



The Agricultural Labor Force in Japan

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1. Definition of “agricultural labor force”

In Japan, agricultural laborers are classified in one of the following two ways: “population mainly engaged in farming” and “core persons mainly engaged in farming.” The former is defined as “persons engaged in self-employed farming or persons who are engaged in work other than farming but spend more time engaged in farming on a yearly basis.” “Core persons mainly engaged in farming” refers to those persons from “among the population mainly engaged in farming, who mainly undertake agricultural work during regular hours.” This definition of core persons excludes students and persons who are mainly engaged in housework and child rearing. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) conducts a census survey on the agricultural labor force every five years in February and publishes its results in the Census of Agriculture and Forestry. As of 2010, the total population mainly engaged in farming was 2.61 million, and the total number of core persons who are engaged mainly in agricultural activities (i.e., farmers) was 2.05 million.

2. Decrease in the agricultural labor force

Table 1 Growth rate of the agricultural labor force (commercial farm households)

	Population mainly engaged in farming			Core persons mainly engaged in farming			(%)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1985-1990	-11.2	-10.2	-11.9	-15.5	-13.6	-17.5	
1990-1995	-14.1	-10.6	-16.5	-5.1	-2.2	-8.3	
1995-2000	-6.0	-2.6	-8.5	-13.6	-15.4	-11.6	
2000-2005	-13.8	-9.1	-17.6	-6.6	-3.6	-10.0	
2005-2010	-22.3	-16.5	-27.3	-8.4	-5.4	-12.0	

* Commercial farm households: a farm household managing cultivated land of 30 ares or more or one earning more than 500,000 yen peryear from sales of agricultural products. See the article of "An Outlook on Japanese Farm Households" in this FFTC-AP website.

As Table 1 shows, regardless of the definition used, the total number of agricultural

laborers has been decreasing over the last 25 years. The rate of the decrease of the total population mainly engaged in farming slowed down during 1995 and 2000 and increased again from 2000 onwards. In particular, it is noteworthy that the total female population mainly engaged in farming has decreased by more than a quarter within a short span of just five years since 2005.

The total number of core persons mainly engaged in farming decreased sharply during 1995-2000. Although the rate of decrease of core persons slowed down during 2000-2005, it rose again during 2005-2010. Similar to the case of the total population mainly engaged in farming, with the exception of the period between 1995 and 2000, the rate of the decrease of female core persons mainly engaged in farming is larger than that of their male counterparts.

Among the total population mainly engaged in farming, people other than the core persons mainly engaged in farming amounted to as large as 1.58 million in 1995, 1.49 million in 2000, and 1.11 million in 2005. However, this number decreased to 0.51 million in 2010. Thus, it is impressive that the total number of people mainly engaged in farming who are not core persons decreased by about half in only five years between 2005 and 2010.

3. Aging of the agricultural labor force

Table 2 Percentage of persons aged 70 years and over in the agricultural labor force (commercial farm households)

	Population mainly engaged in farming			Core persons mainly engaged in farming		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1985	15.6	20.1	12.6	9.5	13.3	5.6
1990	18.9	23.6	15.6	12.7	16.6	8.5
1995	24.7	29.6	21.1	18.2	22.1	13.8
2000	35.0	39.3	31.6	31.1	35.3	26.4
2005	42.7	45.8	40.1	39.9	43.1	36.2
2010	47.8	48.8	46.8	46.3	47.4	45.0

It is also important to track the aging of the agricultural labor force. There are several methodologies to measure their degree of aging. Following Sawada's study, this paper defines aging of the agricultural labor force in terms of the percentage of persons aged 70 years and more (Sawada, M. 2013. "Kazoku Rodo no Zeijyakuka to Tembo," *Nihon Nogyo no Kozo Henzo* edited by M. Ando, Tokyo: Norintoeki Kyokai). Table 2 shows the percentages of persons aged 70 and above in the total population of the agricultural labor force. The percentage of persons aged 70 and above in the total population of people mainly engaged in farming increased from 15.6% in 1985 to 47.8% in 2010. Likewise, the percentage of persons aged 70 and above the total number of core persons mainly engaged in farming increased from 9.5% in 1985 to 46.3% in 2010. It is shocking to note that nearly half of the agricultural labor force was aged 70 or above in 2010. The percentages of persons aged 70 and above in both groups are lower among females than males. However, the speed or rate of aging is faster for females than males. As a result, while there were significant gaps in the percentages of persons aged 70 and above between females and males, such gender gaps almost disappeared

in 2010.

Table 3 Percentage of persons aged 70 years and over in the agricultural labor force by region as of 2010 (commercial farm households)

	Population mainly engaged in farming			Core persons mainly engaged in farming		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hokkaido	24.9	24.6	25.2	22.7	23.3	21.9
Tohoku	46.3	47.0	45.6	42.8	43.9	41.3
Hokuriku	52.7	53.5	51.8	52.1	52.7	51.4
Kanto-Tozan	47.6	48.8	46.4	47.1	48.0	45.8
Tokai	51.0	53.2	48.8	51.6	53.2	49.8
Kinki	50.1	53.1	47.2	49.5	51.3	47.0
Chugoku	58.8	60.0	57.6	59.5	59.8	59.0
Shikoku	49.5	50.7	48.4	48.0	49.0	46.6
Kyushu	44.9	45.5	44.3	42.9	44.1	41.3
Okinawa	43.0	40.2	47.8	42.2	40.0	46.9

Table 3 compares the percentages of persons aged 70 and above in the agricultural labor force by region. It can be seen that the percentages are particularly high in Hokuriku, Kinki, and Chugoku.

4. Family members in farm households

Table 4 Number of family members in commercial farm households by age group (years)

	Total number of commercial farm households	Real number (in thousands)					Total number of commercial farm households	Number of family members in commercial farm households				
		Number of family members in commercial farm households						Total (all ages inclusive)	Ages under 15	Ages 15-39	Ages 40-64	Ages over 64
		Total (all ages inclusive)	Ages under 15	Ages 15-39	Ages 40-64	Ages over 64						
1985	3,315	15,633	2,886	4,743	5,360	2,643	100	100	100	100	100	100
1990	2,971	13,878	2,456	3,931	4,782	2,709	90	89	85	83	89	102
1995	2,651	12,037	1,816	3,162	4,154	2,904	80	77	63	67	78	110
2000	2,337	10,467	1,390	2,631	3,510	2,936	70	67	48	55	65	111
2005	1,963	8,370	900	1,988	2,836	2,646	59	54	31	42	53	100
2010	1,631	6,503	615	1,413	2,245	2,231	49	42	21	30	42	84

As shown in Table 4, besides the agricultural labor force, members in farm households have also been decreasing in number and show signs of aging. The total number of family members in farm households decreased by 58% between 1985 and 2010. In the same period, the total number of farm households decreased by 51%. This means that the total strength of the agricultural labor force decreased faster than that of farm households.

In particular, the total number of youngsters in farm households has been decreasing sharply; in 2010, the total number of persons aged 14 and below decreased to 21% compared to 1985. In 2010, the number of persons aged 15-39 years decreased to 30% compared to 1985. The total number of persons aged 65 years and over increased till 2000 and started to decrease thereafter. As a result, regardless of the age group, the total number of family

members in 2010 fell below the corresponding number in 1985.

5. Generation structure of farm households

The 2000, 2005, and 2010 Censuses of Agriculture and Forestry contain data on the numbers of farm households by single-, two-, and three-generation family farm households. MAFF defines the person in charge of overseeing farm operations as the “farm manager.” Excluding farm managers, MAFF also defines family members engaged in farming for more than 30 days per year as “constituent members of family farming.” By observing the generations of constituent members of family farming, MAFF classifies farm households into three groups: “single-generation family farm households,” “two-generation family farm households,” and “three-generation family farm households.” “Single-generation family farm households” means that constituent members of family farming are of the same generation as the farm manager, e.g., a spouse and siblings. Single-generation family farm households include “single-person family farm households,” which means that there are no constituent members of family farming, and only farm managers are engaged in farming. A two-generation (or three-generation) farm household is defined as a farm household wherein the farm manager and the constituent members of family farming span across two (or three) generations.

Table 5 Number of single-, two-, and three-generation family farm households

	Real number					Percentage				
	Total number of commercial farm households	Single-generation family farm households		Two-generation family farm households	Three-generation family farm households	Total number of commercial farm households	Single-generation family farm households		Two-generation family farm households	Three-generation family farm households
		Total	Single-person family farm households				Total	Single-person family farm households		
2000	2,337	1,473	638	817	47	100	63	27	35	2
2005	1,963	1,226	531	687	51	100	62	27	35	3
2010	1,631	1,104	533	482	45	100	68	33	30	3

The numbers of single-, two-, and three-generation family farm households for the three census years are shown in Table 5. Single-generation family farm households and single-person family farm households comprise two-thirds and one-third of total farm households respectively. Traditionally, agriculture was operated as a family business. The younger generation gradually took over management resources, such as human networks and farming skills, from the older generation. However, Table 5 shows that today this practice is confined to a minority in Japanese agriculture.

Table 6 Percentage composition among single-, two-, and three-generation family farm households as of 2010

	Percentage			
	Total number of commercial farm households	Single-generation family farm households	Two-generation family farm households	Three-generation family farm households
		Total		
			Single-person family farm households	
Hokkaido	100	49	12	45
Tohoku	100	63	31	34
Hokuriku	100	69	39	28
Kanto-Tozan	100	66	30	31
Tokai	100	67	31	30
Kinki	100	73	42	25
Chugoku	100	75	38	23
Shikoku	100	71	33	26
Kyushu	100	69	30	28
Okinawa	100	76	37	23

Table 6 compares the percentage composition among single-, two-, and three-generation family farm households. The percentage of single-generation family farm households is particularly high in Chugoku, where the percentages of persons aged 70 years and over in the agricultural labor force is also high (Table 3). The percentage of single-generation family farm households is particularly low in Hokkaido, where the percentages of persons aged 70 years and over in the agricultural labor force is also low (Table 3). This implies that an increase in the percentage of single-generation family farm households is related to the aging of the agricultural labor force.

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