

Online Appendix for “Quarantine Policy and Labor Market Outcomes”

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A Education-Weighted Labor Outcomes

We compute the statistics here by (1) computing each statistic for two education groups (more than college-educated and less than college-educated) and (2) taking a weighted average of the two groups using a weight on college-educated workers from official statistics, i.e. 37.2% as shown in Table 2 in the main text.

Table A1: Summary statistics of education-weighted labor outcomes

Variable	Sample	Year of close contact				
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor outcomes during quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	37.8	40.0	39.6	37.3	37.4
	Tested positive	44.6	36.1	44.0	44.9	46.0
	Tested negative	35.6	42.6	39.3	33.6	33.2
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	26.9	29.4	29.6	26.2	25.2
	Tested positive	30.0	23.6	34.8	29.2	33.2
	Tested negative	26.0	30.5	28.6	25.2	20.2
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	56.0	53.3	51.8	57.3	57.3
	Tested positive	56.7	57.4	52.3	57.3	58.6
	Tested negative	54.7	53.9	50.8	56.2	56.4
Labor outcomes after quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	17.1	16.8	18.3	16.6	19.2
	Tested positive	21.5	19.7	23.2	20.7	27.7
	Tested negative	15.0	15.3	17.5	14.1	14.8
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	14.4	15.0	16.8	13.4	18.4
	Tested positive	16.7	16.7	21.8	14.9	26.8
	Tested negative	13.1	14.4	15.4	12.3	11.4
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	37.8	43.4	40.2	37.3	32.5
	Tested positive	39.9	43.7	42.4	39.8	36.2
	Tested negative	34.9	45.6	37.8	32.8	25.3
Average duration of reduced hours (month)	Full	2.7	4.5	4.5	2.3	1.9
	Tested positive	2.3	5.7	3.1	2.1	1.3
	Tested negative	3.0	4.2	4.5	2.3	2.8
Average duration of reduced earnings (month)	Full	3.5	6.2	5.2	2.9	2.3
	Tested positive	2.7	6.7	3.5	2.4	2.2
	Tested negative	3.9	5.7	5.2	3.3	2.1

B Summary Statistics of Labor Outcomes when Labor Demand Was Increasing

Table A2: Summary statistics of labor outcomes excluding months of the state of emergency

Variable	Sample	Year of close contact				
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor outcomes during quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	35.0	35.3	30.5	35.0	36.2
	Tested positive	43.2	38.3	35.3	43.3	45.4
	Tested negative	30.9	35.8	29.7	30.2	31.3
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	22.0	22.6	21.0	22.0	22.1
	Tested positive	25.4	23.4	20.6	25.1	29.5
	Tested negative	20.2	22.1	19.5	20.2	18.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	55.4	51.6	41.4	56.1	57.2
	Tested positive	55.9	50.9	45.7	56.0	58.7
	Tested negative	53.9	53.8	35.7	54.9	55.9
Labor outcomes after quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	15.4	15.7	11.5	15.2	17.7
	Tested positive	19.9	20.2	14.7	19.2	26.1
	Tested negative	12.6	14.7	9.3	12.4	12.8
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	11.5	11.3	9.5	11.1	15.9
	Tested positive	14.2	12.8	14.7	13.1	23.7
	Tested negative	9.7	10.5	7.6	9.7	9.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	36.2	44.5	30.5	36.3	32.2
	Tested positive	38.0	43.3	20.0	38.6	35.9
	Tested negative	33.2	47.7	24.4	32.1	25.5
Average duration of reduced hours (month)	Full	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.2	1.9
	Tested positive	2.0	2.9	3.4	2.0	1.3
	Tested negative	2.6	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.8
Average duration of reduced earnings (month)	Full	3.0	5.9	6.2	2.7	2.3
	Tested positive	2.3	4.8	1.8	2.2	2.2
	Tested negative	3.3	5.7	3.8	3.0	2.1

Table A3: Summary statistics of labor outcomes excluding months of ITA reduction

Variable	Sample	Year of close contact				
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor outcomes during quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	33.1	37.7	34.0	30.5	36.2
	Tested positive	40.1	35.4	37.1	39.2	45.4
	Tested negative	30.9	38.6	33.6	26.8	31.3
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	21.8	23.7	24.1	20.1	22.1
	Tested positive	24.0	14.6	26.5	21.9	29.5
	Tested negative	21.8	24.9	22.9	21.3	18.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	53.5	51.8	48.0	55.8	57.2
	Tested positive	53.3	62.9	45.8	52.4	58.7
	Tested negative	52.5	53.0	46.5	55.5	55.9
Labor outcomes after quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	15.3	15.3	14.7	14.6	17.7
	Tested positive	19.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	26.1
	Tested negative	13.4	13.2	14.2	13.2	12.8
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	11.9	10.3	11.1	11.3	15.9
	Tested positive	13.9	8.3	11.9	10.9	23.7
	Tested negative	10.7	10.1	11.1	11.0	9.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	35.2	37.4	34.0	37.1	32.2
	Tested positive	37.0	32.5	31.7	40.2	35.9
	Tested negative	33.2	41.1	33.0	33.3	25.5
Average duration of reduced hours (month)	Full	2.7	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.9
	Tested positive	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.3
	Tested negative	2.9	4.0	3.5	2.2	2.8
Average duration of reduced earnings (month)	Full	3.7	6.6	4.7	3.3	2.3
	Tested positive	2.5	3.8	2.9	2.6	2.2
	Tested negative	3.9	6.8	4.3	3.4	2.1

Table A4: Summary statistics of labor outcomes excluding months of ITA for accommodations and restaurants reduction

Variable	Sample	Year of close contact				
		2020-2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Labor outcomes during quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	34.3	34.2	34.9	34.0	36.2
	Tested positive	42.0	43.3	36.1	42.2	45.4
	Tested negative	31.4	32.6	35.0	30.2	31.3
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	21.9	23.0	23.4	21.4	22.1
	Tested positive	25.2	25.0	26.2	24.5	29.5
	Tested negative	20.7	22.3	22.7	20.2	18.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	54.5	50.4	48.9	55.8	57.2
	Tested positive	55.0	48.0	48.8	55.5	58.7
	Tested negative	53.0	55.6	47.2	54.4	55.9
Labor outcomes after quarantine						
Share of workers with reduced hours (%)	Full	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.7	17.7
	Tested positive	19.5	18.3	18.8	18.8	26.1
	Tested negative	12.6	14.0	13.8	12.1	12.8
Share of workers with reduced earnings (%)	Full	11.2	10.2	11.3	10.7	15.9
	Tested positive	13.3	8.3	12.6	12.2	23.7
	Tested negative	9.7	10.9	10.8	9.3	9.5
Average size of reduction in earnings (%)	Full	37.2	43.1	38.6	37.4	32.2
	Tested positive	39.3	34.0	39.2	40.3	35.9
	Tested negative	33.4	48.6	35.0	31.9	25.5
Average duration of reduced hours (month)	Full	2.5	3.4	4.2	2.2	1.9
	Tested positive	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3
	Tested negative	2.8	3.7	4.2	2.2	2.8
Average duration of reduced earnings (month)	Full	3.2	4.8	5.3	2.8	2.3
	Tested positive	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.2
	Tested negative	3.7	5.1	5.2	3.1	2.1

C Regressions with Full-samples for Robustness

In this appendix, we provide regression results with full samples to discuss the robustness of the findings in Section 4.2 of the main text, whose regressions use only the samples of employees.

Due to the difference in samples, a few changes are made in the specification of $\mathbf{x}_i$ from

Section 4.1 of the main text. Instead of a non-regular employee dummy, a set of dummies for employment type (employees—benchmark, family business, and self-employed/freelance) is used in this Appendix. Also, $\mathbf{x}_i$ does not contain a remote work option dummy in the alternative regressions because our data cannot tell if non-employees had a remote work option.

Tables A5, A6, and A7 present the alternative regression results. The three tables consider labor outcomes during quarantine, labor outcomes after quarantine, and uninfected workers’ labor outcomes after quarantine, respectively. (They correspond to Table 5, Table 6, and Table 7 in Section 4.2 of the main text.)

For most characteristics, the relations to labor outcomes are broadly consistent with the ones found in Section 4.2 of the main text. Female workers and older workers are more likely to experience a reduction in hours. Workers with a college degree or higher and workers without children are less likely to experience reductions in hours and earnings than workers without a college degree and workers with children, respectively. Workers in the food–beverage–accommodation industry, workers tested positive, workers with longer duration of quarantine are more likely to experience reductions in hours and earnings than workers in other service sectors, workers tested negative, and workers with shorter duration of quarantine, respectively.

The only noteworthy difference from the results in Section 4.2 of the main text is the coefficients on own income. According to the alternative regressions with full samples—Table A5, Table A6, and Table A7—workers with higher income are less likely to experience reductions in hours and earnings than workers with lower income in a strongly statistically significant and quantitatively important manner, which we did not find in Section 4.2 of the main text where we used only samples of employees.

The importance of income in the alternative regressions is likely due to the omission of the non-regular employee dummy and the remote work availability dummy. In Section 4.2 of the main text, we find that the employment type (regular vs non-regular) and remote

work availability are the two most important characteristics related to the labor outcomes. However, these two job characteristics are not included in the alternative regressions with full samples because we asked these two job characteristics only for employees. Since employment type and remote work availability are correlated with the level of income, the strong relations between the two job characteristics and the labor outcomes are absorbed by the income dummy in the alternative regressions.

Table A5: Estimated coefficients from the alternative regression of labor outcomes during quarantine

	Reduction Hours	dummy Earnings	Size of reduction Earnings
Sex: female	0.070*** (0.023)	0.017 (0.013)	8.996*** (2.357)
Age: older (40+)	-0.014 (0.010)	0.005 (0.008)	5.567*** (1.695)
College or more	-0.042** (0.019)	-0.085*** (0.012)	-0.808 (2.346)
Living with elderly	0.031** (0.016)	0.014 (0.014)	-1.350 (2.344)
Living with children	0.032** (0.013)	0.027** (0.011)	-1.336 (2.105)
Income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.083*** (0.024)	-0.205*** (0.014)	-15.390*** (1.629)
Partner's income: lower (0-4M yen)	0.023* (0.013)	-0.006 (0.014)	3.864** (1.882)
Partner's income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.006 (0.018)	4.274* (2.507)
Employment: family business	0.092 (0.064)	0.143** (0.058)	16.742* (8.670)
Employment: self-employed/freelance	0.026 (0.039)	0.133*** (0.034)	15.818*** (2.804)
Employment: other	-0.157*** (0.055)	-0.096* (0.058)	16.781*** (3.969)
Industry: Food-beverage -accommodation	0.117*** (0.020)	0.126*** (0.015)	10.008*** (1.401)
Test: positive	0.080*** (0.010)	0.019** (0.008)	0.955 (1.919)
Test: not taken	-0.044** (0.018)	-0.036*** (0.013)	1.649 (1.801)
Quarantine: longer (8+ days)	0.063*** (0.018)	0.066*** (0.013)	2.596*** (0.936)
Num.Obs.	7996	7996	1809
R ²	0.061	0.129	0.151

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: Displaying estimated coefficients for selected variables with their industry-clustered standard errors in parentheses. Positive coefficients mean negative labor outcomes. Statistical significance is indicated by * at the 10% level, ** at the 5% level, and *** at the 1% level.

Table A6: Estimated coefficients from the alternative regression of labor outcomes after quarantine

	<u>Reduction dummy</u>		<u>Size of reduction</u>	<u>Duration of reduction</u>	
	Hours	Earnings	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Sex: female	0.010 (0.009)	-0.006 (0.010)	1.233 (1.471)	-0.987*** (0.378)	-0.224 (0.369)
Age: older (40+)	0.016** (0.008)	0.014* (0.008)	1.708 (1.775)	0.390** (0.191)	1.090** (0.477)
College or more	-0.036*** (0.009)	-0.055*** (0.008)	-1.269 (1.611)	-0.342 (0.259)	0.239 (0.379)
Living with elderly	0.007 (0.015)	0.021** (0.011)	-0.431 (2.447)	0.136 (0.412)	0.665 (0.502)
Living with children	0.015* (0.009)	0.017*** (0.007)	-1.434 (2.857)	-0.008 (0.316)	-0.374 (0.299)
Income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.068*** (0.008)	-0.083*** (0.009)	-9.741*** (1.995)	-0.142 (0.304)	0.344 (0.324)
Partner's income: lower (0-4M yen)	0.000 (0.014)	-0.008 (0.011)	3.151 (2.534)	-0.124 (0.420)	0.039 (0.508)
Partner's income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.010 (0.014)	-0.010 (0.007)	-0.706 (2.698)	-0.115 (0.350)	-0.419 (0.380)
Employment: family business	0.186*** (0.055)	0.195*** (0.054)	19.310** (9.722)	-0.241 (0.469)	-1.730** (0.698)
Employment: self-employed/freelance	0.076** (0.033)	0.108*** (0.028)	12.577*** (2.161)	2.098*** (0.515)	2.030** (0.824)
Employment: other	-0.015 (0.030)	-0.000 (0.031)	23.897*** (4.562)	2.386*** (0.710)	1.232** (0.478)
Industry: Food-beverage -accommodation	0.094*** (0.013)	0.065*** (0.010)	-3.887*** (1.174)	-0.358* (0.182)	-0.566** (0.284)
Test: positive	0.057*** (0.006)	0.025*** (0.008)	6.439*** (2.266)	-0.558** (0.253)	-0.508** (0.249)
Test: not taken	-0.013 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.009)	6.192** (2.443)	0.306 (0.397)	0.676 (0.445)
Quarantine: longer (8+ days)	0.035*** (0.010)	0.034*** (0.008)	4.437** (1.798)	0.038 (0.151)	-0.362 (0.375)
Num.Obs.	7996	7996	961	1224	961
R^2	0.048	0.066	0.171	0.115	0.156

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Note: Displaying estimated coefficients for selected variables with their industry-clustered standard errors in parentheses. Positive coefficients mean negative labor outcomes. Statistical significance is indicated by * at the 10% level, ** at the 5% level, and *** at the 1% level.

Table A7: Estimated coefficients from the alternative regression of labor outcomes after quarantine with samples of workers tested negative

	<u>Reduction dummy</u>		<u>Size of reduction</u>	<u>Duration of reduction</u>	
	Hours	Earnings	Earnings	Hours	Earnings
Sex: female	0.013 (0.012)	-0.016 (0.012)	0.229 (2.789)	-0.939 (0.602)	0.508 (0.653)
Age: older (40+)	0.014 (0.013)	0.007 (0.011)	1.174 (3.169)	0.576 (0.536)	1.299* (0.746)
College or more	-0.036** (0.014)	-0.050*** (0.014)	-5.670* (3.334)	-0.212 (0.582)	0.163 (0.445)
Living with elderly	-0.006 (0.013)	0.032 (0.019)	-4.649* (2.506)	-0.690 (0.484)	0.943 (0.760)
Living with children	0.015 (0.012)	0.012 (0.010)	1.926 (1.958)	-0.591 (0.578)	-1.080 (0.682)
Income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.060*** (0.012)	-0.084*** (0.011)	-8.678*** (2.831)	-0.011 (0.630)	1.613* (0.917)
Partner's income: lower (0-4M yen)	0.002 (0.011)	-0.004 (0.010)	0.834 (3.901)	-0.447 (0.829)	-0.341 (1.335)
Partner's income: higher (4M+ yen)	-0.014 (0.020)	0.004 (0.011)	-5.266 (3.379)	-0.057 (0.792)	-0.445 (1.226)
Employment: family business	0.182*** (0.060)	0.157*** (0.053)	16.362 (11.454)	-0.422 (0.942)	-2.013*** (0.772)
Employment: self-employed/freelance	0.057** (0.027)	0.119*** (0.036)	12.792*** (3.187)	2.298 (1.448)	2.831** (1.153)
Employment: other	0.070*** (0.025)	0.107** (0.047)	22.045** (9.605)	2.159* (1.284)	1.484* (0.797)
Industry: Food-beverage -accommodation	0.140*** (0.013)	0.089*** (0.014)	-6.779*** (1.499)	-0.905*** (0.235)	0.151 (0.524)
Quarantine: longer (8+ days)	0.025* (0.014)	0.041*** (0.013)	6.989*** (2.127)	-0.328 (0.454)	-0.567 (0.411)
Num.Obs.	3548	3548	382	465	382
R^2	0.051	0.077	0.256	0.167	0.192

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: Displaying estimated coefficients for selected variables with their industry-clustered standard errors in parentheses. Positive coefficients mean negative labor outcomes. Statistical significance is indicated by * at the 10% level, ** at the 5% level, and *** at the 1% level.

D Questionnaire

Survey on the Impact of Close-Contact Quarantine on Employment

Introduction

This survey is an academic research project conducted by Professor Taisuke Nakata at the Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo, and is implemented by Cross Marketing Inc.

The purpose of this survey is to understand the living and working conditions of residents of Tokyo during the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, it includes questions about experiences of being identified as a close contact of a confirmed COVID-19 case, how you spent your home-quarantine period, and matters related to work and income.

All responses will be processed statistically and converted into a form in which individuals cannot be identified. Summary data and raw data may be published, but under no circumstances will information that could identify individuals be released. The data will never be used for purposes other than this research. Please answer each question according to what you actually think.

Estimated time required: 15 minutes.

Participation in this survey is completely voluntary. You may stop answering at any time, even in the middle of the survey. If you wish to stop, please close your browser. Please note that if you discontinue partway through, reward points will not be granted. If you have read and understood the above and agree to participate, please click **“Next”**. If you do not wish to participate, the survey ends here (no reward points will be granted).

Screening Survey

Sampling criteria

- Men and women aged 18–64 residing in Tokyo.
- The sample will be collected so that the age and gender distribution matches that of Tokyo’s population.

Questions

S1. What is your gender? (Single answer)

- Male

- Female

S2. What is your age? (Pre-coded data)

S3. Please state the municipality (city/ward/town/village) where you currently live. (Pre-coded data)

S4. As of March 2020, were you engaged in paid work (including family workers)? (Single answer)

- Yes
- No

S5. To date, how many times have you been identified as a close contact of someone who tested positive for COVID-19? (Single answer)

- 0 times
 - 1 time
 - 2 times
 - 3 times or more
-

Main Survey

Eligibility

Respondents who answered “Yes” to S4 and “1 time or more” to S5.

Household and Background

Q1. Do you currently live with any of the following people? (*Answer Yes or No for each*)

- Spouse/partner
- Family member aged 65 or older (other than spouse/partner)
- Child in university or high school
- Child in junior high school
- Child in elementary school
- Infant or preschool child

Q2. When did you first become a close contact of someone who tested positive for COVID-19? (*If it happened more than once, please answer about the first time*)
(Year / Month)

Q3. Whose positive test result caused you to be identified as a close contact? (Single answer)

- Co-resident spouse/partner
- Co-resident family member aged 65 or older (other than spouse/partner)
- Co-resident child in university or high school
- Co-resident child in junior high school
- Co-resident child in elementary school
- Co-resident infant or preschool child
- Non-co-resident family/relatives
- Friend/acquaintance
- Coworker
- Other (specify: _____)

Q4. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Single answer)

- Completed elementary/junior high school
- Completed high school
- Completed junior college (including technical college)
- Completed university
- Completed master's program
- Completed doctoral program

Q5. What was your **personal annual income before tax in 2022**, including bonuses? (Single answer)

- No personal income
- Less than 1 million yen
- 1–2 million yen
- 2–4 million yen
- 4–6 million yen
- 6–8 million yen
- 8–10 million yen
- 10–12 million yen
- 12–14 million yen
- 14–16 million yen
- 16–18 million yen
- 18–20 million yen
- 20 million yen or more

[If Q1 = Spouse/partner = Yes]

Q6. What was your **spouse/partner's annual income before tax in 2022**, including bonuses?

(Single answer) (*Same income brackets as Q5*)

Employment at the Time of Becoming a Close Contact

Q7. At the time you first became a close contact, what was the main business sector of the company or workplace where you were employed? (Single answer)

- Agriculture
- Fisheries/Forestry/Aquaculture
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing (including publishing and printing)
- Wholesale and Retail (including department stores and supermarkets)
- Food-Beverage-Accommodation
- Finance and Insurance
- Real Estate
- Transportation
- Information Services and Research
- Telecommunications (telephone services, broadcasting stations, internet services) — excluding Information Services and Research
- Electric/Gas/Water/Heat Supply
- Medical and Welfare
- Education and Learning Support
- Other Services
- Public Service
- Other (_____)

Q8. At that time, what was your main type of work? (Single answer)

- Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers
- Mining Workers
- Sales Workers (owners or clerks of retail/wholesale shops, sales representatives, real-estate brokers, etc.)
- Service Workers (employees in laundry, beauty, restaurants, inns/hotels, cleaners, etc.)

- Managerial Occupations (members of national/local assemblies; managers or section chiefs and above in companies, organizations, or government offices)
- Clerical Workers (general clerical staff, accounting clerks, operators, sales clerks, etc.)
- Transportation and Communications Workers (operators of trains, cars, ships, aircraft; conductors; wired/wireless communication operators, etc.)
- Production, Construction, Maintenance, and Transport Workers
- Information Technology Professionals (system engineers, programmers, etc.)
- Medical and Nursing-Care Workers (physicians, nurses, certified care workers, etc.)
- Other Professional/Technical Workers (corporate researchers/engineers, legal professionals, teachers, artists, etc.)
- Protective Service Workers (Self-Defense Forces personnel, police officers, firefighters, security guards, etc.)
- Other (free description: _____)

Q9. At that time, what was your employment status? (Single answer)

- Employee (employed by a company/organization)
- Self-employed/freelance
- Family worker (working in a family business)
- Other (specify)

[If Q9 = Employee]

Q10. At that time, what was your employment type? (Single answer)

- Full-time employee (permanent contract)
- Full-time employee (fixed-term contract)
- Contract employee
- Part-time/temporary worker
- Temporary agency worker
- Commissioned/entrusted employee

[If Q9 = Employee]

Q11. At that time, was remote work possible in your job? (Single answer)

- Fully possible
- Partially possible
- Not possible

During the Home-Quarantine Period

(Answer with respect to the first time you became a close contact)

Q12. How many days did your home-quarantine period last? (Pre-coded number of days)

Q13. After being identified as a close contact, did you take a COVID-19 test? (Single answer)

- Tested negative
- Tested positive
- Did not take a test

Q14. Compared to before quarantine, how did your **daily working hours** change during the home-quarantine period?

- Increased
- No change
- Decreased

[If Q14 = Decreased]

Q15. Why did your daily working hours decrease? (Single answer)

- Needed to care for household members
- Caregiving not needed but working from home was difficult
- Other (specify)

Q16. Compared to before quarantine, how did your **daily income** change during the home-quarantine period?

- Increased
- No change
- Decreased

[If Q16 = Decreased]

Q17. By approximately what percentage did your daily income decrease? (Single answer)

- About 10% ... up to about 100% (0 yen) [all intermediate options]

One Month After Home-Quarantine

Q18. In the one month after the home-quarantine period ended, how did your **monthly working hours** compare with the month before quarantine?

- Increased
- No change
- Decreased

[If Q18 = Decreased]

Q19. Why did your monthly working hours decrease? (Single answer)

- Work that you needed to do decreased during quarantine
- Motivation to work decreased during quarantine
- Other (specify)

[If Q18 = Decreased]

Q20. For how many months did this reduction in monthly working hours continue? (Pre-coded number of months)

[If Q18 = Decreased]

Q21. In the one month after the home-quarantine period ended, how did your **monthly income** compare with the month before quarantine?

- Increased
- No change
- Decreased

[If Q21 = Decreased]

Q22. By approximately what percentage did your monthly income decrease? (Single answer)

- About 10% ... up to about 100% (0 yen) [all intermediate options]

[If Q21 = Decreased]

Q23. For how many months did this reduction in monthly income continue? (Pre-coded number of months)

Q24. During or after the home-quarantine period, did you leave your job? (Single answer)

- Did not leave
- Left during home-quarantine period
- Left after home-quarantine period

Employment After Leaving (If Applicable)

[If Q24 = Left during/after]

Q25. Have you returned to work since then? If yes, select the main industry of your current workplace. If not, select "Unemployed." (Single answer) [List of industries as in Q7 plus "Unemployed"]

[If Q25 ≠ Unemployed]

Q26. What is your main type of work after resuming employment? (Single answer) [List of occupations as in Q8]

Q27. What is your employment status after resuming employment? (Single answer) [List of statuses as in Q9]

Q28. What is your employment type after resuming employment? (Single answer) [List of types as in Q10]

Attitudes Toward Work

Q29. Thinking about your current job, how have your views changed compared with before you became a close contact? For each statement, choose one:

- True
- Somewhat True
- No change
- Somewhat false
- False

Statements:

- I am satisfied with my work itself.
- I am satisfied with human relationships at my workplace.
- I feel that I am growing through my work.
- I have a clear outlook for my future career.
- I am satisfied with my career history so far.
- I feel I can work with vitality.
- I am enthusiastic about my work.
- I become deeply absorbed when working.
- I am constantly busy and handle many tasks at once.
- I feel obligated to work even when it is not enjoyable.