

Leisure Activities

1. Learning, self-education and training

- (1) 40,170,000 people participated in “Learning, self-education and training” in the past one year, with a participation rate of 35.2%, which was the same as it had been 5 years ago.

The total number of people (aged 10 and over) who participated in some kind of activities categorized as “Learning, self-education and training” in the past one year (October 20, 2010 – October 19, 2011; the same shall apply hereinafter) (hereinafter referred to as “Participants”) was 40,170,000, and the percentage in the population of those aged 10 and over (hereinafter referred to as “participation rate”) was 35.2%. Broken down by sex, males were 19,047,000 and females 21,123,000. The participation rate for males was 34.3% and that for females 36.1%; namely, females participated by 1.8 percentage points more than males.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate stayed flat. By sex, males decreased by 0.1 percentage points, and females increased by 0.1 percentage points.

By age group, the participation rate increased in those in their teens and 50s, particularly in the age groups of 10 to 14 and 70 to 74 years old. As for participants aged 20 to 49 years old, the rate decreased. (See Figure 1-1)

By sex, in all age groups except 70 to 74 years old and 75 years old and over, females’ rates were higher than males’. (See Figure 1-2).

Figure 1-1: Participation rate in “Learning, self-education and training” by age group (2006, 2011)

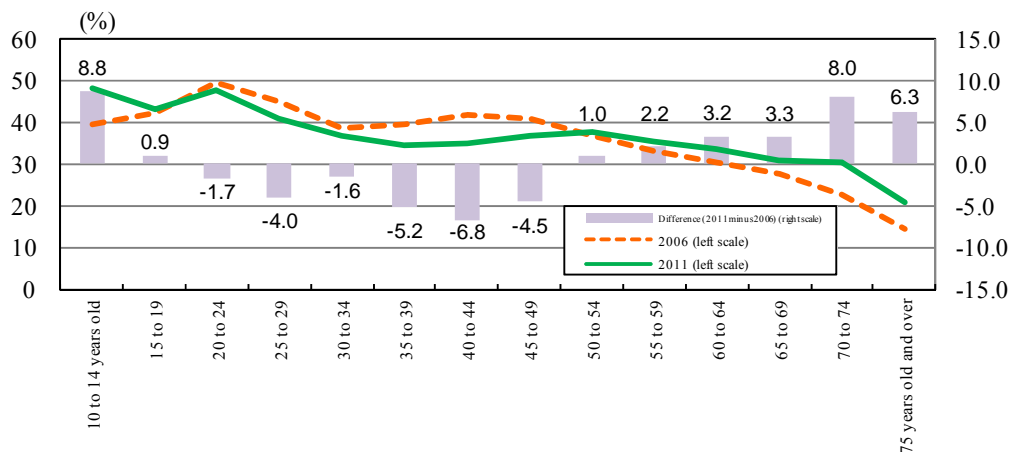
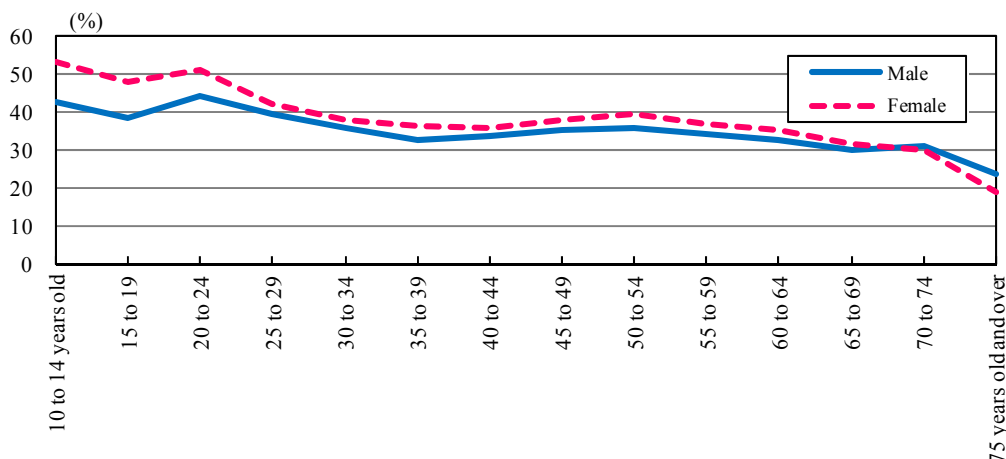


Figure 1-2: Participation rate in "Learning, self-education and training" by sex and age group



Note: “Learning, self-education and training” included club activities at school, but excluded worker training at the workplace, and study and research activities performed by children, pupils or students as schoolwork, such as study in class, preparation for class and review of lessons

(2) The participation rate in “English language”, “Computing, etc.”, and others slightly increased.

For participation rates by the kind of “Learning, self-education and training”, the highest rate was found in “Computing, etc.” (12.1%), followed by “Arts and culture” (10.0%), “English language” (9.6%), and so on. Compared to 2006, the participation rates of “Commerce and business” and “Arts and culture” decreased by 1.6 percentage points and 1.2 percentage points, respectively, while the rates of “English language” and “Computing, etc.” increased by 0.5 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points, respectively. (See Figure 1-3)

Broken down by sex, the highest rate for males was found in “Computing, etc.” (14.8%), followed by “English language” (10.1%), “Commerce and business” (8.2%), “Humanities, social and natural science” (8.1%), and so on. For females the highest rate was found in “Home economics and housework” (12.6%), followed by “Arts and culture” (12.3%), “Computing, etc.” (9.6%), “English language” (9.1%), and so on. (See Figure 1-4)

Figure 1-3: Participation rate in “Learning, self-education and training” by kind of activity (2006, 2011)

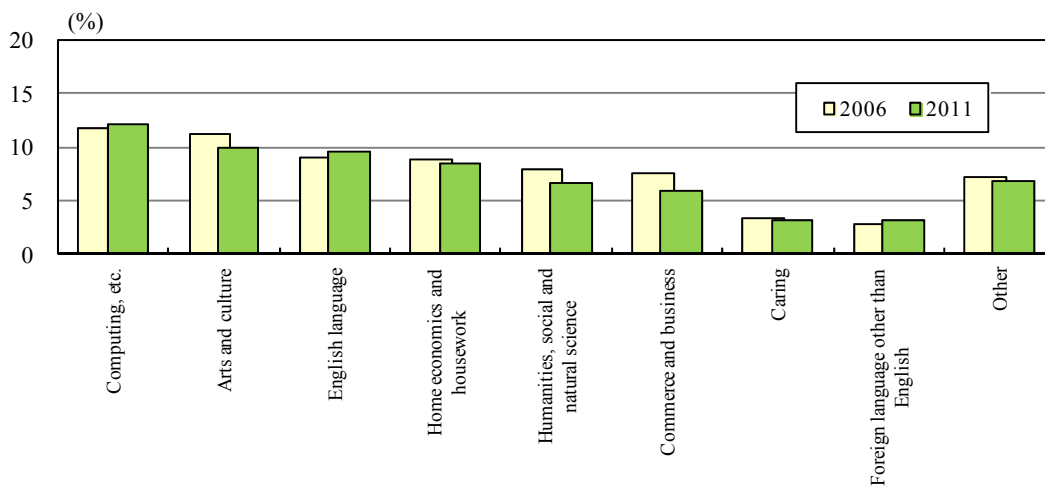
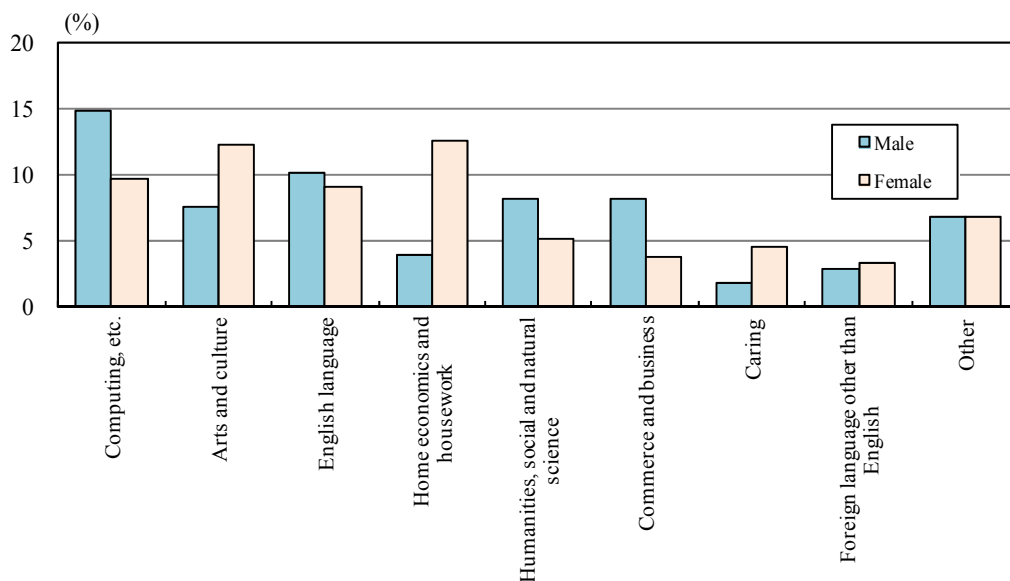


Figure 1-4: Participation rate in “Learning, self-education and training” by kind of activity and sex

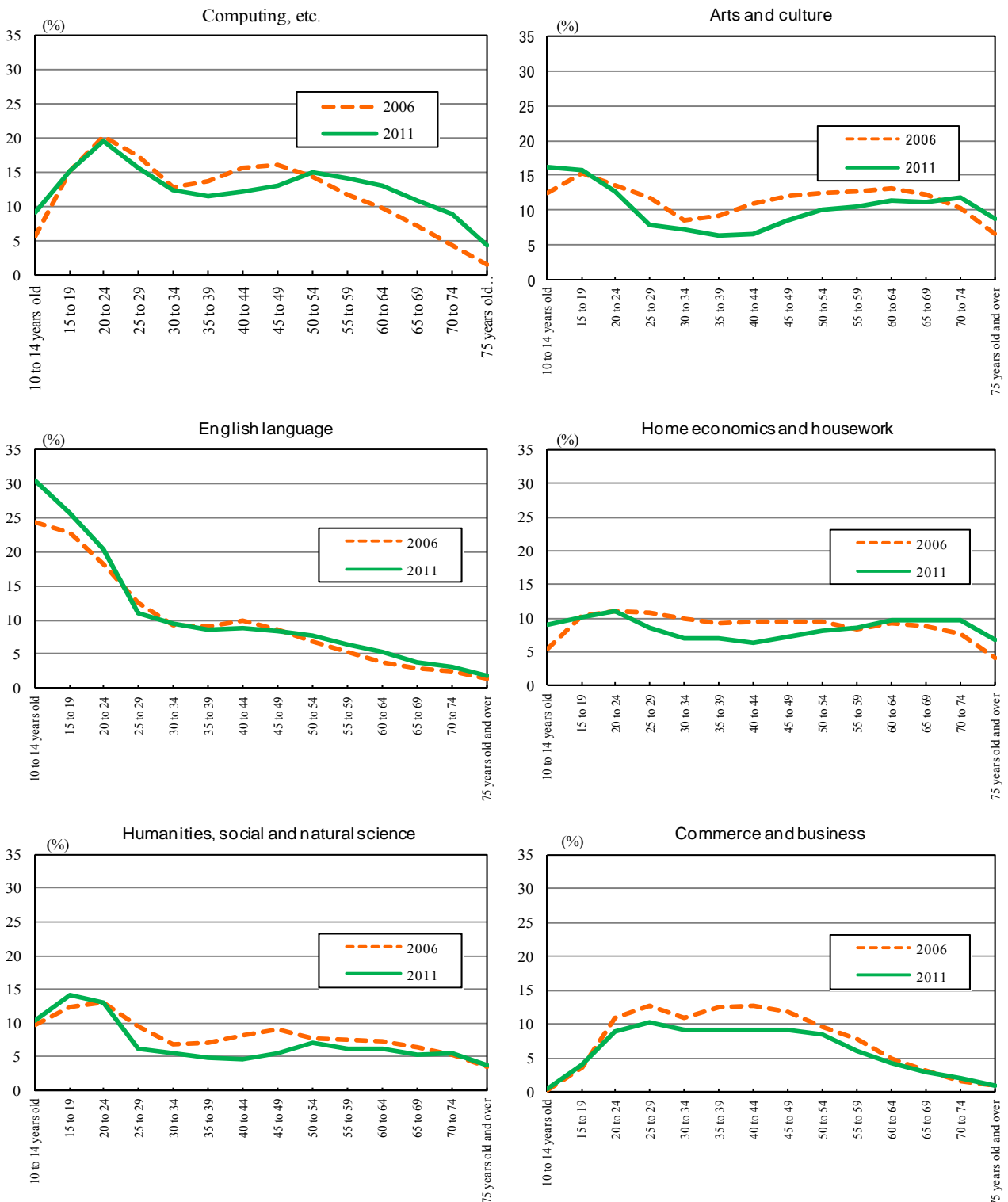


- (3) The participation rate of “English language” increased particularly in the age group of 10 to 14 years old.

For participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by major kind of activity and age group compared to 2006, the rate for “English language” increased in the age group of under 25 years old, particularly 10 to 14 years old. For the age group 50 years old and over, the participation rates of “English language”, “Computing, etc.” and “Home economics and housework” generally increased.

For the age group of 25 to 49 years old, the participation rates of almost all kinds of activity generally decreased.

Figure 1-5: Participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by major kind of activity and age group (2006, 2011)

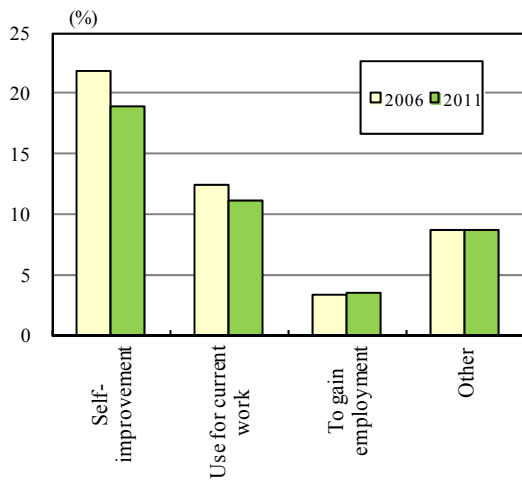


- (4) The highest rate of the objectives in “Learning, self-education and training” was found in “Self-improvement” for both sexes.

For participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by objective compared to 2006, the rates for “Self-improvement” and “Use for current work” decreased, while the rate for “To gain employment” increased. (See Figure 1-6) Looking at the rate by sex, the highest was found in “Self-improvement” for both sexes (See Figure 1-7)

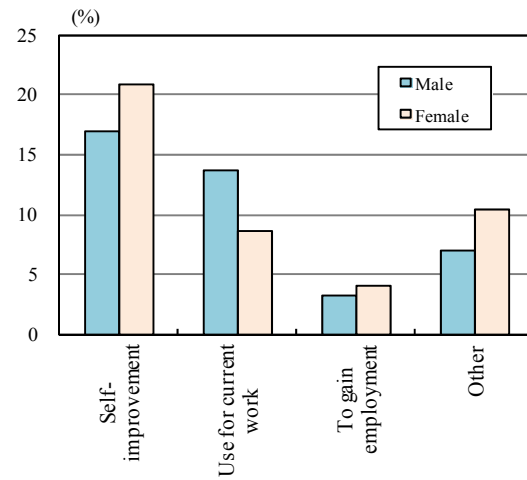
For participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by kind of activity, “Computing, etc.”, “Commerce and business” and “Caring” had the highest rate of “Use for current work”, but all other categories had the highest rate of “Self-improvement”. (See Figure 1-8)

Figure 1-6: Participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by objective (2006, 2011)



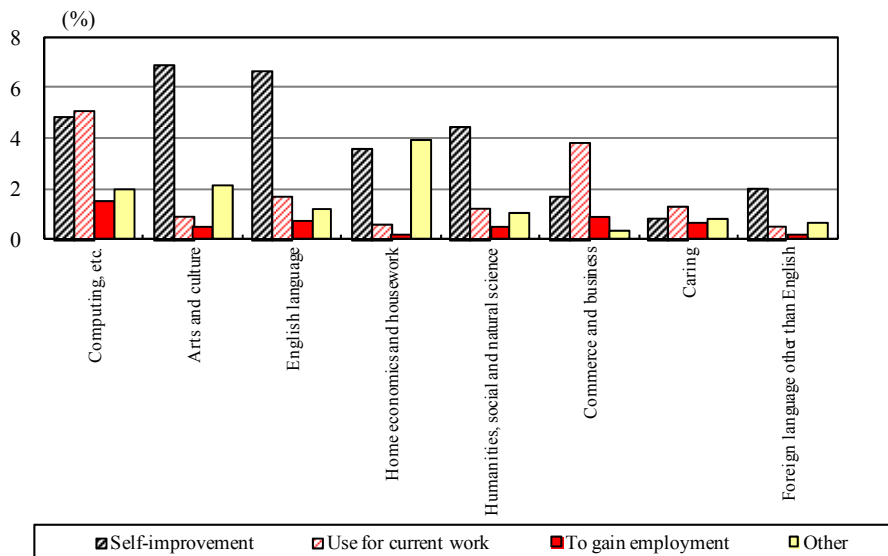
Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Figure 1-7: Participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by objective and sex



Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

Figure 1-8: Participation rate of “Learning, self-education and training” by kind of activity and objective



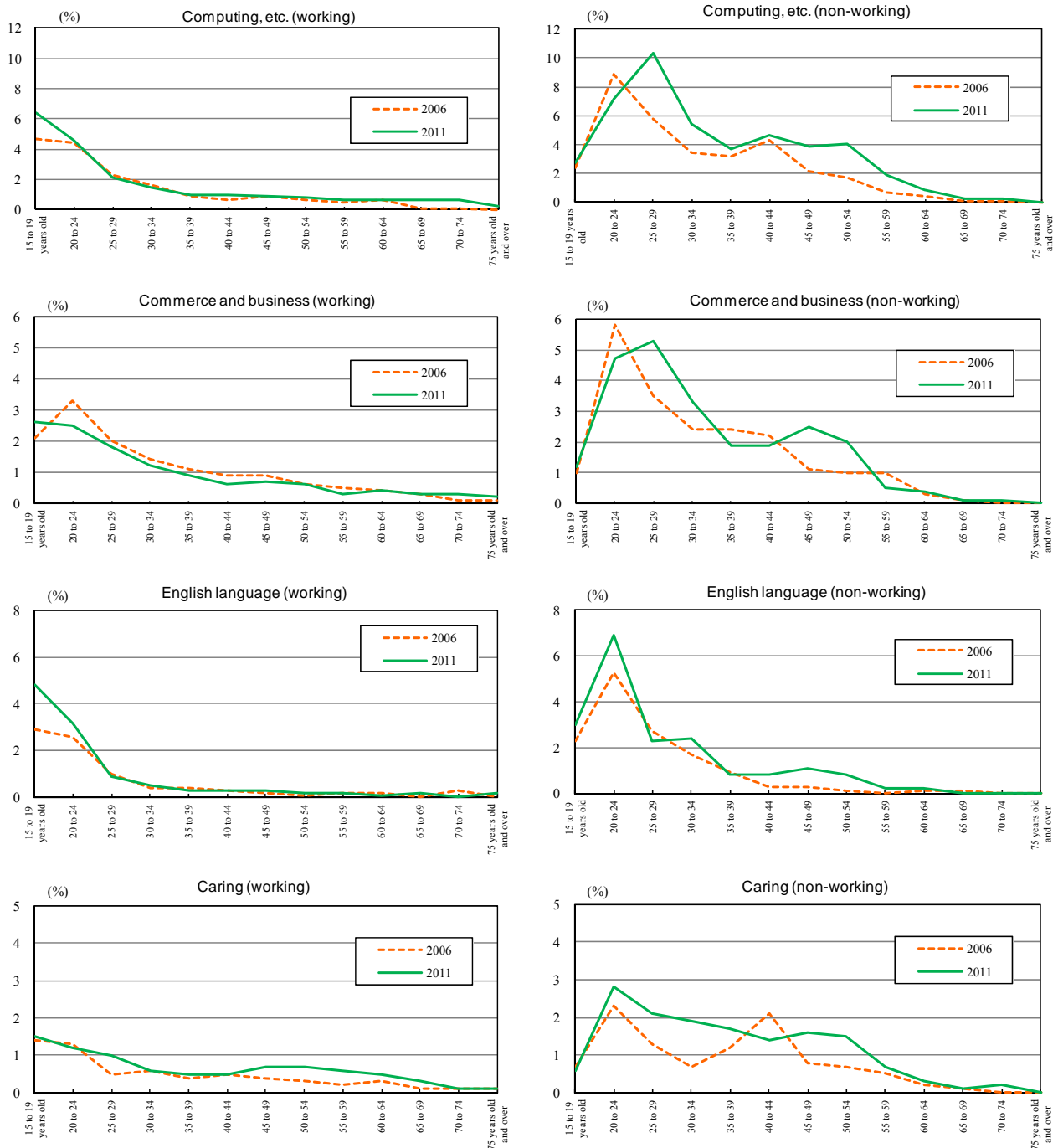
Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

- (5) Of those who engaged in learning, etc. in order to gain employment, the participation rate of “Caring” increased in a wide range of age groups for both working and non-working people.

For participation rate (15 years old and over) of “Learning, self-education and training” by major kind of activity, economic activity and age group, compared to 2006, the rate of those who engaged in learning, etc. for “Caring” in order to gain employment increased in a wide range of age groups for both working and non-working people.

The participation rate of those who engaged in learning, etc. for “Computing, etc.” in order to gain employment increased in the age group of 25 to 74 years old for non-working people. (See Figure 1-9)

Figure 1-9: Participation rates of “Learning, self-education and training” by major kind of activity, economic activity and age group (those who engaged in learning, etc. in order to gain employment, aged 15 and over) (2006, 2011)



2. Volunteer activities

- (1) 29,951,000 people participated in “Volunteer activities” in the past one year, with a participation rate of 26.3%, an increase of 0.1 percentage points compared to 5 years ago.

The total number of Participants in “Volunteer activities” was 29,951,000, and the participation rate was 26.3%. Broken down by sex, 13,611,000 males and 16,341,000 females participated in some kind of volunteer activities. The participation rate for males was 24.5% and that for females 27.9%; namely, females’ rate was higher than males’ by 3.4 percentage points.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate increased by 0.1 percentage points. By sex, the rate for males decreased by 0.6 percentage points, and that for females increased by 0.7 percentage points.

By age group, the highest participation rate was found in the age group of 40 to 44 years old (35.6%), and the lowest rate in the age group of 25 to 29 years old (16.5%). Compared to 2006, the participation rate increased mainly in the age groups from 20s to early 40s. (See Figure 2-1)

By sex, the females’ rate was higher than males’ in the age group under 65, and vice versa in the age group of 65 years and over. (See Figure 2-2)

Figure 2-1: Participation rate in “Volunteer activities” by age group (2006, 2011)

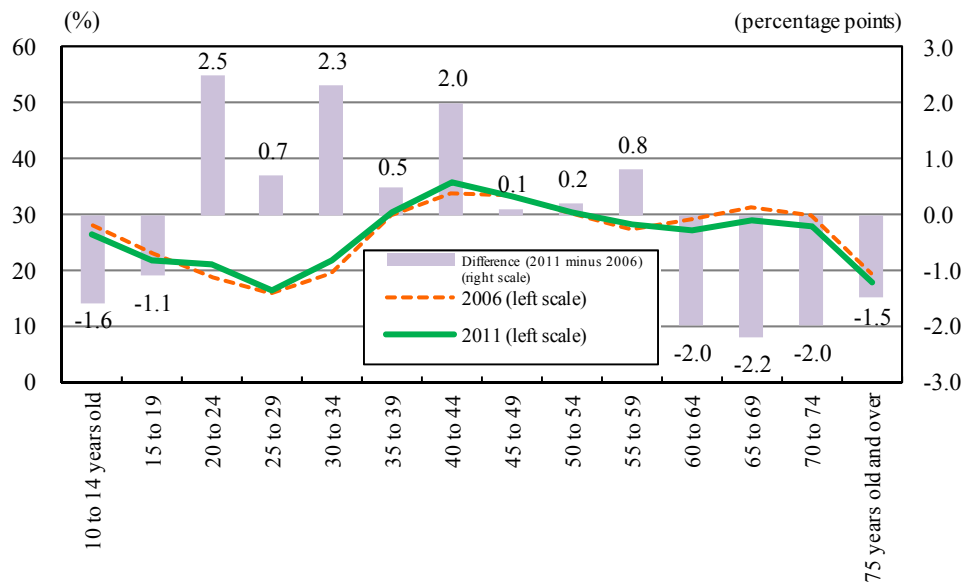
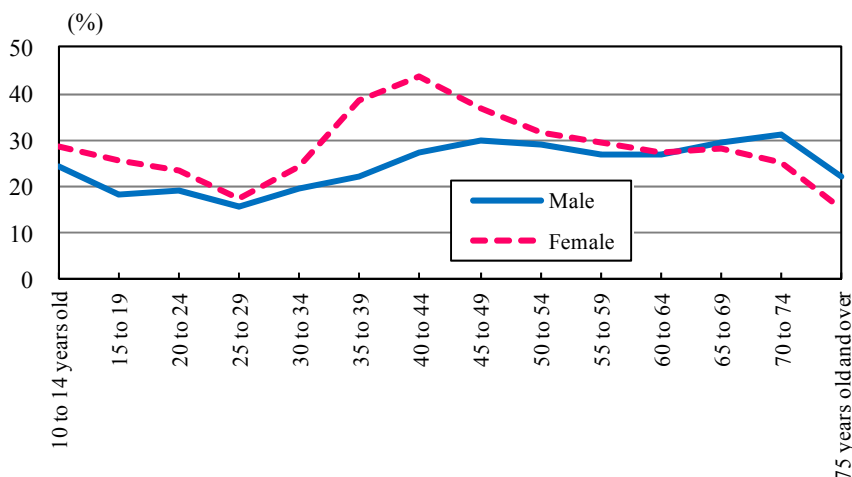


Figure 2-2: Participation rate in “Volunteer activities” by sex and age group



(2) Participation rate increased in “Activities for children” and “Disaster-related activities”.

For participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity, the highest rate was found for “Local improvement activities” (10.9%), followed by “Activities for children” (8.2%), and so on. Compared to 2006, the participation rate increased by 2.6 percentage points in “Activities for children” and “Disaster-related activities”. (See Figure 2-3.)

Broken down by sex, the highest for males was “Local improvement activities” (11.5%), followed by “Activities for children” (5.5%). For females, the highest was “Activities for children” (10.6%), followed by “Local improvement activities” (10.4%). (See Figure 2-4.)

Figure 2-3: Participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity (2006, 2011)

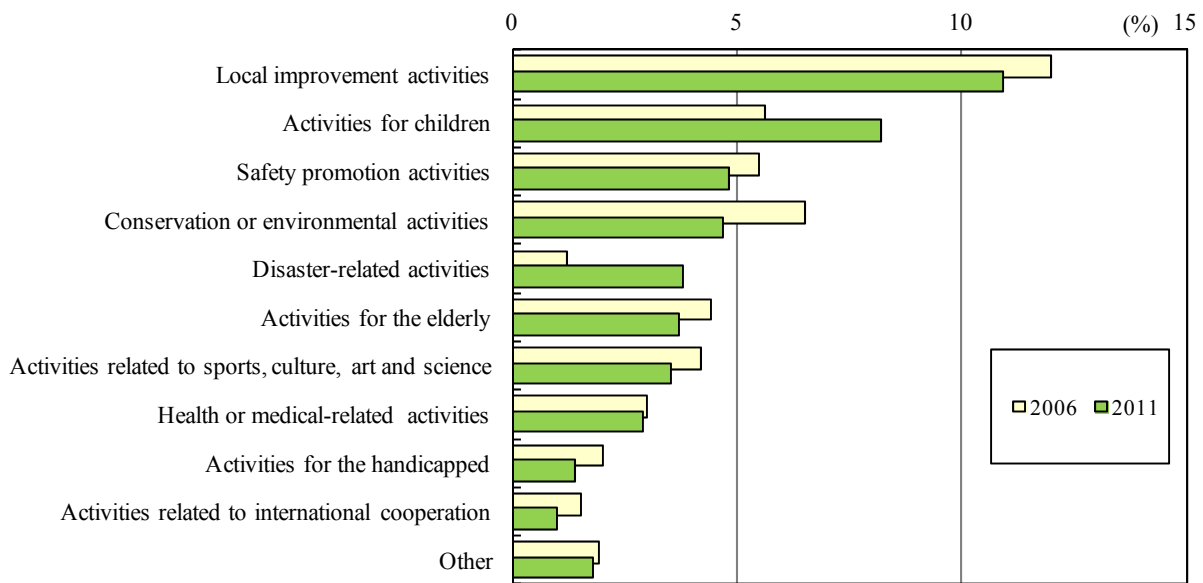
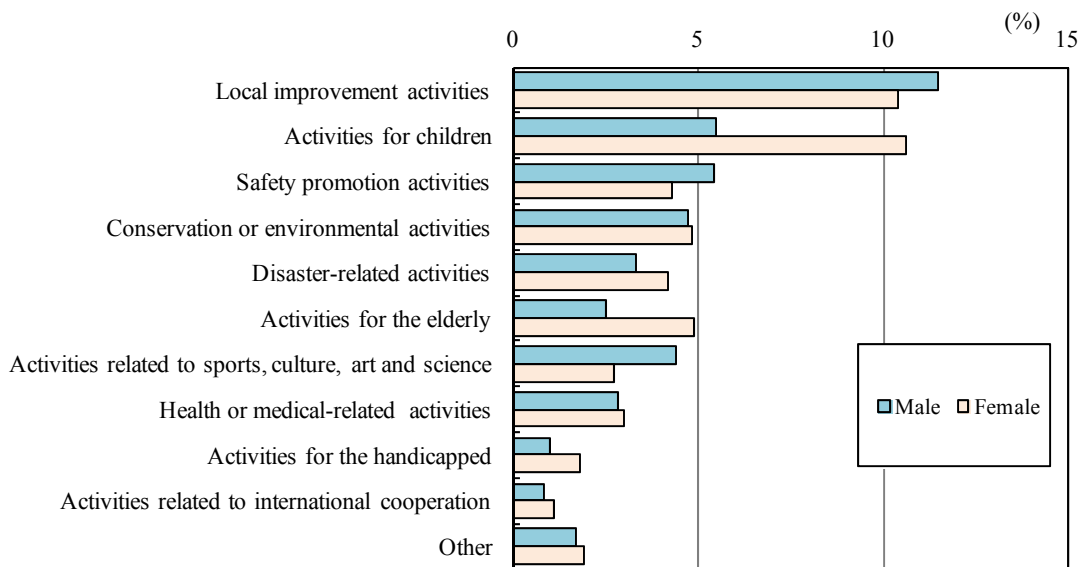


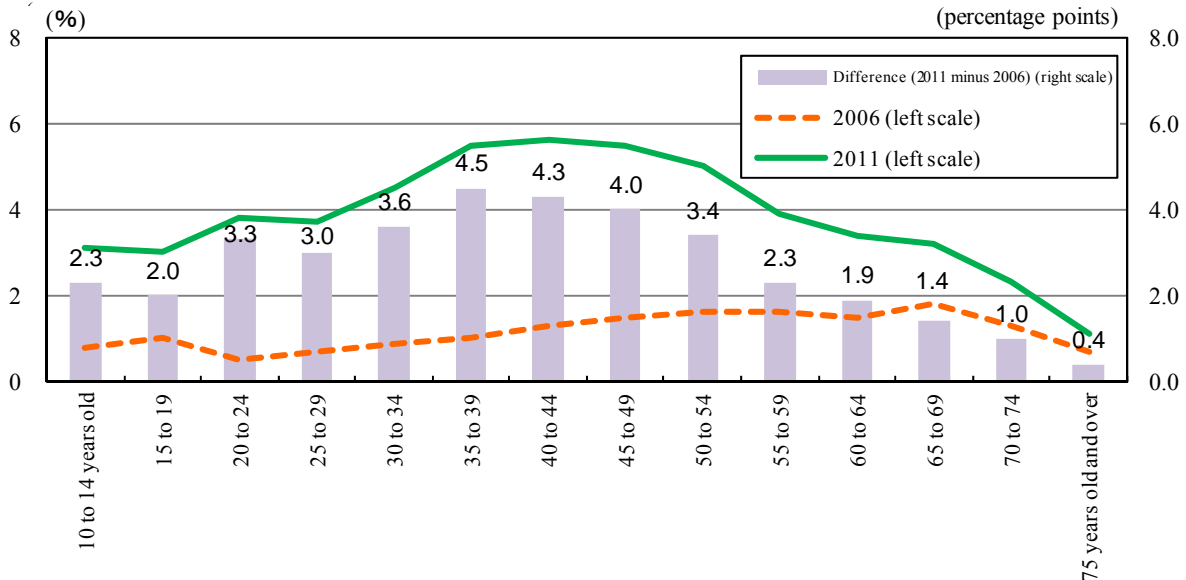
Figure 2-4: Participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity and sex



(3) The participation rate of “Disaster-related activities” increased in all age groups.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate in “Disaster-related activities” by age group increased in all age groups; particularly in the 20 to 54 years age group, it increased by more than 3.0 percentage points. (See Figure 2-5)

Figure 2-5: Participation rate of “Disaster related-activities” by age group (2006, 2011)

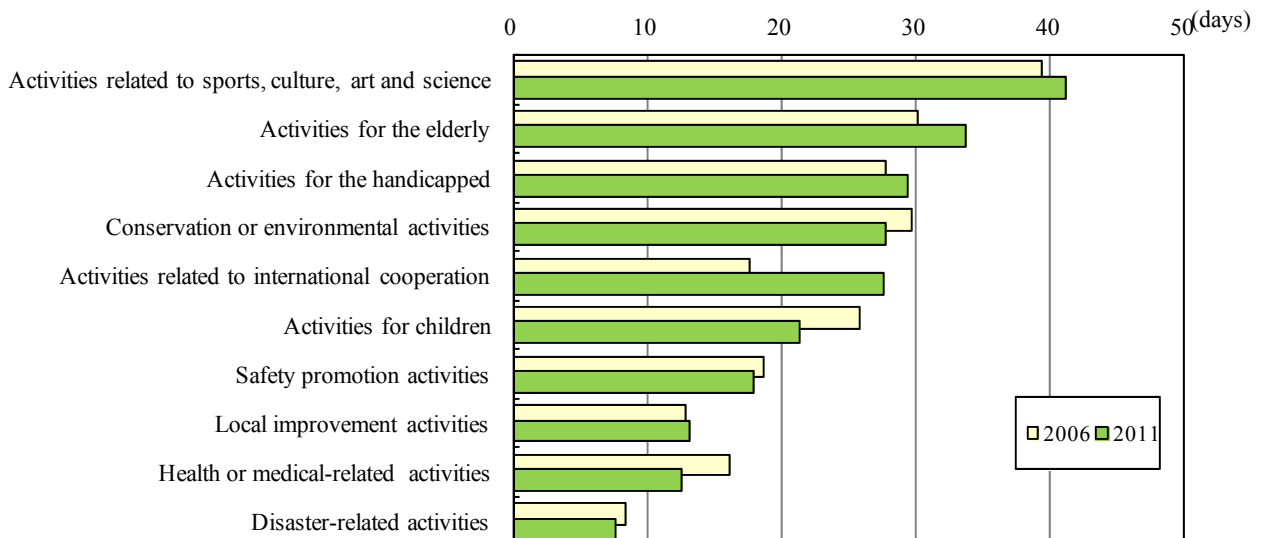


(4) The largest number of average days for participation per year was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science”.

For number of average days of participation over the past year (hereinafter referred to as “average days for participation per year”) by kind of activity, the largest was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science” (41.1 days), followed by “Activities for the elderly” (33.7 days), “Activities for the handicapped” (29.4 days), and so on. The smallest was for “Disaster-related activities” (7.6 days)

Compared to 2006, the number of average participation days increased for “Activities related to international cooperation” (9.9 days), “Activities for the elderly” (3.5 days), and so on, while it decreased for “Activities for children” (4.5 days), “Health or medical-related activities” (3.7 days), and so on. (See Figure 2-6)

Figure 2-6: Number of average participation days in “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity (2006, 2011)



- (5) The longest average time per day was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science”.

For average time per day of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity, the longest was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science” (178 minutes), followed by “Activities for the handicapped” (165 minutes), “Disaster-related activities” (140 minutes), and so on. Broken down by sex, the longest for males was found for “Disaster-related activities” (184 minutes), followed by “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science” (183 minutes), and so on. For females, the longest was “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science” (169 minutes), followed by “Activities for the handicapped” (165 minutes), and so on.

Looking at the total activity time calculated by multiplying the average time per day by the Participants and average days for participation per year, the highest was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science”, followed by “Activities for children”, “Activities for the elderly”, and so on. Broken down by sex, the highest for males was found for “Activities related to sports, culture, art and science”, followed by “Activities for children”, and so on. For females, the highest was “Activities for children”, followed by “Activities for the elderly”, and so on. (See the table below)

Table: Number of average participation days, average time per day and total activity time in “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity and sex

		Participants (thousand persons)	Average days for participation per year (days)	Average time per day (minutes)	Total activity time (10 thousand hours)
Total	Activities related to sports, culture, art and science	3,991	41.1	178	48,662
	Activities for the handicapped	1,565	29.4	165	12,653
	Disaster-related activities	4,317	7.6	140	7,655
	Activities for children	9,297	21.3	139	45,876
	Activities for the elderly	4,215	33.7	135	31,960
	Activities related to international cooperation	1,089	27.6	126	6,312
	Local improvement activities	12,488	13.1	99	26,993
	Conservation or environmental activities	5,407	27.7	87	21,717
	Safety promotion activities	5,471	18.0	87	14,279
	Health or medical-related activities	3,355	12.5	70	4,893
Male	Activities related to sports, culture, art and science	2,427	48.9	183	36,197
	Activities for the handicapped	533	32.4	166	4,778
	Disaster-related activities	1,840	8.6	184	4,853
	Activities for children	3,070	22.2	150	17,039
	Activities for the elderly	1,364	33.9	128	9,864
	Activities related to international cooperation	439	31.8	131	3,048
	Local improvement activities	6,398	13.9	109	16,156
	Conservation or environmental activities	2,608	22.1	103	9,894
	Safety promotion activities	2,973	21.5	101	10,760
	Health or medical-related activities	1,581	9.3	58	1,421
Female	Activities related to sports, culture, art and science	1,564	29.0	169	12,775
	Activities for the handicapped	1,032	28.0	165	7,946
	Disaster-related activities	2,477	6.8	107	3,004
	Activities for children	6,227	20.8	133	28,711
	Activities for the elderly	2,851	33.6	138	22,033
	Activities related to international cooperation	649	24.9	123	3,313
	Local improvement activities	6,090	12.3	88	10,986
	Conservation or environmental activities	2,798	33.0	72	11,080
	Safety promotion activities	2,498	13.8	70	4,022
	Health or medical-related activities	1,774	15.3	80	3,619

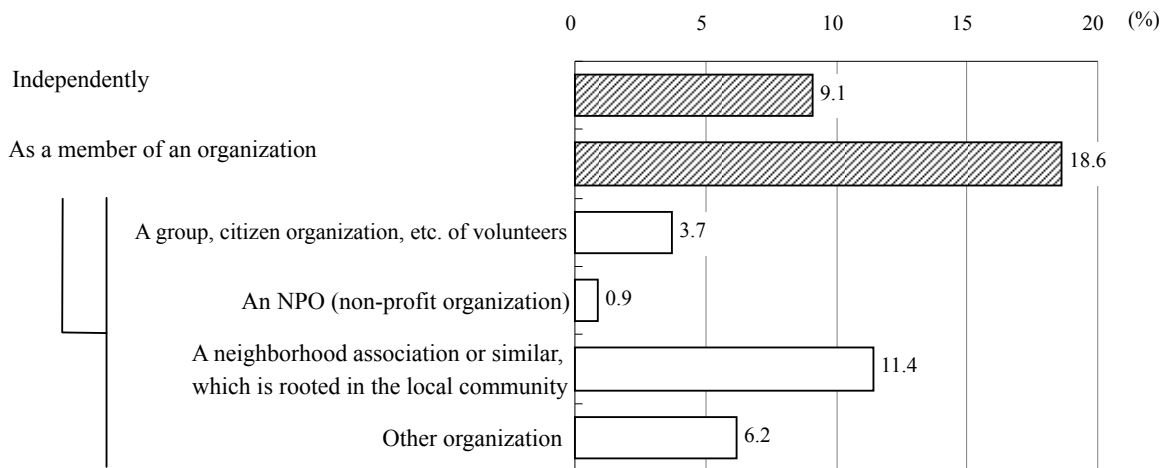
Note: Total activity time = Participants × average days for participation per year × Average time per day

- (6) The highest participation rate was for activities done by joining “A neighborhood association or similar, which is rooted in the local community”.

For participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by type of participation, the rate of activities done as a member of an organization was higher than that of activities done independently. For activities done as a member of an organization, the highest was found for activities done by joining “A neighborhood association or similar, which is rooted in the local community”, followed by activities done by joining an “other organization”, and so on. (See Figure 2-7)

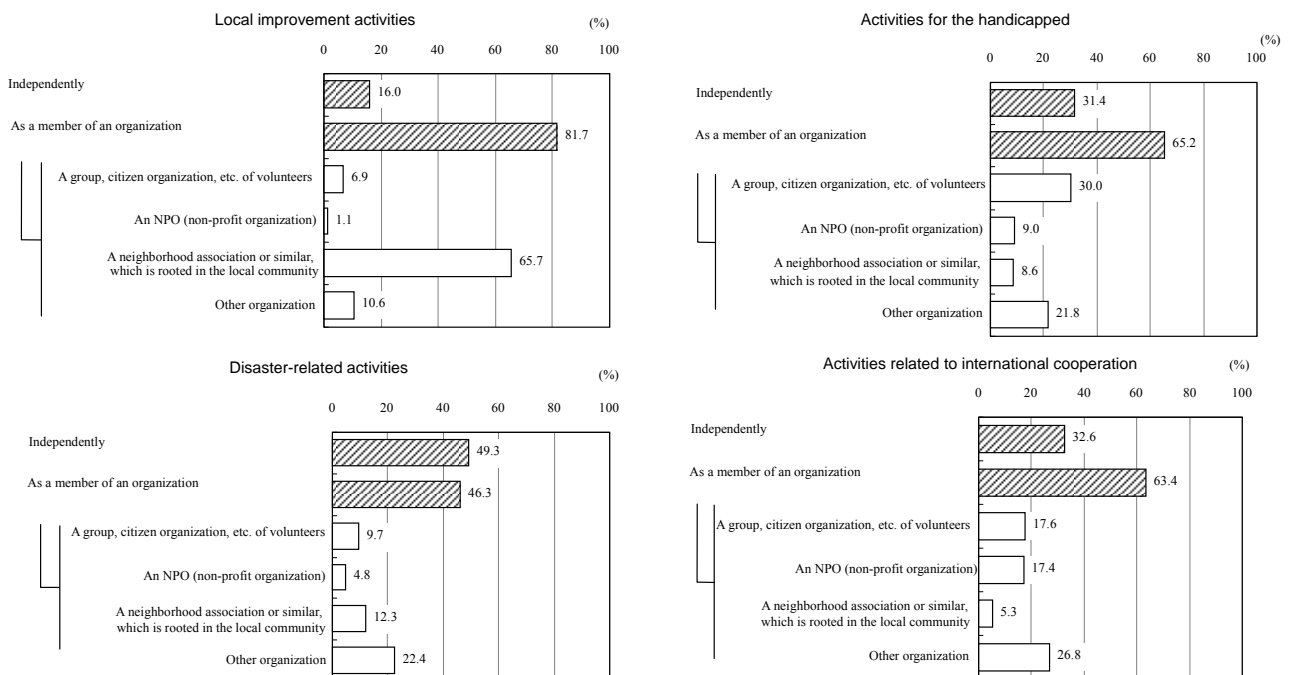
Looking at the composition ratio of doers of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activities and type of participation, the highest was found for “Activities for the handicapped” by joining “A group, citizen organization, etc. of volunteers”, “Activities related to international cooperation” by joining “An NPO (non-profit organization)”, and “Local improvement activities” by joining “A neighborhood association or similar, which is rooted in the local community”. For “Disaster related activities”, the highest was for activities done independently. (See Figure 2-8)

Figure 2-7: Participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by type of participation



Note: Multiple answers were allowed.

Figure 2-8: Composition ratio of doers of “Volunteer activities” by kind of major activity and type of participation



Note: The composition ratio of doers is a percentage of doers in the Participants of each kind of activity (including those whose type of participation is unknown). Multiple answers were allowed.

- (7) The participation rate increased in “large cities”, “towns and villages”, while it decreased in “small cities A” and “small cities B”.

For participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by city group, the highest was found for “towns and villages” (31.3%), followed by “small cities B”(30.3%).

Compared to 2006, the participation rate increased in “large cities”, “towns and villages”, while it decreased in “small cities A” and “small cities B”. (See Figure 2-9)

Looking at the participation by kind of activity, the highest was for “Activities for children” in “large cities”, but in other city groups the highest was for “Local improvement activities”. (See Figure 2-10)

Figure 2-9: Participation rate in “Volunteer activities” by city group (2006, 2011)

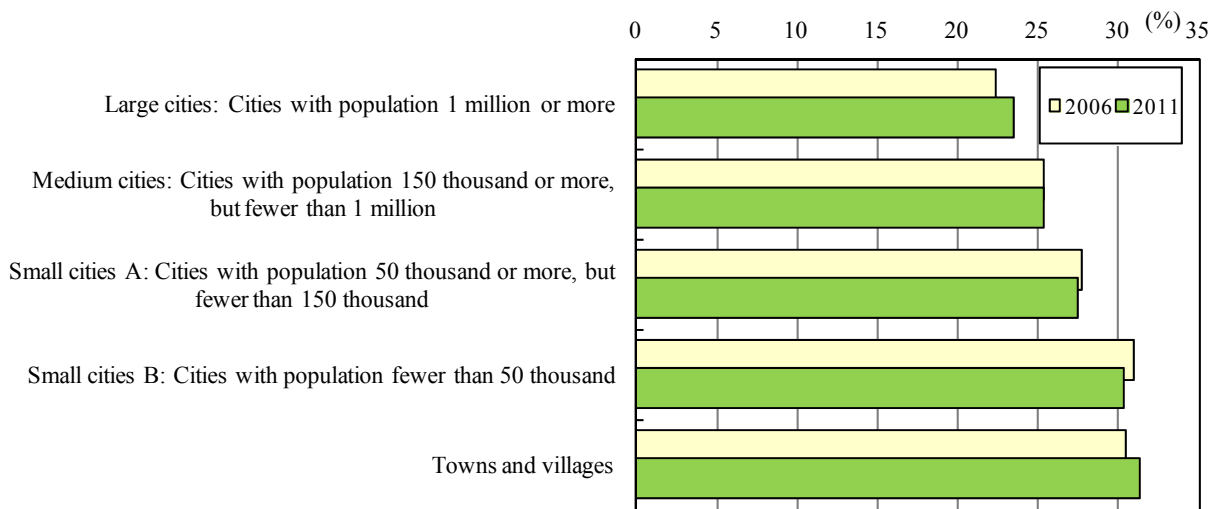
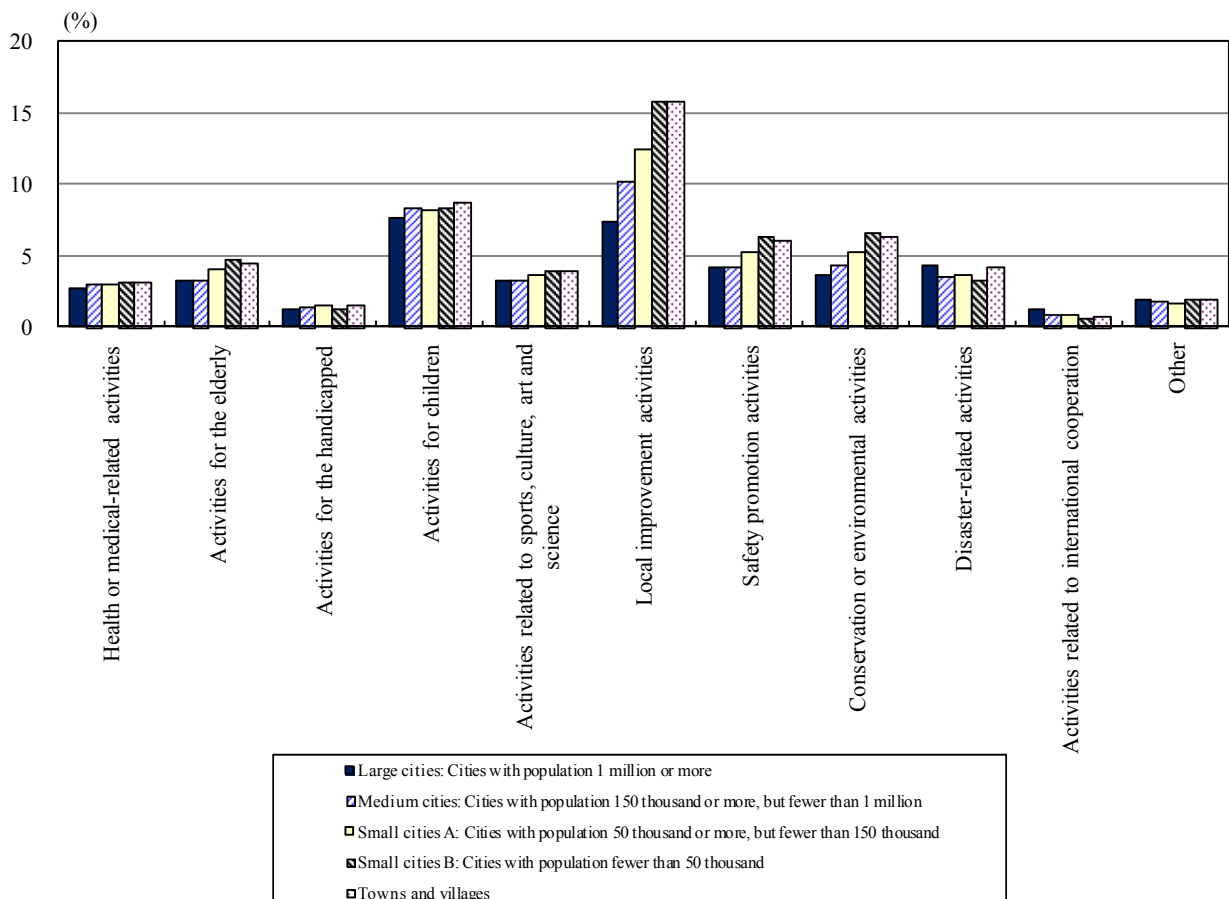


Figure 2-10: Participation rate of “Volunteer activities” by kind of activity and city group



3. Sports

- (1) 71,843,000 people participated in “Sports” in the past one year, with a participation rate of 63.0%, a decrease of 2.3 percentage points compared to 5 years ago.

The total number of Participants in some “Sports” in the past year was 71,843,000, and the participation rate was 63.0%. Broken down by sex, 37,661,000 males and 34,181,000 females participated in some kind of sport. The participation rate for males was 67.9% and that for females 58.3%; namely, the males’ rate was higher than females’ by 9.6 percentage points.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate decreased by 2.3 percentage points. By sex, the males’ rate decreased by 2.5 percentage points, and females’ by 2.2 percentage points.

By age group, the highest participation rate appeared in the age group of 10 to 14 (88.7%). The higher the age group, the lower the rate, generally speaking. Compared to 2006, the rate decreased in the age group of under 65 years old, and increased in the age group of 65 years old and over. (See Figure 3-1)

By sex, the males’ rate was higher than females’ in all age groups, and especially in the age groups of teens and 70 years and over, there was a significant difference between males and females. (See Figures 3-2.)

Figure 3-1: Participation rate in “Sports” by age group (2006, 2011)

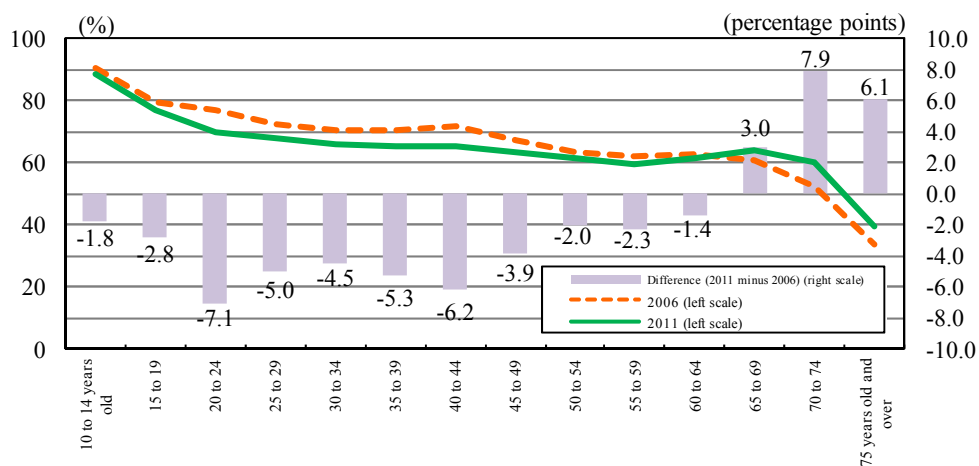
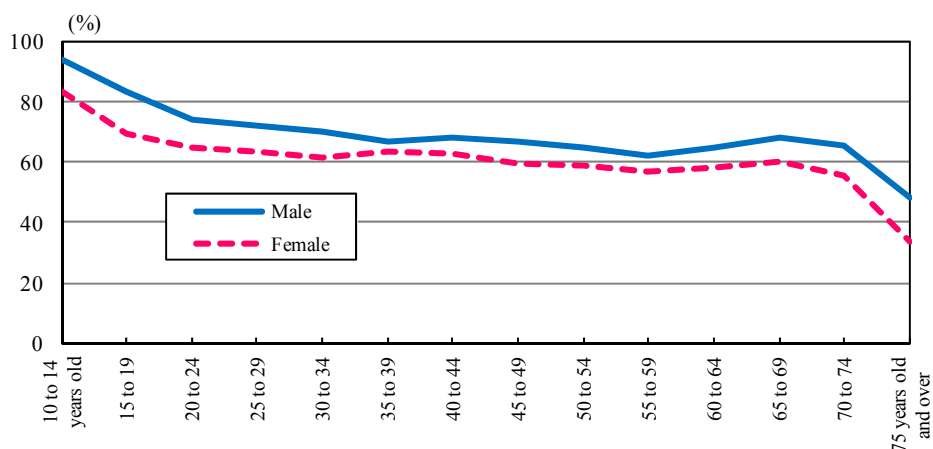


Figure 3-2: Participation rate in “Sports” by sex and age group



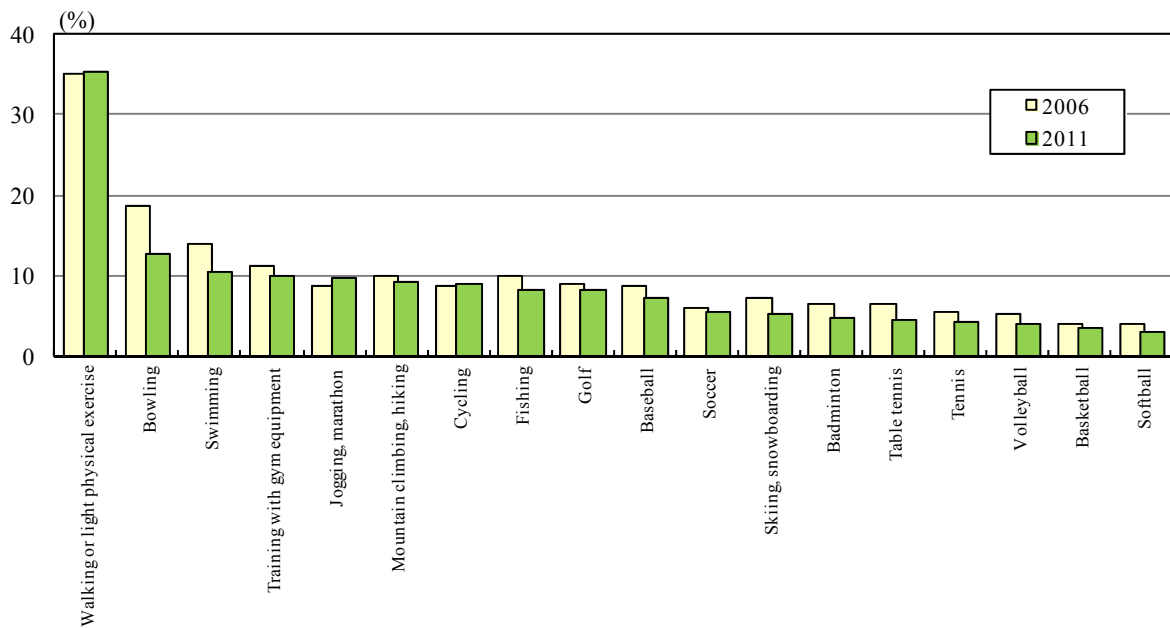
Note: Sports performed by professional players as their job and by students in PE class are excluded. Club activities are included.

- (2) Participation rates continued to decline on the whole. Some categories, such as “Jogging, marathon”, showed a slight increase.

For participation rate by kind of “Sports”, the category of “Walking or light physical exercise” was the highest (35.2%), followed by “Bowling” (12.8%). Compared to 2006, the participation rate decreased in almost all categories, for example, “Bowling” by 5.8 percentage points, “Swimming” by 3.3 percentage points, and “Skiing, snowboarding” by 2.0 percentage points. On the other hand, the rate slightly increased in “Jogging, marathon”, “Walking or light physical exercise” and “Cycling” by 0.8, 0.3 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively. (See Figure 3-3)

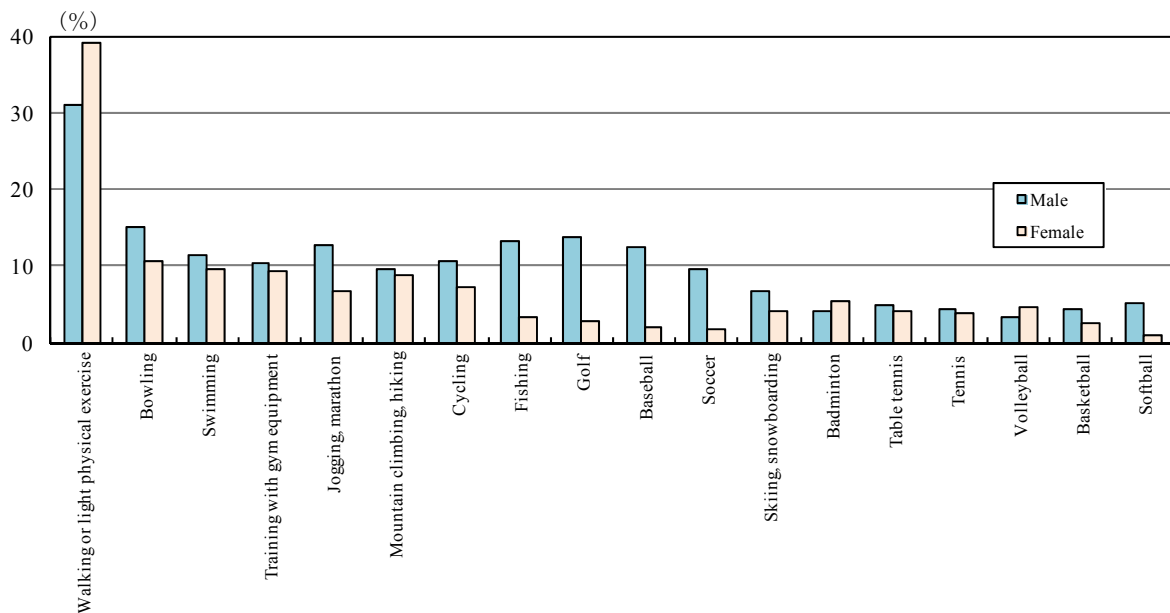
Broken down by sex, the highest rate was found in “Walking or light physical exercise”, followed by “Bowling”, for both sexes, and subsequently “Golf” for males and “Swimming” for females. (See Figures 3-4)

Figure 3-3: Participation rate in “Sports” by kind of sport (2006, 2011)



Note: Only the kinds of sports with participation rates of 3% and more are explicitly recorded.

Figure 3-4: Participation rate in “Sports” by kind of sport and sex

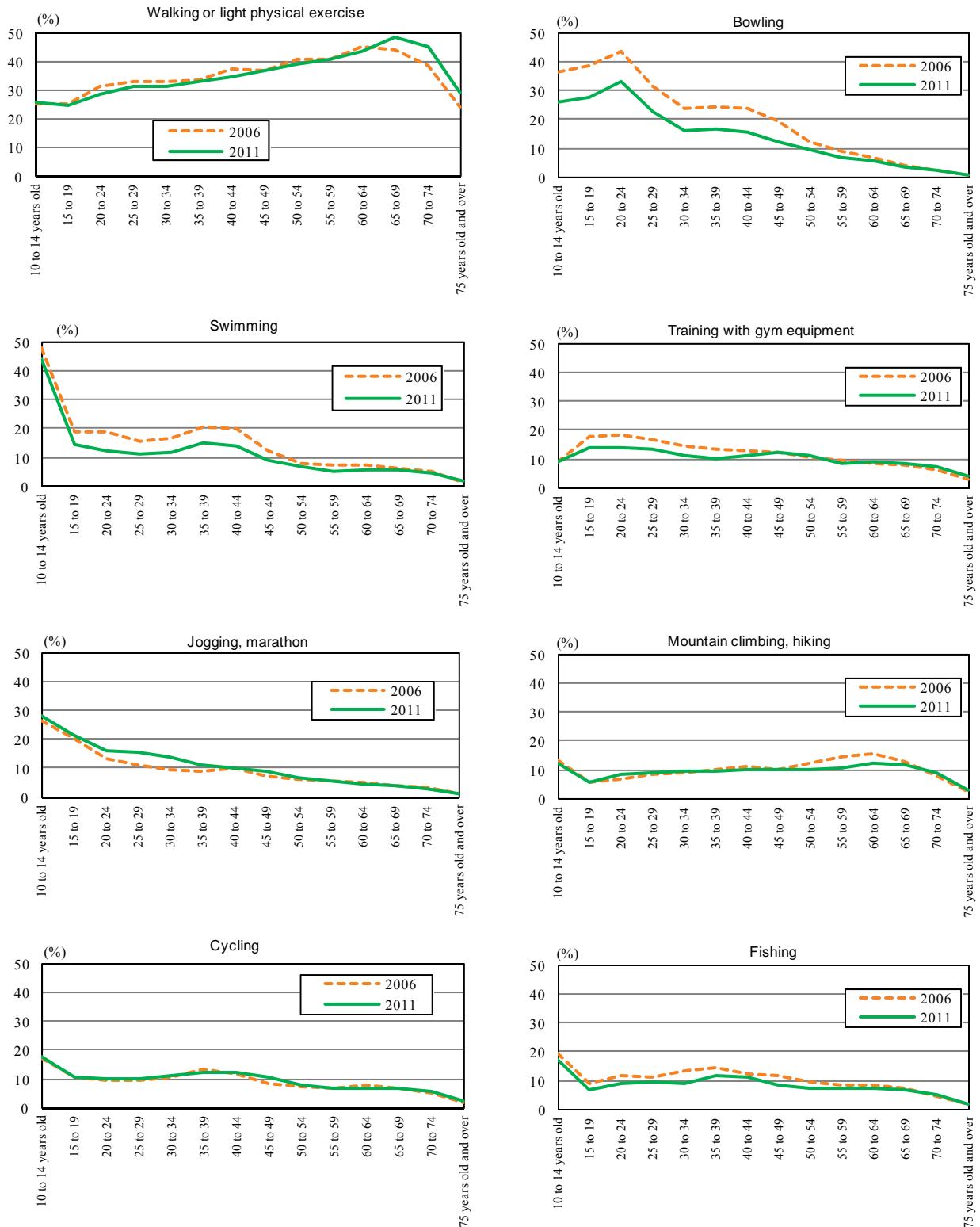


Note: Only the kinds of sports with participation rates of 3% and more are explicitly recorded.

- (3) The participation rate for “Walking or light physical exercise” increased particularly in the age group of 65 years old and over.

For participation rates in main kinds of sports by age group compared to 2006, the rate for “Walking or light physical exercise” increased particularly in the age group of 65 years old and over, and “Jogging, marathon” in the age group of 25 to 34 years old. On the other hand, the rates for “Bowling” and “Swimming” decreased particularly in the age group of under 50, and “Training with gym equipment” in the age group of 15 to 39 years old. (See Figure 3-5)

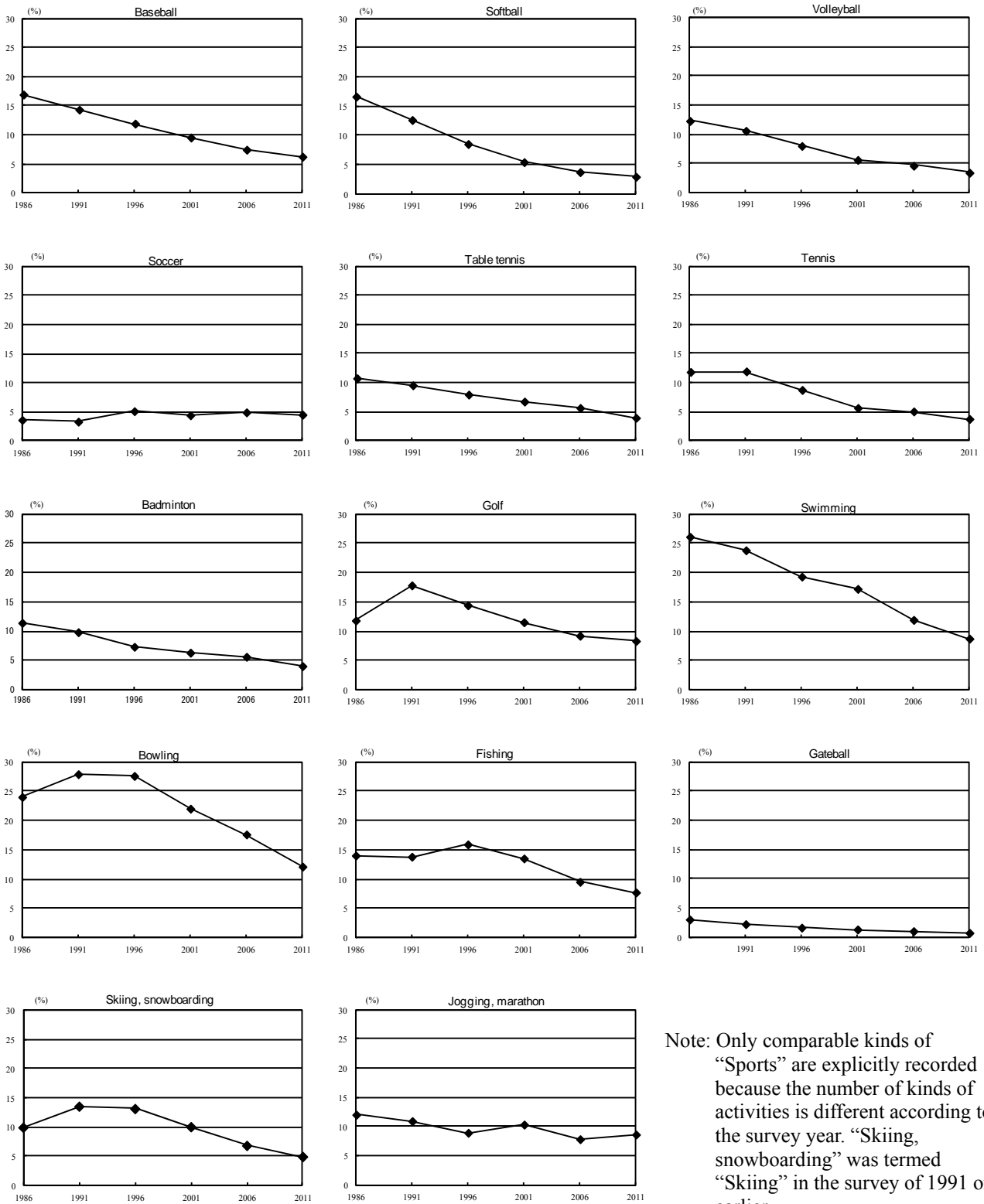
Figure 3-5: Participation rate in main kinds of “Sports” by age group (2006, 2011)



(4) The participation rates showed a decline over the past 25 years.

For the transition in participation rates of comparable “Sports” in the past 25 years (15 years old and over), it appeared that the participation rates were on the decline overall. (See Figure 3-6.)

Figure 3-6: Transition of participation rates of “Sports” by kind of sport (15 years old and over)



Note: Only comparable kinds of “Sports” are explicitly recorded because the number of kinds of activities is different according to the survey year. “Skiing, snowboarding” was termed “Skiing” in the survey of 1991 or earlier.

4. Hobbies and amusements

- (1) 96,770,000 people participated in “Hobbies and amusements” in the past one year, with a participation rate of 84.8%, a decrease by 0.1 percentage points compared to 5 years ago.

The total number of Participants in some “Hobbies and amusements” in the past year was 96,770,000, and the participation rate was 84.8%. Broken down by sex, 47,021,000 males and 49,749,000 females participated in some kind of activity. The participation rate for males was 84.8%, and for females 84.9%; namely, the females’ rate was higher than males’ by 0.1 percentage points.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points. By sex, the males’ rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points, and females’ rate increased by 0.3 percentage points.

By age group, the highest participation rate appeared in the age group of 10 to 14 (94.5%). The higher the age group, the lower the rate, generally speaking. Compared to 2006, the rate increased particularly in the age group of 65 years old and over. (See Figure 4-1)

By sex, the females’ rate was higher than males’ in the age group of under 70, and vice versa in the age group of 70 years and over. (See Figures 4-2)

Figure 4-1: Participation rate in “Hobbies and amusements” by age group (2006, 2011)

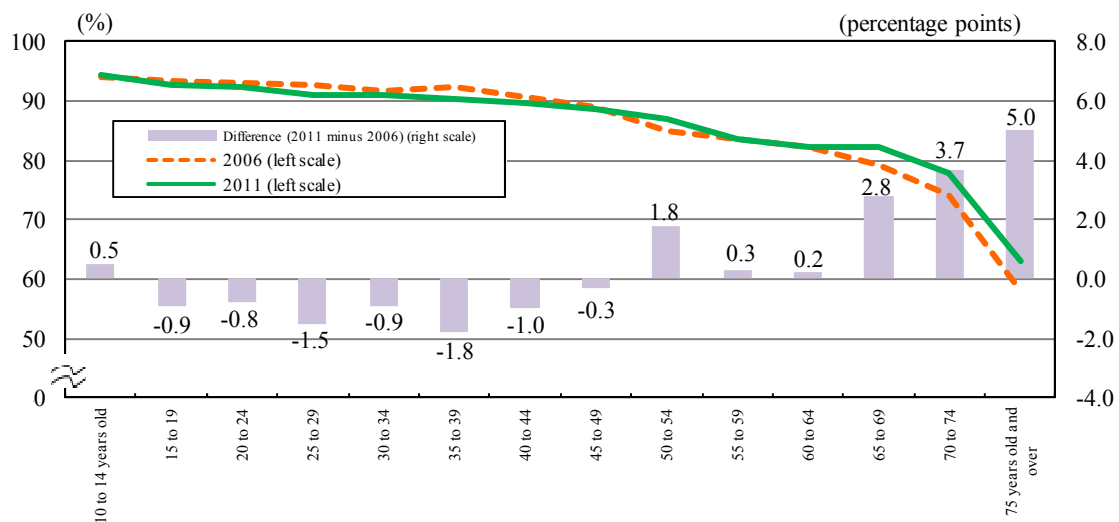
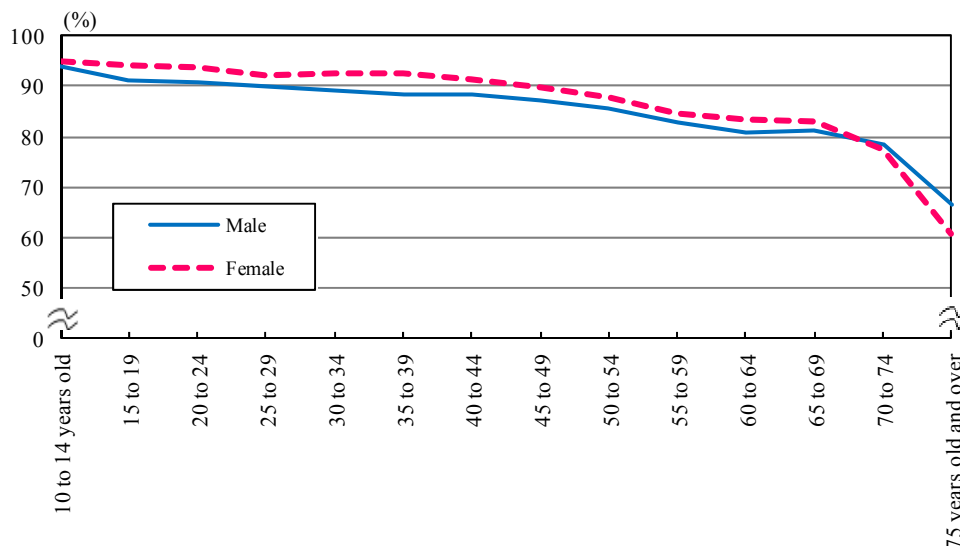


Figure 4-2: Participation rate in “Hobbies and amusements” by sex and age group

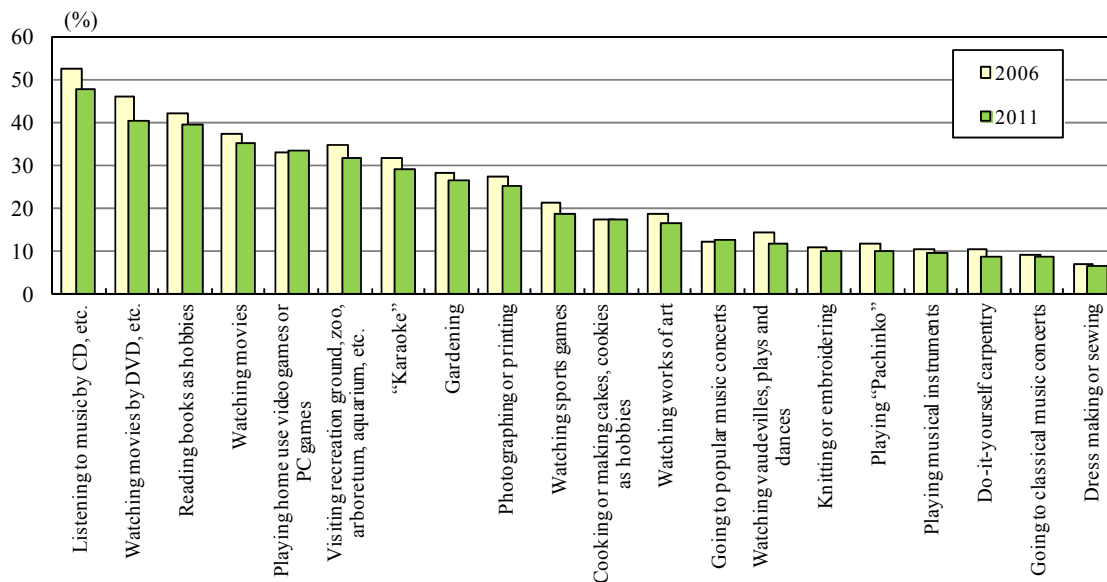


- (2) Participation rates showed a decline in almost all categories, excluding “Playing home use video games or PC games” and “Going to popular music concerts”, in which the rate increased slightly.

For participation rates of “Hobbies and amusements” by kind of activity, the highest rate was found in “Listening to music by CD, etc.” (47.5%), followed by “Watching movies by DVD, etc.” (40.5%), “Reading books as hobbies” (39.5%), and so on. Compared to 2006, the participation rates showed a decline in almost all categories, as “Watching movies by DVD, etc.” decreased by 5.4 percentage points, “Listening to music by CD, etc.” by 4.9 percentage points, and so on. On the other hand, participation rates showed a little increase in some categories, such as “Playing home use video games or PC games” and “Going to popular music concerts”, with the participation rate increased by 0.3 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively. (See Figure 4-3)

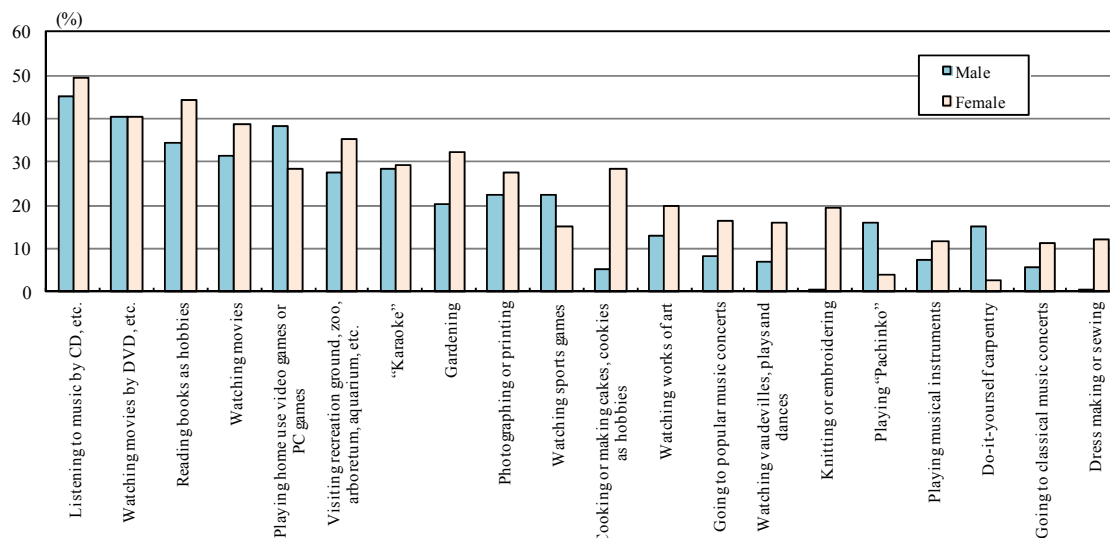
By sex, the highest rate for males was found in “Listening to music by CD, etc.” (45.3%), followed by “Watching movies by DVD, etc.” (40.6%), “Playing home use video games or PC games” (38.3%), and so on. For females the highest rate was found in “Listening to music by CD, etc.” (49.5%), followed by “Reading books as hobbies” (44.4%) and “Watching movies by DVD, etc.” (40.4%), and so on. (See Figure 4-4)

Figure 4-3: Participation rates in “Hobbies and amusements” by kind of activity (2006, 2011)



Note: Only kinds of “Hobbies and amusements” whose participation rate ranked in the top 20 are explicitly recorded.

Figure 4-4: Participation rate in “Hobbies and amusements” by kind of activity and sex



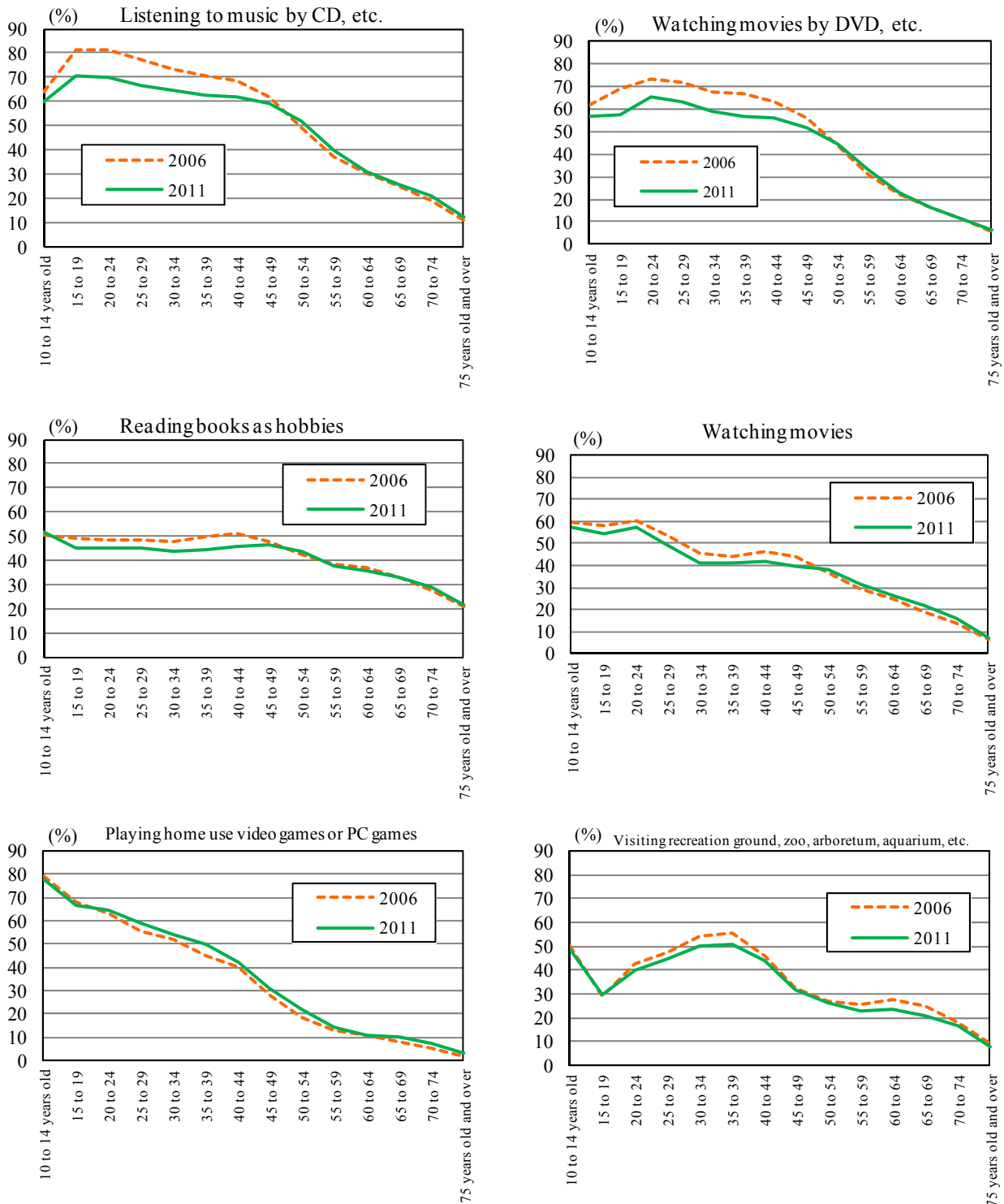
Note: Only kinds of sports whose participation rate ranked in the top 20 are explicitly recorded.

- (3) The participation rate for “Watching movies” increased in the age groups of 50 years old and over, and for “Playing home use video games or PC games” in the age group of 20 years old and over.

For participation rates for “Hobbies and amusements” by main kinds of activity and age group compared to 2006, the rate for “Watching movies” increased in the age group of 50 years old and over, and “Playing home use video games or PC games” in the age group of 20 years old and over.

Participation rates for “Listening to music by CD, etc.” and “Watching movies by DVD, etc.” decreased particularly in the age group of 50 years old and over. (See Figure 4-5)

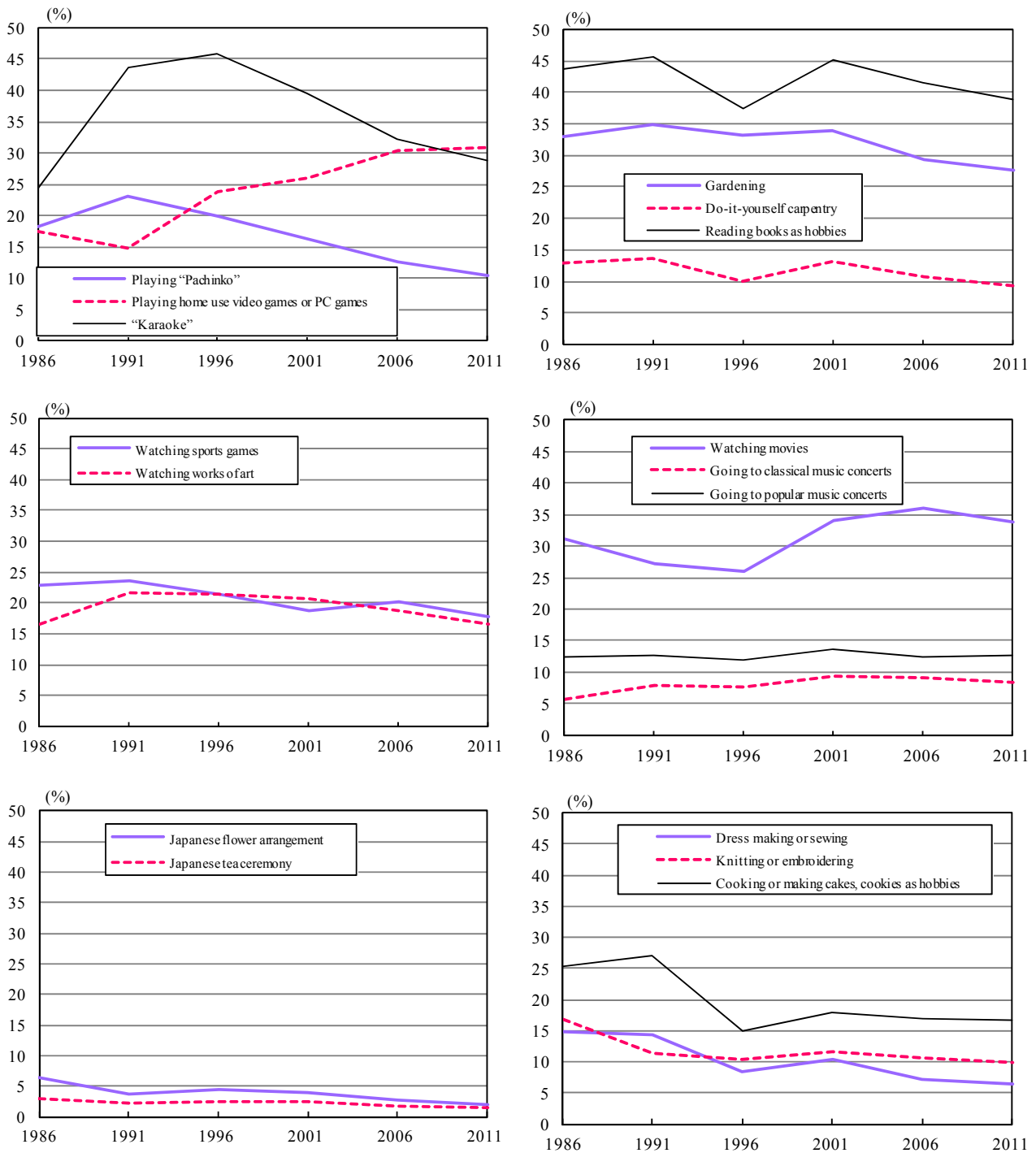
Figure 4-5: Participation rates for “Hobbies and amusements” by main kinds of activity and age group (2006, 2011)



- (4) “Playing home use video games or PC games” increased dramatically over the past 25 years, while “Karaoke” and “Playing ‘Pachinko’” were on the decrease.

For the transition in participation rates of comparable “Hobbies and amusements” in the past 25 years (15 years old and over), the participation rate for “Playing home use video games or PC games” increased dramatically, while “Karaoke” and “Playing ‘Pachinko’”, which peaked in 1996 and in 1991, respectively, continued to decrease. (See Figure 4-6)

Figure 4-6: Transition in participation rates of “Hobbies and amusements” by kind of activity (15 years old and over)



Note: Only comparable kinds of “Hobbies and amusements” are explicitly recorded because the number of kinds of activities are different according to the survey year.
 “Cooking or making cakes, cookies as hobbies”, was termed “Cooking or making cakes or cookies” in the survey conducted in 1991 or earlier.
 “Playing home use video games or PC games” was termed “Playing home use video games” in the survey conducted in 2001 or earlier.

5. Travel and excursion

- (1) 83,536,000 people participated in “Travel and excursion” in the past one year, with a participation rate of 73.2%, a decrease of 3.0 percentage points compared to 5 years ago.

The total number of Participants in “Travel and excursion” in the past year was 83,536,000, and the participation rate was 73.2%. Broken down by sex, 39,443,000 males and 44,093,000 females participate in some kind of “Travel and excursion”. The participation rate for males was 71.1%, and for females 75.3%; namely, the females’ rate was higher than males by 4.2 percentage points.

Compared to 2006, the participation rate decreased by 3.0 percentage points. By sex, males decreased by 3.6 percentage points, and females by 2.4 percentage points.

By age group, the participation rate peaked at 83.7% in the age group of 10 to 14 years old, and significantly went down to 70.9% in the age group of 15 to 19 years old. In subsequent age groups (20 years old and over), the older, the higher, and the rate peaked again at 82.0 in the age group of 35 to 39 years old. In subsequent age groups (40 years old and over), the older, the lower. (See Figure 5-1.)

By sex, females were higher in all age groups excluding those of 70 years old and over. (See Figure 5-2)

Figure 5-1: Participation rate in “Travel and excursion” by age group (2006, 2011)

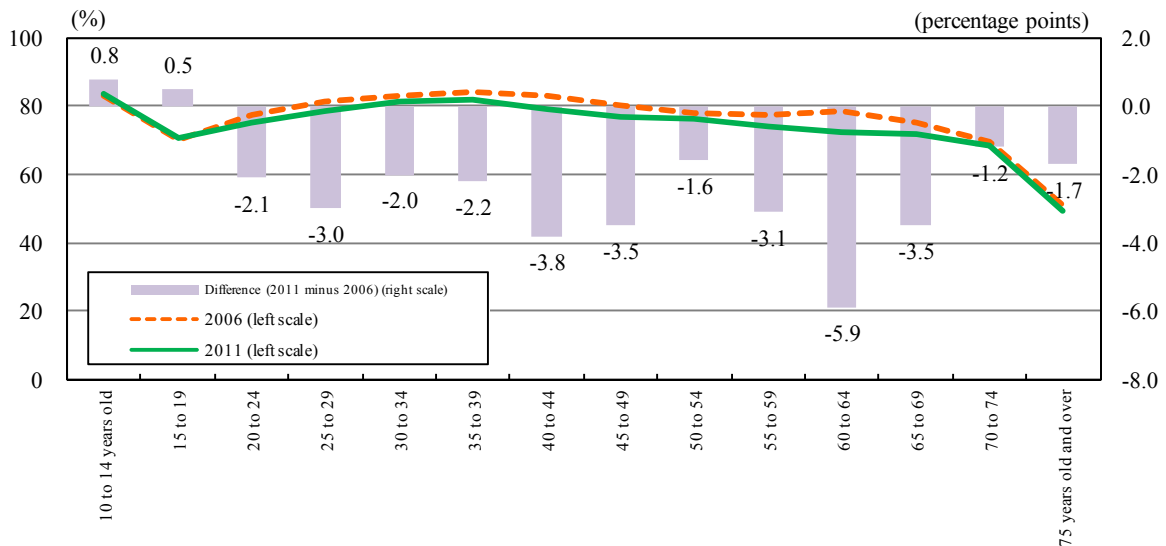
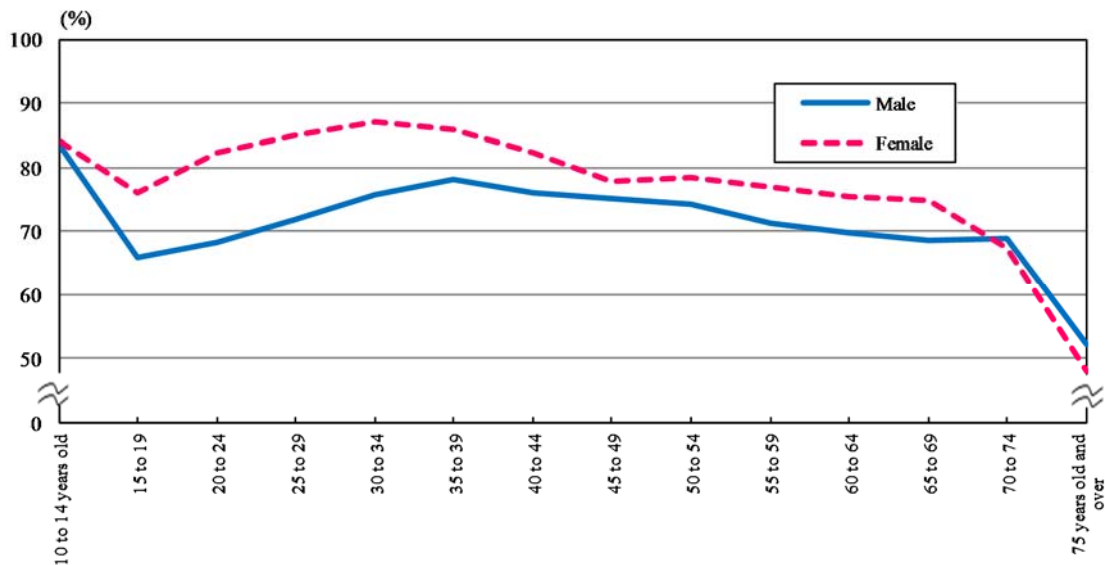


Figure 5-2: Participation rate in “Travel and excursion” by sex and age group



- (2) Participation rate for “Sightseeing (within Japan)” was 45.4%, “Sightseeing (outside Japan)” 7.3%.

For participation rate of each kind of “Travel and excursion”, “Day excursion” was 58.3%, “Sightseeing (within Japan)” 45.4%, and “Sightseeing (outside Japan)” 7.3%. Compared to 2006, in all kinds of categories, the participation rate decreased, for example, “Sightseeing (within Japan)” by 4.2 percentage points and “Day excursion” by 1.7 percentage points. (See Figures 5-3)

Broken down by sex, in all kinds of “Travel and excursion” excluding “Business or training trip” within and outside Japan, females showed higher rates. (See Figure 5-4)

Figure 5-3: Participation rate for each kind of “Travel and excursion” (2006, 2011)

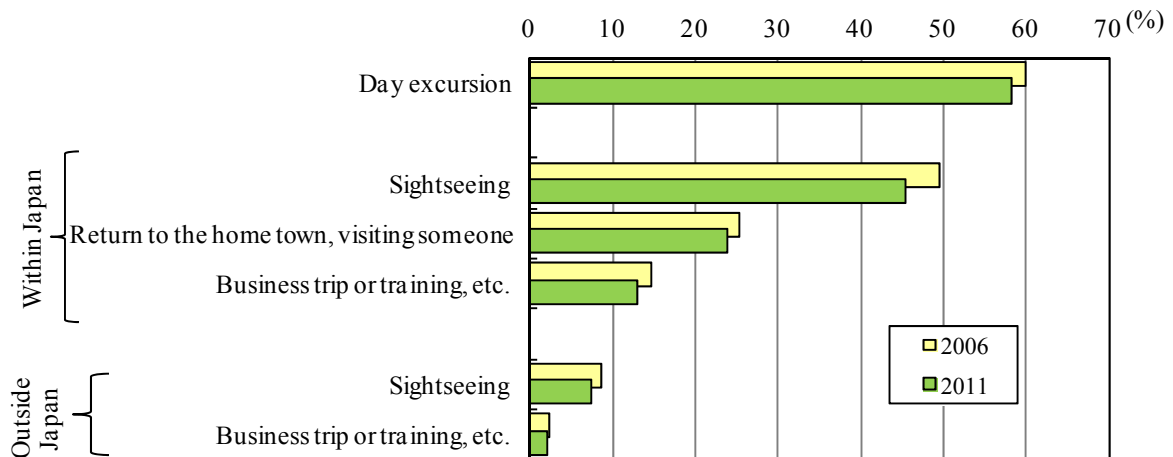
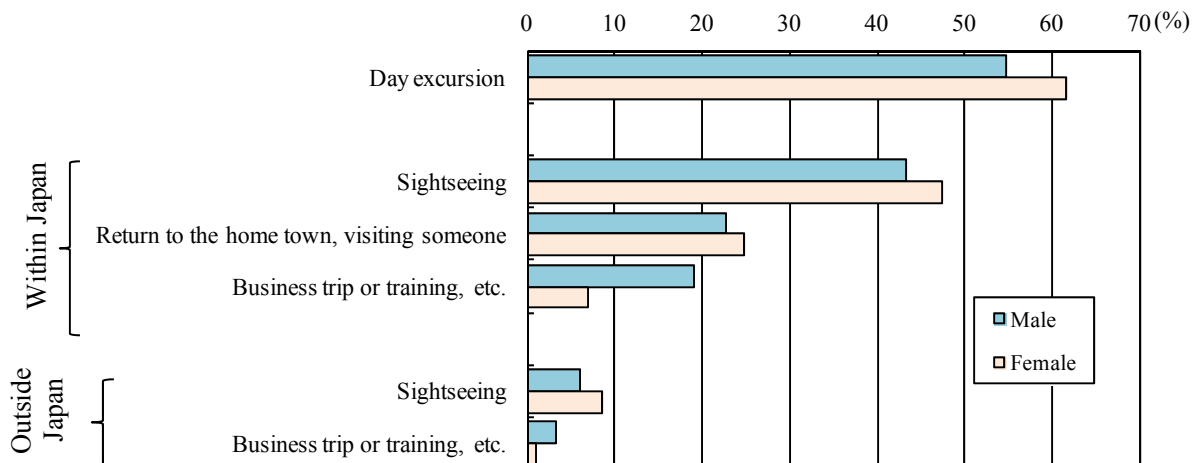


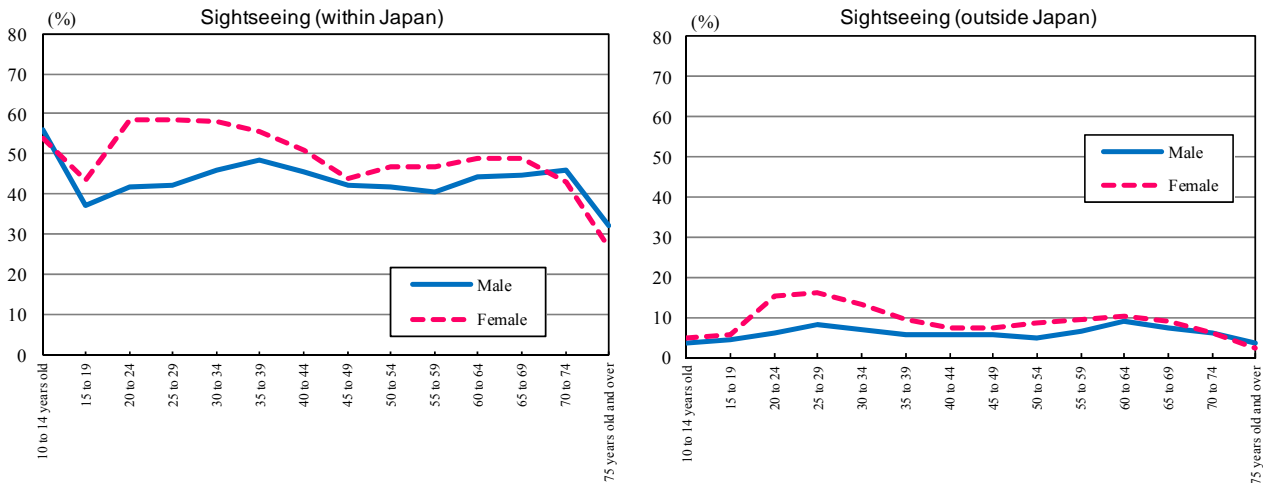
Figure 5-4: Participation rate for each kind of “Travel and excursion” by sex



- (3) The highest participation rates for “Sightseeing (outside Japan)” were for males aged 60 to 64 and females aged 25 to 29.

For participation rates in “Sightseeing (within Japan)” by sex and age group, the highest rate was for males in the age group of 10 to 14 years old, and for females in the age group of 25 to 29. As for “Sightseeing (outside Japan)”, the highest was for males in the age group of 60 to 64 years old, and for females in the age group of 25 to 29 years old. (See Figure 5-5)

Figure 5-5: Participation rate for “Sightseeing” by sex and age group

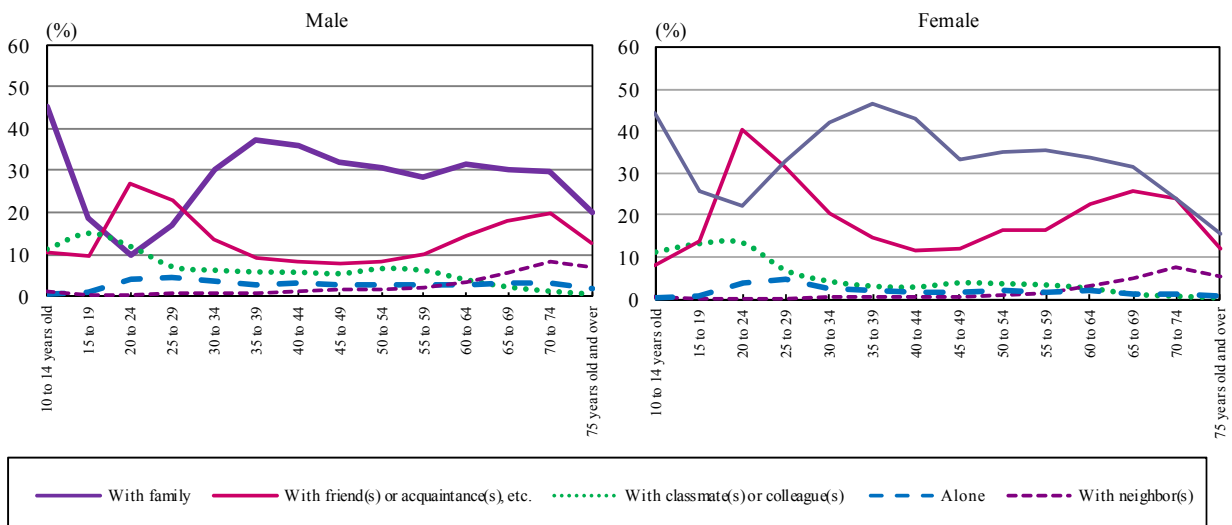


- (4) As for “Sightseeing (within Japan)”, persons in their 20s who participated “With friend(s) or acquaintance(s), etc.” had a high participation rate.

For participation rates in “Travel and Excursion” by “Persons Traveling Together”, the highest was “With family” (55.6%), followed by “With friend(s) or acquaintance(s), etc.” (30.5%), “With classmate(s) or colleague(s)” (16.2%), “Alone” (14.5%), and “With neighbor(s)” (5.5%).

Looking at the participation rate for “Sightseeing (within Japan)” by sex and age group, the highest was for both sexes in the age group of 20 to 24 years old “With friend(s) or acquaintance(s), etc.”. For females in the age group of 70 to 74 years old, the highest was “With friend(s) or acquaintance(s), etc.” and “With family”. For the rest, the highest was “With family”. (See Figure 5-6)

Figure 5-6: Participation rate for “Sightseeing (within Japan)” by sex, age group and “Persons doing together”



Note: For “Persons traveling together”, multiple answers were allowed.

- (5) Over the past 25 years, the participation rate for “Sightseeing (within Japan)” decreased in all age groups and for both sexes, and as for “Sightseeing (outside Japan)”, the rate for females in their 20s changed drastically.

For the participation rate in each kind of “Travel and excursion” (15 years old and over) by sex and age group compared to 1986 and 1996, the highest rate for “Sightseeing (within Japan)” was found in 1986 for both sexes in all age groups, and the lowest in 2011. As for “Sightseeing (outside Japan)”, females in their 20s experienced drastic changes in the participation rate: it increased largely from 1986 to 1996, while it decreased largely from 1996 to 2011. (See Figure 5-7)

Figure 5-7: Participation rate for each kind of “Travel and excursion” by sex and age group (15 years old and over) (1986, 1996, 2011)

