

## **Results of the “JILPT Panel Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Work and Daily Life”**

(March 2022, 7th final wave) (First Aggregation)

**When asked about income inequality, three-fourths indicated that it has increased with the COVID-19 pandemic, half responded “The government should be in responsible for reducing it.” While the income and expenditure of the whole household in the past 3 months regained this time of the panel survey, 80% are anxious about “Obstacles to livelihood due to rising prices.” This is the 7th and the last wave of the survey that had conducted from May, August, December 2020 and March, June, October 2021. Respondents are total 4,886 people consisted of 4,307 employees at private enterprises and 579 freelance workers (independent workers who are not shop owners and who do not have employees [excluding those in agriculture, forestry, or fishery]). The continuous respondents of all the past surveys are 2,386 people.**

### **1. More than one-fourth said the individual income of 2021 had declined compared to 2019**

The survey asked all the valid respondents (employees at private enterprises N=4,307 and freelancers N=579) how their annual income (all the income including the government benefits/grants and the income of second job/side income) changed in the past 3 years from 2019 to 2021 (Figure 1). Half of them answered “Mostly no change” (56.1%) but almost 40% said they had some change (38.3%). In details, regarding the individual annual income in 2021 compared with that in 2019, more than one-fourth (26.1%) of the respondents indicated that it had decreased (total responses of options 2 to 5 indicated in Figure 1) than 2019 including those who had “Tendency of decreasing income from 2019 to 2021” (11.3%). Seeing it by the personal annual income before the COVID-19 pandemic (2019), the tendency is apparent that the lower the standard of annual income is, the higher the percentage of response choosing “Tendency of decreasing from 2019 to 2021” (“Less than 3 million yen” 13.4%, to “More than 7 million yen” 8.9 %) is, and the percentage of those whose income tends to increase in the same period (2.9 % to 8.9 % in the same order) decreases.

Add to that, when asked the reason why the annual income changed (N=1,871) with the multiple answers (Figure 2), “Changes in working days or working hours” (33.9%) and “Changes in having bonus (special allowance/bonus) or not and changes in the amount” (30.5%) come first and then follows “Changes in overtime hours or overtime pay” (22.7%) and “Increase and decrease of the basic salary and changes in the amount of allowance” (20.7%). The less their original personal annual income is, the more they choose “Changes in working days or working hours” (“Less than 3 million yen” 48.8%, “More than 7 million yen” 13.2%), on the other hand the percentage of choosing “Changes in having bonus (special allowance/bonus) or not and changes in the amount” (17.1%, 46.4% in the same order) is decreasing.

Figure 1. Transition of personal annual income for the past 3 years from 2019 to 2021

Type of employment	N	Transition of personal annual income for the past 3 years from 2019 to 2021 (%)										Total of decreased compared to 2019	Total of increased compared to 2019			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Main occupations	Total	4,886	11.3	8.3	4.1	2.4	1.4	5.4	2.0	2.5	0.8	0.1	5.6	26.1	9.9	
	Regular employees	2,848	57.5	9.7	7.5	4.2	2.2	1.3	7.3	2.0	2.4	0.1	5.0	23.6	11.8	
	Total of non-regular employee	1,469	59.6	10.5	7.8	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.1	7.0	24.0	7.7	
	Freelance	579	40.5	24.4	13.3	4.8	4.0	2.4	4.4	2.8	1.2	-	5.2	43.5	6.6	
	Managerial workers (section manager level or higher)	335	57.6	5.9	8.0	6.0	3.0	1.8	6.7	2.1	2.7	-	2.4	27.8	10.5	
	Professional or engineering workers	1,190	56.1	10.9	7.0	2.9	2.6	1.8	8.3	2.4	2.5	-	4.0	24.8	13.5	
	Clerical workers	1,141	62.1	9.2	6.7	3.7	1.8	1.2	4.6	1.8	2.7	0.6	5.3	21.6	9.2	
	Sales workers	640	55.2	12.2	8.3	3.8	2.8	0.8	5.5	1.9	3.3	0.8	5.6	27.0	16.6	
	Service workers	537	50.7	16.0	8.7	3.1	2.8	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.4	-	8.2	32.6	6.3	
	Security workers	32	65.6	3.1	8.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	6.3	2.1	2.4	-	6.3	15.9	8.4	
Only the employees	Production/skilled workers	382	55.2	11.0	8.6	5.5	2.6	1.0	5.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	5.3	27.7	8.4	
	Transport and machine operation workers	83	46.2	14.0	18.3	8.9	2.2	1.1	4.3	1.1	-	-	3.2	44.1	5.4	
	Construction and mining workers	89	49.4	15.0	11.2	6.7	2.2	1.1	4.3	1.1	1.1	-	3.0	38.2	2.2	
	Carrying, cleaning, and packaging workers	188	52.2	9.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	3.8	4.3	2.7	1.6	-	8.1	26.3	8.6	
	Others	208	53.8	11.5	9.1	5.8	2.9	1.4	4.3	3.8	2.4	0.5	3.4	29.3	10.6	
	Do not know	53	35.8	3.8	9.4	1.9	1.9	-	5.7	-	-	-	41.9	17.0	3.7	
	Construction	228	61.8	9.9	8.3	5.3	-	0.4	7.7	1.3	3.1	-	5.7	21.5	10.1	
	Manufacturing	864	54.9	10.1	9.0	4.0	3.1	1.7	7.2	2.1	2.4	-	4.6	26.1	11.6	
	Electricity, gas, heat supply, and water	89	72.3	6.4	1.4	2.9	-	-	1.2	4.3	-	1.4	4.7	5.9	11.6	
	Information and communications	251	55.4	6.4	6.0	4.4	0.4	1.6	13.5	3.6	4.0	-	4.4	17.1	21.1	
Impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	Transport	294	53.9	14.2	13.4	3.9	2.8	0.8	3.9	1.6	0.8	-	3.9	34.3	6.3	
	Wholesale and retail trade	520	55.0	9.6	8.1	4.0	2.1	1.3	4.6	1.9	2.3	-	6.5	23.8	8.6	
	Finance and insurance	207	60.4	9.7	7.2	1.9	3.4	2.4	5.3	2.9	3.9	-	1.9	23.2	12.1	
	Real estate	97	53.6	12.4	7.2	4.1	2.1	1.0	9.3	1.0	2.1	-	7.2	25.8	12.4	
	Accommodations, eating and drinking service	111	38.6	15.3	10.8	7.2	3.6	5.4	2.7	1.8	2.7	-	9.9	36.9	7.2	
	Medical, health care and welfare	786	66.6	7.3	5.0	3.4	1.8	1.6	4.0	2.2	2.5	-	5.1	17.5	8.7	
	Education, learning support	123	56.9	10.6	7.3	5.7	4.1	1.6	3.3	0.8	2.4	-	4.9	27.6	6.5	
	Postal services, cooperative associations	35	62.9	8.6	5.7	-	-	-	11.4	2.9	2.4	-	5.7	14.3	14.3	
	Services	542	54.6	13.5	6.8	3.5	3.0	1.1	4.8	1.8	2.6	-	7.4	26.8	9.2	
	Others	204	54.4	11.3	7.4	5.9	1.0	0.5	4.9	2.9	2.5	0.5	7.0	25.5	10.3	
Age group	Do not know	16	31.3	6.3	-	6.3	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	50.0	12.5	6.3	
	29 or fewer employees	851	61.0	9.3	8.2	4.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	1.1	2.4	-	6.3	23.4	7.4	
	30 to 299 employees	1,355	58.9	10.6	6.7	3.8	2.5	1.7	5.5	2.5	2.9	0.1	6.3	23.5	10.8	
	300 to 999 employees	593	58.0	9.6	7.1	4.4	1.9	1.9	7.1	2.2	2.7	-	3.9	22.9	12.0	
	1,000 or more employees	1,111	54.7	9.8	8.3	4.6	2.9	1.4	8.2	2.8	2.1	0.6	4.6	25.6	13.1	
	Do not know	387	58.7	10.1	8.3	2.3	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	-	15.1	21.7	5.3	
	Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact on employment, work or income"	3,030	44.8	17.1	12.0	5.3	3.4	2.0	4.3	2.1	2.4	-	5.7	37.8	8.8	
	Total of "There was not much impact," "There was no impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,856	74.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	7.2	2.0	2.6	0.5	0.2	5.4	7.1	11.8
	Residential area	Male	2,724	53.5	11.8	9.0	4.6	2.3	1.4	6.4	2.2	2.6	1.0	5.3	27.6	11.2
		Female	2,162	59.3	10.7	7.4	3.5	2.5	1.4	4.2	1.9	2.4	0.6	6.0	24.2	8.4
20-29 years old		575	47.3	9.9	7.3	1.6	2.3	2.1	10.4	4.0	2.3	0.2	11.7	21.0	16.7	
30-39 years old		1,162	54.2	9.4	7.1	3.3	2.7	1.8	7.8	2.4	3.6	0.6	7.1	22.5	13.9	
40-49 years old		1,333	58.4	11.4	7.6	3.8	2.5	1.3	5.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	4.0	25.3	10.0	
50-59 years old		1,231	59.1	11.9	9.4	5.4	2.7	1.1	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.5	4.5	29.4	5.4	
60-69 years old		585	56.9	14.9	10.8	6.2	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	33.3	4.8	
Tokyo metropolitan area		1,502	53.3	11.7	8.7	4.1	2.7	1.7	6.2	2.1	2.8	0.8	6.0	27.3	11.1	
Chubu or Kansai area		1,687	57.1	11.1	8.6	3.8	2.7	1.1	5.0	1.9	2.5	1.0	5.3	26.2	9.4	
Others		1,717	57.5	11.1	7.7	4.4	1.9	1.4	5.1	2.2	2.2	0.6	6.1	26.2	9.5	
Household's income in 2019	Less than 3 million yen	2,172	65.8	13.4	7.7	3.4	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	0.9	7.8	28.7	7.2	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,551	57.7	9.7	8.4	4.6	2.4	1.5	6.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	5.0	25.0	10.2	
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	675	55.4	9.9	9.5	4.4	3.4	1.2	9.7	2.7	2.5	0.7	1.9	27.3	13.5	
	7 million yen or more	508	53.5	8.9	9.5	5.1	2.6	1.4	8.9	2.8	3.5	1.2	3.1	25.6	15.2	
	Less than 3 million yen	735	65.0	15.4	8.1	3.0	2.2	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.5	4.8	28.9	8.5	
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,130	57.3	10.9	8.9	4.5	2.6	1.5	4.5	1.7	2.7	0.8	3.8	27.2	8.9	
	5 million yen to less than 7 million yen	924	59.8	9.0	9.1	4.0	3.0	1.9	5.8	1.7	2.1	0.1	3.7	25.2	9.0	
	7 million yen or more	1,327	57.9	10.9	7.4	4.0	2.4	1.2	8.0	2.3	3.2	0.6	3.3	24.6	13.4	
	Do not know	770	47.8	11.6	7.8	3.8	1.4	1.2	4.0	1.8	1.3	0.9	18.4	24.5	7.1	

\*In case responding in any of all the surveys that "There was a major or some degree of impact" on your employment, business (business activities) or income related to the COVID-19 (from here onward we do the same as above).



## 2. More than 60% of people agree with the view of “Life is not getting better no matter how I work hard”

Asked all valid respondents about how they think about the income inequality (Figure 3). They chose from the 4 options such as “Income inequality in Japanese society is widening due to COVID-19,” “Government should be responsible for reducing the income inequality,” “Life is not getting better no matter how I work hard” and “The diligence of oneself is more important than having wealthy parents.” The answers are based on 5 levels from “I think so” to “I don’t think so.”

About the view of “Income inequality in Japanese society is widening due to COVID-19,” total of “I think so” and “I somewhat think so” reached 74.0% of respondents and 22.2% responded “Cannot say either,” and total of “I do not think so” and “I do not think so very much” was 3.8%. Looking at the characteristics by age group, the total number of “Agree” responses increase for older age groups (71.7% in the “20-29 years old” age group, 76.8% in the “60-69 years old” age group) while the younger age group, the younger the age is, the higher the percentage of “Cannot say either” response increases (24.0%, 19.8% in the same order). Furthermore, those who answered “Agree” or “Somewhat agree” (N=3,615) were asked about the details of income inequality that they thought have widened, “Income inequality between regular employees and non-regular employees” (59.5%) was the highest, followed by “Income inequality between industries” (type of jobs) (45.2%), “Income inequality between large and small enterprises” (40.7%), “Income inequality between employers and freelancers” (30.8%), and “Inequality associated with parents’ income and economic strength or family environment” (24.0%) in that order (Figure 4).

About the view of “The government should be in responsible for reducing income inequality,” total of “Agree” was 49.2%, “Cannot say either” was 40.4% and total of “Do not agree” was 10.4%. Regarding the view of “Life is not getting better no matter how I work hard,” total of “Agree” was 66.4% while total of “Cannot say either” was 27.9% and total of “Do not agree” was 5.7%.

Seeing it by individual income before COVID-19 pandemic, you can see the tendency that total of “Agree” is higher when the original annual income level is lower. In details, the total of “Agree” with the view “Income inequality in Japanese society is widening due to COVID-19” was 76.7% among people with personal annual income in 2019 was “Less than 3 million yen,” 69.5% among those with “More than 7 million yen,” for the view, and “The government should be in responsible for reducing income inequality” was 53.5% and 37.2% in that order, and for “Life is not getting better no matter how I work hard” was 71.0% and 53.0% in that order.

Figure 3. Views about the income inequality, etc.

		Income inequality in Japanese society has been widening due to the COVID-19 pandemic					Income inequality should be reduced under the responsibility of the government				
		Agree	Somewhat agree	Cannot say either	Do not agree well	Do not agree	Total of agree	Do not agree well	Do not agree	Total of agree	Do not agree
		N	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sex	Total	4,886	37.8	36.2	22.2	2.2	74.0	2.2	1.6	75.6	3.8
	Male	2,724	34.1	31.1	22.2	2.1	66.9	1.7	1.4	68.4	4.8
Age group	20-29 years old	1,162	34.8	34.8	24.0	2.1	71.7	2.1	1.6	73.8	4.1
	30-39 years old	1,333	37.1	35.6	23.8	2.5	72.0	2.5	1.6	73.8	4.1
Marital status × Children	Unmarried/With children (two parents)	1,871	37.9	38.8	19.8	2.4	76.8	2.4	1.4	78.3	4.0
	Unmarried/Without children	2,915	35.1	32.7	22.3	2.6	73.7	2.6	1.4	75.3	4.4
Highest level of education completed	Graduated junior high school/high school/college or technical college	1,476	39.1	35.3	23.8	1.7	72.4	1.9	1.9	74.3	3.6
	Graduated from four-year university/graduate school	2,142	39.4	38.1	19.4	1.7	71.5	1.7	1.4	72.9	3.1
Type of employment	Regular employee	2,769	33.8	37.3	22.5	2.8	73.3	2.8	1.4	74.7	4.2
	Total of non-regular employee	1,406	43.1	35.9	24.0	2.7	71.4	2.7	2.0	73.4	4.6
Impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact on employment, work or income"	3,030	42.3	35.6	18.9	1.7	78.0	1.7	1.4	79.4	3.1
	Total of "There was not much impact," "There was no impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,856	30.4	37.1	27.5	3.1	67.5	3.1	1.9	70.6	5.0
Individual income in 2019	Less than 3 million yen	2,172	41.9	34.9	20.3	1.7	76.7	1.7	1.4	78.1	3.0
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,531	37.6	33.6	23.6	1.8	72.8	1.8	1.7	74.5	3.5
Income from asset management	Less than 200,000 yen per year	388	38.4	36.6	22.2	1.0	75.0	1.0	1.8	76.8	2.8
	More than 200,000 yen per year	196	33.2	39.8	20.4	3.6	73.0	3.6	3.1	76.1	6.6

		Diligence is more important than having rich parents to succeed in life				
		Agree	Somewhat agree	Cannot say either	Do not agree well	Do not agree
		N	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Sex	Total	4,886	32.5	33.9	27.9	3.7
	Male	2,724	32.4	32.0	30.9	3.9
Age group	20-29 years old	1,162	35.2	36.2	24.1	2.6
	30-39 years old	1,162	34.2	32.1	28.9	3.1
Marital status × Children	Unmarried/With children (two parents)	1,871	28.3	35.9	29.7	4.0
	Unmarried/Without children	2,915	38.1	33.0	25.8	2.1
Highest level of education completed	Graduated junior high school/high school/college or technical college	1,476	36.0	31.0	28.6	2.5
	Graduated from four-year university/graduate school	2,142	34.8	35.7	25.7	2.6
Type of employment	Regular employee	2,769	31.4	33.3	29.0	3.9
	Total of non-regular employee	1,406	35.3	36.1	24.9	3.8
Impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact on employment, work or income at all," and "Do not know"	3,030	36.6	34.5	24.2	3.1
	Total of "There was not much impact," "There was no impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,856	25.9	32.8	33.9	4.7
Individual income in 2019	Less than 3 million yen	2,172	37.5	33.5	25.2	2.4
	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,531	30.9	34.4	29.6	3.6
Income from asset management	Less than 200,000 yen per year	388	28.1	29.9	31.7	7.0
	More than 200,000 yen per year	196	26.0	33.2	31.6	5.1

\*Except when you are in school (Same in the following)

Figure 4. Details of income inequality widened during the COVID-19 pandemic and the reason why you feel it widening

	N	Details of income inequality you think widened in COVID-19 pandemic (multiple answers)											The basis of feeling that the income inequality is widening due to the COVID-19 pandemic (%)								
		Income inequality between the regular employee and non-regular employee	Income inequality between employees and freelancers	Income inequality between the large companies and small and medium-sized companies	Income inequality between the large industries (the type of occupations)	Income inequality between genders	Income inequality between education backgrounds	Income inequality between generations/ages	Income inequality with parents' income or family atmosphere etc.	Others	Do not know	Income inequality between non-regular employee and regular employee	Income inequality between employees and freelancers	Income inequality between the large companies and small and medium-sized companies	Income inequality between the large industries (the type of occupations)	Income inequality between genders	Income inequality between education backgrounds	Income inequality between generations/ages	Income inequality with parents' income or family atmosphere etc.	Others	Do not know (for some reason or another)
<b>Total</b>	3,615	59.5	30.8	40.7	45.2	13.9	11.6	16.8	24.0	0.9	8.6	23.9	23.9	66.4	0.6	8.8	42.6	23.9	66.4	0.6	8.8
<b>Sex</b>																					
Male	1,877	58.7	30.5	43.6	44.2	11.6	10.4	17.5	21.8	1.0	7.6	47.7	23.1	63.5	0.6	8.3	47.7	23.1	63.5	0.6	8.3
Female	1,738	60.5	31.1	37.5	46.3	16.3	12.9	16.2	26.3	0.8	9.7	37.1	23.1	69.6	0.6	9.3	37.1	23.1	69.6	0.6	9.3
<b>Age group</b>																					
20-29 years old	412	57.5	21.1	35.7	35.4	13.1	11.4	15.3	20.1	0.2	10.9	41.0	23.1	60.0	0.5	11.9	41.0	23.1	60.0	0.5	11.9
30-39 years old	837	57.8	24.9	35.8	40.1	12.7	12.2	16.1	22.7	0.5	9.4	46.6	22.5	64.3	0.1	10.2	46.6	22.5	64.3	0.1	10.2
40-49 years old	984	58.8	28.3	40.2	44.5	14.1	11.5	17.3	23.0	1.3	7.7	44.8	25.8	65.0	0.7	8.6	44.8	25.8	65.0	0.7	8.6
50-59 years old	933	59.9	39.5	44.8	51.4	13.3	10.6	15.8	25.3	1.1	8.1	40.1	24.0	68.0	1.1	8.3	40.1	24.0	68.0	1.1	8.3
60-69 years old	449	65.3	37.9	46.5	52.3	17.4	12.9	20.9	29.2	0.9	7.6	37.0	22.9	76.2	0.4	4.9	37.0	22.9	76.2	0.4	4.9
<b>Marital status</b>																					
Married/With children (two parents)	1,379	56.1	29.9	39.2	44.4	11.7	10.8	15.0	21.1	0.4	8.7	40.2	23.4	66.0	0.4	8.2	40.2	23.4	66.0	0.4	8.2
Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/With children (one parent)	222	53.2	25.2	38.3	45.0	14.0	12.2	14.4	26.6	0.5	11.3	43.7	20.3	60.4	0.9	11.7	43.7	20.3	60.4	0.9	11.7
<b>Married/Without children</b>	582	60.7	35.1	43.6	47.1	13.2	11.5	15.1	22.5	1.5	7.4	38.8	23.5	69.8	0.3	9.3	38.8	23.5	69.8	0.3	9.3
<b>Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/Without children</b>	1,432	63.3	30.7	41.3	45.3	16.1	12.3	19.7	26.9	1.2	8.5	46.2	25.1	66.4	0.9	8.7	46.2	25.1	66.4	0.9	8.7
<b>Highest level of education completed</b>																					
Graduated junior high school/high school	1,027	56.2	29.6	40.1	44.4	12.9	16.4	17.0	25.0	0.6	11.8	44.1	23.9	62.0	0.8	10.8	44.1	23.9	62.0	0.8	10.8
Graduated from vocational or other school, junior college or technical college	834	58.4	31.9	42.1	47.5	13.3	10.8	16.4	25.8	0.7	8.3	40.8	23.3	67.0	0.6	9.5	40.8	23.3	67.0	0.6	9.5
Graduated from four-year university/graduate school	1,571	62.3	31.3	41.6	45.4	15.0	8.8	16.9	22.2	1.1	6.4	42.8	23.9	69.0	0.6	7.0	42.8	23.9	69.0	0.6	7.0
<b>Type of employment</b>																					
Regular employee	1,976	57.4	25.4	38.9	42.5	12.0	9.8	14.5	19.3	1.0	8.0	41.5	22.9	65.8	0.6	8.5	41.5	22.9	65.8	0.6	8.5
Total of non-regular employee	1,111	62.3	32.8	39.7	46.9	16.1	14.2	19.6	28.4	0.7	9.7	39.5	25.3	67.5	0.6	9.9	39.5	25.3	67.5	0.6	9.9
Self-employed or at-home pieceworkers, etc.	434	62.7	50.9	51.4	53.2	16.6	11.8	20.7	33.9	0.9	6.7	55.1	26.3	67.3	0.7	7.1	55.1	26.3	67.3	0.7	7.1
Not working	94	56.4	27.7	40.4	46.8	12.8	18.1	16.0	24.5	1.1	16.0	44.7	17.0	61.7	1.1	10.6	44.7	17.0	61.7	1.1	10.6
<b>Impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic</b>																					
Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact" on employment, work or income	2,362	59.2	31.9	41.3	44.6	13.7	12.1	17.5	24.0	1.0	8.6	51.4	26.2	62.2	0.6	8.3	51.4	26.2	62.2	0.6	8.3
Total of "There was not much impact," "There was no impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,253	60.1	28.7	39.4	46.4	14.2	10.6	15.6	23.8	0.6	8.6	25.9	19.6	74.3	0.6	9.8	25.9	19.6	74.3	0.6	9.8
<b>Individual income in 2019</b>																					
Less than 3 million yen	1,666	61.5	31.7	40.6	46.8	15.2	14.3	18.5	27.7	1.0	10.0	42.9	24.5	65.3	0.8	10.5	42.9	24.5	65.3	0.8	10.5
3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	1,115	59.6	30.6	40.9	42.2	13.4	9.7	15.3	22.9	0.7	7.9	42.1	25.1	68.0	0.4	8.3	42.1	25.1	68.0	0.4	8.3
5 million to less than 7 million yen	481	54.3	26.2	39.1	43.9	12.5	9.8	18.3	20.4	0.8	7.1	45.3	21.6	65.9	0.6	6.7	45.3	21.6	65.9	0.6	6.7
7 million yen or more	353	57.2	33.1	42.5	49.0	10.8	7.1	11.9	14.7	0.8	6.2	39.1	20.1	67.4	0.3	5.4	39.1	20.1	67.4	0.3	5.4
<b>Income from asset management</b>																					
Not at all	2,463	59.0	29.3	39.7	43.8	13.1	11.5	16.0	23.1	0.8	10.5	42.8	23.5	64.9	0.5	10.1	42.8	23.5	64.9	0.5	10.1
200,000 yen or under per a year	718	61.3	33.1	42.8	46.5	13.5	12.4	18.1	25.5	1.0	4.6	43.5	24.8	70.2	0.7	6.4	43.5	24.8	70.2	0.7	6.4
More than 200,000 yen per a year	291	60.8	35.7	43.0	47.8	18.2	11.3	21.3	23.4	1.0	3.8	40.9	23.4	66.7	0.7	4.5	40.9	23.4	66.7	0.7	4.5
Fluid amount (Not decided yet/Do not know)	143	58.0	34.3	42.0	58.7	20.3	9.1	15.4	32.9	1.4	5.6	38.5	26.6	73.4	2.1	7.0	38.5	26.6	73.4	2.1	7.0

### **3. The household income and expenditure in the past 3 months improved but about 80% feel anxiety for “Difficulty in daily life associated with rising prices”**

Asked all the qualified respondents about their whole household’s income and expenditure of the past 3 months (Dec., 2021 to Feb., 2022), “Income and expenditures are equal” was 34.3% and the total of black was 29.9% while total of red was 24.8 %. When subtracting total of red from total of black, black surpassed by 5.1 points. Seeing the transition in the recent survey with the same kind of questions, the balance of total black and total red improved steadily from minus 2.8 points at the second survey (August, 2020) to 1.0 point at the fifth survey (June, 2021). It exceeded of deficit by minus 1.1point at the sixth survey (October, 2021) but it recovered at this survey.

However, when asked all the qualified respondents about the anxiety they were feeling, about 80 % of people (80.2%) answered that they were “Anxious” about “Difficulty in daily life associated with rising prices,” given the rapid depreciation of yen by more than 20 yen since the beginning of the year and price rise in groceries and living costs with a background of Ukraine situation, etc. The percentage surpassed the anxiety of “Inability to see when infections will abate” for the COVID-19 (77.4%) and the anxiety of “Infection of myself” (73.0%) (Figure 6).

Seeing these results by income from asset management, while there are people with the household income with a deficit of minus 6.4 points who have “None” of the income by asset management, and those who have “200,000 yen or under per a year” of the income from asset management has the household balance with a surplus of 26.0 points, and those who have “More than 200,000 yen” income from asset management has a surplus of 46.9 points (Figure 5). The percentage of those who feel anxiety about “Difficulty in daily life associated with rising prices” is 81.5% when they have “None” of income from asset management, and the rate becomes lower in the order, those with “200,000 yen or under per a year” is 80.3%, those with “More than 200,000 yen per year” is 69.8%.

Figure 5. Household income and expenditure in the past 3 months

	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	(Points)
References	Total of August 2020 survey (from May to July, 2020)	4,881	5.0	20.9	34.6	17.6	11.1	25.9	28.7	▲ 2.8
	Total of December 2020 survey (from September to November, 2020)	4,882	5.6	22.7	32.9	18.2	10.5	28.3	28.7	▲ 0.3
	Total of March 2021 survey (from December 2020 to February 2021)	4,871	5.4	22.8	33.4	16.2	11.6	28.3	27.8	0.5
	Total of June 2021 survey (from March to May)	4,881	6.6	21.7	35.1	16.2	11.1	28.3	27.3	1.0
	Total of October 2021 survey (from July to September)	4,882	4.5	22.0	35.1	17.3	10.3	26.5	27.6	▲ 1.1
Sex	Total of this survey (from December 2021 to February 2022)	4,886	5.8	24.1	34.3	15.5	9.3	29.9	24.8	5.1
	Male	2,724	6.3	24.5	34.9	15.0	8.4	30.8	23.4	7.4
Age group	Female	2,162	5.2	23.5	33.5	16.2	10.4	28.7	26.6	2.1
	20-29 years old	575	5.0	25.4	32.2	13.9	5.6	30.4	19.5	11.0
	30-39 years old	1,162	5.9	26.5	29.1	15.9	7.9	32.4	23.8	8.6
	40-49 years old	1,333	5.3	23.3	36.6	15.4	10.1	28.6	25.4	3.2
	50-59 years old	1,231	6.3	23.2	36.1	15.7	10.2	29.4	25.9	3.5
Marital status × Children	60-69 years old	585	6.5	21.7	37.8	16.4	12.0	28.2	28.4	▲ 0.2
	Married/With children (two parents)	1,871	5.9	24.1	36.8	16.8	9.4	29.9	26.1	3.8
	Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/With children (one parent)	291	3.8	16.8	33.7	21.6	16.8	20.6	38.5	▲ 17.9
	Married/Without children	746	7.8	34.2	31.5	13.0	7.0	42.0	20.0	22.0
	Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/Without children	1,978	5.3	21.4	33.1	14.4	9.0	26.6	23.4	3.2
Type of employment	Regular employee	2,769	6.7	28.1	34.6	13.9	6.4	34.9	20.3	14.6
	Total of non-regular employee	1,406	4.3	19.8	35.1	16.8	11.5	24.1	28.2	▲ 4.1
	Self-employed or at-home pieceworkers, etc.	574	6.3	16.9	32.9	20.0	13.8	23.2	33.8	▲ 10.6
	Not working	137	0.7	16.1	27.0	16.1	27.7	16.8	43.8	▲ 27.0
	Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact" on employment, work or income	3,030	5.3	21.1	33.1	18.5	12.2	26.4	30.8	▲ 4.4
Transition of personal annual income for the 3 years from 2019 to 2021	Impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,856	6.6	29.0	36.3	10.6	4.5	35.6	15.1	20.5
	Almost no change	2,740	5.6	26.5	40.5	12.5	5.3	32.1	17.8	14.3
	Decreased in 2021 compared to 2019	1,276	4.0	15.3	28.1	25.4	19.6	19.3	45.0	▲ 25.7
	Same level as 2019 after the transition	107	8.4	27.1	31.8	15.9	10.3	35.5	26.2	9.3
	Increased in 2021 compared to 2019	485	13.2	42.5	24.7	9.7	3.9	55.7	13.6	42.1
Income from asset management	Do not know/others	278	2.2	7.6	19.4	10.4	10.1	9.7	20.5	▲ 10.8
	Not at all	3,395	2.9	19.0	36.9	17.0	11.2	21.8	28.2	▲ 6.4
	200,000 yen or under per a year	907	8.7	36.5	30.3	13.6	5.6	45.2	19.2	26.0
	More than 200,000 yen per a year	388	21.1	38.1	24.5	8.8	3.6	59.3	12.4	46.9
	Fluid amount (Not decided yet/Do not know)	196	12.8	27.6	27.0	12.2	4.6	40.3	16.8	23.5



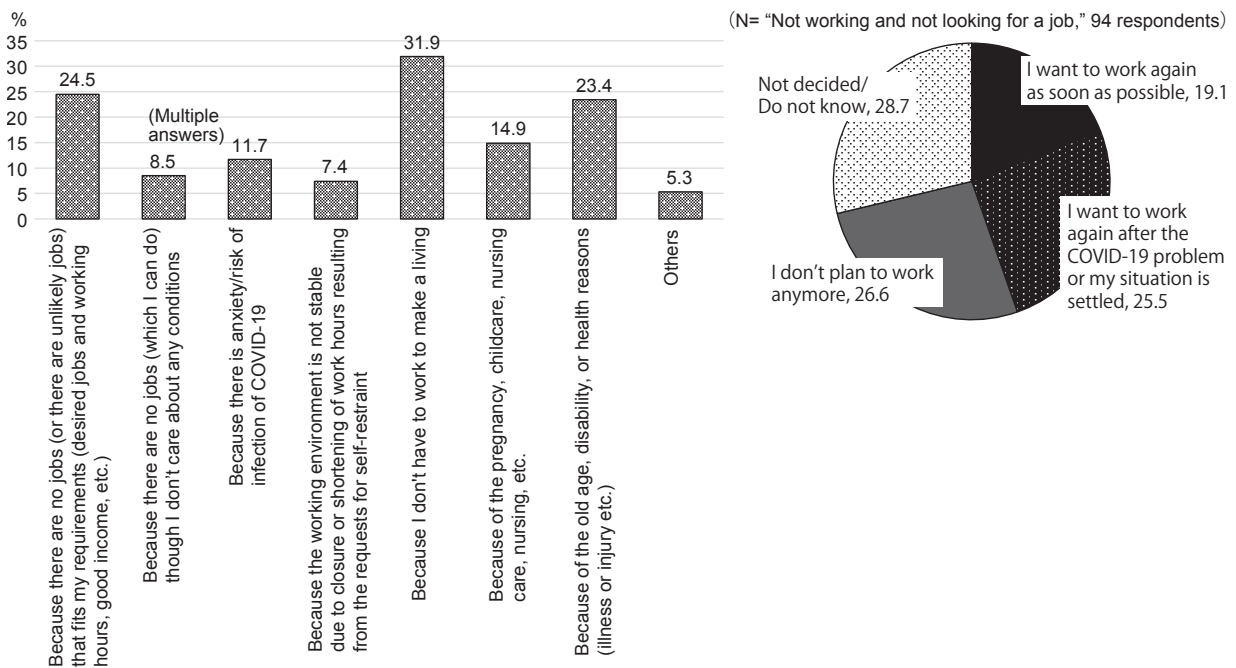


#### 4. One-fourth of those “Not working and not looking for a job” responded “No intention of working anymore”

Looking at the transition of employment status/situation of the continuous respondents (N=2,386) of all the surveys among all the qualified respondents, as of April 1, 2020, among those “Non-regular employee” and “Freelancer,” it is visible that the percentage of “Not working and not looking for a job” has become expanded (Figure 5).

When asked those “Not working and not looking for a job” (N=94) the reasons (multiple answers) of not working, the highest is “I don’t have to work to make a living” (31.9%) followed by “There are no jobs (or there are unlikely jobs) that fit my requirements (desired jobs and working hours, good income, etc.)” (24.5%) and “The health reasons such as old age and disability (illness or injury etc.)” (23.4%) etc. When the same respondents were asked about their intention of working in future, 19.1% chose “Want to work as soon as possible” and 25.5% chose “Want to work after the COVID-19 problem or the situation of myself is settled” and total of those are still less than half. “No intention of working anymore” reached about one-fourth (26.6%) of all.

Figure 7. The reason for “Not working or looking for a job” (left) and the intention of working in future (right)



### **5. Over one-fourth responded that they feel lonely or isolated at work or in their lives**

Asked all the qualified respondents how often they feel lonely or isolated at work or in their lives (Figure 8), 23.4 % answered “I cannot say anything,” 10.2 % answered “Often” and 18.7% answered “Sometimes” and total of “Feeling lonely” surpasses one-fourth. Compared to the frequency before the COVID-19 problem which was asked similarly, total percentage of “Often” and “Sometimes” was up by 5.6 points, and among them, those of “Often” was up by 3.6 points. It increases regardless of attributes such as sex or age range, but the one which increased in wide is “Female” with 6.6 points (among them), “Often” is 4.0 points, “Single parent” is 6.2 points (same with 5.5 points), and those who are “Not working” are 8.8 points (same with 11.7 points).

Figure 8. Frequency of feeling isolated and lonely compared to before the COVID-19 problem and now

	N	Before the COVID-19 problem (%)					Now (%)					Total differences of "Yes" between present time and before the COVID-19	(Points)	
		Often	Sometimes	Cannot say either	Mostly none	None at all	Total of yes	Often	Sometimes	Cannot say either	Mostly none			None at all
Sex	4,886	6.6	16.8	23.7	23.6	29.3	23.4	18.7	23.4	20.2	27.5	28.9	5.6	3.6
	2,724	5.7	14.9	25.6	22.9	31.0	20.5	9.0	16.2	19.9	29.0	25.3	4.7	3.4
Age group	2,162	7.7	19.2	21.4	24.6	27.2	26.9	11.7	21.8	20.5	25.5	33.5	6.6	4.0
	575	8.7	22.4	27.1	17.7	24.0	31.1	12.2	25.2	27.0	21.7	37.4	6.3	3.5
	1,162	7.1	19.2	26.9	21.0	25.7	26.3	12.0	8.0	26.2	24.3	31.8	5.4	4.8
	1,333	7.1	16.8	24.3	21.8	30.0	23.9	10.2	19.7	23.1	28.4	29.9	6.0	3.2
	1,231	5.8	14.9	21.8	26.8	30.7	20.7	8.8	16.3	22.3	29.1	25.1	4.4	2.9
Marital status x Children	585	3.8	10.4	16.9	32.0	36.9	14.2	7.9	13.0	17.8	33.8	20.9	6.7	4.1
	1,871	4.1	14.5	23.2	26.7	31.5	18.6	7.0	17.0	22.8	29.6	24.1	5.5	2.9
	291	8.9	16.5	22.7	21.3	30.6	25.4	14.4	17.2	21.3	28.9	31.6	6.2	5.5
	746	4.8	14.2	22.9	25.5	32.6	19.0	7.4	17.8	24.1	30.7	25.2	6.2	2.5
	1,978	9.2	20.0	24.7	20.4	25.7	29.2	13.7	20.8	24.1	24.1	34.5	5.4	4.5
Type of employment	2,769	5.7	16.8	25.1	23.4	29.0	22.5	8.8	18.9	24.6	27.3	27.8	5.3	3.2
	1,406	7.8	17.4	21.7	24.7	28.4	25.2	11.0	19.3	21.8	27.0	30.2	5.0	3.1
	574	7.5	15.0	22.1	23.9	31.5	22.5	12.7	17.1	21.4	29.6	29.8	7.3	5.2
	137	8.0	18.2	24.1	16.1	33.6	26.3	19.7	15.3	25.5	11.7	35.0	8.8	11.7
	371	5.7	19.9	24.0	20.2	30.2	25.6	8.9	21.8	24.0	28.0	30.7	5.1	3.2
Experience of working from home/teleworking	794	5.8	19.4	19.0	27.7	28.1	25.2	11.1	22.8	18.9	25.2	33.9	8.7	5.3
	893	5.7	15.1	28.3	22.2	28.7	20.8	9.4	16.2	27.8	27.3	25.6	4.8	3.7
Impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic	3,030	7.9	19.7	24.9	22.0	25.6	27.6	12.4	21.6	24.1	23.6	34.0	6.4	4.5
	1,866	4.4	12.1	21.9	26.3	35.3	16.5	6.6	14.0	22.4	33.7	20.6	4.1	2.2
Transition of personal income for the 3 mos from 2019 to 2021	2,740	4.8	14.8	24.3	24.5	31.6	19.6	7.5	16.5	24.1	30.5	24.0	4.4	2.7
	1,276	10.1	22.3	23.0	21.6	23.0	32.4	17.2	23.6	23.1	19.4	40.8	8.5	7.1
	107	8.4	19.6	19.6	30.8	21.5	28.0	13.1	27.1	19.6	20.6	40.2	12.1	4.7
	485	6.4	14.0	16.9	28.9	33.8	20.4	7.0	17.7	15.9	31.1	24.7	4.3	0.6
	278	7.6	14.7	35.3	11.9	30.6	22.3	9.4	16.2	33.5	10.4	25.5	3.2	1.8

Note: "Experience of working from home/teleworking" was compiled based on the results of all surveys during this period for all continuous respondents who chose "Implementation of working from home/teleworking" as a work-related measure at their work place at the time of any of the surveys.

**6. More than 40% responded that the government’s system of “Support to protect the life” is “Not enough”**

Asked all the qualified respondents how they evaluate the government’s various support system for COVID-19. For a system of “Support to protect the life,” answers of “Cannot say either” was high as 40.6%, but total percentage of “Enough” was 13.2% and total of “Not enough” was 46.3%. The younger the respondent’s age is, the higher the percentage of “Enough” (19.5% in the “20-29 years old” age group; 11.1% in the “60-69 years old” age group) is. On the other hand, total of “Not enough” was high in the “60-69 years old” age group (53.2%) and “Single parent” (53.3%) and “Total of non-regular employees” (50.9%), “Self-employed worker/ pieceworker, others” (54.7%). In addition, the rate was higher among people whose personal annual income in 2021 became lower compared to 2019 (56.9%) and those who did not get vaccinated (48.8%) as of the time of survey (March, 2022).

Figure 9. Information source and evaluation of government's support systems related to the COVID-19

	N	Evaluation of the government's system for "Supporting the life" in associated with the COVID-19			Information source you use regarding government's support systems related to the COVID-19 (multiple answers)											
		Total of enough	Cannot say either	Total of enough	Total of using something	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Website of news site or app on the smartphone	Search engine on the internet (Yahoo, etc.)	SNS (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	Information from family, colleagues and friends, etc.	Announcement by public organization or academic information such as thesis, etc.	Others	Nothing special/Do not know	
Sex	Total	4,886	13.2	40.6	46.3	63.1	8.5	19.4	39.1	30.0	13.4	18.0	11.9	1.4	15.0	
	Male	2,724	14.2	41.4	44.3	60.2	10.5	21.5	41.0	30.5	12.1	15.0	11.2	1.5	17.8	
Age group	Female	2,162	11.8	39.5	48.7	66.7	5.9	16.8	36.6	29.4	15.2	21.8	12.8	1.2	11.4	
	20-29 years old	575	19.5	43.3	37.2	77.0	5.1	9.6	27.1	28.5	21.6	14.1	6.4	0.7	23.0	
	30-39 years old	1,162	13.5	41.8	44.7	58.2	6.2	10.2	34.5	29.9	17.7	15.9	7.5	0.9	17.6	
	40-49 years old	1,333	12.5	39.6	47.9	65.6	8.9	19.4	42.8	33.1	13.5	20.4	13.7	2.0	13.1	
	50-59 years old	1,231	11.6	41.5	46.9	87.3	8.2	26.6	43.1	28.3	9.0	19.8	13.1	1.3	12.7	
	60-69 years old	585	11.1	35.7	53.2	88.9	6.5	12.6	32.3	42.9	28.4	6.2	16.6	1.9	2.2	11.1
Marital status × Children	Married/Wife children (two parents)	1,871	14.2	42.0	43.8	67.6	10.5	23.2	39.9	27.4	8.8	19.1	10.8	1.2	13.5	
	Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/With children (one parent)	291	10.7	36.1	53.3	64.6	5.8	12.0	38.5	27.8	13.1	18.9	11.3	1.0	14.1	
	Married/Without children	746	14.1	37.8	48.1	67.2	7.5	21.6	39.3	30.8	13.9	20.6	13.3	1.9	11.5	
	Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed/Without children	1,978	12.2	41.0	46.8	82.2	5.7	16.1	38.3	32.5	17.7	15.8	12.4	1.5	17.8	
Situation of COVID-19 vaccination	Vaccinated by the time of the survey, 2021	351	14.8	37.3	47.9	87.2	7.1	12.3	38.7	29.3	11.4	21.4	16.0	2.3	12.8	
	Vaccinated after the June survey and by the time of the October survey	2,163	13.7	40.3	46.0	68.2	8.8	21.5	40.4	29.8	11.8	18.6	11.9	1.2	12.9	
	Vaccinated after the October survey and by the time of the March 2022 survey	188	12.0	41.1	46.8	53.2	4.4	10.8	37.3	29.7	14.6	11.4	11.4	3.2	19.6	
Type of employment	Total of including either "Do not know" or "Do not want to answer"	287	11.1	40.1	48.8	84.0	5.7	8.0	16.0	40.8	35.2	16.0	12.5	2.1	16.0	
	Regular employee	1,406	15.1	43.0	41.9	63.6	6.3	8.1	19.1	38.2	29.1	16.3	9.9	1.1	16.4	
	Total of non-regular employee	2,789	11.5	37.6	50.9	86.8	64.9	8.2	18.8	38.5	28.7	13.9	13.9	1.3	13.2	
	Self-employed or at-home pieceworkers, etc.	574	8.4	36.9	54.7	87.3	55.9	11.0	23.3	45.3	37.6	16.4	19.7	17.8	3.0	12.7
	Not working	137	10.9	38.7	50.4	84.7	60.6	7.3	14.6	35.8	29.2	15.3	13.9	6.6	2.2	15.3
	Total of "There was a major impact" and "There was some degree of impact" on employment, work or income	3,030	12.9	38.0	49.1	87.3	63.9	9.2	19.7	40.8	32.4	14.4	18.8	12.3	1.6	12.7
	Total of "There was not much impact," "There was no impact at all," and "Do not know"	1,856	13.6	44.8	41.5	81.3	61.7	7.2	19.0	36.3	26.1	11.9	16.6	11.2	1.1	18.7
	Construction	172	12.8	43.6	43.6	84.9	59.3	9.3	17.4	41.9	30.8	14.0	15.7	9.3	0.6	15.1
	Manufacturing	675	14.5	44.1	41.3	84.0	66.5	7.3	19.7	37.0	27.1	11.3	16.1	7.9	0.9	16.0
	Electricity, gas, heat supply, and water	53	20.8	37.7	41.5	73.6	39.6	7.5	15.1	35.8	24.5	11.3	13.2	15.1	3.8	26.4
Information and communications	208	14.4	40.4	45.2	86.5	63.5	5.3	14.9	40.4	28.4	18.8	13.5	9.6	0.5	13.5	
Transport	173	12.1	30.1	57.8	86.1	63.0	12.7	17.9	42.2	31.2	11.0	17.3	13.9	2.3	13.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	381	13.6	37.5	48.8	88.2	65.6	7.9	17.8	40.2	28.1	16.3	22.6	12.3	0.5	11.8	
Finance and insurance	147	21.1	38.8	40.1	87.1	66.7	6.1	29.9	30.6	31.3	14.3	21.1	16.3	-	12.9	
Real estate	65	21.5	43.1	35.4	89.2	58.5	7.7	20.0	36.9	38.5	9.2	13.8	7.7	-	10.8	
Accommodations, eating and drinking service	71	15.5	38.0	46.5	81.7	59.2	4.2	7.0	39.8	39.4	19.7	18.3	12.7	2.8	18.3	
Medical, health care and welfare	518	13.3	35.7	51.0	86.9	71.4	7.3	18.1	39.8	28.6	13.3	22.4	15.6	1.9	13.1	
Education, learning support	93	9.7	47.3	43.0	89.2	69.9	3.2	29.0	36.6	34.4	8.6	24.7	10.8	1.1	10.8	
Postal services, cooperative associations	37	21.6	37.8	40.5	94.6	70.3	10.8	18.9	45.9	29.7	13.5	27.0	10.8	-	5.4	
Services	639	13.8	42.7	43.5	85.8	65.1	9.2	19.7	38.8	30.7	12.4	17.1	10.3	1.4	14.2	
Others	849	12.4	43.6	44.1	82.2	60.9	9.2	19.8	38.4	27.6	12.4	16.4	11.7	1.1	17.8	
Do not know	94	11.7	51.1	37.2	86.0	45.7	9.6	10.6	24.5	22.3	9.6	10.6	3.2	2.1	34.0	
29 or fewer employees	836	11.0	41.1	47.5	84.3	63.5	8.6	20.1	38.4	27.9	13.0	18.8	11.1	1.1	15.7	
30 to 299 employees	1,289	15.1	39.8	45.2	86.5	66.6	8.4	19.1	39.2	30.0	12.5	17.8	11.5	1.1	13.5	
300 to 999 employees	571	13.5	39.8	46.8	84.6	63.0	9.8	18.9	40.6	29.4	13.7	17.5	11.9	1.9	15.4	
1,000 or more employees	1,084	17.4	41.7	40.9	86.5	64.5	7.6	20.6	40.0	31.7	13.5	18.3	11.4	1.1	13.5	
Do not know	395	7.1	45.3	47.6	74.9	58.2	5.6	12.7	27.3	19.7	12.2	15.7	9.1	0.8	25.1	
Almost no change	2,740	13.8	44.0	42.2	85.0	65.4	8.3	19.9	37.5	27.5	13.1	17.8	10.7	1.3	15.0	
Decreased in 2021 compared to 2019	1,276	11.4	31.7	56.9	90.0	63.6	9.6	21.8	45.5	37.1	14.5	19.5	14.4	1.9	10.0	
Same level as 2019 after the transition	107	17.8	27.1	55.1	90.7	60.7	10.3	17.8	49.5	38.3	14.0	22.4	15.0	2.8	9.3	
Increased in 2021 compared to 2019	485	17.5	38.1	44.3	88.2	62.7	7.8	17.5	41.4	32.6	15.7	20.4	15.9	1.2	11.8	
Do not know/others	278	6.1	56.8	37.1	83.2	39.2	5.0	7.9	16.9	14.7	7.9	6.8	3.2	-	46.3	
Not at all	3,395	10.3	40.8	48.9	84.7	62.8	7.7	16.6	36.8	27.2	12.9	17.6	11.1	0.9	15.8	
200,000 yen or under per a year	907	17.8	40.2	42.0	90.2	64.7	10.5	27.3	46.3	36.3	15.2	20.8	13.8	2.4	9.8	
More than 200,000 yen per a year	388	25.8	39.7	34.5	89.4	62.6	10.1	27.3	42.3	38.9	13.1	17.5	15.2	2.1	10.6	
Fluid amount (Not decided yet/Do not know)	196	16.3	39.8	43.9	84.7	60.7	8.2	23.5	39.3	31.1	15.3	13.3	9.7	3.6	15.3	

## Outline of the Survey

### “JILPT Panel Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 on Work and Daily Life”

#### 1. Object

To grasp the impact of the spread of COVID-19 and its preventive measures on the work and lives of workers, our organization has been continuously holding the online survey to individuals since May 2020. This panel survey is conducted by JILPT as a joint research with RENGO-RIALS (Research Institute for Advancement of Living Standards). The core of the panel in the “Survey of April 2020,” is the respondents of RENGO-RIALS’s “The 39th Short-Term Survey of Workers in Japan ‘Immediate Report concerning COVID-19’” which JILPT formed a panel of respondents for the 1st panel survey. The period of the survey was from late May to early June, 2020 (the 1st panel survey), from early August (the 2nd survey), mid-December (the 3rd survey), mid-March (the 4th survey), late June (the 5th survey), late October (the 6th survey), early March, 2022 (the 7th survey). This is the last one in this panel survey.

Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, declaration of a state of emergency declaration was announced, and the infectious explosion has been managed to be contained through reduction in work attendance, suspension of business/reduction of working hours and a request of restriction of action such as refraining from going outside, etc. Regarding the periods and the areas of the declaration are as follows.

1. During April 7-May 25, 2020, it was declared first to 7 prefectures, later expanded nationwide, and then all lifted.
2. During January 8-March 21, 2021, it was first declared to Tokyo and other 3 prefectures, later expanded to 11 prefectures, and then all lifted.
3. From April 25 (declared to 4 prefectures, expanded to 10 prefectures and it was lifted as of June 20 except Okinawa) and during July 12 to September 30 (Tokyo was added again and it was expanded to 21 prefectures and later all lifted). From the end of 2021, as new variants (Omicron BA.1, etc.) were raging and the number of new cases per a day exceeded 100,000, “Implementation of priority measures, such as for prevention of the spread of disease” was declared to Okinawa, Yamaguchi and Hiroshima on January 9, 2022 and on January 21, it was declared to 13 prefectures including Tokyo and in January 27, expanded to 34 prefectures, and in March 21, it all lifted.

Vaccination began on February 17, 2021 with priority given to health care workers and the elderly and progress was subsequently made through vaccination at workplaces and mass vaccination. Now vaccination was completed to over 100 million people (at least more than one shot). The third round of vaccination began on December 1, 2021 and over 70 million people completed it until now (as of the announcement on May 13, 2022).

#### 2. Surveyed persons (sample)

The survey targeted, among the monitored registration members of internet survey company, the “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]) who

were aged at least 20 years old and no more than 64 years old and who were residing in Japan as of April 1, 2020, including people who subsequently became unemployed on or after April 1, 2020, and up to the time of the survey if they satisfy the above requirement.

Both are based on “Employment Status Survey” and “Employees at private enterprises” were classified with stratified allocation by sex×age group×residential area block×regular employee/non-regular employee (180 cells), and for “Freelancers,” “Self-employed workers” (no employees) was classified with stratified allocation by sex×age group×residential area block of (90 cells), and then amended the missing data of the overall target number by making up for the distribution/collection with prioritization of the continuous respondents of all the past surveys to form the panel data.

Note that this panel survey is designed as a cross sectional survey at each point in time while placing the continuous respondents of all the past waves as the core of the panel.

### **3. Survey period**

From March 2 to 9, 2022

### **4. Survey method**

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

### **5. Number of valid collections**

“Employees of private enterprises”: 4,307

“Freelance workers”: 579 (target number minus 9)

\*Among total 4,886 respondents above, the continuous respondents of all the past waves are 2,386.

See attached table for attributes of respondents.

### **6. Survey results**

May 2020 Survey (1st wave)

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

August 2020 Survey (2nd wave)

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

December 2020 Survey (3rd wave)

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20210118.pdf>

March 2021 Survey (4th wave)

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20210430a.pdf>

June 2021 Survey (5th wave)

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20210727.pdf>

October 2021 Survey (6th wave)

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20211222.pdf>

March 2022 Survey (7th final wave)

<https://www.jil.go.jp/english/special/covid-19/survey/documents/20220518a.pdf>



For results originally released in Japanese, see websites below.

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20200610.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20200826.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20210118.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20210430a.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20210727.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20211222.pdf>

<https://www.jil.go.jp/press/documents/20220518a.pdf>

## Attributes of respondents:

As of 4/1/2020, "Employees at private enterprises" (N=4,307 (Regular employees N=2,848, Non-regular employees (total)=1,459)

		Total	Regular employees	Non-regular employees (total)							
Sex	Male	53.7	67.7	26.3							
	Female	46.3	32.3	73.7							
As of 4/1/2020	Age group	20-29 years old	18.6	19.2	17.6	Marital status	Married	54.7	55.6	52.8	
		30-39 years old	23.0	25.4	18.4		Divorced or widowed	8.0	7.0	10.1	
		40-49 years old	28.4	29.2	26.9		Unmarried	37.3	37.4	37.1	
		50-59 years old	22.0	21.9	22.2		Presence of children in the household	Yes	45.4	46.0	44.3
		60-69 years old	7.9	4.4	14.8			No	54.6	54.0	55.7
	Region of residence	Hokkaido	3.9	3.8	4.2	Marital status*presence of children in the household	Single parent	6.0	5.0	7.8	
		Tohoku	6.7	7.0	6.2		Two parents	39.5	41.0	36.5	
		North Kanto	5.4	5.3	5.5		Single without children	39.4	39.4	39.3	
		Tokyo metropolitan area	30.8	31.0	30.4		Married without children	15.2	14.6	16.4	
		Chubu	18.6	18.8	18.1	Household income (including tax) in 2021	Less than 3 million yen	15.0	9.3	25.9	
Kansai area		15.7	15.1	16.7	3 million yen to less than 5 million yen		22.8	23.6	21.2		
Chugoku		5.6	5.7	5.3	5 million to less than 7 million yen		19.7	21.8	15.6		
Shikoku		2.7	2.8	2.5	7 million yen or more		28.8	34.0	18.8		
Kyushu/Okinawa	10.7	10.5	11.1	Do not know	13.7	11.3	18.4				

As of 4/1/2020, "Freelance" (N=579)

		Total				
Sex	Male	71.3	Marital status	Married	45.3	
	Female	28.7		Divorced or widowed	10.4	
As of 4/1/2020	Age group	20-29 years old	4.7	Unmarried	44.4	
		30-39 years old	17.8	Presence of children in the household	Yes	35.4
		40-49 years old	28.8		No	64.6
		50-59 years old	33.0	Marital status*presence of children in the household	Single parent	5.9
		60-69 years old	15.7		Two parents	29.5
	Hokkaido	3.8	Single without children		48.9	
	Tohoku	6.7	Married without children		15.7	
	Region of residence	North Kanto	4.8	Household income (including tax) in 2021	Less than 3 million yen	24.7
		Tokyo metropolitan area	30.9		3 million yen to less than 5 million yen	21.4
		Chubu	16.6		5 million to less than 7 million yen	17.8
Kansai area		16.8	7 million yen or more		17.4	
Chugoku		5.4	Do not know	18.7		
Shikoku		2.9				
Kyushu/Okinawa		12.1				