# The 2012 SSF National Sports-Life Survey Executive Summary 

March 2013, Japan



SSF (Sasakawa Sports Foundation) has conducted the Sports-Life Survey every two years since 1992. It is intended to provide a solid basis for a comprehensive understanding of the current situation of the sports movement in Japan, to help the promotion of "Sport for Everyone." We surveyed men and women aged 20 and over across the country. We set the sample size at 2,000 by way of quota sampling. Between June 22 and July 22, 2012, surveyors visited the participants and left a questionnaire. The main findings are as follows.

## 1. Levels of Participation in Sports and Physical Activities

The proportion of the "active sports participant"(the population exercising at least twice a week, and at least 30 min in one session, with an intensity of at least "somewhat hard," that is, the level of exercise considered necessary to maintain and improve physical fitness and health), was 20\% (20.4\% male, 19.5\% female). Past trends show a rise from 6.6\% in 1992 to $7.6 \%$ in $1994,9.1 \%$ in $1996,13.0 \%$ in 1998 , and $17.6 \%$ in 2000. There was a temporary fall to $13.3 \%$ in 2002 , but after that, it continued to rise to $16.1 \%$ in $2004,15.9 \%$ in $2006,17.4 \%$ in 2008 , and $18.4 \%$ in 2010 , until in 2012 , it reached $20 \%$, a level higher than ever before.


Chart 1 :Sports and physical activities participation level $(n=2,000)$

Table 1:Levels of Sports and Physical Activities Participation

| Level 0 | For the past year, no sports/physical activities at all |
| :---: | :--- |
| Level 1 | At least once a year, less than twice a week (1-103 times a year) |
| Level 2 | At least twice a week (at least 104 times a year) |
| Level 3 | At least twice a week, at least 30 min at a time |
| Level 4 (Active Sports Participant) | At least twice a week, at least 30 min at a time, <br> exercise intensity at least slightly hard |



Chart 2: Change in the rate of regular sports and physical activities participation over the years


Chart 3 :Sports and physical activities participation levels (arranged by total, gender, and age)

## 2. Types of Sports and Physical Activities Participation Rates and Estimated Populations

Among those who took part in sports or physical activities at least once in the last year, strolling had the highest participation rate at $34.9 \%$; walking was second at $25.0 \%$; calisthenics and light exercises came third at 20.5\%; bowling came fourth at $13.0 \%$; and then, weight training came fifth at $12.2 \%$. There was no change in order from the 2010 survey. In terms of gender, golf on a course at $14.6 \%$, jogging and running at $14.0 \%$, and fishing at $12.0 \%$ are popular with men, and yoga at $8.8 \%$ and badminton at $6.5 \%$ are popular with women.

Table 2:Sports and physical activities participation rate and estimated numbers of participants by type (arranged by total, gender, and age)

| Total ( $n=2,000$ ) |  |  |  | Male ( $\mathrm{n}=990$ ) |  |  | Female ( $\mathrm{n}=1,010$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Types of activity | Participation rate (\%) | Estimated participants (in 10,000 s) | Rank | Types of activity | Participation rate (\%) | Rank | Types of activity | Participation rate (\%) |
| 1 | Strolling | 34.9 | 3,629 | 1 | Strolling | 31.3 | 1 | Strolling | 38.4 |
| 2 | Walking | 25.0 | 2,599 | 2 | Walking | 24.1 | 2 | Walking | 25.8 |
| 3 | Calisthenics and light exercises | 20.5 | 2,131 | 3 | Bowling | 15.9 | 3 | Calisthenics and light exercises | 25.6 |
| 4 | Bowling | 13.0 | 1,352 | 4 | Weight training | 15.7 | 4 | Bowling | 10.2 |
| 5 | Weight training | 12.2 | 1,268 | 5 | Calisthenics and light exercises | 15.2 | 5 | Weight training | 8.8 |
| 6 | Jogging and Running | 9.7 | 1,009 | 6 | Golf on a course | 14.6 |  | Yoga | 8.8 |
| 7 | Golf on a course | 8.3 | 863 | 7 | Jogging and Running | 14.0 | 7 | Sea bathing | 7.2 |
| 8 | Golf practice on a driving range | 8.0 | 832 | 8 | Golf practice on a driving range | 13.0 | 8 | Badminton | 6.5 |
| 9 | Fishing | 7.5 | 780 | 9 | Fishing | 12.0 | 9 | Swimming | 6.3 |
|  | Playing catch | 7.5 | 780 | 10 | Playing catch | 11.6 | 10 | Cycling | 5.6 |
| 11 | Cycling | 7.4 | 769 | 11 | Soccer | 9.2 | 11 | Jogging and Running | 5.3 |
| 12 | Sea bathing | 7.2 | 749 | 12 | Cycling | 9.1 |  | Jumping rope | 5.3 |
| 13 | Swimming | 7.1 | 738 | 13 | Baseball | 8.9 | 13 | Volleyball | 4.7 |
| 14 | Soccer | 5.6 | 582 | 14 | Swimming | 7.8 | 14 | Aerobics | 4.4 |
| 15 | Badminton | 5.0 | 520 | 15 | Sea bathing | 7.2 |  | Hiking | 4.4 |
| 16 | Hiking | 4.8 | 499 | 16 | Softball | 7.0 | 16 | Climbing | 3.8 |
| 17 | Climbing | 4.7 | 489 | 17 | Table tennis | 5.7 | 17 | Table tennis | 3.7 |
|  | Table tennis | 4.7 | 489 | 18 | Climbing | 5.6 | 18 | Playing catch | 3.5 |
| 19 | Baseball | 4.6 | 478 | 19 | Futsal | 5.5 | 19 | Golf practice on a driving range | 3.1 |
|  | Yoga | 4.6 | 478 | 20 | Hiking | 5.2 |  | Tennis | 3.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Skiing | 5.2 |  |  |  |

## 3. Sports Volunteering

The percentage of the population which supported sport as volunteers over the past year is $7.7 \%$, $0.7 \%$ less than the 2010 level of $8.4 \%$. The male level of $10.3 \%$ exceeds the female level of $5.1 \%$; sports volunteering is male dominated. Looking at the types of activity, the highest are administration of and assisting with local sports events at 46.1\%; coaching of day-to-day activities at 41.6\%; managing and administration of sports clubs and local groups at $39.6 \%$; and refereeing at $29.9 \%$.


Table 3:Sports volunteer actvity participation types (multiple responses allowed: $\mathrm{n}=154$ )

| Types of sports voluntary work |  | Rate of participation <br> $(\%)$ | Frequency <br> (times per year) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Day-to-day <br> activtities | Coaching | 41.6 | 40.3 |
|  | Refereeing | Running or helping sports clubs | 39.6 |
|  | Helping to manage sports facilities | 12.3 | 23.2 |
|  | Refereeing | 21.4 | 11.4 |
|  | Running or helping sports events | 46.1 | 6.8 |
| National and <br> international events | Refereeing | Running or helping sports events | 3.9 |
|  |  | 9.7 | 3.2 |

## 4. Spectator Sports

The percentage of the population which attended sports events in the last year was $31.7 \%$, 2.5 percentage points lower than the $34.2 \%$ in 2008 , and 1.8 points lower than the $33.5 \%$ in 2010 . The most popular sport was professional baseball (NPB) at $15.8 \%$; the second-most popular sport was high-school baseball at 6.4\%; J League (Jl and J2) soccer came third at 5.2\%; followed by Ekiden (relay marathons) at $4.7 \%$; and coming in fifth was amateur baseball (university, company teams, etc.) at $2.5 \%$. The proportion who watched sport on television was $93.5 \%$. By event, professional baseball (NPB) was no. 1 with 61.5\%; in second place was the Japanese national soccer team (including the Olympics) with $56.7 \%$, followed by the national volleyball team at $52.1 \%$, figure skating at $50.8 \%$, and national women's soccer team at 49.5\%.


Chart 5: Rate of those attending live sports events (arranged by total, gender, and age)

Table 4: Rate of watching live sports by type(multiple responses allowed)

| Rank | Types of sports | Attending sports events |  |  |  | Watching sports on TV <br> Rate of watching (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Attendance rate (\%) | (1) <br> Estimated spectators (in 10,000s) | (2) <br> Frequency (times/year) | (3) <br> Estimated annual total <br> (11×②) <br> (in 10,000s) |  |
| 1 | Professional baseball(NPB) | 15.8 | 1,643 | 2.40 | 3,943 | 61.5 |
| 2 | High-school baseball | 6.4 | 665 | 2.82 | 1,875 | 49.1 |
| 3 | J League Soccer (J1, J2) | 5.2 | 541 | 2.93 | 1,585 | 30.0 |
| 4 | Marathon and Ekiden | 4.7 | 489 | 1.37 | 670 | 47.9 |
| 5 | Amateur baseball (University, company teams, etc.) | 2.5 | 260 | 5.54 | 1,440 | 6.1 |
| 6 | Other soccer (High School, University, JFL, etc.) | 2.4 | 250 | 8.51 | 2,128 | 8.6 |
| 7 | Professional golf | 2.1 | 218 | 1.78 | 388 | 31.2 |
| 8 | Japanese national soccer games including the Olympics | 1.4 | 146 | 1.70 | 248 | 56.7 |
| 9 | Rugby | 1.3 | 135 | 2.96 | 400 | 7.9 |
| 10 | Other basketball (High School, University, JBL, etc.) | 1.2 | 125 | 4.70 | 588 | 2.1 |
|  | Other volleyball(High School, University, V League, etc.) | 1.2 | 125 | 3.35 | 419 | 6.1 |
| 12 | Martial arts (boxing, mixed martial arts, etc.) | 1.1 | 114 | 2.62 | 299 | 27.7 |
| 13 | Sumo wrestling | 1.0 | 104 | 5.00 | 520 | 38.3 |
| 14 | Volleyball(Japanese national games) | 0.7 | 73 | 1.92 | 140 | 52.1 |
| 15 | Figure skating | 0.6 | 62 | 1.18 | 73 | 50.8 |
|  | Professional basketball(BJ League) | 0.6 | 62 | 2.36 | 146 | 4.2 |

## 5. Sports clubs

Sports club membership was $19.7 \%$, and $54.7 \%$ have never joined a sports club. Looking at past trends, membership was $19.0 \%$ in $2002,19.2 \%$ in $2004,18.4 \%$ in 2008 , and $18.8 \%$ in 2010 . The 2012 level was $0.9 \%$ higher. Of those who are currently members, nearly half (49.5\%) belong to community clubs, $22.8 \%$ belong to private clubs, $10.7 \%$ belong to workplace clubs, and $7.4 \%$ belong to alumni clubs. Of those who are not currently sports club members, $22.5 \%$ replied that they would like to take out membership in the future.



Chart 6: Sports club and local groups participation pattern arranged by total, gender, and age

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Purpose: to promote "Sport for Everyone"

Business overview

1. Research and Surveys
2. Research grants and human resource development
3. Collaboration with local governments
4. Public relations
