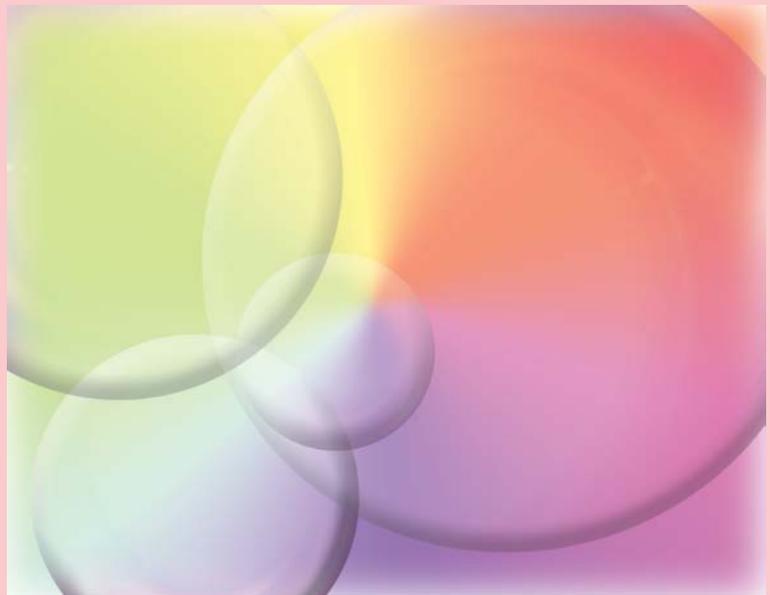


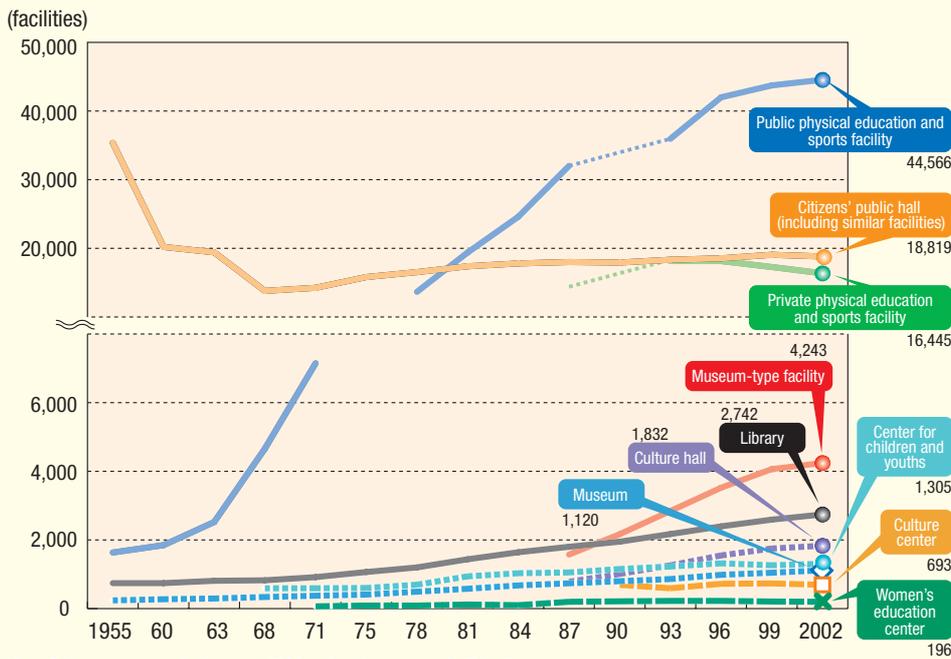
## **Social Education, Sports, Culture**



**Social education is a general term for organized educational activities not covered in the regular curricula of elementary schools, secondary schools and institutions of higher education.**

## II-1 Social Education Facilities

### II-1-1 Trends in Number of Social Education Facilities by Type

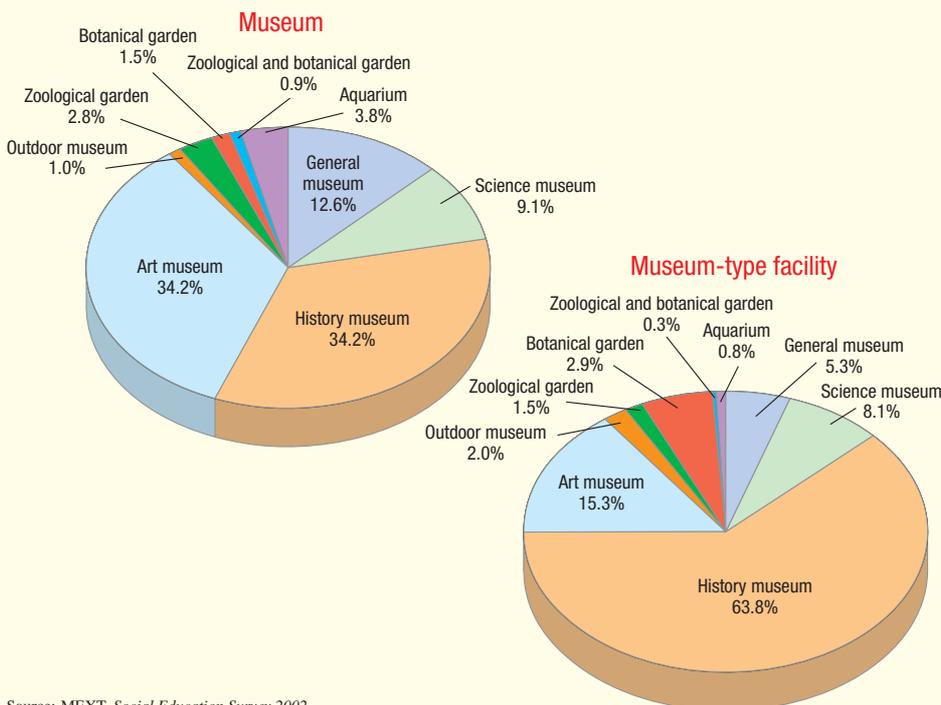


Note: Culture centers are also known as "lifelong learning program facilities."  
Sources: MEXT, Social Education Survey  
METI (former MITI), Report on the Survey of Selected Service Industries

The most common social education facility is public physical education and sports facilities, at 45,000. The number of such facilities has grown consistently since the survey began in 1955. The next most common is citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) at 19,000, a number which has been flat since 1975, followed by private physical education and sports facilities (16,000). The number of libraries, museums and museum-type facilities and culture halls is growing consistently.

See p79 of reference documents

### II-1-2 Percentage Distribution of Museums by Type (2002)

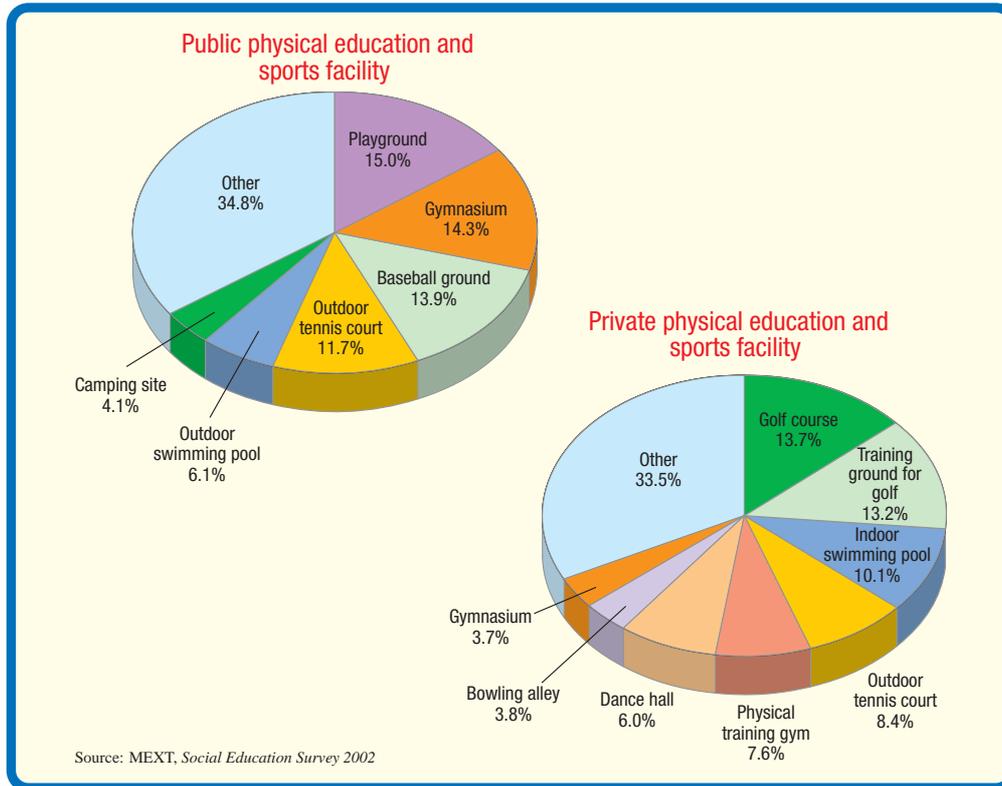


Source: MEXT, Social Education Survey 2002

Looking at the different types of museums, the most common is historical and art museums (art galleries), accounting for 34.2% of the total at 400 facilities each. Historical museums also account for some two-thirds (63.8%) of museum-type facilities, numbering 2,700.

See p80 of reference documents

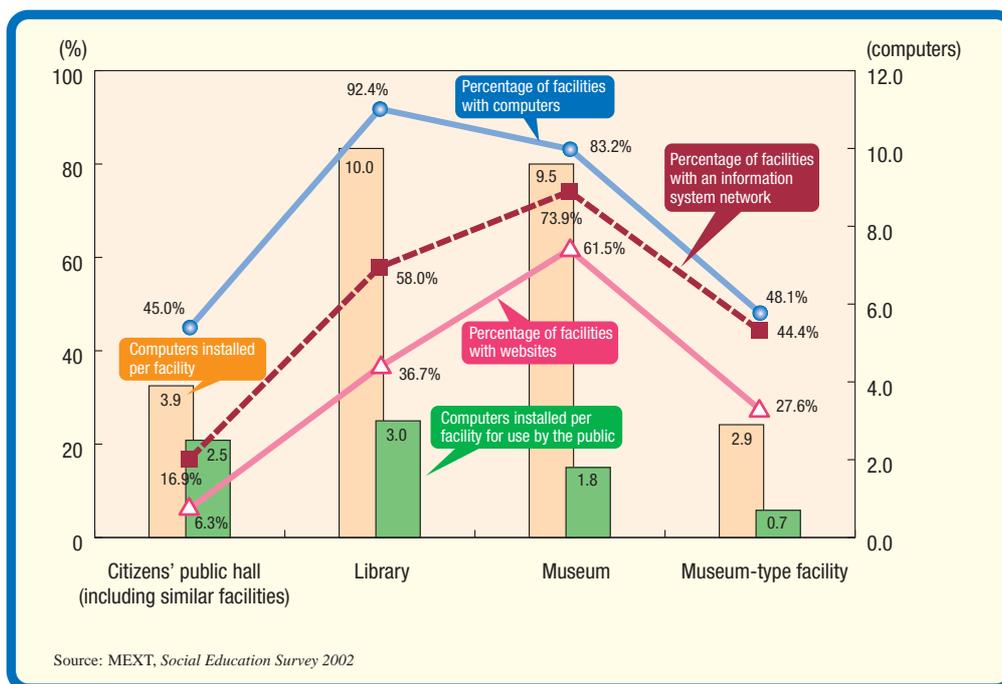
### II-1-3 Percentage Distribution of Physical Education Facilities by Type (2002)



Playgrounds were the most common physical education facility, at 15% of the total and 6,700 such areas. Next were gyms, at 6,400 (14.3%). Meanwhile, the most common private facility was golf courses, at 2,300 (13.7%), followed by 2,200 training grounds for golf (13.2%).

See p80 of reference documents

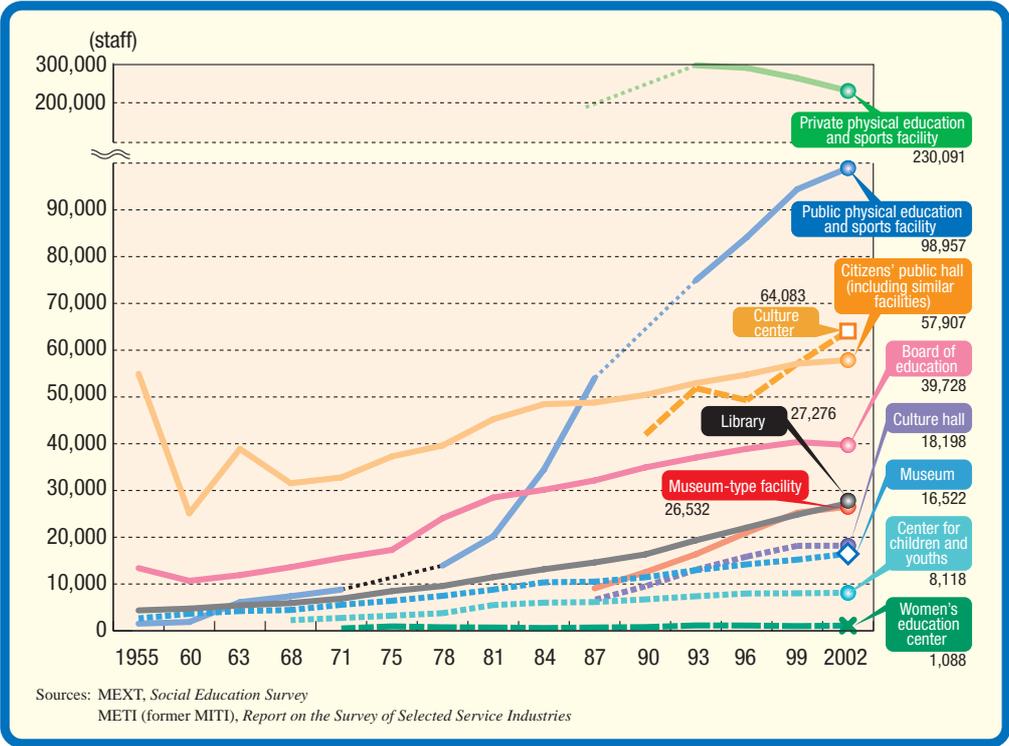
### II-1-4 Information Technology in Social Education Facilities (2002)



The type of social education facility with the greatest number of computers was libraries, averaging 10.0 PCs each. The most common type of social education facility to have a website was museums, at 61.5% of all facilities.

See p80 of reference documents

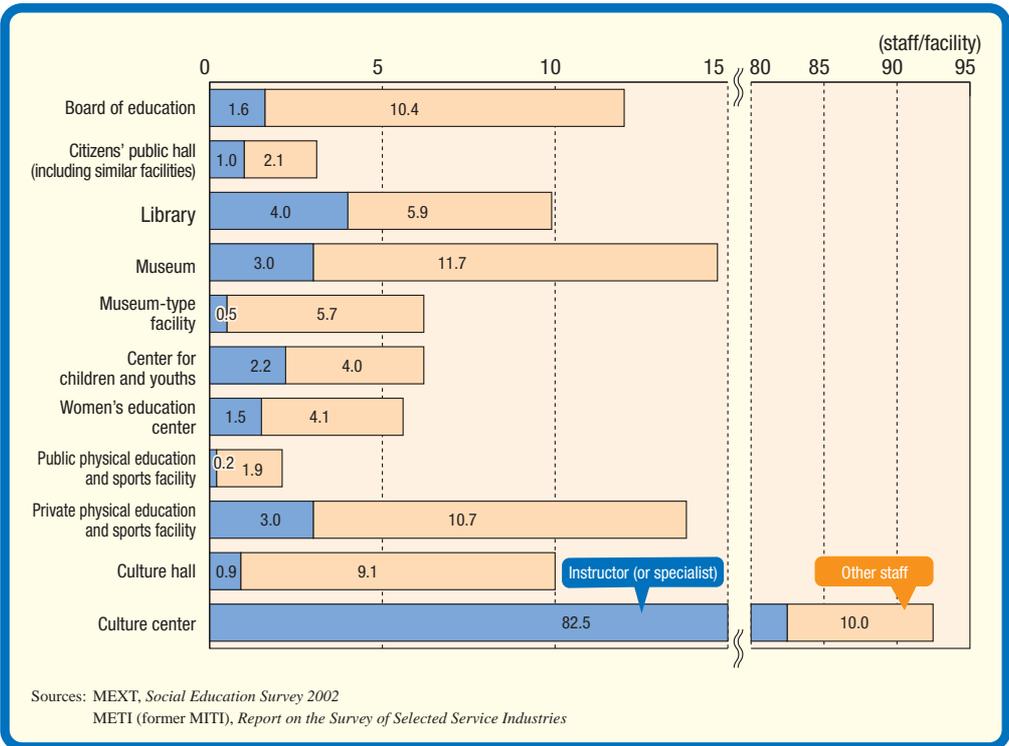
### II-1-5 Trends in Number of Full-time Staff by Type of Facility



Private physical education and sports facilities employed the highest number of people, with 230,000 staff, followed by public physical education and sports facilities employing 99,000 people and culture centers with 64,000 staff. Next, citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) employed 58,000.

See p81 of reference documents

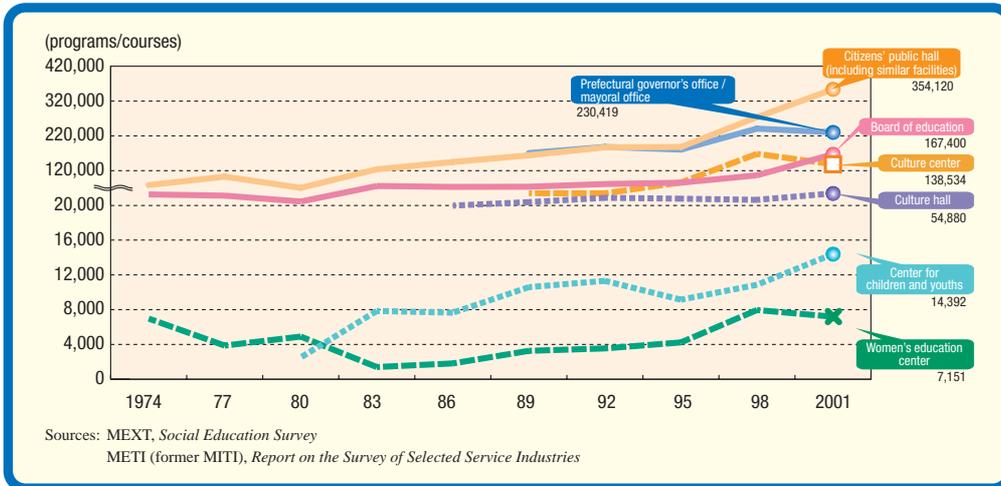
### II-1-6 Number of Instructors (or Specialists) per Social Education Facility (2002)



Culture centers, with 82.5 staff per facility, had the highest number of instructors, while the smallest number was to be found at public physical education and sports facilities with only 0.2 staff per facility. In order of the ratio of instructors to staff overall, culture centers were followed by libraries.

See p81 of reference documents

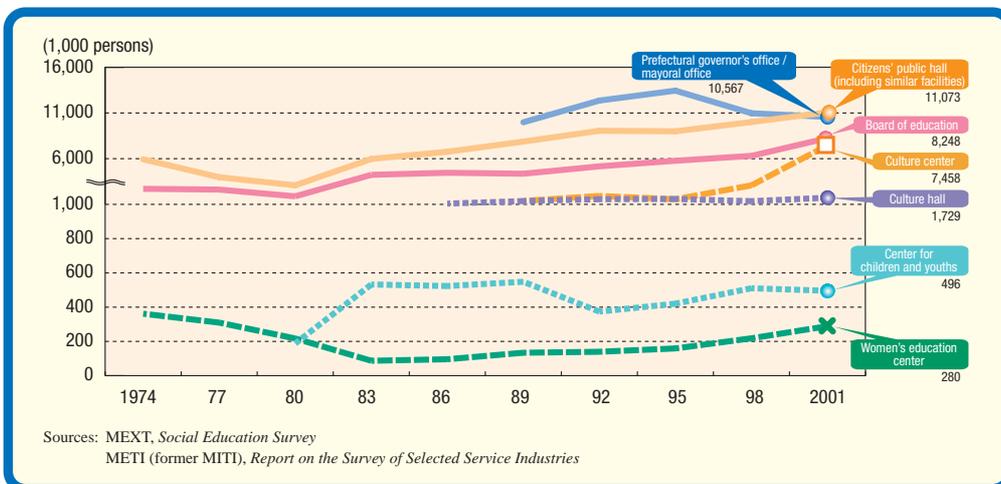
### II-1-7 Trends in Number of Classes and Lecture Courses by Type of Facility



In terms of the number of classes and lecture courses run by public education facilities, citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) have been increasing their courses, running 354,000 altogether in 2001, almost double the number they provided in 1995.

See p81 of reference documents

### II-1-8 Trends in Number of Participants in Classes and Lecture Courses by Type of Facility



The number of participants in classes and lecture courses has been increasing at citizens' public halls (including similar facilities), boards of education and culture centers, with 11,070,000 attending classes and lecture courses at citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) in 2001.

See p81 of reference documents

### II-1-9 Trends in Number of Users of Social Education Facilities

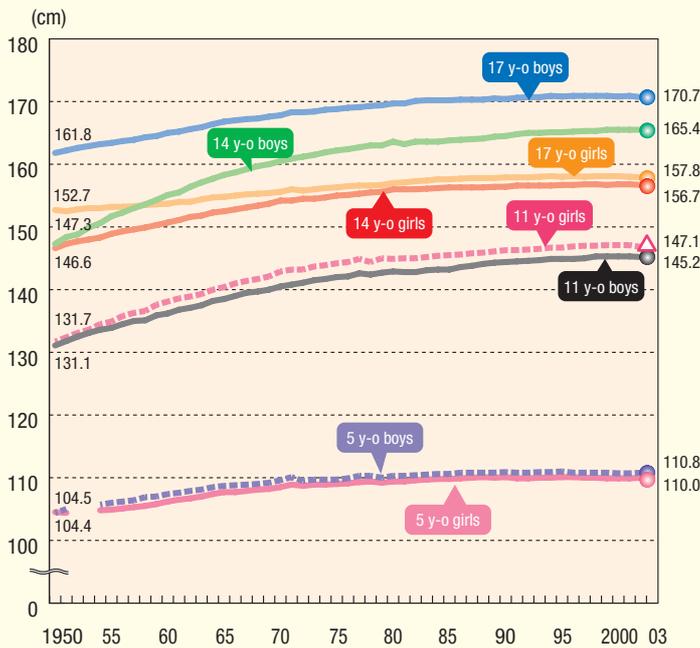


The number of citizens' public hall (including similar facilities) and library users is increasing. Public physical education and sports facilities had the highest number of users in 2001, at 440 million people. The next most frequented facility was citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) with 220 million users.

See p82 of reference documents

## II-2 Physical Development and Health of Students

### II-2-1 Trends in Average Height by Age

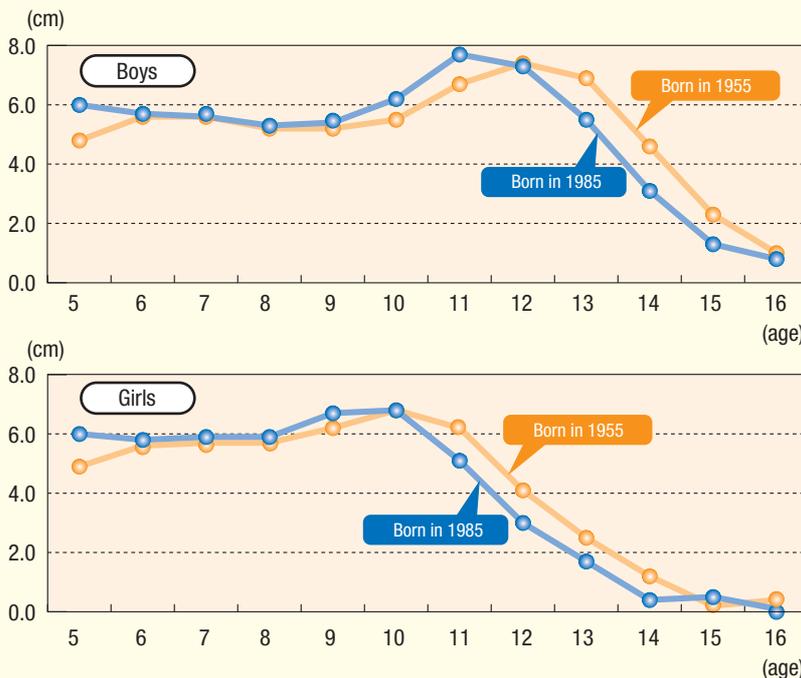


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

Looking at trends in average height, both boys and girls of all ages grew taller after World War II, but in recent years the increase has leveled off.

See p82 of reference documents

### II-2-2 Comparison of Annual Growth with Parents' Generation (Height)

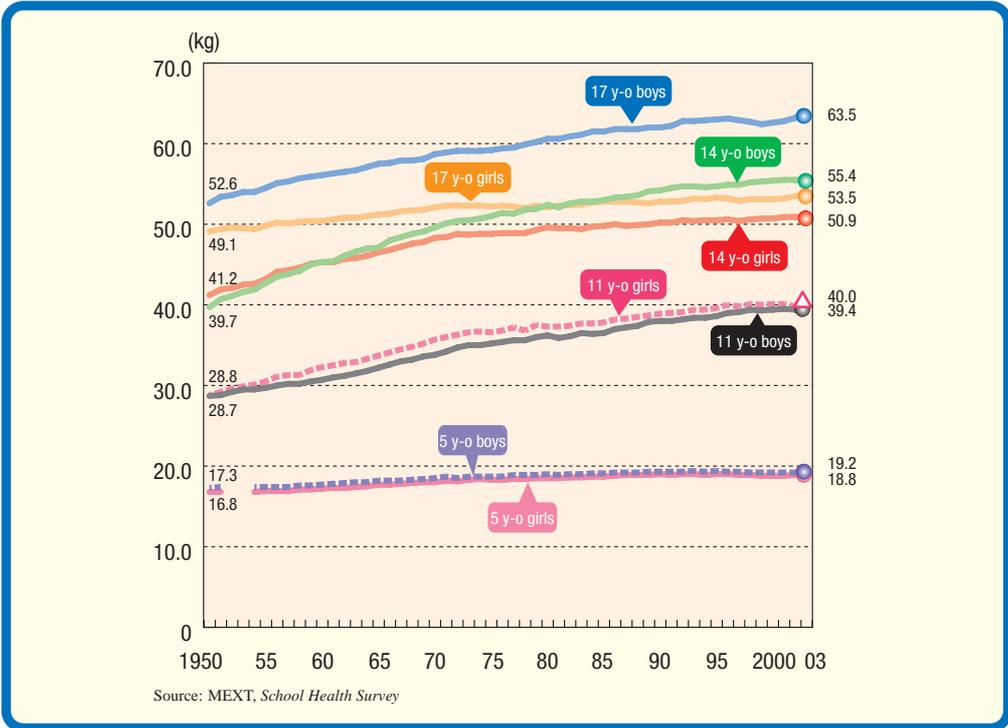


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

Looking at the annual total growth of 17 year-olds (height), the age of highest growth for boys is one year earlier than their parents' generation, 11, while for girls the age is 10, the same as their parents' generation.

See p82 of reference documents

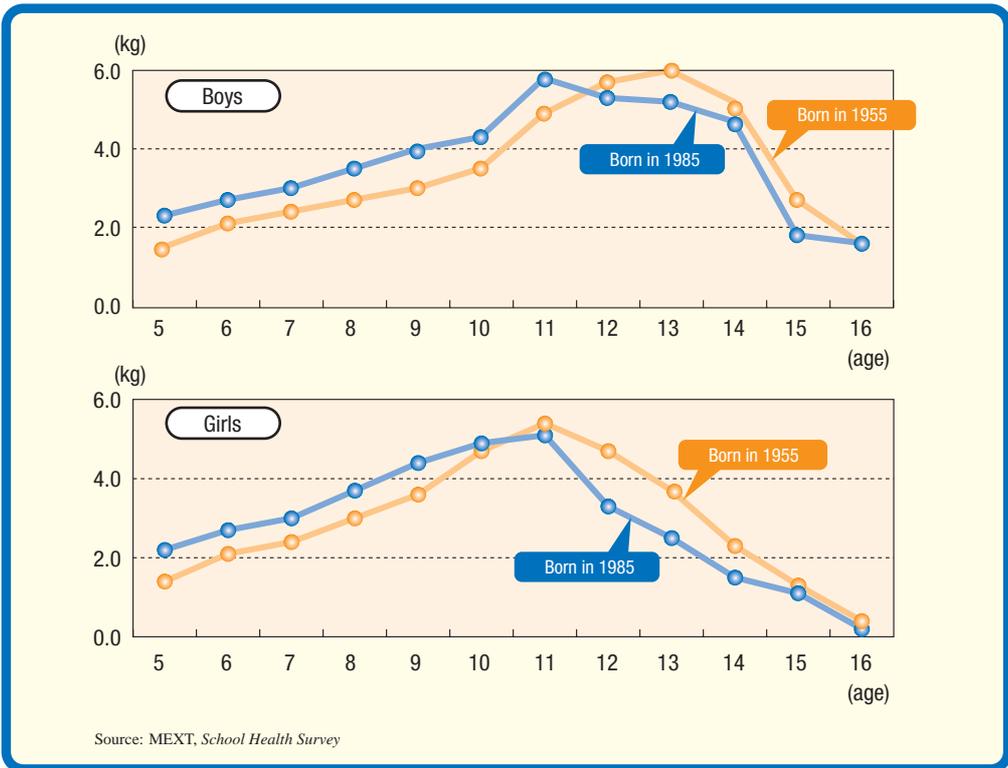
### II-2-3 Trends in Average Weight by Age



Like average height, average weight grew consistently for every age after World War II for boys and girls, and the trend has leveled off in recent years.

See p83 of reference documents

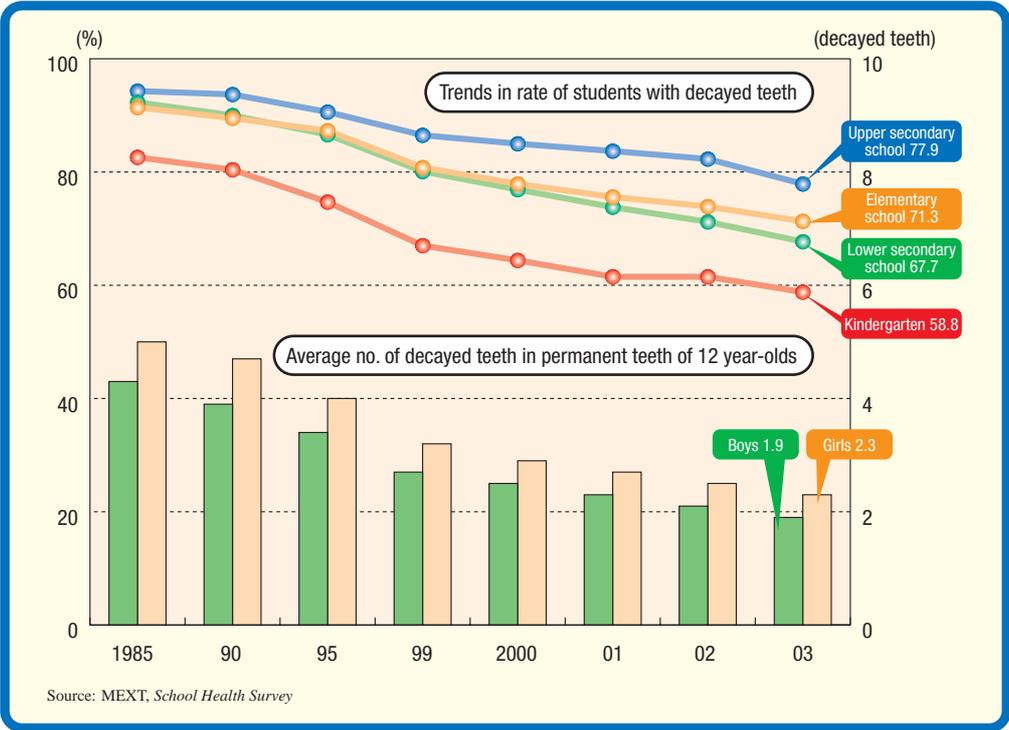
### II-2-4 Comparison of Annual Growth with Parents' Generation (Weight)



Looking at annual growth at 17 (weight), the year of greatest weight gain was two years earlier than their parents' generation at 11, while girls grew most at the same age their parents, 11.

See p83 of reference documents

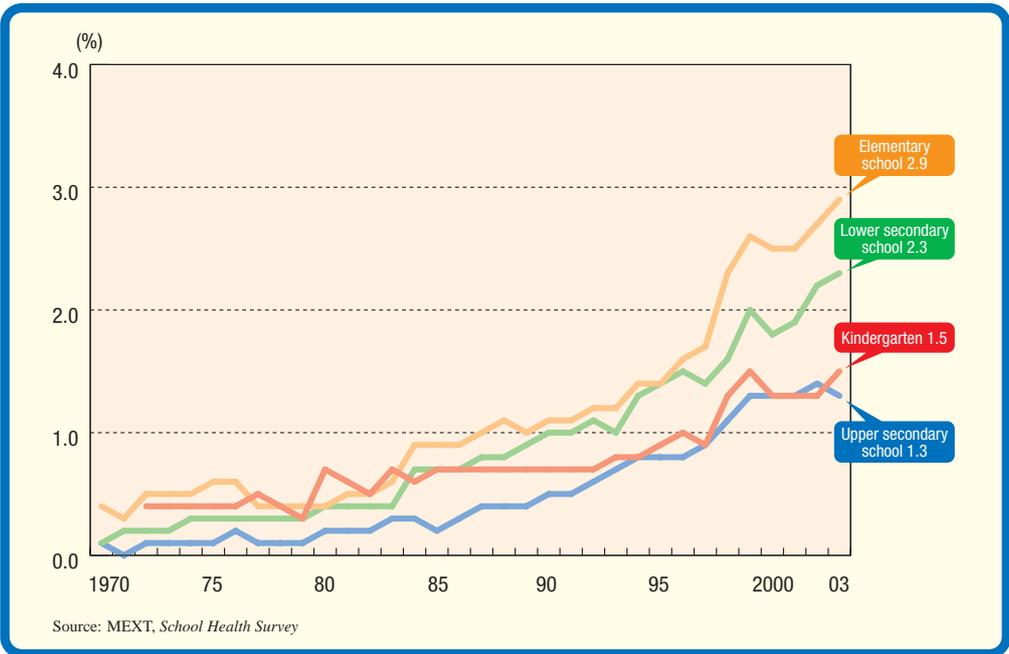
## II-2-5 Trends in Rate of Students with Decayed Teeth



The rate of tooth decay is declining among all students. Kindergarten pupils have the lowest rate of tooth decay, at 58.8%. The average no. of decayed teeth in the permanent teeth of 12 year-olds is also declining, with the rate for boys falling under two to 1.9.

See p83 of reference documents

## II-2-6 Trends in Rate of Students with Asthma

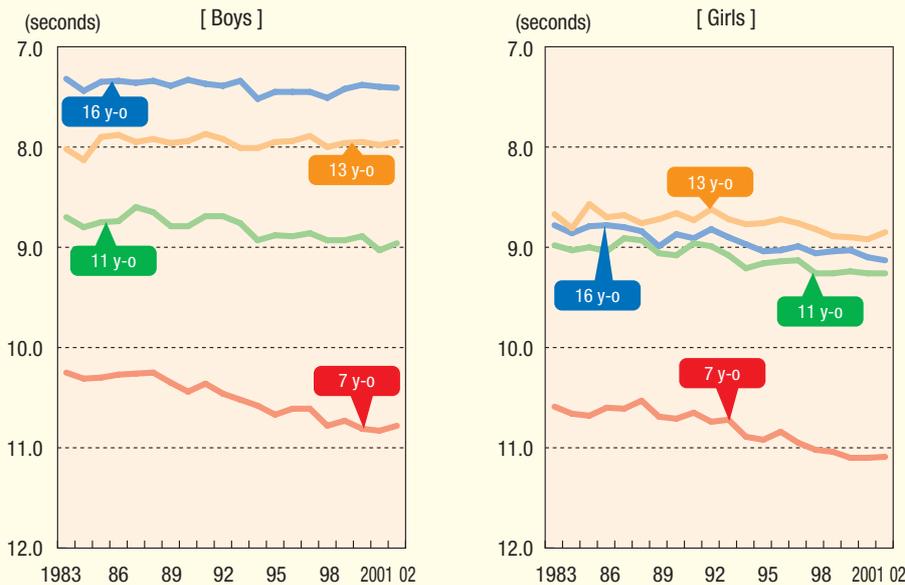


The asthma rate is on the rise among students of all school types, although the rate for upper secondary school students fell in 2003. Elementary schools had the highest rate of asthmatics, at 2.9%.

See p83 of reference documents

## II-3 Motor Fitness of Students

### II-3-1 Trends in 50m Dash

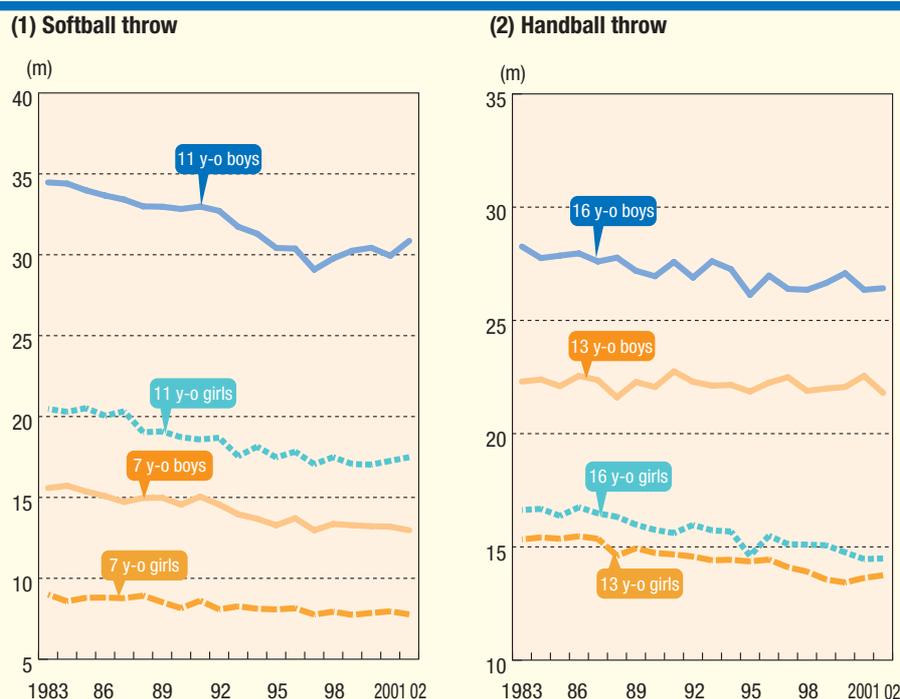


Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.  
Source: MEXT, Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey

While for some ages, little change is visible in the basic motor skills of running (50m dash), jumping (standing long jump), throwing (ball throw) or trends in grip strength, most age groups have been declining in their motor skills and grip strength for decades.

See p83 of reference documents

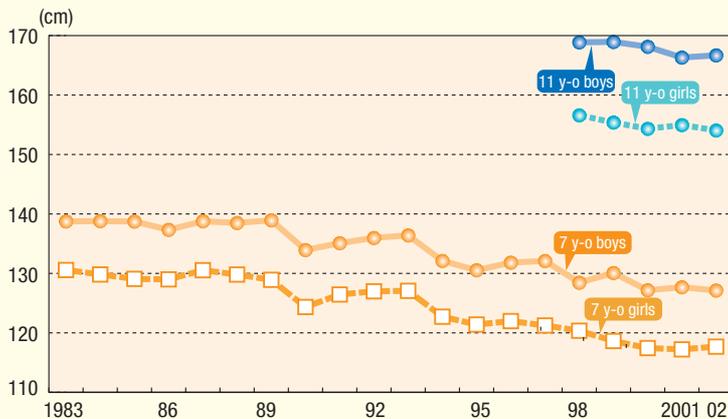
### II-3-2 Trends in Ball Throw ((1) Softball throw, (2) Handball throw)



Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.  
Source: MEXT, Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey

See p84 of reference documents

### II-3-3 Trends in Standing Long Jump

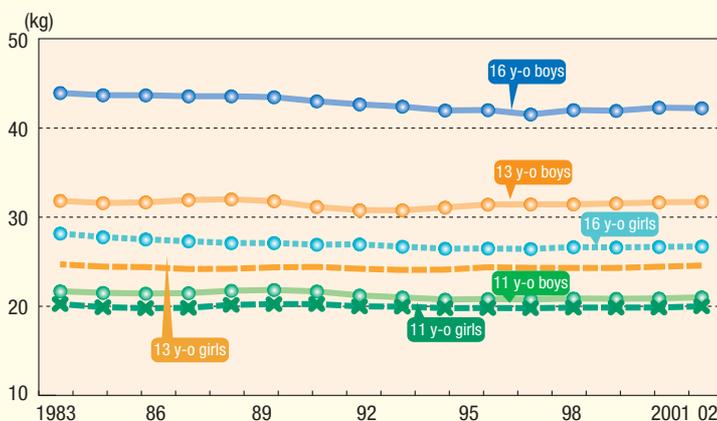


Notes: 1 Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.  
 2 Measurements for 11 year-olds were first taken in 1998.  
 Source: MEXT, Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey

(See explanation on previous page.)

See p84 of reference documents

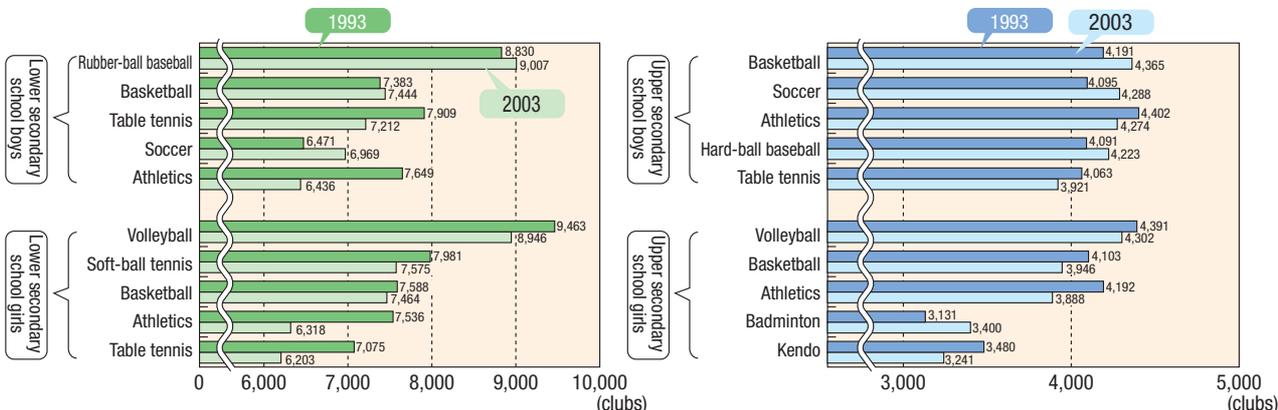
### II-3-4 Trends in Grip Strength



Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.  
 Source: MEXT, Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey

See p84 of reference documents

### Number of Sports Clubs in Lower and Upper Secondary Schools

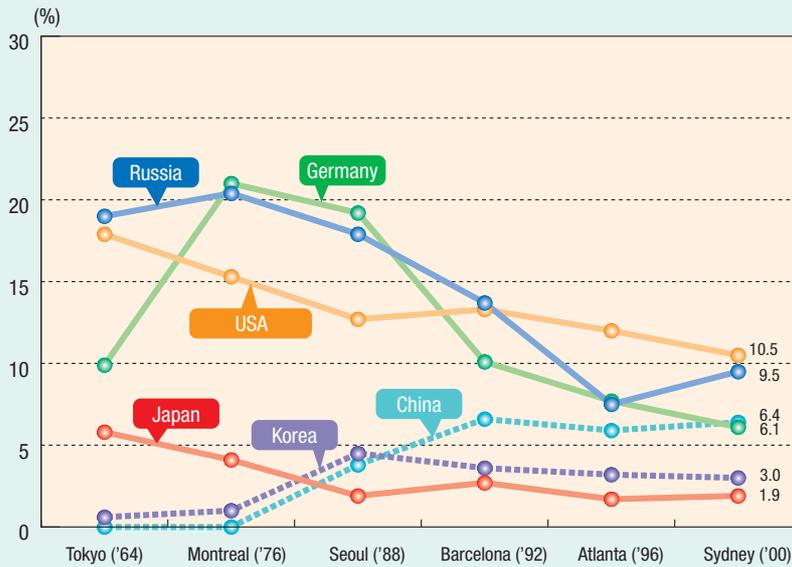


Source: Nippon Junior High School Physical Culture Association, All Japan High School Athletic Federation and Japan High School Baseball Federation surveys

## II-4 International Sporting Competitiveness



**II-4-1 The Olympic Medal Award Rates in Summer Olympics for Six Countries**



$$\text{Medal award rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of medals won by country}}{\text{Total medal count for all events}} \times 100$$

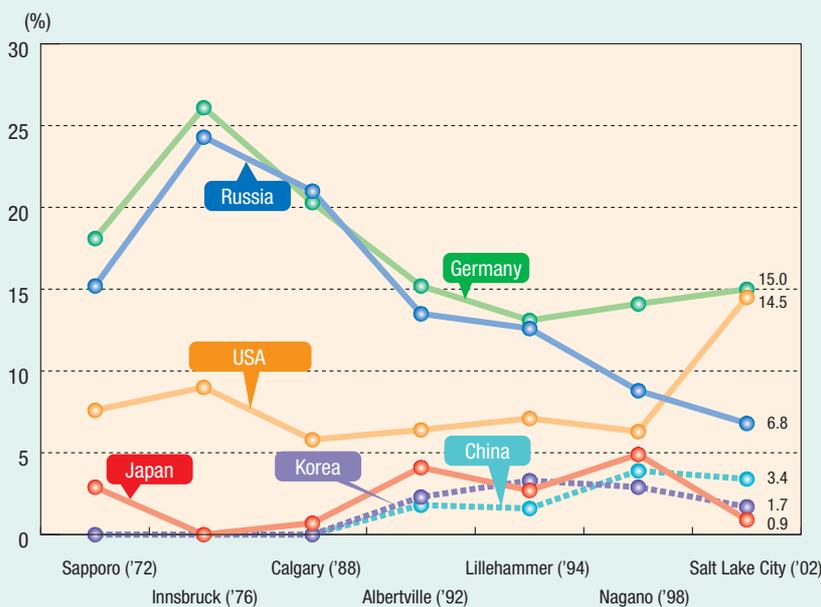
Source: Reported by MEXT

Japan has ranked lowest of the six countries for the last four summer Olympics, with 1.9% at the Sydney Olympics. Japan also had the lowest award rate of the six countries at the Salt Lake City winter Olympics, with a winning rate of 0.9%, below that of China and Korea.

See p85 of reference documents



**II-4-2 The Olympic Medal Award Rates in Winter Olympics for Six Countries**



$$\text{Medal award rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of medals won by country}}{\text{Total medal count for all events}} \times 100$$

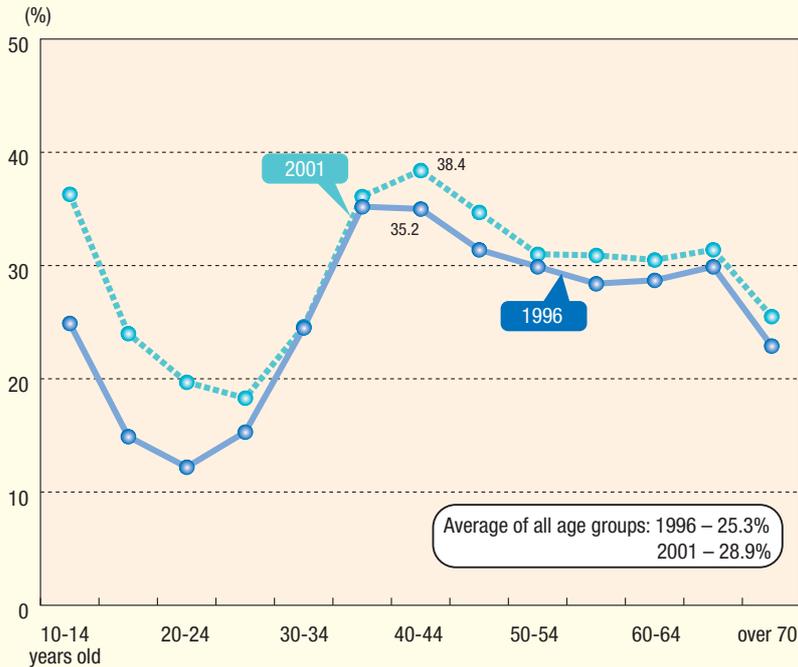
Source: Reported by MEXT

See p85 of reference documents

## II-5 Leisure and Study Activities of People

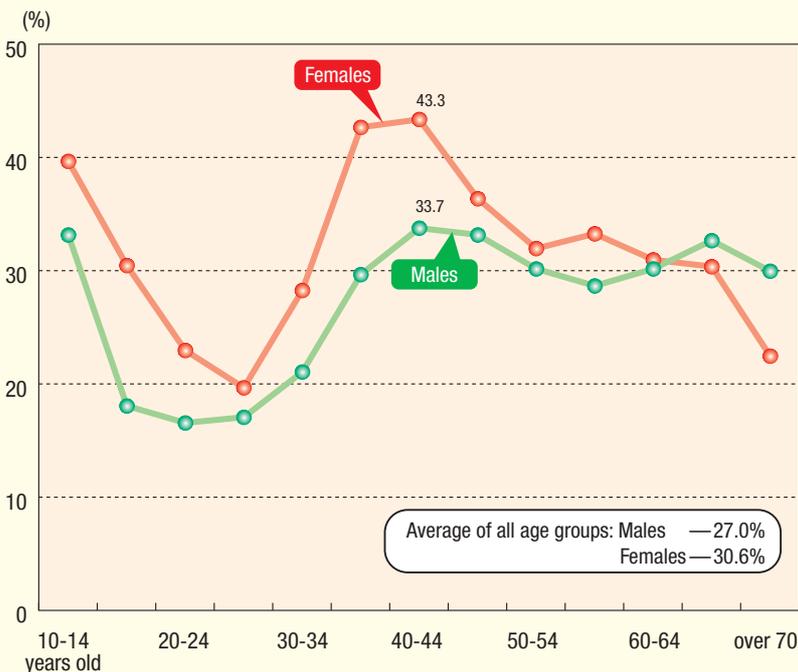
### II-5-1 Participation Rate in Volunteer Activities

(1) Comparison: 1996 and 2001



The percentage of people engaged in volunteer activities was 28.9% in 2001, 3.6 points higher than in the previous survey (1996). The percentage of volunteers was higher particularly markedly in 2001 in the 10-24 age group. Aside from the over-65 age group, more females volunteered than males in every age group.

(2) 2001 by gender

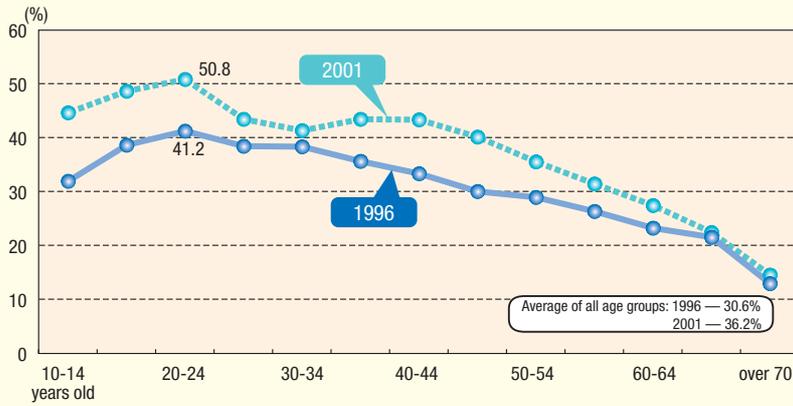


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities

See p85 of reference documents

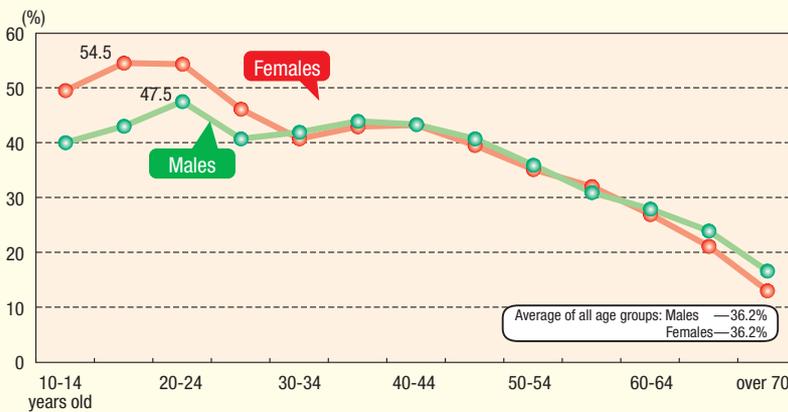
## II-5-2 Participation Rate in “Learning and Research Activities”

### (1) Comparison: 1996 and 2001

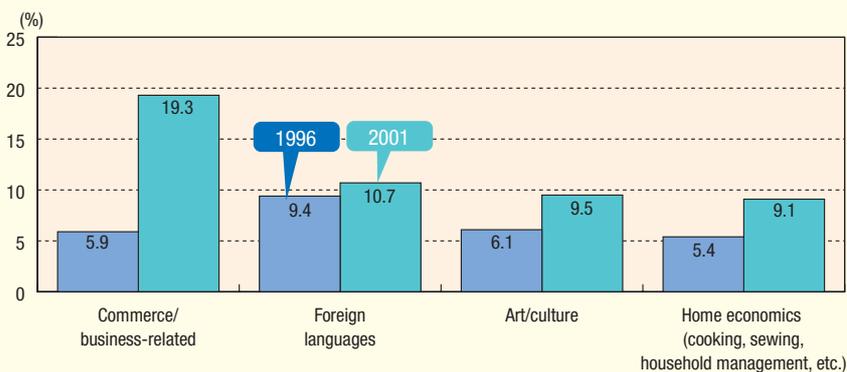


Note: “Learning and research” is learning and research undertaken by the individual in his or her free time and does not include those engaged in the area as a business or students at school or university.

### (2) 2001 by gender



### (3) By type



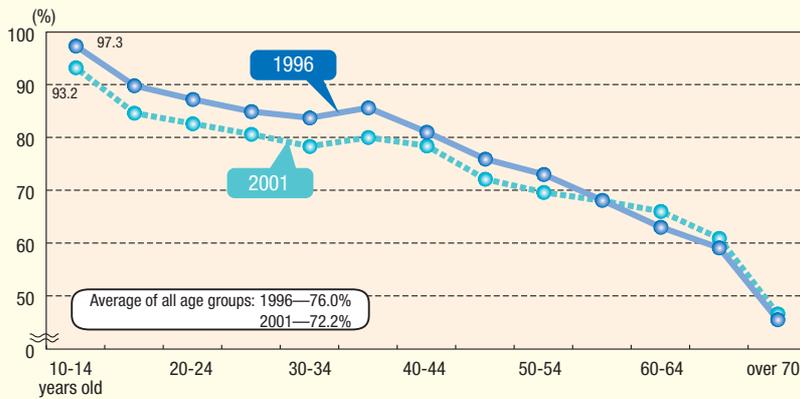
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, *Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities*

The percentage of individuals engaged in study and research in their free time was up 5.6 points in 2001 to 36.2%, with the proportion higher across all age groups. Looking at the figures by gender in 2001, there was an especially large gap in the under-30 age groups between the number of males and females participating in study and research. By type, 2001 saw a large gain for “commerce/business-related” study compared to 1996.

See p85 of reference documents

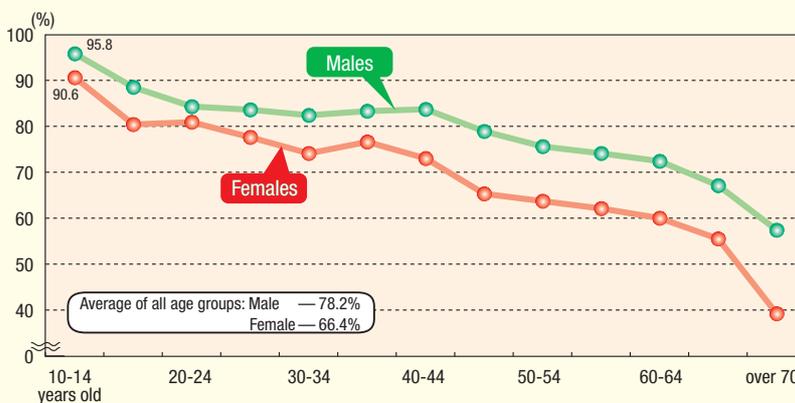
## II-5-3 Participation Rate in "Sports"

### (1) Comparison: 1996 and 2001

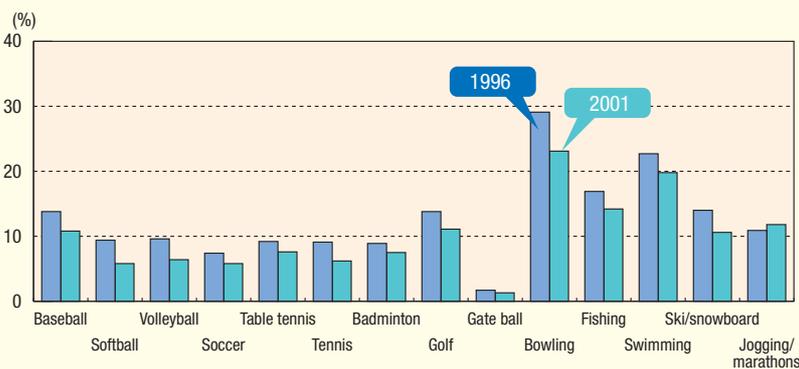


Note: "Sports" refers to leisure activity and does not include physical education lessons at school or professional sport.

### (2) 2001 by gender



### (3) By sport



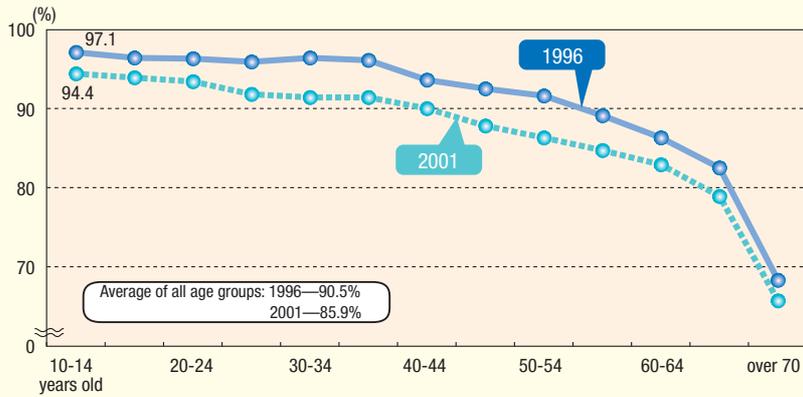
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, *Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities*

The rate of participation in recreational sports has dropped 3.8 points since 1996 to 72.2% in 2001. While the rate rose among those aged over 55 in 2001, for those 54 and under, participation was higher in 1996. By gender, males were more involved in sports than females across all age groups. By sport, apart from jogging/marathons, participation in all forms declined between 1996 and 2001. The most popular sport was bowling, with a 23.1% participation rate.

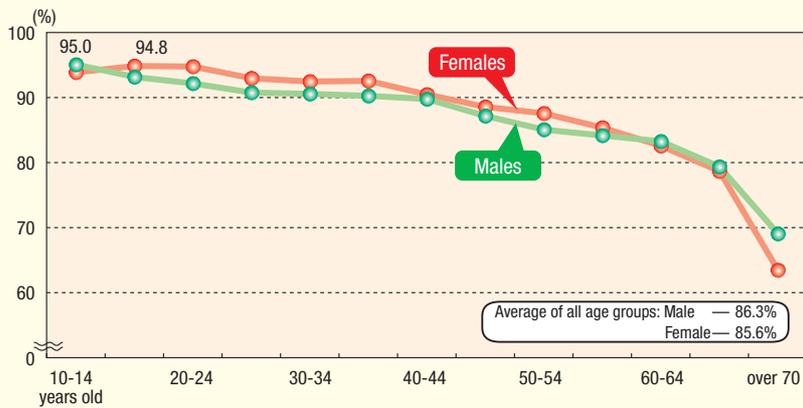
See p86 of reference documents

### II-5-4 Participation Rate in “Hobbies or Amusements”

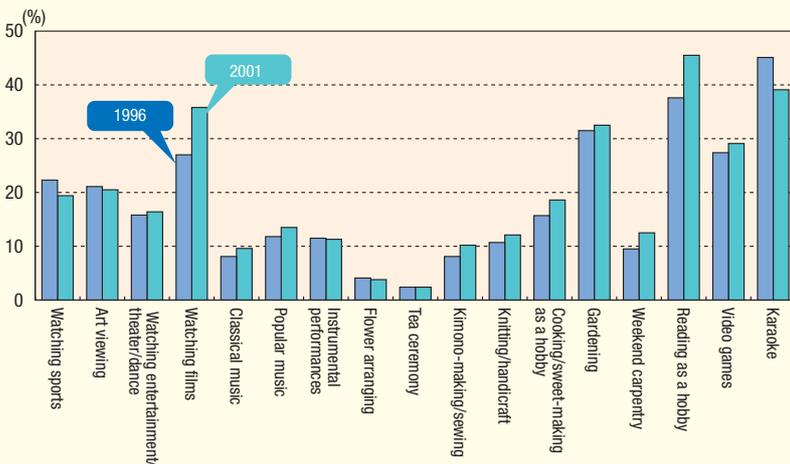
(1) Comparison: 1996 and 2001



(2) 2001 by gender



(3) By activity



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities

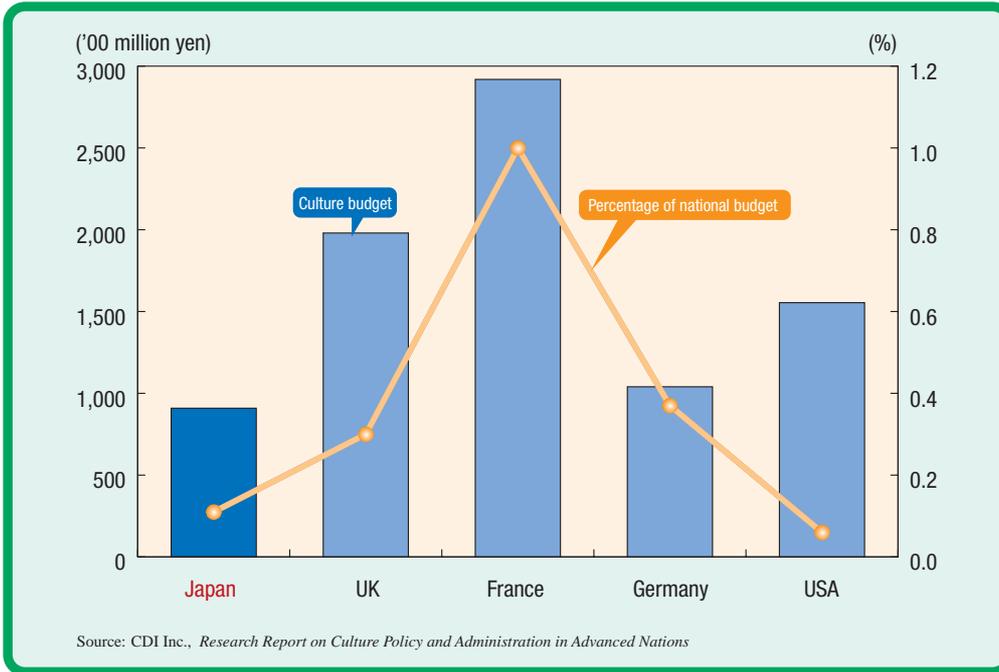
Participation in hobbies and amusements was down 4.6 points in 2001 to 85.9% overall, with all age groups showing decline since 1996. Participation rates decline gradually with age, and there was no real difference between males and females in this respect. By activity, watching films and reading advanced markedly in 2001 from 1996. In 2001, reading had the highest participation rate at 45.5%.

See p86 of reference documents

## II-6 Culture and Cultural Property



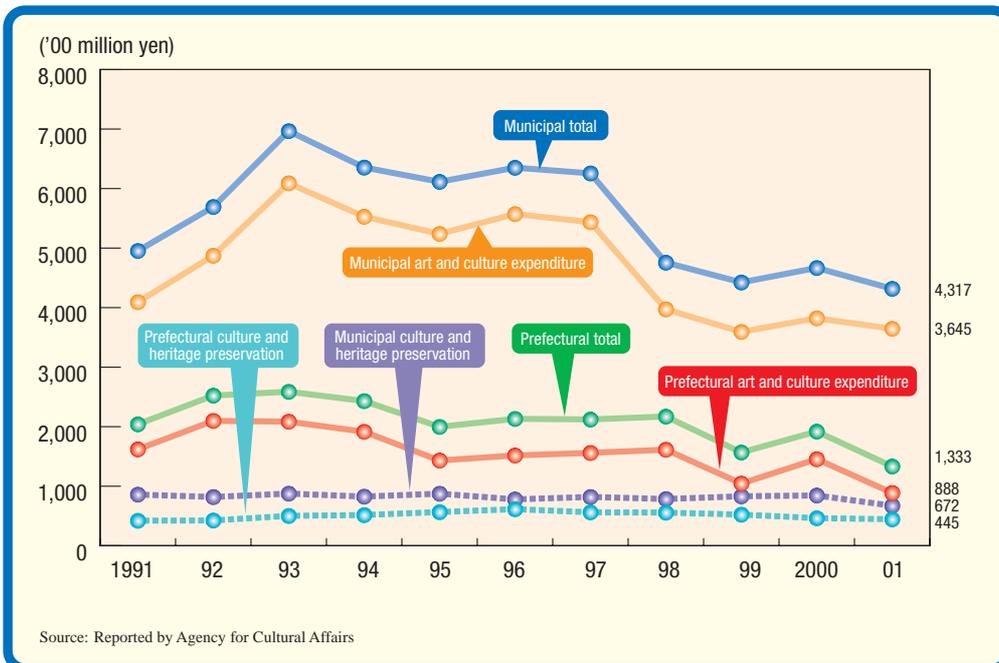
### II-6-1 International Comparison of Budget of National Governments on Culture (2001)



Looking at the culture budget of the five leading countries in 2001 (in Japanese yen), France spent the most, at 291.9 billion yen (1% of the national budget), followed by the UK, at 198 billion yen (0.30%). Japan spent 90.9 billion yen (0.11%) on culture.

See p86 of reference documents

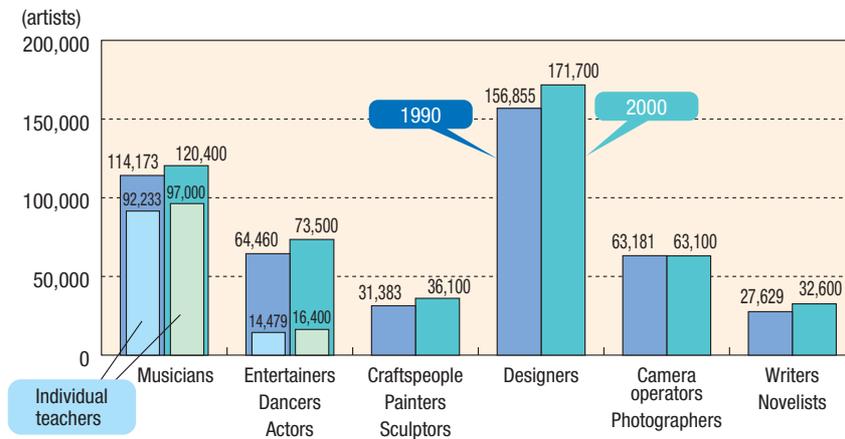
### II-6-2 Trends in Cultural Expenditure of Local Governments



Spending totaled 565.1 billion yen for prefectures and municipalities in 2001. Municipal art and culture expenditure accounted for over 60% of the total.

See p87 of reference documents

### ● Artist Population ●



Note: Figures from 2000 are preliminary.  
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, *Population Census of Japan*

### II-6-3 Number of Cultural Properties Designated by the National Government

#### Designation

As of March 1, 2004

#### 1. National treasure/important cultural properties

		National treasure	Important cultural properties
Fine and applied arts	Pictures	155	1,934
	Sculptures	124	2,593
	Crafts	252	2,386
	Ancient inscriptions	223	1,841
	Ancient texts	59	703
	Archaeological material	39	539
	Historic material	1	124
	<b>Total</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>10,120</b>
Buildings		(255)	(3,844)
		211	2,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,064</b>	<b>12,370</b>

Note: Number of important cultural properties includes national treasures.

#### 2. Historic sites, places of scenic beauty and natural monuments

		Historic sites	
Special historic sites	60	Historic sites	1,495
Special places of scenic beauty	29	Places of scenic beauty	289
Special natural monuments	72	Natural monuments	927
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,711</b>

Note: Number of historic sites, places of scenic beauty and natural monuments includes special historic sites, places of scenic beauty and natural monuments.

#### 3. Important intangible cultural properties

	Recognized individuals		Recognized holding groups	
	No. of designations	No. of holders	Individuals	No. of holding groups
Performing arts	39	58 (58)	11	11
Craft techniques	47	57 (56)	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>115 (114)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

Note: Figure in ( ) is actual number of holders.

4. Important tangible folk cultural properties 201

5. Important intangible folk cultural properties 229

Source: Reported by Agency for Cultural Affairs

As of March 1, 2004, the nationally designated cultural properties consisted of 10,120 works of art or craft of national treasure and important cultural properties, 2,250 buildings and 1,495 historic sites.

#### Selection

1. Important preservation districts for groups of historic buildings 62 areas

#### 2. Selected conservation techniques

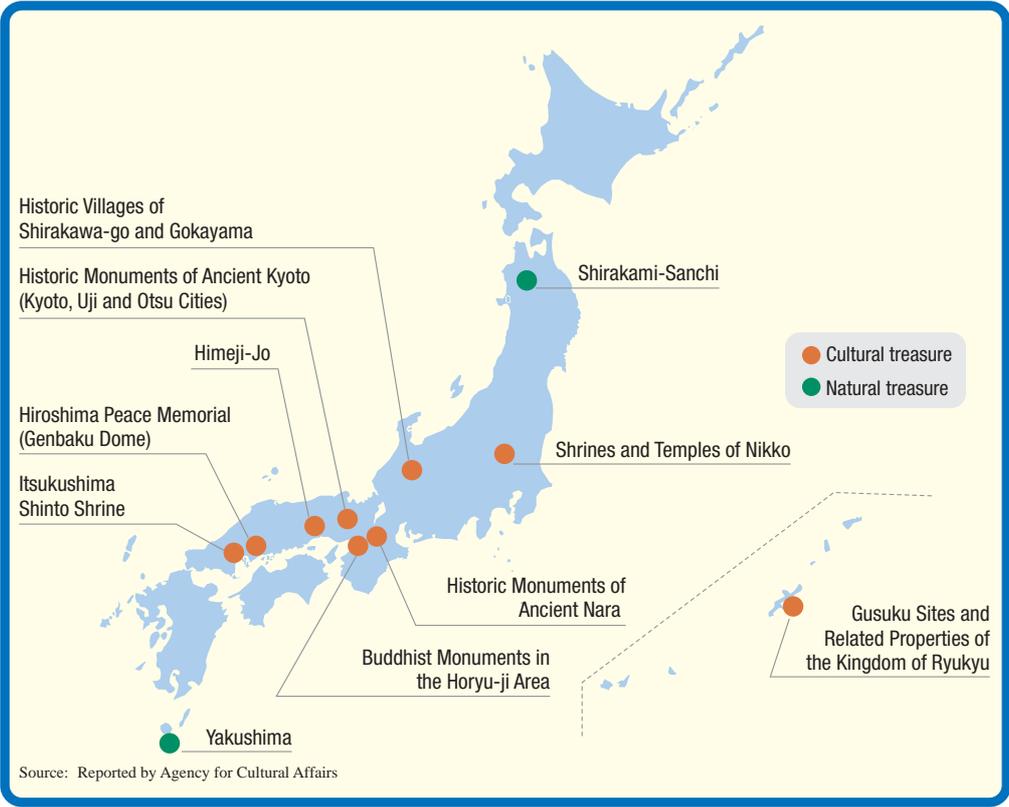
Individuals		Groups	
Skills	Practitioners	Skills	Practitioners
47	51	23	25 (23)

Note: Holder groups may have more than one recognized skill. The actual number of groups is in ( ).

#### Registration

Registered tangible cultural properties 3,727

## II-6-4 World Heritage of Japan



Of the 754 world heritage sites registered by UNESCO as of September 2003 (582 cultural heritage sites, 149 natural, 23 natural and cultural), Japan has 11 (9 cultural heritage sites and 2 natural).

## II-6-5 UNESCO “Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”



As of November 2003, 47 proclamations of masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity have been made to UNESCO, 2 from Japan.