

2) In Each Prefecture

In this section, we examine the situation of film exhibitions in each prefecture.

Chart: **Prefecture/ Population/Number of Theaters (Sites)/Number of Screens/ Annual Attendance/ Population Per Screen/ Attendance Per Screen/ Annual Number of Films Per Person Going To See/ Number of Films Released/ Number of Films Released Per Screen Nationwide** *in Japanese

| | | 人口 | 映画館数 (サイト数) | スクリーン 数 | 年間観客数 | 1スクリーン当たり 人口 | 1スクリーン当たり 観客数 | 1人当たり 年間映画鑑 賞回数 | 公開本数 (本) | 1スクリーン 当たり 公開本数 |
|----|-----|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | 全国計 | 127,083,000 | 570 | 3,365 | 171,670,710 | 37,766 | 51,017 | 1.4 | 111,104 | 33 |
| 1 | 北海道 | 5,400,000 | 23 | 114 | 4,874,983 | 47,368 | 42,763 | 0.9 | 3,519 | 31 |
| 2 | 青森 | 1,321,000 | 8 | 44 | 1,146,300 | 30,023 | 26,052 | 0.9 | 1,277 | 29 |
| 3 | 岩手 | 1,284,000 | 8 | 25 | 849,022 | 51,360 | 33,961 | 0.7 | 971 | 39 |
| 4 | 宮城 | 2,328,000 | 10 | 64 | 2,749,881 | 36,375 | 42,967 | 1.2 | 2,084 | 33 |
| 5 | 秋田 | 1,037,000 | 5 | 21 | 693,637 | 49,381 | 33,030 | 0.7 | 692 | 33 |
| 6 | 山形 | 1,131,000 | 8 | 56 | 1,681,356 | 20,196 | 30,024 | 1.5 | 2,650 | 47 |
| 7 | 福島 | 1,935,000 | 6 | 26 | 1,438,657 | 74,423 | 55,333 | 0.7 | 691 | 27 |
| 8 | 茨城 | 2,919,000 | 13 | 91 | 3,579,448 | 32,077 | 39,335 | 1.2 | 2,788 | 31 |
| 9 | 栃木 | 1,980,000 | 9 | 57 | 2,824,646 | 34,737 | 49,555 | 1.4 | 1,565 | 27 |
| 10 | 群馬 | 1,976,000 | 8 | 62 | 2,735,988 | 31,871 | 44,129 | 1.4 | 2,178 | 35 |
| 11 | 埼玉 | 7,239,000 | 24 | 200 | 10,152,694 | 36,195 | 50,763 | 1.4 | 5,841 | 29 |
| 12 | 千葉 | 6,197,000 | 23 | 199 | 9,157,181 | 31,141 | 46,016 | 1.5 | 5,865 | 29 |
| 13 | 東京 | 13,390,000 | 77 | 335 | 27,321,715 | 39,970 | 81,557 | 2.0 | 11,178 | 33 |
| 14 | 神奈川 | 9,096,000 | 32 | 218 | 14,446,853 | 41,725 | 66,270 | 1.6 | 7,129 | 33 |
| 15 | 新潟 | 2,313,000 | 9 | 63 | 2,443,108 | 36,714 | 38,779 | 1.1 | 2,114 | 34 |
| 16 | 富山 | 1,070,000 | 3 | 23 | 1,125,029 | 46,522 | 48,914 | 1.1 | 754 | 33 |
| 17 | 石川 | 1,156,000 | 8 | 54 | 1,696,931 | 21,407 | 31,425 | 1.5 | 2,034 | 38 |
| 18 | 福井 | 790,000 | 7 | 31 | 882,088 | 25,484 | 28,454 | 1.1 | 731 | 24 |
| 19 | 山梨 | 841,000 | 5 | 14 | 809,897 | 60,071 | 57,850 | 1.0 | 668 | 48 |
| 20 | 長野 | 2,109,000 | 14 | 65 | 1,630,210 | 32,446 | 25,080 | 0.8 | 1,403 | 22 |
| 21 | 岐阜 | 2,041,000 | 8 | 56 | 2,302,535 | 36,446 | 41,117 | 1.1 | 1,789 | 32 |
| 22 | 静岡 | 3,705,000 | 15 | 98 | 4,715,036 | 37,806 | 48,113 | 1.3 | 3,176 | 32 |
| 23 | 愛知 | 7,455,000 | 37 | 258 | 12,808,835 | 28,895 | 49,647 | 1.7 | 8,854 | 34 |
| 24 | 三重 | 1,825,000 | 10 | 58 | 2,287,545 | 31,466 | 39,440 | 1.3 | 2,511 | 43 |
| 25 | 滋賀 | 1,416,000 | 6 | 38 | 1,708,413 | 37,263 | 44,958 | 1.2 | 1,152 | 30 |
| 26 | 京都 | 2,610,000 | 12 | 75 | 4,231,153 | 34,800 | 56,415 | 1.6 | 2,913 | 39 |
| 27 | 大阪 | 8,836,000 | 31 | 204 | 14,771,418 | 43,314 | 72,409 | 1.7 | 6,997 | 34 |
| 28 | 兵庫 | 5,541,000 | 27 | 118 | 6,406,240 | 46,958 | 54,290 | 1.2 | 3,921 | 33 |
| 29 | 奈良 | 1,376,000 | 3 | 25 | 1,354,409 | 55,040 | 54,176 | 1.0 | 804 | 32 |
| 30 | 和歌山 | 971,000 | 5 | 30 | 1,042,039 | 32,367 | 34,735 | 1.1 | 911 | 30 |
| 31 | 鳥取 | 574,000 | 3 | 11 | 386,235 | 52,182 | 35,112 | 0.7 | — | 0 |
| 32 | 島根 | 697,000 | 2 | 15 | — | 46,467 | 0 | — | — | 0 |
| 33 | 岡山 | 1,924,000 | 7 | 39 | 1,942,296 | 49,333 | 49,802 | 1.0 | 1,597 | 41 |
| 34 | 広島 | 2,833,000 | 15 | 72 | 3,398,387 | 39,347 | 47,200 | 1.2 | 2,641 | 37 |
| 35 | 山口 | 1,408,000 | 5 | 30 | 1,254,304 | 46,933 | 41,810 | 0.9 | 796 | 27 |
| 36 | 徳島 | 764,000 | 2 | 10 | — | 76,400 | 0 | — | — | 0 |
| 37 | 香川 | 981,000 | 4 | 19 | 1,754,719 | 51,632 | 92,354 | 1.8 | 1,409 | 74 |
| 38 | 愛媛 | 1,395,000 | 9 | 52 | 1,264,564 | 26,827 | 24,319 | 0.9 | 1,092 | 21 |
| 39 | 高知 | 738,000 | 2 | 10 | — | 73,800 | 0 | — | — | 0 |
| 40 | 福岡 | 5,091,000 | 24 | 184 | 7,830,559 | 27,668 | 42,557 | 1.5 | 5,573 | 30 |
| 41 | 佐賀 | 835,000 | 3 | 20 | 759,944 | 41,750 | 37,997 | 0.9 | 854 | 43 |
| 42 | 長崎 | 1,386,000 | 5 | 26 | 1,204,108 | 53,308 | 46,312 | 0.9 | 818 | 31 |
| 43 | 熊本 | 1,794,000 | 9 | 50 | 1,851,662 | 35,880 | 37,033 | 1.0 | 2,013 | 40 |
| 44 | 大分 | 1,171,000 | 7 | 25 | 1,033,186 | 46,840 | 41,327 | 0.9 | 1,098 | 44 |
| 45 | 宮崎 | 1,114,000 | 5 | 18 | 776,371 | 61,889 | 43,132 | 0.7 | 499 | 28 |
| 46 | 鹿児島 | 1,668,000 | 7 | 31 | 1,331,183 | 53,806 | 42,941 | 0.8 | 1,019 | 33 |
| 47 | 沖縄 | 1,421,000 | 7 | 31 | 1,301,702 | 45,839 | 41,990 | 0.9 | 1,442 | 47 |

Note: The numbers of sites and screens are taken from Jiji Press's "Film Almanac 2015, Special Issue "The List of Movie Houses," and the annual attendance and the number of films released are taken from the 2014 statistics in METI's "2015 Specific Service Industry Current Situation Research Report on Film." Their calculating methods are different from that of Eiren, creating some discrepancies. The population is taken from the Ministry of Internal Affairs Communications Statistics Bureau's report (as of October 1, 2015).

*"Attendance Per Screen" is the figure of the total annual attendance divided by the number of screens.

*"Annual Number of Films Per Person Going To See" is the figure of annual attendance divided by the population.

*"Number of the Films Released" in the above chart refers to the number of the films screened at each theater. There were cases where the same titles were screened at more than one theater in each prefecture, therefore, the high number of the films released does not mean that diverse films were shown. *"Number of Films Released Per Screen" refers to an average number of films shown per screen.

■ General Situation of Each Prefecture

When we see **the number of attendance**, obviously that of Tokyo is the highest with 27,322,000, followed by Osaka (14,771,000), Kanagawa (14,447,000), Aichi (12,809,000), Saitama (10,153,000), Chiba (9,157,000), Fukuoka (7,830,000), Hyogo (6,406,000). Hokkaido (4,875,000) and Shizuoka (4,715,000). These prefectures have big cities.

As for **the number of screens**, the same prefectures make the high marks: Tokyo with 335, Aichi with 258, Kanagawa with 218, Osaka with 204, Saitama with 200, Chiba with 199, Fukuoka with 184, Hyogo with 118, Hokkaido with 114, and Shizuoka with 98.

As for **the number of the films per person going to see**, Japanese average is 1.4. That of Tokyo is at the top of the list with 2.0, followed by Kagawa (1.8), Aichi (1.7), Osaka (1.7), Kyoto (1.6), Kanagawa (1.6), Fukuoka (1.5), Yamagata (1.5), Chiba (1.5), and Ishikawa (1.5). These 10 prefectures are above the average. Many in this list are also in the above two lists because they each have a large population. Exceptions are Yamagata, Ishikawa and Kagawa.

We now look at **the population per screen**. This is the figure of the population of each prefecture divided by the number of screens. If this figure is low, it means that the prefecture in question has many screens. The top of this list is Yamagata with 20, 196 and the second is Ishikawa with 21, 406, much lower than the nationwide average of 37,766. The high number of screens also means high number of the movie going population. However, a good number of the population per screen does not mean a high number of movie going population in the case of Ehime and Aomori with their movie going number of 0.9. Movie going is supposed to become a habit, however, if you do not have movie houses near you, it is not easy for you to go to see movies. When the number of the theater decreases, evidently the number of attendance also decreases.

In the areas with no theaters, some offer film festivals, cinematheques and independent film screenings, providing their people with the opportunity to watch films on a big screen. The theater statistics themselves do not accurately portray how rich the film environment is in each area.

■ Changes of Attendance in Each Prefecture

We see changes in attendance in each prefecture during the three years in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

In 2011, the attendance dramatically dropped due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, and then gradually increased from 2012 on. Even in the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima, where the damage was the greatest, their attendance slightly increased from 2012 to 2014.

The increasing rate is high in Kagawa (148.9%), Yamaguchi (139.6%), Tochigi (125.7%), and Gunma (120.2%). These changes depend largely on how many theaters opened and closed. In Yamaguchi, Cinema Sunshine Shimonoseki (with 8 screens) opened in 2014, making 133.2% increase from 2013 to 2014. In general, the attendance increased except in Hokkaido, Fukushima, Toyama and Okinawa where their attendance decreased considerably.

Chart: Prefecture/Annual attendance of 2014/2013/2012/increase or decrease of 2012-2014/increase

| | | 年間観客数 | | | 増減 (2012→2014) | 増減率 | 一人当り年間鑑賞本数 | | | |
|----|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--|
| | | 2014年 | 2013年 | 2012年 | | | 2014年 | 2013年 | 2012年 | |
| | 全国計 | 171,670,710 | 158,872,736 | 157,736,191 | 13,934,519 | 108.8% | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| 1 | 北海道 | 4,874,983 | 4,855,615 | 5,201,539 | -326,556 | 93.7% | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | |
| 2 | 青森 | 1,146,300 | 1,113,994 | 1,114,582 | 31,718 | 102.8% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| 3 | 岩手 | 849,022 | 760,921 | 805,909 | 43,113 | 105.3% | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| 4 | 宮城 | 2,749,881 | 2,518,211 | 2,296,134 | 453,747 | 119.8% | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | |
| 5 | 秋田 | 693,637 | 586,954 | 707,362 | -13,725 | 98.1% | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | |
| 6 | 山形 | 1,681,356 | 1,312,773 | 1,428,781 | 252,575 | 117.7% | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| 7 | 福島 | 1,438,657 | 1,233,413 | 1,312,490 | 126,167 | 109.6% | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | |
| 8 | 茨城 | 3,579,448 | 3,029,132 | 3,908,169 | -328,721 | 91.6% | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | |
| 9 | 栃木 | 2,824,646 | 3,149,068 | 2,246,933 | 577,713 | 125.7% | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | |
| 10 | 群馬 | 2,735,988 | 2,379,300 | 2,276,794 | 459,194 | 120.2% | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | |
| 11 | 埼玉 | 10,152,694 | 9,237,390 | 8,711,329 | 1,441,365 | 116.5% | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | |
| 12 | 千葉 | 9,157,181 | 8,592,368 | 7,733,258 | 1,423,923 | 118.4% | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | |
| 13 | 東京 | 27,321,715 | 26,018,761 | 24,644,181 | 2,677,534 | 110.9% | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | |
| 14 | 神奈川 | 14,446,853 | 14,423,334 | 14,335,494 | 111,359 | 100.8% | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | |
| 15 | 新潟 | 2,443,108 | 2,217,416 | 2,300,079 | 143,029 | 106.2% | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| 16 | 富山 | 1,125,029 | 1,232,116 | 1,361,810 | -236,781 | 82.6% | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | |
| 17 | 石川 | 1,696,931 | 1,506,378 | 1,584,104 | 112,827 | 107.1% | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | |
| 18 | 福井 | 882,088 | 856,200 | 756,938 | 125,150 | 116.5% | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | |
| 19 | 山梨 | 809,897 | 677,497 | 814,258 | -4,361 | 99.5% | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | |
| 20 | 長野 | 1,630,210 | 1,350,512 | 1,680,595 | -50,385 | 97.0% | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | |
| 21 | 岐阜 | 2,302,535 | 2,013,555 | 2,254,388 | 48,147 | 102.1% | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | |
| 22 | 静岡 | 4,715,036 | 4,189,394 | 3,976,250 | 738,786 | 118.6% | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| 23 | 愛知 | 12,808,835 | 10,590,204 | 10,529,355 | 2,279,480 | 121.6% | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | |
| 24 | 三重 | 2,287,545 | 1,951,914 | 2,036,059 | 251,486 | 112.4% | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | |
| 25 | 滋賀 | 1,708,413 | 1,453,973 | 1,482,976 | 225,437 | 115.2% | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| 26 | 京都 | 4,231,153 | 3,923,418 | 3,599,210 | 631,943 | 117.6% | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | |
| 27 | 大阪 | 14,771,418 | 14,118,255 | 13,187,999 | 1,583,419 | 112.0% | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | |
| 28 | 兵庫 | 6,406,240 | 6,880,145 | 6,068,556 | 337,684 | 105.6% | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | |
| 29 | 奈良 | 1,354,409 | 1,474,378 | 1,326,780 | 27,629 | 102.1% | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | |
| 30 | 和歌山 | 1,042,039 | 782,361 | 764,796 | 277,243 | 136.3% | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| 31 | 鳥取 | — | 386,235 | 288,936 | — | — | — | 0.7 | 0.5 | |
| 32 | 島根 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 33 | 岡山 | 1,942,296 | 1,718,456 | 1,654,583 | 287,713 | 117.4% | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | |
| 34 | 広島 | 3,398,387 | 3,272,555 | 3,578,580 | -180,193 | 95.0% | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | |
| 35 | 山口 | 1,254,304 | 876,735 | 898,387 | 355,917 | 139.6% | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | |
| 36 | 徳島 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 37 | 香川 | 1,754,719 | 912,226 | 1,178,423 | 576,296 | 148.9% | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | |
| 38 | 愛媛 | 1,264,564 | 1,212,330 | 1,231,253 | 33,311 | 102.7% | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | |
| 39 | 高知 | — | — | 679,509 | — | — | — | — | 0.9 | |
| 40 | 福岡 | 7,830,559 | 6,818,708 | 8,084,647 | -254,088 | 96.9% | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | |
| 41 | 佐賀 | 759,944 | 659,309 | 671,178 | 88,766 | 113.2% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| 42 | 長崎 | 1,204,108 | 1,075,671 | 1,166,682 | 37,426 | 103.2% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| 43 | 熊本 | 1,851,662 | 1,646,876 | 1,740,936 | 110,726 | 106.4% | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | |
| 44 | 大分 | 1,033,186 | 983,371 | 1,056,818 | -23,632 | 97.8% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | |
| 45 | 宮崎 | 776,371 | 768,268 | 736,640 | 39,731 | 105.4% | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| 46 | 鹿児島 | 1,331,183 | 1,248,386 | 1,385,268 | -54,085 | 96.1% | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| 47 | 沖縄 | 1,301,702 | 1,172,152 | 1,886,214 | -584,512 | 69.0% | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | |

rate/annual
number of
movies per
person in
2014, 2013
and 2012 *in
Japanese

*Figures are from
“The Report on
Specific Service
Industry Current
Situation on Film”
by METI, and
“Population
Change” by
Ministry of
Internal Affairs
Communications
Statistics Bureau

■ The Change of the Number of Screens in Each Prefecture from 2005 to 2015

Nationwide, the number of screens increased by 498 from 2005 to 2015. In Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo and Osaka, the number increased by more than 50 screens in each city; in Kanagawa by 45 screens; in Shizuoka by 35 screens; and in Aichi by 33 screens. These are metropolitan or surrounding areas. On the other hand, in Hokkaido, Fukushima, Niigata, Toyama and Yamanashi, the number decreased by more than 10. During the early 2000s, multi-screen theaters in the suburbs spread all over Japan, and the conventional theaters gradually closed. In 2010, theaters in the main business center in cities changed to multi-screen theaters and the number of screens in cities dramatically increased. Digitalization in theaters mostly completed in 2013, and many conventional theaters closed because they could not be digitalized, making the share of multi-screen theaters larger. In Kagawa, Nara and Yamaguchi, from 2013 to 2014, the number of screens dropped. This is due to the temporary closing of Warner Mycal Cinemas and the later reopening after being taken over by Aeon Cinemas.

Chart: Prefecture/2005/2006/2007/2008/2009/2010/2011/2012/2013/2014/2015/increase or decrease between 2005 and 2015 *in Japanese

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | スクリーン数増減 (2005年-2015年) |
|----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------|
| | 全国計 | 2969 | 3064 | 3221 | 3358 | 3396 | 3414 | 3367 | 3290 | 3318 | 3365 | 3467 | 498 |
| 1 | 北海道 | 132 | 126 | 126 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 122 | 119 | 118 | 114 | 113 | -19 |
| 2 | 青森 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | -4 |
| 3 | 岩手 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1 |
| 4 | 宮城 | 71 | 73 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 84 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | -7 |
| 5 | 秋田 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | -3 |
| 6 | 山形 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 35 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 56 | 56 | 22 |
| 7 | 福島 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 28 | 27 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | -10 |
| 8 | 茨城 | 71 | 67 | 70 | 80 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 89 | 18 |
| 9 | 栃木 | 51 | 49 | 61 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 4 |
| 10 | 群馬 | 43 | 51 | 60 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 18 |
| 11 | 埼玉 | 117 | 129 | 162 | 184 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 182 | 200 | 200 | 209 | 92 |
| 12 | 千葉 | 156 | 173 | 189 | 190 | 188 | 190 | 182 | 176 | 189 | 199 | 208 | 52 |
| 13 | 東京 | 297 | 343 | 372 | 378 | 364 | 357 | 353 | 342 | 336 | 335 | 359 | 62 |
| 14 | 神奈川 | 173 | 180 | 199 | 198 | 198 | 216 | 217 | 216 | 216 | 218 | 218 | 45 |
| 15 | 新潟 | 53 | 50 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 11 |
| 16 | 富山 | 36 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | -12 |
| 17 | 石川 | 27 | 36 | 36 | 46 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 27 |
| 18 | 福井 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | -2 |
| 19 | 山梨 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 14 | -10 |
| 20 | 長野 | 55 | 60 | 58 | 63 | 64 | 60 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 8 |
| 21 | 岐阜 | 63 | 72 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 56 | 56 | -7 |
| 22 | 静岡 | 62 | 67 | 88 | 88 | 102 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 97 | 35 |
| 23 | 愛知 | 225 | 220 | 222 | 244 | 254 | 258 | 251 | 247 | 247 | 258 | 258 | 33 |
| 24 | 三重 | 51 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 7 |
| 25 | 滋賀 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 3 |
| 26 | 京都 | 52 | 47 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 75 | 75 | 23 |
| 27 | 大阪 | 172 | 217 | 209 | 206 | 206 | 198 | 201 | 195 | 195 | 204 | 226 | 54 |
| 28 | 兵庫 | 106 | 105 | 101 | 112 | 123 | 124 | 115 | 113 | 116 | 118 | 128 | 22 |
| 29 | 奈良 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 33 | 25 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 34 | -6 |
| 30 | 和歌山 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 30 | 30 | -1 |
| 31 | 鳥取 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | -5 |
| 32 | 島根 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 |
| 33 | 岡山 | 28 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 39 | 39 | 11 |
| 34 | 広島 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 72 | 72 | 2 |
| 35 | 山口 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 31 | 24 | 30 | 30 | -6 |
| 36 | 徳島 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -4 |
| 37 | 香川 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 25 | 8 |
| 38 | 愛媛 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 7 |
| 39 | 高知 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -7 |
| 40 | 福岡 | 157 | 147 | 146 | 160 | 164 | 163 | 176 | 175 | 185 | 184 | 185 | 28 |
| 41 | 佐賀 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | -2 |
| 42 | 長崎 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 2 |
| 43 | 熊本 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | -2 |
| 44 | 大分 | 34 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 35 | 1 |
| 45 | 宮崎 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | -4 |
| 46 | 鹿児島 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 5 |
| 47 | 沖縄 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 40 | 3 |

*Figures are from Eiren's "Japan Film Industry Statistics" and JCCC's "Film Exhibition Activity Almanac."

■ The Changes of the Number of Theaters and Screens in Each Category in Each Prefecture

*Figures are from Jiji Press's "Annual Film 2016 Special Issue: List of Movie Houses" and JCCC's "Film Activities Almanac 2006"

—Hokkaido and Tohoku Region

We will look at the changes in numbers of movie theaters and screens in each category in each prefecture.

The total number of screens in Hokkaido/Tohoku in 2015 was 350, and that of theaters was 66. These numbers were lower than those in 2005 (the number of screens dropped by 20, and that of movie houses dropped by 37). The percentage of the number of screen against the nationwide number is 10%, and that of movie houses is 11.3%.

In Hokkaido, the number of screens dropped by 19, and in Fukushima, 10 screens, while in Yamagata, increased by 22. In other areas, multi-screen theaters are increasing, while in Hokkaido and Tohoku together, the number of multi-screen theaters (sites) increased only by 6, and in Aomori, no increase (in Hokkaido, 1 closed and 1 opened; in Miyagi, 2 closed and 2 opened). Among the new 6 theaters, 3 opened in Yamagata, making the number of screens in Yamagata increased.

In this region, there are many areas with no movie houses. Along with the Tohoku Coast, they are still recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake, and it is challenging for us to consider how to provide the people there with opportunities to see movies on a big screen.

—Kanto Region

The total number of screens in Kanto Region in 2015 was 1,199, decreased by 56 from that of 2005; and number of theaters in 2015 was 189, increased by 291 from that of 2005. The percentage of the number of screens against the nationwide number is 34.6%, and that of theaters is 32.6%.

In every prefecture in this region, multi-screen theaters increased. Particularly in Saitama, during these 10 years, 2015 saw 12 more theaters and 113 more screens; in Chiba, 10 more theaters and 94 more screens; in Kanagawa, 5 more theaters and 59 more screens; in Tokyo, 15 more theaters and 144 more screens. The total for these 4 prefectures is 42 more theaters and 410 more screens.

Multi-screen theaters dramatically increased in the Tokyo metropolitan areas, moving them from suburbs to inside cities. On the other hand, 48 conventional theaters and 82 such screens closed. One of the reasons is because some of them changed their format from conventional to multi-screen theaters. In addition, we would like to draw attention to the decrease of mini- and repertory theaters. In Tokyo during these ten years, 13 mini- and repertory theaters closed, leaving 33 theaters and 56 screens in 2015. In "the List of Film Exhibition Facilities in Each Prefecture", the closed mini-theaters in Shibuya district and that of repertory theaters in Taito district stand out. On the other hand, in prefectures other than Tokyo, conventional theaters changed their programing to single-title programing, causing the number of mini-theaters to increase. As a whole, the numbers of mini- and repertory theaters and their screens did not change much.

—Chubu Region

The number or screens in Chubu Region in 2015 was 661, increased by 83 from that in 2005; and the number of theaters in 2015 was 108, decreasing by 40 from that in 2005. The percentages of these in the nationwide numbers were: 19% of screens and 18.6% of theaters.

In Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Aichi, multi-screen theaters increased, while in Fukui and Gifu, there was no increase, and in Toyama and Yamanashi, they decreased (in Toyama, 6 screens less; and in Yamanashi, 4 screens less). In Shizuoka and Aichi with big cities, multi-screen theaters increased by more than 50 screens, while other theaters closed more than 30 screens. Like in Tokyo, the theaters inside cities are changing to multi-screen theaters.

In Ishikawa, 3 multi-screen theaters opened in and around Kanazawa City, with 27 more screens. On the other hand, Toyama saw 12 less screens. In 2016, JMAX THEATER TOYAMA (with 8 screens) opened, but later, mini-theater Forza Sogawa, which opened in 2007, was temporarily closed.

—Kinki Region

The total number of screens in Kinki Region in 2015 was 589, increased by 102 from that of 2005; and number of theaters in 2015 was 98, decreased by 41 from that of 2005. The percentage of the number of screens against the nationwide number is 17%, and that of theaters is also 17%.

In Kinki Region as a whole, multi-screen theaters increased by 17 with 199 screens during these 10 years, but other theaters decreased by 58 sites and 97 screens. In Hyogo and Osaka, like other prefectures with big cities, conventional theaters in the center of the cities changed to multi-screen theaters.

In Nara Prefecture, the number of screens decreased by 6, and no theaters exist other than 4 multi-screen theaters with a total of 34 screens. In Nara City, Cinema Dept. Yuraku with 8 screens closed in 2010, leaving this a prefectural capital city with no movie houses. In Wakayama, a total of 4 conventional and adult theaters with 9 screens closed in Wakayama City, leaving only 2 multi-screen theaters with 20 screens. In other cities like Gobo, Tanabe and Shingu, there are conventional theaters, making this a prefecture with theaters here and there.

—Chugoku and Shikoku Region

The total number of screens in Chugoku and Shikoku Region in 2015 was 264, increasing by 29 from that of 2005; and number of theaters in 2015 was 49, decreased by 29 from that of 2005. The percentage of the number of screens against the nationwide number is 7.6%, and that of theaters is 8.4%.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture, some conventional theaters closed, decreasing by 5 sites and 6 screens. In its prefectural capital, Yamaguchi City, there has been no theater since its one conventional theater closed upon the opening of a multi-screen theater in the adjacent Bofu City. However, Yamaguchi Center for Arts and Media (YCAM) opened in 2003 and has been providing a film program every day, filling the lack of movie houses.

In Shimane, only one multi-screen theater exists in Matsue City and Izumo City each, and in Tokushima Prefecture, only one multi-screen theater is located in the suburbs of Tokushima City and one conventional theater inside this capital city. On the coast of the Japan Sea of Chugoku Region and in Shikoku, there are many areas with no theaters.

—Kyushu and Okinawa Region

The number of screens in Kyushu Region in 2015 was 404, increasing by 31 from that of 2005; and the number of theaters in 2015 was 70, decreasing by 23 from that of 2005. The percentage of the number of screens against the nationwide number is 11.6%, and that of theaters is 12%.

Among 8 prefectures in this region, the number of screens increased in 5, including Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Oita, Kagoshima and Okinawa, while that in 3 others decreased, including Saga, Kumamoto and Miyazaki. In Fukuoka, like in Tokyo and other prefectures with big cities, the conventional theaters inside the big cities are changing to multi-screen theaters.

In this region, mini- and repertory theaters increased by 5 to 8 screens. In Saga City, Theater Shiema opened in 2007; in Hita City of Oita Prefecture, Hita Cinematheque Liberte opened in 2009; and in Kagoshima City of Kagoshima Prefecture, Kagoshima Garden Cinema opened in 2010. These theaters are providing their local people different kinds of programming from that of multi-screen theaters.