

1. RATIO OF CULTIVATED LAND AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE  
2. STRUCTURE OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF ENGAGEMENT

1. Ratio of Cultivated Land and Persons Engaged in Agriculture

Cultivated land under the management of farm households in 1970 amounted to 5,160,000 ha. (1971 statistics for Okinawa Prefecture) in area, accounting for about 14% of the total area of the national land. By prefecture, the ratio of cultivated land is highest in Ibaraki Prefecture with 33.5%, followed by Saitama Prefecture with 33.2%. The ratio is lowest in Kōti Prefecture with 6.0%, and the second lowest ratio, 7.4%, is registered by Gifu Prefecture.

Of the cultivated land, paddy fields account for 60%, upland fields 31% and orchards 9%. According to Crop Statistics, the paddy fields have remained practically constant in area since 1960 but the upland fields (including orchards) have decreased in area.

The farm household members engaged in self-employed agriculture in the year preceding the survey totaled 15,620,000 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture). Of these, 4,380,000 persons were engaged in farm work for less than 29 days, 2,640,000 for 30-59 days, 2,910,000 for 60-149 days, and 5,690,000 for more than 150 days.

Of those engaged in farm work for more than 150 days, males accounted for 48% and females 52%. By age, 12% were 16-30 years of age, 72% were 30-60 years of age, and 16% were more than 60 years old.

The farm households in which no persons were engaged in farm work for more than 150 days accounted for 42%, whereas the farm households in which only females were engaged in farm work for more than 150 days accounted for 16%. The percentage of the farm households in which no males were engaged in farm work for more than 150 days stood at 58%, up nearly 10% from the 49% registered in 1965.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Ratio of cultivated land: The ratio of the area of cultivated land under the management of farm households to the total area of the land.

Persons engaged in agriculture: On this map, members of the farm households, 16 years of age and over, who were engaged in agriculture for more than 150 days in the year preceding the survey.

The farm households, as referred to here, include the households which were engaged in agriculture on more than 10 ares of cultivated land under their management in East Japan or on more than 5 ares of cultivated land under their management in West Japan as of the date of the survey (February 1, 1970) and also the households whose cultivated land did not reach the aforementioned value in terms of area but whose farm produce proceeds exceeded ¥50,000 in the year preceding the survey date (farm households of this type are categorized as "exceptional farm households." However, the prescribed farm produce proceeds were set at more than ¥20,000 in the 1960 Census and more than ¥30,000 in the 1965 Census.). East Japan, as referred to here, includes the 14 prefectures of Hokkaidō, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Totigi, Gunma, Saitama, Tiba, Niigata and Toyama, whereas West Japan consists of the remaining 32 prefectures.

For Okinawa Prefecture, the survey date was October 1, 1971, and the lowest borderline values were 5 ares and \$130 (approximately ¥20,000 at the conversion rate prevailing at that time).

The cultivated land under the management of agricultural groups other than farm households totaled 120,000 ha. in area, accounting for 2% of the total area of cultivated land under the management of farm households. The map, however, does not represent cultivated land of this type in that no statistics have been tabulated on a Si, Mati and Mura basis.

In regard to the number of persons engaged in agriculture as classified by Si, Mati and Mura, each dot represents 500 persons, and the dots were distributed on the map, while referring to the 1:50,000 scale Topographic Maps, 1:200,000 scale Regional Maps, and Maps of Farm Settlements (1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry).

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1971 Okinawa Census of Agriculture.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Crop Statistics, 1972.
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 47th Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. Structure of Farm Households by Degree of Engagement

There were 5,400,000 farm households in Japan in 1970 (1971 statistics for Okinawa Prefecture). The percentage of the number of farm households to the total number of households decreased—i.e., 34% in 1955, 29% in 1960, 24% in 1965 and 19% in 1970.

As classified by full- and part-time farm households, full-time farm households accounted for 15.6%, farm households mainly engaged in farming 33.7%, and farm households mainly engaged in other jobs 50.7%. Since 1950, full-time farm households have decreased but farm households mainly engaged in

other jobs have increased.

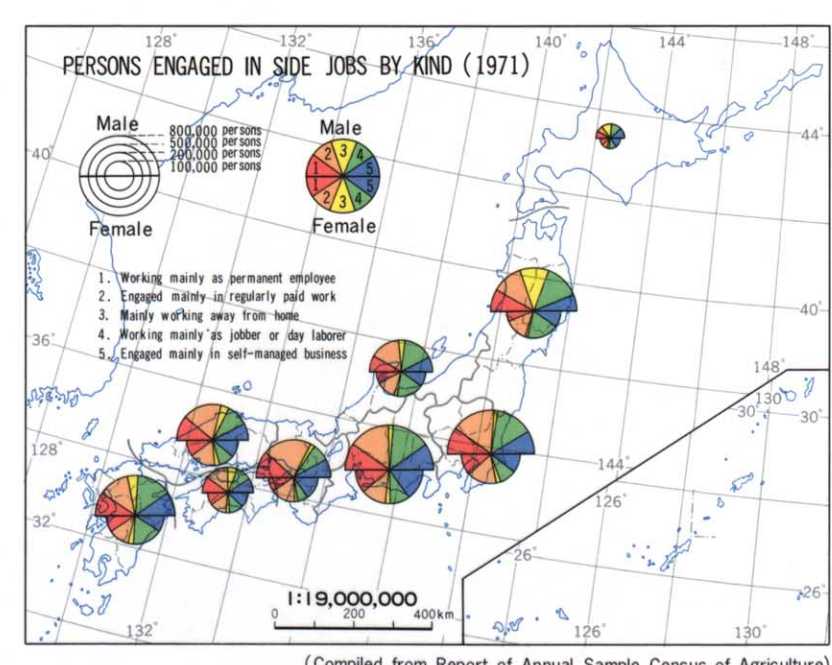
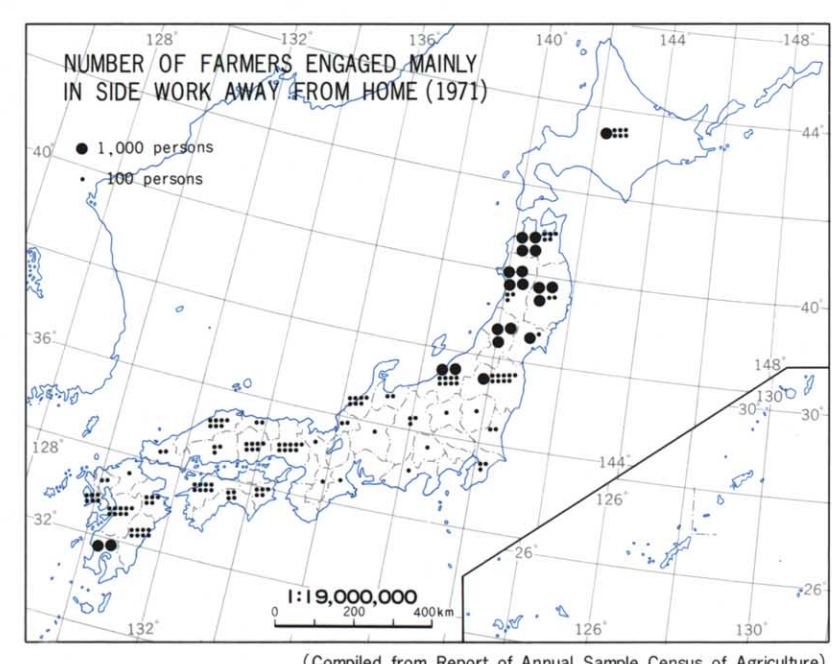
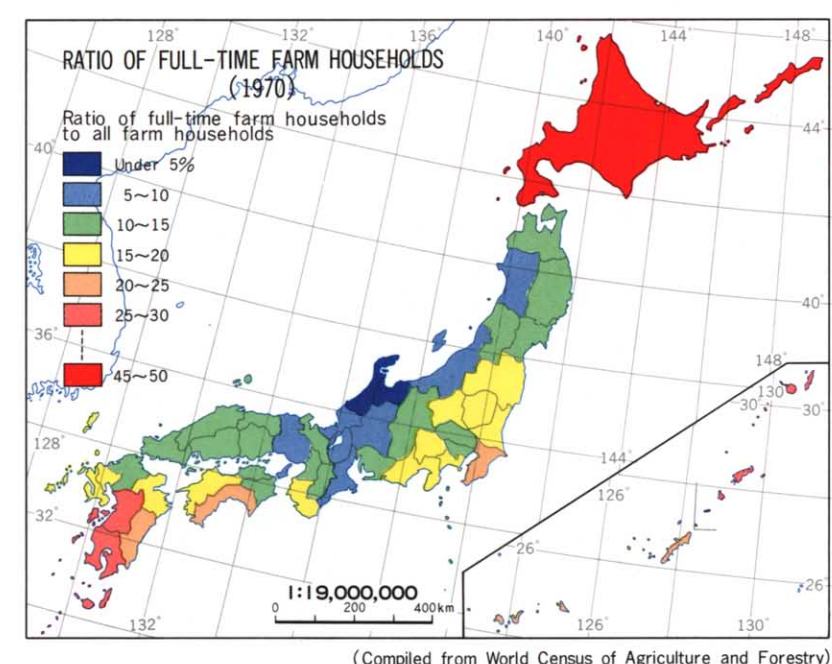
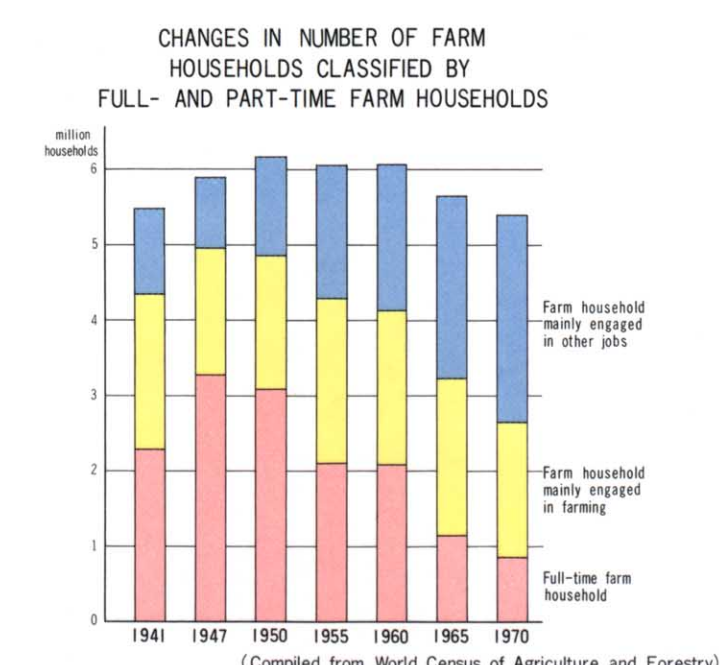
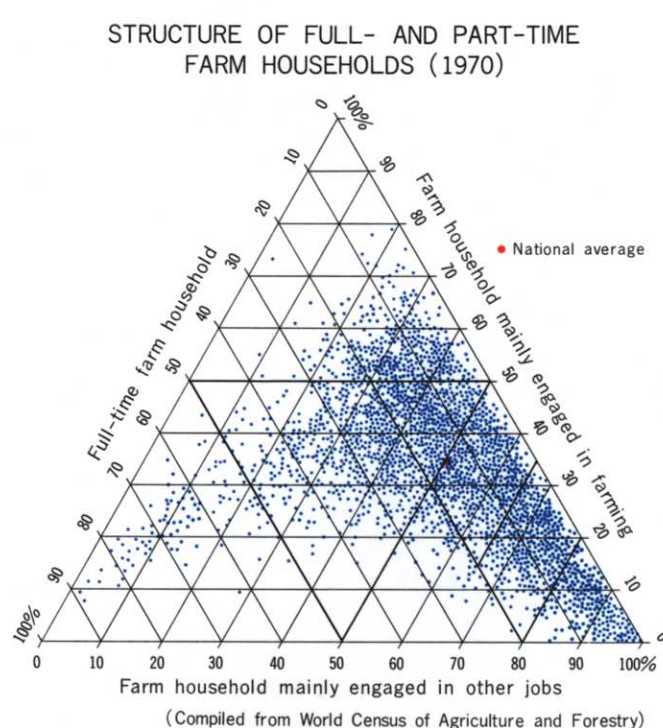
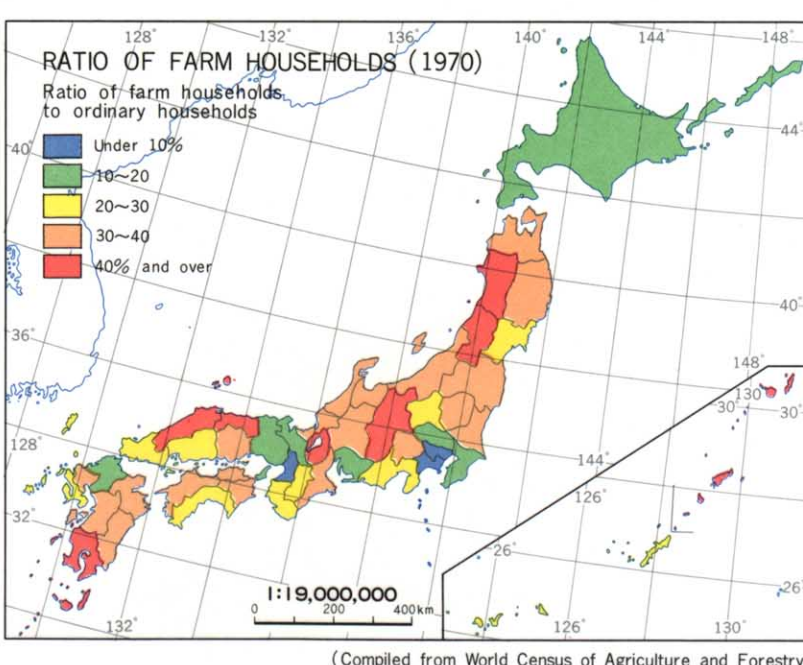
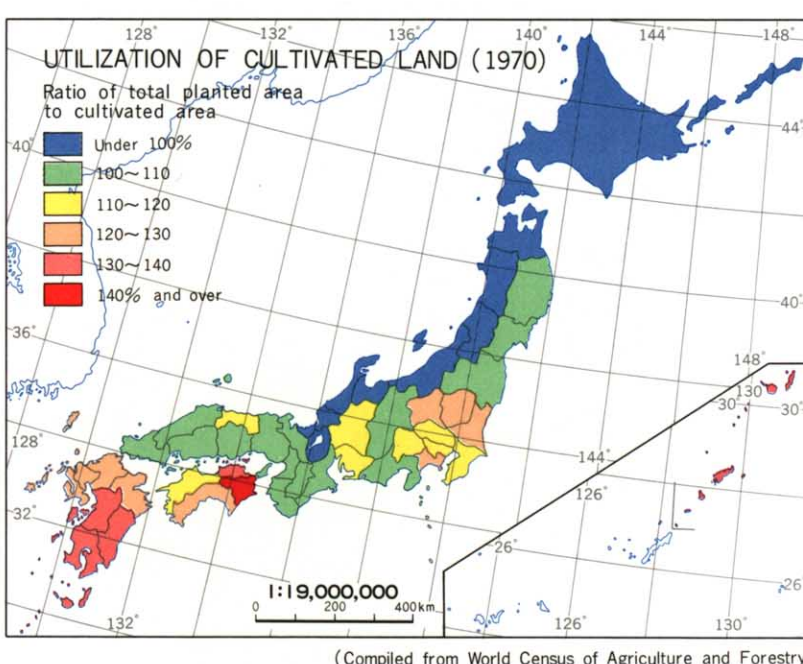
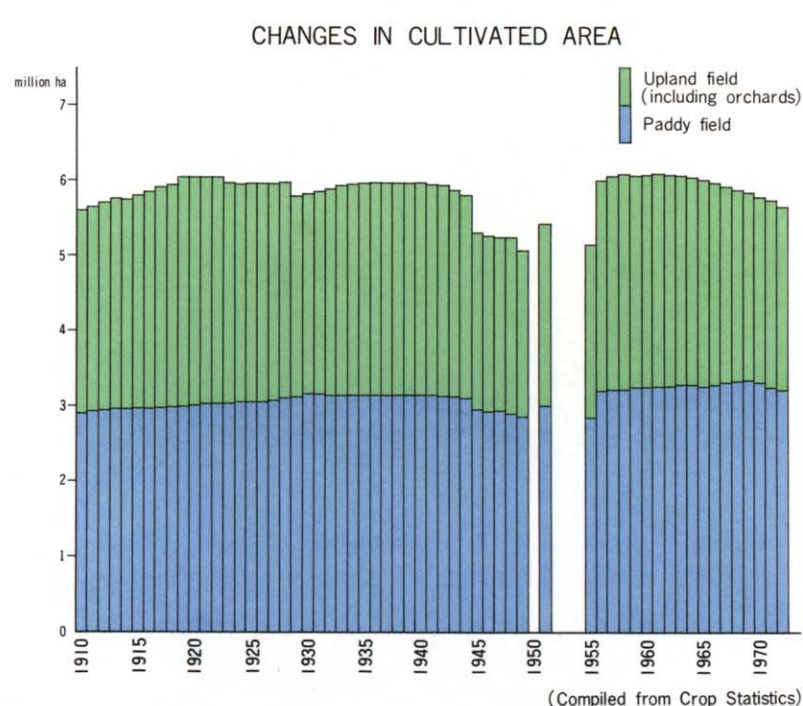
Of the farm households mainly engaged in farming, the percentage of farm households engaged in other unstable jobs, such as workers staying in another province for work, jobbers and day laborers, account for 49%. Of the farm households mainly engaged in other jobs, the percentage of farm households engaged in other stable jobs, such as work as regular employees and work as constantly paid laborers, account for 55%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Full-time farm households, farm households mainly engaged in farming, and farm households mainly engaged in other jobs: Full-time farm households are distinguished from part-time farm households, depending on whether a farm household has any member engaged in side jobs. Farm households mainly engaged in farming are distinguished from farm households mainly engaged in other jobs, depending on whether the income gained from their farm management exceeds 50% of their total income. Persons engaged in side jobs, as referred to here, represent those employed and engaged in other jobs for more than 30 days in the year preceding the date of the survey (for the 1960 Census, however, there were no stipulations on the number of days of work, and those whose annual income from other jobs exceeded ¥10,000 were looked upon as persons engaged in side jobs), and also those engaged in self-employed businesses other than agriculture to earn sales proceeds worth more than ¥30,000 (more than ¥10,000 in the 1960 Census and more than ¥20,000 in the 1965 Census) in the year preceding the date of the survey.

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1971 Okinawa Census of Agriculture.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Report of Annual Sample Census of Agriculture, 1971.
4. Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, 1970 Population Census of Japan.



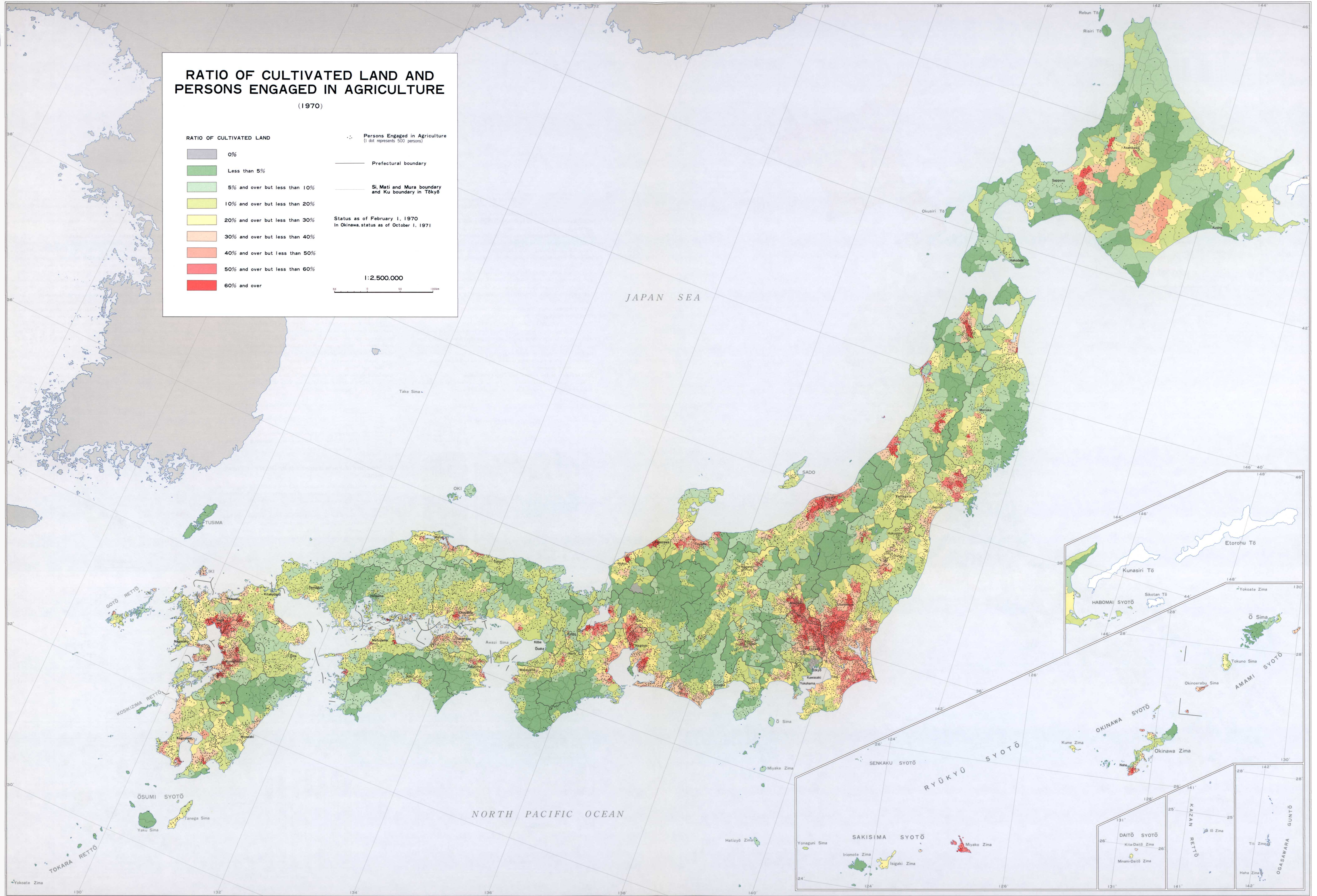


**RATIO OF CULTIVATED LAND AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE**  
(1970)

RATIO OF CULTIVATED LAND		Persons Engaged in Agriculture (1 dot represents 500 persons)
[Grey Box]	0%	[Dotted Box]
[Light Green Box]	Less than 5%	[Solid Line]
[Medium Green Box]	5% and over but less than 10%	[Dashed Line]
[Yellow-Green Box]	10% and over but less than 20%	[Thin Solid Line]
[Yellow Box]	20% and over but less than 30%	[Thick Solid Line]
[Orange Box]	30% and over but less than 40%	
[Red-Orange Box]	40% and over but less than 50%	
[Red Box]	50% and over but less than 60%	
[Dark Red Box]	60% and over	

Status as of February 1, 1970  
In Okinawa, status as of October 1, 1971

Scale: 1:2,500,000





STRUCTURE OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY DEGREE OF ENGAGEMENT

31.2

