

Explanation of Terms

Personal

1. Age

Age is counted in full years as of September 30, 2012.

2. Marital status

Persons currently with a wife or husband are considered to have a spouse, regardless of whether the marriage has been registered.

Never married

Persons never Married

Married

Persons having wife or husband

Widow(er)ed or divorced

Remain single now because of widow(er)ed or divorced.

3. Relationship to the head of household

The head of household

A representative of household

In cases where a person who is normally deemed to be the head of the household is absent from for 3 months or more because, for example, of work, a transfer away from home or hospitalization, one of the household members should be named the head of household without fail by selecting, for instance, his/her spouse to be one as the case may be.

Relatives

Household members related to the head of household

Spouse of the head

Wife or husband of the head of household

Other relatives

Related members other than spouse of the head of household

Non relatives

Household members other than relatives, such as live-in single employees who engage in housework or business operation.

4. Education

The subjects are classified into “**Graduated from school**”, “**Attending school**”, and “**Never attended school**”, according to whether they attend school or not as of the survey date (October 1, 2012). Further, “Graduated from school” and “Attending school” are classified into six categories: “**Primary school or junior high school**”, “**Senior high school**”, “**Professional training college**”, “**Junior college**”, “**College or university**”, and “**Graduate school**”.

Schools which have the same entrance requirements and course years as the above schools as well as enable students to acquire the equivalent qualification are classified into each of the corresponding categories.

“Specialized training colleges/miscellaneous schools” are classified as follows:

Specialized training college/miscellaneous schools	Category
Specialized training college's post-secondary course (professional training college)	
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 1 year or more and less than 2 years	Senior high school
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 2 years or more and less than 4 years	Professional training college
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 4 years and over ^{Note)}	College or university

Specialized training college's upper secondary course (upper secondary specialized training school)	
Courses which accept junior high school graduates, and whose term is 3 years and over	Senior high school
Miscellaneous schools	
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 2 years and over	Junior college
Courses which accept junior high school graduates, and whose term is 3 years and over	Senior high school

Note) Persons who completed the course in or before March 2006 are classified under "Professional training college".

The above education categories do not apply to those aged 15 and over who never attended school, and only the total includes those people.

5. Type of income Sources

Regular income sources are classified as follows:

Wages/salaries: Incomes including salaries, wages, bonuses, and executive compensations that employees working at companies, corporate bodies, government and municipal offices, private concerns, etc., receive from their place of work

Business income (including farming): Incomes resulting from privately-managed businesses, such as private concerns and privately-managed farming, and incomes earned by self-employed persons, such as medical practitioners, lawyers, and writers

Piecework at home: Incomes earned by piecework done at home

Social security allowance

Pension/annuity: Incomes resulting from national pension (basic pension), employees' pension, mutual aid pension, corporate pensions (e.g. employees' pension fund, qualified retirement pension, defined contribution pension, and defined

benefit corporate pension), and retirement pension

Unemployment insurance: Employment insurance money received at the Public Employment Security Office

Other social security allowance: Incomes resulting from social security allowances other than "Pension/annuity" and "Unemployment insurance", such as public assistance

Remittance from relatives: Cost-of-living assistance almost regularly received from any relative or acquaintance living separately as a business bachelor or seasonal worker

Land/house rent: Incomes earned as rents for one's own houses and lands, which include house rents, room rents, ground rents, foregift, and rents paid by tenant farmers

Interest/dividend: Incomes including interests on bank deposits and loans, interests on public/corporate bonds, stock dividends, and license fees for copyrights and patent rights

Other: Incomes other than the above

Household

6. Household

Household refers to a person living alone or a group of two or more persons sharing a livelihood.

Households are as follows:

Ordinary household

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

Employees who are living by themselves with their employer's households are regarded as members of their employer's households.

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.

7. Family type of household

Households of the head of household and related members are classified as follows.

In this classification, “a couple” means the youngest couple in the household. If there are two or more couples, the youngest husband’s couple in the household refers to the youngest husband in the household. “Child(ren)” (never married) or “parent(s)” means that of the couple.

Household of a couple only

Household of a couple and parent(s)

Household of a couple and child(ren)

Household of a couple, child(ren) and parent(s)

Household of a parent and child(ren)

Single-mother household

Household of mother and her child(ren) less than 18 years old

Single-father household

Household of father and his child(ren) less than 18 years old

Household of brother or sister only

Regardless of marital status, if one’s spouse is not living together with them, it is considered to be “brother or sister”.

One-person household

See the above “6. Household”

Household of aged

- Household of male 65 years and over, female 60 years old and over
- Household of male 65 years old and over only
- Household of female 60 years old and over only, at least one of them is 65 years old and over
- Household of a person 65 years old and over

8. Income of household

Income of household is the sum (including taxes) of annual income (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012) that the head of household, spouse of the head and other relatives earned.

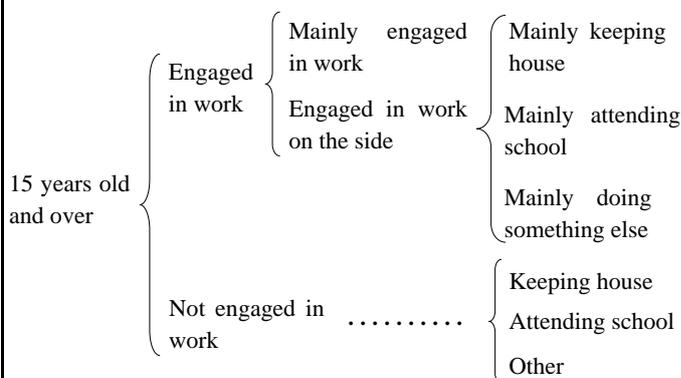
In this category, following money is not included.

- Money gotten from the sale of disposing estates such as land, house, and securities
- Money drawn from deposits and savings, etc
- Temporary income from inheritance, donation, retirement, etc

Employment Structure

9. Labour force status

Persons 15 years old and over are categorized as follows according to usual labour force status.



It is based on usual status in this survey, though the Population Census and the Labour Force Survey measure current status during one week in the end of the month.

Persons engaged in work

Persons who are usually working for financial reward and intend to continue working after the survey date (October 1, 2012), and those who have jobs but are absent from work at present.

When a member in a family engages in family-run business (privately-operated stores, factories, farms, etc.), it is considered that the member has done work for earning an income for the family even if the member receives no compensation for the work.

For persons whose usual labour force status cannot be clearly classified because they work on an irregular or occasional basis or help out with the family business only in the busy season, those who work 30 days or more in a year are generally considered as persons engaged in work.

Persons not engaged in work

Persons who are usually not working, namely those who never work usually; and those who work only temporarily.

10. Status in employment, Type of employment

Persons engaged in work are categorized as follows.

Self-employed workers

Persons who operate on their own. Included here are owners of private stores, factories and farms; physicians, lawyers, writers, housekeepers and suchlike. Self-employed workers are classified into the following three categories: “With employees”, “Without employees”, and “Doing piecework at home”.

With employees

Self-employed workers who usually employ one or more paid employees for their own business

Without employees

Self-employed workers who operate their own business on their own or with their family workers

Doing piecework at home

Persons who are furnished with job materials at their home and do piecework without hiring

extra hands or having such large-scale fixed facilities as workshops and stationary machines.

Family workers

Persons who are a family member of a self-employed worker and help out with the business run by the self-employed worker without compensation for the work

Employees

Persons employed by a private individual, company, corporate body, private concern, etc., such as office workers, corporate body staff, public servants, and employees in a private concern.

Executives of company or corporation

Persons who occupy the post of president, board member or auditor of a company, executive board members or auditor-secretaries of organizations, public interest corporations, or independent administrative corporations, etc.

According to names for types of employment used in each workplace, employees other than “Executives of company or corporation” are classified into seven categories: “Regular staffs”, “Part-time workers”, “Arbeit (temporary workers)”, “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employees”, “Entrusted employees”, and “Other”.

The six categories excluding “Regular staffs” are collectively described as “Irregular staffs”.

Regular staffs

Persons who are called “Regular employees”

Part-time workers

Persons who are called “Part-time workers” or name near them regardless of working hours or days

Arbeit (temporary workers)

Persons who are called “Arbeit” or name near them regardless of working hours or days

Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency

Persons who are employed and dispatched by a temporary labour agency in conformity with the “Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers” (Act No. 88 of 1985; hereinafter referred to as “Worker Dispatching Law”)

However, those who are engaged in the following types of work are not included:

- Harbor transportation work, construction work, security services, and medical care-related services
- Dispatched clerks at department stores
- Those who are introduced by private employment security offices or the Silver Human Resources Centers, or contracted for, or loaned.

Contract employees

Persons who hired to perform a specialized job under the terms of a contract and for a specified period of time

Entrusted employees

Persons who are called “Entrusted employees” or name near them regardless of labour conditions or duration of contract

Other

Other than the above

11. Whether employed with or without a definite contract term, length of contract term, and number of renewals of employment contract

As for whether employed with or without a definite contract term, persons engaged in work are classified three groups: “**With a definite contract term**”, “**Without a definite contract term (including lifetime employment)**”, and “**Not**

sure”. Further, according to the length of contract term, persons employed “With a definite contract term” are classified into six categories: “**Less than 1 month**”, “**1 month or over up to 6 months**”, “**Over 6 months up to 1 year**”, “**Over 1 year up to 3 years**”, “**Over 3 years up to 5 years**”, and “**Other**”.

For persons who continue to work in the same business establishment while having their employment contracts renewed repeatedly, the present contract term, not the aggregate length of terms since the first contract, is applied.

Number of renewals of employment contract

Persons who are employed with a definite contract term and have had their employment contracts renewed are asked to give the number of renewals.

12. Type of legal organization

About the organization except company, such as stock company, limited company, limited or unlimited liability partnerships, mutual insurance company, it classified as follows:

Unincorporated enterprise

Private enterprise’s Offices, Factories, Shops, Farmhouse, and Fisherman's house, etc.

Government

Government and municipal offices, national/public universities as educational foundations, independent administrative agency, and state-managed/publicly-managed institutions (primary schools, junior high schools, high schools, hospitals, etc., under public management).

Other corporation or organization

Health-care corporations, social welfare corporations, public corporations, government financial corporations, business unions, cooperative associations, credit cooperatives, trade unions, economic organizations, research organizations, private schools, supporter groups, etc.

13. Industry

Industries were determined according to the type of business of the establishment for which employees were actually working. However, dispatched workers from temporary labour agency under the Worker Dispatching Law are categorized according to the type of business of the establishment they were dispatched to.

The industrial classification has been compiled to match the Employment Status Survey in line with the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised in November 2007).

14. Occupation

Occupations have been categorized according to the type of work in which employed persons were actually engaged.

The occupational classification has been compiled to match the Employment Status Survey in line with the Japan Standard Occupational Classification (revised in December 2009).

15. Number of persons engaged in enterprise

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

But persons employed in the central or local governments are classified under the category of "Governments", regardless of employment size of enterprise.

16. Days worked per year, regularity of work and working hours per week

Working 200 days and over

Persons working 200 days over the year

Working less than 200 days

Persons working less than 200 days over the year

The persons working less than 200 days are classified according to the regularity of work as follows:

Regularly

Those who work almost regularly

Seasonally

Those who work only in a certain season due to the seasonal nature of their jobs (agriculture, fisheries, etc.)

Irregularly

This is a case where a person works only when finding a job or called for help in a pressing job.

A survey was conducted on the working hours per week of regularly employed workers from among those employed persons working 200 days and over and those working less than 200 days. The "Working hours per week" here indicate the actual working hours per week rather than those prescribed in working regulations, etc.

17. Income

When "Income" is referred to with no other details, it means the annual income (inclusive of tax) that workers ordinarily earn from their main jobs (excluding non-monetary income).

For persons who changed their job or took up their new job during the past year, the estimated income is calculated based on income from the day when they start a new job up to the present, assuming that they keep working for a year.

The number of family workers is included only in the total, not in each income category.

Income of self-employed workers

Revenue gained during the past year from business, namely gross sales less necessary associated expenses

Income of employees

Gross earnings inclusive of tax gained during the past year from wages, salaries, charges for labour, various allowances, bonuses and the like.

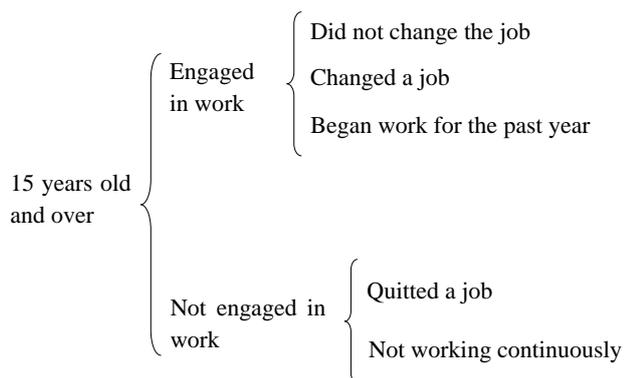
18. Second job

Jobs other than main job

When a person holds one or more second jobs, the major job among them determines his or her status in employment and the industrial category thereof.

19. Change of labour force status

Persons 15 years old and over were divided into the following categories according to change of their labour force status during the past year.



Did not change the job

Persons who were working a year ago at the same place (enterprise) as at present

Changed a job

Persons working at present at a different place (enterprise) a year ago

Began work for the past year

Persons who were not working a year ago, but took their present job during the past year

Quitted a job

Persons who were working a year ago, but quitted that job and are not working at present

Not working continuously

Persons not working a year ago and at present

Persons 15 years old and over were divided into the following categories according to the history of change of their labour force status.

Newly engaged in work

Working persons who had no job previously

Engaged in work who had a previous job

Working persons who had a previous job

Not engaged in work who had a previous job

Persons who had a previous job but are not working at present

Never had a job

Persons with no previous job and not working now

20. Duration engaged in work

“Duration engaged in work” refers to the length of years and engaged in the present job irrespective of change of workplace and job within the same enterprise.

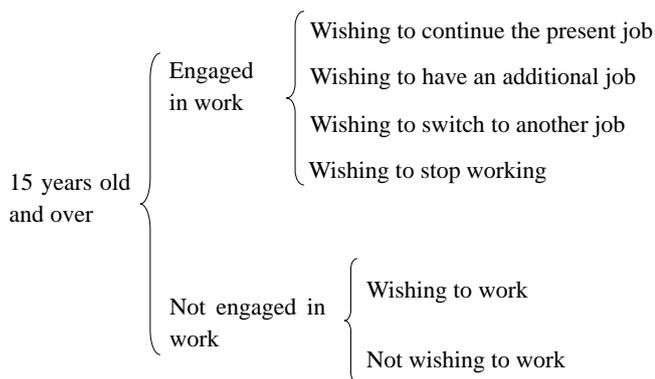
As to seasonally working persons, if they are engaged in the job every year, the period of leaving from the work during the off-season is also included in “Duration engaged in work”.

21. Previous job

Job engaged in prior to taking the present job, or in the case of persons who had a job and are currently not engaged in work, the job they quitted

22. Wish for work

Persons 15 years old and over were divided into the following categories according to their wishes regarding work.



Wishing to continue the present job

Persons who wish to continue the present job, excluding those who fall under “persons wishing to have an additional job” below

Wishing to have an additional job

Persons who wish to have another job in addition to their present one

Wishing to switch to another job

Persons who wish to leave their present job for another one

Wishing to stop working

Persons intending to leave their present job but with no intention to work further

Wishing to work

Persons who wish to work for earnings

Not wishing to work

Persons who have no intention of working

23. Wish for working hours

Persons engaged in work are classified according to their wishes regarding the working hours of their present job.

Not wishing to change

Persons who not wish to increase or to decrease work time

Wishing to increase

Persons who wish to increase work time

Wishing to decrease

Persons who wish to decrease work time

24. Reason for wishing to switch to another job

Reason why person wishes to change the present job.

Temporary job

In the event that the present job is temporary while seeking one’s preferred job.

Low wage or salary

In the event that the wage or salary earned from the present job is insufficient.

Slump in business and insecure future

In the event that the company’s future is considered uncertain, due to fears of bankruptcy, dismissal, etc. following a corporate restructuring or suchlike.

To prepare for mandatory retirement, or termination of employment contract

In the event of seeking to be reemployed prior to imminent retirement.

Long working hours or heavy physical strain

In the event that the physical strain is onerous due to extended working hours or excessive work load, or if severe mental stress due to excessive tension.

To make better use of own knowledge and skills

In the event that one’s own knowledge or skills are not sufficiently employed in the current job, or if the job is unsuited to one’s nature.

To increase leisure time

In the event you seek a new job with shorter working hours, in order to have more leisure time, for example, to study or take lessons.

Not having enough time to do housework

In the event that a person wishes to switch to another job because of the present circumstances related to housework (including childbearing,

childcare, and caring for an aged/sick family member), marriage, etc.

25. Status of job wished to take

Employment type sought by those who wish to switch to another job, those who wish to have an additional job among persons engaged in work, or those who are not engaged in work with wish to work are divided into eight categories, namely “Regular staffs”, “Part-time workers, *Arbeit* (temporary workers), “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employees”, “Self-employed workers”, “Wish to take over the family business”, “Doing piecework at home”, and “Other”.

However, those wishing to take a job as a company executive or suchlike are classified as “Other”.

26. Reason for wishing to work

The reason why a person not engaged in work is seeking a job to earn income is classified into eight categories: “**Being unemployed**”, “**Having graduated from school**”, “**Need to earn income**”, “**To make the best use of own knowledge and skills**”, “**To make a start in working life**”, “**Having sufficient time to take up a job**”, “**To keep good health**”, and “**Other**”.

27. Kind of job wished to take

The type of job sought by a person who is not engaged in work but wishes to work is classified into 11 categories: “**Manufacturing/ production processing work**”, “**Construction/mining work**”, “**Transport/ machine operation work**”, “**Business/sales job**”, “**Services job**”, “**Professional/technical job**”, “**Management job**”, “**Clerical job**”, “**Agriculture, forestry and fishery**

work”, “**Others (protected service job, etc.)**” and “**Not particular about the type of job**”.

28. Whether seeking a job

“Wishing to have an additional job” and “Wishing to switch to another job” among persons engaged in work, and “Wishing to work” among persons not engaged in work are classified into two categories: “**Seeking a job**” and “**Not seeking a job**” according to whether they are actually seeking a job or preparing for a job or not.

Methods used to seek or prepare a job include: application after looking at job information websites on the internet, classified sections of newspapers, and job advertisement magazines, application to public and private employment security offices, requesting others to find a job or waiting for the results, registering with a temporary labour agency and waiting for a job offer, and procurement of funds, resources and equipment to start a business.

29. Reason for not seeking a job

The reason why a person not engaged in work and not seeking a job is not engaged in any job-seeking activity is classified into 11 categories: “**Looked for a job but could not find any**”, “**Poor prospect of finding a desirable job**”, “**Have no confidence in own knowledge or skills**”, “**Childbearing/childcare**”, “**Caring an aged/sick family member**”, “**Illness/injury**”, “**Old age**”, “**Schooling**”, “**Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school**”, “**There is no need to hurry in finding a job member**”, and “**Other**”.

30. Duration of seeking a job

Duration persons with no jobs do any job seeking activities or preparing to start businesses.

31. Reason for Not Wishing to Work

“Reason for Not Wishing to Work” refers to the reason why a person who has been jobless has no wish to get any job for earnings.

Caring an aged/ sick family member

This is a case where a person needs to give some help to his/her family members in daily life and therefore has no wish to get a job.

Housework (excluding childbearing/ childcare / caring an aged/ sick family member)

This is a case where a person has to do such housework as cooking and washing, and therefore has no wish to get a job.

Illness/ injury

This is a case where a person has no wish to get a job because of his or her state of illness, recuperation, etc.

Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school

This is a case where a person studies at home or a library for entering the next stage of education, acquiring a qualification, etc., and therefore has no wish to get a job.

Others

This is a case where a person has no wish to get a job for a reason other than the above reasons.

32. Reason for leaving the previous job

The reason why a person quit the previous job is classified into cases due to the job, and cases due to causes other than the job.

Cases due to the job are classified into involuntary reasons such as “**Company bankruptcy/ business closed down**” and “**Personnel retrenchment/compensated early retirement**”, and voluntary reasons such as “**Business slump/insecurity about the future**”, “**Low income**”, “**Unsatisfactory working**

conditions” and “**Did not like**”, and “**Temporary job**”.

33. When left the previous job

Time when a person engaged in work who had a previous job and a person not engaged in work who had a previous job left the previous job.

34. Duration of leaving the previous job

Duration from when a person who changed a job left the previous job until starting the current job.

35. First Job

“First job” means the job that a person takes for the first time in his or her career. A part-time job, etc., that was managed during schooling, however, is not regarded as “first job” mentioned here.

36. Training or Self-Development

This means training or self-enlightenment to be made good use for jobs that were implemented since October 1, 2011.

On-job Training

The training that is planned directly by the place of work (or an institution closely related to the place of work, e.g., a training institute that is related to a parent company, to a subsidiary, or to the place of work). Training carried out in a training institution other than the place of work is also included in this category.

Lectures at a university/graduate school

Training by attending lectures at universities and graduate schools.

Courses of a special training school/ miscellaneous school

Training by attending lectures at vocational schools and miscellaneous schools (e.g., English conversation schools)

Courses of an occupational skills development institution

Training by attending public vocational ability development institutions, such as polytechnic schools, polytechnic colleges, polytechnic universities, ability gardens, and polytechnic schools for handicapped people.

Observation of training sessions/seminars

Training by attending seminars and lecture classes.

Participation in study sessions/workshops

Training by participating in workshops and colloquiums regardless of whether the workshops and colloquiums are held in the place of work or in other places (voluntary study sessions are not included).

Correspondence courses

Training by taking a correspondence course (excluding the senior high school, college or university curriculum)

Self-educational/self-learning

Studying on one's own without seeking teaching by others. Studying by oneself to learn a job under instruction from the place of work is included in this category.

Other

This is a case that does not come under any one of the above cases. For example, taking a private lesson, participating in a voluntary study session, etc., are included in this case.

Of which Received public financial support

Training that is carried out voluntarily with aid from public institutions associated with the government or local public bodies.

Moving place of Residence

37. When started living at present address

Time when persons start living at the present address

38. Reason for changing address

The reason why a person decided to live at the present address is classified into convenience of own job, and any other reason

(For the convenience of own job)

Cases related to the convenience of own job are classified into four categories: **“Taking up a job”**, **“Quit a job”**, **“Due to transference”**, and **“Other”**.

(Other reasons than the convenience of own job)

Cases due to any other reason are classified into six categories: **“For the convenience of family member’s job”**, **“Attending school”**, **“Marriage”**, **“For child(ren)’s rearing/education”**, **“For an aged/sick family member’s care”**, and **“Other”**.

39. Address before changing address

Address at which a person lived before living at the present address

Child care and family care

40. State of child care

Providing child care

The term “Providing child care” means persons providing care for preschool-age child(ren) (infant(s) below school age) on a daily basis, including the kinds of care shown below. However, persons providing care for grandchild(ren), nephew(s)/niece(s) and younger brother(s)/sister(s) are not included in this category.

When it is not possible to clearly determine whether persons provide child care on a daily basis, cases where they provide child care for 30 days or more in a year are considered as “Providing child care” for the sake of convenience.

- Change of a baby’s diaper
- Baby sitting
- Pick-up/drop-off, attending and watching over preschool-age child(ren), and tending to their study, play, practice for afterschool activities, etc.
- Attendance at a parent meeting for preschool-age child(ren)

<Kind of childcare leave system, etc.>

Persons who used systems for childcare leave, etc., are classified according to the kind of system used (leave taken) as follows:

Persons who took annual paid leave are not included.

Childcare leave*

System in which a person can take childcare leave until their child(ren) become(s) 1 year old

Short hours*

System in which a person can reduce their regular working hours per day, or their regular days or hours of work per week or month, to provide care for child(ren) aged less than 3 (including the alternate-day shift system and a system that allows work only on certain days of the week)

Sick/injured child care leave*

System in which a person can take leave for up to 5 days a year per child in order to take care of his/her sick or injured preschool-age child(ren)

Other

System which does not fall under any of the above systems, such as employer’s (company’s) original system

(Systems marked with * are based on the Act on the Welfare of Workers Who Take Care of Children or Other Family Members Including Child Care and

Family Care Leave (Act No. 76 of 1991; hereinafter referred to as “Care Leave Act”).)

41. State of family care

Providing family care

The term “Providing family care” means persons assisting their family members in bathing, changing clothes, toileting, moving, eating, etc., on a daily basis, and such family members include those who are not certified as being in need of care under the Nursing Care Insurance System and those not living in the same house. However, those providing care for a family member who is temporarily confined to bed due to the treatment of disease, etc., are not included in this category.

When it is not possible to clearly determine whether persons provide family care on a daily basis, cases where they provide family care for 30 days or more per year are considered as “Providing family care” for the sake of convenience.

<Kind of family care leave system, etc.>

Persons who used systems for family care leave, etc., are classified according to the kind of systems used (leave taken) as follows:

Persons who took annual paid leave are excluded.

Family care leave*

System in which a person can take leave for up to 93 days in total per family member in need of care

Short hours*

System in which a person can reduce their regular working hours per day or their regular days or hours of work per week or month to provide care for family member(s) in need of care (including the alternate-day shift system and a system that allows work only on certain days of the week)

Nursing leave*

System in which a person can take leave for up to 5 days per year, per family member, in order to take care of their family members in need of care

Other

System which does not fall under any of the above systems, such as employer's (company's) original system

(Systems marked with * are based on the "Care Leave Act").

Impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake on job

42. Whether job affected from the earthquake by primary damage

Affected

The term "Affected" means persons whose job was affected directly by the Great East Japan Earthquake and the subsequent tsunami which occurred on March 11, 2011, as well as aftershocks and the accident of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (e.g., cases where their business offices were closed due to the earthquake or tsunami, cases where equipment and facilities in their offices were damaged, and cases where their offices were designated as an evacuation zone).

However, it does not include persons whose job was affected from planned power outage, harmful rumors deriving from the nuclear power station accident, etc., a "mood of voluntary restraint", indirect damage such as supply-chain disruption, and the situation where it was temporarily difficult to go home from work or school.

Persons whose job was affected by the above direct damage are classified into three categories: "Lost own job", "Took a leave of absence", and "Other".

Lost own job: Persons who lost their job (including those who discontinued business)

Took a leave of absence: Persons who took a leave of absence from work (including those who had their business temporarily closed)

Other: Persons who were affected in ways other than losing their job and taking a leave of absence, such as shortening of working hours and reduction in income

Not affected

Persons who had an occupation at the time but were not affected directly by the Great East Japan Earthquake, or who were affected directly by the earthquake but whose job was not affected

Had no occupation at the time

Persons who had no occupation when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred

43. Evacuation

The term "Evacuated" means persons who were forced to live in an evacuation center, relative's or acquaintance's home, temporary housing, etc., due to the effect of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

However, it does not include persons who were temporarily evacuated to another place only to avoid risks, or who had difficulty returning home and were temporarily evacuated to a waiting shelter to wait for recovery of the transportation system.

Currently on evacuation

Persons who were evacuated due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and are on evacuation as of October 1, 2012

Moved after the earthquake

Persons who had been evacuated due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and later changed address, and live in a residence other than at the evacuated residence as of October 1, 2012

Returned to the evacuated residence

Persons who were evacuated due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and live in the evacuated residence as of October 1, 2012

44. Address at the time of the earthquake

Place where persons lived when the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred