

STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF

JAPAN

2026



Statistics Japan

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Preface

This handbook is designed to provide a clear and coherent overview of present-day Japan through statistics.

It provides statistical tables, figures, maps and photographs to portray conditions in modern-day Japan from a variety of perspectives, including demographics, economic and social trends, and culture. Most of the comments and statistical data for this purpose have been drawn from principal statistical publications available from government and other leading sources.

For more in-depth statistical information on Japan, readers are invited to peruse the Japan Statistical Yearbook.

We hope that this handbook will serve as a guide in your search for knowledge about Japan. We are always happy to receive opinions or requests from readers.

You can also view the contents of this handbook on the website of the Statistics Bureau.

September 2026

NAGASHIMA Katsutoshi
Director-General
Statistics Bureau
Ministry of Internal Affairs
and Communications
Japan

Notes for Users

1. The present issue basically contains statistics that became available by April 30, 2026.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, "year" refers to the calendar year and "fiscal year" refers to the 12 months beginning April 1 of the year stated.
3. Metric units are used in all tables and figures in which the data are measured in weight, volume, length or area. Refer to Appendix 2 for conversion factors.
4. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts shown are in Japanese yen. Refer to Appendix 3 for exchange rates of JPY per U.S. dollar.
5. Statistical figures may not add up to the totals due to rounding.
6. The following symbols are used in the tables:

...	Data not available
—	Magnitude zero or figures not applicable
0 or 0.0	Less than half of unit employed
#	Marked break in series
*	Provisional or estimate
7. Data relating to "China" generally exclude those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan.
8. All contents of the present issue, including tables, figures, and maps, are also available on the website:

<https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/handbook/index.html>
9. When any contents of the present issue are to be quoted or copied in other media (print or electronic), the title is to be referred to as follows:

Source: Statistical Handbook of Japan 2026, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan.
10. "Statistics Bureau, MIC" in the tables and figures is an abbreviation of "Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan".

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Cover photo: *Dezome-shiki* (Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture)

Dezome-shiki in Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture, with Mt. Fuji in the background. *Dezome-shiki* is an event held by the Japanese fire department in early January to mark the beginning of the firefighting season. Mt. Fuji is not only a beautiful stratovolcano boasting Japan's highest peak. It has also been recognized as having outstanding universal value as an object of worship and a source of artistic inspiration, leading to its registration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in June 2013.

Chapter 1

Land and Climate



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As of 2020, forestland and fields cover most of Japan's mountains and hills, accounting for 67.0% of the country's total land area. Farmland accounts for 11.6%, and developed land such as residential and industrial land accounts for 5.2%.

1. Land

Japan is an island country situated off the eastern seaboard of the Eurasian continent in the northern hemisphere. The islands form a crescent-shaped archipelago stretching from northeast to southwest parallel to the Eurasian continent, separated by the Sea of Japan. The land is located between approximately 20 to 45 degrees north latitude and between approximately 123 to 154 degrees east longitude. It consists of the main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Okinawa, and more than 14,000 smaller islands of various sizes. Its surface area totals 377,980 square kilometers.

Since the Japanese archipelago is located in the world's newest mobile belt, it is particularly prone to various geological phenomena. Therefore, the number of earthquakes in the country is quite high, and so is the proportion of active volcanoes. The land is full of undulations, with mountainous regions including hilly terrain accounting for about three-quarters of its total area. The mountains are generally steep and are intricately carved out by ravines. Hilly terrain extends between the mountainous regions and the plains.

Table 1.1
Surface Area of Japan
(as of January, 2026)
(Square kilometers)

District	Area
Japan	377,980
Honshu	231,244
Hokkaido	83,422
Kyushu	42,229
Shikoku	18,802
Okinawa	2,282

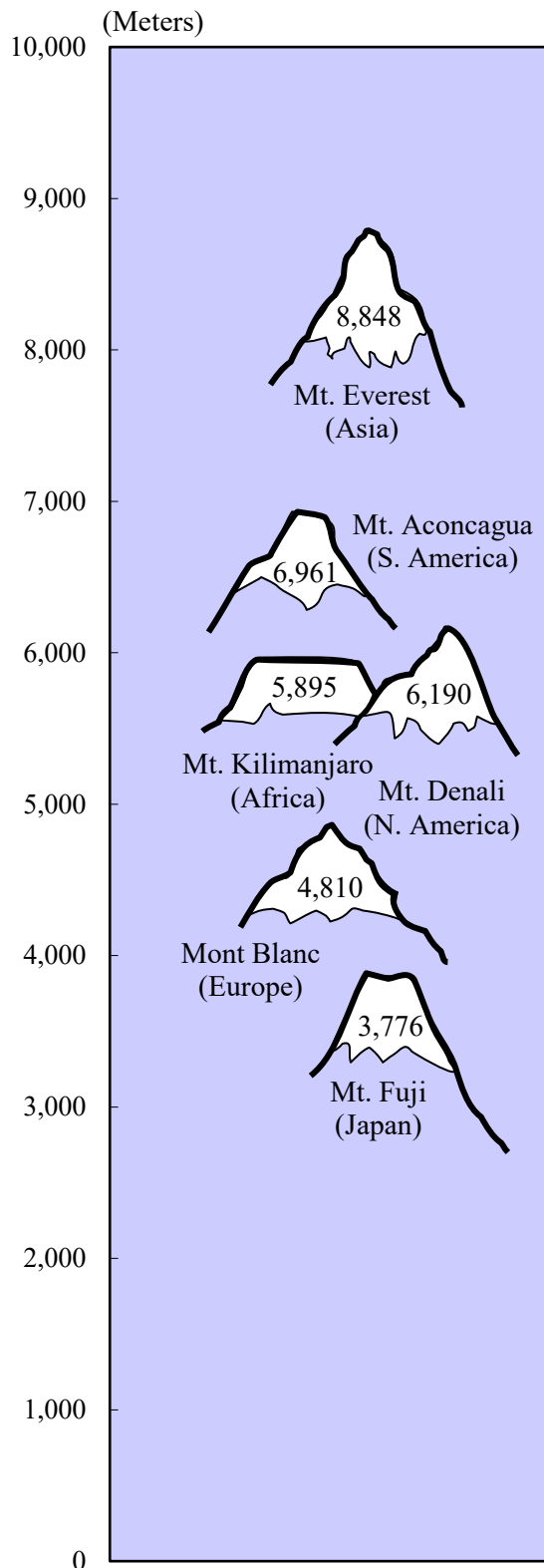
Source: Geospatial Information
Authority of Japan.

Table 1.2
Top 10 Countries According
to Surface Area (2024) ¹⁾
(1,000 square kilometers)

Country	Area
World ²⁾	130,094
Russia	17,098
Canada	9,985
U.S.A.	9,834
China	9,600
Brazil	8,510
Australia	7,692
India	3,287
Argentina	2,796
Kazakhstan	2,725
Algeria	2,382

1) Comprising land area and inland waters. Excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands. 2) Land area only.
Source: United Nations.

Figure 1.1
Famous Mountains of the World



Source: National Astronomical Observatory of Japan.

Table 1.3
Mountains (as of January, 2026)
(Meters)

Name	Height
Mt. Fuji	3,776
Mt. Kitadake	3,193
Mt. Ainotake	3,190
Mt. Oku-Hotaka	3,190
Mt. Yurigatake	3,180
Mt. Higashidake	3,141
Mt. Akaishi	3,121
Mt. Karasawa	3,110
Mt. Kita-Hotaka	3,106
Mt. Obami	3,101

Source: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

Table 1.4
Rivers (as of April, 2025)
(Kilometers)

Name	Length
Shinano River	367
Tone River	322
Ishikari River	268
Teshio River	256
Kitakami River	249
Abukuma River	239
Kiso River	229
Mogami River	229
Tenryu River	213
Agano River	210

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Table 1.5
Lakes (as of January, 2026)
(Square kilometers)

Name	Area
Lake Biwa	669.3
Lake Kasumigaura	168.2
Lake Saroma	151.6
Lake Inawashiro	103.2
Lake Nakaumi	85.8
Lake Kussharo	79.5
Lake Shinji	79.3
Lake Shikotsu	78.5
Lake Toya	70.7
Lake Hamana	64.9

Source: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

As of 2020, forestland and fields account for the largest portion of the nation's surface area. There are 25.34 million hectares of forestland and fields (which equates to 67.0% of the nation's surface area), followed by 4.37 million hectares of farmland (11.6%) combined. Together, forestland, fields and farmland thus cover approximately 80% of the nation. There are 1.97 million hectares of developed land (5.2%).

Table 1.6
Surface Area by Use

(Million hectares)							
Year	Total	Forestland and fields	Farmland	Inland water	Roads ¹⁾	Developed land ²⁾	Others
1980	37.77	25.68	5.59	1.31	0.99	1.39	2.81
1990	37.77	25.52	5.33	1.31	1.14	1.60	2.87
2000	37.79	25.38	4.91	1.35	1.27	1.79	3.09
2010	37.79	25.35	4.67	1.33	1.36	1.90	3.19
2020	37.80	# 25.34	# 4.37	1.35	1.42	1.97	3.34
Percentage distribution (%)							
2020	100.0	67.0	11.6	3.6	3.8	5.2	8.8

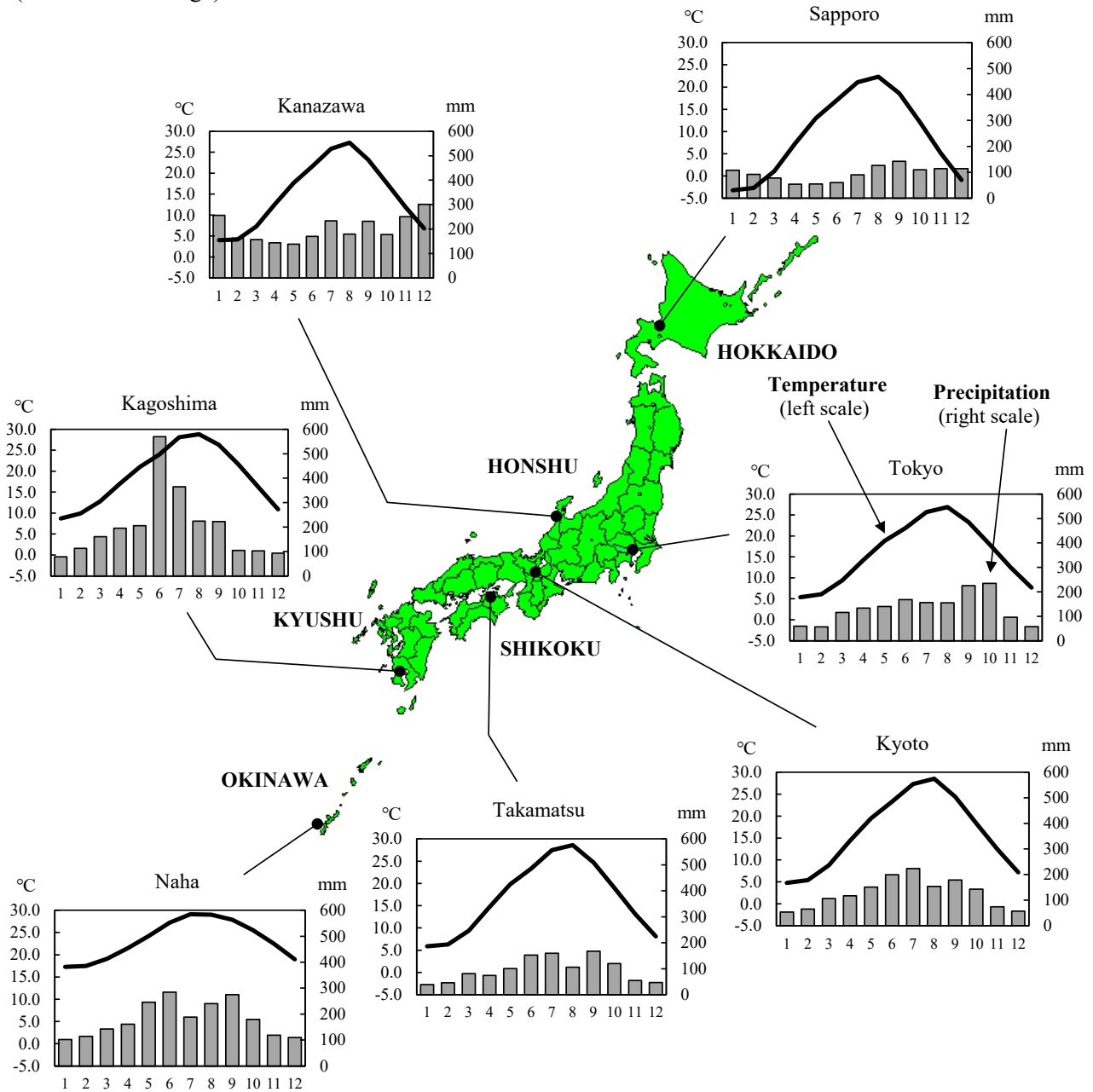
1) Including farm roads and forest roads, etc. 2) Such as residential and industrial land.

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

2. Climate

Although the Japanese archipelago has a temperate marine climate, it differs by region depending on the effects of seasonal winds and ocean currents. Due to the topography of Honshu featuring a series of mountain ranges running from north to south, the northwest monsoon in the winter brings humid conditions with heavy precipitation (snow) to the Sea of Japan side of Honshu but comparatively dry weather with low precipitation to the Pacific Ocean side. In the summer, the southeast monsoon brings high temperatures and low rainfall on the Sea of Japan side, and high temperatures and high humidity on the Pacific Ocean side. Another unique characteristic of Japan's climate is that it has two long spells of rainy seasons, one in early summer when the southeast monsoon begins to blow, and the other in autumn when the winds cease. From summer to autumn, tropical cyclones generated in the Pacific Ocean to the south develop into typhoons and hit Japan, sometimes causing storm and flood damage. In recent years, there has been a tendency toward extreme weather, such as record-breaking heat waves in summer, and frequent damage due to localized intense torrential rains.

Figure 1.2
Temperature and Precipitation (Normal value)
 (1991-2020 average)



Source: Japan Meteorological Agency.

Table 1.7**Temperature and Precipitation (Normal value) (1991-2020 average)**

		Temperature (°C) Precipitation (mm)												Annual ¹⁾
Observing station		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Sapporo	Temp. <u>High</u>	-0.4	0.4	4.5	11.7	17.9	21.8	25.4	26.4	22.8	16.4	8.7	2.0	13.1
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	-6.4	-6.2	-2.4	3.4	9.0	13.4	17.9	19.1	14.8	8.0	1.6	-4.0	5.7
	Prec.	108	92	78	55	56	60	91	127	142	110	114	115	1,146
Tokyo	Temp. <u>High</u>	9.8	10.9	14.2	19.4	23.6	26.1	29.9	31.3	27.5	22.0	16.7	12.0	20.3
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	1.2	2.1	5.0	9.8	14.6	18.5	22.4	23.5	20.3	14.8	8.8	3.8	12.1
	Prec.	60	57	116	134	140	168	156	155	225	235	96	58	1,598
Kanazawa	Temp. <u>High</u>	7.1	7.8	11.6	17.3	22.3	25.6	29.5	31.3	27.2	21.8	15.9	10.2	19.0
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	1.2	1.0	3.4	8.2	13.6	18.4	22.9	24.1	19.9	13.9	8.1	3.5	11.5
	Prec.	256	163	157	144	138	170	233	179	232	177	251	301	2,402
Kyoto	Temp. <u>High</u>	9.1	10.0	14.1	20.1	25.1	28.1	32.0	33.7	29.2	23.4	17.3	11.6	21.1
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	1.5	1.6	4.3	9.2	14.5	19.2	23.6	24.7	20.7	14.4	8.4	3.5	12.1
	Prec.	53	65	106	117	151	200	224	154	179	143	74	57	1,523
Takamatsu	Temp. <u>High</u>	9.7	10.5	14.1	19.8	24.8	27.5	31.7	33.0	28.8	23.2	17.5	12.1	21.1
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	2.1	2.2	5.0	9.9	15.1	19.8	24.1	25.1	21.2	15.1	9.1	4.3	12.8
	Prec.	39	46	81	75	101	153	160	106	167	120	55	47	1,150
Kagoshima	Temp. <u>High</u>	13.1	14.6	17.5	21.8	25.5	27.5	31.9	32.7	30.2	25.8	20.6	15.3	23.1
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	4.9	5.8	8.7	12.9	17.3	21.3	25.3	26.0	23.2	18.0	12.2	6.9	15.2
	Prec.	78	113	161	195	205	570	365	224	223	105	103	93	2,435
Naha	Temp. <u>High</u>	19.8	20.2	21.9	24.3	27.0	29.8	31.9	31.8	30.6	28.1	25.0	21.5	26.0
	Temp. <u>Low</u>	14.9	15.1	16.7	19.1	22.1	25.2	27.0	26.8	25.8	23.5	20.4	16.8	21.1
	Prec.	102	115	143	161	245	284	188	240	275	179	119	110	2,161

1) Annual average for temperature and annual total for precipitation.

Source: Japan Meteorological Agency.

Chapter 2

Population



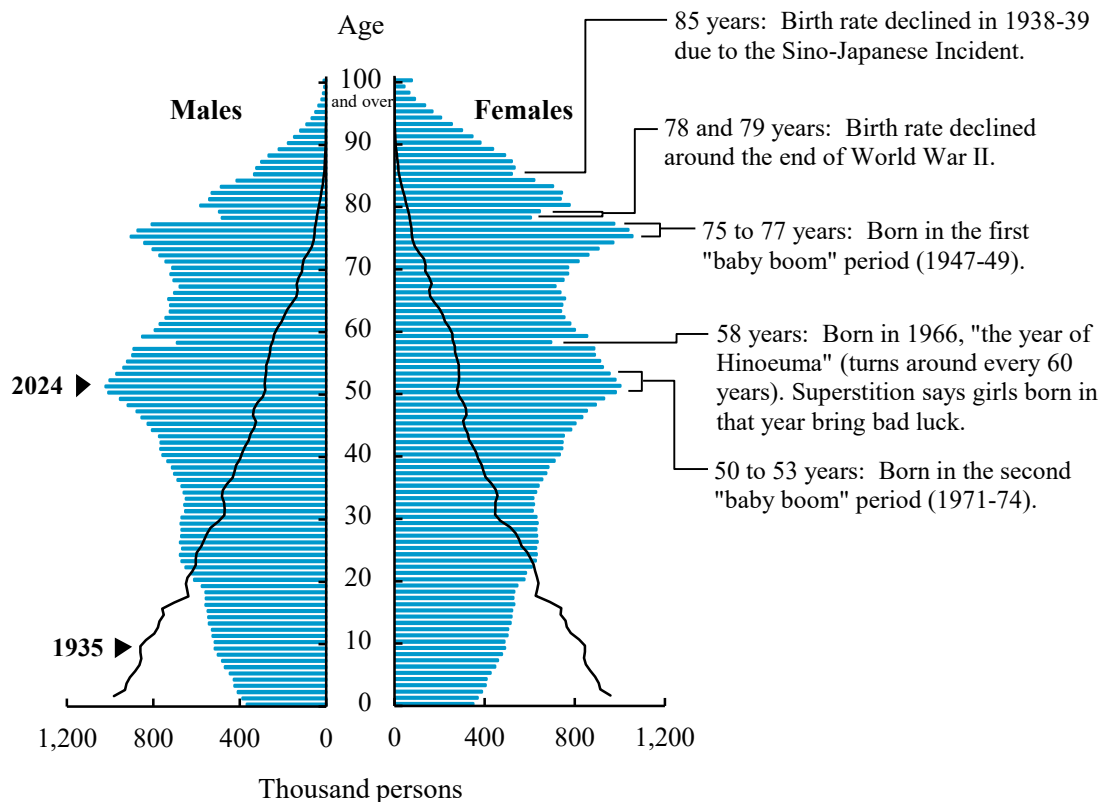
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The Children and Families Agency is promoting the "Kodomo Mannaka Action" initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to ensure that all children and young people can live happy lives by always considering what is best for them, both now and in the future, and by supporting them as a society.

1. Total Population

Japan's total population in 2024 was 123.80 million. This ranked 12th in the world and made up 1.5% of the world's total. Japan's population density measured 338.2 persons per square kilometer in 2020, ranking 12th among countries or areas with a population of 10 million or more.

Figure 2.1
Population Pyramid

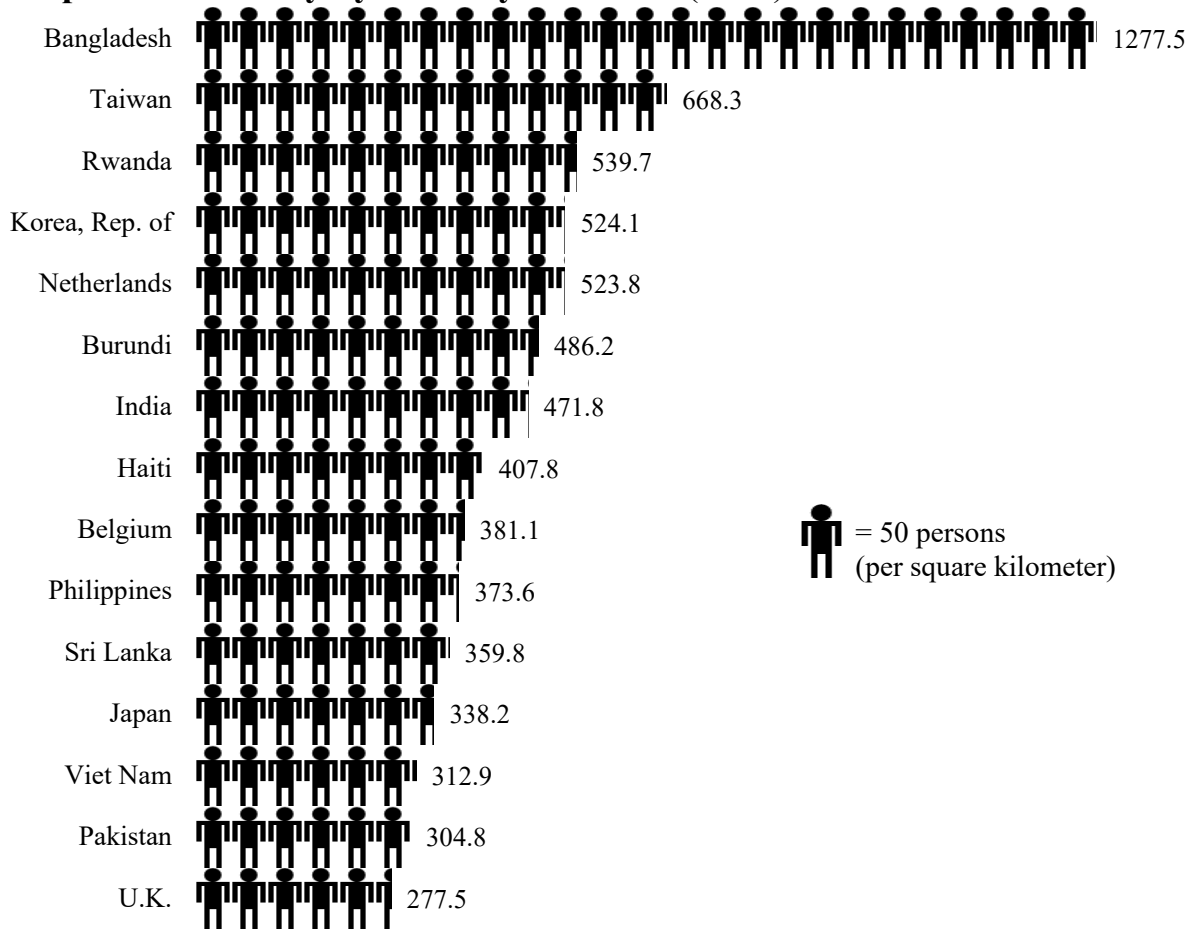


Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

Table 2.1
Countries with a Large Population (2024)

		(Millions)	
Country	Population	Country	Population
World	8,162	Brazil	212
India	1,451	Bangladesh	174
China	1,419	Russia	145
U.S.A.	345	Ethiopia	132
Indonesia	283	Mexico	131
Pakistan	251	Japan	124
Nigeria	233		

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; United Nations.

Figure 2.2**Population Density by Country or Area ¹⁾ (2020)**

1) Top 15 countries or areas with a population of 10 million or more.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; United Nations.

From the 18th century through the first half of the 19th century, Japan's population remained steady at about 30 million. Following the Meiji Restoration in 1868, it began expanding in tandem with the drive to build a modern nation-state. In 1912, it reached 50 million, and in 1967, it surpassed the 100 million mark. However, Japan's population growth slowed afterward, with the rate of population change about 1% from the 1960s through the 1970s. Since the 1980s, it has declined sharply. The Population Census in 2015 marked the first decline in Japan's total population since the initiation of the Census in 1920. According to the Population Census in 2020, Japan's total population was 126.15 million, a decrease of 0.95 million people compared to the previous Census (2015). In 2024, it was 123.80 million, down by 0.55 million from the year before.

Table 2.2
Trends in Population (as of October 1)

Year	Population (1,000)	Age composition (%) ¹⁾			Change rate of annual basis (%)	Population density (per km ²)
		0-14 years old	15-64	65 years old and over		
1872 ²⁾	34,806	...	...	...	...	91
1900 ²⁾	43,847	33.9	60.7	5.4	0.83	115
1910 ²⁾	49,184	36.0	58.8	5.2	1.16	129
1920	55,963	36.5	58.3	5.3	1.30	147
1930	64,450	36.6	58.7	4.8	1.42	169
1940	71,933	36.7	58.5	4.8	1.10	188
1950	84,115	35.4	59.6	4.9	1.58	226
1955	90,077	33.4	61.2	5.3	1.38	242
1960	94,302	30.2	64.1	5.7	0.92	253
1965	99,209	25.7	68.0	6.3	1.02	267
1970	104,665	24.0	68.9	7.1	1.08	281
1975	111,940	24.3	67.7	7.9	1.35	300
1980	117,060	23.5	67.4	9.1	0.90	314
1985	121,049	21.5	68.2	10.3	0.67	325
1990	123,611	18.2	69.7	12.1	0.42	332
1995	125,570	16.0	69.5	14.6	0.31	337
2000	126,926	14.6	68.1	17.4	0.21	340
2005	127,768	13.8	66.1	20.2	0.13	343
2010	128,057	13.2	63.8	23.0	0.05	343
2015	127,095	12.6	60.9	26.6	-0.15	341
2020	126,146	11.9	59.5	28.6	-0.15	338
2021	125,502	11.8	59.4	28.9	-0.51	336
2022	124,947	11.6	59.4	29.0	-0.44	335
2023	124,352	11.4	59.5	29.1	-0.48	333
2024	123,802	11.2	59.6	29.3	-0.44	332
(Projection, 2023)						
2030	120,116	10.3	58.9	30.8	-0.50	322
2040	112,837	10.1	55.1	34.8	-0.62	303
2050	104,686	9.9	52.9	37.1	-0.75	281
2060	96,148	9.3	52.8	37.9	-0.85	258
2070	86,996	9.2	52.1	38.7	-1.00	233

1) The ratios for 2015 and 2020 were calculated using imputation values for unknowns. The ratios for 2010 and earlier were calculated by excluding unknowns from the denominator. 2) As of January 1.

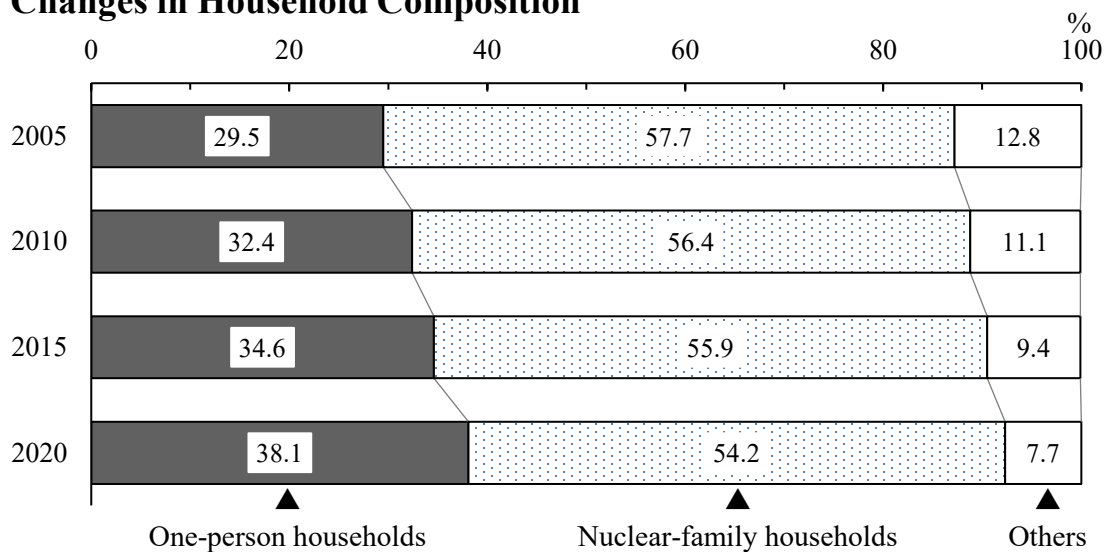
Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research; Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.

2. Households

(1) Household Size and Household Composition

The Population Census shows that Japan had 55.70 million private households (excluding "institutional households" such as students in school dormitories) in 2020. Of that total, 54.2% were nuclear-family households, and 38.1% were one-person households.

Figure 2.3
Changes in Household Composition



Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

From the 1920s to the mid-1950s, the average number of household members remained about 5. However, due to the increase in one-person households and nuclear-family households since the 1960s, the average size of households was down significantly in 1970, to 3.41 members. The number of household members has continued to decline, dropping to 2.21 in 2020. Although the Japanese population is in a phase of decline, the number of households is expected to continue to increase, as the average household size is gradually shrinking. The number of households is expected to peak in 2030 and then start to decline.

Table 2.3**Number of Households and Household Members ¹⁾**

Year	Private households (1,000)	Rate of private households change (%) ²⁾	Private household members (1,000)	Members per household	Population (1,000)	Rate of population change (%) ²⁾
1960	22,539	...	93,419	4.14	94,302	4.7
1970	30,297	a) 15.9	103,351	3.41	104,665	5.5
1975	33,596	10.9	110,338	3.28	111,940	7.0
1980	35,824	6.6	115,451	3.22	117,060	4.6
1985	37,980	6.0	119,334	3.14	121,049	3.4
1990	40,670	7.1	121,545	2.99	123,611	2.1
1995	43,900	7.9	123,646	2.82	125,570	1.6
2000	46,782	6.6	124,725	2.67	126,926	1.1
2005	49,063	4.9	124,973	2.55	127,768	0.7
2010	51,842	5.7	125,546	2.42	128,057	0.2
2015	53,332	2.9	124,296	2.33	127,095	-0.8
2020	55,705	4.4	123,163	2.21	126,146	-0.7

1) In the 1965 Census, the definition of household differs, and it is not possible to recombine the survey subjects into private households.

2) Change over preceding Population Census.

a) The rate of change over 10 years is converted to a rate of change over 5 years.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

(2) Elderly Households

The number of elderly households (private households with household members aged 65 years old and over) in 2020 was 22.66 million. They accounted for 40.7% of the total private households. There were 6.72 million one-person elderly households. Among these, there were approximately two times as many females as males.

Table 2.4**Trends in Elderly Households**

(Private households with household members aged 65 years old and over)
(Thousand households)

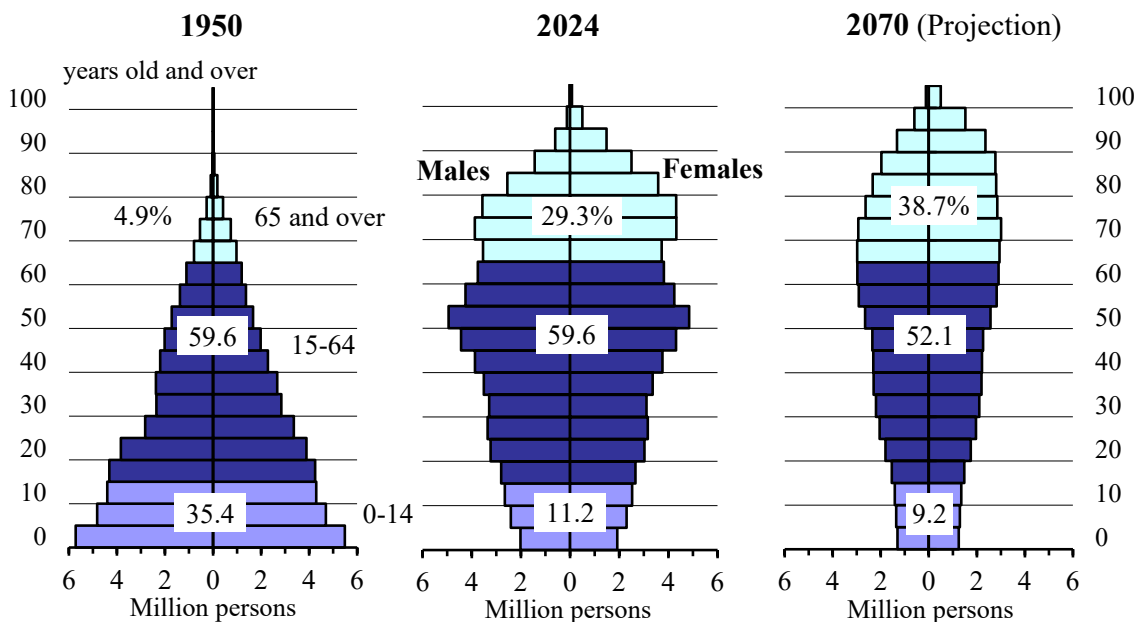
Type of households	2005	2010	2015	2020
Private households	49,063	51,842	53,332	55,705
Elderly households	17,220	19,338	21,713	22,655
(percentage)	35.1	37.3	40.7	40.7
One-person households	3,865	4,791	5,928	6,717
Males	1,051	1,386	1,924	2,308
Females	2,814	3,405	4,003	4,409
Nuclear-family households	8,398	10,011	11,740	12,528
Others	4,956	4,536	4,045	3,410

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

3. Changes in the Population Structure

The population pyramid of 1950 shows that Japan had a standard-shaped pyramid with a broad base. The shape, however, has changed dramatically as both the birth rate and death rate have declined. The aged population (65 years old and over) in 2024 was 36.24 million, an increase of 17,000 persons from the previous year. The aged percentage of the total population has also continued to rise consistently since 1950, reaching a record high of 29.3%. It is estimated that the figure will reach 38.7% by 2070.

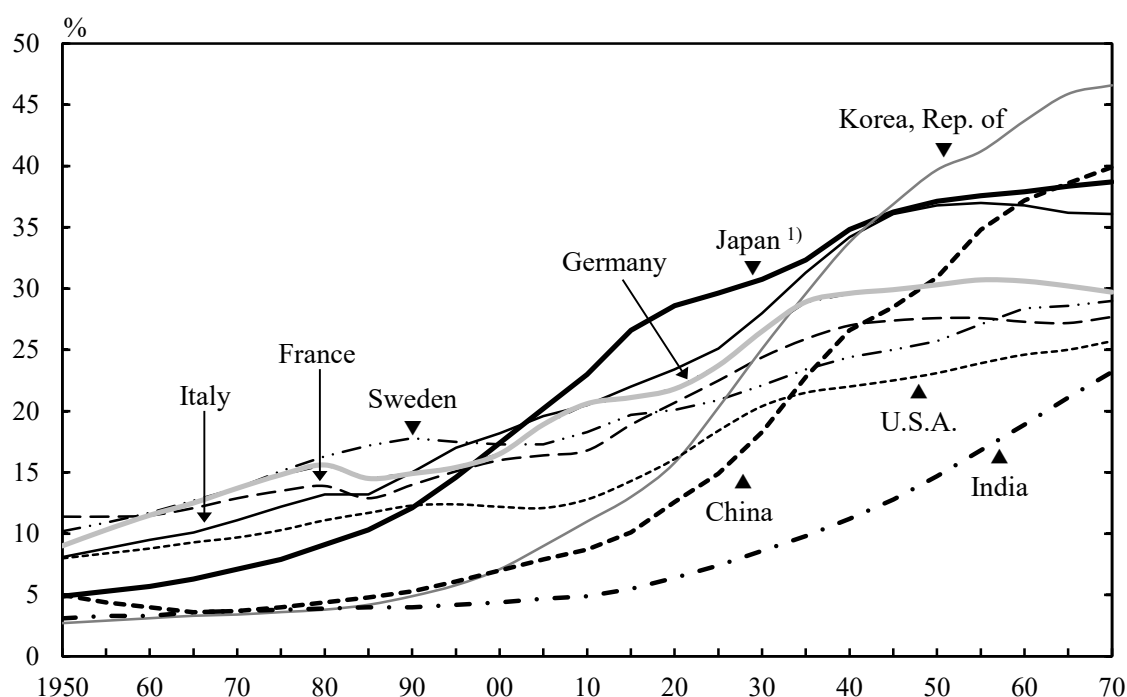
Figure 2.4
Changes in the Population Pyramid



Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC;
National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

In Japan, the percentage of persons aged 65 years old and over exceeded 10% in 1985, but as of 1950, this percentage was already 11.4% in France and 10.2% in Sweden. The percentage exceeded 10% in 1955 in Germany, 1965 in Italy, and 1975 in the U.S.A., all earlier than in Japan. However, in 2020, the percentage of the population aged 65 years old and over in Japan was 28.6%, exceeding the U.S.A. (16.1%), Sweden (20.1%), France (20.7%), Germany (21.8%), and Italy (23.4%), indicating that the aging society in Japan is progressing quite rapidly as compared to the U.S.A. and European countries.

Figure 2.5
Proportion of Elderly Population by Country (Aged 65 years old and over)



1) The ratios for 2015 and 2020 were calculated using imputation values for unknowns in the Population Census results. The ratios for 2010 and earlier were calculated by excluding unknowns from the denominator of Population Census results.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research; United Nations.

Table 2.5
Age Structure of Population by Country

Country	2020			2070 (projection)		
	0-14	15-64	65 years	0-14	15-64	65 years
	years old		old and over	years old		old and over
Korea, Rep. of	12.1	72.1	15.8	7.2	46.1	46.6
China	18.0	69.4	12.6	7.6	52.5	39.9
Japan ¹⁾	11.9	59.5	28.6	9.2	52.1	38.7
Italy	12.8	63.8	23.4	10.7	53.2	36.1
Germany	13.8	64.4	21.8	13.5	56.7	29.7
Brazil	20.8	69.6	9.6	13.1	57.4	29.5
Sweden	17.7	62.2	20.1	13.1	57.9	29.0
Canada	15.9	66.1	18.0	13.2	57.9	28.9
France	17.4	61.8	20.7	14.5	57.8	27.7
U.K.	18.0	63.4	18.6	13.8	58.9	27.3
U.S.A.	18.4	65.5	16.1	14.9	59.4	25.7
Russia	17.7	66.9	15.5	14.3	62.1	23.6
India	26.3	67.2	6.4	15.4	61.4	23.2

1) The ratios for 2020 were calculated using imputation values for unknowns in the Population Census results.

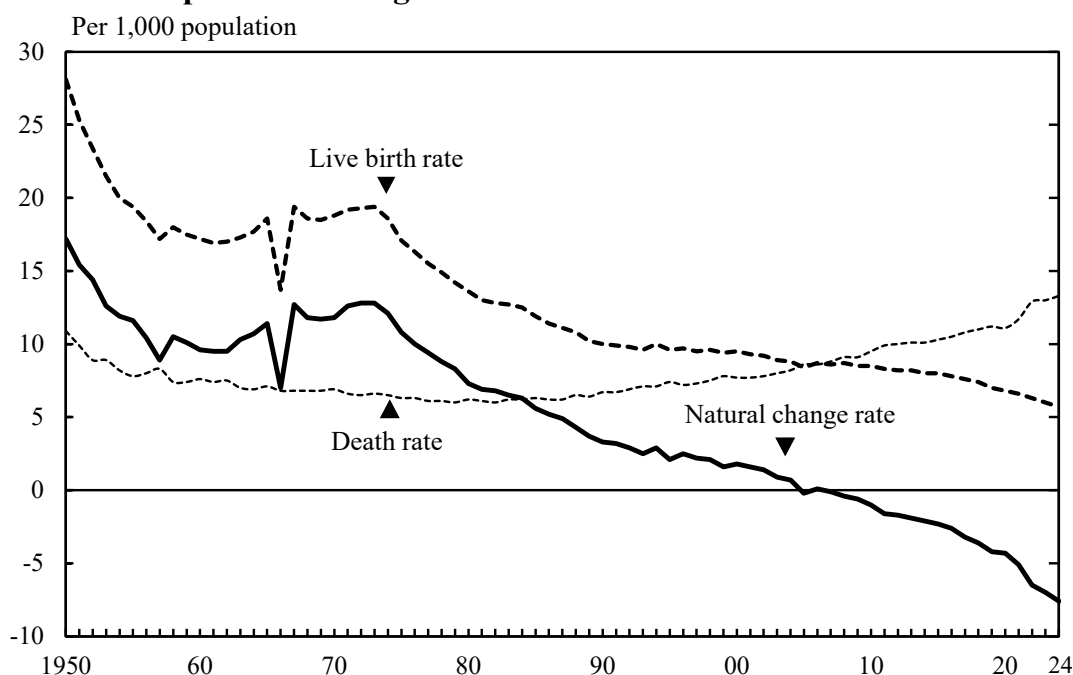
Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; National Institute of Population and Social Security Research; United Nations.

On the other hand, in 2024, the child population (0-14 years old) in Japan amounted to 13.83 million, accounting for 11.2% of the total population, which was the lowest level on record. Since 1997, the aged population (65 years old and over) have surpassed the child population in their proportion of the total population. The working age population (15-64 years old) totaled 73.73 million, accounting for 59.6% of the entire population. The working age population, as a percentage of the total, continually declined from 1993, reaching a record low of 59.4% in 2021 and 2022, but in recent years the percentage has been rising. As a result, the dependency ratio (the sum of aged and child population divided by the working age population) was 67.9%.

4. Births and Deaths

Population growth in Japan had primarily been driven by natural increase, while social increase played only a minor part. However, in 2005, the natural change rate (per 1,000 population) became negative for the first time since 1899, when statistics were first collected in the current form, aside from the years 1944 and 1946 when statistics could not be obtained. It has been on a declining trend since then. In 2024, the natural change rate was -7.6 and decreased for the 18th consecutive year.

Figure 2.6
Natural Population Change



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

During the second baby boom between 1971 and 1973, the live birth rate (per 1,000 population) was at a level of 19. Since the late 1970s, it has continued to fall. The rate for 2024 was 5.7. The decline in the live birth rate may partly be attributable to the rising maternal age at childbirth. The average age of mothers when they give birth to their first child was 31.0 years in 2024. This means that they were 5.3 years older than in 1975, when the average age was 25.7 years.

The total fertility rate continued a downward trend after dipping below 2.00 in 1975, and reached 1.26 in 2005. After that, the rate increased and appeared to be on a path of recovery. However, the total fertility rate decreased for 9 consecutive years and set a record low of 1.15 in 2024.

The death rate (per 1,000 population) remained at a low level of between 6.0 and 6.3 from 1975 to 1987, and has shown an upward trend since 1988, reflecting the aging of the population. It reached 13.3 in 2024.

Table 2.6
Vital Statistics

Year	Per 1,000 population				Total fertility rate ²⁾	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
	Live birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate ¹⁾	Natural change rate		Males	Females
1950	28.1	10.9	60.1	17.2	3.65	a) 59.57	a) 62.97
1955	19.4	7.8	39.8	11.6	2.37	63.60	67.75
1960	17.2	7.6	30.7	9.6	2.00	65.32	70.19
1965	18.6	7.1	18.5	11.4	2.14	67.74	72.92
1970	18.8	6.9	13.1	11.8	2.13	69.31	74.66
1975	17.1	6.3	10.0	10.8	1.91	71.73	76.89
1980	13.6	6.2	7.5	7.3	1.75	73.35	78.76
1985	11.9	6.3	5.5	5.6	1.76	74.78	80.48
1990	10.0	6.7	4.6	3.3	1.54	75.92	81.90
1995	9.6	7.4	4.3	2.1	1.42	76.38	82.85
2000	9.5	7.7	3.2	1.8	1.36	77.72	84.60
2005	8.4	8.6	2.8	-0.2	1.26	78.56	85.52
2010	8.5	9.5	2.3	-1.0	1.39	79.55	86.30
2015	8.0	10.3	1.9	-2.3	1.45	80.75	86.99
2020	6.8	11.1	1.8	-4.3	1.33	81.56	87.71
2021	6.6	11.7	1.7	-5.1	1.30	81.47	87.57
2022	6.3	12.9	1.8	-6.5	1.26	81.05	87.09
2023	6.0	13.0	1.8	-7.0	1.20	81.09	87.14
2024	5.7	13.3	1.8	-7.6	1.15	81.09	87.13

1) Per 1,000 live births.

2) The sum of the age-specific fertility rates from age 15 to 49 years old.

a) 1950-1952 period.

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Table 2.7
Changes of Mothers' Age at Childbirth

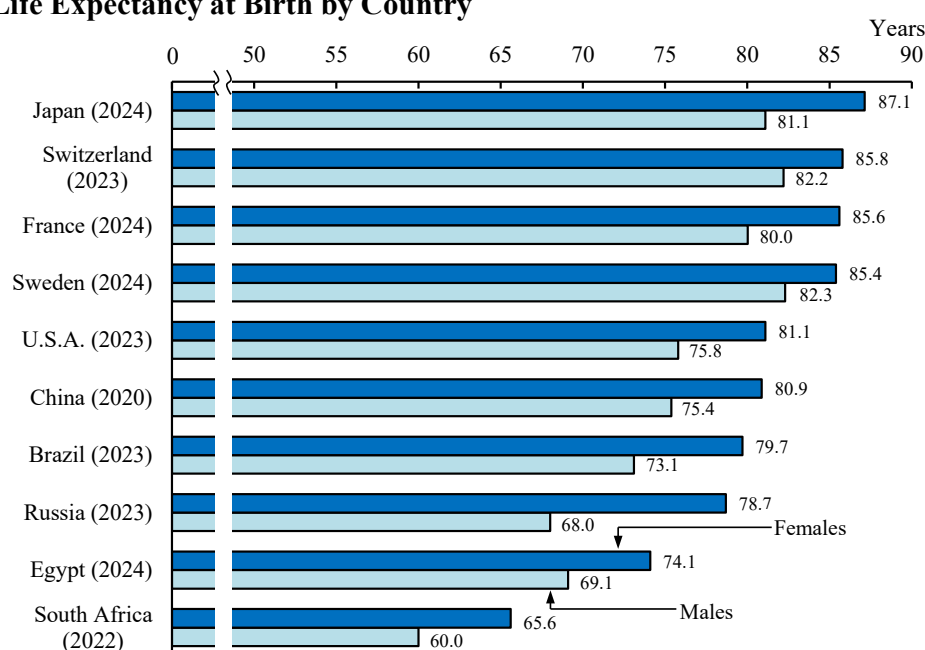
Year	Number of births (1,000) ¹⁾	Distribution of mothers' age (%) ²⁾						Mean age bearing first child (years)
		Under 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
1975	1,901	0.8	25.2	53.4	16.8	3.3	0.5	25.7
1985	1,432	1.2	17.3	47.7	26.6	6.5	0.6	26.7
1995	1,187	1.4	16.3	41.5	31.3	8.4	1.1	27.5
2005	1,063	1.6	12.1	31.9	38.1	14.4	1.9	29.1
2015	1,006	1.2	8.4	26.1	36.3	22.7	5.4	30.7
2020	841	0.8	7.9	25.9	36.1	23.3	5.9	30.7
2021	812	0.7	7.4	25.9	36.0	23.8	6.2	30.9
2022	771	0.6	6.9	26.3	36.3	23.8	6.2	30.9
2023	727	0.6	6.5	26.0	36.5	23.9	6.6	31.0
2024	686	0.6	6.2	25.9	36.9	23.7	6.6	31.0

1) Including mothers' ages that were not reported. 2) Percentage in relation to number of births, excluding those for which mothers' ages were not reported.

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Life expectancy at birth in Japan climbed sharply after World War II, and is today at quite a high level in the world. In 2024, life expectancy was 81.09 years for men and 87.13 years for women. Compared to the previous year, life expectancy for men remained unchanged, while that for women was 0.01 years lower.

Figure 2.7
Life Expectancy at Birth by Country



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

5. Marriages and Divorces

It showed an apparent marriage boom in the early 1970s that the annual number of marriages in Japan exceeded 1 million couples, with the marriage rate (per 1,000 population) remaining around 10.0. However, both the number of couples and the marriage rate have been on a declining trend thereafter. In 2024, 485,092 couples married, and the marriage rate was 4.0.

The mean age of first marriage was 31.1 for grooms and 29.8 for brides in 2024. The mean age of first marriage for grooms rose by 1.5 years, while that of brides rose by 2.0 years over the past 20 years (in 2004: grooms, 29.6; brides, 27.8). In addition, there has been an increasing trend in the proportion of those who have never married until he or she turns the exact age 50, reaching 28.3% for males and 17.8% for females in 2020, the highest percentages ever. The declining marriage rate, rising marrying age and increased choice of unmarried life in recent years as described above could explain the dropping birth rate.

Table 2.8
Mean Age of First Marriage

(Years)		
Year	Grooms	Brides
1950	25.9	23.0
1955	26.6	23.8
1960	27.2	24.4
1965	27.2	24.5
1970	26.9	24.2
1975	27.0	24.7
1980	27.8	25.2
1985	28.2	25.5
1990	28.4	25.9
1995	28.5	26.3
2000	28.8	27.0
2005	29.8	28.0
2010	30.5	28.8
2015	31.1	29.4
2020	31.0	29.4
2021	31.0	29.5
2022	31.1	29.7
2023	31.1	29.7
2024	31.1	29.8

Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Table 2.9
Proportion of Never Married
at Exact Age 50 by Sex ¹⁾

(%)		
Year	Males	Females
1950	1.5	1.4
1960	1.3	1.9
1970	1.7	3.3
1980	2.6	4.5
1990	5.6	4.3
2000	12.6	5.8
2010	20.1	10.6
2015 ²⁾	24.8	14.9
2020 ²⁾	28.3	17.8

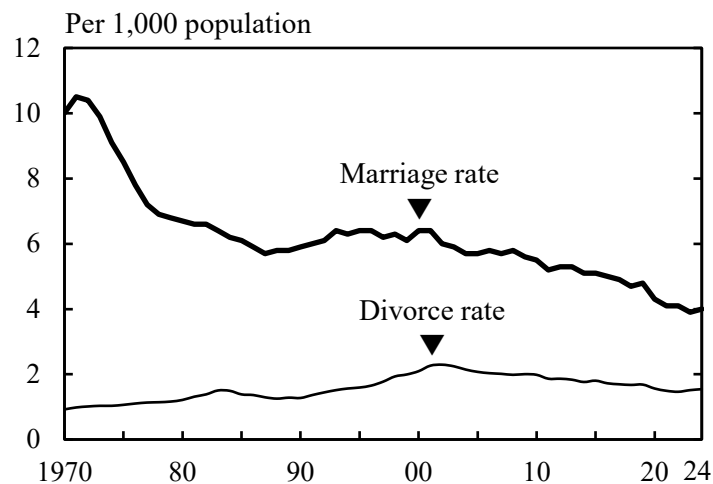
1) The proportion is computed as the mean value of the proportion remaining single at ages 45-49 and 50-54.

2) Based on results with imputation for persons of unknown marital status.

Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

In contrast, there was an upward trend about the divorces since the late 1960s, hitting a peak of 289,836 couples in 2002. From 2003, both the number of divorces and the divorce rate continued to decline. However, in the past two years, both the number of divorces and the divorce rate have been on the rise again. In 2024, the number of divorces was 185,904, and the divorce rate per 1,000 people was 1.55.

Figure 2.8
Changes in Marriage Rate and Divorce Rate



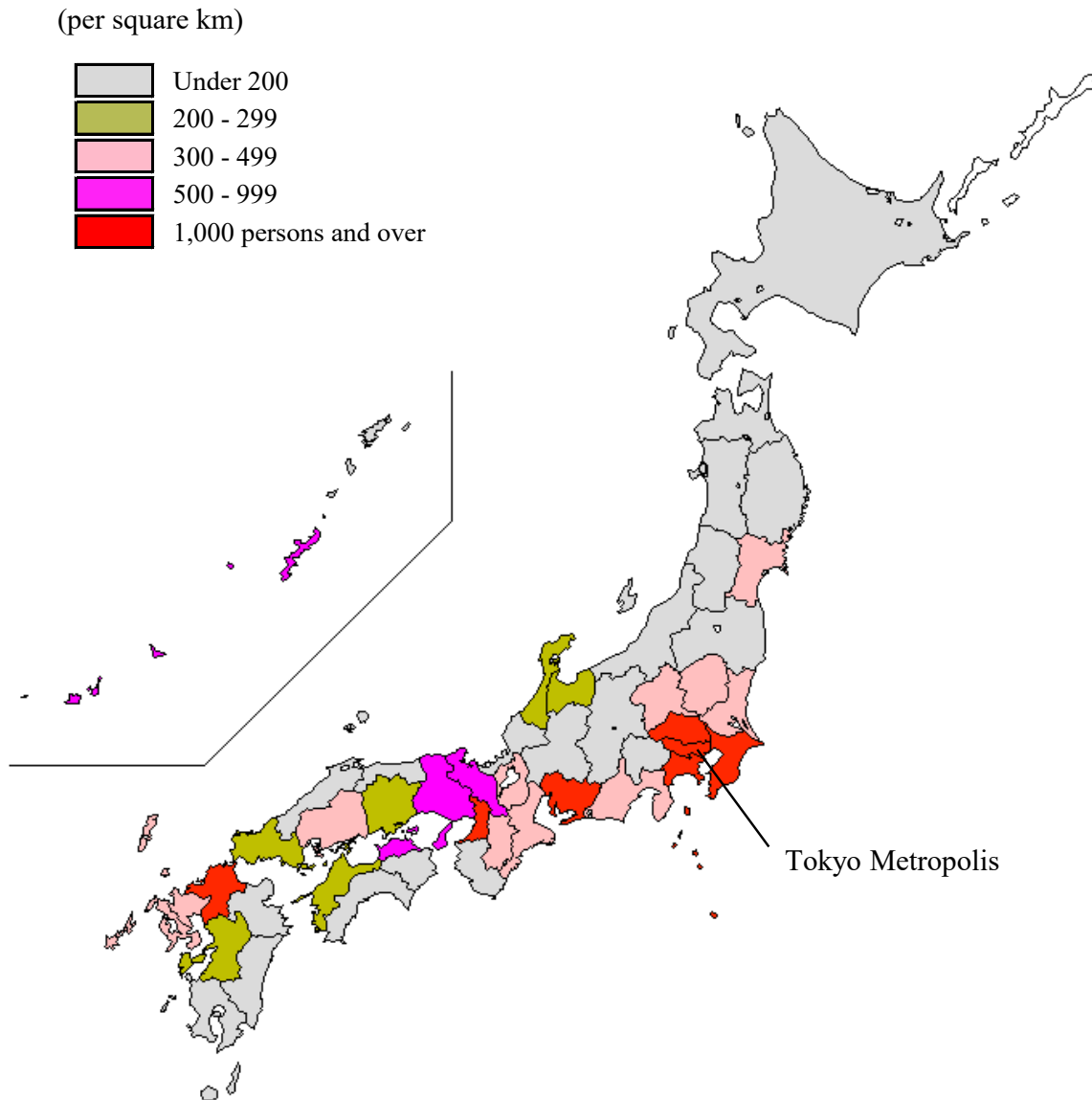
Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

6. Population Density and Regional Distribution

In 2020, Tokyo Metropolis had the largest population of 14.05 million among Japan's 47 prefectures, followed in decreasing order by the prefectures of Kanagawa, Osaka, Aichi, Saitama, Chiba, Hyogo, and Hokkaido. The top 8 prefectures in terms of population had a total population of 63.98 million, and accounted for more than 50% (50.7%) of the total population.

In addition, the population density in Tokyo Metropolis was the highest among Japan's prefectures, at 6,402.6 persons per square kilometer. This was almost 19 times larger than the national average (338.2 persons per square kilometer).

Figure 2.9
Population Density by Prefecture (2020)



Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

In 2020, there were 12 cities in Japan with a population of 1 million or more. Their total population topped 30 million, a figure equivalent to 24.0% of the national total. The largest single city was the 23 Cities of Tokyo Metropolis, with 9.73 million citizens. It was followed in decreasing order by Yokohama City (3.78 million), Osaka City (2.75 million), and Nagoya City (2.33 million).

Table 2.10
Population of Major Cities

(Thousands)					
Cities	Population		Cities	Population	
	2015	2020		2015	2020
Tokyo, 23 Cities	9,273	9,733	Kawasaki City	1,475	1,538
Yokohama City	3,725	3,777	Kobe City	1,537	1,525
Osaka City	2,691	2,752	Kyoto City	1,475	1,464
Nagoya City	2,296	2,332	Saitama City	1,264	1,324
Sapporo City	1,952	1,973	Hiroshima City	1,194	1,201
Fukuoka City	1,539	1,612	Sendai City	1,082	1,097

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

In 2020, population was 38.0 million in the Kanto major metropolitan area, 19.2 million in the Kinki major metropolitan area, and 9.2 million in the Chukyo major metropolitan area. Total population of these three major metropolitan areas reached 66.4 million, accounting for 52.6% of Japan's population. Population density in the Kanto major metropolitan area was 2,804.7 persons per square kilometer. In the Kinki major metropolitan area, it was 1,464.9 persons per square kilometer, and in the Chukyo major metropolitan area, it was 1,323.0 persons per square kilometer.

Table 2.11
Population of Three Major Metropolitan Areas ¹⁾ (2020)

Areas	Population (1,000)	Percentage of the total (%)	Surface Area (km ²)	Population density (per km ²)
Kanto major metropolitan area	38,034	30.2	13,561	2,804.7
Chukyo major metropolitan area	9,192	7.3	6,948	1,323.0
Kinki major metropolitan area	19,176	15.2	13,091	1,464.9
Total of three major metropolitan areas	66,403	52.6	33,599	1,976.3

1) Major metropolitan areas consist of central cities (Kanto: 23 Cities of Tokyo Metropolis, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Sagami City, Saitama City, and Chiba City; Chukyo: Nagoya City; Kinki: Osaka City, Sakai City, Kyoto City, and Kobe City) and surrounding areas (cities, towns and villages).

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

Chapter 3

Economy



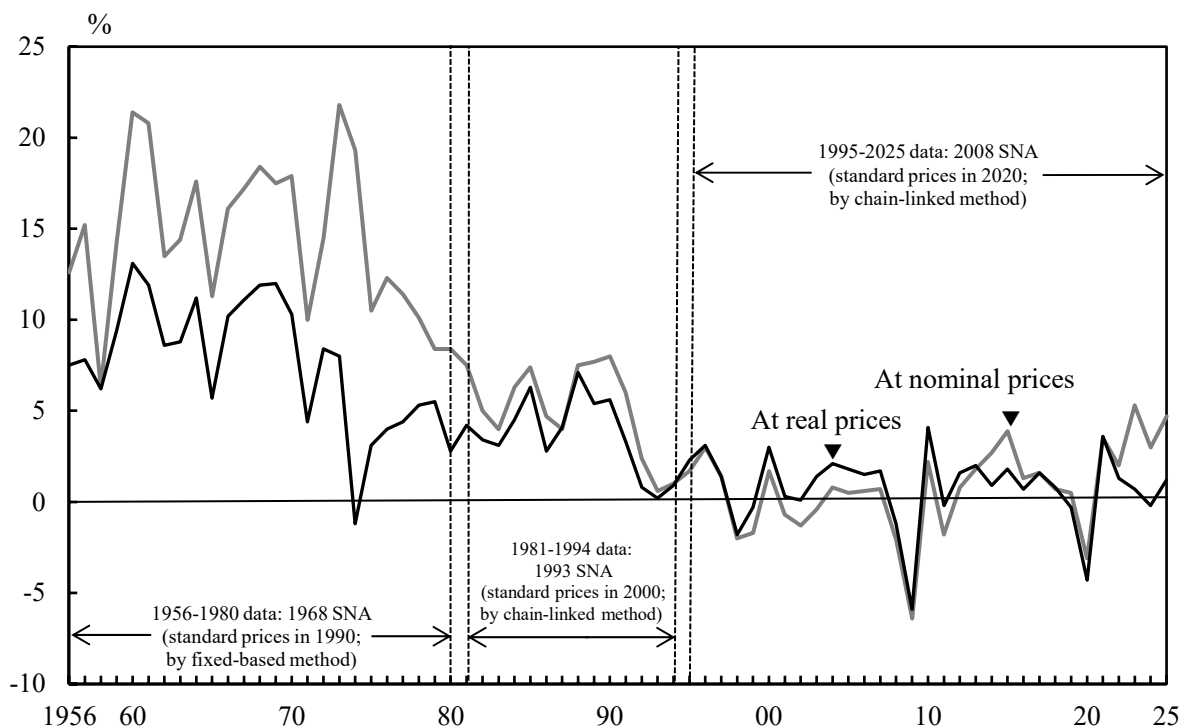
© Statistics Bureau, MIC

Shirakawa-go was designated as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site in 1995 and attracts a large number of tourists from both Japan and abroad every year. The travel and tourism industry shows strong growth potential worldwide and has significant economic ripple effects.

1. Economic Development

During the 1960s, Japan's economy grew at a rapid pace of over 10% per annum. This rapid economic growth was supported by: (i) the expansion of private investments in plant and equipment, backed by a high rate of personal savings; (ii) a large shift in the working population from primary to secondary industries and "an abundant labour force supplied by a high rate of population growth"; and (iii) an increase in productivity brought about by adopting and improving foreign technologies.

Figure 3.1
Economic Growth Rates



Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

In the 1970s, the sharp increase of Japan's exports of industrial products to the U.S.A. and Europe began to cause international friction. In 1971, the U.S.A. announced it would end the convertibility of the dollar into gold. In December 1971, Japan revalued the yen from 360 yen against the U.S. dollar, which had been maintained for 22 years, to 308 yen. In February 1973, Japan adopted a floating exchange-rate system.

In October 1973, the fourth Middle East War led to the first oil crisis, triggering high inflation. Accordingly, Japan recorded negative economic growth in 1974 for the first time in the post-war period. Following the second oil crisis in 1978, efforts were made to change Japan's industrial structure from "energy-dependent" to "energy-saving", enabling Japan to successfully overcome inflation.

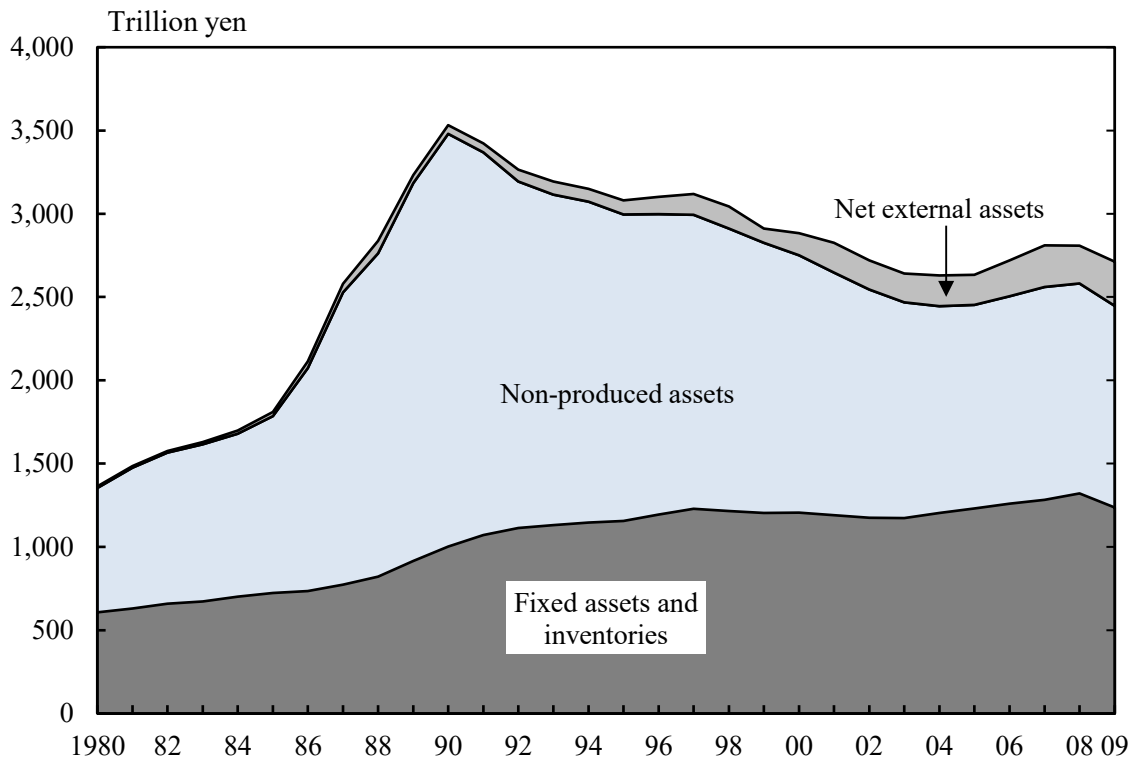
In the 1980s, the trade imbalance with other developed countries widened, leading to currency adjustments. In addition, as part of administrative and financial reforms, Japan National Railways and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation were privatized. Japan succeeded in overcoming the economic recession caused by the strong yen and achieving economic growth that was driven by domestic demand.

2. Bubble Economy and Its Collapse

At the end of the 1980s, Japan's economy enjoyed favorable conditions, with stable wholesale prices and a low unemployment rate. Corporate profits were at their highest level in history, and corporate failures were at their lowest level, while investments in plant and equipment for manufacturing products, such as semiconductors, were very active. Stock and land prices continued to rise rapidly, and large-scale urban developments and resort facility developments in rural areas progressed at a very fast pace. However, excessive funds flowed into the stock and real estate markets, causing abnormal increases in capital asset values (forming an economic bubble).

At the end of 1980, Japan's net worth (national wealth) stood at 1,363 trillion yen, 5.6 times the GDP. It then increased, reaching 3,531 trillion yen, 8.0 times the GDP, at the end of 1990, owing to increasing land and stock prices. At the beginning of 1990, stock prices plummeted, followed by sharp declines in land prices. This marked the start of major economic recession (collapse of the bubble economy). Japan's financial and economic systems, which were excessively dependent on land, consequently approached collapse.

Figure 3.2
National Wealth



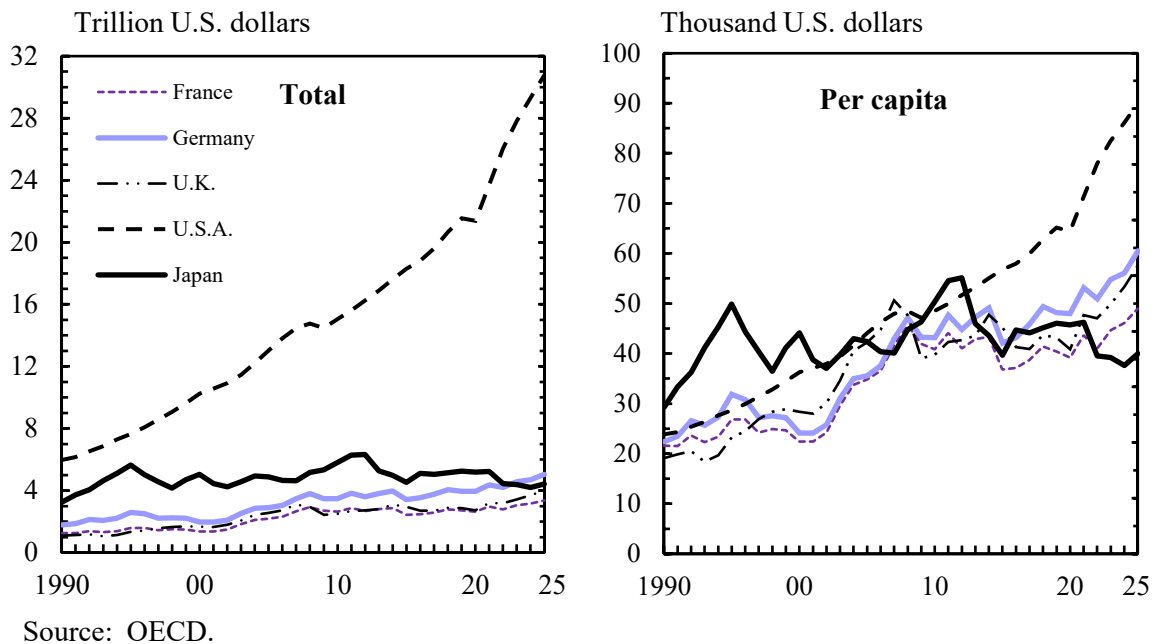
Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

Massive bad debts were created in financial institutions' loan portfolios, as corporate borrowers suffered serious losses due to declining land prices. As a result, shareholders' equity in financial institutions shrank. In 1997, large banks began to fail. In 1998 and 1999, the government injected public money into the banking sector to stabilize the financial system.

3. Economic Trends after Collapse of the Bubble Economy

The Japanese economy began to make a moderate recovery in February 1999. This, however, was only a temporary phenomenon, as investments in plant and equipment were weak and the recovery was too dependent on foreign demand and information and communication technologies. With the global decline in IT demand from mid-2000, Japan's exports to Asia dropped, necessitating adjustments of excess inventory and production facilities. In line with this, the Japanese economy again entered into an economic downturn in 2001.

Figure 3.3
Gross Domestic Product (Nominal prices, converted into U.S. dollars)



On the economic recovery phase starting at the beginning of 2002, the corporate sector, with export-related industries, as the central part, became favorable based on the steady recovery of the global economy, and shifted generally with a bullish tone up until mid-2007.

In 2008, private consumption, capital investments, and production all remained flat, causing the economic recovery to stall. This occurred against the backdrop of soaring crude petroleum and raw material prices and repercussions from the American subprime mortgage loan problem that, since mid-2007, rapidly clouded future prospects for the world economy further. In addition, the bankruptcy of the major American securities firm Lehman Brothers in September 2008 led to a serious financial crisis in Europe and the U.S.A. Japan was also affected by the yen's rise and the sudden economic contraction in the U.S.A. and other countries. Declining exports contributed to a large drop in production and a sharp rise in unemployment.

Subsequently, the Japanese economy recovered with foreign demand and economic measures after April 2009, and came to a standstill starting around October 2010. In early 2011, however, it began to rally. The Great East Japan Earthquake taking place on March 11, 2011, and the nuclear power plant accident caused by it weakened the economic recovery.

In order to achieve an early end to deflation and break free of economic stagnation, in January 2013, the government set forth its "three-arrows" strategy (also known as "Abenomics").

After that the economy picked up, and signs indicated that the protracted deflation would reverse. There was some weakening of economic recovery from the summer onward, brought on by the consumption tax increase in April 2014, but in part due to factors like the impact of falling crude oil prices near the end of 2014, the economy continued its moderate recovery. From the latter half of 2016, a virtuous cycle developed, against a backdrop of moderate recovery in the overseas economy, starting from the corporate sector, e.g., with recovery in exports and production, and with the dramatic improvement in the employment situation, labour shortages intensified to level like that during the bubble era. In 2019, amid improvement in the employment/income environment and high corporate profits, a moderate recovery continued in areas such as increasing personal consumption and capital investment, the mainstays of domestic demand. However, in 2020 conditions abruptly worsened due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, improvement continued from the second half of the previous year, but suppression of economic activity aimed at preventing the spread of disease continued intermittently from the start of the year, and GDP did not manage to recover its level from before the COVID-19 pandemic. From the second half of 2022, the Japanese economy recovered gradually, driven primarily by domestic demand, including a recovery of capital investments fueled by strong corporate earnings. Positive trends continue. In 2023, the nominal GDP exceeded 600 trillion yen, and, in 2024, wages were increased by the highest rate in 33 years. However, amid continued price increases for food and other daily necessities, the recovery of personal consumption has remained weak compared to wages and income.

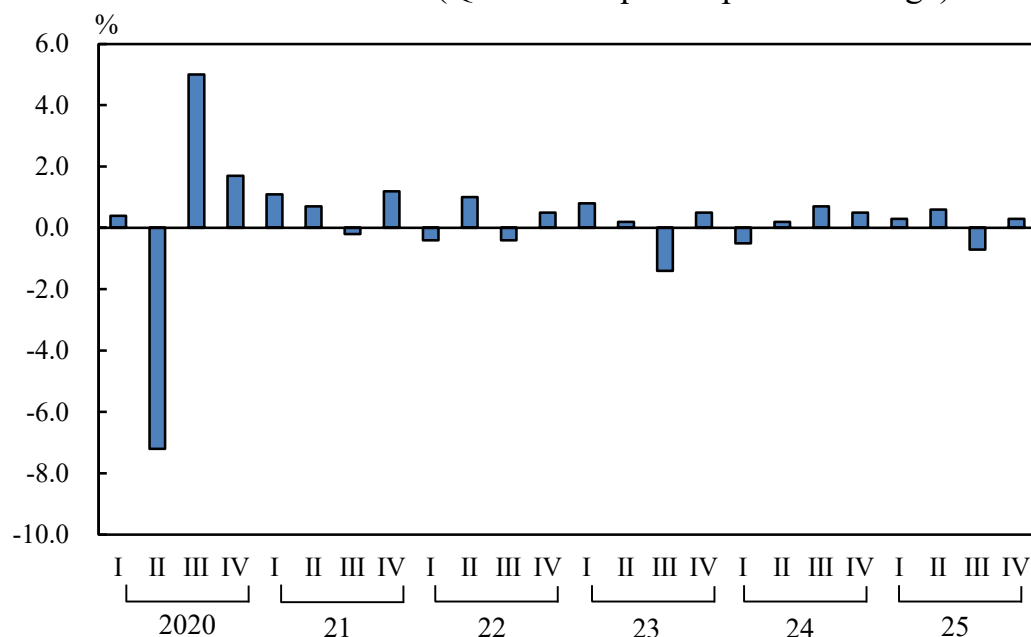
Table 3.1**Gross Domestic Product ¹⁾ (Expenditure approach)**

(Billion yen)

Item	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP)	581,685.0	585,877.7	584,458.1	591,431.4
Domestic demand	580,045.1	579,988.1	578,633.7	587,113.4
Private demand	433,297.2	432,973.6	430,332.5	437,656.7
Private final consumption expenditure	305,760.9	306,017.5	304,189.8	308,757.0
Private residential investment	22,756.8	23,237.1	23,004.4	22,433.3
Private plant and equipment	102,455.3	104,246.7	104,068.2	106,096.7
Changes in inventories of private sectors	2,288.1	-207.0	-555.0	617.9
Public demand	146,727.2	147,000.9	148,341.6	149,455.7
Government final consumption expenditure	119,269.6	119,034.5	120,917.5	122,085.3
Gross capital formation by public sectors	27,446.2	28,090.9	27,593.8	27,495.4
Changes in inventories of public sectors	6.9	-91.7	-91.5	-47.0
Net exports of goods and services	2,262.5	5,679.9	5,765.3	4,830.0
Exports of goods and services	98,708.7	101,740.6	102,661.0	105,604.5
(less) Imports of goods and services	96,446.2	96,060.8	96,895.6	100,774.5
(Reference)				
Trading gains/losses	-17,597.8	-12,458.0	-9,737.8	-7,340.3
Gross domestic income (GDI)	564,087.2	573,419.7	574,720.3	584,091.1
Net income from the rest of the world	33,180.7	32,943.1	35,002.9	35,741.4
Incomes from the rest of the world	47,646.0	53,117.6	58,112.1	59,239.8
(less) Incomes to the rest of the world	14,465.2	20,174.6	23,109.2	23,498.4
Gross national income (GNI)	597,268.0	606,362.8	609,723.2	619,832.5

1) Quarterly estimates of GDP, real prices, 2008 SNA (standard prices in 2020; by chain-linked method).

Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

Figure 3.4**Economic Growth Rates ¹⁾ (Quarter-to-quarter percent change)**

1) Quarterly estimates of GDP (expenditure approach), real prices, 2008 SNA (standard prices in 2020; by chain-linked method; seasonally adjusted).

Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

4. Industrial Structure

Japan's industrial structure has undergone a major transformation since the end of World War II. The chronological changes in the industrial structure during this period by industry share of employed persons and GDP show that shares in the primary industry in particular have fallen dramatically since 1970, when Japan experienced rapid economic growth. During the 1980s, the secondary industry's share of employed persons and GDP also began to decline gradually. On the other hand, the tertiary industry's share of them have risen consistently.

Table 3.2
Changes in Industrial Structure

Year	Employed persons ¹⁾			Gross domestic product (GDP) ^{2) 3)}		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	industry	industry	industry	industry	industry	industry
1950	48.6	21.8	29.7	...	...	...
1955	41.2	23.4	35.5	19.2	33.7	47.0
1960	32.7	29.1	38.2	12.8	40.8	46.4
1965	24.7	31.5	43.7	9.5	40.1	50.3
1970	19.3	34.1	46.6	5.9	43.1	50.9
1975	13.9	34.2	52.0	5.3	38.8	55.9
1980	10.9	33.6	55.4	# 3.5	# 36.2	# 60.3
1985	9.3	33.2	57.5	3.0	34.9	62.0
1990	7.2	33.5	59.4	2.4	35.4	62.2
1995	# 6.0	# 31.3	# 62.7	# 1.6	# 31.6	# 66.8
2000	5.2	29.5	65.3	1.4	29.2	69.4
2005	4.9	26.4	68.6	1.1	26.6	72.3
2010	4.2	25.2	70.6	1.1	26.1	72.8
2015	3.7	24.6	71.7	1.0	26.7	72.3
2020	3.2	23.4	73.4	1.0	25.9	73.1

1) Ratios for 2015 and 2020 use imputation values for unknowns. 2) Ratios relative to the total added value by economic activity (which differs from Gross Domestic Product (GDP)).

3) Nominal prices. The data for 1955 to 1975 are based on the 1968 SNA, Benchmark year = 1990, the data for 1980 to 1990 are based on the 1993 SNA, Benchmark year = 2000, and the data for 1995 onwards are based on the 2008 SNA, Benchmark year = 2020.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

In 1995, the primary industry accounted for 6.0% of employed persons, the secondary industry for 31.3%, and the tertiary industry for 62.7%. In 2020, the corresponding shares of these three sectors were 3.2%, 23.4% and 73.4%, respectively.

As for GDP by type of economic activity, in 1995, the primary, secondary and tertiary industries accounted for 1.6%, 31.6% and 66.8%, respectively. In 2020, these figures were 1.0%, 25.9% and 73.1%, respectively.

Table 3.3**Gross Domestic Product by Type of Economic Activity (Nominal prices)**

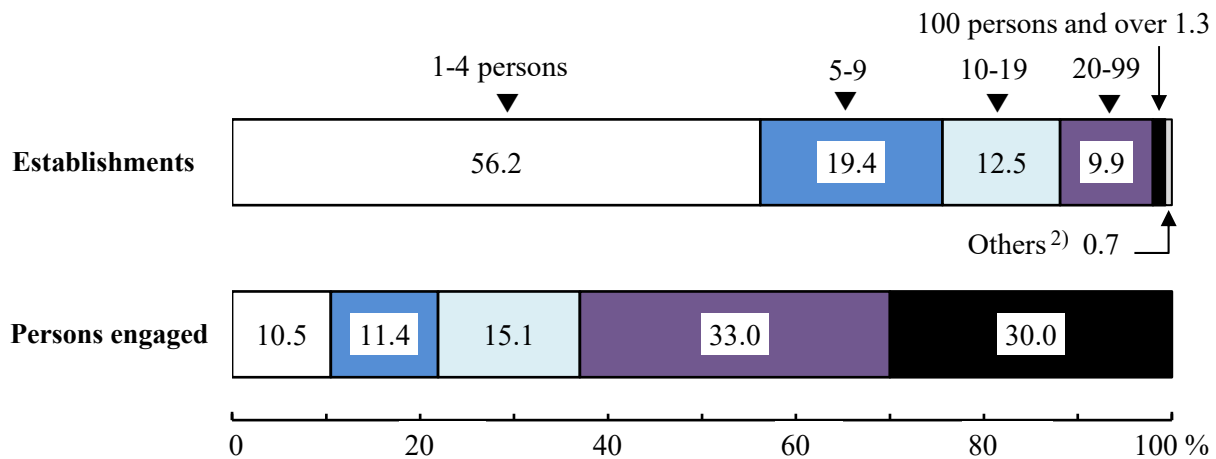
	(%)					
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Primary industry						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Secondary industry						
Mining	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	23.5	22.2	21.1	20.9	20.1	19.8
Construction	8.0	7.0	5.4	5.1	6.5	6.0
Tertiary industry						
Electricity, gas and water supply and waste management service	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	13.6	13.1	13.9	12.8	12.5	12.3
Transport and postal services	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.5
Information and communications	3.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	6.1
Finance and insurance	5.1	5.0	6.1	4.5	4.1	4.0
Real estate	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.8	12.8	12.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.2	5.1	5.8	6.9	7.4	8.3
Public administration	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0
Education	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8
Human health and social work activities	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.3
Other service activities	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1

Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

According to the "2021 Economic Census for Business Activity", there were 5.2 million establishments (excluding businesses whose operational details are unknown, national government services, and local government services) in Japan, at which a total of 57.9 million persons were employed.

The average number of persons engaged per establishment was 11.2 and establishments with less than 10 persons accounted for 75.6% of the total.

Figure 3.5
Shares of Establishments and Persons Engaged by Scale of Operation ¹⁾
 (2021)



1) Excluding businesses whose operational details are unknown, national government services, and local government services. 2) Establishments consisting of only loaned or dispatched employees.
 Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

With regard to the number of establishments by the major groupings of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification, the most numerous category was the "wholesale and retail trade", numbering 1.2 million, followed by "accommodations, eating and drinking services" and "construction". In terms of the number of persons engaged, establishments in the "wholesale and retail trade" ranked first as they employed 11.6 million persons, followed by "manufacturing" and "medical, health care and welfare".

Table 3.4**Number of Establishments and Persons Engaged ¹⁾ (2021)**

Item	Establishments	Persons engaged
Total	5,156,063	57,949,915
By industry		
Primary industry		
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	42,458	453,703
Secondary industry		
Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel	1,865	19,697
Construction	485,135	3,737,415
Manufacturing	412,617	8,803,643
Tertiary industry		
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	9,139	202,149
Information and communications	76,559	1,986,839
Transport and postal activities	128,224	3,264,734
Wholesale and retail trade	1,228,920	11,611,924
Finance and insurance	83,852	1,494,436
Real estate and goods rental and leasing	374,456	1,618,138
Scientific research, professional and technical services	252,340	2,118,920
Accommodations, eating and drinking services	599,058	4,678,739
Living-related and personal services and amusement services ...	434,209	2,176,139
Education, learning support	163,357	1,950,734
Medical, health care and welfare	462,531	8,162,398
Compound services	32,131	435,970
Services, n.e.c.	369,212	5,234,337
By type of legal organizations		
Individual proprietorships	1,640,810	4,573,854
Corporations	3,486,590	53,258,019
Companies	3,010,602	44,144,737
Organizations other than corporations	28,663	118,042

1) Excluding businesses whose operational details are unknown, national government services, and local government services.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

5. Overseas Expansion in the Manufacturing Industry

The domestic manufacturing industry has progressed in the relocation of production bases overseas, for the cutback on production costs, the production in consumption areas, and the evasion of fluctuations in exchange rates.

The number of overseas affiliates in the manufacturing industry was 10,984 companies at the end of fiscal 2024, and the overseas production ratio was 26.7% in actual performance in fiscal 2024. The value of sales for overseas affiliated companies in the manufacturing industry decreased from 138.6 trillion yen in fiscal 2018 to 112.8 trillion yen in fiscal 2020, but sales recovered starting in fiscal 2021, and reached a record high level of 170.3 trillion yen in fiscal 2024.

Table 3.5

Trends in Overseas Affiliated Companies (Manufacturing industries)

Fiscal year	Number of overseas affiliates ¹⁾	Value of sales (Million yen)	Overseas production ratio ²⁾ (%)	Value of capital investment (Million yen)	Ratio of overseas capital investment ³⁾ (%)
2015	11,080	134,996,164	25.3	4,571,639	25.5
2016	10,919	123,636,074	23.8	3,766,446	20.7
2017	10,838	138,024,661	25.4	3,961,088	20.8
2018	11,344	138,584,467	25.1	4,384,020	21.5
2019	11,199	121,618,532	23.4	4,292,606	22.1
2020	11,070	112,790,400	23.6	3,219,364	19.4
2021	10,902	139,441,614	25.8	3,670,889	20.8
2022	10,433	162,082,259	27.1	4,350,870	22.0
2023	10,173	167,484,675	27.2	4,876,449	22.8
2024	10,984	170,333,248	26.7	5,237,840	23.4

1) End of fiscal year. 2) Based on all domestic companies. Overseas production ratio = Sales of overseas affiliates/(Sales of overseas affiliates + Sales of domestic companies) × 100.

3) Ratio of overseas capital investment = Amount of capital investment in overseas affiliates/(Amount of capital investment in overseas affiliates + Amount of capital investment in domestic companies) × 100.

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

There are many companies that are planning on expanding their business in the future to India, the U.S.A., Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Chapter 4

Finance



Male students brimming with energy, shouting, "Let's do this!" The FY2026 budget expanded measures for tuition-free high school education to reduce educational disparities arising from economic circumstances and to ensure diverse, high-quality educational opportunities and a broader range of educational choices.

1. National and Local Government Finance

Finance refers to revenue and expenditure of administrative services from national and local governments.

(1) National Government Finance

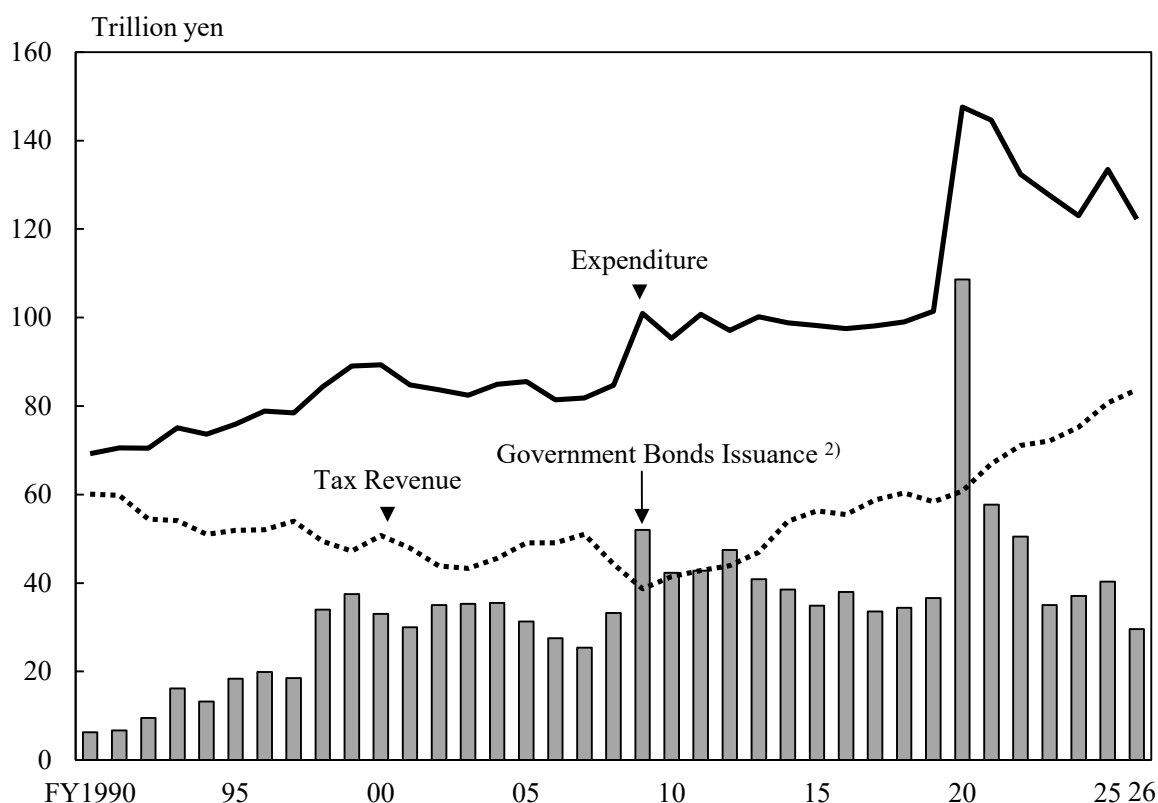
Japan's fiscal year starts in April, and ends in March of the following year. In setting the national budget, the government submits a proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year to the Ordinary Session of the Diet, which begins in January. The proposal is then discussed, and approved usually before the fiscal year begins in April (initial budget). In the event that the Diet does not approve the budget by the end of March, an interim budget comes into effect. The interim budget is effective from the beginning of April until such time when the proposed budget is approved. If it becomes necessary to amend the budget in the course of a fiscal year, the government submits a supplementary budget for Diet approval. The budget of fiscal 2026 was designed to realize a robust economy. To achieve this, it reflects current economic and price trends and continues to promote support for children and child-rearing, Green Transformation (GX), AI and semiconductors, and other key initiatives that cover multiple fiscal years. In addition, by prioritizing spending in selected areas across the overall budget, the government has increased the budget for tuition-free high school education and other policy measures.

Japan's national budget consists of the General Account Budget, Special Account Budgets, and the Budgets of Government-affiliated Agencies. Using revenues from general sources such as taxes, the General Account covers core national expenditures such as social security, public works, education and science, and national defense.

Special Accounts are accounts established for the national government to carry out projects with specific objectives, and their management and administration are independent of the General Account. The number and particulars of Special Accounts change from year to year; for fiscal 2026, there are a total of 14 Special Accounts, including the National Debt Consolidation Fund, the Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax, and the Special Account for Child and Child-rearing Support.

Government-affiliated agencies are entities established by special laws and are entirely funded by the government. Currently, the Japan Finance Corporation, the Okinawa Development Finance Corporation, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Finance and Investment Account) are operated.

Figure 4.1
Revenue and Expenditure in the General Account ¹⁾



1) Based on settled figures until FY2024, supplementary budget for FY2025, and initial budget for FY2026. 2) Excludes some special bonds issuance.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

In the national government finance, expenditure has continued to surpass revenue. Since fiscal 2008 in particular, the worsening economy has decreased tax revenue, contributing to an increasing gap between revenue and expenditure. From fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2012, bond issues exceeded tax revenue in most years, but starting in fiscal 2013, tax revenue began to exceed borrowing. In fiscal 2020, the supplementary budget for the contingency fund for COVID-19 was covered solely by government bonds, leading to bond issues exceeding tax revenue, while bond issues in fiscal 2026 are 29.6 trillion yen.

The size of the General Account Budget for fiscal 2026 was 122 trillion

yen. This is equivalent to 17.7% of the fiscal 2026 GDP, forecasted by the government at 692 trillion yen.

Table 4.1
Expenditures of General Account

(Billion yen)

Fiscal year	Total	Social Security	Education and Science	Former Public Officers Pension	National Defense	Public Works Projects	Economic Assistance
2000	89,321	17,636	6,872	1,418	4,907	11,910	1,012
2005	85,520	20,603	5,701	1,065	4,878	8,391	784
2010	95,312	28,249	6,051	709	4,670	5,803	746
2015	98,230	31,398	5,574	387	5,130	6,378	661
2020	147,597	42,998	9,194	169	5,505	8,413	763
2024	123,024	35,779	6,868	71	8,640	8,387	765
2025 ¹⁾	133,501	40,961	7,822	63	10,142	8,626	683
2026 ²⁾	122,309	39,056	6,041	49	8,984	6,108	511

Fiscal year	Measures for SMEs ³⁾	Energy	Food Supply	Others	National Debt Service	Local Allocation Tax Grants	Special Local Grants
2000	933	677	247	6,434	21,446	14,915	914
2005	237	493	657	6,536	18,736	15,923	1,518
2010	830	845	1,122	7,953	19,544	18,407	383
2015	340	968	1,276	6,854	22,464	16,682	119
2020	16,257	1,027	1,498	23,190	22,326	16,031	226
2024	787	2,403	1,627	12,387	25,689	18,487	1,133
2025 ¹⁾	1,054	1,091	1,771	12,923	28,190	19,983	194
2026 ²⁾	170	800	1,273	7,164	31,276	20,062	816

1) Supplementary budget. 2) Initial budget. 3) Measures for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

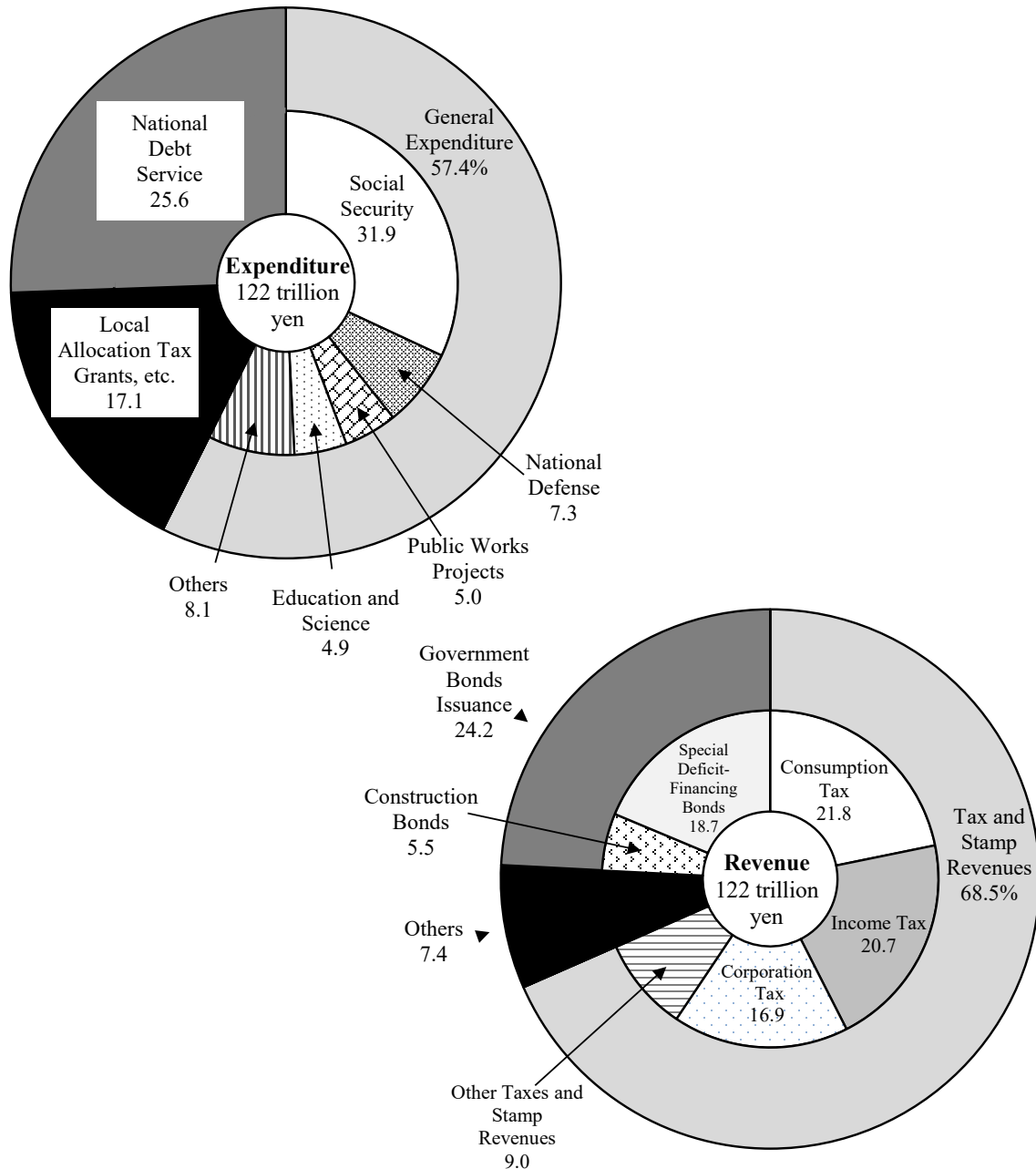
In fiscal 2026, major expenditures from the initial General Account Budget include Social Security (31.9%), National Debt Service (25.6%), Local Allocation Tax Grants, etc. (17.1%), National Defense (7.3%), Public Works Projects (5.0%), and Education and Science (4.9%).

With regard to revenue sources for the fiscal 2026 initial General Account Budget, consumption tax, income tax and corporation tax account for

59.4%. Even with the addition of other taxes and stamp revenues, these revenue sources only amount to 68.5% of the total revenue.

Figure 4.2

Composition of Revenue and Expenditure of General Account Budget
(Initial budget, FY2026)



Source: Ministry of Finance.

(2) Local Government Finance

There are two budget categories in local government finance: the ordinary

accounts and the public business accounts. The former covers all kinds of expenses related to ordinary activities of the prefectural and municipal governments. The latter covers the budgets of independently accounted enterprises such as public enterprises (water supply and sewerage systems, hospitals, etc.), the national health insurance accounts, and the latter-stage elderly medical care accounts.

While expenditures such as defense expenses are administered solely by the national government, a large portion of expenditures that directly relate to the people's daily lives are disbursed chiefly through local governments. Those disbursed mainly through local governments are: sanitation expenses, which include areas such as health centers and garbage disposal; school education expenses; judicial, police, and fire service expenses; and public welfare expenses, which cover child welfare and elderly welfare such as nursing care, etc.

The revenue composition of local governments usually remains almost the same each fiscal year, while their budget scale and structure vary from year to year. The largest portion of fiscal 2024 (net) revenues came from local taxes, accounting for 38.5% of the total.

Table 4.2**Local Government Finance**¹⁾ (Ordinary accounts)

(Billion yen)

Item	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Revenues	130,047	128,291	121,945	116,694	120,249
Local taxes	40,826	42,409	44,052	44,621	46,269
Local transfer tax	2,232	2,447	2,762	2,775	3,096
Special local grants	226	455	223	217	1,133
Local allocation tax	16,989	19,505	18,631	19,007	19,935
National treasury disbursements ...	37,456	32,072	26,711	21,116	20,186
Local bonds	12,261	11,745	8,781	8,642	8,851
Expenditures	125,459	123,368	117,356	112,422	115,982
General administration	22,535	12,432	11,885	11,479	12,551
Public welfare	28,694	31,313	30,272	31,319	32,740
Sanitation	9,120	11,375	12,225	8,605	8,147
Agriculture, forestry and fishery ...	3,411	3,304	3,362	3,369	3,305
Commerce and industry	11,534	14,980	10,316	8,416	7,496
Civil engineering work	12,690	12,686	12,444	12,412	12,927
Education	18,096	17,790	17,768	17,736	19,352

1) Settled figures of the net total of prefectural and municipal government accounts after deducting duplications. The breakdown consists of major items only.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

(3) National and Local Government Finance

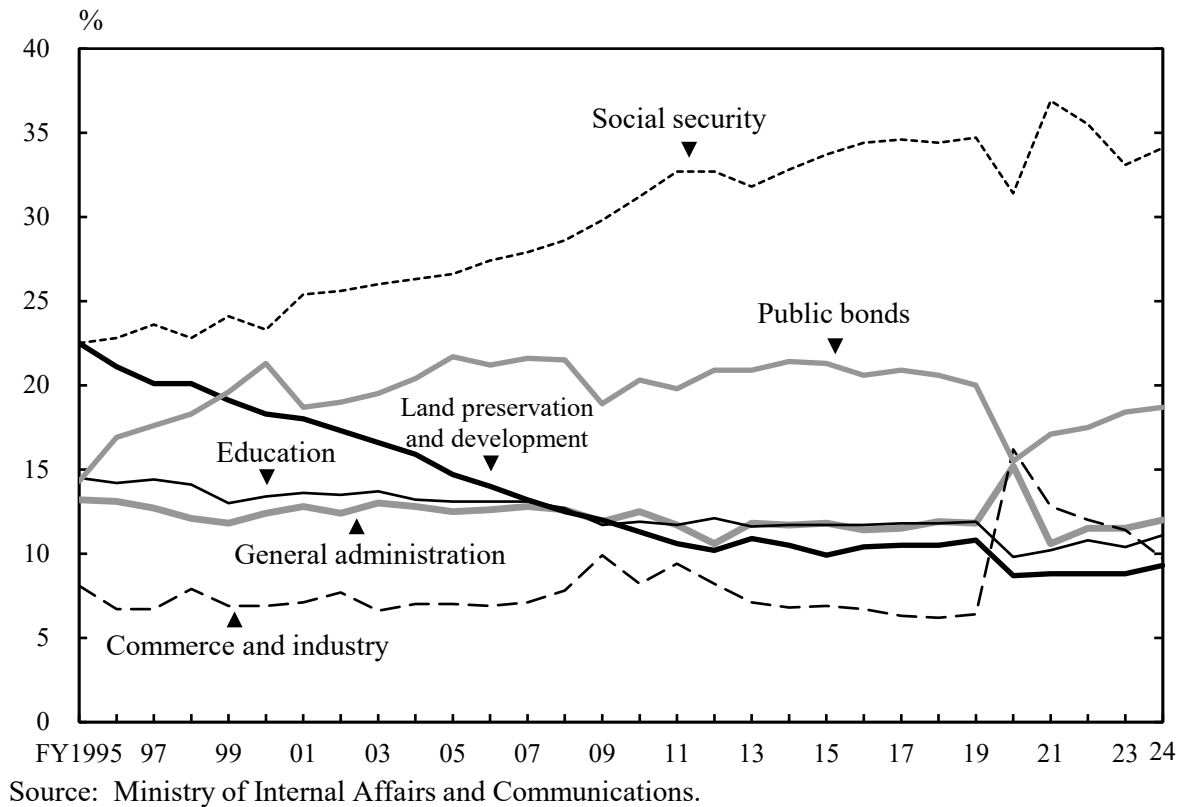
The settlement amount for fiscal 2024, the net total of national and local government expenditures was 204 trillion yen. The national government disbursed 43.5% of this amount, while the local governments disbursed 56.5%.

Table 4.3
Comparison of National and Local Government Finances (Settled figures)

(Billion yen)						
Item	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Total expenditure						
National government	109,076	154,907	151,786	140,193	137,425	132,892
Local governments	99,702	125,459	123,368	117,356	112,422	115,982
Disbursements of the national government to local governments	35,656	56,903	54,478	48,327	43,116	44,350
Disbursements of local governments to the national government	856	956	799	785	799	873
Net total	172,267	222,508	219,877	208,436	205,933	203,651
National government	73,420	98,005	97,308	91,866	94,309	88,541
Local governments	98,847	124,503	122,568	116,571	111,623	115,109
Percentage (Net total)						
National government	42.6	44.0	44.3	44.1	45.8	43.5
Local governments	57.4	56.0	55.7	55.9	54.2	56.5

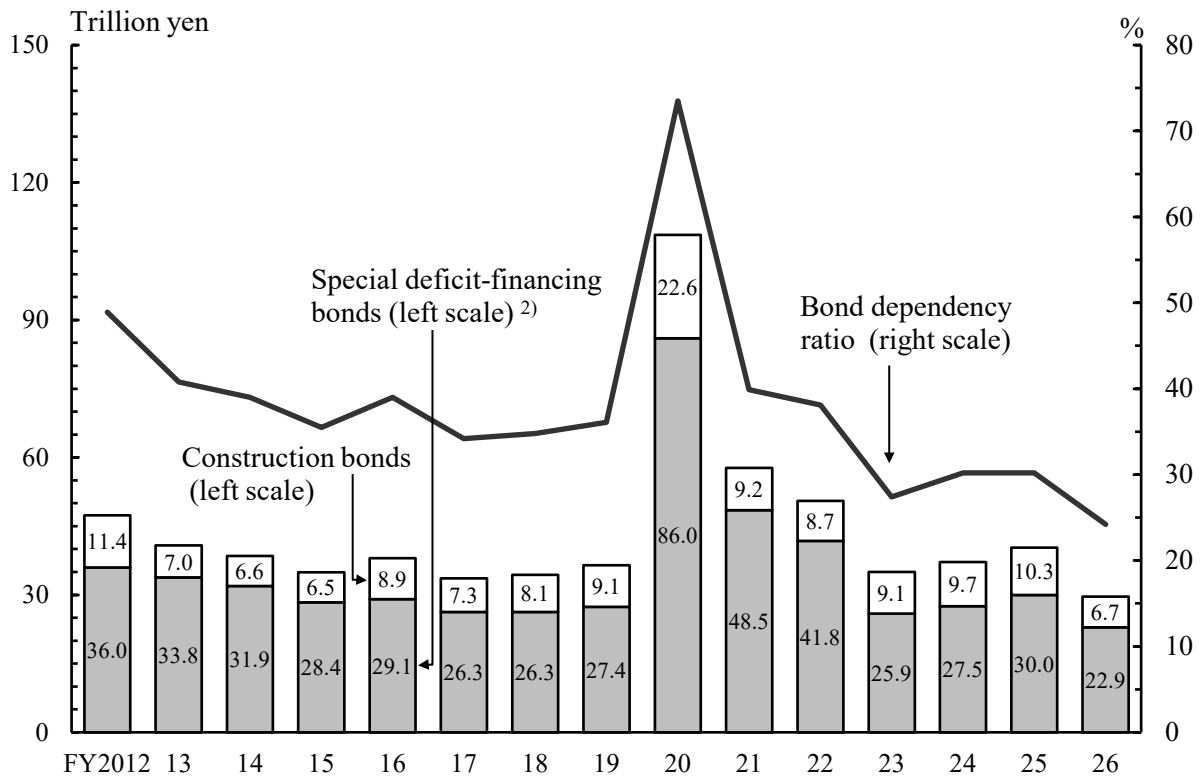
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

A function-by-function breakdown of these expenditures showed that social security expenditure accounted for the largest portion (34.1%), followed by public bonds (18.7%), general administration (12.0%), education (11.1%), commerce and industry (9.7%), and then land preservation and development (9.3%).

Figure 4.3**Ratio of Net Total National and Local Expenditures by Function**

Public bonds are issued to compensate for shortages of national and local revenues. From fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2019, tax revenue rebounded and exceeded the amount of public bonds issued. However, the economy suffered a sharp downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic that began in 2020. As a result, the government issued a large volume of government bonds to compile a supplementary budget, causing the amount of public bonds issued in fiscal 2020 to reach 109 trillion yen and exceed the amount of the initial budget. Subsequently, the level fell below 30 trillion yen at the start of fiscal 2026.

Figure 4.4
National Government Bond Issue and Bond Dependency Ratio ¹⁾

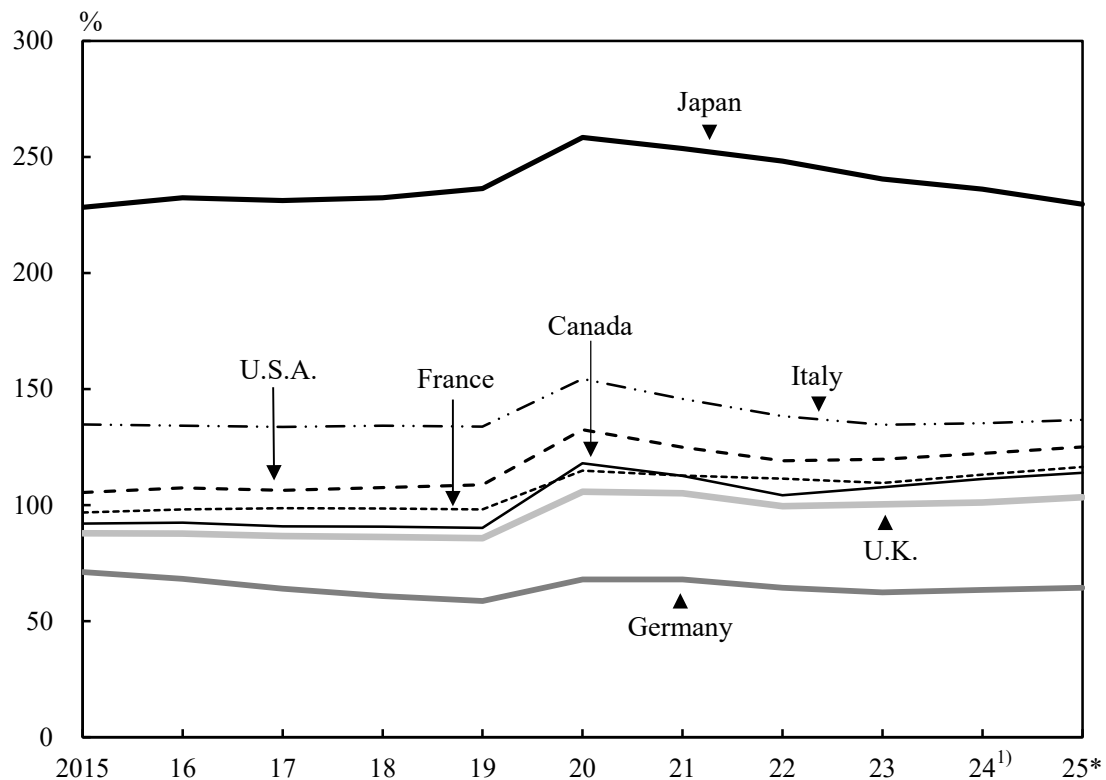


1) Based on settled figures until FY2024, supplementary budget for FY2025, and initial budget for FY2026. 2) Excludes some special accounts.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Japan's ratio of outstanding general government debt to GDP, a stock measure in a fiscal context, is particularly high even compared to other major industrialized countries.

Figure 4.5
Ratio of General Government Gross Debt to GDP



1) The data for Japan indicates estimated figure.

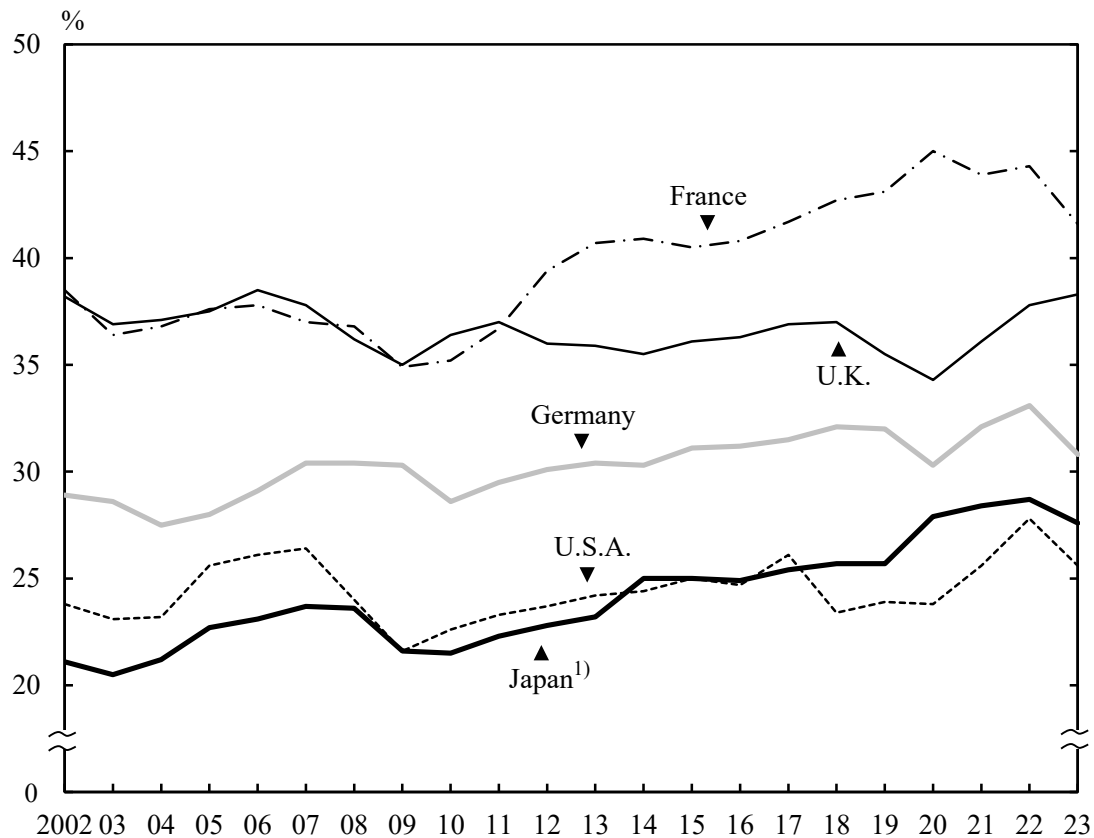
Source: Ministry of Finance.

(4) Tax

Taxes consist of national tax (income tax, corporation tax, etc.), which is paid to the national government, and local tax, which is paid to the local government of the place of payer's residence. The ratio of taxation burden, which is the ratio of national and local taxes to national income, followed an upward trend until fiscal 1990. However, after the collapse of the bubble economy, the ratio of taxation burden shrank, because tax cuts were frequently implemented as part of economic stimulus measures. From fiscal 2009 to 2010, the economy deteriorated significantly due to the global financial crisis, leading to a rapid decrease in corporate tax revenue and a smaller ratio of taxation burden. Later on, with the consumption tax rate hikes in April 2014 and October 2019, as well as an improving economy, the ratio of taxation burden grew gradually. It continued to grow also in 2020 and onward, due to increased tax income resulting from rising commodity prices. The forecast for fiscal 2026 is at 28.0% (18.1% for national taxes and 9.9% for local taxes). The October 2019 increase in the consumption tax rate was implemented to transform Japan's social security

system, which used to focus on benefits for the elderly, into a system that supports all generations. However, Japan's ratio is lower in comparison with other major industrial countries.

Figure 4.6
Ratio of Taxation Burden to National Income by Country (Actual basis)



1) Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

2. Bank of Japan and Money Stock

As the central bank, the Bank of Japan (i) issues banknotes; (ii) manages and stores treasury funds and provides loans to the government; (iii) provides deposit and loan services to general financial institutions; and (iv) implements monetary policies by adjusting the level of money stock to promote the sound development of the economy.

As of the end of 2025, currency in circulation totaled 125.2 trillion yen (120.6 trillion yen in banknotes and 4.6 trillion yen in coins), down 2.7% from the year before.

Table 4.4**Currency in Circulation** (Outstanding at year-end)

	(Billion yen)				
Item	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	127,026	129,923	129,368	128,771	125,240
Banknotes	121,964	125,068	124,608	124,078	120,606
Coins	5,062	4,855	4,760	4,693	4,634

Source: Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan compiles and publishes statistics on the following indices of money stock: (i) M1, or currency in circulation plus deposit money deposited at depository institutions; (ii) M2, or currency in circulation plus deposits deposited at domestically licensed banks, etc.; (iii) M3, or currency in circulation plus deposits deposited at depository institutions; and (iv) L, or M3 plus pecuniary trusts plus investment trusts plus bank debentures plus straight bonds issued by banks plus commercial paper issued by financial institutions plus government securities plus foreign bonds. The average amounts outstanding of money stock in 2025 was 1,092 trillion yen in M1 and 1,267 trillion yen in M2.

Table 4.5**Money Stock**¹⁾ (Average amounts outstanding)

						(Billion yen)
Year	M2	M3				L
			M1	Quasi-money	CDs	(Broadly-defined liquidity)
2021	1,162,665	1,511,654	968,976	508,400	34,278	1,975,939
2022	1,201,202	1,555,806	1,023,363	496,546	35,897	2,053,891
2023	1,231,147	1,586,413	1,066,646	488,724	31,043	2,104,140
2024	1,252,373	1,604,914	1,094,541	485,725	24,648	2,177,242
2025	1,267,178	1,615,819	1,091,635	501,306	22,878	2,235,072

1) "Money stock" indicates the aggregate amount of money, including currency in circulation and deposit money, held by money holders such as non-financial corporations, individuals, and local governments.

Source: Bank of Japan.

To achieve a price stability target of a 2.0% year-on-year increase in the Consumer Price Index fast, the Bank of Japan introduced quantitative and

qualitative monetary easing in April 2013 and a negative interest rate policy in January 2016. However, the effects were limited, and even after more than six years, the price stability target had not been achieved. In this situation, rising crude oil and grain prices driven by developments in Ukraine and the Middle East, and other factors fueled a global surge in inflation. Coupled with the impact of the weak yen, the Consumer Price Index has begun to exceed the 2% target. In response to these changes in the price environment, the Bank of Japan started to tighten its monetary policy in March 2024, stating, "we have reached conditions where we can expect that the 2% price stability target will be achieved sustainably and stably". The Bank of Japan lifted negative interest rates and brought an end to its extraordinary monetary easing. However, the current rise in prices is primarily due to factors rooted overseas, and with long-term interest rates rising as a result of the Bank of Japan's rate hikes, there are concerns about the impact on the economy in the future.

Table 4.6
Financial Markets (Interest rates, etc.)

End of year	Basic discount rate and basic loan rate	Call rates ¹⁾	Prime lending rates ²⁾	(% per annum)	
				Average contract interest rates on loans and discounts ³⁾	10 years' newly issued Govt. bond yields ⁴⁾
2016	0.30	-0.058	1.475	0.623	0.040
2017	0.30	-0.062	1.475	0.584	0.045
2018	0.30	-0.055	1.475	0.597	-0.010
2019	0.30	-0.068	1.475	0.602	-0.025
2020	0.30	-0.033	1.475	0.481	0.020
2021	0.30	-0.018	1.475	0.475	0.070
2022	0.30	-0.022	1.475	0.440	0.410
2023	0.30	-0.039	1.475	0.452	0.620
2024	0.50	0.227	1.625	0.562	1.090
2025	1.00	0.727	1.875	1.020	2.060

1) Uncollateralized overnight. 2) Principal banks. Short-term loans.

3) Outstanding loans and bills discounted. Short-term loans and discounts. Figures are those of banking accounts of domestically licensed banks (excluding several banks) that conduct transactions with the Bank of Japan. 4) Simple yields. Figures are based on closing price.

Source: Bank of Japan; Japan Bond Trading Co., Ltd.

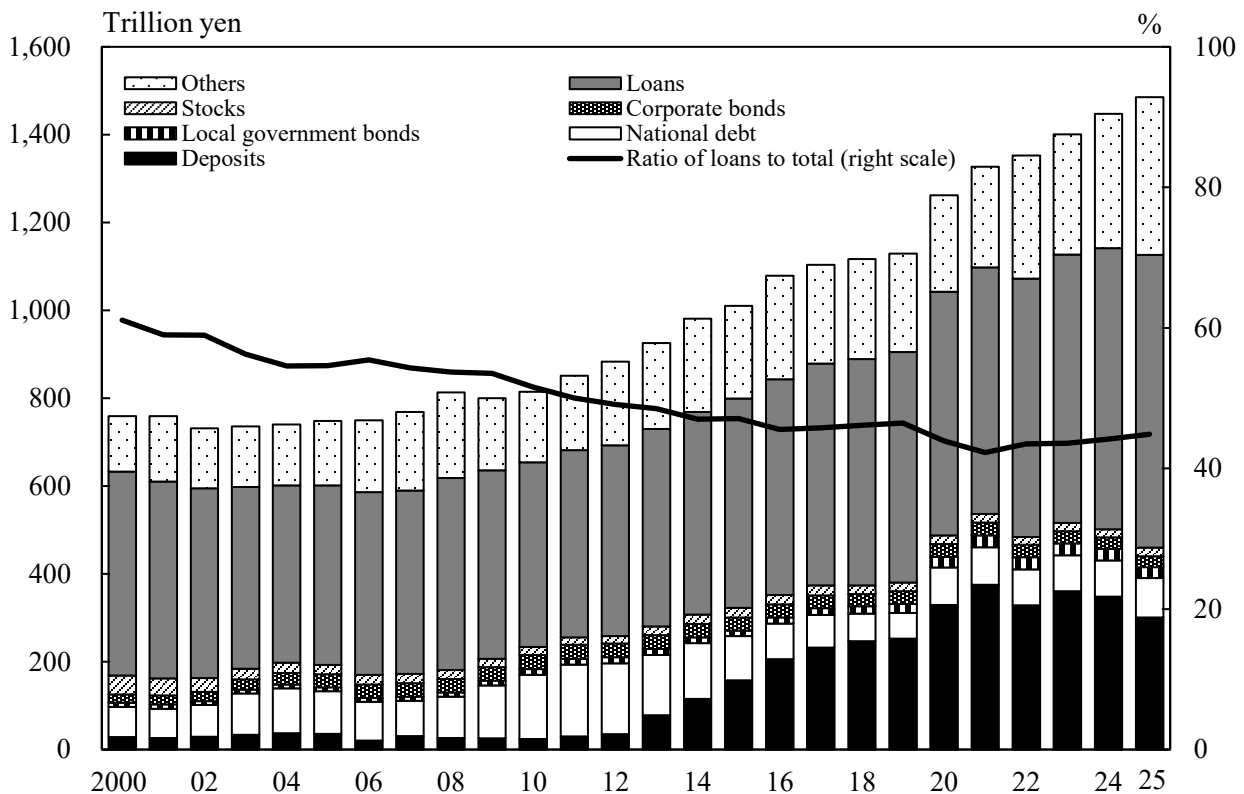
Japan's monetary base is the amount of currency supplied by the Bank of Japan. It is the combined total of banknotes in circulation, coins in circulation, and current account deposit in the Bank of Japan. This was 590.9 trillion yen as of the end of April 2026 (down 11.3% from the same month of the previous year), as growth in supply ended due to revision of the monetary policy framework in March 2024.

3. Financial Institutions

In addition to the Bank of Japan, Japan's financial system is comprised of private and public financial institutions. Private financial institutions include those that accept deposits (banks, credit depositories, agricultural cooperatives, etc.) and those that do not (securities companies, insurance companies, etc.).

In the course of the financial system reform, mergers and restructuring progressed among major banks, resulting in their being reorganized into three major financial groups. The number of regional banks and credit depositories has also declined significantly due to the progress of corporate mergers. As of the end of September 2025, in the number of offices operated domestically, including the branches of financial institutions, post offices had the largest network with 23,414 offices. Domestically licensed banks, including city banks and regional banks, had a combined total of 13,541 offices and branches.

The fundamental role of the bank sector is to adjust the surplus and deficiency of funds. In recent years, fund surplus in the corporate sector and fund deficiency in the government sector have continued, with various effects on the financial intermediation structure. As that structure changes, the percentage of loans to bank assets is exhibiting a downward trend over the long term.

Figure 4.7**Assets of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking accounts, end of year)**

Source: Bank of Japan.

4. Financial Assets

The Flow of Funds Accounts Statistics, which is a comprehensive set of records of financial transactions, assets and liabilities, indicates that financial assets in the domestic sectors totaled 9,888 trillion yen as of the end of March 2025. Of these assets, those of the domestic nonfinancial sector were 4,716 trillion yen. Of this sector, the household sector (including the business funds of individual proprietorships) had assets of 2,200 trillion yen, in the forms of deposits, stocks and other financial assets. In Japan, the household sector holds more than 50% of its financial assets in cash and deposits.

Table 4.7**Financial Assets and Liabilities of Japan (End of fiscal year)**

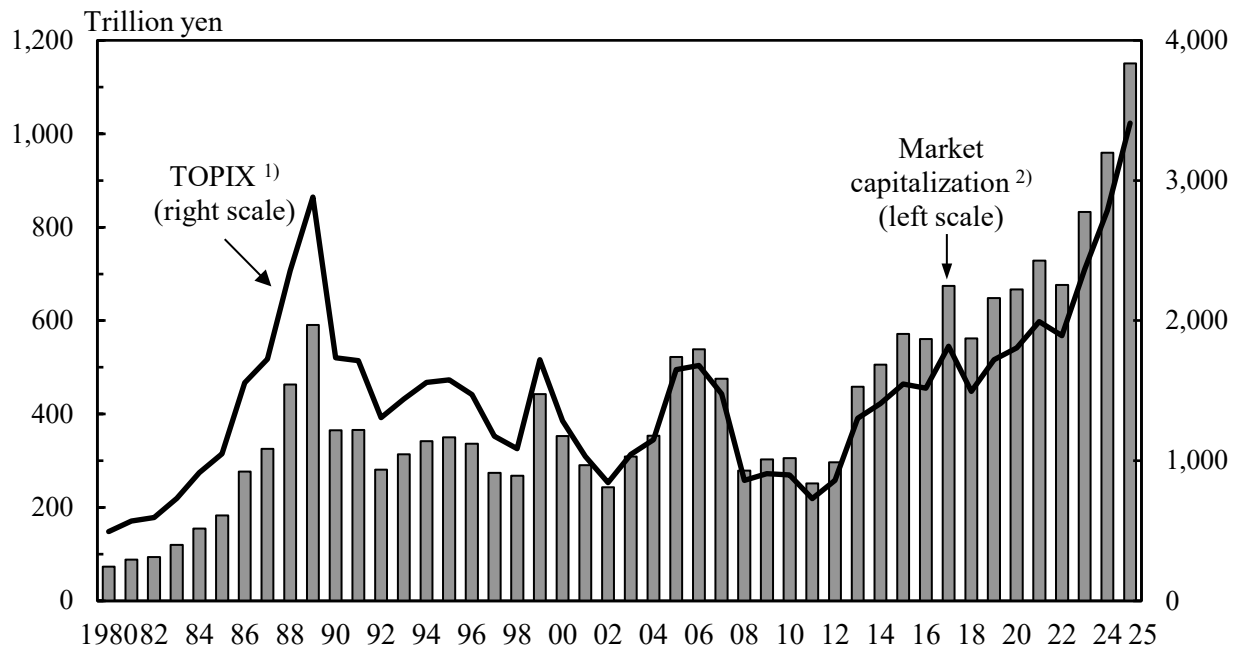
				(Billion yen)
Sectors	FY2023	FY2024	Annual change (%)	
Financial assets				
Domestic sectors	9,962,419	9,888,355	-0.7	
Financial institutions	5,274,359	5,171,857	-1.9	
Domestic nonfinancial sector	4,688,060	4,716,498	0.6	
Nonfinancial corporations	1,564,108	1,570,517	0.4	
General government	869,503	878,843	1.1	
Households (incl. individual proprietorships)	2,187,118	2,199,688	0.6	
Private nonprofit institutions serving households ..	67,332	67,450	0.2	
Overseas	1,103,105	1,090,763	-1.1	
Financial liabilities				
Domestic sectors	9,473,187	9,358,471	-1.2	
Financial institutions	5,167,553	5,158,884	-0.2	
Domestic nonfinancial sector	4,305,634	4,199,587	-2.5	
Nonfinancial corporations	2,439,380	2,358,609	-3.3	
General government	1,446,564	1,408,974	-2.6	
Households (incl. individual proprietorships)	388,838	400,901	3.1	
Private nonprofit institutions serving households ..	30,853	31,104	0.8	
Overseas	1,583,223	1,608,010	1.6	

Source: Bank of Japan.

5. Stock Market

Stock prices in Japan rose sharply in the second half of the 1980s, spearheading the bubble economy. However, they started to fall in 1990 ahead of land prices. There was some subsequent rebound, but 1998 saw a further drop as a result of factors like financial worries due to the growth of non-performing assets at banks. After that, the Tokyo Stock Price Index (TOPIX) repeatedly fell and rose, but events such as the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis and the Great East Japan Earthquake had a major impact on corporate profits, and by the end of 2011, the index had fallen to a level roughly one-fourth that at the end of 1989.

Figure 4.8
Stock Price Index and Market Capitalization
 (Tokyo Stock Exchange, end of year)



1) A market benchmark with functionality as an investable index, covering an extensive proportion of the Japanese stock market. It is a free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index. It shows the measure of current market capitalization assuming that market capitalization as of the base date (January 4, 1968) is 100 points.

2) Until 2021, market capitalization indicates that of the First Section. From 2022, it indicates that of the Prime Market.

Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.

In 2012, the high yen in Japanese economy was corrected due to expectations toward anti-deflationary economic and fiscal policies by the new government, and share prices rose. The market capitalization of listed stocks followed a similar trend and rebounded sharply. As of the end of 2018, the TOPIX temporarily declined because of the uncertain global economic outlook and other factors, but resumed its upward trend in 2019 and reached 3,408.97 by the end of 2025, significantly surpassing its peak of the economic bubble era.

Table 4.8
Stock Prices (Tokyo Stock Exchange)

Year	Number of listed companies ^{1) 2)}	Market capitalization ^{1) 2)} (million yen)	Total trading value ^{2) 3)} (million yen)	TOPIX ^{1) 4)} Tokyo stock price index	Nikkei Stock Average (225 issues) ^{1) 5)} (yen)
2005	1,667	522,068,129	459,136,406	1,649.76	16,111.43
2006	1,715	538,629,548	644,308,788	1,681.07	17,225.83
2007	1,727	475,629,039	735,333,528	1,475.68	15,307.78
2008	1,715	278,988,813	568,538,950	859.24	8,859.56
2009	1,684	302,712,168	368,679,737	907.59	10,546.44
2010	1,670	305,693,030	354,598,763	898.80	10,228.92
2011	1,672	251,395,748	341,587,524	728.61	8,455.35
2012	1,695	296,442,945	306,702,280	859.80	10,395.18
2013	1,774	458,484,253	640,193,836	1,302.29	16,291.31
2014	1,858	505,897,342	576,525,070	1,407.51	17,450.77
2015	1,934	571,832,889	696,509,496	1,547.30	19,033.71
2016	2,002	560,246,997	643,205,780	1,518.61	19,114.37
2017	2,062	674,199,186	683,218,254	1,817.56	22,764.94
2018	2,128	562,121,332	740,746,041	1,494.09	20,014.77
2019	2,160	648,224,522	598,213,662	1,721.36	23,656.62
2020	2,186	666,862,093	671,671,658	1,804.68	27,444.17
2021	2,182	728,424,514	765,249,832	1,992.33	28,791.71
2022	1,838	676,270,419	605,604,601	1,891.71	26,094.50
2023	1,657	833,007,509	943,955,094	2,366.39	33,464.17
2024	1,640	959,698,069	1,254,578,718	2,784.92	39,894.54
2025	1,599	1,150,906,655	1,419,998,516	3,408.97	50,339.48

1) End of year. 2) Until 2021, they indicate that of the First Section. From 2022, they indicate that of the Prime Market. 3) The figure for 2022 excludes First Section trading value of 211,610,492 (million yen). 4) A market benchmark with functionality as an investable index, covering an extensive proportion of the Japanese stock market. It is a free-float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index. It shows the measure of current market capitalization assuming that market capitalization as of the base date (January 4, 1968) is 100 points. 5) Closing price.

Source: Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.; Nikkei Inc.

As of the end of March 2025, the total number of individual stockholders (individuals of Japanese nationality and domestic groups without corporate status) in possession of stocks listed on the Tokyo/Nagoya/Fukuoka/Sapporo Stock Exchanges totaled 83.6 million. In terms of value, the ratio of stocks they possessed was 17.3%, up 0.4 percentage points from the previous fiscal year. The ratio of Japanese stocks held by foreign investors (non-Japanese corporations and individuals) was 32.4% in terms of value, up 0.6 percentage points from the previous fiscal year, and exceeding 30% for the fifth consecutive year.

A survey conducted by the Japan Securities Dealers Association (JSDA) showed that 35.9% of 262 securities firms offered Internet trading as of the end of September 2025. Online securities trading thus accounted for 28.9% of the total value of stock brokerage transactions from April to September 2025.

Chapter 5

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries



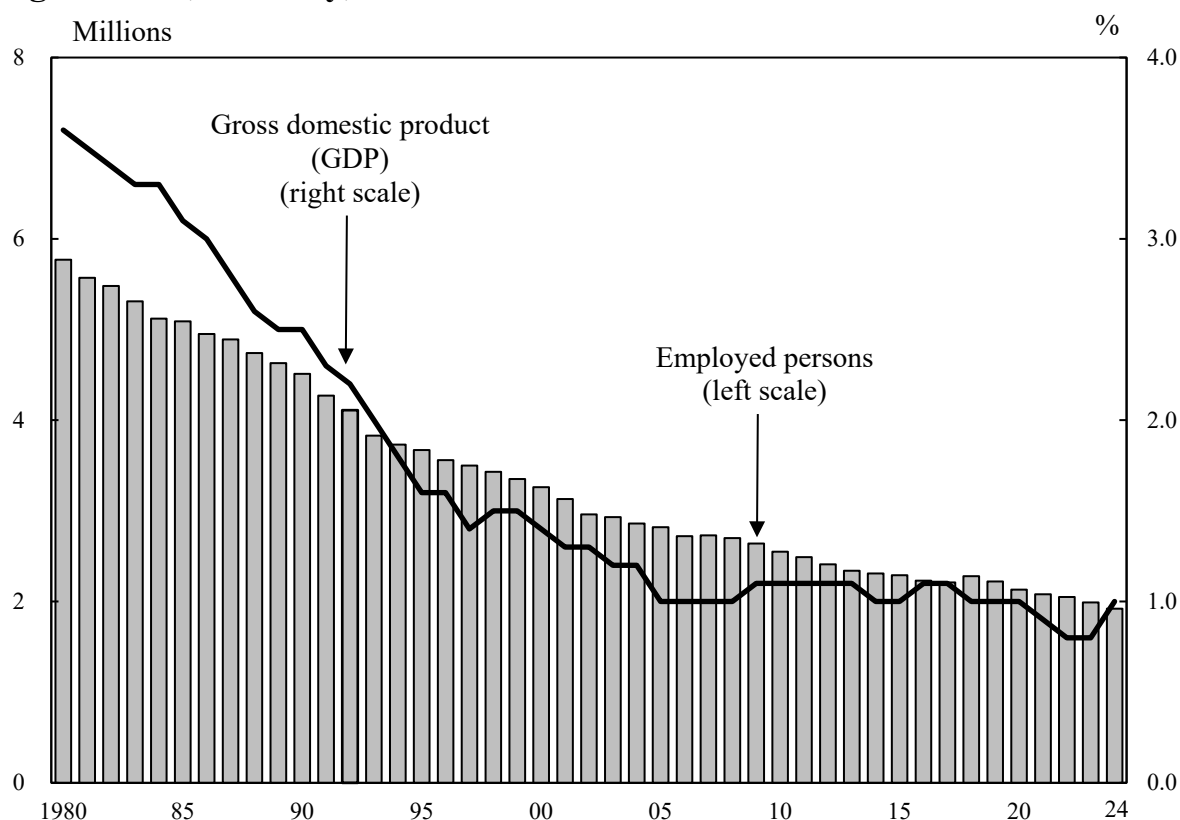
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Sweet potatoes have undergone significant varietal improvement, resulting in more varieties with a rich sweetness and textures ranging from fluffy and crumbly to moist and creamy. As a result, roasted sweet potatoes—once considered an autumn delicacy—have gained popularity as a chilled summer dessert, making sweet potatoes a cherished food enjoyed throughout the year. Their popularity has also spread overseas.

1. Overview of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Over the course of Japan's economic growth, its agricultural, forestry and fishing industries have employed fewer and fewer workers every year, and their nominal GDP share has also dropped. The number of employed persons decreased from 5.77 million in 1980 (10.4% of the total employed persons) to 1.92 million in 2024 (2.8%), and the GDP share of the industries fell from 3.6% in 1980 to 1.0% in 2024.

Figure 5.1
Number of Employed Persons and
Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (Nominal prices) ¹⁾ for
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries



1) 1980-1993 data: 1993 SNA, Benchmark year = 2000. 1994-2024 data: 2008 SNA, Benchmark year = 2020.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office.

2. Agriculture

(1) Agricultural Production

Japan's cultivated acreage shrank year after year from 6.09 million hectares in 1961 to 4.27 million hectares in 2024. After 1989, the cultivated acreage has continued to decrease due to diversion into residential land, ruined land continuously resulting from devastated land, etc.

Japan's total agricultural output in 2024 was 10.78 trillion yen, up 13.6% from the previous year. Among this, crops yielded 7.06 trillion yen, up 23.3% from the previous year. Livestock yielded 3.67 trillion yen, down 1.3% from the previous year.

Table 5.1
Total Agricultural Output

Item	(Billion yen)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	8,937	8,838	8,998	9,488	10,780
Crops	5,656	5,378	5,477	5,723	7,058
Rice	1,643	1,370	1,395	1,519	2,552
Vegetables	2,252	2,146	2,229	2,324	2,551
Fruits and nuts	874	916	923	959	1,011
Livestock and its products	3,237	3,405	3,465	3,714	3,665
Beef cattle	739	823	826	770	786
Dairy cattle	925	922	901	925	1,004
Pigs	662	636	671	719	757
Chickens	833	936	969	1,196	1,017

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Table 5.2
Agricultural Harvest

	(Thousand tons)				
Products	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cereal grains					
Rice	7,765	7,564	7,270	7,166	7,346
Wheat	949	1,097	994	1,094	1,029
Vegetables, sweet potatoes, and beans					
Potatoes	2,205	2,175	2,283	2,364	2,295
Sweet potatoes	688	672	711	716	717
Soybeans	219	247	243	261	252
Cucumbers	539	551	549	530	503
Tomatoes	706	725	708	681	664
Cabbages	1,434	1,485	1,458	1,434	1,294
Chinese cabbages	892	900	875	852	827
Onions	1,357	1,096	1,219	1,174	1,126
Lettuces	564	547	553	546	534
Japanese radishes	1,254	1,251	1,181	1,141	1,082
Carrots	586	636	582	567	531
Fruits					
Mandarins	766	749	682	682	560
Apples	763	662	737	604	609
Grapes	163	165	163	167	165
Japanese pears	171	185	197	183	173
Industrial crops					
Crude tea ¹⁾	70	78	77	75	74
Sugar beets ²⁾	3,912	4,061	3,545	3,403	3,485

1) Production. 2) Area of Hokkaido Prefecture.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(2) Agriculture Management Entity

In 2025, there were around 836,000 agriculture management entities (entities producing agricultural products, or performing contract agricultural work, where the area or number of animals involved in the production or work is as stipulated), a decrease of around 240,000 entities (22.3%) compared to 2020.

Among agriculture management entities, there were around 796,000 individual management entities (non-corporate management entities), a decrease of around 242,000 entities (23.3%) compared to 2020. Group management entities (entities other than individual management entities) increased by around 2,000 entities (4.9%) to around 40,000 entities.

Table 5.3
Number of Agriculture Management Entities

(Thousand management entities)

Year	Agriculture management entities	Individual management entities	Group management entities	Corporated management entities
2015	1,377	1,340	37	27
2020	1,076	1,037	38	31
2025	836	796	40	34
Percent change (%)				
2020 / 2015	-21.9	-22.6	2.8	13.3
2025 / 2020	-22.3	-23.3	4.9	10.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Average agricultural gross income for all farming types and "all agriculture management entities" (individual management entities and corporated management entities) in 2024 was 13.07 million yen, an increase of 9.8% compared to the previous year. On the other hand, agricultural expenditures increased 6.0% compared to the previous year to 12.01 million yen. As a result, agricultural income increased by 47.6% compared to the previous year to 1.69 million yen.

The population decline and age-related retirement are inevitably leading to a rapid decline in the number of workers engaged in agriculture. To ensure a sustainable food supply in this situation, it is essential to accelerate productivity gains through the promotion of smart agriculture technologies.

3. Forestry

As of 2022, Japan's forest land area is 25.02 million hectares (approximately 70% of the entire surface area of the country). Among Japan's forests, natural forests account for 13.55 million hectares, while planted forests make up 10.09 million hectares.

Japan's forest growing stock is 5,560 million cubic meters as of 2022, 3,545 million cubic meters of which are from planted forests. The stock rose mainly with the increase of that from planted forests on deforested sites right after World War II and during the period of rapid economic growth. Such forests are in a period of full-scale use as resources. Use of lumber also contributes to the sustained manifestation of the diverse functions of forests, such as mitigation of global warming, and revitalization of regional economies. In recent years, efforts have been made to use lumber in diverse ways beyond the housing field, such as for structures and interiors/exterior in the non-housing field, including both public and private sector buildings, and as woody biomass for energy.

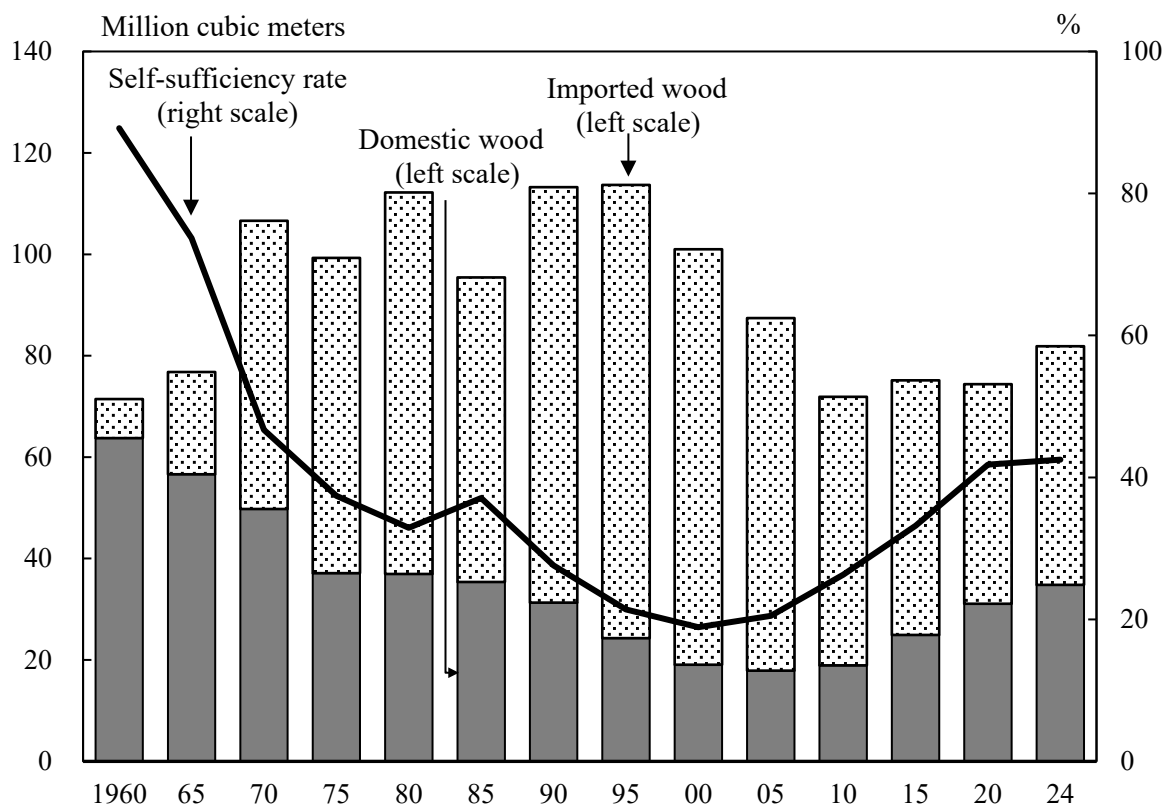
Table 5.4
Forest Land Area and Forest Resources (2022)

Item	Total	National forest	Non-national forest		
			Public	Private	Others
Forest land area (1,000 ha)	25,025	7,657	3,009	14,311	47
Forest growing stock (million m ³) ...	5,560	1,301	659	3,597	4
Planted forest					
Land area (1,000 ha)	10,093	2,247	1,334	6,500	12
Growing stock (million m ³)	3,545	554	428	2,562	2
Natural forest					
Land area (1,000 ha)	13,553	4,756	1,548	7,220	28
Growing stock (million m ³)	2,014	746	231	1,034	2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

After reaching a low of 16.9 million cubic meters in 2002, domestic wood supply was on a rising trend, against the background of an enrichment of forest resources, increase in the use of domestic timber such as Japanese cedar for plywood material, increase in use of fuel timber in wood biomass power generation facilities, etc.

Figure 5.2
Wood Supply and Self-Sufficiency Rate ¹⁾



1) Wood supply refers to the sum of wood for industrial use, wood for mushroom production, fuel wood, etc. and imported wood products, converted into a log equivalent.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The number of workers engaged in forestry had been on a long-term downward trend. However, between 2015 and 2020, the number leveled off, reaching 43,710 in 2020. To sustain forestry production activities, it is necessary to acquire and train forestry workers who will carry out these operations. Moreover, securing a workforce for forestry is also important from the perspective of revitalizing mountain villages.

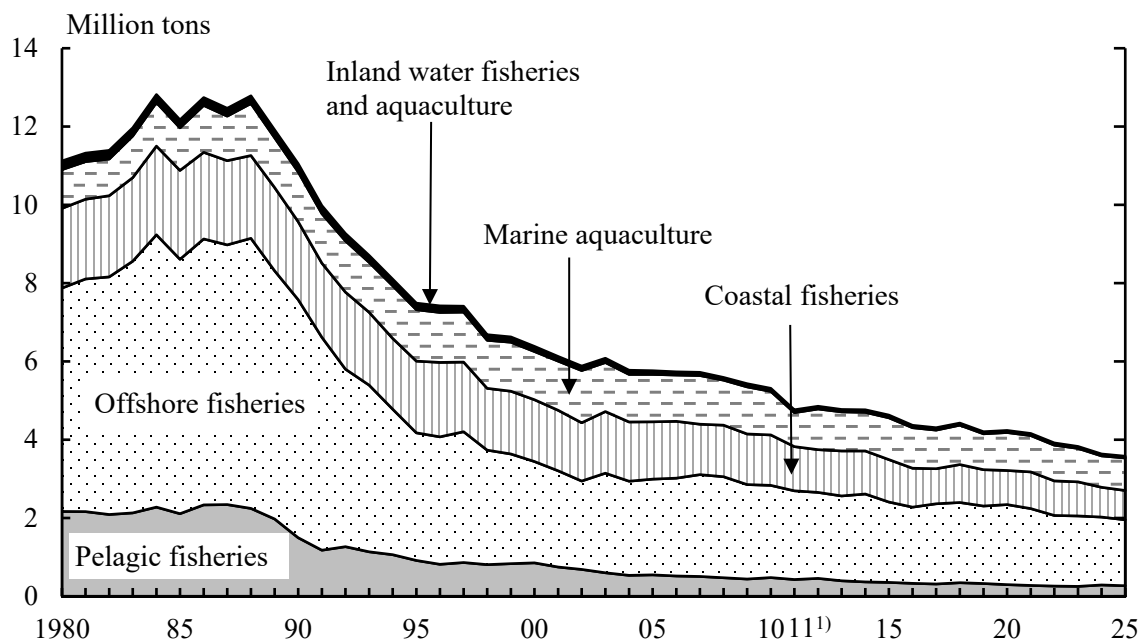
4. Fisheries

(1) Fishery Production

Japan is facing a problem in that its fishery production is in a declining trend over the long term. This is likely due to a variety of factors, such as changes in the marine environment and more intensive operations by foreign fishing boats in waters surrounding Japan. There are thought to be many fishery resources whose decline could have been prevented or mitigated with more appropriate resource management.

After peaking in 1984, Japan's fishery output decreased rapidly until around 1995, and has continued to decrease gradually afterwards. Its 2025 fishery production totaled 3.58 million tons.

Figure 5.3
Production by Type of Fishery



1) Excluding figures lost in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures because of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Table 5.5**Production by Fishery Type and Major Kinds of Fish**

(Thousand tons)

Fishery type and species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Total	4,158	3,917	3,830	3,636	3,577
Marine fishery	3,179	2,951	2,926	2,786	2,701
Tunas	148	122	145	123	130
Skipjack, Frigate mackerel	239	197	206	257	207
Sardine	640	642	693	666	708
Mackerels	442	320	270	256	284
Shellfishes	389	373	364	348	292
Crabs	21	20	23	23	25
Cuttlefishes	64	59	49	51	55
Marine aquaculture	927	912	852	803	832
Yellowtails	134	114	124	131	119
Oysters	159	166	149	148	134
Laver ("nori")	237	232	201	195	237
Seaweed ("wakame")	44	47	50	40	47
Pearl (tons)	13	13	12	12	13
Inland water fishery	19	23	22	# 18	15
Salmons, trouts	5	10	8	# 5	3
Sweet fish	2	2	2	# 1	1
Fresh water clams	9	8	9	# 9	9
Inland water aquaculture	33	32	30	29	30
Eel	21	19	18	17	18
Trouts	6	7	7	7	7
Sweet fish	4	4	3	3	3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(2) Persons Engaged in Fishery

The number of persons engaged in fishing (those aged 15 years old and over who have worked at sea for 30 days or more in the past year) continues to decline reaching 114,820 in 2024, a decrease of 5.4% compared to the previous year.

Table 5.6**Number of Fishery Management Entities and Persons Engaged in Fishery ¹⁾**

Year	Fishery management entities			Persons engaged		
	Total	Individual management entities	Organized management entities	Total	Engaged in own fishery only	Hired in fishery
2005	126,020	118,930	7,090	222,170	...	...
2010	103,740	98,300	5,440	202,880	128,270	74,610
2015	85,210	80,570	4,640	166,610	100,520	66,100
2020	69,560	65,310	4,250	135,660	75,810	59,850
2024	60,530	56,420	4,110	114,820	64,270	50,550

1) Excluding inland water fisheries and including aquaculture.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

In rural areas, the rapid aging of the population and the exodus of young people make it increasingly difficult to secure a stable workforce necessary to sustain local industries. Securing the next generation of workers is also an urgent issue in the fishery industry. Meanwhile, thanks to the diversification of values regarding life and work, there is a considerable number of people from urban areas who are interested in the fishing industry as a place to find work or a new career.

5. Self-Sufficiency in Food

Japan's food self-sufficiency ratio in terms of calory supply has shown a downward trend over the long term. It fell to 40% in fiscal 1998 and has been fluctuating around that level since that time. It was 38% in fiscal 2024. The main factors behind the long-term decline in the food self-sufficiency ratio are probably changes in dietary habits, such as a lower rice consumption coupled with a higher consumption of livestock products as well as fats and oils. As the consumption of livestock products increases, the proportion of imports is rising, and there is a growing dependence on overseas sources for the feed.

In fiscal 2024, the self-sufficiency ratio per item (on weight basis) was 97% for rice, 16% for wheat, 8% for beans, 78% for vegetables, 36% for fruits, 53% for meat, and 52% for seafood. While almost completely

self-sufficient in rice, the staple food of its people, Japan rely almost entirely on imports for the supply of wheat and beans.

Table 5.7
Food Supply and Demand

Fiscal year	Domestic production (1,000 t)	Supplies for domestic consumption (1,000 t)	Imports (1,000 t)	Food self-sufficiency ratio (%)
Rice				
2005	8,998	9,222	978	95
2010	8,554	9,018	831	97
2015	8,429	8,600	834	98
2020	8,145	7,855	814	97
2024*	7,868	8,447	884	97
Wheat				
2005	875	6,213	5,292	14
2010	571	6,384	5,473	9
2015	1,004	6,583	5,660	15
2020	949	6,412	5,521	15
2024*	1,029	6,502	5,331	16
Beans				
2005	352	4,790	4,482	7
2010	317	4,035	3,748	8
2015	346	3,789	3,511	9
2020	290	3,843	3,411	8
2024*	321	3,907	3,335	8
Vegetables				
2005	12,492	15,849	3,367	79
2010	11,730	14,508	2,783	81
2015	11,856	14,776	2,941	80
2020	11,511	14,438	2,987	80
2024*	10,477	13,376	2,920	78
Fruits				
2005	3,703	9,036	5,437	41
2010	2,960	7,719	4,756	38
2015	2,969	7,263	4,351	41
2020	2,674	7,104	4,504	38
2024*	2,241	6,221	4,064	36
Meat				
2005	3,045	5,649	2,703	54
2010	3,215	5,769	2,588	56
2015	3,269	6,036	2,769	54
2020	3,449	6,531	3,037	53
2024*	3,501	6,604	3,188	53
Seafood				
2005	5,152	10,201	5,782	51
2010	4,782	8,701	4,841	55
2015	4,194	7,663	4,263	55
2020	3,772	6,838	3,885	55
2024*	3,319	6,412	3,713	52

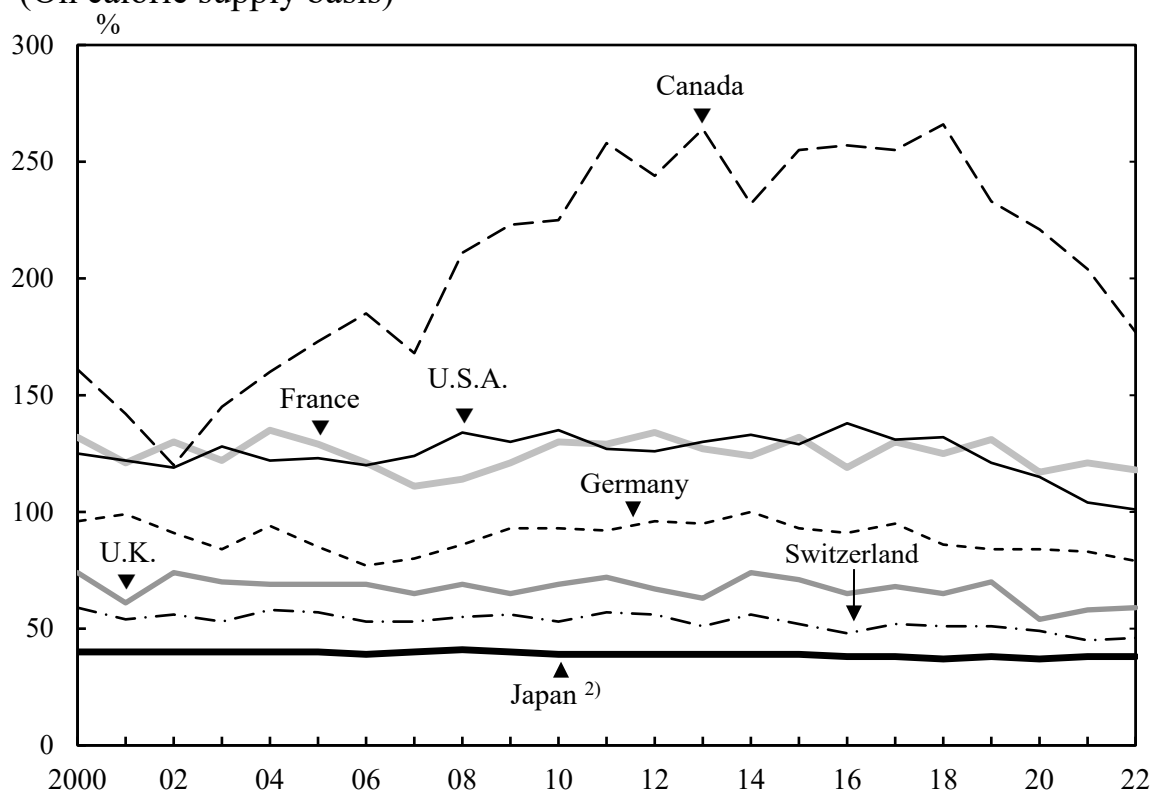
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

With its low food self-sufficiency ratio compared to other major industrialized countries, Japan is one of the leading food-importing countries in the world.

Figure 5.4

Trends in Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Major Countries ¹⁾

(On calorie supply basis)



1) Estimates except for Japan. 2) Fiscal year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Chapter 6

Manufacturing and Construction



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The housing market remains sluggish, primarily due to persistently high construction costs, and the number of new housing starts has been trending weakly. On the supply side, a shortage of construction workers has driven up labour costs, leading to deteriorating profitability as overall costs continue to rise.

1. Overview of the Manufacturing Sector

The proportion of added value produced in Japan's manufacturing sector to its nominal GDP has been around 20% recently, but it plays a role as a core industry supporting the Japanese economy.

In years past, Japan's manufacturing industry has faced a variety of unforeseeable circumstances and drastic changes in the business environment. These include the Nixon Shock and two oil crises in the 1970s, the strong yen recession following the Plaza Accord in the 1980s, the bursting of the bubble economy and the Asian currency crisis in the 1990s, and the 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis, the European debt crisis, and the Great East Japan Earthquake in the 21st century. Since 2020, the environment surrounding the manufacturing industry has continued to change due to factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, increased risk of supply chain breakdowns brought on by instability in the international situation due to events like Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the rising global trend toward decarbonization. Business models themselves have also changed in the manufacturing industry due to increasing utilization of digital technology and data at manufacturing sites, and there are still many issues that must be addressed for the Japanese manufacturing industry to maintain and strengthen its competitiveness.

In 2024, there were 222,200 establishments (excluding individual proprietorships) in the manufacturing sector. By industry, "fabricated metal products" had the most, with 30,368 establishments (component ratio of 13.7%), followed by "food" with 24,659 establishments (11.1%) and "production machinery" with 23,407 establishments (10.5%).

In 2024, there were 7.73 million persons engaged, and by industry, "food" had the most, with 1.12 million persons engaged (component ratio of 14.5%), followed by "transportation equipment" with 1.07 million persons engaged (13.8%) and "production machinery" with 0.66 million persons engaged (8.5%).

The value of manufactured goods shipments in 2023 was 373.24 trillion yen, and by industry, "transportation equipment" had the most at 79.84 trillion yen (component ratio of 21.4%), followed by "chemical and allied products" at 33.38 trillion yen (8.9%) and "food" at 33.00 trillion yen (8.8%).

Table 6.1
Establishments, Persons Engaged, and Value of Manufactured Goods
Shipments of the Manufacturing Industry ¹⁾

Industries	Number of establish- ments (2024)	Number of persons engaged (2024)	Value of manu- factured goods shipments (2023) (billion yen)
Manufacturing	222,200	7,734,473	373,239
Food	24,659	1,122,868	33,004
Beverages, tobacco and feed	5,137	107,630	10,931
Textile products	13,155	226,969	3,975
Lumber and wood products ²⁾	6,196	91,885	3,439
Furniture and fixtures	6,315	89,318	2,020
Pulp, paper and paper products	6,033	183,325	8,158
Printing and allied industries	13,371	244,616	5,093
Chemical and allied products	5,641	398,040	33,385
Petroleum and coal products	1,291	28,628	17,131
Plastic products ³⁾	13,745	449,253	13,546
Rubber products	2,380	115,169	3,953
Leather tanning, leather products and fur skins	1,255	17,738	313
Ceramic, stone and clay products	10,792	239,697	8,531
Iron and steel	5,075	217,804	23,835
Non-ferrous metals and products	3,069	147,873	13,291
Fabricated metal products	30,368	602,242	17,398
General-purpose machinery	8,082	317,659	12,888
Production machinery	23,407	657,818	24,823
Business oriented machinery	4,838	220,962	7,629
Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	4,504	419,731	17,329
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies ..	10,008	500,578	21,784
Information and communication electronics equipment	1,273	105,807	6,185
Transportation equipment	11,305	1,067,909	79,842
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10,301	160,954	4,755

1) Excluding individual proprietorships. 2) Excluding furniture.

3) Excluding plastic furniture, plastic plate making for printing, etc., which are included in other industrial classification.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

With regard to the "Indices on Mining and Manufacturing" (2020 average=100), the production index for 2025 was 100.9, down 0.3% from the previous year, while shipments stood at 99.5, a decrease of 0.4% from the year before.

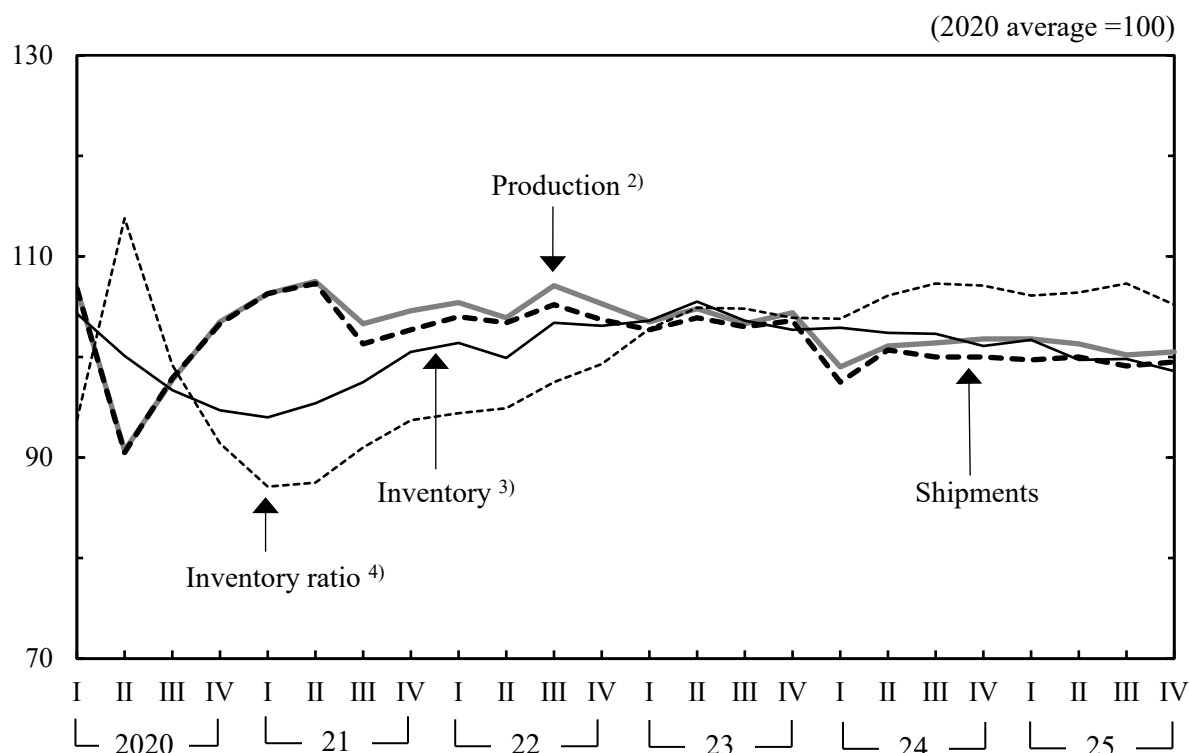
Table 6.2
Indices on Mining and Manufacturing (2025)

Industries	(2020 average =100)							
	Production ¹⁾		Shipments		Inventory ²⁾		Inventory ratio ³⁾	
		Annual growth (%)		Annual growth (%)		Annual growth (%)		Annual growth (%)
Mining and manufacturing	100.9	-0.3	99.5	-0.4	96.0	-2.8	106.2	0.1
Manufacturing	100.9	-0.3	99.5	-0.4	96.0	-2.8	106.2	0.1
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metals	99.9	-1.8	96.4	-3.1	94.6	-4.0	98.5	-0.5
Iron and steel	99.9	-1.9	95.9	-3.0	87.8	-5.6	94.0	-1.7
Fabricated metals	92.9	-2.8	90.4	-3.2	87.1	-4.0	107.4	-2.0
Production machinery	118.3	-0.5	117.7	-0.8	97.9	-8.8	100.9	-2.3
General-purpose and business oriented machinery	104.4	0.6	105.2	0.7	134.0	-0.3	123.9	1.3
General-purpose machinery	101.6	-0.1	102.8	0.2	107.4	-4.2	100.2	-1.1
Electronic parts and devices	106.4	5.2	104.1	3.9	78.9	2.9	115.9	-0.4
Electrical machinery, and information and communication electronics equipment	99.2	-0.6	97.9	1.8	121.9	3.5	135.0	9.9
Electrical machinery	104.1	0.7	103.2	1.8	113.1	-7.5	116.7	-0.5
Information and communication electronics equipment	81.5	-6.3	82.7	2.4	151.8	48.4	185.5	34.5
Transport equipment	107.2	0.8	106.2	1.6	95.7	-5.8	98.5	-13.0
Ceramics, stone and clay products	87.5	-3.0	87.4	-3.5	93.7	-0.5	119.5	2.3
Chemicals	98.3	-0.6	94.9	-1.7	90.2	1.3	99.6	1.5
Petroleum and coal products	94.7	-1.3	92.7	-2.5	99.5	-0.1	111.9	2.2
Plastic products	98.0	0.1	97.5	0.1	116.0	3.9	122.1	4.6
Pulp, paper and paper products	92.5	-2.3	89.4	-3.4	90.3	4.2	106.1	8.6
Foods and tobacco	97.1	-1.0	96.5	-0.9	79.2	-17.9	100.2	-1.7
Other manufacturing	94.2	-1.1	93.4	-0.5	92.4	-2.4	96.2	-2.8
Mining	81.1	-4.5	92.6	-0.8	87.6	-9.0	102.2	-7.4
(Reference)								
Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	101.0	0.5	101.2	0.5	-	-	-	-

1) Value added weights. 2) End of the year. 3) Inventory ratio = Inventory quantity / Shipments quantity.

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Figure 6.1
Trends in Indices on Mining and Manufacturing ¹⁾



1) Seasonal adjustment indices. 2) Value added weights.

3) End of the quarter. 4) Inventory ratio = Inventory quantity / Shipments quantity.

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

2. Principal Industries in the Manufacturing Sector

This section describes the major industries in the manufacturing sector. For each industry, (a) is described by the "2024 Annual Business Survey", and (b) is described by the "Indices on Mining and Manufacturing" (2020 average = 100).

(1) Transport Equipment Industry

(a) In 2024, a total of 11,305 establishments employed 1,067,909 persons, and shipped 79.8 trillion yen worth of products in 2023.

(b) In 2025, production and shipments increased by 0.8% and 1.6%, respectively, from the previous year, representing their first increases in two years. The increase in production was due to an increase in "car body and automobile parts", "trucks", etc. The increase in shipments was due to

an increase in "passenger cars", "car body and automobile parts", etc.

(2) Chemical Industry

(a) In 2024, a total of 5,641 establishments employed 398,040 persons, and shipped 33.4 trillion yen worth of products in 2023.

(b) In 2025, production and shipments decreased by 0.6% and 1.7%, respectively, from the previous year, representing their fourth consecutive years of decrease. The decrease in production was due to a decrease in "cosmetics", "inorganic chemical industrial products", etc. The decrease in shipments was due to a decrease in "plastic", "cosmetics", etc.

(3) Iron and Steel Industry

(a) In 2024, a total of 5,075 establishments employed 217,804 persons, and shipped 23.8 trillion yen worth of products in 2023.

(b) In 2025, production and shipments decreased by 1.9% and 3.0%, respectively, from the previous year, representing their fourth consecutive years of decrease. The decrease in production was due to a decrease in "hot rolled steel", "iron and steel crude products", etc. The decrease in shipments was due to a decrease in "hot rolled steel", "cold finished steel", etc.

(4) Fabricated Metals Industry

(a) In 2024, a total of 30,368 establishments employed 602,242 persons, and shipped 17.4 trillion yen worth of products in 2023.

(b) In 2025, production and shipments decreased by 2.8% and 3.2%, respectively, from the previous year, representing their fourth consecutive years of decrease. These decreases (in both production and shipments) were due to a decrease in "cans", "metal products for building", etc.

3. Construction

The construction industry is indispensable in supporting the development of social capital, and fulfills a large role in building a vibrant future for Japan, such as through urban regeneration and regional revitalization. It also plays an extremely important role as a "local guardian" in disaster recovery, disaster prevention/reduction, deterioration countermeasures, etc.

Construction investments at nominal prices was on a declining trend after reaching a peak of 84 trillion yen in fiscal 1992, and fell to about half of this peak (42 trillion yen) in fiscal 2010. Since then, they have been on a recovery trend due to such factors as the recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Construction investments in fiscal 2024 amounted to 73.2 trillion yen at nominal prices, up 2.4% compared to the previous fiscal year.

A breakdown of construction investment (nominal prices) shows that building construction totaled 47.2 trillion yen (up 2.9% from the previous fiscal year), while civil engineering works amounted to 26.0 trillion yen (up 1.6%).

In terms of public and private construction investment (nominal prices) in fiscal 2024, public sector amounted to 25.0 trillion yen (up 2.6% from the previous fiscal year), while private sector totaled 48.2 trillion yen (up 2.4%). Public sector accounted for 34.2% of total construction investment, while private sector accounted for 65.8%.

Table 6.3
Construction Investment (Nominal prices)

	(Billion yen)			
Item	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023*	FY2024*
Total	65,166	67,848	71,470	73,210
Building construction	40,581	42,772	45,890	47,230
Dwellings	16,390	17,171	16,360	16,590
Public sector	364	451	440	420
Private sector	16,026	16,721	15,920	16,170
Non-dwellings	12,956	13,865	14,740	15,280
Public sector	3,489	3,674	3,950	4,360
Private sector	9,467	10,191	10,790	10,920
Extension and renovation	11,235	11,736	14,790	15,360
Public sector	1,985	1,871	2,480	2,630
Private sector	9,250	9,865	12,310	12,730
Civil engineering works	24,585	25,076	25,580	25,980
Public sector	17,674	17,898	17,540	17,630
Private sector	6,911	7,179	8,040	8,350
Total				
Public sector	23,512	23,892	24,410	25,040
Private sector	41,654	43,956	47,060	48,170
Building construction				
Public sector	5,838	5,995	6,870	7,410
Private sector	34,743	36,777	39,020	39,820
Civil engineering works				
Public sector	17,674	17,898	17,540	17,630
Private sector	6,911	7,179	8,040	8,350

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

In 2025, the number of new construction starts for dwellings (in the case of apartment buildings, the number of apartment units) decreased by 6.5% from the previous year to 0.74 million units, representing a decrease for the third consecutive year, as occupier-owned housing units, housing units for rent, and housing units built for sale all decreased.

The floor space (public and private) of the entire building whose construction started in 2025 was 95.85 million square meters, down 6.7% compared to the previous year.

Table 6.4
Building Construction Started by Types of Investor,
Dwellings, and Structure

Types	Floor space (1,000 m ²)		Construction cost (billion yen)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Total	102,764	95,853	29,250	30,482
Investor				
Public	4,687	4,067	2,187	2,158
Private	98,077	91,785	27,064	28,324
Dwellings				
Dwelling	63,549	59,377	16,224	16,296
Non-dwelling	39,215	36,476	13,026	14,186
Structure				
Wooden	43,864	41,562	9,678	9,665
Non-wooden	58,900	54,291	19,572	20,817

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Chapter 7

Energy



The Shirashima National Petroleum Stockpiling Base in Fukuoka Prefecture. Japan's dependence on Middle Eastern petroleum exceeds 90%. In March 2026, the government began releasing petroleum from its strategic petroleum reserves to ensure that the supply of petroleum products remains uninterrupted.

1. Supply and Demand

(1) Supply

In fiscal 2024, Japan is dependent on imports for 83.7% of its energy supply. Since experiencing the two oil crises of the 1970s, Japan has taken measures to promote energy conservation, introduce alternatives to petroleum such as nuclear power, natural gas, coal, etc., and secure a stable supply of petroleum through stockpiling and other measures. As a result, its dependence on petroleum declined from 75.5% in fiscal 1973 to 40.3% in fiscal 2010. However, since the Great East Japan Earthquake, the percentage of fossil fuels has been increasing, as a substitute for nuclear power as fuel for power generation. The level of dependence on petroleum, which had been on a declining trend, increased to 44.4% in fiscal 2012. However, it is once again on a declining trend as the switch to LNG power and renewable energy progresses.

In fiscal 2024 the domestic supply of primary energy in Japan was 17,461 petajoules, down 0.5% from the previous fiscal year. Its breakdown was: 34.5% in petroleum, 24.6% in coal, 21.0% in natural gas and city gas, 8.5% in renewable energy (excluding hydro), 4.5% in nuclear power, and 3.6% in hydro power. Renewable energy sources include photovoltaic, wind power, biomass, geothermal, and other natural energy sources. In addition, effective recovery use of wasted energy is also used.

Energy units

Joule (J) is employed as a common unit (International System of Units: SI) for energy across all energy sources in presenting international statistical information. The unit Petajoule (PJ: 10^{15} or quadrillion joules), etc. is used here to reduce the number of digits. The energy of one kiloliter of petroleum is calculated using the following formulae:

1 kiloliter of petroleum = 3.87×10^{10} joules

1 gigajoule = 10^9 joules

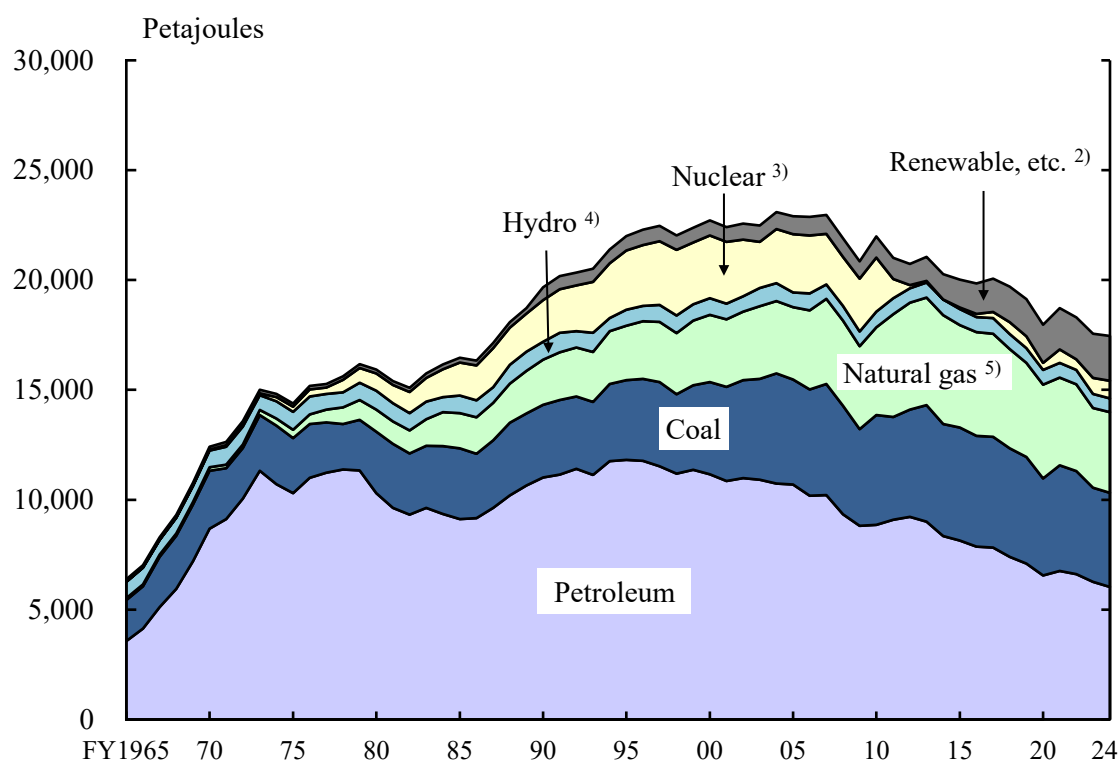
1 petajoule = 10^{15} joules

1 exajoule = 10^{18} joules

Petroleum is traded internationally using the volume unit of barrels. One barrel equals approximately 158.987 liters.

Given Japan's unique circumstances, such as lack of readily usable natural resources, mountainous land, and being surrounded by deep oceans, the new Strategic Energy Plan, decided on by the government in February 2025, calls for maximal adoption of renewable energy as Japan's major power source and aims for a balanced power generation mix that does not excessively depend on specific power sources or fuel sources, in order to achieve both stable energy supply and decarbonization.

Figure 7.1
Domestic Supply of Primary Energy by Energy Source ¹⁾



1) A different statistical method was used for the figures since FY1990. 2) Excluding hydro. Photovoltaic, wind power, geothermal, effective recovery use of wasted energy, etc. 3) In fiscal 2014, the domestic supply of nuclear energy was zero due to the suspended operation of all nuclear power plants in Japan. 4) Excluding pumped. 5) Natural gas and city gas.
Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

Table 7.1
Trends in Domestic Supply of Primary Energy and Percentage
by Energy Source

	(Petajoules)				
Item	FY2010	FY2015	FY2020	FY2023	FY2024
Domestic supply of primary energy	21,995	20,020	17,959	17,558	17,461
Energy self-sufficiency (%) ¹⁾	20.2	7.3	11.3	15.3	16.3
Petroleum	8,858	8,138	6,550	6,258	6,028
Coal	4,997	5,154	4,419	4,288	4,292
Natural gas and city gas	3,995	4,661	4,272	3,627	3,672
Hydro ²⁾	716	726	663	648	626
Nuclear	2,462	79	326	724	794
Renewable ³⁾	436	726	1,186	1,458	1,476
Effective recovery use of wasted energy	530	536	543	555	574
Percentage					
Petroleum	40.3	40.6	36.5	35.6	34.5
Coal	22.7	25.7	24.6	24.4	24.6
Natural gas and city gas	18.2	23.3	23.8	20.7	21.0
Hydro ²⁾	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Nuclear	11.2	0.4	1.8	4.1	4.5
Renewable ³⁾	2.0	3.6	6.6	8.3	8.5
Effective recovery use of wasted energy	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3

1) Domestic production of primary energy (including nuclear) / Domestic supply of primary energy × 100. 2) Excluding pumped. 3) Excluding hydro. Photovoltaic, wind power, geothermal energy, etc.

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

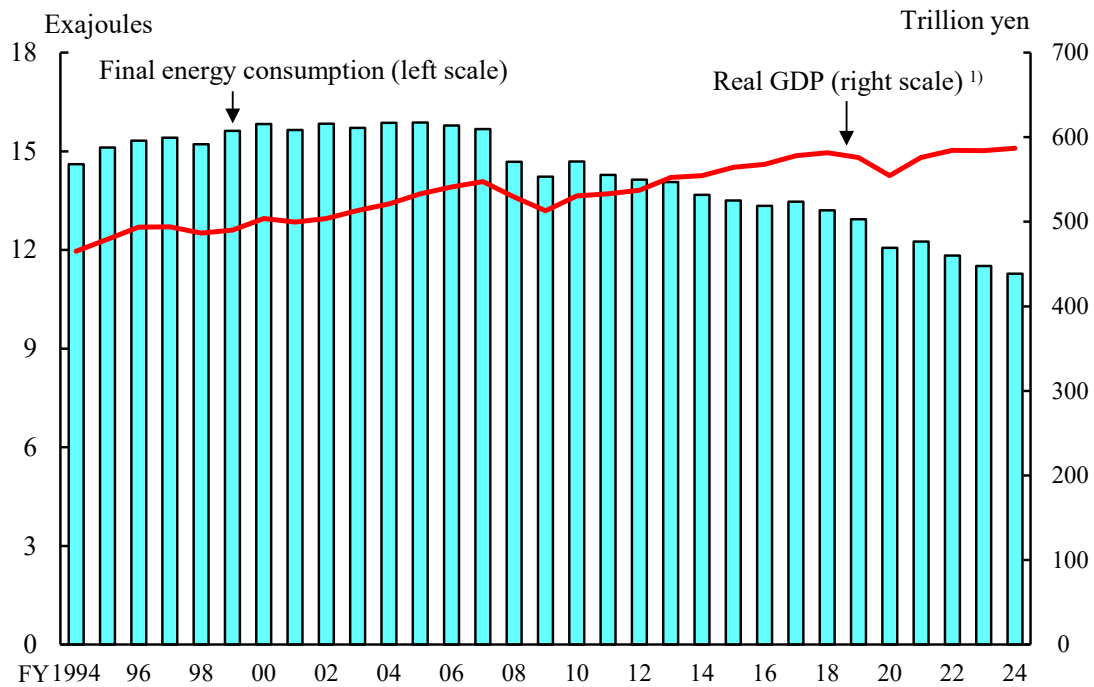
(2) Demand

During the period of high economic growth from the 1950s to the 1970s, Japan's final energy consumption increased at a higher rate than GDP. In the wake of the two oil crises of the 1970s, Japan promoted energy conservation and achieved economic growth while curbing energy consumption. Energy consumption increased in the 1990s due to lower crude oil prices. However, in the 2000s, crude oil prices rose again, leading to final energy consumption peaking in fiscal 2005 and entering a declining trend. In fiscal 2024, real GDP increased by 0.5% while final energy consumption decreased by 2.0%, compared to the previous fiscal year.

The final energy consumption in fiscal 2024 by sector showed a decrease in all sectors except the residential sector, where consumption remained flat. Specifically, the industry sector saw a 2.7% year-on-year decrease due to sluggish production in the manufacturing industry and other factors, and the transportation sector saw a 1.5% year-on-year decrease due to consolidated shipping and other efficiency improvements to deal with the

so-called "2024 logistics problem".

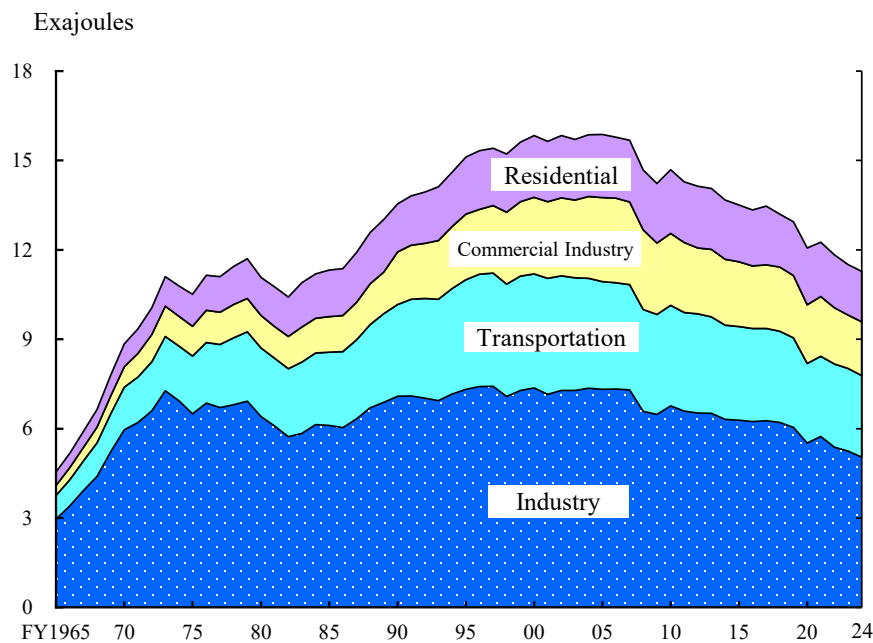
Figure 7.2
Trends in Final Energy Consumption and Real GDP



1) Figures are based on 2008 SNA, Benchmark year = 2020.

Source: Cabinet Office; Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

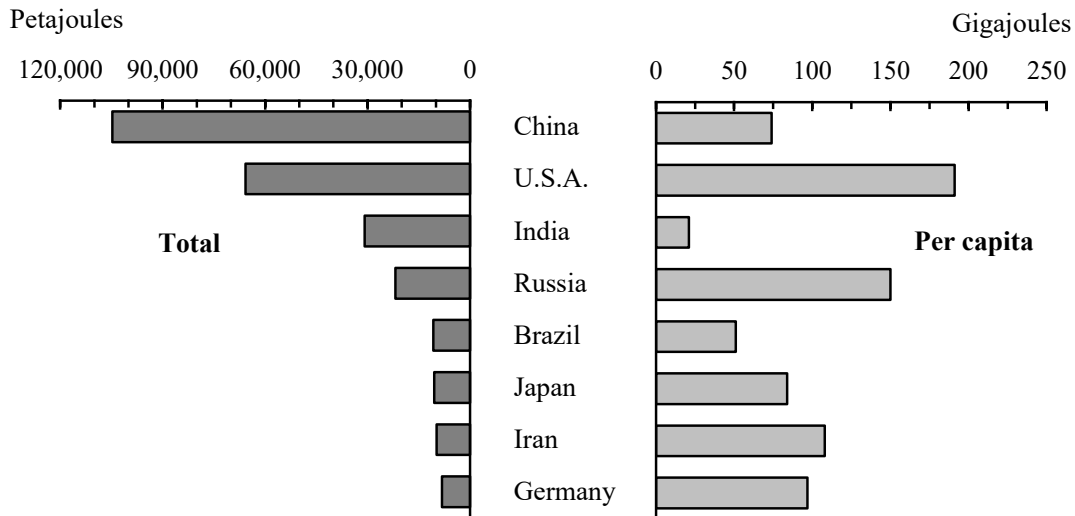
Figure 7.3
Trends in Final Energy Consumption by Sector ¹⁾



1) A different statistical method was used for the figures since FY1990.

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

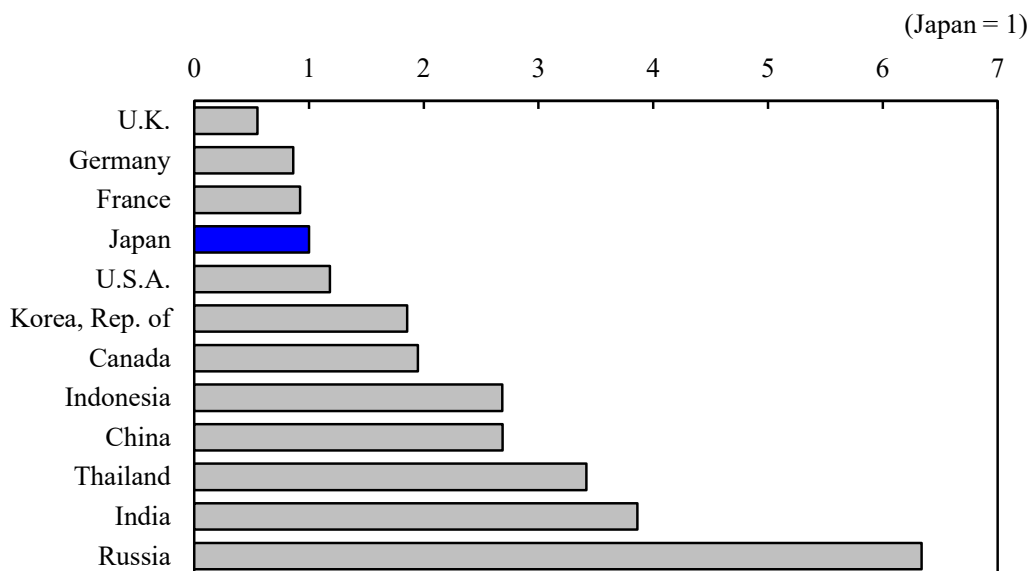
Figure 7.4
Final Energy Consumption by Country (2023)



Source: United Nations.

Energy consumption per GDP is lower in Japan than in other industrialized countries. This indicates that Japan is one of the most energy-efficient countries in the world.

Figure 7.5
International Comparison of Energy Consumption/GDP¹⁾ (2022)



1) Primary energy consumption (tons of oil equivalent) / Real GDP (2015 U.S. dollars).
 Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

2. Trends in Major Energy Sources

(1) Electric Power

Approximately half of Japan's primary energy supply of petroleum, coal and other energy sources is converted into electric power.

Electricity output (including in-house power generation) in Japan totaled 935 billion kWh in fiscal 2024, up 0.9% from the previous fiscal year. Of this total, thermal power accounted for 76.2%; nuclear power, 9.6%; hydro power, 8.9%.

Table 7.2

Trends in Electricity Output and Power Consumption¹⁾

	(Million kWh)				
Item	FY2010	FY2015	FY2020	FY2023	FY2024
Electricity output					
Total	1,156,888	1,024,179	948,979	926,130	934,504
Thermal	771,306	908,779	789,725	716,792	712,274
Nuclear	288,230	9,437	37,011	80,284	89,345
Hydro ²⁾	90,681	91,383	86,310	84,102	83,407
Others ³⁾	6,671	14,580	35,933	44,952	49,478
Percentage					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thermal	66.7	88.7	83.2	77.4	76.2
Nuclear	24.9	0.9	3.9	8.7	9.6
Hydro ²⁾	7.8	8.9	9.1	9.1	8.9
Others ³⁾	0.6	1.4	3.8	4.9	5.3
Electricity power consumption ⁴⁾					
Total	1,056,441	955,345	935,491	919,790	930,148
Generated by electric power suppliers ..	931,059	841,542	863,159	849,634	861,016
Consumption of in-house generation	125,382	113,803	72,332	70,156	69,132

1) Including in-house generation. 2) Excluding pumped. 3) Photovoltaic, wind power, geothermal energy, etc. 4) Changes were made to the categorization of electricity suppliers since FY2016.

Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy.

(2) Gas

Gas production was 1,505 petajoules in fiscal 2024, down 0.9% from the previous fiscal year. Of this total, natural gas plus vaporized liquefied natural gas accounted for 95.2%; and the remaining 4.8% was made up of petroleum gases, such as vaporized liquefied petroleum gas and other petroleum-based gas. Gas purchases for fiscal 2024 totaled 667 petajoules.

Gas sales for fiscal 2024 totaled 1,600 petajoules, or a year-on-year growth of 0.6%. Of this total, 57.3% was sold to industry, 23.7% to residential use, and 10.3% to the commercial sector.

Table 7.3

Trends in Production and Purchases, and Sales of Gas^{1) 2)}

Item	(Petajoules)							
	FY2015		FY2020		FY2023		FY2024	
Production and purchases ³⁾	1,610		2,204		2,195		2,172	
Production	1,372	(100.0)	1,574	(100.0)	1,518	(100.0)	1,505	(100.0)
Petroleum gases ⁴⁾	48	(3.5)	57	(3.6)	78	(5.1)	73	(4.8)
Natural gas and vaporized liquefied natural gas ⁵⁾ ..	1,324	(96.5)	1,517	(96.4)	1,440	(94.9)	1,432	(95.2)
Others	...	(...)	...	(...)	...	(...)	...	(...)
Purchases	238	(100.0)	630	(100.0)	677	(100.0)	667	(100.0)
Petroleum gases ⁶⁾	3	(1.1)	...	(...)	...	(...)	...	(...)
Natural gas and vaporized liquefied natural gas	236	(98.9)	624	(99.1)	672	(99.2)	660	(99.1)
Others	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	...	(...)	...	(...)
Sales	1,526	(100.0)	1,654	(100.0)	1,591	(100.0)	1,600	(100.0)
Residential	387	(25.3)	419	(25.4)	372	(23.4)	379	(23.7)
Commercial	177	(11.6)	153	(9.2)	161	(10.1)	165	(10.3)
Industrial	842	(55.2)	953	(57.6)	927	(58.3)	917	(57.3)
Others	120	(7.9)	129	(7.8)	130	(8.2)	139	(8.7)

1) Figures in parentheses indicate a percentage. 2) A different statistical method was used for the figures since 2017. 3) Since there are some concealed sources, the breakdown totals may not match the overall totals. 4) Figures up until FY2016 are a total of volatile oil gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and other petroleum-based gas. Starting FY2017, figures are a total of vaporized liquefied petroleum gas and other petroleum-based gas. 5) Figures up until FY2016 are a total of natural gas and liquefied natural gas. 6) Vaporized liquefied petroleum gas, other petroleum-based gas.

Source: The Japan Gas Association.

Chapter 8

Science and Technology/

Information and Communication



Uchimizu, a tradition of sprinkling water around the house, has been practiced in Japan since old times. The reason why sprinkling water is effective for combating the heat lies in "evaporative cooling". When water is sprinkled on the ground, it absorbs heat as it evaporates, causing the temperature of the ground to drop for a sense of cooling.

1. Science and Technology

(1) R&D Expenditures and Researchers

Japan's expenditures for the research and development (R&D) of science and technology are at a top level among major countries, and support the technology-based nation of Japan. The total R&D expenditures in fiscal 2024 amounted to 23.8 trillion yen, an increase of 7.9% from the previous fiscal year. Relative to GDP, R&D expenditures were 3.70%, a 0.14 percentage point increase from the previous fiscal year. Researchers as of the end of March 2025 totaled 912,800, and females accounted for 19.0% of researchers, a record high.

Table 8.1

Trends in Expenditures and Researchers on R&D

Fiscal year	R&D expenditures (billion yen)	GDP (billion yen)	Ratio of R&D expenditures to GDP (%)	Number of researchers ^{1) 2)}	Females (%)
2015	18,939	551,945	3.43	847,100	15.3
2016	18,433	556,273	3.31	853,700	15.7
2017	19,050	567,668	3.36	867,000	16.2
2018	19,526	569,944	3.43	874,800	16.6
2019	19,576	570,619	3.43	881,000	16.9
2020	19,237	554,342	3.47	890,500	17.5
2021	19,741	576,554	3.42	908,300	17.8
2022	20,704	591,651	3.50	910,400	18.3
2023	22,050	619,390	3.56	907,400	18.5
2024	23,793	642,415	3.70	912,800	19.0

1) As of the end of each fiscal year. 2) Business enterprises, non-profit institutions and public organizations: prorated by the percentage of time that researchers are actually engaged in R&D activities. Universities and colleges: headcount.

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

R&D expenditures in fiscal 2024, business enterprises spent 17.4 trillion yen (73.3% of the total), non-profit institutions and public organizations spent 2.3 trillion yen (9.7%), and universities and colleges spent 4.0 trillion yen (17.0%). As of the end of March 2025, the number of researchers amounted to 526,300 persons in business enterprises, 37,500 persons in non-profit institutions and public organizations, and 349,000 persons in universities and colleges.

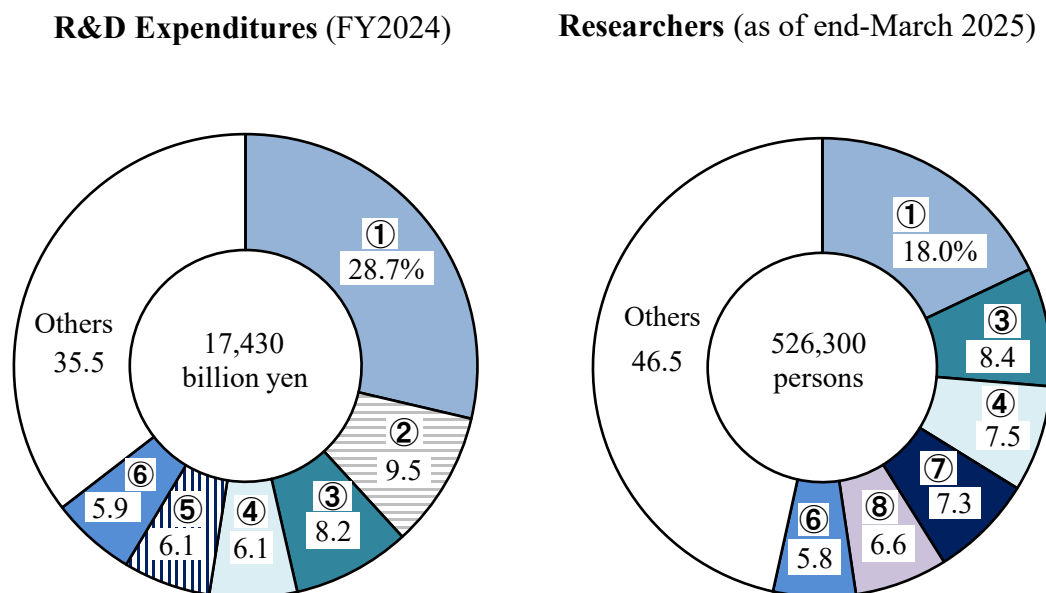
Universities and colleges spent more than 90% of their R&D expenditures on natural sciences and engineering for basic research and applied research, while business enterprises allocated over 75% for development purposes.

With regard to the portion in the R&D expenditures in fiscal 2024 by specific objective, 3.7 trillion yen went to the life sciences field (15.7% of the total), 3.4 trillion yen (14.4%) to the information technology field, 1.4 trillion yen (5.8%) to the materials field and 1.4 trillion yen (5.8%) to the environmental science and technology field, etc.

Looking at the R&D expenditures spent by business enterprises in fiscal 2024 by industry, the manufacturing industry spent 15.0 trillion out of a total of 17.4 trillion yen. The motor vehicles, parts and accessories industry spent the most, followed by the medicines industry, then by the electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits industry.

Looking at the number of researchers in business enterprises by industry as of the end of March 2025, 436,400 (82.9%) of a total of 526,300 researchers worked in the manufacturing industry; the largest number was in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories industry, followed by the electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits industry, then by the chemical products industry.

Figure 8.1
R&D Expenditures and Researchers by Industry (Business enterprises)



① Motor vehicles, parts and accessories ② Medicines ③ Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits ④ Chemical products ⑤ Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies ⑥ Scientific research, professional and technical services ⑦ Information and communication electronics equipment ⑧ Business oriented machinery
 Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

(2) Technology Balance of Payments (Technology Trade)

Technology trade is defined as the export or import of technology by business enterprises with other countries, such as patents, expertise, and technical guidance. In fiscal 2024, Japan's business enterprises earned 5,470.5 billion yen from technology exports, which was up 8.4% from the previous fiscal year. It increased for fourth consecutive years. Of the total receipts, 74.7% was from overseas parent/subsidiary companies. Meanwhile, payments to technology imports stood at 869.3 billion yen, an increase of 26.8% compared with the previous fiscal year. This was the first increase in two years. Of this figure, 41.4% was for payments to overseas parent/subsidiary companies.

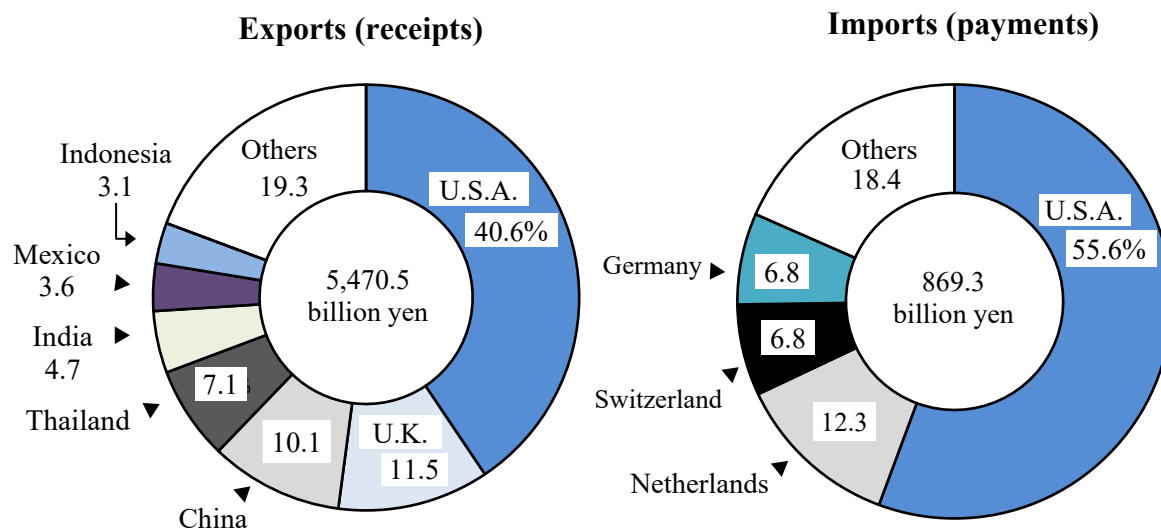
Table 8.2
Technology Trade by Business Enterprises

Fiscal year	Exports		Imports		Exports value	Imports value
	Value (billion yen)	Annual increase rate (%)	Value (billion yen)	Annual increase rate (%)		
2015	3,949.8	7.9	602.6	17.5		6.55
2016	3,571.9	-9.6	452.9	-24.8		7.89
2017	3,884.4	8.7	629.8	39.1		6.17
2018	3,871.1	-0.3	591.0	-6.2		6.55
2019	3,662.6	-5.4	543.6	-8.0		6.74
2020	3,101.0	-15.3	559.8	3.0		5.54
2021	3,620.6	16.8	620.1	10.8		5.84
2022	4,995.9	38.0	713.7	15.1		7.00
2023	5,047.6	1.0	685.8	-3.9		7.36
2024	5,470.5	8.4	869.3	26.8		6.29

Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

In fiscal 2024, Japan exported 5,470.5 billion yen of technologies; major export destinations were: the U.S.A. (2,218.8 billion yen, or 40.6% of total exports), followed by the U.K. (627.6 billion yen), China (555.2 billion yen), and Thailand (386.3 billion yen). On the other hand, Japan imported 869.3 billion yen of technologies, mainly from the U.S.A. (483.4 billion yen, or 55.6% of total imports), followed by Netherlands (107.0 billion yen), Switzerland (59.5 billion yen) and Germany (59.5 billion yen).

Figure 8.2
Composition of Technology Trade by Major Country (FY2024)



Source: Statistics Bureau, MIC.

2. Patents

The total number of patent applications to the Japan Patent Office has been flat since 2020, but in 2024 the figure was 306,855, up 2.2% from the previous year.

Table 8.3
Patents

Item	(Cases)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Applications	288,472	289,200	289,530	300,133	306,855
Registrations	179,383	184,372	201,420	209,368	200,284
Existing vested rights	2,039,040	2,020,424	2,029,223	2,063,676	2,085,215

Source: Japan Patent Office.

Table 8.4
PCT International Applications by Country

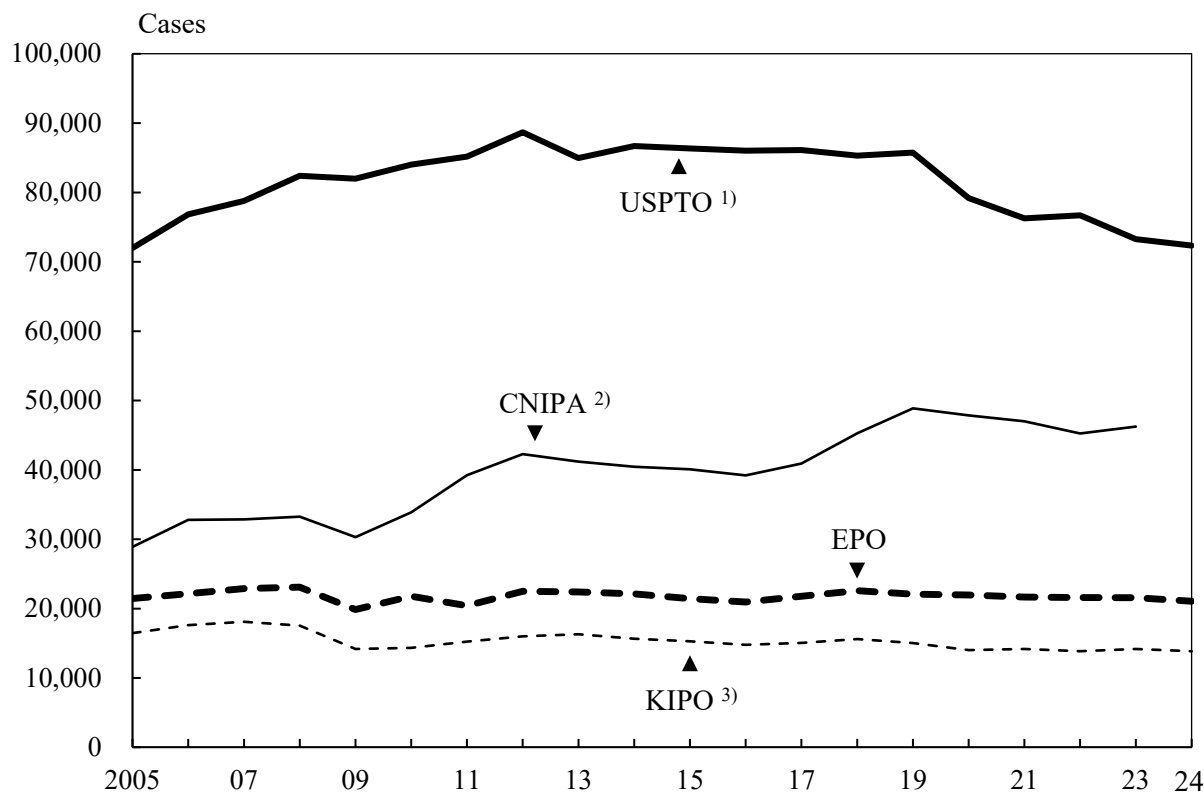
Country	(Cases)			
	2022	2023	2024*	Change from 2023 (%)
Total	277,644	272,416	273,900	0.5
China	70,016	69,527	70,160	0.9
U.S.A.	58,839	55,618	54,087	-2.8
Japan	50,529	48,992	48,397	-1.2
Korea, Rep. of	22,013	22,277	23,851	7.1
Germany	17,464	16,944	16,721	-1.3
France	7,745	7,911	8,125	2.7
U.K.	5,692	5,567	5,861	5.3
Switzerland	5,439	5,398	5,324	-1.4
Netherlands	4,012	4,256	4,310	1.3
Sweden	4,482	4,301	3,762	-12.5

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization.

158 countries, including Japan, have joined the international patent system of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as of June 2025. In 2024, the number of international patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was estimated to be 273,900, of which 48,397 were from Japan, accounting for 17.7%.

Regarding applications filed by Japanese applicants in 2024 with major patent offices, there were 72,350 applications filed at the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 21,062 at the European Patent Office, and 13,862 at the Korean Intellectual Property Office.

Figure 8.3
Changes in Patent Applications with Major Offices by Japanese Applicants



1) USPTO data from 2020 to 2024 are provisional. 2) CNIPA data for 2024 has not been released yet. 3) KIPO data for 2023 and 2024 are provisional.

USPTO: United States Patent and Trademark Office; CNIPA: China National Intellectual Property Administration; EPO: European Patent Office; KIPO: Korean Intellectual Property Office.

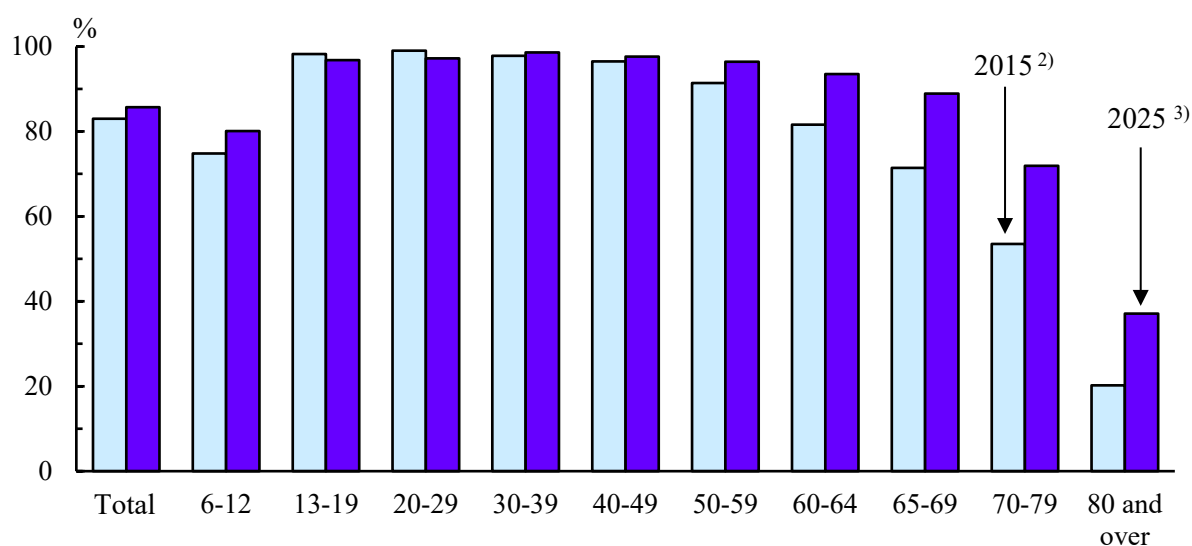
Source: Japan Patent Office.

3. Information and Communication

(1) Diffusion of the Internet

The ratio of individuals using the Internet, of which commercial usage started in 1993, exceeded 80% in 2013. As of the end of August 2025, the ratio of individuals who had used the Internet in the past year (individuals who are 6 years old and over) was 85.7%. According to the individual Internet usage rate by age group, the usage rate exceeded 90% in each age group between 13 and 69 years old.

Figure 8.4
Trends in Internet Usage Rate by Age Group ¹⁾



1) Ages 6 years old and over. 2) As of the end of 2015. 3) As of the end of August 2025.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

According to the status of Internet use by device by age group as of the end of August 2025, the usage rate of smartphones was the highest (74.3%), followed by computers (45.6%). Figures for the rate of Internet use by device by age group show that more than 80% use smartphones in each age group between 13 and 69 years old.

Table 8.5
Status of Internet Use by Device by Age Group (2025)

Item	Average	(%)								
		6-12 years	13-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over
Smartphones	74.3	45.2	87.8	89.8	91.3	91.4	89.2	80.9	55.1	21.7
Computers	45.6	22.0	42.7	58.8	59.1	57.5	56.8	50.7	31.5	12.7
Internet-enabled										
TV receivers	31.1	41.4	40.3	32.9	41.3	39.9	36.5	28.7	17.9	7.3
Tablets	25.0	47.1	44.7	32.0	32.7	30.2	26.4	18.8	10.0	3.0
Mobile phones ¹⁾	9.4	7.3	7.0	9.9	10.4	10.1	9.3	8.9	11.7	7.7

1) Excluding smartphones.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

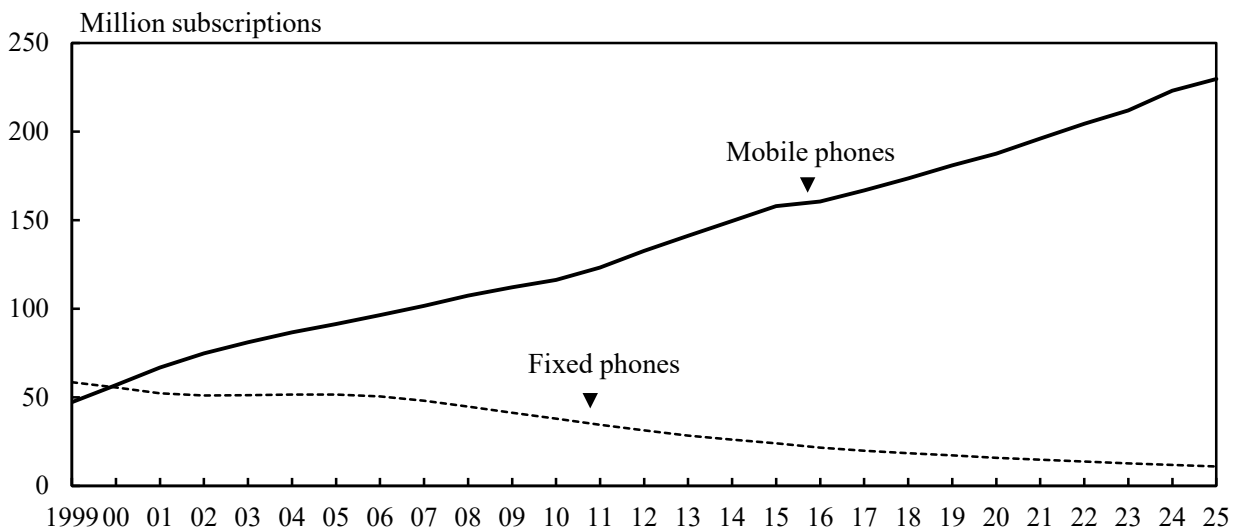
As of the end of August 2025, 50.1% of enterprises had introduced telework. This marked an increase of 2.8 percentage points compared with the previous year. The most frequent telework pattern was working from home, 89.8%, followed by mobile work, 32.5% and working from a satellite office, 14.9%.

(2) Trends in Telecommunications Services

As of the end of March 2022, the number of mobile phone subscriptions totaled 204 million, exceeding 200 million. This rose to 230 million subscriptions as of the end of March 2025, and continues to increase.

Meanwhile, the number of fixed phone service subscription contracts has continued to decrease. As of the end of March 2025, the number of fixed phone service subscription contracts was 11 million (down 6.9% from the previous year).

Figure 8.5
Number of Telephone Service Subscriptions ¹⁾



1) As of the end of March.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Looking at the number of broadband (connection) subscribers as of the end of March 2025, 5G (fifth-generation) mobile phone access services had the highest number of subscribers, at 112 million, followed by 111 million subscribers for 3.9-4G (LTE) mobile phone services. The numbers of FTTH access service subscribers, BWA access service subscribers, and 5G mobile phone access service subscribers continue to increase.

Meanwhile, IP phone services (voice phone services that use Internet Protocol technology across part or all of the communication network), which use broadband circuits as access lines, entered full-scale use between 2002 and 2003. As of the end of March 2025, the total number of IP phone subscribers was 45 million.

Table 8.6

Number of Subscriptions to Telecommunications Services ¹⁾

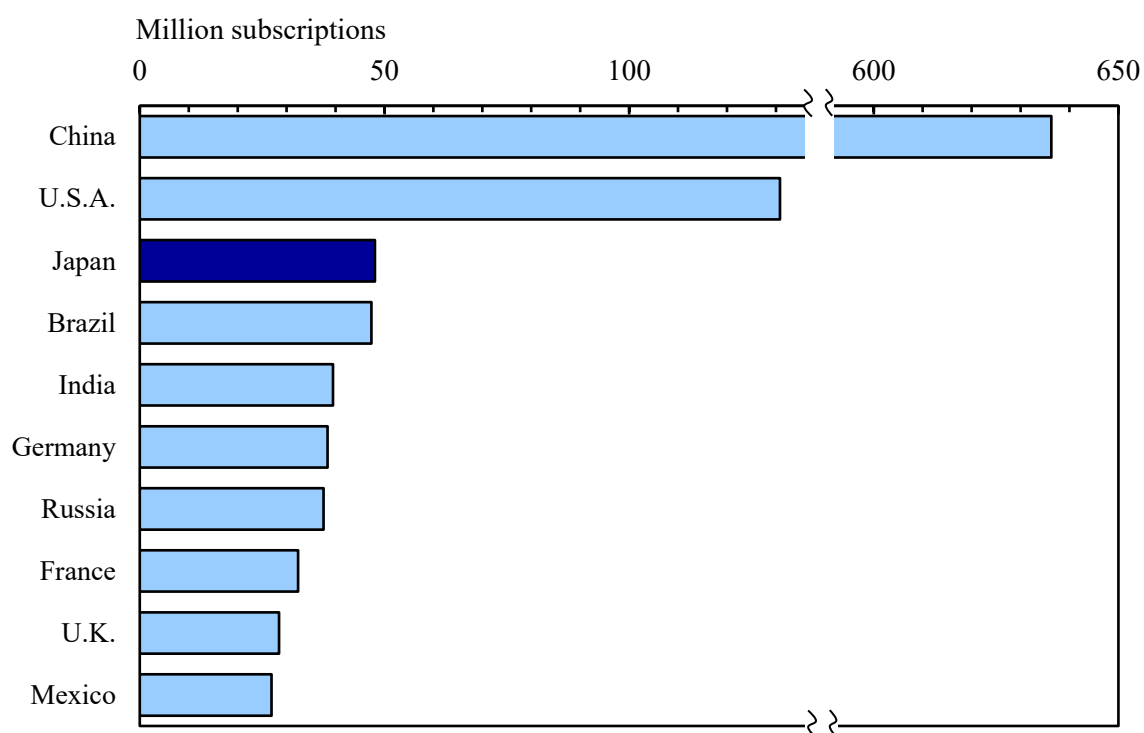
	(Thousands)				
Item	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Public phones (NTT, Inc. only)	146	138	122	110	96
Fixed phones	14,856	13,827	12,767	11,829	11,017
Mobile phones	196,111	204,397	211,908	223,160	229,795
IP phones	44,670	45,348	45,689	45,691	44,658
ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)	2,307	2,117	1,922	1,696	1,512
DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)	1,073	690	357	228	36
Cable Internet	6,532	6,401	6,270	6,126	6,008
FTTH (Fiber To The Home)	35,640	37,698	39,665	40,545	41,249
BWA (Broadband Wireless Access) ...	75,709	79,732	84,299	87,934	91,513
3.9-4G mobile phones (LTE)	154,366	139,055	127,380	118,761	111,477
5G mobile phones	14,186	45,018	69,809	92,367	112,067

1) As of the end of March.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

In 2023, the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions in Japan was 48 million, the third-largest after China, 636 million and the U.S.A., 131 million.

Figure 8.6
International Comparison of Fixed-Broadband Subscriptions (2023)



Source: International Telecommunication Union.

(3) Postal Service

As of the end of March 2026, Japan Post Co., Ltd. had 24,115 post offices nationwide. In fiscal 2025, post offices handled 16.0 billion items of domestic mail (including parcels), which was a 5.0% decrease from the previous fiscal year. Furthermore, the total quantity of international mail (letters, Express Mail Services [EMS], and parcels) sent in fiscal 2025 amounted to 21.8 million items, a decrease of 6.2% from the previous fiscal year.

Table 8.7
Postal Services

(Millions)						
Item	FY2005	FY2010	FY2015	FY2020	FY2024	FY2025
Domestic						
Letters	22,666.1	19,757.9	17,981.0	15,221.0	12,542.9	11,729.3
Parcels	2,075.0	2,968.4	4,052.4	4,390.1	4,336.8	4,302.3
International						
Sent	77.5	54.2	48.9	23.0	23.2	21.8
Letters ¹⁾	76.1	52.8	44.1	20.6	20.9	19.7
Parcels	1.5	1.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.1

1) Including Express Mail Services (EMS).

Source: Japan Post Co., Ltd.