

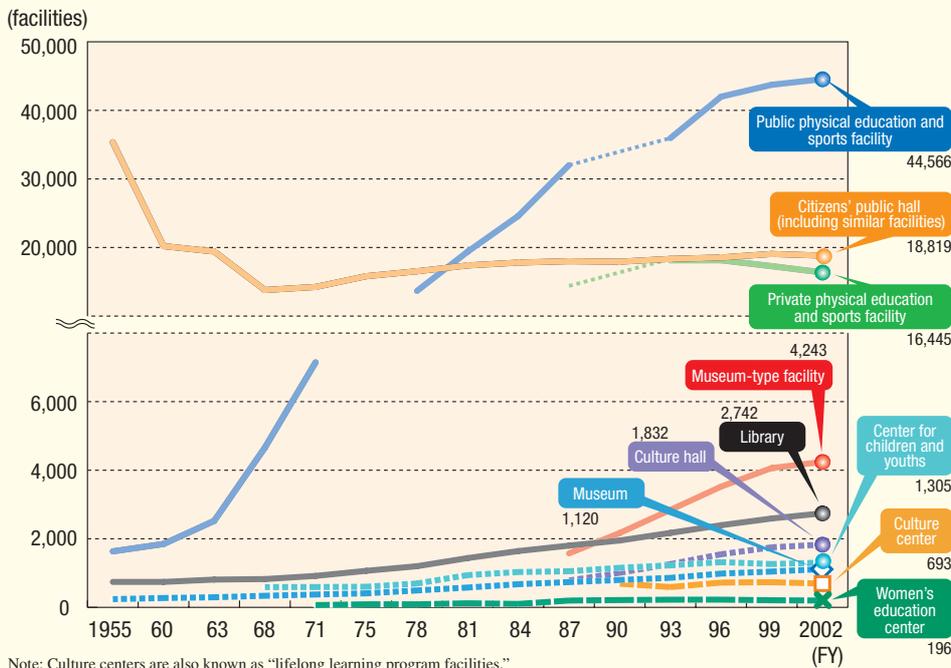
Social Education, Sports, Culture



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

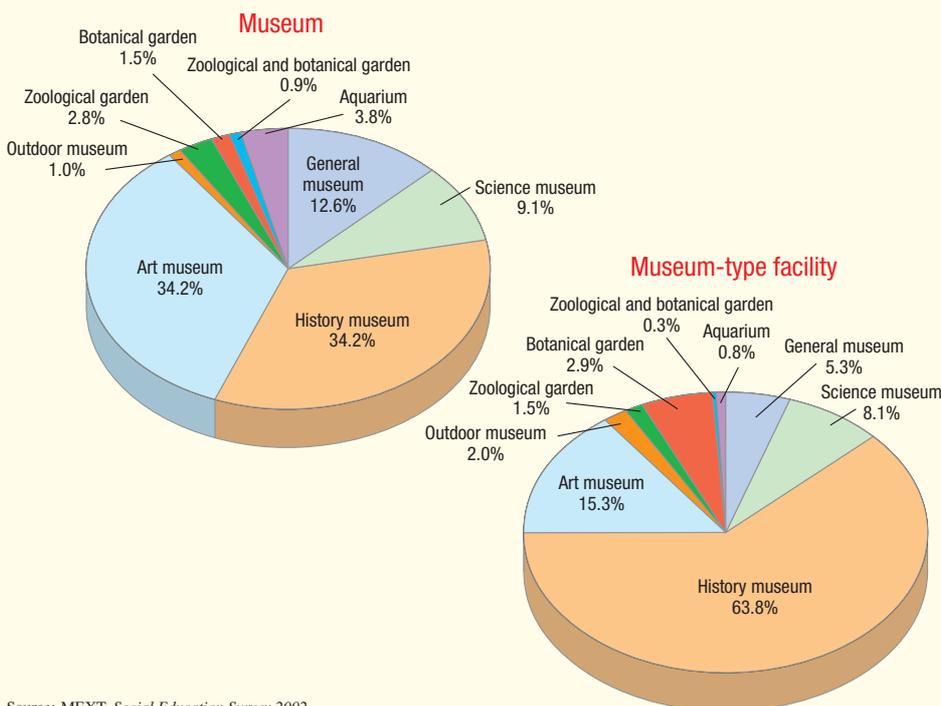


Note: Culture centers are also known as "lifelong learning program facilities."
 Sources: MEXT, Social Education Survey
 METI (former MITI), Report on the Survey of Selected Service Industries

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.

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

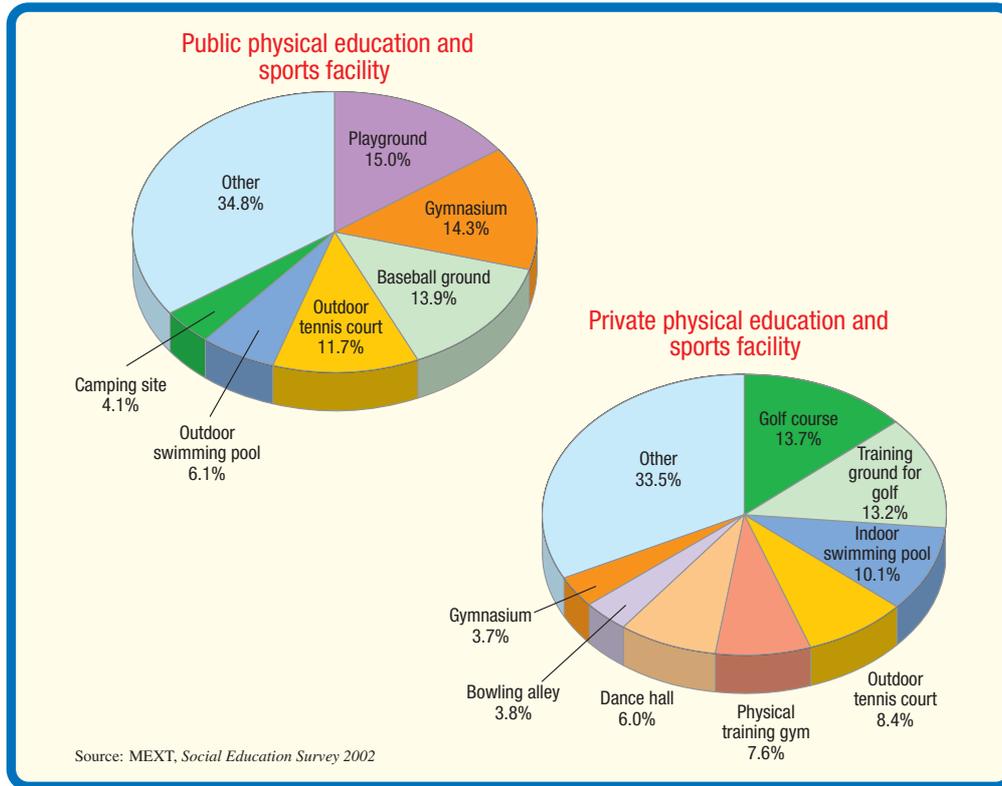


Source: MEXT, Social Education Survey 2002

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 p.82 of reference documents

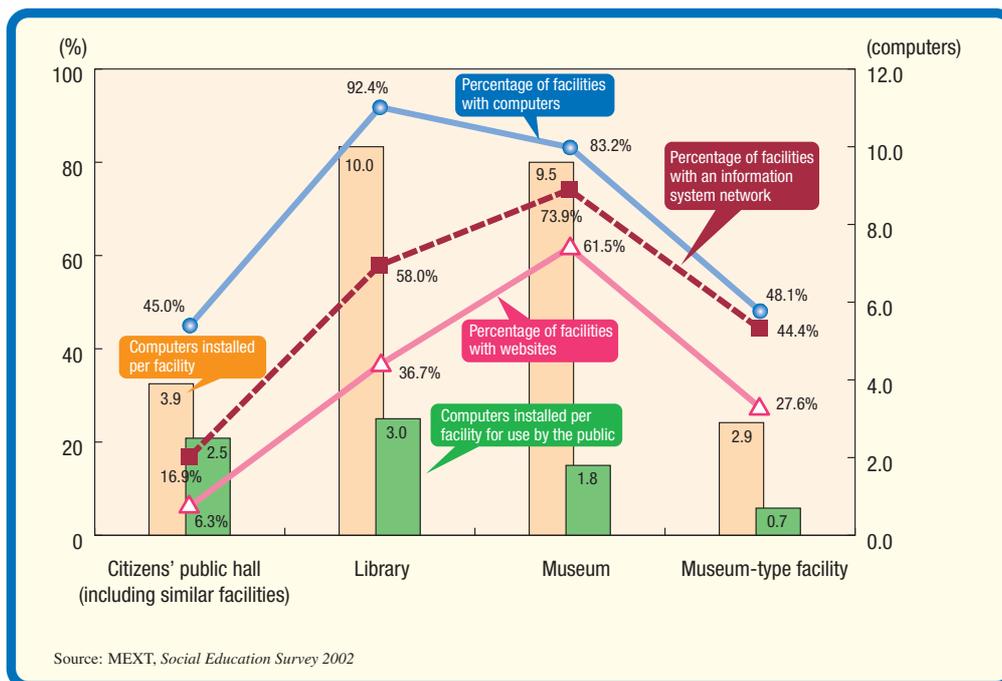
II-1-3 Percentage Distribution of Physical Education Facilities by Type (2002)



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 p.82 of reference documents

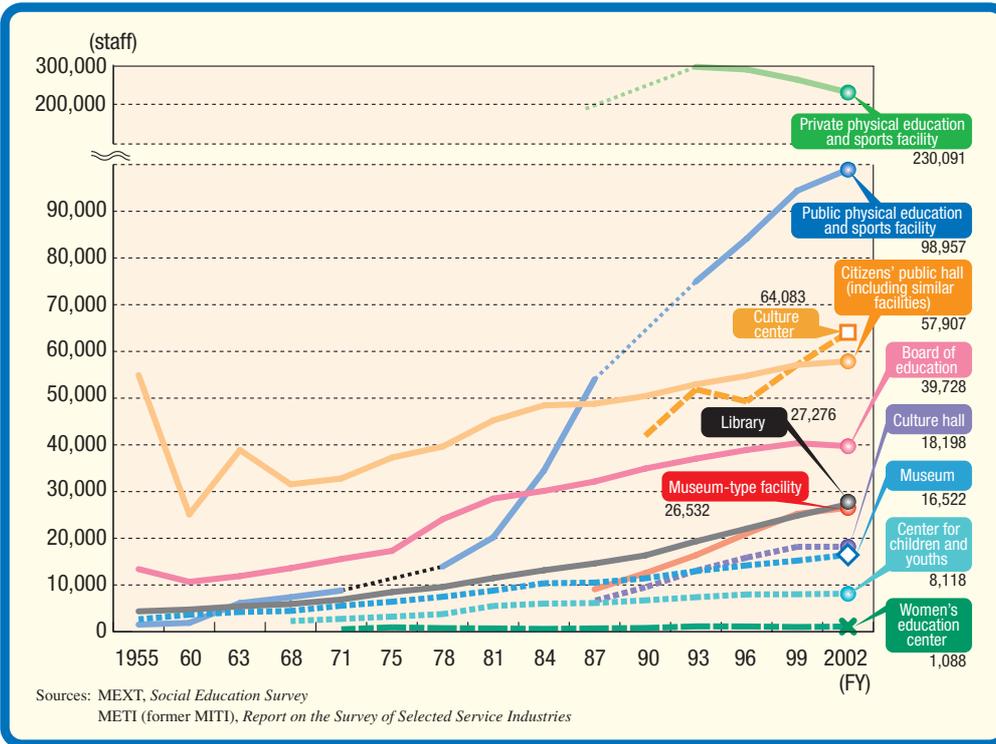
II-1-4 Information Technology in Social Education Facilities (2002)



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 p.83 of reference documents

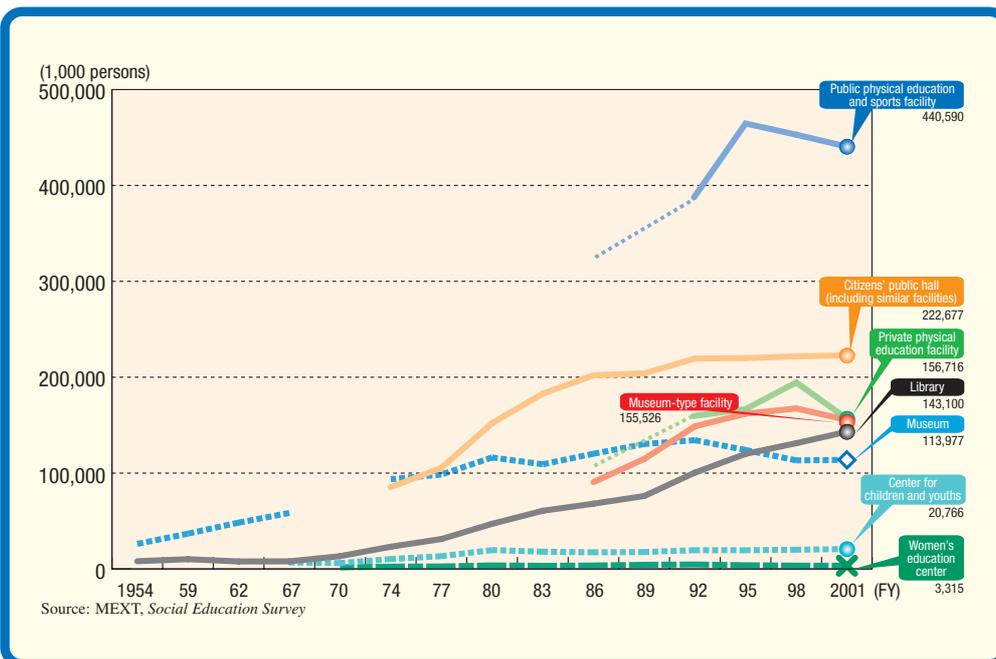
II-1-5 Trends in Number of Full-time Staff by Type of Facility



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 p.83 of reference documents

II-1-6 Trends in Number of Users of Social Education Facilities

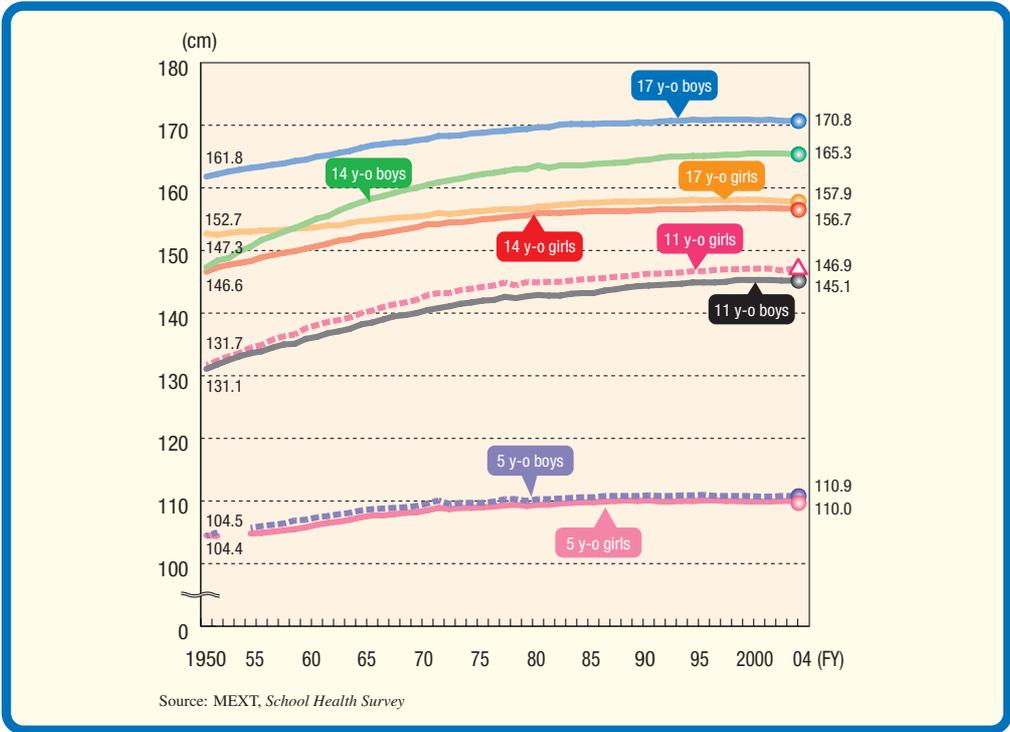


The number of citizens' public hall (including similar facilities) and library users is increasing. Public physical education and sports facilities had the highest number of users in 2001, at 440 million people. The next most frequented facility was citizens' public halls (including similar facilities)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

See p.84 of reference documents

II-2 Physical Development and Health of Students

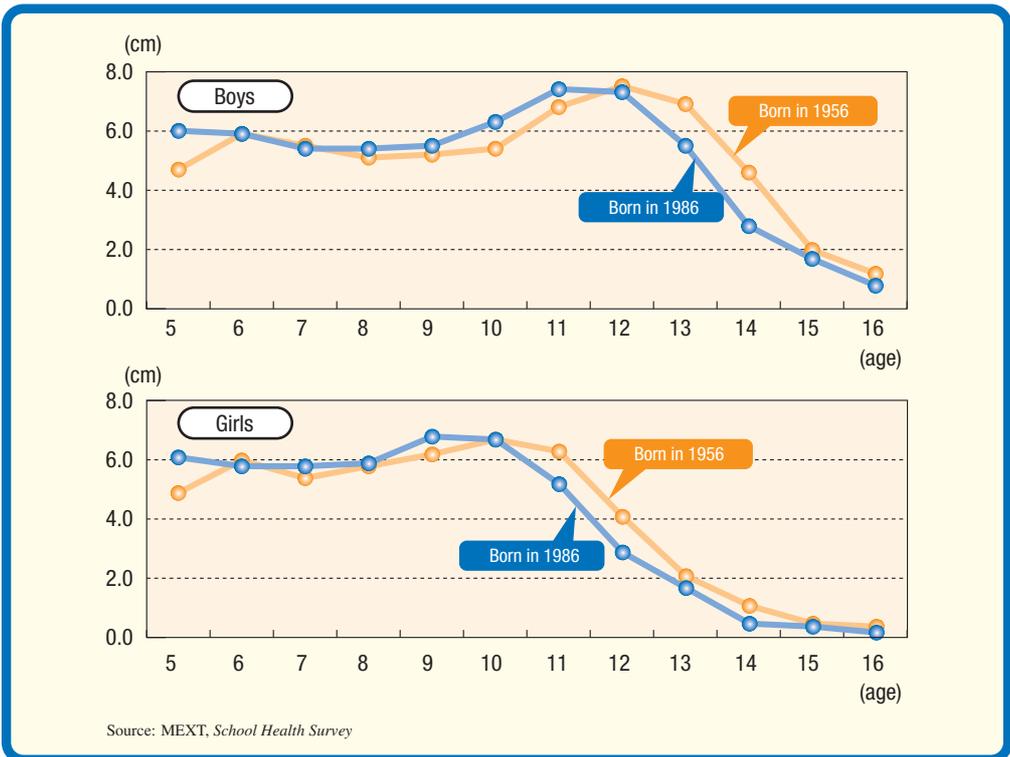
II-2-1 Trends in Average Height by Age



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 p.84 of reference documents

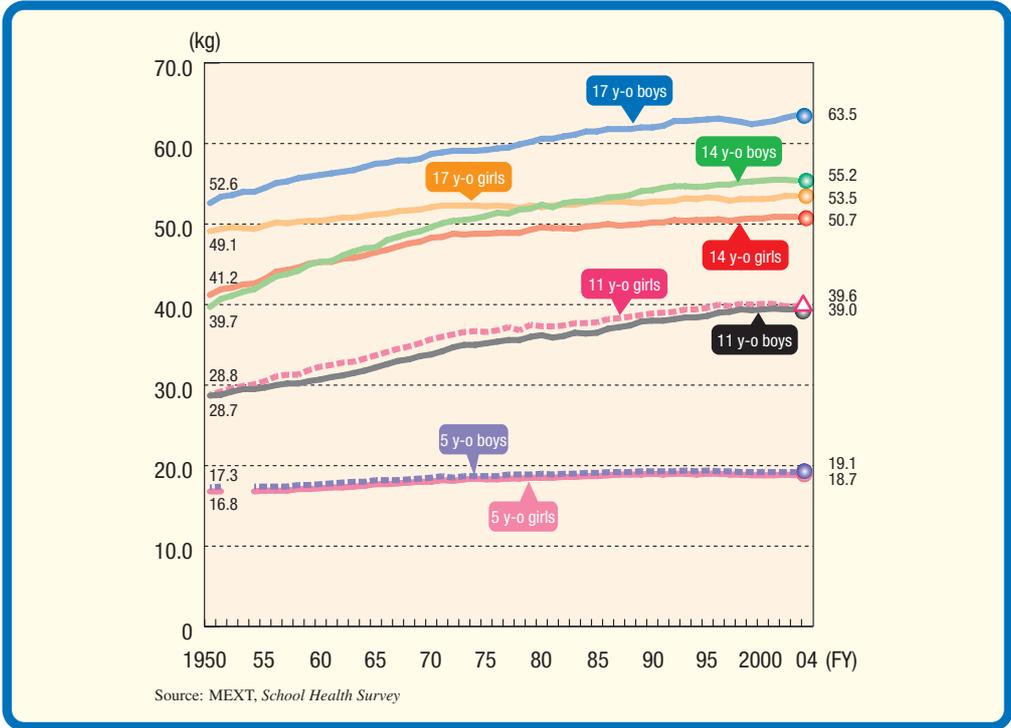
II-2-2 Comparison of Annual Growth with Parents' Generation (Height)



Looking at the annual total growth of 17 year-olds (height), the age of highest growth for boys is 11, one year earlier than their parents' generation, while for girls the age is 9, also one year earlier than their parents' generation.

See p.84 of reference documents

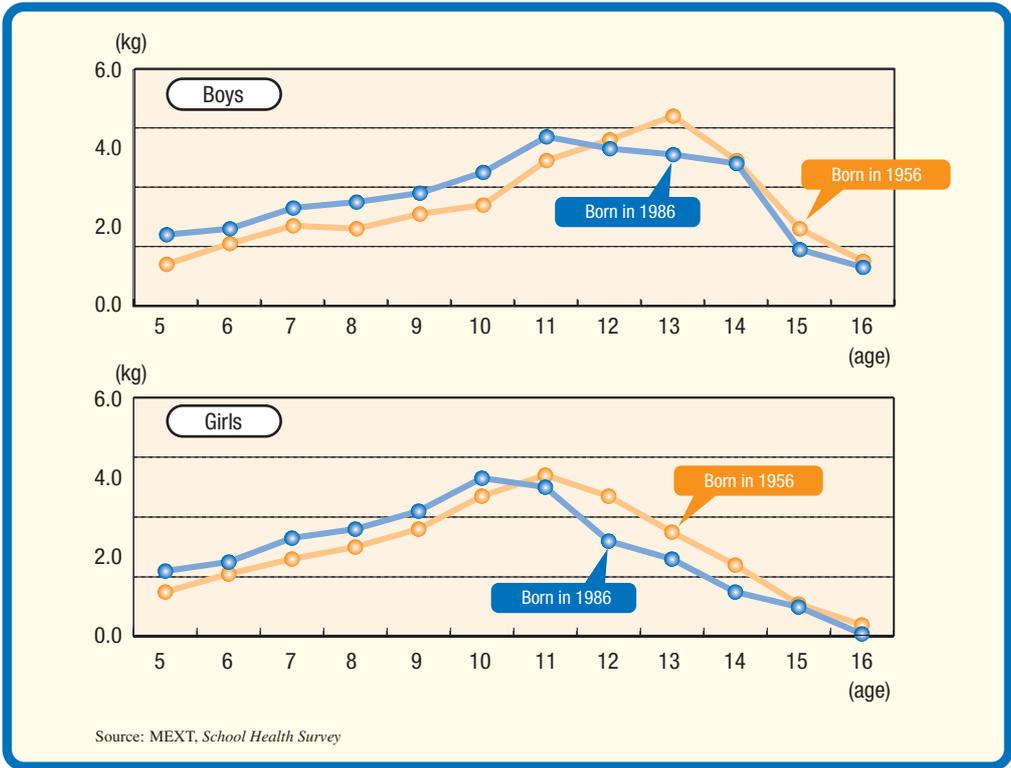
II-2-3 Trends in Average Weight by Age



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 p.85 of reference documents

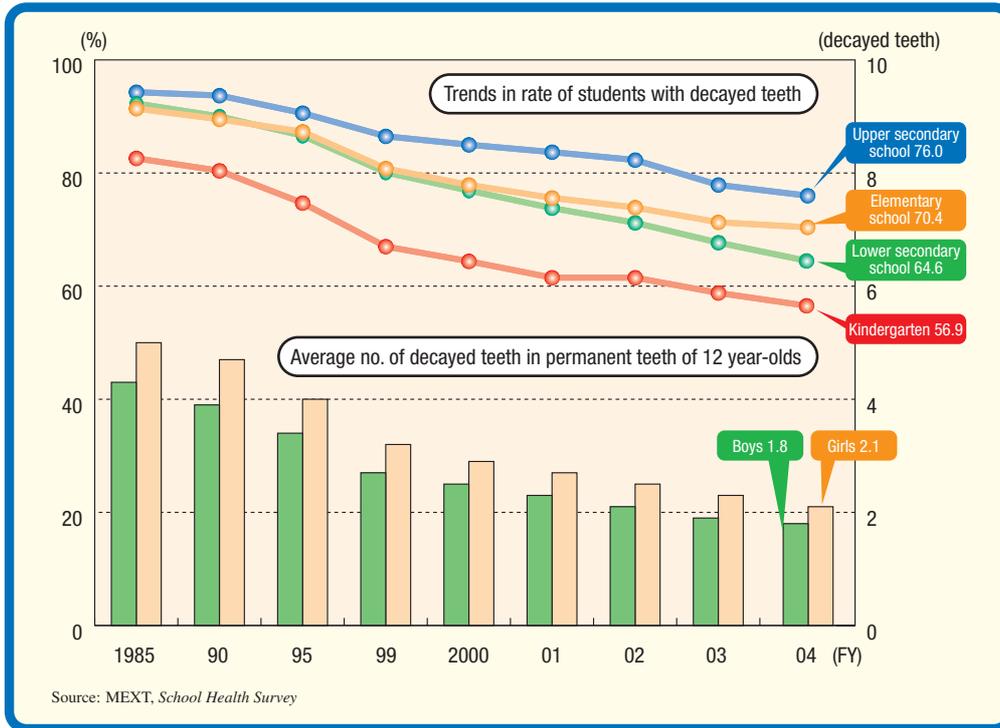
II-2-4 Comparison of Annual Growth with Parents' Generation (Weight)



Looking at annual growth at 17 (weight), the year of greatest weight gain for boys was 11, which is two years earlier than their parents' generation, while for girls the age is 10, one year earlier than their parents' generation.

See p.85 of reference documents

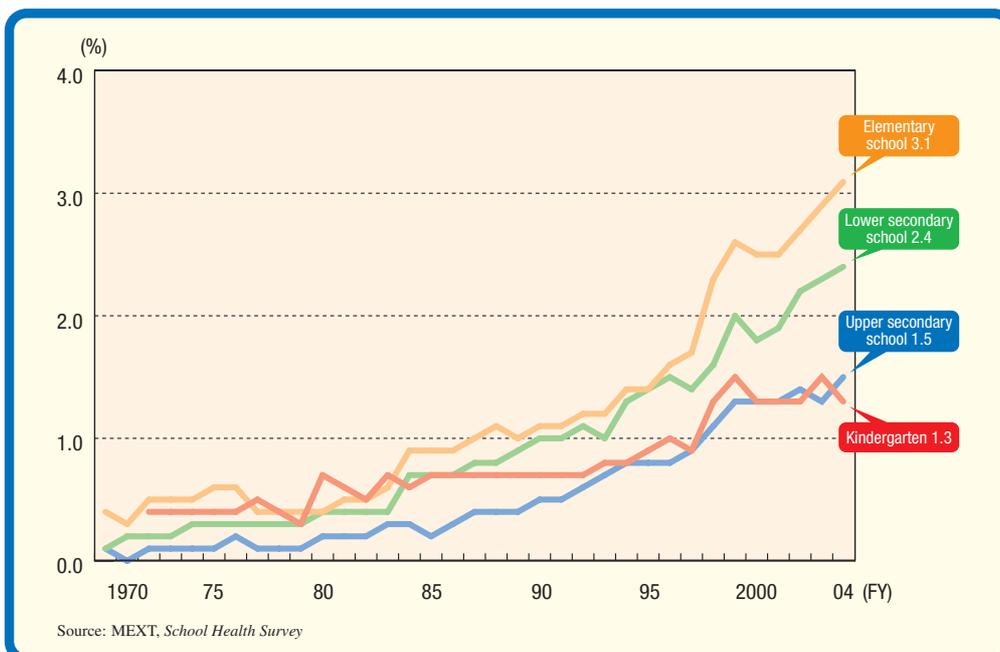
II-2-5 Trends in Rate of Students with Decayed Teeth



The rate of tooth decay is declining among all students. Kindergarteners have the lowest rate of tooth decay, at 56.9%. The average number of decayed teeth in the permanent teeth of 12 year olds is also declining, with the rate for boys falling under two to 1.8 in 2004.

See p.85 of reference documents

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

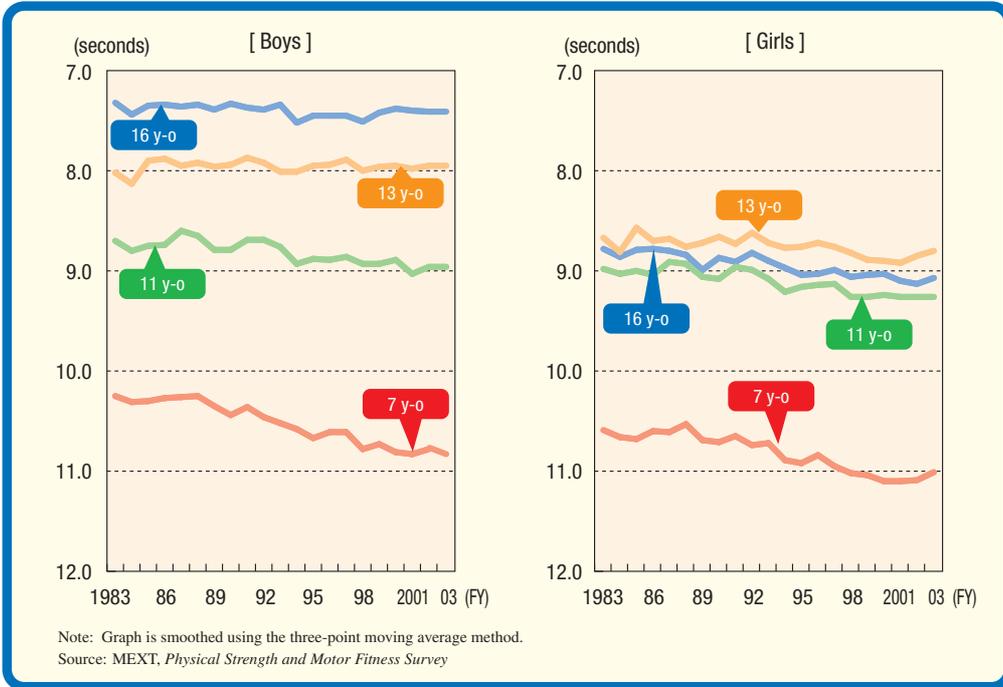


The asthma rate is on the rise among students of all school types, although the rate for kindergarteners fell in 2004. Elementary schools had the highest rate of asthmatics, at 3.1%.

See p.85 of reference documents

II-3 Motor Fitness of Students

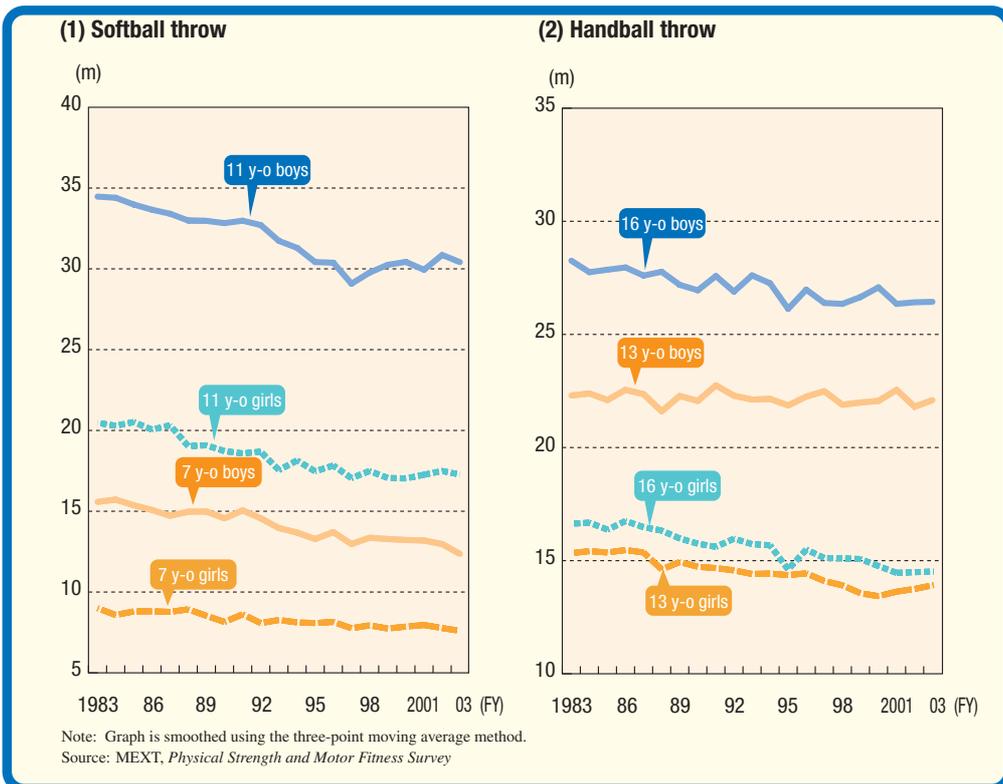
II-3-1 Trends in 50m Dash



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.

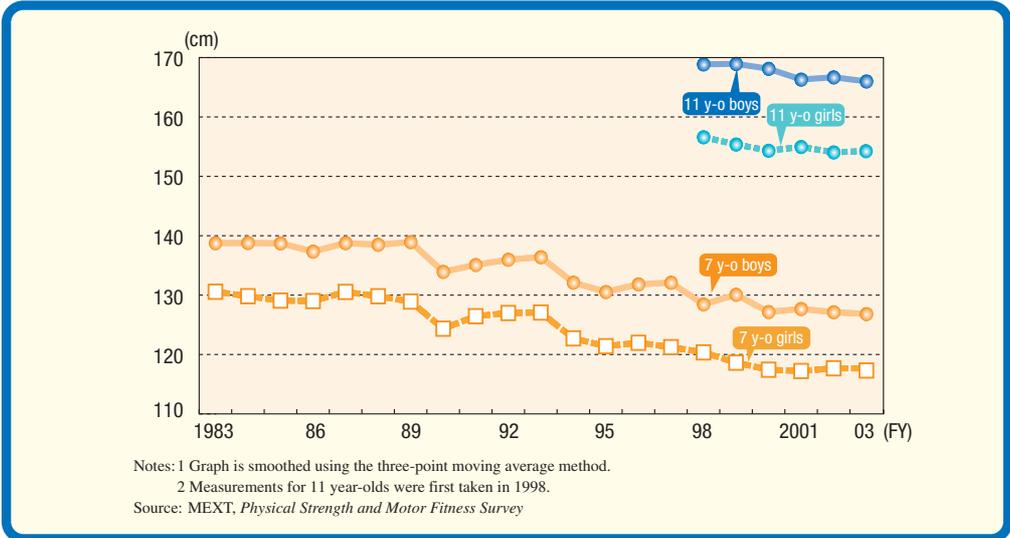
See p.86 of reference documents

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



See p.86 of reference documents

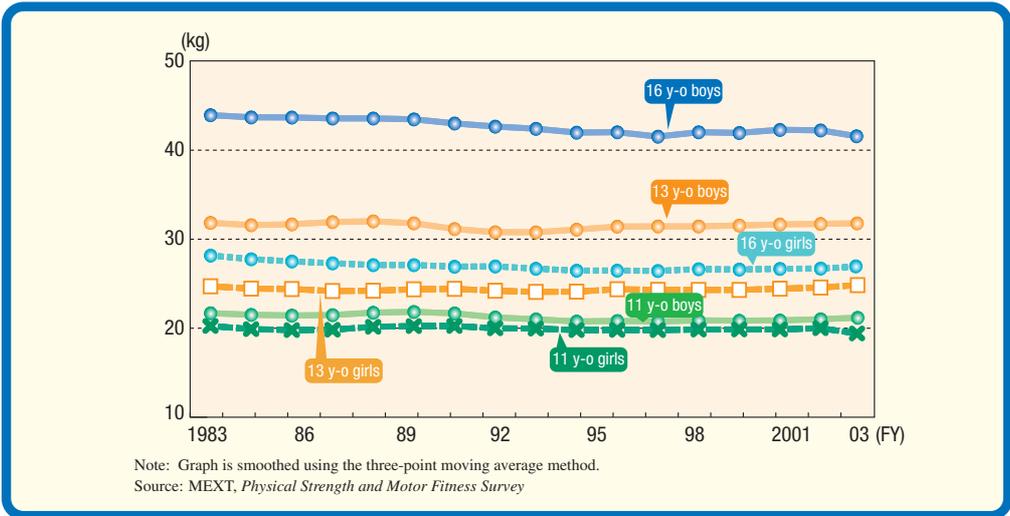
II-3-3 Trends in Standing Long Jump



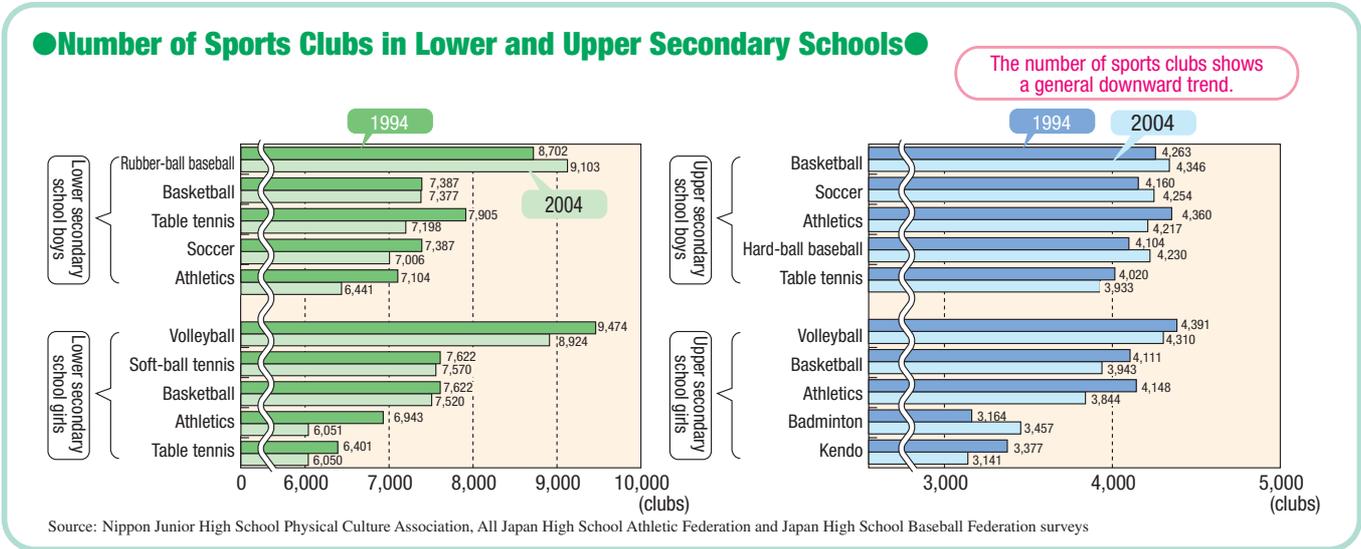
(See explanation on previous page.)

See p.87 of reference documents

II-3-4 Trends in Grip Strength

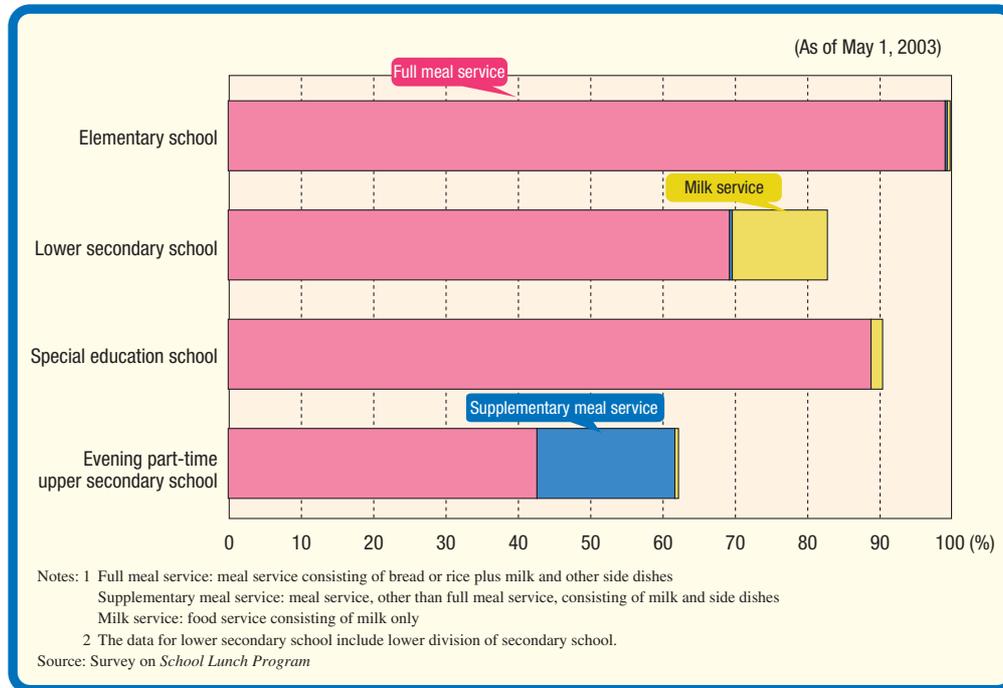


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II-4 Food Education

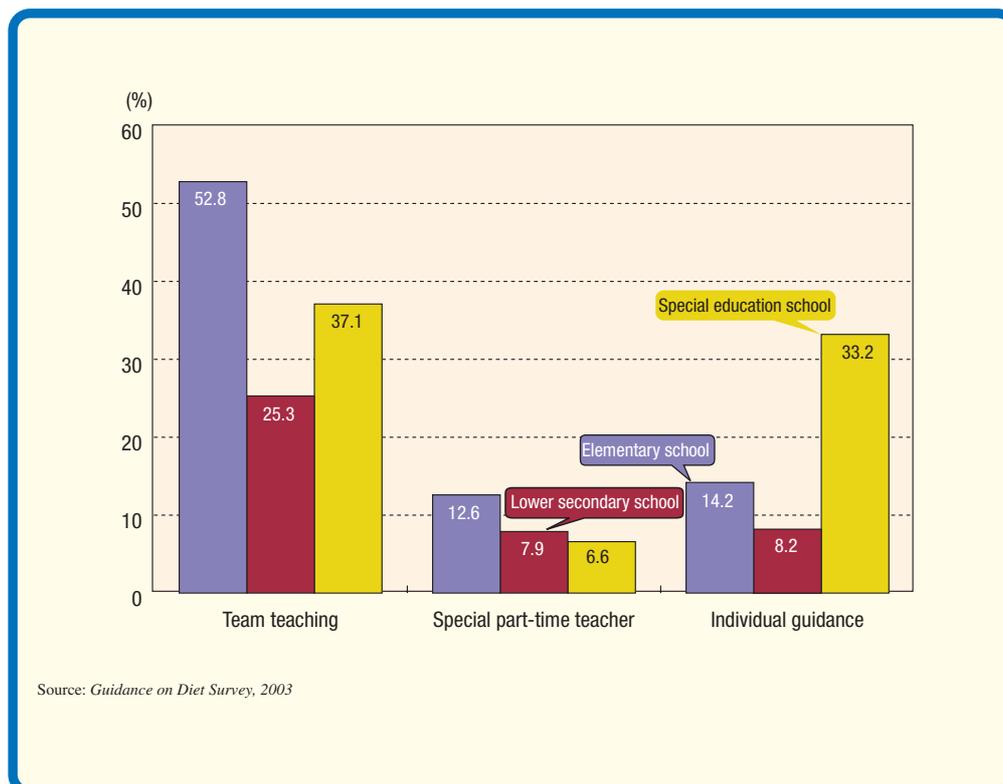
II-4-1 School Lunch Participation Rate (as a Percentage of all Kindergarteners and Students)



School lunch program participation rate varies depending on the type of school. The full meal service is provided to almost all children or students of elementary schools and special education schools. The milk service is provided to some lower secondary schools, while the supplementary meal service is provided to some evening part-time courses.

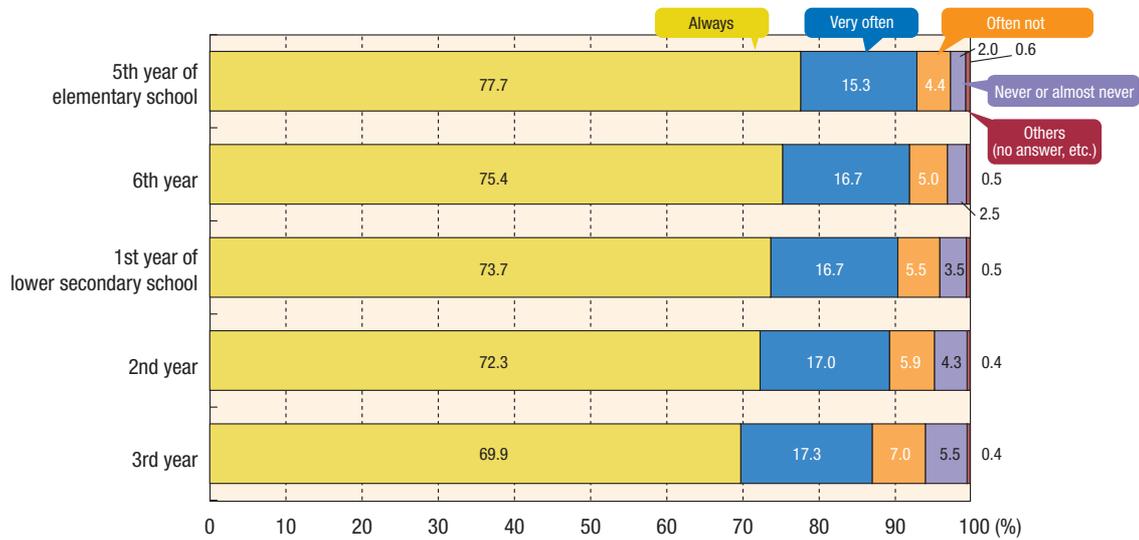
See p.87 of reference documents

II-4-2 Form of Guidance on Diet by School Nutritionist (2003)



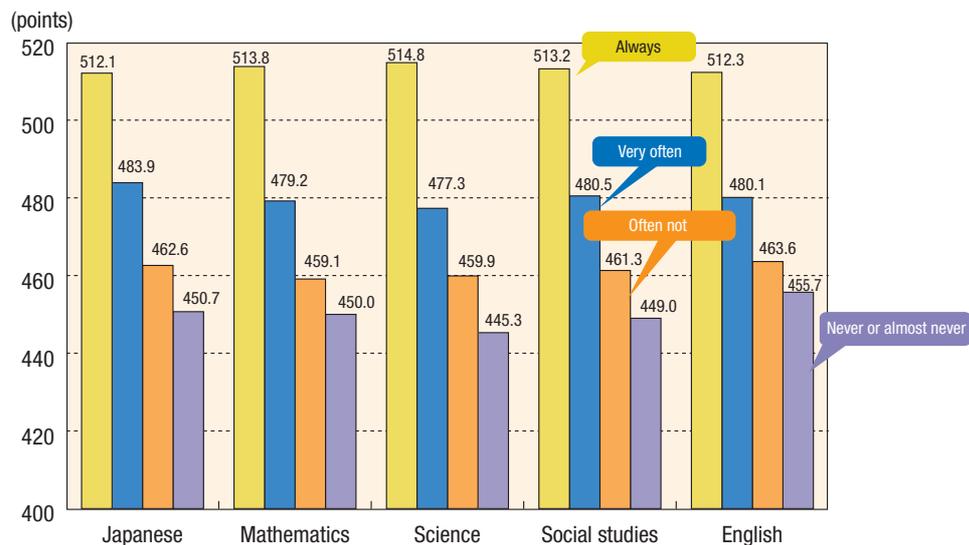
The most common form of guidance on diet by school nutritionists is team teaching for any type of school. Individual guidance, however, also plays a major role in special education schools.

● **Student Breakfast Eaters' Rate** ●
 (Answers to the question: Do you eat breakfast before going to school?)



● **Relationship between Breakfast Eaters' Rate and the Results of the Written Test** ●
 (Relationship between the answers to the question and the results of the written test)

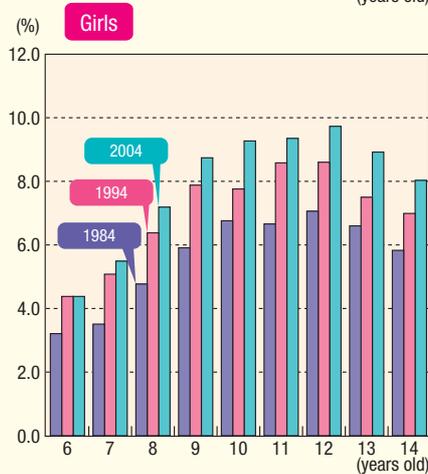
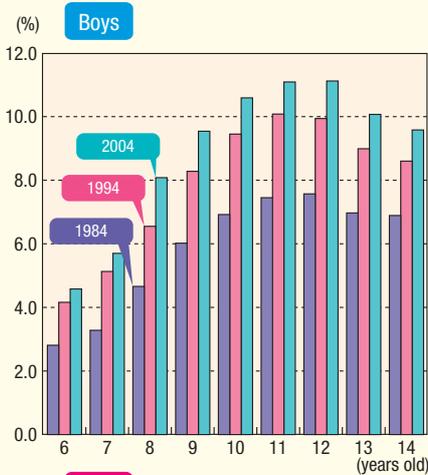
*Subjects are 3rd year lower secondary school students



Note: The points are the scores of the subject students standardized based on the ratio of questions correctly and almost correctly answered by them, with the average point and standard deviation set to 500 points and 100 points, respectively.

Source: Reported by MEXT

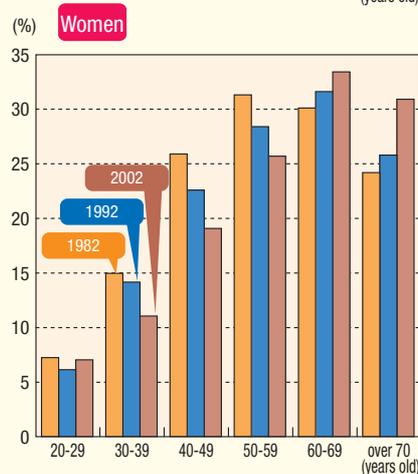
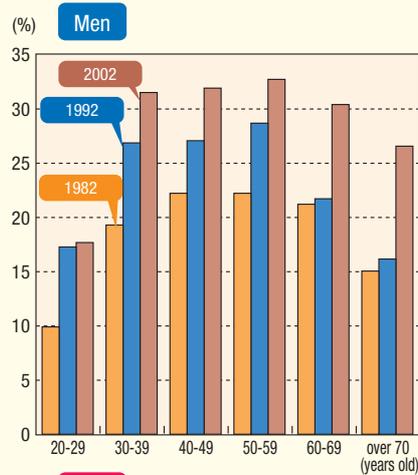
II-4-3 Trend in Rate of Obesity-prone Students



Note: Obesity-prone students are those whose weight is more than 120% of the average weight by the height for each gender and age.

Source: Report on School Health Survey

II-4-4 Trends in Obesity Rate

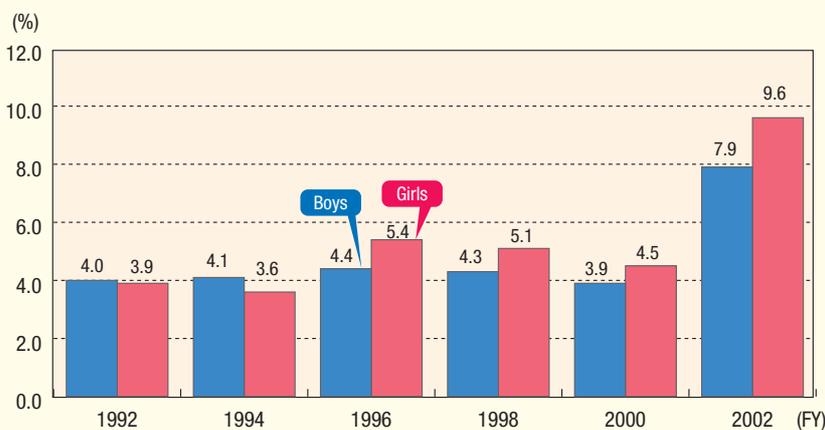


Note: Obesity is referred to a person whose BMI is 25 or more.
 * BMI (body mass index) is calculated by "kg in weight/ (m in height)²" (2000 Study Meeting on Obesity Diagnostic Standard, Japan Society for the Study of Obesity)
 Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, National Nutrition Survey

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.

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II-4-5 Trends in Percentage of Students with Food Allergy



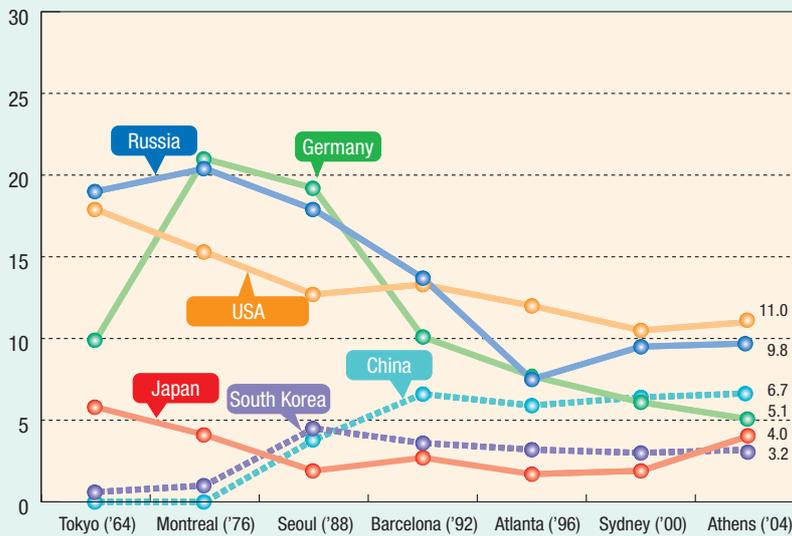
Note: Ratio of allergic people by ratio of people with food allergies
 Source: Japanese Society of School Health, Report on Students' Health Surveillance Project

Looking at the trend in percentages of students with food allergy in the past 10 years, there were no major changes until 2000. But the percentage of 7.9% for boys and 9.6% for girls in 2002 is almost twice that in 2000.

II-5 International Sporting Competitiveness



II-5-1 The Olympic Medal Award Rates in Summer Olympics for Six Countries



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

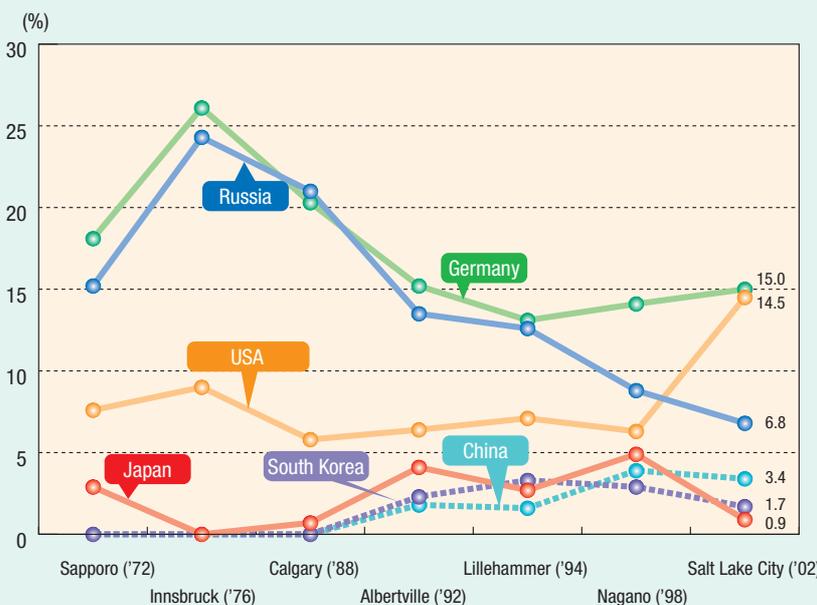
Source: Reported by MEXT

Japan had the lowest award rate of the six countries at the past summer four consecutive Olympics, but Japan won the record number of 37 medals at the Athens Olympics in 2004, with a winning rate of 4.0%, higher than that of Korea. Japan's winning rate at the Salt Lake Winter Olympics, however, is 0.9%, lower than that of either China or Korea, and the lowest among the six countries.

See p.88 of reference documents



II-5-2 The Olympic Medal Award Rates in Winter Olympics for Six Countries



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

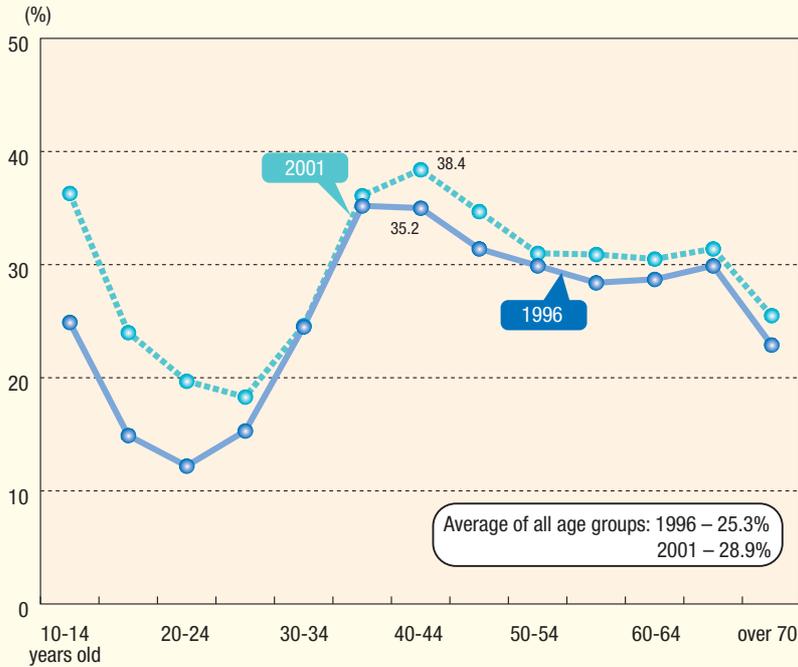
Source: Reported by MEXT

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II-6 Leisure and Study Activities of People

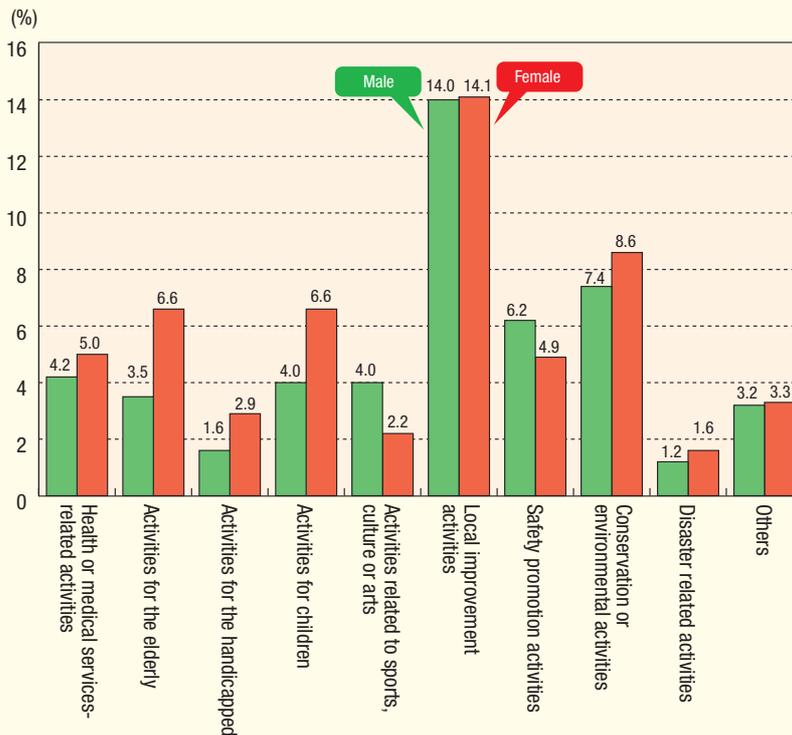
II-6-1 Participation Rate in Volunteer Activities

(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 groups. Looking at the data in 2001 by the type of activity, both males and females were most frequently engaged in "local improvement activities."

(2) Participation Rate by Type and Sex in 2001

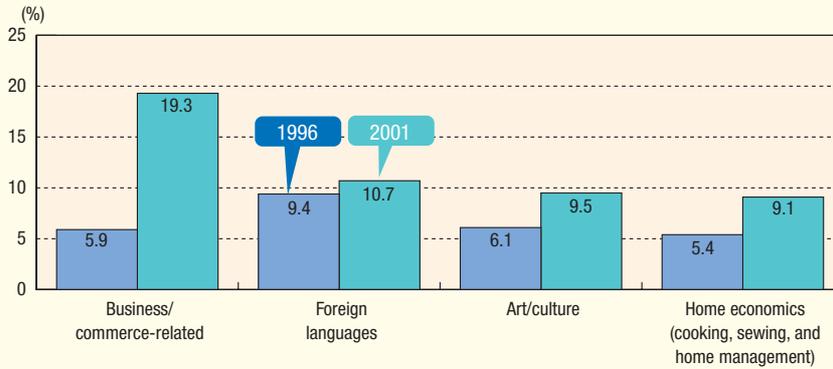


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities

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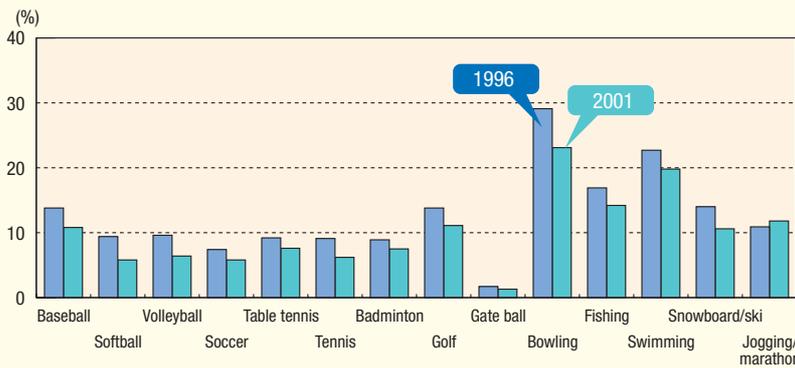
II-6-2 Participation Rate in “Studies and Researches,” “Sports,” and “Hobbies and Amusements”

(1) Participation Rate in Studies and Researches



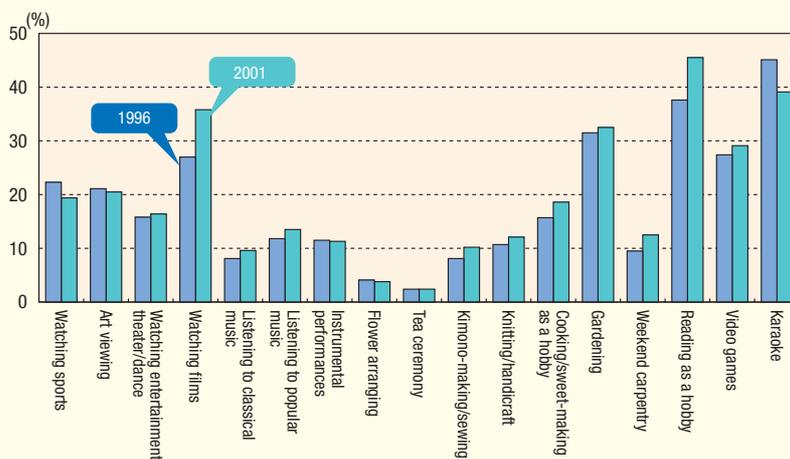
Note: “Studies and Researches” represents activities for studying or research conducted within an individual’s free private time and does not mean such activities conducted by individuals or students as part of their work or school studies.

(2) Participation Rate in Sports



Note: Sports represents those athletic activities conducted as leisure activities and do not include those conducted by students in physical education class or by athletes as part of their profession.

(3) Participation Rate in Hobbies and Amusements



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

Looking at the percentage of individuals engaged in studies and researches in their free time in 2001, the rate for “business/commerce-related” was much higher than in the previous survey. The rate of participation in sports as leisure activities was higher for “jogging/marathon” in 2001 than in the previous survey, but the rates for the rest of sports activities decreased. The highest participation rate in 2001 was for “bowling” at 23.1%.

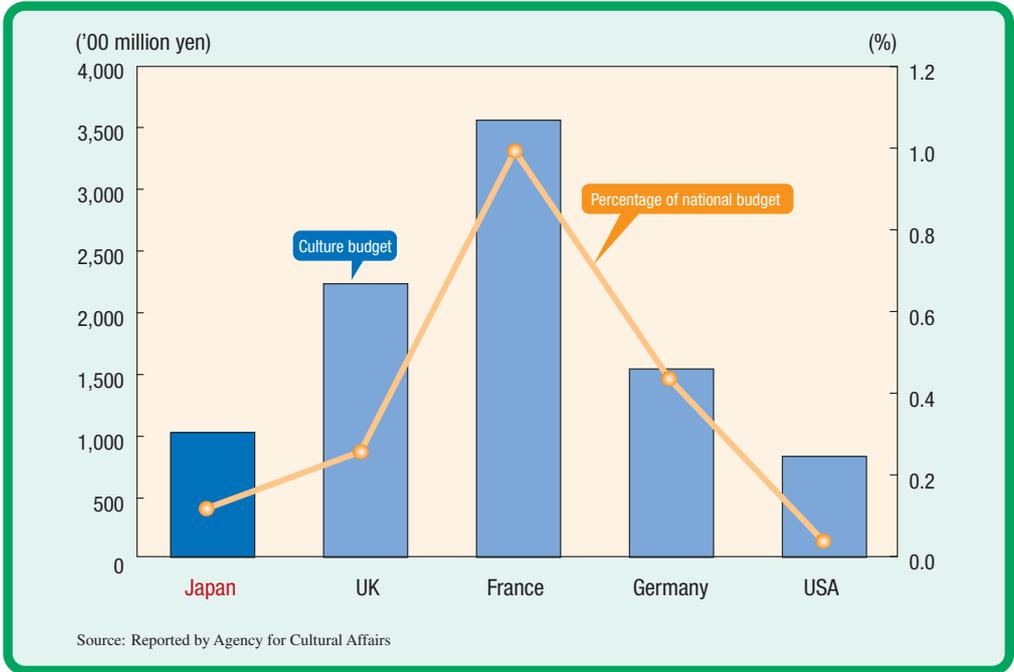
Looking at the participation rate in hobbies and amusements in 2001, the rate for “watching films” and “reading as a hobby” made a big increase from the previous survey, with “reading as a hobby” having the highest rate, or 45.5%, in 2001.

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II-7 Culture and Cultural Property



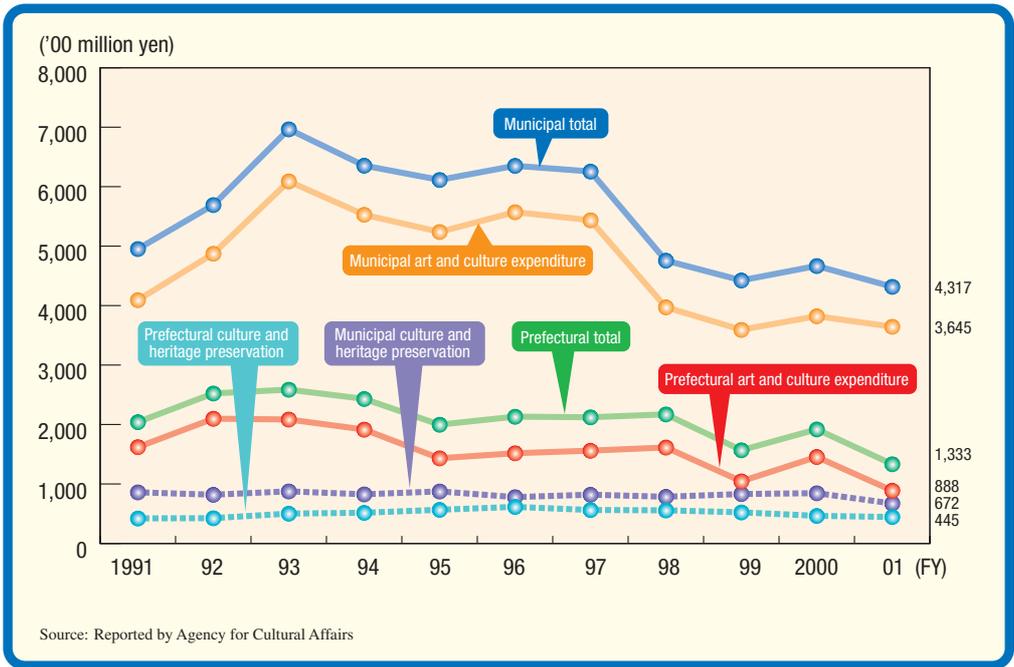
II-7-1 International Comparison of Budget of National Governments on Culture (2004)



Looking at the culture budget of the five leading countries in 2004 (in Japanese yen), France spent the most, at 355.9 billion yen (1% of the national budget), followed by the UK, at 222.7 billion yen (0.26%). Japan spent 101.6 billion yen (0.12%) on culture.

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II-7-2 Trends in Cultural Expenditure of Local Governments

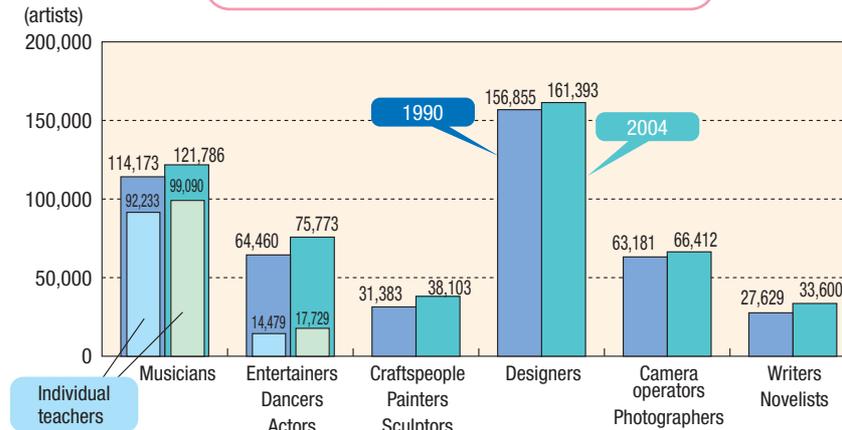


Spending totaled 565.1 billion yen for prefectures and municipalities in 2001. Municipal art and culture expenditure accounted for over 60% of the total.

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● Artist Population ●

Artists are increasing in number despite economic stagnation.



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Population Census of Japan

II-7-3 Number of Cultural Properties Designated by the National Government

Designation

1. National treasure/important cultural properties

		National treasure	Important cultural properties
Fine and applied arts	Pictures	157	1,940
	Sculptures	125	2,601
	Crafts	252	2,393
	Ancient inscriptions	223	1,847
	Ancient texts	59	708
	Archaeological material	40	545
	Historic material	1	132
	Total	857	10,166
Buildings		(256)	(3,911)
		212	2,269
Total		1,069	12,435

Note: Number of important cultural properties includes national treasures.

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

Special historic sites	60	Historic sites	1,524
Special places of scenic beauty	29	Places of scenic beauty	292
Special natural monuments	72	Natural monuments	932
Total	161	Total	2,748

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	38	58 (58)	11	11
Craft techniques	46	54 (53)	14	14
Total	83	112 (111)	25	25

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

4. Important tangible folk cultural properties 202

5. Important intangible folk cultural properties 237

Source: Reported by Agency for Cultural Affairs

As of June 1, 2005

As of June 1, 2005, the nationally designated cultural properties consisted of 10,166 works of art or craft of national treasure and important cultural properties, 2,269 buildings and 1,524 historic sites.

Selection

1. Important preservation districts for groups of historic buildings 66 areas

2. Selected conservation techniques

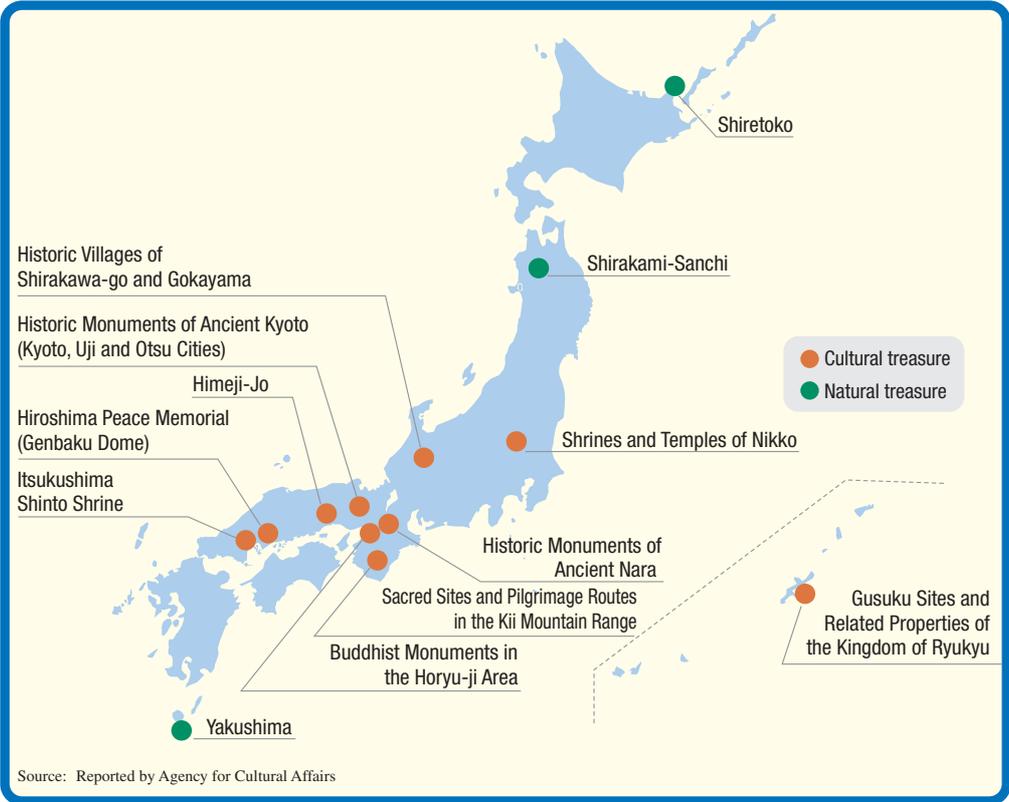
Individuals		Groups	
Skills	Practitioners	Skills	Practitioners
46	50	23	25 (23)

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

Registration

Registered tangible cultural properties 4,609

II-7-4 World Heritage of Japan



Of the 789 world heritage sites registered by UNESCO as of July 2005 (611 cultural heritage sites, 155 natural, 23 natural and cultural), Japan has 13 (10 cultural heritage sites and 3 natural).

II-7-5 UNESCO “Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”

Proclamation list
Nôgaku Theatre
Ningyo Johruri Bunraku Puppet Theatre

Source: UNESCO, *Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity*

As of June 2005, 47 proclamations of masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity have been made to UNESCO, 2 from Japan.