

# 21 Culture

## Cultural Facilities in Japan

	Library	Museum <sup>a</sup>	Cultural center
1990	1,950	2,968	691
1993	2,172	3,704	n/a
1996	2,396	4,507	723
1999	2,593	5,109	734
2002	2,744	5,360	1,832

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, *Shakai kyoiku chosa* (Survey on Social Education), FY 2002.

Note: The survey is conducted every three years.

a. Includes such facilities as zoos, botanical gardens, and aquariums.

## Number of Museums by Category

	General	Science	History	Art	Open air	Zoo	Botanical garden	Zoo and botanical garden	Aquarium
1990	222	261	1,717	498	28	79	75	20	68
1993	238	302	2,189	651	38	81	102	30	73
1996	295	383	2,604	845	59	84	129	28	80
1999	345	435	2,916	987	84	93	144	27	78
2002	366	444	3,090	1,032	96	93	141	23	75

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, *Shakai kyoiku chosa* (Survey on Social Education), FY 2002.

Note: The survey is conducted every three years.

## Japanese Nobel Prize Winners

	Name	Category
1949	Hideki Yukawa	Physics
1965	Shinichiro Tomonaga	Physics
1968	Yasunari Kawabata	Literature
1973	Leo Esaki (Reona Ezaki)	Physics
1974	Eisaku Sato	Peace
1981	Kenichi Fukui	Chemistry
1987	Susumu Tonegawa	Physiology or Medicine
1994	Kenzaburo Oe	Literature
2000	Hideki Shirakawa	Chemistry
2001	Ryoji Noyori	Chemistry
2002	Masatoshi Koshihara	Physics
2002	Koichi Tanaka	Chemistry

Source: The Nobel Foundation.

## Books and Periodicals

In 2005 estimated pretax sales of all publications in Japan decreased 2.1% from the previous year to ¥2.20 trillion. The figure had been generally decreasing since 1997, when it recorded the first drop since the survey started in 1950. Of the total ¥2.20 trillion sales, ¥920 billion was for books and ¥1.28 trillion for periodicals (¥991 billion for monthlies and ¥286 billion for weeklies).

The total number of copies sold also decreased by 2.9% from 2004 to 3.61 billion, of which 739 million was for books (76,528 titles) and 2.87 billion for periodicals (3,536 monthly and 106 weekly titles).

Comics are very popular among not only children but also adults in their twenties and thirties and claim a significant share of sales in Japan's publishing industry. In 2004, comic books and magazines accounted for 22.5% of total publication sales volume and 37.2% of total copies.

## Trends in Sales of Books and Magazines

	Copies (million copies)		Sales (¥ billion)	
	Books	Magazines (Total // Monthly / Weekly)	Books	Magazines (Total // Monthly / Weekly)
1993	877	3,904 // 2,246 / 1,658	1,003	1,487 // 1,083 / 404
1994	888	3,879 // 2,266 / 1,613	1,038	1,505 // 1,109 / 396
1995	894	3,911 // 2,276 / 1,635	1,047	1,543 // 1,135 / 408
1996	915	3,863 // 2,308 / 1,555	1,093	1,563 // 1,169 / 394
1997	876	3,814 // 2,298 / 1,516	1,073	1,564 // 1,170 / 395
1998	813	3,723 // 2,263 / 1,461	1,010	1,532 // 1,142 / 390
1999	792	3,537 // 2,159 / 1,378	994	1,467 // 1,097 / 371
2000	774	3,405 // 2,104 / 1,301	971	1,426 // 1,074 / 352
2001	749	3,286 // 2,039 / 1,247	946	1,379 // 1,037 / 342
2002	739	3,217 // 2,001 / 1,216	949	1,362 // 1,019 / 342
2003	716	3,076 // 1,949 / 1,127	906	1,322 // 998 / 324
2004	749	2,972 // 1,923 / 1,049	943	1,300 // 992 / 308
2005	739	2,873 // 1,893 / 980	920	1,277 // 991 / 286

Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan geppo* (Publishing Monthly), January 2006.

## New Book Titles by Category

	1995	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
General	31,816	36,546	38,747	38,455	40,265	39,480	41,623
Educational	1,347	1,132	1,406	1,948	2,512	2,036	1,344
Practical	11,563	12,784	12,785	15,511	14,884	14,612	14,473
Specialized	9,407	7,591	7,421	7,625	7,284	10,413	10,037
Women	314	293	287	314	296	307	281
Reference for students	3,389	3,707	3,568	4,335	3,401	3,493	4,016
Juvenile	3,466	2,973	3,308	3,867	3,966	4,246	4,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,302</b>	<b>65,026</b>	<b>67,522</b>	<b>72,055</b>	<b>72,608</b>	<b>74,587</b>	<b>76,528</b>

Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan geppo* (Publishing Monthly), January 2006.

## Trends in Publication of Comics

	Books (million copies)	Magazines (million copies)	Total (million copies)	Total Sales (¥ billion)
1990	452	1,238	1,689	488
1995	543	1,343	1,886	586
1996	550	1,291	1,840	585
1997	512	1,216	1,728	570
1998	518	1,178	1,696	568
1999	484	1,107	1,591	534
2000	502	1,043	1,545	523
2001	520	1,021	1,542	532
2002	534	975	1,509	523
2003	528	907	1,436	516
2004	523	861	1,384	505

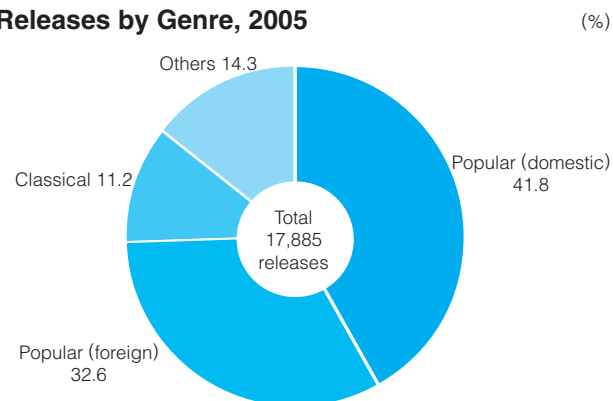
Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan shihyo nenpo* (Publication Indicator Yearbook), 2005.

## Music

In 2005 music CDs accounted for about 97.4% of all recordings made in the country, and total production of music-related software, including CDs, videos, and laser discs, was 448.3 million in units, a decrease of 2.3% from the previous year, and ¥553.1 billion in amount, down 3.6% from 2004.

In 2004 Japan imported 74.9 million music CDs and analog discs worth ¥28.8 billion, while it exported 3.8 million discs worth ¥2.6 billion.

## New Music Releases by Genre, 2005



Source: Recording Industry Association of Japan.

## Trends in the Production of Audio Records

(thousand copies)

		2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
CD 8 cm	Japanese	32,815	7,801	19,885	13,599	1,761
	Foreign	308	167	930	1,763	182
	Total	33,124	7,967	20,815	15,363	1,943
12 cm single	Japanese	103,677	73,371	66,057	65,313	62,102
	Foreign	924	1,421	1,266	1,160	643
	Total	104,601	74,793	67,323	66,473	62,745
Album	Japanese	197,685	169,303	152,547	145,250	156,476
	Foreign	78,642	76,616	74,582	75,170	80,640
	Total	276,327	245,919	227,129	220,420	237,116
CD total	Japanese	334,177	250,475	238,488	224,162	220,339
	Foreign	79,875	78,204	76,778	78,093	81,465
	Total	414,052	328,679	315,267	302,255	301,803
Analog disc	Japanese	1,609	573	412	635	230
	Foreign	305	124	168	259	76
	Total	1,914	697	580	894	306
Cassette tape	Japanese	17,090	12,921	11,702	8,981	7,406
	Foreign	85	52	31	19	19
	Total	17,141	12,972	11,733	8,999	7,425
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>352,875</b>	<b>263,968</b>	<b>251,038</b>	<b>234,052</b>	<b>228,198</b>
	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>80,265</b>	<b>78,379</b>	<b>77,349</b>	<b>78,627</b>	<b>81,775</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>433,140</b>	<b>342,348</b>	<b>328,387</b>	<b>312,680</b>	<b>309,952</b>

Source: Recording Industry Association of Japan.

## Best Million Seller Albums in 2005

Copies sold	Title	Artist
Over 2 million	Ketsunopoli 4	Ketsumeishi
	Utabaka	Ken Hirai
Over 1 million	PERFECT BEST	EXILE
	NATURAL	ORANGE RANGE
	BEST ~first things ~	Kumi Koda
	KILLER STREET	Southern All Stars
	BEST	Mika Nakashima
	B'z The Best "Pleasure II"	B'z
	BEST OF SOUL	BoA
	Four Dimensions	Mr. Children
	I Love U	Mr. Children

Source: Recording Industry Association of Japan.

## Film

As television sets and video and DVD players became widespread, the number of cinemagoers dropped steadily from a peak of 1 billion in 1960 to 120 million in 1996. However, such big hits as Hayao Miyazaki's *Mononoke-hime* (Princess Mononoke) in 1997 and *Titanic* in 1998 helped bring movie fans back to the theaters to some extent. In 2001, mainly thanks to Miyazaki's megahit Berlin award-winning animation *Sen to Chihiro no kamikakushi* (Spirited Away), which registered record sales of ¥30 billion and attracted over 21 million viewers, Japan's total box office revenue in 2001 reached a record high of ¥200 billion, up 17.1% over 2000, while attendance rose to 163 million, almost the same level as in the late 1970s. In 2004 the success of Miyazaki's *Howl's Moving Castle*, *The Last Samurai*, *The Harry Potter* series, and some others contributed to keeping the film market prosperous with a record high of ¥211 billion in total sales and 170 million moviegoers. With few big hits in 2005, however, the film market shrank about 6% to ¥198 billion in sales and 160 million viewers.

The number of movie theaters has been on the rise recently, with the construction of American-style multiplex theaters. In 2005 there were 2,926 cinemas in Japan, a 15.9% increase over the last five years. Of the total, 1,954, or 66.8%, are in multiplex theaters. According to the Japan Video Software Association, the number of video rental shops increased rapidly in the late 1980s, from about 500 in 1984 to over 12,000 in 1990. However, the figure has decreased since then, and as of December 2005, there were 5,735 registered video rental shops across the country.

## Japan's Film Industry

	Number of movie screens	First-run films (Japanese / Foreign / Total)	Number of cinemagoers (million people)
1960	7,457	547 / 216 / 763	1,014.4
1965	4,649	487 / 264 / 751	372.7
1970	3,246	423 / 236 / 659	254.8
1975	2,443	333 / 225 / 558	174.0
1980	2,364	320 / 209 / 529	164.4
1985	2,137	319 / 264 / 583	155.1
1990	1,836	239 / 465 / 704	146.0
1995	1,776	289 / 321 / 610	127.0
2000	2,524	282 / 362 / 644	135.4
2001	2,585	281 / 349 / 630	163.3
2002	2,635	293 / 347 / 640	160.8
2003	2,681	287 / 335 / 622	162.3
2004	2,825	310 / 339 / 649	170.1
2005	2,926	356 / 375 / 731	160.5

Source: Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan.

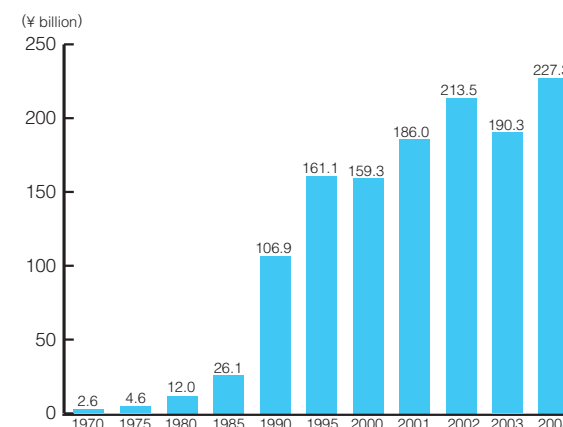
## Major Japanese Award Recipients at International Film Festivals

Festival	Year	Title	Director
Cannes	1954	<i>Jigokumon</i> (Gate of Hell)	Teinosuke Kinugasa
	1980	<i>Kagemusha</i>	Akira Kurosawa
	1983	<i>Narayama bushiko</i> (The Ballad of Narayama)	Shohei Imamura
	1990	<i>Shi no toge</i> (Thorn of Death)	Kohei Oguri
	1997	<i>Unagi</i> (The Eel)	Shohei Imamura
Venice	1951	<i>Rashomon</i>	Akira Kurosawa
	1958	<i>Muhomatsu no issho</i> (Rickshaw Man)	Hiroshi Inagaki
	1997	<i>Hana-Bi</i>	Takeshi Kitano
Berlin	1963	<i>Bushido zankoku monogatari</i> (Bushido: Samurai Saga)	Tadashi Imai
	2002	<i>Sen to Chihiro no kamikakushi</i> (Spirited Away)	Hayao Miyazaki

## Animation

Japanese animation has gained huge popularity around the world with a high level of artistic quality and interesting stories. According to a Media Development Research Institute report, the size of Japan's animation market (sales of films, videos, TV programs, and the Internet broadband) in 2002 reached ¥214 billion, up 14.8% from the previous year, partly thanks to Miyazaki's megahit animation *Sen to Chihiro no kamikakushi* (Spirited Away). The figure had doubled from the ¥107 billion recorded in 1990, and in 2004 it reached a record high of ¥227 billion. According to an Economy, Trade, and Industry Ministry report, as of May 2003 about 80 animation programs were being aired on TV in a week. The report also noted that about 60% of the animation shown in the world is Japanese. *Pokemon* (Pocket Monsters), one of the most successful Japanese animations, has been broadcast on TV in 68 countries, and its films were screened in 46 countries earning US\$280 million in total.

## Sales of Animation Industry



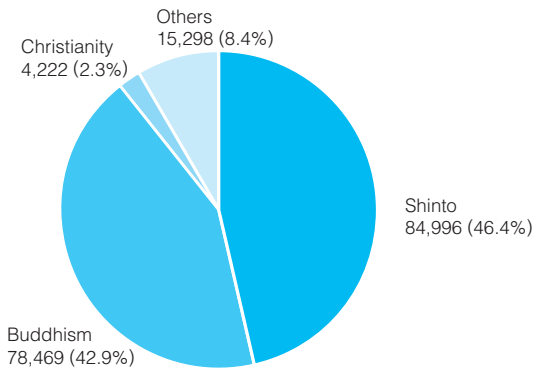
Source: Media Development Research Institute Inc.  
Note: Sales of films, videos, and TV programs only.

## Religion

Japan's mainstream traditional religions are Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto developed as a folk religion of Japan, while Buddhism was brought into the country from the Asian continent in the sixth century. As of the end of 2003, according to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, there were about 107.6 million Shinto and 94.0 million Buddhist adherents in Japan, and over 81,000 Shinto shrines and 76,000 Buddhist temples were scattered around Japan.

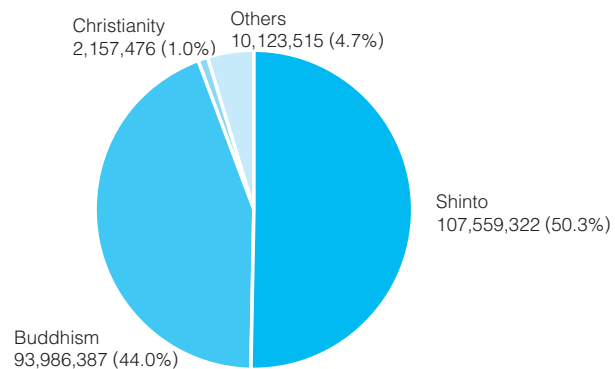
Christianity was first introduced into Japan during the sixteenth century by Roman Catholic missionary societies. As of the end of 2003, there were about 2.2 million Christians and nearly 4,000 Christian churches of all denominations in Japan.

### Number of Religious Corporations, 2003



Source: Agency for Cultural Affairs, *Shukyo nenkan* (Religion Yearbook), 2004.  
Note: The figures include such religious facilities as shrines, temples, and churches. Figures are as of the end of December 2003.

### Number of Religious Followers, 2003



Source: Agency for Cultural Affairs, *Shukyo nenkan* (Religion Yearbook), 2004.  
Note: Figures are based on the report made by each religious group as of the end of December 2003.