1. Public Physical Training Facilities

As of August 1975, there were 18,428 physical training facilities, of which 8,500 were public sports facilities; 1,086 nonprofit private sports facilities; 18,008 commercial sports facilities; 30,860 workplace sports facilities (including more than 30,000 employee-owned athletic clubs); and 12,000 sports facilities at universities. As of 1980, the total number of sports facilities increased by 70%; particular sports facilities under public management increased by 95%. Over the 1983 public sports facilities, playgrounds were greatest in number totaling 2,000. There were 2,446 swimming pools, 325 gymnasia, 5,011 basketball courts, 1,401 tennis courts, 407 complexes, 1,139 riding courses, 389 volleyball courts, 134 swimming beaches, and 360 tennis courts and frisbee fields. By prefecture, the number of sports facilities was greatest in Hokkaido with 1,266, Tokyo had 1,104 sports facilities, Akita 719, Nagano 606 and Fukuoka 525. The number of prefectural residents per sports facility was 2,284 in Miyazaki, 2,333 in Yamagata, 2,386 in Aichi, 2,524 in Tsukuba, and 2,641 in Hokkaido.

2. Distribution of Consolidated Sports Facilities

Consolidated sports facilities have been constructed in parallel with domestic and international athletic competitions. The annual National Athletic Meet has stimulated the increase of consolidated sports facilities. Consolidated sports facilities were constructed at Kozanpoll Park and Iyopark in Tokyo for the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games. The sports facilities constructed for the Olympic Games were later opened for public use as public physical training facilities. The National Athletic Meet, as an exclusive athletic competition for the Japanese people, has been held in different prefectures every year since 1948. In 1979, the 1st National Athletic Meet was held in Sapporo Prefecture.

3. Distribution of Outdoor Recreation Areas (1)

As of 1979, 71 systems were in force for the redevelopment of public recreation areas in Japan. Some of these systems are analogous to one another in nature and scope, but the purpose of the redevelopment, forms of possession of the land, and source of funds are slightly different depending on the system. The purpose of the law for the redevelopment has been formulated in the last several years. People’s International Skiing Area was established in 1964, Youth Houses and National Vacation Villages in 1962, Recreational Forests in 1968 and the remaining 12 systems after 1975. These facilities vary in scale: Youth Travel Village 30 ha, National Vacation Village resources 80 ha, Recreational Villages and Regional Recreation Forest Areas, 1,080 ha. There are about 1,480 outdoor recreation areas throughout Japan.


As of March 1979, there were 11,064 full-time instructors of public physical training facilities, of which 1,460 were in public sports facilities; 708 in nonprofit private sports facilities; 3,037 in commercial sports facilities; 4,876 in workplace sports facilities; and 1,971 in university sports facilities. Facility use rates, income from services, etc. are also indicated.

5. Outline of Systems for Outdoor Recreation Areas

The table shows the distribution of outdoor recreation areas, depending on the system. For this map, however, the 11 systems were consolidated into 16. They include those areas that the establishment of which was administratively decided in 1975.

Source
DISTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS (I)

- Regional recreation forest areas
- Recreation areas
- Recreation sites
- Tourism and recreation areas
- Regional parks
- Youth travel villages
- Youth houses
- Children's centers

Status as of October 31, 1975
Scale 1:5,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS (II)

- Recreation areas for promoting industrial development of rural areas
- National vacation villages
- Workers' recreation villages
- Recreation villages
- Recreation forests
- People's outdoor recreation areas
- People's recreational housing areas
- Outdoor recreation facilities

Status as of October 31, 1975
Scale 1:5,000,000