

## Explanations of Main Terms

1. “Household” is a group of persons sharing the same residence and living on a same income or is one person who independently maintains a residence or who independently earns a livelihood.
2. “Householder” is the person whom the household notified as being the person playing the central role in the dealing of affairs in the household, regardless of age or income.
3. “Household member” is each person making up a household. A person who is temporarily absent from the household on the date of the survey is included as a household member, but a person who is sent to work in a distant location unaccompanied by his or her family, a person who is studying away from home, or a person who has been admitted to a social welfare institution is excluded as a household member.
4. “Structure of household” can be classified as follows:
  - (1) One-person household: a household comprising only one person
  - (2) Nuclear family household:
    - ① Household of couple only  
A household comprising the householder and the householder’s spouse
    - ② Household of couple with unmarried children  
A household comprising a married couple and unmarried child or children
    - ③ Household of a parent with unmarried children  
A household comprising a father or mother and unmarried child or children
  - (3) Three-generation-family household  
A household of three or more lineal generations centered around the householder
  - (4) Other households  
All other households not included in (1) to (3), above.
5. “Type of occupation for household” can be classified as follows:
  - (1) Household of employee
    - ① Household of regular employee  
A household in which the household member earning the largest income is employed without any stipulation as to the term of employment
    - (a) Household of executive of a company or organization  
A household in which the household member earning the largest income is

an executive managing or representing a company or organization

(b) Household of general employee

A household in which the household member earning the largest income is employed by a sole proprietor, company, organization, or government or public agency without any stipulation as to the term of employment

② Household of employee under contract for 1-12 months

A household in which the household member earning the largest income is employed under a contract for one month or more but less than a year, regardless of the form of contract

③ Household of employee under daily contract or less than a month

A household in which the household member earning the largest income is employed by the day or under a contract for less than a month, regardless of the form of contract

(2) Household of self-employed

A household in which the household member earning the largest income is self-employed in the running of an office, factory, store, restaurant, etc.

(3) Other households

A household in which the household member earning the largest income does not correspond to any one of the above, including the household in which the household member with the largest income is not working (household earning an income from interest, rent, dividend, pension, etc.)

Note: Since the survey on “cultivated land fit for planting” was discontinued in 1998, the “farming households,” which were included in previous surveys, are classified into the household of employee, household of self-employed, etc.

6. “Type of household” can be classified as follows:

(1) Aged household

A household comprising a person or persons of age 65 or over or comprising a person or persons of age 65 or over and an unmarried person or persons of under 18 years of age

(2) Mother-child household

A household comprising a woman under 65 years of age who is living without a spouse due to death, divorce, or other reason (including the case where the woman is unmarried or where the spouse has been missing for a long time) and her child or children (including adopted child or children) who are under 20 years of age

(3) Father-child household

A household comprising a man under 65 years of age who is living without a spouse due to death, divorce, or other reason (including the case where the man is unmarried or where the spouse has been missing for a long time) and his child or children (including adopted child or children) who are under 20 years of ages

(4) Other households

All other households not included in (1) to (3), above.

7. "Child" is defined as an unmarried person of under 18 years of age.

8. "Infant" is defined as a preschool child.

9. "Employee or self-employed status" can be classified as follows:

(1) Self-employed

A store owner, factory owner, farmer, general practitioner, lawyer, writer, or any other person who runs a business in a fixed store, factory, office, etc.

(2) Family business worker

A person who is helping a business run by a self-employed person as the latter's family member

(3) Officer in company or party

An executive or officer (director, auditor, etc.) of a company, organization, public corporation, etc. By way of example, such a person may be a director or auditor of a stock company, a representative partner of an unlimited or limited partnership, a director or auditor of a union or association, or a president, director, or auditor of a public corporation.

(4) General employee

A person employed by a sole proprietor, company, organization, or government or public agency without any stipulation as to the term of employment

(5) Employee under contract for 1-12 months

(6) Employee under daily contract or less than a month

(7) Part-time worker at home

A person who is working at home to earn an income

(8) Others

All other persons not included in (1) to (7), above.

(9) Unknown

A working person whose employee or self-employed status is unknown

10. "Title at workplace" can be classified as follows:

(1) Fulltime employee

A person who goes by the title of the general staff member, regular employee,

etc.

(2) Part-timer

A person who goes by the title of the “part-timer,” “*arubaito*,” or a similar title at the workplace, regardless of the hours or days worked. Where it is unclear whether the title of the person surveyed should be “part-timer” or “*arubaito*,” the determination of the title is based on the one used or referred to in the classified ad, application guidebook, or employment contract.

(3) Dispatched employees

A person who is employed and dispatched to work by a business engaging in the dispatch of workers based on the Act for Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Improved Working Conditions for Dispatched Workers. A person not covered by the above act, even if the person is employed in a similar way, is not considered as a “dispatched employee.”

(4) Contract employees and temporary employees

A contract employee is a person employed based on a contract for the purpose of engaging that person in a specialized work or a person employed for a fixed period of time. A temporary employee is a person who goes by the title of the “temporary employee” or a similar title at the workplace, regardless of that person’s working conditions or period of employment stipulated in a contract.

(5) Others

All other persons not included in (1) to (4), above.

11. “Kind of income” can be classified as follows:

(1) Earning income

“Earning income” comprises employee’s income, business income, income from farming and stockbreeding, and income from domestic labor.

① Employee’s income

The total amount of salaries, wages, and bonuses that household member(s) received from their places of work, including taxes and social security payments. Also included is payment of salaries, etc. in kind (negotiable securities, meals, etc.), which is converted into cash value.

② Business income

The amount calculated as an income household member(s) gained from a business (excluding farming and stockbreeding) minus purchase costs and necessary expenses (excluding taxes and social security payments)

③ Income from farming and stockbreeding

The amount calculated as an income household member(s) gained from

farming and stockbreeding minus purchase costs and necessary expenses (excluding taxes and social security payments)

④ Income from domestic labor

The amount calculated as an income household member(s) gained from domestic labor minus necessary expenses

(2) Property income

The amount calculated as income (including income in kind) gained from renting land or house owned by household member(s) minus necessary expenses; as well as the amount calculated as interest and dividends earned on deposits and savings, bonds, securities, etc. (including the amount levied as a separate withholding tax) minus necessary expenses

(3) Social security benefit

“Social security benefit” refers to public pensions, employment insurance benefits, and other social security benefits.

① Public pension

The amount of pensions paid to household member(s) from pension plans (if pensions are paid from two or more pension schemes, then the total amount of pensions)

② Employment insurance

Unemployment benefits paid to household member(s) from the employment insurance system as well as the unemployment insurance provided by the Mariners Insurance Act

③ Other social security benefit

All other social security benefits not included in ① and ②, above (such as assistance provided based on the Public Assistance Act and children’s allowance). Benefits in kind are excluded.

(4) Remittance

Remittances sent regularly or continually to household member(s)

(5) Corporate pension, personal pension, etc.

The amount of pensions that household member(s) received from a pension plan of the company, etc. that the member(s) worked for as well as the amount of pensions that household member(s) received from an insurance company, etc. for a pension plan that the member(s) personally took out and contributed to.

(6) Other income

All other incomes not included in (1) to (5), above (such as temporary remittances and monetary gifts at weddings, funerals, and other events)

12. "Income quintile": The incomes of all households are ranked in the order of the lowest income to the highest income and then classified into five quintile groups of I, II, III, IV and V, with group I representing households with income in the lowest bracket and group V in the highest bracket. The borderline values between the quintile groups are called the quintiles I, II, III and IV, respectively.
13. "Saving" is the total amount of (1) deposits and savings held at post offices, banks, credit associations, farmers' cooperatives, and other financial institutions, (2) paid-up premiums for life insurance, personal pension plans, liability insurance, and postal life insurance (excluding nonrefundable insurance), (3) stocks and stock investment trusts, bonds and bond investment trusts, money trusts and loan trusts, and (4) other deposits and savings (worker's property accumulation savings, intra-company deposits, etc.) of all household members as of the end of June 2007. The amount of savings for each type of savings is not surveyed. For the "household of self-employed," saving includes savings for business. Stocks and other securities are appraised at the market value as of the end of June 2007.
14. "Debt" is the total amount of money borrowed for purchase of land, house, or durable consumer goods, for paying for education, etc. For the "household of self-employed," debt includes money borrowed for business purposes.
15. "Disposable income" is the amount of income remaining after deducting income tax, inhabitants tax, social security payments, and real estate tax.
16. "Self-assessed living conditions" is the subjective view of each household regarding the general living conditions of the household at the time of the survey, expressed in one of the following five categories:
  1. Very hard
  2. A little hard
  3. Common
  4. A little well
  5. Very well
17. "Person requiring long-term care" is defined as a person who is certified as requiring long-term care based on the Long-Term Care Insurance Act ((1) a person of age 65 or over who requires long-term care or (2) a person of age between 40 and 64 who requires long-term care as a result of a specified disease).
18. "Person requiring help" is defined as a person who is certified as requiring support based on the Long-Term Care Insurance Act ((1) a person of age 65 or over who is likely to be in need of long-term care in the foreseeable future or (2) a person of age between 40 and 64 who is likely to be in need of long-term care in the foreseeable

future as a result of a specified disease).

19. "Person requiring care" is defined as a person who is certified either as requiring long-term care or requiring help based on the Long-Term Care Insurance Act.
20. "Care level group": a classification based on the "standard time for certification of persons requiring care" provided in the Ministerial Ordinance on the Standard of Examination and Judgment by the Certification Committee of Needed Long-Term Care for Certification of Persons Requiring Care (March 14, 2006, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance No. 32).

Classification of the standard time for certification of persons requiring care

- Direct assistance in daily activities: care for bathing, bodily waste elimination, taking meals, etc.
- Indirect assistance in daily activities: assistance in housework such as laundry, cleaning, etc.
- Assistance related to problem behavior: search for a person who has gone wandering outside, cleaning up after unsanitary behavior, etc.
- Acts related to functional training: gait training, training in activities of daily living, and other functional training
- Acts related to medical care: infusion management, treatment of bedsores, and other forms of assistance in medical care

(1) Requiring help 1

A condition requiring from 25 minutes to less than 32 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition

(2) Requiring help 2

A condition that is assumed to require continuous support to alleviate or prevent the aggravation of a condition that requires long-term care over a period that a person is expected to remain in a condition requiring support and that requires from 32 minutes to less than 50 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

(3) Temporary long-term care level

A condition requiring from 25 minutes to less than 32 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition. (By the provisions of the revised Long-Term Care Insurance Act, Supplementary Provisions, Article 8, the persons who were certified as requiring help prior to the revision of the act and

whose effective period of certification has not yet expired as of the date of the revised act taking effect (April 1, 2006) are deemed to have been certified as requiring care on the date the revised act took effect. Until the expiry of the effective period of the certification, such persons fall into this category of “temporary long-term care level.”)

(4) Long-term care level 1

A condition requiring from 32 minutes to less than 50 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

(5) Long-term care level 2

A condition requiring from 50 minutes to less than 70 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

(6) Long-term care level 3

A condition requiring from 70 minutes to less than 90 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

(7) Long-term care level 4

A condition requiring from 90 minutes to less than 110 minutes of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

(8) Long-term care level 5

A condition requiring 110 minutes or more of care in the five areas shown above, based on the standard time for certification of persons requiring care, or an equivalent condition.

21. “Inpatient” is defined as a person who has been admitted to a hospital, clinic, or long-term care institution.
22. “Person with subjective symptoms” is defined as a household member (excluding “inpatient”) who has subjective symptoms of disease, injury, etc.
23. “Outpatient” is defined as a household member (excluding “inpatient”) who frequently visits a hospital or clinic, goes to receive massage, acupuncture, or moxibustion, or sees a bonesetter for treatment of illness or injury.
24. “Person with difficulties in daily life” is defined as a household member (excluding “inpatient” and infant of under 6 years of age) who has a health problem that causes difficulties in daily life (activities of daily living, going out, working, housework, exercise, etc.)