Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2016
Survey Design of Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics

## 1. Outline of the Survey

| Purpose of the Survey | Reveal dynamics and variation of employment and non-employment all over the country |
| :--- | :--- |
| Items surveyed | Status of employment, Living dynamics, Status of initial and previous <br> employment, Attribute of individual person of the Previous one year |
| Survey volume | about 100 questions Survey 2016: 92 questions |
| 2. Period of the Survey |  |

Survey period

## 3. Coverage of the Survey

| Survey districts | All over the country |
| :--- | :--- |
| Conditions of persons | Male and female 15 years old and over to be surveyed |
| Exclusion conditions | None (no condition on occupation/survey cooperation records) |

## 4. Method of the Survey

| Survey technique | Internet monitoring survey (Sample survey) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sampling method | Extract persons satisfied the conditions by the monitor (Mighty monitor) <br> possessed by Intage Inc. |
| Sample design | Based on "Labour force survey" data of Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal <br> Affairs and Communications, allocation was implemented by gender, stratified <br> age group, type of employment, district block, education background. The <br> allocation was set to reflect the population. However, as for 10s of non-labour <br> force, and 65 years old and over, the allocation was adjusted less than actual <br> count of persons. |
| Effective collection <br> count/effective collection <br> rate | Survey 2016: 49,131 samples <br> * Persons requested: 145,102 Effective collection rate: 33.9\% |

## 5. Aggregation Method

Weighted<br>sampling aggregation

Survey period is fixed as every January January 14 ~ January 25, 2016

## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2016

## 1. Outline of the Survey

In Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics, following items were questioned in survey 2016 for the purpose of grasping status of employment, living dynamics, etc. during the previous one year prior to the survey (in case of survey 2016, one year period of 2015).

| Attribute |  | Status of the Previous One Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1 | Gender | Q44 | Life satisfaction |
| Q2 | Age | Q45 | Annual events and living |
| Q3 | Birth month and year | Q46 | Annual occupational events |
| Q4 | Present residential place | Q47 | Self-development activities |
| Q5 | Marital status | Q48 | Holiday acquisition condition |
| Q6 | With or without a child/children | Q49 | Rate of taking paid leaves |
| Q7 | Number of children | Q50 | Stress |
| Q8 | Age of child | Q51 | Income source of living expenses |
| Q9 | Cohabiter | Q52 | How to cover the living expenses |
| Q10 | Principal household income earner | Q53 | Job upskilling |
| Q11 | Type of residence | Q54 | On-the-Job-Training opportunity |
| Q12 | Final educational background | Q55 | Off-the-Job-Training opportunity |
| Q13 | Present school year | Q56 | With or without self-development |
| Q14 | Dropout experience | Q57 | Work place status |
| Q15-1 | Labour force status of January 2015~April 2015 | Q58 | Nature of work |
| Q15-2 | Labour force status of May 2015~August 2015 | Q59 | Job satisfaction |
| Q15-3 | Labour force status of September 2015~November 2015 | Q60 | Stress of taking balance of work and family life |
| Q16 | Labour force status of December 2015 | Q61 | Reasons of stress |
| Status as in Last December |  | Status of Initial Employment |  |
| Q17 | Type of working | Q62 | Type of working of initial employment |
| Q18 | Type of employment | Q63 | Industry of initial employment |
| Q19 | Reasons of being engaged in work as in December | Q64 | Number of employees of initial employment |
| Q20 | Reasons of absence from work | Q65 | Occupation of initial employment |
| Q21 | Could be engaged in work upon availability? | Status of Previous Employment |  |
| Q22 | Desire to work | Q66 | Type of working of previous employment |
| Q23 | Degree of desire to work | Q67 | Industry of initial employment |
| Q24 | With or without job seeking | Q68 | Number of employees of previous employment |
| Q25 | Reasons of seeking no job | Q69 | Work location of previous employment |
| Q26 | Reasons of unemployment | Q70 | Occupation of previous employment |
| Q27 | The reason of no desire to work | Q71 | Number of working days/hours in previous employment |
| Q28 | Industry | Q72 | Annual income of previous employment |
| Q29 | Number of employees | Q73 | Channels to find current place of work |
| Q30 | Occupation | Q74 | Order of timing between the last resignation and adoption of current employment |
| Q31 | With or without employment contract term | Q75 | Reasons of the resignation |
| Q32 | Employment contract term, Number of renewal times of employment contract | Q76 | With or without job seeking |
| Q33 | Status of employment (unemployment) insurance coverage | Status around the Delivery of the Youngest Child |  |
| Q34 | Working days and hours per week | Q77 | Status of Working around the Youngest Child Delivery |
| Q35 | Position title | Q78 | Social system used at the birth of the Youngest Child Delivery |
| Q36 | Overtime work status | Q79 | Resignation experience around the youngest child delivery |
| Q37 | Salary payment method | Q80 | Reasons of resignation around the youngest child delivery |
| Q38 | Hourly rate | Others |  |
| Q39 | Commuting methods | Q81 | Residential place |
| Q40 | Time spent in commuting | Q82 | Academic achievement at the last junior high school year |
| Q41 | Work flexibility | Q83 | Month and year of school graduation, month and year of entry to and resignation from the initial employment, month and year of entry to the current employment |
| Q42 | Working hours per week of the second jobs |  |  |
| Q43 | Number of resignation times in the past | Q84 | Month and year of entry to and resignation from the current employment |
|  |  | Q85 | Annual income of the previous year (main job, second job, non-occupational) |
|  |  | Q86 | Type of working of the spouse |
|  |  | Q87 | Annual income of the spouse |
|  |  | Q88 | Savings per household, Amount of security holdings per household |
|  |  | Q89 | Job-hunting experience |
|  |  | Q90 | Desired future plan after graduation |
|  |  | Q91 | Decision of occupation after graduation |
|  |  | Q92 | Desire for changing or hunting job |

## 2. Period of the Survey

As the purpose is to grasp the status of the previous one year prior to the survey period, the survey period is fixed as every January. The survey 2016 was actually implemented from January 14 to January 25, 2016.

## 3. Coverage of the Survey

The subjected persons are male and female of 15 years old and over, and without upper age limit. The survey was implemented not as a complete census but sample survey. (Refer to " 4 . Method of the Survey")

## 4. Method of the Survey

Internet monitoring survey was used as the technique of survey by asking the monitors for the survey after extracting male and female of 15 years old and over. The survey applied the system to receive answers on internet screens.
When monitors are surveyed, discrepancy would be seen in age and occupation construction between monitors and the population subject to survey. In order to conduct the survey with representativeness reflecting the population as much as possible, necessary sample numbers were calculated by gender, stratified age group, type of employment, district block and education background, then collected answers aiming these numbers (allocation).
On this stage, if the samples are allocated according to the population construction, total volume of unworking groups of 10 s and 65 years old and over increases and results decrease of sample numbers of working people groups on the target for the desired close analysis. Therefore, the survey was designed to obtain larger number of working people samples by allocating less figures to non-labour force of 10 s , and 65 years old and over.
(Refer to Reference (1) "Production method of population value data and allocation by gender, stratified age group, type of employment, district block and education background")
In survey 2016, out of the requested 145,102 persons, number of effective samples was 49,131 .
(Refer to "Reference (2) Allocation and collection count")

## 5. Aggregation Method

Weighted sampling aggregation is necessary to implement aggregation according to the population construction so that the number of the samples can get near to the population value calculated in the stage of sample design in " 4 . Method of the Survey", since less figures than actual count of persons were allocated to 10 s of non-labour force, and 65 years old and over.
(Refer to "Reference (3) Calculation method of weighted values")
It is verified that big bias can be eliminated from the survey results even compared with official statistics by allocation with smaller segmentation under consideration of the representativeness in the stage of sample design, then making correction by weighted aggregation.
(Refer to "Reference (4) Comparison of the survey results and official statistics")

# Reference (1) Production method of population value data and allocation by gender, stratified age group, type of employment, district block and education background 

<Data production procedures>
I. Produce population data: Produce population data using multiple official data adapting to the targeted allocation cells
II. Correct population data for allocation: Adjust number of persons in the population
III. Produce allocation: Make allocation adapting to the population data construction after correction
<Data production procedures in detail>
I. Produce population data:

Produce population data using multiple official data adapting to the targeted cells for allocation

I-i. Produce basic data
<Data used>
"Table II Population aged 15 years old and over by status of employment, position of employment, type of employment, marital status, and age group" from 2014 version "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation) by Region" issued by Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- Extract number of persons of self-employed workers, family workers, executives of company or corporation, regular employees, non-regular employees, unemployment and non-labour force by gender age group (divided by 10s) for each area of whole Japan (divided by 11 areas), from "Table II Population aged 15 years old and over by status of employment, position of employment, type of employment, marital status, and age group" of 2014 version "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation) by Region"
* The latest yearly data are used
- Data are produced by following cells x 11 areas

|  |  | Labour force |  |  |  |  |  | Non-labour force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Self employed worker | Family worker | Executive of company or corporation | Regular employee | Non-regular employee | Unemployment |  |
| Male | 15-24 years old <br> 25-34 years old <br> 35-44 years old <br> 45-54 years old <br> 55-64 years old <br> 65 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 15-24 years old <br> 25-34 years old <br> 35-44 years old <br> 45-54 years old <br> 55-64 years old <br> 65 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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I-ii. Age group division change (by 5 from 10 years)
<Data used>
"Table I-2 Population aged 15 years old and over by status of employment, position of employment, type of employment (number of employees for non-agricultural/forestry industry employees), main activity status, agriculture/forestry, non-agricultural/forestry, type of household, family type of household and age group" from 2014 version "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation) Whole Japan" issued by Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- The data in I-i are divided into groups of 10 years, therefore the above data are divided so that 15 ~ 24 years old becomes $15 \sim 19$ years old/ $20 \sim 24$ years old, and 65 years old and over becomes $65 \sim 69$ years old/ 70 years old and over
(Get the rate of $15 \sim 19$ years old out of $15 \sim 24$ years old, then multiply the data of $15 \sim 24$ years old by the rate to get number of persons. For other age segments, the same procedures are to be followed as above.)
- On this stage, utilise the data corresponding to the segments by self-employed workers, family workers, executives of company or corporation, regular employees, non-regular employees, unemployment, non-labour force that were sorted in I-i
* As for executives of company or corporation, the data of regular employees are used
* The data uniformed throughout the country are used
- In this way, cells will be arranged as follows;


I-iii. Calculation of number of persons attending school
<Data used>
"Table I-2 Population aged 15 years old and over by status of employment, age group, main activity status, agriculture/forestry, non-agricultural/forestry, whether wishing to work, marital status, type of household, relation to the head of household, and education background" from 2014 version "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation) Whole Japan" issued by Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- From the above data, ratios of "attending schools" for labour force/non-labour force by gender age (divided into groups of 10 years) are calculated. The results are multiplied by the basic data to get the count of persons "attending school" by labour force/non-labour force x gender age (divided into groups of 10 years)
* Since there are no data by labour force breakdown (self-employed, regular employees, etc.), the ratio is as uniformed for every type of employment
* Since there are no data by each region, whole Japan data are used
- In the above way, attending school was extracted and arranged as in following cells;

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I-iv. Divide persons other than attending school into the groups of below university graduates and university graduates or higher
<Data used>
"Table I-2 Population aged 15 years old and over by status of employment, age group, main activity status, agriculture/forestry, non-agricultural/forestry, whether wishing to work, marital status, type of household, relation to the head of household, and education" from 2014 version "Labour Force Survey (Detailed Tabulation) Whole Japan" issued by Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

- Like as in I-iii, ratios of below university graduates and university graduates or higher for the persons "graduated from" by labour force /non-labour force x gender age (divided into groups of 10 years) are calculated. The results are multiplied by the basic data to get the count of persons by education background (below university graduates/university graduates or higher)
* Since there are no data by labour force breakdown (self-employed, regular employees, etc.), the ratio is as uniformed for every type of employment
* Since there are no data by each region, whole Japan data are used
- Now, the count of persons of the population adapted to the aimed allocation cells is completed. Produce 2,816 cells (cells x 11 areas $=2,816$ ) as below;

|  |  | Hokkaido |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Labour force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Attending school | Non-labour force |  |  |
|  |  | Self employed worker |  | Family worker |  | Executive of company or corporation |  | Regular employee |  | Non-regular employee |  | Unemployment |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Below university | University or higher | Below university | $\begin{aligned} & \text { University } \\ & \text { or higher } \end{aligned}$ | Below university | $\begin{array}{l}\text { University } \\ \text { or higher }\end{array}$ | Below university | $\begin{aligned} & \text { University } \\ & \text { or higher } \end{aligned}$ | Below university | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { University } \\ \text { or higher } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Below university | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { University } \\ \text { or higher } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Below university | University or higher | Attending school |
|  |  | 14 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 84 | 40 | 63 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 166 | 20 | 27 |
| Male | 15-19 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
|  | 20-24 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 70 years old and over | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 6 | 0 |
| Female | 15-19 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
|  | 20-24 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 70 years old and over | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 2 | 0 |

## II. Correct population data for allocation: Adjust number of persons in the population

II-i. Reduce the actual count of persons 65 years old and over by half

- Reduce actual data of number of persons for each cell of $65 \sim 69$ years old and 70 years old and over by half

II-ii. For generation of 10 s and 65 years old and over, make the non-labour force a half of the labour force

- As for age groups $15 \sim 19$ years old, $65 \sim 69$ years old and 70 years old and over, make the total of non-labour force count a half of the labour force
- The construction of education background (below university graduates/university graduates or higher/attending school) within the non-labour force is to be kept same as of the original population construction.

II-iii. After adjustment, construction ratio of the population is calculated

- Calculate overall construction ratio of each cell for the population data in II-ii
III. Produce allocation: Make allocation adapting to the population data construction after the correction
- Allocate 41,000 persons adapting to the construction ratio calculated in II-iii
- Now, allocation of 2,816 cells is completed ( $16 \times 16$ cells x 11 areas $=2,816$ ). Actual survey was implemented aiming the number of persons to be collected for the allocation




## Reference (2) Allocation and collection count

The number of persons from whom actual effective answers were obtained is as below after the implementation of survey with the target of the allocation produced in Reference (1).


* Above data show total of whole Japan. In detail, total throughout the country by 11 areas. Figures in the brackets represent number in deficiency


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## Reference (3) Calculation method of weighted values

## <Calculation procedures>

I. Calculate number of persons for each cell in case collection can be made up according to the population construction
II. Calculation of weighted values

## <Calculation procedures in detail>

I. Calculate number of persons for each cell in case collection can be made up according to the population construction
$\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{i}$.

- Calculate overall construction ratio of each cell using the data of population person count produced in Reference (1)-I

I-ii.

- Calculate number of persons for each cell in case of collection of 49,131 can be made up according to the population, multiplying 49,131 answers count of the survey by overall construction ratio of the population


## II. Calculation of weighted values

- Calculate the coefficient (weighted value) to make the actual collection count for each cell as the same number of persons calculated in I-ii
- Calculation was done in following 2 patterns; As for unemployment and non-labour force, the weighted value calculated with Pattern A is to be used, and for the rest of persons, the weighted value calculated with Pattern B is to be used

Pattern A: Number of all cells of the population produced in Reference (1)-I (2,816 cells)
Pattern B: 96 cells only by gender, stratified age group, status of employment, education background

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Pattern A * Hokkaido only as an example


Calculate the coefficient to make the left table figures as the same ones in right table $=$ weighted value Pattern A
As for unemployment and non-labour force in blue frames, the weighted value calculated in this way is to be used

* For attending school cells of labour force, Pattern A is to be used only for the persons of unemployment


## Pattern B



| Ideal co | nt of persons in case | llection cen | an be made |  | the popula | ation cons | ction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All over the | country |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Labour forc |  |  | Non-labour | force |  |
|  |  | Below university | University or higher | Attending <br> school | Below university | University or higher | Attending school |
|  |  | 20674 | 7862 | 612 | 15165 | 1879 | 2939 |
| Male | 15-19 years old | 157 | 0 | 53 | 64 | 0 | 1086 |
|  | 20-24 years old | 539 | 174 | 240 | 21 | 4 | 419 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 1746 | 1269 | 18 | 101 | 32 | 41 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 2515 | 1498 | 0 | 119 | 19 | 5 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2162 | 1294 | 0 | 132 | 33 | 0 |
|  | 55 - 64 years old | 2062 | 1047 | 0 | 430 | 122 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 841 | 233 | 0 | 769 | 155 | 0 |
|  | 70 years old and over | 627 | 174 | 0 | 2895 | 585 | 0 |
| Female | 15-19 years old | 158 | 0 | 56 | 95 | 0 | 999 |
|  | 20-24 years old | 517 | 164 | 240 | 32 | 4 | 371 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 1526 | 768 | 4 | 570 | 178 | 18 |
|  | $35 \cdot 44$ years old | 2367 | 591 | 0 | 878 | 231 | 0 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2375 | 378 | 0 | 716 | 134 | 0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 1945 | 219 | 0 | 1449 | 159 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 628 | 30 | 0 | 1396 | 45 | 0 |
|  | 70 years old and over | 511 | 25 | 0 | 5498 | 178 | 0 |

Calculate the coefficient to make the left table
figures as the same ones in right table
$=$ weighted value Pattern B
As for the labour force (excluding unemployment) in blue frames, the weighted value calculated in this way is to be used

## Reference (4) Comparison of the survey results and official statistics

Comparison between aggregated results in the survey (after weighted aggregation) and construction ratio in official statics shows as below; The results of this survey appear not strongly biased, even compared with official statics.
<Construction ratio by gender, stratified age group and type of employment>

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The population produced in Reference (1)-I

* \% values in the table represent percentage of total
* Since the weighted aggregation is implemented, total (n) of Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2016 is not identical with the actual collection count
<Construction ratio of regular and non-regular by gender and stratified age group, for employees>

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation)" December, 2015
(\%)

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{n} \\ \text { (persons) } \end{gathered}$ | Regular employee | Nonregular employee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | 15-24 years old | 991 | 48.9 | 51.1 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 2746 | 83.8 | 16.2 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 3470 | 89.1 | 10.9 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2821 | 89.0 | 11.0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 2337 | 64.7 | 35.3 |
|  | 65 years old and over | 1045 | 26.1 | 73.9 |
| Female | 15-24 years old | 978 | 41.8 | 58.2 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 2047 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 2560 | 45.1 | 54.9 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2348 | 40.4 | 59.6 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 1760 | 32.4 | 67.6 |
|  | 65 years old and over | 788 | 14.4 | 85.6 |

