

1. GROSS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT
 2. STRUCTURE OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD
 3. PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR.
 PRODUCTIVITY OF CULTIVATED LAND

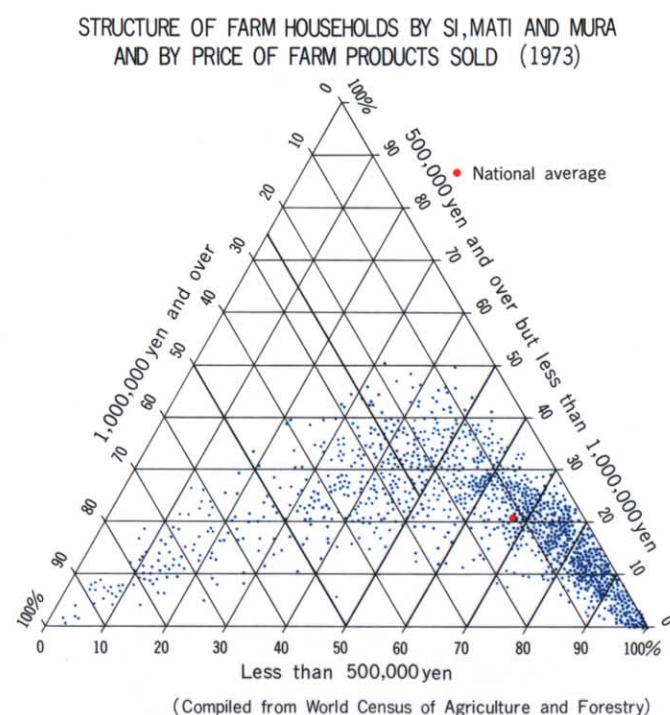
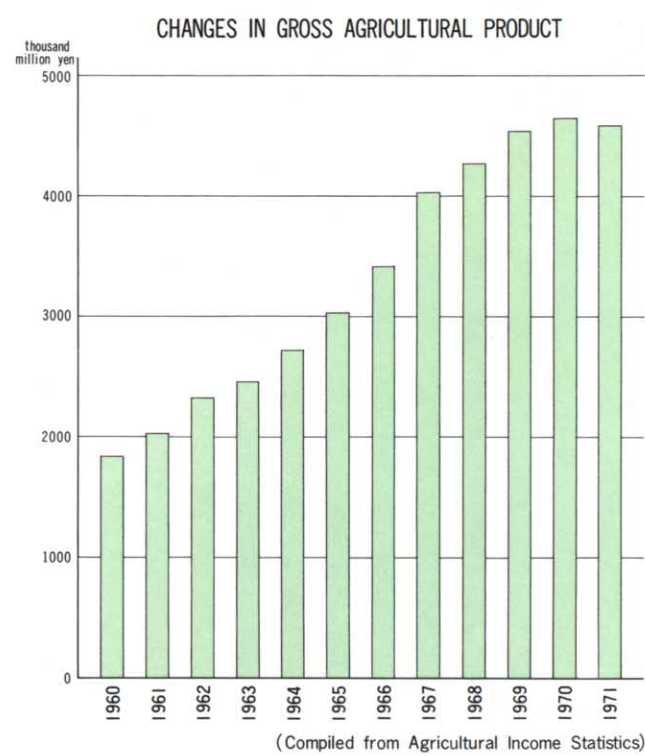
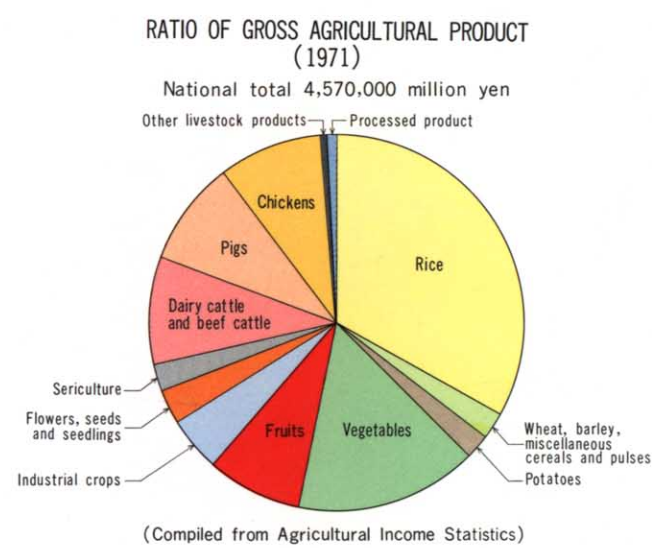
1. Gross Agricultural Product

The gross agricultural product in 1971 amounted to ¥4,570,000,000,000 (excluding Okinawa Prefecture) and the average product per farm household was ¥869,000. Broken down, 69.0% came from the agricultural division, 27.8% from the livestock division, 2.3% from the sericulture division, and 0.9% from the processed farm product division. By kind, rice accounted for 33.1% of the gross product, registering the highest percentage.

A check of the consecutive record on the gross agricultural product since 1960 reveals that there has been a drop in the percentage of cereals but the percentage of livestock, vegetables and fruits has been on the increase. In other words, the percentage of rice, which stood at 47.9% of the total value in 1960, gradually decreased to reach 33.1% in 1971. On the other hand, the percentage of livestock increased from 14.3% to 27.8% and that of vegetables and fruits from 14.8% to 23.9%.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Gross agricultural product: Estimated values in the survey year are presented in the figure. The gross product is gained by multiplying the output of individual farm product by their prices. In the case of processed farm products, however, the gross product is gained from the equation: (output of individual processed farm product × prices) - (output × material cost).



Source

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Income Statistics, 1971.

2. Structure of Farm Households by Price of Farm Products Sold

The farm households which had sold farm products in the year preceding the survey date totaled 4,630,000, or 85.6% of the total number of farm households. Of the farm households engaged in selling farm products, the farm households in which the proceeds from the best income division exceeded 60% of the total proceeds (known as "single farming households") numbered 4,050,000.

By proceeds, 66.6% of the farm households earned less than ¥500,000, 20.5% earned ¥500,000-1,000,000, and 12.8% earned more than ¥1,000,000.

In the stratum with proceeds of less than ¥3,000,000, the percentage of farm households whose primary income source was rice stood at about 60%. In the ¥3,000,000 to ¥5,000,000 bracket, the percentage decreased, whereas in the more than ¥5,000,000 bracket, it became close to zero. In the bracket with big proceeds, the percentage of farm households whose income primarily came from the proceeds in protected horticulture, dairy, hog raising and poultry raising was high. In the bracket with proceeds exceeding ¥5,000,000, the percentage of farm households whose income primarily came from poultry raising stood at about 50% of all types of farm households.

A check of the relationship between sizes of cultivated land under management and proceeds from farm products revealed that the bigger the size of cultivated land under management, the larger the proceeds with the exception of "exceptional farm households." There are many exceptional farm households which are intensively engaged in expanding their farming work centered around hog raising, poultry farming and protected horticulture, and the percentage of farm households whose proceeds are great is high.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Price of farm products sold: This represents the proceeds from the sales of farm products in the year preceding the survey date. It represents the gross receipts before the cost is deducted. It does not include the amount for self-sustenance. Since the survey was conducted in the form of an interview, it is surmised that the values are smaller as a whole than in actuality.

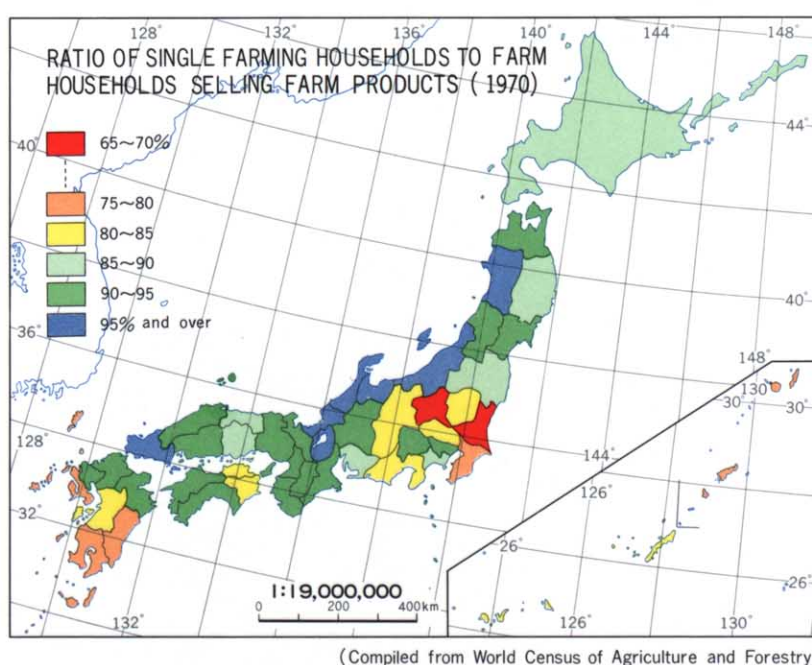
Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1971 Okinawa Census of Agriculture.

STRUCTURE OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF CULTIVATED LAND UNDER MANAGEMENT AND BY PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD (1970)

Price of farm products sold	No sales	Size of cultivated land under management (yen)										
		Under 50,000	50,000 ~ 200,000	200,000 ~ 500,000	500,000 ~ 700,000	700,000 ~ 1,000,000	1,000,000 ~ 1,500,000	1,500,000 ~ 2,000,000	2,000,000 ~ 3,000,000	3,000,000 ~ 5,000,000	5,000,000 and over	
Total farm households	14.5%	10.4	20.7	21.0	10.9	9.6	7.2	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	
Exceptional farm households	—	—	21.4%	17.5	9.9	9.2	9.0	6.3	7.3	6.8	12.7	
Under 0.3ha	54.4%	26.7	15.5	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
0.3 ~ 0.5	14.8%	21.0	48.2	12.3	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
0.5 ~ 1.0	2.2%	4.1	28.0	44.5	11.9	5.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	
1.0 ~ 1.5	0.4%	0.5	3.9	25.5	31.2	24.0	9.9	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	
1.5 ~ 2.0	0.2%	0.2	1.3	7.1	16.7	35.7	28.4	6.8	2.6	0.7	0.3	
2.0 ~ 2.5	0.2%	0.2	0.9	3.8	7.1	20.9	43.5	17.3	4.5	1.2	0.3	
2.5 ~ 3.0	0.2%	0.2	0.9	3.2	4.9	11.7	34.1	33.2	9.4	1.7	0.4	
3.0 ~ 5.0	0.4%	0.3	1.1	3.5	4.9	9.7	21.1	30.3	25.1	3.1	0.7	
5.0ha and over	0.2%	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.7	6.5	15.6	21.3	31.7	16.7	2.8	

(Compiled from World Census of Agriculture and Forestry)



3. Productivity of Agricultural Labor. Productivity of Cultivated Land

The net agricultural product in 1971 gained by deducting the material cost from the gross agricultural product was ¥2,260,000,000,000 (excluding Okinawa Prefecture). The rate of the net agricultural product to the gross agricultural product continued to drop in recent years and dropped to 49.4% in 1971.

The net agricultural product per one regular farm worker was ¥320,000 (excluding Okinawa Prefecture). By prefecture, it was highest in Wakayama Prefecture with ¥501,000 and lowest in Kagosima Prefecture with ¥190,000. In the districts where the percentage of persons engaged in agriculture on a part-time basis is high, the net agricultural product per one regular farm worker is apparently higher than the net agricultural product per actual work hour.

The Report of Survey on Farm Household Economy indicates that the net agricultural product per 10 hours of agricultural work in 1971 was ¥1,980. By prefecture, it was highest in Wakayama Prefecture with ¥3,210 and lowest in Kagosima Prefecture with ¥1,320. The greater the size of cultivated land under management, the higher the net agricultural product per 10 hours of agricultural work.

The net agricultural product per 10 ares of cultivated land in 1971 was ¥39,000 (excluding Okinawa Prefecture). By prefecture, it was highest in Kanagawa Prefecture with ¥88,000 and lowest in Hokkaidō with ¥12,000.

The net agricultural product per farm household in 1971 was ¥429,000. By prefecture, it was highest in Hokkaidō with ¥786,000 and lowest in Kagosima Prefecture with ¥236,000.

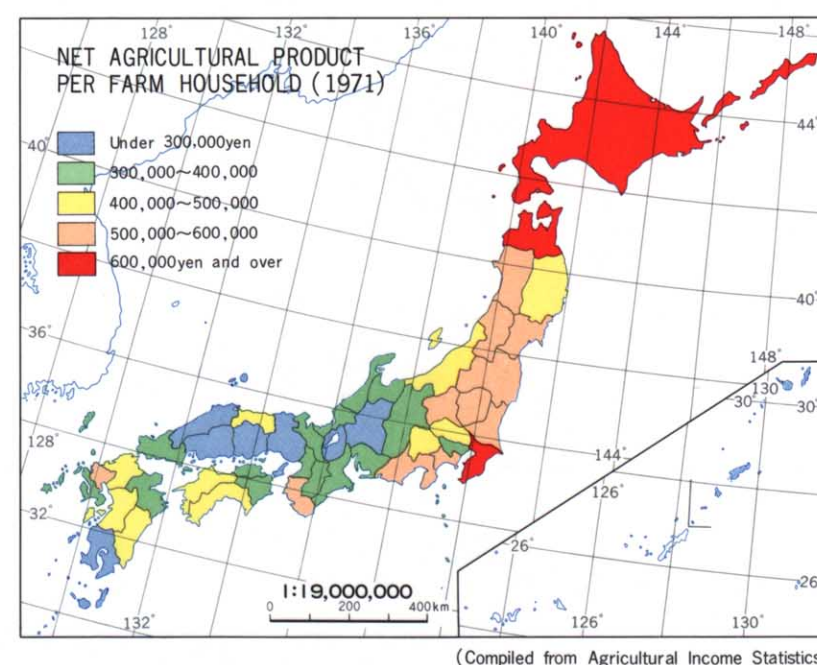
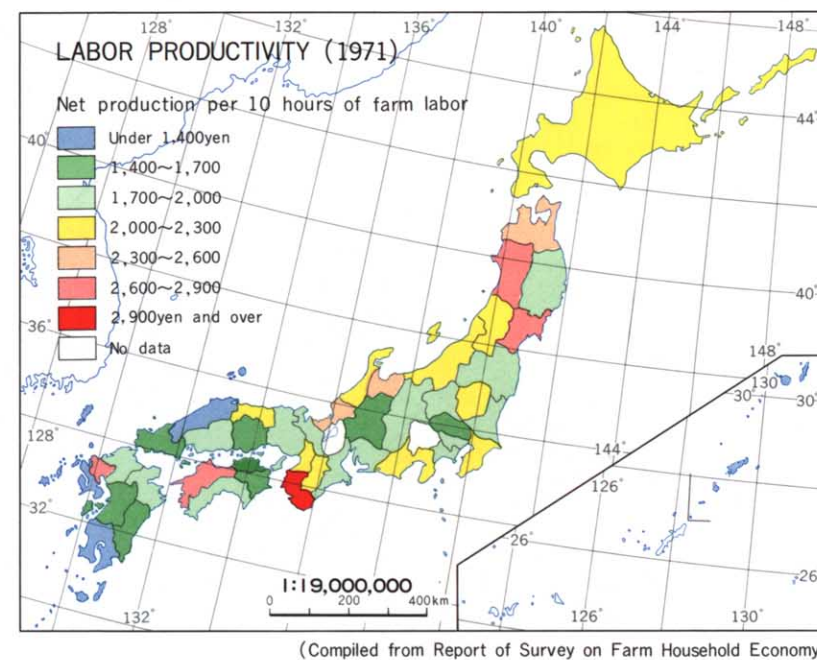
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Net agricultural product: This represents net production in agriculture. It means the added value newly gained from agricultural production in the year for which the computation is made.

Regular farm worker: Of the members of a farm household engaged in self-managed agriculture, those whose main line of work is agriculture are represented by this term. The values quoted from the 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry were used in this map.

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Income Statistics, 1971.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Report of Survey on Farm Household Economy, 1971.



GROSS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT

33.1

