

Appendix 2 Concepts and Definitions

1. Population of 15 years old or more

<Age>

Age is that as of the last day of the reference week.

<Marital status>

Marital status is classified according to the actual situation, regardless of the legal status of the family register.

<Relationship to the head of household>

Spouse of the head: Wife or husband of the head of household

Other family members: Family members other than the spouse of the head

<Education>

All persons are classified into “**Attending school**”, “**Graduated from school**” and “**Never attended**”, according to whether they attend school or not. Further “**Attending school**” and “**Graduated from school**” are classified into “**Primary school, junior or senior high school**”, “**Junior college**” and “**College or university, including graduate school**”.

Those who have an equivalent qualification of graduation from the above-mentioned schools with the same enrollment qualification and duration of school attendance are classified into each of the corresponding categories.

<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 reference week. (*)

The following definitions conforms to the international standard stipulated by the ILO.

Labour force: Employed person and unemployed person among population of 15 years old or more

Employed person: 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 reference week

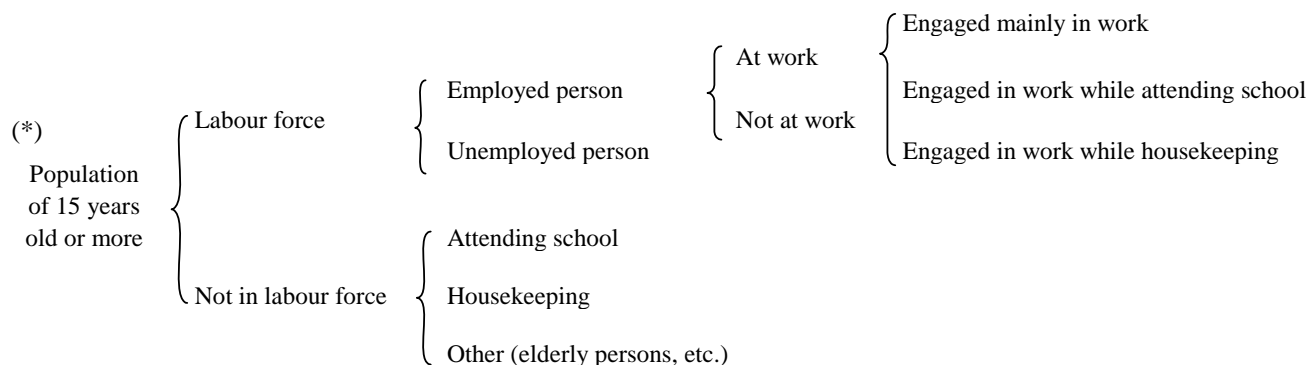
Employed person not at work: Among the persons with jobs but not at work during the reference week

- i Employee who did not work during the reference week but who received or expected to receive wage or salary
 - ii Self-employed worker who did not work during the reference week and whose absence from work has not exceeded 30 days
- Family workers who were not at work during the reference week are classified into unemployed persons or not in labour force.

Unemployed person: Persons who satisfy the following conditions:

- i with no job and did no work at all during the reference week (other than employed person);
- ii ready to work if work is available; and
- iii 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)

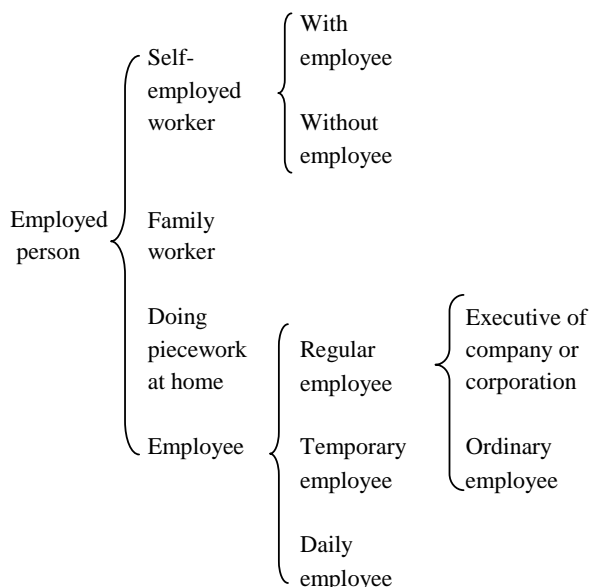
Not in labour force: Population of 15 years old or more who are not classified as employed person or unemployed person



2. Employed person

If persons worked in two or more jobs, they are referred by their main jobs.

<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.

Family worker: Unpaid workers who engage in businesses which are operated by a member of the family

Doing piecework at home: Persons who do pieceworks at home

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 status in employment.

Regular employee: Executives of company or corporation and ordinary employee

Executive of company or corporation:

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

Ordinary 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

<Type of employment>

Employee, excluding executive of company or corporation are classified into six categories of “**Regular staff**”, “**Part-time worker**”, “**Arbeit (temporary worker)**”, “**Dispatched worker from temporary labour agency**”, “**Contracted or entrusted employee**” and “**Other**” according to how they are called at their workplaces.

<Hours of work>

It refers to the total actual hours of work during the reference week. If a person worked at more than one job during the reference week, all the hours of work for each job are summed up. As for “persons with jobs but not at work”, it refers to 0 hour.

<Characteristics of employment >

Industry:

Industry is classified on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan (JSIC) according to the main types of businesses or industries of establishments, proprietors and so on which persons were engaged actually during the reference week.

As for “Dispatch workers from temporary labour agencies”, the industries of these persons are classified according to the dispatching business establishment.

“Agriculture and forestry” is the sum total of “Agriculture” and “Forestry” of JSIC.

“Non-agricultural industries” are except “Agriculture and forestry”.

Unclassifiable industry is classified into “Non-agricultural industries” for the sake of convenience.

Occupation:

Occupation is classified on the basis of the Occupational Classification for the Population Census according to the kinds of works which persons were engaged actually during the reference week.

As for “Dispatch workers from temporary labour agencies”, the occupations of these persons are classified according to the kind of work which the persons are actually engaged in at a work place to which the persons are dispatched.

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. As for “Dispatch workers from temporary labour agencies”, they are classified according to the number of persons engaged in enterprises including the dispatching business establishment. In case of persons employed by central or local governments etc., they are classified under the category “Government”, regardless of the number of persons engaged in enterprises.

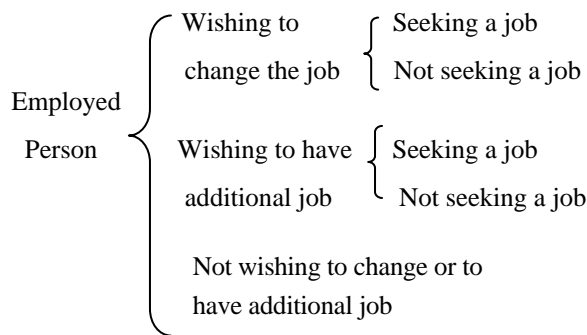
<Changing jobs>

Changed jobs: Employed person who changed the jobs for the past year

Began work: Employed person who began work for the past year

<Whether wishing to change the job, etc.>

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



Wishing to change the job: Employed person 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”.

Wishing to have additional job: Employed persons who wish to have additional jobs while continuing the present jobs

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

Not seeking job: Persons not classified in the above group

Not wishing to change or to have additional job: Employed persons other than those wishing to change the jobs, those wishing to have additional jobs or those wishing to increase or to decrease work time in the present jobs.

<Whether wishing to change work time>

Wishing to have more work time in the present job: Employed person who wish to increase work time in the present jobs

Wishing to have less work time in the present job: Employed person who wish to decrease work time in the present jobs

3. Unemployed person

Method used to seek a job

If there were two or more methods, all methods were answered. And main method was distinguished

Duration of unemployment

It refers to persons with no jobs did any job seeking activities or preparing to start businesses

When sought a job or prepared to start a business

It refers to whether sought a job or prepared to start business during the survey month

Reason for seeking a job

It refers to the reason why a person was seeking a job.

- Mandatory retirement, or termination of employment contract
- Circumstances of employer or business
- Quitted a job voluntary (Circumstances of myself or family)
- Graduated from school
- Necessary to earn revenue
- Other

Quitted a job involuntary: “Mandatory retirement, or

termination of employment contract” and “Circumstances of employer or business”.

Unemployed person who left the previous job

Unemployed person with previous jobs who were seeking jobs for leaving the previous jobs

4. Not in labour force

<Whether wishing to work>

Not in labour force is classified into the following three categories according to the desire for work:

Wishing to work: Persons who wish to be engaged in any jobs

Waiting to start a new job: Persons who had made arrangements to take up paid employment or undertake self-employment activity at a date subsequent to the reference week.

Not wishing to work: Persons who don't wish to work

5. Person who had a job previously

<When left the previous job>

Persons who left the previous jobs are classified into the following three categories according to when left the previous jobs. With regard to “Status in employment of the previous job”, “Type of employment of the previous job”, “Industry of the previous job”, “Occupation of the previous job” and “Number of persons engaged in the previous jobs”, the results of only persons who left the previous jobs in the past 3 years are tabulated.

Left the previous job more than 3 years

Left the previous job within more than 1 to 3 years

Left the previous job in the past 1 year

6. Household

<Type of household>

- **Two-or-more-person 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 him/herself in his/her own house, a rented room, a dormitory or a boarding house, etc
Employees who are living by themselves with their employer's households are regarded as members of their employer's households.

<Household of couple>

Household of couple refers to the follows among two-or-more-person household composed of the head of household and other family members only are classified as follows;

- Household of couple only**
- Household of couple and their parent(s)**
- Household of couple and their child(ren)**
- Household of couple, their child(ren) and parent(s)**

In this classification, “Couple” means the youngest couple in the household. If there are two or more couple, it refers the youngest husband's couple in the household.

“Husband” or “Wife” applies to only the couple and “Parent” or “Child” (never-married) means that of the couple.

<Mother-child household>

Mother-child household composed of the single-female-parent and unmarried child aged 19 years old or younger.

<Aged-person household>

Aged-person household are classified as follows.

- i Two-or-more-person household of male aged 65 years old or more, female aged 60 years old or more only
- ii Two-or-more-person household of male aged 65 years old or more only
- iii Two-or-more-person household of female aged 60 years old or more only, at least with female aged 65 years old or more
- iv One-person household of 65 years old or more (elderly one-person household)

7. The term of The Basic Questionnaire

Refer to “Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey I Basic Tabulation” about the concepts and definitions of The Basic Questionnaire.