

Table 2. Probit Model of Cordination Organization Use

Demand-side		Supply-side	
Variables	Coefficient	Variables	Coefficient
CONST	-4.318 *** (-2.761)	CONST	-2.546 *** (-5.480)
NOUKA1	1.821 + (1.481)	MAN1	1.909 *** (4.042)
NOUKA2	0.917 + (1.531)	MAN2	1.226 *** (3.143)
SELL	-1.442E-06 * (-1.651)	FAMILY2	-0.753 * (-1.791)
FAMILY1	0.325 (1.185)	FAMILY3	-0.698 + (-1.554)
AREA1	2.206 *** (2.889)	KOUKEI	-0.515 * (-1.676)
AREA2	1.859 *** (2.693)	AREA2	0.951 ** (2.364)
MACH1	1.276 * (1.878)	AREA3	1.893 *** (4.318)
MACH2	-0.757 (-1.335)	MACH1	0.583 * (1.763)
BUY	1.182 * (1.691)	BUY	1.831 *** (4.341)
RENT	1.354 ** (2.205)	RENT	1.530 *** (4.432)
Sample size	54		147
Log likelihood	-20.945		-54.233
Likelihood ratio	25.384 ***		82.556 ***
Count-R ²	0.833		0.844
Pseudo-R ²	0.560		0.555

Note: The numbers in parentheses are *t*-values. +Significant at 15% level; *significant at 10% level; **significant at 5% level; ***significant at 1% level.

(3) Communities in the hilly and mountainous areas are confronted by the predicament of the number of aging farm households, increased by a rapidly aging agricultural workforce. Our estimates suggest that such a trend will lead to increase demand for farmland-use adjustment in these areas. Hence, in order to prevent rapid changes in farmland supply and demand and to ensure the smooth operation of farmland trades, it is necessary to consider introducing residential measures to secure the agricultural labour force and its successors as part of regional policies.

4. Related publications

Fujie, T. (2001) The Behaviour of Agricultural Households under Farmland Use Adjustment, *Proceedings of the Japanese Farm Management Conference on December 19-21, 2001*, at Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

Fujie, T. (2002) The Behaviour of Agricultural Households under Farmland Use Adjustment, *Japanese Journal of Farm Management* 40(1): 73-78.

Analysis of the Revitalization Mechanism for Long-term Nursing Care Services in Rural Areas

Yoshihiko AIKAWA

1. Objective and method

The objective of this study was to clarify the nature and the situation of the new involvement of managing agencies, and the degree of job creation in the nursing-care industry,

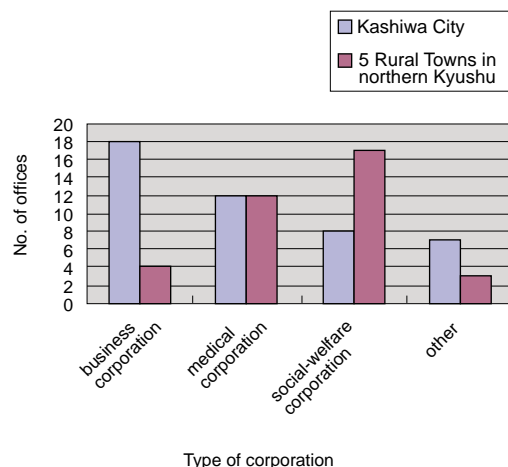


Fig. 1. The Numbers of Nursing-care Service by Corporation Type in Urban (Kashiwa city) and Rural Areas (5 towns in northern Kyushu)

try, with a comparison between urban areas and rural area. The survey was used to identify the actual status of nursing care activities within the scope of nursing-care insurance. The research focused on Kashiwa City, an urban community in Chiba Prefecture, and five towns, the rural communities in Fukuoka and Nagasaki Prefectures (in this paper, those are called northern Kyushu for short). The population of senior citizens (age over 65) in Kashiwa is 22,260 and in northern Kyushu, it is 13,958. The population of the former, is 1.6 times that of the latter.

2. Outline of the results

Fig.1 shows the number of managing agencies of nursing-care services in both Kashiwa and northern Kyushu, classified by corporation type. The total number of services in both Kashiwa and northern Kyushu is more or less the same, however Fig.1 clearly shows that business corporations are dominant in Kashiwa, whereas the number of social-welfare

fare corporations in northern Kyushu is prominent. Considering the fact that the population of senior citizens in Kashiwa is approximately 60% larger than that of northern Kyushu, and yet the same number of nursing-care services are operated in both urban and rural areas, it is speculated that the number of people who use nursing-care services in each managing agency is larger in Kashiwa than that in northern Kyushu, and the introduction of nursing-care insurance has encouraged new involvement in the nursing-care industry by business corporations in Kashiwa.

Illustrated in Fig.2 is the employment status created by such nursing-care services as above. Although the total number of employees in Kashiwa is greater than that of northern Kyushu, its proportion to the population of senior citizens is unbalanced and nearly half of the employees are part-timers. This implies that business corporations that are newly involved in the nursing-care industry are trying to reduce costs by suppressing the number of full-time employees and recruiting more part-time employees. The survey also focused on current employees' job histories. The findings were used as a barometer to measure the status of job creation in the nursing-care services. In Kashiwa, 25% of the respondents were previously unemployed, and in northern Kyushu, 31% were also previously unemployed. It is roughly translated that since the introduction of the nursing-care insurance, more jobs have been created in the nursing-care industry by approximately 30%. It is noteworthy that female employees occupy 81% of the entire work-

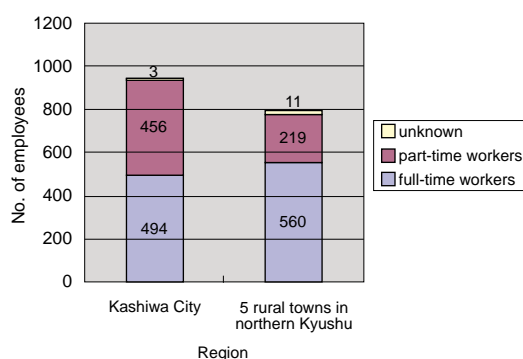


Fig. 2. The Number of Workers by Employment Status in Urban and Rural Area

force and 55% of them are in their 40's and over. This fact casts a shadow over the employment status in the nursing-care industry.

3. Related publications

Aikawa, Y. Kimi H. and Ritsuko Y. "Reactions of Users of the Public Nursing Care Insurance Systems and their Characteristics" *Journal of Agricultural Policy Research* 1.

Aikawa, Y. Motoyuki G. Kimi H. and Ryuzo K. "Situation of Care Service Programs under the Long-term Care Insurance System" *Journal of Agricultural Policy Research* 3.

Research members

Osamu Chiba, Yoshihiko Aikawa, Tomoaki Ono and Motoyuki Goda

Factor Analysis Regarding the Unmarried Status of Rural Young Males and the Trend towards Nuclear Families in semi- Mountainous Areas

Yoshihiko AIKAWA

1. Objective and procedures

The decline in birth rates is a serious problem that continues to grow, and one contributing factor is the increase in unmarried rural young males. The objective of this research is to clarify the current status of the above and its cause. The analysis involves the sorting and compiling of survey data using a statistical method followed by the translation of the statistics into a sociological concept of family.

2. Outline of the results

A survey was carried out in two rural com-

munities of Nagano prefecture. The summary of the survey results has clarified that unmarried males hugely outnumber unmarried females in these communities, and that there is a growing tendency towards married couples living away from their parents. This is supported by the recent census, which points out that the number of the unmarried males is rapidly increasing, and this fact is reflected in the ratio between unmarried females and unmarried males of 1 : 2. Furthermore, the ratio becomes even greater in rural areas as in 1 : 3 and this makes it very difficult for males to find marriage partners in order to succeed their families.

Nevertheless, there is still a strong intention to marry amongst successors of full-time