

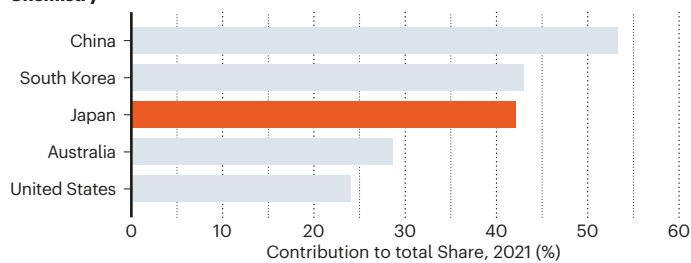
# Disciplinary focus

Similar to the situation across east Asia, high-quality research emanating from Japan tends to skew towards the physical sciences and chemistry, but life sciences is becoming increasingly important. **Data analysis by Bo Wu. Infographic by Simon Baker and Tanner Maxwell.**

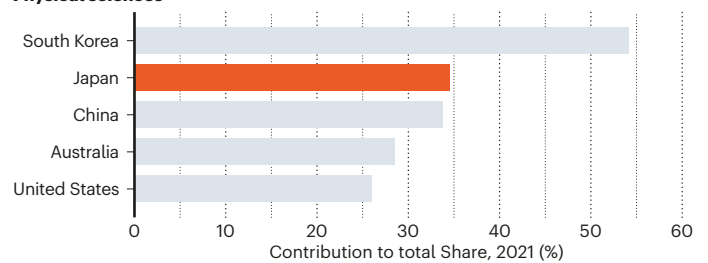
## SCIENTIFIC SPECIALISMS

Chemistry and the physical sciences together contribute more than three-quarters of Japan's overall Share in the Nature Index. The concentration in chemistry is higher in both China and South Korea, however. Life sciences, meanwhile, contribute 23.9% towards Japan's overall Share, a relatively high level compared with Japan's near-neighbours.

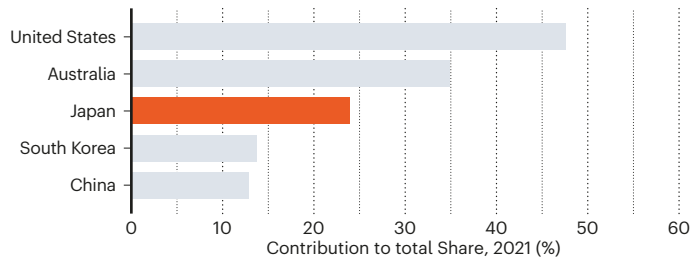
### Chemistry



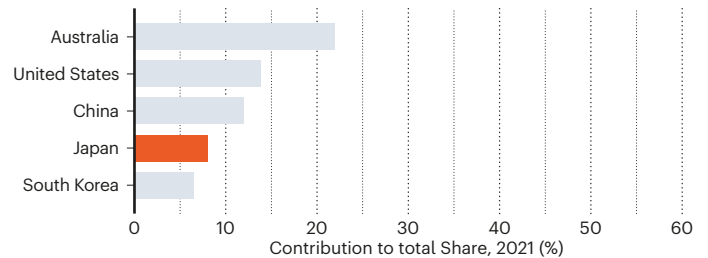
### Physical sciences



### Life sciences



### Earth and environmental sciences



## FIELD TRENDS

Among individual fields of research, inorganic and organic chemistry contribute the most towards Japan's overall Share in the Nature Index (left chart). However, their influence has been falling since 2015, tracking a similar trend for their contribution to research globally in the index (right chart).

- Inorganic chemistry
- Organic chemistry
- Condensed-matter physics
- Biochemistry and cell biology
- Macromolecular and materials chemistry
- Physical chemistry

### Leading fields of research for Japan compared to global output, 2015–21

