# List of Employee Related Indicators



# ■Basic information

		FY2022		FY2023		FY2024	
	Employee classification Aggregation scope	Regular	Non Regular <sup>1</sup>	Regular	Non Regular <sup>1</sup>	Regular	Non Regular <sup>1</sup>
umber of employees by pe of contract (persons)	Shinko (non-consolidated)	4,848	501	4,808	568	4,687	608
	Group companies (consolidated companies)	748	51	745	63	708	71

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Including fixed term employees (contracted, part-time, etc.) and excluding dispatched workers.

		Aggregation scope	Employee classification	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Number of employees by region (persons)	Total			5,596	5,553	5,395
	Japan	Shinko Group	Regular	4,884	4,845	4,717
	Asia	(consolidated)		674	669	644
	United States	1		38	39	34
Number of new graduate recruitment	Total	Shinko (non- consolidated)	Regular	148	205	144
persons)	Male			116	164	118
	Female			32	41	26
Number of mid-career recruitment	Total			305	38	6
(persons)	Male			257	33	6
	Female			48	5	0
Turnover headcount (persons) Turnover rate (%)				105	130	130
				2.2	2.7	2.8

### ■ Diversity

		Aggregation scope	Employee classification	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
umber of employees (persons) Total				4,848	4,808	4,687
Average age (age)				42.4	42.0	41.8
Average years of service (years)	Overall average	Shinko (non- consolidated)	Regular	18.8	18.4	18.2
	Male			18.0	17.6	17.4
	Female			22.3	21.6	21.7
Number of employees by gender (persons)	Male			3,868	3,835	3,734
	Female			980	973	953
Ratio of female employees (%)			Regular and	20.2	20.2	20.3
Ratio of female managers (%)  Number of non-Japanese employees (persons) <sup>2</sup>				5.9	6.0	6.9
				53	46	40
Employment ratio of people with disabilities (%) <sup>3</sup>		Shinko Group in Japan	non regular	2.31	2.56	2.55

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Including assignees to Group companies <sup>3</sup> Calculated annually in June

# ■Creating a Dynamic Corporate Culture

		Aggregation scope	Employee classification	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Average days of paid leave taken (days)				14.4	14.1	15.4
Number of employees using child care	Total			33	44	82
leave (persons)	Male			22	36	61
	Female			11	8	21
Number of male employees taking leave for childca	ımber of male employees taking leave for childcare purposes (persons)			108	136	70
Percentage of male employees taking childcare-	related leave (%)4	]		121	142	120
Percentage of male employees taking childcare leave (%) Average number of days of childcare leave taken by male employees (days) Return to work ratio after child care leave (%) Continuous work ratio after child care leave (%) <sup>5</sup>		Shinko (non- consolidated)	Regular	20	29	55
				29	26	34
				100	100	100
				100	97	98
Number of employees using family care	Total	_		2	2	5
leave (persons)	Male			1	1	4
	Female			1	1	1
Return to work ratio after family care leave (%) Continuous work ratio after family care leave (%) <sup>5</sup>				100	75	100
				100	100	100
Union participation rate (%)6				91.3	91.7	91.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Calculation of the percentage taking childcare leave and leave for childcare purposes. Since male employees who had children before the relevant fiscal year and took childcare leave or leave for childcare purposes during the relevant fiscal year are also included, the percentage

# ■Occupational Safety and Health

	Aggregation scope	Employee classification	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Accidents resulting in death, disability or similar serious outcomes (cases)		Regular and	0	0	0
Frequency rate of industrial accidents (%)	Shinko (non- consolidated)	non regular	0.31	0.42	0.53
Specific health guidance implementation rate (%)	Consolidated)	7	75.1	82.8	75.0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Subjects are Fujitsu Health Insurance Society members.

of employees who took leave may exceed 100%.

Continuous work ratio after child care leave and family care leave: Ratio of employees still at the company 12 months after returning to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Union participation rate: The percentage of ordinary employees out of all regular employees (including managers)