

1. NUMBER OF TOURISTS

2. RESOURCES FOR TOURISM.

TOURISM AND RECREATION FACILITIES

3. ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF USERS

1. Number of Tourists

It would be quite difficult to accurately grasp the degree to which recreational tours are enjoyed by all the people, but the Survey on the Tourism of the People (a random sampling survey of males and females 18 years of age and over, throughout the nation) conducted by the Japan Tourist Association reveals that the ratio of participants in sightseeing tours requiring overnight stays stood at 53% in 1974. The annual average frequency of tours by the participants was 1.9 times. The average number of days for staying overnight was 1.9. 15% of the tourists traveled within their own prefecture. The ratio of destinations in the tourists' respective districts including their respective prefectures was 50%. Rest and recreation was given as the reason for taking tours by 42.5% 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 destinations within the tourists' respective prefectures accounted for 57.6%.

The ratio of the frequency of one-day recreational tours to that of tours requiring overnight stays stood at 7:3.

Salient 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 with 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 park, 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 extend over two prefectures, such as Towada Ko and Zaō, separate symbols were used.

The number of tourists represents that of tourists accommodated and enumerated by prefecture on the basis of the inquiries made by the Japan Tourist Association to each prefecture. However, the numbers of tourists for Sizuoka, Nara, Kōti, Miyazaki, Kagosima and Okinawa prefectures are either estimated values or based on other data.

No data were available on the numbers of tourists for Tōkyō's 23-Ku area and Ōsaka Prefecture.

Sources

1. Japan Tourist Association, General Survey of Tourism, 1975. Based on Inquiries to Prefectural Governments.
2. Japan Tourist Association, Actual Status and Orientation of Tourism, March 1975.

2. Resources for Tourism

Of all the natural resources for tourism, flora account for about one-fourth, followed by thermal springs, mountains and rivers.

Of the cultural resources, many are events and festivals, accounting for about 20%, followed by shrines and temples, historic relics and various tasty foods.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

For this map, the resources for tourism 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 Si, Mati and Mura and also by prefectures, with the result that the

standards for their adoption are presumably different, depending on the prefecture.

Source

1. Japan Tourist Association, Survey Report on the Distribution of Resources and Facilities for Tourism, 1975.

2. Tourism and Recreation Facilities

Of all facilities for meals, snacks, beverages, rest and recreation, the drive-ins are greatest in number, and this phenomenon is common to all prefectures. As the dietary pattern of the Japanese people has been diversified due to the popularization of tours by car and the advancement of livelihood, there has been a rise in the number of eating and rest facilities, which account for about 70% of all facilities. Above all, the number of drive-ins has increased by about seven times from 1966.

Within sports and recreation facilities, there are many campsites, followed by parks, hiking courses, agriculture and forestry for tourism, fisheries for tourism, and golf links. The campsites are up 2.8 times over 1966 and up 1.5 times over 1971. The golf links increased by 2.5 and 1.8 times, respectively. The skiing grounds marked an increase of 1.4 times from 1966.

With respect to transport facilities, business offices for rent-a-cars (passenger cars) accounted for the greater portion of the number of all types of business offices, and their number is particularly great in Hokkaidō and Tōkyō prefectures. The number of rent-a-cars increased from about 3,300 in 1964 to a high of 14,500 in 1974. The latest trend is an increase in the number of rent-a-cycles. In regard to ropeways, the increase in the number of ski lifts is conspicuous. There has been a rise in the number of ski lifts installed in Nagano, Niigata, Hokkaidō and other prefectures where there are many skiing grounds.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The facilities and others for tourism available as of October 1974 were roughly classified into four categories and indicated with a combination of quadrants, the size of which is proportional to the number of facilities. As the facilities for tourism shown in this map were selected by Si, Mati and Mura and also by prefectures, the standards for their selection presumably differ, depending on the prefecture.

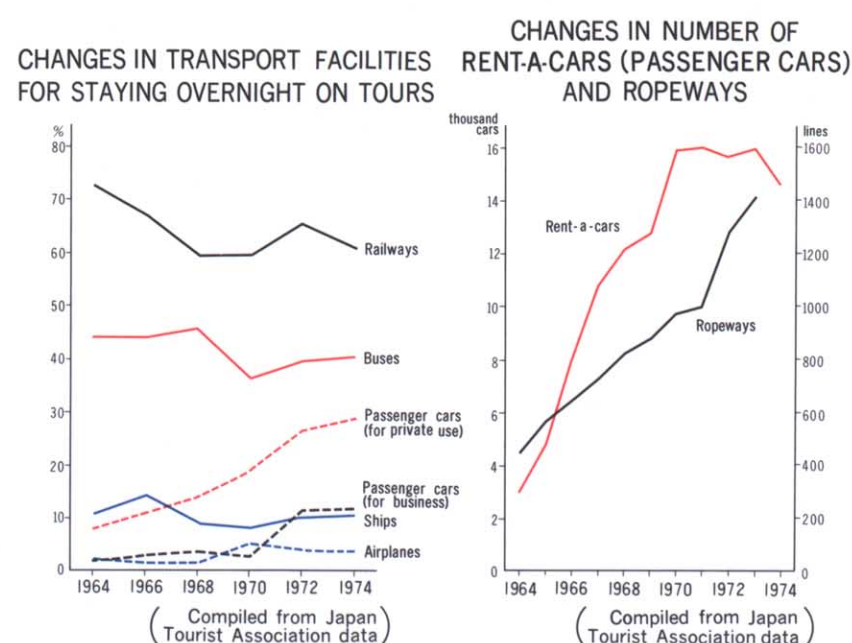
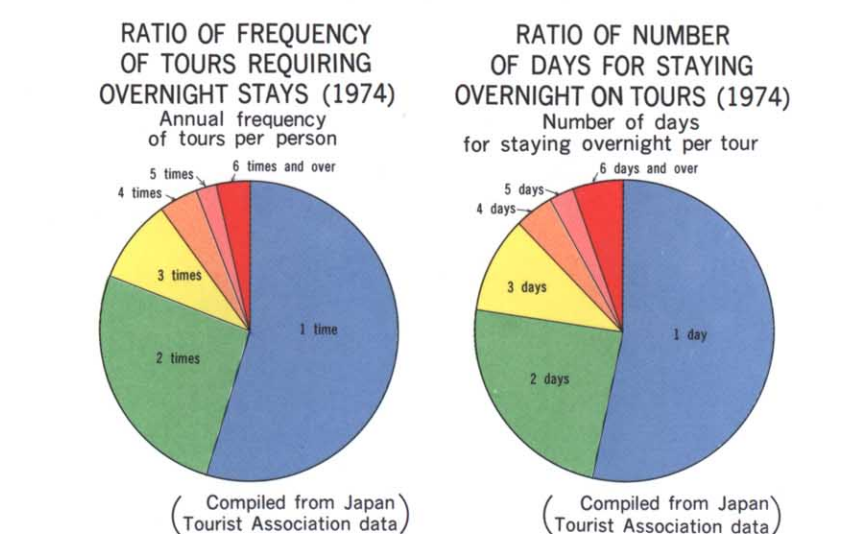
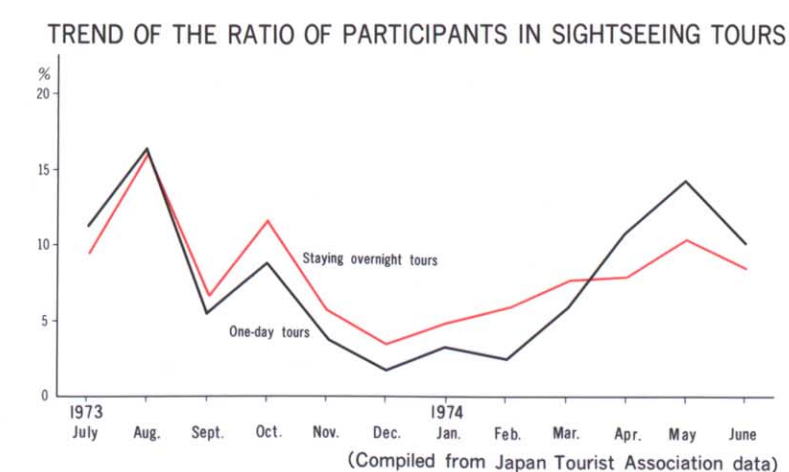
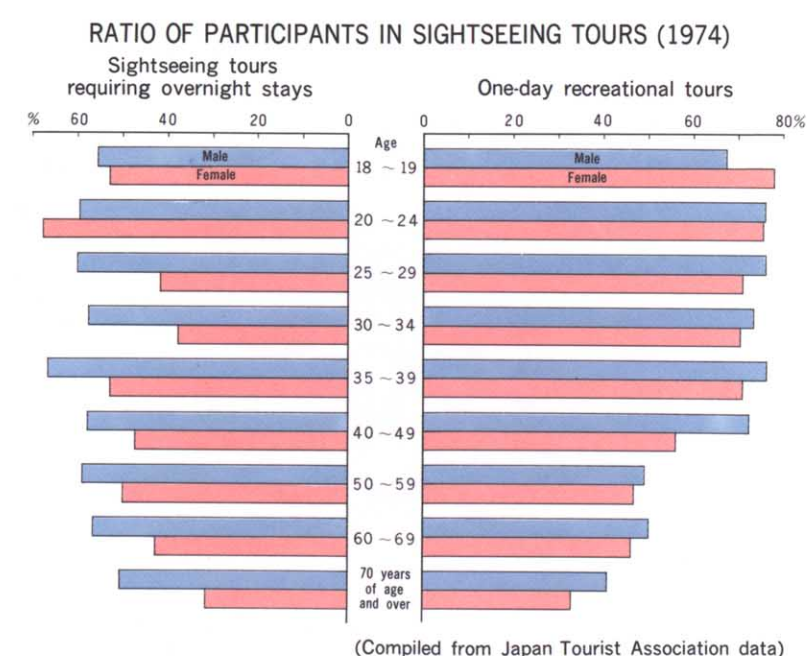
The classification of facilities for tourism is as follows:

Facilities for meals, snacks or beverages, rest and sightseeing: Drive-ins, local food restaurants, restaurants, rest and recreation centers, and observation facilities.

Sports and recreation facilities: Courses for cycling, hiking, orienteering and others, footpaths to enjoy nature, roads to study nature, campsites, golf links, skiing grounds, bathing resorts, yacht harbors, agriculture and forestry for tourism (tangerine orchards, etc.), fisheries for tourism (fishing grounds, etc.), "leisure lands," parks, etc.

Transportation facilities: Regular ship routes, air routes, sightseeing bus routes, business offices of chartered buses, sightseeing ships, sightseeing planes, rent-a-cars and rent-a-cycles, and monorails, cablecars, ropeways, lifts (used also in summer) installed.

Organizations associated with tourism: Tourist associations (leagues), hotel associations, associations of Minsyuku, (private homes providing lodging and meals to transient guests), etc.



Sources

1. Japan Tourist Association, Survey Report on the Distribution of Resources and Facilities for Tourism, 1975.
2. Data from the Japan Tourist Association.

3. Accommodation Facilities and Number of Users

The accommodation facilities in Japan totaled 81,000, with a total accommodation capacity of 2,950,000 persons as of 1971.

By type, the accommodation facilities included 740 hotels (with a total accommodation capacity of 117,000 persons), 58,400 Japanese style hotels (2,114,000 persons), 4,600 Ryō and Hoyōsyo (accommodations operated by Mutual Aid System of occupation groups) (188,000 persons), 530 youth hostels (36,000 persons), 440 national hostels (47,000 persons), and 16,000 Minsyuku (446,000 persons).

By prefecture, the accommodation facilities numbered 4,599 in Nagano, 4,414 in Tōkyō, 4,326 in Hokkaidō and 4,136 in Sizuoka. The accommodation capacity was 217,400 persons in Nagano 169,600 persons in Sizuoka, 163,000 persons in Hokkaidō, 145,800 persons in Tōkyō, 140,000 persons in Hyōgo, 133,400 persons in Niigata, and 127,600 persons in Tiba.

Persons using these accommodation facilities in the one year period from December 1970 to November 1971 totaled 290,000,000, of which 20,670,000 were in Tōkyō Prefecture, 18,270,000 in Sizuoka Prefecture, 16,560,000 in Hokkaidō Prefecture, 13,000,000 in Nagano Prefecture and 11,850,000 in Gunma Prefecture.

The annual rate of utilization of accommodation facilities stood at 27.3% on the national average. By prefecture, the ratio was high in Gunma with 53.4%, Tōkyō with 43.7%, and Hiroshima with 40.2%, but low in Hukui with 12.8%, Tiba with 14.7%, and Tokushima with 14.9%.

Classified by type of accommodation facility, the ratio of utilization was highest for hotels, which were followed by Japanese style hotels, national hostels, Ryō and Hoyōsyo practically with the same percentage, and then by youth hostels and Minsyuku. By month, the rate of utilization of accommodation facilities was highest in July and August for those accommodation facilities other than hotels, and the rate was particularly high for national hostels and youth hostels.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The annual number of users of accommodation facilities and the annual accommodations were indicated with combinations of semicircles the sizes of which were proportional to the numbers. The annual accommodations were computed by multiplying the daily accommodation by 360 (30 days × 12 months). The ratio of utilization of accommodation facilities is the percentage of the annual number of users to the annual accommodation.

The accommodation facilities, as referred to here, are the facilities which provide lodging to many and unspecified persons for pay. Boardinghouses and day laborers' lodgings were excluded from this category. The hotels, as referred to in this map, represent the accommodation facilities whose Western-style bedrooms account for more than 50%. For this map, national hostels were limited to those operated under public management, whereas the youth hostels enumerated in this map include those placed under private management.

Source

1. Japan Tourist Association, Accommodation Statistics, May 1973.

