

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME USE IN SEOUL AND TOKYO  
(1995)— PAID WORK TIME.** Matsubaguchi R\*, Amano Ha., Amano  
Hi., Horiuchi K., Ito S., Saito E., Ito J., Mizunoya T., Lee K., Lee Y., Cho H.,  
Kim O. \*Showa Women's University, Setagaya-ku Tokyo 154, Japan.

The purpose of this study is to compare the working hours and outlook of work from a gender perspective in Seoul (the capital of Republic of Korea) and Tokyo (the capital of Japan). The data are obtained from "A Time Use Study of Working Couples Living in Seoul and Tokyo, 1995". Result is as follows: (1)With respect to working hours, Seoul and Tokyo (Eastern Asia) are similar to each other and different from European countries, in a sense that both the working hours and commuting hours of husbands are longer. The commuting hours of a husband in Seoul and Tokyo explain the characteristics of the capital cities.(2)The attached questionnaire shows that according to the categories of husbands and wives, based on the wives' type of employment, the average percentage who feel that their working lifestyle hinders the family life, is higher in Seoul than in Tokyo. Especially, that of wives who have full-time jobs in Seoul is high. At the same time, the percentage of people who feel that their partners' work life hinders the house life is higher in Seoul in all categories, especially husbands who have wives with full-time jobs form the highest percentage. On the other hand in Japan, the situation is reversed, where that of wives is higher than that of husbands. In the case of Japan, the sign of the gender-equity among husbands and wives both with full-time jobs have been observed not only in this survey but in the past time use surveys, as well. However, the survey in Seoul shows that the gender-role is stronger even among such couples. Moreover, the reasons for the overtime work with allowances, also indicate further differences between Seoul and Tokyo. In Tokyo, the major reasons are firstly lack of labor in proportion to the quantity of tasks, and secondly, overworking is essential to the characteristics of the tasks involved. In Seoul, on the other hand, the major reason is the need for money to spare for general life. Thus, the result infers that overworking in Japan is due to the structure which is beyond the control of the individual.