

## Ad hoc Survey of Employment and Unemployment Conditions (Final Results)

- Results of October-November 2002 -

### Outline of the survey

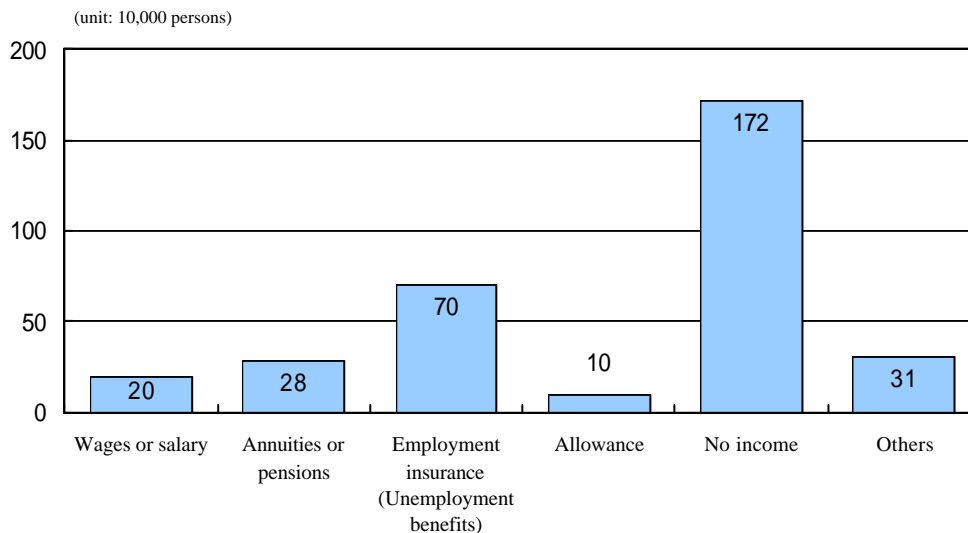
- Purpose of the survey:** The purpose of the survey is to grasp in more detail the actual state of employment and unemployment to cope adequately with still severe employment situation. And in particular, to grasp the actual state of unemployed persons including the state of receiving employment insurance benefits, etc.
- Time of the survey:** The survey is conducted twice in 2002 (the first survey in April and May, the second in October and November)
- Scale of the survey:** Approximately 20,000 households are covered each time of survey
- Method of the survey:** Enumerators distribute questionnaires to households that have completed the Labour Force Survey. The filled-out questionnaires are collected by mail from the households.
- Topics to be surveyed:**
- Types of income
  - The state of receiving employment insurance benefits
  - The state of activities to strengthen vocational capabilities
  - The state of seeking job, etc.

### The status of unemployed persons

#### 1 Types of main monthly income

With regard to types of main monthly income of the 3.49 million unemployed persons in October and November, 1.72 million persons had "No income," which accounted for about 50%, while 700,000 persons had "Employment insurance (Unemployment benefits)" and 280,000 persons had "Annuities or pensions."

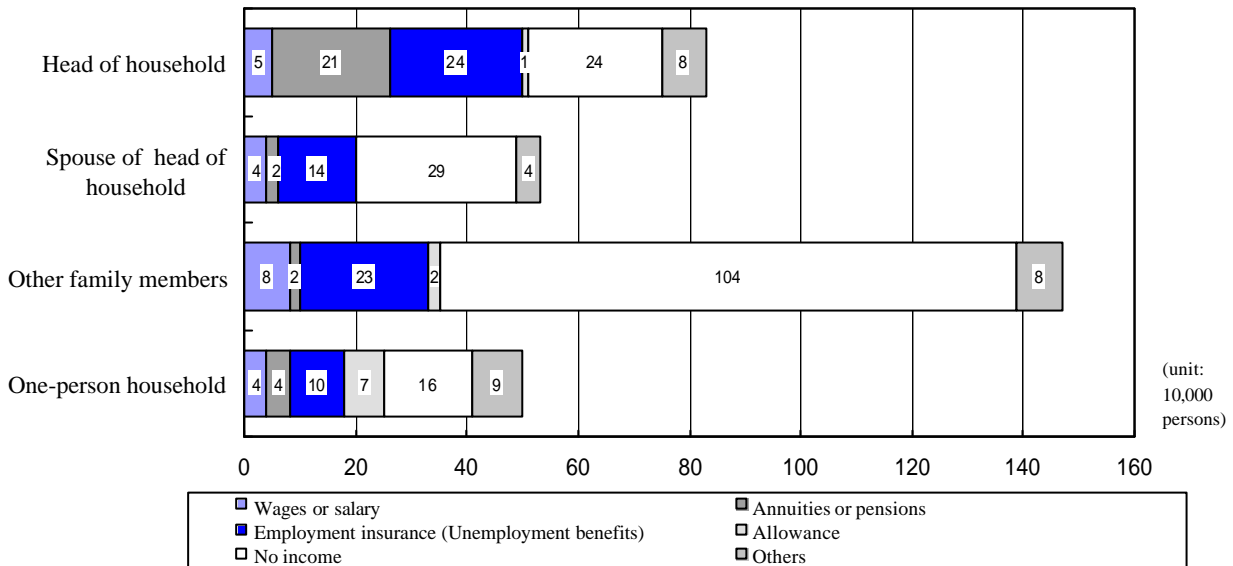
Fig. 1 Number of unemployed persons by type of main monthly income



\* "Others" including "Business income" and "Property income"

With regard to types of main monthly income of unemployed persons by relationship to the head of the household, the heads of the household with both “Employment insurance (Unemployment benefits)” and “No income” accounted for the largest number at 240,000. And also persons with “No income” were the highest in number among all types of relationship except the heads of the household. Of particular note were “Other family members” with “No income” at 1.04 million, those with “Employment insurance (Unemployment benefits)” were the next.

Fig. 2 Number of unemployed persons by relationship to head of household and type of main income

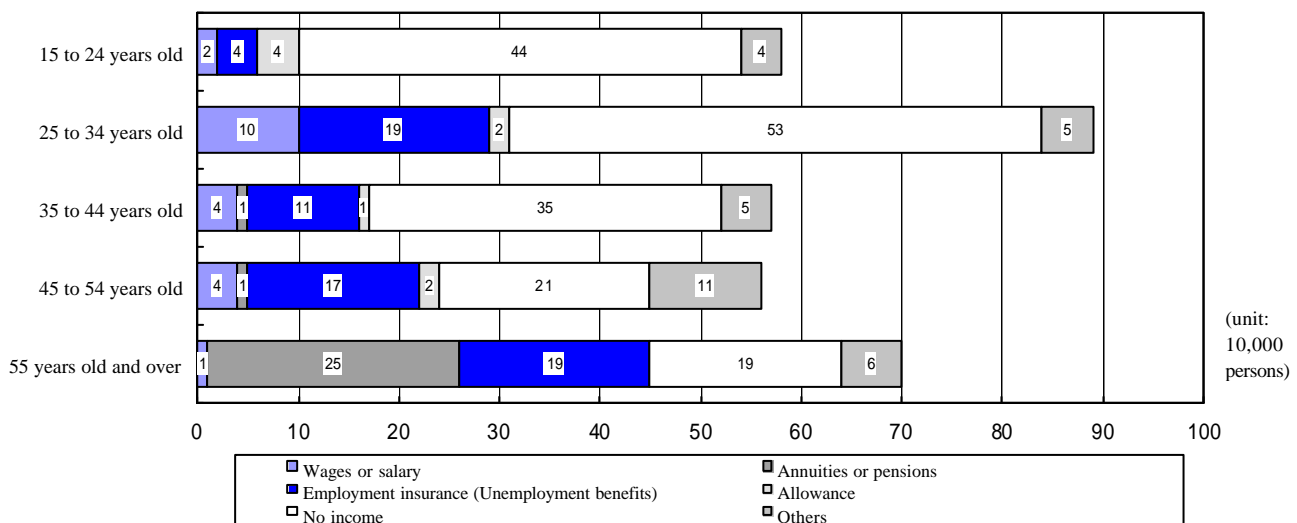


\* "Others" including "Business income" and "Property income"

With regard to types of main monthly income of unemployed persons by age group, persons with “No income” accounted for the largest number in all age groups, except the group aged 55 and over. In particular, there were 530,000 persons aged 25 to 34 with “No income,” and 440,000 aged 15 to 24.

On the other hand, persons aged 55 and over with “Annuities or pensions” accounted for the largest number at 250,000.

Fig. 3 Number of unemployed persons by type of main income and age group



\* "Others" including "Business income" and "Property income"

Table 1 Unemployed persons by type of main monthly income

(unit: 10,000 persons)

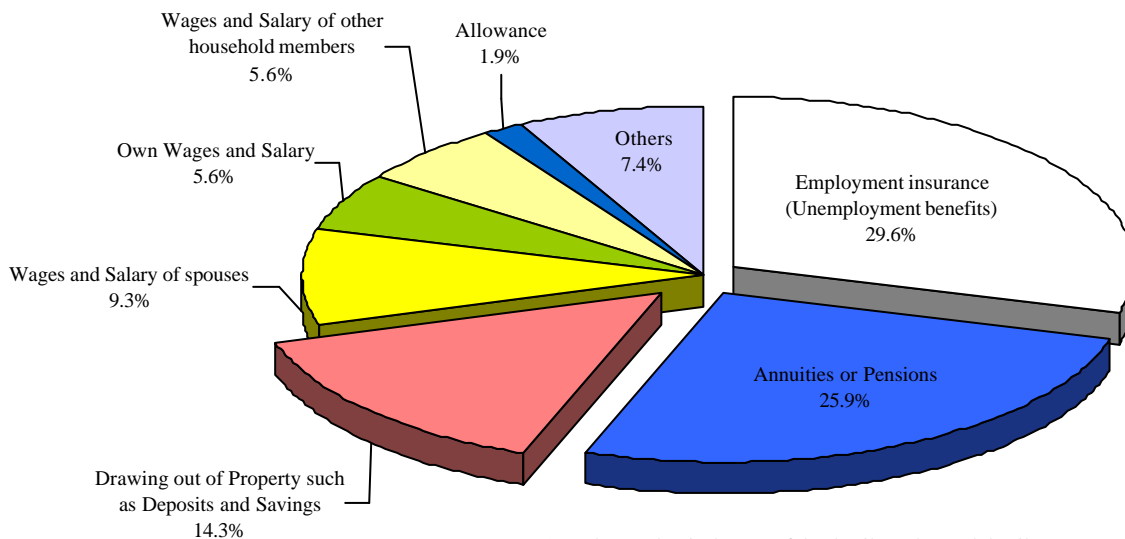
	Total	Wages or salary	Annuities or pensions	Employment insurance (Unemployment benefits)	Allowance	No income	Others
Total	349	20	28	70	10	172	31
15 to 24 years old	60	2	-	4	4	44	4
25 to 34 years old	93	10	0	19	2	53	5
35 to 44 years old	60	4	1	11	1	35	5
45 to 54 years old	58	4	1	17	2	21	11
55 years old and over	79	1	25	19	0	19	6
Head of household	90	5	21	24	1	24	8
Spouse of head of household	54	4	2	14	0	29	4
Other family members	153	8	2	23	2	104	8
One-person household	52	4	4	10	7	16	9

\* "Others" including "Business income" and "Property income"

## 2 Types of main income etc. covering monthly household expenses

With regard to proportion of types of main monthly income etc. covering monthly expenses of household, of which heads were unemployed, persons with "Employment insurance (Unemployment benefits)" accounted for the largest number at 29.6%, followed by those with "Annuities or pensions" at 25.9%, "Drawing out of property such as deposits and savings" at 14.8%.

Fig. 4 Proportions of unemployed persons (heads of household) by type of main income etc. covering monthly household expenses



\*1 The number is the rate of the details to the total details

\*2 "Others" including "Business income" and "Property income"

### 3 The state of receiving employment insurance(unemployment benefits)

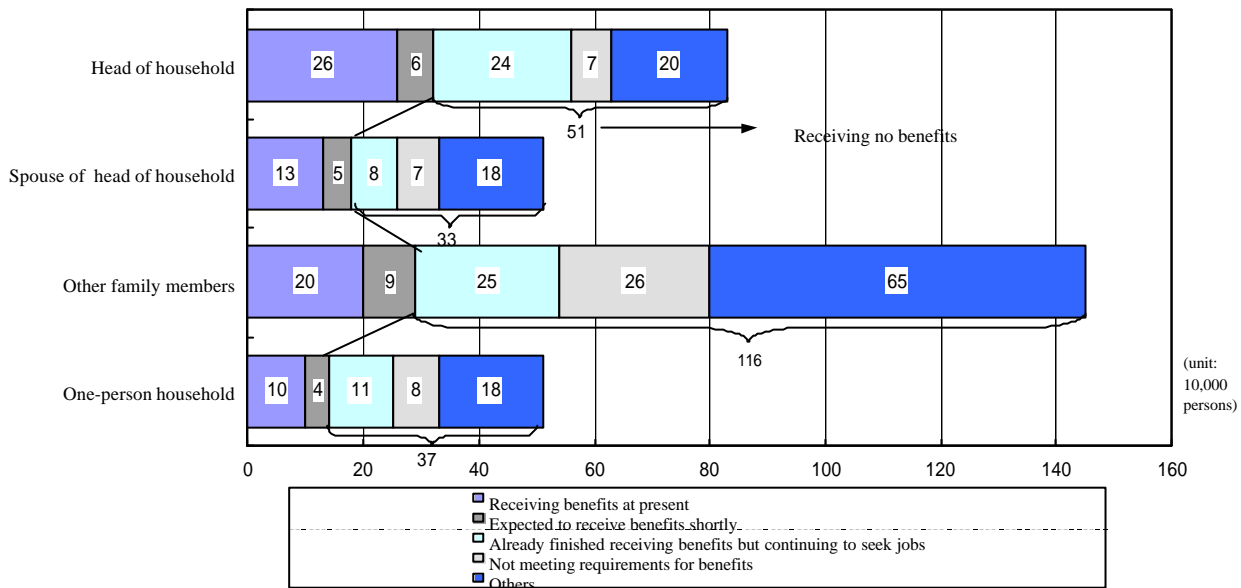
With regard to the state of the employment insurance (unemployment benefits) received by unemployed persons, persons with “Receiving or expected to receive benefits”<sup>(\*1)</sup> were 930,000, “Receiving no benefits”<sup>(\*2)</sup> were 2.37 million.

With regard to the details by relationship to the head of the household, “Other family members” with “Receiving no benefits” were 1.16 million persons, which accounted for about 80%. And the heads of household with “Receiving no benefits” were 510,000 persons, with “Receiving or expecting to receive benefits” were 320,000 persons.

(\*1) Total of those with “Receiving benefits at present” and “Expected to receive benefits shortly.”

(\*2) Total of those with “Already finished receiving benefits but continuing to seek jobs,” “Not meeting requirements for benefits” and “Others” (including “Have no previous jobs”).

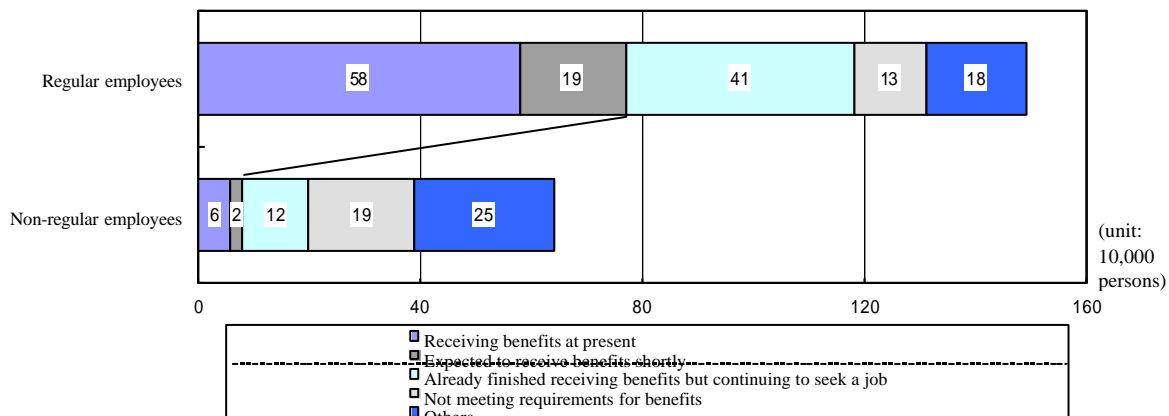
Fig. 5 Number of unemployed persons by relationship to head of household and the state of receiving employment insurance benefits



With regard to the state of receiving the employment insurance (unemployment benefits) of 2.29 million unemployed persons with previous jobs by type of employment in previous jobs, “Regular employees” with “Receiving or expected to receive benefits” were 770,000 persons and those with “Receiving no benefits” were 720,000 persons. On the other hand, “Non-regular employees”<sup>(\*)</sup> such as part-time workers with “Receiving no benefits” were 560,000 persons, which accounted for about 90%.

(\* ) Total of “Part-time workers or *arbeit*,” “Dispatched workers from temporary labor agency” and “Others.”

Fig. 6 Number of unemployed persons by type of employment in previous job and the state of receiving employment insurance benefits



#### 4 The state of activities for strengthening vocational capabilities

With regard to the state of activities for strengthening vocational capabilities of the 3.49 million unemployed persons during the past 1 year, persons with “Joining in activities” were 1.22 million, while those with “Joining in no activities” were 2.11 million.

With regard to reasons for joining in no activities for strengthening vocational capabilities of the unemployed persons by age group, persons aged 35 to 44 with both “No money to spare” and “No particular reason” accounted for the largest number at 110,000. And also persons with “No particular reason” were the highest in number among all age groups except those aged 35 to 44.

Fig. 7 Number of unemployed persons by the state of activities for strengthening vocational capabilities and age group

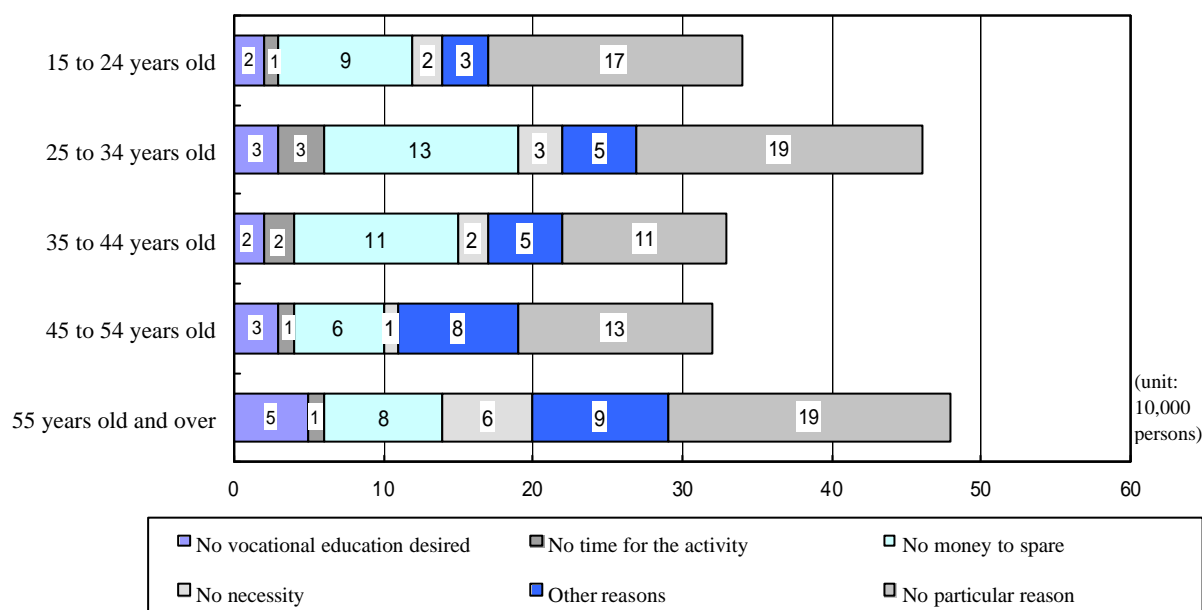


Table 2 Number of unemployed persons by the state of activities for strengthening vocational capabilities

(unit: 10,000 persons)

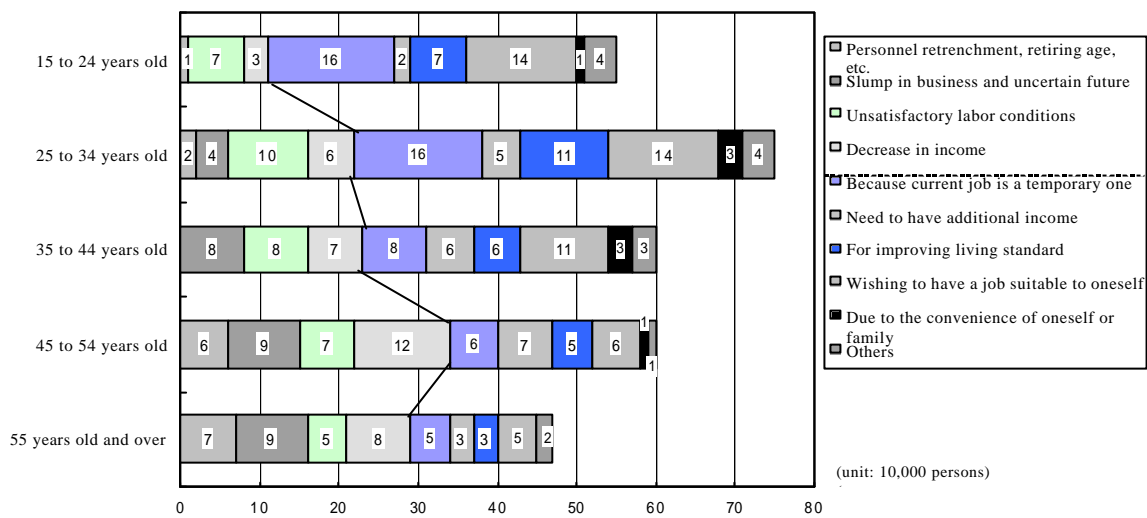
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Unemployed persons	349	219	131
Joining in activities for strengthening vocational capabilities	122	69	53
Necessary for changing or taking up a job	90	50	40
Thought necessary for performing a job and promotion in position and increase in pay	4	1	3
By company's instructions	5	2	3
Others	20	14	6
Joining in no activities for strengthening vocational capabilities	211	139	71
No vocational education or training courses desired	15	11	3
No time for the activity	8	5	3
No money to spare	47	30	17
No necessity	14	9	5
Other reasons	30	20	10
No particular reason	81	55	26

## II The status of employed persons

### The state of seeking jobs

With regard to the state of seeking jobs by 63.02 million employed persons, persons with “Seeking jobs” were 3.45 million. With regard to reasons for “Seeking jobs” by age group, there were 160,000 persons aged both 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 with “Because current job is a temporary one,” 110,000 persons aged 35 to 44 with “Wishing to take up a job suitable to oneself,” 120,000 persons aged 45 to 54 with “Because of decrease in income from current job,” 90,000 persons aged 55 and over with “Labor conditions are not satisfactory,” all of which accounted for the largest number in each group.

Fig. 8 Number of employed persons seeking jobs by age group and reason for seeking jobs

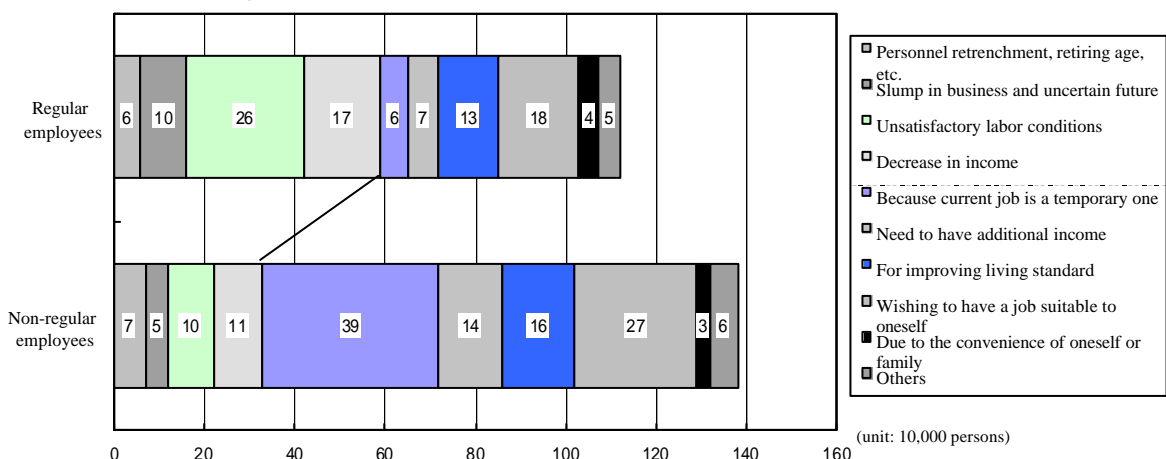


With regard to the state of seeking jobs by employees, persons with “Seeking jobs” were 2.85 million. With regard to this statistics by type of employment, “Regular employees” were 1.27 million, and “Non-regular employees” were 1.58 million, so “Non-regular employees” with “Seeking jobs” were more than “Regular employees.”

With regard to the details by reason for seeking jobs, “Regular employees” with “Unsatisfactory labor conditions” accounted for the largest number at 260,000, while “Non-regular employees”<sup>(\*)</sup> with “Because current job is a temporary one” accounted for the largest number at 390,000.

(\*) Total of “Part-time workers,” “arbeit,” “Dispatched workers from temporary labor agency,” “Contract workers or entrusted workers” and “Others.”

Fig. 9 Number of employees seeking jobs by type of employment and reason for seeking jobs



### III The status of population not in labour force

#### Future plans for seeking jobs

With regard to future plans for seeking jobs of the 41.09 million persons not in labour force, persons with “Planning or possible to seek jobs”<sup>(\*)</sup> were 9.01 million. With regard to the details by relationship to the head of the household, the heads of the household with “Planning to seek jobs shortly” were 250,000 persons, “Spouses of the head of the household” with “Seeking jobs if time becomes available” were 2.00 million persons, “Other family members” with “Seeking jobs for graduation from school” were 2.51 million persons, all of which accounted for the largest number in each group.

(\*) Total of “Planning to seek jobs shortly,” “Possible to seek jobs depending on future employment status of family members,” “Seeking jobs if time becomes available” and “Seeking jobs for graduation from school.”

Fig. 10 Population not in labour force planning or possible to seek jobs in future by relationship to head of household

