1. NUMBER OF TOURISTS

It would be quite difficult to accurately gauge the degree to which recreational tours are enjoyed by all the people. But the Survey on the Tourism of the People’s Republic of China’s sampling survey of travelers and tourists over 18 years of age and over, throughout the nation, conducted by the Japan Tourism Association reveals that the ratio of participants in sightseeing tours requiring overnight stays was at 10% in 1974. The annual average frequency of tours by the participants was 1.3 times. The annual number of days for staying overnight was 19: 10% of the tourists traveled within their own prefectures. The ratio of destinations in the tourists’ respective districts including their respective prefectures was 89%. Hotel and recreation was given the reason for taking tours by 43.2% of those surveyed.

One-day recreational tours were taken by about 65% of those surveyed. The annual average frequency of one-day recreational tours was 4.8 times, and dislocations within the tourists’ respective prefectures accounted for 56.5%. The ratio of the frequency of one-day recreational tours to that of tours requiring overnight stays was at 7.5.

Sailent Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

In this map, the number of tourists (number of tourists accommodated) for each major sightseeing spot is indicated in a circular symbol, the size of which depends on the number of tourists.

The standards for the selection of sightseeing spots vary, depending on the prefecture, administrative area, type of natural parks, type of regional block, and individual sightseeing spot. In the event that data are separately available on the number of tourists for the places which exist under two prefectures, such as Takanawa Ka and Sato, separate symbols were used.

The number of tourists represents that tourists accommodated and enumerated by prefecture on the basis of the items made by the Japan Tourism Association to each prefecture. However, the numbers of tourists for Shimane, Nara, Kochi, Mie, Aichi, and Gunma prefectures are either estimated values or based on other data.

No data were available on the numbers of tourists for Tikhoy, 25 Kao island, and Osako Prefecture.

Sources

2. Resources for Tourism

Of all the natural resources for tourism, flora accounts for about one-fourth, followed by thermal springs, mountains and rivers. Of the cultural resources, many are events and festivals, accounting for about 30%, followed by shrines and temples, historic relics and various literary and artistic foods.

Sailent Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

For this map, the contours for tourists as of October 1974 were roughly divided into natural and cultural groups and shown with a combination of semicircles depending on the number of resources for tourism. Whether or not these data are actually related to the resources for tourism was determined by St. Moritz and also by prefectures, with the result that the standards for their selection are presumably different, depending on the prefecture.

Source

2. Tourism and Recreation Facilities

Of all facilities for meals, snacks, beverages, rest and recreation, the facilities are greatest in number, and this phenomenon is common to all prefectures. As the dietary patterns of the Japanese people have been diversified due to the popularization of cars by car and the advancement of livelihood, there has been a rise in the number of eating and rest facilities, which account for about 95% of all facilities. Above all, the number of drive-ins has increased by about seven times since 1964.

Within sports and recreation facilities, there are many campgrounds, followed by parks, hiking courses, horse riding and scenery for tourists, fisheries for tourism, and golf links. The campgrounds are up to 3.5 times over 1966 and up 3 times over 1971. The golf links increased by 2.5 and 1.5 times, respectively.

The skiing grounds marked an increase of 1.3 times from 1966.

With respect to transport facilities, business offices for rental cars (passenger cars) accounted for the greater portion of the total number of all types of business offices, and their number is particularly great in Hokkaido and Taito prefectures. The number of rental cars increased from about 3,500 in 1964 to a high of 13,000 in 1975. The latest trend is an increase in the number of rental cars in cities. In regard to railways, the increase in the number of rail links is conspicuous. There has been a rise in the number of rail links installed in Nagano, Nagasaki, Hokkaido and other prefectures where there are many skiing grounds.

Sailent Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The facilities and offices for tourism available in October 1974 were roughly classified into four categories and indicated with a combination of semicircles, the size of which is proportional to the number of facilities. As the facilities for tourism shown in this map were selected by St. Moritz and also by prefectures, the standards for their selection differed, depending on the prefecture.

The classification of facilities for tourism is as follows

- Facilities for meals, snacks, beverages, rest and recreation (ex: Drive-ins, local food restaurants, restaurants, rest and recreation centers, and observation facilities)
- Sports and recreation facilities (ex: Courses for cycling, skiing, orienteering and others, tour companies to enjoy nature, roads to study nature, campgrounds, golf links, skiing grounds, hiking routes, yacht harbors, agriculture and forestry for various temperate orchards, etc., facilities for fishing (fishing grounds), etc., "winter sports", etc.)
- Transportation facilities (ex: Ship routes, rail routes, business offices of commercial lines, ship routes, skiing, skating, yachting, etc.)
- Others (ex: Kennels, plant nurseries, etc.)

Organizations associated with tourism: Tourism associations (domestic), association associations, associations of Monarchs (private houses providing lodging and needs to transmit guests), etc.

Source