

Section 3

CHANGES IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: FINDINGS FROM AN ONLINE SURVEY

SHIMODA, Mitsuru; LIU, Ziyang; IRIE, Hiroaki; SHIMOYAMA, Akira; NOMURA, Ryosuke; INADA, Yoshihisa; TAKABAYASHI, Kikuo

Introduction

The Asia Pacific Institute of Research (APIR) has utilized information obtained from online questionnaire surveys on the dynamics of service consumption in compiling the Kansai Interregional Input–Output Table, using this data as basic reference materials for estimating the interregional exports and imports of personal services. The online questionnaire survey was first introduced during the compilation of the 2011 table, and this current survey marks the third iteration. Furthermore, in 2020, significant restrictions on human flow due to the COVID-19 pandemic likely altered the patterns of service consumption from normal times. Consequently, the significance of capturing actual conditions through survey questionnaires can be regarded as greater than ever.

Section 3 examines the utilization of the online survey conducted for the compilation of the 2020 Kansai Interregional Input–Output Table and, using the survey data, elucidates changes in consumer behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic and in the post-pandemic period.

1. Design of Online Survey

(1) Survey Implementation Overview

1) Sampling

The online survey was conducted from November 11 to 15, 2024. The specific survey content consists of the “Kansai Region Resident Survey” (hereinafter referred to as the “Resident Survey”) and the “Kansai Visitor Survey” (hereinafter referred to as the “Visitor Survey”). The “Resident Survey” targeted residents of Greater Kansai¹⁾ (hereinafter referred to as ‘Kansai’). It investigated monthly service consumption expenditure in 11 regions, including Kansai and “Other Regions,” as well as the consumption composition ratio by region. The

1) Greater Kansai refers to Fukui, Mie, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, and Tokushima prefectures.

“Visitor Survey,” on the other hand, targeted visitors to Kansai from outside the region. It inquired about the amount spent on service consumption per visit.²⁾

Regarding sample size, both surveys aimed for approximately 2,000 respondents in 2020 and 2023. The Resident Survey obtained responses from 2,079 individuals, while the Visitor Survey obtained responses from 2,070 individuals.³⁾ The former targeted individuals residing in the Kansai region in both years, meaning it asked the same individuals about their consumption behavior in each year, thus constituting panel data. The Visitor Survey, however, targeted individuals who visited Kansai during the respective years, inquiring about the consumption behavior of those who visited Kansai in either 2020 or 2023, or both years. Consequently, the respondents for the two years do not fully overlap, making it non-panel data.

2) Survey Item

Both surveys target common service consumption expenditure categories, the details of which are summarized in [Table 6-3-1](#).

According to the 2024 “Family Income and Expenditure Survey,” service consumption accounts for 37.7% of total consumption expenditure in households with two or more members nationwide and 38.6% in the Kansai region.⁴⁾ Within this service consumption, the nine survey categories covered in this study account for 55.7% nationwide and 57.6% in the Kansai region.

(2) Utilization of Survey Results

Here, we will briefly outline how the results of the online survey will be utilized in this project, specifically focusing on their application in creating the Kansai Interregional Input-Output Table.

The creation of the Kansai Interregional Input-Output Table is achieved by combining the Input-Output tables of each prefecture. This requires the inflow amounts by destination region. More specifically, it is necessary to create the inflow amounts from each Kansai prefecture to the other 10 regions, as well as the outflow amounts from each Kansai prefecture to the “Other Regions” category. While the original Input-Output tables for each prefecture estimate total outflows and inflows, they do not provide a breakdown by region. Therefore,

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- 2) Visit patterns consist of overnight stays and day-trips. However, for Kyoto, Osaka, and Hyogo prefectures, the purpose of visit (business/private) was also inquired.
 - 3) For details on data organization, refer to the Asia Pacific Institute of Research (2025).
 - 4) Calculated from Table 4-1 “Per Household Expenditure Amount, Purchase Quantity, and Average Price by Urban Class, Region, and Prefectural Capital City” in the 2024 “Annual Report on Household Expenditure Survey.”

Table 6-3-1 Survey items

Survey Item		Description
1	Expenditure on eating and drinking services	Expenditure at eating and drinking establishments such as cafeterias, restaurants, cafés, and pubs (izakaya).
2	Expenditure on railway transport	Expenditure on rail transport (including commuting and school travel expenses and season tickets). In the “visitor survey,” only expenses for travel within the visited prefecture are included; transportation costs to reach the visited prefecture (e.g., Shinkansen fares) are excluded.
3	Expenditure on road transport (except self-transport)	Expenditure on buses and taxis (including commuting and school travel expenses and season tickets). In the “visitor survey,” only expenses for travel within the visited prefecture are included; transportation costs to reach the visited prefecture (e.g., highway bus fares) are excluded.
4	Expenditure on medical services	Expenditure at hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities (excluding payments for pharmaceuticals).
5	Expenditure on personal services	Expenditure on services such as barber and beauty salons, dry cleaning, public baths, saunas, and esthetic services.
6	Expenditure on social education facilities	Expenditure for facilities such as museums, zoos, and aquariums.
7	Expenditure on hotels	Expenditure at hotels, ryokan, and similar lodging facilities (limited to domestic travel).
8	Expenditure on amusement and recreational services	Expenditure on sports events, concerts, movies, amusement parks, pachinko, mahjong, game centers, horse racing, keirin cycling races, and similar activities.
9	Expenditure on miscellaneous personal services	Expenditure on personal services other than those listed above (e.g., weddings and funerals, cram schools, culture centers, sports classes, photo processing, and repair services for daily necessities).

Source: Prepared by the authors

the task involves allocating these total outflows and inflows to specific regions. The information required for this task is the regional allocation ratios, and the results of an online questionnaire survey are needed to estimate these ratios.⁵⁾

The online survey conducted this time provides interesting information in its own right, beyond the objective of creating an interregional Input-Output table for the Kansai region, and is expected to enable various analyses.

5) For details, refer to the Asia Pacific Institute of Research (2025). It should be noted that careful examination of the survey responses reveals limitations inherent to sample surveys. Nevertheless, it is important to note that the purpose of creating the APIR Kansai Interregional Input-Output Tables is to establish these split ratios. As long as this purpose is not significantly distorted, the online survey results remain usable without issue.

2. Analysis based on the “Resident Surveys”

(1) Changes in Consumer Behavior After the COVID-19 Pandemic: Insights from Panel Data for 2020/23

Figure 6-3-1 shows the average monthly expenditure per category for 2020 and 2023. For all nine categories, expenditure in 2023 exceeded that of 2020 due to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶⁾

Total expenditures for 2020 amounted to 59,895 yen. Looking at expenditures by category in descending order, they are: “Eating and drinking services,” “Railway transport,” “Personal services,” “Medical services,” and “Hotels.” Total expenditures in 2023 were 76,099 yen, with the order being: “Eating and drinking services,” “Medical services,” “Railway transport,” “Hotels,” and “Personal services.” Notably, expenditures on “Hotels” increased significantly. This is thought to be primarily due to the recovery in service usage following the COVID-19 pandemic⁷⁾ and the surge in hotel costs.⁸⁾

The total expenditure change rate (2023/20) is +27.1%. Looking at the categories contributing most significantly to the increase in total expenditure, they are: “Medical services” (+7.0%pt), “Hotels” (+6.4%pt), “Eating and drinking services” (+5.1%pt), “Amusement and recreational services” (+2.5%pt), and “Railway transport” (+1.8%pt). On the other hand, while expenditure on “Social education facilities” saw a substantial increase of +51.8%, their contribution

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- 6) While economic activity resumed in earnest in 2023 (expanding demand), consumer prices began to rise due to increasing supply constraints. The 2023 Consumer Price Index (CPI) (2020=100) reached 105.6, marking a +3.2% YoY increase. This was the second consecutive annual rise and the largest increase in 32 years. Among these, goods stood at 111.1, while services remained at 100.0, the same level as in 2020. This suggests that the recovery in service prices has lagged behind that of goods. Furthermore, examining the CPI in 2023 for items corresponding to the nine categories covered in this survey shows: “Eating and drinking services” at 110.0, “Railway transport” at 102.9, “Road transport (except self-transport)” at 105.4, “Medical services” 98.4, “Personal services” 106.6, “Social education facilities” 107.4, “Hotels” 134.3, “Amusement and recreational services” 104.5, and “Miscellaneous personal services” 105.5. “Eating and drinking services” and “Hotels” rose significantly, while “Medical services” declined slightly. Furthermore, comparing the growth in expenditure for these nine categories with the growth in the corresponding consumer price index, the former exceeded the latter in all cases. This indicates that real expenditures recovered during this period.
- 7) The number of foreign overnight stays plummeted in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, but by 2023, it reached 117.75 million stays (Kansai: 33.51 million stays), surpassing pre-pandemic levels (2019: 115.66 million stays, Kansai: 33.74 million stays). Furthermore, domestic tourism, which had declined during the COVID-19 pandemic, recovered in 2023, with total overnight stays reaching 499.72 million, exceeding pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels (2019: 480.27 million).
- 8) Looking at accommodation fees in the 2023 CPI, they showed double-digit growth at +34.3% compared to 2020.

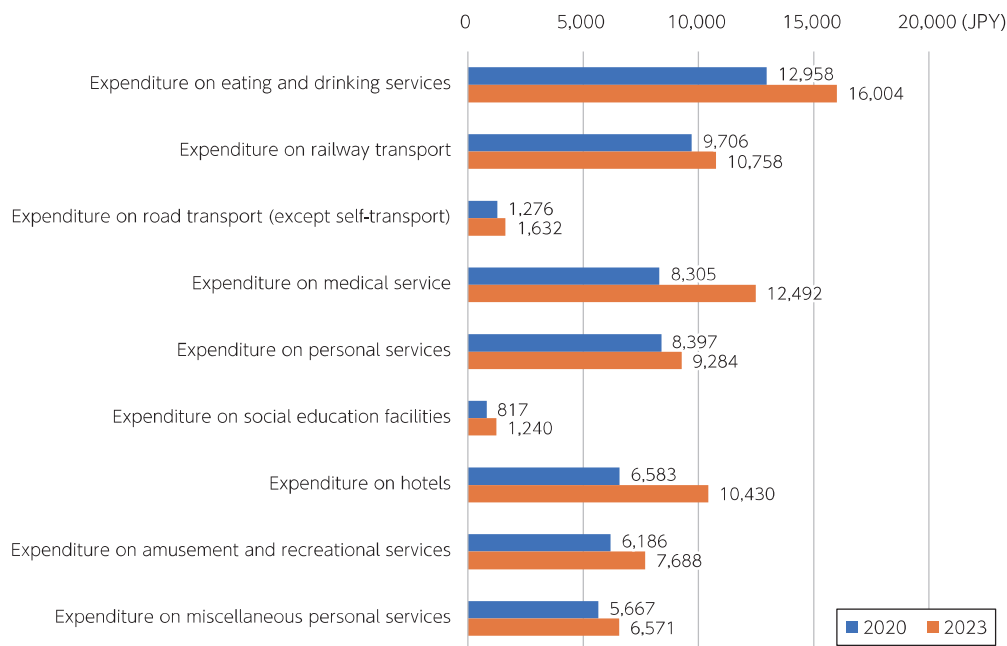


Figure 6-3-1 Expenditure by Item

Source: Prepared by the authors

remained limited to +0.7pt due to the inherently low expenditure amount.

Looking at expenditures by category and age group, total spending among the younger generation (15-24 years old) increased by 65.8%. Meanwhile, total expenditures for the middle-aged group (25-59 years old) only increased by 31.3%, and for the elderly (60-74 years old) increased by 17.6%.

Among younger age groups, increases in expenditure on “Eating and drinking services” and “Railway transport” were particularly significant. Regarding the latter, for students, while 2020 centered on online classes, the shift back to in-person classes in 2023 likely led to increased purchases of commuter passes and similar items. Furthermore, the increase in expenditures on “Medical services” is most pronounced among middle-aged and elderly individuals. While aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic and visits for high-cost medical treatments are possible factors, likely that other complex factors are also at play.

Overall, it has become clear that service consumption expenditures among residents within the Kansai region have increased following the COVID-19 pandemic. Two major factors are considered to underlie this increase in spending. The first is that outings and travel, which had been curtailed during the pandemic, began to recover in 2023, leading to increased service consumption. The second is the surge in service costs due to rising expenses caused by factors such as increased raw material prices and labor shortages.

(2) Expenditure Rate by Category and Region

A distinctive feature of this survey is that it enables the analysis of service consumption across prefectural boundaries. Here, we examine expenditure patterns of cross-prefectural service consumption in the Kansai region. Specifically, we focus on expenditures on “Hotels.” Note that the first column of Table 6-3-2 shows the respondent’s prefecture of residence (hereafter, home prefecture or region of demand), while the first row indicates the prefecture where the consumption occurred (hereafter, region of supply). The diagonal of the matrix shows the expenditure rate within the home prefecture. For reference, the amount spent on each expenditure category in each prefecture is shown in the last column.

Expenditure on Hotels

Table 6-3-2 shows the significant increase in expenditures on “Hotels” by prefecture. Compared to 2020, expenditures on “Hotels” increased in all prefectures.

Table 6-3-2

Expenditure Rate by Category and Prefecture (Expenditure on Hotels), Unit: %

2023		→Expenditure share by destination (Region of supply)											
(%)	Fukui	Mie	Shiga	Kyoto	Osaka	Hyogo	Nara	Wakayama	Tottori	Tokushima	Other Regions	Total expenditure (JPY)	
←Home prefecture (Region of demand)	Fukui	27.1	0.6	2.1	14.3	12.6	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	35.6	6,589
	Mie	4.4	39.3	3.9	6.7	7.5	3.8	0.6	3.7	0.4	0.0	29.7	8,620
	Shiga	1.7	12.2	19.2	6.3	5.8	11.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	41.7	7,873
	Kyoto	1.6	5.1	2.3	24.0	10.9	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.5	1.1	48.1	7,061
	Osaka	2.0	5.4	1.9	6.2	21.6	8.2	1.1	6.4	1.1	0.5	45.6	13,433
	Hyogo	1.6	2.2	1.1	5.3	9.8	33.8	1.1	4.0	0.8	0.8	39.4	10,003
	Nara	5.9	7.3	2.5	7.3	11.2	8.5	8.8	7.8	1.0	0.6	39.0	7,942
	Wakayama	3.0	12.7	3.9	1.2	9.4	6.5	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	26.5	10,840
	Tottori	0.0	1.7	0.0	13.0	18.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	1.1	35.0	8,547
	Tokushima	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	20.4	5.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	37.9	33.1	7,883
2023-20		→Expenditure share by destination (Region of supply)											
(%)	Fukui	Mie	Shiga	Kyoto	Osaka	Hyogo	Nara	Wakayama	Tottori	Tokushima	Other Regions	Total expenditure (JPY)	
←Home prefecture (Region of demand)	Fukui	-13.9	-0.3	-4.8	5.2	1.3	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	-3.1	9.2	2,998
	Mie	3.8	-7.1	3.8	-1.3	2.4	3.8	-2.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	-3.9	2,780
	Shiga	-5.4	-1.9	-9.6	0.7	0.2	8.0	-2.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	9.5	1,698
	Kyoto	-2.6	1.7	1.1	-6.2	-1.0	-2.5	0.5	-0.8	0.7	1.0	8.1	2,488
	Osaka	-0.6	0.5	-0.8	-3.3	-4.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	5.8	5,042
	Hyogo	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	1.5	-2.5	-5.6	0.0	1.0	-0.9	0.3	7.7	3,787
	Nara	2.8	4.5	0.6	5.3	-3.5	-0.3	-7.8	2.3	-1.8	0.6	-2.6	3,940
	Wakayama	3.0	-1.1	-1.6	-2.2	-3.4	4.8	0.0	-4.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3,120
	Tottori	0.0	-1.6	0.0	5.3	-14.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.1	1.0	2,337
	Tokushima	0.0	-0.6	0.0	0.4	-10.5	2.9	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-9.7	17.9	4,291

Source: Prepared by the authors

The average expenditure rate for “Hotels” within prefectures decreased from 31.7% in 2020 to 27.6% in 2023. All prefectures except Tottori prefecture (+5.1%pt) saw a reduction in this expenditure rate. Furthermore, it can be confirmed that most prefectures increased their expenditure rate in “Other Regions.” Comparing the expenditure rate within their own prefectures for both years, the largest declines were in Fukui prefecture (-13.9%pt), Tokushima prefecture (-9.7%pt), and Shiga prefecture (-9.6%pt), all of which expanded their expenditure rate for “Other Regions.”

On the other hand, Tottori prefecture was the only prefecture to increase its share of spending within its own prefecture (+5.1%pt). Furthermore, while Tottori residents significantly increased their spending share in Kyoto prefecture (+5.3%pt) and Hyogo prefecture (+4.0%pt), they reduced their spending in Osaka prefecture by 14.9%pt. Furthermore, the rate of spending in “Other Regions” also saw only a slight increase. This suggests that the primary focus was on overnight trips to relatively nearby destinations within the Kansai region.

3. Analysis Based on the “Visitor Surveys”

(1) Changes in Consumer Behavior After the COVID-19 Pandemic: Insights from Non-Panel Data for 2020/23

1) Overnight stays

Figure 6-3-2 shows the average expenditure per visit for visitors to the Kansai region who stayed overnight, broken down by expense category. Note that expenditure on “Hotels” represents the expenditure per night. Looking at the expenditure amounts, all expense categories except “Hotels” were lower in 2023 than in 2020.

When looking at expenditures by category in descending order, both years show the same order: “Eating and drinking services,” “Hotels,” and “Railway transport.”

The total expenditure change rate (2023/20) is -8.3%. It has become clear that visitors to Kansai are further reducing their service consumption expenditures following the COVID-19 pandemic. Looking at the categories contributing to the decrease in total expenditure, these were “Eating and drinking services” (-2.4%pt), “Medical services” (-1.8%pt), “Amusement and recreational services” (-1.7%pt), and “Miscellaneous personal services” (-1.7%pt). Notably, only expenditures on “Hotels” contributed positively, at +2.4%pt.

Expenditure by age group shows that total spending among the younger age group (15-24 years old) decreased by -7.6%. Among the middle-aged population (25-59 years old), total expenditure decreased by -11.9%, and among the older age group (60-74 years old), it decreased by 6.8%.

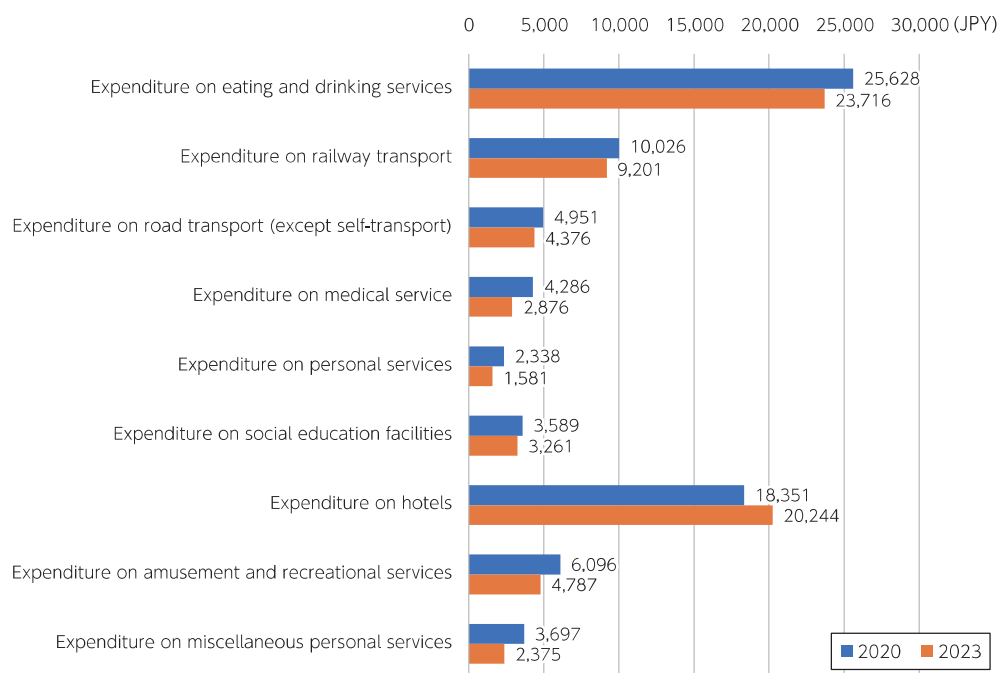


Figure 6-3-2 Expenditures by Item (Overnight stays)

Source: Prepared by the authors

Across all age groups, expenditure on “Hotels” increased, but the rise was particularly large among younger individuals at +51.4%, compared to the increases in other age groups (middle-aged: +9.6%, elderly: +11.3%). Furthermore, expenditure on “Road transport” (+37.6%) and “Personal services” (+88.6%) also saw significant increases. This is primarily attributed to the resumption of personal travel and club/circle trips following the resolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to increased spending on lodging and related expenses.

2) Day-trips

Figure 6-3-3 shows the average expenditure per visit for day-trip visitors, broken down by expense category. Despite the resumption of economic activity, the expenditure amounts for 2023 remain below those of 2020 across all expense categories.

When looking at expenditures by category in descending order, both years show the same sequence: “Eating and drinking services,” “Railway transport,” and “Amusement and recreational services.”

The total expenditure change rate (2023/20) is -33.6%. Looking at the categories contributing to the decrease in total expenditure, these show “Miscellaneous personal services” (-6.3%pt), “Road transport” (-5.4%pt), “Personal services” (-4.9%pt), and “Medical services” (-4.5%pt).

By age group, total expenditure for the younger generation (15-24 years

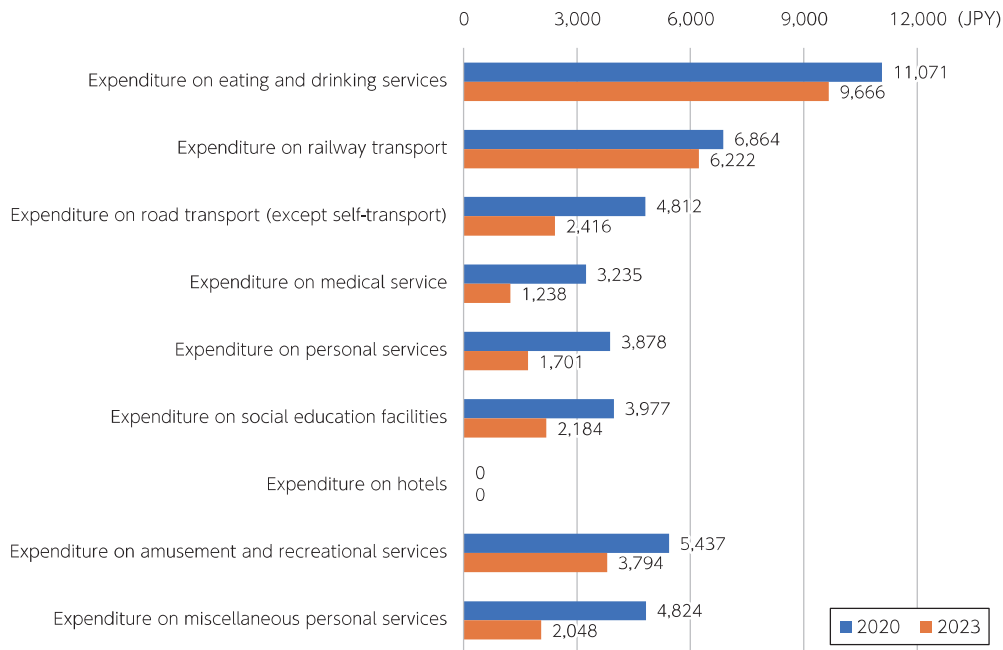


Figure 6-3-3 Expenditures by Item (Day Trips)

Source: Prepared by the authors

old) decreased by 40.5%. Total spending by the middle-aged population (25-59 years old) decreased by 42.0%, with all expenditure categories contributing negatively. Meanwhile, total spending among the older age group (60-74 years old) saw only a slight decrease of 0.3%.

The decline in total spending among the elderly is overwhelmingly small. By category, a notable feature is the significant increase in expenditure on “Railway transport” and “Road transport.” This suggests that, after the COVID-19 pandemic, they increased relatively inexpensive travel, primarily day trips. Meanwhile, the middle-aged group reduced spending across all categories. It is possible that, amid rising inflation, the middle-aged are adopting a more frugal mindset.

(2) Consumer Expenditure by Category and Region

Here, we examine visits to Kyoto prefecture and analyze their expenditure structures. Specifically, since we surveyed the visit purposes of visitors separately for business and private purposes, a more detailed expenditure structure analysis is possible for each purpose of visit.

Kyoto Prefecture [Overnight stays]

Figure 6-3-4 shows the expenditure by category for visitors staying overnight in Kyoto prefecture. Compared to 2020, total expenditure in 2023 decreased by

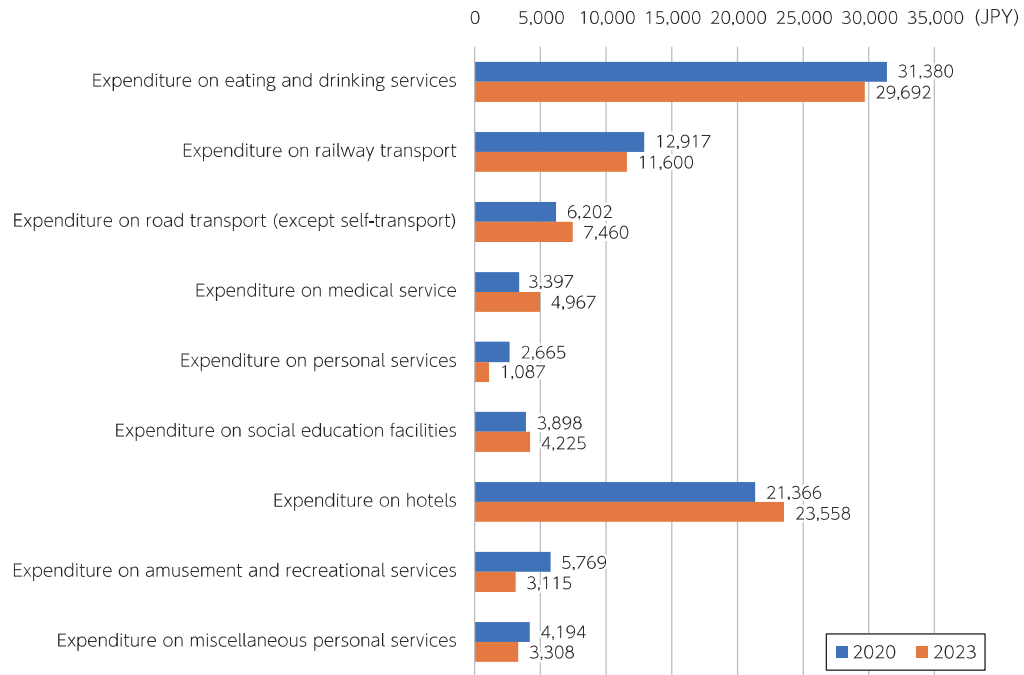


Figure 6-3-4 Expenditures by Category in Kyoto(Overnight stays)

Source: Prepared by the authors

3.0%. Within this, expenditure on “Hotels” (+2.4%pt), “Medical services” (+1.7%pt), and “Road transport” (+1.4%pt) increased, while “Amusement and recreational services” (-2.9%pt) and “Eating and drinking services” (-1.8%pt) decreased, contributing to an overall decline in expenditure. Note that expenditures on “Hotels” saw a significant increase in spending related to business travel.

Total business expenditure increased significantly by 79.1%, with major contributions from “Medical services” (+19.9%pt), “Hotels” (+17.9%pt), and “Road transport” (+15.3%pt).

On the other hand, private spending decreased across all categories, with total expenditure falling by -22.3%. Contributing significantly to this decline were “Amusement and recreational services” (-4.4%pt) and “Eating and drinking services” (-3.3%pt) (Figure 6-3-5). Visitors staying overnight in Kyoto prefecture saw a significant increase in spending due to soaring accommodation costs for business trips, while spending decreased for private travel. The rise in business trip spending is likely because business travel has recovered to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels. However, the decrease in private travel spending suggests a decline in high-spending tourism in central Kyoto due to increased inbound visitors. This trend likely stems from frequent overtourism issues, such as congestion, at major Kyoto tourist sites caused by rising inbound numbers. Consequently, domestic travelers increasingly avoid high-priced accommodations, favoring relatively inexpensive facilities or outlying areas.

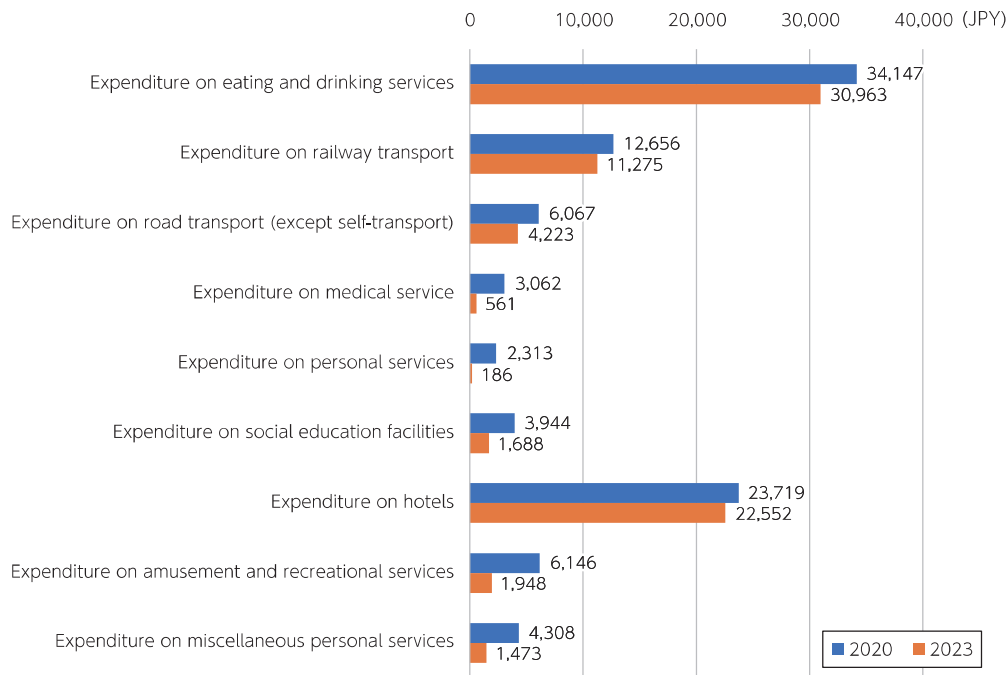


Figure 6-3-5 Expenditures by Category in Kyoto (Overnight stays & Private)

Source: Prepared by the authors

[Day-trip]

Figure 6-3-6 shows the expenditure by category for day-trip visitors to Kyoto prefecture. Compared to 2020, total expenditure in 2023 decreased by 40.0%, a reduction of nearly 20,000 yen. Expenditures decreased across all categories, with “Road transport” (-10.3%pt) and “Personal services” (-9.4%pt) contributing significantly to the overall decline in spending.

Total expenditure for business trips decreased by 39.4%. While “Eating and drinking services” (+2.1%pt) and “Railway transport” (+2.1%pt) increased, decreases in “Personal services” (-15.4%pt) and “Road transport” (-7.2%pt), among others, contributed to the overall reduction in total expenditure.

Total spending on private travel also decreased by 40.2%. While expenditures on “Social education facilities” (+0.9%pt) increased, “Road transport” (-11.7%pt), “Personal services” (-6.7%pt), and “Eating and drinking services” (-6.5%pt) decreased (Figure 6-3-7).

Business day trips to Kyoto prefecture have seen a decrease in expenditure compared to the COVID-19 pandemic period, suggesting that the number of business trips to Kyoto prefecture itself has declined. The decrease in private travel expenditure is thought to be largely due to a reduction in the number of trips to Kyoto prefecture, similar to cases involving overnight stays, stemming from issues such as overtourism.

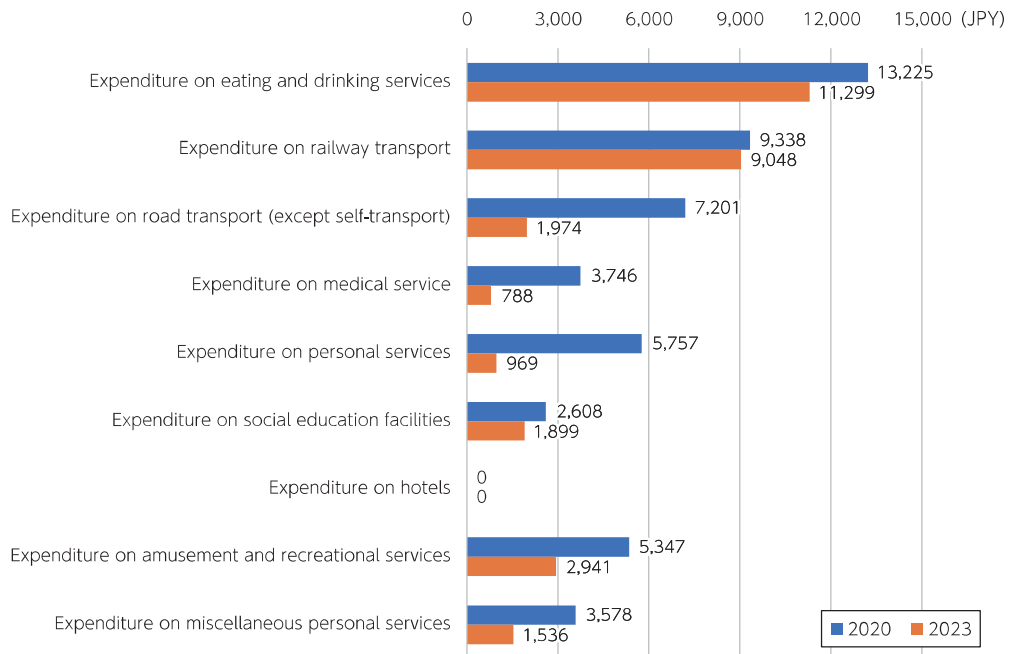


Figure 6-3-6 Expenditures by Category in Kyoto (Day Trips)

Source: Prepared by the authors

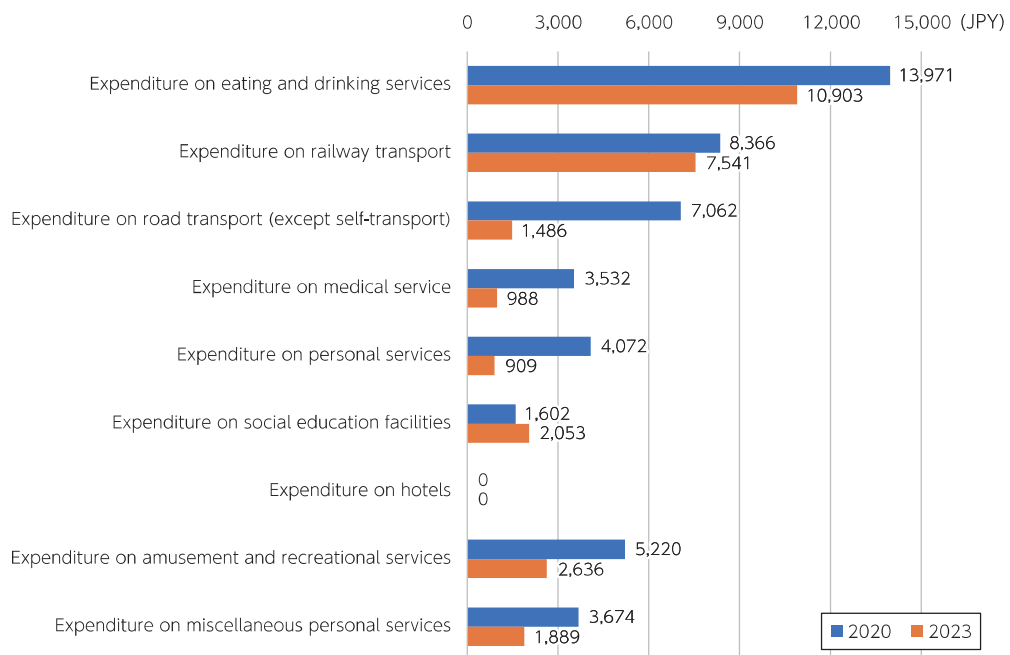


Figure 6-3-7 Expenditures by Category in Kyoto (Day Trips & Private)

Source: Prepared by the authors

Summary

Based on the analysis thus far, the main findings and their implications are summarized as follows.

- 1) Analysis of the "Resident Survey" indicates that service consumption expenditure by Kansai residents in 2023 increased across all nine surveyed categories compared to 2020, coinciding with the resumption of economic activity. The largest increases were observed in expenditure on "Hotels," "Medical services," and "Eating and drinking services." Notably, the rise in expenditure on "Hotels" reflects both post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery in service usage and the impact of soaring lodging costs.
- 2) By age group, expenditures related to going out and leisure increased substantially among the younger generation (15-24 years old), resulting in a +65.8% increase in total expenditure. In contrast, the increase was limited to +31.3% for the middle-aged group (25-59 years old) and even smaller at +17.6% for the older generation (60-74 years old), both falling below the growth rate of the younger generation.
- 3) The rate of consumption spending within prefectures decreased as economic activity resumed post-COVID-19, while the rate of spending across prefectural borders increased.
- 4) Analysis of the "Visitor Survey" indicates that after the COVID-19 pandemic subsided, overnight visitors reduced spending in all categories except "Hotels" compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels, with a decrease of 8.3%. Day-trip visitors also reduced spending in all categories, with an even larger decrease of 33.6%. Visitor consumption behavior differs significantly from that of residents.
- 5) By age group, total expenditure decreased across all age brackets. For overnight stays, the decrease was -7.6% for the young, -11.9% for the middle-aged, and -6.8% for the elderly. For day trips, the decreases were -40.5%, -42.0%, and -0.3%, respectively. Notably, the middle-aged group showed the largest decrease.
- 6) Finally, focusing on visitors to Kyoto prefecture and examining their spending patterns reveals that business visitors to Kyoto prefecture increased spending for overnight stays but decreased for day trips. Regarding private spending, however, both overnight and day trip spending in Kyoto prefecture decreased compared to pre-COVID-19 pandemic levels.

Overall, service consumption expenditure by residents within the Kansai region has recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic, but expenditure by visitors to Kansai has decreased compared to the COVID-19 pandemic. Private visits to Kyoto prefecture, in particular, have declined. This is likely due to a decrease in domestic tourists, stemming from overtourism caused by the rapid increase

in inbound tourists, coupled with the impact of soaring accommodation costs in Kyoto prefecture. This confirms, that the phenomenon noted by Inada and Nomura (2025) is occurring in Kyoto prefecture.

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