




Backbone of credit relationships in the Japanese credit market

Luca Marotta¹ , Salvatore Miccichè¹, Yoshi Fujiwara², Hiroshi Iyetomi³, Hideaki Aoyama⁴, Mauro Gallegati⁵ and Rosario N Mantegna^{1,6*}

*Correspondence:

m.mantegna@gmail.com

¹Dipartimento di Fisica e Chimica,
Università degli Studi di Palermo,
Viale delle Scienze, Ed. 18, Palermo,
I-90128, Italy

Full list of author information is
available at the end of the article

Abstract

We detect the backbone of the weighted bipartite network of the Japanese credit market relationships. The backbone is detected by adapting a general method used in the investigation of weighted networks. With this approach we detect a backbone that is statistically validated against a null hypothesis of uniform diversification of loans for banks and firms. Our investigation is done year by year and it covers more than thirty years during the period from 1980 to 2011. We relate some of our findings with economic events that have characterized the Japanese credit market during the last years. The study of the time evolution of the backbone allows us to detect changes occurred in network size, fraction of credit explained, and attributes characterizing the banks and the firms present in the backbone.

Keywords: complex networks; information filtering; statistically validated networks; credit market

1 Introduction

Bipartite networks are observed in a wide variety of disciplines. In economic complex systems we find, for instance, the bipartite networks of boards and directors [1, 2] and products and consumers [3, 4]. In this paper we investigate the bipartite network of credit relationships between all Japanese banks and large firms listed at Japanese stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets of Japan.

This credit system has been previously analyzed with tools and concepts of network theory in a series of studies. Examples are the study of the one-mode projected network [5], the study of the eigenvalue problem determined by the weight of the credit network [6], the use of the debt-rank concept to analyze the risk and fragility of the credit market [7] and the study of the communities observed in the projected and bipartite networks [8, 9].

Here, we inspect the weighted bipartite network by filtering the credit relationships that are not compatible with a null hypothesis assuming uniform diversification of each bank or firm. The method we use is adapted from the general method proposed in ref. [10]. We add to the procedure proposed in ref. [10] a multiple hypothesis correction that we believe is necessary to minimize false positive [11]. With this approach we detect networks that are statistically validated against the chosen null hypothesis.

Our investigation covers more than thirty years giving us the possibility to relate some of our findings with documented events such as major failures of the credit system and big mergers that occurred in the Japanese credit market. All the statistically validated networks are then characterized in terms of over-expression of attributes of banks and firms concerning (i) the types of banks, (ii) economic sectors of firms, and the geographical location of firms. The over-expression of such attributes is estimated according to the method introduced in ref. [12].

We detect the presence of a backbone of the credit relationships which is not compatible with the null hypothesis of uniform diversification. This backbone is present for all the investigated years. During the different years we are able to see the changes occurred in this filtered network both in size, fraction of credit explained and attributes characterizing the firms present in it.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. “The dataset” we describe our dataset. The Sect. “The filtering methodology” briefly discusses the filtering method and the need for a multiple hypothesis correction. In the successive Sect. “Results” we present and comment our results. In Sect. “Conclusions” we briefly draw some conclusions.

2 The dataset

Our dataset was obtained by Nikkei Media Marketing, Inc. in Tokyo, and is commercially available (see the webpage [13] for details). Data are based on a survey of firms quoted in the Japanese stock-exchanges (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya) and in Japanese over-the-counter (OTC) markets. Data includes information about each firm’s borrowing from banks obtained from financial institutions. Specifically, the dataset reports the amounts of borrowing of each firm and the classification of loans into short-term and long-term borrowings. All contracts exceeding 1 year are considered long-term borrowing. Data covers the time period from 1980 to 2012. In this paper we examine the time period from 1980 to 2011, which is a time period of more than three decades. Our analyses are performed yearly, and yearly networks are constructed from the dataset by using the financial statements of the considered calendar year. Since 1996 the dataset includes also firms listed at the OTC markets and/or at the JASDAQ (the present OTC market). In the present study we investigate all firms which are present in the database.

The number of banks of the database changes year by year. It was 225 in 1980, remained approximately constant until 2001 and then decreased to 166 in 2011. The number of firms was starting from the value of 1,414 in 1980 and then increasing to the maximal value of 3,034 reached in 2006. After this year the number of firms started to decrease and reached the value of 2,706 in 2011. The number of firms increased from 1,802 in 1995 to 2,602 in 1996 in the presence of the largest inclusion of the OTC firms in the database. During the same years the number of banks increased from 219 to 226. The density of links in the bipartite network, defined as number of observed links over number of potential links, was on average decreasing from the value of 0.0867 in 1980 to the value of 0.0398 in 2011. The variation of the density of links was not too large over the years including the years of the largest inclusion of the OTC firm. In fact the density of links decreased from 0.0721 to 0.0601 from 1995 to 1996.

The dataset has metadata associated. Specifically we have information about the classification of each bank and information about the economic sector and geographical location of firms.

3 The filtering methodology

In this paper we wish to focus on the credit relationships that are most relevant in terms of money allocated to the specific credit relationships for each node (bank or firm) of the bipartite network. A number of techniques have been proposed in order to single out the most important connections in a weighted network, such as (i) the application of a global threshold that would maintain the links whose weight is highest (though spoiling the intrinsic multi-scale organization of many complex systems) [14], (ii) a method based on the statistical validation of a null hypothesis tested for each node of the network [10], and (iii) a method using a global null model preserving both the network topology and the weight distribution of the system [15].

In our present study, we are interested in the local anomalous distribution of the credit amount and not in preserving the network topology. Therefore we adapt the filtering procedure for weighted networks introduced in [10] to our system. This method assesses the relevance of the weight of each link by means of a statistical validation at the level of the single node. Given the local nature of the test, the method allows to preserve the heterogeneity of the weight distribution, thus overcoming the drawbacks of a global thresholding procedure.

More in detail, let s_i and k_i be respectively the strength and the degree of node i , and let w_{ij} be the weight of the link between node i and j . Denoting with x_{ij} the normalized weight w_{ij}/s_i of the link, the statistical procedure proposed in [10] answers the question: if we divide the interval $[0, 1]$ in k sub-intervals uniformly distributing $k - 1$ points in it, what is the probability $p(x_{ij})$ to observe an interval with length x_{ij} ?

It can be shown that, under the above assumptions, the p -value is:

$$p = 1 - (k - 1) \int_0^{x_{ij}} (1 - x)^{k-2} dx. \quad (1)$$

The choice of a null hypothesis assuming a uniform distribution of the strength is motivated by its simplicity and by the availability of analytical results like the one in Equation 1. However, in spite of its simplicity, the null hypothesis is consistent with the economic intuition stating that a bank would prefer an equal distribution of the credit risk over its borrowing firms. From the firm's side, the request of similar amount of credit to a certain number of banks would reduce the risk faced by the firm to obtain interest rates which are not justified by market conditions from some bank.

If p in Equation 1 is smaller than a given, predetermined, statistical threshold θ the link is detected as statistically not consistent with the null hypothesis of a uniform distribution and therefore is preserved in the filtered network, otherwise it is deleted. Differently than in [10] we fix the univariate statistical threshold θ first and then perform a multiple hypothesis test correction. In fact, due to the large number of tests needed to investigate the entire network, a multiple hypothesis test correction is needed in order to minimize the number of false positive. In the present study we set our threshold to the value $\theta = 0.01$.

The most restrictive multiple hypothesis test correction is the Bonferroni correction. [16], i.e. this correction is done by using as a statistical threshold $\theta_B = 0.01/N_t$ instead of θ , where N_t is the number of test performed over the entire network. The Bonferroni correction increases the precision (by minimizing the number of false positive of the test) but decreases the accuracy of the estimation because can be associated with a large number of false negative. To avoid to be extremely restrictive, in this study we use the false

discovery rate (FDR) [17] as multiple hypothesis test correction. The false discovery rate correction works as follows: the p -values of different tests are first arranged in increasing order ($p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_t$) and then the FDR threshold is obtained by finding the largest t_{\max} such that $p_{t_{\max}} < t_{\max}\theta_B$. It is worth stressing that, by construction, the Bonferroni network is always a subnetwork of the FDR network. Notably, the test in Equation 1 is directional, even for undirected networks. Indeed, the normalized weight x_{ij} depends on the strength s_i of node i and therefore will be generally different from x_{ji} . This means each link has to be tested for both its end nodes, the presence of a validation in both directions signaling a strong inter-dependence between i and j .

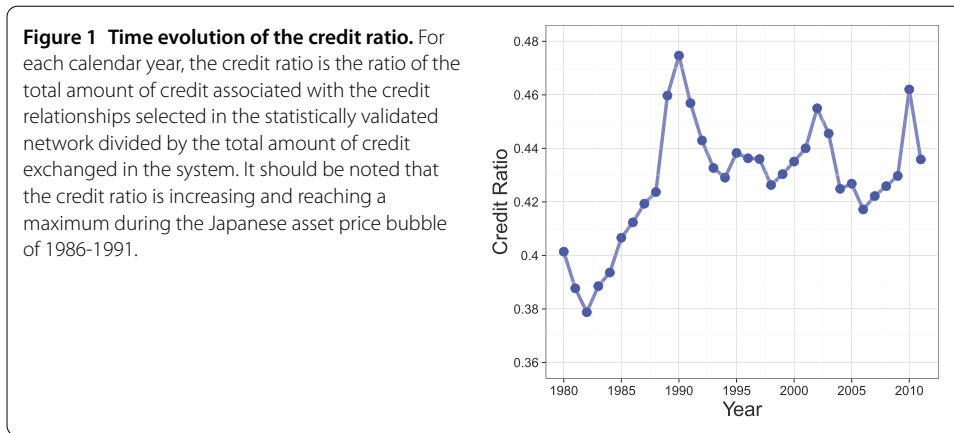
4 Results

By using this approach we obtain for each year a FDR filtered bipartite network. A summary statistics with basic information about the original and filtered networks is given in Table 1. The table shows that the filtering procedure is rather severe. In fact, the number of statistically validated credit relationships is on average of the order of 500 whereas the total number of credit relationships ranges from 35,344 in 1997 to 17,885 in 2011. In

Table 1 Summary statistics of the original bipartite networks (ON) and of the corresponding filtered networks (FN)

Year	Banks ON	Firms ON	Edges ON	Banks FN	Firms FN	WLCC FN	SLCC FN	Edges FN	Pairs BL FN
1980	225	1,414	27,587	95	210	290	22	662	42
1981	225	1,431	27,535	94	187	269	13	617	40
1982	222	1,444	27,265	99	181	266	12	599	35
1983	221	1,457	26,887	96	172	254	11	578	27
1984	221	1,462	26,330	96	168	256	10	583	25
1985	219	1,477	25,824	94	166	252	11	584	34
1986	217	1,486	25,139	95	173	258	12	588	38
1987	220	1,530	25,416	112	169	269	15	644	40
1988	221	1,545	25,170	108	177	267	14	648	39
1989	222	1,573	25,069	106	189	281	23	651	39
1990	222	1,617	25,343	105	187	282	11	645	40
1991	221	1,670	25,892	99	183	270	17	647	48
1992	221	1,687	26,598	96	192	276	19	643	49
1993	218	1,717	27,410	95	187	260	37	644	61
1994	219	1,753	27,913	97	197	267	42	675	67
1995	219	1,802	28,452	106	224	300	39	722	63
1996	226	2,602	35,314	113	258	337	57	861	75
1997	225	2,726	35,344	110	268	341	74	850	80
1998	221	2,772	35,056	99	268	328	56	803	71
1999	218	2,869	35,315	104	280	348	43	809	75
2000	221	2,942	29,565	80	230	284	10	627	50
2001	210	2,975	28,719	80	230	285	24	625	49
2002	207	2,991	26,610	71	212	253	18	556	35
2003	199	2,963	24,564	79	216	250	10	501	32
2004	197	2,959	23,888	72	195	233	9	463	23
2005	190	3,003	23,903	73	190	232	8	464	27
2006	185	3,034	23,012	75	187	231	15	441	23
2007	181	3,016	22,273	69	186	231	5	417	18
2008	178	2,918	20,567	67	183	227	6	389	17
2009	177	2,842	19,229	71	184	209	3	346	9
2010	175	2,746	18,357	61	173	204	4	334	10
2011	166	2,706	17,885	64	158	182	4	323	9

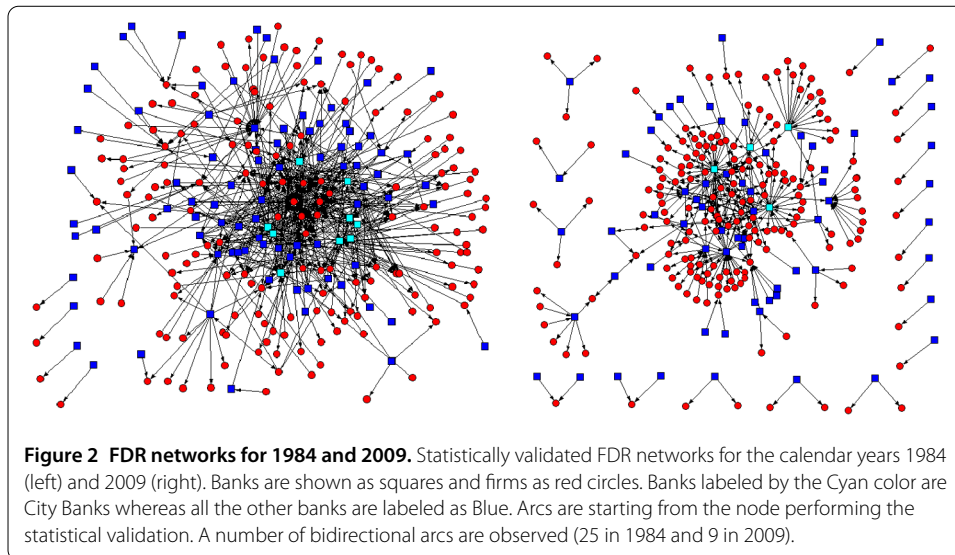
Filtered networks are obtained by using the diversity filter of ref. [10] with $\theta = 0.01$ and with the false discovery rate correction computed for each year.



spite of that, the selected credit relationships are responsible for a fraction of the total credit lent by the banking system which is ranging from 38% to almost 48%. In order to evaluate how restrictive is the multiple hypothesis test correction, we can compare these results with those obtained when a simple univariate statistical threshold $\theta = 0.01$ is used (approximately 6 orders of magnitude greater than the Bonferroni threshold and two orders of magnitude greater than the highest FDR threshold). With the univariate statistical threshold the number of links in the filtered networks ranges from 914 to 2,617, i.e. on average roughly three times the one observed when the FDR correction is applied. The ratio between the total credit in the filtered networks and the total credit in the original one varies between 60% and 66%; it is worth noting that these are percent values not too different than the percentage of the total credit observed in the FDR-validated networks.

The time evolution of the credit ratio associated with the statistically validated edges is shown in Figure 1. Quite interestingly, the credit ratio is growing from 1982 to 1990 and then decreases and fluctuates. It is probably worth noting that the 1990s was the year of the burst of the bubble of the Japanese stock markets. As a consequence of the collapse of the bubble the total bank assets declined from 508 trillion yen in 1989 to about 491 trillion yen in 1990 [18]. For all the years, the statistically validated networks present a largest weakly connected component which is comprising a large percent of the elements of the bipartite network. Specifically this percent is ranging from the minimal value of 82% observed in 2009 to the maximal value of 97% observed in 1984. The number of elements included in the weakly connected component of the statistically validated networks for each year are shown in the column WLCC of Table 1.

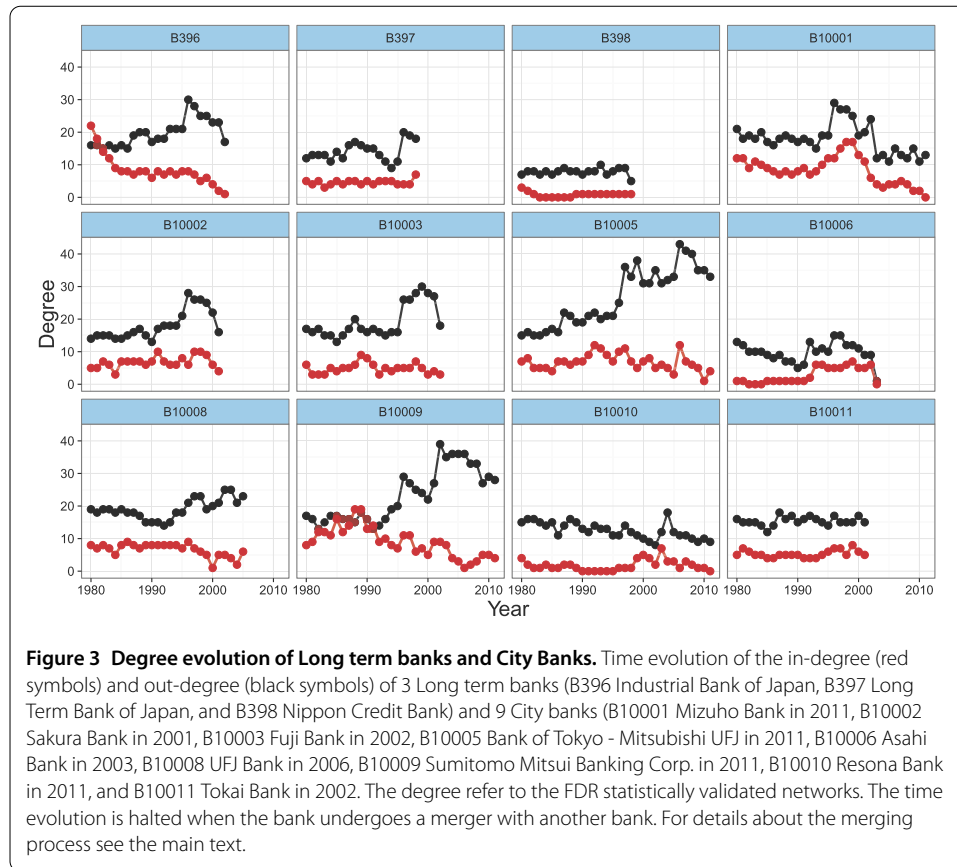
The statistical validation is performed for each node and therefore one credit link can be validated with respect to a bank and/or with respect to a firm. We use the convention that a validated link is directed and the direction is outgoing from the node used in the validation procedure. For example if a credit relation is validated for a bank the arc will be outgoing from the bank and will point to the firm receiving the credit. The majority of the validated links are unidirectional but a certain fraction of bidirectional links, i.e. of credit relationships that are statistically validated both for the bank and for the firm, are also observed. Their number is shown in the column Pair BL of Table 1 where we report the number of distinct pairs of bank-firm with bidirectional validated links. Some of these bidirectional validated links are long living, i.e. observed for as long as 21 years. These long living links are primarily observed during the period from 1980 to 2000. Their presence



can be related to the existence of the so-called “main bank” relationships [18, 19]. It should also be noted that the peak of the number of bank-firm pairs with credit relations relevant for both types of nodes is observed for 1997 which was the year of the full blown systemic crisis of the Japanese banking system [18]. As the network under study is directed, it is also worth considering the size of the largest strongly connected component. This information is reported in the column SLCC of Table 1. The information associated with the size of the SLCC is highly correlated with the number of bidirectional links observed in the filtered networks. In fact their correlation coefficient is 0.90.

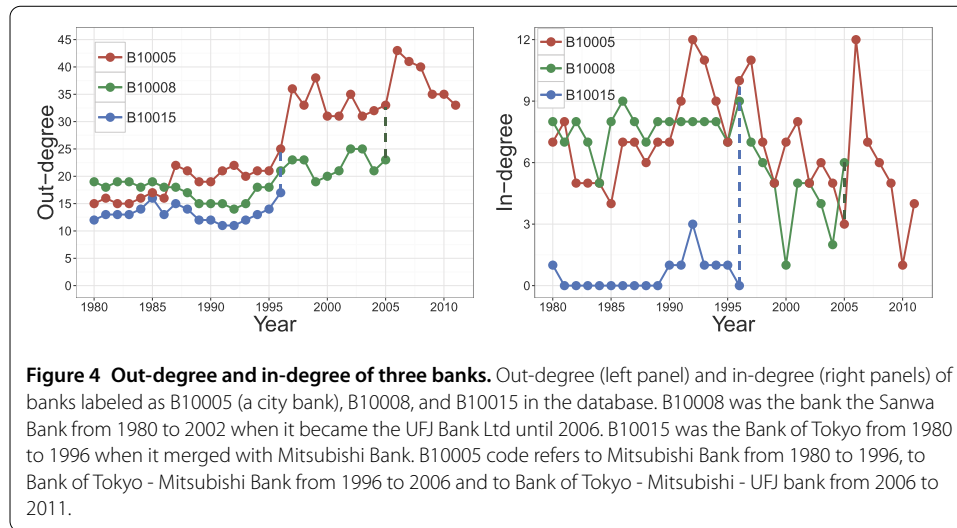
In Figure 2 we show the FDR networks of 1984 and 2009 (the first is the one with the highest fraction of elements in the LCC whereas the second is the one with the lowest fraction). The two FDR networks summarize the evolution observed both in the original credit network and in the filtered credit network. Specifically the networks evolve from highly interconnected networks to sparser networks where the dependence of individual banks from firms and viceversa is much more simplified. This type of representation of the credit linkages suggests that the Japanese credit market has been subjected to a process of simplification starting from the year 2000 (see the temporal evolution of the number of edges in Table 1). Although the majority of elements are still part of a large connected component in the FDR network the interlinkages among banks and firms are getting simpler as time elapses.

In the Japanese credit market the so called City banks play an important role. These banks are very large in size (accounting for around 48% share of the entire loan market as of March 2009 [20]), with headquarters in Japan’s major cities and hundreds of domestic branches. Although mainly focused on large corporations and wholesale business, the City banks’ nationwide network makes them strong in retail as well, conferring them a systemically relevant position in Japanese economy [20]. It is therefore of interest to track in detail the time evolution of the in-degree and out-degree of these banks in the statistically validated FDR networks. This information is shown in Figure 3 where we report the time evolution of 3 Long-term banks and 9 City banks. During the years some City banks have undergone merging with other City banks or other financial institutions. This is the reason why some of the City banks disappear at a given year.



By analyzing Figure 3 we note that the out-degree (black symbols) is almost always higher than the in-degree (red symbols). This means that for each City bank the number of firms which are receiving statistically validated loans from the bank, i.e. the loans that are highly relevant for the bank, is higher than the number firms that have their loans highly dependent on the bank, i.e. loans that are highly relevant for the firm. We also note that the merging and acquisition processes make some of the City banks (for example B10005, B10009) highly exposed to many different firms. This exposure is showing that the process of full diversification of risk is only partially achieved.

To clarify how the database deals with merging and acquisition and to present a case study of evidence of the increasing number of out-degree in the FDR network we track the process of merging and acquisition of the Banks B10005, B10008, and B10015. In 1980 these codes of the database were associated with the banks Mitsubishi Bank, UFJ Bank Ltd., and Bank of Tokyo respectively. In 1996 the banks B10005 (at that time Mitsubishi Bank) and B10015 (Bank of Tokyo) merged to form the bank Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi that since 1997 used the code B10005. In 2006 another merging occurred. Specifically, B10005 (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi) and B10008 (UFJ Bank) merged into the bank (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ) that since 2007 continued to use the database code B10005. The process of merging and time evolution of the in-degree and out-degree of these banks are shown in Figure 4. From the figure we note that immediately after the merging the out-degree of the new bank is always higher than the out-degree of the two banks that merged. In other words the data show the need of some time to improve the diversification of the loans of the new bank. In fact after the merging a gradual decrease of the out-degree is



observed. The time evolution of the in-degree show the relevance of the loans of the new bank for the firms. The right panel of Figure 4 shows that the merging of 1996 of Bank of Tokyo with Mitsubishi Bank had no big impact on relevance of loans for the firms having credit relationships with them whereas the merging of 2006 implied that a certain number of firms had to consider their loans with the new bank as more relevant for them then in the period before merging.

4.1 Comparison of original, filtered and reciprocal credit network

With our procedure we therefore have obtained three networks. The first network is the original undirected bipartite network, the second network is a filtered directed network showing the backbone of the credit relationships selected by estimating the loans that are over-expressed for each bank and/or each firm when the testing is performed against a null hypothesis assuming equal diversification of the loans provided to firms (when the focus is on banks) or of the loans obtained by the firm (when the focus is on the firms). The third network is a subgraph of the second one containing only nodes connected by reciprocal links. A summary statistics of the nodes and links of these networks is given in Table 1. Here we report on the attributes characterizing filtered and the reciprocal networks. We use as attributes the type of a bank, the economic sector of a firm and the geographical location of a firm (defined as the prefecture where the firm is registered). The over-expression of the attributes is estimated by using the procedure illustrate in reference [12]. This is a urn type inspired statistical test performing multiple hypothesis comparison. The multiple hypothesis test correction in this case is a Bonferroni correction [16].

The results of the test for the filtered graph are summarized in Table 2. The table shows that the loans with the highest concentration of money involves primarily City banks and Life insurance banks, firms whose headquarter is located in the prefecture of Tokyo, and firms of Construction, Credit & Leasing, Fish & Marine Products, Petroleum, Railroad Transportation, Real Estate, Sea Transportation, Security Houses, Utilities Electric, and Utilities Gas economic sectors. The most over-expressed economic sectors are certainly Credit & Leasing and Utilities Electric economic sectors. In the analysis of Table 2, it is worth noting that over-expression is not necessarily indicating a large frequency of the observed attribute in the filtered network. In fact the test is detecting *deviation* from the

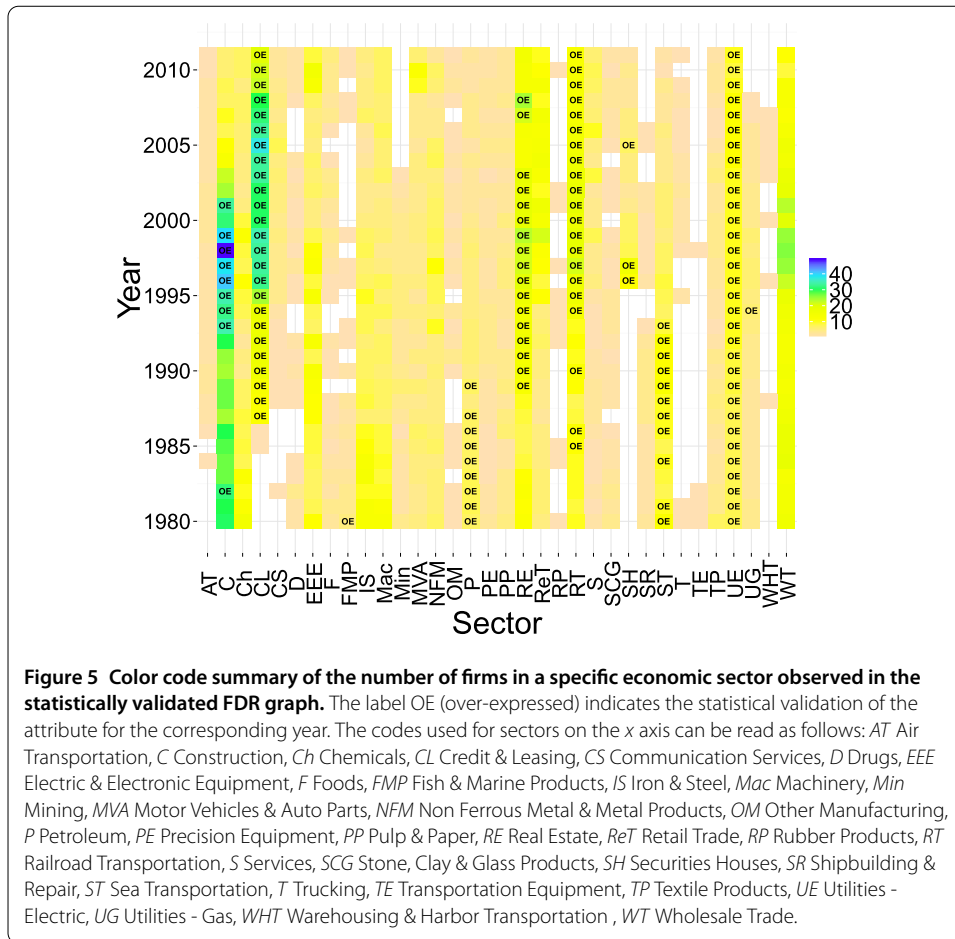
Table 2 Summary for over-expressions of attributes in statistically validated FDR networks

Year	C	CL	FMP	P	RT	RE	ST	SH	UE	UG	Tokyo	CB	LI
1980	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	OE	-
1981	-	-	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	OE	-
1982	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	OE	-
1983	-	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	OE	-
1984	-	-	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	OE	OE
1985	-	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	OE	OE
1986	-	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE
1987	-	OE	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1988	-	OE	-	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1989	-	OE	-	OE	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1990	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1991	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1992	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1993	OE	OE	-	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1994	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	OE	-	-
1995	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1996	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	-
1997	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	-
1998	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
1999	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2000	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
2001	OE	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
2002	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
2003	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2004	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2005	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	OE	-	-
2006	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2007	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2008	-	OE	-	-	OE	OE	-	-	OE	-	OE	-	-
2009	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
2010	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-
2011	-	OE	-	-	OE	-	-	-	OE	-	-	-	-

We indicate different economic sectors with a one or two letter code as follows: C Construction, CL Credit & Leasing, FMP Fish & Marine Products, P Petroleum, RT Railroad Transportation, RE Real Estate, ST Sea Transportation, SH Security Houses, UE Utilities Electric, UG Utilities Gas, CB city banks, LI life-insurance banks.

null hypothesis assuming heterogeneity of the frequency of the different attributes. To make this point clear in Figure 5 we show a color code representation of the number of economic sector attributes detected in the filtered network together with the information whether each specific attribute is over-expressed or not with respect to the heterogeneity observed in the original network. From Figure 5 it can be seen that the sectors of Construction and Credit & Leasing are characterized by both a high value of the number of attributes and over-expression. However a high value of attributes does not guarantee an over-expression of the attributes as it is seen for the case of firms in Wholesale Trade. On the contrary, even when the value of the number of attributes is low we can detect over-expression if the firms turn out to be highly present in the filtered network as it is the case for the Utilities Electric economic sector. Intermediate cases are observed for the Railroad Transportation and Real Estate economic sectors.

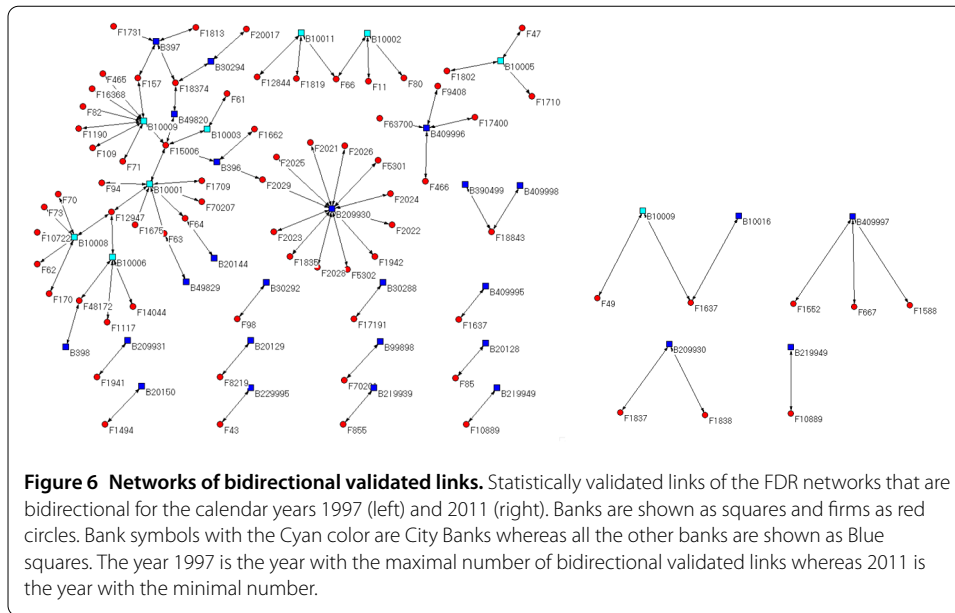
From Figure 5 and Table 2 we notice that the mostly over-expressed sectors are the sectors of Construction, Credit & Leasing, Railroad Transportation, Real Estate and Utilities Electric. Most of these sectors do not overlap with the over-expressed economic sectors observed in the bipartite clusters when one performs a community detection on the unweighted bipartite graph [9]. It should be noted that a priori there is no reason to expect



an overlap of the over-expression because the community detection on the unweighted bipartite network is providing information about the mesoscopic organization of the credit network whereas the present information is filtering the role of the most intense credit relationships from the perspective of banks and/or firms.

In our analysis the credit relationships that are validated both for the lending bank and for the borrowing firms are of special interest because they are highlighting a strong interdependence between the bank and the firm. The summary statistics of Table 1 shows that the number of these strong interdependences has been decreasing in Japan starting from 1998 suggesting a improvement of the diversification processes of credit allocation in the Japanese market.

In Figure 6 we show two examples of the bidirectional links that are present in the statistically validated FDR networks. The first example (left panel) refers to the year 1997 which is the one characterized by the highest number of bidirectional links. The subnetwork contains 8 City banks (Cyan boxes) and moreover 5 of them are present in the largest connected component comprising 12 banks and 30 firms. In other words, a strong interdependence of the credit relationships involving the majority of the City banks and a large number of firms was present in that year. Two other City banks are strongly interconnected with 6 firms. The subnetwork of bidirectional links in 2011 is completely different. In this case only one City bank is present and the highlighted credit relations are only with two firms.



We show information about the type of economic sectors present in the subnetwork of bidirectional links and about the over-expression of some of them in Figure 7. The figure shows that the economic sectors with the largest number of firms are Construction, Credit & Leasing, Real Estate, Utilities Electric, and Wholesale Trade. All these sectors with the exception of Wholesale trades present also over-expression of presence with respect to the frequency of the attributes present in the original networks. In others words firms of these economic sectors have been the source of the major degree of interlinkages in the Japanese credit market. It is also worth noting that the time period close to 1997 was the period of maximal values of number of firms and over-expressions of the cited economic sectors.

However the degree of interlinkage has changed over time. To quantitatively evaluate the change of the subgraph of the FDR network with bidirectional links we evaluate the weighted Jaccard measure between all pairs of subgraphs obtained for the different calendar years. For the definition of the weighted Jaccard measure in a similar type of network time evolution investigation see ref. [21, 22]. The results of this estimation is shown in Figure 8 where we summarize the values obtained for all pairs of years by using a matrix where the value of each element is shown according to a color code. The figure shows that the sub-networks were relatively stable during the periods 1980-1987, 1988-1995, and 1994-1999. Starting from 2000 the degree of stability has significantly decreased in parallel with the shrinking of the sub-network. A separate analysis (not reported in the present paper) performed on the two sub-networks associated with short-term credit relationships or long-term ones shows that the change observed starting from year 2000 in the network obtained with the overall credit is mainly due to a change of policy for long-term loans, leading to the overall decreasing persistency of the links observed in filtered networks. On the contrary, until 1999 both types of loans with different maturity are contributing to the filtered network.

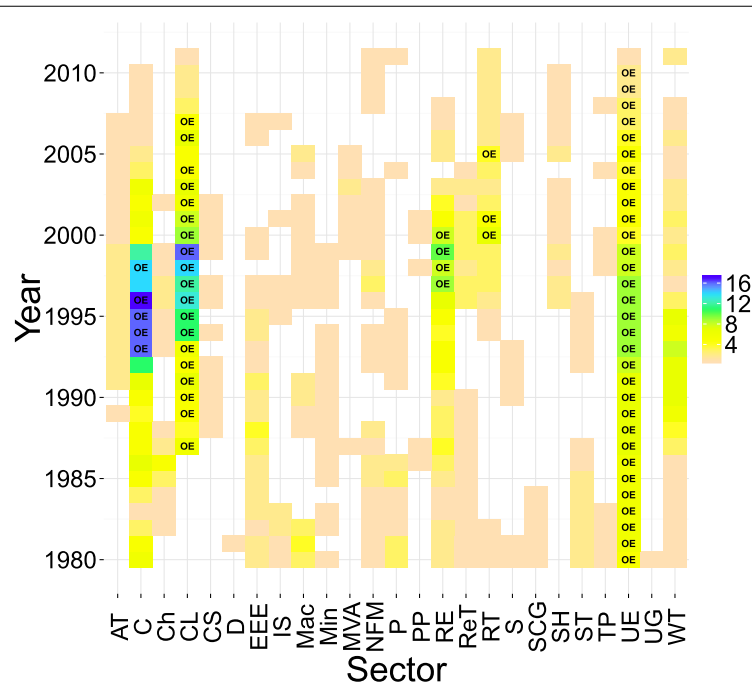


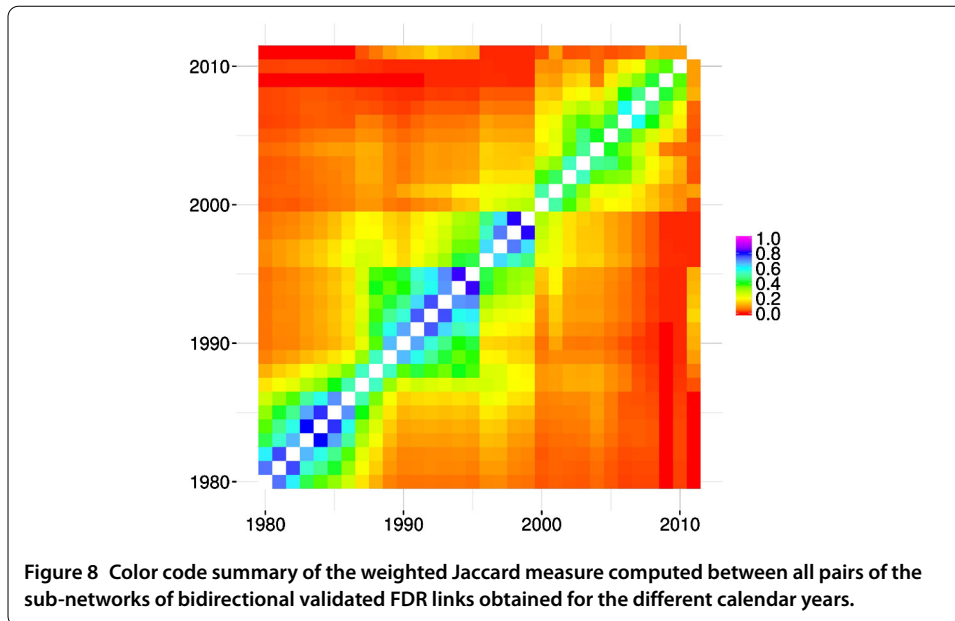
Figure 7 Color code summary of the number of firms of economic sector observed in the subgraphs of the FDR validated networks with bidirectional links. The label OE (over-expressed) indicates the statistical validation of the attribute for the corresponding year. The label OE (over-expressed) indicates the statistical validation of the attribute for the corresponding year. The codes used for sectors on the x axis can be read as follows: *AT* Air Transportation, *C* Construction, *Ch* Chemicals, *CL* Credit & Leasing, *CS* Communication Services, *D* Drugs, *EEE* Electric & Electronic Equipment, *IS* Iron & Steel, *Mac* Machinery, *Min* Mining, *MVA* Motor Vehicles & Auto Parts, *NFM* Non Ferrous Metal & Metal Products, *P* Petroleum, *PP* Pulp & Paper, *RE* Real Estate, *ReT* Retail Trade, *RT* Railroad Transportation, *S* Services, *SCG* Stone, Clay & Glass Products, *SH* Securities Houses, *ST* Sea Transportation, *TP* Textile Products, *UE* Utilities - Electric, *UG* Utilities - Gas, *WT* Wholesale Trade.

5 Conclusions

In this paper we investigate the Japanese credit market by using a database of the credit loans provided by Japanese banks to large Japanese firms at a micro level, i.e. we have information about the single bank-firm credit relationship. The database covers a long period of time (1980-2011) that has seen large crises of the Japanese banking sector and a sequence of merging of largest banks.

By adapting a filtering method of weighted networks proposed in ref. [10] we select those credit relationships that are not compatible with a null hypothesis assuming uniform distribution of the loans. The test was performed for each credit relationship both from the perspective of a bank and from the perspective of the firm. We have used a multiple hypothesis test correction needed to avoid false positive in the statistical validation of networks [11]. Specifically we have used the false discovery rate correction.

Our results show the existence of a backbone of the credit relationships not compatible with the null hypothesis of uniform diversification of the bank or of the firm. The nature of this backbone has changed over time both in size, fraction of credit and attributes characterizing the firms. Of major interest we believe are the bidirectional links observed in the FDR statistically validated networks. This bidirectional links are indicating that the credit relation should be of great importance both for the bank and for the firm. This observation makes these links of special importance as channels of potential dependency



of a firm toward a bank and vice versa. In the investigated period, it is worth noting that the number and strength of these links has first increased from 1980 to 1997 and then it has decreased since then. The 1997 year is a very special year for the banking system of Japan because this was the year of the largest recent systemic crisis of the Japanese banking system [18]. Our analysis of the most pronounced interlinkages show that the changes introduced in 1997 and also in 2000 and the series of merging of the major banks have significantly reduced in the recent years the level of special interlinkages present between banks and firms in the Japanese credit system.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

¹Dipartimento di Fisica e Chimica, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Viale delle Scienze, Ed. 18, Palermo, I-90128, Italy.

²Graduate School of Simulation Studies, The University of Hyogo, Kobe, 650-0047, Japan. ³Department of Mathematics,

Niigata University, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan. ⁴Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, 606-8502, Japan.

⁵Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche e Sociali, Università Politecnica delle Marche, Piazza Martelli, 8, Ancona, 60121, Italy.

⁶Center for Network Science and Department of Economics, Central European University, Nador 9, Budapest, 1051, Hungary.

Received: 15 November 2015 Accepted: 9 March 2016 Published online: 22 March 2016

References

1. Battiston S, Bonabeau E, Weisbuch G (2003) Decision making dynamics in corporate boards. *Physica A* 322:567-582
2. Battiston S, Catanzaro M (2004) Statistical properties of corporate board and director networks. *Eur Phys J B* 38(2):345-352
3. Ueno H, Watanabe T, Takayasu H, Takayasu M (2011) Collective purchase behavior toward retail price changes. *Physica A* 390(3):499-504
4. Pennacchioli D, Coscia M, Rinzivillo S, Giannotti F, Pedreschi D (2014) The retail market as a complex system. *EPJ Data Sci* 3(1):33
5. De Masi G, Fujiwara Y, Gallegati M, Greenwald B, Stiglitz JE (2011) An analysis of the Japanese credit network. *Evol Inst Econ Rev* 7:209-232
6. Fujiwara Y, Aoyama H, Ikeda Y, Iyetomi H, Souma W (2009) Structure and temporal change of the credit network between banks and large firms in Japan. *Econ E-J* 3:2009-7
7. Aoyama H, Battiston S, Fujiwara Y (2013) DebtRank analysis of Japanese credit network. Discussion Paper Series, 13-E-087, RIETI

8. Matsuura Y, Iino T, Iyetomi H (2013) Temporal change of community structure in the Japanese credit network. In: Neves-Silva R, Watada J, Phillips-Wren G, Jain LC, Howlett RJ (eds) *Intelligent decision technologies*, vol 255. IOS Press, Amsterdam, pp 399-408
9. Marotta L, Miccichè S, Fujiwara Y, Iyetomi H, Aoyama H, Gallegati M, Mantegna RN (2015) Bank-firm credit network in Japan: an analysis of a bipartite network. *PLoS ONE* 10:e0123079
10. Serrano MA, Boguná M, Vespignani A (2009) Extracting the multiscale backbone of complex weighted networks. *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 106(16):6483-6488
11. Tumminello M, Miccichè S, Lillo F, Piilo J, Mantegna RN (2011) Statistically validated networks in bipartite complex systems. *PLoS ONE* 6:e17994
12. Tumminello M, Miccichè S, Lillo F, Varho J, Piilo J, Mantegna RN (2011) Community characterization of heterogeneous complex systems. *J Stat Mech Theory Exp* 2011(01):P01019
13. NEEDS. <http://www.nikkeieu.com/needs/Index.aspx>
14. Eguiluz VM, Chialvo DR, Cecchi GA, Baliki M, Apkarian AV (2005) Scale-free brain functional networks. *Phys Rev Lett* 94(1):018102
15. Radicchi F, Ramasco JJ, Fortunato S (2011) Information filtering in complex weighted networks. *Phys Rev E* 83(4):046101
16. Miller RG (1981) *Simultaneous statistical inference*, 2nd edn. Springer, New York
17. Benjamini Y, Hochberg Y (1995) Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *J R Stat Soc B* 57:289-300
18. Kanaya A, Woo D (2000) The Japanese banking crisis of the 1990s: sources and lessons. Working Paper WP/00/7, IMF
19. Brewer E, Genay H, Kaufman GG (2003) Banking relationships during financial distress: the evidence from Japan. *FRB Chic Econ Perspect* 27(3):2-18
20. Japanese Bankers Association (Zenginkyo) (2010) *The banking system in Japan*. Japanese Bankers Association, Zenginkyo
21. Hatzopoulos V, Iori G, Mantegna RN, Miccichè S, Tumminello M (2015) Quantifying preferential trading in the e-MID interbank market. *Quant Finance* 15(4):693-710
22. Iori G, Mantegna RN, Marotta L, Miccichè S, Porter J, Tumminello M (2015) Networked relationships in the e-MID interbank market: a trading model with memory. *J Econ Dyn Control* 50:98-116

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen[®] journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- Rigorous peer review
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Open access: articles freely available online
- High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► springeropen.com
