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Statistical Materials Relating to Japanese Women

1953

Ministry of Labor
Women's and Minors' Bureau
Japan



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The Women's and Minors' Bureau, Ministry of Labor, Japan, presents the following statistical materials regarding the life of Japanese women in the hope that they may be of some use to those in other countries interested in the around-the-world progress of women as citizens.

They are intended to indicate the actual status of Japanese women, who are legally equipped with full citizenship and equal rights and opportunities with men, their progress and problems in politics, labor, education, welfare, family life, farm and other fields of activities, by means of statistic tables and some short analysis about them.

They are not exhaustive enough to satisfy those conducting extensive research. However, we hope they may be of some help in indicating the material available in the Japanese language and the sources for finding it.

Women's and Minors' Bureau,
Ministry of Labor,
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PART I. STATISTIC TABLES

I. WOMEN IN POPULATION

Table 1. Trends in Population Since 1872

Year	Total	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Net increase	Annual Percentage increase	Density Per Square km.	Number of Households
	thousand	thousand	thousand		thousand	%	person	
1872	33,111	16,796	16,315	102.95	—	—	86.6	
1877	34,628	17,568	17,060	102.97	1,517	0.9	90.5	
1882	36,700	18,599	18,101	102.75	2,072	1.2	95.9	
1887	39,070	19,732	19,338	102.04	2,370	1.3	102.1	
1892	41,090	20,752	20,338	102.04	2,020	1.0	107.4	
1897	43,229	21,824	21,405	101.95	2,139	1.0	113.0	
1902	46,042	23,244	22,798	101.95	2,813	1.3	120.4	
1907	49,092	24,840	24,252	102.42	3,050	1.3	128.3	
1912	52,167	26,279	25,888	101.51	3,075	1.3	136.4	
1915	54,448	27,437	27,011	101.58	2,281	1.4	142.3	
a) 1920	55,963	28,044	27,919	100.45	1,515	0.5	146.3	11,101,673
a) 1924	59,139	29,622	29,517	100.36	3,176	1.5	154.6	—
1925	59,737	30,013	29,724	100.97	598	1.0	156.2	11,879,179
a) 1930	64,450	32,390	32,060	101.03	4,713	1.5	168.5	12,582,023
a) 1935	69,254	34,734	34,520	100.62	4,804	1.4	181.0	13,378,077
a) 1940	73,114	36,566	36,548	100.05	3,860	1.1	191.1	14,218,931
1941	74,067	37,042	37,025	100.05	953	1.3	193.6	—
1942	75,114	37,550	37,564	99.96	1,047	1.4	196.3	—
1943	76,464	38,290	38,174	100.30	1,350	1.8	199.9	—
a) 1944	73,064	34,625	38,439	90.08	-3,400	-4.4	191.0	—
a) 1945	71,998	33,894	38,104	88.95	-1,066	-1.5	194.7	—
a) 1946	73,114	34,905	38,209	91.35	1,116	1.6	197.7	14,786,307
a) 1947	78,627	38,386	40,241	95.39	5,513	7.5	212.6	15,870,811
a) 1948	80,217	39,366	40,851	96.4	1,590	2.0	217.7	16,088,855
a) 1949	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
a) 1950	83,196	40,811	42,385	96.28	2,979	1.8	224.9	16,582,000

Source: Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

Note: Population in Saghalien is not included here.

Population in Okinawa Islands is also not included since 1945.

Figures with a) reveals the population surveyed by Census, others being the estimated figures.

Table 2. Population by Sex and Age Groups

(Unit: Thousand of persons) (Nov. 1950)

Age groups	Sex	Total	Male	Female	Males per 100 females
Total		83,200	40,791	42,409	96.2
0 ~ 4		11,203	5,715	5,488	104.1
5 ~ 9		9,541	4,834	4,709	102.7
10 ~ 14		8,715	4,405	4,310	102.2
15 ~ 19		8,549	4,306	4,243	101.5
20 ~ 24		7,714	3,815	3,899	97.8
25 ~ 29		6,165	2,811	3,354	83.8
30 ~ 34		5,188	2,349	2,840	82.7
35 ~ 39		5,051	2,375	2,677	88.7
40 ~ 44		4,484	2,207	2,278	96.9
45 ~ 49		4,000	2,017	1,983	101.7
50 ~ 54		3,396	1,721	1,674	102.8
55 ~ 59		2,743	1,375	1,368	100.5
60 ~ 64		2,304	1,109	1,196	92.7
65 ~ 69		1,772	800	972	82.3
70 ~ 79		1,964	807	1,157	69.7
80 years old & over		377	129	247	52.2
unknown		32	15	17	88.2

Source: Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.

Table 3. Number of Local Autonomies

(Nov. 1st, 1952)

Kind Prefecture	Total	Cities	Towns	Villages	Special districts
Total	10, 086	279	1, 944	7, 840	23
Hokkaido	288	15	97	176	0
Aomori	163	3	33	127	0
Iwate	221	5	33	183	0
Miyagi	189	4	51	134	0
Akita	224	4	50	170	0
Yamagata	223	5	30	188	0
Fukushima	380	5	64	311	0
Ibaragi	366	4	53	309	0
Tochigi	171	5	37	129	0
Gumma	196	5	40	151	0
Saitama	323	8	49	266	0
Chiba	294	10	77	207	0
Tokyo	107	5	17	62	23
Kanagawa	116	8	35	73	0
Niigata	384	7	51	326	0
Toyama	176	4	28	144	0
Ishikawa	180	3	36	141	0
Fukui	151	4	17	130	0
Yamanashi	192	2	19	171	0
Nagano	378	6	34	338	0
Gifu	286	6	54	226	0
Shizuoka	283	12	50	221	0
Aichi	217	13	81	123	0
Mie	275	7	36	232	0
Shiga	160	3	24	133	0
Kyoto	149	5	25	119	0
Osaka	151	17	41	93	0
Hyogo	322	14	58	250	0
Nara	138	2	30	106	0
Wakayama	200	4	30	166	0
Tottori	168	2	25	141	0
Shimane	207	4	34	169	0
Okayama	334	7	74	253	0
Hiroshima	342	5	69	268	0
Yamaguchi	170	10	30	130	0
Tokushima	128	3	42	83	0
Kagawa	159	3	21	135	0
Ehime	238	6	40	192	0
Kochi	170	1	40	129	0
Fukuoka	262	12	64	186	0
Saga	122	2	25	95	0
Nagasaki	160	5	48	107	0
Kumamoto	325	5	41	279	0
Oita	196	7	40	149	0
Miyazaki	79	6	24	49	0
Kagoshima	123	6	47	70	0

Source: Local Autonomy Agency, Prime Minister's Office.

II WOMEN AND POLITICS

Table 4. Number of Public

Kind	Total	M.	F.	Female percent- age to Total
Diet Members, House of Representatives	466 (438)	457 (426)	9 (12)	1.9 (2.7)
House of Councillors	244 (247)	232 (235)	12 (12)	4.9 (4.9)
Members of Local Legislatures				
Prefectural Assembly	2,611 (2,438)	2,577 (2,416)	34 (22)	1.3 (0.9)
Municipal Assembly	10,030 (8,611)	9,870 (8,517)	160 (94)	1.6 (1.1)
Town and Village Assembly	171,500 (175,515)	170,709 (174,838)	791 (677)	0.5 (0.4)
Town and Village Head	9,769 (10,055)	9,762 (10,050)	7 (5)	0.1 (0.1)
Board of Education Members				
Prefectural	322 (322)	282 (286)	40 (36)	12.4 (11.2)
City, Town, & Village	1,258 (315)	1,170 (290)	88 (25)	7.0 (7.9)
Agricultural Commissioners				
Prefectural	690	689	1	0.1
City, Town & Village	115,299	115,228	61	0.1
Public Safety Commissioners				
National	1,802	1,796	6	0.3
Prefectural and municipal	5 1,797	4 1,792	1 5	20.0 0.3
Mediation Commissionres, Family Court	1,9865 (18,566)	16,733 (16,071)	3,132 (2,495)	15.8 (13.4)
Councillors, Family Court	6,653 (6,358)	5,713 (5,484)	940 (874)	14.1 (13.7)
Member of Election Administration Committee (Prefectural level only)	240 (284)	225 (269)	15 (15)	6.3 (5.3)
Public & Child Welfare Commissioners	71,351 (122,908)	57,669 (97,959)	13,682 (24,949)	19.2 (20.3)
Eugenic Protection Commissioners				
National	465 (*)	434 (*)	31 (*)	6.7 (*)
Prefectural	25 440	25 409	0 31	0.0 7.0
Labor Relations Commissioners				
National	759 (*)	758 (*)	1 (*)	0.1 (*)
Prefectural	21 738	21 737	0 1	0.0 0.1
Labor Standard Councillors				
National	711 (618)	687 (595)	24 (23)	3.4 (3.7)
Prefectural	21 690	20 667	1 23	4.7 3.3
Labor Security Councillors				
National	711 (*)	664 (*)	47 (*)	6.6 (*)
Prefectural	21 690	20 644	1 46	4.7 6.4
Social Education Commissioners				
Prefectural	759 (*)	616 (*)	143 (*)	18.8 (*)
City, Town & Village	71,666	61,769	9,897	13.8

Note: Parenthesized are the figures in the last election or appointment.

* Indicates the figures unknown.

Officials by Sex

Qualification and Method of Selection	Term of Office	Source of Information	Date of Survey
Japanese national over full 25 years of age. Elected in general election.	4 years or until the Diet is dissolved	Secretariat House of Representatives	Jan. 1953
Japanese national over full 30 years of age. Elected in general election.	6 years. Half are elected every 3 years	Secretariat House of Councillors	Jan. 1953
Japanese national over full 25 years of age. Elected by popular vote.	4 years	National Election Administration Committee	Mar. 1, 1952
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
Japanese national over full 30 years of age. Elected by popular vote.	"	"	Mar. 1, 1952
Japanese national over full 30 years of age. Elected by popular vote. One member of the board must be a member of the local assembly chosen by the assembly.	4 years	Local District Section, Elementary & Secondary Education Bureau, Ministry of Education	Nov. 1952
Japanese national over full 20 years of age who farms or possesses certain land areas and their families. Elected through general election.	2 years	Agricultural Administration Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Feb. 1952
Citizens who are not professional public officials or police officers. Appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses. Appointed by the head of the local public body with the consent of the Assembly.	5 years 3 years	Planning Section, General Affairs Department, National Rural Police	Feb. 1, 1952
Appointed by the judge for each individual case from eligibility lists provided by the Family Court each year or from among those chosen by the concerned.	1 year or by case	Family Bureau, Supreme Court	Feb. 1, 1952
Appointed for each individual case from an eligibility list provided by the Family Court.	1 year	Family Bureau, Supreme Court	Feb. 1, 1952
People who have voting rights. Elected by the local assembly.	2 year	National Election Administration Committee	Nov. 5, 1951
Citizens with local voting rights. Appointed by the Welfare Minister on recommendation of the local Citizens Welfare Recommendation Committee through the Governor.	3 years	Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Jun. 20, 1952
Doctors, public welfare commissioners, public prosecutors, officials concerned and learned are eligible for the National Commission and are appointed by the Welfare Minister. Local commissioners, by the prefectural governor.	2 years	Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare	Aug. 1951
Representatives of workers, employers, and the public interest. Appointed by the Labor Minister.	1 year	Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Labor	Feb. 1952
Ditto Appointment of equal number from each category by the Labor Minister or the head of the prefectural Labor Standards Bureau.	1 year	Labor Standards Bureau, Ministry of Labor	Feb. 1952
Ditto. One must be a woman. National Councillors are appointed by the Labor Minister. Others are recommended by the prefectural governor and appointed by the Labor Minister.	1 year	Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor	Feb. 1952
Persons concerned with social education, and learned or experienced citizens are eligible. Appointment by the Board of Education.	Decided by local regulation	Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education	Oct. 1, 1951

Table 5. Women Legislators by Political Parties

Kind Political Party	House of Representatives	House of Councillors	Prefectural Assembly	City and Ward Assembly	Town & Village Assembly
Total	9	12	34	160	790
Liberal Party	2		6	23	10
Progressive Party	1	2		5	
Right-Wing Socialist Party	4	2		5	
Left-Wing Socialist Party	1	3	(4)	(9) 3	(1) 1
Labor-Farmer Party	1		1		
Communist Party				4	10
Democrat Club		1			
Green-Wind Society		4			
Co-operative Party			1		
Independent			12	103	727
Daiichi Club			1		40
Minor Parties			7	8	1
Unknown			1		40
Date of Survey	Jan. 1953		Mar. 1952		

Source: The Secretariates of the Upper and Lower Houses, Secretariate of National Election Administration Commission.

Table 6. Number of Eligible Voters, Votes Cast, and Voting Rate at General Elections

Kind Election	Eligible Voters			Votes Cast			Voting Rate (%)		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
22nd General Election for the House of Representatives (Apr. 10, 1946)	16,320,752	20,557,668	36,878,420	12,814,875	13,767,300	26,582,175	78.5	67.0	72.1
1st General Election for the House of Councillors (Apr. 20, 1947)	19,607,513	21,351,075	40,958,588	13,189,443	11,357,091	24,546,534	69.6	54.2	61.1
23rd General Election for the House of Representatives (Apr. 25, 1947)	19,577,766	21,329,727	40,907,493	14,658,498	13,139,250	27,797,748	74.9	61.6	67.9
24th General Elections for the House of Representatives (Jan. 23, 1949)	20,060,522	22,044,778	42,105,300	16,196,844	14,979,051	31,175,895	80.7	67.9	74.0
2nd General Election for the House of Councillors (June 4, 1950)	20,762,502	22,698,869	43,461,371	16,227,362	15,149,150	31,376,512	78.2	66.7	72.2

Source: Secretariat, National Election Administration Committee.

III. LABOR

Table 7. Population in the Labor Force and Not in the Labor Force
(thousand of persons) (Sept. 1952)

Status of Employment		Total		Self-employed		Unpaid family workers		Paid employees	
Industry	Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Persons over full 14 years old		27,520	30,330						
		(26,720)	(29,970)						
Population in the Labor Force		22,840	15,140						
		(22,670)	(15,870)						
Employed persons		22,570	14,990	8,240	2,080	4,020	9,000	10,310	3,910
		(22,410)	(15,670)	(8,210)	(2,020)	(4,310)	(9,760)	(9,890)	(3,890)
Agriculture & forestry		8,180	8,460	4,770	1,050	3,090	7,260	330	160
Fisheries & agriculture		470	80*	170	0*	90*	70*	200	10*
Mining		570	60*	10*	0*	0*	0*	560	50*
Construction		1,390	130	400	0*	100	0*	900	120
Manufacturing		4,150	2,160	650	190	230	410	3,270	1,560
Commerce & Finance		3,250	2,200	1,490	480	360	1,050	1,400	670
Transportation, Communication and other Public utilities		1,720	220	80*	0*	20*	0*	1,620	210
Services		1,940	1,470	680	360	120	210	1,130	900
Government		910	220	0*	0*	0*	0*	910	220
Unemployed persons		270	150						
		(260)	(210)						
Population not in the Labor Force		4,680	15,190						
		(4,050)	(14,100)						
Attending schools		2,730	2,360						
		(2,340)	(2,100)						
At home		100	10,220						
		(130)	(9,700)						
Others & unknown		1,860	2,610						
		(1,580)	(2,300)						

Source: "Monthly Report on the Labor Force Survey" by Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.
Note: "Others and unknown" includes the handicapped, the old and the sick.
Figures marked with asterisk (*) are subject to sampling error.
Figures within parenthesis are as of October 1951.

Table 8. State of Public Employment Exchange
(Jan.~Dec. 1952)

	Applications	Openings	Referrals	Placements
Total	4,182,830	2,190,489	2,856,153	1,627,701
Male	2,693,105	1,301,481	1,710,386	990,892
	(100)	(76.0)		(58.0)
Female	1,489,725	889,008	1,145,767	636,809
	(100)	(78.5)		(56.0)

Source: Labor Market Survey Section, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor.
Note: Day laborers are not included here.
Figures within parenthesis are percentages to the total number of applications.

Table 9. Persons at the Public Vocational Training Centers
(Jan.~Dec. 1952)

Number of Centers	Annual Capacity	Trainees	
		Male	Female
268 (7)	23,200 (1,000)	19,590 (1145)	8,822 (309)

Source: Labor Market Survey Section, Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor.
Note: Figures within parenthesis are those especially equipped for the handicapped and the number of the handicapped.

Table 10. Average Monthly Cash Wages by Industry and Sex

(Oct. 1952)

Industry	Sex		Male		Female		Percentage of female wage to male	
	Average							
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	%	%	
All industries 1)	13,033	(13,051)	15,147	(6,059)	6,925	(46.0)	45.4	
Mining	12,212	(12,462)	12,890	(5,538)	6,247	(44.0)	44.5	
Manufacturing	12,447	(13,489)	15,555	(5,660)	6,247	(42.0)	41.3	
Food stuff	11,710	(12,767)	15,200	(5,067)	5,902	(40.0)	39.7	
Textiles	7,738	(12,468)	13,078	(5,394)	5,744	(43.0)	64.3	
Clothes	6,503	(10,108)	11,626	(3,998)	4,611	(40.0)	44.9	
Chemicals	14,166	(13,858)	16,230	(6,523)	7,234	(47.0)	46.5	
Rubber	11,458	(13,112)	15,543	(6,077)	7,271	(46.0)	45.5	
Ceramics	12,873	(12,833)	15,247	(5,387)	6,087	(42.0)	40.3	
Metal	17,077	(16,497)	17,775	(8,305)	8,962	(50.0)	50.1	
Machinery	13,601	(12,245)	14,376	(6,235)	7,159	(51.0)	48.9	
Electric machinery	14,276	(13,677)	16,681	(6,101)	7,274	(45.0)	44.0	
Wholesale & trade	14,820	(17,409)	17,897	(7,390)	8,733	(42.0)	47.0	
Finance & insurance	18,777	(19,293)	23,859	(8,493)	10,603	(44.0)	41.5	
Transportation & communication	13,253	(11,815)	13,937	(7,097)	8,078	(60.0)	58.3	

Source: "Monthly Report on the Labor Statistics" by Labor Statistics and Research Division, Ministry of Labor.

Note: Figures within parenthesis are averages of the year 1951.

1) "All industries" includes "real estates", and does not include construction.

Table 11. Distribution of Family Expenditures per Month

(5 members & 30 days) (1947~1952)

Date	Kind	Total	Food			Clothing	Fuel and Light	Housing	Miscellaneous
			Total	Staple	Non-Staple				
Average 1947		yen 4,758 (100.0)	yen 3,124 (65.7)	yen 1,138	yen 1,986	yen 491	yen 216	yen 203	yen 724
.. 1948		8,913 (100.0)	5,648 (63.3)	2,245	3,403	1,008 (11.3)	398 (4.5)	374 (4.2)	1,485 (16.7)
.. 1949		12,385 (100.0)	7,607 (61.4)	3,055	4,552	1,339 (10.8)	519 (4.2)	570 (4.6)	2,350 (19.0)
.. 1950		12,362 (100.0)	7,069 (61.4)	2,872	4,197	1,499 (12.1)	620 (5.0)	561 (4.5)	2,613 (21.2)
.. 1951		14,797 (100.0)	8,034 (54.2)	2,987	5,047	2,002 (13.5)	777 (5.3)	689 (4.7)	3,295 (22.3)
Oct. 1952		17,826 (100.0)	9,216 (51.7)	3,323 (18.6)	5,893 (33.1)	2,678 (15.0)	919 (5.2)	924 (5.2)	4,089 (22.9)

Source: "Consumers Price Survey, All cities" Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's office.

Note: Figures within parenthesis are percentages to the totals.

"Housing" includes the rent for house and land, water-rate etc.

"Miscellaneous" includes sanitation, transportation, education, culture and etc.

Table 12. Average Monthly Working Hours and Days by Industry

(June 1952)

Industry	Working Hours			Working Days		
	Average	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female
	hour	hour	hour	day	day	day
Average 1)	192.2	194.5	185.4	23.6	23.6	23.4
Mining	170.9	170.5	174.6	20.7	20.6	22.2
Manufacturing	194.4	198.6	186.2	23.6	23.9	23.2
Metal	196.4	197.9	178.5	24.4	24.4	23.7
Machinery	201.3	203.1	186.2	23.6	23.6	23.4
Chemicals	178.5	181.7	172.7	23.5	23.7	22.8
Ceramics	192.0	195.9	182.1	23.6	23.8	23.0
Textiles	194.6	206.0	190.3	23.5	24.0	23.3
Lumber & Wood Working	197.7	200.6	186.5	23.5	23.7	22.9
Foodstuff	198.5	206.3	185.4	23.7	24.3	22.8
Printing & Book Binding	210.0	213.6	194.5	24.5	24.6	23.8
Others	188.8	196.8	180.5	22.9	23.4	22.4
Wholesale & Trade	191.2	193.6	186.5	25.0	25.1	24.6
Finance & Insurance	183.6	186.1	179.6	24.7	24.8	24.5
Transportation & Communication	197.9	199.6	185.9	24.2	24.2	24.0

Source: "Monthly Report on Labor Statistics & Research" Oct. 1952.

Note: 1) Average includes "Real estate" and does not include "construction."

2) Break-downs in the Manufacturing are only those in which a large number of women work.

Table 13. Number of Labor Unions and Women Members

Year	Number of Unions	Members	
		Total	Women Members
1926	488	284,739	13,024
1931	818	368,975	*
1936	973	420,589	*
1937	837	395,290	*
1938	731	375,191	*
1939	517	365,804	*
1940	49	9,455	*
1941	11	895	*
1942	3	111	*
1943	3	155	*
1944	*	*	*
1945	509	380,677	*
1946	17,266	4,925,598	1,164,783
1947	28,014	6,384,120	1,309,516
1948	33,926	6,677,427	1,507,017
1949	34,688	6,655,483	1,519,782
1950	29,555	5,835,964	1,326,725
1951	27,644	5,686,774	1,352,620
1952	27,851	5,719,560	1,322,014

Source: Labor Policy Bureau, & Labor Statistics and Research Division, Ministry of Labor.

Note: The figures refer to the local unions only.

The number of women members were extracted only from reports which listed members by sex.

The actual member may be greater than these figures.

* Figures are unknown.

Table 14. Number of Labor Unions. Members and Officers by Industry

(June 1951)

Kind Industry	Unions	Members				No. of Officers		
		Total	Male	Female	Percentage of Female mems. to Total	Total	Male	Female
Total	27,644	5,686,744	4,333,215	1,352,620	23.8	324,004	305,059	18,945
Agriculture & forestry	724	51,819	47,001	4,818	9.3	7,443	7,272	170
Fisheries	120	45,064	43,847	1,217	2.7	2,002	1,997	5
Mining	1,193	470,149	425,628	44,521	9.5	17,044	16,760	284
Construction	1,532	215,318	190,030	25,009	11.6	17,784	17,333	451
Manufacturing	9,644	1,879,741	1,281,409	598,332	30.8	111,580	102,458	9,122
Wholesale & trade	1,017	111,909	75,078	36,831	32.9	10,210	9,652	558
Finance & insurance	1,534	263,981	160,645	103,336	39.1	14,766	13,863	903
Transportation & communication	5,298	1,284,117	1,163,852	120,265	9.4	66,375	64,842	1,533
Services	3,481	795,040	497,368	297,012	37.4	44,447	39,758	4,689
Government	3,086	568,514	447,446	121,068	21.3	32,229	31,004	1,225
Unclassifiable	15	1,122	911	211	18.8	125	120	5

Source: "Labor Union in Japan, Survey of June 1951," Labor Statistics & Research Division, Ministry of Labor.

Note: No. of Officers includes both officers and executive members.

IV. EDUCATION

Table 15. Number of Schools, Teachers, and Students by Type of School

(Mar. 1 1952)

Kind Type of School	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers			Number of Students, Pupils, Children and Infants		
		Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Total	45,960	771,285	506,359	264,926	20,185,747	10,389,215	9,796,532
College	515	60,599	56,903	3,696	442,733	435,052	67,681
Senior High School	3,035	134,123	110,043	24,080	2,342,469	1,411,425	931,044
Junior High School	12,382	195,446	149,173	46,273	5,076,577	2,572,847	2,503,730
Primary School	21,528	325,900	170,744	155,156	11,148,359	5,616,727	5,501,632
Kinder-garten	2,835	14,158	2,416	11,742	370,253	189,230	181,023
School for the Handicapped	152	4,790	2,363	2,427	22,091	12,538	9,555
Others	5,503	31,269	14,717	16,552	723,265	121,396	601,869

Source: The Research and Publication Bureau, Ministry of Education.

Note: The number of schools in this table does not include branch schools.

The number of teachers represent the total of part-time, full-time and foreign teachers and those absent for a period of time, and do not include full-time teachers of correspondence education.

The number of students, pupils, children and infants include foreigners and temporary-absent ones and do not include those of correspondence education.

Table 16. Number of Graduates in 1951 by Type of School and Situations after Graduation

(June 30, 1951)

Type of School graduated Situation	Junior-high Schools			Senior High Schools			Colleges & universities		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
No. of Graduates	1, 713, 361	872, 413	840, 948	443, 851	274, 950	168, 901	112, 665	95, 401	17, 264
Figures Surveyed	1, 713, 361 (100)	872, 413 (100)	840, 948 (100)	443, 851 (100)	274, 950 (100)	168, 901 (100)	102, 345 (100)	87, 247 (100)	15, 098 (100)
Entered heigher grade school	750, 113 (43.8)	404, 524 (46.4)	345, 589 (41.1)	112, 117 (25.3)	79, 577 (28.9)	32, 540 (19.3)	12, 657 (12.4)	11, 522 (13.2)	1, 135 (7.5)
Intern							5, 225 (5.1)	4, 426 (5.1)	799 (5.3)
Engaged in occupation	792, 668 (46.3)	407, 380 (46.7)	385, 288 (45.8)	205, 597 (46.3)	142, 265 (51.8)	63, 332 (37.5)	62, 899 (61.4)	54, 867 (62.9)	8, 032 (53.2)
In agriculture & forestry	395, 182 (23.1)	200, 435 (23.0)	194, 747 (23.1)	41, 298 (9.3)	27, 935 (10.2)	13, 363 (7.9)	758 (0.6)	740 (0.8)	58 (0.4)
In non-agricultural industry	397, 486 (23.2)	206, 945 (23.7)	190, 541 (22.7)	164, 299 (37.0)	114, 330 (41.6)	49, 969 (29.6)	62, 101 (60.8)	54, 127 (62.1)	7, 974 (52.8)
No Occupation	146, 057 (8.5)	49, 047 (5.6)	97, 010 (11.6)	107, 160 (24.1)	41, 389 (15.1)	65, 771 (38.9)	8, 038 (7.9)	4, 119 (4.7)	3, 919 (26.0)
Dead	385 (0.0)	172 (0.0)	213 (0.0)	101 (0.0)	71 (0.0)	30 (0.0)	20 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	4 (0.0)
Unknown	24, 138 (1.4)	11, 290 (1.3)	12, 848 (1.5)	18, 876 (4.3)	11, 648 (4.2)	7, 228 (4.3)	13, 506 (13.2)	12, 297 (14.1)	1, 209 (8.0)

Source: The Research and Publication Bureau, Ministry of Education.

Note: 1) The above figures include night schools and foreign students.

2) The figures within parenthesis indicate percentages to the total surveyed figures.

Table 17. Number of Exhibitioners

Kind of Students	Kind of agency	Japan Scholarship Foundation ¹⁾	Other Educational Agencies ²⁾		
			Total	M.	F.
Total		157, 457	11, 885 (100)	9, 508 (80.0)	2, 377 (20.0)
Primary and Junior High		None	625	465	160
Senior High		52, 763	5, 965	4, 249	1, 716
University and College		52, 374	5, 295	4, 794	501
Others ³⁾		32, 320		unknown	

Source: Japan Scholarship Foundation.

Note: 1) The figures in this column are as of Mar. 31, 1952.

2) The figures in this column are as of Sep. 1951.

3) "Others" include those attending teachers schools, post-graduates courses and others.

Table 18. Number of Students Studying Abroad By Sex and Country

(Oct. 1951)

Country \ Sex	Total	M.	F.
Total	1,640 (100)	1,237 (75.4)	403 (24.6)
Australia	2	2	0
Belgium	4	3	1
Brazil	2	2	0
Canada	14	10	4
France	37	29	8
Germany	3	3	0
United Kingdom	9	7	2
Italy	8	6	2
New Zealand	1	1	0
Spain	1	1	0
Switzerland	6	4	2
Thailand	1	0	1
U. S. A.	1,552	1,169	383

Source: Liaison Affairs and UNESCO Section, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Education.

Note: The figures in this table represent the total of the number of students both by government and private expense.

Table 19. Number of Social Education Facilities by Kind

Kind	Library	Citizens Public Hall	Museum and Kindred Facilities						
			Total	Museum	Zoo	Botani- cal Garden	Zoo and Botanical Garden	Aquarium	Temple and Treasure Museum
Number of Facilities	972	(199) ²⁾ 23,184	202	106	14	12	3	7	60
Number in Preceding year	1,550 ¹⁾	9,349 ³⁾	238 ⁴⁾	186 ⁴⁾	15 ⁴⁾	19 ⁴⁾	6 ⁴⁾	12 ⁴⁾	unknown
Survey Date	Nov. 1950	May 1951	Jan. 20, 1951						

Source: Social Education Facilities Section, Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education.

The number of libraries are the totals of main and branch buildings, and public and private facilities.

The number of Citizens Public Halls are the totals of main and branch buildings.

The figures in the column of "Museum and Kindred Facilities" represent the total of public and private buildings.

Note: 1) as of Oct. 1950.

2) Additional number of independent facilities attached to communities.

3) as of Feb. 1950.

4) as of Oct. 1950.

Table 20. Number of Audiences at Public Libraries

(1948)

	Total			Adults		Students		Pupils and Children	
	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number	11,487,869	7,449,635	4,038,234	1,937,389	631,028	1,700,640	844,901	3,811,606	2,562,305

Source : Social Education Facilities Section, Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education.

V. FARM

Table 21. Farm Population

(Feb. 1952)

	Total Farm Population			Farm Population Totally Engaged in Farming		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Feb. 1952	37,953,660	18,614,933	19,338,729	17,243,784	8,624,231	8,619,553
Feb. 1951	37,561,860	18,312,200	19,249,660	14,149,880	7,160,330	6,989,580

Source : Division of Statistics & Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Table 22. Percentage of Farm Households by Scale of Management

(Feb. 1952)

	Number	0 acre	0.735 and under	0.735~1.225	1.225~2.450	2.450~3.675	3.675~4.9	4.9~7.35	7.35~12.25	12.25 and over
Feb. 1952	1)	% 2.5	16.5	12.0	24.5	15.0	8.7	8.5	6.2	6.1
Feb. 1951	6,099,220	% 19.55		16.11	31.74	17.16	7.52	4.67	1.82	1.43

Source : Division of Statistics & Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Note : 1) Figure not yet reported.

Table 23. Percentage of Farm Households Totally and Partially Engaged in Agriculture

(Feb. 1952)

	Total	Totally Engaged in Agriculture	Partially Engaged in Agriculture		
			Total	Mainly	Incidentally
Feb. 1952	100.0 %	43.9	56.1	35.5	20.6
Feb. 1951	100.0 %	48.7	51.3	29.6	21.7

Source : Division of Statistics & Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Table 24. Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and Their Membership

(Feb. 1952)

Total Number of Cooperatives	Membership		
	Total	Male	Female
34,443	6,790,484	6,143,805	646,679

Source: Division of Statistics & Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

Table 25. Number of Farm and Home Advisors

(Feb. 1952)

Date \ Kind	Farm Advisors	Home advisors
Dec. 1952	11,048	948
Dec. 1951	10,638	806

Source: Division of Statistics & Research, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

VI. WELFARE

Table 26. Vital Statistics

(Jan.~Dec. 1951)

kind \ year	Birth Rate (per 1000 persons)	Death Rate (per 1000 persons)	Infant Death Rate (per 1000 births)	Death Rate of New Born Baby (per 1000 births)	Death Rate of Pregnant Women (per 1000 births)	Still-birth Rate (per 1000 births)
1900	31.8	20.3	155.6	79.0	39.8	89.1
1905	30.6	21.1	152.4	71.2	38.8	89.7
1910	34.0	21.1	162.0	74.1	33.3	84.7
1915	33.2	20.1	161.0	69.7	33.2	73.2
1920	36.3	25.4	166.2	69.0	33.0	66.8
1925	35.0	20.3	142.8	58.1	28.5	56.6
1930	32.4	18.2	124.5	49.9	25.8	53.8
1935	31.7	16.8	107.1	44.7	24.7	50.5
1940	29.4	16.4	90.4	38.7	22.9	46.3
1947	34.3	14.6	76.7	32.3	16.0	44.2
1948	33.5	11.9	61.7	28.2	15.7	50.9
1949	33.0	11.6	62.5	27.6	15.9	66.7
1950	28.3	10.9	59.8	—	15.7	84.3
1951	25.6	10.0	57.1	27.1	15.5	91.6
Actual Number of 1951	persons 2,157,414	persons 842,898	persons 123,293	persons 58,569	persons 3,685	persons 217,477

Source: Statistics & Research Division, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 27. Average Life Expectancy of Japanese at Birth

Date	Sex	Male	Female
		year	year
1891 ~ 1898		42. 8	44. 3
1899 ~ 1903		43. 97	44. 85
1908 ~ 1913		44. 25	44. 73
1921 ~ 1925		42. 06	43. 20
1926 ~ 1930		44. 82	46. 54
1935 ~ 1936		46. 92	49. 63
1947		50. 06	53. 99
1947. 4 ~ 1948. 3		51. 54	55. 32
1948. 4 ~ 1949. 3		55. 74	59. 33
1949. 4 ~ 1950. 3		56. 19	59. 61
1950. 4 ~ 1951. 3		57. 91	61. 09
1951. 4 ~ 1952. 3		60. 03	63. 23

Source : 1891~1936 Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office
 1947 Statistics & Research Division of Ministry of Welfare
 1947~1952 Institute of Population Research.

Table 28. Number of Social Facilities By Kind

	Number of Facilities	Capacity	Present Member-ship	Date of Survey	Source
Nursery	4,356 (2,871)	361,991		Sep. 1951 (Feb. 1950)	Nursing Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Mother's and Children's Home	385 (287)	22,843		Sep. 1951 (Feb. 1950)	"
Babies Home	126 (110)	3,189 (2,843)		Feb. 1952 (Mar. 1950)	Mother & Children Sanitation Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Maternity Hospital	222 (213)	2,072 (1,933)		Feb. 20, 1952 (Mar. 1950)	"
Facilities for Physically Weak Children	14 (10)	725 (455)		Feb. 20, 1952 (Feb. 1950)	Mother & Children Sanitation Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Facilities for Deformed Children	7 (3)	380 (110)		Feb. 20, 1952 (Feb. 1950)	"
Public Work-shop	320 (283)	13,697		Jan. 1, 1952 (Feb. 1950)	Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Reformatory For Prostitute	18	1,000	934	Dec. 1951	"
Home for the Aged	304 (172)	17,611 (9,183)		Jan. 1, 1952 (Feb. 1950)	"
National Sanatorium	180 (153)	69,760 (45,025)	64,099 (45,077)	Nov. 1951 (Feb. 1950)	National Sanatorium Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
National Hospital	95 (110)	In-patient 24,300 (22,890) Out-patient 25,000 (22,750)		Nov. 1951 (Nov. 1950) Nov. 1951 (Nov. 1950)	National Hospital Section Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Health Center	724 (704)			Mar. 1951 (Mar. 1950)	Health Center Section, Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

Table 29. Enforcement Activities of Livelihood
Protection Law

Date	No. of Household protected	No. of people protected	Permillage of persons protected to population	Protection Cost Per Capita
Number in October 1952	711,440	2,065,352	24.07	1,292 yen
Number in September 1951	703,960	2,048,611	24.23	1,090

Source: Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Table 30. Number of Social Insured and Insurers

(December 1951)

Kind of Insurance	No. of Working Place covered	No. of persons insured			Source
		Total	M.	F.	
National Health Insurance	4,909 ¹⁾	23,477,048	—	—	Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Health Insurance	172,143	3,972,422	2,906,421 (267,516) ²⁾	1,066,001	
Welfare Annuity Insurance	182,355	6,569,235	4,622,801	1,678,918	
Unemployment Insurance	182,781	6,258,723	—	—	Employment Security Bureau, Ministry of Labor
Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance	334,439	7,493,050	—	—	Labor Standards Bureau, Ministry of Labor

Note: 1) The figure indicates the number of local autonomies, cooperatives and foundations administering the insurances.

2) Figures within parenthesis are additional numbers of underground workers.

Table 21 Situation of Birth Control Practice

I. Number of Persons Practising and Not Practising Contraception, Classified by Education & Occupation of Husbands.

Kind		Total No. of person surveyed	No. of persons practising	No. of persons not practising
Education & Occupation				
Total		44,059 (100)	5,893 (13.4)	38,166 (86.6)
Education	Primary school	31,066 (100)	3,013 (9.7)	28,053 (90.3)
	Middle-school	8,014 (100)	1,721 (21.5)	6,293 (78.5)
	College and above	2,773 (100)	908 (32.7)	1,865 (67.3)
	No answer	2,206 (100)	251 (11.4)	1,955 (88.6)
Occupation	Fishermen	3,150 (100)	156 (5.0)	2,994 (95.0)
	Farmers	20,775 (100)	1,981 (9.5)	18,774 (90.5)
	Merchants	3,278 (100)	553 (16.9)	2,725 (83.1)
	Industrialists	1,267 (100)	236 (18.6)	1,031 (81.4)
	Laborers	4,393 (100)	429 (9.8)	3,964 (90.2)
	Salaried Men	7,990 (100)	2,051 (25.7)	5,939 (74.3)
	Others	1,734 (100)	341 (19.7)	1,393 (80.3)
	No answer	1,492 (100)	146 (9.8)	1,346 (90.2)

II. Reason for Practising

Reason	Kind	No. of persons	%
Total		5,893	100.0
For Economic reason		1,632	27.7
For Mother's health		1,118	19.0
For Elevation of living		742	12.6
Others		272	4.6
Combination of above		1,449	24.6
No answer		680	11.5

III Reason for Not-practising

Reason	Kind	No. of persons	%
Total		38,166	100.0
Never thought of Practice		13,397	35.1
Not positive to practise		6,290	16.5
Impossible		2,208	5.8
Sterile		737	1.9
Want more children		5,469	14.3
Dislike and Moral oppose		1,224	3.0
Others		651	1.7
No answer		8,290	21.7

Source: Institute for Population Research, Ministry of Welfare.

Note: The figures are based on the 1950 & 1951 surveys in 17 prefectures—Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Ishikawa, Aichi, Wakayama, Okayama, Kagawa, Kochi, Saga, Miyazaki, and Kagoshima.

VII. WOMEN AND FAMILY LIFE

Table 32 Twenty-four Hours in the Life of Workers and Housewives

(Nov. 1951)

		Living Hours				Percentage			
		Week day		Holiday		Week day		Holiday	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		h m	h m	h m	h m	%	%	%	%
Income Producing	Working	11 22	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
	Job-Work	7	31	26	26	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.8
	Total	11 29	31	26	26	13.2	2.1	1.8	1.8
Physical	Sleeping	8 17	7 26	9 44	8 29	34.5	31.0	40.6	35.4
	Meal	44	1 19	1 12	1 18	3.0	5.5	5.0	5.4
	Personal	45	1 01	1 12	1 8	3.1	4.2	5.0	4.7
	Medical treatment	1	6	1	5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
	Total	9 47	9 52	12 9	11 0	40.7	41.1	50.7	45.8
House-keeping	Cooking	2	3 1	8	2 58		12.6		12.4
	Sewing	0	3 0	5	2 29		12.5		10.3
	Washing	—	50	3	49		3.5		3.5
	Shopping	2	53	35	58	0.7	3.7	14.9	4.0
	Dusting	2	55	28	44		3.8		3.1
	Arranging	1	3	45	6		0.2		0.4
	Making fuel	0	4	29	2		0.3		0.1
	Farm work	1	3	36	6		0.2		0.4
	Others	2	25	25	22		1.7		1.5
	Nursing	14	1 36	1 4	1 12	1.0	6.7	4.4	5.5
	Total	24	10 50	4 38	9 46	1.7	45.2	19.3	40.7
Culture & Social	Education		1		1		0.1		0.1
	Sports	1	—	12	1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
	Culture & recreation	1 36	1 15	3 42	1 13	6.5	5.1	15.4	5.1
	Social	8	27	1 13	29	0.6	1.9	5.1	2.0
	Resting	13	27	42	27	0.9	1.9	2.9	1.9
	Talking	23	30	51	32	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.2
	Others	6	7	7	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
	Total	2 27	2 47	6 47	2 48	10.2	11.6	28.2	11.7
Grand total		24	24	24	24	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons Surveyed		251	247	251	247	—	—	—	—

Source: "Life of the Worker's Family" by Women's & Minors' Bureau; Ministry of Labor.

VII. WOMEN AND FAMILY LIFE

Table 33. Families with Women Heads

(1) Kind of Women Heads

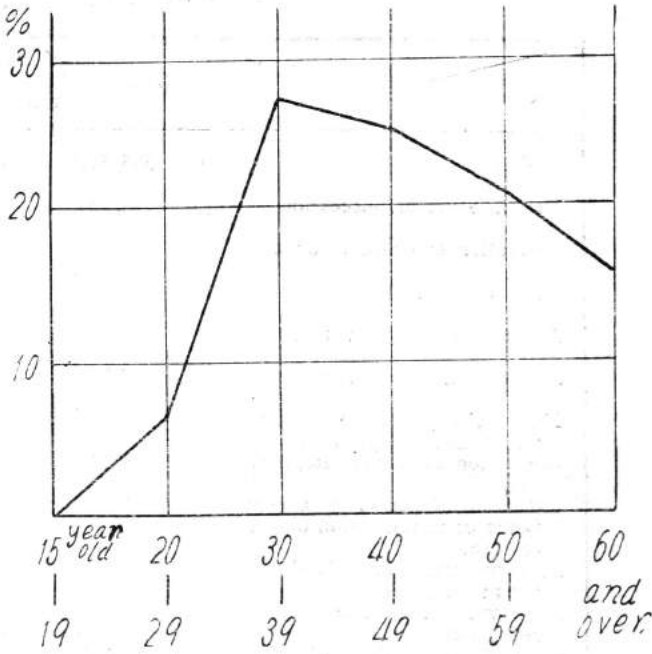
(October 1950)

Kind	Number	Percentage
Total	1,940,000	100
Widowed	1,460,000	75
War-widow widow by war damages	330,000	17
Widow in general	1,130,000	58
Divorced	140,000	7
Wives of non-repat- riated	20,000	1
Nominal	190,000	10
Single	140,000	7

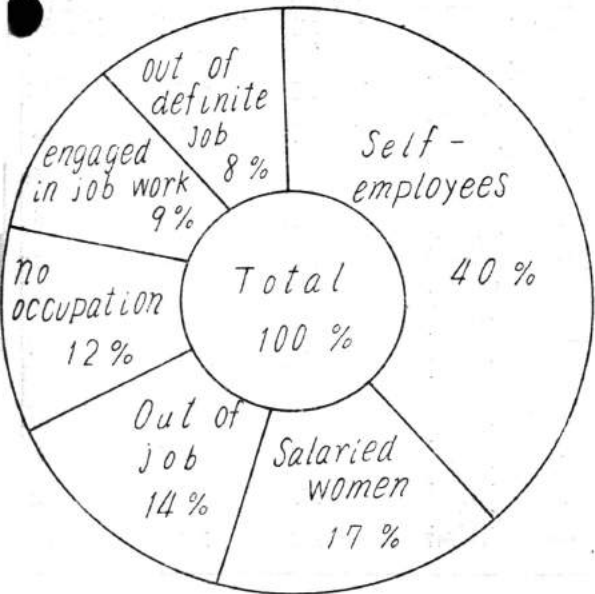
Source: "National Survey of Family with Women-heads" by Women's & Minors' Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Note: Total figures do not necessarily coincide with the detailed figures.

(3) Age of Women Heads



(2) Occupation of Women Heads



Note: Nominal families with women heads are not included.

Table 34. Mediation Cases in Family Court

(1951 Jan.~Dec.)

Case \ Kind	Total	Accepted in the previous year	Newly accepted			
			Total	Filed by men	Filed by Women	Filed by both parties
Total	45,783	7,863	37,920 (41,412)	10,349 (11,253)	25,705 (28,297)	1,847 (1,753)
Divorce	15,359	2,613	12,746 (13,557)	2,789	9,907	50
Compensation for Non-fulfilment of Marriage Contract	4,651	768	3,883 (4,800)	496	3,363	24
On the 23rd provision of Law of Domestic Relations	3,556	563	2,993 (2,733)	954	1,522	517
Conjugal Relation	2,345	428	1,917 (2,174)	607	1,294	16
Support	2,224	443	1,781 (1,953)	506	1,130	145
Inheritance	1,607	329	1,278 (1,068)	460	648	170
Share of Property	1,467	222	1,245 (1,295)	483	411	351
Annulment of Adoption	1,007	233	774 (1,196)	178	572	24
Others	13,567	2,264	11,303 (12,636)	3,876	6,858	550

Source: Family Bureau, Supreme Court.

Note: Figures within parenthesis are those of the preceding year.

Total figures of newly accepted do not necessarily coincide with the sum of detailed figures, for the latter are only those clarified.

"On the 23rd provision of Law of Domestic Relations" means cancellation of marriage, adoption, divorce etc.

Table 35. Judgement Cases in Family Court

(1951 Jan.~Dec.)

Case \ Kind	Total	Accepted in the previous year	Newly accepted			
			Total	Filed by men	Filed by Women	Filed by both parties
Total	355,577	16,159	339,418 (323,390)	117,502 (108,820)	188,595 (177,901)	32,701 (36,157)
Renunciation of Succession	198,834	7,834	191,000 (183,163)	62,652	128,263	85
Alteration of Child's Surname	43,691	1,259	42,432 (39,787)	(18,605)	21,217	2,610
Approval of Adoption	38,805	1,539	37,266 (39,115)	(3,825)	5,373	28,068
Appointment of Guardian	18,988	998	17,990 (17,172)	12,006	5,930	54
Appointment of proxy	16,706	455	16,251 (12,061)	2,303	13,487	461
Name changes in accordance with Census Registration Law	10,518	573	9,945 (8,598)	6,752	2,991	202
Correction of Census Registration	5,142	503	4,639 (4,107)	2,574	1,729	336
Extention of period for acceptance of renunciation of succession.	4,572	252	4,320 (3,498)	1,898	2,420	2
Announcement or Dissolution for missing person	2,063	877	1,186 (1,174)	710	475	1
Approval of Annulment of Adoption	1,657	104	1,553 (1,513)	992	532	29
Appointment or Alteration of a person in Parental Authority	1,505	216	1,289 (1,046)	373	897	19
Others	13,096	1,549	11,547	4,812	5,281	915

Source: Family Bureau, Supreme Court.

Note: Figures within parenthesis are those of the previous year.

Total figures of the newly accepted don't necessarily coincide with the sum of detailed figures, for the latter are only those clarified.

VIII. ORGANIZATION

Table 36. Number of Women's Organization and Membership

(Jan. 1953)

Kind	Total		Regional Organization		Cultural Organization	
	Organization	Membership	Organization	Membership	Organization	Membership
Total Number	14,641 ¹⁾	6,728,545 ²⁾	111,435 ³⁾	5,368,612 ³⁾	678 ³⁾	156,140 ⁴⁾

Source: Social Education Section, Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education.

Note: 1) except for Aomori, Miyagi and Hyogo prefectures.

2) except for Aomori, and Miyagi prefectures.

3) except for Aomori, Miyagi, Gumma, Aichi, Hyogo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Oita and Miyazaki prefectures.

4) except for Tokyo-to.

Table 37. Number of Livelihood Cooperatives and Membership

Date	Kind	No. of Cooperatives	Membership	Family Number
Aug. 31, 1951		1,251 (16) ¹⁾	2,590,221 (224) ²⁾	6,346,634
June 30, 1952		1,472	2,841,312	8,322,265

Source: Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Note: 1) Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of federations.

2) Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of cooperatives joined in federations.

IX. OTHERS

Table 38. Number of Prostitutes (Street girls) by Age

(Jan.~Dec. 1951)

Age	Total	16 and under	17~18	19~20	21~25	26~30	31~35	36~40	Over 40
Number	40,974	210	3,662	12,449	16,286	5,492	1,558	964	353
Percent	100	0.5	8.9	30.4	39.7	13.4	3.8	2.4	0.9
	(100)	(1.2)	(12.3)	(28.3)	(38.2)	(13.6)	(4.0)	(1.6)	(0.8)

Source: Headquarters, National Rural Police.

Note: The figures are the total number of prostitutes arrested by the National Rural police and Municipal Polices.

The figures within parenthesis are the percentages in the preceding year.

Table 39. Number of Imprisoned Criminals
by Sex and Kind of Crime

(Dec. 31, 1951)

Kind of Crime \ Sex		Total	M.	F.	Female per-centage to total
Total		person 78,441	person 77,121	person 1,320	% 1.6
Criminal Law Offence	Larceny	45,436	44,652	784	1.7
	Burglary	13,342	13,307	35	0.2
	Fraudulence	6,014	5,851	163	2.7
	Intimidation	1,745	1,739	6	0.3
	Misappropriation	2,070	2,035	35	1.6
	Bribery	1,474	1,455	19	1.2
	Gambling & Lottery	192	192	—	0
	Obscenity, Rape & Bigamy	726	726	—	0
	Injury	1,513	1,510	3	0.1
	Murder	2,352	2,255	97	4.1
	Incendiarism	396	352	44	11.3
	Trespass	446	442	4	0.8
	Others	929	913	16	1.7
Other Law Offence	Public Office Election Law	4	4	—	0
	Violent Acts Control Law	101	101	—	0
	Explosive Control & Penal Provision	12	12	—	0
	Powder Control Law	133	133	—	0
	Foreign Exchange Control Law	4	4	—	0
	Food Control Law	144	136	8	5.5
	Price Control Law	90	89	1	1.1
	Minor Offence Law	7	7	—	0
	Cabinet Order for prohibition on receipt and possession of the Allied Occupational Forces property etc.	44	44	—	0
	Others	1,010	917	93	9.2
Allied Military Occupational Tribunal cases		257	245	12	4.6

Source: General Affairs Section, Reform & Protection Bureau, Ministry of Law.

Note : These figures represent imprisoned criminals only, and do not include those who are fined or placed on probation.

PART II ANALYSIS

I WOMEN IN POPULATION

According to Oct. 1, 1950 census, the number of house-holds in Japan totals 16,582,000, and the whole population 83,200,000. The population has increased by 2.8 times in 78 years from 1872 to 1950, the density being now 224.9 per 1 k.m. (0.386 mile) square. (See Table 1)

The female population outnumbers the male population by 1,600,000 (96.2 males for every 100 females). This difference is due to the fact that the men between 25 and 39 years of age are exceptionally small in number, and that women form the majority of the aged people above 65 years old. (See Table 2)

The whole people live in one capital, 279 cities, 1,944 towns and 7,840 villages. (See Table 3)

II WOMEN AND POLITICS

1. Women holding public offices. Though it is only after the War that Japanese women are qualified to public offices,* a considerable number of women are now holding such offices. But their proportions reveal a remarkable tendency according to the nature of offices, the majority being at those offices which come into close connection with women's life, such as Public Welfare Commissioners, Commissioners and Councillors of the Family Court, or Members of the Board of Education. (See Table 4)

2. Women in legislatures. While the number of women members in the present term of the national Diet decreased some from that of last term, those in the local assemblies increased by nearly 200 after the Local Election of April 1951. But, the percentage of women members to the total assembly members is no more than 0.5 percent as yet.

As to the distribution of women legislators by political parties, those attached to Socialist Party prevail over against others in the National Diet, and "Independent" occupies the majority in the local assemblies. (See Table 5)

*Some of the public offices not by general elections had been open before that.

3. Voting rates at general elections Since the year 1946 when Japanese women exercised their right of voting for the first time, six general elections for the Diet members have been held. In each of these occasions, voting rate of women shows from 50 to 73 percent. Though this figure is smaller by 10 percent than men's voting rate, there is no great difference between the actual number of votes, owing to the fact that of all eligible voters female outnumber male by 1,600,000. (See Table 6)

III LABOR

1. Women workers in the labor force. About half of the total number of Japanese women over 14 years of age are in labor force, that is either employed or seeking work, while the other half remains out of the labor force, as students, housewives, aged or the sick. In case of male, on the other hand, the population in "labor force" reaches about five times as much as those not in labor force.

Of the employed women, more than 60 percent are "family workers", engaged in the enterprises of their own families, the majority being in agriculture and forestry, and only 26% of the whole women labor force are paid employees. Among those employees, manufacturing workers are most numerous, of which more than half belongs to the textile industry.

The number of women workers in September 1952, as compared with that of October of the preceding years, has shown a decrease of 680,000. This is mainly because of the decrease of

those in agriculture and forestry, contrary to the increase of those in commerce and finance, government and services. As a result, the number of women who engages in family enterprises as unpaid family workers has reduced by 760,000 than the preceding year, while the number of paid employees has shown a slight increase. (See Table 7)

Number Of Women Workers By Industry

(Unit; 1,000 persons)

Industry	Date	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1952	Increase or decrease
Total		15,670	14,990	-680
Agriculture and Forestry		9,290	8,460	-830
Fishery and Aquaculture		90	80	-10
Mining		50	60	+10
Construction		110	130	+20
Manufacturing		2,150	2,160	+10
Commerce and Finance		2,120	2,200	+80
Transportation, Communication & other public utilities		230	220	-10
Services		1,450	1,470	+20
Government		180	220	+40
Others and Unknown		0*	0*	0*

Source: "Labor Force Survey" by Statistics Bureau
Prime Minister's Office

2. Wages The women's wage averages 6,925 yen, some 19 dollars, per month as of October 1952, equivalent to 45.4% of the men's average.

To see the women's wages by industry, the highest wages paid to women are found in financial and insurance businesses, and the lowest in "apparel and other finished products" industry. Generally speaking, in those industries where women are getting higher wages than other industries, the ratio of their wages to the wages of men workers is higher, too. (See Table 10)

3. Cost of Living The average Japanese family is spending about 18,000 yen, equivalent to 50 dollars, in October 1952, which is ¥ 3,029, \$ 8.41, higher than the average monthly expenditure in 1951, reveals the Consumers' Price Survey. The food expenses occupies 51.7% of the whole expenditure, showing a decrease of 2.5% in a year. (See Table 11)

4. Labor Union Unit labor unions organized all over the country count 27,851 in June 1952, increasing by 207 in a year. The women members thereof total some 1,320,000, equivalent to 33% of the total women employees. Though the figure equals to 23% of the total union members,* women formed only 5.8 percent of all the officers of the labor unions in June 1951.

* : The number of women employees counts 4,050,000 according to June 1952 survey on labor force. (See Table 13, 14)

IV EDUCATION

1. School Enrollment As of April 1952, the total number of the educational establishments in the country counts about 45,900, outnumbering that of the preceding year by 850.

The number of students attending those schools are 20,200,000 in all, and occupies nearly the one fourth of the total population of Japan; more than half of them are boys and girls at the primary schools. The number of boys and girls are approximately equal at the elementary schools and junior high schools, which are compulsory. But in senior high schools the number of girl students is smaller than that of boys, while in colleges the difference becomes greater. In April 1952, the whole number of girls attending the schools of all levels is smaller by 590,000 than that of boys, the ratio of girls to boys being 94 to 100.

The total number of students, however, has shown an increase of 160,000 in a year, in which the increase of girls counts 96,000 while boys 53,000, so that the ratio of girl students to boys in higher educational establishments has shown an increase from that of the preceding year. (See Table 15)

The Ratio of Girls and Boys attending schools of all kinds.

(number of girls per 100 boys)

	Primary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	College 1)
1951	97.5	97.4	63.3	13.0
1952	97.4	97.3	66.0	15.5

source: Research & Publication Bureau, Ministry of Education

note: 1) College means here both of the new and old system colleges, and higher normal schools, too.

2. Higher education As to the opportunities to attain higher education, 41 per cent of all the girls who finished junior high school course in March 1951 are found attending senior high schools, while the figure is 46 percent with boys, the difference being rather small. As to the graduates of senior high school, however, only 19 percent of girls have advanced to the higher educational establishments, against 29 percent in case of boys. The difference of ratios is small again with the college graduates, 13 percent with girls and 18 percent with boys. (See Table 16)

3. Scholarships Students who are benefitted by scholarships of various kinds count about 170,000 throughout the country. 93 percent of them are granted the national aid through Japan Scholarship Foundation, and the rest is getting the aid of local governments, schools or civil educational organizations.

As for the students of college and senior high school, one out of 15 students has turned out to be receiving scholarships. In the proportion by sex, however, only a girl is getting scholarship to four boys, while girls consist of a third of all students in those schools. (See Table 17)

4. Students studying abroad Japanese students studying abroad, including those by GARIOA program of U.S.A., increases with years since the end of the War. As of October 1951 they count 1,640, with 403 girls who indicates 24.6 percent of all, and they are distributed among 13 countries. (See Table 18)

5. Social Facilities for Adult Education Among the social facilities for adult education in the country, the libraries count 972, decreasing quite much in a year. That is because of their being absorbed into Citizens' Public Halls, which, in turn, shows a great increase in number, 23,184 in all as of May 1951, twice as much as the number of the local autonomies throughout the country. Museums and such are less in number than before, as the result of the reform made in accordance with the enactment of Law on Museums. (See Table 19)

As to the libraries, they are used by male and female audience in the proportion of 2 to 1. The ratio is 3 to 2 with school boys and girls, 2 to 1 with students, and 3 to 1 with the adult people; the older the age is, the less women use them. (See Table 20)

V FARM

Some 37,560,000 persons, or 45 percent of the national population, are found living in rural farm area, with 6,100,000 households which forms 37 percent of the total number of households in the country. The number of family members in an average farm household is 6.16, outnumbering the average of the whole nation, 5.01, by 1.15.

70 percent of those farm households cultivate less than 3.675 acre, of which those with only 0.735 acre and less form 18 percent.

Female farm population outnumbers male by 720,000, and 45 percent of them engage in farming. The figure exceeds ~~the~~ the percentage of women workers to the whole female population, 37 percent. Women in agricultural cooperatives, however, count no more than 640,000, 9.25 percent of the total membership.

Home Advisors count 948 persons in all at present which is only 20 or more per prefecture. (See Tables 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25.)

VI WELFARE

1. Vital Statistics One of the post-war phenomenal tendencies is seen in the decline of death rate of the population, particularly of infancy and maternity. Accordingly, the average life expectancy of Japanese people has been lengthened by 1951 to 60.8 years for men and 64.8 years for women.

The still-birth rate shows up higher in 1951 than in 1950, and that is because of the increase of artificial abortion cases. (See Table 26 and 27)

2. Social Facilities The number of the social facilities of various kinds shows an increase with years, though still in want. (See Table 28)

3. Protection of Livelihood The Livelihood Protection system now covers 700,000 households with over 2,000,000 people all over the country, as of September 1951 the majority of which being those families with women head. (See Table 29)

4. Social Insurance Nearly half of the Japanese people have turned out to be insured by the government medical insurance systems, either by the National Health Insurance, which is for the people in general, or Health Insurance for workers and their families. And the national social insurance program covers unemployment, workman's compensation and annuity, all of which showing a steady increase in number of insurers and insured. (See Table 30)

5. Birth Control and Artificial Abortion Some 13.4 percent of Japanese are practising contraception, reveals a survey made by the Ministry of Welfare in 1950 and 1951. The rate is higher with the more educated group, and by occupation, the salaried men show the highest percentage, with one forth of them practising it.

As for reasons of practice, "On account of economical reason" prevails, mentioned by 27.7 percent of those practising. Other reasons are "For the sake of mother's health", "For elevation of living" and so on. One third of those who are not practising are reported that they "Have never thought of birth control". (See Table 31)

VII WOMEN AND FAMILY LIFE

1. Twenty-four Hours in life of Housewives Japanese wives spend more than 10 hours for domestic work every weekday on the average, which is a little longer than the working hours for men at the factory, reveals "the survey of the life of factory workers' families", made by the

Women's & Minors' Bureau. For recreation or cultivation of the mind, they spend about one hour daily, which is 20 minutes less than the time spent by men for the same purpose. It is characteristic of the housewives' life that their way of spending time on holidays varies little from the weekdays, for on holidays, too, they spend no less time for domestic work than weekdays and seldom have sufficient time for recreation. (See Table 32)

2. Families with Women Heads The total number of families with women heads is estimated approximately at 1,940,000, that is 12 percent of all families in Japan, and 75 percent of these are widows' families including war widows. They are leading quite a hard life, nearly half of them being out of the regular employment. And some 390,000 families, nearly a quarter of the total such families, are covered by "the Livelihood Protection Law". (See Table 33)

3. Domestic Troubles as Revealed in the Family Court During the year 1951, of all the mediation cases filed to the Family Courts in Japan, divorce cases exceeds the others in number amounting to nearly one third of all, and 70 per cent of all the mediation cases are filed by women. As for the judgement cases, more than half of all cases are of the renunciation of inheritance, and here, too, filing by women is more frequent than filing by men. (See Table 34 and 35)

VIII ORGANIZATION

1. Women's Organization The number of women's organizations in the whole country, exclusive of three prefectures unreported, totals 14,646 as of January 1953. The whole membership counts some 6,730,000, corresponding to 33 percent of the total number of households and to about 30 percent of the all woman population of 20 years of age and over, except for the three prefectures. Of those women's organizations, the number and membership of regional women's organizations are 16 times and 34 times as much as those of the cultural organizations respectively. (See Table 36)

2. Livelihood Cooperative Union The Livelihood Cooperative Unions in the whole country totals 1,251 as of June 30, 1952, increasing by 30 than the preceding year. The number of union members plus their families utilizing the coops totals 8,940,000, amounting nearly 10 percent of the whole population of Japan. (See Table 37)

IX OTHERS

1. Prostitution The number of prostitutes (street girls) arrested in 1951 totals about 40,000 all over the country, decreasing by 10,000 than the preceding year. Most of them are between 19 and 25 years of age. (See Table 38)

2. Imprisoned Criminals Although the number of women offending crimes have increased after the war, it is far smaller than the number of male offenders, showing no more than 16 percent of the latter. The total female criminals in jails all over the country numbers 1,320 as of December 31, 1952, considerably decreasing than the post-war peak of 1948, but showing a small increase than the preceding year's figure both in total number and percentage. (See Total 39)

