

IV Explanation of Terms

Personal

1. Age

Age is counted in full years as of September 30, 2007.

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

Persons 15 years old and over are classified into “Attending school”, “Graduated from school” and “Never attended”, according to whether they attend school or not.

Further, “Attending school” or “Graduated from school” are classified into six categories.

Primary school or junior high school

Senior high school

Vocational school

Junior college

College or university

Graduate school

Those who have equivalent qualification of the above-mentioned levels are classified into each of the corresponding categories.

Those categories do not apply to those who never attended school, and only the total includes those people on the tables by education.

Household

5. 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.

6. 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 “5. 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

7. Income of household

Income of household is the sum (including taxes) of annual income (October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007) that the head of household, spouse of the head and other relatives earned. Persons 15 years old and over are classified as follows according to the usual labour force status.

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

Type of household income sources

Household income sources are classified as follows:

Wages or salaries

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

Profit from own farm

Incomes resulting from privately-managed farming. Farming mentioned here includes cultivating farm products, raising livestock, and farming under contract.

Profit from own non-farm business

Other business incomes include incomes resulting from privately-managed businesses except farming, such as private concerns, and incomes earned by self-employed persons, such as medical practitioners, lawyers, and writers.

Piecework at home

Incomes earned by piecework done at home.

Land rent or house rent

Incomes generally 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 or dividend

Incomes including interests on bank deposits and loans, interests on public/corporate bonds, stock dividends, and license fees for copy rights and patent rights.

Annuities or pensions

Incomes resulting from public pensions and corporate pensions (qualified retirement pension, etc.) including public employee’s pension, old-age basic pension, public servant mutual aid association pension, retirement pension, old-age pension, disability pension, and survivor’s pension.

Unemployment insurance benefit

Employment insurance money received at the Public Employment Security Office.

Remittance from relatives, etc.

Living expenses that are sent almost regularly from a relative or acquaintance who lives and works away from home or at a distant post alone.

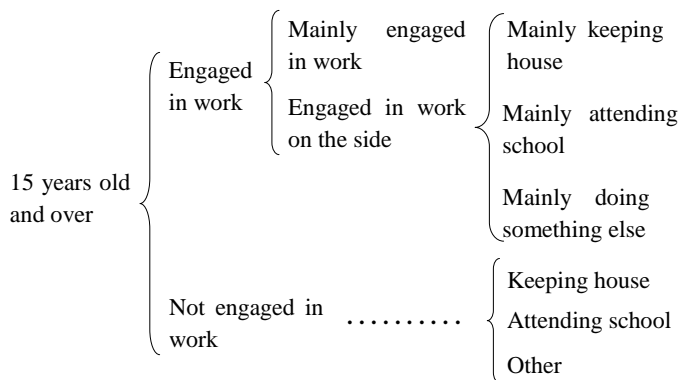
Other

Incomes other than the above incomes, such as public assistance.

Employment Structure

8. 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, 2007), 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.

Persons not engaged in work

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

9. Status in 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.

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

Family members of self-employed workers engaged in businesses operated by these self-employed workers. In principle, family workers work without pay. Persons with minimal earnings of pocket money level are also considered family workers.

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.

Executive of company or corporation

Persons who are in managerial positions at companies and various corporate bodies, such as presidents, directors, and auditors.

Ordinary employees

Employees other than executives, "Temporary employees" and "Daily employees"

Temporary employees

Those who are employed on a contract of employment for a term of a month or more but less than a year

Daily employees

Those who are employed on a daily basis or on a contract of employment for a term of less than a month

10. Type of employment

Employees other than “Executive of company or corporation” are divided into seven categories according to the type their employment takes, namely “Regular staffs”, “Part-time workers”, “*Arbeit* (temporary workers)”, “Dispatched workers from temporary labour agency”, “Contract employees”, “Entrusted employees”, and “Other”.

“Regular staffs” are expressed as “Regular employees”, the other six classifications are considered as “Irregular employees”.

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

Worker employed and dispatched by temporary labour agency which is provided by Worker Dispatching Law

But those who are engaged in the following types of work are not deemed to be, namely “Harbor transportation work”, “Construction work”, “Security services”, “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, etc.

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. 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 organization

Public corporation, Financial corporation, Enterprise cooperatives, Cooperative associations, Credit cooperatives, Trade unions, Business and professional associations, Research organizations, Private school, and supporters organizations, etc.

12. 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 March 2002).

13. 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 1997).

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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. The number of family workers is included in the total.

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. (Earnings in kind are excluded.)

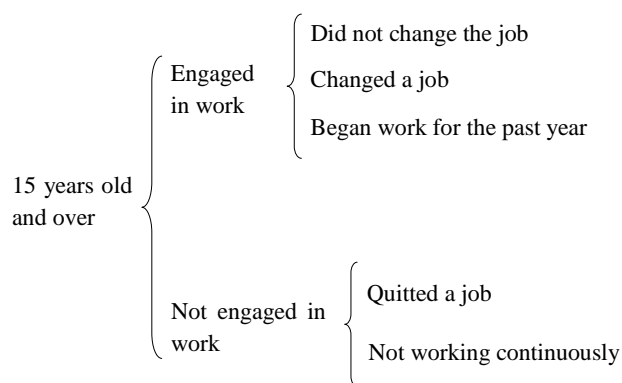
17. Second job

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.

18. 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

19. 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”.

20. Previous job

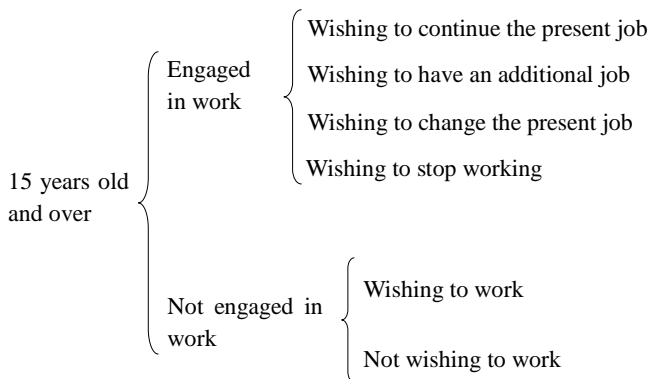
The job engaged in prior to taking the present job. The previous job here is defined as the job engaged in up to one year ago for “Changed a job”, and “Quitted a job”, while for “Did not change the job”, “Began work for the past year”, and “Not working continuously”, the previous job is defined as one which they left more than a year ago. “Engaged in work who had a previous job”, and “Not engaged in work who had a previous job”, the previous job is defined.

21. Reason to work

Reason to work of the present job are divided into nine categories, namely “Unemployed”, “Left school”, “Need to earn income”, “To practice ability”, “To participate in society”, “To use spare time”, “To keep good health”, “This job was better in conditions”, and “Other”.

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 change the present 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 who are willing to continue the present job 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 change the present 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 uncertain 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.

Retiring age or the term of your employment agreement ended

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 my 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.

To do housework

This is a case where a person wishes to make a job change to get another job because of the present circumstances related to housework (including child caring, and nursing the sick, invalid, etc.), marriage, etc.

25. Status of job wished to take

Employment type sought by those who want to change their job, those who want additional employment, or those who are unemployed 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

Reason why unemployed person are seeking a job are divided into eight categories, namely "Unemployed", "Left school", "Need to earn income", "To practice ability", "To participate in society", "To use spare time", "To keep good health", and "Other".

27. Kind of job wished to take

Type of job sought by those who want to work among those who are unemployed are divided into ten categories, namely "Manufacturing, production process", "Construction, labour", "Transportation, communication", "Sales", "Service", "Professional, technical work", "Management", "Clerical work", "Other (security, etc.)", and "Wish to have any kind of job".

However, those wishing to take a job as an agriculture and forestry work are classified as "Other".

28. Whether seeking a job

"Wishing to have an additional job", and "Wishing to change the present job" among persons engaged in work, and "Wishing to work" among persons not engaged in work were divided into two categories, namely "Seeking a job" and "Not seeking a job" according to whether they were actually seeking a job or preparing for a job.

Methods used to seek a job are as follows:

- Application to the public employment security office
- Direct application to a prospective employer
- Consultation with school or acquaintances, etc.
- Application by looking at classified advertisement, recruiting magazines, etc.
- Procured business funds

29. Reason for not seeking a job

Reason why not seeking a job are divided into ten categories, namely “Sought in vain”, “Poor prospect of finding”, “Not self-confident in own knowledge or skill”, “Illness or injury”, “Old age”, “Continuation of work not likely owing to housekeeping, child care or attending school”, “Caring aged or sick family member”, “Not urgent need”, “Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school” 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.

Care for an aged or sick family member

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

Housework (except childcare and care for an aged or 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

Reason why a person left the previous job, classified into cases caused by the job, and cases with causes other than the job.

Cases caused by the job are classified with involuntary reasons as “Personnel retrenchment or encouraged retirement”, and “Bankruptcy or close down of office”, and voluntary reasons as “Slump in business and uncertain future”, “Temporary job”, “Low wage or salary”, “Bad work condition”, “Did not like”, and “A family member's changing a job, being transferred or relocation of the establishment”.

33. When left the previous job

Time when those who changed or quit a job and are not engaged in work 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. Labour Force Status of the Last Week of Sept.

Classification is made on whether a person has done any job during the last week in September, regardless of the normal state of employment.

37. Training or Self-Development

This means training or self-enlightenment to be made good use for jobs that were implemented since October 1, 2006.

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 or graduate school

Training by attending lectures at universities and graduate schools.

Courses of a special training school or 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 and seminars

Training by attending seminars and lecture classes.

Participation in study sessions and 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 correspondence course.

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.

Received public financial support

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

38. Address of a Year ago

The place a person had lived in until a year ago.