

Explanation of Terms (Questionnaire B)

1. Characteristics of Individuals

(1) Age

Age refers to the age at the last birthday before October 20, 2006.

(2) Marital status

Marital status is classified into the following categories according to the actual situation regardless of whether marriage has been registered or not.

- Never married...a person who has not yet married.
- Married...a person who has a spouse (husband or wife).
- Widow(er)ed or divorced...a person who has been separated from the spouse by death or by divorce and is not married.

(3) Education

A person 10 years old and over is classified as follows according to the status as of October 20, 2006.

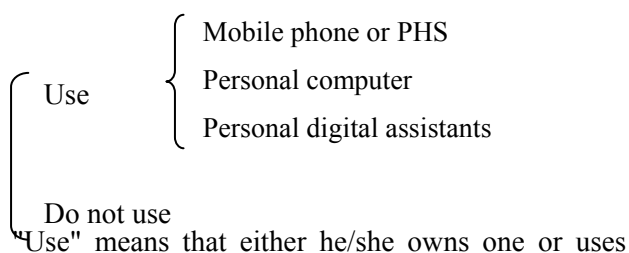
- Graduated persons
 - Elementary school or junior high school
 - High school
 - Junior college or technological college
 - College or university, including graduate school
- Persons attending school
 - Elementary school
 - Junior high school
 - High school
 - Junior college or technological college
 - College or university, including graduate school
- Persons never attended school

Schools refer only to those offering formal education, and schools such as preparatory schools and vocational training schools are excluded.

(4) Use of information related equipment

This is classified as follows according to whether the respondent usually uses mobile phones, personal computers or other information related equipment for oneself.

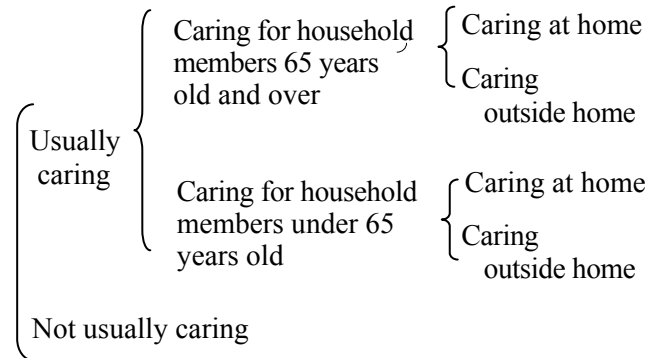
A person who is usually using these equipment is further classified according to the kind of use.



one at home and at school or in his/her workplace regardless of how much time. It excludes those who use above solely at work or school.

(5) Activity of caring

This is classified as follows according to whether the respondent usually cares for his/her family members. A person who usually cares is further classified according to for whom and where he/she is caring.



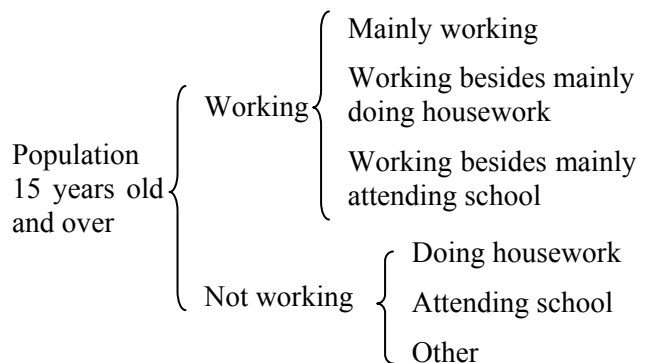
"Caring" refers to helping a person to have a meal, take a bath, dress, move or do other daily movements.

"Caring" also includes that for those who have not been recognized as the persons who need care under the Long Term Care Insurance System.

Nursing for persons who are temporarily sick is excluded.

(6) Usual economic activity

A person who is 15 years old and over is classified according to whether he/she usually works.



- Working...Persons who are usually engaged in work for pay or profit. Unpaid family workers are also classified as working if they are usually engaged in work.

"Engaged in work" (Working) means the person usually works and will continue working.

Persons who are absent from work temporarily by taking a child-care leave, a family-care leave, etc. are classified as working regardless of whether they earn income, and regardless of the number of absent days.

When "Usual economic activity" cannot be determined for those who sometimes have a job or do not, or those who help his/her family business at busy times only, persons who generally work 30 days or more per year are classified as working.

- Not working...Persons who are not classified as working.

(7) Employment status

Working persons are classified according to the employment status as follows.

- Employees...Persons who work as employees of unincorporated enterprises, companies, corporations, associations or the government.
- Executives of corporations or companies...
Presidents, managing directors or auditors of companies, representative staffs of partnerships, directors or supervisors of associations or public corporations.
- Self-employed with employees... Self-employed workers who employ one or more employees in their enterprises.
- Self-employed without employees...Self-employed workers who operate their own businesses alone or only with the family members.
- Family workers... Persons who work in unincorporated enterprises operated by the family member.
- Pieceworkers at home...Persons who do piece work at home.

(8) Form of employment

Employees are classified into the following categories according to how they are called at their places of work.

- Regular staff
- Part-time workers
- "Arubaito"
- Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency
- Other

(9) Occupation

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

(see **Attached Table-1**)

(10) Usual working hours per week

This refers to the usual working time per week based on actual time worked, rather than on time contracted. The working time for secondary jobs and overtime work is included if he/she is usually engaged.

(11) Life stage

Life stages are classified into the following categories according to age and whether a person lives with one's husband/wife and/or child(ren), etc.

- Person aged under 25 with no child(ren) who lives with parent(s) ...Any person aged under 25 who lives with their parent(s) and has neither child(ren) nor spouse in the same household.
- Person aged 25 to 44 with no child(ren) who lives with parent(s) ...Any person aged 25 to 44 who lives with their parent(s) and has neither child(ren) nor spouse in the same household.
- Single parent with child(ren) aged under 18...A parent with no spouse but with child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.
- Person in couple with child(ren) aged under 18...Any person with spouse and child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.
- Person in couple with no child(ren) aged under 18 who is aged up to 44...Any person aged under 45 with spouse and with no child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.
- Other person aged under 45...Any person aged under 45 with no child(ren), spouse or parent(s) present in the same household, as well as any person aged under 45 with no spouse who lives together with child(ren) aged 18 and over in the same household.
- Person in couple with no child(ren) aged under 18 who is aged 45 to 64...Any person aged 45 to 64 with spouse who has no child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.
- Other person aged 45 to 64...Any person aged 45 to 64 with no spouse or child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.
- Person in couple with no child(ren) aged under 18 who is aged 65 and over...Any person aged 65 and over with spouse who does not have child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.
- Other person aged 65 and over...Any person aged 65 and over with no spouse or child(ren) aged under 18 present in the same household.

"Child" includes the spouse of own child and the child of own spouse, as well as own child.

2. Characteristics of Households

(12) Definition of household

Household refers to a group of two or more persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person living alone or living in a dormitory or a boarding house.

(13) Family type of household

Households are classified according to the relationship of household members.

In this classification, "couple" refers to the youngest couple in the household and "child(ren)" refers to the couple's children who are not yet married.

The family types of households are as follows:

- Household of a couple only
- Household of a couple with their child(ren)
- Household of a couple with their parents
- Household of a couple with their parent
- Household of a couple with their child(ren) and parent(s)
 - Household of a couple with their child(ren) and parents
 - Household of a couple with their child(ren) and parent
- Aged couple household...A household of a couple only, of which the husband is 65 years old or over and the wife is 60 years old or over
- One-person household

(14) Type of one-person household

One-person household is classified as follows.

- Persons temporary living away alone from his/her household on business
- Others

(15) Usual economic activities of a married couple

Households with married couples are classified as follows according to usual economic activities of the husbands and wives.

- Both husband and wife are working
- Husband is working and wife is not working
- Wife is working and husband is not working
- Neither husband nor wife is working

(16) Type of residence

Residence units are classified according to tenure and type of residence.

- Owner-occupied house
- Privately-owned rented house
- Publicly-owned rented house
- Company-owned or public servant issued house
- Rented room(s) or dormitory, etc.

- Owner-occupied house...Residences owned by the

households occupying them. Also included are residences not yet registered and residences purchased in installments and the payment has not yet been finished.

- Company-owned or public servant issued house...Residences owned or administrated by private companies or public bodies and rented to their employees or officials.
- Rented room(s)...This is the case that the respondent is renting and living in part of a residence that another household lives. However, the case that the rented part is separated structurally and has an entrance, a sink and a toilet for exclusive use, is classified to "privately owned rented house".

(17) Number of residence rooms

The residence rooms include living rooms, bedrooms, etc. and exclude entrance halls, kitchens, toilet rooms, bathrooms, etc. A kitchen with a dining space of 5 square meters or more is included in the residence rooms.

(18) Possession of car(s)

Cars used only for business are excluded.

(19) Annual income of the household

Annual income of the household is the total amount of income during the past year (from October 20, 2005 to October 19, 2006) received by all household members other than live-in employees. Included are wages, salaries, net profits from own business, interests and dividends received, pensions, and so forth.

Receipts resulting from decrease of assets such as withdrawals from savings and nonrecurrent incomes as retirement benefits are not included.

(20) Use of caring assistance

This is classified as follows according to whether the respondent usually receiving caring assistance from outside the household. It includes the caring assistance from relatives living elsewhere and from care services, care visitors, etc.

"Caring" also includes that for those who have not been recognized as the persons who need care under the Long Term Care Insurance System.

3. Time Use

(21) Kind of activities

This is classified into 6 Major Groups, 22 Middle Groups and 85 Minor Groups based on the results of the respondents' answers to the questionnaire asking what they did for every fifteen minutes in a day. As for simultaneous activities, both main and simultaneous activity were asked. In some of the tables showing the results, Minor Groups are also regrouped by the methods of classification used in the Questionnaire A (20 groups in total) and by the EU Groups for

international comparison.

For enumeration see **Attached Table-2**, and for definition and entry example see **Attached Table-3**.

(22) Kind of day

The feature of the survey date is classified as follows (Multiple answers allowed).

- Travel (at least one overnight stay)
- Day excursion (more than half a day)
- Event, wedding or funeral (lasting over half a day)
- Business trip or training, etc.
- Under medical treatment
- Holiday or vacation, etc.
- Other

Tabulation is indicated by the following categories.

- Ordinary day ...Days with "Other" checked only
- Holiday or vacation...Days with "Holiday or vacation, etc." checked
- Working day ...Days with "Other" checked only for a working person
- No working day...Days with "Holiday or vacation, etc." checked for a working person

(23) Weather on this day

The weather of the survey date is classified as follows.

- Rained all day long
- Rained occasionally
- Not rained

(24) Use of the Internet

Use of the Internet were recorded by 15-minutes time slot.

(25) Place of participation

Place of participation were recorded in the following classifications by 15-minutes time slot.

- At home
- At school or work
- On travel
- Other

(26) Person(s) being together

Persons being together were recorded in the following classifications by 15-minutes time slot. "Being together" means that the person was so near as to talk with the respondent. The case when there was nobody near whom the respondent knew, or the respondent was asleep, was recorded as "alone".

- Alone
- With father
- With mother
- With son(s) or daughter(s)
- With spouse

- With other family member(s)
- With other person(s) from work , school , etc.

Father, mother, child(ren), spouse and other family member(s) are not necessarily those present in the same household.

(27) Type of average

In regard to time use per day, two types of averages are computed in terms of persons covered; namely "average for all persons" and "average for participants in the activity".

"Average for all persons" is computed by taking all persons as the denominator population regardless of whether or not they reported doing the activity.

To compute the "average for participants in the activity", only the persons who reported doing the activity are included in the denominator population.

In terms of the day of the week, three kinds of averages are computed, namely each day of the week, "weekday" and "weekly average".

"Weekly average"=

$$\frac{(\text{Monday average} + \dots + \text{Sunday average})}{7}$$

When there is no subject of the survey with the attribute in question on a certain day of the week, calculation is made as follows.

- Weekly average time spent on activities for all persons

$$\frac{(5 \times \text{Weekday average} + \text{Saturday average} + \text{Sunday average})}{7}$$

Note : When there is no subject of the survey with the attribute in question during weekdays, and on Saturday and Sunday, "..." is shown instead of making calculation.

- Weekly average time spent on activities for participants in the activity

$$\frac{(\text{Monday average} + \dots + \text{Sunday average})^*}{7}$$

The number of the day with participants in the activity from Monday to Sunday

* :only the day(s) with participants in the activity

(28) Participation rate in the activity

$$\frac{\text{Participants in the activity}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100 (\%)$$