

Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions

1. Labour force status

Population of 15 years old or more is classified as follows according to the activity in which each person was engaged during the survey week. (*)

Labour force:

Employed person and unemployed person.

Employed:

Employed person at work and employed person not at work.

Employed person at work:

All persons who worked for pay or profit, or worked as unpaid family workers for at least one hour during the survey week.

Employed person not at work:

Among the persons with jobs but not at work during the survey week.

Employee who did not work during the survey week but who received or expected to receive wage or salary.

Self-employed worker who did not work during the survey week and whose absence from work has not exceeded 30 days.

Family workers who were not at work during the survey week are classified into unemployed persons or not in labour force.

Unemployed person:

Persons who satisfy the following conditions:
 with no job and did no work at all during the reference week (other than employed person);
 ready to work if work is available;
 did any job seeking activity or preparing to start business during the reference week (including waiting the outcome of the job seeking activity done in the past).

Unemployed persons are classified as follows according to the reason for seeking a job.

- Quitted a job involuntary
 - Mandatory retirement or termination of employment contact
 - Circumstances of employer or business
- Quitted a job voluntary
 - Circumstances of myself or family
- Graduated from school and seeking a job newly
- Other
 - Necessary to earn revenue
 - Other

Not in labour force:

Persons who are not classified as employed person or unemployed person.

Labour force participation rate:

$(\text{Labour force}) \div (\text{Population of 15 years old or more}) \times 100$

Ratio of unemployed in labour force:

$(\text{Unemployed person}) \div (\text{Labour force}) \times 100$

2. Characteristics of employment

If persons worked in two or more jobs, they are referred by their main jobs in which persons worked the longest hours during the survey week.

Industry

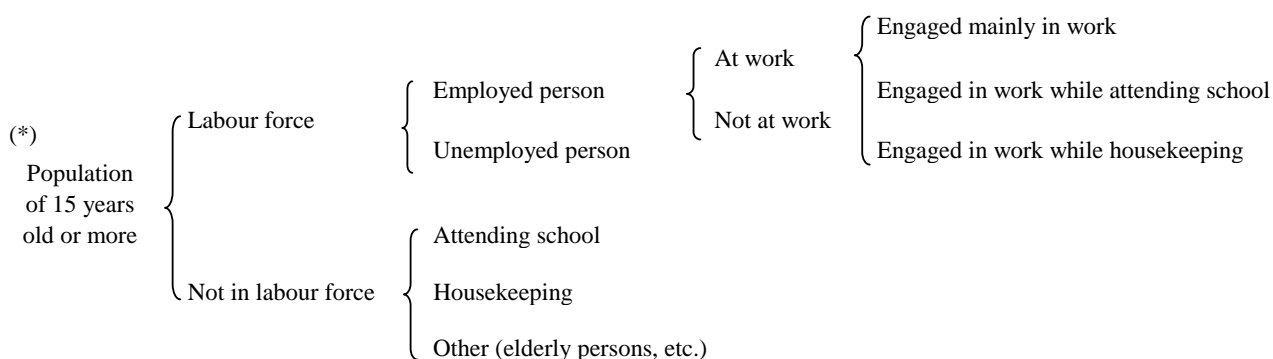
Industry is classified on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan.

Occupation

Occupation is classified on the basis of the Occupational Classification for the Population Census of Japan.

Number of persons engaged in enterprise

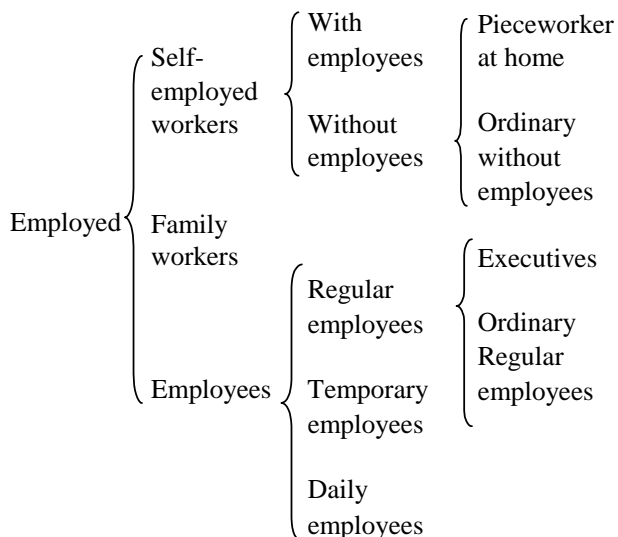
It refers to the total number of persons who are usually employed in the entire enterprise as a whole, including head offices, branch offices, stores factories, and so on.



Type of organization

Classified into unincorporated, company, other corporation and government. A corporation having special status, an educational foundation, religious corporation and other organization are contained in other corporation.

Status in employment



Self-employed worker:

Persons who own and operate unincorporated enterprises.

Self-employed workers are divided into “self-employed worker with employee” and “self-employed worker without employee”.

Self-employed worker with employee:

Self-employed workers who usually employ one or more employees in their enterprises.

Self-employed worker without employee:

Self-employed workers who operate their own businesses alone or only with members of the families. (including pieceworkers at home)

Family worker:

Persons who work in unincorporated enterprises operated by a member of the family.

Employee:

Persons who work for wages or salaries as employees of companies, associations, governments or unincorporated enterprises.

Employees are classified into “regular employee”, “temporary employee” and “daily employee” according to the type of employment.

Regular employee:

Executives of company or corporation and ordinary regular employee.

Executive of company or corporation:

Executives, managing directors and auditors of private companies, associations, public corporations, public corporations, etc.

Ordinary regular employee:

Persons who work on contract of no specific period or a year or more of employment excluding executive of company or corporation above mentioned.

Temporary employee:

Persons who work on contract of a month or more but not more than a year.

Daily employee:

Persons who work on daily basis or on contract of less than a month.

Hours of work

Number of hours which an employed person actually worked during the survey week. If a person worked at more than one job during the survey week, all the hours of work for each job are summed up.

Aggregate weekly hours of work

The total of weekly hours of work

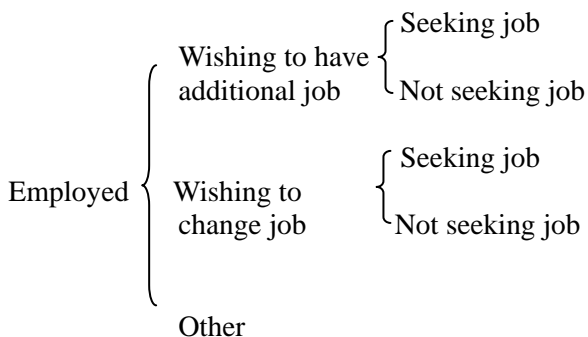
Average weekly hours of work

$(\text{Aggregate weekly hours of work}) \div$

$(\text{Employed at work : Unknown hours of work is removed})$

3. Desire for work of employed persons

Employed persons are classified according to their desire for work as follows :



Wishing to have additional job:

Employed persons who wish to have additional jobs while continuing the present jobs.

Wishing to change the job:

Employed persons who wish to give up the present jobs in order to work in other jobs.

Persons who wish to change the type of work in the same companies are not considered as “wishing to change the job”.

Seeking:

Among those wishing to have additional jobs or change the job, persons who actually seek jobs or who make arrangements to start new businesses.

Not seeking:

Persons not classified in the above group.

4. Type of household

Ordinary household:

A household composed of a group of two or more persons sharing living quarters and living expenses.

One-person household:

A household composed of one person who lives by himself or herself in his or her own house, a rented room, a dormitory or a boarding house, etc.

5. The term of special questionnaire

Refer to Annual report on the Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation)