

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

(May Survey, a follow-up survey coupled with the respondents of April Survey)<sup>1</sup> (First Aggregation)

**45.0% responded that “there was an impact” of COVID-19 on employment and/or income. The percentages are high among non-regular staffs and rise with lower incomes of household. “Decreased workdays and working hours (including temporary leave)” and “decreased income” grew from April to May. 64.6% of freelance workers responded that “there was an impact” on work and/or income.**

### **I. Impact on “employees of private enterprises”**

**The percentages of “there was an impact” differ depending on such factors as type of employment, region of residence, type of business, and annual income of household (Figure 1).**

When asked “employees of private enterprises” (N=4,307) whether there was an impact relating to COVID-19 on their own employment and/or income, 16.3% responded “there was a major impact” and 28.7% responded “there was some degree of impact.” Thus, the percentage responding “there was an impact” exceeded 40%. Looking at specific responses (multiple responses allowed), “dismissal from company” accounted for 0.8%, “termination of employment on expiration of the contract term” for 0.6%, and “unemployment as a result of employer’s business suspension/discontinuation or bankruptcy” for 1.0%. The percentages of “decreased workdays and working hours (including temporary leave)” (26.6%) and “decreased income” (24.4%) had high percentages, followed by “change in job content” (8.1%). The percentages of respondents who indicated “decreased workdays and working hours” and “decreased income” were also high among “non-regular employees,”<sup>2</sup> particularly “part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)” (37.4% and 33.9%, respectively) and “dispatched workers” (36.4% and 28.6%, respectively). Additionally, the percentage of “decreased income” rose with lower income of household for the past 1 year. A characteristic was seen whereby, in the regions of residence of “Tokyo metropolitan area” and “Chubu or Kansai area,” the percentages for “decreased workdays and working hours” and “decreased income” were higher and (although the percentages themselves were limited) “termination of employment on expiration of the contract term” and “unemployment as a result of employer’s business suspension/discontinuation or bankruptcy” were somewhat high compared to the “others.”

---

<sup>1</sup> This is a joint research by JILPT and RENGO-RIALS. For detail, see the “Outline of the Survey” at the end of this material.

<sup>2</sup> The statistical terms in this material are based on the *Employment Status Survey* (<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/shugyou/pdf/exp2017.pdf>) with some exceptions.

Figure 1-1. COVID-19-associated impacts on employment and/or income

		N	There was a major impact	There was some degree of impact	There was not much impact	There was no impact at all	Do not know	Total of "there was an impact"	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,307</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>44.9</b>	
Status as of April 1*	Type of employment								
	Regular employees	2,848	13.4	28.8	31.4	23.8	2.6	42.2	
	Non-regular staffs (total)	1,459	21.9	28.3	24.1	23.4	2.3	50.2	
	Breakdown of non-regular staffs	Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	1,042	25.0	29.3	22.4	21.3	2.0	54.3
		Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	277	11.6	23.8	30.3	31.8	2.5	35.4
		Dispatched workers	140	18.6	30.0	25.0	22.9	3.6	48.6
	Main occupation	Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	363	10.5	25.9	35.0	25.9	2.8	36.4
		Professional and engineering workers	873	11.9	28.4	32.3	25.3	2.1	40.3
		Clerical workers	1,060	10.4	28.0	32.2	27.5	2.0	38.4
		Sales workers	617	17.3	31.3	28.5	21.2	1.6	48.6
		Service workers	474	33.1	30.2	17.7	16.7	2.3	63.3
		Security workers	24	29.2	12.5	25.0	33.3	-	41.7
		Production/skilled workers	389	19.0	30.1	27.5	19.8	3.6	49.1
		Transport and machine operation workers	92	19.6	34.8	22.8	18.5	4.3	54.3
		Construction and mining workers	42	7.1	19.0	38.1	28.6	7.1	26.2
		Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	169	21.3	27.2	27.8	21.9	1.8	48.5
		Others	134	17.9	31.3	23.9	26.9	-	49.3
		Do not know	70	32.9	15.7	10.0	22.9	18.6	48.6
	Main type of business	Construction	232	9.1	25.4	35.8	27.6	2.2	34.5
		Manufacturing	946	15.4	31.6	29.4	20.9	2.6	47.0
		Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	69	4.3	24.6	40.6	29.0	1.4	29.0
		Information and communications	233	6.9	23.6	36.9	30.0	2.6	30.5
		Transport	243	19.3	30.0	28.0	21.0	1.6	49.4
		Wholesale and retail trade	553	12.8	28.8	29.8	27.1	1.4	41.6
		Finance and insurance	228	10.5	22.8	32.9	29.4	4.4	33.3
		Real estate	98	8.2	29.6	33.7	26.5	2.0	37.8
		Accommodations, eating and drinking services	161	48.4	27.3	13.7	9.3	1.2	75.8
		Medical, health care and welfare	607	10.7	26.4	28.7	31.0	3.3	37.1
		Education, learning support	134	22.4	33.6	25.4	16.4	2.2	56.0
		Postal services, cooperative associations	38	13.2	31.6	21.1	34.2	-	44.7
Services		586	26.1	31.2	23.2	17.1	2.4	57.3	
Others	158	16.5	28.5	31.6	21.5	1.9	44.9		
Do not know	21	38.1	9.5	28.6	4.8	19.0	47.6		
Size of enterprise (number of employees)	29 or fewer employees	894	16.9	27.9	30.6	22.8	1.8	44.7	
	30 to 299 employees	1,314	15.1	30.5	28.5	23.9	2.0	45.6	
	300 to 999 employees	550	14.4	30.4	29.8	23.5	2.0	44.7	
	1,000 or more employees	1,102	16.2	26.2	30.9	25.2	1.5	42.4	
	Do not know	447	21.3	28.6	20.8	21.0	8.3	49.9	
Attributes	Sex	Male	2,311	15.3	29.1	30.1	22.7	2.8	44.4
		Female	1,996	17.4	28.2	27.6	24.7	2.1	45.5
	Age group	20-29 years old	803	20.3	32.5	24.0	18.7	4.5	52.8
		30-39 years old	991	18.3	30.0	27.6	21.4	2.7	48.2
		40-49 years old	1,225	15.5	28.7	29.9	24.2	1.7	44.2
		50-59 years old	947	13.3	26.1	31.6	26.8	2.2	39.4
60-64 years old	341	12.0	22.6	33.4	31.4	0.6	34.6		
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	635	23.5	30.1	23.5	20.0	3.0	53.5	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	931	17.1	29.4	29.2	22.7	1.6	46.5	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	857	13.3	30.5	29.8	25.0	1.5	43.8	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	515	14.4	25.0	31.8	26.4	2.3	39.4	
	9 million yen or more	620	12.6	28.1	30.2	28.5	0.6	40.6	
	Do not know	749	17.0	27.4	29.2	20.6	5.9	44.3	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,325	17.5	29.5	27.4	22.7	2.9	47.0	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,475	16.4	29.8	28.3	22.5	3.0	46.2	
	Others	1,507	15.1	26.8	30.9	25.6	1.7	41.9	

Notes: 1. Total of "there was an impact" is the total of "there was a major impact" and "there was some

degree of impact.”

2. The figure looks at each employment status as of April 1 for the purpose of grasping subsequent variations depending on type of employment, occupation, type of business, size of enterprise, etc.

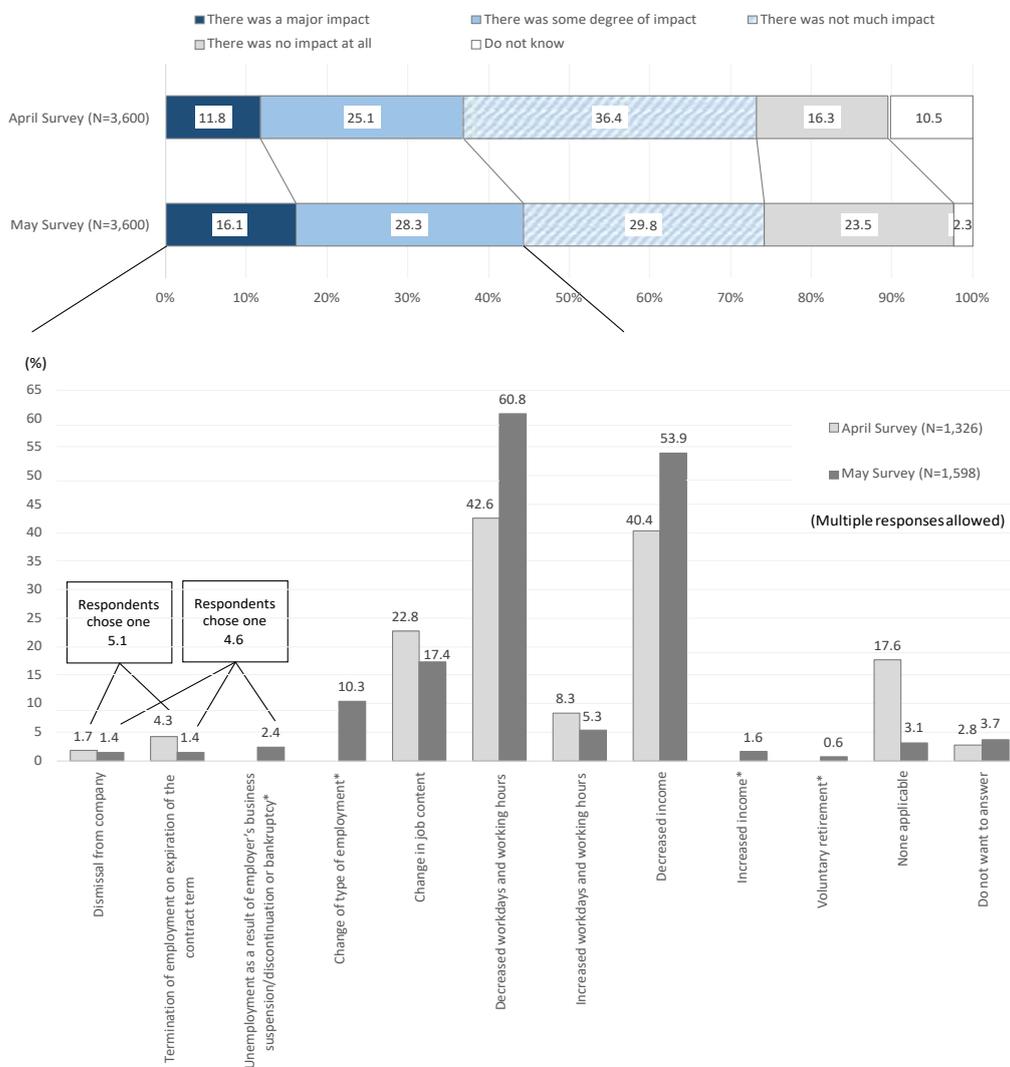
Figure 1-2. COVID-19-associated impacts on employment and/or income: Specific “impact”

		N	Total of "there was an impact"	(Multiple responses allowed)										None applicable	Do not want to answer
				Dismissal from company	Termination of employment on expiration of the contract term	Unemployment as a result of employer's business suspension/discontinuation or bankruptcy	Change of employment type	Change in job content	Decreased workdays and working hours	Increased workdays and working hours	Decreased income	Increased income	Voluntary retirement		
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,307</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Type of employment	Regular employees	2,848	42.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	4.8	8.9	22.8	2.6	21.3	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.9
	Non-regular staffs (total)	1,459	50.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.0	6.6	34.1	2.1	30.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.4
Breakdown of non-regular staffs	Part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)	1,042	54.3	1.0	0.6	2.3	3.7	7.1	37.4	2.8	33.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.6
	Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	277	35.4	0.4	1.8	0.7	4.0	6.5	20.2	0.4	17.7	0.7	-	1.4	1.1
	Dispatched workers	140	48.6	0.7	4.3	2.1	5.7	3.6	36.4	-	28.6	0.7	-	1.4	0.7
Main occupation	Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	363	36.4	0.3	0.3	-	5.8	6.1	16.5	3.0	13.5	0.3	-	1.4	2.8
	Professional and engineering workers	873	40.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	4.4	10.0	19.6	3.0	18.0	1.0	0.2	2.1	2.1
	Clerical workers	1,060	38.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	4.9	6.4	22.6	2.1	17.3	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.9
	Sales workers	617	48.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	4.4	10.2	30.5	2.4	27.2	1.1	-	1.0	1.9
	Service workers	474	63.3	1.7	1.1	3.6	5.1	12.4	43.2	1.9	41.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Security workers	24	41.7	4.2	-	-	4.2	16.7	25.0	4.2	29.2	-	-	-	-
	Production/skilled workers	389	49.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	4.4	5.7	32.1	1.3	33.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3
	Transport and machine operation workers	92	54.3	-	1.1	1.1	6.5	3.3	31.5	2.2	45.7	1.1	-	-	-
	Construction and mining workers	42	26.2	-	-	-	-	2.4	14.3	2.4	9.5	-	-	-	2.4
	Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	169	48.5	1.8	0.6	2.4	2.4	4.7	32.5	6.5	29.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
	Others	134	49.3	0.7	-	1.5	3.7	8.2	35.8	0.7	29.9	0.7	1.5	2.2	-
Do not know	70	48.6	-	5.7	-	-	4.3	17.1	-	31.4	-	-	2.9	5.7	
Main type of business	Construction	232	34.5	0.4	0.9	-	4.3	6.9	15.5	1.3	16.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.6
	Manufacturing	946	47.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	5.2	6.0	28.4	2.2	28.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.0
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	69	29.0	-	1.4	2.9	5.8	4.3	10.1	2.9	7.2	1.4	-	-	2.9
	Information and communications	233	30.5	-	0.4	0.4	5.2	6.9	13.3	0.9	11.6	-	0.4	3.0	0.9
	Transport	243	49.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	4.1	8.6	31.7	4.9	33.3	0.4	0.4	-	0.8
	Wholesale and retail trade	553	41.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.3	5.4	28.4	2.5	22.6	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.3
	Finance and insurance	228	33.3	0.4	-	-	3.9	8.8	20.2	1.3	11.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.8
	Real estate	98	37.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.1	10.2	22.4	-	18.4	-	-	1.0	2.0
	Accommodations, eating and drinking services	161	75.8	3.1	-	6.8	7.5	14.3	60.2	2.5	57.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Medical, health care and welfare	607	37.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	2.3	10.4	14.5	3.0	15.2	1.0	0.3	2.1	2.6
	Education, learning support	134	56.0	-	-	1.5	10.4	9.0	41.0	3.7	32.8	-	-	2.2	1.5
	Postal services, cooperative associations	38	44.7	-	-	-	-	2.6	15.8	2.6	18.4	2.6	-	2.6	7.9
	Services	586	57.3	1.2	1.0	2.6	5.6	9.9	37.4	1.7	31.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.2
Others	158	44.9	1.3	1.9	1.3	4.4	11.4	21.5	3.8	24.1	1.9	-	1.9	1.9	
Do not know	21	47.6	-	-	-	-	14.3	4.8	14.3	28.6	-	-	-	-	
Size of enterprise (number of employees)	29 or fewer employees	894	44.7	1.3	0.3	1.1	4.7	8.4	25.8	2.5	23.8	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.5
	30 to 299 employees	1,314	45.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	3.9	8.7	28.0	2.3	23.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.5
	300 to 999 employees	550	44.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	5.5	8.7	26.9	2.7	25.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.6
	1,000 or more employees	1,102	42.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	5.5	7.4	23.4	2.7	22.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.7
	Do not know	447	49.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.5	7.2	31.3	1.6	31.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	3.4
Sex	Male	2,311	44.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	4.5	8.0	23.8	2.5	23.2	0.8	0.1	1.7	2.0
	Female	1,996	45.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	4.6	8.3	29.9	2.3	25.8	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.5
Age group	20-29 years old	803	52.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	5.0	12.6	30.4	2.0	30.9	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.6
	30-39 years old	991	48.2	1.2	0.5	1.5	4.6	8.0	28.3	2.8	25.6	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.3
	40-49 years old	1,225	44.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	4.1	7.2	26.7	2.9	23.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.4
	50-59 years old	947	39.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	5.1	7.2	23.8	1.7	20.9	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.3
	60-64 years old	341	34.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	3.2	4.4	20.2	2.3	19.9	0.6	-	0.6	0.9
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	635	53.5	0.2	0.8	1.9	5.7	10.6	32.3	2.2	32.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.7
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	931	46.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	4.7	8.8	27.6	2.3	26.5	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.2
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	857	43.8	0.7	0.2	1.2	4.8	7.2	27.3	3.2	22.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	1.2
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	515	39.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	4.3	6.4	20.2	1.7	20.8	1.2	0.2	1.9	1.2
	9 million yen or more	620	40.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	4.5	7.6	23.7	2.7	20.5	1.1	0.2	2.1	1.6
Do not know	749	44.3	1.5	0.7	1.2	3.2	8.0	26.4	2.1	22.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	3.7	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,325	47.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	5.1	8.8	29.0	2.6	26.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,475	46.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	4.5	8.0	26.2	2.3	24.1	0.7	0.3	1.7	2.0
	Others	1,507	41.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	4.0	7.8	24.9	2.4	22.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.9

**“Decreased workdays and working hours (including temporary leave)” and “decreased income” grew in the May Survey and anxiety about income and/or employment also grew (Figure 2, Figure 3).**

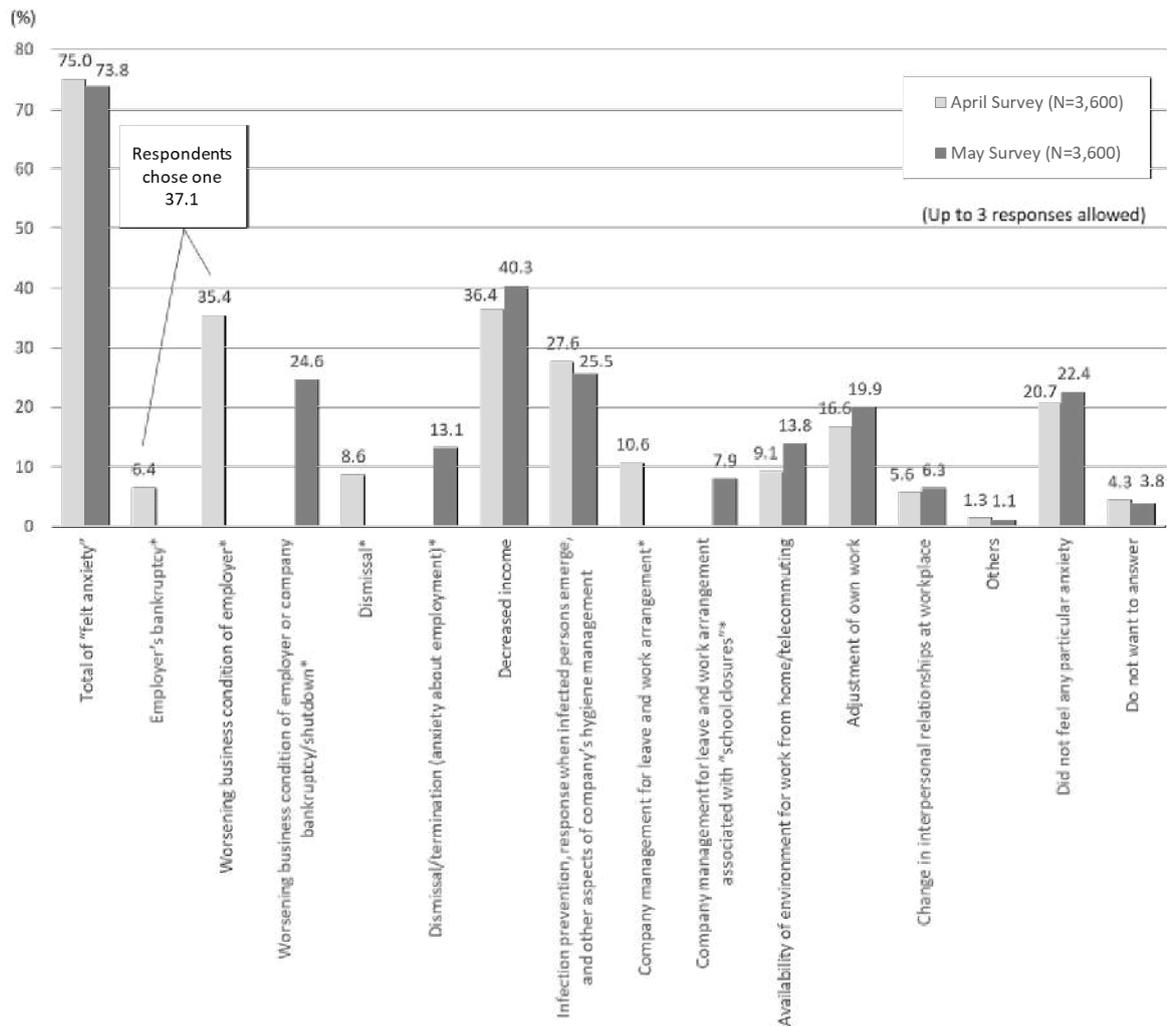
A comparison of “employees of private enterprises” who responded to both the April Survey and May Survey (N=3,600) shows that the percentage of those who responded “there was an impact” relating to COVID-19 on their own employment and/or income rose from 36.8% in the April Survey to 44.4% in the May Survey. Looking at specific responses (multiple responses allowed), the percentage of “change in job content” for the April Survey (22.8%) surpassed that of the May Survey (17.4%). On the other hand, “decreased workdays and working hours” increased from 42.6% in the April Survey to 60.8% in the May Survey, while “decreased income” 40.4% to 53.9%, respectively, showing that COVID-19’s impact increased between April and May. Reflecting this trend, the numbers of people having anxiety about income (36.4%→40.3%, respectively) and anxiety about employment (8.6%→13.1%, respectively) are also increasing.

Figure 2. Comparison of the April Survey and May Survey relating to COVID-19-associated impacts on employment and/or income



Note: \*Because a certain number of “none applicable” responses were seen in the April Survey, several response options were added to the May Survey.

Figure 3. Areas where particular anxiety was felt in terms of work (April Survey - May Survey comparison)



Notes: 1. Total of "felt anxiety" is the total of responses that selected specific "anxiety."  
 2. \*There are slight differences in the response options presented in the April Survey and May Survey.

**Although experience with work from home/telecommuting increased rapidly in April and May, percentages of "implementing work from home/telecommuting" differed depending on size of enterprise, occupation, etc. (Figure 4, Figure 5).**

When asked "employees of private enterprises" (N=4,307) about employment-related initiatives being taken by their employer (e.g., office, factory, or shop) based on either a request from the national or local government or voluntarily (multiple responses allowed), nearly 30% (29.9%) responded "implementing work from home/telecommuting," followed by "canceling/restricting business trips" (24.4%) and "using teleconferencing" (21.6%). A tendency is seen whereby the percentage of "not making any responses" increased with smaller size of enterprises, while, conversely, the percentage of implementation rose in most of the initiatives with larger size of enterprises. Looking particularly at "implementing work from home/telecommuting," the percentage among enterprises with "1,000 employees or more" was more than half (51.2%), while that of enterprises with "29 or fewer employees" only reached about 10% (12.8%). By occupation, "administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)" (60.3%), "professional and engineering workers" (38.6%), and "clerical workers" (37.3%) had high percentages, while "carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers" (1.8%), "security workers" (8.3%), "transport and machine operation workers" (8.7%), and "service workers" (10.1%)

had low percentages.

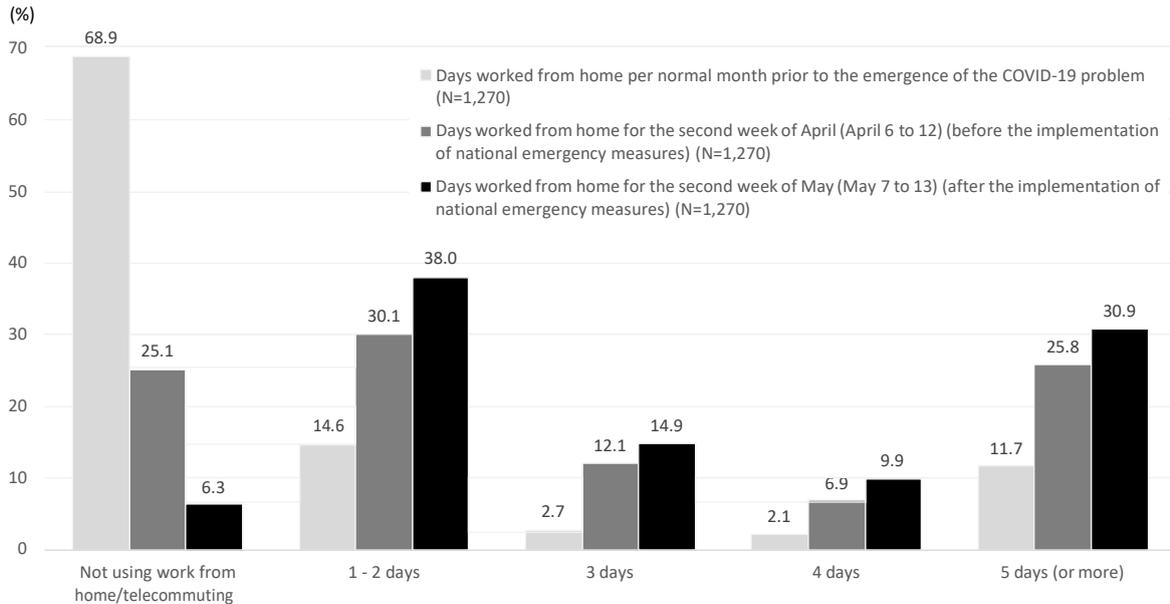
Figure 4. Employment-related initiatives being taken by employer

		N	Total of "some kind of response was being made"	(Multiple responses allowed)													Not taking any of the initiatives mentioned (%)
				Suspending business (e.g., shutdown, closure, etc.) or increasing non-business days	Shortening business hours	Temporary layoff	Reducing number of workdays (e.g., two-day work weeks on alternating shifts, etc.)	Encouragement of taking of paid leaves	Implementing work from home/telecommuting	Change of work location (e.g., to a satellite office, etc.)	Change of commuting method (e.g., limitation on use of public transport, etc.)	Staggering working hours	Reduction of work	Using teleconferencing	Cancelling/restricting business trips		
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,307</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	
Type of employment	Regular employees	2,848	74.6	15.1	16.7	3.8	20.1	17.2	37.3	3.5	8.8	24.2	9.6	27.4	30.6	25.4	
	Non-regular staffs (total)	1,459	64.5	21.4	23.9	3.0	23.8	10.5	15.4	0.9	3.6	10.6	9.6	10.2	12.5	35.5	
Breakdown of non-regular staffs	Part-time workers and arbeits (temporary workers)	1,042	60.8	23.6	26.5	2.4	21.7	9.9	7.0	0.6	2.0	4.9	9.8	5.8	7.2	39.2	
	Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	277	73.6	13.4	17.3	4.7	26.7	13.7	37.2	1.8	7.9	25.3	9.7	23.5	29.6	26.4	
	Dispatched workers	140	73.6	20.7	17.9	4.3	33.6	8.6	35.0	1.4	6.4	23.6	7.9	17.1	17.9	26.4	
Main occupation	Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	363	87.3	15.2	18.5	3.9	24.2	19.0	60.3	7.4	12.7	40.2	9.4	47.4	50.7	12.7	
	Professional and engineering workers	873	69.9	10.9	8.4	3.3	15.2	12.9	38.6	4.0	7.2	21.9	8.6	28.6	30.5	30.1	
	Clerical workers	1,060	74.3	15.0	16.7	2.7	25.8	17.5	37.3	2.7	9.6	26.1	7.8	25.6	28.6	25.7	
	Sales workers	617	79.9	21.1	39.4	3.4	20.1	15.9	30.1	1.6	6.3	15.9	9.2	19.9	20.9	20.1	
	Service workers	474	67.9	33.3	32.7	4.9	24.7	12.2	10.1	-	3.0	5.5	11.6	5.9	6.1	32.1	
	Security workers	24	54.2	4.2	8.3	-	33.3	20.8	8.3	-	-	12.5	4.2	-	16.7	45.8	
	Production/skilled workers	389	65.6	18.8	10.5	5.9	21.1	18.0	14.7	1.8	5.9	15.7	15.4	11.8	20.8	34.4	
	Transport and machine operation workers	92	53.3	8.7	8.7	7.6	23.9	8.7	8.7	-	-	9.8	8.7	9.8	14.1	46.7	
	Construction and mining workers	42	33.3	7.1	4.8	2.4	7.1	11.9	14.3	2.4	7.1	9.5	9.5	7.1	11.9	66.7	
	Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	169	51.5	17.8	16.6	1.2	14.8	9.5	1.8	0.6	2.4	6.5	11.8	4.7	5.9	48.5	
	Others	134	67.9	18.7	16.4	2.2	26.9	9.0	14.9	2.2	5.2	7.5	9.7	11.9	17.2	32.1	
	Do not know	70	37.1	8.6	8.6	1.4	11.4	4.3	10.0	1.4	1.4	8.6	2.9	5.7	8.6	62.9	
	Main type of business	Construction	232	65.9	9.1	7.8	1.3	11.6	18.5	32.3	3.0	6.0	25.0	5.6	21.6	23.7	34.1
Manufacturing		946	77.7	17.5	9.1	5.7	20.6	19.7	39.4	3.7	12.1	26.2	11.7	32.3	38.2	22.3	
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		69	68.1	4.3	17.4	1.4	24.6	11.6	31.9	10.1	11.6	11.6	8.7	26.1	29.0	31.9	
Information and communications		233	94.0	9.0	9.4	1.7	18.5	18.0	78.1	4.7	8.2	38.2	8.2	47.6	37.8	6.0	
Transport		243	63.4	10.7	15.2	8.6	23.9	14.0	22.2	1.6	7.8	17.3	11.5	17.7	26.3	36.6	
Wholesale and retail trade		553	73.1	18.6	40.7	1.3	18.8	14.3	20.8	1.3	6.0	16.6	6.9	16.1	21.7	26.9	
Finance and insurance		228	86.8	10.5	30.7	1.8	36.8	14.0	51.8	5.3	11.0	29.8	11.4	29.8	33.3	13.2	
Real estate		98	76.5	22.4	35.7	4.1	32.7	15.3	39.8	2.0	8.2	27.6	8.2	23.5	23.5	23.5	
Accommodations, eating and drinking services		161	82.0	50.9	54.0	5.0	36.6	13.0	5.0	0.6	3.1	8.1	18.6	3.7	6.2	18.0	
Medical, health care and welfare		607	43.8	6.3	7.4	1.5	10.9	8.4	5.3	0.7	2.3	5.3	7.1	7.1	13.0	56.2	
Education, learning support		134	85.8	39.6	16.4	4.5	29.9	12.7	44.8	1.5	7.5	19.4	8.2	22.4	17.9	14.2	
Postal services, cooperative associations		38	57.9	5.3	28.9	2.6	13.2	7.9	7.9	-	2.6	7.9	2.6	18.4	18.4	42.1	
Services		586	72.7	26.5	21.7	4.1	26.3	15.7	26.5	2.9	4.4	16.9	10.8	17.4	16.9	27.3	
Others	158	70.3	15.8	15.8	3.8	21.5	12.0	30.4	3.2	3.8	22.2	9.5	20.9	16.5	29.7		
Do not know	21	38.1	9.5	9.5	4.8	9.5	4.8	19.0	-	-	9.5	-	4.8	4.8	61.9		
Size of enterprise (number of employees)	29 or fewer employees	894	56.8	16.6	19.9	1.9	18.1	8.4	12.8	0.3	3.1	10.6	8.4	6.7	10.2	43.2	
	30 to 299 employees	1,314	70.8	16.7	17.6	3.3	22.0	15.6	25.3	1.9	6.5	18.8	9.5	17.7	21.5	29.2	
	300 to 999 employees	550	76.9	17.8	14.5	4.7	22.7	18.5	38.9	3.8	9.1	24.4	10.0	30.0	32.7	23.1	
	1,000 or more employees	1,102	86.3	16.8	21.4	5.3	23.5	20.0	51.2	5.7	11.5	30.0	11.4	40.0	41.0	13.7	
	Do not know	447	56.6	20.8	22.1	1.8	19.0	9.2	14.3	0.4	2.7	7.8	6.9	6.9	10.7	43.4	
Sex	Male	2,311	73.4	14.8	15.7	4.0	19.2	16.1	36.3	3.6	8.4	23.2	10.2	26.7	29.5	26.6	
	Female	1,996	68.5	20.0	23.1	3.0	23.8	13.6	22.5	1.6	5.4	15.3	8.9	15.7	18.6	31.5	
Age group	20-29 years old	803	74.0	22.5	23.2	4.4	25.4	15.1	25.4	2.5	6.6	17.2	9.7	17.3	17.3	26.0	
	30-39 years old	991	69.1	19.4	19.1	3.1	20.4	14.9	28.0	1.6	7.3	19.0	9.2	22.5	24.1	30.9	
	40-49 years old	1,225	71.1	16.0	19.3	3.3	20.2	15.6	30.9	2.8	6.9	19.9	10.6	22.2	26.5	28.9	
	50-59 years old	947	72.0	13.6	16.3	3.9	20.2	13.9	35.0	4.1	6.9	22.0	8.9	24.6	28.3	28.0	
	60-64 years old	341	68.3	13.2	17.3	2.6	22.0	15.0	28.7	1.5	7.9	18.8	8.5	18.5	24.0	31.7	
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	635	65.2	20.6	23.0	3.1	23.6	12.3	15.0	0.6	3.8	10.7	11.8	9.9	9.4	34.8	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	931	70.2	18.2	18.2	4.2	22.0	14.5	25.5	1.6	5.2	15.8	10.4	17.5	20.4	29.8	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	857	73.5	17.5	18.2	3.7	19.1	17.3	32.6	3.5	7.5	21.0	9.9	25.2	30.7	26.5	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	515	76.3	13.0	18.4	3.5	21.0	17.1	40.0	3.3	9.3	26.0	8.9	28.7	31.1	23.7	
	9 million yen or more	620	82.4	15.6	18.2	3.9	22.1	19.7	49.7	5.6	12.9	32.9	9.7	38.7	41.8	17.6	
	Do not know	749	61.8	17.2	19.4	2.7	20.8	9.6	21.8	1.7	5.1	14.6	6.5	13.4	16.2	38.2	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,325	78.0	20.0	22.0	3.7	26.8	16.5	40.2	3.4	7.8	26.9	9.9	24.8	24.2	22.0	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,475	70.8	16.5	18.0	3.4	19.5	15.1	29.6	2.5	8.3	18.6	9.0	20.3	23.5	29.2	
	Others	1,507	65.6	15.5	17.7	3.6	18.4	13.4	21.2	2.1	5.1	14.1	9.8	20.0	25.7	34.4	

Notes: 1. Total of "some kind of response was being made" is the total of responses that selected specific "initiatives."

2. The figure looks at each employment status as of April 1 for the purpose of grasping subsequent variations depending on type of employment, occupation, type of business, size of enterprise, etc.

Figure 5. Change in number of “work from home/telecommuting” days



**73.9% responded that they felt particular anxiety about their work. The percentages for “decreased income” and “dismissal/termination (anxiety about employment)” rise for non-regular employees and lower incomes of household (Figure 6).**

When asked “employees of private enterprises” (N=4,307) whether they felt particular anxiety in terms of their work, excluding “own infection,” from the time that COVID-19 infections began until the present time (up to 3 responses allowed), the percentage of respondents indicating “decreased income” (40.7%) exceeded 40%. This response was followed by “infection prevention, response when infected persons emerge, and other aspects of company’s hygiene management” (26.2%), “worsening business condition of employer or company bankruptcy/shutdown” (24.0%), “adjustment of own work” (19.4%), and “dismissal/termination (anxiety about employment)” and “availability of environment for work from home/telecommuting” (both 12.9%). For “decreased income,” percentages among “non-regular employees” were high for “part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)” (45.9%) and “dispatched workers” (47.9%). “Dismissal/termination (anxiety about employment)” was particularly high for “dispatched workers” (38.6%). Additionally, the percentages of “decreased income” and “dismissal/termination (anxiety about employment)” rise with lower income of household for the past 1 year.

Figure 6. Areas where anxiety was particularly felt in terms of work

		N	Total of "felt anxiety"	(Up to 3 responses allowed)										%	
				Worsening business condition of employer or company bankruptcy/shutdown	Dismissal/termination (anxiety about employment)	Decreased income	Infection prevention, response when infected persons emerge, and other aspects of company's hygiene management	Company management for leave and work arrangement associated with "school closures"	Availability of environment for work from home/telecommuting	Adjustment of own work	Change in interpersonal relationships at workplace	Others	Did not feel any particular anxiety	Do not want to answer	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,307</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Status as of April 1	Type of employment	Regular employees	2,848	74.3	25.8	9.7	38.9	25.4	8.7	16.7	20.9	6.8	1.1	21.7	4.0
		Non-regular staffs (total)	1,459	73.1	20.6	19.3	44.1	28.0	6.0	5.6	16.4	4.9	1.9	22.9	4.0
	Breakdown of non-regular staffs	Part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)	1,042	73.1	21.3	16.3	45.9	29.3	7.0	2.4	15.0	4.8	1.9	22.8	4.0
		Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)	277	72.2	20.2	20.9	35.7	27.4	4.0	16.2	19.9	4.7	1.8	23.8	4.0
		Dispatched workers	140	75.0	16.4	38.6	47.9	19.3	2.1	8.6	20.7	5.7	2.1	21.4	3.6
		Administrative and managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	363	76.6	27.0	5.5	30.9	27.0	11.8	29.2	25.3	8.3	0.8	19.3	4.1
	Main occupation	Professional and engineering workers	873	74.5	18.8	8.7	36.2	26.8	9.2	15.6	22.5	6.9	2.3	22.0	3.6
		Clerical workers	1,060	75.8	22.9	14.2	34.8	29.9	8.2	17.9	22.4	7.1	1.2	21.7	2.5
		Sales workers	617	75.9	25.3	14.3	43.8	25.9	7.5	12.2	19.6	5.0	2.1	21.7	2.4
		Service workers	474	75.1	28.3	17.5	53.4	27.6	4.9	4.0	13.3	3.0	0.8	19.6	5.3
		Security workers	24	70.8	4.2	12.5	37.5	29.2	-	8.3	20.8	12.5	-	25.0	4.2
		Production/skilled workers	389	72.8	33.4	19.3	50.9	16.7	7.7	5.1	10.8	6.9	0.3	22.9	4.4
		Transport and machine operation workers	92	80.4	29.3	7.6	67.4	26.1	7.6	2.2	22.8	7.6	-	16.3	3.3
		Construction and mining workers	42	42.9	16.7	7.1	31.0	14.3	-	7.1	9.5	7.1	-	47.6	9.5
		Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	169	68.0	23.7	17.8	39.6	24.3	3.6	-	16.0	5.9	1.2	26.6	5.3
		Others	134	64.2	20.9	11.2	43.3	28.4	8.2	2.2	17.2	3.0	0.7	29.9	6.0
		Do not know	70	50.0	10.0	8.6	35.7	12.9	2.9	1.4	5.7	1.4	2.9	24.3	25.7
		Main type of business	Construction	232	58.2	19.4	11.6	30.6	20.3	5.2	15.9	15.5	6.5	1.3	37.1
	Manufacturing		946	75.6	29.6	13.4	44.0	19.9	8.7	17.2	16.7	6.4	0.5	20.6	3.8
	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water		69	63.8	10.1	7.2	11.6	23.2	8.7	20.3	21.7	11.6	1.4	30.4	5.8
Information and communications	233		76.8	18.9	11.6	36.5	20.6	12.0	32.2	26.2	7.7	0.4	20.2	3.0	
Transport	243		75.3	27.2	13.6	49.4	23.0	5.3	8.2	21.8	7.8	0.8	20.6	4.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	553		75.8	30.6	16.1	41.6	27.7	6.5	8.9	18.4	5.1	2.2	21.9	2.4	
Finance and insurance	228		72.4	15.4	8.8	28.9	25.4	7.0	23.7	26.3	7.0	2.2	23.2	4.4	
Real estate	98		69.4	12.2	6.1	30.6	26.5	7.1	18.4	27.6	6.1	1.0	28.6	2.0	
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	161		85.1	37.9	23.6	66.5	22.4	3.1	2.5	18.6	4.3	0.6	12.4	2.5	
Medical, health care and welfare	607		73.1	17.8	6.9	31.6	42.7	8.6	2.0	18.1	6.4	3.0	22.4	4.4	
Education, learning support	134		82.8	14.2	14.9	46.3	28.4	19.4	16.4	26.9	3.7	2.2	13.4	3.7	
Postal services, cooperative associations	38		50.0	7.9	7.9	28.9	15.8	10.5	7.9	13.2	7.9	-	42.1	7.9	
Services	586		75.6	28.2	16.2	48.6	26.1	5.6	9.7	19.1	4.4	1.0	19.8	4.6	
Others	158		71.5	13.3	15.8	39.9	29.1	8.9	16.5	19.0	7.6	0.6	24.1	4.4	
Do not know	21	38.1	-	-	28.6	-	4.8	14.3	-	9.5	-	28.6	33.3		
Size of enterprise (number of employees)	29 or fewer employees	894	71.5	27.7	12.2	43.6	27.5	5.6	4.9	15.5	4.7	1.3	25.2	3.4	
	30 to 299 employees	1,314	75.6	26.7	13.9	42.0	26.1	9.1	11.6	18.4	6.2	1.0	20.7	3.7	
	300 to 999 employees	550	77.8	23.6	12.0	41.5	30.9	8.7	19.5	21.3	5.6	1.3	19.1	3.1	
	1,000 or more employees	1,102	75.7	20.8	11.5	36.1	24.3	9.0	21.4	24.6	8.9	1.9	21.5	2.8	
	Do not know	447	64.4	17.2	16.1	41.2	23.0	4.0	3.8	14.8	2.9	1.3	25.1	10.5	
Sex	Male	2,311	71.5	23.7	11.3	39.5	22.3	7.9	16.2	20.1	6.5	0.8	24.1	4.4	
	Female	1,996	76.7	24.4	14.9	42.0	30.8	7.7	9.2	18.6	5.8	2.1	19.7	3.6	
Age group	20-29 years old	803	73.7	23.0	15.4	46.8	21.9	4.9	11.1	17.7	6.0	1.1	19.4	6.8	
	30-39 years old	991	77.2	26.8	13.8	45.0	26.4	10.3	13.0	19.0	5.4	1.3	19.1	3.7	
	40-49 years old	1,225	73.9	25.2	13.8	40.5	24.6	9.6	12.4	19.7	7.0	1.1	22.8	3.3	
	50-59 years old	947	72.9	21.4	10.1	35.1	29.5	6.2	15.6	21.0	6.3	1.7	23.3	3.8	
	60-64 years old	341	67.7	21.1	9.1	29.9	32.8	5.3	11.4	19.1	5.0	2.1	31.1	1.2	
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	635	74.0	26.1	17.8	46.5	26.1	3.1	7.2	15.4	6.9	1.4	21.6	4.4	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	931	75.9	26.1	15.1	44.1	24.7	7.3	10.5	18.2	6.1	1.1	21.8	2.3	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	857	78.3	26.7	10.7	40.6	26.7	10.3	16.3	23.6	6.2	1.3	19.6	2.1	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	515	77.3	23.3	11.8	35.9	28.3	11.7	18.4	23.5	5.4	0.8	21.6	1.2	
	9 million yen or more	620	73.2	22.3	9.8	36.9	26.5	9.5	20.3	22.7	7.3	1.6	24.8	1.9	
	Do not know	749	64.5	18.6	11.9	37.9	26.0	5.3	6.9	13.9	5.1	2.0	23.8	11.7	
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	1,325	74.3	23.7	14.9	43.2	24.2	7.4	16.5	19.8	6.3	1.2	21.7	4.0	
	Chubu or Kansai area	1,475	75.1	23.6	12.1	40.3	26.4	7.7	13.5	21.3	6.3	1.2	20.7	4.2	
	Others	1,507	72.5	24.8	12.0	38.9	27.8	8.2	9.3	17.1	5.8	1.7	23.7	3.8	

Note: Total of "felt anxiety" is the total of responses that selected specific "anxiety."

## II. Impact on “freelance workers”

### 64.6% responded that “there was an impact” of COVID-19 on work and/or income (Figure 7).

When asked “freelance workers” (N=580) whether there was an impact relating to COVID-19 on their own work (business activity) and income, approximately one-third responded “there was a major impact” (33.6%). When combined with “there was some degree of impact” (31.0%), the percentage responding “there was an impact” exceeded 60%. Looking at specific responses (multiple responses allowed), over half of “freelance workers” responded “impact on business performance (decrease or increase in net sales/income)” (52.8%). This was followed by “reduction or loss of new orders or customers” (25.3%) and “cancellation or postponement of ordered jobs (including events and tours)” (21.9%).

Figure 7. COVID-19-associated impacts on work and/or income

		N	There was a major impact	There was some degree of impact	There was not much impact	There was no impact at all	Do not know	Total of “there was an impact”	
<b>Total</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	
Attributes	Sex	Male	411	29.9	28.7	27.3	10.9	3.2	58.6
		Female	169	42.6	36.7	14.8	4.1	1.8	79.3
	Age group	20-29 years old	27	51.9	14.8	25.9	3.7	3.7	66.7
		30-39 years old	87	36.8	33.3	20.7	5.7	3.4	70.1
		40-49 years old	173	32.4	29.5	24.3	11.0	2.9	61.8
		50-59 years old	183	30.6	32.2	24.0	9.3	3.8	62.8
60-64 years old		110	33.6	33.6	23.6	9.1	–	67.3	
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	130	39.2	26.9	22.3	8.5	3.1	66.2	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	129	29.5	35.7	22.5	8.5	3.9	65.1	
	5 million to less than 7 million yen	83	32.5	31.3	25.3	9.6	1.2	63.9	
	7 million to less than 9 million yen	43	34.9	34.9	20.9	9.3	–	69.8	
	9 million yen or more	71	28.2	29.6	32.4	9.9	–	57.7	
	Do not know	124	35.5	29.8	21.0	8.9	4.8	65.3	
	Region of residence	Tokyo met. area	180	40.0	34.4	19.4	6.1	–	74.4
Chubu or Kansai area		193	32.6	28.0	26.4	8.8	4.1	60.6	
Others		207	29.0	30.9	24.6	11.6	3.9	59.9	
Status as of April 1	Main occupation (business activity)	Professional and engineering workers	199	31.2	33.7	23.1	9.0	3.0	64.8
		Clerical workers	48	14.6	39.6	33.3	10.4	2.1	54.2
		Sales workers	54	33.3	37.0	24.1	3.7	1.9	70.4
		Service workers	85	56.5	22.4	16.5	4.7	–	78.8
		Production/skilled workers	18	27.8	22.2	38.9	11.1	–	50.0
		Transport and machine operation workers	12	50.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	–	75.0
		Construction and mining workers	42	21.4	42.9	23.8	9.5	2.4	64.3
		Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	23	39.1	21.7	26.1	13.0	–	60.9
		Others	77	28.6	28.6	23.4	15.6	3.9	57.1
		Do not know	22	40.9	13.6	22.7	4.5	18.2	54.5
	Size of main client (number of employees)	299 or fewer employees	464	32.1	32.3	24.4	9.3	1.9	64.4
		300 or more employees	26	38.5	26.9	26.9	7.7	–	65.4
		Do not know	90	40.0	25.6	18.9	7.8	7.8	65.6

(Figure 7. Continued)

			N	Total of "there was an impact"	(Multiple responses allowed)														Others
					Impact on business performance (decrease or increase in net sales/income)	Cancellation or postponement of ordered jobs (including events and tours)	Reduction or loss of new orders or customers	Increase in new orders or customers, increase in workload	Suspension/scaling back of business or bankruptcy of client	Difficulty in procuring products or materials due to distribution congestion/stoppage	Responding to delays in deliveries/work periods	Suspension or suspension of business activity (production, sales, service)	Difficulty in moving as a result of prohibition of overseas travel, order to return to Japan, or request to refrain from going outside	Deterioration of cash flow	Increase in burden of dealing with work from home/telecommuting by client	Balancing/adjusting daily life with work as a result of "school closures"			
<b>Total</b>			<b>580</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>		
Attributes	Sex	Male	411	58.6	45.7	18.5	22.6	2.4	14.4	7.3	8.8	11.9	2.9	9.2	4.6	2.9	0.7		
		Female	169	79.3	69.8	30.2	32.0	6.5	13.6	8.3	3.6	29.6	4.1	14.8	5.3	5.3	1.2		
	Age group	20-29 years old	27	66.7	66.7	22.2	40.7	7.4	22.2	14.8	3.7	29.6	-	7.4	3.7	-	3.7		
		30-39 years old	87	70.1	58.6	21.8	23.0	5.7	11.5	14.9	10.3	19.5	4.6	10.3	6.9	5.7	-		
		40-49 years old	173	61.8	50.9	24.3	26.6	5.2	14.5	7.5	8.7	18.5	4.6	12.1	6.4	5.8	0.6		
		50-59 years old	183	62.8	48.6	19.7	23.0	1.6	15.3	5.5	7.1	13.7	2.2	11.5	3.8	2.7	1.1		
60-64 years old	110	67.3	54.5	21.8	25.5	1.8	11.8	3.6	3.6	15.5	2.7	9.1	2.7	0.9	0.9				
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen	130	66.2	54.6	20.8	28.5	3.1	12.3	4.6	7.7	19.2	2.3	10.0	3.1	1.5	2.3			
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	129	65.1	56.6	20.9	26.4	3.9	17.1	8.5	8.5	14.7	3.9	8.5	5.4	3.1	-			
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	83	63.9	54.2	31.3	32.5	3.6	18.1	10.8	4.8	19.3	6.0	13.3	6.0	6.0	-			
	7 million yen to less than 9 million yen	43	69.8	55.8	34.9	23.3	2.3	7.0	7.0	9.3	18.6	-	16.3	4.7	9.3	-			
	9 million yen or more	71	57.7	42.3	14.1	16.9	2.8	14.1	8.5	9.9	15.5	-	8.5	7.0	7.0	1.4			
	Do not know	124	65.3	50.8	17.7	21.8	4.8	12.9	7.3	4.8	16.1	4.8	12.1	4.0	0.8	0.8			
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area	180	74.4	59.4	31.7	29.4	2.8	14.4	7.8	7.2	22.8	4.4	11.1	8.3	5.0	1.1			
	Chubu or Kansai area	193	60.6	49.7	17.1	25.9	3.6	17.1	7.3	9.3	16.1	4.7	8.8	4.1	4.7	0.5			
	Others	207	59.9	49.8	17.9	21.3	4.3	11.1	7.7	5.3	13.0	1.0	12.6	2.4	1.4	1.0			
Status as of April 1	Main occupation (business activity)	Professional and engineering workers	199	64.8	50.8	33.7	27.1	3.5	17.6	6.0	8.5	18.6	3.5	7.0	8.0	6.5	0.5		
		Clerical workers	48	54.2	45.8	16.7	16.7	2.1	14.6	10.4	6.3	8.3	6.3	14.6	2.1	4.2	-		
		Sales workers	54	70.4	57.4	11.1	33.3	-	20.4	9.3	11.1	16.7	9.3	14.8	7.4	5.6	-		
		Service workers	85	78.8	74.1	18.8	42.4	10.6	9.4	10.6	-	29.4	3.5	21.2	2.4	2.4	1.2		
		Production/skilled workers	18	50.0	33.3	-	16.7	-	22.2	5.6	5.6	22.2	-	5.6	5.6	-	-		
		Transport and machine operation workers	12	75.0	75.0	8.3	25.0	-	16.7	-	-	8.3	-	25.0	-	-	-		
		Construction and mining workers	42	64.3	50.0	28.6	16.7	-	11.9	14.3	21.4	11.9	-	9.5	-	-	-		
		Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	23	60.9	43.5	-	13.0	4.3	13.0	26.1	4.3	17.4	-	8.7	4.3	-	-		
		Others	77	57.1	46.8	16.9	18.2	2.6	7.8	-	5.2	10.4	-	5.2	2.6	1.3	3.9		
		Do not know	22	54.5	31.8	18.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	-	4.5	9.1	4.5	9.1	4.5	-	-		
	Size of main client (number of employees)	299 or fewer employees	464	64.4	52.2	22.0	26.3	3.4	14.2	8.2	7.8	14.4	3.2	11.0	4.5	3.2	1.1		
		300 or more employees	26	65.4	57.7	19.2	26.9	3.8	23.1	15.4	11.5	30.8	3.8	19.2	11.5	15.4	-		
		Do not know	90	65.6	54.4	22.2	20.0	4.4	11.1	2.2	3.3	26.7	3.3	7.8	4.4	2.2	-		

Note: Total of "there was an impact" is the total of responses that selected specific "impact."

### III. Findings from the survey results of all valid respondents

**88.7% responded that they felt particular anxiety about their daily life. The percentage of "difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income" rises with freelance workers, non-regular employees, and lower incomes of household (Figure 8).**

When asked all valid respondents (the total of "employees of private enterprises" and "freelance workers": N=4,887) whether they felt particular anxiety in terms of their daily lives, excluding "own or family member's infection," from the time that COVID-19 infections began until the present time (up to 3 responses allowed), more than half responded "inability to see when infections will abate" (58.7%) and more than one-third responded "prolonged/worsening economic recession" (37.1%). These were followed by "shortages of supplies to prevent infection (masks and alcohol-based disinfectants)" (30.6%) and "difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income" (22.3%). The percentage of respondents who indicated "difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income" rises with lower income of household for the past 1 year, while the percentages of "prolonged/worsening economic recession" and "effect on child's education due to absence from school" rise with higher income of household. A tendency is seen whereby the percentage of "difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income" is higher for "non-regular employees" (26.1%) and even higher for "freelance workers" (37.4%) than "regular employees" (17.3%).

Figure 8. Areas where particular anxiety was felt in terms of daily life

			N	Total of "felt anxiety"	(Up to 3 responses allowed)													(%)	
					Inability to see when infections will abate	Inability to get accurate information	Shortages of supplies to prevent infection (masks and alcohol-based disinfectants)	Shortages of daily necessities	Persons/facility to watch child during school closure	Effect on child's education due to absence from school	Visiting hospital/hospitalization due to own or family member's chronic disease, etc.	Participating in or organizing trips, events, important ceremonial occasions, etc.	Government's response in controlling infections	Prolonged/worsening economic recession	Difficulty in daily life associated with decreased income	Others	Did not feel any particular anxiety	Do not want to answer	
Total			4,887	88.7	58.7	14.2	30.6	7.2	2.9	12.7	8.3	13.3	15.6	37.1	22.3	1.2	8.2	3.0	
Sex	Male		2,722	84.7	55.7	14.7	27.4	6.8	2.6	11.6	6.1	12.1	14.3	36.6	21.2	0.9	11.6	3.7	
	Female		2,165	93.8	62.4	13.7	34.6	7.8	3.3	14.0	11.2	14.7	17.3	37.7	23.6	1.5	4.1	2.2	
Age group	20-29 years old		830	85.1	58.9	16.9	28.6	8.1	1.7	1.9	5.3	18.9	13.6	29.8	25.1	0.7	9.0	5.9	
	30-39 years old		1,078	88.1	56.1	14.9	28.0	8.0	6.5	15.0	7.3	11.7	12.9	33.2	23.2	1.1	8.9	3.0	
	40-49 years old		1,398	88.6	57.6	12.9	29.5	7.1	3.4	22.6	6.9	9.7	14.8	37.5	22.2	0.9	8.8	2.6	
	50-59 years old		1,130	91.6	60.7	13.2	35.0	6.7	0.9	10.4	11.5	13.3	18.9	43.2	20.8	1.9	6.2	2.2	
	60-64 years old		451	90.0	63.0	14.2	33.3	5.5	-	1.8	13.1	18.0	20.0	43.7	19.1	1.3	8.6	1.3	
Marital status	Married (having wife or husband)		2,483	90.1	58.8	13.3	30.9	6.8	4.5	20.7	7.9	12.4	16.2	37.6	20.9	1.0	7.5	2.5	
	Married (widowed or divorced)		568	90.5	60.0	12.7	36.1	6.7	2.5	13.0	11.8	13.7	15.1	34.7	21.3	1.6	7.0	2.5	
	Never married		1,836	86.3	58.2	15.9	28.5	7.9	0.8	1.7	8.0	14.3	15.0	37.2	24.5	1.3	9.7	4.0	
Child supported by the same livelihood	Yes		1,889	91.3	57.2	12.7	32.1	6.8	6.4	30.7	7.6	10.6	14.2	34.1	21.5	1.0	6.2	2.5	
	No		2,998	87.1	59.7	15.2	29.7	7.5	0.7	1.3	8.8	15.0	16.5	39.0	22.8	1.3	9.5	3.3	
Breadwinner	Respondent		3,067	87.7	57.8	14.2	29.0	7.3	2.5	11.5	7.4	13.5	14.7	38.3	21.8	1.2	9.4	2.9	
	Spouse		1,081	94.1	61.1	13.6	34.4	7.9	5.3	22.9	9.8	12.6	17.1	36.7	22.4	1.5	4.3	1.6	
	Others		739	85.0	59.0	15.3	31.7	6.0	1.1	2.4	10.0	13.5	17.2	32.7	24.1	0.5	9.2	5.8	
Parent or other elderly household member	Living together or nearby		1,852	89.2	59.0	15.2	31.3	6.6	3.6	12.6	10.5	11.8	15.2	35.5	22.9	1.0	7.4	3.4	
	No		3,035	88.4	58.5	13.6	30.2	7.6	2.5	12.7	7.1	14.2	15.8	38.1	21.9	1.3	8.8	2.8	
Income of household for the past 1 year	Less than 3 million yen		765	88.2	57.4	14.1	30.6	6.9	1.6	6.8	9.9	11.5	14.1	35.0	28.9	1.4	8.9	2.9	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen		1,060	89.5	58.4	14.8	30.0	8.0	2.6	11.1	9.1	13.2	14.6	37.2	24.9	1.3	8.7	1.8	
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen		940	90.7	58.8	14.9	29.9	8.4	3.4	17.6	8.8	14.3	15.1	38.8	21.3	1.2	7.7	1.6	
	7 million yen to less than 9 million yen		558	92.1	60.0	15.1	31.9	5.4	4.8	19.0	8.4	13.6	16.1	39.8	18.6	1.1	7.2	0.7	
	9 million yen or more		691	90.2	60.5	12.9	30.5	5.8	3.9	16.2	6.8	16.4	18.4	41.2	14.2	0.6	8.5	1.3	
Do not know		873	82.7	57.8	13.4	31.4	7.6	1.7	7.6	6.8	11.2	16.2	32.1	23.3	1.3	8.2	9.0		
Region of residence	Tokyo metropolitan area		1,505	89.1	59.8	15.1	27.6	8.4	2.3	11.2	7.8	13.0	16.1	38.0	25.2	1.1	7.8	3.1	
	Chubu or Kansai area		1,668	88.2	56.5	14.1	29.4	7.3	3.2	14.1	8.6	14.0	16.0	36.6	20.8	0.9	8.2	3.5	
	Others		1,714	88.9	59.9	13.5	34.4	6.1	3.1	12.5	8.6	12.8	14.8	36.8	21.2	1.5	8.7	2.5	
Status as of April 1	Type of employment	Regular employees		2,848	87.6	59.1	14.9	29.5	7.7	3.6	13.0	7.1	14.1	15.1	35.7	17.3	0.9	9.2	3.2
		Non-regular staffs (total)		1,459	91.2	60.5	13.2	36.0	6.9	2.3	14.3	10.3	12.3	16.4	35.8	26.1	1.7	6.4	2.3
		Freelance		580	88.1	52.2	13.3	22.8	5.5	0.9	7.1	9.8	11.7	16.0	47.2	37.4	1.2	7.9	4.0
	Breakdown of non-regular staffs	Part-time workers and arbeit (temporary workers)		1,042	91.9	59.6	13.5	36.7	7.3	3.0	17.2	10.2	11.6	16.3	33.4	28.2	1.6	5.8	2.3
		Contract workers and <i>shokutaku</i> (entrusted workers)		277	89.5	63.2	12.6	36.1	6.5	0.4	6.9	12.6	16.6	19.1	41.2	17.3	2.2	7.6	2.9
Dispatched worker			140	89.3	61.4	12.1	30.7	5.0	1.4	7.9	6.4	8.6	11.4	43.6	27.9	1.4	9.3	1.4	

Note: Total of "there was an impact" is the total of responses that selected specific "anxiety."

## Outline of the Survey

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

#### 1. Object

People infected with COVID-19 were first confirmed in Japan in mid-January, 2020. Their number reached 1,000 on March 20 and then rapidly increased, surpassing 2,000 at the end of March, 3,000 on April 3, and 4,000 on April 6.

During this time, the government established a “Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters” and compiled “emergency measures concerning the novel coronavirus infectious disease” on February 13, followed by a second round of measures on March 10. The government formulated a “basic policy for countermeasures against the novel coronavirus pandemic” on February 25, which was later revised into “Basic Policies for Novel Coronavirus Disease Control” on April 7.

On March 13, an “Amendment of the Act on Special Measures for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response” was approved and enacted. A “declaration of a state of emergency” was issued for 7 prefectures based on Article 32 (1) of the act on April 7 and later expanded to all prefectures on April 17.

“Emergency Economic Measures to Cope with COVID-19” were approved through a Cabinet decision on April 7 (and subsequently amended on April 20). They included further expansion of the Employment Adjustment Subsidy’s special measure and financial measures, payment of “sustainability benefits” for SMEs, and “cash handouts of 100,000 yen to all citizens.” Later, requests were made to refrain from going outside and to suspend business until the declaration was later completely rescinded on May 26. These requests had a major impact on the public’s daily living.

JILPT started up a project “Research on COVID-19’s Impact on Employment and Work and conducted an internet survey (as joint research with the Rengo Research Institute for Advancement of Living Standards [RENGO-RIALS]) in mid to late May to grasp the impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic and measures to control it are having on workers’ work and daily living. This document provides a preliminary results based on basic aggregation of the survey.

#### 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). “Employees of private enterprises” are comprised of “respondents to both the April Survey and May Survey” and “new respondents for the May Survey.”

**3. Survey period** May 18 to 27, 2020 (Additionally, June 2 and 3, 2020 in order to compensate for Shortfalls that occurred through error disqualification)

**4. Survey method** Internet survey (write-in responses on a web browser screen)

For “employees of private enterprises,” stratified random allocation was conducted for sex × age group × residential region block × regular/non-regular employees status (by 180 cells), targets were set, and responses were collected. It should be noted that allocation was designed to allow comparison even based on respondents to both surveys by matching it to RENGO-RIALS’s 39th Short-Term Survey of Workers in Japan (conducted on April 1 to 3, 2020), which was designed based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Employment Status Survey, and by sending and collecting questionnaires with priority on respondents to RENGO-RIALS survey and making supplementary collections of missing portions. For “freelance workers,” stratified random allocation was conducted by sex × age group × residential region block (by 90 cells) based on the distribution of “self-employed workers (without employees)” of the Employment Status Survey, targets were set, and responses were collected.

**5. Number of valid responses**

“Employees of private enterprises”: 4,307 (3,600 respondents to both surveys and 707 new respondents)

“Freelance workers”: 580 (8 fewer than the target number)