

# Trends Amongst Japanese Travelers During the COVID-19 Epidemic (Part 21)

Produced from Results of JTBF Travelers Survey

September 12, 2022

Japan Travel Bureau Foundation  
Tourism Culture Vitalization Dept.,  
Tourism Research Dept.

# Survey Results

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# Survey Summary

Survey title: JTBF Travel Status Survey 2022 [Overall Survey]

Survey target: Men and women aged 16 to 79 nationwide (selected from survey company panels)

Survey method: Online survey

Survey items: Status of travel every three months, future travel plans and intents, impacts of COVID-19 on daily life, etc.

■ First Quarter Survey (April 2022) Period covered by survey: January to March 2022 Survey period: April 25 to May 9, 2022

Age (years)	Male								Female								Total
	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Subtotal	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Subtotal	
Respondents (Individuals)	104	1,019	1,365	1,915	1,731	1,451	1,766	9,351	108	1,124	1,628	2,154	1,940	1,842	1,853	10,649	20,000
Composition Ratio (%)	0.5	5.1	6.8	9.6	8.7	7.3	8.8	46.8	0.5	5.6	8.1	10.8	9.7	9.2	9.3	53.2	100.0

■ Second Quarter Survey (July 2022) Period covered by survey: April to June 2022 Survey period: July 1 to July 7, 2022

Age (years)	Male								Female								Total
	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Subtotal	16-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Subtotal	
Respondents (Individuals)	151	1,146	1,411	2,025	1,802	1,627	1,634	9,796	107	1,104	1,476	2,020	1,895	1,657	1,945	10,204	20,000
Composition Ratio (%)	0.8	5.7	7.1	10.1	9.0	8.1	8.2	49.0	0.5	5.5	7.4	10.1	9.5	8.3	9.7	51.0	100.0

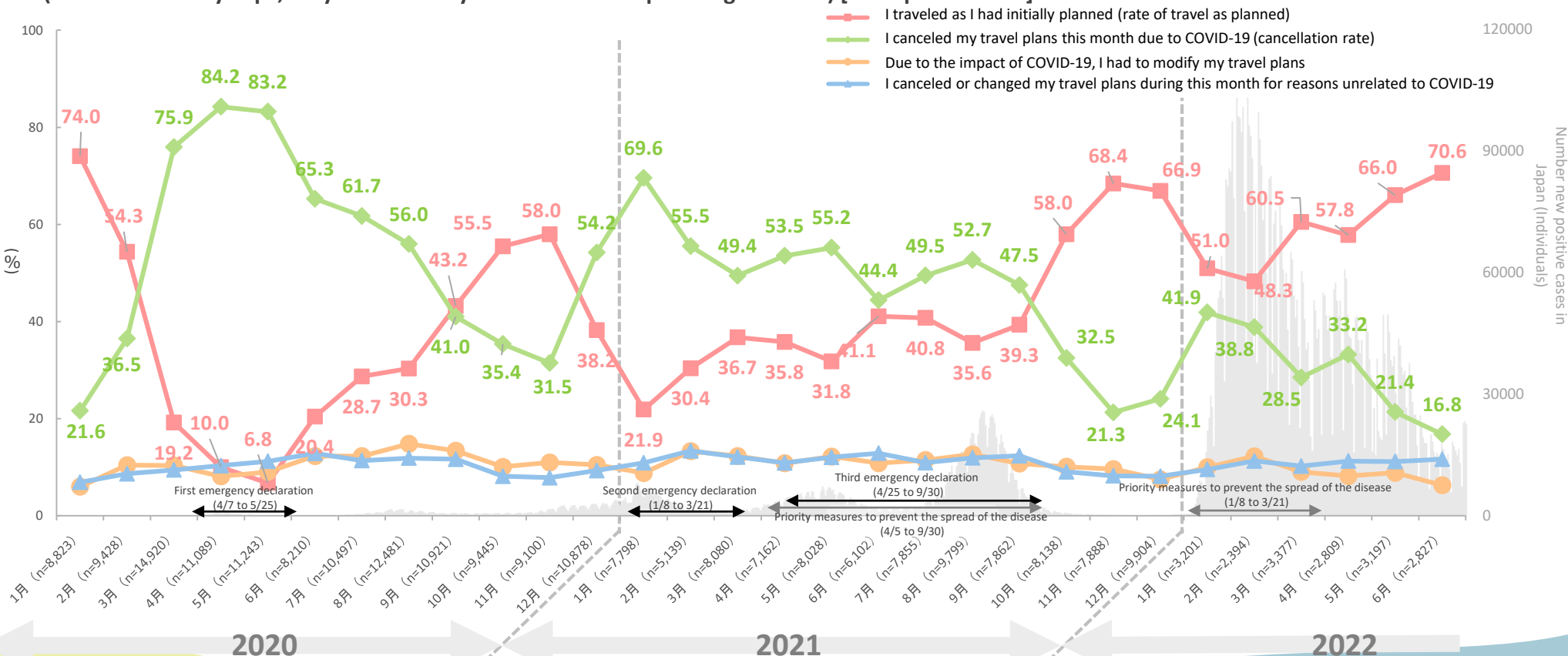
※2020年度の標本については（その10）、2021年度の標本については（その16）を参照

## The impact of infections on domestic travel: **gradually weakening**

- The travel cancellation rate has repeatedly increased and decreased based on the number of COVID-19 infections. In the 6th wave (January to June 2022) as well, the cancellation rate increased, but despite the fact that the number of infections was higher compared to past periods of increased infection, the cancellation rate was lower.
- Vaccination and easing of restrictions on behavior proceeded along with the progress of COVID-19, the mountain shape of the travel cancellation rate gradually became lower, and the impact of infections on implementing travel has weakened bit by bit.

### Q. Did you cancel or postpone any domestic sightseeing or recreational travel due to COVID-19?

(Includes one-day trips; only answered by those who were planning to travel) [Multiple answers]



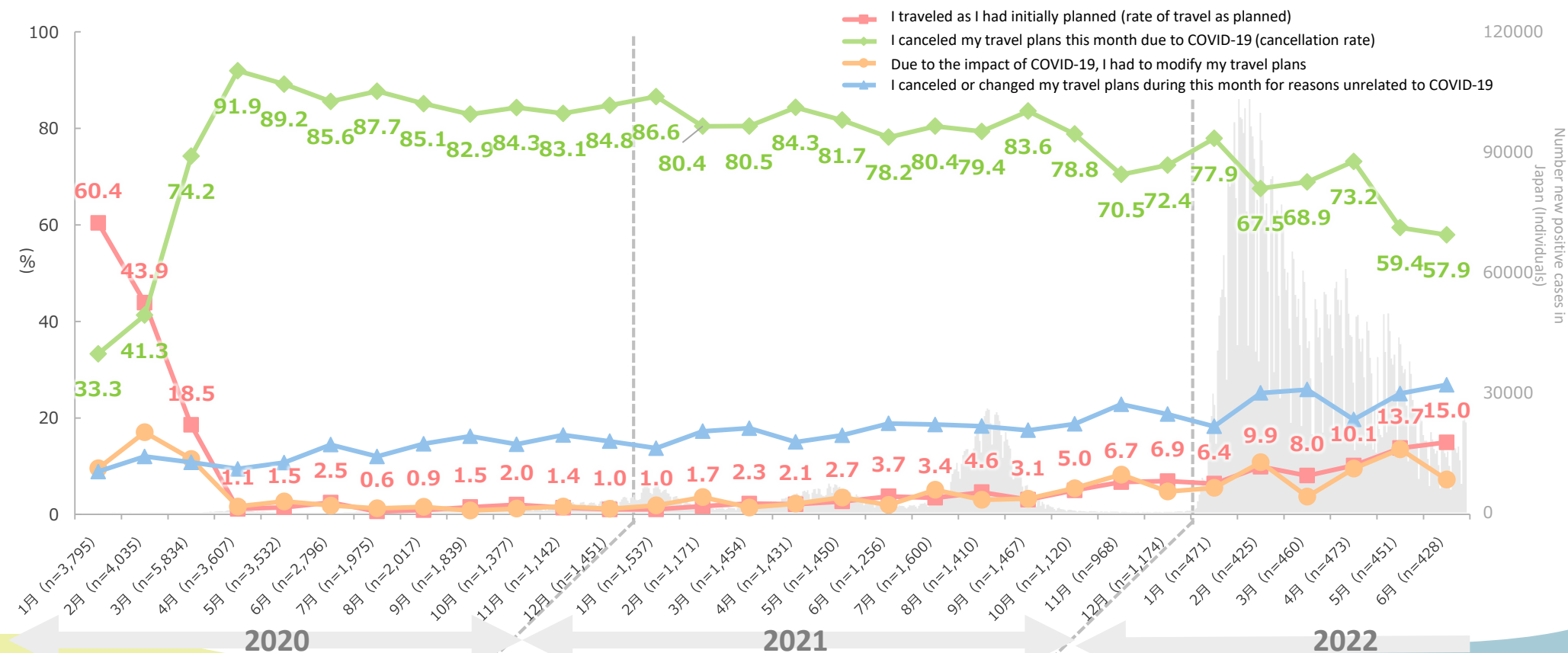
\*The periods of the emergency declarations and the priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease: from "Responses based on the Basic Response Policies" on the COVID-19 Information and Resources website published by Office for COVID-19 and Other Emerging Infectious Disease Control, Cabinet Secretariat \*Number new positive cases in Japan (Individuals): Based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## Going on overseas travel as planned: **increased slightly**

- The overseas travel cancellation rate due to the impact of COVID-19 peaked in April 2020 and is decreasing. The most recent (May to June 2022) cancellation rate has decreased much more than previously.
- From January to June 2022 the number of infections in Japan increased while on the other hand the rate of travel as planned increased slightly as a consequence of the rise in the global vaccination rate and the impact of the easing of entry restrictions in each country.

### Q. Did you cancel or postpone any overseas sightseeing or recreational travel due to COVID-19?

(Includes one-day trips; only answered by those who were planning to travel) [Multiple answers]



\*Number new positive cases in Japan (Individuals): Based on data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

# Reasons for Cancellation of Domestic Travel: "avoiding risk of infection" the most common reason but decreasing

- Amongst reasons for canceling domestic travel, as previously, the percentage of respondents who answered "Avoiding risk of infection to self" was highest. In 2020 and 2021 that figure remained largely unchanged, but from January 2022 onwards it has been decreasing and it reached its lowest value in June 2022.
- "Requests for self-restraint" scored high values under the 2020 and 2021 emergency declarations, but under priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease in 2022 it was relatively low compared to the times when emergency declarations were issued in the past.

**Q. Please select the reasons that influenced your decision to cancel your domestic travel. (Only for those who canceled due to COVID-19) [Multiple answers]** (%)

		Avoiding risk of infection to self	Avoiding risk of infection to companions	Avoiding risk of infection to other people (travelers, staff, etc.) during trip	To avoid being criticized by others	Advice from family, friends, etc.	Travel companion's intent	Government's request to refrain from unnecessary activities	Cancellation of an event, etc. that was the purpose of the trip	The Go To Travel Campaign was suspended	Economic factors due to COVID-19	Restrictions on acceptance at travel destination	Catch the coronavirus/ Close contact to someone with COVID-19	Grew busy due to COVID-19	Cancellation of a tour, etc.	Destination travel restrictions	Other	
2020年	Under the first emergency declaration (4/7 to 5/25)	1月 (n=1,906)	80.5	49.4	40.6	17.6	16.7	12.1	18.0	10.2	-	6.1	7.2	-	6.1	6.7	6.9	0.7
	2月 (n=3,439)	80.1	53.2	44.8	16.4	16.4	12.0	21.2	12.8	-	3.5	6.3	-	4.2	5.6	4.5	0.8	
	3月 (n=11,329)	81.2	58.0	51.1	18.6	18.0	12.7	34.6	18.6	-	3.4	10.0	-	3.7	5.4	6.1	0.8	
	4月 (n=9,340)	79.7	53.6	46.3	23.6	16.8	11.2	44.4	17.0	-	3.5	14.2	-	3.6	6.7	10.1	0.7	
	5月 (n=9,355)	79.2	55.7	48.2	23.1	14.6	10.5	51.1	16.4	-	3.7	15.4	-	3.4	5.7	10.6	0.9	
	6月 (n=5,360)	75.6	48.6	42.8	20.7	14.1	10.2	36.5	18.6	-	4.4	15.0	-	4.0	8.1	11.8	1.1	
	7月 (n=6,478)	79.1	53.3	45.6	26.9	17.0	11.8	31.2	14.3	-	5.3	10.1	-	3.6	6.1	7.5	0.8	
	8月 (n=6,984)	78.3	55.9	49.1	27.3	17.4	10.9	29.1	11.3	-	5.4	7.8	-	2.9	4.0	5.6	1.0	
	9月 (n=4,478)	76.8	50.8	43.1	23.7	15.5	11.4	24.4	12.6	-	5.2	7.5	-	3.0	5.2	6.3	1.1	
	10月 (n=3,341)	81.8	54.8	41.7	18.8	12.0	10.0	20.1	8.2	-	4.0	4.9	-	3.6	4.0	4.6	1.8	
	Under the second emergency declaration (1/8 to 3/21)	11月 (n=2,862)	80.3	52.5	40.6	19.5	13.0	10.8	20.4	7.1	-	3.9	4.6	-	3.5	4.0	3.6	1.6
	12月 (n=5,897)	77.7	56.0	47.3	20.8	14.9	10.4	27.0	5.7	-	3.2	4.1	-	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.0	
2021年	Under priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease (4/5 to 9/30)	1月 (n=5,424)	77.0	53.3	45.7	21.2	13.2	10.1	37.7	6.5	16.8	3.4	5.4	-	2.3	4.3	3.1	0.6
	2月 (n=2,853)	79.0	50.2	40.3	21.3	12.0	9.1	35.3	8.9	11.7	4.1	6.3	-	2.7	4.0	3.6	0.6	
	3月 (n=3,995)	80.4	52.8	43.7	21.2	12.5	10.8	36.3	7.6	9.9	3.8	6.1	-	2.7	3.7	3.2	0.6	
	4月 (n=3,834)	77.6	51.1	42.4	20.1	13.3	10.1	39.5	9.5	7.9	4.3	7.5	-	2.8	4.2	4.2	1.0	
	5月 (n=4,431)	76.0	53.3	44.1	20.7	11.8	10.1	43.4	9.7	6.8	3.1	7.1	-	2.1	3.4	3.5	0.9	
	6月 (n=2,709)	75.0	46.0	39.1	17.5	11.4	10.0	35.9	9.4	6.6	4.0	7.9	-	2.8	4.6	4.4	1.1	
	7月 (n=3,885)	78.6	53.2	42.9	22.1	13.5	11.5	40.9	8.9	7.1	4.0	7.7	-	3.2	4.4	3.4	1.1	
	Under the third emergency declaration (4/25 to 9/30)	8月 (n=5,163)	77.2	56.5	46.8	22.4	13.6	12.0	45.3	7.8	5.4	3.7	7.6	-	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.1
	9月 (n=3,735)	74.3	51.7	42.7	21.4	11.9	11.6	44.1	9.0	6.0	3.5	7.5	-	2.6	4.3	2.8	1.3	
	10月 (n=2,645)	78.0	50.7	37.3	19.7	14.2	12.9	23.7	9.3	7.8	4.9	6.0	-	4.2	4.8	3.3	0.6	
	11月 (n=1,678)	79.6	48.7	36.8	17.6	13.1	11.7	19.8	8.2	7.7	5.1	5.9	-	3.9	4.8	3.7	0.9	
	12月 (n=2,385)	81.6	53.7	41.1	19.2	13.2	13.8	16.5	5.2	6.3	4.2	3.9	-	3.4	2.7	2.6	0.8	
2022年	Under priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease (1/9 to 3/21)	1月 (n=1,340)	76.3	47.2	37.0	18.2	13.1	12.3	29.0	7.7	8.4	4.7	5.7	2.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	1.1
	2月 (n=930)	73.9	44.6	32.4	17.6	12.0	12.3	27.8	8.3	8.3	4.1	5.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	2.8	1.3	
	3月 (n=962)	77.7	50.0	33.8	16.8	12.8	12.5	24.5	6.5	6.8	3.6	5.0	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.4	1.9	
	4月 (n=933)	71.6	45.1	31.0	15.4	14.6	13.7	17.0	6.9	8.1	5.8	5.9	4.6	5.8	5.7	2.6	1.7	
	5月 (n=683)	70.4	44.1	31.6	15.4	12.7	13.0	15.7	7.0	6.4	5.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	
	6月 (n=475)	69.3	38.9	26.5	14.1	11.2	10.9	10.9	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.5	4.6	4.6	2.5	1.7	

## Cancellation of overseas travel: the same trends as for domestic travel

- As with domestic travel, "Avoiding risk of infection to self" was the most common reason for canceling overseas travel in all months.
- Regarding "requests for self-restraint" too, as with domestic travel, the impact on travel was smaller when implementing priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease compared to when the emergency declarations were issued.

### Q. Please select the reasons that influenced your decision to cancel your overseas travel. (Only for those who canceled due to COVID-19) [Multiple answers]

		Avoiding risk of infection to self	Avoiding risk of infection to companions	Avoiding risk of infection to other people (travelers, staff, etc.) during trip	Avoiding risk of infection to other people (travelers, staff, etc.) during trip	Government's request to refrain from unnecessary activities	Cancellation of a tour, etc.	Advice from family, friends, etc.	To avoid being criticized by others	Restrictions on acceptance at travel destination	Restrictions on acceptance at travel destination	Cancellation of an event, etc. that was the purpose of the trip	Travel companion's intent	Destination travel restrictions	Grew busy due to COVID-19	Catch the coronavirus/ Close contact to someone with COVID-19	Economic factors due to COVID-19	Other (%)
2020年	Under the first emergency declaration (4/7 to 5/25)	1月(n=1,263)	75.9	45.5	39.7	15.7	8.9	18.2	14.9	7.4	13.3	11.8	8.9	7.3	-	8.6	0.7	
		2月(n=1,666)	80.9	52.7	43.5	18.1	6.8	17.9	15.2	8.8	11.5	11.6	7.0	4.8	-	5.0	1.1	
		3月(n=4,331)	82.1	58.0	47.8	27.8	8.2	20.0	18.0	14.9	14.5	13.2	11.5	4.6	-	4.3	0.9	
		4月(n=3,316)	78.7	49.4	40.2	30.9	9.3	15.6	19.1	16.8	13.4	10.3	13.8	2.9	-	3.1	0.5	
		5月(n=3,149)	78.3	51.1	41.4	34.0	8.7	14.4	18.3	18.9	12.5	9.7	16.3	2.9	-	3.1	0.5	
		6月(n=2,393)	77.0	44.6	36.6	26.9	10.5	13.5	16.3	19.6	13.4	8.7	18.3	2.7	-	3.5	0.7	
		7月(n=1,732)	74.1	42.9	34.2	22.4	9.5	12.9	17.5	24.2	7.6	7.6	19.7	2.2	-	2.9	0.5	
		8月(n=1,717)	74.1	44.8	34.9	22.1	6.9	11.8	17.6	23.7	7.2	6.9	19.7	2.1	-	3.0	0.8	
		9月(n=1,525)	73.8	42.0	31.1	20.1	8.8	10.7	16.1	23.3	6.8	6.6	19.9	1.8	-	2.6	1.2	
		10月(n=1,161)	77.6	43.2	32.5	15.8	7.5	10.6	12.5	16.3	5.9	7.8	10.3	3.0	-	2.8	0.9	
		Under the second emergency declaration (1/8 to 3/21)	11月(n=949)	76.7	39.3	29.8	14.0	6.4	9.8	11.4	14.4	4.8	5.8	10.9	2.3	-	3.0	1.2
		12月(n=1,230)	76.8	44.8	33.9	17.2	5.1	11.2	13.2	15.7	4.9	6.7	11.5	2.8	-	3.3	1.8	
2021	Under priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease (4/5 to 9/30)	1月(n=1,331)	79.8	47.4	35.2	22.9	6.1	11.7	15.7	10.5	6.2	8.9	8.5	3.8	-	4.3	1.0	
		2月(n=942)	78.8	41.8	31.4	19.6	5.1	10.0	14.1	11.6	8.0	7.0	8.6	3.6	-	4.5	0.6	
		3月(n=1,170)	79.6	46.6	34.4	22.6	5.6	11.7	15.5	11.6	7.7	8.5	9.1	3.3	-	3.8	0.4	
		4月(n=1,207)	77.1	43.8	33.4	25.7	5.7	12.7	16.5	12.7	6.8	8.2	10.4	4.1	-	4.6	0.4	
		5月(n=1,185)	75.9	45.2	34.2	26.8	5.2	11.0	16.0	12.9	6.6	7.4	10.5	3.3	-	4.1	0.7	
		6月(n=982)	75.9	40.9	31.8	23.7	6.2	10.1	14.5	13.5	6.5	7.8	9.8	3.7	-	4.4	0.9	
		7月(n=1,228)	77.6	47.0	34.7	26.0	6.4	14.9	17.9	13.7	8.0	10.2	9.8	3.2	-	3.8	0.8	
		Under the third emergency declaration (4/25 to 9/30)	8月(n=1,287)	77.7	49.6	37.9	28.5	5.4	14.0	18.3	13.5	7.7	9.1	8.7	3.3	-	3.7	0.8
		9月(n=1,119)	75.7	45.4	35.6	26.1	6.1	12.2	16.6	13.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	2.9	-	3.5	1.2	
		10月(n=883)	74.3	40.3	26.6	14.0	7.5	12.1	15.3	11.0	6.7	9.7	8.9	5.1	-	4.6	0.8	
		11月(n=682)	75.7	39.0	25.5	11.9	6.3	10.3	12.3	9.7	6.3	8.9	8.8	4.7	-	3.8	1.0	
		12月(n=850)	77.6	41.5	29.2	11.9	4.5	10.4	14.1	12.1	4.7	9.2	9.2	3.5	-	3.4	1.2	
2022年	Under priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease (1/9 to 3/21)	1月(N=367)	73.6	36.2	30.5	17.4	7.9	14.7	14.7	12.8	7.9	12.8	6.8	4.4	3.3	9.0	1.1	
		2月(N=287)	72.1	35.9	25.1	17.1	9.4	14.3	12.2	10.8	9.4	12.2	5.6	3.8	3.8	6.3	1.4	
		3月(N=317)	72.9	35.6	25.6	14.5	6.6	14.2	12.9	12.0	6.0	11.0	5.4	3.5	2.5	6.3	1.3	
		4月(n=346)	68.5	32.4	24.6	15.9	13.9	15.9	15.0	11.3	11.0	8.7	7.2	6.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	
		5月(n=268)	69.4	34.0	22.0	14.9	10.4	13.4	8.6	9.3	6.7	7.1	6.3	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	
		6月(n=248)	66.1	30.2	20.2	14.5	13.3	10.9	8.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	

\*1 Sorted using June 2022 as standard \*2 "◆" denotes that item was new to the FY 2022 survey

## "Plan to take an overnight trip in Japan" in 2022: higher than last year

- The percentage of respondents answering in 2022 that they "intend to travel" during the next three months is higher than in the same period in the previous year.
- "Currently plan to take an overnight trip in Japan" has been higher than the same period in the previous year at the time of all of the surveys from the January 2022 survey onwards. In particular in the most recent July 2022 survey, the rate for planning to take an overnight trip in Japan was the highest it has been since commencement of the survey. There were more infections in April under the sixth wave and July after entering the seventh wave compared to under the first to fifth waves, but due to the easing of restrictions on behavior and other factors, travel plans have been increasing.

### Q. Please tell us your sightseeing or recreational travel plans for the next three months. [Multiple answers] (%)

		Had no plans to travel anyway	Intend to travel (including reconsideration/cancellation)														
			I want to travel, but I haven't made plans yet. Regardless of the impacts of COVID-19, planned to delay or cancel some travel	Domestic Day Trips				Domestic Accommodation Travel				Overseas Travel					
				Already decided to cancel or delay	Considering cancellation or delay	Hesitant to make plans	Plan to go at present	Already decided to cancel or delay	Considering cancellation or delay	Hesitant to make plans	Plan to go at present	Already decided to cancel or delay	Considering cancellation or delay	Hesitant to make plans	Plan to go at present		
2020	May Survey	55.6	44.4	17.5	0.5	6.5	2.0	6.1	0.8	14.9	3.0	8.3	1.6	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.4
	July Survey	45.7	54.3	30.1	0.6	2.7	1.6	5.8	3.0	6.5	2.8	10.0	9.3	2.1	0.9	2.4	1.7
	October Survey	45.6	54.4	29.3	0.5	2.0	1.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	1.9	6.6	14.8	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.5
2021	January Survey	63.5	36.5	19.4	0.3	2.1	0.9	4.2	1.2	7.4	2.1	6.9	3.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.5
	May Survey	59.4	40.6	22.7	0.4	2.5	1.2	5.5	1.9	5.9	1.8	8.3	4.7	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.5
	July Survey	50.2	49.8	29.2	0.5	1.7	1.1	4.8	3.5	3.6	1.9	8.5	10.5	0.9	0.6	1.9	1.6
	October Survey	48.8	51.2	32.4	0.4	1.4	0.9	3.6	4.2	3.0	1.3	5.9	10.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.8
2022	January Survey	55.8	44.2	24.9	0.5	1.3	1.1	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.1	6.9	8.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.9
	April Survey	50.7	49.3	26.3	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.0	6.1	2.6	1.1	4.7	14.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.5
	July Survey	46.6	53.4	28.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.9	6.4	1.7	1.0	3.8	17.9	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.8

Increased by 5 points or more compared to the same period during previous year

Decreased by 5 points or more

\* May 2020 survey to January 2022 survey: n = 50,000, April and July 2022 surveys: n = 20,000

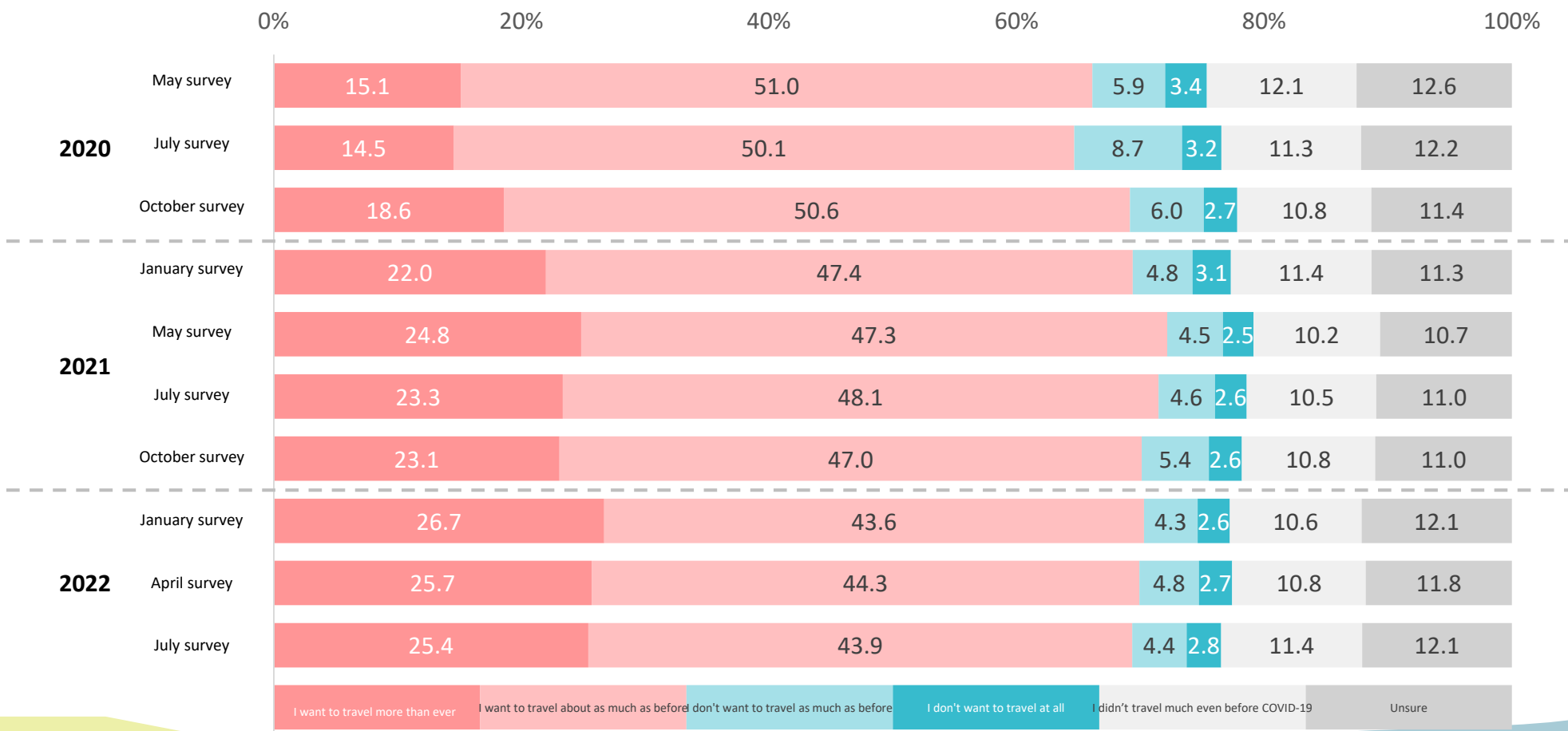
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# "I want to travel more than ever:" increasing since the beginning of COVID-19

- When asked about their travel intentions after COVID-19 is contained, the percentage of respondents who answered "I want to travel more than ever" has been trending at about the same level since the January 2022 survey. Compared to the beginning of COVID-19 (the May 2020 survey), this figure has increased by more than 10 percentage points.

## Q. Do you want to travel after COVID-19 is contained?



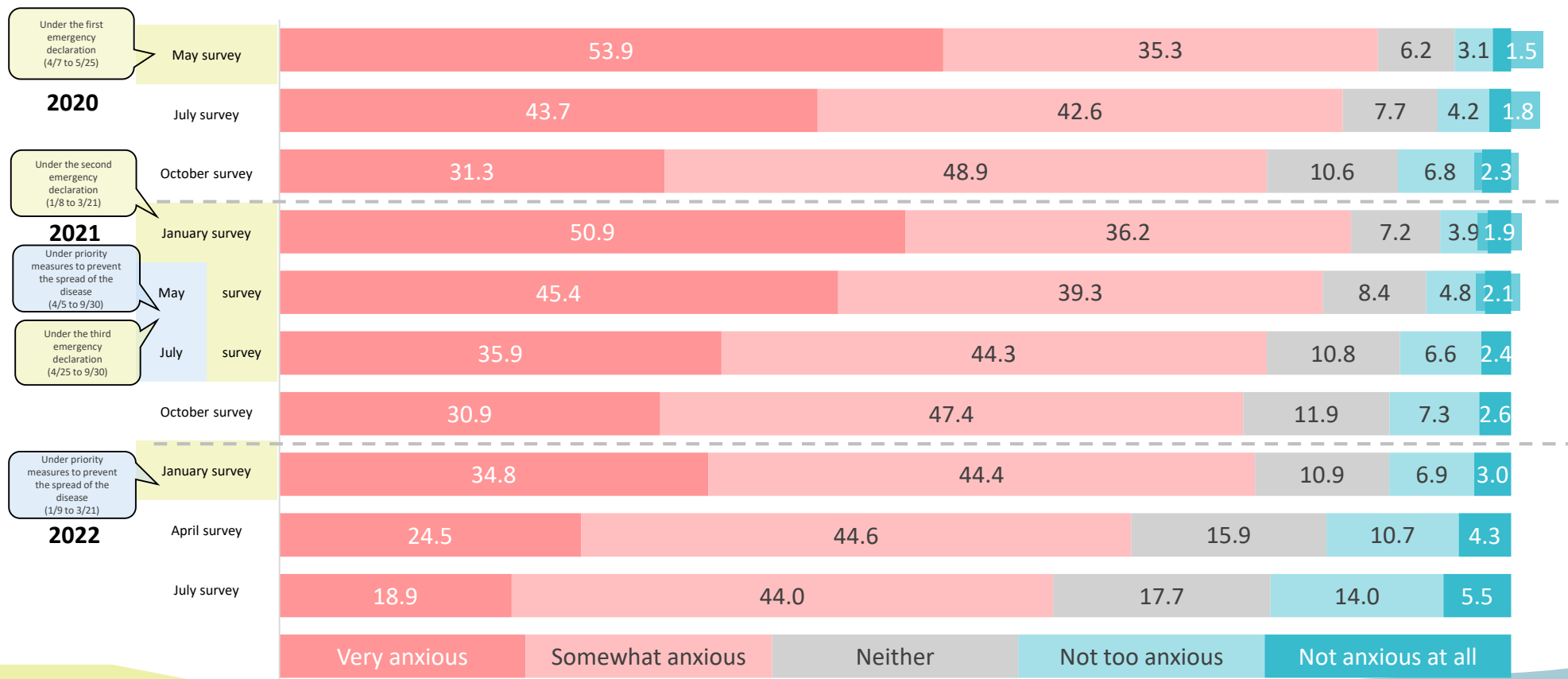
\* May 2020 survey to January 2022 survey: n = 50,000, April and July 2022 surveys: n = 20,000

## In July 2022 "Very anxious about COVID-19" reached its lowest figure since May 2020

- The percentage of respondents answering that they are "Very anxious" about the COVID-19 epidemic was at the lowest level since commencement of the survey in the most recent July 2022 survey.
- "Very anxious" repeatedly rose under the emergency declarations and the priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease and fell again after the lifting of the declarations and measures. Nonetheless, the size of the rise has gradually become smaller, so we can see that anxiety about COVID-19 is abating little by little.

### Q. Are you anxious about COVID-19?

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%



\* May 2020 survey to January 2022 survey: n = 50,000, April and July 2022 surveys: n = 20,000

# "Anxiety about self or family member becoming infected continues while on the other hand, anxiety in daily life is easing"

- When we asked the respondents about the details of their anxiety about COVID-19, in all of the survey periods "Self or family member becoming infected" was the highest area of concern, at about 90%. This is followed by "No end in sight/becoming prolonged."
- Anxiety about infection and becoming prolonged continued while on the other hand anxiety in daily life such as "Breakdown of healthcare systems," "Stagnation in Japanese economy," "Way of life is changing (refraining from going out, etc.)," and "Difficulty in obtaining necessary daily necessities" has greatly decreased when comparing the beginning of COVID-19 (the May 2020 survey) with most recently (the July 2022 survey).

## Q. What is making you anxious about COVID-19? (Only those who feel anxious) [Multiple answers]

		Self or family member becoming infected	Becoming prolonged and unsure when it will end	Economic downturn in Japan	Future changes in lifestyle, such as refraining from going out	Infecting other*	Collapse of medical system	Family financial difficulties due to reduced income or respondent or family members losing employment	Global economic downturn	Economic downturn in surrounding society	Vaccine concerns: efficacy, safety, timing, etc. ★	Impacts on own mental/physical condition ★	Concerns about family members who live elsewhere ★	Decline in tourism areas	Response from authorities	Uncertainty about when work and school will return to normal	The state of politics	Discrimination, prejudice, and slander against people with COVID-19 ★	Difficulty in obtaining daily necessities	Self and family isolated from society	Societal values transforming	Difference in opinion about COVID-19 ◆	Loss of hope towards life	Other
2020	May Survey (n=44,597)	92.6	71.2	56.0	47.0	-	55.0	37.8	40.5	37.2	-	-	-	26.7	30.0	28.9	26.5	-	32.7	8.0	14.2	-	7.7	1.1
	July Survey (n=43,169)	91.9	67.0	48.9	38.3	-	39.7	30.0	34.6	32.3	-	-	-	27.0	25.9	11.5	21.9	-	19.9	8.2	13.6	-	6.8	0.9
	October Survey (n=40,091)	93.1	61.5	43.6	31.7	-	33.0	27.5	29.7	27.9	-	-	-	21.7	19.9	7.7	16.0	-	13.6	10.2	13.8	-	7.4	0.8
2021	January Survey (n=43,503)	93.9	65.3	45.8	37.0	-	59.6	31.5	30.3	30.0	-	-	-	22.4	28.0	8.0	25.0	-	13.0	9.1	12.4	-	8.8	0.9
	May Survey (n=42,358)	92.7	62.5	40.7	37.1	32.3	50.3	27.4	22.3	24.7	33.3	18.6	26.3	24.2	25.1	19.6	25.1	25.6	8.7	11.7	11.4	-	7.9	0.6
	July Survey (n=40,086)	90.8	60.0	37.8	34.6	30.0	38.3	23.7	21.0	23.3	31.9	18.8	23.5	24.6	22.4	17.8	22.2	22.5	7.2	11.2	11.7	-	6.9	0.5
	October Survey (n=39,134)	91.5	57.3	36.1	32.9	31.8	41.3	23.6	21.0	22.2	24.3	19.6	23.0	21.2	18.9	18.5	17.6	22.2	8.6	11.7	11.4	-	7.3	0.5
2022	January Survey (n=39,613)	92.0	58.0	37.6	34.5	32.8	41.3	23.4	23.3	22.7	23.9	19.5	22.3	20.7	16.7	17.4	14.9	21.1	11.9	10.4	9.8	-	6.3	0.5
	April Survey (n=13,832)	90.1	56.8	37.1	28.0	26.3	25.6	22.5	22.5	21.2	20.9	16.7	18.4	17.5	13.6	16.0	12.8	13.8	11.4	11.0	10.1	9.9	5.5	0.6
	July Survey (n=12,564)	89.4	51.5	35.8	26.1	24.0	23.4	21.5	20.6	20.1	19.9	17.5	17.1	15.8	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.1	11.8	9.9	9.6	9.4	5.4	0.5

\*1 Sorted using the July 2022 survey as standard \*2 "★" denotes that item was new to the FY 2021 survey and "◆" denotes that item was new to the FY 2022 survey

# "Wear masks" becoming established and large decrease in refraining from going out as a measure to combat infection

- Among the measures being taken in daily life against COVID-19, "Wear masks when going out" has sometimes become established.
- Comparing the May 2020 survey and July 2022 survey, the implementation rate has decreased for all of the items. In particular "Avoid unnecessary outings," "Refrain from eating out" and "Refrain from travel/recreation" have greatly decreased by more than 30 percentage points. Compared to the beginning of COVID-19, the number of infections is greater currently, but refraining from going out has greatly decreased as a measure to combat infection such shown by these three items, and people's activities have gained momentum.

## Q. What measures are you taking in your daily life against COVID-19? [Multiple answers]

		Wear a mask when going out	Encourage use of and thoroughly use alcohol sanitizing sprays installed at places visited	Encouraging and thoroughly practicing hand washing and gargling.	Got the COVID19 vaccination ◆	Avoiding densely populated spaces	Carry alcohol sanitizer (spray, wipes, etc.)	Avoiding enclosed spaces with poor ventilation	Social distance	Refrain from travel/recreation	Try not to touch items that are touched by many people (door knobs, railings, etc.)	Ensure safety when eating and drinking (eat silently or alone, use masks while dining, small group meals, etc.)★	Refrain from going out needlessly	Avoid close contact settings that may lead to conversation	Try to get enough sleep, nutrition, and exercise.	Refrain from eating out	Using cashless payments (credit cards, electronic money, barcode payments, etc.)★	Check body temperature daily★	Refrain from talking or talking on a cell phone when others are around (e.g., in a train or elevator)	Refrain from using public transportation	Check information provided by the government and experts on measures to combat COVID-19	Refraining from seeing loved ones, family, or friends who do not live with me	Reduce the frequency of outings, even for daily needs such as grocery shopping	Refrain from going shopping for anything other than groceries and daily necessities	Use take-out or delivery instead of eating out	Download contact tracing applications such as COCOA★	Wash body as soon as I get home★	Take a PCR test or antigen test◆	Sanitize clothes, bags, cell phones, and other belongings as soon as I get home★	Refrain from going to parks	Other	Not doing anything in particular	(%)
2020	May Survey	93.9	82.0	65.9	-	71.6	54.2	62.3	55.9	65.4	47.7	-	72.1	46.7	40.3	64.3	-	22.1	-	37.0	43.3	38.6	43.2	41.2	22.0	-	-	-	-	26.5	0.4	1.5	
	July Survey	94.9	77.3	68.4	-	63.0	57.7	52.7	51.4	55.7	42.2	-	53.7	37.1	30.0	45.7	-	19.5	-	26.9	31.5	25.3	25.9	22.9	15.0	-	-	-	-	11.3	0.2	1.8	
	October Survey	96.0	76.0	71.3	-	62.3	60.1	51.2	50.7	48.9	40.0	-	45.8	37.3	28.1	40.3	-	20.0	-	24.0	24.9	23.4	19.9	17.5	12.6	-	-	-	-	7.7	0.2	1.7	
2021	January Survey	97.4	79.1	74.4	-	67.5	63.4	52.4	55.7	60.1	44.0	-	58.6	42.9	34.1	51.4	-	24.8	-	27.4	32.8	32.2	26.6	24.8	16.8	-	-	-	-	10.7	0.3	1.3	
	May Survey	96.5	75.8	75.6	-	67.4	57.1	52.8	55.6	60.8	43.9	41.6	56.8	43.6	31.2	52.1	35.7	32.3	25.8	34.1	27.5	33.9	25.4	24.7	19.1	14.2	9.6	-	9.8	11.6	0.2	1.7	
	July Survey	95.9	74.4	74.3	-	65.3	54.7	50.9	53.5	56.9	42.2	40.0	51.1	41.3	30.1	48.5	33.2	31.0	23.8	30.6	24.8	30.7	22.0	20.9	16.5	12.6	9.4	-	8.7	9.7	0.2	2.0	
	October Survey	95.9	74.7	75.4	-	66.7	56.4	52.6	54.8	56.1	43.2	42.2	52.3	43.0	30.5	49.7	33.0	32.4	24.5	31.7	24.6	30.9	23.3	22.2	17.7	12.0	9.8	-	9.3	10.2	0.2	2.0	
2022	January Survey	95.7	74.1	73.8	-	62.0	54.8	46.1	49.3	51.2	39.5	38.3	46.2	36.3	31.0	41.9	30.8	28.3	20.7	26.1	23.0	24.1	20.1	18.4	13.5	9.0	7.9	-	8.0	7.9	0.1	2.2	
	April Survey	94.8	70.2	70.1	56.7	57.3	53.7	45.1	45.1	40.9	35.8	35.1	37.8	34.2	28.9	35.0	27.1	25.0	19.0	21.5	16.7	19.1	16.5	14.9	10.9	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.8	5.8	0.2	2.4	
	July Survey	92.8	66.6	66.1	53.1	50.6	50.1	39.1	38.6	31.6	31.5	29.5	29.3	29.1	28.5	26.7	23.9	22.4	16.7	16.6	13.2	13.1	12.8	11.3	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.4	4.3	0.2	3.0	

\*1 May 2020 survey to January 2022 survey: n = 50,000, April and July, 2022 surveys: n = 20,000

\*2 Sorted using the July 2022 survey as standard \*3 ★ denotes that item was new to the FY 2021 survey and ◆ denotes that item was new to the FY 2022 survey

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Produced from Results of JTBF Travelers Survey

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