

# 21 Culture

## Cultural Facilities in Japan

	Library	Museum <sup>a</sup>	Cultural center
1990	1,950	2,968	1,010
1993	2,172	3,704	1,261
1996	2,396	4,507	1,549
1999	2,592	5,109	1,751
2002	2,742	5,363	1,832
2005	2,979	5,614	1,885

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, *Shakai kyoiku chosa* (Survey on Social Education), FY 2005.

Note: The survey is conducted every three years.

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

## Number of Museums by Category

	General	Science	History	Art	Open air	Zoological garden	Botanical garden	Zoological 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
2005	418	474	3,200	1,087	106	95	133	25	76

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, *Shakai kyoiku chosa* (Survey on Social Education), FY 2005.

Note: The survey is conducted every three years. Figures include museum-like facilities.

## 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 Koshihira	Physics
2002	Koichi Tanaka	Chemistry

Source: The Nobel Foundation.

## Books and Periodicals

In 2006 estimated pretax sales of all publications in Japan decreased 2.0% from the previous year to ¥2.15 trillion, according to the Research Institute for Publications. The figure had been generally decreasing since 1997, when it recorded the first drop since the survey started in 1950. Of the total ¥2.15 trillion sales, ¥933 billion was for books and ¥1.22 trillion for periodicals (¥952 billion for monthlies and ¥268 billion for weeklies). Although the sales of books rose 1.4% from 2005, the sales of periodicals marked the biggest decline ever, 4.4%, from the previous year.

The total number of copies sold also decreased by 4.4% from 2005 to 3.45 billion, of which 755 million was for books (77,722 titles) and 2.70 billion for periodicals (3,557 monthly and 95 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 2005, comic books and magazines accounted for 22.8% of total publication sales volume and 37.4% 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)	
1995	894	3,911 // 2,276 / 1,635		1,047	1,543 // 1,135 / 408	
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	3,972 // 1,923 / 1,049		943	1,300 // 992 / 308	
2005	739	2,873 // 1,893 / 980		920	1,277 // 991 / 286	
2006	755	2,699 // 1,795 / 904		933	1,220 // 952 / 268	

Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan geppo* (Publishing Monthly), January 2007.

## New Book Titles by Category

	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
General	31,816	38,747	38,455	40,265	39,480	41,623	40,835
Educational	1,347	1,406	1,948	2,512	2,036	1,344	1,376
Practical	11,563	12,785	15,511	14,884	14,612	14,473	15,303
Specialized	9,407	7,421	7,625	7,284	10,413	10,037	11,168
Women	314	287	314	296	307	281	288
Reference for students	3,389	3,568	4,335	3,401	3,493	4,016	3,927
Juvenile	3,466	3,308	3,867	3,966	4,246	4,754	4,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,302</b>	<b>67,522</b>	<b>72,055</b>	<b>72,608</b>	<b>74,587</b>	<b>76,528</b>	<b>77,722</b>

Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan geppo* (Publishing Monthly), January 2007.

## Trends in Publication of Comics

	Books (million copies)	Magazines (million copies)	Total (million copies)	Total sales (¥ billion)
1990	452	1,238	1,689	488
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
2005	544	805	1,349	502

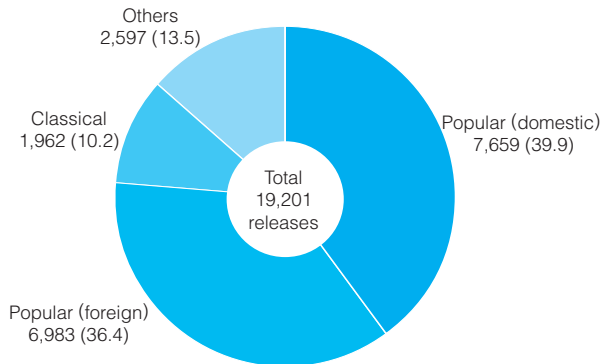
Source: Research Institute for Publications, *Shuppan shihyo nenpo* (Publication Indicator Yearbook), 2006.

## Music

Statistics of the Recording Industry Association of Japan show that in 2006 music CDs accounted for about 97.5% of all recordings made in the country, and total production of music-related software, including CDs and videos, was 403.3 million in units, a decrease of 10.0% from the previous year, and ¥532.8 billion in amount, down 3.7% from 2005. On the other hand, online music service has grown sharply as a new way of music distribution. In 2006, its sales hit ¥53.5 billion, an increase of 56.0% from the previous year, with over 368 million downloads.

In 2006 Japan imported 54.7 million music CDs and analog discs worth ¥24.0 billion, while it exported 2.7 million discs worth ¥2.2 billion.

## New Music Releases by Genre, 2006



Source: Recording Industry Association of Japan.

Note: Composition rates in parentheses (%).

## Trends in the Production of Audio Records

(1,000 copies)

		2000	2003	2004	2005	2006
CD 8 cm	Japanese	32,815	19,885	13,599	1,761	1,502
	Foreign	308	930	1,763	182	191
	Total	33,124	20,815	15,363	1,943	1,693
12 cm single	Japanese	103,677	66,057	65,313	62,102	65,417
	Foreign	924	1,266	1,160	643	443
	Total	104,601	67,323	66,473	62,745	65,861
Album	Japanese	197,685	152,547	145,250	156,476	142,702
	Foreign	78,642	74,582	75,170	80,640	79,997
	Total	276,327	227,129	220,420	237,116	222,698
CD total	Japanese	334,177	238,488	224,162	220,339	209,621
	Foreign	79,875	76,778	78,093	81,465	80,631
	Total	414,052	315,267	302,255	301,803	290,252
Analog disc	Japanese	1,609	412	635	230	146
	Foreign	305	168	259	76	102
	Total	1,914	580	894	306	248
Cassette tape	Japanese	17,090	11,702	8,981	7,406	6,653
	Foreign	85	31	19	19	12
	Total	17,141	11,733	8,999	7,425	6,665
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>Japanese</b>	<b>352,875</b>	<b>251,038</b>	<b>234,052</b>	<b>228,198</b>	<b>216,779</b>
	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>80,265</b>	<b>77,349</b>	<b>78,627</b>	<b>81,775</b>	<b>80,862</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>433,140</b>	<b>328,387</b>	<b>312,680</b>	<b>309,952</b>	<b>297,641</b>

Source: Recording Industry Association of Japan.

## Best Million Seller Albums in 2006

Copies sold	Title	Artist
Over 2 million	BEST~second session~	Kumi Koda
	ALL SINGLES BEST	Kobukuro
Over 1 million	First Message	Ayaka
	ULTRA BLUE	Hikaru Utada
	Black Cherry	Kumi Koda
	(miss) understood	Ayumi Hamasaki

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. In 2005 the sales shrank to ¥198 billion; however, in 2006 they grew 2.2% to ¥203 billion with 164 million moviegoers. This was due to a revival of the Japanese movie industry, which earned ¥108 billion in 2006, up 32% over the previous year, and also outnumbered the revenue for foreign films for the first time in 21 years. With advanced computer graphics, live-action movies based on popular comics are the trend.

The number of movie theaters has been on the rise recently, with the construction of American-style multiplex theaters. In 2006 there were 3,062 cinemas in Japan, a 18.5% increase over the last five years. Of the total, 2,230, or 72.8%, 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 2006, there were 5,361 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
1970	3,246	423 / 236 / 659	254.8
1980	2,364	320 / 209 / 529	164.4
1990	1,836	239 / 465 / 704	146.0
2000	2,524	282 / 362 / 644	135.4
2005	2,926	356 / 375 / 731	160.5
2006	3,062	417 / 404 / 821	164.3

Source: Motion Picture Producers Association of Japan.

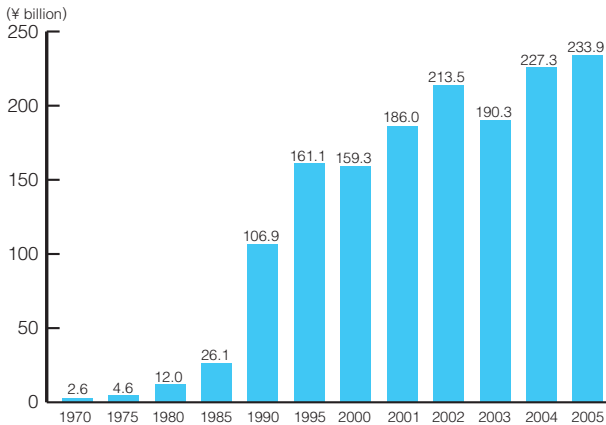
## Major Japanese Award Recipients at International Film Festivals

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 (Anime)

Japanese animation has gained huge popularity around the world with its high 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 broadband Internet) in 2002 reached ¥214 billion, up 14.8% from the previous year, partly thanks to Hayao Miyazaki's megahit animation *Sen to Chihiro no kamikakushi* (Spirited Away). In 2005, another Miyazaki film, *Howl's Moving Castle*, was released worldwide and earned ¥20 billion in Japan. The anime figure had doubled from the ¥107 billion recorded in 1990, and in 2005 it reached a record high of ¥234 billion. According to the Media Development Research Institute report, in 2005, 3,042 animation programs were being aired on TV. Subscribers to animation channels on satellite and cable TV have also been increasing. One of the popular channels, Kids Station, broke the 7-million-subscriber level as of March 2006. Another special feature is the high demand for online animation delivery, whose sales in fiscal 2005 almost doubled from the previous year to ¥2.7 billion.

### Sales of Animation Industry



Source: Media Development Research Institute Inc.

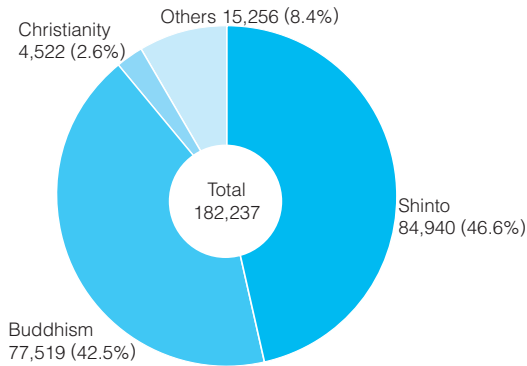
Note: Sales of films, videos, and TV programs only. Figures include the sales of Internet downloads from 2004.

# 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 2004, according to the Agency for Cultural Affairs, there were about 108.6 million Shinto and 93.5 million Buddhist adherents in Japan, and 81,105 Shinto shrines and 75,810 Buddhist temples around the country.

Christianity was first introduced into Japan during the sixteenth century by Roman Catholic missionary societies. As of the end of 2004, there were about 2.2 million Christians and 4,049 Christian churches of all denominations in Japan.

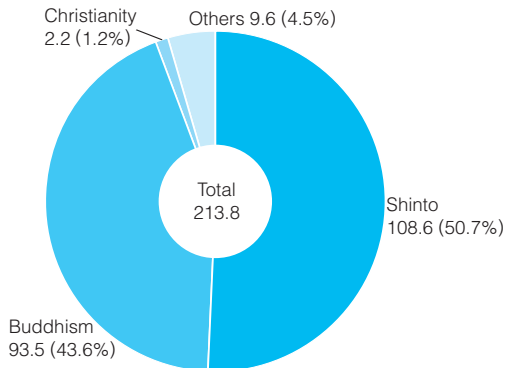
## Number of Religious Corporations



Source: Agency for Cultural Affairs, *Shukyo nenkan* (Religion Yearbook), 2005.  
Note: The figures include such religious facilities as shrines, temples, and churches. Figures are as of the end of December 2004.

## Number of Religious Followers

(million)



Source: Agency for Cultural Affairs, *Shukyo nenkan* (Religion Yearbook), 2005.  
Note: Figures are based on the report made by each religious group as of the end of December 2004.