Toward a timely reading of "the signs of change" in tourism

The Number of Foreign Visitors and Visit Ratio by Prefecture

Advance estimation of monthly indexes: July report

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Main points

Review of data published by JNTO in August

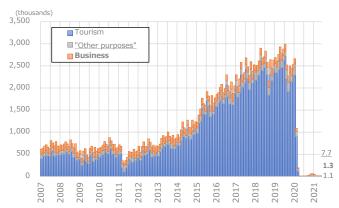
- According to JNTO estimates (Figure 1 and Table 1), in July the total number of foreign visitors in Japan was 51,100, marking a significant MoM increase (9,300 in June). While the number surpassed the 50,000 threshold for the first time in seven months due to the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, a comparison with July 2019 shows a -98.3% decline.
- ▶ The top five foreign visitors by nationality were: USA (6,100), China (3,900), UK (3,400), France (2,500), and Germany (2,200). The increase in the number of visitors from Western countries in noteworthy.
- According to JNTO, the total number of foreign visitors in May was 10,035 (provisional figure). Relative to the pre-corona-pandemic May 2019, the number declined by -99.6%. By travel purpose, the numbers are as follows (percentage change is relative to May 2019): tourism, 1,057 (-100.0%), business, 1,323 (-99.2%), and other purposes, 7,655 (-95.2%) (Figure 2 and Table 3).
- ▶ The top five foreign visitors by nationality and travel purpose in May are listed below. Tourism: USA (287), China (92), Spain (54), Germany (44), Korea (43). Business: China (222), Korea (122), USA (111), France (78), Germany (69). Other purposes: China (1,509), Korea (785), Philippines (581), USA (560), India (409).
- ▶ The number of visitors is expected to continue to increase in August due to the Tokyo Paralympic Games (held between Aug 24 and Sep 5). However, a new decline is to be expected once the Games are over and the cross-border travel restrictions are reinstated.
- The vaccination rollout situation around the world (as of Aug 17) is the following: Spain (75.0%), UK (69.8%), France (69.0%), etc. (Figure 3). On the other hand, the vaccination rate in Israel (67.7%) and the USA (59.5%) seems to have reached a plateau. In some European countries such as Spain, the number of tourists has partially recovered. However, the COVID-19 resurgence linked to the Delta variant makes a full recovery highly uncertain.
- ▶ While it still lags behind that of the Western countries, Japan's vaccination rollout has accelerated and reached 50.6%. As the vaccination moves forward, it is expected that the demand for domestic travel will increase. However, this process is likely to be slow due to the recent resurgence of the number of COVID-19 cases (the fifth wave) linked to the spread of the Delta variant.

Figure 1 Number of foreign visitors



Source: based on data published by the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO). Note: the numbers are final for up until 2020, provisional for Jan-May 2021, and estimated for Jun-Jul 2021.

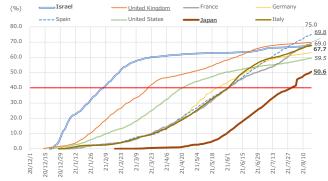
Figure 2 Number of foreign visitors by travel purpose



Source: JNTO

Note: the number of "tourists" is obtained by deducting the number of "business travelers" from the total number of "short-term visitors" and it also includes those who are visiting relatives or friends. "Other purposes" refers to those other than tourism and business, including studying, training, as well as diplomatic and official ones.

Figure 3 Vaccination rollout situation



Source: based on "Our World In Data" (as of Aug 17)

Note: shows the percentage of people who have received at least one vaccine dose

*Please note that the contents of this report have been partially changed starting with Nov 2020 due to the fact that the statistical survey used so far, the *Foreign Visitors Survey* (Japan Tourism Agency), is not currently being conducted.

Topics 1

•Kansai's international trade in goods and services in July and service industry trends in June

- ▶ In July, Kansai's total exports rose by +25.0% YoY, increasing for the fifth consecutive month (+38.7% YoY in June) (Figure 4). By commodity, due to an increased demand for smartphones, the exports of semiconductors and other electronic components logged a new record monthly high. In addition, the exports of construction and mining equipment to the US and EU were strong, given the economic recovery in these regions. Total imports in July expanded by +17.3% YoY, marking the sixth successive month of positive growth (+20.7% in June). As a result, Kansai's trade balance stood at JPY 271.2 billion, marking the 18th consecutive month of surplus (+82.0% YoY). The total trade amount (imports plus exports) expanded by +21.4% YoY, marking the seventh straight month of positive growth (+30.1% YoY in June).
- ▶ As shown in Figure 5, Kansai's China-bound exports increased by +17.0% YoY in July, marking the 14th straight month in positive territory (+22.0% YoY in June). Exports of semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing equipment made a positive contribution. Imports from China strenghtened by +11.9% YoY, marking the second successive month of expansion (+12.7% YoY in June). Imports of telecommunication equipment and steel contributed positively.
- ▶ The number of international arrivals at Kansai International Airport (KIX) in July totaled 2,776. Despite increasing from the previous month (2,361) due to the Tokyo Olympic Games participants, the number continues to be low, 99.6% less by comparison with the pre-pandemic July 2019 (Figure 6). The number of Japanese departures was 2,998, increasing from the previous month (2,518), but relative to July 2019, the decline was 99.1%. During the same month, the numbers of international passengers at Haneda and Narita airports were 23,569 and 31,820, respectively. As a result of the Olympic Games, the numbers improved significantly from the previous month (Haneda: 3,890, Narita: 10,139).
- In June the services sector saw some improvements due to a lower number of new infections. The Index of Tertiary Industry Activity (seasonally adjusted: 2015 average=100), which reflects the economic activity within the services sector, grew by 2.3% MoM to 97.2 marking the first increase in three months (Figure 7). Similarly, the index of face-to-face services* logged the first expansion in three months, growing by 5.2% MoM to 79.2, given the fact that the third state of emergency was lifted on Jun 20. During the Apr-Jun quarter the tertiary industry and face-to-face services decreased by -0.6% QoQ and -1.3% QoQ, respectively. In both cases, the decline continued for two quarters straight.
- Among the Tertiary Industry Activity Indices, the tourism-re-lated index** (2015 average=100) was 67.3, increasing by 7.0% MoM for the first time in three months (-7.6% MoM in May) (Figure 7). Following the lifting of the state of emergency, sectors such as the leisure and lodging industries, which declined by the large holidays in May, saw improvements. As a result, during Apr-Jun the index increased by 0.2% QoQ for the first time in two quarters.
- *Face-to-face services include transportation, lodging, restaurants, food services, living-support and personal services, and the leisure industry.
- **Tourism-related indices are weighted averages of each of the tertiary industry activity indices corresponding to the classification of the Tourism Agency's Travel and Tourism Satellite Account: railroad passenger trans-portation, road passenger transportation, water passenger transportation, air passenger transportation, passenger transportation, other rental ser-vices, car rental, lodging, restaurants, food services, travel, movie thea-ters, theaters and entertainment companies.

Figure 4 Evolution of Kansai's foreign trade

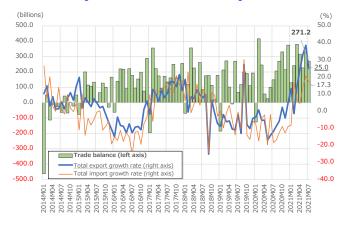
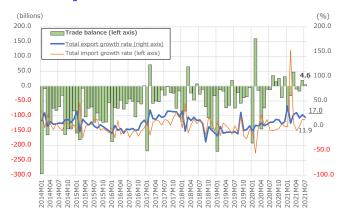
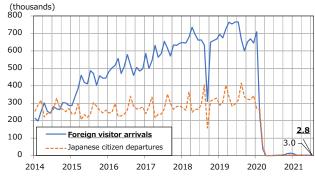


Figure 5 Evolution of Kansai's trade with China



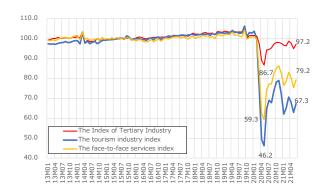
Source: based on Osaka Customs Preliminary Data for Kansai Area.

Figure 6 Evolution of the number of foreign visitor arrivals at KIX



Source: based on Immigration Control statistics. The numbers for July are preliminary figures.

Figure 7 Tourism-related face-to-face services in the tertiary industry: 2015 average=100



Source: based on "Indices of Tertiary Industry Activity" (METI)

Topics 2

•Total number of overnight guests in May in the Greater Kansai area

- ▶ In May, the total number of overnight guests in the Greater Kansai area was 3.0564 million. Relative to pre-pandemic May 2019, the decline rate was -72.2%. The decline accelerated from the previous month (-66.4%) due to the fact that a third state of emergency was declared in Kyoto, Osaka, and Hyogo prefectures during Apr 25 and Jun 20.
- ▶ Therein, the total number of Japanese overnight guests was 3.0157 million. Relative to May 2019, the decline rate was -62.6%, accelerating from the previous month (-51.3%, see Table 1 and Figure 8). The largest number of Japanese guests was in Osaka Prefecture (832.4 thousand), followed by Kyoto (504.4 thousand), Hyogo (460.3 thousand), Mie (318.2 thousand), Wakayama (211.3 thousand), Shiga (185.1 thousand), Tottori (163.8 thousand), Fukui (148.1 thousand), Tokushima (100.2 thousand), and Nara (92.0 thousand).
- thousand. Relative to the same period of 2019, the decline rate was -98.6%, unchanged from the previous month (Table 1 and Figure 9). The largest number of foreign guests was in Osaka Prefecture (22.0 thousand), followed by Shiga (6.2 thousand), Hyogo (4.3 thousand), Kyoto (3.8 thousand), Tottori (1.5 thousand), Fukui (0.8 thousand), Wakayama (0.8 thousand), Mie (0.7 thousand), Tokushima (0.6 thousand), and Nara (0.3 thousand).
- ▶In May the total number of within-prefecture guests in the Greater Kansai area was 911.8 thousand (-37.1% relative to May 2019), while the total number of other-prefecture guests was 2.0158 million (-77.7% relative to May 2019) (Figure 10). The decline rates accelerated from the previous month (-28.5% and -71.6%, respectively) due to the third state of emergency. Of the total, the share of within-prefecture guests was 29.8%, while the percentage of other-prefecture guests was 66.0%.
- Considering that the state of emergency continued until Jun 20 in Kyoto, Osaka, and Hyogo prefectures, the total number of overnight guests in June is expected to remain low.

Figure 8 Evolution of the total number of Japanese overnight guests by prefecture

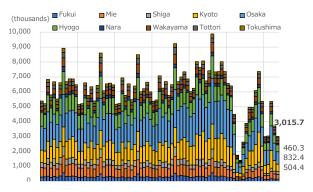


Figure 9 Evolution of the total number of foreign overnight guests by prefecture

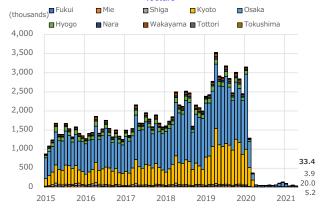
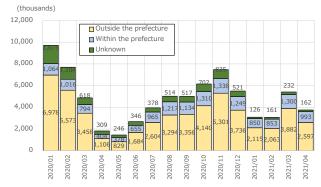


Figure 10 Evolution of the total number of overnight guests by residence



Note: The number of other-prefecture guests includes guests of foreign nationality.

Table 1 Evolution of the total number of overnight guests in Kansai

Table 1 Evolution of the total number of evernight guests in runsul										
Apri. 2021	Total			Japan	ese overnight	guests	Foreign overnight guests			
	Total number of	Growth rate:	Growth rate:	Total number of	Growth rate:	Growth rate:	Total number of	Growth rate:	Growth rate:	
	overnight guests	Relative to 2020	Relative to 2019	overnight guests	Relative to 2020	Relative to 2019	overnight guests	Relative to 2020	Relative to 2019	
	(thousands)	(%)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(%)	(thousands)	(%)	(%)	
Fukui	154.3	67.8	-52.0	153.7	69.6	-50.4	0.6	-54.1	-94.6	
Mie	349.2	140.9	-53.4	348.8	142.8	-50.8	0.4	-67.4	-99.0	
Shiga	183.6	97.6	-61.2	182.6	99.2	-56.5	1.0	-23.4	-98.2	
Kyoto	718.7	144.3	-76.6	713.5	153.9	-56.2	5.2	-60.7	-99.6	
Osaka	1,185.0	76.3	-71.3	1,165.0	84.9	-52.4	20.0	-52.6	-98.8	
Hyogo	562.2	111.2	-54.1	558.3	111.2	-49.0	3.9	106.3	-97.0	
Nara	107.7	153.5	-60.3	107.2	158.6	-47.7	0.5	-52.0	-99.3	
Wakayama	222.5	147.0	-52.4	221.7	149.4	-42.3	0.8	-29.7	-99.0	
Tottori	152.6	92.4	-35.1	151.9	94.1	-30.8	0.7	-35.6	-95.7	
Tokushima	117.0	158.5	-48.5	116.7	160.1	-45.5	0.3	-20.5	-97.7	
Kansai (6 pref.)	2,979.6	104.4	-69.1	2,948.2	111.0	-52.3	31.4	-48.3	-99.1	
Kansai (8 pref.)	3,752.7	106.3	-66.4	3,719.3	112.0	-51.3	33.4	-48.4	-99.1	
Japan	22,444.5	95.1	-55.7	22,219,8	110.4	-43.7	224.7	-9.3	-98.0	

Source: based on Overnight Travel Statistics Survey by Japan Tourism Agency (figures 8~10 and Table 1)

Table 2 Foreign visitors in July 2021 (JNTO estimates) (comparison with 2019)

abio 2 i oroigii viole	To III daily	Total	10 000	Total					
Country/Area	2019	2021	Growth	2019	2021	Growth			
	Jul	Jul	rate(%)	Jan-Jul	Jan-Jul	rate(%)			
Grand Total	2,991,189	51,100	-98.3	19,624,803	147,400	-99.2			
Major countries total	2,311,472	29,200	-98.7	14,479,502	99,400	-99.3			
(excl. S.Korea)	2,311,472	29,200	-90.7	14,475,302	33,400	-99.3			
South Korea	561,675	1,800	-99.7	4,424,333	10,000	-99.8			
China	1,050,420	3,900	-99.6	5,582,885	26,900	-99.5			
Taiwan	459,216	600	-99.9	2,940,065	3,200	-99.9			
Hong Kong	216,810	300	-99.9	1,314,699	700	-99.9			
Thailand	73,202	200	-99.7	756,797	1,600	-99.8			
Singapore	21,716	200	-99.1	235,799	500	-99.8			
Malaysia	22,957	200	-99.1	260,886	1,000	-99.6			
Indonesia	25,215	400	-98.4	241,088	2,800	-98.8			
Philippines	37,771	500	-98.7	332,891	3,200	-99.0			
Vietnam	40,762	400	-99.0	294,009	22,000	-92.5			
India	13,222	400	-97.0	106,162	3,800	-96.4			
Australia	34,873	1,600	-95.4	361,779	2,100	-99.4			
U.S.A.	156,865	6,100	-96.1	1,031,989	11,000	-98.9			
Canada	29,285	1,500	-94.9	213,054	2,000	-99.1			
Mexico	8,661	500	-94.2	40,285	800	-98.0			
United Kingdom	28,928	3,400	-88.2	214,626	4,600	-97.9			
France	34,634	2,500	-92.8	194,944	3,800	-98.1			
Germany	18,593	2,200	-88.2	137,072	3,200	-97.7			
Italy	13,566	1,700	-87.5	88,334	2,200	-97.5			
Russia	9,005	1,200	-86.7	64,945	2,000	-96.9			
Spain	15,771	1,400	-91.1	67,193	2,000	-97.0			
Middle East	6,813	1,000	-85.3	52,883	1,500	-97.2			
Others	111,229	19,100	-82.8	668,085	36,500	-94.5			

Table 3 The number of foreign visitors by purpose of visit in May 2021 (JNTO provisional figures) (comparison with 2019)

	Total			Tourism			Business			Others		
Country/Region	2019	2021	Growth	2019	2021	Growth	2019	2021	Growth	2019	2021	Growth
	May	May	Rate(%)	May	May	Rate(%)	May	May	Rate(%)	May	May	Rate(%)
Total	2,773,091	10,035	-99.6	2,455,865	1,057	-100.0	157,585	1,323	-99.2	159,641	7,655	-95.2
Korea	603,394	950	-99.8	552,260	43	-100.0	29,554	122	-99.6	21,580	785	-96.4
China	756,365	1,823	-99.8	668,757	92	-100.0	32,172	222	-99.3	55,436	1,509	-97.3
Taiwan	426,537	327	-99.9	407,072	29	-100.0	10,996	32	-99.7	8,469	266	-96.9
Hong Kong	189,007	65	-100.0	184,374	9	-100.0	3,388	19	-99.4	1,245	37	-97.0
Thailand	107,857	235	-99.8	101,260	25	-100.0	3,604	35	-99.0	2,993	175	-94.2
Singapore	37,650	37	-99.9	33,775	8	-100.0	3,354	7	-99.8	521	22	-95.8
Malaysia	42,629	146	-99.7	39,431	3	-100.0	2,137	21	-99.0	1,061	122	-88.5
Indonesia	30,107	305	-99.0	25,015	24	-99.9	1,812	25	-98.6	3,280	256	-92.2
Philippines	59,578	624	-99.0	50,888	32	-99.9	2,864	11	-99.6	5,826	581	-90.0
Vietnam	39,900	425	-98.9	13,809	10	-99.9	3,228	11	-99.7	22,863	404	-98.2
India	19,914	459	-97.7	9,983	19	-99.8	5,308	31	-99.4	4,623	409	-91.2
Australia	46,223	85	-99.8	41,613	16	-100.0	3,308	19	-99.4	1,302	50	-96.2
US	156,962	958	-99.4	129,959	287	-99.8	19,722	111	-99.4	7,281	560	-92.3
Canada	35,335	63	-99.8	31,948	19	-99.9	2,129	9	-99.6	1,258	35	-97.2
Mexico	5,482	37	-99.3	4,836	10	-99.8	414	12	-97.1	232	15	-93.5
UK	31,642	193	-99.4	24,628	40	-99.8	5,140	57	-98.9	1,874	96	-94.9
France	30,863	209	-99.3	24,792	22	-99.9	3,907	78	-98.0	2,164	109	-95.0
Germany	21,552	217	-99.0	15,060	44	-99.7	5,340	69	-98.7	1,152	104	-91.0
Italy	12,463	94	-99.2	9,728	11	-99.9	2,143	34	-98.4	592	49	-91.7
Russia	9,691	160	-98.3	7,330	24	-99.7	1,638	19	-98.8	723	117	-83.8
Spain	9,971	158	-98.4	8,580	54	-99.4	913	23	-97.5	478	81	-83.1
Middle East	5,679	85	-98.5	4,167	5	-99.9	1,081	10	-99.1	431	70	-83.8
Others	94,290	2,380	-100.0	66,600	231	-100.0	13,433	346	-100.0	14,257	1,803	-99.9

Source: based on data published by the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO) on Aug 18, 2021 Note: see Figure 2 note for details regarding definitions of travel purposes.