

Industrial Structure

The share of primary industries in the Japanese economy steadily declined after World War II and dropped to a mere 1.4% of GDP in 2005. Secondary industries, particularly in the manufacturing sector, such as heavy and chemical industries, grew substantially during the high economic growth in the 1960s and peaked at 43.1% of GDP in 1970. Their share gradually declined thereafter, to 26.4% in 2005. Tertiary industries, which include wholesale and retail trade, services, banking and insurance, and real estate, significantly increased their share to 72.2% in 2005. In that year, the share of service industries reached a record high of 20.7%, surpassing that of manufacturing (20.2%).

Structural Reform

In June 2002 the Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy, a government panel headed by the prime minister, formulated a package of economic revitalization measures for the rejuvenation of industry and promotion of new industries and technologies. It proposed the creation of special zones in which regulations would be greatly eased to promote private-sector business activities on an experimental basis. As of March 2007, 943 plans proposed by local governments, private companies, and other bodies had been approved for implementation in these special zones.

As a follow-up to the structural reform programs announced earlier, the government in April 2003 established the Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan (IRCJ), a government-backed corporation designed to help turn around selected financially troubled companies. In March 2007, the IRCJ successfully closed its operation after assisting 41 ailing enterprises burdened with heavy debts, including supermarket giant Daiei, without passing on any costs to the taxpayer.

Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry

(%)

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3.4	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.5
Mining	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	22.5	24.2	24.4	23.1	22.2	22.5
Construction	11.3	9.1	10.4	8.2	7.4	6.0
Electricity, gas, heat supply, and water	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale and retail	11.7	11.2	12.5	15.3	14.0	13.1
Finance and insurance	3.3	3.9	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.4
Real estate	11.8	12.0	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.3
Transport and communications	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0
Services	17.8	19.4	17.1	17.7	20.4	22.0

Source: Cabinet Office, *Kokumin keizai keisan* (National Accounts), FY 2005.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Agriculture

Japan's primary industries—agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—are rapidly declining in importance relative to the rest of the economy. In 1960 the primary sector still employed 32.6% of the Japanese working population, but this figure has continued to decrease as the Japanese economic and industrial structure has shifted into more advanced sectors. In 2006 its share of the workforce fell to 4.3%. Production of the primary industries as a percentage of GDP was 1.4% in 2005, a drop of 0.2% from the previous year.

The total number of farm households was 2.85 million as of February 2006, down 8.7% from 2000. The aging of the farming population further advanced, and the ratio of those aged 65 years or older reached 31.6% of the total in 2005.

The government long maintained its policy of promoting self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food, and rice imports were allowed only to offset shortages in domestic production. In April 1999 the ban on the import of rice was removed, however, allowing foreign rice to be sold freely in Japan, albeit after paying a prohibitively high import duty.

In December 2002 the government announced a major change in its rice policy featuring the abolishment of the 30-year-old government control of the rice output by fiscal 2008 and reforms to subsidy programs for rice farmers. This change is intended to introduce market mechanisms into rice production.

Japan's imports of farm products have continued to increase, and in 2005 they amounted to ¥4.79 trillion, up 4.8% over the previous year. Agricultural exports in the same year were valued at ¥216.8 billion, up 6.4% from the previous year.

BSE

In September 2001 Japan's first case of mad cow disease (BSE: bovine spongiform encephalopathy) was confirmed, followed by the discovery of several other cases elsewhere in the country. In response to the growing concern, the government in July 2002 established a special law that provides for, among other things, a strict testing regime to investigate the cause of death in cows and a ban on the use of all livestock feed containing meat and bone meal. Following a report in December 2003 that a US cow had been found suspected of having BSE, the Japanese government banned the import of US beef, which accounted for 45% of all Japan's beef imports. Although the import ban was once lifted in December 2005, it was reinstated the following month after a shipment of American beef was found to contain cattle spinal cord, a high-risk body part that must be removed under the agreement between Japan and the United States. Although the ban was lifted again in July 2006, US beef is yet to regain the confidence of Japanese consumers.

Forestry

Japan's forests accounted for about two-thirds of the national land area and contained about 4.0 billion cubic meters of wood in 2002. The number of people employed in forestry has declined each year, from 110,000 in 1990 to 60,000 in 2006. Recently, however, there has been a new trend in the employment structure with a slight increase in the number of workers in their twenties who have moved from other sectors in urban areas.

Japan was self-sufficient in lumber supply until about 1960, but during the high-growth years of the early 1960s there was a rapid expansion in the demand for house-building materials, paper, and pulp. While annual lumber demand in 2005 was 85.9 million cubic meters, the domestic supply of lumber was only 17.2 million cubic meters, for a self-sufficiency ratio of 20.0%. In June 2001 the government adopted the New Basic Law on Forest and Forestry for the purpose of promoting sustainable management and conservation of forests, the multifunctional role of forests, and the sound development of forestry.

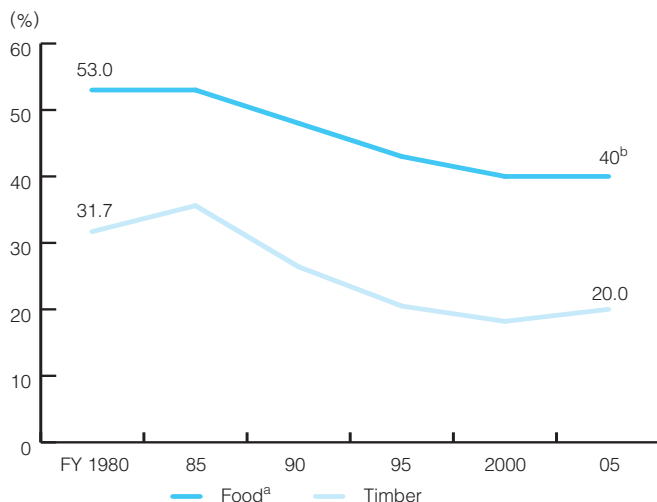
Fisheries

Japan's fishing industry, like agriculture, has been declining in recent decades. In 1960 fishing employed 1.5% of the working population; in 2006 the figure was only 0.3%. The total fishing catch peaked at 12.8 million tons in 1984 and dipped to 5.7 million tons in 2005. The catch from deep-sea fishing peaked much earlier, in 1973 at 3.4 million tons, and it had fallen to 0.5 million tons by 2005. This drop reflects the move by many countries to strictly enforce their 200-nautical-mile economic zones.

The volume of fish imports in 2004 was 3.2 million tons, worth ¥1.71 trillion, in 2005, up 2.3% over the previous year. The dependence of Japan's domestic seafood consumption on imports has expanded, and the estimated seafood self-sufficiency ratio in fiscal 2005 was 50%.

In June 2001 the government enacted the Basic Fishery Law designed to secure stable supplies of fishery products and to promote sound development of the fishing industry, and in March 2007 it formulated the New Fishery Basic Plan, which sets a target of 65% for the seafood self-sufficiency ratio by 2017.

Food and Timber Self-Sufficiency Ratio



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

a. Self-sufficiency ratio in calories.

b. Estimate.

Food Supply and Demand, FY 2005^a

(1,000 tons)

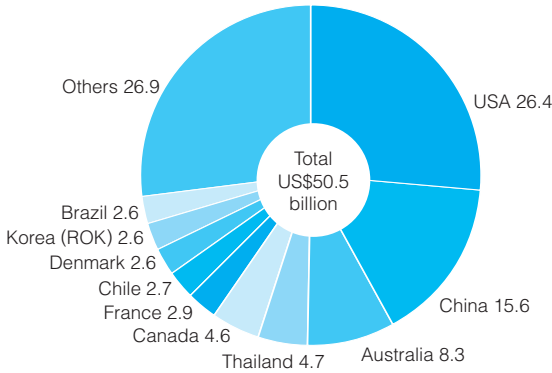
	Production	Imports	Consumption	Self-sufficiency ratio (%)
Vegetables	12,477	3,367	15,834	79
Rice	8,998	978	9,222	95
Dairy products	8,292	3,836	12,145	68
Fish, shellfish	5,106	5,782	10,267	50
Potatoes, sweet potatoes	3,802	892	4,692	81
Fruit	3,708	5,437	9,041	41
Meat	3,045	2,703	5,649	54
Eggs	2,462	151	2,612	94
Wheat	875	5,292	6,213	14
Legumes	352	4,482	4,782	7
Maize	0	16,798	16,130	0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Shokuryo jukyu hyo* (Food Supply and Demand Tables), 2005.

a. Estimate.

Sources of Japan's Food Imports, 2005

(%)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Catches of Fishing Nations

(1,000 tons)

	1990	1995	1999	2000	2004
China	6,715	12,713	17,456	17,192	17,271
Peru	6,869	8,938	8,430	10,660	9,621
Chile	5,354	7,684	5,281	4,548	5,326
USA	5,620	5,299	4,829	4,787	4,995
Japan	9,758	6,117	5,315	5,090	4,515
India	2,863	3,358	3,572	3,842	3,616
Russia	7,603	4,322	4,167	4,027	3,000
Korea (ROK)	2,497	2,342	2,133	1,836	1,584
World total	86,785	93,622	94,847	96,716	96,439

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Yearbooks of Fishery Statistics-Capture Production*, 2004.

Manufacturing

The prolonged, deep economic slump from the early 1990s caused a great number of Japanese manufacturing enterprises to suffer from shrinking demand, coupled with surplus production capacity and workforce. They carried out large-scale restructuring and reorganization, consolidation, and tie-ups and mergers with other companies. From the mid-1990s a growing number of manufacturing companies relocated their production facilities to China, lured by low production costs and fast-expanding domestic markets in that country.

Reflecting the recovery of the Japanese economy, however, the manufacturing sector started showing bright signs in its business activities in the latter part of 2003. According to a survey released by the Finance Ministry in September 2006, combined sales and pretax profits of manufacturers in fiscal 2005 rose 6.2% and 11.9%,

respectively, over a year earlier. The data also revealed that capital spending by manufacturing companies jumped 10.5%. Recently, there are clear signs that Japanese manufacturers have been refocusing domestic investment and turning their production facilities in Japan into a supply base of high-end products for the domestic and world markets.

In 2005 the share of the manufacturing industries in Japan's GDP was 22.5% (in real terms), up 0.2 percentage points over the previous year. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in December 2005, the number of manufacturing companies with at least 10 employees decreased 5.4% from a year earlier to 133,455, while the number of employees shrank 0.7% to 7.29 million, decreasing for the fourteenth straight year. Conversely, total shipment rose 3.7% from the previous year to ¥286 trillion.

Production Indexes for Manufacturing Industries (Value Added Weights)

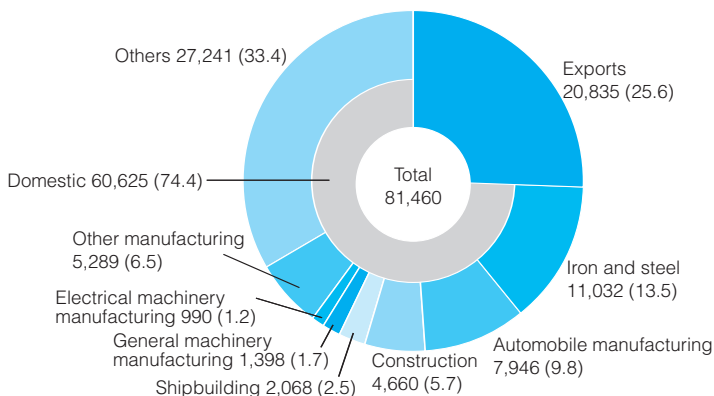
(2000 average = 100)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
Iron and steel	100.0	103.3	108.0	107.5	109.9
Electrical machinery	100.0	92.5	101.0	103.0	109.2
Transportation equipment	100.0	107.0	115.1	120.7	126.9
Chemicals	100.0	100.6	102.9	101.7	99.9
Plastics	100.0	93.6	95.0	94.5	95.3
Pulp and paper	100.0	96.5	97.8	98.4	99.0
Textiles	100.0	74.8	70.7	66.2	63.7
Food and tobacco	100.0	97.3	96.1	94.3	93.7
Manufacturing average	100.0	95.0	100.2	101.3	106.0

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Ordinary Steel Shipments, 2006

(1,000 tons)



Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentage.

Japan's Automobile Production and Exports

(1,000 vehicles)

	Passenger cars		Trucks		Buses		Total	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1985	7,647	4,427	4,545	2,238	76	66	12,271	6,730
1990	9,948	4,482	3,499	1,309	40	40	13,487	5,831
1995	7,611	2,896	2,538	850	47	45	10,196	3,791
2000	8,359	3,796	1,727	618	55	41	10,141	4,455
2001	8,118	3,569	1,602	553	58	44	9,777	4,166
2002	8,618	4,012	1,573	638	66	49	10,257	4,699
2003	8,478	4,080	1,747	630	61	46	10,286	4,756
2004	8,720	4,214	1,731	688	60	56	10,512	4,958
2005	9,017	4,363	1,707	612	76	78	10,800	5,053
2006	9,757	5,295	1,639	578	89	93	11,484	5,967

Source: Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Offshore Production Ratios by Industry

(%)

FY	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004
Foodstuffs	2.6	2.7	4.6	4.9	4.4
Textiles	3.4	8.0	6.6	8.4	7.3
Chemicals	7.7	11.8	13.4	13.6	15.3
Iron and steel	8.4	14.0	8.9	9.4	10.6
General machinery	7.5	10.8	10.1	10.7	11.7
Electrical machinery	14.4	18.0	21.0	23.4	21.3
Transport machinery	17.1	23.7	32.2	32.6	36.0
Total	8.3	11.8	14.6	15.6	16.2

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, *Kaigai jigyo katsudo kihin chosa* (Basic Survey of Overseas Business Activities of Japanese Companies), 2004.

Commerce and Services

Japan's overall commercial sales in 2006 amounted to ¥594 trillion (¥459 trillion wholesale and ¥135 trillion retail), up 4.4% from the previous year, according to statistics compiled by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). Although the economy has been showing signs of recovery, household spending has been stagnant for the last several years and sales at general merchandisers remain sluggish. In 2006 the total sales of nationwide department stores belonging to the Japan Department Stores Association came to about ¥7.77 trillion, a 0.7% drop from the previous year. The total sales of supermarkets affiliated with the Japan Chain Stores Association also fell 2.7% to ¥14.02 trillion. Both retail sectors marked declines for the tenth straight year.

A string of bankruptcies of medium- and large-scale retailers has occurred in recent years. Yaohan Japan went bankrupt in 1997, followed by the Nagasakiya

supermarket chain and the long-established department store chain Sogo Co. in 2000. The fourth largest supermarket chain, Mycal Corp., went bankrupt with liabilities of about ¥1.4 trillion in 2001. In December 2004 the long-troubled supermarket giant Daiei Inc. filed a formal application to seek assistance from the government-backed Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan. The IRCJ appointed a consortium led by Marubeni Corp. as the sponsor for Daiei's restructuring program.

Convenience stores have established their presence in the everyday life of the Japanese people. In August 2003 the number of outlets of Seven-Eleven Japan Co. passed 10,000, the first case of a retailer possessing more than 10,000 stores within a single country anywhere in the world. According to the Japan Franchise Association, sales at convenience stores across the country came to ¥6.67 trillion in 2006, down 2.4% from the previous year.

According to a survey of selected service industries by the METI, in the field of services for business establishments, the credit card business is constantly growing with total sales reaching ¥32.73 trillion in 2006, a 9.5% increase over the previous year, while the information service grew 4.5% to ¥10.93 trillion, and the advertising industry rose 0.2% to ¥5.81 trillion.

In the services-to-individuals area, pachinko parlors continued to prosper in 2006 with total gross takings of ¥957 billion, up 1.6% over the previous year, while the turnover of amusement and theme parks grew 3.9% to ¥421 billion with 71.5 million visitors.

Sales of Selected Service Industries, 2006

Services for Business Establishments

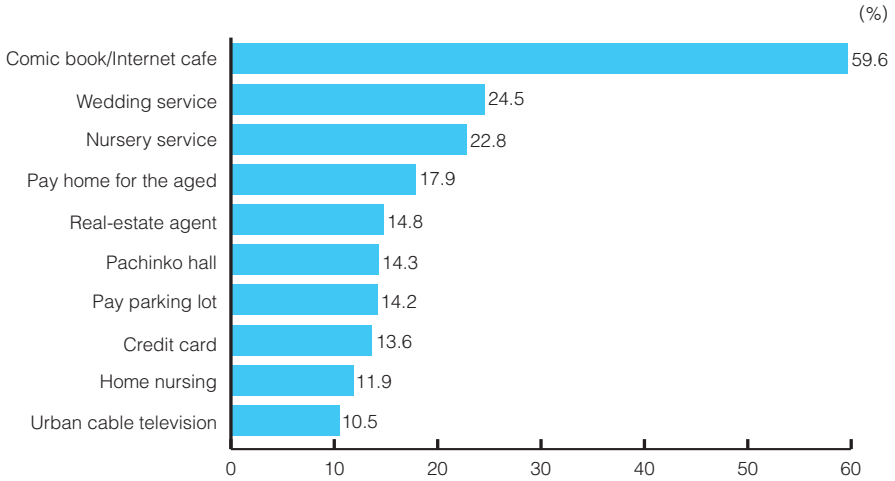
Category	Sales (¥ million)	Annual growth (%)
Credit card	32,733,795	9.5
Information service	10,929,561	12.4
Engineering	9,406,405	- 7.3
Leasing	6,341,391	- 0.6
Advertising	5,810,224	2.3
Rental	981,973	1.9

Services to Individuals

Category	Sales (¥ million)	Annual growth (%)
Pachinko parlors	956,712	32.1
Funeral services	474,642	6.8
Amusement parks/Theme parks	420,718	3.9
Fitness clubs	286,713	14.9
Wedding halls	204,143	10.1
Theaters/Theater companies	196,106	6.0
Movie theaters	139,843	- 3.7
Foreign language schools	137,465	14.9
Golf courses	101,134	- 0.7

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, *Tokutei sabisu sangyo dotai tokei sokuho* (Preliminary Report on the Survey of Selected Service Industries).

Fastest-Growing Service Industries, FY 2005



Source: *Nikkei Ryutsu Shimbun* (The Nikkei Marketing Journal), November 8, 2006.

Note: Increase over previous year's sales.

Number, Size, and Sales of Wholesale and Retail Establishments

	No. of establishments (1,000)		No. of employees (1,000)		Sales (¥ trillion)	
	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale	Retail
1982	429	1,721	4,091	6,369	399	94
1985	413	1,629	3,998	6,329	428	102
1988	436	1,620	4,332	6,851	446	115
1991	462	1,606	4,709	7,000	572	142
1994	429	1,500	4,581	7,384	514	143
1997	392	1,420	4,165	7,351	480	148
1999	426	1,407	4,496	8,029	495	144
2002	380	1,300	4,002	7,973	413	135
2004	375	1,238	3,804	7,762	405	133

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Note: Survey carried out every three years. Categories of wholesale and retail were revised in 1994.

The 2006 data will be released in July 2007.

Market Size of Food Service Industry

(¥100 million)

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Catering establishments	126,041	120,906	120,739	120,666
Restaurants	89,555	85,790	85,645	85,559
Noodle shops	11,111	10,710	10,642	10,626
Sushi	13,613	12,865	12,808	12,740
Others	11,762	11,541	11,644	11,741
Lodging facilities	33,751	32,816	32,331	31,667
Mass catering	37,370	36,955	36,872	36,294
Schools	4,805	4,780	4,781	4,758
Company canteens, etc.	20,365	19,941	19,892	19,341
Hospitals	9,846	9,815	9,718	9,661
Cafes, Japanese-style bars	22,919	22,204	22,159	21,779
Japanese restaurants, bars, and clubs	31,851	30,260	30,121	29,836
Lunch boxes, sandwiches, etc.	58,070	58,728	59,312	61,056
Total	306,165	298,260	297,959	297,939

Source: Food Service Industry Research Center.

Number of Establishments and Employees of Food Service Industry

	Catering establishments			Employees		
	1999	2001	2004	1999	2001	2004
Restaurants	238,649	244,142	234,734	1,716,567	1,844,706	1,776,863
Noodle shops	34,526	35,086	34,639	204,003	211,452	209,529
Sushi	42,496	39,539	34,877	222,189	234,069	217,679
Japanese-style restaurants	7,334	5,831	5,249	56,028	44,141	40,490
Bars and night clubs	197,845	185,893	161,741	667,401	669,253	595,244
Beer halls	156,562	160,141	150,719	595,157	649,384	635,405
Cafes	94,251	88,924	83,676	331,349	329,198	314,959
Others	33,294	35,192	31,737	276,836	309,771	258,275
Total	804,957	794,748	737,372	4,069,530	4,291,974	4,048,444

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, *Jigyosho kigyo tokei chosa* (Establishment and Enterprise Census), 2004.

Note: The 2006 data will be released in July 2007.

Corporate Trends

Number of Enterprises by Industry

	1999		2004	
		Ratio (%)		Ratio (%)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	9,408	0.56	9,629	0.63
Mining	2,501	0.15	1,914	0.13
Construction	301,882	18.10	283,784	18.55
Manufacturing	315,048	18.89	269,311	17.61
Electricity, gas, heat supply, and water	525	0.03	517	0.03
Transport	49,620	2.98	46,477	3.04
Communications	24,976	1.50	29,284	1.91
Wholesale and retail	516,646	30.98	453,775	29.67
Finance and insurance	15,065	0.90	16,478	1.08
Real estate	97,202	5.83	97,400	6.37
Food service and lodging facilities	104,254	6.25	90,762	5.93
Healthcare and welfare	5,329	0.32	10,146	0.66
Education and learning-support	11,410	0.68	11,763	0.77
Other services	213,773	12.82	208,376	13.62
Total	1,667,639	100.00	1,529,616	100.00

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, *Jigyosho kigyō tokei chōsa* (Establishment and Enterprise Census), 2004.

Note: Updates every three years. The 2006 data will be released in July 2007.

Sales and Profits by Industry

(¥ billion)

	FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2005	
	Sales	Recurring profits	Sales	Recurring profits	Sales	Recurring profits	Sales	Recurring profits
Manufacturing	377,531	12,139	384,950	15,086	409,689	19,473	434,995	21,784
Food	44,698	1,270	41,820	1,335	44,996	1,522	43,950	1,345
Chemical	35,950	2,744	37,518	2,813	35,990	3,534	41,334	3,562
Petroleum and coal products	14,359	169	14,627	174	16,192	456	20,081	507
Iron and steel	12,512	286	12,935	633	15,605	1,497	18,410	1,946
Metal goods	16,987	354	16,066	564	19,849	796	20,057	743
General machinery	27,083	616	30,314	1,079	32,241	1,589	35,456	1,959
Electrical machinery	68,473	1,193	69,969	2,139	46,826	1,608	44,777	1,736
Communication machinery					34,723	1,368	33,328	931
Transport machinery	55,120	2,525	59,112	2,851	58,550	2,711	61,460	3,575
Nonmanufacturing	949,271	18,866	949,724	21,113	1,010,667	25,231	1,073,126	29,908
Construction	135,446	1,812	127,455	1,988	124,801	2,299	128,856	2,133
Wholesale and retail trade	516,440	5,941	510,310	6,805	534,447	7,814	537,033	9,376
Real estate	33,476	2,388	33,628	1,758	33,251	2,167	34,500	2,332
Communications	80,587	3,626	83,288	3,912	52,757	3,226	55,896	3,762
Transport					58,803	2,346	57,674	2,452
Electricity	15,555	1,004	15,146	1,074	16,135	1,381	16,546	1,298
Services	161,338	3,649	173,896	5,163	153,116	4,984	206,193	7,038
Total	1,326,802	31,005	1,334,674	36,199	1,420,356	47,704	1,508,121	51,693

Source: Ministry of Finance, *Hojin kigyo tokei chosa* (Financial Statements of Corporations by Industry), FY 2005.

Trends in Startup and Closing Rates of Small and Medium Enterprises

		1981-86	1986-89	1989-91	1991-94	1994-96	1996-99	1999-01	2001-04
Nonprimary industry	Startup	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.2
	Close	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.7	3.8	5.9	4.2	6.4
Manufacturing	Startup	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.2
	Close	3.1	2.9	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.3	4.1	5.7
Wholesale	Startup	5.1	4.8	3.2	5.0	3.3	4.9	3.1	3.9
	Close	3.7	4.1	3.2	5.0	5.3	7.4	7.2	7.0
Retail	Startup	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.9
	Close	4.0	3.4	6.4	4.3	4.6	6.8	4.4	6.7
Services	Startup	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.4
	Close	3.2	3.6	2.9	4.2	2.8	4.8	2.9	5.5

Source: Small and Medium Enterprise Agency, *Chusho kigyo hakusho* (White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises), 2006.

Overseas Affiliates by Region

	Number of affiliates	Shares by region (%)					
	FY 2005	FY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
North America	2,819		20.8	20.0	19.0	18.9	17.8
Asia	9,152		50.9	52.6	54.0	56.4	57.9
China	4,044		17.8	19.6	21.4	23.8	25.6
ASEAN 4	2,711		17.8	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.1
NIEs 3	2,035		12.9	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.9
Europe	2,379		17.2	16.9	16.8	15.8	15.0
Others	1,462		11.1	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.2
Total	15,812		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

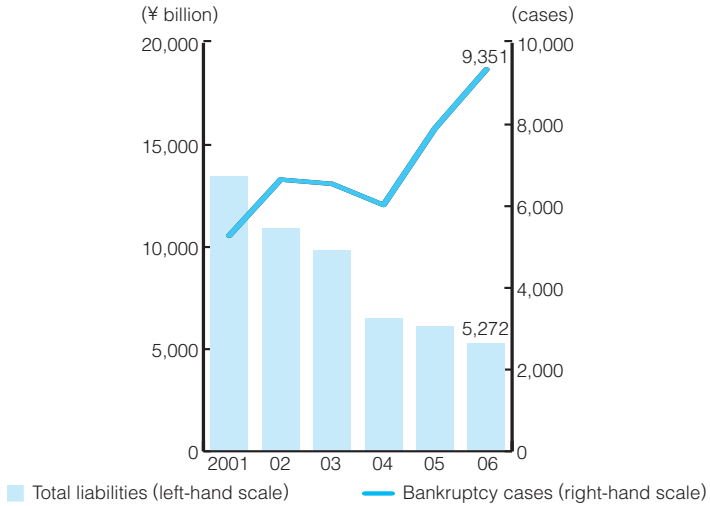
Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, *Kaigai jigyo katsudo kihon chosa* (Basic Survey of Overseas Business Activities of Japanese Companies), 2005.

Note: ASEAN 4: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand; NIEs 3: Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea (ROK).

Corporate Bankruptcies

According to statistics compiled by Teikoku Databank, Ltd., the number of corporate bankruptcies in Japan started to increase rapidly in the late 1970s, after the oil crises, and reached a record high of 20,841 in 1984. The figure dropped sharply in the late 1980s to bottom out in 1990 at 6,468, the lowest since 1972, before rising again when the bubble economy burst. In 2004 the number of bankruptcies decreased 16.8% from the previous year to 13,837, the second consecutive annual decrease, with liabilities of ¥7.9 trillion, down 32.6% from 2003. Of the total 13,837 failures, those caused by such recession-related factors as sales slumps and bad debts accounted for 74.6%, the first drop below 75% in five years. According to a new data compiling method introduced by Teikoku Databank in 2006, the number of companies filing for legal bankruptcies in 2006 was 9,351, with liabilities of ¥5.3 trillion.

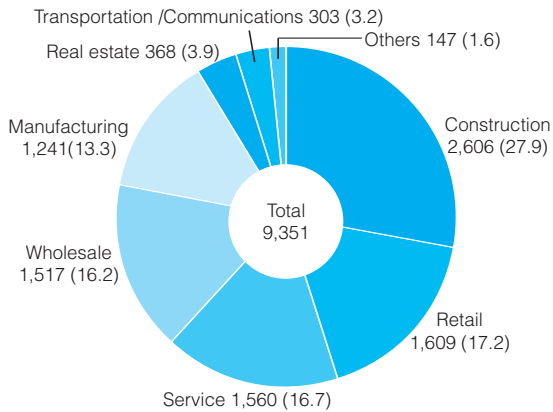
Bankruptcy Cases and Liabilities



Source: Teikoku Databank, Ltd.

Note: Figures since 2005 are based on a new calculation method.

Bankruptcy Cases by Industry in 2006



Source: Teikoku Databank, Ltd.

Note: Composition rates in parentheses (%).