1. Hours of Work and Wages by Industry

The hours of work of regular employees in 1973 averaged 175.3 hours a month per person. The hours of work, as classified by industry, were longest in the construction industry with 194 hours and shortest in the banking and insurance businesses with 163 hours. As classified by prefecture, the hours of work were longest in Hokkaido with 187 hours and shortest in Kyushu with 176 hours.

By business scale, businesses with a work force of 5-9 persons registered 184.4 hours of work, those with 10-39 employees 177.2 hours, those with 100-999 employees 172.2 hours, and those with more than 1000 employees 172.1 hours. By sex, male employees worked for 184.6 hours and female employees 163.5 hours.

The ratio of overtime work to hours of regular work was 9.7%. By industry, the percentage was highest in the mining industry with 12.7% and lowest in the wholesale and retail businesses with 1.4%.

The monthly wages of regular employees averaged ¥15,390. By prefecture, the average monthly wage was highest in Tokyo with ¥18,160, which was followed by Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Hiroshima, and Yokohama. By industry, it was highest in the electric, gas, water, and heat services with ¥19,630 and lowest in the construction industry with ¥17,684.

By age, the average monthly wage was highest among males 54-59 years old with ¥19,880 and highest among females 48-53 years old with ¥18,840. By business scale, the average monthly wage was ¥13,290 in businesses with 20 employees and ¥13,950 in businesses with more than 100 employees.

The regular and overtime work hours have been reduced from year to year. With the wages of 1959 at 100, nominal wages stood at 167 and tangible wages at 125.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

1. The industries, a map was not prepared for the mining industry since there were many unclassified data in the prefectural statistics.
2. The maps show the monthly average wages for regular employees.
3. The average monthly working hours per regular employee are the average of the monthly working hours.
4. The monthly average wage per regular employee is the monthly average of the total wage paid.
5. The regular employees, as referred to here, are workers in regular employment and do not include part-time workers and those hired out by the day.

Sources

2. Ratio of Women Part-time Workers and Wages

As of June 1973, there were 66,810 women part-time workers, of whom 51.6% were engaged in the manufacturing industry and 25.9% in the wholesale and retail businesses. The majority were engaged in unskilled jobs, such as production work, parking, selection, cleaning and miscellaneous services.

There were many women part-time workers in major cities and their surrounding areas. Of all the women part-time workers, 39% were concentrated in Osaka, Tokyo, and Kanagawa prefectures and 29% in Kyoto, Osaka, and Hyogo prefectures.

Of the women employees, women part-time workers account for 14.7%. The ratio stands at 23.2% in Tokyo Prefecture, 15.4% in Kanagawa Prefecture, 11.5% in Tokyo Prefecture, 10.0% in Saitama Prefecture, and 9.5% in Aichi Prefecture.

In regard to the wages paid to women part-time workers, the differences is small in respect to age, but the wages are highest in the 25-29 age bracket.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

1. Women part-time workers, as referred to here, are workers in regular employment whose working hours per day or work days per week are smaller than those of the ordinary workers.
2. The map represents the industries, on which statistics have been unclassified, and the total value represents all the industries for the sake of convenience.
3. To indicate a hourly wage, any value under ¥100 is counted as ¥100 but any value under ¥10 is dropped.

Sources

3. Membership in Labor Unions by Industry

The membership of women in labor unions is classified by industry, the entries are classified into 16 divisions based on statistical data, but on this map, the industries are classified into 9 divisions.

The statistics on the membership of labor unions are not arranged on the basis of the membership of individual labor unions classified by prefecture. On this map, reference is made to that of individual labor unions. The individual labor unions, acting in accordance with their respective statutes, adopt a system in which workers become member on an individual basis, with the consequence that they do not have any restrictions which come into operation from an independent standpoint.

Unions of the national level of government agencies are classified into sections, depending on the line of work in which they are engaged.

Source
RATIO OF WOMEN PART-TIME WORKERS AND WAGES

(1973)

NUMBER OF WOMEN PART-TIME WORKERS PER 1,000 EMPLOYED PERSONS

- Less than 5
- 5 and over but less than 10
- 10 and over but less than 15
- 15 and over but less than 20
- 20 and over but less than 25
- 25 and over but less than 30
- 30 and over

WOMEN PART-TIME WORKER'S WAGE PER HOUR

- 100 Yen
- 10 Yen

ALL INDUSTRIES

CONSTRUCTION

MANUFACTURING

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

SERVICES

1:12,000,000

Note: The maps show the distribution of women part-time workers in various industries across Japan. The color coding indicates different ranges of part-time workers per 1,000 employed persons and wage per hour.