more than one million handheld intelligent data acquisition terminals (PDAs) for data collection, and has developed a census data processing system including three centers for data collection, exchange and processing. China has reviewed more than 100 billion primary agricultural census data, and sent back more than 35 million primary census forms with questionable data, which were further verified and revised by grassroots investigators.

## **Make strict control over and comprehensively improve the quality of agricultural census data**

- ❖ First, enforce the law to ensure that census data are truthful and reliable.
- ❖ Second, reform and innovate means of investigation.
- ❖ Third, conscientiously organize spot checks on quality after the event.
- ❖ Fourth, use scientific and rigorous review and evaluation of census data processing.

# Make active preparations for the development and application of census data and for the recognition of advanced census data

- ❖ **First, we issued five census bulletins to the general public to reflect the new conditions in agriculture, rural areas and farmers;**
- ❖ **Second, the use of census data, in the form of concise statistical data on the “agricultural, rural and farmer” new situation, new problems to carry out thematic analysis;**
- ❖ **Third, editing and publishing census materials;**
- ❖ **Fourth, to carry out research on the subject of census bidding;**
- ❖ **Fifth, release public aggregate data and micro data.**

# Main results

- ❖ Agricultural census gained massively to reflect our country's "agriculture, rural and farmer" basis of the latest financial data, found out grain, cotton, livestock and poultry, aquatic products and other major agricultural production basis; the system reflects the farmers and rural new change, at the same time, for a large amount of conventional survey does not cover information, fills the blank of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" statistically.

# 1. The comprehensive production capacity of agriculture has been significantly increased.

- ❖ China's total grain output fell below 500 million tons in 2006, and surpassed the 120 billion tons mark for the first time in 2013. From 2014 to 2017, China's total grain output remained above 120 billion tons for four consecutive years. China's overall grain production capacity has reached a new high, ensuring China's food security. China's total output of meat and aquatic products ranks first in the world. Major economic crops such as cotton, oil, sugar, vegetables and fruits have maintained relatively high yields.

## 2. Conditions for irrigation and water conservancy have improved markedly.

- ❖ At the end of 2016, the number of electromechanical wells and drainage and irrigation stations in normal use increased by 8.2% and 8.9% respectively compared with that at the end of 2006, and the number of irrigation reservoirs and reservoirs in normal use increased by 53.3% in total. In 2016, irrigated arable land accounted for 55.2% of the total cultivated land area, laying a solid foundation for agricultural production.



### 3. Agricultural mechanization improved substantially.

- ❖ Farmers were gradually liberated from the high-intensity agricultural production labor of "facing the loess with the back to the sky" in history. According to the results of the census, there were 1.14 million combine harvesters at the end of 2016, an increase of 105.3% compared with that at the end of 2006. There were 14.31 million power machines for irrigation and drainage, up 6.1 percent. The three major grain crops reached a relatively high level of mechanization, with the proportion of wheat mechanized tillage, machine seeding and machine harvest reaching 94.5%, 82.0% and 92.2%, respectively. The proportion of machine tillage, machine seeding and machine harvest was 73.7%, 69.9% and 61.7%, respectively. The proportion of machine tillage, machine seeding and machine harvest of rice was 83.3%, 29.0% and 80.1%, respectively.

## 4. Rapid development of facility agriculture.

- ❖ The rapid growth of greenhouses and other agricultural facilities has changed the spatial and temporal distribution of agricultural production and met the growing diverse needs of the people. According to the results of the census, at the end of 2016, China's greenhouse area was 334 thousand hectares, an increase of 312.6% compared with the end of 2006, and the greenhouse area was 981 thousand hectares, an increase of 111.0%. China's greenhouse covers an area of the world's first; factory farming is also rapid in development.

## 5. Improving the cultural quality of agricultural production and operation personnel.

- ❖ In 2016, 314 million people were engaged in agricultural production, operation and management activities for more than one month, down 8.7% from 2006. The cultural quality of agricultural production and operation personnel shall be improved. In 2016, 48.4% of the agricultural production and operation personnel had junior middle school education, an increase of 3.3 percentage points over 2006. High school or technical secondary school education level of 7.1%, an increase of 3.0 percentage points; the percentage of college graduates and above was 1.2 percent, an increase of 1.0 percentage point.

## 6. New types of agricultural production and operation entities have emerged in large numbers.

- ❖ Specialized farmer cooperatives, family farms and agricultural enterprises have sprung up in large numbers. The results of the third national agricultural census showed that by the end of 2016, the number of agricultural business units in China had reached 2.04 million, an increase of 417.4 percent over 2006. Specialized farmer cooperatives almost from scratch, the rapid development of agricultural production and management in the degree of organization. By the end of 2016, there were 910,000 specialized farmer cooperatives mainly engaged in agricultural production, operation or service.

## 7. Moderate scale operation develops rapidly.

- ❖ In 2016, the proportion of cultivated area in large-scale cultivation accounted for 28.6% of the total cultivated area. Among them, the proportion of scale agricultural business households is 17.0%; the proportion of agricultural operation units is 11.6%. The proportion of pig stocks in large-scale breeding accounted for 62.9 percent of the total number of pig stocks in China, and that of poultry accounted for 73.9 percent. The rapid development of scale operation has played an important and positive role in stabilizing agricultural production, supply of agricultural products and market of agricultural products.

## 8. Significant improvement in rural infrastructure.

- ❖ At the end of 2016, the proportion of villages with roads in the whole country reached 99.3%, 3.8 percentage points higher than that in 2006. The percentage of villages with electricity was 99.7 percent, an increase of 1 percentage point. The percentage of villages with telephone calls was 99.5 percent, an increase of 1.9 percentage points. The proportion of villages with cable TV was 82.8 percent, an increase of 25.4 percentage points. Nearly 90% of villages had access to broadband Internet. 73.9 percent of village household garbage was centrally or partially centrally disposed of, an increase of 58.1 percentage points.

## 9. Basic social services in rural areas improved in all respects.

- ❖ At the end of 2016, 32.3 percent of the villages in China had kindergartens or nurseries, an increase of 2.2 percentage points over 2006. The proportion of villages with sports and fitness facilities was 59.2%, an increase of 48.5 percentage points. The proportion of villages with peasant amateur cultural organizations was 41.3 percent, an increase of 26.2 percentage points. The proportion of villages with clinics was 81.9%, an increase of 7.6 percentage points.

## 10. New industries and new forms of business in rural areas developed vigorously.

- ❖ In 2016, 4.9 percent of all villages carried out tourism reception, 2.7 percentage points higher than that in 2006. In 2016, more than a quarter of the villages in China had e-commerce distribution stations, and 44,000 agricultural business households and 51,000 agricultural business units sold agricultural products through e-commerce. There are 486,000 large-scale agricultural households and 131,000 agricultural operation units engaged in facility agriculture, 126,000 households and 72,000 households engaged in circular agricultural production, and 18,000 households and 25,000 households engaged in factory production. A large number of people who have returned to the countryside to start businesses and make innovations in rural areas have added new vitality to rural development.



# 11. Improving housing conditions for rural households.

- ❖ At the end of 2016, 99.5% of rural households owned their own houses, an increase of 0.2 percentage point over 2006. Among them, the proportion of peasant households with 2 and 3 houses was 11.6% and 0.9% respectively, which increased by 5.2 percentage points and 0.5 percentage point respectively. The number of households with commercial housing reached 19.7 million, accounting for 8.7% of all households. 57.2% of the peasant households' housing was brick and concrete structure, 17.8 percentage points higher than that in 2006. The proportion of reinforced concrete structures was 12.5 percent, an increase of 6.5 percentage points. Brick (stone) wood structure and bamboo grass adobe structure accounted for 26.0% and 2.8% respectively, down 18.3 percentage points and 6.8 percentage points respectively.

## 12. Drinking water is safer.

- ❖ With the continuous progress of the rural drinking water safety project, rural drinking water safety has improved significantly. According to the results of the third national agricultural census, nearly 110 million farmers nationwide drank purified tap water in 2016, accounting for 47.7 percent of the total farmers, an increase of 24.6 percentage points over 2006.

## 13. Cooking and heating use energy more cleanly

- ❖ The energy used by farmers for cooking and heating has gradually shifted from firewood and coal in history to electricity, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and other cleaner energy sources, with a greener lifestyle. In 2016, 135.03 million households mainly used electricity for cooking and heating, accounting for 58.6 percent, 57.8 percentage points higher than in 2006. A total of 113.47 million households, or 49.3 percent, used coal gas, natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas, an increase of 37.4 percentage points.

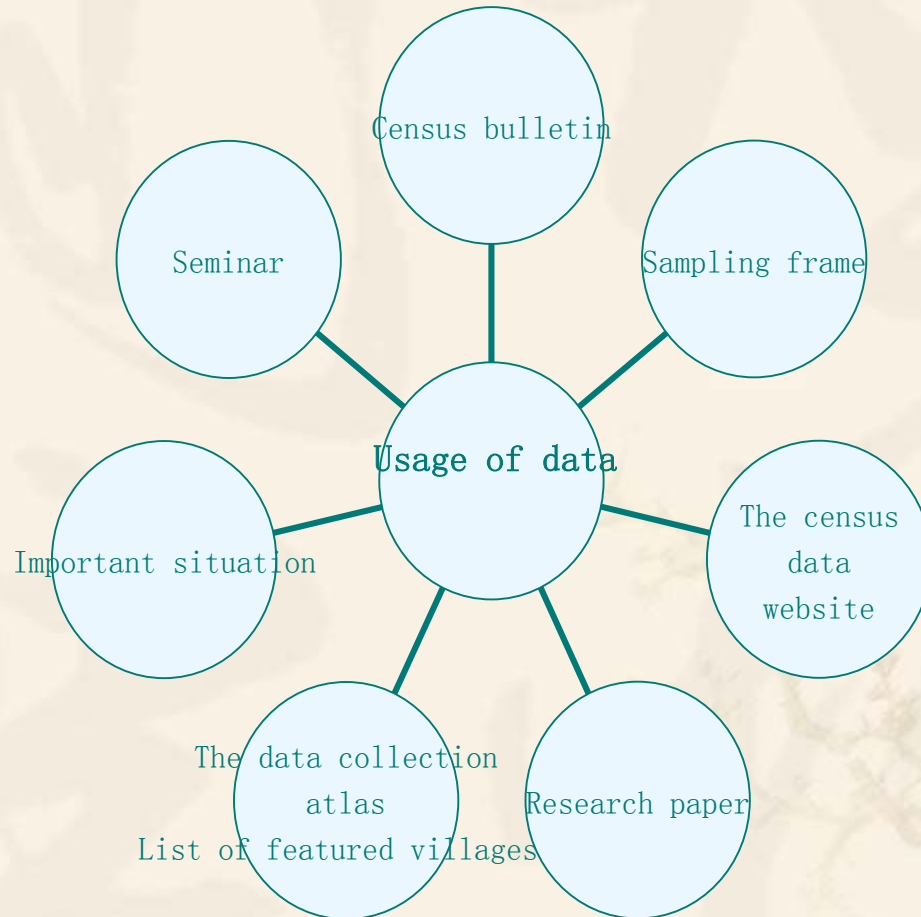
## 14. Improvement of sanitary facilities.

- ❖ In 2016, 83.39 million households used flush toilets, accounting for 36.2% of the total. 28.59 million households accounting for 12.4 percent used sanitary dry toilets.

## 15. Ownership of consumer durables increased.

- ❖ In 2016, there were 24.8 cars per 100 households, 21.4 more than in 2006; 115.2 color TV sets, an increase of 27.9; 32.2 computers, an increase of 30.0; 244.3 mobile phones, an increase of 174.5.

# Data development and utilization



# Data development and utilization

- ❖ Significance of development and utilization
- ❖ Basic principles of development and utilization
- ❖ Major analytical applications have been developed
- ❖ Subject research

# The significance

- ❖ Party Central Committee, State Council Comrade Wang Yang's speech every time must mention the development use, most recently requesting the service of village revitalization strategy.
- ❖ Agricultural census data reflect the overall situation of agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and provide reference for policy making. The analysis of agricultural census data is not only the full use of agricultural census data, but also an important means to reflect the value of agricultural census 's work.
- ❖ The analysis and application of agricultural census data is required by the regulations on agricultural census: the census office should do a good job in the preservation, management and service of agricultural data for the public, and develop and utilize agricultural census data.
- ❖ The public will also not be able to understand the data well without good use of analytics.



# Census data development

- ❖ The overall goal
- ❖ General principles
- ❖ Organization and implementation
- ❖ Direction of the analysis

# General objective

- ❖ Three services
- ❖ For policy making
- ❖ Serve the community
- ❖ Serve rural statistical reform

# General objectives and principles

- ❖ Overall goal is to make full use of the huge amounts of data of informative, full and accurate revealing of the Third National Agricultural Census and basic national conditions; the system summarizes agricultural rural modernization construction law, in-depth study to speed up the development of the “agriculture, countryside and farmers” in the new era, important and difficult problem for the runoff to build a well-off society in an all-round way, implementing the strategy of rejuvenating the country, and providing quality statistical service to win the battle for poverty alleviation, to reform and perfect rural statistical investigation system to provide a sound rural statistical sampling frame.
- ❖ The general principle is "unified planning, level-responsibility, prominent emphasis and various forms". With the goal of maximizing the role of agriculture and general public, the multi-level, all-directional and in-depth systematic development and research on agricultural census data are carried out in a focused and step-by-step manner. More high-quality products are produced to meet the multi-level needs of users from all walks of life.

# Organization and implementation


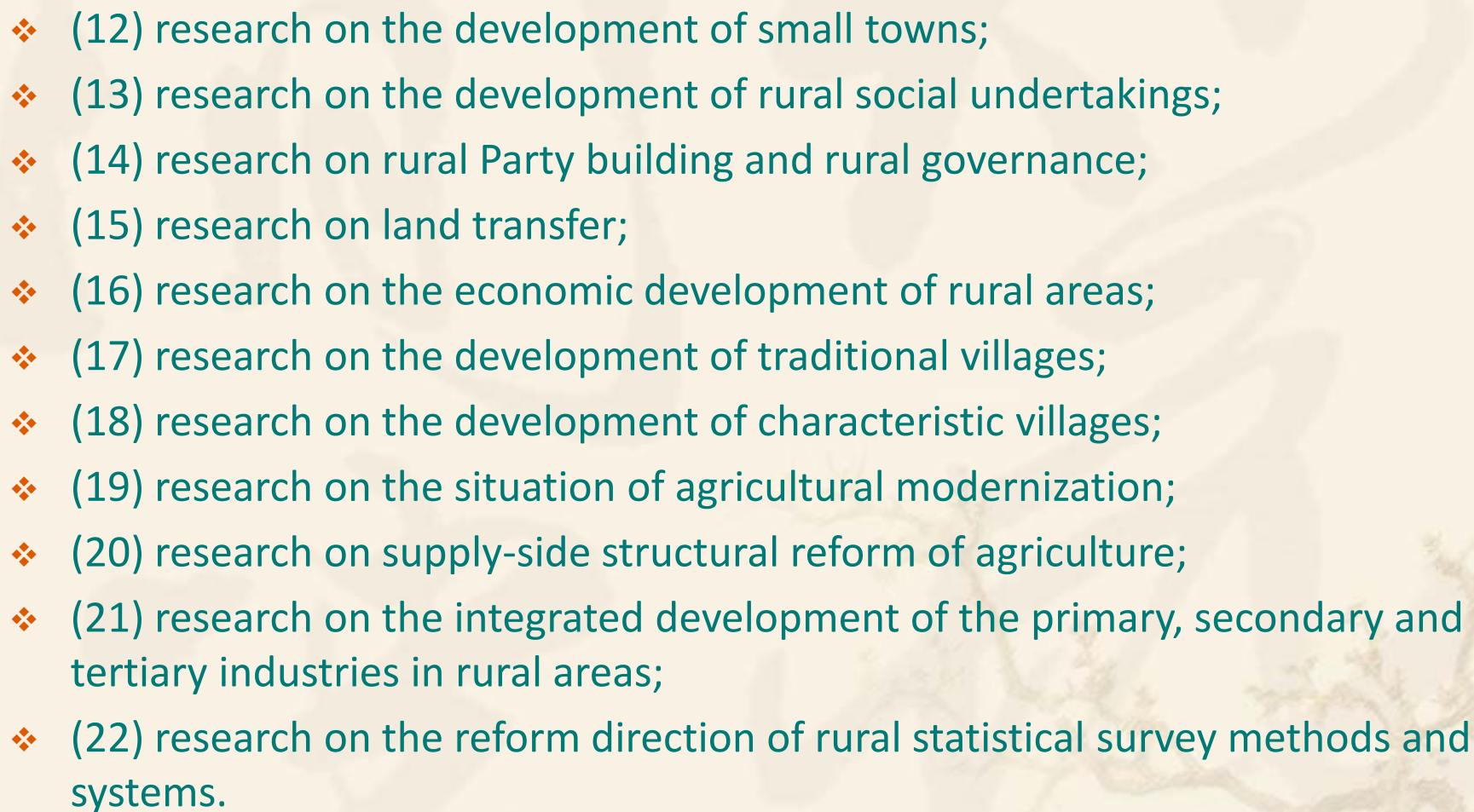
- ❖ The development and application of agricultural census data shall be carried out under the unified leadership of the office of the leading group of the third national agricultural census under the State Council. The office is responsible for national development and application work and provides technical support and organizational guidance to provincial offices. The provincial (district, city) agricultural census offices shall be responsible for the development and application of the data at the corresponding levels, and shall provide technical support and organizational guidance for the development and application of the data at the municipal and county levels.

# Key research contents

- ❖ Mainly around six aspects:
- ❖ One is to study the development of rural industry in the new era;
- ❖ The second is to study the livelihood of farmers;
- ❖ The third is to study the status of rural green development;
- ❖ The fourth is to study the trend of rural changes;
- ❖ Fifth, research on the new urban-rural relationship;
- ❖ The sixth is to study the rural statistical investigation system.

# 22 subjects

- ❖ (1) research on the basic conditions of agricultural households;
- ❖ (2) research on the quality of life and infrastructure of rural residents;
- ❖ (3) research on the energy use of rural households;
- ❖ (4) research on the development of peasant cooperatives;
- ❖ (5) research on the development of rural e-commerce;
- ❖ (6) research on agricultural production conditions and production capacity;
- ❖ (7) research on the characteristics of new rural operations;
- ❖ (8) research on the service industry of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery;
- ❖ (9) research on the level of agricultural industrialization;
- ❖ (10) research on rural poverty;
- ❖ (11) research on the level of agricultural socialized service.

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- ❖ (12) research on the development of small towns;
  - ❖ (13) research on the development of rural social undertakings;
  - ❖ (14) research on rural Party building and rural governance;
  - ❖ (15) research on land transfer;
  - ❖ (16) research on the economic development of rural areas;
  - ❖ (17) research on the development of traditional villages;
  - ❖ (18) research on the development of characteristic villages;
  - ❖ (19) research on the situation of agricultural modernization;
  - ❖ (20) research on supply-side structural reform of agriculture;
  - ❖ (21) research on the integrated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas;
  - ❖ (22) research on the reform direction of rural statistical survey methods and systems.

## 3 forms

- ❖ The communiqué
- ❖ Report important information
- ❖ Subject research



# The communiqué

- ❖ Main data
- ❖ 5 communiqués
  - ❖ 1. Basic information of agricultural and rural farmers
  - ❖ 2. Agricultural operation subjects, agricultural machinery and facilities
  - ❖ 3. Rural infrastructure construction and basic social services
  - ❖ 4. Living conditions of farmers
  - ❖ 5. Agricultural production and operation personnel

## Agricultural and rural farmers' basic situation of the three rural general communiqués (No. 1)

- ❖ 6 Parts :
- ❖ 1. Agricultural operation subjects: including the number of farmers, the number of large-scale households, agricultural operation units, farmers' specialized cooperatives, agricultural production and operation personnel, etc.;
- ❖ 2. Main agricultural machinery: tractors and harvesters;
- ❖ 3. Land use: cultivated land, woodland and grassland;
- ❖ 4. Rural infrastructure: transportation, energy, communications, environmental health;
- ❖ 5. Basic social services: cultural education, medical treatment and social welfare institutions, etc.;
- ❖ 6. Living conditions of farmers: housing, drinking water, sanitary facilities, durable consumer goods and energy for daily use.

# Communique (No. 2)

- ❖ 4 Parts :
- ❖ The number of agricultural production and operation entities
- ❖ Agricultural machinery
- ❖ Irrigation and water conservancy facilities
- ❖ Facility agriculture

# Communique (No. 3)

- ❖ Traffic
- ❖ Energy/Communication
- ❖ Environment/Hygiene
- ❖ Culture/Education
- ❖ Medical care/Social welfare
- ❖ Market

# Communique (No. 4)

- ❖ 5 Parts:
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Drinking water
- ❖ Health facilities
- ❖ Consumer durables
- ❖ Domestic energy

# Communique (No. 5)

- ❖ Three major parts:
- ❖ All agricultural production and operation personnel
- ❖ Large scale household agricultural production and operation personnel
- ❖ Agricultural operation units, agricultural production and operation personnel
- ❖ According to the total number, gender, age, industry points
- ❖ Large scale household and agricultural management units are duplicate with common household

# Report important information

- ❖ 26 Articles
- ❖ China has made historic achievements in the development of agriculture, rural areas and farmers
- ❖ Nearly 20 million agricultural households participated in the new type of agricultural operation organizations
- ❖ Mode of agricultural management still gives priority to production
- ❖ The functions of agricultural diversification have been developed and utilized
- ❖ Nearly 100,000 large-scale agricultural business households and agricultural business units have sold agricultural products through e-commerce
- ❖ The participation rate of agricultural operation subjects is more than half
- ❖ The living conditions of rural residents have improved markedly
- ❖ More than half of farmers use electricity for cooking and heating
- ❖ Farmers have safer sources of drinking water
- ❖ The average farmer owns a car for every four households
- ❖ The average farmer owns 57.2 shower water heaters per 100 households
- ❖ Farmer informatization level rises apparently
- ❖ A total of 36.2% of rural households used flush toilets

- ❖ There are more than 110,000 wheat planting and management units in China
- ❖ Scale of agricultural household farmland circulation
- ❖ Agricultural management unit farmland inflow proportion is higher
- ❖ The machine tillage rate of wheat production in China reached 94.5%
- ❖ China's rice production and crop yield rate is high
- ❖ The machine tillage rate of corn production in China reached 73.7%
- ❖ There were 72.79 million wheat growers nationwide
- ❖ There were 113.54 million corn growers in China
- ❖ There are more than 180,000 corn planting and management units in China



# Bid subjects

- ❖ 3 Parts:
- ❖ Major topics
- ❖ Key topics
- ❖ General topics
- ❖ Bid announcement

## 第三次全国农业普查研究课题题目

### 一、重大

1. 乡村振兴战略研究
2. 农业产业安全战略研究

### 二、重点

1. 小农户与现代农业发展有机衔接问题研究
2. 乡村形态、结构和功能变迁趋势研究
3. 建立新型城乡关系研究
4. 乡村人口变动规律及发展趋势研究
5. 乡村振兴战略评价指标体系研究

### 三、一般

1. 粮食主要品种区域布局变化研究
2. 畜牧业产业结构、规模化水平及发展趋势研究
3. 农业机械化薄弱环节、发展重点及趋势研究
4. 大宗农产品供求平衡战略研究
5. 特色优势农产品发展问题研究
6. 新时代国家粮食安全战略研究

8.	农村一二三产业融合发展研究
9.	农业全要素生产率测算及提高途径研究
10.	农业绿色发展水平测度与提升路径研究
11.	农民专业合作社发展问题研究
12.	新型农业生产经营主体培育研究
13.	农业社会化服务体系建设研究
14.	土地流转与农业适度规模经营问题研究
15.	提高我国农业竞争力路径研究
16.	农业功能拓展与现代农业发展问题研究
17.	改革完善农业支持保护政策体系研究
18.	新时代加快农村现代化问题研究
19.	生态宜居乡村建设研究
20.	乡村基础设施建设研究
21.	农村能源革命与美丽乡村建设研究
22.	乡村旅游发展的路径与模式研究
23.	农村电商发展问题研究
24.	城乡公共服务均等化研究
25.	农村基层党建问题研究
26.	乡村治理路径研究
27.	发展壮大农村集体经济问题研究
28.	完善农村社会保障体系研究
29.	农村基础教育研究

30.	农业生产经营人员变化规律及其发展趋势研究
31.	农户家庭结构及其变动
32.	加快深度贫困地区脱贫研究
33.	新时代加快农民收入增长及缩小城乡居民收入差距途径研究
34.	农民住房新趋向及其经济社会效应研究
35.	农村居民生产与生活信息化研究
36.	农村劳动力就业问题研究
37.	乡村振兴背景下农村贫困治理能力及绩效评价研究
38.	构建新时代现代化农村统计调查体系研究
39.	利用第三次全国农业普查结果完善抽样调查设计研究
40.	加快推进遥感在农作物播种面积调查中的应用研究

# Data requirement

- ❖ Based on agricultural census data
- ❖ Supplemented by routine statistical surveys, key surveys and typical surveys
- ❖ Including data from various departments and institutions

# Expert review

- ❖ After the project is completed, expert review will be organized
- ❖ Different topics support
- ❖ Awards

# Lessons learned

- ❖ Before the on-site registration of the agricultural census, a full pilot project should be carried out, including the census plan and census equipment, so as to improve the census plan as much as possible.
- ❖ In the last (second) agricultural census, there were many types of census forms, which were complicated and inoperable.
- ❖ The third agricultural census simplified the census form, but it was still large and could not be easily separated from households.
- ❖ The next census will streamline the census form, combining multiple forms into one.
- ❖ The census was simplified and focused more on agriculture.

❖ Thanks!