

Explanation of Terms

Personal

1. Age

Age is counted in full years as of September 30, 2017.

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

Widowed or divorced

Remain single now because of widowed 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 “**Preschooler**”, according to whether they attend school or not as of the survey date (October 1, 2017). However, "Preschooler" were included only in the total number, not categorized individually.

Furthermore, “Graduated from school” and “Attending school” were classified into the following nine categories:

- **Primary school or junior high school**
- **Senior high schools**
- **Professional training college (1 year or more but less than 2 years)**
- **Professional training college (2 years or more but less than 4 years)**
- **Professional training college (4 years or more)**
- **Junior college**
- **College of technology**
- **College or university**
- **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 colleges / miscellaneous schools	Data Categories	
	2017 (Note1)	2012
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 but less than 2 years	Professional training college (1 year or more but less than 2 years)	Senior high school
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 2 years or more but less than 4 years	Professional training college (2 years or more but less than 4 years)	Professional training college
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 4 years or more ^{Note2)}	Professional training college (4 years or more)	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 or more	Senior high school	Senior high school
Miscellaneous schools		
Courses which accept only new senior high school graduates, and whose term is 2 years or more	Junior college	Junior college or college of technology
Courses which accept junior high school graduates, and whose term is 3 years or more	Senior high school	Senior high school

(Note 1) The 2017 figures in the statistical table 210-1 (results for JAPAN) are based on the 2012 data categories.

(Note 2) Persons having graduated from schools until March 2006 were categorized into "Professional training college (2 years or more but less than 4 years)" for 2017 figures, but those were classified "Professional training college" for 2012 figures.

5. Type of income sources

Regular income sources are classified as follows: Incidentally, the total number includes no income.

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 governmental 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 refers to the youngest couple 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

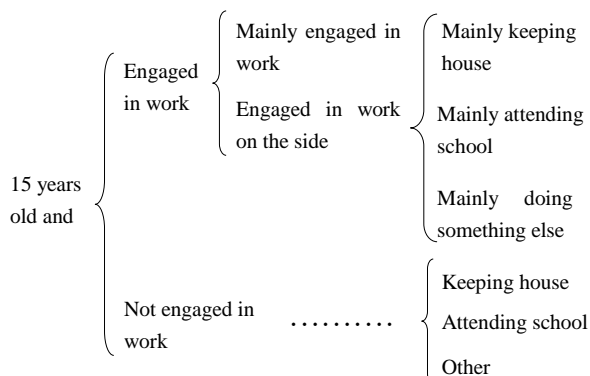
Income of household is the sum (including taxes) of annual income (October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2017) that the head of household, spouse of the head and other relatives earned.

Also, periodic incomes such as pension and governmental pension are included, but incomes from selling assets such as properties, residences, and securities, realization of proprietary property such as withdrawal of deposits or savings, and temporary incomes such as inheritance, donation and retirement are not included.

Employment Structure

9. Labour force status, working mainly or partly

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, 2017) 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 company, organization, a private individual, government and municipal offices, private concern, etc., such as office workers, employees of organization, 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 incorporated administrative agencies, 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)

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 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. Starting business

Among "Self-employed workers" and "Executive of company or corporation" those who started a business for themselves were called "Starting a business for oneself".

12. Employed with or without a definite contract term, a term per contract and number of renewals of employment contract

Employed with or without a definite contract term were clarified into three categories, "Without a definite term (including lifetime employment)", "With a definite term" and "Not sure". Furthermore, persons with "With a definite term" were categorized into the following 8 groups according to the term per contract:

- **Less than 1 month**
- **1 month or over up to 3 months**
- **Over 3 months 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**
- **Over 5 years**
- **The period not sure**

For persons who continue to work in the same business establishment while having their employment contracts renewed repeatedly, the last 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.

13. 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. (In case statistical tables include "Family workers" and "Doing piecework at home", their legal organization classifies this category.)

Government

Government and municipal offices, national / public universities as educational foundations, incorporated administrative agencies 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.

14. Industry

Industries were categorized by the type of business of the establishment where persons engaged in work were actually working.

However, dispatched workers from temporary labour agency were categorized depending on the type of business of the establishment where they were dispatched.

The industrial classification has been compiled to match the Employment Status Survey in line with the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (revised in October 2013).

15. Occupation

Occupations were determined by the type of work actually engaged in by persons engaged in work.

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

16. 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, central branch, branch offices, branch shops, factories, sales offices and so on.

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

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

The days worked per year refers to the number of days for which a person engages in mainly work per year. The persons whose annual working days are less than 200 are classified into the following three groups based on the regularity of work:

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.

Also, we surveyed the working hours per week for persons whose working days are 200 days and over per year and persons who work almost regularly. The working hours per week here indicate the actual usually working hours per week rather than those prescribed in working regulations, etc.

18. 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.

Among the statistical tables tabulated by income, those covering family workers include family workers 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.

19. Reason to work

Reasons why persons taking up the current job are classified into the following nine categories:

- **Being unemployed**
- **Having graduated from school**
- **Needed to earn income**
- **Wanted to make the best use of my knowledge and skills**
- **Wanted to make a start in working life**
- **Had sufficient time to take up a job**
- **Wanted to maintain health**
- **This job has better conditions**
- **Other**

20. Reason to work in the current employment status (irregular staffs only)

Reasons for choosing the current types of employment are classified into the following seven categories:

- **For working at convenient times**
- **For supplementing family income or earning school expense**
- **For housework, child-rearing or nursing care**
- **For short commute time**
- **For utilizing specialized skills**
- **Not obtaining a job as a regular employee**
- **Other**

21. Whether adjusting working hours and days (irregular staffs only)

Depending on whether irregular staffs are adjusting their working hours or days to keep their income below a certain amount, they were

divided into "Adjusting working hours and days" and "Not adjusting working hours and days."

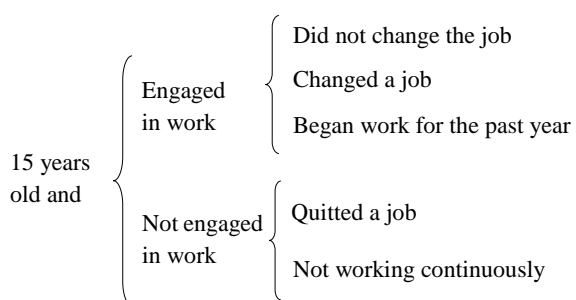
22. Secondary job

Jobs other than main job

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

23. 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 as at present

Changed a job

Persons working at present at a different place 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

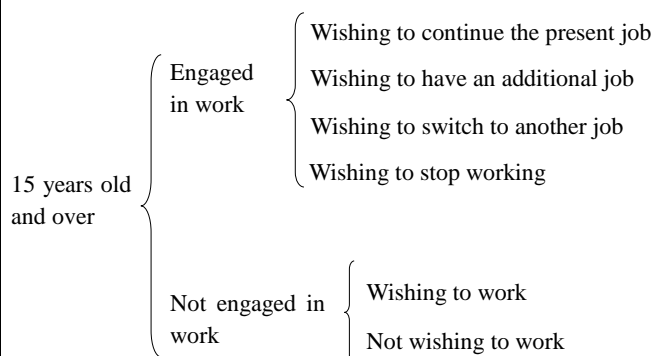
24. Duration engaged in work

It refers to the period after starting work for the current job. Even if they change their workplace or profession within the same enterprise, the period defines from the time starting work for it.

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".

25. 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 "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

26. Wish for working hours

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

To remain the same

Persons who do not want to change work time

Wishing to increase

Persons who want to increase work time to increase income, for instance

Wishing to reduce

Persons who want to decrease work time to increase leisure time, for instance

27. 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.

Income is small

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 excessive work load such as extended working hours, 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, caring an aged and caring sick family member), marriage, etc.

28. Status of job wished to take

Types of employment were wished to take by "Wishing to have an additional job" and "Wishing to switch to another job" among persons engaged in work, or "Wishing to work" among persons not engaged in work are divided into eight categories:

- **Regular staffs**
- **Part-time workers, arbeit (temporary workers)**
- **Dispatched workers from temporary**

labour agency

- **Contract employees**
- **Self-employed worker**
- **Wish to take over the family business**
- **Doing piecework at home**
- **Other**

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

29. Reason for wishing to work

The reason why a person not engaged in work is wishing a job to earn income is classified into following eight categories:

- **Being unemployed**
- **Having graduated from school**
- **Need to earn income**
- **Want to make the best use of own knowledge and skills**
- **Want to make a start in working life**
- **Have sufficient time to take up a job**
- **Want to maintain health**
- **Other**

30. Kind of job wished to take

The type of job sought by a person wishing to work is classified into following 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**
- **Farming, forestry and fishery work**
- **Others (protected service job, etc.)**
- **Not particular about the type of job**

31. 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.

32. Reason for not seeking a job

The reasons why persons seeking a job among persons wishing to work didn't do any job-seeking activity are classified into following 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**
- **Other**

33. Duration of seeking a job

It refers to the period from the time when persons seeking a job among persons wishing to

work began to search for work or to prepare for starting business, until the time of the survey.

34. Reason for not wishing to work

The reasons why persons not engaged in work have no wish to get any job for earnings are classified into following 11 categories:

- **Childbearing / childcare**
- **Caring an aged / sick family member**
- **Housework (excluding childbearing / childcare / caring an aged / sick family member)**
- **Attending a school**
- **Illness / injury**
- **Old age**
- **Concentrating on study in order to enter a college or obtain a qualification without attending a school**
- **Doing volunteer activities**
- **Have no confidence to do a job**
- **Other**
- **No special reason**

35. 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.

(NOTE) Only persons having left the previous job after 1988 would be classified the following categories. Duration engaged in work of the previous job; reason for leaving the previous job; status in employment and type of employment of the previous job; employed with or without a definite contract term of the previous job; industry of the previous job; and occupation of the previous job.

36. Reason for leaving the previous job

The reason why a person quit the previous job is classified into following 15 categories;

- **Company bankruptcy / business closed down**
- **Personnel retrenchment / compensated early retirement**
- **Business slump / insecurity about the future**
- **Mandatory retirement**
- **Termination of employment contract**
- **Low income**
- **Unsatisfactory working conditions**
- **Marriage**
- **Childbearing / childcare**
- **Caring an aged / sick family member**
- **Illness / old age**
- **Did not like**
- **Temporary job**
- **A family member's finding or changing a job / transfer or relocation of the establishment, etc.**
- **Other**

37. 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.

38. Duration of leaving the previous job

Duration from when persons engaged in work who had a previous job left the previous job until starting the current job.

Also, it refers to the period from the time when persons not engaged in work who had a previous job left the previous job, until the time of the survey.

39. First job

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

40. Training or self-development

This means training or self-development to be made good use for jobs that were implemented since October 1, 2016.

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 parent company, a subsidiary, or a training institute that is related 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 special training schools and miscellaneous schools (e.g., English conversation schools)

Courses of an occupational skills development institution

Training by attending lectures at public occupational skills development institutions, including polytechnic schools, polytechnic junior colleges, polytechnic college, polytechnic centers and polytechnic schools for persons with disabilities.

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 central or local governments.

Moving place of Residence

41. When started living at present address

Time when persons start living at the present address

42. 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)

- **Taking up a job**
- **Quit a job**
- **Due to transference**
- **Other**

(Other reasons than the convenience of own job)

- **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
- Other

43. Address before changing address

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

Childcare and family care

44. State of childcare

Providing childcare...As used herein,

“Providing childcare” refers usually rearing for preschoolers before entrance to primary school, including the following. However, it does not include taking care of grandchildren, nephews, nieces, younger brothers and sisters.

- Baby sitting
- Replacing infant diapers
- Picking up preschool children, accompanying, watching over and partnering their study, play and lessons
- Attendance at a parent meeting for preschool children

Frequency of childcare...The usual

housekeeping and childcare hours per day (NOTE) was set as the following six categories:

- Less than 1 hour
- 1 hour to less than 2 hours
- 2 hours to less than 4 hours
- 4 hours to less than 6 hours
- 6 hours to less than 8 hours
- 8 hours or more

(NOTE) The usual daily housekeeping and childcare hours per day refer to the time people normally (if working people, then normal working days) engage in household chores a day (cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.) and childcare.

<Kind of childcare leave system, etc.>

Regarding childcare leave system, etc., the services used (acquired) were classified as follows:

Childcare leave... A system that allows

workers to take leave for a certain period of time for childcare

Short hours...A system that shortens the

prescribed working hours per day or reduces the number of working days and hours of the week or month for childcare (including other programs such as working every other day or on specific days of the week.)

Sick / injured childcare leave...A system that

can be acquired for caring sick / injured child (not included when annual paid leave are acquired)

Overtime exemption / limitation...A system

that exempts / limits overtime work for childcare

Other...Other programs that can be acquired

for childcare, such as other leave system, working from home / teleworking at home and restrictions on late-night work, etc.

45. State of family care

Providing family care... As used herein,

“Providing family care” refers that persons usually 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.

Frequency of family care... Depending on the number of days that persons usually provided family care, they were divided into the following six categories:

- **Up to 3 days per month**
- **1 day per week**
- **2 days per week**
- **3 days per week**
- **4 to 5 days per week**
- **6 days or more per week**

<Kind of family care leave system, etc.>

Regarding family care leave system, etc., the services used (acquired) were classified as follows:

Family care leave... A system that allows workers to take leave for a certain period of time for the family member in need of care.

Short hours ... A system that shortens the prescribed working hours per day or reduces the number of working days and hours of the week or month for taking care of a family member in need of care (including other programs such as working every other day or on specific days of the week.)

Nursing leave... A system that can be acquired for taking care of a family member in need of care (not included when annual paid holidays are acquired)

Overtime exemption / limitation... A system that exempts / limits overtime work for taking care of a family member in need of care.

Other... Other programs that can be acquired for taking care of a family member in need

of care, such as flexible work style, working from home / teleworking at home and restrictions on late-night work.