

1. RATIO OF CULTIVATED LAND AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE
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AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND

GROSS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT

PRODUCTIVITY OF CULTIVATED LAND

1. Ratio of Cultivated Land and Persons Engaged in Agriculture

The cultivated land managed by farm households in 1985 was 4,576,755 hectares, which covered 12% of the total area of Japan.

Considering the ratio of cultivated land prefecture by prefecture, Ibaraki, whose ratio was 28.1%, ranked highest, followed by Saga with 25.4% and Tiba with 24.5%. The lowest ratio was that of Kōti, which was 4.3%.

According to Crop Statistics, in 1985 55% of the cultivated land was paddy field, 35% was upland field, and 10% was orchard. The area of paddy field has decreased since 1970. On the other hand, the area of upland field (including orchard) has remained mostly unchanged.

In 1985 the total number of farm household members was 19,838,778. Of these, 11,628,692 were engaged in self-employed agriculture in the year preceding the survey. Regarding the number of the days they were engaged in self-employed agriculture, 3,868,290 worked for less than 30 days; 2,293,727 worked for 30-59 days; 1,566,187 worked for 60-99 days; 1,034,468 worked for 100-149 days and 2,866,020 worked for 150 days or more. Among those who worked for 150 days or more, 51.6% were men and 48.4% women. Their ages were as follows: 4.7% were between 16 and 29 years old; 65.5% were aged 30-59; 13.5% were aged 60-64 and 16.3% were 65 years old or more.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The ratio of cultivated land is that area managed by farm households against the total land area. A person who engages in agriculture is a member of a farm household aged 16 years or more who worked for 150 days or more in the year preceding the survey.

Farm household refers to a household which cultivated an area of 10 ares or more in eastern Japan (5 ares or more in western Japan) as of the date of the survey (February 1, 1985; December 1, 1984 in the case of Okinawa). Moreover, households which earned ¥100,000 or more by selling agricultural produce in the year preceding the survey are also included in farm households, even though they have less than 10 ares (5 ares in western Japan) of cultivated land or no land at all. (These households are called exceptional farm households. However, in the 1975 Census of Agriculture, those who earned ¥70,000 or more were classed as exceptional farm households and in the 1980 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry, the lower limit was ¥100,000.) Eastern Japan is composed of 14 prefectures, namely Hokkaidō, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Totigi, Gunma, Saitama, Tiba, Niigata and Toyama. The other 33 prefectures form western Japan.

Agricultural groups other than farm households managed 178,880 hectares of cultivated land. This amounted to 3.8% of the total cultivated area under management. However, this was excluded because it was not on the list of statistics from Si, Mati and Mura.

2. Structure of Farm Households by Degree of Engagement

There were 4,376,013 farm households in Japan in 1985. Among them 14.3% were full-time farm households, while 17.7% were farm households mainly engaged in farming and 68.0% were farm households mainly engaged in other jobs. The ratio of farm households to total households in Japan is continuing to decrease. In

1970 the ratio was 19.2%, but it decreased to 15.4% in 1975, to 12.9% in 1980 and to 11.5% in 1985.

During the 30 years from 1955 to 1985, the number of both full-time farm households and farm households mainly engaged in farming decreased by 20%. On the other hand, the number of farm households mainly engaged in other jobs increased by 40%.

The following are the kinds of jobs part-time farm households are engaged other than farming: as for the farm households mainly engaged in farming, 61.1% of them worked as regular employees; 29.1% were migrant workers, day laborers, or temporary workers and 9.8% were engaged in self-employed businesses. As for the farm households engaged mainly in other jobs, 73.8% of them worked as regular employees; 10.9% were migrant workers, day laborers, or temporary workers and 15.3% were engaged in self-employed businesses. The number of part-time farm households engaged in irregular work (mainly as migrant or day laborers) has decreased and the number of those engaged in regular work (approximately 67% of the total) has increased since 1970.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

Part-time farm households are distinguished from full-time farm households by the existence of members engaged in side jobs. The farm households mainly engaged in farming are those which earned more than 50% of their income from farm produce. Those which earned less than 50% of their income from farm produce are the farm households mainly engaged in other jobs. Persons engaged in side jobs are those who were employed by others and worked more than 30 days in the year preceding the survey, or those who engaged in self-employed businesses other than farming and earned more than ¥100,000 (more than ¥50,000 in the 1975 Census and more than ¥70,000 in the 1980 Census) in the year preceding the survey.

2. Area of Cultivated Land

The cultivated land area managed by farm households in 1985 was 4,576,755 hectares. On average, 1.05 hectares of land was cultivated per farm household. The cultivated land area under management has been decreasing since 1960. The cultivated area per farm household, however, has been increasing as follows: 0.88 hectares in 1960; 0.96 hectares in 1970; 1.01 hectares in 1980; 1.05 hectares in 1985. This is because the number of farm households has decreased more rapidly than the cultivated area.

The prefecture where the most cultivated land was managed per farm household was Hokkaidō, where 9.3 hectares of land was cultivated per farm household; followed by Akita, Aomori, and Yamagata, where 1.4 hectares was cultivated per farm household. On average 1.3 hectares was cultivated per farm household in Totigi and Iwate, and 1.2 hectares in Miyagi, while in Ōsaka the least area, namely 0.3 hectares, was cultivated per farm household.

The scale of the cultivated area managed by farm households, except for Hokkaidō, were as follows: 27.7% of farm households had 0.5-1.0 hectares; 25.6% of them had less than 0.3 hectares; while in Hokkaidō, 15.1% of farm households had 3.0-5.0 hectares and 14.7% had 5.0-7.5 hectares.

The area of cultivated land under tenant farming was 321,000 hectares and accounted for 7.0% of the cultivated land under management. Okinawa was the prefecture with the greatest ratio of tenant farming with 15.7%, followed by Isikawa with 14.1% and Siga with 12.7%. Tōkyō, whose ratio was 3.1%, was the lowest.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The cultivated land under management is the land which farm households managed as of the date of the survey. The size of the area was determined by interview, regardless of the land categories and area described in the Land Registers.

3. Price of Farm Products Sold

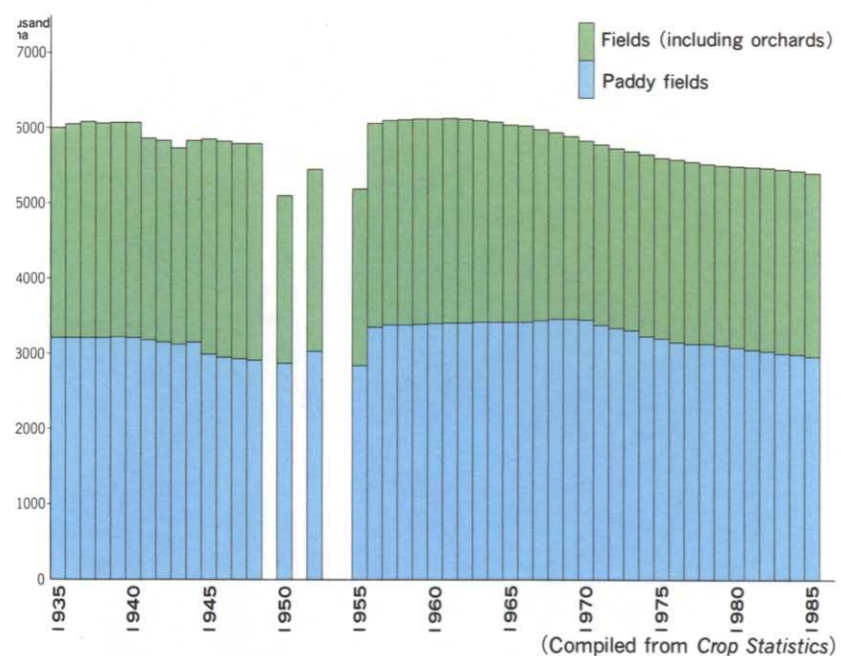
In the year preceding the 1985 survey, 3,541,424 farm households sold farm produce, 80.9% of all farm households. Among them were 2,504,633 single farming households accounting for 70.7% of all farm households selling farm produce. Single farming households are those whose proceeds from sales of one item accounted for more than 80% of all proceeds from sales of farm produce.

Farming households which earned less than ¥1 million accounted for 63.8% (including 19.1% who sold nothing), 22.4% earned ¥1-3 million and 13.8% earned more than ¥3 million.

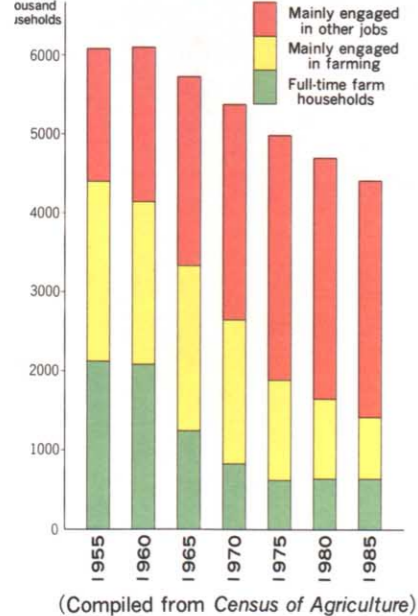
Among those who earned less than ¥5 million, 64.2% earned more money from rice than from any other type of produce. Among those who earned ¥5-10 million, 30.3% earned more money from rice. In either case, the ratio of those who earned most of their income from rice ranked highest. On the other hand, among those who earned more than ¥10 million, 25.8% earned more money from dairy farming than sales of any other kind of produce. Thus, the greater the income, the more dependent a farming household is on one of the following fields: poultry, dairy, pig-farming, or horticulture under structure.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

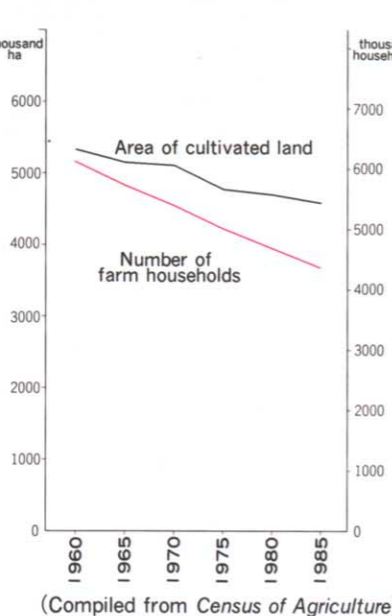
CHANGES IN THE AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND



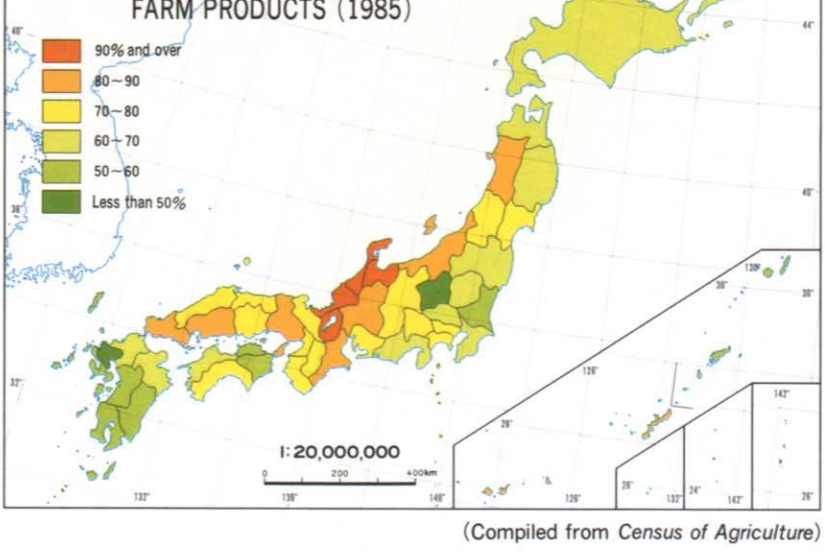
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME FARM HOUSEHOLDS



CHANGES IN THE AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND AND NUMBER OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS



RATIO OF SINGLE FARMING HOUSEHOLDS TO FARM HOUSEHOLDS SELLING FARM PRODUCTS (1985)



The proceeds from the sales of farm produce are the total amount of money earned by selling produce in the year preceding the survey date. This represents the amount before costs are deducted. As this survey was conducted by interviews, it is assumed that the amount reported was rather smaller than the actual figure.

3. Gross Agricultural Product

The gross agricultural product in 1985 was ¥11,549,921 million, on average ¥2,639,000 per farm household. Classified by division, 69.7% of the gross agricultural product was from the cultivating division, 28.9% from the livestock division, 0.7% from the sericulture division and another 0.7% from processed agricultural produce. Classified by item, the highest percentage, 32.4% of the gross agricultural product, came from rice; this was followed by pigs with 7.9%, milk with 6.4% and eggs with 4.5%.

A conspicuous change in the gross agricultural product is the fact that the ratios of rice and sericulture have decreased while those of vegetables and beef cattle have increased since 1970. The ratio of rice, which accounted for 37.9% of the gross product in 1970, dropped to 32.4% in 1985. On the other hand, the ratio of vegetables increased from 15.8% to 18.2% and that of beef cattle also increased from 2.1% to 4.1%.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

The gross agricultural product is estimated by Si, Mati and Mura during the year of the survey. This is calculated by multiplying the output of each farm by its price. However, in the case of processed agricultural produce, the value obtained by multiplying the output of the material by the material cost is deducted from this figure.

4. Productivity of Agricultural Labor

The net agricultural product in 1985 was ¥4,364,789 million (double that of 1970). It corresponded to 37.8% of the gross agricultural product. The net agricultural product per regular farm worker was ¥1,181,000. The prefecture whose income ranked highest was Hokkaidō with ¥2,109,000, followed by Miyagi with ¥1,983,000, Toyama with ¥1,979,000, Akita with ¥1,919,000 and Siga with ¥1,845,000. The lowest was Simane with ¥568,000.

The Report of Farm Household Economy indicates that the net agricultural product per 10 hours of agricultural work was ¥5,855 in the year from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 (three times that in 1970). Considered by prefecture, Akita with ¥9,898 ranked highest, while Kagosima with ¥2,710 was the lowest. Except for Hokkaidō, the net agricultural product increases as the scale of cultivated land under management increases. For example, the product was ¥2,066 where the area was less than 0.5 hectares, but ¥8,363 where the area was more than 2.0 hectares.

[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

This map indicates the net agricultural product per regular farm worker as an index of the productivity of agricultural labor. This shows the income of each Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura.

The net agricultural product is calculated by subtracting the cost and indirect tax, etc., from the gross agricultural product and adding the subsidy for working expenses. Thus it refers to the income that should revert to each producing factor concerned (such as labor, land and capital).

4. Productivity of Cultivated Land

In 1985, the net agricultural product per 10 ares was ¥81,000. Considered by prefecture, Kōti, whose product was ¥153,000, ranked highest, followed by Yamanashi with ¥139,000, Kanagawa with ¥136,000, and Sizuoka and Okinawa with ¥132,000 each. The lowest was Hokkaidō with ¥34,000.

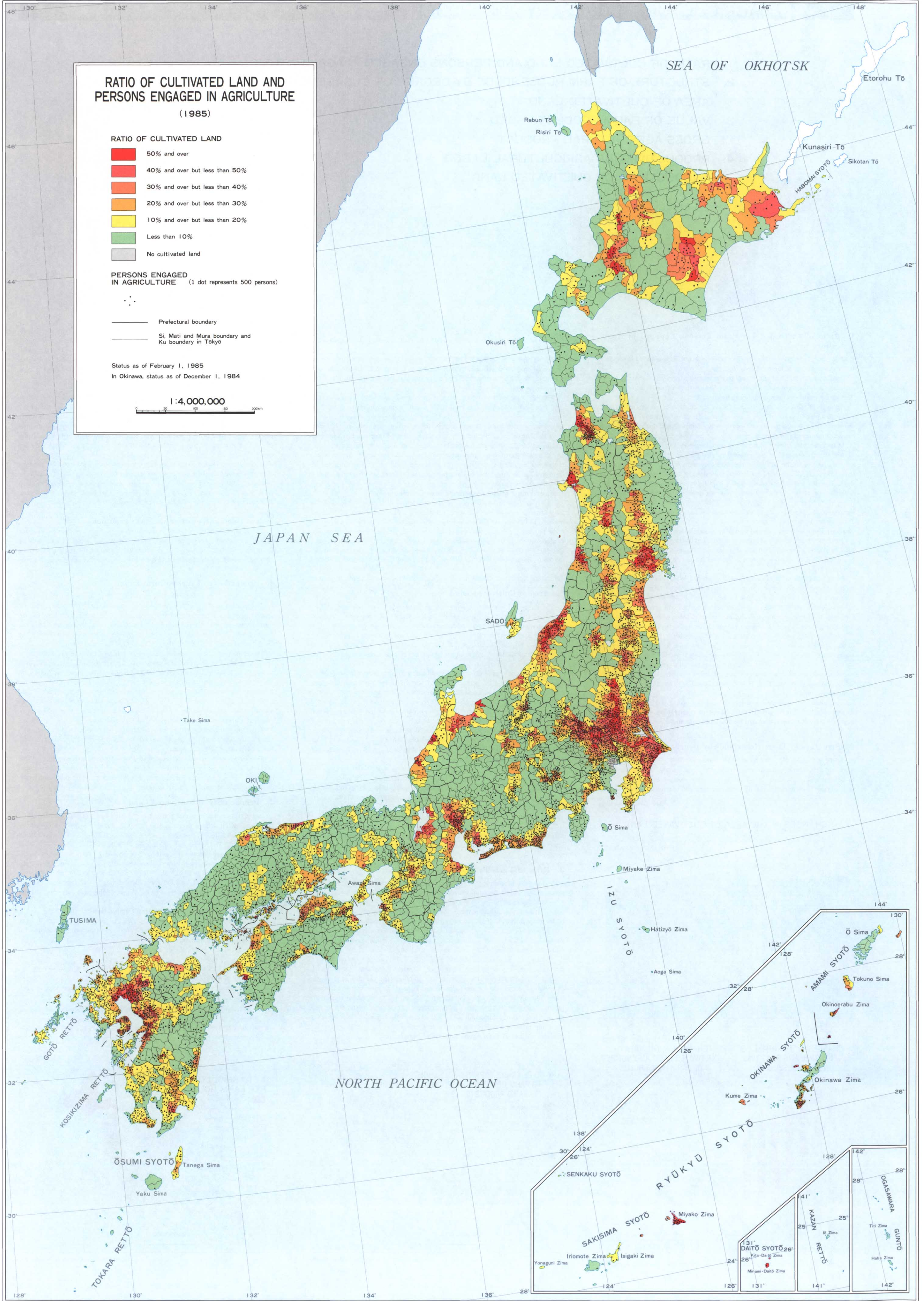
According to the Report of Farm Household Economy, except for Hokkaidō, the net agricultural product per 10 ares of cultivated land under management during the year from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 was as follows: ¥41,400 where the area was less than 0.5 hectares; ¥109,100 where the area was 1.0-1.5 hectares; ¥120,100 where the area was 2.0 hectares or more. Thus, as the scale increases, the net agricultural product per 10 ares increases.

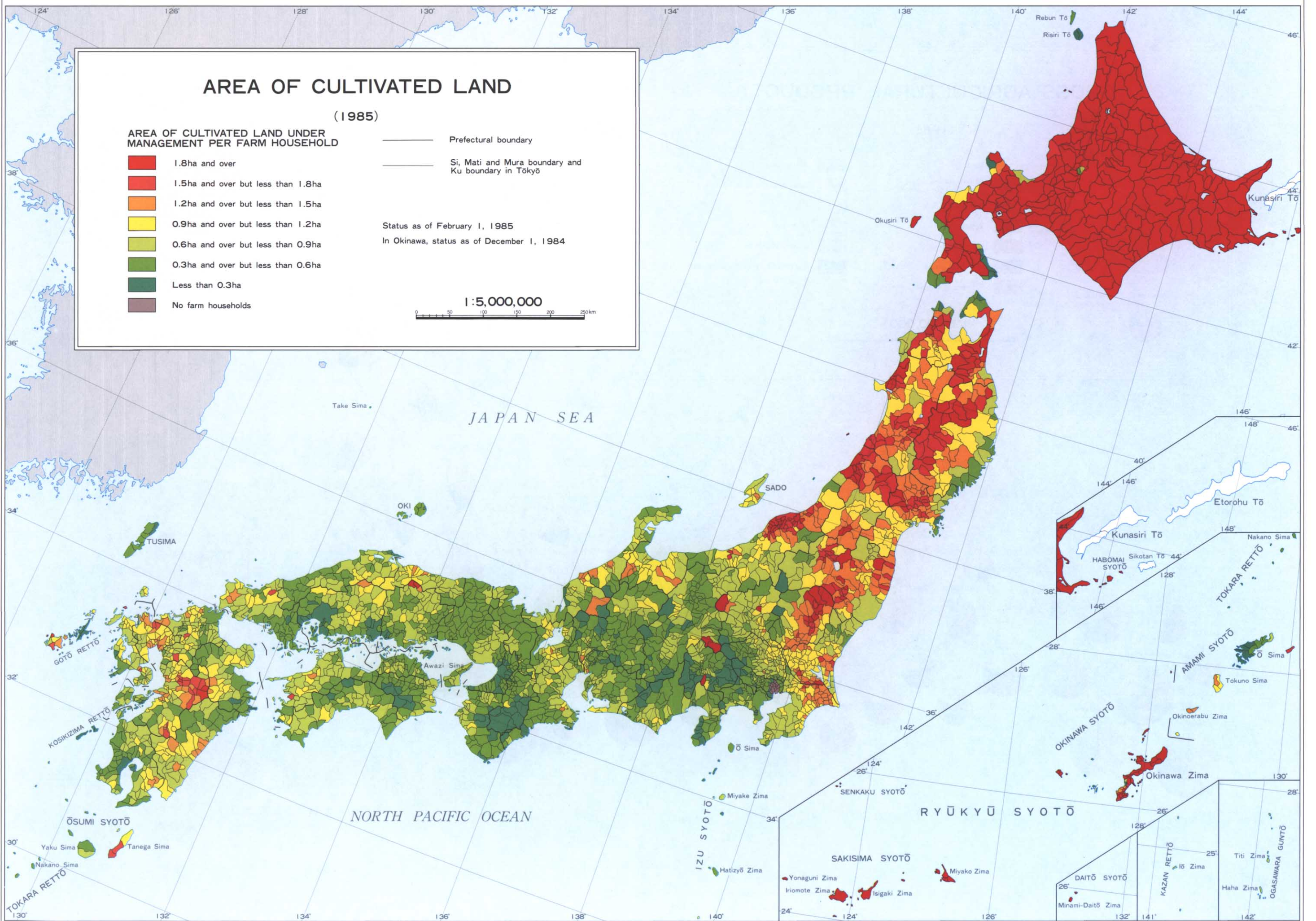
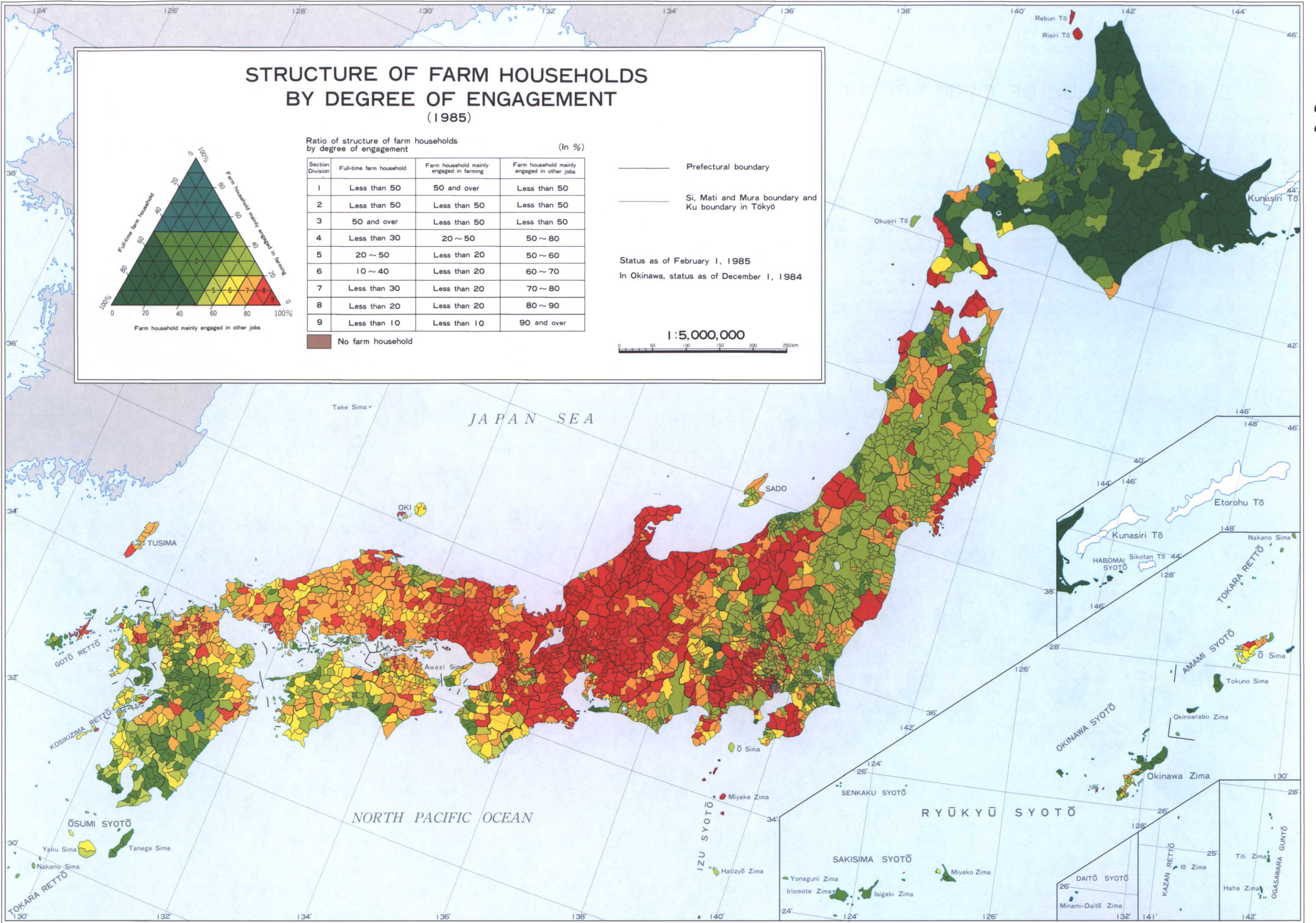
[Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation]

This map indicates the net agricultural product per 10 ares of cultivated land as an index of productivity of agricultural land. This shows the income of each Si, Ku (Tōkyō only), Mati and Mura.

[Sources]

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Census of Agriculture*, 1985
2. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, *Crop Statistics*, 1985
3. Geographical Survey Institute, *Survey on the Area of Si, Mati and Mura of Each Prefecture*, 1984
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Statistics of Agricultural Income Produced*, 1985
5. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Survey Report of Farm Household Economy*, 1985





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