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 2019: 120 questions |
| 2. Period of the Survey |  |

Survey period

## 3. Coverage of the Survey

| 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 |
| Sampling method | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Extract persons satisfied the conditions by the monitor (Mighty monitor) } \\ \text { possessed by Intage Inc. }\end{array}$ |
| Sample design | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Based on "Labour force survey" data of Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal } \\ \text { Affairs and Communications, allocation was implemented by gender, stratified } \\ \text { age group, type of employment, district block, education background. The } \\ \text { allocation was set to reflect the population. However, as for 10s of non-labour } \\ \text { force, and 70 years old and over, the allocation was adjusted less than actual } \\ \text { count of persons. }\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Effective collection } \\ \text { count/effective collection } \\ \text { rate }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Survey 2019: 62,415 samples } \\ \text { * From Survey 2018 onwards, each survey consists of 3 sample types, continued } \\ \text { (previous year answerers), additional (new answerers of the year) and revived }\end{array}$ |
| (answerers of Survey before 2017 who didn't answer Survey 2018). |  |
| - Continued samples (continuous answerers since last year): 38,451 persons |  |
| Persons requested: 48,510 Effective collection rate: 79.3\% |  |
| - Additional samples (new answerers, this year): 20,315 persons |  |
| Persons requested: 30,690 Effective collection rate: 66.2\% |  |
| - Revived samples (no answer in survey 2017, but answered in 2016) : 3,649 |  |
| persons |  |
| Persons requested: 15,617 Effective collection rate : 23.4\% |  |$\}$


| 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) possessed by Intage Inc. |
| Sample design | Based on "Labour force survey" data of Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, allocation was implemented by gender, stratified age group, type of employment, district block, education background. The allocation was set to reflect the population. However, as for 10s of non-labour force, and 70 years old and over, the allocation was adjusted less than actual count of persons. |
| Effective collection count/effective collection rate | Survey 2019: 62,415 samples <br> * From Survey 2018 onwards, each survey consists of 3 sample types, continued (previous year answerers), additional (new answerers of the year) and revived (answerers of Survey before 2017 who didn't answer Survey 2018). <br> - Continued samples (continuous answerers since last year): 38,451 persons Persons requested: 48,510 Effective collection rate: 79.3\% <br> - Additional samples (new answerers, this year): 20,315 persons Persons requested: 30,690 Effective collection rate: $66.2 \%$ <br> - Revived samples (no answer in survey 2017, but answered in 2016) : 3,649 persons Persons requested: 15,617 Effective collection rate: 23.4\% <br> * 20 samples out of the above are excluded from aggregating subjects due to overseas emigration |

## 5. Aggregation Method

Weighted<br>sampling aggregation

Survey period is fixed as every January January 11 ~ January 31, 2019

## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

## 1. Outline of the Survey

In Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics, following items were questioned in survey 2019 for the purpose of grasping status of employment, living dynamics, etc. during the previous one year prior to the survey (in case of survey 2019, one year period of 2018).

| Attribute |  | Status of the Previous One Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Q1 | Gender | Q56 | Level of happiness |
| Q2 | Age | Q57 | Life satisfaction |
| Q3 | Birth month and year | Q58 | Annual events and living |
| Q4 | Present residential place | Q59 | Annual occupational events |
| Q5 | Final educational background | Q60 | Self-development activities |
| Q6 | Graduated faculty | Q61 | Holiday acquisition condition |
| Q7 | Present school year | Q62 | Rate of taking paid leaves |
| Q7-1 | Faculty to plan to graduate from | Q63 | Stress |
| Q8 | Dropout experience | Q64 | Income source of living expenses |
| Q9 | Marital status | Q65 | How to cover the living expenses |
| Q10 | With or without a child/children | Q66 | Job upskilling |
| Q11 | Number of children | Q67 | On-the-Job-Training opportunity |
| Q12 | Age of the eldest child | Q68 | Off-the-Job-Training opportunity |
| Q12 | Age of the youngest child | Q69 | With or without self-development |
| Q13 | Type of residence | Q70 | Work place status |
| Q14 | Cohabiter | Q71 | Nature of work |
| Q15 | Principal household income earner | Q72 | Job satisfaction |
| Q16-1 | Labour force status of January 2018~April 2018 | Q73 | Stress of taking balance of work and family life |
| Q16-2 | Labour force status of May 2018~August 2018 | Status | Second Job |
| Q16-3 | Labour force status of September 2018~November 2018 | Q74 | With or without taking second job |
| Q17 | Labour force status of December 2018 | Q75 | Desire to take second job |
| Status as in Last December |  | Q76 | Reasons of desire to take second job |
| Q18 | Type of working | Q77 | Reasons of taking second job |
| Q19 | Type of employment | Q78-1 | Type of working of the highest income second job |
| Q20 | With or without store | Q78-2 | Content of work of the highest income second job |
| Q21 | Reasons of being engaged in work as in December | Q78-3 | Specific work content of second job |
| Q22 | Reasons of absence from work | Q78-4 | With or without store of second job |
| Q23 | Could be engaged in work upon availability? | Q78-5 | Number of the second jobs |
| Q24 | Desire to work | Q79 | Working hours per week of the second jobs |
| Q25 | Degree of desire to work | Status of Initial Employment |  |
| Q26 | With or without job seeking | Q80 | Type of working of initial employment |
| Q27 | Reasons of seeking no job | Q81 | Industry of initial employment |
| Q28 | Reasons of unemployment | Q82 | Number of employees of initial employment |
| Q29 | The reason of no desire to work | Q83 | Occupation of initial employment |
| Q30 | Industry | Status of Previous Employment |  |
| Q31 | Number of employees | Q84 | Type of working of previous employment |
| Q32 | Occupation | Q85 | Industry of previous employment |
| Q33 | Position title | Q86 | Number of employees of previous employment |
| Q34 | With or without employment contract term | Q87 | Occupation of previous employment |
| Q35 | Employment contract term | Q88 | Number of working days/hours in previous employment |
| Q36 | Status of employment (unemployment) insurance coverage | Q89 | Annual income of previous employment |
| Q37 | Working days and hours per week | Q90 | Channels to find current place of work |
| Q38 | Overtime work system | Q91 | Order of timing between the last resignation and adoption of current employment |
| Q39 | Existence of overtime work/dynamics | Q92 | Reasons of the resignation |
| Q40 | Existence of desire for increase or decrease of working time | Status around the Delivery of the Youngest Child |  |
| Q41 | Degree of increase or decrease of working time | Q93•Q95 Working status before and after the birth of your youngest child / child of currently one year old |  |
| Q42 | Possibility of increase of working time and work content | Q94.Q96 Social system used at the birth of your youngest child / child of currently one year |  |
| Q43 | Reason of not being able to increase working time despite desire | Others |  |
| Q44 | Salary payment method | Q97 | Residential place |
| Q45 | Hourly rate | Q98 | Academic achievement at the last junior high school year |
| Q46 | Work flexibility | Q99 | Month and year of school graduation, month and year of entry to and resignation from the initial employment, month and year of entry to and resignation from the previous employment, month and year of entry to the current employment |
| Q47 | Working place | Q100 | Annual income of the previous year (main job, second job, non-occupational) |
| Q48 | Commuting methods | Q101 | With whom can you consult? |
| Q49-1 | Time for living (Commutation) | Q102 | Type of working of the spouse |
| Q49-2 | Time for living (Housework, childcare) | Q103 | Event in work (resignation or employment of spouse) |
| Q50 | Time for telework | Q104 | Annual income of the spouse |
| Q51 | Status of telework system introduction and adoption | Q105 | With or without doing nursing care |
| Q52 | Subject person to telework system | Q106 | Desire for changing or hunting job |
| Q53 | Number of resignation times in the past | Q107 | Approach taken related to future career plan in the past one year |
| Q54 | Existence of unemployment (absence) period | Q108 | Desired future plan after graduation |
| Q55 | Unemployment (absence) period | Q109 | Decision of occupation after graduation |
|  |  | Q110 |  |

## 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 2019 was actually implemented from January 11 to January 31, 2019.

## 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 70 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 10s, and 70 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 2019, at first we asked all the people who could be requested out of the answerers of survey before 2018 (continued samples and revived samples), to answer the survey. 64,127 persons could be requested for the survey as they remained in the monitor. 42,100 persons answered out of the above number. In the next stage, new answerers were extracted from the monitor and asked for the survey, imagining deficient cells to be filled up for the allocation. Out of the requested 30,690 persons, answers were obtained from 20,315 persons. In survey 2019, total number of effective samples was 62,415 . (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 70 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")

## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

## 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 2017 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 2017 version "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation) by Region"
* The latest yearly data are used
- Data are produced by following cells x 11 areas



## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

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 2017 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 $/ 70 \sim 74$ years old $/ 75$ 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;

|  | Labour force |  |  |  |  |  | Non-labour force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Self employed worker | Family worker | Executive of company or corporation | Regular employee | Non-regular employee | Unemployment |  |
| Male $15-19$ years old <br>  $20-24$ years old <br>  $25-34$ years old <br>  $35-44$ years old <br>  $45-54$ years old <br>  $55-64$ years old <br>  $65-69$ years old <br>  $70-74$ years old <br>  75 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female $15-19$ years old <br>  $20-24$ years old <br>  $25-34$ years old <br>  $35-44$ years old <br>  $45-54$ years old <br>  $55-64$ years old <br>  $65-69$ years old <br>  $70-74$ years old <br>  75 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 2017 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;

|  |  | Labour force |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-labour force |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Self employed worker | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Family } \\ \text { worker } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Executive of company or corporation | Regular employee | Non-regular employee | Unemployme nt | Attending school |  | Attending school |
| Male | 15-19 years old <br> 20-24 years old <br> 25-34 years old <br> 35-44 years old <br> 45-54 years old <br> 55-64 years old <br> 65-69 years old <br> $70-74$ years old <br> 75 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female | 15-19 years old <br> 20-24 years old <br> 25-34 years old <br> 35-44 years old <br> $45-54$ years old <br> 55-64 years old <br> 65-69 years old <br> 70-74 years old <br> 75 years old and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

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 2017 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 3,168 cells (cells x 11 areas $=3,168$ ) 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 | University or higher | Below university | University or higher | Below university | University or higher | Below university | University or higher | Below university | University or higher |  | Below university | University or higher | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Attending } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 85 | 43 | 64 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 161 | 22 | 25 |
| Male | 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 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 70-74 years old | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 75 years old and over | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 5 | 0 |
| Female | 15-19 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 1 | 0 | 9 |
|  | 20-24 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 |
|  | 65-69 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 70-74 years old | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 75 years old and over | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 2 | 0 |

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

II-i. Reduce the actual count of persons 70 years old and over by half

- Reduce actual data of number of persons for each cell of $70 \sim 74$ years old and 75 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, $70 \sim 74$ years old and 75 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 43,000 persons adapting to the construction ratio calculated in II-iii
- Now, allocation of 3,168 cells is completed ( $18 \times 16$ cells x 11 areas $=3,168$ ). 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
* 20 samples are excluded from the above collection count for this year survey due to their overseas emigration


## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

## 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
However, $70 \sim 74 / 75$ years old and over cells will be included in one cell with 70 years old and over.
I-ii.
- Calculate number of persons for each cell in case of collection of 62,395 can be made up according to the population, multiplying 62,395 excluded 20 samples of overseas emigrants out of the effective answer 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 ( 3,168 cells)
Pattern B: 1,056 cells for $25 \sim 64$ years old by gender, stratified age group, status of employment, education background and areas.
96 cells for other age groups by gender, stratified age group, status of employment, education background.

## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

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



Calculate the coefficient to make the left table figures as the same ones in right table = weighted value Pattern B
For labor force of $25 \sim 64$ years old (excluding unemployment) in red frames, the weighted value calculated in each area is used.
For labor force of $15 \sim 24$ years old and 65 years old and over (excluding unemployment) in blue frames, the weighted value calculated in all areas of the country is used.

## Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

## 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>

Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019
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 2019 is not identical with the actual collection count
<Construction ratio of regular and non-regular by gender and stratified age group, for employees>

Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

|  |  | (\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | n (persons) | Regular employee | Non-regular employee |
| Male | 15-24 years old | 1348 | 46.7 | 53.3 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 3332 | 83.4 | 16.6 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 4128 | 88.7 | 11.3 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 3846 | 89.6 | 10.4 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 2784 | 66.6 | 33.4 |
|  | 65 years old and over | 1420 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| Female | 15-24 years old | 1293 | 36.3 | 63.7 |
|  | 25-34 years old | 2619 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
|  | 35-44 years old | 3282 | 47.3 | 52.7 |
|  | 45-54 years old | 3402 | 40.5 | 59.5 |
|  | 55-64 years old | 2268 | 34.4 | 65.6 |
|  | 65 years old and over | 1326 | 10.3 | 89.7 |

<Unemployment rate by region>

Japanese Panel Study of Employment Dynamics 2019

Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey (Basic
Tabulation)" December, 2018


Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Labour Force Survey (Basic Tabulation)" October ~ December 2018 (Seasonally adjusted values)

| Hokkaido | Tohoku | Minami <br> kanto | Kitakanto <br> /koshin | Hokuriku | Tokai | Kinki | Chugoku/ <br> Shikoku | Kyusyu/ <br> Okinawa |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 |


| Hokkaido | Tohoku | Minami <br> kanto | Kitakanto <br> /koshin | Hokuriku | Tokai | Kinki | Chugoku/ <br> Shikoku | Kyusyu/ <br> Okinawa |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 |

