

1. PUBLIC PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITIES
 2. DISTRIBUTION OF CONSOLIDATED SPORTS FACILITIES
 3. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS (I),
 DISTRIBUTION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS (II)

1. Public Physical Training Facilities

As of August 1975, there were 188,200 physical training facilities, of which 19,835 were public sports facilities; 3,900 nonprofit private sports facilities; 10,300, commercial sports facilities; 26,900 workshop sports facilities (workshops with more than 100 employees); 120,100 sports facilities of primary, middle and high schools; and 7,200 sports facilities of universities. As against 1969, the total number of sports facilities increased by 27%. Particularly, sports facilities under public management increased by 95%.

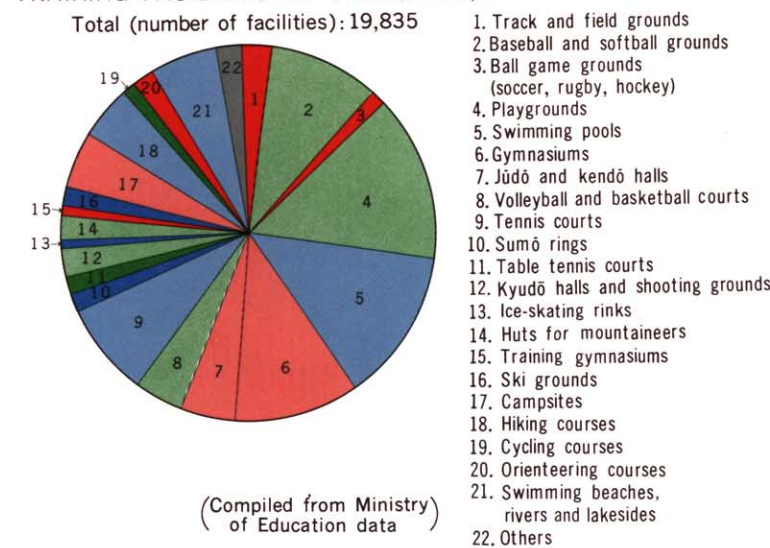
Of the 19,835 public sports facilities, playgrounds were greatest in number totaling 2,880. Then there were 2,644 swimming pools, 2,129 gymnasiums, 1,911 baseball grounds, 1,581 tennis courts, 957 campsites, 898 hiking courses, 799 volleyball courts, 685 swimming beaches, and 487 track and field grounds.

By prefecture, the number of sports facilities was greatest in Hokkaidō with 1,695. Tōkyō had 1,248 sports facilities, Aiti 778, Nagano 666 and Hyōgo 635. The number of prefectural residents per sports facility was 2,228 in Miyazaki, 2,333 in Yamanashi, 2,386 in Akita, 2,550 in Tottori, and 2,834 in Hukui.

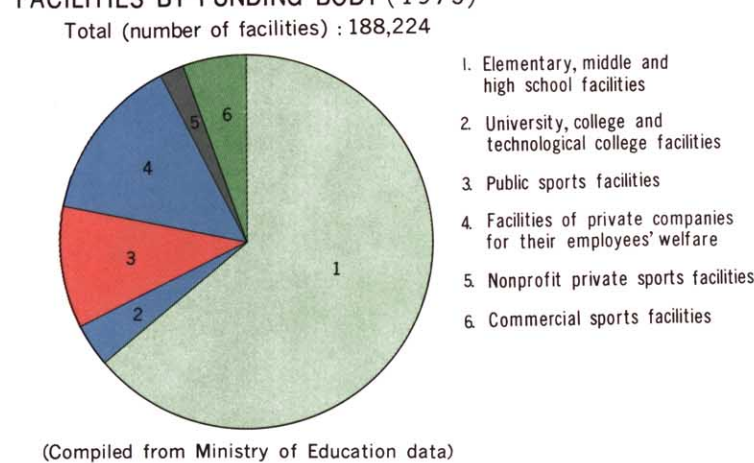
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the number of public physical training facilities as of April 1, 1974 on the basis of prefectural surveys. Excluded from this map were physical training facilities established primarily for business purposes, physical training facilities established by private concerns for their employees' welfare, and physical training facilities of schools.

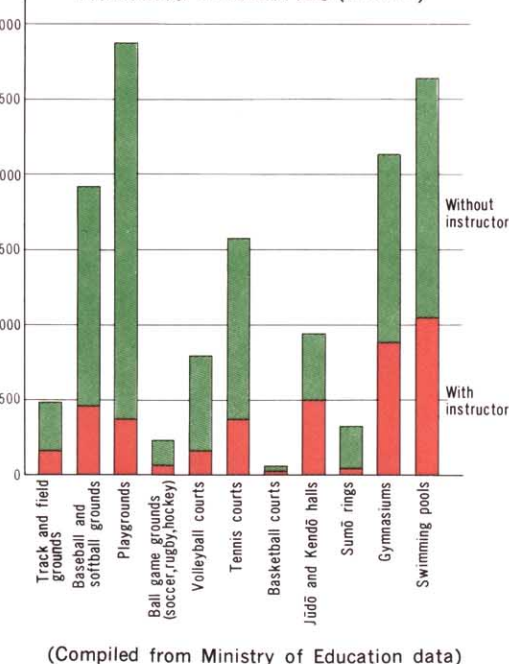
PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITIES BY TYPE (1975)



PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITIES BY FUNDING BODY (1975)



STATUS OF ASSIGNMENT OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTORS OF PUBLIC PHYSICAL TRAINING FACILITIES (1975)



The ball game grounds are the facilities where hockey, soccer, rugby and other ball games are played. The numbers which are given in the explanatory note with respect to facilities and others are based on the Ministry of Education's survey as of August 1975.

Sources

1. Data from prefectural governments.
2. Data from Ministry of Education.
3. Data from Japan Amateur Athletic Association.

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 Komazawa Park and Yoyogi Park in Tōkyō for the 1964 Tōkyō 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, an all-inclusive athletic competition for the Japanese people, has been held in different prefectures every year since 1949. In 1976, the 31st National Athletic Meet was held in Saga Prefecture.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

For this map, the athletic grounds with more than three different types of public physical training facilities in terms of athletic events were selected. With respect to the number of facilities, any athletic ground, regardless of how many athletic grounds it has, was counted as one athletic ground.

Source

1. Data from prefectural governments.

3. Distribution of Outdoor Recreation Areas (I) (II)

As of 1975, 17 systems were in force for the redevelopment of public recreation areas in Japan.

Some of these systems are analogous to one another in name and substance, but the purpose of the redevelopment, form of possession of the land, and source for funds are slightly different, depending on the system.

Many of the measures for the redevelopment have been systematized in the last several years. People's Recreational Hot Spring Areas were established in 1954, Youth Houses and National Vacation Villages in 1961, Recreation Forests in 1969 and the remaining 13 systems after 1970. These facilities vary in scale—Youth Travel Village 10 ha., National Vacation Village measures 60 ha., Recreation Villages and Regional Recreation Forest Areas, 3,000 ha.

There are about 1,400 outdoor recreation areas throughout Japan.

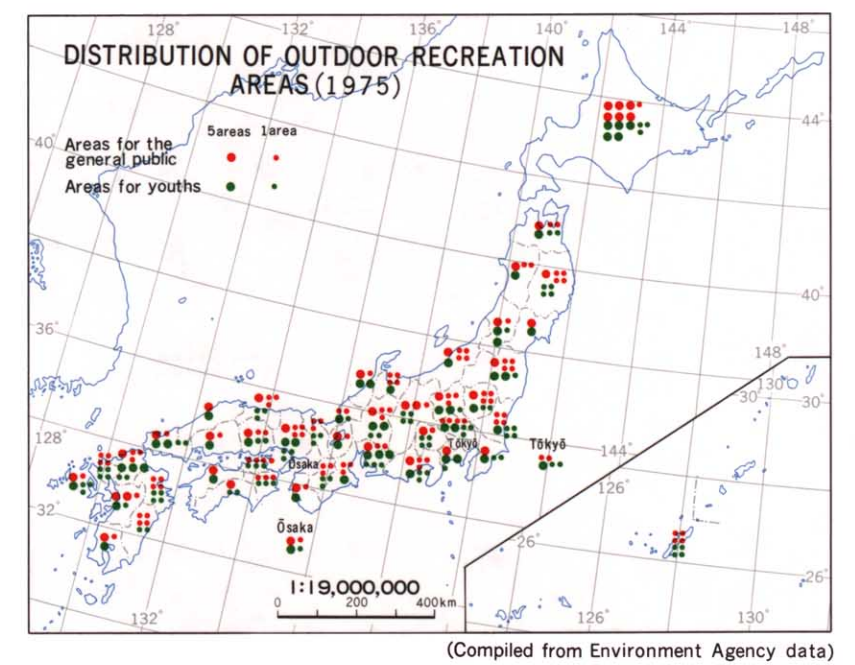
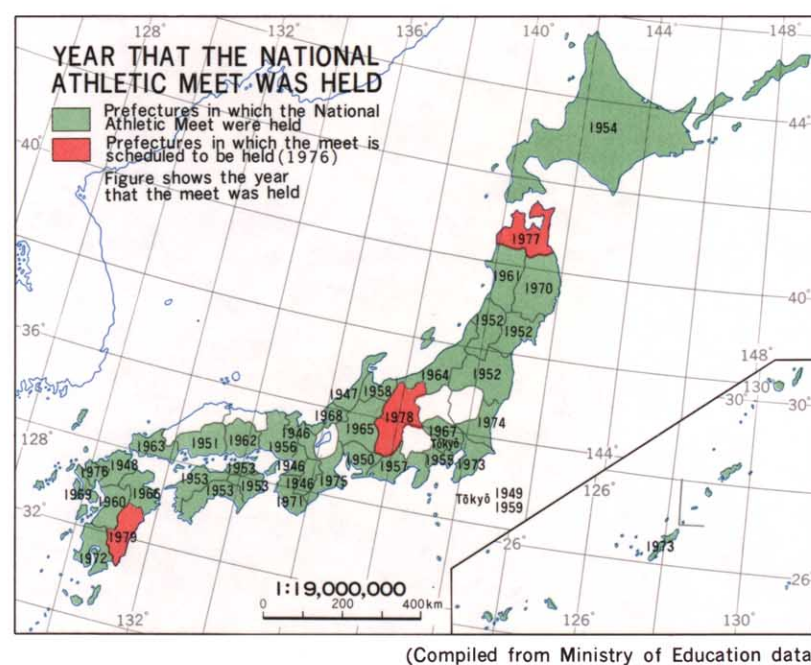
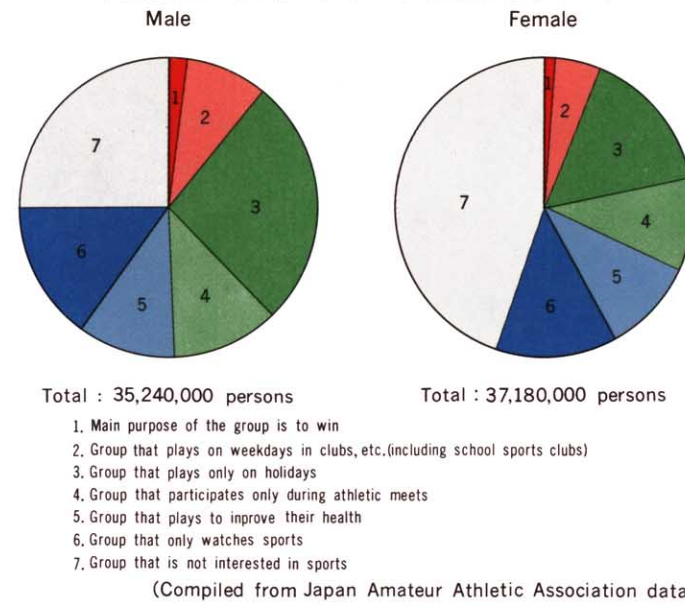
Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the distribution of public recreation areas, depending on the system. For this map, however, the 17 systems were consolidated into 16. They include those areas the establishment of which was administratively decided in 1975.

Source

1. Data from the Office of the Prime Minister, National Land Agency, Environment Agency, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Home Affairs.

PERCENTAGE OF SPORTS GROUPS (1973)



OUTLINE OF SYSTEMS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

Names of systems	Authorities concerned	Type by funding body	Square measure per recreation area (ha)	Environment	Facilities
1 Regional recreation forests	Forestry Agency	Public-private	3,000	In national forests	Facilities for cycling roads, fishing places, ski grounds, campsites, etc.
2 Tourism and recreation areas	Ministry of Transport	Public-private	500	Sparsely populated areas	Campsites, promenades, ski grounds, etc.
3 Recreation cities	Ministry of Construction	Public-private	1,000	Suburbs	Rest areas, and environmental conservation areas centered around public parks.
4 Recreation areas	Ministry of Home Affairs	Public	1,000	Forests, hills, beaches, etc.	Kokumin syukusya, sport and recreation facilities, etc.
5 Regional parks	Ministry of Construction	Public	50	Suburbs	Youth hostels, campsites, playgrounds, etc.
6 Youth travel villages	Ministry of Transport	Mainly public	10	Sparsely populated areas	Campsites, ski grounds, promenades, etc.
7 Youth houses	Ministry of Education	Public	National 20 Public 10		Accommodations, athletic facilities, campsites, etc.
8 Children's centers	Ministry of Education	Public	National 100 Public 10		Accommodations, recreation facilities, promenades, etc.
9 Recreation areas for promoting industrial development of rural areas	National Land Agency	Public		Farming, mountain and fishing villages	Sport facilities, campsites, farms and pastures for sightseeing, Special products, factories, etc.
10 National vacation villages	Environment Agency	Public	60	National and Quasi-national Parks	Resthouses, campsites, accommodations, ski lifts, etc.
11 People's outdoor recreation areas	Environment Agency	Public	20	Suburbs	Kokumin syukusya, swimming pools, playgrounds, campsites, etc.
12 People's recreational hot spring areas	Environment Agency	Mainly public	30-100	Natural Parks	Health facilities
13 Workers recreation villages	Ministry of Labor	Public	20	Sparsely populated areas	Accommodations, recreation facilities, etc.
14 Recreation villages	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Mainly public	Area of old Si, Mati and Mura	Farming, mountain and fishing villages	Kokumin syukusya, flower gardens, pastures for sightseeing, etc.
15 Recreation forests	Forestry Agency	Mainly public	1,000	In national forests	Cycling roads, accommodations, fishing places, ski grounds, campsites, etc.
16 Outdoor recreation facilities	Ministry of Labor	Public	3	Suburbs	Facilities for one-day recreational tours

1. Classification of types by funding body
 Public : By public funds only
 Mainly Public : Mainly by public funds but private funds are also used
 Public-private : Public funds and private funds are used
 2. Shows standard value for square measure per recreation area

(Compiled from White Paper on Tourism)

