1. NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL REVENUE

NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL EXPENDITURE

2. GROSS PREFECTURAL PRODUCT

DISTRIBUTION OF PREFECTURAL INCOME

3. FINANCIAL STRENGTH INDEX OF SI, MATI AND MURA

AMOUNT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTMENT

1. NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL REVENUE

For the one-year period from April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1996, the total revenue of the general account of Japan amounted to ¥90,908,468 million. This amount exceeded the initial fiscal budget by ¥112,190 million. The properties of tax revenue contributing to the national revenue were 54.5% (¥26,729,800 million) from direct tax revenue and 22.5% (¥20,283,000 million) from indirect tax revenue, together accounting for 77.0% of the total national revenue.

For the same fiscal year, the total prefectural revenue amounted to ¥358,234,000 million. These figures are divided into 5 items, including local tax (i.e., taxes which local governmental authorities collect), promising interest, payments into the general account (i.e., taxes which the central government allocates to local governments in accordance with the latter’s financial status), ¥20,283,000 million, and the local tax allocated to local governments (¥20,283,000 million), and the local tax allocated to local governments (¥20,283,000 million).

The prefecture with the highest revenue was Tohoku (¥9,010,000 million) and the lowest was Tohoku (¥9,010,000 million). The highest revenue from local taxes was collected by Tohoku Prefecture (¥9,010,000 million) and the lowest by Tohoku Prefecture (¥9,010,000 million). On the other hand, the highest revenue from the local tax allocated to local governments was received by Tohoku Prefecture (¥20,283,000 million), whereas Tohoku Prefecture, Tohoku Prefecture, and Tohoku Prefecture were not allocated any tax.

The term “revenue” signifies the total revenue of the national and local governments for one fiscal year.

[Insert Points of the Legend and Map Completion]

The amounts of national and prefectural revenue are not the initial budget, but the fiscal year-end accounts.

The account system of local governments is divided into a general and special account, as is the case with the nation; however, the terms in the special account vary depending on each prefecture. Therefore, a consolidated standard for prefectures has been set by the Ministry of Finance in the special account, excluding 4 account items such as public enterprises (e.g., water services), profit-making businesses (e.g., road traffic), and national health insurance (medical service).

2. GROSS PREFECTURAL PRODUCT

The average prefectural expenditure per capita was ¥90,908,468. Classified into general, policy, and administrative expenditure per capita, the highest was ¥1,690,874, the highest being ¥1,690,874 for Tohoku Prefecture. On the other hand, prefectures reported expenditure per capita less than ¥1,690,874, with ¥1,690,874 being the lowest for Hokkaido Prefecture. The term “expenditure” signifies the total expenses incurred by the central and local governments within one fiscal year, making a great portion of the revenue, clarifying the increases and decreases of the budget.

[Insert Points of the Legend and Map Completion]

The amounts of national and prefectural expenditures are for fiscal year-end accounts; they are also annually budgeted.

3. FINANCIAL STRENGTH INDEX OF SI, MATI AND MURA

AMOUNT OF ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTMENT

The average financial strength index for SI, Mati, and Mura (SI: 52 S1, Mati: 54 S1, Mura: 51 S1) for the one-year period from April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1996 amounted to 54 S1. The index corresponding to city size is as follows: the highest was 55 S1 for each class (with a population of more than 100,000, excluding major cities), followed by 53 S1 for major cities (cities, including towns), 52 S1 for small cities (with a population of less than 30,000), and finally 53 S1 for the nation. The financial strength index was assessed using 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, 0.048, and 0.048 by SI, Mati, and Mura (54 S1) received as index, of less than 5 S1.

The financial strength index for SI, Mati, and Mura is used as a standard to estimate the financial strength of each SI, Mati, and Mura. This index is used as the standard for the distribution of ordinary tax revenue and for determining the amount of administrative investment. The financial strength index is calculated by dividing the standard financial revenue need by the equal financial revenue need and then taking the simple average of the three connected years. This figure is set as the index for the current year, i.e., the ordinary tax revenue is not distributed to those municipalities for which the index exceeded 1.

4. Amount of Administrative Investment

The total amount of administrative investment by the nation and local public bodies in Japan in the one-year period from April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1996 amounted to ¥9,010,000 million, a decrease of ¥1,690,874 million (17.8%) from the previous year. This is attributed to the fact that the amount received by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation and the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corporation were excluded from the statistics, as they were placed under private management.

National investment amounted to ¥8,053,480 million (48.1%), prefectural investment to ¥8,053,480 million (51.4%), and municipal investment to ¥8,053,480 million (36.1%). By prefecture, the highest was Tohoku (¥112,190 million), while the lowest was Tohoku (¥9,010,000 million). In regard to the purposes of administrative investment, the leading order which administrative investment was most commonly placed was fixed asset investment (such as public works), accounting for ¥1,690,874 million (45.1%) of the total investment.

The national average administrative investment per capita was ¥2,169. By prefecture, the highest was in Tohoku (¥2,169), whereas the lowest was in Tohoku (¥9,010,000 million). In regard to the purposes of administrative investment, the expenses for administrative investment in activities carried out by the nation and local public bodies. These activities can be divided into administrable (such as police and fire services), public enterprises and public enterprises (such as police service), and other public enterprises (such as police service).

[Insert Points of the Legend and Map Completion]

Investment is classified according to purposes as follows: 1) fixed asset investment, such as fixed assets and roads in national public corporation, urban planning, housing, environmental sanitation public utilities, educational facilities, waterworks and sewerage; 2) industrial investment, such as industrial yards, public works, and water for industrial use; 3) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry; 4) investment in conservation of national land, such as forestry conservation, reforestation and wildlife conservation; 5) investment for other purposes, such as countermeasures against assignment, disaster relief, building and repairs of govern public offices, railroad, railways, electric power and gas.

[Source]
NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL REVENUE

(1985)

Value of Prefectural Revenue
(Ordinary accounts)

- Local taxes
- Transferred by national government
- Local government grants
- Non-tax revenues
- Rent, fees, and charges
- Miscellaneous

NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL EXPENDITURE

(1986)

Value of Prefectural Expenditure
(Ordinary accounts)

- Local administration and general service
- Welfare
- Health
- Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
- Commerce and manufacturing
- Civil engineering works
- Police and fire protection
- Education
- Natural disaster relief
- Public loans
- Miscellaneous

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE 53,004,800 Million Yen
(General account)

Value of Prefectural Expenditure per Capita
(Ordinary accounts)

- Less than 500,000 yen
- 500,000 yen to 750,000 yen
- 750,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen
- 1,000,000 yen to 1,500,000 yen
- 1,500,000 yen to 2,000,000 yen
- 2,000,000 yen to 2,500,000 yen
- 2,500,000 yen to 3,000,000 yen
- 3,000,000 yen to 4,000,000 yen
- 4,000,000 yen and over