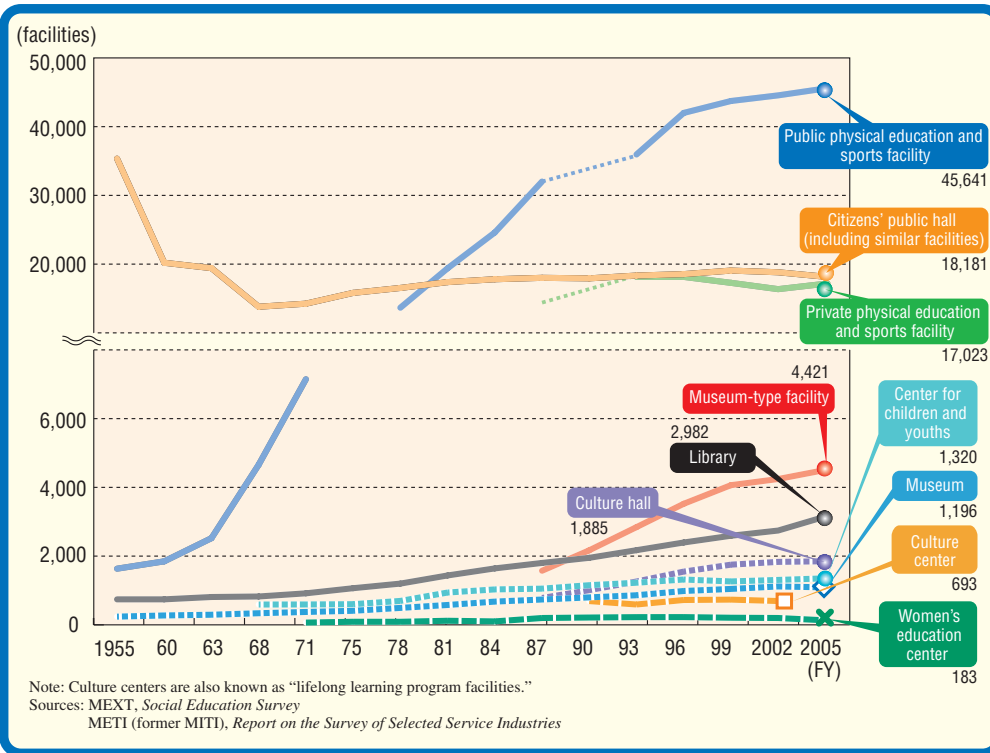


Social Education, Sports, Culture



II-1 Social Education Facilities

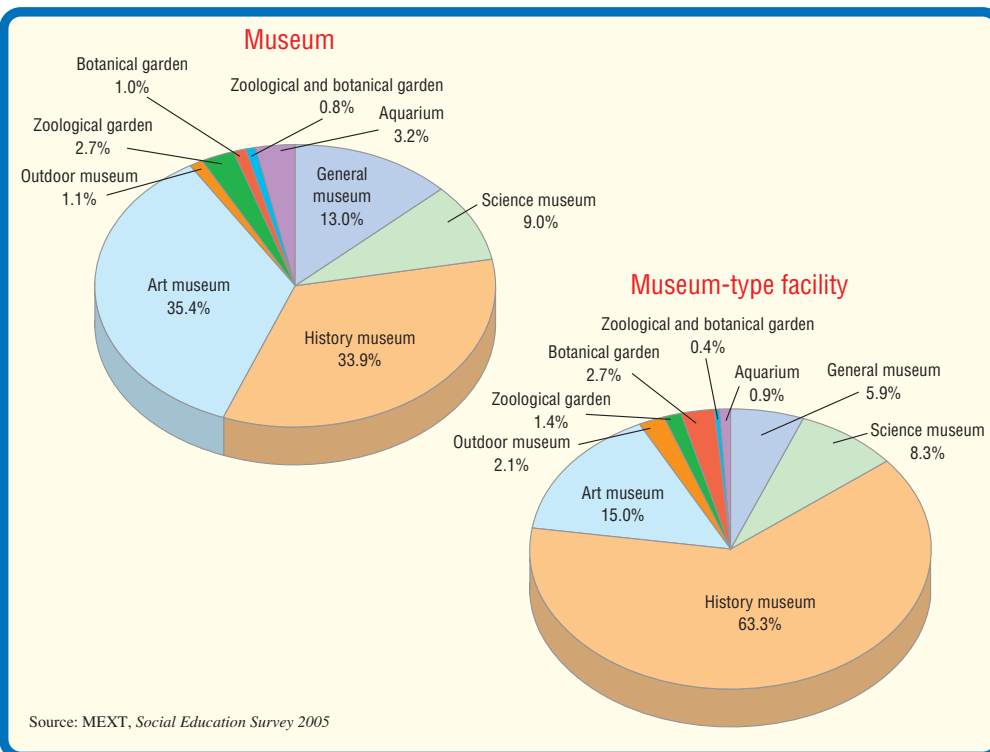
II-1-1 Trends in Number of Social Education Facilities by Type



The most common social education facility is public physical education and sports facilities, at 48,000. 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 18,000, followed by private physical education and sports facilities (17,000). The number of libraries, museums and museum-type facilities and culture halls is growing consistently.

See p.76 of reference documents

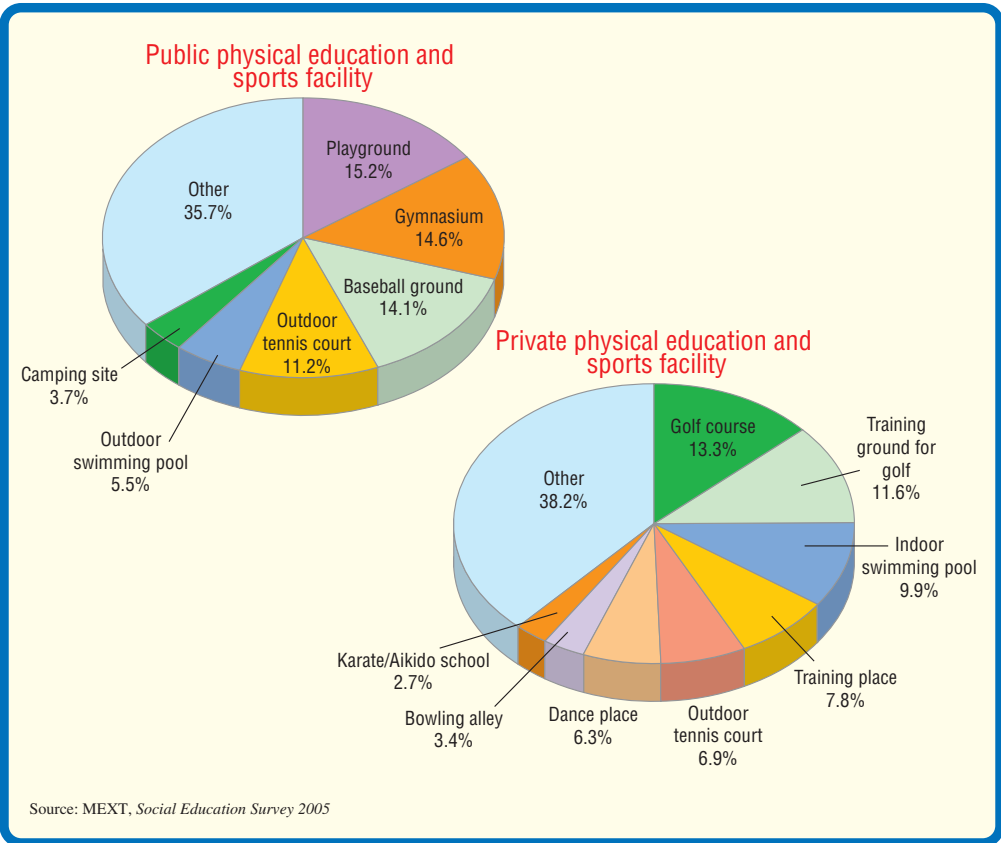
II-1-2 Percentage Distribution of Museums by Type (2005)



Looking at the different types of museums, the most common is art museums (art galleries), accounting for 35.4% of the total at 400 facilities. Historical museums also account for some two-thirds, 63.3% of museum-type facilities, (numbering 2,700).

See p.76 of reference documents

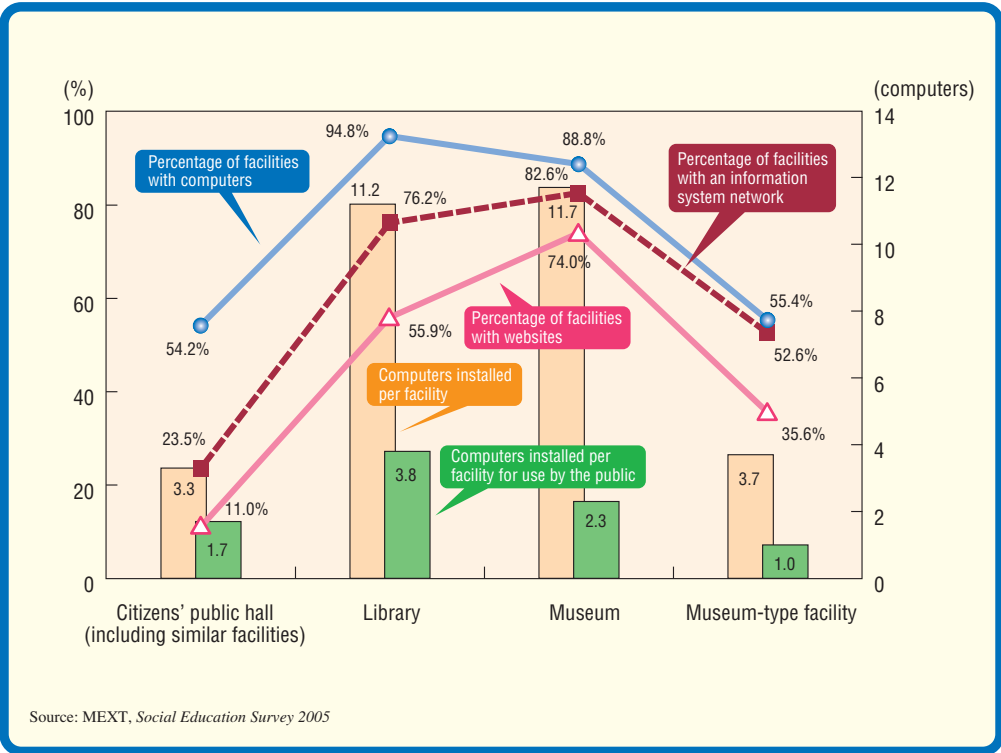
II-1-3 Percentage Distribution of Physical Education Facilities by Type (2005)



Playgrounds were the most common physical education facility, at 15.2% of the total (6,900 such areas). Next were gyms, at 14.6% (6,700 such areas). Meanwhile, the most common private facility was golf courses, at 13.3% (2,300 such areas), followed by training grounds for golf at 11.6% (2,000 such areas).

See p.76 of reference documents

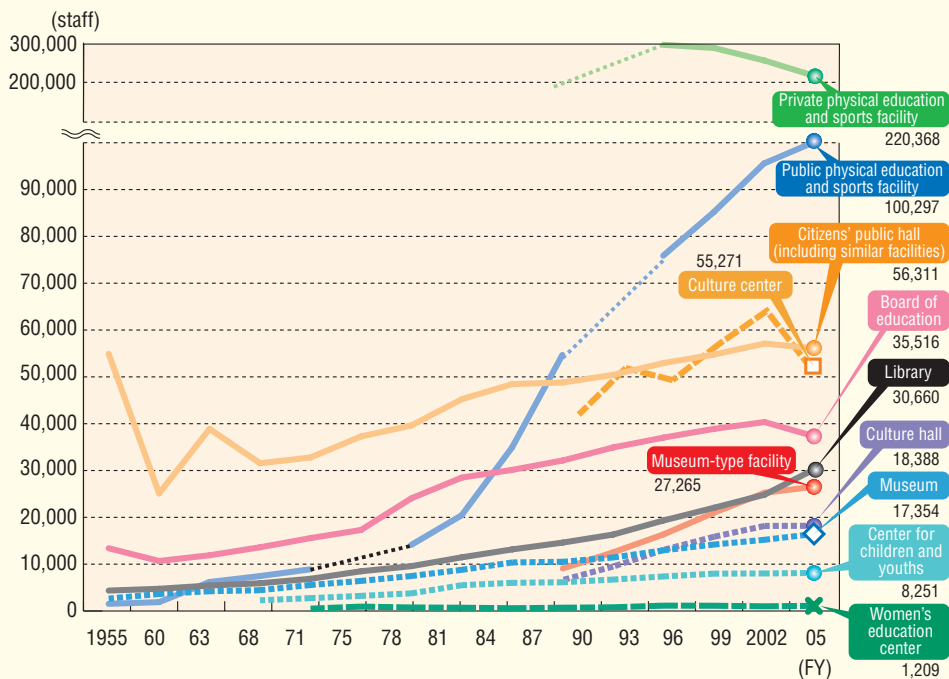
II-1-4 Information Technology in Social Education Facilities (2005)



The type of social education facility with the greatest number of computers was museums, averaging 11.7 PCs each. The most common type of social education facility to have a website was museums, at 74.0% of all facilities.

See p.77 of reference documents

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

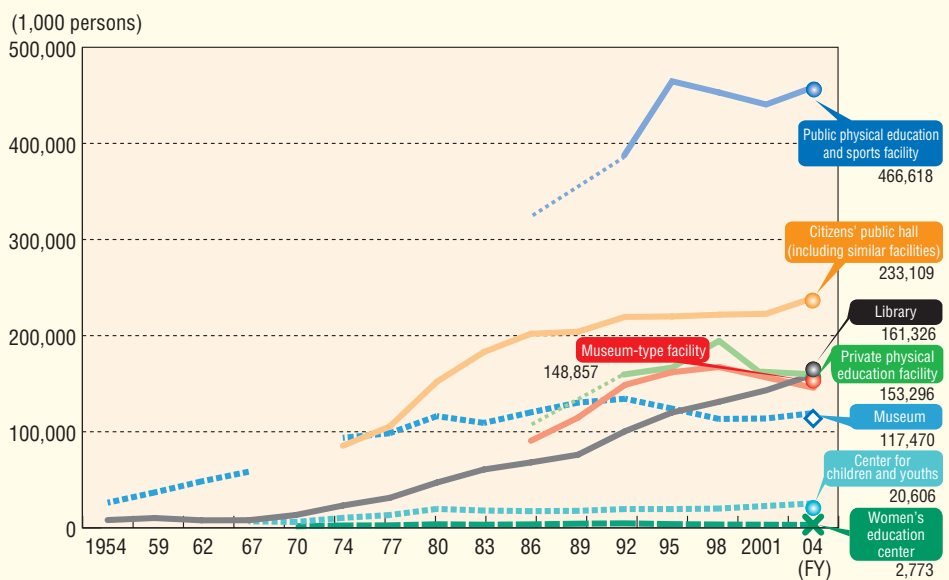


Sources: MEXT, Social Education Survey
METI (former MITI), Report on the Survey of Selected Service Industries

Private physical education and sports facilities employed the highest number of people, with 220,000 staff, followed by public physical education and sports facilities employing 100,000 people, and citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) employed 56,000.

See p.77 of reference documents

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



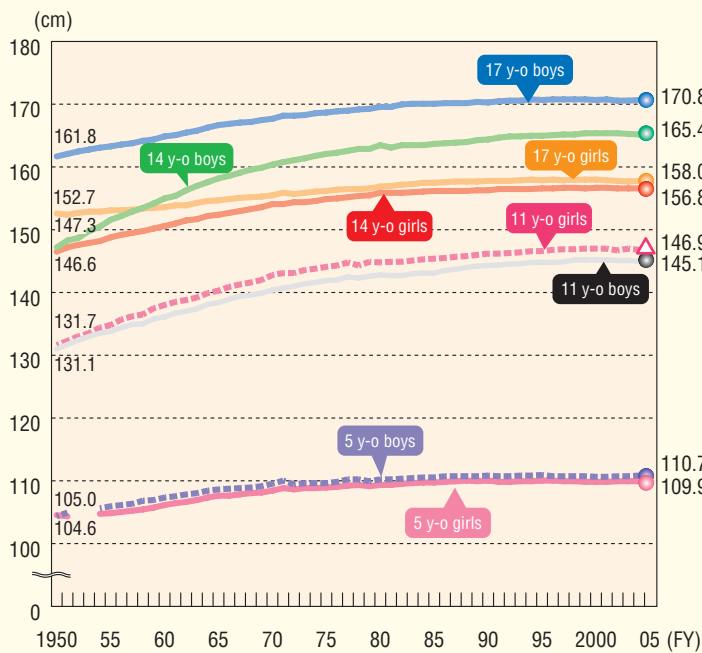
Source: MEXT, Social Education Survey

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 2004, at 470 million people. The next most frequented facility was citizens' public halls (including similar facilities) with 230 million users.

See p.78 of reference documents

II-2 Physical Development and Health of Students

II-2-1 Trends in Average Height by Age

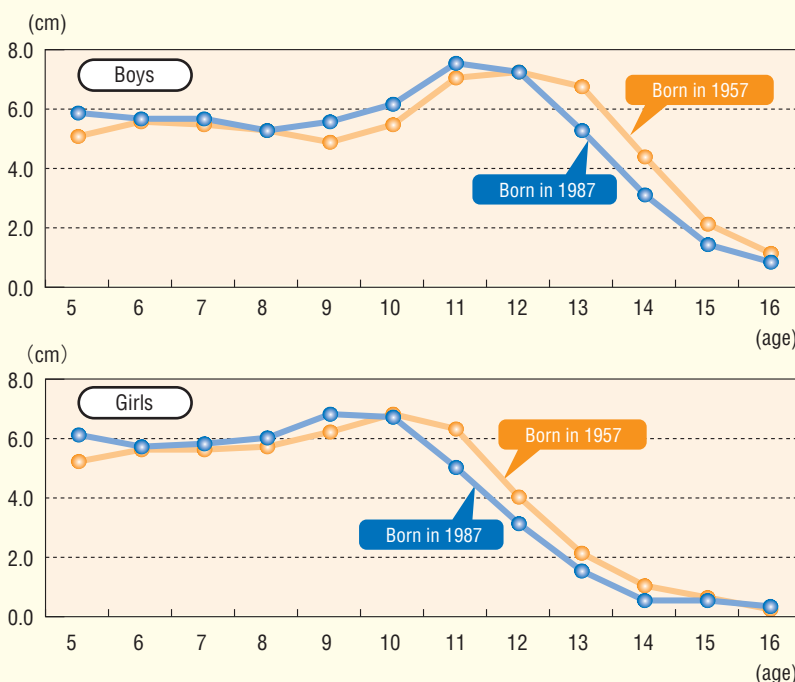


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

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 p.78 of reference documents

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

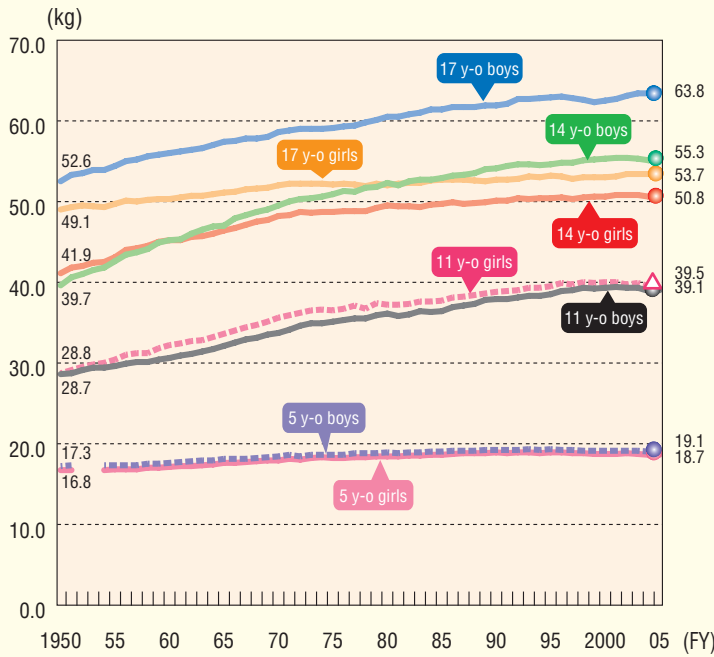


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

Looking at the annual total growth of 17 year-olds (height), the age of highest growth for boys is 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.78 of reference documents

II-2-3 Trends in Average Weight by Age

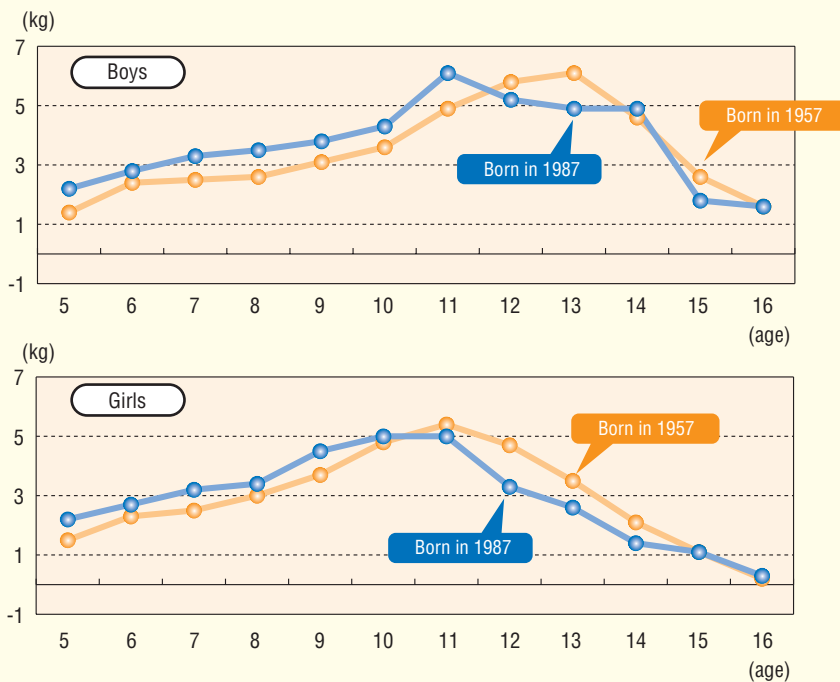


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

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.79 of reference documents

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

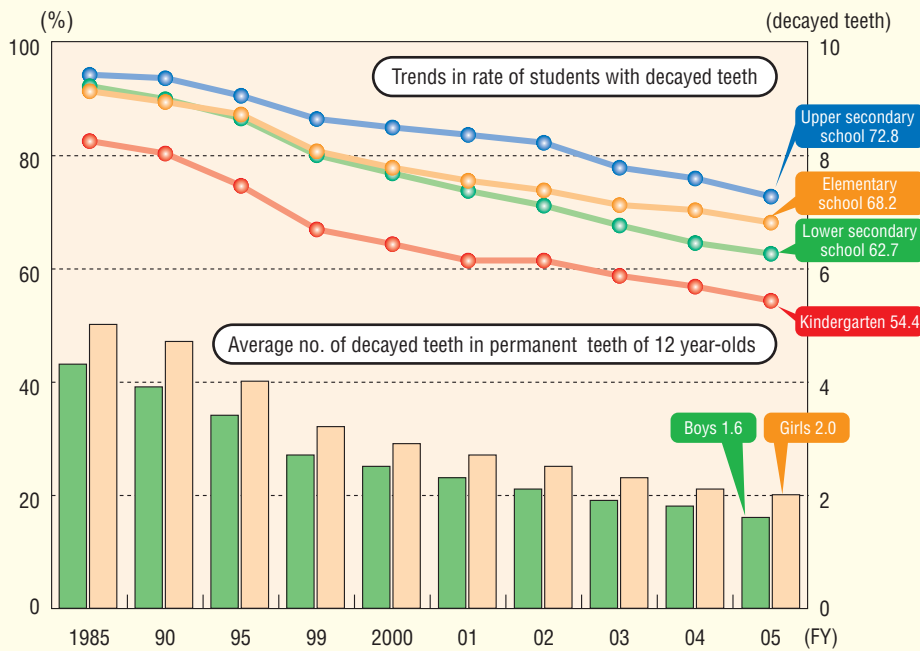


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

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.79 of reference documents

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

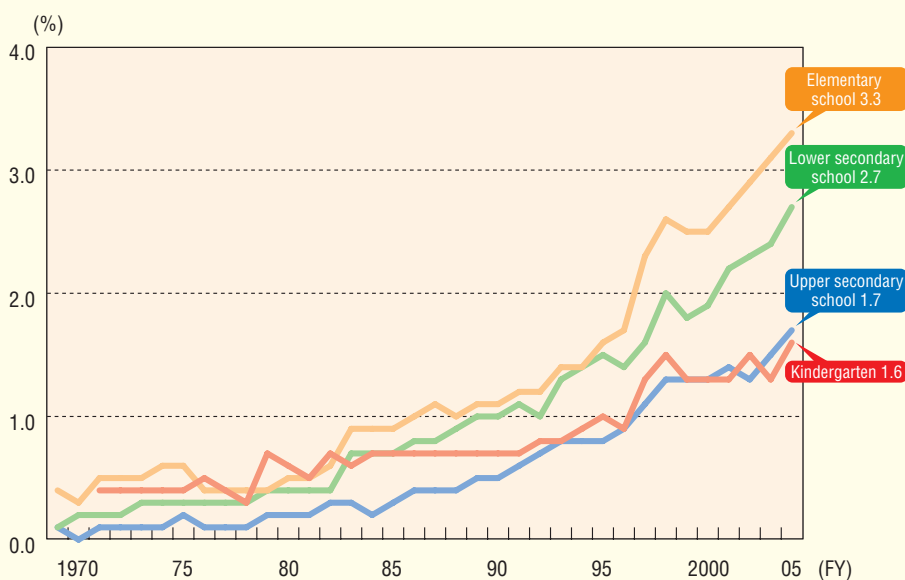


Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

The rate of tooth decay is declining among students of all school types. Kindergarteners have the lowest rate of tooth decay, at 54.4%. The average number of decayed teeth in the permanent teeth of 12 year olds is also declining, with the rate for boys falling to 1.6 in 2005.

See p.79 of reference documents

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



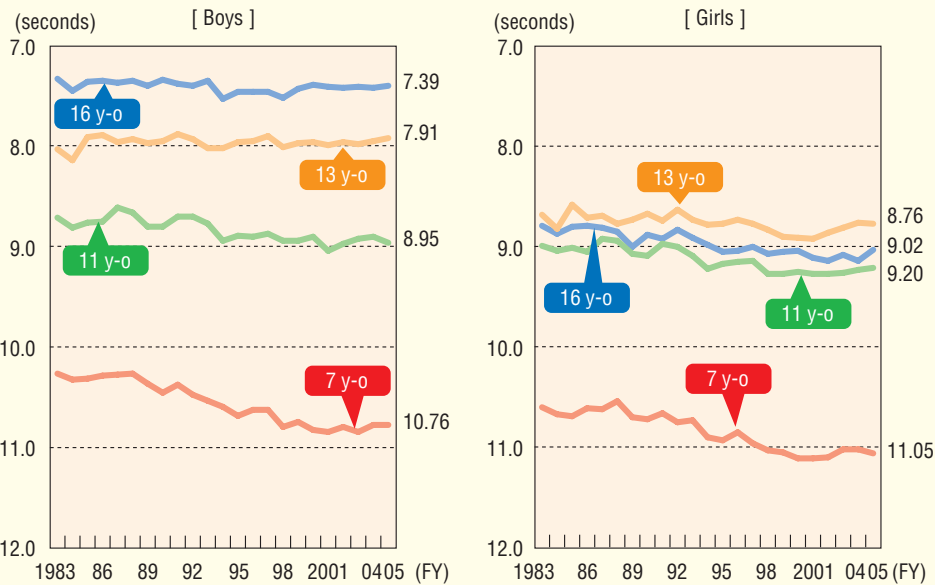
Source: MEXT, School Health Survey

The asthma rate is on a rising tendency among students of all school types, and the rate for all school types rose in 2005. Elementary schools had the highest rate of asthmatics, at 3.3%.

See p.79 of reference documents

II-3 Motor Fitness of Students

II-3-1 Trends in 50m Dash



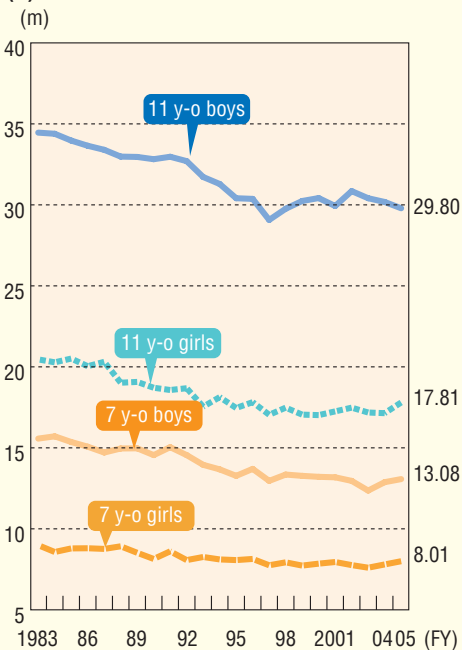
Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.
Source: MEXT, *Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey*

The basic motor skills of running (50m dash), throwing (softball throw, handball throw) and jumping (standing long jump), or trends in grip strength, which are comparable for their annual transition in the long term, are still at a low level for all age groups. In particular, skills of endurance running (long-distance running) and jumping (standing long jump) continuously show a clear downward trend.

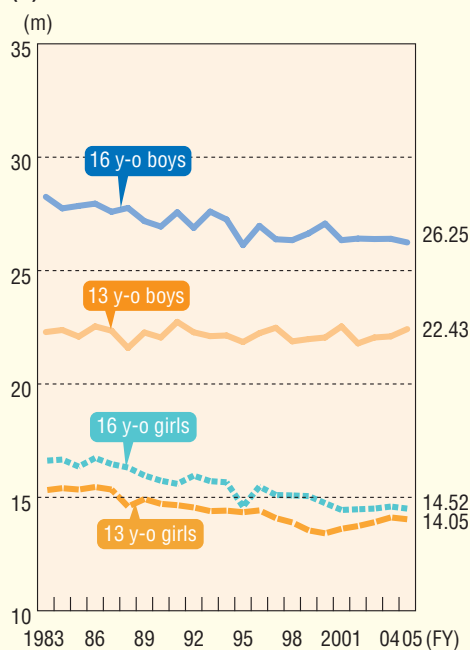
See p.80 of reference documents

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

(1) Softball throw



(2) Handball throw

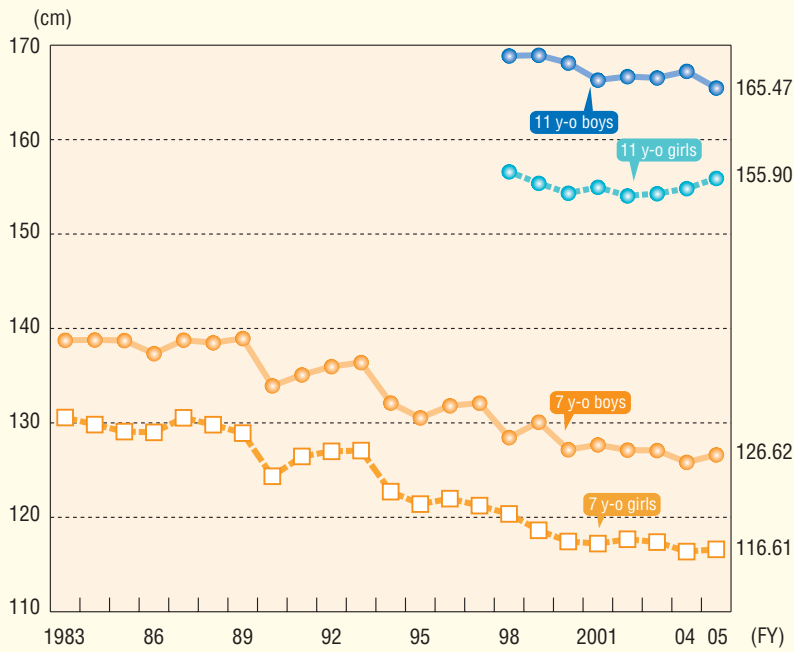


Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.
Source: MEXT, *Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey*

See p.80 of reference documents

II-3-3 Trends in Standing Long Jump

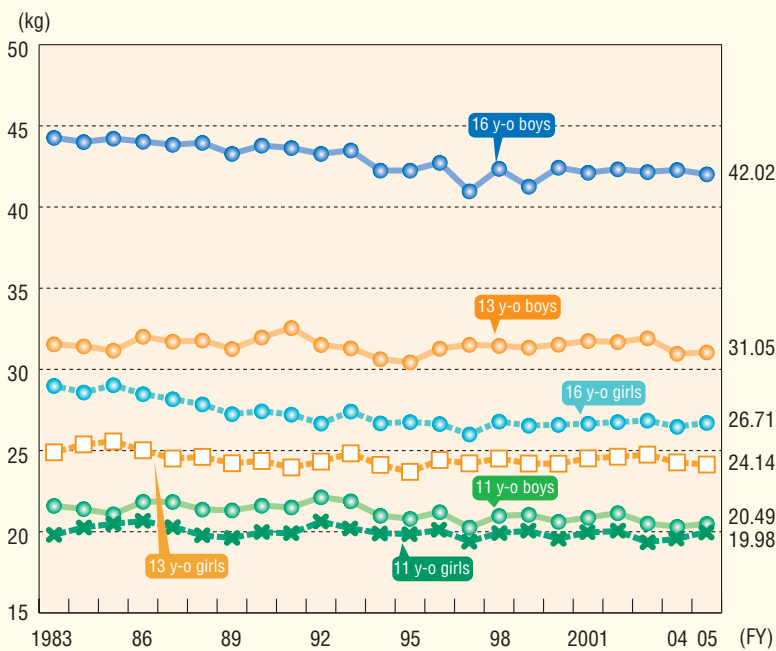
(See explanation on previous page.)



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 p.81 of reference documents

II-3-4 Trends in Grip Strength

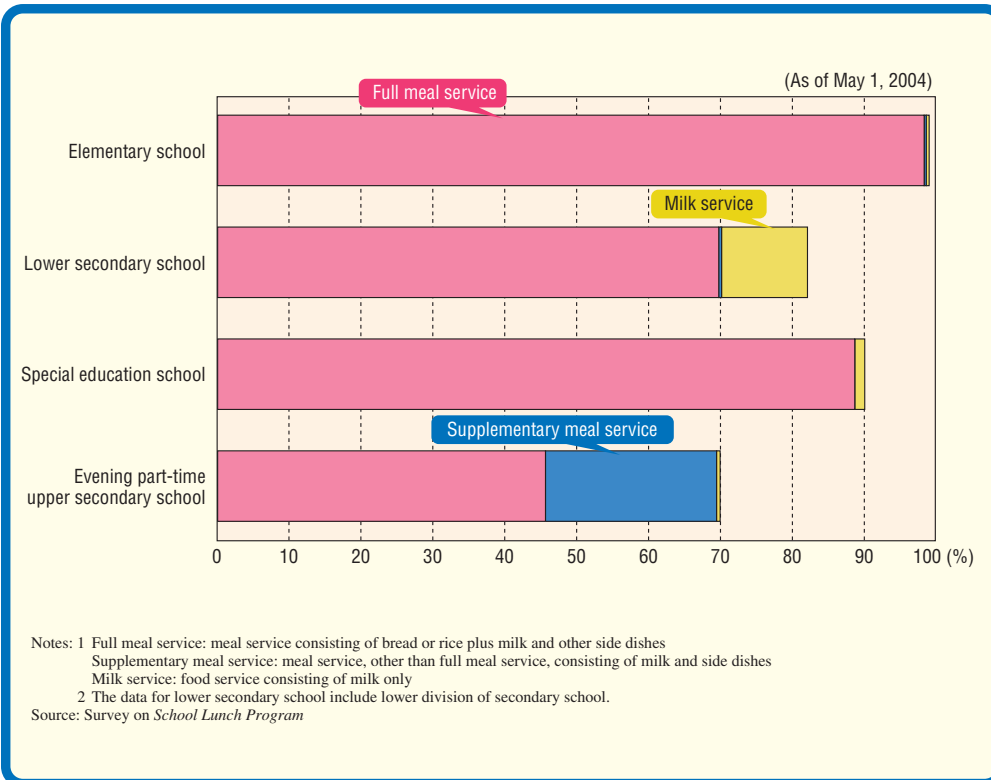


Note: Graph is smoothed using the three-point moving average method.
 Source: MEXT, Physical Strength and Motor Fitness Survey

See p.81 of reference documents

II-4 Food Education

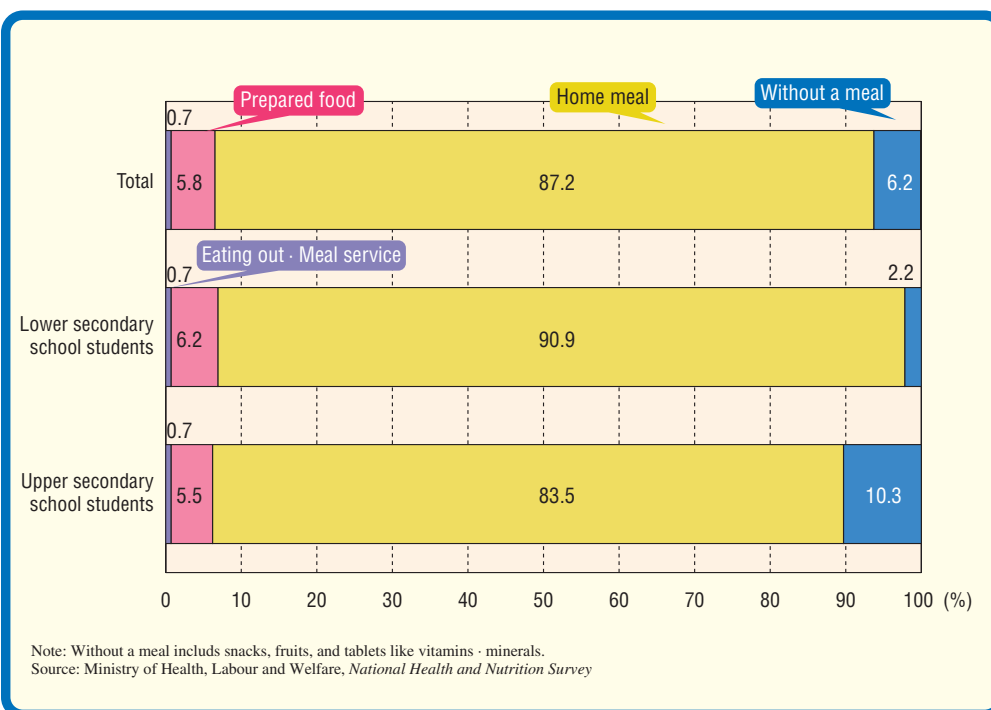
II-4-1 School Lunch Participation Rate (as a Percentage of all Kindergarteners and Students)



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

See p.81 of reference documents

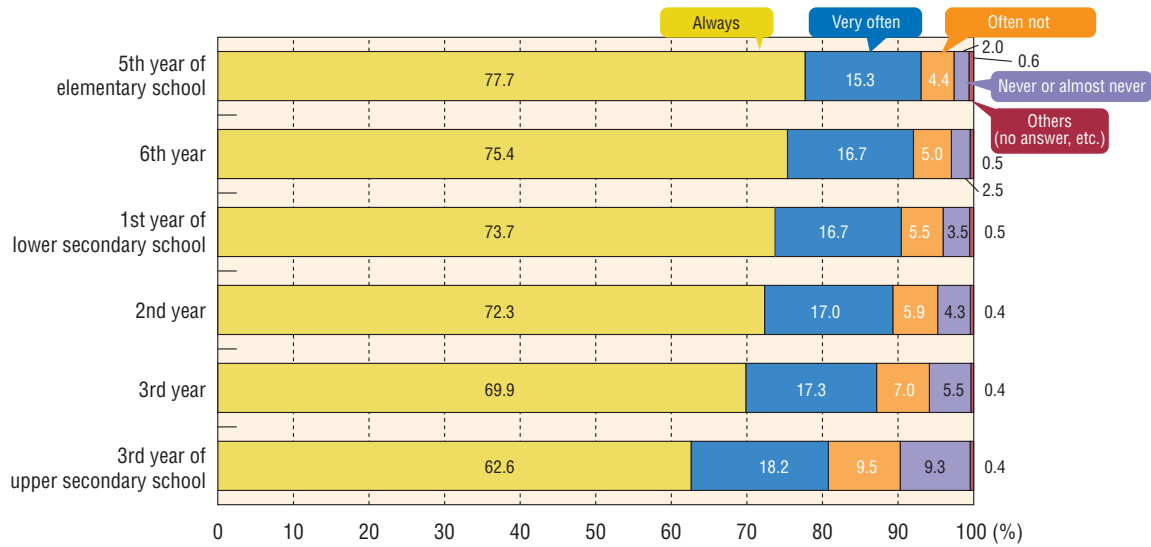
II-4-2 Breakfast Habits of Lower and Upper Secondary School Students



While the rate of those who eat breakfast cooked at home is high in all school types, the rate of those who do not eat is high at 10.3% among upper secondary school students, compared to 2.2% of lower secondary school students.

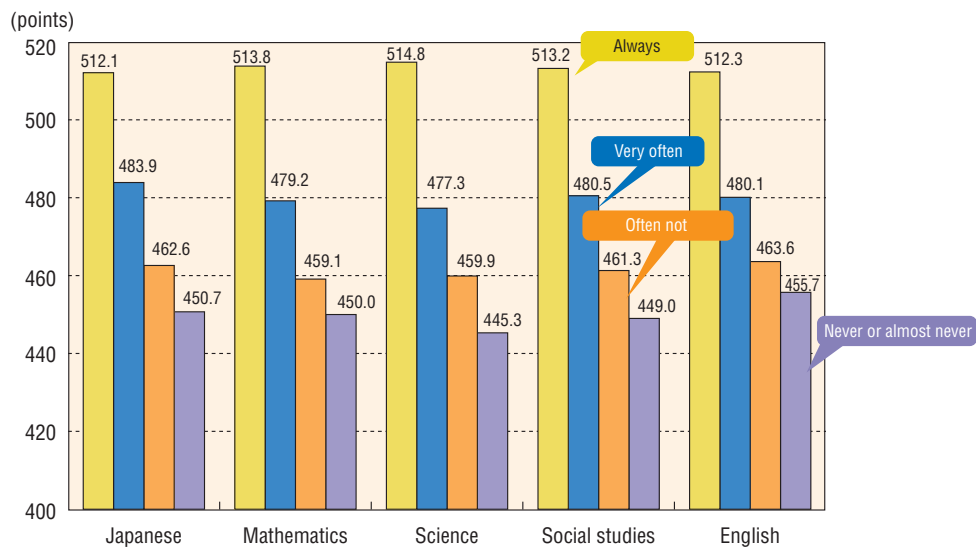
See p.81 of reference documents

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



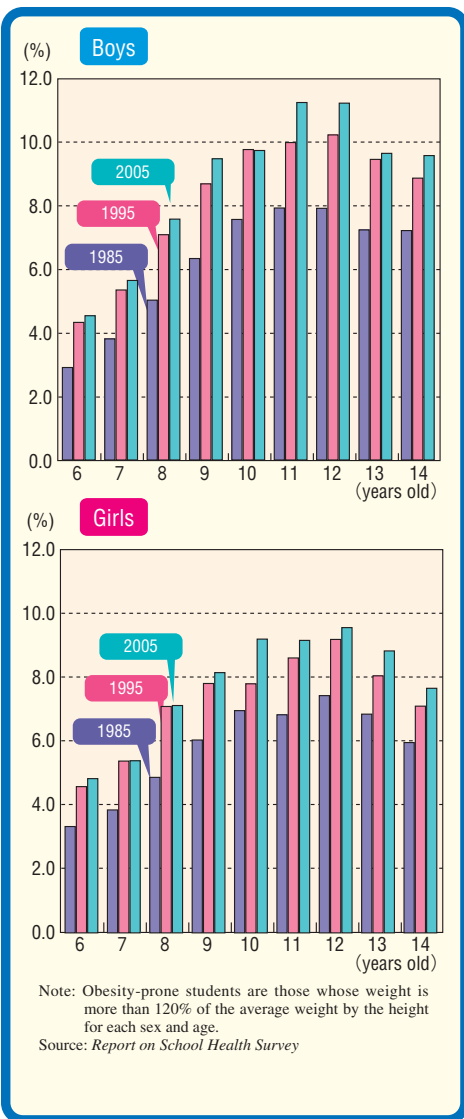
● **Relationship between Breakfast Eaters' Rate and the Results of the Written Test** ●
 (Relationship between the answers to the question and the results of the written test)

*Subjects are 3rd year lower secondary school students

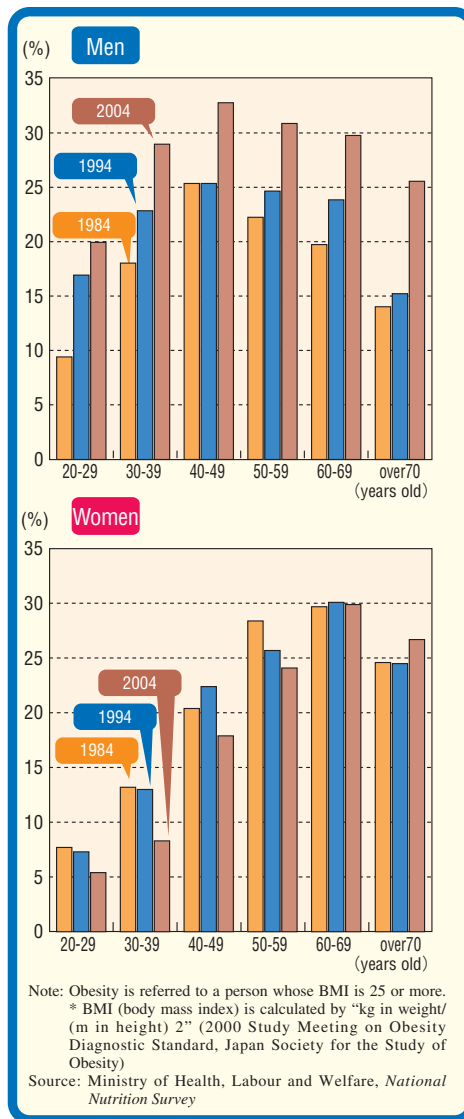


Note: The points are the scores of the subject students standardized based on the ratio of questions correctly and almost correctly answered by them, with the average point and standard deviation set to 500 points and 100 points, respectively.
 Source: Reported by MEXT

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



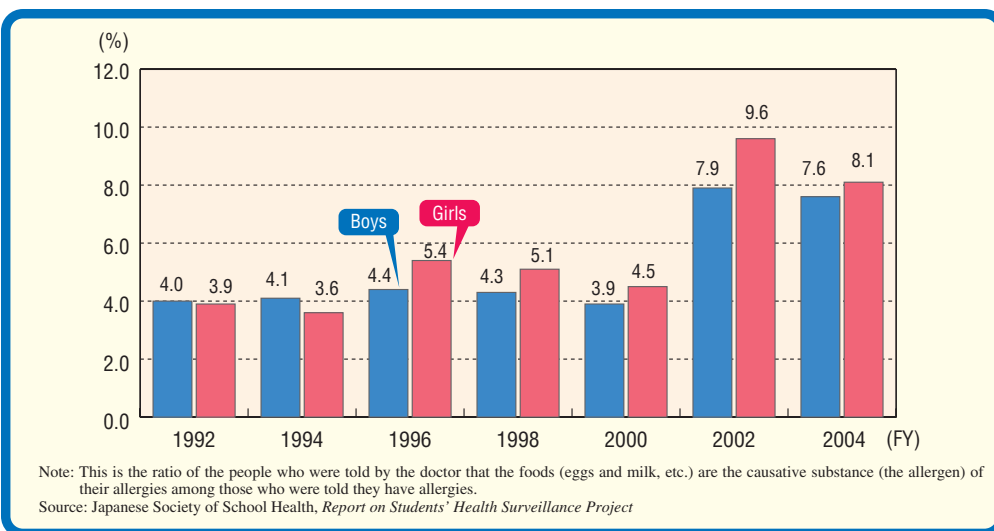
II-4-4 Trends in Obesity Rate



Looking at the trends in Obesity Rate for every 10 years, the ratio is rising in every age range. The trend in the obesity of adult men is also rising, but there is a decreasing tendency in adult women of the age range of 20-59 year olds.

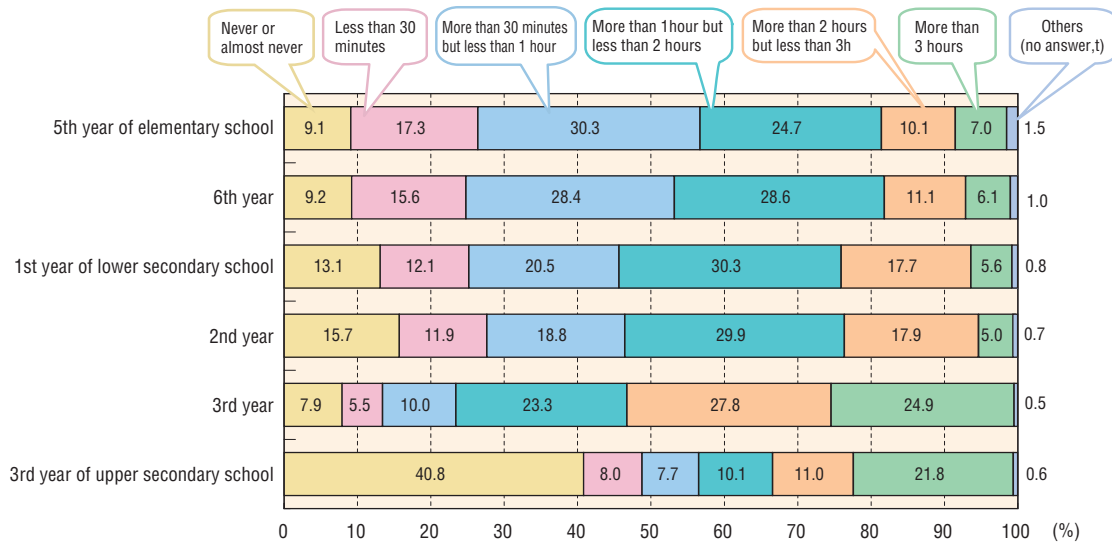
See p.82 of reference documents

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



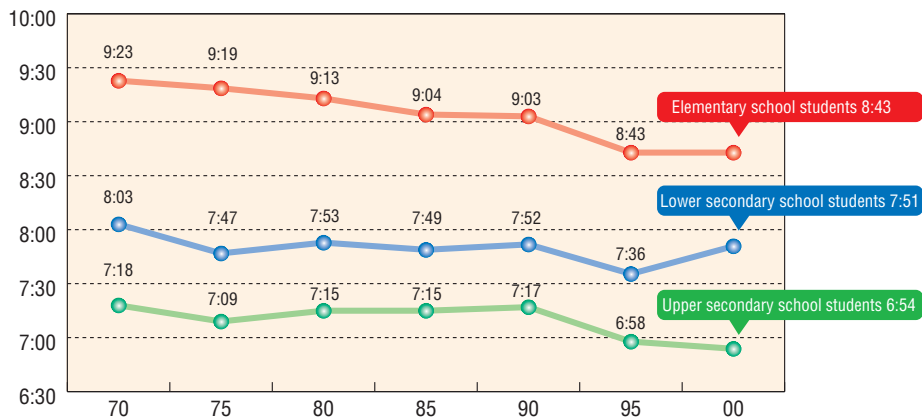
Looking at the trend in percentages of students with food allergy, the percentage for boys is 7.6% and 8.1% for girls in 2004.

● Student Breakfast Eaters' Rate ●

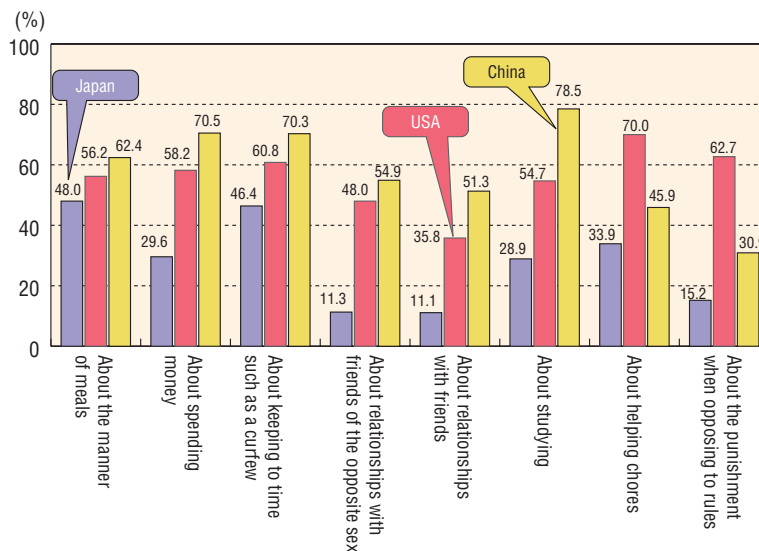


Sources: MEXT, *School Basic Survey* (2003), MEXT, *Social Education Survey* (2002), MEXT, *Survey on Juku and Related Matters* (1993), etc.
 Note: Time of survey varies.

● Trends in Sleeping Time of Students (Weekday) ●



● International Comparison of Ratio of Families with Rules ●

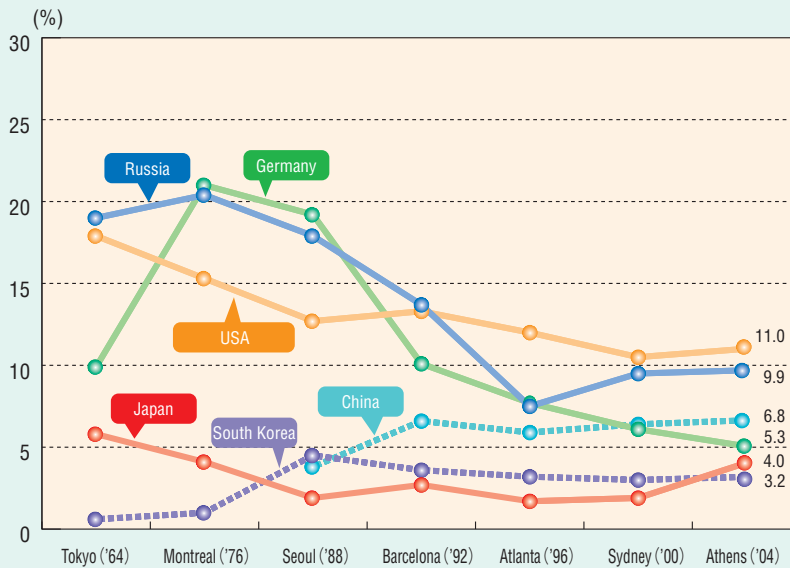


Source: Japan Youth Research Institute, *The daily life of High School Students and attitudes toward study*

II-5 International Sporting Competitiveness



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



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

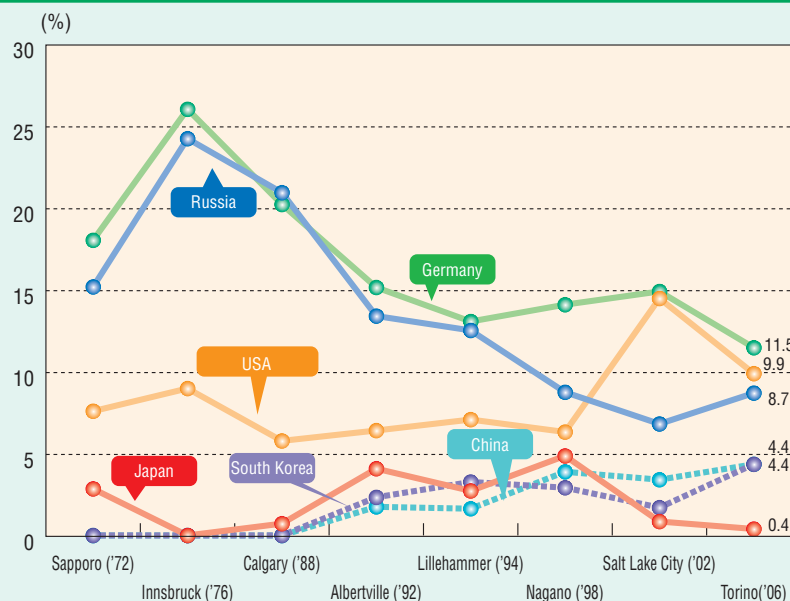
Source: Reported by MEXT

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 Torino Winter Olympics, however, is 0.4, and the lowest among the six countries.

See p.82 of reference documents



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



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

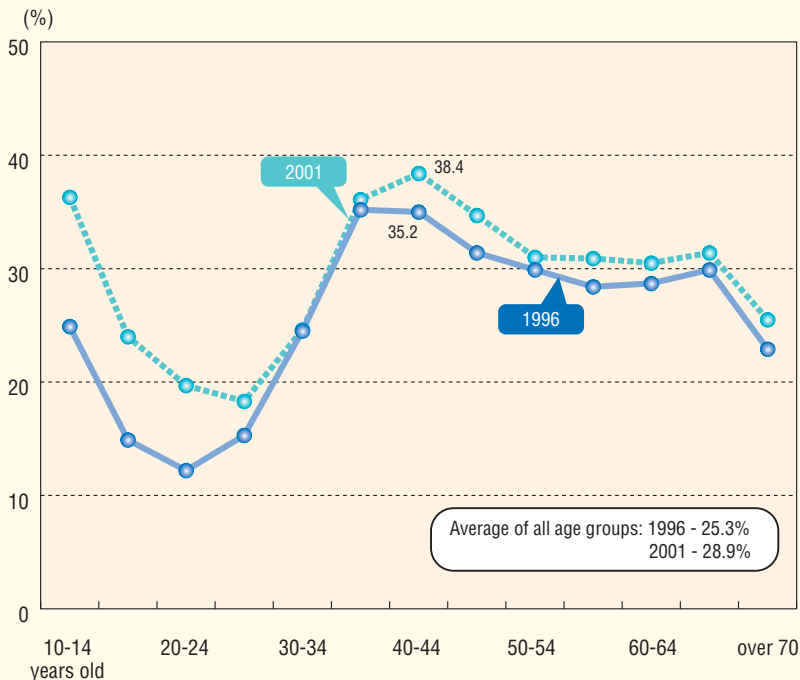
Source: Reported by MEXT

See p.82 of reference documents

II-6 Leisure and Study Activities of People

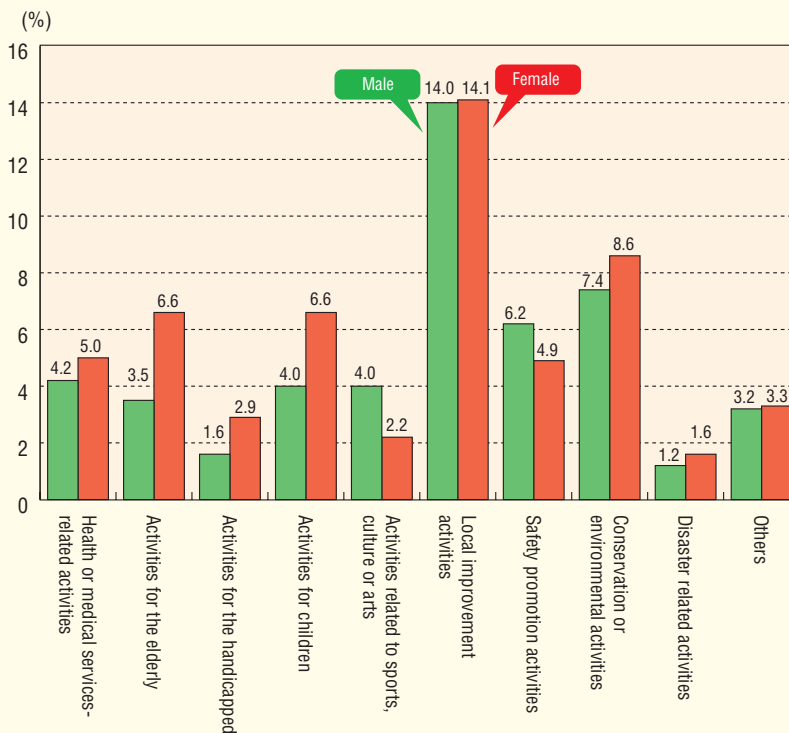
II-6-1 Participation Rate in Volunteer Activities

(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



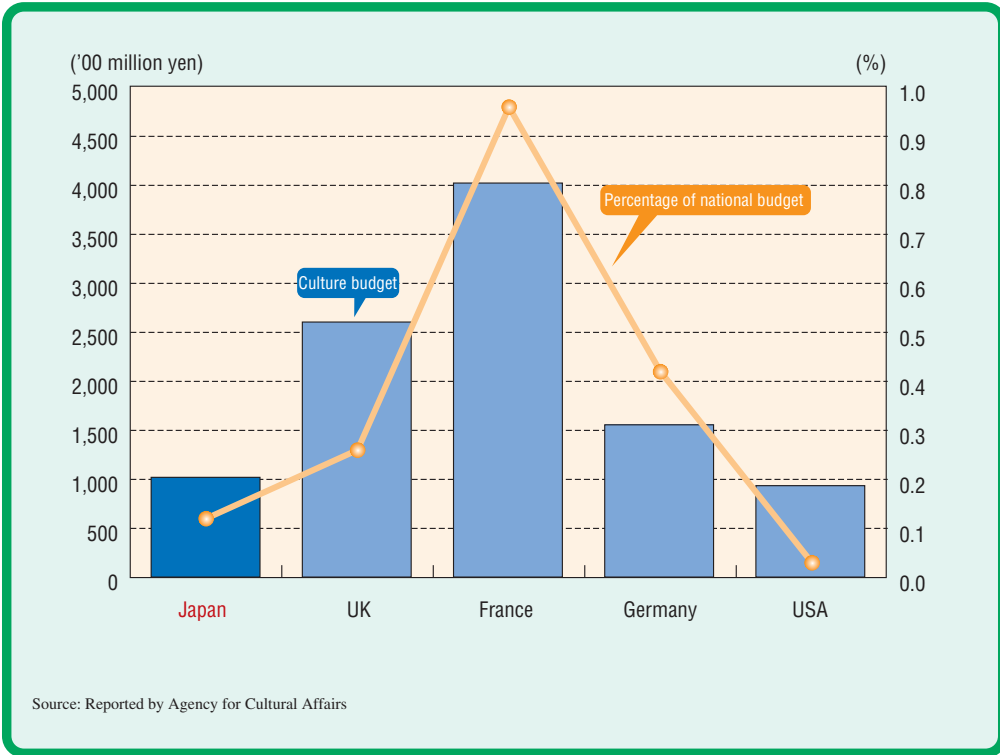
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Survey on Time Usend Leisure Activities

See p.83 of reference documents

II-7 Culture and Cultural Property



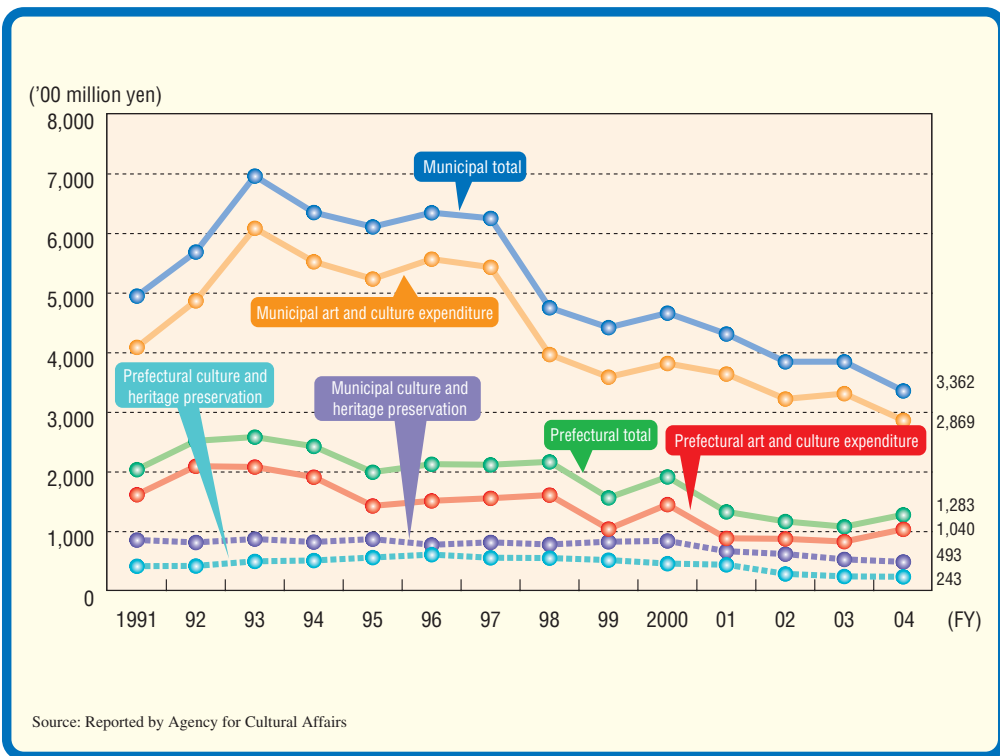
II-7-1 International Comparison of Budget of National Governments on Culture (2005)



Looking at the culture budget of the five leading countries in 2005, France spent the most, at 401.4 billion yen (0.96% of the national budget), followed by the UK, at 259.8 billion yen (0.26%). Japan spent 101.6 billion yen (0.12%) on culture.

See p.83 of reference documents

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



Spending totaled 464.5 billion yen for prefectures and municipalities in 2004. Municipal art and culture expenditure accounted for over 60% of the total.

See p.83 of reference documents

As of July 1, 2006, the nationally designated cultural properties consisted of 10,255 works of art or craft of national treasure and important cultural properties, 2,286 buildings and 1,552 historic sites.

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

Designation

(As of July 1, 2006)

1. National treasure/important cultural properties

		National treasure	Important cultural properties
Fine and applied arts	Pictures	157	1,952
	Sculptures	126	2,615
	Crafts	252	2,405
	Ancient inscriptions	223	1,857
	Ancient texts	59	717
	Archaeological material	41	559
	Historic material	2	150
	Total	860	10,255
Buildings		(257)	(4,044)
		213	2,286
Total		1,073	12,541

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	1,552
Special places of scenic beauty	29	Places of scenic beauty	298
Special natural monuments	72	Natural monuments	932
Total	161	Total	2,782

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	56 (56)	11	11
Craft techniques	45	57 (56)	14	14
Total	83	113 (112)	25	25

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

- 4. Important tangible folk cultural properties 203
- 5. Important intangible folk cultural properties 246

Source: Reported by Agency for Cultural Affairs

Selection

- 1. Important cultural view 1
- 2. Important preservation districts for groups of historic buildings 73

3. Selected conservation techniques

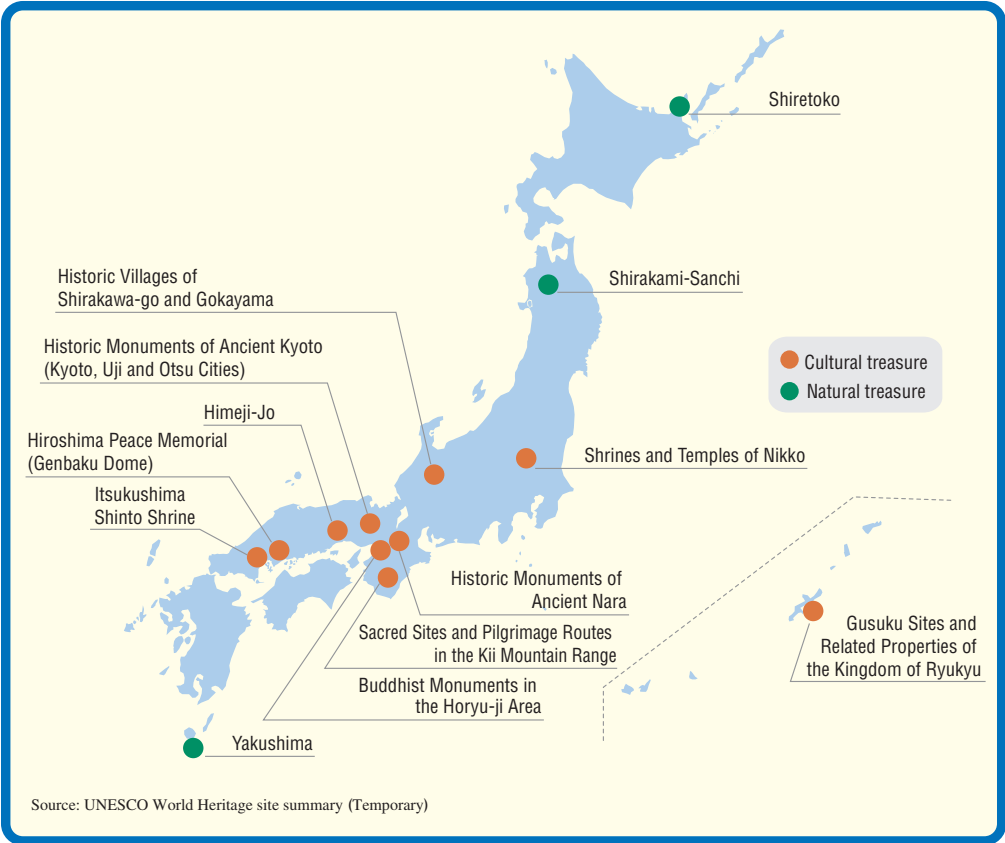
Individuals		Groups	
Skills	Practitioners	Skills	Practitioners
46	50	23	24 (22)

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

Registration

- 1. Registered tangible cultural properties (Buildings) 5,443
- 2. Registered tangible cultural properties (Fine and applied arts) 4
- 3. Registered tangible folklore cultural assets 3
- 4. Registered monument 3

II-7-4 World Heritage of Japan



Of the 830 world heritage sites registered by UNESCO as of July 2006 (644 cultural heritage sites, 162 natural, 24 natural and cultural), Japan has 13 (10 cultural heritage sites and 3 natural). Shiretoko was registered as a natural heritage site in July 2005.