

Explanation of Terms (Questionnaire B)

1. Characteristics of Individuals

(1) Age

Age is calculated in completed years on October 20, 2011.

(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, 2011.

- Graduated persons
 - Elementary school or junior high school
 - High school
 - Junior college or technological college
 - College or university
 - Graduate school
- Persons attending school
 - Elementary school
 - of which 5th grade
 - of which 6th
 - Junior high school
 - 1st grade
 - 2nd
 - 3rd
 - High school
 - 1st grade
 - 2nd
 - 3rd
 - Junior college or technological college
 - College or university
 - Graduate school
- Persons never attended school

Schools covered in this survey include elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools, junior colleges, colleges or universities, and graduate schools, as well as those which provide education based on the same entrance requirements and course terms and enable students to obtain an equivalent qualification to a graduate from any of the above schools.

Schools, such as preparatory schools, dressmaking schools, culinary schools, language schools, and employee training centers, are excluded.

Vocational schools and miscellaneous educational institutions are classified based on entrance requirements and course terms as follows:

Specialized courses of vocational schools (vocational college)	
Those which require students to be a new-education-system high school graduate for admission and to complete a course of study over 4 years or more, and which enable them to obtain an advanced diploma*	College or university
Those which require students to be a new-education-system high school graduate for admission and to complete a course of study over 2 years or more, and which enable them to obtain a diploma	Junior college or technical college
Advanced courses of vocational schools (upper secondary vocational schools)	
Those which require students to be a junior high school graduate for admission and to complete a course of study over 3 years or more	High school
Miscellaneous educational institutions	
Those which require students to be a new-education-system high school graduate for admission and to complete a course of study over 2 years or more	Junior college or technical college
Those which require students to be a junior high school graduate for admission and to complete a course of study over 3 years or more	High school

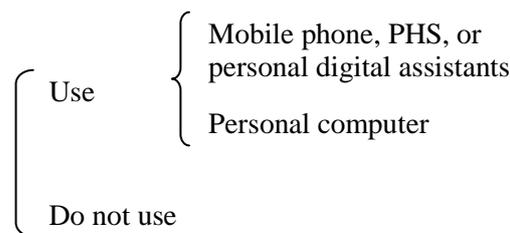
Note:

*Those who have completed the course in March 2006 or before are classified as a graduate from "junior college or technical college".

(4) Use of information related equipment

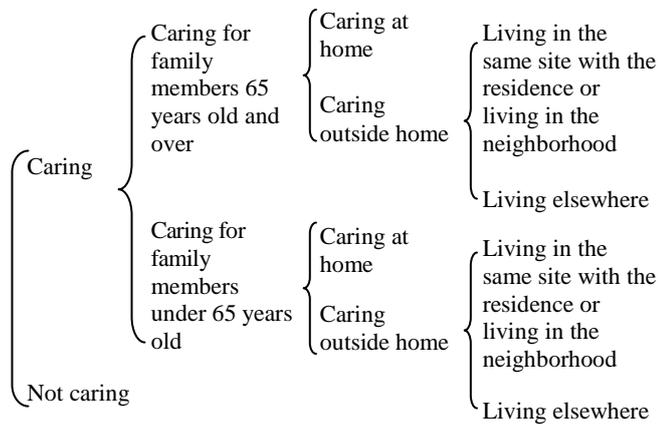
This is classified as follows according to whether the respondent usually uses mobile phones, personal computers or other information related equipment for oneself.

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



(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.



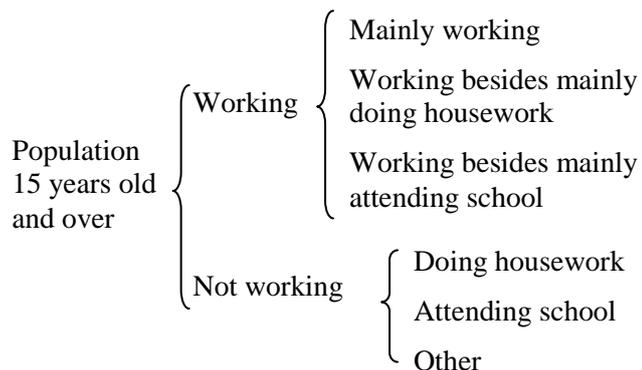
“Caring” refers to helping a person to have a meal, take a bath, dress, move or do other daily movements.

“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.

Family workers are classified as “working” as long as they usually continue working regardless of whether they work without pay.

Persons who are absent from work temporarily by taking 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 or do not have a job, or those who help family businesses at busy times only, persons who generally work for 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 enterprises, companies, corporations, associations or the government
- Director of company or organization, etc. ... Presidents, managing directors or auditors of companies, directors or supervisors of associations, public interest corporation or independent administrative agencies, etc.
- Self-employed with employees ... Self-employed workers who employ one or more employees in their enterprises
- Self-employed without employees ... Self-employed workers who run their own businesses alone or only with the family members
- Family workers... Persons who help family businesses without pay as a shop attendant in a privately-owned shop, a farm helper on a farm, and so on
- Pieceworkers at home ... Persons who stay at home and do piece work for which materials are supplied without the need for fixed large equipment.

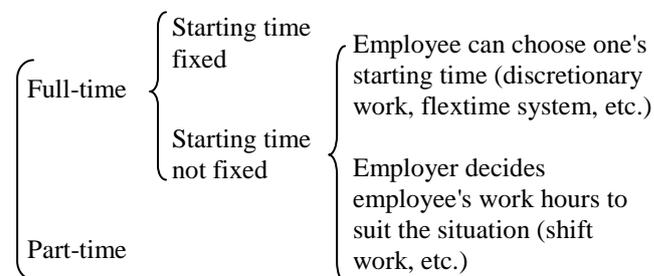
(8) Form of employment

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

- Regular staff
- Part-time workers
- “Arubaito”
- Contract employee
- Temporary employee
- Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency
- Other

(9) Working-time arrangement

Employees are classified according to working-time arrangements as follows.



- Full-time: Predetermined working hours per week are about 40 hours (e.g. 8 hours a day, 5 days a week).
- Part-time: Predetermined working hours per week are short (e.g. 6 hours a day, or 8 hours a day, 3 days a week).

(10) Paid holidays spent each year

Employees are classified according to whether they have annual paid leave, and if any, according to the number of days of annual paid leave they have actually taken during the past year (October 20, 2010 – October 19, 2011).

However, those who have engaged in work for less than one year or who have taken a long leave during the past year due to child care, caring, or treatment for disease are classified as “other”.

(11) Occupation

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

Please refer to “Attached Table 1: Correspondence Table of Occupational Classification between the 2011 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities, and the 2010 Population Census (Major Groups)”.

(12) Usual working hours per week

Working persons are classified according 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.

(13) Desirable working hours per week

Regarding working persons, desirable working hours are classified according to how many hours per week respondents desire to work if they can be chosen.

(14) Usual state of health

The statement that most accurately describes the usual state of health should be chosen from the following items.

- Good
- Fair
- Not good
- Poor

(15) Annual income or profit from work of each household member

The annual income or profit from work of each household member refers to an income earned from work (tax included) during the past year (October 20, 2010 – October 19, 2011).

For self-employed workers, it refers to operating profits calculated by deducting necessary expenses from sales.

For persons who got a new job during the past year, it should be the estimated income on the assumption that they will continue to work for a year based on the income earned from when they started to work up to the present date.

(16) 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

(17) 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.

(18) 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

(19) Type of one-person household

One-person household is classified as follows.

- Persons temporary (more than 3 months) living away from his/her household on business
- Other

(20) 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

(21) 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".

(22) Possession of car(s)

Cars used only for business are excluded.

(23) Annual income of the household

Annual income of the household is the total amount of income during the past year (from October 20, 2010 to October 19, 2011) 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.

For self-employed workers, it refers to operating profits calculated by deducting necessary expenses from sales.

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

(24) Use of caring assistance

Caring assistance refers to some help given by relatives living elsewhere, care services (visiting care and day care), 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

Daily activities were surveyed based on 15-minute time slots. The respondents classified and recorded their activities on the survey date. When the respondent was engaged in more than one activity at the same time, each activity was reported.

(25) Kind of activities

This is classified into 6 Major Groups, 22 Middle Groups and 90 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**.

(26) Kind of day

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

- Travel and excursion
- Event, wedding or funeral (lasting over half a day)
- Business trip or training, etc.
- Work at home
- Under medical treatment
- Holiday or vacation, etc.
- Leave for child rearing or taking care of a sick child
- Leave to take care of a family member
- 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

Tabulation is further indicated in combination with "Day of the week" by the following categories.

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

(27) Weather on this day

The weather of the survey date is classified as follows.

- Rained all day long
- Rained occasionally
- Not rained

(28) Use of the Internet

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

(29) Place of participation

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

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

(30) Person(s) being together

Persons being together were recorded in the following classifications by 15-minute 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.

(31) 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 sample 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 sample during weekdays, and on Saturday and Sunday, “...” is shown instead of making calculation.

- Weekly average time spent on activities for participants in the activity
(Monday average + + Sunday average)*

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

*Only the day(s) with participants in the activity

(32) Participation rate in the activity

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