

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

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

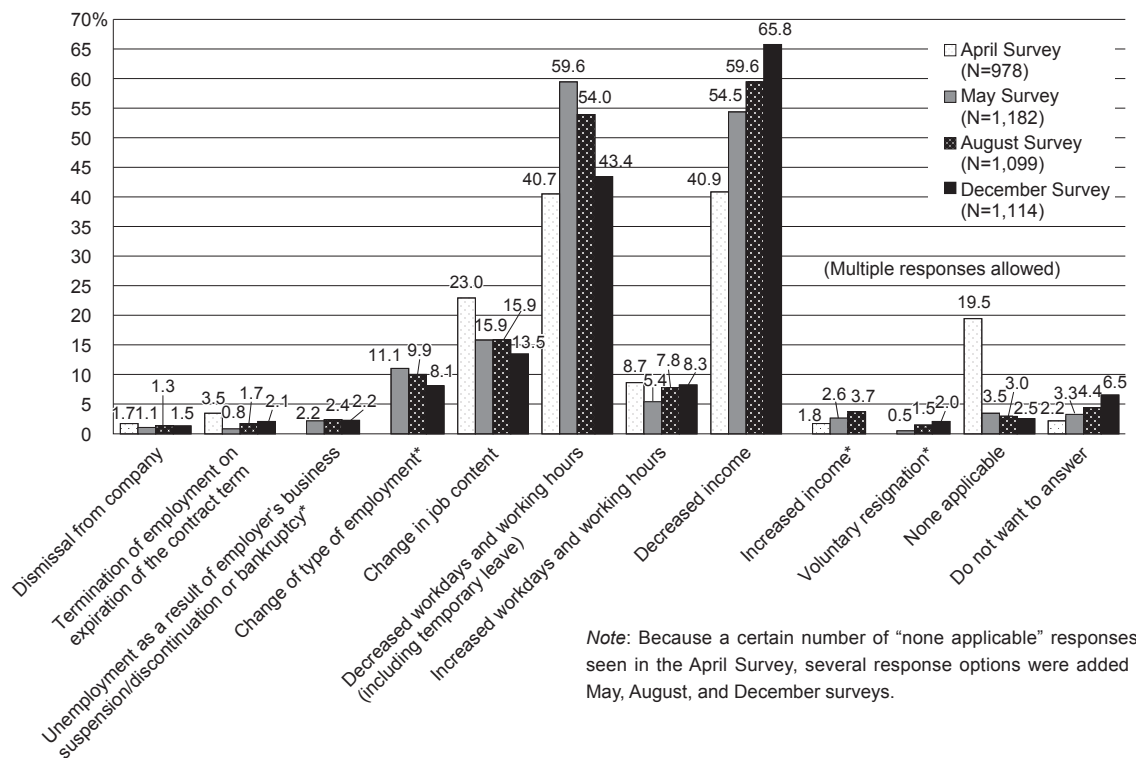
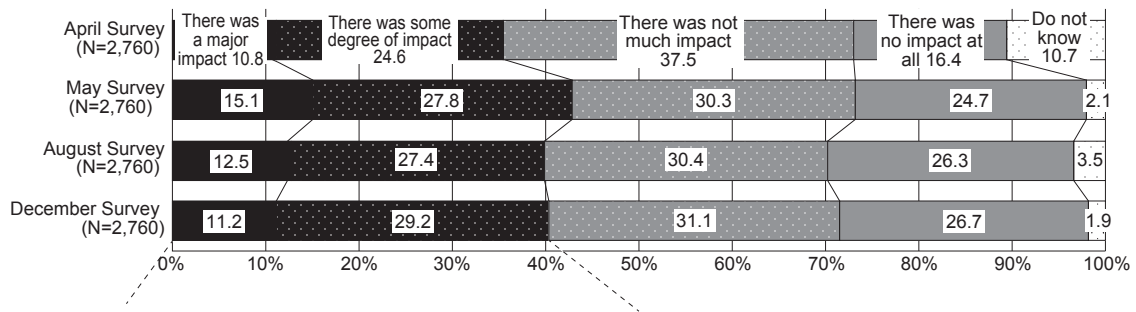
Despite the fact that a year has passed since the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Japan, the strong anxiety that the respondents feel in terms of “inability to see when infections will abate” remained conspicuous in the December 2020 Survey. With more than 30% of employees and more than 40% of freelance workers expecting a decrease in their annual incomes for 2020, anxiety with respect to a “worsening economic situation” and other effects was strong. Now is the time, at least in workplaces, to practice new ways of working, in order to simultaneously achieve greater infection prevention and economic activity. However, as of December 2020, about two-thirds responded that work productivity/efficiency had decreased as a result of work from home/telecommuting, and more than half of respondents who had first experienced such work style in March-May indicated that they were currently not working from home or that the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days had decreased. These and other results point to the difficulty of autonomous behavioral change.

I. Impact on “employees of private enterprises”

The main effects relating to COVID-19 has shifted to “decreased income.” (Figure 1)

The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (JILPT) aggregated responses of those who were “employees of private enterprises” as of April 1, 2020, and responded to all three surveys—the April, May, and August surveys (N=2,760) (see the attached “Outline of the Survey”). It was found that responses indicating “there was an impact” relating to their own employment and/or income rose from 35.4% in April to 42.8% in May but then decreased to 39.8% in August and remained at about the same level at 40.4% in December, 2020. There was a major shift in the main effects relating to COVID-19 toward “decreased income.” Looking at specific responses (multiple responses), the percentage of “decreased number of workdays and working hours” fell, but that of “decreased income” showed continuous increases (40.9% in April, 54.5% in May, 59.6% in August and 65.8% in December).

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



Note: Because a certain number of "none applicable" responses were seen in the April Survey, several response options were added to the May, August, and December surveys.

More than one person in four indicated that they received a winter bonus in decreased amount or did not receive a winter bonus, or payment was undecided. (Figure 2-1, 2-2)

When the survey asked respondents who were "employees of private enterprises" at the time of the December Survey (N=4,165) about the receipt of a winter bonus (special allowance), more than half (53.7%) said that they have received it in 2019 ("last year") and 2020 ("this year"). However, a breakdown of change in amount compared to the amount paid last year (including expected change) showed that 29.2% indicated "roughly the same (change of less than 10%)" and 15.8% indicated that it was decreased. Additionally, when combined, the percentage of respondents who indicated "received last year but did not receive this year" (4.9%) and "received last year but it has not yet been decided/do not know for this year" (7.2%) exceeded one person in ten. On the whole, more than one person in four (27.9%) responded that they received a decreased amount or did not receive winter bonus, or payment of a bonus was not yet decided.

Figure 2-1. Receipt of winter bonus (special allowance) in 2020 and the previous year

Type of employment	N	Received this year and last year	Received last year but did not receive this year (a)	Received last year but it has not yet been decided this year/Do not know for this year (b)	Did not receive last year but received this year	Did not receive last year but it has not yet been decided this year/Do not know for this year	Did not receive last year	Total of "received last year"	Total of "received this year" – "received last year"	(Percentage points)	
											(%)
	Total	4,165	53.7	4.9	7.2	2.0	3.6	28.6	65.8	▲10.1	
Type of employment	Regular employees	2,789	69.3	5.8	8.1	1.6	2.9	12.3	83.2	▲12.3	
	Non-regular employees (total)	1,376	22.2	2.9	5.4	2.8	5.1	61.6	30.5	▲5.5	
Breakdown of non-regular employees	Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	963	19.4	2.8	6.1	3.0	5.7	62.9	28.3	▲5.9	
	Contract workers and shokufutaku (entrusted workers)	277	41.5	2.9	4.7	2.2	2.9	45.8	49.1	▲5.4	
Main occupation	Dispatched workers	136	2.9	3.7	1.5	2.2	5.1	84.6	8.1	▲2.9	
	Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	374	73.3	6.1	4.8	1.1	1.1	13.6	84.2	▲9.9	
	Professional and engineering workers	1,057	65.2	4.6	7.2	2.4	3.2	17.4	77.0	▲9.5	
	Clerical workers	1,017	52.5	4.3	7.1	2.4	2.2	31.6	63.9	▲9.0	
	Sales workers	565	48.3	5.3	8.1	1.8	4.8	31.7	61.8	▲11.7	
	Service workers	426	28.9	5.4	7.7	2.1	7.3	48.6	42.0	▲11.0	
	Security workers	20	50.0	5.0	-	-	-	45.0	50.0	▲5.0	
	Production/skilled workers	337	56.4	3.9	8.3	2.1	4.2	25.2	68.5	▲10.1	
	Transport and machine operation workers	89	53.9	9.0	10.1	-	-	27.0	73.0	▲19.1	
	Construction and mining workers	33	39.4	6.1	6.1	-	12.1	36.4	51.5	▲12.1	
	Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	133	33.1	3.0	4.5	0.8	7.5	51.1	40.6	▲6.8	
	Others	94	36.2	5.3	7.4	1.1	2.1	47.9	48.9	▲11.7	
	Do not know	20	30.0	5.0	5.0	1.1	2.0	20.0	35.0	▲10.0	
	Main type of business	Construction	198	57.1	5.1	10.1	1.5	6.1	20.2	72.2	▲13.6
		Manufacturing	873	68.4	4.4	6.4	1.4	2.7	16.7	79.2	▲9.4
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		61	62.3	4.9	4.9	1.6	3.3	23.0	72.4	▲8.2	
Information and communications		239	63.6	3.3	5.4	1.3	3.3	23.0	72.4	▲7.5	
Transport		234	58.1	8.1	4.3	0.9	2.1	26.5	70.5	▲11.5	
Wholesale and retail trade		511	42.9	5.1	9.8	1.8	4.5	36.0	57.7	▲13.1	
Finance and insurance		204	62.3	2.0	2.0	4.9	1.5	27.5	66.2	1.0	
Real estate		87	59.8	4.6	5.7	-	1.1	28.7	70.1	▲10.3	
Accommodations, eating and drinking services		121	19.0	6.6	9.1	2.5	5.0	57.9	34.7	▲13.2	
Medical, health care and welfare		759	59.6	3.6	9.0	2.5	3.6	21.9	72.1	▲10.0	
Education, learning support		119	29.4	4.2	5.0	5.9	4.2	51.3	38.7	▲3.4	
Postal services, cooperative associations		36	77.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	-	11.1	86.1	▲5.6	
Services		538	38.3	6.5	6.9	1.9	4.3	42.2	51.7	▲11.5	
Others		172	32.6	7.6	8.1	1.2	6.4	44.2	48.3	▲14.5	
Do not know		13	30.8	7.7	7.7	0.0	15.4	38.5	46.2	▲15.4	
Size of enterprise (number of employees)	29 or fewer employees	861	33.7	6.4	11.3	2.3	4.3	42.0	51.3	▲15.3	
	30 to 299 employees	1,295	54.2	5.5	9.7	1.7	3.9	25.1	69.3	▲13.4	
	300 to 999 employees	556	64.9	5.4	4.5	1.6	2.9	20.7	74.8	▲8.3	
Region of residence	1,000 or more employees	1,114	71.1	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.0	18.1	77.6	▲4.1	
	Do not know	339	27.4	2.7	5.3	1.5	8.0	55.2	35.4	▲6.5	
	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,275	53.8	4.8	5.6	1.4	4.4	30.0	64.2	▲9.0	
Region of residence	Chubu or Kansai area	1,433	56.1	4.5	6.3	2.4	3.2	27.5	66.9	▲8.3	
	Others	1,457	51.3	5.4	9.4	2.0	3.4	28.5	66.1	▲12.8	

Status as of April 1, 2020

Figure 2-2. Receipt of winter bonus (special allowance) and change in amount paid in 2020 compared to the previous year

Type of employment	N	Received this year and last year	Decreased by 90% or more	Decreased by 70% to 80%	Decreased by 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	Not yet been decided/Do not know	Total of "it was decreased" (c)	Total of "it was increased"	(a), (b) in figure 2-1 and (c) at left
Total	4,165	53.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	3.5	9.6	29.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	4.8	15.8	3.9	27.9
Regular employees	2,789	69.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.0	13.0	36.5	4.2	0.8	0.4	6.0	21.6	5.3	35.5
Non-regular employees (total)	1,376	22.2	0.3	-	0.6	0.5	2.8	14.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.6	4.1	1.0	12.4
Breakdown of non-regular employees	963	19.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	1.8	13.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	11.5
Contract workers and shokutaku (entrusted workers)	277	41.5	0.4	-	1.8	1.4	7.6	26.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.9	11.2	1.4	18.8
Dispatched workers	136	2.9	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.5	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	5.9
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	374	73.3	0.3	1.3	3.7	5.1	12.3	40.4	4.0	0.8	1.1	4.3	22.7	5.9	33.7
Professional and engineering workers	1,057	65.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	4.1	12.2	37.0	2.7	0.6	0.2	5.6	19.1	3.5	30.9
Clerical workers	1,017	52.5	0.4	0.6	1.4	3.1	10.8	28.7	2.6	0.3	0.4	4.2	16.3	3.2	27.7
Sales workers	565	48.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.3	6.7	26.2	3.4	1.1	0.5	5.8	11.3	5.0	24.8
Service workers	426	28.9	0.2	-	0.2	0.9	4.9	16.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	4.0	6.3	2.6	19.5
Security workers	20	50.0	-	-	5.0	5.0	-	35.0	-	-	-	5.0	10.0	-	15.0
Production/skilled workers	337	56.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	7.1	10.7	26.1	3.6	0.3	-	5.6	20.8	3.9	32.9
Transport and machine operation workers	89	53.9	1.1	3.4	4.5	5.6	12.4	18.0	3.4	1.1	-	4.5	27.0	4.5	46.1
Construction and mining workers	33	39.4	-	-	3.0	-	3.0	27.3	3.0	-	-	3.0	6.1	3.0	18.2
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	133	33.1	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	20.3	3.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	6.0	5.3	13.5
Others	94	36.2	-	-	1.1	1.1	4.3	18.1	5.3	-	-	6.4	6.4	5.3	19.1
Do not know	20	30.0	5.0	-	-	5.0	5.0	10.0	-	-	-	5.0	15.0	-	30.0
Construction	198	57.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	13.1	28.3	5.1	1.0	0.5	4.5	17.7	6.6	32.8
Manufacturing	873	68.4	0.5	1.1	2.3	6.1	15.7	32.9	3.8	0.5	0.2	5.4	25.7	4.5	36.4
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	61	62.3	1.6	-	1.6	3.3	1.6	47.5	6.6	-	-	-	8.2	6.6	18.0
Information and communications	239	63.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.1	7.1	38.1	6.3	0.8	0.4	6.3	11.7	7.5	20.5
Transport	234	58.1	1.3	2.1	3.8	8.1	11.1	22.2	5.6	0.4	0.4	3.0	26.5	6.4	38.9
Wholesale and retail trade	511	42.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	7.0	23.5	1.8	0.6	0.8	5.9	10.4	3.1	25.2
Finance and insurance	204	62.3	-	0.5	1.0	4.9	7.8	40.7	2.5	1.0	-	3.9	14.2	3.4	18.1
Real estate	87	59.8	-	-	1.1	3.4	5.7	41.4	5.7	-	-	2.3	10.3	5.7	20.7
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	121	19.0	-	-	-	1.7	5.8	8.3	-	-	-	3.3	7.4	-	23.1
Medical, health care and welfare	759	59.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	3.6	9.9	36.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	5.8	15.2	2.1	27.7
Education, learning support	119	29.4	-	-	0.8	-	9.2	13.4	1.7	1.7	-	2.5	10.1	3.4	19.3
Postal services, cooperative associations	36	77.8	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	55.6	8.3	5.6	2.8	-	5.6	16.7	13.9
Services	538	38.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.2	5.4	20.1	1.9	0.6	0.6	4.8	10.4	3.0	23.8
Others	172	32.6	-	0.6	1.2	1.2	7.6	16.9	0.6	0.6	-	4.1	10.5	1.2	26.2
Do not know	13	30.8	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	15.4	-	-	-	-	15.4	-	30.8
29 or fewer employees	861	33.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	4.3	20.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	4.9	7.0	1.5	24.6
30 to 299 employees	1,295	54.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	3.6	9.7	28.8	3.0	0.8	0.5	5.6	15.6	4.2	30.7
300 to 999 employees	566	64.9	0.5	0.5	1.8	4.3	13.7	33.5	4.1	0.9	0.2	5.4	20.9	5.2	30.8
1,000 or more employees	1,114	71.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	5.4	13.9	37.9	4.6	0.4	0.4	4.0	23.7	5.5	30.2
Do not know	339	27.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	17.7	0.6	0.3	-	3.8	5.0	0.9	13.0
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,275	53.8	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.8	10.6	28.7	2.7	0.4	0.2	4.4	17.4	3.3	27.8
Chubu or Kansai area	1,433	56.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	3.4	9.8	31.4	2.5	0.3	0.7	5.6	15.6	3.6	26.3
Others	1,457	51.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	3.4	8.6	27.5	3.6	1.0	0.1	4.5	14.7	4.7	29.4

Status as of April 1, 2020

One in five responded that their first experience with work from home/telecommuting was in March-May, but more than half indicated that they were “not working from home/telecommuting now” in December or that the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days had decreased during the most recent one month. (Figure 3)

Of “employees of private enterprises” at the time of the December Survey (N=4,165), just under one in three (28.2%) responded that they had experience with work from home/telecommuting before. Of them, roughly two in ten (19.7%) indicated that their “first experience was in March-May (2020).” On the other hand, just under one in ten (9.1%) indicated that they were “not doing it now.” Additionally, 4.4% of those who responded “currently doing it” (10.6%) indicated that the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days in the most recent month had “decreased compared to the period when COVID-19 cases were increasing.” Why are they not “doing it now” or why had the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days decreased in a company/job that permitted it? Their responses (multiple responses) included “because the state of emergency declaration was lifted” and “because tasks that can be done through work from home/telecommuting are limited (because I have tasks that require me to go to the office [e.g., to deal with customers, use special systems, handle paperwork, etc.].”

Figure 3. Experience with work from home/telecommuting and the number of “work from home/telecommuting” days in most recent one month compared to the period when COVID-19 cases were increasing.

Type of employment	N	Experience with work from home/telecommuting										Total of those at left with first experience in March-May (b) + (e)
		Had experience before February 2020 and am currently doing it (a)	First experience was in March, May, and am currently doing it (b)	First experience was in June or later and am currently doing it (c)	Had experience before February 2020 but am not doing it now (d)	First experience was in March-May but am not doing it now (e)	First experience was in June or later but am not doing it now (f)	Have never experienced work from home/telecommuting (g)				
Total	4,165	4.8	10.6	1.3	1.2	9.1	1.3	71.8	19.7			
Regular employees	2,769	6.0	13.4	1.5	1.3	10.9	1.5	65.4	24.2			
Non-regular employees (total)	1,376	2.3	5.1	0.8	0.9	5.4	0.9	84.7	10.5			
Breakdown of non-regular employees		1.9	2.2	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.6	91.3	5.0			
Part-time workers and arbei (temporary workers)	277	4.0	12.3	1.4	1.4	14.1	1.4	65.3	26.4			
Contract workers and shokutaku (entrusted workers)		1.5	11.0	2.2	-	5.9	2.2	77.2	16.9			
Dispatched workers	136	9.6	23.8	1.6	1.6	15.2	2.7	45.5	39.0			
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	374	6.5	13.2	1.7	1.1	9.2	1.6	66.7	22.3			
Professional and engineering workers	1,057	4.0	12.8	2.3	2.1	11.6	1.0	66.3	24.4			
Clerical workers	1,017	5.5	10.1	0.5	1.1	11.5	1.2	70.1	21.6			
Sales workers	565	1.9	3.3	0.5	0.5	3.8	0.9	89.2	7.0			
Service workers	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-			
Security workers	20	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.6	92.9	3.9			
Production/skilled workers	337	-	1.1	-	-	5.6	1.1	92.1	6.7			
Transport and machine operation workers	89	-	-	-	-	9.1	3.0	87.9	9.1			
Construction and mining workers	33	2.3	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	95.5	1.5			
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	133	2.1	7.4	-	1.1	6.4	2.1	80.9	13.8			
Others	94	5.0	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	85.0	5.0			
Do not know	20	5.6	6.1	1.5	2.0	12.1	2.5	70.2	18.2			
Construction	198	5.5	15.7	1.7	1.3	9.0	1.5	65.3	24.7			
Manufacturing	873	1.6	14.8	-	1.6	13.1	-	68.9	27.9			
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	61	20.5	33.1	2.9	1.3	9.6	3.3	29.3	42.7			
Information and communications	239	2.6	5.1	0.4	0.4	9.0	1.3	81.2	14.1			
Transport	234	2.3	7.8	1.2	0.4	5.9	0.8	81.6	13.7			
Wholesale and retail trade	511	5.9	16.2	3.4	2.5	21.1	3.4	47.5	37.3			
Finance and insurance	204	4.6	16.1	2.3	-	18.4	3.4	55.2	34.5			
Real estate	87	1.7	3.3	-	1.7	3.3	-	90.1	6.6			
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	121	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.8	3.4	0.3	92.1	5.1			
Medical, health care and welfare	759	1.7	14.3	1.7	2.5	24.4	2.5	52.9	38.7			
Education, learning support	119	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	83.3	16.7			
Postal services, cooperative associations	36	5.6	8.2	0.9	1.7	9.9	0.9	72.9	18.0			
Services	538	5.8	15.7	1.2	1.2	8.7	1.2	66.3	24.4			
Others	172	7.7	15.4	-	-	-	7.7	69.2	15.4			
Do not know	13	2.9	5.1	0.7	1.0	4.8	1.4	84.1	9.9			
29 or fewer employees	861	3.3	8.1	1.4	1.2	9.4	0.8	75.8	17.5			
30 to 299 employees	1,295	3.4	16.2	1.6	0.7	9.4	2.0	66.7	25.5			
300 to 999 employees	556	1,114	9.3	1.6	1.6	13.1	1.9	55.3	30.3			
1,000 or more employees	1,114	2.1	3.8	0.6	0.9	4.7	0.3	87.6	8.6			
Do not know	339	7.7	17.5	1.4	1.4	9.3	1.2	61.5	26.8			
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,275	3.8	9.2	1.0	1.3	8.8	1.5	74.3	18.0			
Chubu or Kansai area	1,433	3.1	6.0	1.4	0.8	9.1	1.4	78.2	15.1			
Others	1,457											

Status as of April 1, 2020

Figure 3. Continued

Type of employment	N	Total of respondents with experience up to May and currently doing it [(a) + (b)]	Number of "work from home/telecommuting" days in most recent one month compared to the period when COVID-19 cases were increasing				Total of "decreased"	Total of "have experience but not doing it now" [(d) to (f)]	Is work from home/telecommuting applicable to your current job?			Total of "have experience with work from home/telecommuting" [(a) to (f)]	Of this, total of "currently doing it" [(a) to (c)]		Continuation rate
			Decreased considerably	Decreased slightly	Almost the same	Increased			Applicable	Not applicable	Company does not practice work from home/telecommuting		(a)	(c)	
Total	4,165	15.4	2.4	3.2	7.7	2.1	5.6	11.6	2.3	5.0	4.3	28.2	16.7	59.0	
Regular employees	2,789	19.4	2.9	4.1	9.8	2.5	7.0	13.7	2.8	5.8	5.1	34.6	20.9	60.3	
Non-regular employees (total)	1,376	7.3	1.3	1.5	3.4	1.2	2.8	7.2	1.1	3.3	2.8	15.3	8.1	53.1	
Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	963	4.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.5	4.3	0.4	1.8	2.1	8.7	4.5	51.2	
Contract workers and shokutaku (entrusted workers)	277	16.2	3.6	4.3	6.1	2.2	7.9	17.0	2.2	9.0	5.8	34.7	17.7	51.0	
Dispatched workers	136	12.5	0.7	0.7	10.3	0.7	1.5	8.1	3.7	2.2	2.2	22.8	14.7	64.5	
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	374	33.4	4.5	4.3	19.8	4.8	8.8	19.5	4.3	7.8	7.5	54.5	35.0	64.2	
Professional and engineering workers	1,057	19.7	2.8	4.3	10.0	2.6	7.1	11.9	2.6	5.0	4.3	33.3	21.4	64.2	
Clerical workers	1,017	16.8	2.5	3.9	8.7	1.8	6.4	14.7	3.4	5.7	5.5	33.7	19.1	56.6	
Sales workers	565	15.6	2.7	4.4	5.5	3.0	7.1	13.8	1.9	6.5	5.3	29.9	16.1	53.8	
Service workers	426	5.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	2.6	5.2	0.2	1.9	3.1	10.8	5.6	52.2	
Security workers	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Production/skilled workers	337	3.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.5	3.3	0.3	2.7	0.3	7.1	3.9	54.2	
Transport and machine operation workers	89	1.1	-	1.1	-	-	1.1	6.7	-	3.4	3.4	7.9	1.1	14.3	
Construction and mining workers	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	12.1	-	12.1	-	-	
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	133	3.0	-	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	-	0.8	0.8	4.5	3.0	66.7	
Others	94	9.6	1.1	2.1	4.3	2.1	3.2	9.6	2.1	5.3	2.1	19.1	9.6	50.0	
Do not know	20	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	10.0	-	-	10.0	15.0	5.0	33.3	
Construction	198	11.6	3.0	2.0	5.1	1.5	5.1	16.7	3.5	8.1	5.1	29.8	13.1	44.1	
Manufacturing	873	21.2	3.0	5.5	10.2	2.5	8.5	11.8	3.1	5.6	3.1	34.7	22.9	66.0	
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	61	16.4	3.3	6.6	3.3	3.3	9.8	14.8	3.3	8.2	3.3	31.1	16.4	52.6	
Information and communications	239	53.6	5.0	6.7	35.1	6.7	11.7	14.2	4.2	6.3	3.8	70.7	56.5	79.9	
Transport	234	7.7	0.9	2.1	3.8	0.9	3.0	10.7	2.6	5.6	2.6	18.8	8.1	43.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	511	10.2	1.6	2.5	4.1	2.0	4.1	7.0	0.6	3.5	2.9	18.4	11.4	61.7	
Finance and insurance	204	22.1	3.4	5.9	8.8	3.9	9.3	27.0	5.9	9.8	11.3	52.5	25.5	48.6	
Real estate	87	20.7	2.3	4.6	12.6	1.1	6.9	21.8	5.7	8.0	8.0	44.8	23.0	51.3	
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	121	5.0	1.7	0.8	2.5	-	2.5	5.0	1.7	0.8	2.5	9.9	5.0	50.0	
Medical, health care and welfare	759	3.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.4	4.5	0.1	1.4	2.9	7.9	3.4	43.3	
Education, learning support	119	16.0	2.5	5.9	5.0	2.5	8.4	29.4	1.7	10.9	16.8	47.1	17.6	37.5	
Postal services, cooperative associations	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	2.8	8.3	5.6	16.7	-	-	
Services	538	13.8	3.0	1.7	7.2	1.9	4.6	12.5	2.2	4.8	5.4	27.1	14.7	54.1	
Others	172	21.5	4.7	3.5	9.3	4.1	8.1	11.0	2.3	5.8	2.9	33.7	22.7	67.2	
Do not know	13	23.1	-	-	15.4	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	-	30.8	23.1	75.0	
29 or fewer employees	861	8.0	1.4	0.7	4.9	1.0	2.1	7.2	1.3	2.1	3.8	15.9	8.7	54.7	
30 to 299 employees	1,295	11.4	2.0	2.7	5.8	0.9	4.7	11.4	1.5	4.6	5.3	24.2	12.8	52.9	
300 to 999 employees	556	19.6	2.7	5.6	9.2	2.2	8.3	12.1	2.2	5.6	4.3	33.3	21.2	63.8	
1,000 or more employees	1,114	26.5	3.8	5.4	13.1	4.2	9.2	16.6	4.5	8.1	4.0	44.7	28.1	62.9	
Do not know	339	5.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	5.9	0.3	2.7	2.9	12.4	6.5	52.4	
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,275	25.2	3.1	4.9	13.4	3.8	8.0	11.9	2.2	5.1	4.6	38.5	26.6	69.0	
Chubu or Kansai area	1,433	13.0	2.3	3.1	5.8	1.8	5.4	11.6	2.4	4.9	4.3	25.7	14.1	54.9	
Others	1,457	9.1	1.8	1.9	4.5	0.9	3.7	11.3	2.2	4.9	4.1	21.8	10.5	48.3	

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Two-thirds responded that work productivity/efficiency “decreases” as a result of work from home/telecommuting. (Figure 4)

When the survey asked “employees of private enterprises” at the time of the December Survey who had experience with work from home/telecommuting (N=1,176) about changes that are attributable to doing work from home/telecommuting in comparison with working in an office only, 21.1% of respondents responded “no change” and 12.7% responded “improves” with respect to “work productivity/efficiency” while approximately two-thirds (66.2%) responded “decreases.” The effective implementation of work from home/telecommuting is becoming a topic that must be addressed.

Figure 4. Changes in work productivity/efficiency that are attributable to work from home/telecommuting

	N	Work productivity/efficiency			Fulfillment/satisfaction attained through work			Achievement of work-life balance			Total of "decreases"					
		Decreases significantly (under 50%)	Decreases slightly (50% to under 100%)	No change (100%)	Improves (more than 100%)	Total of "decreases"	Decreases significantly (under 50%)	Decreases slightly (50% to under 100%)	No change (100%)	Improves (more than 100%)						
	1,176	12.9	53.3	21.1	12.7	66.2	16.5	44.7	28.1	10.7	61.2	11.4	27.0	20.4	41.2	38.4
Type of employment																
Regular employees	965	11.4	54.4	20.7	13.5	65.8	16.4	44.1	28.0	11.5	60.5	10.7	26.2	21.0	42.1	36.9
Non-regular employees (total)	211	19.9	48.3	22.7	9.0	68.2	17.1	47.4	28.4	7.1	64.5	14.7	30.8	17.5	37.0	45.5
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	204	7.4	62.3	20.6	9.8	69.6	14.7	47.1	29.9	8.3	61.8	7.8	28.4	25.0	38.7	36.3
Main occupation																
Professional and engineering workers	352	9.7	50.9	23.0	16.5	60.5	11.6	42.0	31.5	14.8	53.7	8.8	22.4	19.6	49.1	31.3
Clerical workers	343	13.4	55.1	21.6	9.9	68.5	18.7	46.9	25.7	8.7	65.6	12.8	27.4	19.0	40.8	40.2
Sales workers	169	17.2	46.2	18.9	17.8	63.3	18.9	42.6	27.2	11.2	61.5	11.8	30.2	21.9	36.1	42.0
Service workers	46	26.1	56.5	13.0	4.3	82.6	34.8	39.1	19.6	6.5	73.9	23.9	41.3	15.2	19.6	65.2
Production/skilled workers	24	25.0	45.8	20.8	8.3	70.8	16.7	50.0	25.0	8.3	66.7	16.7	37.5	16.7	29.2	54.2
Transport and machine operation workers	7	28.6	28.6	42.9	-	57.1	42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	57.1	57.1	-	28.6	14.3	57.1
Construction and mining workers	4	25.0	50.0	25.0	-	75.0	25.0	75.0	-	-	100.0	25.0	25.0	-	50.0	50.0
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	6	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	66.7	16.7	33.3	50.0	-	50.0	16.7	22.2	33.3	33.3	33.3
Others	18	22.2	50.0	16.7	11.1	72.2	5.6	66.7	16.7	11.1	72.2	11.1	22.2	16.7	50.0	33.3
Do not know	3	33.3	66.7	-	-	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	-	66.7	-	66.7	-	33.3	66.7
Construction	59	8.5	62.7	22.0	6.8	71.2	22.0	37.3	32.2	8.5	59.3	11.9	25.4	22.0	40.7	37.3
Manufacturing	303	8.3	53.5	24.4	13.9	61.7	13.9	48.2	26.7	11.2	62.0	6.9	27.7	19.8	45.5	34.7
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	19	26.3	47.4	15.8	10.5	73.7	42.1	36.8	10.5	10.5	78.9	31.6	10.5	21.1	36.8	42.1
Information and communications	169	7.7	45.6	26.6	20.1	53.3	7.7	33.1	44.4	14.8	40.8	7.1	16.0	20.7	56.2	23.1
Transport	44	18.2	54.5	20.5	6.8	72.7	18.2	45.5	29.5	6.8	63.6	18.2	22.7	20.5	38.6	40.9
Wholesale and retail trade	94	14.9	55.3	12.8	17.0	70.2	17.0	43.6	25.5	13.8	60.6	9.6	36.2	16.0	38.3	45.7
Finance and insurance	107	15.0	57.0	20.6	7.5	72.0	17.8	46.7	25.2	10.3	64.5	12.1	21.5	24.3	42.1	33.6
Real estate	39	15.4	64.1	17.9	2.6	79.5	17.9	59.0	20.5	2.6	76.9	12.8	35.9	25.6	25.6	48.7
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	12	25.0	41.7	33.3	-	66.7	25.0	41.7	33.3	-	66.7	16.7	58.3	25.0	-	75.0
Medical, health care and welfare	60	21.7	45.0	15.0	18.3	66.7	25.0	41.7	18.3	15.0	66.7	20.0	25.0	21.7	33.3	45.0
Education, learning support	56	19.6	57.1	12.5	10.7	76.8	21.4	50.0	17.9	10.7	71.4	12.5	39.3	12.5	35.7	51.8
Postal services, cooperative associations	6	50.0	33.3	16.7	-	83.3	16.7	50.0	33.3	-	66.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	50.0
Services	146	14.4	54.8	18.5	12.3	69.2	19.9	45.9	25.3	8.9	65.8	17.1	30.8	21.9	30.1	47.9
Others	58	15.5	53.4	25.9	5.2	69.0	13.8	53.4	25.9	6.9	67.2	8.6	31.0	20.7	39.7	39.7
Do not know	4	-	75.0	-	25.0	75.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	-	25.0	-	75.0	25.0
29 or fewer employees	137	17.5	40.9	24.8	16.8	58.4	17.5	41.6	29.2	11.7	59.1	16.8	26.3	25.5	31.4	43.1
30 to 299 employees	314	13.1	56.1	17.8	13.1	68.1	20.4	45.5	24.5	9.6	65.9	13.7	33.1	19.4	33.8	46.8
300 to 999 employees	185	9.2	59.5	17.8	13.5	68.6	11.4	45.9	28.6	14.1	57.3	7.0	26.5	21.6	44.9	33.5
1,000 or more employees	498	11.6	53.4	23.3	11.6	65.1	15.5	45.0	29.1	10.4	60.4	9.8	22.5	19.3	48.4	32.3
Do not know	42	28.6	45.2	21.4	4.8	73.8	19.0	40.5	35.7	4.8	59.5	14.3	40.5	19.0	26.2	54.8
Tokyo metropolitan area	491	10.8	49.9	24.2	15.1	60.7	11.6	43.0	31.4	14.1	54.6	8.8	22.8	22.6	45.8	31.6
Chubu or Kansai area	368	10.9	56.2	17.1	13.9	69.0	13.6	50.5	26.6	9.2	64.1	9.5	30.4	19.0	41.0	39.9
Others	317	18.6	53.0	20.8	7.6	71.6	27.4	40.7	24.6	7.3	68.1	17.7	29.7	18.6	34.1	47.3

Status as of April 1, 2020

II. Impact on “freelance workers”

More than 40% of freelance workers responded that they continue to feel an “impact on business performance (decrease in net sales/income).” (Figure 5)

The survey asked “freelance workers” who continued to be “self-employed or do piecework” at the time of the December Survey (N=482) whether they still feel a continuing impact relating to COVID-19 (multiple responses). More than half (55.4%) responded that they continue to feel some kind of impact. Among them were responses such as “impact on business performance (decrease in net sales/income)” (42.1%).

More than one in four freelance workers responded that they “fell into a situation with no work (orders) at all (open but not doing business).” (Figure 6)

The survey asked “freelance workers” as of April 1, 2020, (N=575) about situations they experienced from the time that COVID-19 infections began up to the present time (multiple responses). Responses received in order of the response percentage included “fell into a situation with no work (orders) at all (open but not doing business)” (27.1%), “received subsidy, etc., from national or local government” (25.4%), “curtailed own or family’s living expense to secure operating funds for work” (16.5%), and “used own or family’s savings to secure operating funds for work” (13.4%).

Figure 5. COVID-19-associated impacts on own work (business activity) and income and impacts continuing at the time of the December Survey

	N	Total of "there was an impact" and "there is a continuing impact"	(Multiple responses)										Responding to delays in deliveries/work periods
			Impact on business performance (decrease in net sales/income)	Impact on business performance (increase in net sales/income)	Cancellation or postponement of ordered jobs (including events and tours)	Suppression of business activity (production, sales, service)	Deteriorating relationship with client (due to reentering, delivery delays, etc.)	Reduction or loss of new orders or customers	Increase in new orders or customers	Suspension/scaling back of business or bankruptcy of client	Difficulty procuring products or materials due to distribution congestion/stoppage or increasing purchase prices		
All impacts affecting respondent from the time that COVID-19 infections began	575	62.3	49.7	5.9	19.0	20.7	2.4	21.9	2.8	10.3	4.2	4.9	
Of the above, impacts that currently continue	482	55.4	42.1	4.6	10.2	12.7	1.0	15.6	1.0	5.8	1.9	1.7	
Sex	Male	359	39.8	4.7	9.7	9.7	0.8	13.6	0.8	5.3	1.7	1.4	
	Female	123	68.3	48.8	11.4	21.1	1.6	21.1	1.6	7.3	2.4	2.4	
Age group	20-29 years old	19	52.6	31.6	26.3	21.1	-	21.1	5.3	5.3	-	-	
	30-39 years old	74	60.8	40.5	8.1	12.2	2.7	20.3	2.7	6.8	5.4	-	
	40-49 years old	149	49.7	38.3	8.7	10.1	0.7	12.1	0.7	4.0	2.0	3.4	
	50-59 years old	159	55.3	40.3	12.6	10.7	1.3	17.6	0.6	7.5	0.6	1.3	
Region of residence	60-64 years old	81	61.7	56.8	6.2	19.8	-	12.3	-	4.9	1.2	1.2	
	Tokyo metropolitan area	149	59.1	45.0	12.8	17.4	2.7	18.1	-	9.4	2.7	2.0	
	Chubu or Kansai area	161	53.4	42.9	9.3	11.2	0.6	17.4	1.2	5.0	1.9	1.2	
	Others	172	54.1	39.0	8.7	9.9	-	11.6	1.7	3.5	1.2	1.7	
Main occupation Status as of April 1, 2020	Professional and engineering workers	169	57.4	40.2	14.8	17.2	1.2	19.5	1.8	7.7	1.2	1.8	
	Clerical workers	32	40.6	31.3	6.3	3.1	-	3.1	-	-	3.1	3.1	
	Sales workers	48	70.8	58.3	10.4	22.9	2.1	22.9	-	6.3	10.4	4.2	
	Service workers	85	65.9	52.9	5.9	9.4	-	17.6	2.4	3.5	-	-	
	Production/skilled workers	20	45.0	40.0	15.0	10.0	-	20.0	-	5.0	-	-	
	Transport and machine operation workers	10	70.0	60.0	10.0	10.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	-	
	Construction and mining workers	36	44.4	41.7	13.9	5.6	2.8	11.1	-	2.8	-	5.6	
	Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	14	42.9	28.6	7.1	-	-	7.1	-	7.1	-	-	
	Others	60	43.3	30.0	3.3	11.7	1.7	5.0	-	6.7	1.7	-	
	Do not know	8	37.5	12.5	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	
Household income in 2019	Less than 3 million yen	104	54.8	38.5	5.8	8.7	1.9	19.2	1.0	5.8	-	-	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	118	65.3	54.2	19.5	14.4	0.8	16.1	0.8	9.3	2.5	2.5	
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	77	58.4	44.2	10.4	13.0	1.3	14.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	
	7 million yen or more	91	47.3	33.0	6.6	12.1	-	12.1	1.1	6.6	2.2	2.2	
Do not know	92	48.9	38.0	6.5	15.2	1.1	15.2	1.1	4.3	2.2	1.1		

Figure 5. Continued

		N	Total of "there was an impact" and "there is a continuing impact"	Difficulty in moving as a result of prohibition of overseas travel, order to return to Japan, or request to refrain from going outside	Closure of business establishment or change of work location associated with burden of rent, etc.	Deterioration of cash flow/danger of going out of business	Increase in burden of dealing with work from home/telecommuting by client	Balancing/adjusting daily life with work "school closures," "dispersed school attendance," or "shortened lessons"	Increased burden of hygiene management to control infections, etc.	Other	None in particular
All impacts affecting respondent from the time that COVID-19 infections began		575	62.3	3.3	0.7	8.3	3.3	2.6	16.5	1.2	5.8
Of the above, impacts that currently continue		482	55.4	1.7	0.2	5.6	1.9	0.2	12.0	1.2	5.8
Sex	Male	359	51.0	0.8	-	5.0	1.9	0.3	8.1	1.1	6.4
	Female	123	68.3	4.1	0.8	7.3	1.6	-	23.6	1.6	4.1
Age group	20-29 years old	19	52.6	-	-	15.8	5.3	-	15.8	-	10.5
	30-39 years old	74	60.8	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.4	-	18.9	-	6.8
	40-49 years old	149	49.7	2.0	-	6.0	1.3	0.7	12.1	0.7	3.4
	50-59 years old	159	55.3	1.9	-	7.5	1.9	-	10.7	3.1	7.5
	60-64 years old	81	61.7	1.2	-	1.2	2.5	-	7.4	-	4.9
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	149	59.1	3.4	0.7	6.0	3.4	-	10.1	0.7	4.0
	Chubu or Kansai area	161	53.4	1.2	-	5.6	0.6	-	9.9	1.2	6.8
	Others	172	54.1	0.6	-	5.2	1.7	0.6	15.7	1.7	6.4
Main occupation	Professional and engineering workers	169	57.4	4.1	-	6.5	3.0	-	13.0	2.4	6.5
	Clerical workers	32	40.6	3.1	-	3.1	3.1	-	9.4	-	-
	Sales workers	48	70.8	-	-	6.3	6.3	2.1	10.4	-	4.2
	Service workers	85	65.9	-	-	3.5	-	-	21.2	1.2	3.5
	Production/skilled workers	20	45.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	10.0	-	5.0
	Transport and machine operation workers	10	70.0	-	-	10.0	-	-	30.0	-	-
	Construction and mining workers	36	44.4	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	16.7
	Caring, cleaning, and packaging workers	14	42.9	-	-	7.1	-	-	7.1	-	7.1
	Others	60	43.3	-	-	8.3	-	-	6.7	1.7	6.7
	Do not know	8	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household income in 2019	Less than 3 million yen	104	54.8	1.9	1.0	11.5	1.0	-	14.4	1.0	6.7
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	118	65.3	1.7	-	3.4	3.4	0.8	13.6	0.8	4.2
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	77	58.4	1.3	-	5.2	1.3	-	13.0	1.3	9.1
Household income in 2019	7 million yen or more	91	47.3	2.2	-	2.2	2.2	-	11.0	1.1	4.4
	Do not know	92	48.9	1.1	-	5.4	1.1	-	7.6	2.2	5.4

Figure 6. Situations experienced while working as a freelance worker between the time COVID-19 infections began and the present time

		(Multiple responses)											(%)
Sex	N	Total	Received subsidy, etc. from national or local government	Accounts receivable became uncollectable (in full or partially)	Took out a new loan from bank, consumer lending company, etc. due to insufficient funds for work	Used own or family's savings to secure operating funds for work	Curtailed own or family's living expense to secure operating funds for work	Doubts about creditworthiness by business partner hindered business operations	Scaled back or abandoned plans for future business expansion or capital investment	Became delinquent in paying rent or tenant fee of work office	Moved work office to a place with lower rent, etc.	Had work telephone service or office utilities suspended	Did not experience any of the situations mentioned at left
		47.0	25.4	2.1	3.1	13.4	16.5	0.5	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	53.0
		575	25.4	2.1	3.1	13.4	16.5	0.5	4.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	53.0
		411	24.8	1.9	2.7	10.5	15.3	0.2	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	54.7
		164	26.8	2.4	4.3	20.7	19.5	1.2	5.5	1.2	-	0.6	48.8
		22	31.8	-	-	22.7	22.7	-	9.1	4.5	-	-	45.5
		90	34.4	3.3	2.2	12.2	16.7	-	5.6	-	1.1	-	45.6
		176	23.9	1.7	2.3	11.9	17.0	1.1	3.4	0.6	-	0.6	55.1
		188	27.1	2.7	3.7	14.4	14.9	0.5	5.9	1.1	-	0.5	54.3
		99	23.2	1.0	5.1	13.1	17.2	-	4.0	-	-	-	55.6
		178	36.0	3.4	1.1	18.0	18.0	-	7.3	1.7	-	0.6	47.2
		190	23.7	-	4.2	8.9	14.2	0.5	3.7	-	0.5	-	57.4
		207	25.6	2.9	3.9	13.5	17.4	1.0	3.9	0.5	-	0.5	54.1
		186	31.2	3.8	1.6	12.9	16.7	-	5.4	0.5	-	-	52.2
		49	18.4	2.0	2.0	8.2	12.2	-	4.1	2.0	-	2.0	71.4
		58	29.3	1.7	8.6	22.4	29.3	-	8.6	1.7	-	1.7	43.1
		106	27.4	2.8	5.7	17.9	17.9	1.9	2.8	0.9	0.9	-	41.5
		23	34.8	-	-	4.3	13.0	-	4.3	-	-	-	60.9
		11	9.1	-	9.1	9.1	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	54.5
		41	29.3	-	2.4	9.8	9.8	2.4	7.3	-	-	-	46.3
		16	18.8	-	-	-	6.3	-	6.3	-	-	-	68.8
		72	18.1	-	-	13.9	15.3	-	4.2	-	-	-	63.9
		13	30.8	-	7.7	7.7	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	61.5
		124	34.7	3.2	5.6	16.1	24.2	0.8	5.6	0.8	0.8	-	48.4
		146	29.5	1.4	2.7	14.4	18.5	1.4	4.1	1.4	-	-	49.3
		88	25.0	-	2.3	11.4	12.5	-	5.7	-	-	-	58.0
		102	25.5	4.9	2.9	12.7	10.8	-	4.9	-	-	-	53.9
		115	19.1	0.9	1.7	11.3	13.9	-	4.3	0.9	-	0.9	58.3

III. Findings from the survey results of all valid respondents

More than 30% of employees and more than 40% of freelance workers anticipate decreased annual income for 2020. (Figure 7)

The survey asked all valid respondents (employees of private enterprises [N=4,307] and freelance workers [N=575]) about their expectations vis-à-vis their annual income for 2020 (pretax) in comparison with their income for 2019 (pretax). The response “will decrease” was indicated by 46.6% of freelance workers, as opposed to 31.9% of employees (regular employees: 33.4%, non-regular employees: 29.0%).

More than 40% of freelance workers and households with annual income of less than 3 million yen saw their household income and expenditures for the past three months fall into the red. (Figure 8)

When the survey asked all valid respondents (same as above) about their household income and expenditures for the past three months (September to November 2020), the percentage that responded “deficit” (the total of “significant deficit” and “slight deficit”) was above 40% for “freelance workers” with 43.0%, respondents whose household income for 2019 was “less than 3 million yen” with 43.1%, and respondents who “have circumstances” that make full-time work difficult such as childcare, nursing care, illness (hospital visits), disability, etc. with 44.0%. Excess in deficits, obtained by subtracting the “deficit total” from the “surplus total”, was, in the same order, -23.8 percentage points, -30.7 percentage points, and 23.3 percentage points. Additionally, the percentage that responded “deficit” when the household’s breadwinner or method of maintaining household finances “changed” due to the effects of COVID-19 (4.6% of the total) exceeded three-fourths at 76.7% with the excess in deficits reached -70.4 percentage points. This made it clear that the effects of COVID-19 are directly impacting the economically disadvantaged.

Figure 7. Annual income expectations for 2020 in comparison with annual income for 2019

	N	Annual income for 2020 (pretax) in comparison with annual income for 2019 (pretax)										Total of "increase"	Total of "decrease"	Did not have annual income last year	Not yet been decided/Do not know	Will increase by more than 50%	Will increase by about 30 to 40%	Will increase by about 10 to 20%	Roughly the same (change of less than 10%)	Will decrease by about 10 to 20%	Will decrease by about 30 to 40%	Will decrease by about 50 to 60%	Will decrease by about 70 to 80%	Will decrease by 90% or more
		Will decrease by 90% or more	Will decrease by about 80%	Will decrease by about 70 to 80%	Will decrease by about 60%	Will decrease by about 50 to 40%	Will decrease by about 40%	Will decrease by about 30 to 20%	Will decrease by about 20%	Will decrease by about 10 to 0%	Will decrease by about 0 to 10%													
Total	4,882	1.3	1.9	3.3	7.7	19.4	47.8	5.0	0.9	0.6	10.7	1.5	33.6	6.5										
Sex																								
Male	2,722	1.3	2.0	3.1	7.7	21.7	46.1	5.1	0.9	0.7	10.2	1.1	35.8	6.8										
Female	2,160	1.3	1.8	3.6	7.7	16.5	49.8	4.8	0.9	0.4	11.3	2.0	30.8	6.1										
Circumstances of childcare, etc.																								
Have circumstances	605	2.6	3.5	8.6	10.6	16.4	38.5	3.8	1.0	1.2	10.7	3.1	41.7	6.0										
Do not have circumstances	4,277	1.1	1.7	2.6	7.3	19.8	49.1	5.1	0.9	0.5	10.7	1.3	32.5	6.5										
Age group																								
20-29 years old	825	1.2	1.9	4.1	6.9	17.8	40.6	5.9	2.2	1.2	14.8	3.3	32.0	9.3										
30-39 years old	1,081	0.8	1.7	3.7	9.2	18.7	44.7	6.1	1.3	0.5	11.8	1.6	34.0	7.9										
40-49 years old	1,401	1.1	1.3	2.1	7.9	20.5	49.8	5.4	0.4	0.5	10.1	0.9	33.0	6.3										
50-59 years old	1,135	1.8	2.5	2.8	6.9	20.7	51.0	3.8	0.3	0.4	8.8	1.1	34.6	4.5										
60-64 years old	440	1.6	3.2	5.9	7.0	17.3	53.9	2.0	0.9	0.2	6.8	1.1	35.0	3.2										
Region of residence																								
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	1.7	1.5	3.8	8.4	18.4	47.8	5.5	1.1	0.6	10.2	1.2	33.7	7.1										
Chubu or Kansai area	1,665	1.2	2.2	2.7	7.1	19.8	47.1	4.9	1.0	0.7	11.5	1.8	33.0	6.6										
Others	1,714	1.0	2.1	3.5	7.6	20.0	48.4	4.6	0.7	0.4	10.3	1.5	34.1	5.7										
Type of employment																								
Regular employees	2,848	0.8	1.1	1.7	6.9	22.9	49.4	5.6	0.8	0.4	9.6	1.0	33.4	6.7										
Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	1.6	1.9	4.0	6.6	14.9	51.3	4.8	1.1	0.8	10.8	2.2	29.0	6.7										
Freelance workers	575	3.0	6.3	9.6	14.4	13.4	30.8	2.4	1.0	1.0	16.0	2.1	46.6	4.5										
Main occupation																								
Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	378	1.1	2.1	1.1	5.8	23.8	52.9	7.4	1.1	0.3	3.4	1.1	33.9	8.7										
Professional and engineering workers	1,290	1.6	2.6	4.0	6.0	19.1	48.1	6.2	1.3	0.7	9.3	1.2	33.2	8.2										
Clerical workers	1,092	1.2	0.6	2.5	6.4	19.7	54.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	8.7	1.5	30.4	4.9										
Sales workers	644	0.3	1.9	2.3	9.6	18.6	46.9	5.1	0.9	0.5	12.4	1.4	32.8	6.5										
Service workers	549	1.6	2.2	5.8	11.8	17.3	41.0	3.3	0.4	0.7	13.5	2.4	38.8	4.4										
Security workers	21	-	-	-	23.8	-	42.9	4.8	-	4.8	19.0	4.8	23.8	9.5										
Production/skilled workers	365	0.5	1.4	1.9	9.6	24.7	41.9	4.4	0.8	0.3	13.2	1.4	38.1	5.5										
Transport and machine operation workers	104	1.9	5.8	5.8	9.6	27.9	30.8	2.9	-	-	15.4	-	51.0	2.9										
Construction and mining workers	76	3.9	1.3	5.3	10.5	10.5	43.4	2.6	-	-	21.1	1.3	31.6	2.6										
Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	154	2.6	0.6	3.2	5.2	14.9	50.6	4.5	1.9	3.2	11.7	1.3	26.6	9.7										
Others	173	1.7	4.6	4.6	6.9	15.6	43.9	7.5	0.6	-	11.0	3.5	33.5	8.1										
Household income for 2019																								
Do not know	36	-	2.8	8.3	5.6	8.3	22.2	-	-	2.8	50.0	-	25.0	2.8										
Less than 3 million yen	724	1.8	1.9	6.5	9.1	16.0	43.2	3.7	1.2	1.4	13.1	1.9	35.4	6.4										
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,149	1.4	1.8	2.9	9.1	21.4	48.7	4.1	1.0	0.4	7.5	1.7	36.6	5.6										
5 million to less than 7 million yen	931	1.2	2.3	3.7	7.2	23.3	49.2	5.2	0.6	0.2	6.7	0.5	37.6	6.0										
7 million yen or more	1,297	0.8	1.4	2.0	7.5	20.7	53.6	7.0	1.1	0.4	4.5	1.2	32.3	8.5										
Do not know	781	1.5	2.6	2.8	5.2	12.8	39.3	3.8	0.4	0.8	28.2	2.6	25.0	5.0										

Figure 8. Household income and expenditures in the past three months

		(%)										(Percentage points)
		N	Significant surplus (income exceeds expenditure by a significant margin)	Slight surplus (income exceeds expenditure by a slight margin)	Breaking 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		4,882	5.6	22.7	32.9	18.2	10.5	10.1	28.3	28.7	▲0.3	
Sex	Male	2,722	6.2	21.9	33.9	18.7	9.5	9.8	28.1	28.1	0.0	
	Female	2,160	4.8	23.8	31.7	17.5	11.8	10.4	28.6	29.4	▲0.7	
Circumstances of childcare, etc.	Have circumstances	605	3.1	17.5	27.9	26.1	17.9	7.4	20.7	44.0	▲23.3	
	Do not have circumstances	4,277	6.0	23.5	33.6	17.0	9.5	10.4	29.4	26.5	2.9	
Age group	20-29 years old	825	6.4	24.1	29.1	13.9	9.1	17.3	30.5	23.0	7.5	
	30-39 years old	1,081	6.1	23.9	32.4	18.5	9.5	9.6	30.0	28.0	1.9	
	40-49 years old	1,401	4.9	21.8	34.8	19.1	10.3	9.2	26.6	29.3	▲2.7	
	50-59 years old	1,135	5.9	22.3	33.2	18.9	11.7	7.9	28.2	30.7	▲2.5	
	60-64 years old	440	4.5	21.6	34.5	20.5	13.2	5.7	26.1	33.6	▲7.5	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	6.7	25.0	30.8	16.1	11.8	9.6	31.7	27.9	3.7	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,665	6.7	21.1	35.8	16.8	9.1	10.6	27.8	25.8	2.0	
Type of employment	Others	1,714	3.6	22.3	32.0	21.4	10.7	10.0	26.0	32.1	▲6.1	
	Regular employees	2,848	7.1	26.1	33.3	16.7	7.4	9.3	33.2	24.2	9.0	
	Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	3.4	19.2	34.1	18.4	13.4	11.5	22.5	31.8	▲9.3	
	Freelance workers	575	4.0	15.1	27.8	24.5	18.4	10.1	19.1	43.0	▲23.8	
	Less than 3 million yen	724	1.4	11.0	36.3	21.8	21.3	8.1	12.4	43.1	▲30.7	
Household income for 2019	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,149	3.6	21.1	34.6	25.2	10.4	5.0	24.7	35.6	▲10.9	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	931	5.0	25.6	37.7	17.8	8.6	5.3	30.6	26.4	4.2	
	7 million yen or more	1,297	12.0	34.5	29.5	11.8	5.7	6.4	46.6	17.5	29.1	
Change of household breadwinner, etc.	Do not know	781	2.6	12.9	27.1	15.5	10.9	31.0	15.5	26.4	▲10.9	
	Changed	449	3.1	13.4	22.5	29.8	26.5	4.7	16.5	56.3	▲39.9	
	Of this, due to effects of COVID-19	223	0.9	5.4	15.2	35.4	41.3	1.8	6.3	76.7	▲70.4	
	Did not change	4,433	5.9	23.7	34.0	17.0	8.9	10.6	29.6	25.9	3.7	

More than 80% of the total expressed anxiety about “inability to see when infections will abate” and “worsening economic situation.” (Figure 9)

The survey asked all valid respondents about their anxiety concerning income, losing employment, etc. 85.9% indicated that they felt anxiety (the total of “considerably anxious” and “somewhat anxious”), while only 11.2% indicated that they felt no anxiety (the total of “not very anxious” and “not anxious at all”). Responses indicating anxiety with respect to “own infection” and “worsening economic situation” are high at 80.2% and 80.0%, respectively. The percentage indicating anxiety with respect to “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income” stands at 60.6%, while that for anxiety about “losing employment during the coming year” is 45.7%.

Looking at personal attributes, anxiety with respect to “inability to see when infections will abate,” “own infection,” and “worsening economic situation” shows a tendency to rise with older age groups. Meanwhile, anxiety associated with “difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income” and “losing employment during the coming year” is higher for non-regular employees (61.3% and 47.6%, respectively) than for regular employees (57.9% and 42.7%) and high for “freelance workers” (72.7% and 55.1%). Furthermore, anxiety in these two areas shows a tendency to rise with lower 2019 household income groups. Specifically, the percentages indicating anxiety are 52.4% and 36.6%, respectively, for the “7 million yen or more” household income group and 67.1% and 55.5% for the “less than 3 million yen” group.

Figure 9. Degree of anxiety relating to "difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income," etc.

	N	① Inability to see when infections will abate						② Own infection						③ Difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income								
		Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious	Not anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "anxious"	Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious	Not anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "anxious"	Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious	Not anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "anxious"			
	4,882	46.0	39.9	8.9	2.3	2.9	85.9	11.2	33.3	46.9	13.7	3.2	2.9	80.2	16.9	24.3	36.3	28.0	6.9	4.5	60.6	34.9
Sex	2,722	39.4	42.2	11.3	3.2	3.8	81.6	14.5	28.0	47.1	16.5	4.6	3.9	75.1	21.1	23.4	35.0	28.7	7.8	5.1	58.4	36.5
	2,160	54.3	37.1	5.9	1.1	1.7	91.3	7.0	40.0	46.7	10.0	1.5	1.7	86.8	11.6	25.3	38.0	27.1	5.7	3.8	63.3	32.9
Circumstances of childcare, etc.	605	53.2	37.7	7.3	0.8	1.0	90.9	8.1	43.5	42.1	11.9	1.8	0.7	85.6	13.7	32.7	40.8	21.0	3.1	2.3	73.6	24.1
	4,277	45.0	40.3	9.1	2.5	3.1	85.2	11.6	31.9	47.6	13.9	3.4	3.2	79.5	17.3	23.1	35.7	29.0	7.4	4.8	58.8	36.4
	825	44.4	37.1	11.5	2.9	4.1	81.5	14.4	33.8	42.1	16.0	4.4	3.8	75.9	20.4	26.8	32.2	28.4	9.5	5.1	59.0	35.9
Age group	1,081	43.8	39.8	9.9	3.1	3.5	83.5	13.0	35.3	43.1	13.9	4.1	3.6	78.4	17.9	26.6	36.4	26.2	6.3	4.5	63.0	32.5
	1,401	45.8	41.0	8.3	2.2	2.7	86.8	10.5	33.6	48.3	12.5	2.6	2.9	81.9	15.1	25.8	35.8	27.8	5.5	5.1	61.6	33.3
	1,135	49.2	39.5	7.8	1.5	2.1	88.6	9.3	32.1	50.0	13.2	2.7	2.0	82.0	15.9	21.9	38.9	29.3	5.8	4.0	60.9	35.2
	440	46.8	43.6	6.6	1.6	1.4	90.5	8.2	29.8	53.0	13.6	2.0	1.6	82.7	15.7	15.0	38.6	32.5	10.9	3.0	53.6	43.4
Region of residence	1,503	45.3	39.5	8.8	2.9	3.5	84.8	11.8	34.1	45.6	12.9	4.3	3.2	79.6	17.2	25.7	34.5	27.3	7.6	4.9	60.2	34.9
	1,665	44.5	41.4	8.8	2.0	3.2	85.9	10.9	32.1	48.1	13.9	2.7	3.2	80.2	16.6	22.6	37.0	28.9	6.7	4.9	59.6	35.6
	1,714	48.0	38.9	9.0	2.0	2.0	86.9	11.0	33.9	46.9	14.1	2.8	2.3	80.8	16.9	24.7	37.2	27.7	6.5	3.9	61.9	34.2
Type of employment	2,848	43.6	40.4	10.4	2.5	3.1	84.0	12.9	32.1	47.1	14.3	3.4	3.1	79.2	17.7	22.3	35.6	30.1	7.5	4.5	57.9	37.6
	1,459	51.5	37.6	6.9	1.6	2.3	89.1	8.6	38.2	44.3	12.3	2.6	2.7	82.5	14.9	25.1	36.2	28.0	6.0	4.7	61.3	34.1
	575	44.0	43.5	6.8	2.8	3.0	87.5	9.6	27.0	52.5	14.3	3.7	2.6	79.5	17.9	32.0	40.2	17.7	5.9	4.2	72.2	23.7
	724	47.9	36.7	8.3	2.8	4.3	84.7	11.0	38.5	39.4	14.5	4.1	3.5	77.9	18.6	34.1	33.0	22.1	5.2	5.5	67.1	27.3
Household income for 2019	1,149	45.7	39.4	9.8	2.6	2.4	85.1	12.4	33.4	46.7	14.9	2.6	2.3	80.2	17.5	26.5	38.3	25.7	6.0	3.6	64.8	31.7
	931	49.1	38.2	9.3	1.8	1.5	87.3	11.2	33.8	46.6	14.5	3.1	1.9	80.5	17.6	23.0	38.3	28.2	7.1	3.3	61.3	35.3
	1,297	41.5	45.3	9.3	2.4	1.5	86.7	11.7	29.5	52.1	13.3	3.7	1.4	81.6	17.0	16.5	35.9	35.3	9.8	2.5	52.4	45.1
	781	48.4	36.9	6.9	1.8	6.0	85.3	8.7	34.2	45.8	10.6	2.6	6.8	80.0	13.2	26.4	34.8	24.5	4.7	9.6	61.2	29.2
Change of household breadwinner, etc.	449	51.4	38.5	6.9	1.3	1.8	90.0	8.2	34.5	48.3	13.6	1.8	1.8	82.9	15.4	39.9	36.5	18.3	3.6	1.8	76.4	21.8
	223	57.4	37.2	3.6	0.9	0.9	94.6	4.5	38.1	45.3	13.5	1.8	1.3	83.4	15.2	59.2	32.3	6.7	1.3	0.4	91.5	8.1
	4,433	45.4	40.1	9.1	2.4	3.0	85.5	11.5	33.2	46.8	13.7	3.4	3.0	80.0	17.0	22.7	36.3	29.0	7.2	4.8	59.0	36.2

Figure 9. Continued

	N	④ Losing employment during the coming year						⑤ Worsening economic situation							
		Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "anxious"	Total of "not anxious"	Considerably anxious	Some-what anxious	Not very anxious at all	Do not know	Total of "anxious"	Total of "not anxious"		
Total	4,882	17.6	28.0	34.5	13.4	6.5	45.7	47.8	34.9	45.0	12.4	2.9	4.7	80.0	15.3
Sex															
Male	2,722	16.0	27.8	34.7	14.6	6.9	43.8	49.3	33.0	43.6	14.3	3.8	5.3	76.6	18.1
Female	2,160	19.7	28.4	34.2	11.8	6.0	48.1	46.0	37.4	46.9	10.0	1.8	4.0	84.3	11.8
Circumstances of childcare, etc.	605	23.6	32.9	27.6	10.6	5.3	56.5	38.2	42.5	40.7	12.4	1.8	2.6	83.1	14.2
Do not have circumstances	4,277	16.8	27.4	35.4	13.7	6.7	44.1	49.2	33.9	45.7	12.4	3.1	5.0	79.5	15.5
20-29 years old	825	18.3	26.2	32.6	15.9	7.0	44.5	48.5	31.4	42.8	15.9	4.1	5.8	74.2	20.0
30-39 years old	1,081	19.4	28.7	31.4	14.3	6.2	48.1	45.7	34.0	44.8	13.3	3.2	4.6	78.8	16.6
40-49 years old	1,401	19.0	27.7	35.3	11.4	6.6	46.7	46.8	36.2	45.4	11.3	2.6	4.4	81.6	14.0
50-59 years old	1,135	15.6	29.8	36.7	11.0	7.0	45.4	47.7	37.3	45.4	10.3	2.1	4.9	82.6	12.4
60-64 years old	440	12.7	26.6	37.3	18.4	5.0	39.3	55.7	33.6	48.0	12.5	2.7	3.2	81.6	15.2
Tokyo metropolitan area	1,503	19.8	26.0	34.1	14.0	6.0	45.8	48.2	35.2	44.0	12.0	3.5	5.2	79.2	15.6
Chubu or Kansai area	1,665	15.4	28.9	34.7	13.5	7.4	44.3	48.2	33.3	46.0	12.7	2.6	5.4	79.3	15.3
Others	1,714	17.8	29.0	34.5	12.6	6.1	46.8	47.1	36.3	45.0	12.5	2.6	3.6	81.3	15.1
Regular employees	2,848	15.6	27.2	36.2	14.7	6.4	42.7	50.8	33.3	45.4	13.5	3.4	4.5	78.7	16.9
Non-regular employees (total)	1,459	20.2	27.4	34.1	12.0	6.3	47.6	46.1	36.0	45.1	11.9	2.1	4.9	81.1	14.0
Freelance workers	575	21.2	33.9	27.1	10.3	7.5	55.1	37.4	40.5	43.0	8.3	2.8	5.4	83.5	11.1
Less than 3 million yen	724	28.2	27.3	26.8	10.9	6.8	55.5	37.7	39.2	40.1	12.4	2.5	5.8	79.3	14.9
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,149	18.0	30.9	33.1	12.1	5.9	48.9	45.2	35.9	45.2	13.1	2.2	3.7	81.0	15.3
5 million to less than 7 million yen	931	16.4	28.0	35.8	15.0	4.7	44.5	50.8	36.0	45.1	11.5	3.0	4.4	81.1	14.5
7 million yen or more	1,297	11.5	25.1	41.5	17.7	4.2	36.6	59.1	31.2	49.0	13.6	3.5	2.6	80.2	17.2
Do not know	781	18.8	29.3	30.5	8.3	13.1	48.1	38.8	34.4	42.9	10.4	3.2	9.1	77.3	13.6
Changed	449	26.3	33.2	24.3	10.7	5.6	59.5	35.0	43.0	41.2	10.5	2.0	3.3	84.2	12.5
Of this, due to effects of COVID-19	223	39.0	38.1	15.2	3.6	4.0	77.1	18.8	55.6	34.1	6.3	0.9	3.1	89.7	7.2
Did not change	4,433	16.7	27.5	35.5	13.6	6.6	44.3	49.1	34.1	45.4	12.6	3.0	4.8	79.5	15.6
Household income for 2019															
Less than 3 million yen															
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen															
5 million to less than 7 million yen															
7 million yen or more															
Change of household breadwinner, etc.															
Did not change															

Outline of the Survey

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

1. Object

To grasp the impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic and measures to control it are having on workers' jobs and daily living, JILPT formed a survey panel in joint research with the Rengo Research Institute for Advancement of Living Standards (RENGO-RIALS). The core of the panel in the April Survey is the respondents of RENGO-RIALS's "The 39th Short-Term Survey of Workers in Japan 'Immediate Report concerning COVID-19'" (<https://www.rengo-soken.or.jp/work/>). JILPT conducted internet surveys of individuals on three occasions in 2020. In late May to early June (the "May 2020 Survey," namely, the first JILPT survey), and in early August (the "August 2020 Survey," the second JILPT survey), and in December (the "December 2020 Survey," the third JILPT survey). The December 2020 Survey, coupling with the respondents of April, May, and August surveys, was conducted by using the same framework to grasp subsequent trends.

Looking at developments pertaining to COVID-19, limitations on behavior (in the forms of reducing commutes, suspending business, and refraining from going outside) were incrementally relaxed after the government fully lifted its "declaration of a state of emergency" of April 7 to May 25, 2020, and economic activities to keep the economy afloat, such as the Go To Travel campaign, were undertaken. However, with the arrival of winter, a third wave of COVID-19 struck that set new records in terms of case numbers. This new wave led to the issuance of another "declaration of a state of emergency" (until February 7) in four prefectures of the Tokyo metropolitan area on January 8, 2021, and seven additional prefectures on January 13. (Then it extended one more month in ten prefectures including Tokyo and Osaka on February 2 and was lifted in 6 prefectures on February 28. On March 21, the government fully lifted the declaration).

2. Surveyed persons (sample)

The survey targeted "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 people 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 December 2020 Survey by delivering and collecting surveys with priority given to respondents who responded to each of the April, May, and August surveys. We also conducted supplementary deliveries and collections to obtain portions missing from overall target numbers.

3. Survey period

December 12 to 17, 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 (2,760 respondents to each of the April, May, August, and December surveys + 1,547 others)

“Freelance workers”: 575 (13 fewer than the target number)

6. Survey results

May 2020 Survey

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

Report on May 2020 Survey results (*Japan Labor Issues*, vol.4, no.27)

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

August 2020 Survey

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20200826.pdf>

Response rate:

"Employees of private enterprises" (N=4,307) (regular employees N=2,848, non-regular employees N=1,459)					"Freelance workers" (N=575)				
					(%)				
		Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)			Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)
Sex	Male	53.7	67.7	26.3	Region of residence	Hokkaido	3.9	3.8	4.2
	Female	46.3	32.3	73.7		Tohoku	6.7	7.0	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	23.0	25.4	18.4		Tokyo metropolitan area	30.8	31.0	30.4
	40-49 years old	28.4	29.2	26.9		Chubu	18.6	18.8	18.1
	50-59 years old	22.0	21.9	22.2		Kansai area	15.7	15.1	16.7
	60-64 years old	7.9	4.4	14.8		Chugoku	5.6	5.7	5.3
Marital status and with/without dependent child	Married (having wife or husband) including common-law marriage with child	32.1	34.0	28.3		Shikoku	2.7	2.8	2.5
	Married (with spouse) including common-law marriage without child	18.3	17.1	20.8		Kyushu/Okinawa	10.7	10.5	11.1
	Married (separated or bereaved) with child (widow or divorced)	5.8	5.5	6.4	Income for entire household (including tax) during the past 1 year (January 1 to December 31, 2019)	Less than 3 million yen	13.9	8.3	24.9
	Married (separated or bereaved) without child	5.5	4.9	6.7		3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	23.3	25.2	19.6
	Never married with child	0.5	0.4	0.7		5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	19.6	21.7	15.4
Never married without child	37.8	38.1	37.1	7 million yen to less than 9 million yen		12.6	14.4	9.0	
Do not have circumstances	88.2	93.0	78.7	9 million yen or more		15.2	17.9	9.9	
Circumstances of childcare, nursing care, etc.*	Have circumstances	11.8	7.0	21.3	Do not know	15.5	12.5	21.2	
	Do not have circumstances	88.2	93.0	78.7					

*The survey asked about the existence of circumstances that make full-time work difficult such as childcare, nursing care, illness, hospital visits and disability, etc.

"Employees of private enterprises" (N=4,307) (regular employees N=2,848, non-regular employees N=1,459)					"Freelance workers" (N=575)				
					(%)				
		Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)			Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)
Sex	Male	53.7	67.7	26.3	Region of residence	Hokkaido	3.5		
	Female	46.3	32.3	73.7		Tohoku	6.8		
Age group	20-29 years old	18.6	19.2	17.6		North Kanto	5.0		
	30-39 years old	23.0	25.4	18.4		Tokyo metropolitan area	31.0		
	40-49 years old	28.4	29.2	26.9		Chubu	16.7		
	50-59 years old	22.0	21.9	22.2		Kansai area	16.3		
	60-64 years old	7.9	4.4	14.8		Chugoku	5.2		
Marital status and with/without dependent child	Married (having wife or husband) including common-law marriage with child	32.1	34.0	28.3		Shikoku	3.1		
	Married (with spouse) including common-law marriage without child	18.3	17.1	20.8		Kyushu/Okinawa	12.3		
	Married (separated or bereaved) with child (widow or divorced)	5.8	5.5	6.4	Income for entire household (including tax) during the past 1 year (January 1 to December 31, 2019)	Less than 3 million yen	21.6		
	Married (separated or bereaved) without child	5.5	4.9	6.7		3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	25.4		
	Never married with child	0.5	0.4	0.7		5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	15.3		
Never married without child	37.8	38.1	37.1	7 million yen to less than 9 million yen		6.4			
Do not have circumstances	88.2	93.0	78.7	9 million yen or more		11.3			
Circumstances of childcare, nursing care, etc.*	Have circumstances	11.8	7.0	21.3	Do not know	20.0			
	Do not have circumstances	88.2	93.0	78.7					