

# 1. NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL REVENUE

## 2. NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL EXPENDITURES

### 3. NET PREFECTURAL PRODUCT.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PREFECTURAL INCOME

### 1. National and Prefectural Revenue

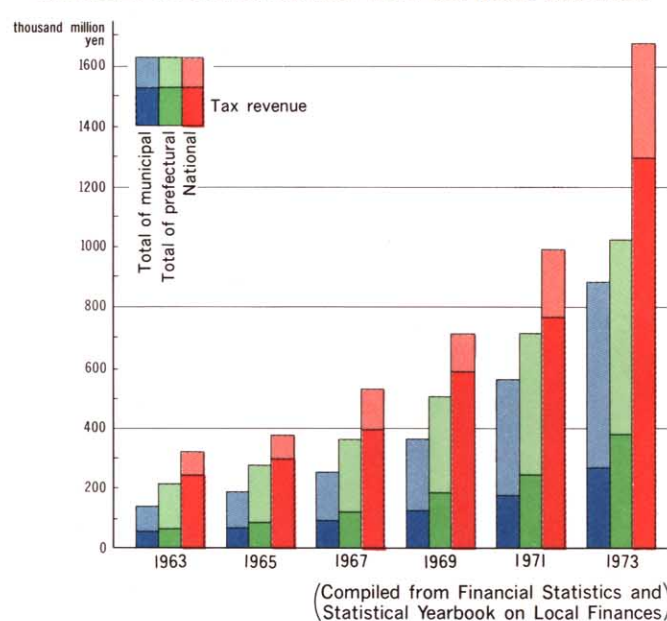
In fiscal 1973 (April 1, 1973 through March 31, 1974), the revenue of the general account of Japan amounted to ¥16,761,900 million, up 31.0% from the previous fiscal year and also up 9.7% from the initial fiscal budget. Of this amount, the tax and stamp duty revenue was ¥13,365,500 million, up 36.8% from the previous fiscal year. Itemized, the return income tax revenue was up 31.2% from the initial fiscal budget and also up 55.7% from the previous fiscal year. The corporation tax revenue increased to a great extent due to a sharp rise in business earnings, registering a rise of 51.0% from the previous fiscal year.

The aggregate revenue of the general account of prefectures amounted to ¥10,277,200 million, up 16.5% from the previous fiscal year. Itemized, the local tax revenue was ¥3,801,300 million, the tax allocated to local governments ¥1,568,500 million, national treasury disbursements ¥2,590,000 million and local government bonds ¥672,900 million.

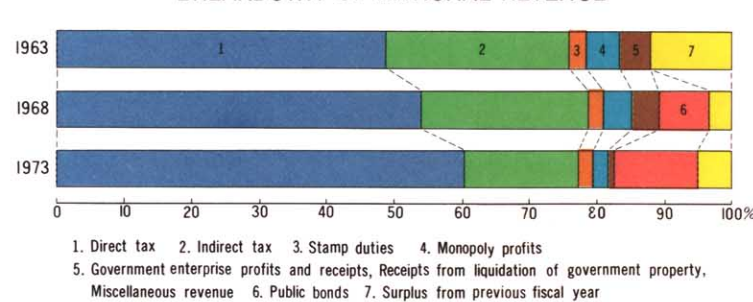
#### Sources

1. Ministry of Finance, 1973 Financial Statistics.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1973 Survey on Settled Accounts of Prefectures.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1973 Statistical Yearbook on Local Finances.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1975 Reference Numerical Data on Local Taxes.

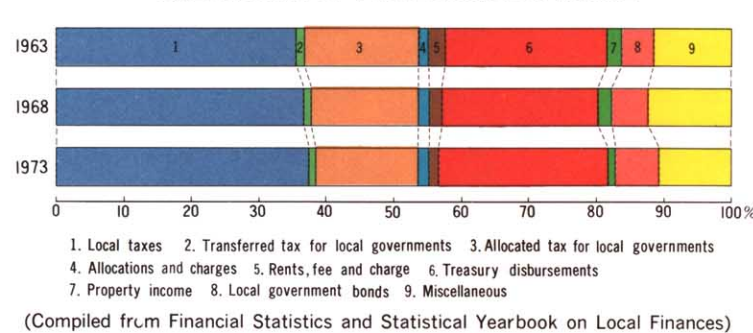
#### CHANGES IN NATIONAL AND PREFECTURAL REVENUE



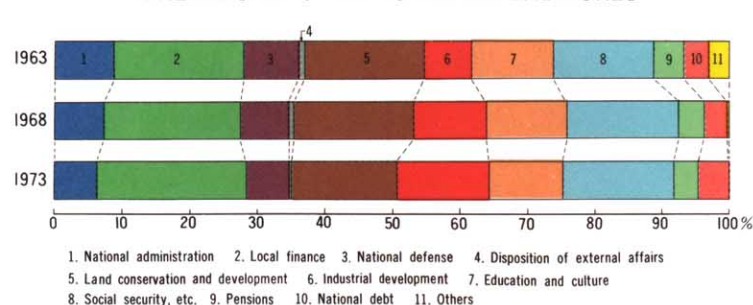
#### BREAKDOWN OF NATIONAL REVENUE



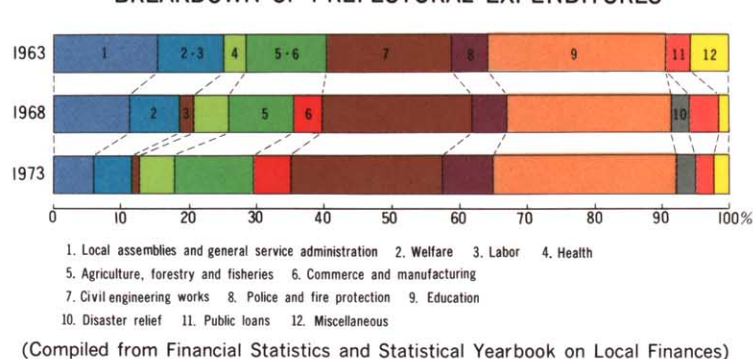
#### BREAKDOWN OF PREFECTURAL REVENUE



#### BREAKDOWN OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURES



#### BREAKDOWN OF PREFECTURAL EXPENDITURES



### 2. National and Prefectural Expenditures

The expenditures of the general account of Japan amounted to ¥14,778,300 million in fiscal 1973, up 21.9% from the previous fiscal year but down 4.4% from the initial fiscal budget. Itemized, the local finance expenditure was ¥3,255,200 million, the industrial development expenditure ¥1,989,500 million, the education and culture expenditure ¥1,587,400 million and the national land conservation and development expenditure ¥2,385,600 million, up 35.0%, up 46.2%, up 20.1% and down 3.4% from the previous fiscal year, respectively.

The oil crisis which took place in October 1973 stimulated rises in commodity prices, thus forcing the Government to adopt the economic policy of curbing the demand for all commodities and services. Since then, national expenditures—particularly, the outlays for public works—have been forcibly checked.

The aggregate expenditure of the general account of prefectures in fiscal 1973 amounted to ¥9,918,600 million, up 15.1% from the previous fiscal year. Itemized, the agriculture, forestry and fishery expenditure was ¥1,159,300 million, the civil engineering works expenditure ¥2,252,000 million, the education expenditure ¥2,711,800 million, the local assembly and general service administration expenditure ¥601,800 million and the welfare expenditure ¥545,900 million. The rise in the civil engineering works expenditure from the previous year remained at 2.6% due to the Government's policy of curbing the demand for all commodities and services, whereas the disaster rehabilitation expenditure dropped by 15.9%.

#### Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the settled amounts of the revenue and expenditure of the general account of Japan and also those of the ordinary account of prefectures in fiscal 1973 (April 1, 1973 through March 31, 1974). The expenditures were itemized, depending on the purpose.

General account: The account which incorporates the basic national revenue and expenditure associated with tax collection, education, public security, etc., which essentially should be conducted by the Government. On the other hand, special accounts are established when special projects are to be carried out or when special funds are to be established and operated. The special accounts include, among others, those of postal services, food control, road redevelopment and national pensions.

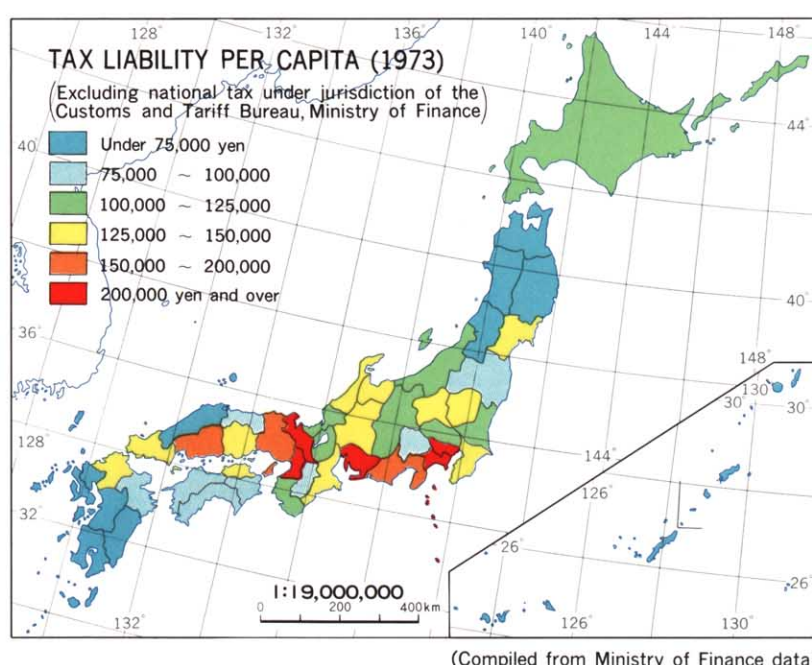
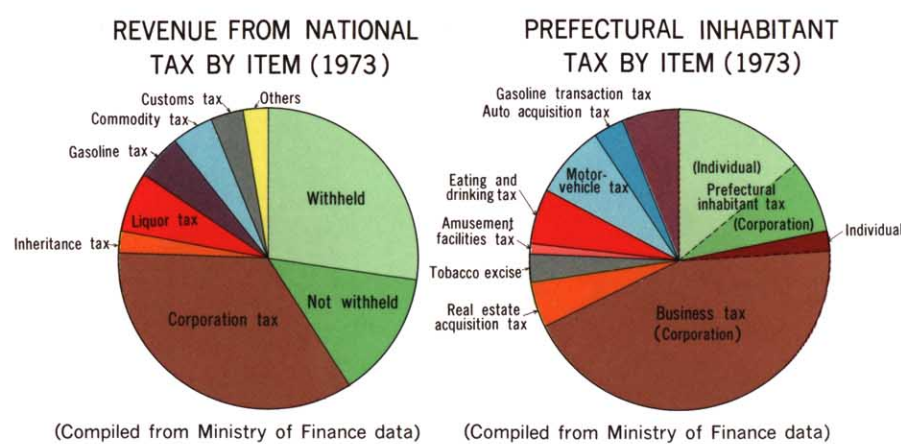
Ordinary account: The finances of prefectures are also classified into general and special accounts as in the case of the national finance, and the scope of special accounts varies, depending on prefectures. For this reason, the accounts which exclude the account for projects under public management are called ordinary accounts and considered a uniform standard for local finances, instead of using the classification of general and special accounts.

#### Sources

1. Ministry of Finance, 1973 Financial Statistics.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1973 Survey on Settled Accounts of Prefectures.
3. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1973 Statistical Yearbook on Local Finances.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs, 1975 Reference Numerical Data on Local Taxes.

### 3. Net Prefectural Product

The net prefectural product in fiscal 1972 amounted to ¥79,612,300 million, up ¥12,379,700 million, or 18.4%, from the previous fiscal year. By prefecture, the net prefectural product was greatest in Tōkyō Prefecture with ¥14,500,000 million, which was followed by Ōsaka Prefecture with ¥7,700,000



million and Aiti Prefecture with ¥4,900,000 million. The net prefectural product was smallest in Tottori Prefecture with ¥329,400 million. The net prefectural product of Okinawa Prefecture marked a conspicuous rise of 37.8% from the previous year.

By industry, the percentage shared by the primary industry in the net prefectural product stood at 14.3% in 1960 but gradually dropped to 10.1% in 1965 and further to 5.6% in 1972. In contrast, the share of the tertiary industry rose to 52.6% in 1965 and 55.8% in 1972 from 48.3% in 1960.

There still exist considerable differences between prefectures in industrial composition, but the differences are less significant than several years ago. In the case of the primary industry, the ratio was greatest in Aomori Prefecture with 18.6%, and the percentage exceeded 10% in 23 prefectures, including those in Tōhoku and Kyūshū. The ratio of the secondary industry exceeded 50% in Nagano, Kanagawa and Siga prefectures. In Okinawa Prefecture, the ratio of the secondary industry was smallest and that of the tertiary industry was relatively high. In Tōkyō and Ōsaka prefectures, the ratio of the tertiary industry was relatively high but that of the primary industry was less than 1%. In the outlying prefectures of Tōkyō Prefecture and also in Mie, Siga and Wakayama prefectures, the ratio of the tertiary industry was below the average.

#### Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the net prefectural product classified by industry in the one year period from April 1972 to March 1973. The classification of the net prefectural product by industry is based on the Japan Standard Industry Classification. The statistics on agriculture, as enumerated in this map, do not represent those on non-agricultural production activities of farm households but represent only those on agricultural production activities. Forestry and fisheries were also treated in the same manner as agriculture.

#### Source

1. Economic Planning Agency, Calculations on National Economy, No. 1, 1975.

### 3. Distribution of Prefectural Income

The distribution of prefectural income in fiscal 1972 amounted to ¥78,465,500 million in total, up ¥10,292,100 million, or 18.0% from the previous fiscal year.

With respect to the distribution of prefectural income in fiscal 1965, 1970 and 1972, compensation for employees accounted for 50.6%, 55.3% and 57.4%, respectively, and income from unincorporated enterprises 28.5%, 23.7% and 19.1%, respectively. Agricultural income, which used to enjoy a big share in income from unincorporated enterprises, has rapidly dropped, with the result that there has appeared a marked drop in the percentage of income from unincorporated enterprises. Income by individuals from property shared 7.9%, 12.2% and 12.6%, respectively, and income in the division of corporations (transfers from corporations to households and private non-profit institutions, direct taxes and charges on private corporations, and savings of private corporations) 12.7%, 8.7% and 11.5%, respectively.

The distribution of prefectural income per person was ¥730,381, up ¥102,921, or 16.4%, from the previous fiscal year. By prefecture, the distribution of prefectural income per person was greatest in Tōkyō Prefecture with ¥1,111,906 and smallest in Kagosima Prefecture with ¥438,947. In Simane, Kumamoto, Miyazaki and Okinawa prefectures, the distribution of prefectural income per person was less than ¥500,000.

The difference between the highest and lowest values in the distribution of prefectural income per person has become increasingly small in recent years but still remains 2.5 times. The higher the distribution of prefectural income per person, the greater the gravity of compensation of employees and income of corporations, and the smaller the income of unincorporated enterprises.

The Gross National Product in Japan stood at ¥94,726,500 million in fiscal 1972, up ¥13,149,500 million, or 16.1%, from the previous fiscal year. The compensation of employees accounted for 58.2% of the gross national income, but the percentage has been increasing from year to year. The gross national income had increased by 4.4 times and the compensation of employees by 4.7 times from 1962 to 1972, whereas the income of unincorporated enterprises had risen only by 3.3 times.

#### Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the distribution of prefectural income and also the distribution of prefectural income per person in the one year period from April 1972 to March 1973, as classified by prefecture. The bases for the computation of distributed prefectural income are permanent standings for employees, unincorporated enterprises, and locations for corporations, and government and public-managed enterprises.

#### Sources

1. Economic Planning Agency, Calculations on National Economy, No. 1-30, 1975.
2. Economic Planning Agency, Statistical Yearbook on National Income, 1975.

