

Results of the “Survey on the Impact that Spreading Novel Coronavirus Infection has on Work and Daily Life”

(August 2020 Survey, coupling with the respondents of April Survey and May Survey) (First Aggregation)

The main effects associated with the novel coronavirus infectious disease COVID-19 have shifted from “decrease in workdays and working hours (including temporary leave) to “decrease in income.” More than 60% of employees and 70% of freelance workers responded that they have anxiety attributable to “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income.” Household income and expenditures for May to July 2020 showed many households with a deficit, with 40% of freelance workers falling into the red.

I. Impact on “employees of private enterprises”

Although work hours and monthly income show signs of swinging back, they have not come back all the way. Many people are still experiencing decrease in working hours and income. (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3)

In 2020, the Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (JILPT) conducts online surveys of individuals to ascertain the effects of COVID-19 and measures to control it (April Survey, May Survey, and August Survey). For changes in work and daily life from April until July, we examined effects associated with COVID-19 (multiple responses) by focusing only on samples that submitted responses to each of the previous three surveys. Although the percentage of respondents indicating “decrease in workdays and working hours (including leave)” rapidly increased in April and May, it has decreased slightly as of the end of July, while the percentage indicating “decrease in income” continued to increase and surpassed it. Additionally, looking at changes in hours worked and monthly pretax income for respondents who, as of the end of July, continue to work at the same company they did on April 1, both decreased into the second week of May and then swung back. However, as of the final week of July, they have not yet returned to where they were in a normal month prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 crisis (hereinafter “normal month”).

Figure 1. COVID-19-associated impacts on employment and/or income: Comparison of the April Survey, May Survey, and August Survey

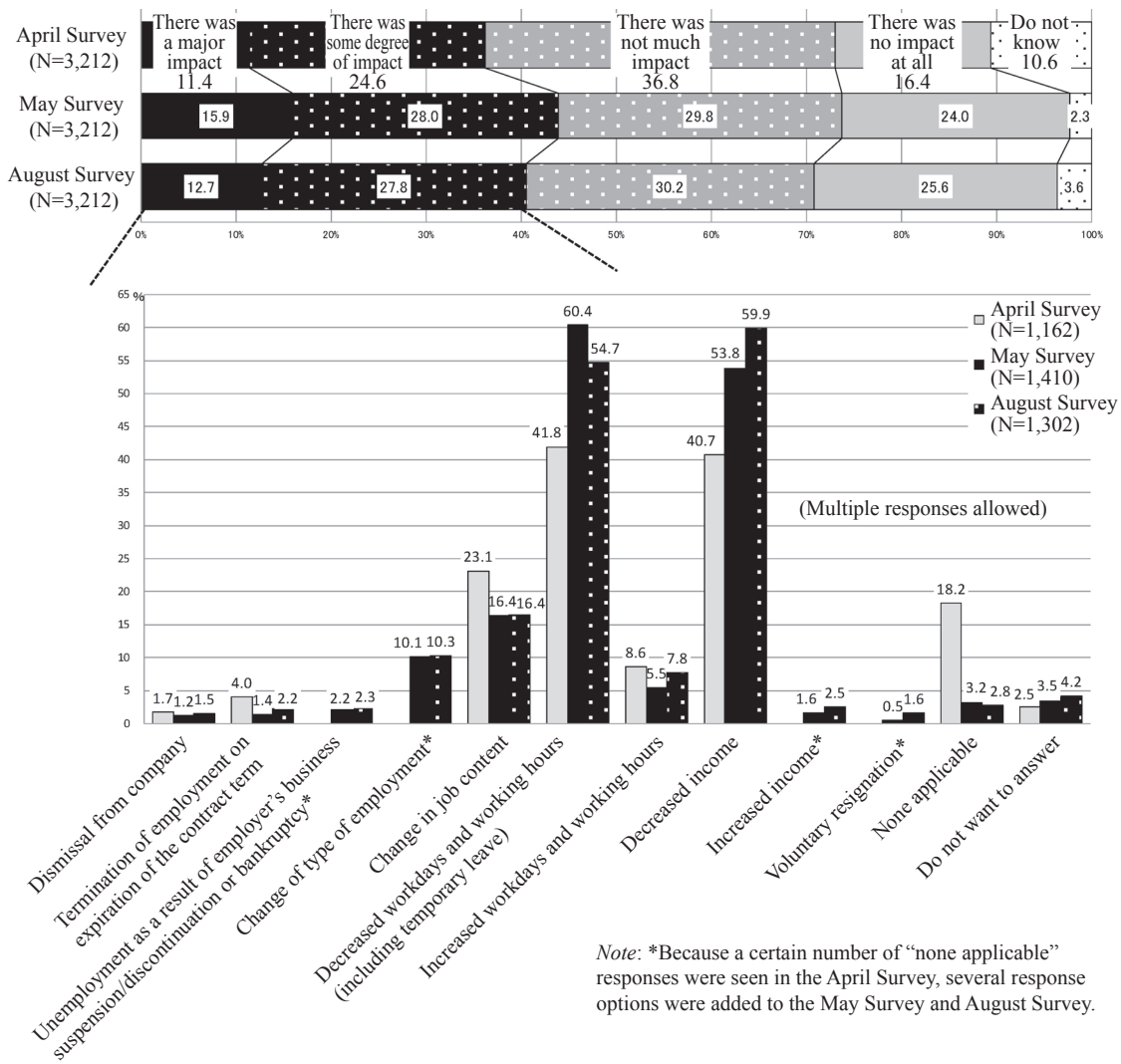


Figure 2. Changes in time spent doing job (actual hours worked): Comparison of a normal month prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 crisis and April to July

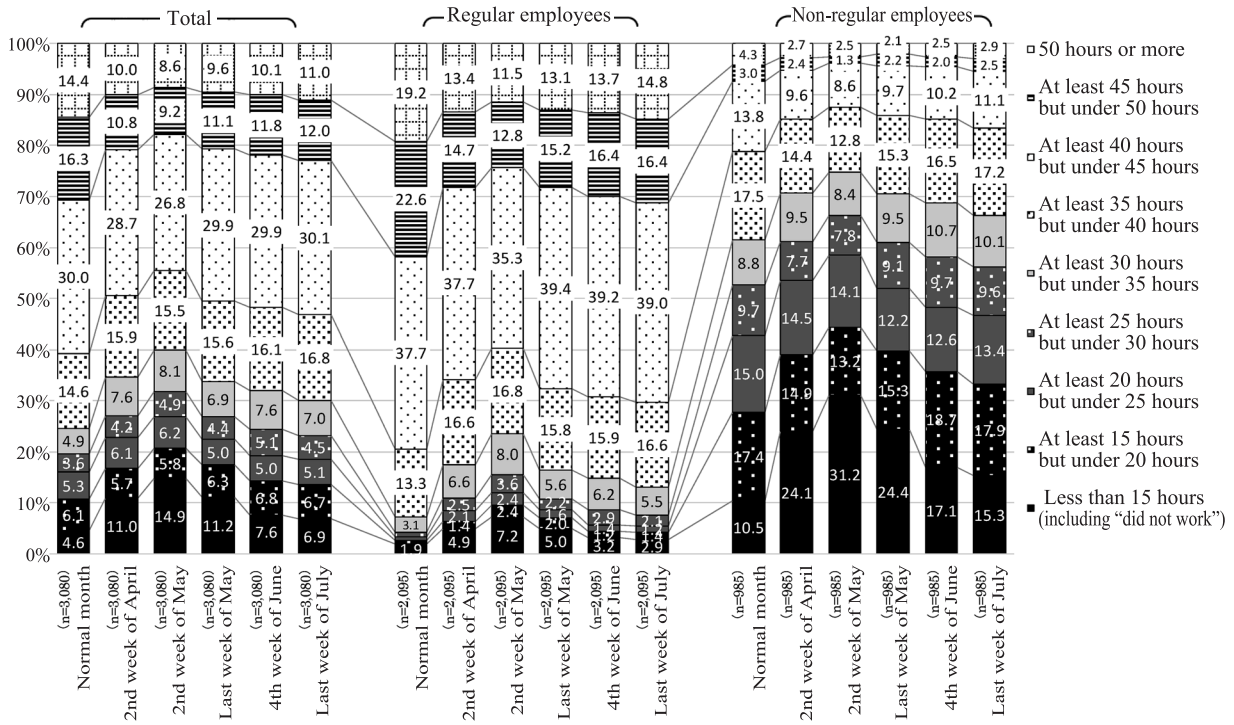
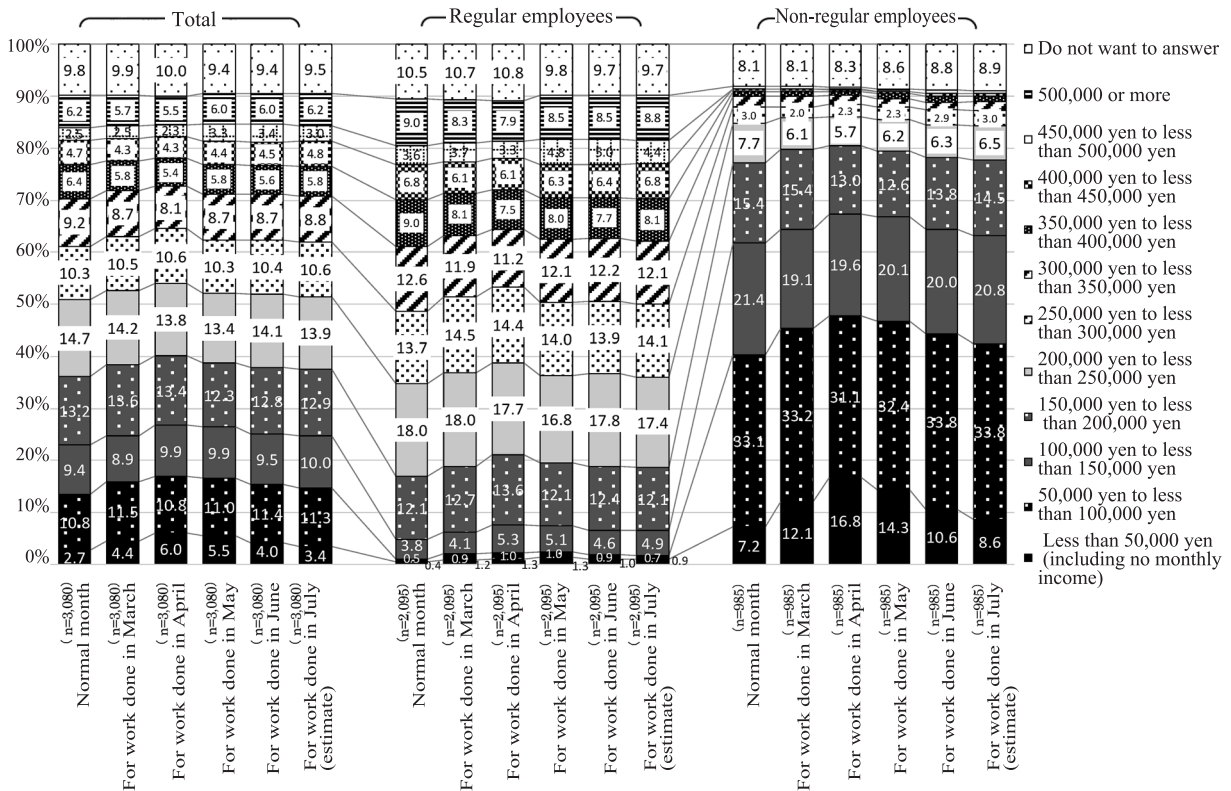


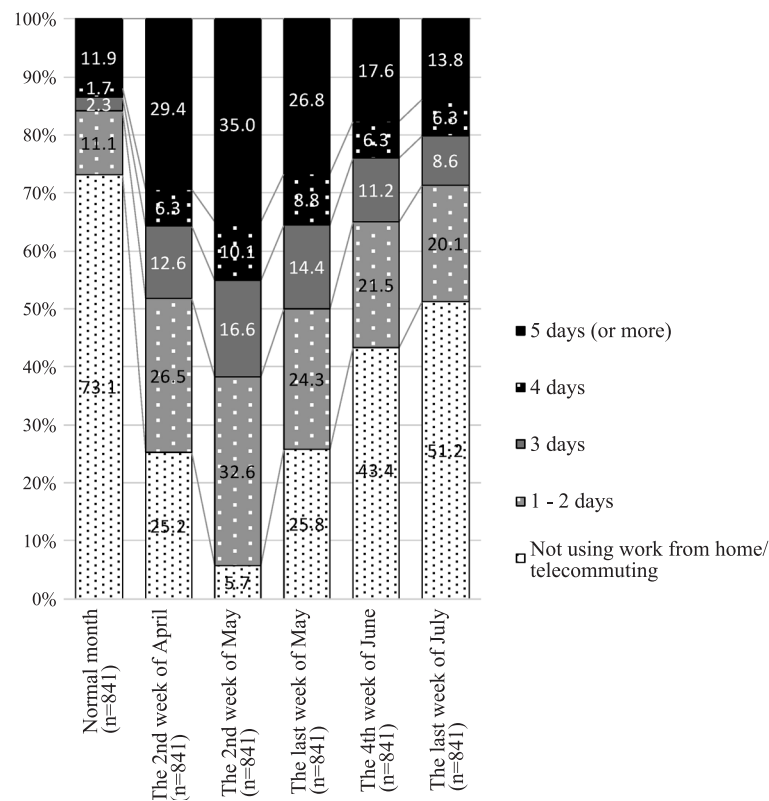
Figure 3. Changes in monthly pretax income: Comparison of income earned from work done in a normal month prior to the emergence of the COVID-19 crisis and March to July



The number of “work from home/telecommuting” days decreased rapidly. (Figure 4)

Let us look at a change in the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days per week under certain conditions using samples that submitted responses to each of the previous three surveys for changes between April and July is seen. Although over 70% responded “not working from home/telecommuting” for the normal month, this percentage drops conspicuously through to the second week of May. This suggests that “work from home/telecommuting” spread rapidly. However, the percentage responding “not working from home/telecommuting” began coming back up from the final week of May, and the percentage of “working from home/telecommuting (the total of one day or more)” has fallen below half as of the last week of July.

Figure 4. Change in number of “work from home/telecommuting” days



More than one in four responded that their most recent monthly income “decreased,” and about 30% said their summer bonus “decreased.” (Figure 5, Figure 6)

When the survey asked “employees of private enterprises” at the end of July (N=4,194) about their most recent monthly income, 70.2% responded that it is “roughly the same (change of less than 10%)” as their monthly income of the normal month; however, the total of those responding that their monthly income “decreased” exceeded one-fourth (26.7%). Additionally, when the survey asked respondents who indicated that they had “received” a summer bonus (special allowance) in the previous year (N=2,495) about the amount paid this year (or the amount they anticipated would be paid this year), more than half responded that it was “roughly the same (change of less than 10%)” as the payment of the previous year (51.9%). On the other hand, the total responding that it “decreased” (including “no payment this year” [2.0%]) rose to 30.4%.

Figure 5. Most recent monthly income compared to monthly income of the normal month

Type of employment	n	Most recent monthly income compared to monthly income of the normal month										Total of "it was decreased"	Total of "it was increased"
		Decreased by 90% or more	Decreased by about 70% to 80%	Decreased by about 50% to 60%	Decreased by about 30% to 40%	Decreased by about 10% to 20%	Roughly the same (change of less than 10%)	Increased by about 10% to 20%	Increased by about 30% to 40%	Increased by 50% or more			
Total	4,194	1.1	1.8	2.5	5.6	15.7	70.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	26.7	3.1	
Regular employees	2,789	0.8	1.3	1.7	4.5	16.6	73.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	24.8	2.2	
Non-regular employees (total)	1,405	1.9	2.6	4.0	7.7	14.1	64.7	3.8	0.8	0.4	30.3	5.0	
Breakdown of non-regular employees	984	2.2	2.8	4.4	8.3	15.0	61.7	4.3	0.9	0.3	32.8	5.5	
Part-time workers and <i>arbeits</i> (temporary workers)	280	1.1	1.4	1.8	5.4	8.9	78.2	2.9	—	0.4	18.6	3.2	
Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	141	1.4	3.5	5.7	7.8	17.7	58.9	2.8	1.4	0.7	36.2	5.0	
Dispatched workers	280	1.1	1.4	1.8	5.4	8.9	78.2	2.9	—	0.4	18.6	3.2	
Main occupation	340	0.3	—	1.2	2.4	9.4	84.7	2.1	—	—	13.2	2.1	
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	933	0.9	1.3	1.6	3.4	15.5	74.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	22.7	2.5	
Professional and engineering workers	1,024	0.6	1.2	1.4	3.7	13.6	76.8	2.1	0.6	0.2	20.4	2.8	
Clerical workers	569	1.2	1.1	2.1	5.4	15.6	70.5	3.5	0.2	0.4	25.5	4.0	
Sales workers	440	3.6	5.7	5.9	12.5	15.9	52.3	2.7	0.9	0.5	43.6	4.1	
Service workers	22	—	4.5	—	—	22.7	68.2	4.5	—	—	27.3	4.5	
Security workers	388	0.8	2.3	3.4	9.8	23.7	58.2	1.5	—	0.3	39.9	1.8	
Production/skilled workers	91	2.2	3.3	3.3	9.9	27.5	52.7	—	1.1	—	46.2	1.1	
Transport and machine operation workers	43	—	—	4.7	7.0	7.0	79.1	2.3	—	—	18.6	2.3	
Construction and mining workers	162	1.2	1.2	3.1	8.6	14.2	62.3	7.4	0.6	1.2	28.4	9.3	
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	125	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.4	24.8	60.0	4	0.8	0.8	34.4	5.6	
Others	57	—	3.5	8.8	3.5	10.5	73.7	—	—	—	26.3	—	
Do not know	214	0.5	—	1.9	2.3	10.3	83.2	1.4	0.5	—	15.0	1.9	
Construction	925	0.8	1.5	2.5	6.9	21.5	65.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	33.2	1.6	
Manufacturing	61	—	—	—	4.9	9.8	82.0	3.3	—	—	14.8	3.3	
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	228	0.9	0.4	1.8	2.2	14.0	76.8	3.1	—	0.9	19.3	3.9	
Information and communications	237	1.3	1.7	1.3	6.3	24.5	61.6	2.5	0.4	0.4	35.0	3.4	
Transport	512	0.6	1.0	1.0	5.1	14.3	73.6	4.3	0.2	—	21.9	4.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	212	—	—	3.3	3.3	11.3	78.8	2.8	0.5	—	17.9	3.3	
Finance and insurance	88	—	1.1	2.3	2.3	10.2	79.5	4.5	—	—	15.9	4.5	
Real estate	140	5.0	4.3	7.1	20.7	17.9	40.0	2.1	2.9	—	55.0	5.0	
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	671	1.0	1.2	1.6	3.0	12.5	78.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	19.4	2.5	
Medical, health care and welfare	132	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.8	12.1	69.7	4.5	1.5	0.8	23.5	6.8	
Education, learning support	36	—	—	2.8	5.6	5.6	83.3	2.8	—	—	13.9	2.8	
Postal services, cooperative associations	563	1.8	5.3	4.1	7.1	14.9	63.1	3.2	0.2	0.4	33.2	3.7	
Services	159	2.5	1.9	2.5	5.7	14.5	69.8	3.1	—	—	27.0	3.1	
Others	16	—	—	12.5	6.3	18.8	62.5	—	—	—	37.5	—	
Do not know	843	1.7	1.9	1.7	5.1	14.1	72.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	24.4	3.2	
29 or fewer employees	1,298	1.0	2.0	2.4	6.1	16.8	69.0	2.2	0.4	0.1	28.3	2.7	
30 to 299 employees	530	1.5	0.8	3.0	4.9	17.0	69.6	2.6	0.4	0.2	27.2	3.2	
300 to 999 employees	1,123	0.5	1.3	2.2	5.6	16.5	69.9	3.1	0.4	0.4	26.2	3.9	
1,000 or more employees	400	1.8	3.3	4.3	5.5	12.0	71.0	1.8	—	0.5	26.8	2.3	
Do not know	1,289	1.8	2.5	2.8	5.4	15.8	68.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	28.2	3.3	
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,438	0.6	1.5	2.5	6.4	16.4	68.8	3.3	0.2	0.3	27.4	3.8	
Chubu or Kansai area	1,467	1.2	1.4	2.1	4.9	15.0	73.1	1.8	0.4	0.2	24.5	2.4	
Others	1,828	1.9	2.6	3.6	6.8	14.8	66.5	3.0	0.5	0.3	29.6	3.8	
Less than 3 million yen	1,272	0.7	1.2	1.5	5.4	16.2	72.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	25.0	2.8	
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	625	0.6	0.5	1.9	4.3	19.2	70.7	2.6	0.2	—	26.6	2.7	
5 million to less than 7 million yen	469	0.2	1.7	1.5	2.6	13.6	78.5	1.5	—	0.4	19.6	1.9	
7 million yen or more													

Status as of April 1, 2020

Figure 6. Amount of summer bonus (special allowance) paid in 2020 and change in amount compared to the previous year.

Type of employment	n	Receipt of summer bonus last year		Amount of summer bonus paid this year compared to the amount paid last year											Total of "It was decreased" (including "no payment this year")	Total of "It was increased" ("it was increased")
		Received	Did not receive	No payment this year	Decreased by about 90% or more	Decreased by about 80%	Decreased by about 70% to 80%	Decreased by about 50% to 70%	Decreased by about 40%	Decreased by about 30% to 40%	Roughly the same (change of less than 10%)	Increased by about 10% to 20%	Increased by about 30% to 40%	Increased by about 50% or more		
Total	4,194	59.5	40.5	2.0	0.8	2.0	3.2	6.2	16.4	51.9	5.9	0.7	0.6	10.5	30.4	7.2
Regular employees	2,789	76.7	23.3	1.8	0.8	2.0	3.3	6.6	17.2	51.2	6.0	0.7	0.6	9.8	31.8	7.3
Non-regular employees (total)	1,405	25.3	74.7	2.8	0.6	2.3	3.4	3.4	11.0	56.3	4.8	0.8	0.8	14.9	22.3	6.5
Part-time workers and arabit (temporary workers)	984	24.1	75.9	3.0	0.4	1.7	1.7	3.0	13.1	54.0	3.8	0.8	0.8	17.7	22.8	5.5
Contract workers and <i>shohataka</i> (entrusted workers)	280	40.7	59.3	1.8	0.9	2.6	3.5	4.4	6.1	62.3	7.0	0.9	0.9	9.6	19.3	8.8
Dispatched workers	141	2.8	97.2	2.5	—	—	—	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	75.0	—
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	340	81.2	18.8	1.4	0.7	2.5	3.6	5.4	19.6	54.0	5.1	2.9	0.4	4.3	33.3	8.3
Professional and engineering workers	933	72.8	27.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	3.1	5.6	15.9	55.7	6.2	0.3	0.3	10.2	27.4	6.8
Clerical workers	1,024	58.1	41.9	1.7	1.0	2.9	2.9	5.4	12.8	55.5	6.9	0.5	—	10.6	26.6	7.4
Sales workers	569	54.3	45.7	2.9	0.6	2.3	1.6	6.8	18.8	46.0	5.2	0.6	2.3	12.9	33.0	8.1
Service workers	440	36.4	63.6	3.8	—	4.4	5.6	5.6	14.4	46.9	4.4	—	1.3	13.8	33.8	5.6
Security workers	22	63.6	36.4	7.1	—	—	7.1	14.3	21.4	42.9	7.1	—	—	—	50.0	7.1
Production/skilled workers	388	64.7	35.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	4.4	10.0	19.5	46.6	5.2	0.4	0.8	8.8	38.2	6.4
Transport and machine operation workers	91	67.0	33.0	1.6	—	1.6	3.3	9.8	27.9	41.0	3.3	1.6	—	9.8	44.3	4.9
Construction and mining workers	43	41.9	58.1	—	—	5.6	—	—	—	50.0	11.1	—	—	33.3	5.6	11.1
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	162	32.7	67.3	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	11.3	52.8	3.8	—	—	3.8	15.1	24.5	7.5
Others	125	48.0	52.0	1.7	—	1.7	3.3	6.7	16.7	51.7	10.0	—	—	8.3	30.0	10.0
Do not know	57	33.3	66.7	—	—	—	—	5.3	21.1	26.3	—	—	—	47.4	26.3	—
Construction	214	60.7	39.3	1.5	—	1.5	3.8	6.2	6.2	48.5	8.5	3.1	0.8	20	19.2	12.3
Manufacturing	925	74.1	25.9	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.8	9.1	21.2	44.1	6.6	0.6	0.7	8.9	39.1	7.9
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	61	57.4	42.6	—	—	—	5.7	—	5.7	77.1	5.7	—	—	5.7	11.4	5.7
Information and communications	228	68.4	31.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.9	12.8	59.0	9.6	1.3	—	10.3	19.9	10.9
Transport	237	65.8	34.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.6	6.4	19.2	52.6	4.5	0.6	0.6	7.7	34.0	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	512	47.3	52.7	2.1	—	2.9	2.5	5.4	18.6	47.5	5.4	1.2	1.2	13.2	31.4	7.9
Finance and insurance	212	69.3	30.7	1.4	—	1.4	2.0	6.8	15.6	60.5	3.4	0.7	1.4	6.8	27.2	5.4
Real estate	88	53.4	46.6	2.1	—	4.3	—	6.4	12.8	57.4	8.5	—	—	8.5	25.5	8.5
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	140	24.3	75.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.9	8.8	32.4	11.8	5.9	—	—	26.5	55.9	5.9
Medical, health care and welfare	671	69.2	30.8	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	4.3	13.6	62.7	3.4	0.2	0.4	9.5	23.7	4.1
Education, learning support	132	36.4	63.6	2.1	—	4.2	2.1	2.1	10.4	56.3	8.3	—	—	14.6	20.8	8.3
Postal services, cooperative associations	36	86.1	13.9	—	6.5	—	—	—	6.5	67.7	6.5	—	—	12.9	12.9	6.5
Services	563	44.9	55.1	4.0	1.2	4.3	3.2	7.1	14.2	48.2	6.3	0.4	0.8	10.3	34.0	7.5
Others	159	37.7	62.3	3.3	—	—	3.3	5.0	18.3	50.0	6.7	—	—	11.7	31.7	6.7
Do not know	16	43.8	56.3	—	—	—	14.3	—	14.3	42.9	—	—	—	28.6	28.6	—
29 or fewer employees	843	43.9	56.1	4.3	0.3	1.9	3.2	6.5	10.8	48.1	4.6	0.3	1.6	18.4	27.0	6.5
30 to 299 employees	1,298	59.2	40.8	1.7	0.7	2.9	4.0	6.4	16.4	52.0	5.3	0.5	0.3	9.9	32.0	6.1
300 to 999 employees	530	74.5	25.5	1.8	0.3	1.8	4.1	5.6	19.2	50.6	7.6	0.3	0.8	8.1	32.7	8.6
1,000 or more employees	1,123	75.4	24.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.2	6.5	18.3	54.4	6.6	1.3	0.6	6.3	30.8	8.5
Do not know	400	28.8	71.3	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	3.5	9.6	49.6	1.7	—	—	28.7	20.0	1.7
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,289	58.4	41.6	2.4	0.8	2.5	3.7	6.4	16.5	51.3	4.6	1.3	0.7	9.8	32.3	6.6
Chubu or Kansai area	1,438	61.2	38.8	1.9	0.6	2.3	3.3	5.7	16.8	52.5	5.8	0.1	0.6	10.5	30.6	6.5
Others	1,467	58.8	41.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	2.6	6.5	15.8	51.9	7.0	0.7	0.7	11.1	28.7	8.4
Less than 3 million yen	1,828	33.9	66.1	3.2	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.4	12.7	49.0	4.7	0.5	1.5	18.2	26.1	6.6
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,272	73.4	26.6	2.0	0.3	2.2	4.0	5.9	16.3	52.2	5.8	0.4	0.3	10.5	30.7	6.5
5 million to less than 7 million yen	625	85.0	15.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	2.4	8.7	18.3	53.5	6.8	0.6	0.2	6.2	32.8	7.5
7 million yen or more	469	87.4	12.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	6.3	19.5	53.4	6.6	1.7	0.7	4.4	33.2	9.0

Status as of April 1, 2020

Allowances for absence from work: More than half of respondents indicated “at least half was paid” and more than 20% indicated “not paid at all.” (Figure 7)

Of “employees of private enterprises” who indicated “decreased number of workdays and working hours (including temporary leave)” as an effect associated with COVID-19 (N=938), the percentage responding “yes” when asked whether they had been ordered by their employer to stay at home (take “leave” not permitting work at all) (on days when they were scheduled to work in the case of a normal month), even though they wanted to or were able to work, exceeded 60% (64.3%). Additionally, when those who responded “yes” when asked if they were ordered to take such “leave” (N=603) were asked about the payment of an allowance for absence from work from their employer, more than half (54.1%) responded “paid for at least half of the days absent from work (number of hours absent from work).” The responses “paid for a portion of days absent from work (hours absent from work)” (21.9%) and “not paid at all (as of the time of the survey)” (24.0%).

Figure 7. Experience of taking “leave” associated with COVID-19 and payment of allowances for absence from work

Type of employment	n	Experience of being ordered to “take temporary leave”		n	Payment of “allowance for absence from work”		
		Yes	No		Paid for at least half of the days absent from work (number of hours absent from work)	Paid for a portion of days absent from work (number of hours absent from work)	Not paid at all (as of the time of the survey)
Total	938	64.3	35.7	603	54.1	21.9	24.0
Regular employees	500	60.8	39.2	304	65.5	19.7	14.8
Non-regular employees (total)	438	68.3	31.7	299	42.5	24.1	33.4
Breakdown of non-regular employees							
Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	334	67.7	32.3	226	36.3	25.2	38.5
Contract workers and <i>shokutai</i> (entrusted workers)	55	72.7	27.3	40	60.0	17.5	22.5
Dispatched workers	49	67.3	32.7	33	63.6	24.2	12.1
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	42	69.0	31.0	29	69.0	13.8	17.2
Professional and engineering workers	158	59.5	40.5	94	52.1	17.0	30.9
Clerical workers	176	61.9	38.1	109	50.5	21.1	28.4
Sales workers	127	60.6	39.4	77	63.6	22.1	14.3
Service workers	172	68.6	31.4	118	39.0	29.7	31.4
Security workers	3	33.3	66.7	1	100.0	—	—
Production/skilled workers	136	66.2	33.8	90	78.9	12.2	8.9
Transport and machine operation workers	30	66.7	33.3	20	50.0	40.0	10.0
Construction and mining workers	6	50.0	50.0	3	33.3	—	66.7
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	42	71.4	28.6	30	43.3	23.3	33.3
Others	37	70.3	29.7	26	38.5	30.8	30.8
Do not know	9	66.7	33.3	6	16.7	50.0	33.3
Construction	28	53.6	46.4	15	60.0	13.3	26.7
Manufacturing	246	62.6	37.4	154	72.7	15.6	11.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	4	—	100.0	—	—	—	—
Information and communications	31	61.3	38.7	19	52.6	21.1	26.3
Transport	57	59.6	40.4	34	52.9	32.4	14.7
Wholesale and retail trade	103	57.3	42.7	59	66.1	13.6	20.3
Finance and insurance	30	60.0	40.0	18	72.2	11.1	16.7
Real estate	10	50.0	50.0	5	80.0	20.0	—
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	80	66.3	33.8	53	28.3	43.4	28.3
Medical, health care and welfare	87	54.0	46.0	47	46.8	12.8	40.4
Education, learning support	52	80.8	19.2	42	38.1	31.0	31.0
Postal services, cooperative associations	3	66.7	33.3	2	100.0	—	—
Services	174	74.1	25.9	129	45.0	22.5	32.6
Others	31	77.4	22.6	24	33.3	37.5	29.2
Do not know	2	100.0	—	2	—	—	100.0
29 or fewer employees	191	58.6	41.4	112	40.2	22.3	37.5
30 to 299 employees	291	67.7	32.3	197	53.8	23.9	22.3
300 to 999 employees	122	67.2	32.8	82	70.7	13.4	15.9
1,000 or more employees	218	61.5	38.5	134	63.4	20.1	16.4
Do not know	116	67.2	32.8	78	41.0	28.2	30.8
Tokyo metropolitan area	304	69.1	30.9	210	50.5	21.9	27.6
Chubu or Kansai area	338	63.3	36.7	214	56.1	20.6	23.4
Others	296	60.5	39.5	179	55.9	23.5	20.7
Less than 3 million yen	519	67.8	32.2	352	43.8	24.1	32.1
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	248	59.3	40.7	147	66.7	21.1	12.2
5 million to less than 7 million yen	109	63.3	36.7	69	78.3	14.5	7.2
7 million yen or more	62	56.5	43.5	35	57.1	17.1	25.7

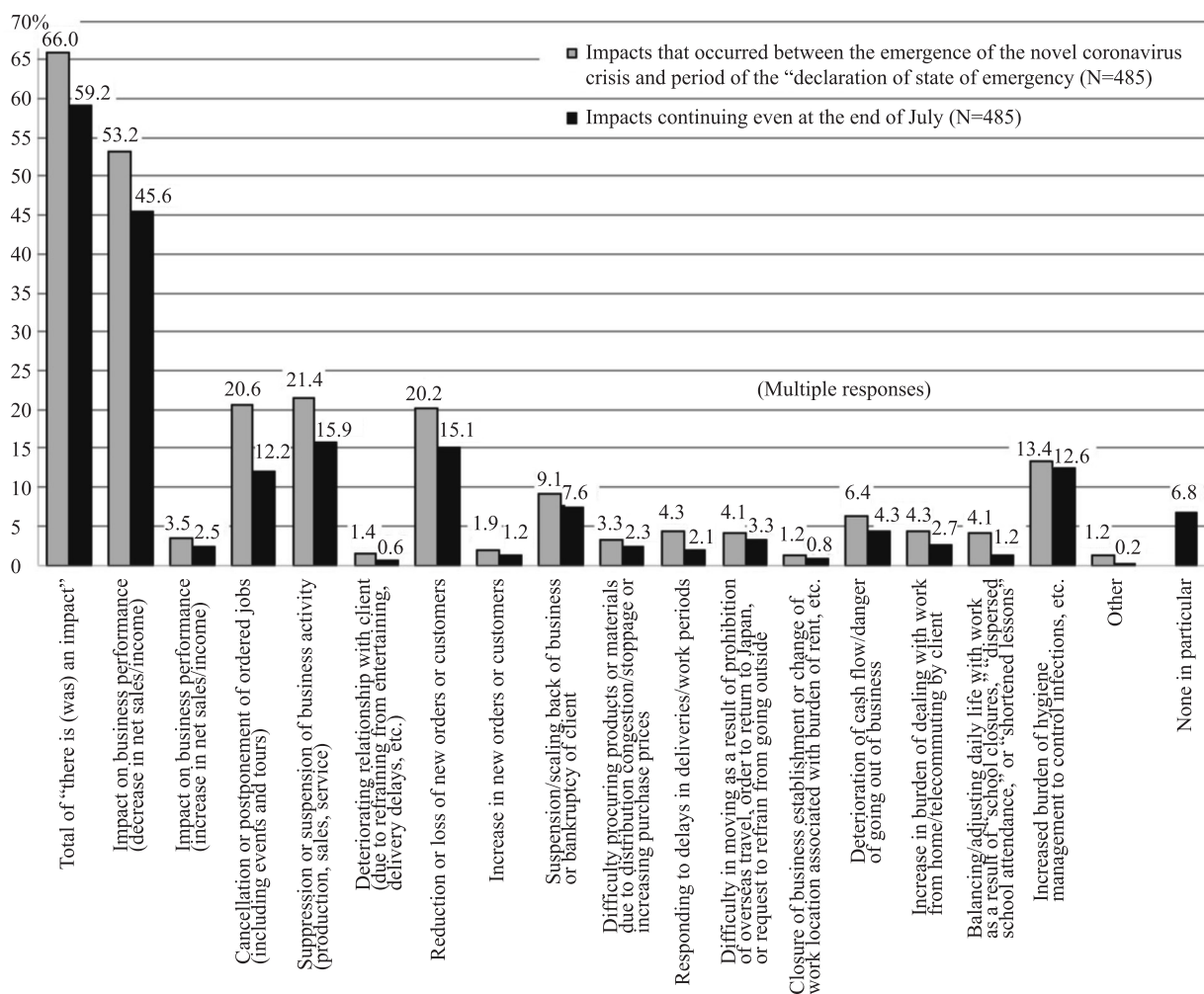
Status as of April 1, 2020

II. Impact on “freelance workers”

More than 40% responded that they continue to feel an “impact on business performance (decrease in net sales/income).” (Figure 8)

The survey asked “freelance workers” who continue to be “self-employed or do piecework” as of the end of July (N=485) whether they feel a continuing impact associated with COVID-19 even at the end of July. The percentage that indicated they feel an “impact on business performance (decrease in net sales/income)” exceeded 40% (45.6%). Additionally, the percentage indicating that they continue to feel some kind of impact reached approximately 60%.

Figure 8. COVID-19-associated impacts on work (business activity) and income and impacts continuing at the end of July



III. Findings from the survey results of all valid respondents

The percentage of respondents indicating they are “cutting back” on “food expenses at home” also increased. (Figure 9, Figure 10)

The survey asked all valid respondents (the total of “employees of private enterprises” and “freelance workers”; N=4,881) about their household income and expenditures for the past three months (May to July). Although the percentage of respondents indicating “breaking even” exceeded one-third (34.6%), the total indicating a “deficit” whereby expenditure exceeds income (the total of “significant deficit” and “slight deficit”; 28.7%) exceeded the total indicating “surplus” (the total of “significant surplus” and “slight surplus”; 25.9%). While the majority of “regular employees” were in the surplus total, more than one-third of “non-regular employees” were “in the red” (33.6%). “Freelance workers” have a high percentage in the deficit total at over 40 percent (43.2%), and the excess in deficits, obtained by subtracting the deficit total from the surplus total, is –28.2 percentage points. The percentage of all valid respondents who responded that they are “cutting back” on their “food expenses at home” during the most recent one month (July) increased 8.7 percentage points compared to before the emergence of the novel coronavirus crisis to 41.4%. Rises in the percentage of “cutting back” are large for the “60-64 years old” age group (increased by 12.2 points), “married (separated or bereaved)” group (increased by 10.8 points),” and “freelance workers” (increased by 14.1 points).

Figure 9. Household income and expenditures in the past three months

		(%)									(p)	
		n	Significant surplus (income exceeds expenditure by a significant margin)	Slight surplus (income exceeds expenditure by a slight margin)	Break-even	Slight deficit (expenditure exceeds income by a slight margin)	Significant deficit (expenditure exceeds income by a significant margin)	Do not know	Surplus total	Deficit total	Surplus total – Deficit total	
Total		4,881	5.0	20.9	34.6	17.6	11.1	10.8	25.9	28.7	▲2.8	
Attributes	Sex	Male	2,719	5.7	21.7	35.1	17.0	10.3	10.3	27.4	27.3	0.1
		Female	2,162	4.2	19.9	34.0	18.3	12.2	11.5	24.1	30.5	▲6.4
	Age group	20-29 years old	824	6.3	22.1	29.6	16.3	5.9	19.8	28.4	22.2	6.2
		30-39 years old	1,081	4.9	21.6	34.9	17.0	10.5	11.2	26.5	27.5	▲1.0
		40-49 years old	1,406	5.0	20.0	36.4	17.7	11.1	9.7	25.0	28.8	▲3.8
		50-59 years old	1,121	4.6	21.2	35.1	17.7	14.3	7.0	25.9	31.9	▲6.1
		60-64 years old	449	3.8	18.9	35.9	20.7	14.5	6.2	22.7	35.2	▲12.5
	Marital status	Married (having wife or husband)	2,470	5.5	23.4	35.8	18.4	11.2	5.6	28.9	29.6	▲0.7
		Married (widow or divorced)	555	2.7	16.9	38.4	19.3	15.0	7.7	19.6	34.2	▲14.6
		Never married	1,856	5.0	18.8	31.8	15.9	9.9	18.6	23.8	25.8	▲2.0
	Child supported by the same livelihood	Yes	1,860	4.3	21.1	36.2	19.8	12.8	5.6	25.4	32.7	▲7.3
		No	3,021	5.5	20.7	33.6	16.2	10.1	14.0	26.2	26.2	▲0.1
	Breadwinner	Respondent	3,005	5.7	22.5	35.9	18.0	11.6	6.3	28.3	29.6	▲1.3
		Spouse	1,090	4.4	22.8	34.9	17.5	12.3	8.1	27.2	29.8	▲2.6
		Others	786	3.2	11.8	29.1	16.2	7.6	32.1	15.0	23.8	▲8.8
Parent or other elderly household member	Living together or nearby	1,854	3.7	16.8	34.2	18.9	10.4	15.9	20.6	29.3	▲8.8	
	No	3,027	5.8	23.4	34.8	16.7	11.6	7.7	29.2	28.3	0.9	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	7.3	22.8	31.7	16.8	11.8	9.6	30.1	28.5	1.5	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,664	4.7	21.5	34.3	16.3	10.8	12.3	26.2	27.2	▲1.0	
	Others	1,714	3.3	18.6	37.3	19.5	10.9	10.4	21.9	30.3	▲8.4	
Status as of April 1, 2020	Type of employment	Regular employees	2,848	6.4	25.2	35.0	15.3	7.9	10.1	31.6	23.3	8.4
		Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	3.0	16.0	34.7	20.4	13.2	12.7	19.0	33.6	▲14.6
		Freelance workers	574	3.1	11.8	32.1	21.4	21.8	9.8	15.0	43.2	▲28.2
	Breakdown of non-regular employees	Part-time workers and <i>arbeit</i> (temporary workers)	1,021	2.5	15.4	33.2	21.2	14.7	13.0	17.9	35.8	▲17.9
		Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	289	4.8	17.6	37.0	18.7	8.7	13.1	22.5	27.3	▲4.8
		Dispatched workers	149	2.7	16.8	40.9	18.8	11.4	9.4	19.5	30.2	▲10.7
Household income for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	720	0.8	9.0	36.5	23.3	21.4	8.9	9.9	44.7	▲34.9	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,122	2.9	18.9	40.5	19.3	12.2	6.2	21.7	31.6	▲9.8	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	964	4.6	23.4	38.2	18.5	10.3	5.1	28.0	28.7	▲0.7	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	576	6.6	29.5	37.3	14.1	7.1	5.4	36.1	21.2	14.9	
	9 million yen or more	715	15.7	35.9	29.1	10.2	4.1	5.0	51.6	14.3	37.3	
	Do not know	784	1.7	11.4	23.0	18.0	10.6	35.5	13.0	28.6	▲15.6	

Figure 10. Expenditure for “food expenses at home”

(%) (p)

		n	Expenditure for "food expenses at home"									
			Before the novel coronavirus crisis				Most recent one month				Change in percentage of "cutting back"	
			Was cutting back	Was not cutting back	Did not have relevant expenditure	Do not know	Cutting back	Not cutting back	Do not have relevant expenditure	Do not know		
Total		4,881	32.7	48.1	5.6	13.6	41.4	40.0	5.1	13.5	8.7	
Attributes	Sex	Male	2,719	30.2	47.2	6.2	16.4	38.8	39.1	5.7	16.3	8.7
		Female	2,162	35.8	49.3	4.8	10.1	44.7	41.0	4.3	10.0	8.8
	Age group	20-29 years old	824	25.0	49.2	6.6	19.3	34.1	40.5	6.2	19.2	9.1
		30-39 years old	1,081	34.9	47.0	4.8	13.3	41.8	39.5	4.6	14.1	6.9
		40-49 years old	1,406	35.1	46.8	5.3	12.7	44.7	38.3	4.4	12.7	9.5
		50-59 years old	1,121	35.1	46.8	5.4	12.6	43.0	40.1	5.1	11.9	7.9
		60-64 years old	449	27.6	56.6	6.5	9.4	39.9	45.0	6.2	8.9	12.2
	Marital status	Married (having wife or husband)	2,470	34.2	49.5	5.4	10.9	42.5	41.7	4.9	10.9	8.3
		Married (widow or divorced)	555	37.8	43.2	6.7	12.3	48.6	33.5	5.8	12.1	10.8
		Never married	1,856	29.1	47.8	5.4	17.7	37.8	39.5	5.2	17.5	8.7
	Child supported by the same livelihood	Yes	1,860	37.3	44.7	5.9	12.2	45.3	37.5	4.8	12.3	8.1
		No	3,021	29.9	50.2	5.4	14.5	39.0	41.4	5.2	14.3	9.2
	Breadwinner	Respondent	3,005	33.5	49.2	5.7	11.6	42.9	40.6	5.0	11.5	9.4
		Spouse	1,090	37.5	50.6	4.6	7.3	46.1	42.4	4.4	7.2	8.5
		Others	786	22.8	40.7	6.5	30.0	29.3	34.2	6.4	30.2	6.5
Parent or other elderly household member	Living together or nearby	1,854	30.5	45.5	6.1	17.9	39.0	37.3	5.9	17.8	8.5	
	No	3,027	34.0	49.8	5.2	11.0	42.9	41.6	4.6	10.9	8.9	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	30.8	51.0	5.3	12.9	39.8	42.4	4.7	13.0	9.0	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,664	32.5	47.8	5.5	14.2	40.3	40.4	5.0	14.2	7.9	
	Others	1,714	34.5	46.0	5.8	13.7	43.9	37.3	5.4	13.3	9.4	
Status as of April 1, 2020	Type of employment	Regular employees	2,848	29.7	49.1	6.7	14.5	37.4	41.9	6.1	14.6	7.7
		Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	36.9	46.3	4.2	12.5	45.7	38.2	4.0	12.1	8.8
		Freelance workers	574	36.4	48.3	3.0	12.4	50.5	34.8	2.8	11.8	14.1
	Breakdown of non-regular employees	Part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)	1,021	39.7	44.5	4.2	11.7	47.7	37.1	3.9	11.3	8.0
		Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	289	29.1	51.9	3.8	15.2	39.4	42.9	3.8	13.8	10.4
		Dispatched workers	149	33.6	48.3	5.4	12.8	44.3	36.2	5.4	14.1	10.7
Household income for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	720	46.4	36.4	5.3	11.9	55.0	28.6	4.6	11.8	8.6	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,122	36.5	47.7	5.8	10.1	46.8	37.6	5.8	9.8	10.3	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	964	35.2	49.3	6.5	9.0	43.8	41.9	5.6	8.7	8.6	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	576	28.1	58.7	4.7	8.5	37.5	49.5	4.2	8.9	9.4	
	9 million yen or more	715	20.6	63.9	5.7	9.8	28.4	56.4	5.5	9.8	7.8	
	Do not know	784	26.0	36.1	4.7	33.2	33.2	29.3	4.2	33.3	7.1	

Anxiety about “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income” rises with lower household income levels. (Figure 11)

The survey asked all valid respondents about how much anxiety they felt in connection with their “inability to see when (COVID-19) infections will abate.” The total of “anxious,” which combines “considerably anxious” and “somewhat anxious,” was 86.9%, while the total of “not anxious” (9.5%) was small. The percentage indicating anxiety with respect to “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income” was 63.7%, while 50.9%, over half, feel anxiety about “losing employment during the coming year.” Anxiety with respect to “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income” is felt by a higher percentage of “non-regular employees (total)” (65.6%) than “regular employees” (61.3%). Among “freelance workers,” the percentage rises up to 71.1%, and a tendency is seen whereby this percentage rises with lower levels of household income over the past one year. It should be noted that anxiety with respect to “losing employment during the coming year” is higher when respondents are “female,” “married (separated or bereaved),” or “living with or near” a parent or other elderly person, and for “dispatched workers” (69.1%) among “non-regular employees.” Additionally, the percentage of respondents feeling anxiety about the future rises with lower levels of household income for the past one year (the percentage for the total of “anxious” is 63.9% for annual household income of less than 3 million yen).

Figure 11. Degree of anxiety relating to “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income,” etc.

Attributes	n	(1) Inability to see when infections will abate						(2) Rising prices						(3) Changes in society brought by new lifestyles									
		Considerably anxious	Some- what anxious	Not very anx- ious at all	Do not know	Total of “Anx- ious”	Total of “Not anxious”	Considerably anxious	Some- what anxious	Not very anx- ious at all	Do not know	Total of “Anx- ious”	Total of “Not anxious”	Considerably anxious	Some- what anxious	Not very anx- ious at all	Do not know	Total of “Anx- ious”	Total of “Not anxious”				
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			
Total	4,881	55.9	31.0	7.4	2.1	3.6	86.9	9.5	31.5	42.7	16.3	3.2	6.3	74.2	19.5	28.2	43.2	18.6	4.0	5.9	71.5	22.6	
Sex	Male	2,719	48.2	33.7	10.3	3.1	4.7	81.9	13.4	25.7	40.3	21.5	4.7	7.7	66.1	26.2	24.1	41.0	22.0	5.6	7.3	65.2	27.5
	Female	2,162	65.6	27.6	3.7	0.9	2.2	93.2	4.6	38.7	45.7	9.9	1.3	4.5	84.4	11.1	33.4	46.0	14.4	2.0	4.2	79.4	16.4
Age group	20-29 years old	824	51.3	31.4	10.2	1.9	5.1	82.8	12.1	28.9	42.7	17.4	3.3	7.8	71.6	20.6	28.4	38.3	21.8	4.9	6.6	66.7	26.7
	30-39 years old	1,081	51.9	31.5	9.0	3.0	4.6	83.4	11.9	31.3	41.3	16.8	3.5	7.1	72.5	20.4	27.9	41.7	18.0	6.0	6.3	69.7	24.1
	40-49 years old	1,406	56.2	31.4	7.0	2.3	3.0	87.6	9.4	32.9	41.3	17.1	3.1	5.8	74.1	20.1	29.2	43.3	19.0	2.9	5.6	72.5	21.9
	50-59 years old	1,121	61.7	29.2	5.2	1.1	2.9	90.9	6.2	32.3	44.7	14.6	2.9	5.4	77.0	17.6	28.7	47.2	15.5	2.8	5.8	75.9	18.3
	60-64 years old	449	58.6	32.3	4.7	2.2	2.2	90.9	6.9	30.5	45.7	15.4	3.1	5.3	76.2	18.5	24.5	45.7	20.5	4.0	5.3	70.2	24.5
Marital status	Married (having wife or husband)	2,470	58.7	30.3	6.7	1.7	2.6	89.0	8.4	31.6	44.3	15.9	3.2	5.1	75.9	19.0	27.9	46.7	17.6	3.2	4.6	74.6	20.8
	Married (widow or divorced)	555	59.6	28.5	6.1	2.2	3.6	88.1	8.3	34.6	45.4	12.6	2.0	5.4	80.0	14.6	31.4	45.2	15.5	2.9	5.0	76.6	18.4
Child supported by the same livelihood	Never married	1,856	51.0	32.8	8.6	2.7	5.0	83.8	11.3	30.4	39.8	18.1	3.6	8.2	70.2	21.7	27.7	38.0	20.9	5.3	8.0	65.7	26.2
	Yes	1,860	59.7	29.0	7.2	1.5	2.7	88.7	8.6	33.0	44.0	15.6	2.9	4.5	77.0	18.5	29.5	46.4	16.8	3.0	4.3	75.9	19.8
Breadwinner	No	3,021	53.6	32.3	7.5	2.5	4.2	85.8	10.0	30.6	41.9	16.8	3.3	7.4	72.5	20.1	27.4	41.3	19.7	4.6	7.0	68.7	24.3
	Respondent	3,005	52.9	32.5	8.5	2.7	3.4	85.4	11.2	29.0	42.9	18.3	3.9	5.8	71.9	22.2	27.4	42.6	19.7	4.5	6.0	69.9	24.1
Parent or other elderly household member	Spouse	1,090	67.2	25.9	3.9	0.6	2.3	93.1	4.6	39.5	45.2	9.8	1.1	4.3	84.8	10.9	32.4	48.2	14.2	1.7	3.6	80.6	15.9
	Others	786	51.5	32.6	7.6	2.0	6.2	84.1	9.7	29.8	38.3	17.9	3.2	10.8	68.1	21.1	25.8	38.9	20.6	5.5	9.2	64.8	26.1
Region of residence	Living together or nearby	1,854	55.7	32.1	7.0	1.8	3.5	87.8	8.7	33.0	41.1	16.4	2.6	6.9	74.1	19.0	29.2	42.1	18.5	4.0	6.1	71.4	22.5
	No	3,027	56.1	30.3	7.6	2.3	3.7	86.4	9.9	30.6	43.7	16.3	3.5	5.9	74.2	19.9	27.6	43.9	18.7	4.0	5.8	71.5	22.7
Type of employment	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	54.5	30.9	8.6	2.5	3.5	85.4	11.1	30.5	41.6	17.6	3.5	6.8	72.1	21.1	29.6	41.5	18.4	4.5	6.1	71.1	22.8
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,664	55.3	31.3	7.1	2.3	4.0	86.6	9.4	30.3	43.1	16.6	3.5	6.4	73.4	20.2	26.1	43.4	19.4	4.7	6.4	69.5	24.1
	Others	1,714	57.7	30.9	6.5	1.6	3.3	88.6	8.1	33.5	43.2	15.0	2.5	5.8	76.7	17.5	29.1	44.6	18.0	2.9	5.4	73.6	20.9
Status as of April 1, 2020	Regular employees	2,848	52.7	32.7	8.5	2.4	3.8	85.4	10.8	28.3	43.4	18.3	3.6	6.4	71.7	21.9	27.2	43.3	18.9	4.5	6.1	70.5	23.4
	Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	62.6	27.3	5.4	1.6	3.1	89.9	7.0	37.7	42.4	12.4	2.1	5.5	80.1	14.5	30.2	43.8	18.1	2.7	5.3	74.0	20.8
Breakdown of non-regular employees	Freelance workers	574	54.9	32.1	6.6	2.3	4.2	86.9	8.9	31.4	40.1	16.7	4.0	7.8	71.4	20.7	28.4	41.5	18.6	4.7	6.8	69.9	23.3
	Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	1,021	64.3	25.8	5.7	1.5	2.8	90.0	7.1	38.5	42.1	11.8	1.9	5.8	80.6	13.6	31.7	42.8	17.8	2.4	5.2	74.5	20.3
Household income for the past 1 year	Contract workers and shokutaku (entrusted workers)	289	59.2	30.4	4.8	2.4	3.1	89.6	7.3	32.5	43.6	17.0	3.1	3.8	76.1	20.1	23.5	51.9	16.3	3.5	4.8	75.4	19.7
	Dispatched workers	149	58.4	31.5	4.7	0.7	4.7	89.9	5.4	42.3	41.6	8.1	1.3	6.7	83.9	9.4	32.2	34.9	23.5	2.7	6.7	67.1	26.2
Household income for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	720	58.2	28.6	7.2	1.9	4.0	86.8	9.2	39.9	39.9	11.5	2.4	6.4	79.7	13.9	31.9	38.8	19.2	3.1	7.1	70.7	22.2
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,122	53.8	32.8	8.0	1.8	3.6	86.6	9.8	31.0	44.8	15.9	2.5	5.8	75.8	18.4	26.8	45.5	18.3	4.3	5.2	72.3	22.5
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	964	57.9	31.8	6.4	2.1	1.8	89.7	8.5	31.7	42.4	18.3	3.4	4.1	74.2	21.7	30.6	43.4	18.2	3.7	4.1	74.0	21.9
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	576	54.0	32.1	8.5	3.5	1.9	86.1	12.0	26.6	46.4	18.6	4.3	4.2	72.9	22.9	25.9	46.4	18.8	4.9	4.2	72.2	23.6
Do not know	9 million yen or more	715	54.4	32.6	8.5	2.5	2.0	87.0	11.0	24.1	46.0	21.3	4.1	4.6	70.1	25.3	25.7	45.9	20.4	4.5	3.5	71.6	24.9
	Do not know	784	57.1	27.4	5.7	1.4	8.3	84.6	7.1	34.6	36.9	13.0	2.9	12.6	71.4	15.9	27.9	39.3	17.3	3.7	11.7	67.2	21.0

Figure 11. continued

Attributes	n	(4) Difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income							(5) Losing employment during the coming year							
		Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious	Not anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "Anxious"	Total of "Not anxious"	Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious	Not anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "Anxious"	Total of "Not anxious"	
Sex	Total	4,881	26.4	37.3	25.0	6.0	5.3	63.7	31.0	21.3	29.6	31.8	10.1	7.2	50.9	41.9
	Male	2,719	25.8	35.9	25.9	6.4	6.0	61.8	32.3	19.8	28.5	33.1	10.8	7.8	48.3	43.9
Age group	Female	2,162	27.1	39.1	23.8	5.5	4.5	66.2	29.3	23.1	31.0	30.2	9.3	6.5	54.1	39.4
	20-29 years old	824	27.5	35.1	23.5	7.4	6.4	62.6	30.9	22.1	29.4	29.9	11.3	7.4	51.5	41.1
	30-39 years old	1,081	27.3	38.1	22.2	6.7	5.7	65.4	28.9	21.4	29.0	29.3	12.4	7.9	50.4	41.7
	40-49 years old	1,406	28.0	37.1	25.1	4.5	5.4	65.0	29.6	22.7	29.8	32.6	8.4	6.5	52.5	41.0
	50-59 years old	1,121	25.2	38.6	26.9	5.1	4.2	63.8	32.0	20.6	30.6	33.8	7.9	7.0	51.2	41.7
Marital status	60-64 years old	449	20.3	37.4	29.2	8.5	4.7	57.7	37.6	16.9	28.1	34.1	13.1	7.8	45.0	47.2
	Married (having wife or husband)	2,470	25.3	38.1	26.6	6.0	4.0	63.4	32.6	19.4	28.3	35.3	10.7	6.3	47.7	46.0
	Married (widow or divorced)	555	26.8	40.4	21.6	5.0	6.1	67.2	26.7	23.2	34.6	26.5	7.7	7.9	57.8	34.2
	Never married	1,856	27.7	35.5	23.9	6.2	6.7	63.2	30.1	23.3	29.8	28.7	10.0	8.2	53.1	38.7
	Yes	1,860	26.8	39.1	25.5	4.7	3.9	65.9	30.2	19.7	31.2	33.7	9.5	5.9	50.9	43.2
	No	3,021	26.1	36.3	24.7	6.8	6.2	62.4	31.4	22.2	28.6	30.7	10.5	8.0	50.8	41.1
	Respondent	3,005	26.9	36.2	25.9	6.2	4.8	63.1	32.1	20.9	29.4	32.4	10.7	6.6	50.3	43.1
	Spouse	1,090	25.0	41.2	24.3	5.3	4.1	66.2	29.6	20.9	30.7	32.8	9.3	6.3	51.7	42.0
	Others	786	26.3	36.5	22.4	6.0	8.8	62.8	28.4	23.3	28.6	28.4	8.9	10.8	51.9	37.3
	Living together or nearby	1,854	28.8	37.5	23.6	5.1	5.0	66.3	28.7	23.2	31.0	29.9	8.8	7.0	54.2	38.8
Region of residence	No	3,027	24.9	37.3	25.8	6.5	5.5	62.2	32.3	20.1	28.7	33.0	10.9	7.3	48.8	43.8
	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	26.5	35.1	26.3	6.7	5.5	61.5	32.9	22.0	27.9	31.9	10.9	7.3	50.0	42.8
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,664	25.4	38.6	24.6	5.8	5.5	64.0	30.5	19.1	30.3	32.7	10.0	7.8	49.5	42.7
	Others	1,714	27.3	38.1	24.2	5.5	4.9	65.4	29.7	22.8	30.3	30.9	9.5	6.6	53.0	40.4
	Regular employees	2,848	23.8	37.5	26.9	6.5	5.3	61.3	33.4	18.9	28.5	34.1	11.3	7.2	47.4	45.4
	Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	27.8	37.8	24.2	5.2	5.0	65.6	29.4	23.4	32.3	29.0	8.5	6.9	55.7	37.5
	Freelance workers	574	35.7	35.4	17.6	5.2	6.1	71.1	22.8	27.9	28.0	27.5	8.4	8.2	55.9	35.9
	Part-time workers and arbit (temporary workers)	1,021	28.6	38.0	23.3	4.7	5.4	66.6	28.0	23.4	31.5	29.3	8.4	7.3	54.9	37.7
	Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	289	21.8	39.8	27.3	8.0	3.1	61.6	35.3	18.0	33.2	33.6	10.7	4.5	51.2	44.3
	Dispatched workers	149	33.6	32.9	24.2	3.4	6.0	66.4	27.5	33.6	35.6	18.1	4.7	8.1	69.1	22.8
Household income for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	720	37.8	34.6	17.2	4.4	6.0	72.4	21.7	33.2	30.7	21.9	7.1	7.1	63.9	29.0
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,122	27.2	38.2	24.2	5.3	5.1	65.4	29.5	20.7	32.0	30.7	9.9	6.8	52.7	40.6
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	964	24.9	40.7	24.5	6.3	3.6	65.6	30.8	20.1	31.2	32.9	10.6	5.2	51.3	43.5
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	576	20.8	38.5	30.7	7.3	2.6	59.4	38.0	15.3	29.9	38.9	10.6	5.4	45.1	49.5
	9 million yen or more	715	19.6	34.7	34.3	9.0	2.5	54.3	43.2	14.8	24.8	41.1	15.5	3.8	39.6	56.6
Do not know	784	26.9	36.1	21.2	4.2	11.6	63.0	25.4	23.0	27.3	27.6	7.3	14.9	50.3	34.8	

(%)

Outline of the Survey

“Survey on the Impact that Spreading Novel Coronavirus Infection has on Work and Daily Life”

1. Object

JILPT conducted an internet survey (as joint research with the Rengo Research Institute for Advancement of Living Standards [RENGO-RIALS] and conducted in the form of a continuous panel survey with the “April Survey”) in late May and early June to grasp the impacts that the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and measures to control it are having on workers’ jobs and daily living. JILPT announced basic “first aggregation” results on June 10 (the “May Survey”).¹ This survey, the “August Survey,” was conducted in early August within the same framework to ascertain subsequent trends.

Looking at COVID-19 infections, society began groping for ways to return to normal with “new lifestyles” after the government fully lifted its “declaration of state of emergency” (May 25). However, as limitations on behavior (in the forms of reducing commutes, suspending business, and refraining from going outside) were incrementally relaxed, the number of new cases in Japan, which had fallen to around twenty (May 25 and June 8), again surged and exceeded 100 on June 26, 300 on July 9, 600 on July 16, and 1,200 on July 29.

There is a growing sense of crisis that COVID-19 infections are spreading again, evidenced among other developments by the issuance of independent “declaration of state of emergency” by Okinawa Prefecture (August 1) and Aichi Prefecture (August 6). Meanwhile, as of the end of July, the number of workers predicted to be dismissed nationwide exceeds 40,000. Thus, the government is being tasked with charting the difficult course of balancing its response to COVID-19 with economic activity that keeps the nation’s economy afloat.

Taking this into account, it is clear from the survey that, during the two months since the full lifting of the “declaration of state of emergency,” emergency refuge-like “absence from work” has decreased and working hours have started returning to normal. However, it is also apparent that anxieties concerning income and employment are rising in the economy and society, which have been made weary by the long fight against COVID-19, and that people are taking steps to protect their livelihoods.

2. Surveyed persons (sample)

“Employees of private enterprises*” and “freelance workers” (independent workers who are not shop owners and who do not have employees [excluding those in agriculture, forestry, or fishery]) from among registered monitors of an internet survey company who are aged at least 20 years old but no more than 64 years old who were residing in Japan as of April 1, 2020 (including people who became unemployed on or after April 1, 2020, and up to the time of the survey if they satisfy the above requirement).

Using the Employment Status Survey as the basis in both cases, we conducted stratified

allocated collection for “employees of private enterprises” by sex × age group × residential region block × by regular/non-regular employee status (by 180 cells), and for “freelance workers” by sex × age group × residential region block (by 90 cells). We then prepared panel data with the “August Survey” (with respondents to each of the April, May, and August Surveys) by delivering and collecting surveys with priority given to respondents who responded to both the “April Survey” and “May Survey.” We also conducted supplementary deliveries and collections to obtain portions missing from overall target numbers.

3. Survey period

August 1 to 7, 2020

4. Survey method

Internet survey (write-in responses on a web browser screen)

5. Number of valid responses:

“Employees of private enterprises”: 4,307 (3,212 “respondents to each of the April, May, and August Surveys” and 1,095 others)

“Freelance workers”: 574 (14 fewer than the target number)

Note: 1. See the May Survey result at

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20200610.pdf>

(for Japanese, <https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20200610.pdf>).

For analyses, see <https://www.jil.go.jp/english/jli/documents/2020/027-03.pdf>

(for Japanese, https://www.jil.go.jp/kokunai/blt/backnumber/2020/08_09/003-011.pdf).

For the latest columns and reports by JILPT researchers, see

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/index.html>.

Response rate:

"Employees of private enterprises" (N=4,307) (regular employees N=2,848, non-regular employees (total) N= 1,459)

	Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)		Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)	
Sex	Male	53.7	67.7	26.3	Hokkaido	3.9	3.8	4.2
	Female	46.3	32.3	73.7	Tohoku	6.7	7	6.2
Age group	20-29 years old	18.6	19.2	17.6	North Kanto	5.4	5.3	5.5
	30-39 years old	23	25.4	18.4	Tokyo metropolitan area	30.8	31	30.4
	40-49 years old	28.4	29.2	26.9	Chubu	18.6	18.8	18.1
	50-59 years old	22	21.9	22.2	Kansai area	15.7	15.1	16.7
Marital status and with/without dependent child	60-64 years old	7.9	4.4	14.8	Chugoku	5.6	5.7	5.3
	Married (having wife or husband) including common-law marriage with child (having wife or husband)	33.6	35.8	29.3	Shikoku	2.7	2.8	2.5
Marital status and with/without dependent child	Married (with spouse) including common-law marriage without child	17.6	16.3	20.2	Kyushu/Okinawa	10.7	10.5	11.1
	Married (separated or bereaved) with child (widow or divorced)	5.7	5.1	6.7	Less than 3 million yen	13.9	8.4	24.8
	Married (separated or bereaved) without child	5.8	5.2	7.1	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	22.8	24.1	20.3
Breadwinner	Never married with child	0.5	0.4	0.8	5 million to less than 7 million yen	20.2	22.4	15.7
	Never married without child	36.8	37.2	35.9	7 million to less than 9 million yen	12.6	14.2	9.4
	Respondent	61.4	74.2	36.5	9 million yen or more	15	18.5	8.1
	Spouse	22.6	12.3	42.8	Do not know	15.6	12.5	21.7
	Others	16	13.6	20.6				

"Freelance workers" (N=574)

		Total			Total
Sex	Male	71.1	Region of residence	Hokkaido	3.8
	Female	28.9		Tohoku	6.8
Age group	20-29 years old	3.7		North Kanto	4.9
	30-39 years old	15.7		Tokyo metropolitan area	31.0
	40-49 years old	31.5		Chubu	16.6
	50-59 years old	30.3		Kansai area	16.4
	60-64 years old	18.8		Chugoku	5.4
Marital status and with/without dependent child	Married (having wife or husband) including common-law marriage with child (having wife or husband)	22.0		Shikoku	3.0
	Married (with spouse) including common-law marriage without child	23.9		Kyushu/Okinawa	12.2
	Married (separated or bereaved) with child (widow or divorced)	2.8		Income for entire household (including tax) during the past 1 year (January 1 to December 31, 2019)	Less than 3 million yen
	Married (separated or bereaved) without child	7.8	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen		24.6
	Never married with child	0.3	5 million to less than 7 million yen		16.7
	Never married without child	43.2	7 million to less than 9 million yen		5.9
Breadwinner	Respondent	62.7	9 million yen or more		12.4
	Spouse	20.0	Do not know	19.5	
	Others	17.2			