

第五表(四) Table No. 5

(続) 地方別 Business Showings Classified

Table with columns for Prefecture and Kind of Annuity, New Business, The End & Replenishment Pts., Death, and Surrender. Rows include Hokkaido, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Iwate, and Grand Total.

統計(二) by Prefecture (II)

昭和二十二年度 For the Fiscal Year 1947-8

Table with columns for Recession by Status, Equity of Term Annuity Pts., Increase or Decrease from Other Causes, and Policies in Force at End of the Fiscal Year. Rows include various annuity types and Grand Total.



第六表 Table No. 6

新契約年齡五 New Business Classified

階級別統計 by Quinquennial Age

昭和二十二年度 For the Fiscal Year 1947-8

Table with columns for Age at Entry & Sexes, Life Annuity (Immediate, Single Payment, Instalment Payments, Optional), and Total. Rows include age groups from 5 Years or Under to 80 Years or Under, with sub-rows for Males and Females.

Table with columns for Term Annuity (Single Payment, Instalment Payments), Group Annuity, and Total. Rows include age groups from 5 Years or Under to 80 Years or Under, with sub-rows for Males and Females.



第七表 Table No. 7

年金支拂 Statistics of Annuities

Table with columns for Fiscal Year and Kind of Annuity, Number, Amt. of Annuity, Death (Number, Amt. of Annuity), and Total. Rows include Immediate Annuity, General Immediate Annuity, Deferred Annuity, Group Annuity, and Term Annuity for various years from 1926 to 1946.

昭和十八年度中空欄は戦災により資料を消失したためである。

契約終結計 Commenced Policies

Table with columns for Surrender, Expiry of Term Ann. Pts., Increase or Decrease from Other Causes, and Annuities Commencing as at End of the Fiscal Year. Rows show financial data for various years from 1926 to 1946.

Remark: The blanks for 1943-44 denote the lack of materials by war damage.



第八表(一)  
Table No. 8

新契約平均掛金  
Average Premium & Average  
(イ) 年度別

年度別 Fiscal Year	終身年金 Life Annuity							計 Total 年金額 Amt. of Ann.
	即時年金 Immediate Annuity		一時掛拂 Single Payment		分割掛拂 Instalment Payments		隨時 Optional	
	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.	掛金額 Premium	
昭和元年度 1926-7	848.7	75.9	64.3	35.3	27.8	136.8		104.0
同二年度 1927-8	966.0	83.2	63.2	33.5	22.3	129.3		82.4
同三年度 1928-9	1,042.7	86.4	148.0	60.6	40.0	149.2		83.0
同四年度 1929-30	1,073.8	88.3	187.6	68.1	46.9	154.7		96.9
同五年度 1930-1	1,289.2	105.2	220.0	78.9	34.8	139.2		109.1
同六年度 1931-2	1,257.3	101.2	217.2	69.0	33.5	135.6		105.9
同七年度 1932-3	1,201.2	94.9	231.4	71.8	33.9	135.0		103.1
同八年度 1933-4	1,207.6	92.6	287.7	80.0	42.1	140.1		110.0
同九年度 1934-5	1,078.7	76.0	285.0	57.8	55.9	149.3		117.4
同十年度 1935-6	926.4	65.4	270.2	55.9	52.4	135.7		94.2
同十一年度 1936-7	1,064.7	72.6	373.2	69.3	63.3	141.6		100.0
同十二年度 1937-8	881.5	58.1	332.6	54.9	65.4	137.9		85.2
同十三年度 1938-9	864.1	56.3	377.3	60.6	78.3	144.2		82.4
同十四年度 1939-40	1,289.2	82.1	612.0	86.8	100.0	151.3	192.7	103.1
同十五年度 1940-1	2,397.7	149.0	1,190.8	147.4	141.6	173.8	370.8	121.6
同十六年度 1941-2	2,648.2	162.5	1,444.1	165.2	204.4	201.4	600.5	157.2
同十七年度 1942-3	2,784.8	171.4	1,705.1	192.4	308.8	260.4	789.5	176.2
同十八年度 1943-4	3,459.2	212.0	2,127.8	233.1	399.2	341.7	795.5	226.6
同十九年度 1944-5	4,536.4	275.0	2,797.8	292.3	553.7	398.8	834.9	257.2
同二十年度 1945-6	6,915.2	415.0	4,518.4	490.0	471.7	408.5	2,266.4	441.2
同二十一年度 1946-7	7,670.3	459.3	4,725.5	508.2	715.3	632.1	2,004.6	543.9
同二十二年 1947-8	8,863.2	533.6	6,228.1	638.3	976.0	986.4	783.0	728.0

昭和二十二年年度の計数は普通年金(即時、据置一時掛、据置分割掛)及び団体年金を除外して計算した。

額及平均年金額  
Amount of Annuity of New Business  
(A) Classified by the Fiscal Year

掛拂 Payments 年金額 Amt. of Ann.	団体年金 Group Annuity		定期年金 Term Annuity				計 Total 年金額 Amt. of Ann.	
	一時掛拂 Single Payment		分割掛拂 Instalment Payments		掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.		
	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Ann.				
							104.0	
							82.4	
							83.0	
							96.9	
							109.1	
							105.9	
							103.1	
							110.0	
							117.4	
							94.2	
							100.0	
							85.2	
							82.4	
	21.3	27.7	3.6	561.9	144.0	62.7	130.2	103.1
	39.5	67.6	8.7	643.0	165.5	71.3	136.1	121.6
	60.6	72.5	10.6	702.9	181.0	82.9	145.9	157.2
	77.8	32.2	4.9	832.8	213.1	115.9	176.7	176.2
	77.1	79.2	12.2	904.3	239.4	144.3	208.4	226.6
	85.1	79.7	12.2	1,104.8	297.2	193.5	274.7	257.2
	268.3	144.9	18.2	1,825.2	463.0	234.6	322.4	441.2
	207.1	875.9	82.9	2,464.8	612.7	381.1	551.6	543.9
	84.2			3,380.8	889.0	613.0	1,010.4	728.0

Remark:—The figures for the Fiscal Year 1947-48 were computed by excluding the life annuities without guaranteed term (i. e. Immediate Life Ann., Single Payment Deferred Ann., and Instalment Payment Deferred Ann.) and Group Ann.



第八表(二の一) Table No. 8

(Continued) Average Premium & Average Amount

(一) 地方別

通信局及府縣別 Communications Bureau and Prefecture	保証即時 Guaranteed Immediate Annuity		保証据置一時拂 Guaranteed Deferred Annuity under Single Premium Payment		保証据置分割拂 Guaranteed Deferred Annuity under Instalment Premium Payments		
	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	
東京 東通信局 Tokyo C.B.	東 京 Tokyo	10,674.1	634.6	7,629.9	770.0	1,057.5	1,229.4
	神 奈 川 Kanagawa	8,413.2	500.1	8,137.7	824.2	1,722.0	1,037.5
	埼 玉 Saitama	9,231.6	548.9	5,394.7	569.9	781.0	1,233.3
	群 馬 Gunma	8,140.5	496.4	4,520.3	438.4	135.7	140.0
	千 葉 Tiba	9,671.1	580.4	6,506.1	686.0	1,440.3	1,360.0
	茨 城 Ibaraki	8,983.3	537.2	7,134.2	690.1	2,175.9	1,966.7
	栃 木 Totigi	9,920.8	584.2	6,702.0	614.1	934.8	1,220.0
	山 梨 Yamanasi	7,072.7	413.4	5,697.5	570.0	362.0	500.0
	計 Total	9,239.9	551.0	6,790.5	685.0	1,165.8	1,191.6
	長野 長通信局 Nagano C.B.	長 野 Nagano	7,177.7	423.0	4,342.9	452.0	408.9
新 潟 Niigata		6,549.7	403.3	4,357.4	466.4	853.6	702.2
計 Total		6,904.5	414.4	4,348.8	457.9	681.2	690.0
名古屋 名通信局 Nagoya C.B.	愛 知 Aiti	9,330.9	561.6	6,042.5	599.9	1,202.8	1,609.1
	三 重 Mie	8,182.5	508.0	7,740.7	809.0	864.5	800.0
	靜 岡 Sizuoka	8,581.9	519.7	6,512.9	735.8	2,081.1	802.9
	岐 阜 Gihu	7,437.2	469.2	6,660.8	620.3	62.3	100.0
	計 Total	8,778.6	538.9	6,537.9	676.7	1,577.1	1,094.8
金澤 金通信局 Kanazawa C.B.	石 川 Isikawa	7,620.1	457.0	5,770.8	650.0	142.3	233.3
	富 山 Toyama	5,941.0	351.0	5,161.3	523.9	229.9	246.7
	福 井 Hukui	10,206.1	627.0	7,483.1	773.8	978.3	600.0
	計 Total	7,484.2	450.4	6,221.9	658.7	450.2	360.0
大阪 大通信局 Osaka C.B.	大 阪 Osaka	12,300.0	761.6	6,732.8	643.7	683.1	851.4
	京 都 Kyoto	9,507.3	539.0	7,254.8	655.6	533.3	634.0
	兵 庫 Hyogo	11,360.7	717.5	7,125.4	712.4	1,697.8	1,990.0
	奈 良 Nara	7,244.2	411.6	6,374.0	768.0	347.6	200.0
	滋 賀 Siga	6,953.3	385.5	10,520.0	1,007.6	496.1	675.0
	和 歌 山 Wakayama	8,567.8	534.5	8,133.4	770.7	—	—
	計 Total	10,181.8	616.8	7,507.3	730.5	1,082.2	1,286.8

額及平均年金額  
of Annuity of New Business

昭和二十二年度  
For the Fiscal Year 1947-8

(B) Classified by Prefecture

保証据置一時拂 Guaranteed Deferred Annuity under Optional Premium Payments		定期一時拂 Term Annuity under Single Premium Payment		定期分割拂 Term Annuity under Instalment Premium Payments		計 Total
掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	掛金額 Premium	年金額 Amt. of Annuity	年金額 Amt. of Annuity
2,203.9	217.5	3,782.0	930.1	606.7	938.3	832.0
—	—	3,273.3	826.4	729.6	882.0	704.4
—	—	3,009.2	871.6	805.4	1,224.0	771.3
1,065.5	100.0	2,639.6	745.0	265.6	512.5	619.7
—	—	3,989.6	1,041.1	182.0	373.8	773.5
—	—	3,951.5	1,060.3	227.1	420.0	803.1
600.0	49.9	3,423.7	903.9	281.8	524.0	787.6
—	—	2,247.6	684.2	1,349.1	1,793.9	618.7
1,899.2	185.8	3,369.7	888.7	597.1	901.7	756.2
50.0	8.6	2,874.8	774.7	385.1	953.7	610.3
373.3	56.7	2,585.8	677.3	1,412.3	2,127.1	703.9
244.0	37.5	2,769.2	739.2	1,146.0	1,822.9	649.5
—	—	3,725.5	940.8	396.2	732.0	740.8
—	—	3,800.8	1,033.8	278.0	616.2	788.8
1,500.0	172.2	2,915.7	787.1	379.1	658.2	691.2
100.0	32.0	2,207.3	553.9	431.9	571.6	539.0
1,150.0	137.1	3,231.9	886.0	382.9	677.6	706.5
—	—	3,243.4	834.0	367.0	550.0	679.1
—	—	3,102.5	780.2	720.3	531.8	577.5
—	—	4,344.8	986.3	321.5	592.9	828.1
—	—	3,535.8	859.9	546.8	548.9	682.5
180.5	21.5	5,394.0	1,332.7	633.8	750.6	705.8
206.3	23.6	4,074.8	1,111.8	199.4	493.6	821.9
—	—	3,386.2	938.5	852.6	1,988.3	936.2
38.8	5.0	3,948.0	1,012.6	951.1	1,400.0	800.1
—	—	4,920.6	974.5	168.2	287.5	806.4
—	—	3,637.2	955.9	530.9	500.0	732.2
178.9	21.3	4,357.5	1,096.9	565.1	1,096.2	802.1



(続) 新契約平均掛金 (Continued) Average Premium & Average Amount

第八表(二の二) Table No. 8

(口) 地方別

Table with columns for Prefecture, Guarantee Type (Immediate, Single Deferred, Instalment Deferred), Premium, and Annuity Amount. Rows include Hiroshima, Matuyama, Kumamoto, Sendai, and Hokkaido.

額及平均年金額 of Annuity of New Business

昭和二十二年度 For the Fiscal Year 1947-8

(B) Classified by Prefecture

Table with columns for Guarantee Type (Deferred Optional, Single Term, Instalment Term), Premium, Annuity Amount, and Total. Rows are classified by prefecture.



第九表 Table No. 9

新金率消費年別表 Rates of

(A) Classified by the Fiscal Year

Table with columns: 年度別及年金種類別 (Fiscal Year and Kind of Annuity), 死亡率 (Mortality Rates), 解約率 (Surrender Rates), 法定解除率 (Rates of Rescission by Statute). Rows include fiscal years from 1926-7 to 1947-8, categorized by annuity type (終身年金, 定期年金, 計).

備考：消費率の算出方法については【例】を参照したが、昭和二十年度以前の解約率は即時の現在契約高を除外して算出した。 Remark: - The computation of the rates of withdrawals is as explained in the introductory remarks of this report, but the rates of surrender before 1945-46 were computed by excluding the Policies of Immediate Life Annuities in force.

千口率別表 Withdrawals

(B) Classified by Communications Bureau For the Fiscal Year 1947-8

Table with columns: 通信局別及年金種類別 (Communications Bureau and Kind of Annuity), 死亡率 (Mortality Rates), 解約率 (Surrender Rates), 法定解除率 (Rates of Rescissions by Statute). Rows list various communication bureaus (e.g., 東京通信局, 長野通信局) and annuity types, ending with a Grand Total.



第十表 Table No. 10

地方別人口千 Policies in Force per 1,000

Table with 6 columns: 通信局及府縣別, 人口, 年度末現在契約 (件数, 年金額), 人口千人當 (件数, 年金額). Rows include Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gunma, Tiba, Ibaraki, Totigi, Yamana, Nagano, Niigata, Aiti, Mie, Sizuoka, Gihu, Isikawa, Toyama, Hukui, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, Nara, Siga, Wakayama.

人當現在契約 Inhabitants Classified by Prefecture

昭和二十二年度末現在 As at End of the Fiscal Year 1947-8

Table with 6 columns: 通信局及府縣別, 人口, 年度末現在契約 (件数, 年金額), 人口千人當 (件数, 年金額). Rows include Hiroshima, Tottori, Simane, Okayama, Yamaguti, Ehime, Tokusima, Kagawa, Koti, Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Hukuoka, Oita, Saga, Miyazaki, Kagosima, Miyagi, Hukusima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata, Akita, Hokkaido.

備考 人口については第一編第十四表の備考に同じ。 Remark: The remark on the inhabitants adopted here is similar to that of Table No. 14, Part I.



第十一表  
Table No. 11

收支計算  
Revenue Account

累年比較  
for the Fiscal Years

年度別 Fiscal Year	收 入 Incomes				計 Total
	前年度末積立金 Funds at End of the Previous Fiscal Year	収入料金 Premium Incomes	運用収入 Interests	雑収入 Others	
	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
昭和元年度 1926-7	-	2,755,095	32,743	536	2,788,374
同二年度 1927-8	2,694,630	9,015,011	298,971	7,059	12,015,671
同三年度 1928-9	11,352,669	8,172,283	813,040	8,749	20,346,741
同四年度 1929-30	18,909,017	8,066,138	1,248,589	5,374	28,229,118
同五年度 1930-1	26,521,263	9,784,358	1,742,688	4,958	38,053,267
同六年度 1931-2	35,538,349	9,347,615	2,248,249	5,861	47,140,074
同七年度 1932-3	44,107,111	11,451,614	2,817,216	7,097	58,383,038
同八年度 1933-4	54,912,818	14,163,499	3,780,428	22,321	72,879,066
同九年度 1934-5	69,029,315	12,515,299	3,897,857	11,819	85,454,290
同十年度 1935-6	81,091,712	14,058,826	4,094,600	11,954	99,257,092
同十一年度 1936-7	94,420,601	21,162,590	4,703,941	16,228	120,303,360
同十二年度 1937-8	114,707,869	17,434,581	5,114,118	12,504	137,269,072
同十三年度 1938-9	130,973,724	21,687,522	5,832,809	11,776	158,505,831
同十四年度 1939-40	151,414,746	42,150,123	6,730,666	12,173	200,307,708
同十五年度 1940-1	191,857,792	80,526,164	8,790,409	16,600	281,190,965
同十六年度 1941-2	270,395,610	172,705,519	12,804,979	21,414	455,927,522
同十七年度 1942-3	440,490,192	296,264,137	21,319,306	32,968	758,106,603
同十八年度 1943-4	734,782,981	407,518,066	38,100,666	25,004	1,180,426,717
同十九年度 1944-5	1,145,815,811	480,532,125	56,009,667	10,672	1,681,368,275
同二十年度 1945-6	1,632,104,796	583,504,315	71,421,445	7,729	2,287,038,285
同二十一年度 1946-7	2,210,734,239	583,273,338	93,402,967	26,278	2,887,436,822
同二十二年度 1947-8	2,785,993,088	132,825,795	117,167,854	10,898,414	3,046,885,151

備考 支出の返還金額上の数字は厚生保険特別会計へ繰入れたものの別開である。

支 出 Outgoes				
事業費 Business Expenses	支拂年金 Annuities Paid	返還金 Refund of Purchase Money	年度末積立金 Funds at End of the Fiscal Year	計 Total
円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
76,064	7,103	10,577	2,694,630	2,788,374
222,457	104,140	336,405	11,352,669	12,015,671
284,466	344,315	808,943	18,909,017	20,346,741
325,495	573,893	808,467	26,521,263	28,229,118
386,176	860,836	1,267,906	35,538,349	38,053,267
338,245	1,208,614	1,486,104	44,107,111	47,140,074
390,242	1,557,596	1,522,382	54,912,818	58,383,038
395,898	2,040,033	1,413,820	69,029,315	72,879,066
407,739	2,436,260	1,518,579	81,091,712	85,454,290
425,717	2,825,703	1,585,071	94,420,601	99,257,092
476,962	3,377,085	1,741,444	114,707,869	120,303,360
484,983	3,901,453	1,908,912	130,973,724	137,269,072
672,076	4,429,602	1,989,407	151,414,746	158,505,831
1,042,406	5,118,974	2,288,536	191,857,792	200,307,708
1,978,134	6,393,522	2,423,699	270,395,610	281,190,965
3,825,175	8,498,630	3,113,525	440,490,192	455,927,522
5,172,873	13,485,903	4,664,846	734,782,981	758,106,603
6,507,653	21,684,190	6,419,063	1,145,815,811	1,180,426,717
7,239,907	32,407,692	9,615,880	1,632,104,796	1,681,368,275
12,115,693	42,145,970	22,042,383	2,210,734,239	2,287,038,285
25,514,606	42,817,219	28,901 33,083,008	2,785,993,088	2,887,436,822
69,007,858	80,508,772	36,982 91,479,331	2,805,462,208	3,046,885,151

Remark: - The upper lined figures in the column of "Refund of Purchase Money" are those transferred to the Special Account of the Social Insurance of the Ministry of Public Welfare and Health.



第十二表  
Table No. 12

積立金運用  
Investments of Funds

年度別 Fiscal Year	公 共 團 体 放 資 Loans to Public Corporations			國 債 Government Bonds
	証 書 貸 付 Loans on Certificates	地 方 債 証 券 Acceptance of Local Bonds	計 Total	
昭和 四 年 度 1929-30	431,827	10,157,157	10,588,984	7,981,926
同 五 年 度 1930-1	974,078	13,688,146	14,662,224	10,854,275
同 六 年 度 1931-2	1,757,296	19,051,486	20,808,782	13,896,587
同 七 年 度 1932-3	2,383,416	20,853,525	23,236,941	17,030,724
同 八 年 度 1933-4	736,795	25,806,011	26,542,806	23,001,011
同 九 年 度 1934-5	932,377	38,331,817	39,264,194	23,418,556
同 十 年 度 1935-6	1,374,507	47,049,112	48,423,619	27,982,231
同 十 一 年 度 1936-7	1,825,653	48,736,641	50,562,294	41,859,881
同 十 二 年 度 1937-8	3,542,032	58,984,485	62,526,517	49,775,380
同 十 三 年 度 1938-9	5,131,664	67,217,465	72,349,129	55,766,209
同 十 四 年 度 1939-40	6,537,961	75,188,708	81,726,669	60,122,578
同 十 五 年 度 1940-1	6,559,228	79,331,906	85,891,134	68,271,261
同 十 六 年 度 1941-2	6,890,140	77,234,472	84,124,612	84,040,160
同 十 七 年 度 1942-3	8,732,749	105,313,841	114,046,590	133,507,862
同 十 八 年 度 1943-4	27,332,783	246,371,574	273,704,357	217,157,026
同 十 九 年 度 1944-5	63,815,506	303,463,575	367,279,081	308,530,766
同 二 十 年 度 1945-6	175,175,238	298,803,117	473,978,355	302,107,366
同 二 十 一 年 度 1946-7	173,340,346	293,176,834	466,517,180	302,107,366
同 二 十 二 年 度 1947-8	171,975,522	290,066,594	462,042,116	302,107,366

昭和十年度公共団体放資計上の数字は短期放資（第一編第十六表参照）を別掲したものである。

狀況累年比較  
for the Fiscal Years

各年度末現在  
As at End of the Fiscal Year

社債及債券 Bonds & Securities	株 式 Shares	契約者貸付 Policy-Loans	預金部預金及現金 Deposit in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance & Cash on Hand	合 計 Total
		213,925	124,182	18,909,017
		392,624	612,140	26,521,263
		549,725	283,255	35,538,349
		753,061	3,086,385	44,107,111
		918,873	4,450,128	54,912,818
		1,058,107	5,288,458	69,029,315
		1,230,834	468,978	81,091,712
		1,479,945	518,481	94,420,601
		1,689,136	716,836	114,707,869
		1,807,286	1,051,100	130,973,724
7,408,250		1,777,061	380,188	451,414,746
31,430,350	4,462,590	1,730,657	71,800	191,857,792
3,638,000	28,745,430	1,880,657	1,966,751	270,395,610
145,601,500	44,366,059	2,129,346	838,835	440,490,192
185,522,340	52,822,378	2,307,521	3,269,359	734,782,981
228,933,260	56,333,878	2,260,576	182,478,250	1,145,815,811
263,773,035	56,860,753	2,613,261	532,772,026	1,632,104,796
262,073,035	56,860,753	4,155,778	1,119,020,127	2,210,734,239
261,873,035	56,920,753	6,189,299	1,696,860,519	2,785,993,088

Remrk: - The upper lined figure in the column of "Total of Loans to Public Corporations" for 1935-6 represents the short term loans. (cf. Table No. 16, Part I.)



附 錄



APPENDICES



第一表  
Table No. 1

簡易生命保險經驗死亡生殘表  
Post Office Life Insurance  
Experience Mortality Table

年齡 Age	生殘數 Number Living	死亡數 Number Dying	死亡率 Probability of Dying	年齡 Age	生殘數 Number Living	死亡數 Number Dying	死亡率 Probability of Dying
6	102,429	560	.005467	56	58,850	1,615	.027443
7	101,869	431	.004231	57	57,235	1,676	.029283
8	101,438	345	.003401	58	55,559	1,731	.031156
9	101,093	320	.003165	59	53,828	1,777	.033013
10	100,773	360	.003572	60	52,051	1,816	.034889
11	100,413	413	.004113	61	50,235	1,856	.036946
12	100,000	534	.005340	62	48,379	1,901	.039294
13	99,466	656	.006595	63	46,478	1,955	.042063
14	98,810	790	.007995	64	44,523	2,016	.045280
15	98,020	926	.009447	65	42,507	2,084	.049027
16	97,094	1,047	.010783	66	40,423	2,152	.053237
17	96,047	1,135	.011817	67	38,271	2,215	.057877
18	94,912	1,179	.012422	68	36,056	2,266	.062847
19	93,733	1,181	.012600	69	33,790	2,289	.067742
20	92,552	1,152	.012447	70	31,501	2,303	.073109
21	91,400	1,104	.012079	71	29,198	2,302	.078841
22	90,296	1,047	.011595	72	26,896	2,290	.085143
23	89,249	988	.011070	73	24,606	2,261	.091888
24	88,261	929	.010526	74	22,345	2,216	.099172
25	87,332	873	.009996	75	20,129	2,155	.107059
26	86,459	825	.009542	76	17,974	2,077	.115556
27	85,634	784	.009155	77	15,897	1,983	.124741
28	84,850	752	.008863	78	13,914	1,874	.134684
29	84,098	726	.008633	79	12,040	1,750	.145349
30	83,372	707	.008480	80	10,290	1,613	.156754
31	82,665	692	.008371	81	8,677	1,467	.169068
32	81,973	683	.008332	82	7,210	1,315	.182386
33	81,290	677	.008328	83	5,895	1,157	.196268
34	80,613	676	.008386	84	4,738	1,002	.211482
35	79,937	680	.008507	85	3,736	851	.227784
36	79,257	688	.008681	86	2,885	706	.244714
37	78,569	701	.008922	87	2,179	573	.262965
38	77,868	717	.009208	88	1,606	454	.282690
39	77,151	736	.009540	89	1,152	350	.303819
40	76,415	759	.009933	90	802	260	.324190
41	75,656	784	.010363	91	542	189	.348708
42	74,872	811	.010832	92	353	131	.371105
43	74,061	842	.011369	93	222	88	.396396
44	73,219	877	.011978	94	134	56	.417910
45	72,342	919	.012704	95	78	35	.448718
46	71,423	971	.013595	96	43	21	.488372
47	70,452	1,029	.014606	97	22	11	.500000
48	69,423	1,093	.015744	98	11	6	.545455
49	68,330	1,158	.016947	99	5	3	.600000
50	67,172	1,225	.018237	100	2	1	.500000
51	65,947	1,289	.019546	101	1	1	1.000000
52	64,658	1,354	.020941	—	—	—	—
53	63,304	1,419	.022416	—	—	—	—
54	61,885	1,485	.023996	—	—	—	—
55	60,400	1,550	.025662	—	—	—	—

備考 本表は昭和五年四月より昭和十年三月に至る五ヶ年間の簡易生命保險經驗死亡率を基礎にして作成したものである。  
Remark:- The above was worked out on the basis of the Post Office Life Insurance Mortality Rates experienced for the quinquennial term from April, 1930 to March, 1935.







「年掛保険」保険料額表

Table of Premiums for "Annual Payment Policies"

第四表 Table No. 4

■保険金額千円に對するもの■ (For the sum insured of 1,000 yen)

Table with columns for Age at Entry (加入年齢), Straight Life (終身保険), and Endowment Policies (養老保険) for 15, 20, 30, and 40 year terms. Rows list ages from 0 to 60.

保険料前納割引額表

Table of Discount Rates for Premiums Payable in Advance

第五表 Table No. 5

(イ) 月掛保険 (A) Monthly Payments

Table showing discount rates for monthly payments. Columns include Advance Payment Premium, Discount Rate (by years and months), and Advance Payment Premium. Rows list years from 1/2 to 10.

Remark:- The discount amount can be found by multiplying the monthly amount of premium by the discount rate shown above.

(ロ) 年掛保険 (B) Annual Payment

Table showing discount rates for annual payments. Columns include Advance Payment Premium, Discount Rate, and Advance Payment Premium. Rows list years from 2 to 21.

備考 前納割引額は年掛保険料に本表の割合を乗じたものである Remark:-The discount amount can be found by multiplying the annual amount of premium by the discount rate shown above.



第六表 Table No. 6

郵便年金基金 Post Office Life Annuities

Table with columns for Age, Male (Number Living, Number Dying, Probability of Dying), and Female (Number Living, Number Dying, Probability of Dying). Rows range from age 0 to 55.

備考 1. 本表は昭和十一年内閣統計局発表の第五回生命表の死亡率により男子は男子死亡率の二割、女子は女子死亡率の三割を減じて作成したものである。 2. 定期年金の女子の掛金は本表の男子表によつた。

基礎死亡生残表 Basic Mortality Table

Table with columns for Age, Male (Number Living, Number Dying, Probability of Dying), and Female (Number Living, Number Dying, Probability of Dying). Rows range from age 55 to 105.

Remarks:-1. The above was worked out by deducting, in the case of the male, 20% of the male mortality, and in the case of the female, 30% of the female mortality, from the 5th Life Table compiled by the Government Bureau of Statistics, 1935. 2. The computation of the female premiums of Term Annuity was based on the above Male Mortality Table.



「保証即時年金」一時拂掛金額表

Table of Single Premium for "Guaranteed Immediate Annuity"

第七表  
Table No. 7

■ 年金年額千円に対するもの ■  
(Cost of ¥ 1,000 Annuity)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	保証期間三十年 30 Year Guaranteed		保証期間二十年 20 Year Guaranteed		保証期間十五年 15 Year Guaranteed	
	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female
20	22,870.1	23,530.6				
21	22,757.1	23,437.2				
22	22,640.4	23,340.1				
23	22,520.2	23,238.9				
24	22,396.5	23,133.2				
25	22,269.5	23,023.3				
26	22,139.3	22,909.0				
27	22,006.1	22,790.6				
28	21,870.8	22,668.4				
29	21,733.8	22,542.6				
30	21,595.5	22,413.4				
31	21,455.5	22,281.4				
32	21,317.4	22,146.9				
33	21,179.1	22,010.0				
34	21,042.1	21,871.2				
35	20,905.9	21,730.9				
36	20,774.1	21,589.6				
37	20,643.9	21,447.6				
38	20,517.1	21,305.4				
39	20,394.0	21,163.3				
40	20,275.4	21,022.3	18,684.9	19,950.9		
41			18,478.6	19,752.0		
42			18,272.9	19,548.9		
43			18,068.6	19,342.0		
44			17,866.8	19,131.1		
45			17,667.8	18,917.7		
46			17,472.1	18,702.5		
47			17,280.6	18,486.0		
48			17,093.5	18,269.4		
49			16,911.5	18,053.7		
50			16,735.1	17,839.7		
51			16,565.0	17,628.3		
52			16,402.0	17,420.0		
53			16,246.6	17,215.5		
54			16,099.2	17,015.7		
55			15,960.3	16,821.4		
56			15,829.9	16,633.3		
57			15,708.7	16,452.4		
58			15,596.7	16,279.6		
59			15,494.1	16,115.8		
60			15,400.9	15,961.6		
61			15,316.9	15,817.7		
62			15,242.0	15,684.4		
63			15,175.9	15,562.4		
64			15,118.3	15,451.7		
65			15,068.5	15,352.4		
66					12,754.2	13,372.8
67					12,654.2	13,205.6
68					12,564.4	13,050.9
69					12,484.7	12,909.4
70					12,414.8	12,781.2
71					12,354.1	12,666.2
72					12,302.1	12,563.9
73					12,257.8	12,474.3
74					12,220.8	12,396.9
75					12,190.2	12,331.2

備考 保証期間三十年のものは寡婦及び通信大臣の定める喪失者に限る。

Remark: The 30 Year Guaranteed Annuity is granted only to widows and to the disabled persons specified by the Minister of Communications.

「保証据置年金」一時拂掛金額表

Table of Single Premium for "Guaranteed Deferred Annuity"

第八表  
Table No. 8

■ 年金年額千円に対するもの ■  
(Cost of ¥ 1,000 Annuity)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	五十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 50		五十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 55		六十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 60		六十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 65	
	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female
12	3,908.6	4,215.6	2,980.9	3,232.5	2,240.9	2,462.4	1,630.9	1,856.0
13	4,067.5	4,386.0	3,104.7	3,364.8	2,336.5	2,564.8	1,703.0	1,934.9
14	4,232.9	4,563.1	3,233.6	3,502.4	2,436.2	2,671.5	1,778.4	2,017.1
15	4,404.9	4,746.9	3,368.0	3,645.5	2,540.3	2,782.4	1,857.2	2,102.7
16	4,583.7	4,937.8	3,507.7	3,794.1	2,648.9	2,897.8	1,939.6	2,191.9
17	4,769.2	5,135.7	3,652.9	3,948.3	2,761.8	3,017.6	2,025.5	2,284.6
18	4,961.6	5,341.0	3,803.8	4,108.4	2,879.3	3,142.1	2,115.2	2,381.1
19	5,161.1	5,554.1	3,960.3	4,274.6	3,001.5	3,271.5	2,208.6	2,481.6
20	5,368.0	5,774.9	4,122.9	4,447.1	3,128.6	3,405.9	2,306.1	2,586.0
21	5,582.7	6,003.9	4,291.9	4,626.1	3,260.9	3,545.6	2,407.8	2,694.8
22	5,805.3	6,241.5	4,467.2	4,811.9	3,398.6	3,690.7	2,513.9	2,807.9
23	6,036.3	6,487.9	4,649.5	5,004.8	3,541.9	3,841.6	2,624.6	2,925.7
24	6,276.0	6,743.5	4,839.0	5,205.1	3,691.1	3,998.4	2,740.3	3,048.2
25	6,524.9	7,008.7	5,036.0	5,413.1	3,846.6	4,161.4	2,861.2	3,175.9
26	6,783.1	7,283.7	5,240.6	5,628.9	4,008.5	4,330.7	2,987.3	3,308.7
27	7,050.7	7,568.7	5,453.0	5,852.8	4,176.9	4,506.5	3,119.0	3,446.9
28	7,328.8	7,864.3	5,674.1	6,085.3	4,352.5	4,689.4	3,256.7	3,590.7
29	7,617.4	8,171.2	5,903.8	6,326.9	4,535.4	4,879.6	3,400.6	3,740.6
30	7,916.7	8,489.1	6,142.5	6,577.3	4,725.8	5,077.0	3,550.9	3,896.5
31	8,227.2	8,818.6	6,390.6	6,837.1	4,924.2	5,282.0	3,708.0	4,058.7
32	8,549.3	9,160.6	6,648.3	7,107.1	5,130.7	5,495.3	3,872.0	4,227.8
33	8,883.4	9,514.7	6,916.0	7,386.9	5,345.8	5,716.7	4,043.5	4,403.5
34	9,229.9	9,881.3	7,194.1	7,676.8	5,569.8	5,946.4	4,222.7	4,585.1
35	9,588.9	10,261.2	7,482.7	7,977.6	5,802.7	6,184.9	4,409.7	4,776.2
36	9,960.9	10,655.2	7,782.3	8,289.7	6,045.2	6,432.9	4,605.0	4,974.1
37	10,347.3	11,063.0	8,094.1	8,613.2	6,298.1	6,690.2	4,809.6	5,179.9
38	10,747.0	11,485.2	8,417.2	8,948.5	6,560.8	6,957.2	5,022.9	5,393.9
39	11,160.4	11,921.6	8,751.9	9,295.3	6,833.7	7,233.8	5,245.2	5,616.0
40	11,588.9	12,374.4	9,099.4	9,655.6	7,117.8	7,521.5	5,477.6	5,847.5
41	12,032.3	12,841.8	9,459.7	10,027.9	7,413.0	7,819.2	5,720.1	6,087.5
42	12,491.3	13,325.9	9,833.3	10,413.9	7,720.0	8,128.3	5,973.3	6,337.2
43	12,964.9	13,827.3	10,219.5	10,814.1	8,038.2	8,449.2	6,236.8	6,597.0
44	13,454.9	14,344.6	10,619.7	11,227.4	8,368.8	8,781.2	6,511.6	6,866.2
45	13,960.1	14,880.4	11,033.1	11,656.0	8,711.1	9,125.9	6,797.5	7,145.5
46			11,460.7	12,100.1	9,066.1	9,483.6	7,095.1	7,437.9
47			11,903.3	12,559.5	9,434.6	9,854.2	7,405.4	7,740.5
48			12,360.1	13,033.8	9,815.9	10,237.4	7,727.8	8,054.1
49			12,830.9	13,524.2	10,210.0	10,634.1	8,062.4	8,379.4
50			13,316.0	14,031.1	10,617.0	11,044.8	8,409.4	8,717.0
51					11,037.6	11,470.2	8,769.5	9,067.5
52					11,471.6	11,909.6	9,142.6	9,430.3
53					11,918.9	12,363.5	9,528.7	9,805.9
54					12,379.2	12,832.2	9,927.7	10,194.6
55					12,852.3	13,315.8	10,339.3	10,596.6
56							10,764.0	11,012.1
57							11,200.6	11,441.3
58							11,649.4	11,884.0
59							12,109.8	12,340.3
60							12,580.8	12,810.2



「保証据置年金」分割拂年掛掛金額表  
 Table of Annual Premium for  
 "Guaranteed Deferred Annuity"

第九表  
Table No. 9

■年金年額千円に対するもの■  
(Cost of ¥ 1,000 Annuity)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	五十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 50		五十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 55		六十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 60		六十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 65	
	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female	男子 Male	女子 Female
	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
12	208.0	223.5	154.1	165.2	115.0	123.3	85.1	92.7
13	218.4	234.7	161.5	173.1	120.4	129.0	89.2	96.9
14	229.6	246.7	169.4	181.4	126.2	135.0	93.4	101.3
15	241.5	259.4	177.8	190.3	132.2	141.3	97.9	106.0
16	254.1	272.9	186.6	199.6	138.6	148.0	102.6	110.9
17	267.6	287.3	196.0	209.6	145.3	155.1	107.5	116.1
18	282.1	302.8	206.0	220.1	152.5	162.5	112.8	121.5
19	297.6	319.3	216.6	231.3	160.0	170.4	118.3	127.2
20	314.2	337.1	227.8	243.3	168.1	178.8	124.1	133.3
21	332.0	356.2	239.9	256.0	176.5	187.6	130.3	139.7
22	351.3	376.7	252.7	269.6	185.6	197.0	136.8	145.4
23	372.0	398.9	266.5	284.1	195.2	207.0	143.7	153.5
24	394.5	422.9	281.2	299.7	205.4	217.6	151.1	161.1
25	418.9	449.0	297.1	316.4	216.2	228.9	158.9	169.1
26	445.5	477.4	314.1	334.3	227.8	241.0	167.1	177.6
27	474.5	508.3	332.4	353.7	240.3	253.8	175.9	186.6
28	506.3	542.3	352.2	374.5	253.5	267.6	185.3	196.2
29	541.3	579.6	373.7	397.2	267.8	282.4	195.3	206.3
30	579.9	620.8	397.0	421.7	283.0	298.2	205.9	217.2
31	622.7	666.5	422.3	448.4	299.5	315.2	217.2	228.8
32	670.5	717.5	450.0	477.6	317.2	333.5	229.4	241.1
33	724.0	774.7	480.4	509.5	336.4	353.3	242.4	254.4
34	784.5	839.1	513.7	544.7	357.1	374.8	256.4	268.5
35	853.2	912.4	550.6	583.5	379.6	398.1	271.3	283.8
36	931.9	993.4	591.5	626.5	404.2	423.4	287.5	300.1
37	1,022.9	1,093.6	637.1	674.5	431.0	451.1	304.9	317.8
38	1,129.4	1,207.1	688.2	728.3	460.3	481.4	323.7	336.8
39	1,255.5	1,341.7	745.8	789.0	492.6	514.7	344.1	357.5
40	1,407.0	1,503.4	811.4	858.1	528.3	551.5	366.3	379.9
41	1,592.5	1,701.4	886.5	937.1	567.8	592.3	390.4	404.3
42	1,824.7	1,949.2	973.3	1,028.6	611.9	637.9	416.8	430.9
43	2,123.7	2,268.3	1,074.9	1,135.5	661.3	688.9	445.6	450.1
44	2,522.6	2,694.3	1,195.1	1,262.2	717.1	745.5	477.4	492.2
45	3,081.7	3,291.2	1,339.6	1,414.5	780.5	812.0	512.5	527.7
46	—	—	1,516.4	1,600.9	853.1	887.0	551.4	567.1
47	—	—	1,737.8	1,834.2	937.0	973.8	594.8	610.9
48	—	—	2,022.7	2,134.6	1,035.2	1,075.2	643.4	650.1
49	—	—	2,402.8	2,535.6	1,151.3	1,195.3	698.3	715.6
50	—	—	2,935.5	3,097.4	1,290.9	1,339.7	760.6	778.7
51	—	—	—	—	1,461.6	1,516.5	831.9	850.9
52	—	—	—	—	1,675.3	1,737.7	914.4	934.5
53	—	—	—	—	1,950.3	2,022.4	1,010.7	1,032.1
54	—	—	—	—	2,317.1	2,402.5	1,124.7	1,147.8
55	—	—	—	—	2,831.0	2,935.0	1,261.7	1,286.7
56	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,429.2	1,456.8
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,638.7	1,669.7
58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,908.2	1,943.6
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,267.5	2,309.1
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,770.7	2,821.1

「定期年金」分割拂年掛掛金額表  
 Table of Annual Premium for "Term Annuity"

第十表  
Table No. 10

■年金年額千円に対するもの■  
(Cost of ¥ 1,000 Annuity)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	十二歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 12				十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 15			
	五年定期 5 Year Ann.		十年定期 10 Year Ann.		五年定期 5 Year Ann.		十年定期 10 Year Ann.	
	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.
歳 year	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
0	316.6	676.2	578.6	1,234.5	238.5	605.7	435.1	1,102.8
1	351.8	700.2	643.2	1,278.8	260.4	627.4	475.3	1,142.7
2	394.3	725.3	721.1	1,325.1	285.9	650.2	521.9	1,184.5
3	446.3	751.2	816.5	1,373.0	315.7	673.7	576.4	1,227.9
4	511.4	778.0	935.9	1,422.7	350.9	698.0	641.0	1,272.9
5	595.2	805.7	1,089.7	1,474.2	393.3	723.1	718.8	1,319.5
6	707.1	834.4	1,294.9	1,527.5	445.3	749.1	814.0	1,367.7
7	864.0	864.0	1,582.7	1,582.7	510.3	776.0	933.3	1,417.7
8	—	—	—	—	594.1	803.9	1,086.9	1,469.7
9	—	—	—	—	706.0	832.8	1,291.9	1,523.6
10	—	—	—	—	862.8	862.8	1,579.5	1,579.5
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
契約年齢 Age at Entry	十八歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 18				二十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 20			
	五年定期 5 Year Ann.		十年定期 10 Year Ann.		五年定期 5 Year Ann.		十年定期 10 Year Ann.	
	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.	全期拂込 Whole Term Pt.	五年拂込 5 Year Pt.
歳 year	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	
0	186.6	541.0	340.4	984.2	161.0	501.4	293.7	912.4
1	201.6	560.6	367.7	1,020.2	172.9	519.7	315.5	946.0
2	218.4	581.1	398.6	1,058.0	186.2	538.8	339.9	981.1
3	237.6	602.3	433.7	1,097.2	201.2	558.7	367.2	1,017.6
4	259.6	624.3	474.0	1,137.7	218.1	579.3	398.2	1,055.5
5	285.0	647.1	520.6	1,179.8	237.2	600.5	433.3	1,094.8
6	314.8	670.8	575.1	1,223.4	259.2	622.7	473.6	1,135.6
7	350.1	695.3	639.7	1,268.7	284.7	645.7	520.2	1,177.8
8	392.5	720.7	717.5	1,315.7	314.5	669.5	574.8	1,221.7
9	444.4	747.0	812.8	1,364.4	349.7	694.1	639.5	1,267.4
10	509.4	774.2	932.1	1,415.0	392.2	719.7	717.4	1,314.7
11	593.3	802.4	1,085.8	1,467.7	444.2	746.3	812.7	1,363.9
12	705.2	831.7	1,291.0	1,522.2	509.2	773.7	932.2	1,414.8
13	862.1	862.1	1,578.7	1,578.7	593.1	802.1	1,086.0	1,467.8
14	—	—	—	—	705.1	831.6	1,291.4	1,522.6
15	—	—	—	—	862.0	862.0	1,579.3	1,579.3

備考 半年掛掛額は年掛掛金額に其の百分の二を加えて二分した額、月掛掛金額は年掛掛金額に其の百分の五を加えて十二分した額である。

Remark: Half-yearly Premium = Annual Premium × 1/2 (1 + 2/100)

Monthly Premium = Annual Premium × 1/12 (1 + 5/100)



「定期年金」分割拂年金額表

Table of Amounts of Annuity for "Term Annuity"

第十一表  
Table No. 11

(In the Case of Instalment Premiums)

■ 月掛掛金十円に對するもの ■  
(For ¥ 10 Monthly Premium)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	十二歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 12				十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 15			
	五年定期 5 Year Annuity		十年定期 10 Year Annuity		五年定期 5 Year Annuity		十年定期 10 Year Annuity	
	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.
	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
0	360.98	169.01	197.52	92.58	479.19	188.68	262.67	103.63
1	324.87	163.22	177.67	89.37	438.83	182.16	240.47	100.01
2	289.87	157.57	158.48	86.25	399.74	175.78	218.99	96.48
3	256.10	152.13	139.97	83.23	362.04	169.65	198.27	93.07
4	223.49	146.89	122.11	80.33	325.66	163.74	178.29	89.78
5	192.01	141.85	104.88	77.52	290.55	158.05	159.00	86.62
6	161.61	136.97	88.26	74.82	256.67	152.56	140.40	83.56
7	132.27	132.27	72.21	72.21	223.95	147.27	122.46	80.61
8	—	—	—	—	192.37	142.17	105.15	77.76
9	—	—	—	—	161.88	137.23	88.46	75.01
10	—	—	—	—	132.46	132.46	72.36	72.36
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

  

契約年齢 Age at Entry	十八歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 18				二十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 20			
	五年定期 5 Year Annuity		十年定期 10 Year Annuity		五年定期 5 Year Annuity		十年定期 10 Year Annuity	
	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.	全期拂込 Whole Term Ft.	五年拂込 5 Year Ft.
	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
0	612.46	211.25	335.74	116.12	709.85	227.93	389.12	125.26
1	566.89	203.86	310.81	112.02	660.89	219.92	362.24	120.82
2	523.29	196.67	286.72	108.02	613.65	212.09	336.26	116.48
3	481.00	189.75	263.51	104.16	568.05	204.55	311.20	112.30
4	440.24	183.06	241.11	100.45	524.11	197.29	287.04	108.27
5	401.00	176.61	219.53	96.87	481.72	190.30	263.75	104.39
6	363.04	170.37	198.72	93.42	440.84	183.53	241.31	100.64
7	326.44	164.37	178.66	90.08	401.43	177.01	219.67	97.03
8	291.17	158.58	159.28	86.86	363.42	170.71	198.82	93.55
9	257.17	152.99	140.61	83.76	326.78	164.64	178.71	90.18
10	224.35	147.62	122.61	80.77	291.42	158.79	159.32	86.93
11	192.63	142.43	105.25	77.87	257.31	153.15	140.62	83.80
12	162.06	137.41	88.52	75.08	224.43	147.71	122.60	80.78
13	132.57	132.57	72.39	72.39	192.69	142.48	105.24	77.86
14	—	—	—	—	162.09	137.43	88.50	75.06
15	—	—	—	—	132.58	132.58	72.36	72.36

「定期年金」一時掛掛金額表  
Table of Single Premium for "Term Annuity"

第十二表  
Table No. 12

■ 年金年額千円に對するもの ■  
(Cost of ¥ 1,000 Annuity)

契約年齢 Age at Entry	十二歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 12		十五歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 15		十八歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 18		二十歳支拂開始 Commencement at Age 20	
	五年定期 5 Year Ann.	十年定期 10 Year Ann.	五年定期 5 Year Ann.	十年定期 10 Year Ann.	五年定期 5 Year Ann.	十年定期 10 Year Ann.	五年定期 5 Year Ann.	十年定期 10 Year Ann.
	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen	円 yen
	0	3,068.9	5,574.4	2,731.3	4,945.6	2,422.3	4,384.2	2,234.3
1	3,180.2	5,777.7	2,831.0	5,127.8	2,511.7	4,547.3	2,317.4	4,196.7
2	3,301.5	5,999.6	2,939.6	5,327.1	2,609.3	4,725.5	2,408.2	4,362.3
3	3,427.4	6,230.4	3,052.4	5,534.1	2,710.7	4,910.6	2,502.6	4,534.4
4	3,557.3	6,469.2	3,169.5	5,748.2	2,815.6	5,102.4	2,600.2	4,712.6
5	3,691.6	6,716.3	3,290.5	5,969.8	2,924.0	5,301.6	2,701.4	4,897.4
6	3,830.7	6,972.5	3,415.9	6,200.4	3,036.7	5,508.5	2,806.3	5,089.4
7	3,974.7	7,238.8	3,546.0	6,440.0	3,154.0	5,723.3	2,915.3	5,289.4
8	4,124.1	7,515.5	3,680.8	6,688.7	3,275.8	5,946.4	3,028.4	5,497.2
9	4,279.1	7,802.3	3,820.5	6,946.7	3,402.2	6,178.6	3,146.3	5,713.1
10	4,439.7	8,100.2	3,965.4	7,215.4	3,533.4	6,420.3	3,268.9	5,937.6
11	—	—	4,116.0	7,495.1	3,669.6	6,671.6	3,396.2	6,171.6
12	—	—	4,272.8	7,785.6	3,811.0	6,932.8	3,528.5	6,415.3
13	—	—	4,435.2	8,087.5	3,957.7	7,205.0	3,665.9	6,668.7
14	—	—	—	—	4,110.4	7,488.2	3,808.6	6,932.0
15	—	—	—	—	4,269.1	7,782.2	3,956.5	7,206.2
16	—	—	—	—	4,433.4	8,087.2	4,110.2	7,491.1
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,269.4	7,785.9
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,434.0	8,091.1



英 譯



THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION



**THE ANNUAL  
STATISTICAL REPORT**

OF

**POST OFFICE**

**LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES**

FOR

1942-43~1947-48



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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

- 1). The present work has been compiled to reissue in one volume "The Annual Statistical Reports of Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities" in Japan which have been discontinued for six consecutive Fiscal years from 1942-43 to 1947-48.
- 2). The statistical diagrams, tables and the appendices are all inserted in the text of the present report.
- 3). The marks "—", "△" and "0" inserted in the column of various tables stand for "not applicable", "decrease in quantity", and "quantity omitted figures below a certain unit" respectively.
- 4). The rest of the introductory remarks is given separately as under, some phraseologies and the methods of calculation being essentially different from each other Business.

### Part I

#### Remarks on the Business Statistics of Post Office Life Insurance

- 1). In the present statistics, the term "Maturity" signifies the expiry of agreed term for which the Endowment or Infantile policies were issued.
- 2). The term "Surrender" signifies the rescission of a policy at the request of the policy-holder, the "lapse", a policy became ineffective in default of premium payments within the grace period.
- 3). By the term "Revival" is meant the reinstatement of a lapsed policy referred to above and keeping it in force at the request of the policy-holder under the specified conditions.
- 4). By the term "Premium" is meant the monthly amount of premium in the case of the monthly premium payment basis, and the annual amount of premiums in the case of the annual premium payment basis. But, when nothing is shown, it denotes the monthly premiums.
- 5). The following processes were taken in working out each statistical table in this report. (Not including the tables of No. 15, No. 16, No. 17 and the appendices.)
  - a). The heading "Increase or decrease from other causes" in the column of the statistics denotes the difference arising from the movements of policies, such as change of policies, null and void policies, cancellations, rescissions and age corrections.
  - b). The statistics of the policies in force at the end of the Fiscal year were so investigated as the statistics of the policies in force at the end of the preceding Fiscal year were to be regulated by the plus and minus calculations of respective statistics of new business,



revival, death, maturity, surrender and lapse, etc.

The statistics of the "Policies in Force at the End of the Month" were investigated by the methods above referred to.

- c). The premiums shown in the column heading "The Policies in Force at the End of Each Fiscal year and of the Month" includes the premiums of premium paying period expired and those waived for disabled persons and the aged.
- d). The classification of the prefecture was subjected to the prefecture wherein the post offices accepted the applications for insurance exist. Accordingly, the policies effected by Japanese residents in the overseas areas, which should have been removed into Japan after the termination of the recent War, were shown provisionally in the statistics as they stood.
- e). The sums insured of Infantile policies were computed at the amounts payable to the policies to which the insurance event occurred after the insured attained age 12 and 10, provided that the former was effected before March 31, 1942, and the latter, between April 1, 1942 and September 30, 1946.
- f). The figures of "Revival," "Death," "Maturity," "Surrender and Lapse," and "Increase or decrease from other causes", excepting those of "New Business," were not all arranged in the month such events occurred as it ought to be, but were arranged, for convenience's sake, in the month in which the data for investigation were available for the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau.
- g). The "Rates of Withdrawals" (i.e. Mortality Rates and Surrender & Lapse Rates) were obtained by dividing the "Number of Withdrawals for the Fiscal year" by one half of the sum of the "Policies in Force at the Beginning and at the End of the Fiscal year" plus the "Number of Withdrawals for the Fiscal year."

## Part II

### Remarks on the Business Statistics of Post Office Life Annuities

- 1). The term "Surrender" signifies the rescission of a policy at the request of the policy-holder, and the "Rescission of Policies by Statutes" stands for the policies of instalment payments which were rescinded by statutes by reason of the default of premium payments within the grace period allowed and of the impossibility of changing into paid-up policies as their amounts of annuity were less than those limited by statutes, (The existing limit of the amount was fixed as

100 yen in January, 1948.), and, in the case of policies of the Optional Payment basis, by reason of the amount of annuity was less than that limited by statutes at the time such annuity was entered upon. (The existing limit of the amount was also fixed as 240 yen in January, 1948.)

- 2). The heading "Expiry of Annuity Payments" signifies the payments of Term Annuities expired.
- 3). Each amount of instalment premium payments of Deferred Annuity, Guaranteed Deferred Annuity and Term Annuity denotes the amount of annual premium payments.
- 4). The following processes were taken in working out each statistical table in this report. (Not including the tables of No. 11, No. 12 and the appendices.)
  - a). The heading "Increase or decrease from other causes" in the column of the statistics denotes the difference arising from the movements of policies, such as change of policies, change into paid-up policies by statutes, null and void policies, cancellations and age corrections.
  - b). The statistics of the policies in force at the end of the Fiscal year were so investigated as the statistics of the policies in force at the end of the preceding Fiscal year were to be regulated by the plus and minus calculations of respective statistics of new business, death, surrender, rescission by statutes and expiry of annuity payments, etc.

The statistics of the policies in force at the end of the month were investigated by the similar method above referred to.

- c). In the amount of premiums shown in the column with the headings of the "Policies in Force at End of the Fiscal year and of the Month" is included the amount of premiums of annuities commenced.
- d). The classification of the prefecture was subjected to the prefecture wherein the post offices accepted the applications for annuity exist. But the whereabouts of polices moved between the groups of the Group Annuity was subjected to the seats of the groups after the policies moved.

The policies effected by Japanese residents in the overseas areas were treated in the same way as in the case of Post Office Life Insurance.

- e). The figures of "Death," "Surrender," "Rescission by Statutes," "Expiry of Annuity Payments" and "Increase or decrease from other causes," excepting those of "New Business," were not all arranged in the month such events occurred as it ought to be, but



were arranged, for convenience's sake, in the month the data were available for the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau.

- f). The "Rates of Withdrawals" (i.e. Mortality Rates, Rates of Surrender, Rates of Rescission by Statutes.) were obtained by dividing the "Number of Withdrawals for the Fiscal year" by one half of the sum of the "Policies in Force at the Beginning and at the End of the Fiscal year" plus the "Number of Withdrawals for the Fiscal year." But the mortality rates were computed by including the deaths of annuitants occurred within the term guaranteed in the number of deaths, and by excluding those policies in force which were succeeded by successive annuitants from the policies in force. And the rates of rescission by statutes were computed by excluding the policies of Immediate and Single Payment Life Annuities in force.

## CHAPTER I

### OUTLINES OF THE SYSTEM

(As in force on the 1st of January, 1949)

#### Part I

##### The System of Post Office Life Insurance

The Post Office Life Insurance, which is a life insurance not on the compulsory basis, is managed uncommercially by the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communications. The general management of the Business is conducted by the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau and its Branches, the regional affairs of supervision and popularization of the system are by the Communications Bureaus, and the various field works, such as the production and maintenance of policies, etc., are by the 13,000 and more Post Offices existed throughout the country.

The Post Office Life Insurance policies are divided into two kinds, i.e. the Straight Life and Endowment policies, and the latter are subdivided into four denominations, i.e. 15 year Endowment, 20 year Endowment, 30 year Endowment and 40 year Endowment. And, according to the classified periods of premium payment, there are 5 year (limited to 15 and 20 year Endowments), 10 year (ditto), 20 year and whole term insured payments.

The Contracting parties to insurance are as undermentioned, besides the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau which receives the premiums and is under liability to pay the sums insured as the insurer:

1. The policy-holder.

The policy-holder is a person who proposes to effect a policy of Post Office Life Insurance and is bound to pay the premiums thereof, but his qualification to be the policy-holder is limited to the father, the mother, the grand father, the grand mother, the elder brother and the elder sister before the insured attained age 10.

2. The insured.

The age of a person who is entitled to be the insured of Post Office Life Insurance shall be at 60 and downwards.

3. The beneficiary.

The beneficiary, when he is not designated by the policy-holder, shall be the insured or the surviving family of the insured. But the



policy-holder shall be the beneficiary before the insured attained age 10.

The rates of premium to be charged were computed on the following bases.

Bases for the computation of premiums and the method of valuation

1. The Mortality Table adopted were computed on the basis of the Post Office Life Insurance Experience Mortality Table between April, 1930, and March, 1935. (But, to the insured under age 6 was applied the Mortality Table computed by adding

10% of the male mortality rates of the 5th Life Table compiled by the Government Bureau of statistics, 1936.)

2. The Expected Rate of Interest is fixed as at 3.5% per annum. The valuation is carried out annually by the net premium method on the same basis above referred to.

By the way, The Post Office Life Insurance Experience Mortality Table and the tables of the sums insured and the premiums are appended at the end of this report.

The maximum limit of the sum insured available for a single person shall be 25,000 yen, and the minimum limit thereof per a policy, 1,000 yen and, in the case of monthly payment policy, the sum insured shall be one for an amount of premium more than 5 yen per a month.

Besides, in view of the higher rates of mortality of children in our country, should the insured children die under age 6, the benefits payable to them shall be limited as follows:

- In case the insured children died under age 3..... 30% of the sums insured.
- In case under age 6..... 60% " " "

Facilitating the entry, Post Office Life Insurance requires no medical examination to applicants excepting the personal interview of

Lien for the sum insured

an official of the post office with the person to be insured. Accordingly, for the necessity of preventing the indiscriminate entry of substandard lives, the reduced amount of the sums

insured shall be paid in accordance with the following differentiations.

- a). In case the insured died within one policy year, the amount shall be equal to that of the premiums to be paid up to the date of death.
- b). In case the insured died within two policy years, the amount payable shall be that of one half of the sum insured.

However, in case the insured died from any accident or of any of

the ten diseases provided in the Article I, Clause I, of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Law, the full amount of the sum insured shall be paid, irrespective of the above limitations.

The Post Office Life Insurance Bureau shall be under no liability to pay the sums insured in cases undermentioned.

Exemption from paying the sums insured

- 1). In case the insured committed suicide within two years from the date the policy issued or from the date the revival of the policy taken effect.

- 2). In case the insured died from a duel and other crimes, or from the execution.

- 3). In case a person who is entitled to be the beneficiary caused the insured to death intentionally; however, in case the beneficiary in question is entitled to receive a part of benefits, the other parts to which other beneficiaries are entitled shall be paid to such beneficiaries.

- 4). In case the policy-holder caused the insured to death intentionally.

- 5). In case the policy-holder or the beneficiary should at the death of the insured be in default of the issue of the notification required thereto.

Should one of the following conditions be applicable, the beneficiary may demand the immediate payment of benefits within the limit of three

Immediate payment of benefits

months from the post office in charge of premium collection.

- 1). In case the insured died within the premium paying period.

- 2). In case the expiry of the term insured is synchronized with that of the premium paying period.

- 3). In case the policy and the documents thereof kept by the competent post office justify the immediate payment of benefit by that post office. However, the immediate payment of benefits shall be denied, should the insured died within two policy years from any accident and of the infectious diseases provided in the Article I, Clause I, of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Law.

The two modes of premium payment are being provided, i.e. the monthly and annual payment bases, and in the former, the sum insured shall

Payment of premium

be computed on the basis of premium and in the latter, the amount of premium on the basis of the sum insured. And the second and subsequent premiums shall be collected by

an official of the post office. However, the policy-holder may, at his



request, avail himself of the window-payment at the post office, or of the postal money order. In the case of the window-payment, 3% of premium discount shall be allowed. In addition, should the policy-holder hold two and more monthly payment policies or should several policies effected by different policy-holders exist in the same household, the premiums of such policies shall be paid in one sum, unless the policy-holder advised to the contrary.

Furthermore, the scheme of advance payment of premiums is available, when the policy-holder so desires. In this case, a fixed rate of premium discount shall be made on the condition that, in the case of monthly premium payment policy, the amount of premium to be paid by the policy-holder shall be equal to that of more than six months, and in the case of the annual payment, equal to that of more than two years.

1. Should the insured, by any accident or disease at any time after the policy effectuated, lose by severance both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or lose totally and permanently the sight of both eyes, the policy shall be kept alive thereafter free of future premiums, provided the fact of such loss be ascertained and determined by the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau.
2. Should the insured attained age 70 carrying with him the policy elapsed twenty-five policy years, no further premium payments shall be required.

The policy-holders of Post Office Life Insurance, being those belonged mainly to the working class—poorer than the middle class people, are apt to lapse their policies by premium arrears. Hence, the utmost efforts should be made on the part of the insurer in keeping alive, as far as possible, the policies they once effected, so that they may be able to realize the object they set at the inception of the insurance. For this purpose the measures are taken herein referred to.

#### 1. Grace period.

The premium paying period is stipulated, according to the monthly or annual premium payment basis, as from the beginning to the end of the month to which the policy anniversary belongs, counting one month in the former and one year in the latter from the date the policy was issued. And the grace period shall be expired on the day before the policy anniversary in the third month after the expiry of the foregoing premium paying period.

#### 2. Change of policies.

In case policies lapsed after one policy year, the change of policies may be allowed at the request of the policy-holder, and in which case the Straight Life policies may be changed into the Endowments, and the premium paying period of the Straight Life and the Endowments may be shortened without any additional amount of sums insured and premiums, or the amount of premiums thereof may be reduced, should he so desires. (In case the annual payment, the sums insured may be reduced.)

#### 3. Paid-up policies.

Should the policy-holder find it difficult to pay premiums, the policies may be changed into paid-up policies after one policy year. In this case the sums insured after policies were changed into paid-up ones shall be over 1,000 yen for a policy.

#### 4. Premium loans.

In case the policy-holder find it difficult to pay premiums, a sum equal to the amount of the premiums payable in one year may be lent to him to help him pay the premiums.

#### 5. Revivals.

A policy may be revived within the limit of one year from the date of lapse, and be kept in force as if the original policy were not lapsed at all from the first, and in which case, should the policy-holder find it difficult to pay the outstanding premiums, a loan may be allowed, at his request, within the limit of the surrender value payable.

The policy loan may be added to the premium loans above referred to. This scheme has been intended to give the policy-holder financial facilities, and help him out of his pecuniary embarrassment caused by some unexpected outlays, and simultaneously to keep his policy alive by doing so. The amount of loans available shall be under one half of the sum insured and over 100 yen.

In case Post Office Life Insurance is exempt from paying the sums insured, or in case the policy-holder surrendering his policy, or having it lapsed or changed, a sum equal to from 90% to 98% of the net premium reserve may be refunded at the request of the beneficiary.

When 15 and more employees of the public offices, schools, factories and workshops, etc., propose to be insured in a body, the policies may most simply be effected in the form of the special treatment of collective contracts without the personal interview of the proposers to be made by an official of the



post office, provided that the health certificates be supplied by their employers. And the premiums of the insured shall be paid monthly in one sum by the representative of the group, in which case the premiums shall be discounted at the rate of 3% of the premium agreed (and in the case of the premiums paid in advance for more than six months, 6% of discount shall be made.)

It is also admitted for the existing policies to organize such groups anew, or to take part in the groups already organized.

Considering the end and aim of the establishment of the Post Office Life Insurance System, the following special benefits are conferred for the interests of the policy-holder.

**Special benefits for the policy-holder** 1. Prohibition of the transfer and the attachment of the right to receive the sums insured.

The right to receive the sums insured and the surrender value in the case of surrender and lapse, etc. of a policy is prohibited to transfer to other persons and to attach them.

2. Exemption from stamp duty.

With the view of alleviating the financial burden of the policy-holder, no stamp duty shall be charged for the documents related to the Post Office Life Insurance Business.

The special account of Post Office Life Insurance is set up for the management of the Business separating from the General Account of treasury. And the annual revenue, i. e. the incomes accrued from business management, shall be applied for the annual outgoes, i. e. death claims and Endowment policies matured, surrender value and expenses of management.

The funds of Post Office Life Insurance are controlled by the Minister of Communications and are, excepting policy loans, invested in such a manner as to improve the public interest at large, as well as to yield a fair and certain profit with the advice and approval of the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee. However, by the directive of the G. H. Q. dated January 29, 1946, any direct investment to be made by the Bureau was entirely forbidden, and all the funds that can be allocated to the investing purposes shall be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. Consequently the new investments of the funds to be made by the Ministry of Communications are being suspended for the present.

When some contractual disputes take place between the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau and the policy-holder, the direct civil action

**The Post Office Life Insurance Investigation Committee**

br... against by the latter would involve much complication and money hence such disputes shall be settled very smoothly and free of any cost by the Post Office Life Insurance Investigation Committee which has for its object the safeguard and lawful relief to the policy-holder.

Having regard to the fact that Post Office Life Insurance requires no medical examination of the insured, who are in the main wage earners, that their physical conditions showing on an average the marked inferiority to those of the Western countries, efforts have been made, giving the best attention to the health of the insured at the outset of the Business, in starting various systematized sanitary campaigns concomitant with the wide spread of the business activities. The 313 Health Consultation Stations, which had been the core of welfare service of the Business, were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Welfare and Health in October, 1945, when the unified medical administration put into practice, and united with the Health Centers of the same Ministry. At present, as the welfare service to the insured, allround sanitary educations are conducted besides health consultation, medical treatment in the office or by circular tours for the insured as well as the first aid for the sick and wound in the stricken district.

As the policies of Post Office Life Insurance shall be kept in force for long period of years, there are not a few cases where the revision of any of the existing provisions must necessarily be applied to any policy, past and future, to consolidate the foundation of business management and to treat the policy-holders alike, in view of the change in the social and economic circumstances. From such viewpoint the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee was organized. And any revised provisions shall be, upon the resolution of the Committee, applied even to the policies existed for the benefit of the whole members of the policy-holder, whether or not the individual policy-holder may become directly the receiver of such benefits. This Committee is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Communications and is organized by the members of men of learning and experience, representatives of the policy-holders and Government officials of respective Government Office concerned. The Committee is also empowered, besides the aforesaid revision of provisions, to deliberate the important matters as respects the management of insurance, such as the investment of insurance funds, etc., in response to the inquiry of the Minister of Communications.

**Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee**



## Part II

### The System of Post Office Life Annuities

**Executive organs of the Business** The executive organs of Post Office Life Annuities coincide with those of Post Office Life Insurance explained in Part I.

The annuities purchasable are divided into three kinds: namely, Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity, Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity and Term Annuity.

**Kinds of annuity**

#### 1. Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity.

The annuity is not only payable to the annuitant from the date the annuity effected up to his death, but the same amount of annuity shall be paid to the surviving family of the annuitant for the remainder of the term, should the death of annuitant occur in the course of the guaranteed term specified, that is, the annuity-certain shall be paid throughout the whole guaranteed term irrespective of life and death of the annuitant. The guaranteed terms are classified into three kinds, i. e. 15 years, 20 years and 30 years computing from the date the annuity contract came into force, but the 30 year guaranteed annuity contract is purchasable only for widows and disabled persons between age 20 and 40.

#### 2. Guaranteed Deferred Annuity.

The Annuity is not only payable to the annuitant from the date the annuitant attained the annuity age specified, but the same amount of annuity shall be paid to the surviving family of the annuitant for the remainder of the term, should the annuitant die during the guaranteed term specified; and the annuity ages are specified as 50, 55, 60, and 65. The guaranteed term for each case is specified as 20 years from the date the annuitant attained the annuity age.

#### 3. Term Annuity.

The annuity is payable to the annuitant during the specified term of his duration of life (5 or 10 years) from the date the annuitant attained the specified annuity age, and the annuity ages are specified as 12, 15, 18 and 20.

The contracting parties to the annuity are as undermentioned, besides the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau which receives premiums and is under liability to pay the annuity:

**Contracting parties to the annuity**

#### 1. The policy-holder.

The policy-holder is a person who proposes to effect

a policy of Post Office Life Annuity and is bound to pay the premium thereof.

#### 2. The annuitant.

The annuitant is a person who is insured by an annuity contract and at the same time the receiver of the annuity. The age of a person entitled to be the annuitant, i. e. the age at entry, shall be, in the case of Immediate Life Annuity, between age 40 and 75. But the 30 year Guaranteed Life Annuity is purchasable only for widows and disabled persons between age 20 and 40. The age of a person purchasable Guaranteed Deferred Annuity shall be between age 12 and 60, and that of Term Annuity, under age 18.

#### 3. The successive annuitant.

The successive annuitant shall be the surviving family of the annuitant of any of the Guaranteed Life Annuities, and is entitled to be the receiver of the remaining amount of annuity, should the original annuitant die during the specified guaranteed term. The person capable of being the successive annuitant shall be the husband or the wife, the father or the mother, the grand son or the grand daughter, the grand father or the grand mother, and the brother or the sister of the annuitant.

#### 4. The receiver of refund of purchase money.

This is the person who has the right to receive refund of purchase money in the case of the death of annuitant or of the rescission of a policy, etc., and shall be the policy-holder or the third person designated by the policy-holder at the time the annuity contract was proposed.

The rates of premium to be charged were worked out on the following bases.

**Bases for computation of premiums and method of valuation**

1. In the case of Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity and Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity, the mortality table adopted was computed by deducting, for the male contracts, 20% from the male mortality rates, and, for the female contracts, 30% from the female mortality rates, of the 5th Life Table compiled by the Government Bureau of Statistics in 1936. And in the case of Term Annuity, the mortality table adopted was computed by deducting 20% from the male mortality rates of the same Life Table.

2. In the case of the annuity with single payment, the expected rate of interest is to be fixed by the Minister of Communications in conformity to the current market prices of the Government bonds. (The



current Expected Rate of Interest is fixed as at 3.7% per annum.) In the case of annuity with instalment payments, the Expected Rate of Interest is fixed as at 3.5% per annum.

In the case of annuity with optional payments, the Expected Rate of Interest is subject to the same rate as in the case of the single payment annuity when each premium is being paid. (The current Expected Rate of Interest is fixed as at 3.7% per annum.)

The valuation is being carried out annually by the net premium method on the bases above referred to. By the way, the mortality table adopted by the Post Office Life Annuities and the tables of amounts of premiums and annuities are appended at the end of this report.

**Amount of annuity** The maximum amount of annuity available for a single person, i. e. the annuitant, shall be 24,000 yen and the minimum limit thereof per a policy shall be 240 yen.

**Annuity payments** The due amount of annuity shall be paid to the annuitant, at the post office nominated by the policy-holder or by the annuitant, at regular intervals of three months from the date the annuity entered upon, i. e. in the case of Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity, from the date the annuity taken effect, and in the case of Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity and Term Annuity, from the date the annuitant attained the specified age. But, in case the annuitant died before the three months coming to the end, the same amount of annuity shall be paid to the surviving family of the annuitant throughout the remaining period. In addition, in case the annuitant or the successive annuitant has more than two annuity contracts already commenced, may demand the annuities payable in one sum.

**Premiums** The three modes of premium payments are specified, i. e. the single payment, in which the premiums shall be paid in lump sum at the time the annuity is proposed; the instalment payments, in which premiums shall be paid annually; and in the optional payments scheme, the premiums shall be allowed to pay for the increase of the original amount of annuity and to pay at any optional time until the date of the annuity commencement comes.

The instalment payments shall be the annual payment in principle, but in the case of Term Annuity only, half yearly and monthly payments shall be allowed.

As to the modes of premium payment, the policy-holder may, at his choice, utilize one of the three ways undermentioned, i. e. the payment to the collector from the post office, window payment at the post

office and the payment by the postal money order. And in the case of the window payment, 1% discount of premium shall be allowed for the reason of saving trouble.

As to the premium paying period, Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity has the whole term payment only, and Term Annuity has the two ways, i. e. the five years and the whole term of years.

In the case of the death of annuitant, of the rescission or the change of policies, the receiver of refund of purchase money may, according to the following classifications, demand the payment of refund of purchase money, computed on the basis of the premiums already paid in.

**Refund of purchase money**

1. In the case of the death of annuitant.
 

In the case of Deferred Life Annuity not commenced, the accumulated amount at compound interest 2% of the premiums payable to the date the death occurred.

In the case of Term Annuity, the sum equal to the premiums payable to the date the death occurred. (In the case where the death occurred after the annuity was entered upon, the difference of the annuity payable to the date the death occurred.)
2. In the case of rescission of a policy.
 

In the case of Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity, the sum equal to more than 80% of the premiums paid less the amount of annuity payable to the date of rescission.

In the case of Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity, more than 90% of the accumulated amount at compound interest 2% of the premiums payable to the date of rescission of a policy. (In the case after the annuity commenced, more than 90% of the accumulated amount at compound interest 2% of the premiums at the date the annuity commenced less the amount of annuity payable to the date of rescission.)

In the case of Term Annuity, more than 90% of the total of the sums equal to the premiums payable up to the date of rescission.

(In the case of the annuity commenced already, the difference of the amount of annuity payable up to the date of rescission.)
3. In the case of the change of a policy.
 

In the case of Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity, more than 90% of the difference of the accumulated amount at compound interest 2% of the premiums payable up to the date of the change of a policy occurred and the accumulated amount at compound interest 2% of



the premiums which should have been paid for the changed policy from the beginning up to the date of the change of the policy.

In the case of Term Annuity, more than 90% of the difference of the amount equal to the premiums payable up to the date of the change of a policy taken place and that of the premiums which should have been paid for the changed policy from the beginning up to the date of the change of the policy.

Being a policy of fairly long duration, there can possibly be cases where the policy-holders of the annuity cause their policies to surrender by the change in their economic circumstances, every effort should be made on the part of the insurer in keeping on foot, as much as possible, the policies once they effected, so that they may be able to attain the object they set at the inception of the annuity. For this purpose, effective measures are taken herein referred to.

**Policy maintenance measures**

1. Grace period.

The premium paying period of annual, half yearly or monthly payment shall be from the beginning to the end of each month to which each policy anniversary belongs, computing from the date the policy issued. And the grace period shall be expired on the previous day of the policy anniversary, in the third month after the expiry of the foregoing premium paying period.

2. Change of policies.

A policy-holder may demand the change of a policy in the cases referred to hereunder, provided the annuity is not entered upon.

- a). In case the annuitant desirous of reducing the amount of annuity of Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity or Term Annuity.
- b). In case the annuitant, who became a widow or a disabled person at the age over 20, desires to change Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity into 30 year Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity with the premiums already paid in.
- c). In case the annuitant, who became a widow or a disabled person at the age over 40, desires to change Guaranteed Deferred Life Annuity into the 20 year Guaranteed Immediate Life Annuity.
- d). In the case of the annuitant, wanting to change the annuity age, the premium paying period, or the term of annuity payments without changing the amount of premium.

In the above cases of (b) and (c), the changed policy shall be effectuated on the first policy anniversary on which the original policy became effective after the demand of the change of a

policy was made.

3. Paid-up policy.

When default is made in payment of premiums by the annuitant after the expiration of grace period, such policy shall be changed into a paid-up policy under the specific conditions.

4. Premium loans.

In case a holder of the instalment payment policy find it difficult to pay premiums, a sum equal to the amount of the premium payable in one year may be lent to him to help him pay the premiums.

5. Policy loans.

In case a policy-holder, an annuitant or a successive annuitant is in need of money resulted from some unexpected outlays, a sum within one half of the total of the premiums paid. (in the case of the annuity already paid, a sum equal to the difference of such amount.), which is over 500 yen per a case shall be lent to him with a comparatively lower interest for the purpose of giving him financial facilities to meet his imminence.

In the Post Office Life Annuities, the following special benefits are conferred to protect the interests of the policy-holder having regard to the nature of a quasi-social policy of the System.

**Special benefits to the policy-holder**

1. Prohibition of the transfer and the attachment of the right to receive annuity and refund of purchase money. Annuity and refund of purchase money are prohibited to be transferred, and the amount of annuity up to 600 yen shall not be attached.

2. Exemption from stamp duty.

With the view of alleviating the financial burden of the policy-holder, no stamp duty shall be charged for the documents as respects the Post Office Life Annuities Business.

The special account of the Post Office Life Annuities is set up for the management of the Business separating from the General Account of Treasury. And the annual revenue, i.e. the incomes accrued from the business management, shall be applied for the annual outgoes, i.e. annuities, refund of purchase money and expenses of management.

The funds of the Post Office Life Annuities are, excepting policy loans, invested in such a manner as to improve the public interest at

**Investment of funds**

large, as well as to yield a fair and certain profit with the advice and approval of the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee as in the case of the Post



Office Life Insurance Business. However, by the directive of the G. H. Q. dated January 29, 1946, any direct investment by the Bureau was entirely forbidden, and all the funds that can be allocated to the investing purposes shall be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. Consequently the funds to be newly invested by the Ministry of Communications are suspended for the present.

When some contractual disputes take place between the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau and the policy-holder, the direct civil action brought against by the latter would involve much complication and money hence such disputes shall be settled very smoothly and without any cost by the Post Office Life Insurance Investigation Committee which has for its object the safeguard and lawful relief of the policy-holder.

As the policies of Post Office Life Annuities should run for considerable period of years, there are not a few cases where the revision of any of the existing provisions must necessarily be applied to any policy, past and future, to consolidate the foundation of the business management and to treat the policy-holder alike, in the light of the change in social and economic circumstances. From this viewpoint, the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee was created. And any revised provisions shall be, by the resolution of the Committee, applied even to the policies existed for the interest of the whole member of the policy-holders, whether or not the individual policy-holder may become directly the receiver of such benefits. This Committee is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Communications, and is organized by the members of men of learning and experience, representatives of the policy-holders, and Government officials of respective Government office concerned. The Committee is also empowered, besides the aforesaid revision of provisions, to deliberate the important matters as respects the management of the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Business, such as the investment of funds, etc., in response to the inquiry of the Minister of Communications.

## CHAPTER II

### THE CHRONOLOGICAL RECORDS OF POST OFFICE LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES

It may not be unnecessary to give here, as a preliminary to the chronological records of Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities described hereunder, some brief historical commentaries on the circumstances which characterize their foundation in Japan.

The life insurance company on modern lines in Japan took its origin in the introduction of the Meiji Life Insurance Company in 1881, when our national economy was moving briskly towards the stage of capitalism following in the wake of the Western civilization.

The Company was followed by a number of companies started along the same lines, but almost all the clients of these companies were apparently confined to the well-to-do, and, on the other hand, the masses of people in those days knew very little of the functions performed by life insurance, and, even if they could know them well, they were unfortunately too poor to make good use of the life insurance system for their existence. It may well be said that the door of life insurance at that time was coldly closed against them.

Meanwhile, our economy was transformed into a modern capitalistic structure in the time of prosperity after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. As a logical sequence, the trend of concentrated wealth became manifest, which led labor and capital to be confronted each other. No wonder that serious discussions were prevailed among politicians and social reformers, coping with the objective situation which admitted of no delay. In consequence of this, an attempt to introduce a Government-operated life insurance for the wage earners was suggested as an effective remedial measure, which, it was believed, would surely be conducive to bring about the redistribution of wealth and the stabilization of the national life.

Just at that time, the late Prof. Rikitaro Huzisawa of the Tokyo Imperial University suggested a plan of a life insurance without medical examination to be operated by the post offices, aiming at the healthy development of the middle class, the core of society, in an attempt to supply cost of living to the old as well as to the surviving families of the wage earners. His plan of conducting a life insurance business through the post offices existed in all parts of the country was highly appreciated in that it would certainly be subservient to the spread of life insurance



among the masses to whom it would be easy of access, and to the saving of business expenses. The plan was justly taken up and the related investigations were started by the Ministry of Communications under which the post offices were controlled. In 1900, the bill was drafted anyhow and was introduced to the Diet for approval. But, being an objection was brought against the bill by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the then competent ministry of the insurance administration, on the ground that the time was not yet ripen for such a system in our country, the bill was obliged to withdraw for the time and to wait for another opportunity.

Since the termination of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the economic and social conditions of our country suffered, by the accelerated industrial revolution, considerable changes which quickened the embodiment of social reform of some sorts to eliminate as far as possible the evils emanating from the chasm between rich and poor. Under such circumstances, the planning of the system of Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities was resumed as a logical conclusion.

In May, 1914, the Cabinet led by Marquis Okuma, counting the realization of a Government-operated petty life insurance among its ministerial policies, organized the Investigation Committee of the Petty Life Insurance System under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet. After six months' elaborate investigations, a tentative plan was drawn up for which there were of course pros and cons, but the general public opinion was in favor of the plan.

Encouraged by this, the Committee continued the more thorough-going investigations and the original plan was polished up over and again. The final bill of the Post Office Life Insurance Law and other statutes annexed to it were drafted and submitted to the Diet in February, 1916, (putting off the drafting of those related to Post Office Life Annuities till opportunity presents itself.) and was passed with only one amendment, i. e. the maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was lowered from 300 yen to 250 yen. Thus the question of long-standing was finally brought to a conclusion, and the door of life insurance was opened to the awaiting masses.

As to the Post Office Life Annuities System, its investigations were continued incessantly by the Ministry of Communications side by side with those of Post Office Life Insurance, although its establishment was ten years later than the latter. The important role the System playing in the economic and social life of the nation, since its first policy was issued, is hardly insisted upon.

Looking back over the footprints impressed by Post Office Life

Insurance and Annuities for more than three decades, everyone of its contribution to national living is worth recording, but the capital one among them is the cultivation and popularization of the insurance thought among the multitude. It is not too much to say that the prevailing insurance thought in this country has been, to a great extent, levelled up by these Businesses. In other words, the development of our private life insurance business has been, and will be, done in proportion to that of them. After all, the Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Businesses in Japan have been, and ever shall be, the driving force of her life insurance business.

## Part I

### Post Office Life Insurance

1916. The Insurance Division, which was established in the Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, began operations on October 1.

1919. The investment of the funds launched for the first time by making loans to public corporations.

1920. In October, the Post Office Life Insurance Bureau was created, and the central businesses which had belonged to several sections of the Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau were separated completely from the Bureau in four years of its establishment.

1922. The maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 250 yen to 350 yen on and after September 1.

The premium refund scheme to policies of long duration was created.

Health Consultation Stations were created to promote the welfare of the insured by complying with their requests of health consultation and visiting nurse.

The Business accepted to invest its funds in the Enterprise of Creation and Maintenance of the Independent Farmers System to help the reform of the farm land system.

The Business commenced transactions in the South Sea Islands and the Kwantung district.

On the occasion of the Big Kanto Earthquake of September 1, the Business carried out, in an endeavor to act up to the function of the people's insurance, the immediate payment of claims, refund of premiums and loans on policy and others waiting at the post offices, and, moreover,



the Business laidd own the special grace period for premium payment, by which the way for the special treatments available in case of emergency was opened.

1924. The premium-waiver scheme for the disabled insured was created.

1926. The maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 350 yen to 450 yen on and after May 1.

The Business began operations in Saghalien and Formosa, and by this, the structure of business transactions in the whole of the overseas areas, with the exception of Korea, was arranged. By the way, the Korean Post Office Life Insurance was opened in 1929 under the management of the Government-General of Korea.

1928. The National Health Preservation Gymnastics was brought in operation, as an enterprise contemplated in commemoration of the Enthronement Ceremony, to improve the nation's physical condition. Since then, this gymnastics spread all over the country under the popular name of the "Radio Exercises".

1930. The premium-waiver scheme for the aged insured was created.

1931. In October, the Infantile Insurance was newly introduced, and consequently the limit of age at entry was extended to age 3. At the same time two years of the period of lien was shortened to one year and a half.

1938. The Ministry of Public Welfare and Health was newly established for the purpose of raising the nation's physical standard and stabilizing the national life, and, as a result, Post Office Life Insurance was placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Welfare and Health together with Post Office Life Annuities. However, what is called the canvassing affairs involving the production and maintenance of policies and the popularization of the System continued to remain in the Ministry of Communications.

In October, the maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 450 yen to 700 yen.

The minimum limit of age at entry of Infantile policies, which had been age 3, was lowered to age 1.

The rates of premiums of the Straight Life and Endowment policies were so revised as to be computed on the mortality table worked out on the basis of the Post Office Life Insurance Experience Mortality Rates between April, 1930 and March, 1935.

1939. The Post Office Life Insurance (excepting Infantile policies) allowed the entry of Manchurians inhabited within the boundary of the Kwantung district.

1940. The cheap medical examination for tuberculosis and venereal disease was opened in the Health Consultation Stations.

1942. The maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 700 yen to 1,000 yen on and after April 1.

The minimum limit of age at entry of Straight Life and Endowment policies was lowered to age 10. In this connection, the maximum limit of age at entry of Infantile policies was fixed as under age 10.

With the progress of the Pacific War, the execution of the simpler administration necessitated Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities to be placed again under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communications.

1943. The investment of the funds of Post Office Life Insurance, to be contributive to the unified investment of the Government funds and to the reinforcement of the national productive power, was limited to the loans on policy and to the local public corporations, and the funds thus left were to be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

The age limit of one year old of Infantile policies was abrogated.

The premiums of the Straight Life and Endowment policies of over five policy years which had become effective on and after October 1, 1938, and the Infantile policies of over ten policy years were to be refunded.

In November, the Ministries of Railway and Communications united with each other to form the Ministry of Transportation-Communications and the Postal Board was established anew in the same Ministry, and Post Office Life Insurance together with Post Office Life Annuities was placed under the jurisdiction of the new Ministry.

1944. The maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 1,000 yen to 2,000 yen on and after April 1.

The 313 Health Consultation Stations of Post Office Life Insurance, which had been the center of welfare service for the insured, was transferred to the Ministry of Public Welfare and Health to be united with the Health Centers of the Ministry.

1945. Being the Board of Communications established anew in the Cabinet, Post Office Life Insurance together with Post Office Life An-



nuitied was placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

On August 15, the Pacific War ended in the defeat of Japan, and at this grave moment, our economy dashed precipitately into the inflationary stage which caused the Business to be grappled with many a difficult problem in the matters of insurance management.

1946. By the directive of the G.H.Q. under the date of January 29, 1946, any investment of the funds other than the policy loans were entirely prohibited and all the funds which can be allocated to the investing purposes shall have to be deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

In July, the Ministry of Communications was reestablished, and Post Office Life Insurance was placed thrice under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communications together with Post Office Life Annuities.

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee, composing of the members of men of learning and experience, representatives of the policy-holders, and Government officials of respective Government office concerned, was formed, and all the important matters related to the management of the Business were to be subjected to the deliberation of the Committee.

The Government monopoly basis of Post Office Life Insurance was abrogated revising the Post Office Life Insurance Law.

The maximum amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 2,000 yen to 5,000 yen on and after October 1. Simultaneously with this, the period of lien was extended from one year and a half to two years again for the prevention of adverse selection.

Finding it unnecessary, by the past experience of the operations of the Infantile Insurance scheme, to continue the scheme differentiating from what is called adult insurance, viz. Straight Life and Endowment policies, it was abrogated, and the age at entry of such policies was extended. But the basic mortality table applicable to the age at entry under age 6 was computed by adding 10% to the male mortality-rates of the 5th Life Table compiled by the Government Bureau of Statistics in 1936.

The annual premium payment basis, computed on the basis of the sums insured, was created with the view of saving the expenses of management.

1948. The maximum Amount of the sum insured available for a single person was raised from 5,000 yen to 25,000 yen on and after January 1.

The rates of premiums were raised to have more loading.

The scheme of the dividend to policies of long duration was abrogated to consolidate the foundation of business management in the light of the change in the economic circumstances, and this shall be applied to any policy, past and future.

## Part II

### Post Office Life Annuities

1926. The Post Office Life Annuities began operation on the first day of October which fell on the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Post Office Life Insurance Business. Simultaneously with this, the Business was opened in the Kwantung district.

1927. The Business commenced transactions in Formosa.

1928. The Business commenced transactions in Saghalien.

1929. The premium collection scheme was created for the policies of instalment payments.

1936. A low interest age caused by the financial fluctuations, which was hardly expected at the outset of the Business, compelled to carry out several times of reduction of the Expected Rate of Interest—the basis of the computation of premiums. And in August, another reduction was done i.e. the Expected Rate of Interest for the single premium payment annuity was revised as at 3.7% per annum, and for the instalment premium payment annuity as at 3.5% per annum.

1937. The Business commenced transactions in the South Sea Islands.

1938. As a result of the Ministry of Public Welfare and Health was established, Post Office Life Annuities together with Post Office Life Insurance was placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Welfare and Health.

1939. Following the epochal and all-out revisions made on the System, new types of annuities were created i.e. Guaranteed Annuities, Term Annuity and Group Annuity.

In addition, the Optional Premium Payment Scheme was created for the purpose of absorbing the purchasing power floated among the nationals, and in this scheme any amount of premium is payable at any convenient time.

The scheme of special refund of reserve value was created for the



surviving families of the war-dead annuitants.

1942. The execution of the simpler administration necessitated Post Office Annuities together with Post Office Life Insurance to be placed again under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communications.

1943. The maximum amount of annuities available for a single person was raised from 2,000 yen to 3,500 yen.

The maximum limit of age at entry of Term Annuity was abrogated.

The scheme of the dividend to policies of Term Annuities expired was created.

In November, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications were established, and Post Office Life Annuities together with Post Office Life Insurance was placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Transportation and Communications.

1945. On the establishment of the Board of Communications in the Cabinet, Post Office Life Annuities together with Post Office Life Insurance was placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

At the grave moment of the Pacific War coming to an end on August 15, the national economy dashed precipitately into an inflationary stage, and the Business followed the same course as Post Office Life Insurance did.

1946. In July, the Ministry of Communications was reestablished, and Post Office Life Annuities together with Post Office Life Insurance was placed thrice under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Communications.

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities Enterprise Committee was formed, and all the important matters related to the management of the Business were to be subjected to the deliberation of the Committee as was the case with Post Office Life Insurance.

In October, the maximum amount of annuities available for a single person was raised from 3,600 yen to 6,000 yen.

The surrendering of policies after the annuities began was allowed.

The Immediate and Deferred Annuities without Guaranteed Term were abrogated, as these annuities had become less attractive.

And further, the Group Annuity Scheme was also abrogated for its *raison d'être* being lost as a result that a pension system for the working class was created by the Ministry of Public Welfare and Health.

1948. In January, the maximum amount of annuities available for a single person was raised from 6,000 yen to 24,000 yen.

The scheme of the dividend to policies of Term Annuities expired was abrogated, which shall be applied to any policy, past and future.

## CHAPTER III

### OUTLINES OF THE BUSINESS STATISTICS

#### Part I

##### Post Office Life Insurance Business

Looking into roughly the ups and downs of the management of Post Office Life Insurance, which has elapsed three decades and more since its first policy was issued, the three stages are found in which the Business was tested and tried.

The first stage—from the time of its foundation to the outbreak of the China Affair—rendered it a most favorable development. In fact, it made slow but steady progress during the intervening years, displaying the functions peculiar to Post Office Life Insurance to stabilize the lives of the masses in spite of the national economy from about 1920 to 1930 was, in a very unfavorable condition.

The second stage—from the time of the China Affair to the close of the Pacific War—was the period in which the Business made rapid progress by exhibiting in the highest degree the intrinsic function of the System, and firmly secured the position worthy of the people's insurance, and on the other hand it played an important role in the check of inflationary trend and the consolidation of the national finance which was the imperative national objective in the time of war.

The third stage—the post-war time—is a great trying period for managing business. In other words, surrounded by manifold disturbing elements incidental to inflation, the Business has, in its management, to battle strenuously with the extreme difficulties, such as the increase of business expenses, the substantial decline in the national income and the distrust of currency on the part of the nationals, which inevitably produced a setback of new business. Placed under such undesirable circumstances, it is impossible for the Business to get out of these difficulties so long as inflation holds sway over the national economy.

But as a recent tendency, the pace of inflation appears to be slowing down a bit, and further, by the increasing demands for life cover by insurance among the wage earners due to their uncertainty of living, the Business is slightly recovering from the impasse which may be proved by the business showings since 1948.

Now let us explain hereinafter very briefly the business showings for six consecutive Fiscal years from 1942-43 to 1947-48.



## I

## The Conditions of New Business

The following table gives the conditions of new business classified by the Fiscal year. (cf. Table No. 1)

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Sum insured	Average per a policy	
				Premium	Sum insured
1941-42	10,234,973	12,047,905 yen	2,688,643,800 yen	1.2 yen	262.7 yen
1942-43	12,794,523	17,456,639	3,564,888,001	1.4	278.6
1943-44	11,798,937	17,893,763	3,539,890,591	1.5	300.0
1944-45	10,755,322	22,349,043	4,325,834,274	2.1	402.2
1945-46	7,454,568	17,900,736	3,411,684,400	2.4	457.7
1946-47	3,007,201	11,711,920	2,181,650,631	3.9	725.5
1947-48	5,285,502	119,576,328	21,078,122,620	22.8	3,987.9

Note: Annual premiums for the Fiscal years 1946-47 and 1947-48 were computed in terms of monthly amount of premiums. This applies also to the following tables.

From the above it can easily be seen that the conditions of new business for the Fiscal years 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-1945 are exceedingly satisfactory. It may well be said that the Business reached its highest peak making allowance for the status of our economy. And in the first half of the Fiscal year 1945-46, the desirable figures were still to be seen in the business showings by dint of the inertia continued from the previous year, but in the latter half, they dropped suddenly, and the Fiscal year 1946-47 witnessed a further decline of the worse nature. At that time, defeated in the War, the nationals were utterly in a state of prostration, the national industry and economy were wholly in an temporal paralysis, and that the inflationary trend became stronger day after day—the situation seemed to be on the brink of the national ruin in 1947-48. The sums insured for 1947-48, however, amounted indeed to as much as 21 billion yen—the amount acquired really only in one year which was approximated the gross amount accumulated in the past three decades. But when compared this amount with the price index available, what is the substantial value of it? Modifying the conditions of business after 1940 by the price index taken 1940 as 100 on the assumption that the condition of business for 1940-41 (before the

outbreak of the War.) was the most well-balanced with the national economic status in those days, the result is as given in the following table.

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Sum insured	Average per a policy	
				Premium	Sum insured
1941-42	10,234,973	12,048,000 yen	2,688,644,000 yen	1.2 yen	262.7 yen
1942-43	12,794,523	16,948,000	3,461,056,000	1.3	270.5
1943-44	11,798,937	16,416,000	3,247,606,000	1.4	275.2
1944-45	10,755,322	18,319,000	3,545,766,000	1.7	329.7
1945-46	7,454,568	9,900,000	1,905,967,000	1.2	255.7
1946-47	3,007,201	1,065,000	198,332,000	.4	66.0
1947-48	5,285,502	4,037,000	711,618,000	.8	134.6

Obviously, from the above, the lowest condition of new business was of 1946-47 where the percentage of premium was 9%, and of the sum insured was only 7%, when compared each with that of 1941-42. Even in 1947-48, an enormous quantity of new business was procured, but its substantial value was in reality 34% of the premium, and 26% of the sums insured of 1941-42.

And further, when compared the index number of the amount of new business based on 1941-42 with the foregoing price index, the result is as under.

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Sum-insured	Average per a policy		Tokyo Index Number of Retail Price
				Premium	Sum-insured	
1941-42	100	100	100	100	100	100
1942-43	125	145	133	117	106	103
1943-44	115	149	132	125	114	109
1944-45	105	186	161	175	153	122
1945-46	73	149	127	200	174	179
1946-47	29	97	81	325	276	1,100
1947-48	52	993	784	1,883	1,518	2,962

Against the inflationary speed, the lag of the business is clearly be seen, which is due to the fact that, being operated by the Government, the activities of Post Office Life Insurance were bound by laws and



ordinances which made it impossible to cope promptly with the changing circumstances caused by inflation. The maximum limit of the sum insured, the key point of the question of breaking through the bottleneck which hindered the progress of the Business, was raised as late as January, 1948 which should be done earlier. But by this event, fairly good business results will be seen after 1948-49.

The following referential table will show the monthly new business produced since April, 1948.

Month	Number	Premium	Sum insured	Average per a policy	
				Premium	Sum-insured
April	431,995	40,763,171 yen	6,163,661,887 yen	94.4	14,268
May	641,635	65,356,809	9,613,734,917	101.9	14,983
June	617,024	68,747,769	10,131,103,735	111.4	16,419
July	566,341	64,634,659	9,405,503,915	114.1	16,607
August	397,263	45,342,871	6,471,327,227	114.1	16,290
September	495,718	64,040,353	8,050,759,117	129.2	16,241
October	679,168	101,104,658	10,886,270,706	148.9	16,029
November	595,209	90,966,081	9,758,365,143	152.8	16,395
December	455,092	71,179,782	7,908,754,905	156.4	17,378

The policy rates classified by kinds of policy since 1945-46 are as follows:

Fiscal year	Straight Life	40 year Endowment	30 year "	20 year "	15 year "	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1945-46	5.09	.43	2.96	16.39	75.13	100.00
1946-47	5.86	.19	1.44	10.96	81.55	100.00
1947-48	3.90	.11	.70	10.21	85.08	100.00

According to the above, the policies tended to concentrate into the short term policies, i.e. while 40 year, 30 year and 20 year Endowments were all declining yearly, only 15 year Endowment was on the increase, with the exception of Whole Life Policies showing comparatively higher rates of new business in 1946-47. It goes without saying that the unreliability on the value in money caused by inflation gave birth to

the tendency of evading the long term policies. (cf. Table No. 5)

Again, according to the investigation made on the industrial conditions of the new policy-holders in 1947-48, 24.8% of manufacturing industry is the foremost in number, which was followed by 18.1% of agriculture, and 13.8% of commerce, and these three industries occupied the majority of the new policy-holders in that year. Further investigation on the phase of the sums insured reveals 26.0% of manufacturing industry, 15.6% of commerce, and 13.9% of agriculture, and thus the bulk of the sums insured was occupied by them, too. It is clearly observed that agriculture is the third in the sums insured instead of being the second in the number of policies; and both manufacturing industry and commerce are higher in the percentages of the sums insured than those of the number of policies. This shows that the average sum insured is higher in manufacturing industry and commerce and is lower in agriculture.

## II

### The Conditions of Withdrawals

#### 1. Death.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the mortality rates classified by the Fiscal year.

Fiscal year	Number	Sum insured	Average Sum insured per a policy	Mortality-rates (Policy-rates)
1942-43	655,918	139,109,122 yen	212.1 yen	.01089
1943-44	811,784	186,940,825	230.3	.01152
1944-45	872,813	216,312,984	247.8	.01098
1945-46	952,421	260,927,322	274.0	.01100
1946-47	1,688,799	485,989,489	287.8	.01888
1947-48	1,425,451	496,172,321	348.1	.01587

According to the above, the number of deaths for 1946-47 and 1947-48 shows the sudden increase which implies the unprecedented high rates of mortality for the Business. This is of course due to the deaths of the insured, on the front or by air raids and from other causes during the War, but the probable reason for the particular concentration of deaths into these years is that the affairs of the Bureau, being ran their proper course after the War, prompted the transactions



of the death-policies which had been markedly retarded during the War. Accordingly, it can be asserted that the mortality rates, which were really high in 1945-46 and 1946-47, made a remarkably favorable turn in 1947-48 concomitant with the lower population mortality. (This tendency can clearly be seen in the actual mortality rates for 1948-49.)

## 2. Surrender and Lapse.

The following are the number and rates of surrender & lapse.

Fiscal year.	Number	Sum insured	Average sum insured per a policy	Rates of Surrender & Lapse (Policy-rates)
1942-43	636,150	177,624,617 yen	255.2 yen	.01155
1943-44	786,561	207,346,874	263.6	.01117
1944-45	917,711	266,982,518	290.9	.01154
1945-46	501,438	164,864,075	328.8	.00581
1946-47	1,284,870	442,166,069	344.1	.01440
1947-48	1,442,972	885,111,660	613.4	.01607

The rates of surrender & lapse between 1942-43 and 1945-46 were of the lowest ones ever since the Business started; that is, the number of surrender & lapse was not so high as was compared with the increase of the policies in force.

As to the surrender, for instance, the absolute number itself showed the decrease. (cf. Table No. 1.) Contrary to this, however, they were on the gradual increase in the postwar period of 1946-47 and 1947-48. This is due to the adjustment of the petty policies having little insurance value to their owners—the tendency being hastened by the favorable progress made by the Bureau in the normal transactions of its affairs as is the case with the death-policies. And this tendency will probably become more and more apparent in the days to come.

### III

#### The Conditions of the Total Policies in Force

The policies in force at the end of the Fiscal year are given as follows: (cf. Table No. 1.)

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Sum insured	Average per a policy	
				Premium	Sum insured
1941-42	54,561,194	53,459,718 yen	11,400,596,810 yen	1.0 yen	209.0 yen
1942-43	65,261,255	68,752,565	14,566,143,259	1.1	223.2
1943-44	74,807,524	84,142,799	17,644,858,077	1.1	235.9
1944-45	83,309,351	103,728,774	21,464,529,229	1.2	257.6
1945-46	88,927,687	119,236,453	24,420,486,386	1.3	274.6
1946-47	88,301,468	125,831,344	25,599,848,603	1.4	289.9
1947-48	89,874,537	237,665,845	45,203,457,455	2.6	503.0

As will readily be seen from the above, the sums insured in force at the end of 1947-48 reached, indeed, as high as 45.2 billion yen. When compared these with those of 1941-42, the number of policies being little less than twice, the premium being quadruple and a half and the sums insured being quadruple. But it is an exceptional instance that in 1946-47 the number of withdrawals surpassed that of new business.

Furthermore, the policy rates per 1,000 inhabitants in Japan (the figures are subjected to the census population as was on October 1, 1947.) to the policies in force at the end of 1947-48 show 1,106 of the number of policies and 566,782 yen of the sums insured (cf. Table No. 14.) which correspond to 1.1 of the number of policies and 567 yen of the sum insured per head.

Again, taking another view, the number of policy-holders of Post Office Life Insurance per 1,000 inhabitants in Japan at the end of June, 1940 and of July, 1943 were 426 and 702 respectively. (This investigation was done by employing the  $\frac{1}{1000}$  Sampling Method for the policies in force at each period of investigation, but no such method of investigation has been employed since then.) Thus it can be estimated that at least 80% and more of the nationals were the policy-holders of Post Office Life Insurance at the end of 1947-48. If so, the estimated number of policies per an insured person will come to be 1.5, the amount of premium, 4 yen and the amount of the sum insured, 750 yen; and these figures are, it must be said, too small considering the recent economic situation of ours.

### IV

#### The Revenue Account

As to the management of Post Office Life Insurance, exceedingly substantial and propitious revenue accounts have been shown from its



start, but after the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937, large amounts of death claims paid to those insured persons who died on the front and air raids gave rise to the loss from excess of mortality. Furthermore, after the war's end of August 15, 1945, the business expenses were remarkably increased by the sudden aggravation of inflation, and, to make the matter worse, the maintenance of the equilibrium between incomes and outgoes was seriously impeded by the poor results of new business arising from the substantial decline in the national income. Observing this in the business showings for the Fiscal year 1947-48, the total amount of incomes comes to 3,760,513 yen (000 is omitted, and also in the following figures.) of which

premium incomes .....	3,132,851
interests from investments .....	269,432
miscellaneous incomes .....	358,231,

and the total amount of outgoes comes to 2,791,755 yen of which

expenses of management .....	2,237,682
death claims paid & Endowment policies matured .....	501,592
premiums refunded & dividend to policies of long duration.....	52,841,

and the balance carried to the insurance funds amounts to 968,758 yen, and accordingly the total insurance funds at the end of the Fiscal year amounts to 6,863,881 yen. In spite of their huge figures, they are doubtlessly nothing more than the nominal increase caused by inflation.

Fiscal year	Rates of Business Expenses
1926-27	.1587
1930-31	.1504
1935-36	.1553
1940-41	.1587
1941-42	.1562
1942-43	.1451
1943-44	.1381
1944-45	.1309
1945-46	.1751
1946-47	.3906
1947-48	.7143

Analyse these figures a bit, and it will be found, firstly, that the rates of business expenses to the premium incomes were, as are shown in the foregoing table, always not less than 15 or 16% during sixteen Fiscal years from 1926-27 to 1941-42, and they continued to decrease less and less from 1942-43, and in 1944-45 they at last dropped as low as 13%, showing the lowest rate ever since the Business was started. In 1945-46, however, they suddenly rose to 18% at the turning-point of the War's end, and to 39% in 1946-47, and to 71% in 1947-48 indeed. Thus the business expenses consumed 70% and more of the premium incomes. Such being the case, the incomes and outgoes were placed under very unfavorable conditions, and accordingly the contents thereof were also tightened to a certain extent. The measures to cope with the increase of business expenses were, in the first place, to do everything in the rationalization of business management which involved, for instance, the creation of new rates of premiums most fitted to the business management, the curtailment of the average cost and the increase of premium incomes by the mass production of the policies of the higher amount and the better quality. These measures took effect step by step, and, as are shown in the following table, the average amount per a new policy increased 75-fold, and the average sum insured, 44-fold in comparison with those in 1944-45.

Fiscal year	Number of New Policy	Average Premium	Average Sum Insured
1944-45	10,755,322	yen 2.1	yen 402
1945-46	7,454,568	2.4	458
1946-47	3,007,201	3.9	726
1947-48	5,285,502	22.6	3,988
Apr.-Dec. 1948-49	4,873,445	125.5	16,065

It is anticipated that the rates of business expenses will be curtailed still lower in 1948-49 and 1949-50. On the other hand, the amount of death claims paid to the war-dead insured being on the rapid decrease, the equilibrium of the incomes and outgoes, it is believed, will be restored to the normal condition in less than a few years. (cf. Table No. 15.)



## Part II

### The Post Office Life Annuities

The Spread and development of the Post Office Life Annuities Business during more than two decades of its establishment are worth mentioning. Especially so after September, 1939, when an allround revision of the System was carried out to conform itself to the national life by creating such new schemes as Guaranteed Annuities and Term Annuity. Notwithstanding its wonderful growth made in this period, the fall of value in money caused by the sudden inflation after August, 1945, when the War came to an end, gave the Business a heavy blow.

Now let us explain hereinafter very briefly the business showings of the Business during the six consecutive Fiscal years from 1942-43 to 1947-48.

### The Conditions of New Business

The following table gives the conditions of new business classified by the Fiscal year. (cf. Table No. 1.)

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Amt. of Annuities	Average Amt. of Ann.
1941-42	251,547	156,843,365 yen	39,540,348 yen	157.2 yen
1942-43	324,315	266,428,565	57,150,881	176.2
1943-44	314,252	360,887,325	71,196,261	226.6
1944-45	268,796	413,698,177	69,144,454	257.2
1945-46	148,843	523,843,111	65,668,471	441.2
1946-47	128,161	565,336,855	69,712,227	543.9
1947-48	20,905	96,616,456	12,901,639	617.2

Note:—The figures of premiums of the instalment policies denote those of the annual amount thereof. This applies also to the following tables.

Judging from the above, the new businesses of the Fiscal years 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45 were of the highest business showings since the Business was started. In these days, the Business made unusual progress yearly as a result of its cooperation with the national policy of savings, and the business showing of this period were charac-

terized by the remarkable increase of the amount of premiums paid. This upward trend of the business remained to be seen still in 1945-46, but in 1946-47 the business was indeed, as prosperous as the preceding Fiscal year in quantity, but it was only nominal. The freezing of the sum equal to 30% of the amount of annuity over 1,000 yen by the Financial Emergency Measures Ordinance, the distrust to currency due to inflation and the devotion of the field activities to the writing of Post Office Life Insurance policies caused remarkable decrease of new business and in 1947-48 it showed still very poor results.

The following table gives the percentages of the number of new business classified by the kind of annuity after 1945-46. (cf. Table No. 3.)

Fiscal year	Immediate Ann.	Deferred Ann.	Group Ann.	Term Ann.	Total
1945-46	29.8 %	12.3 %	.2 %	57.7 %	100.0 %
1946-47	33.6	14.4	.1	51.9	100.0
1947-48	33.0	20.6	—	46.4	100.0

Note: Not including the policies of ordinary Annuities without Guaranteed terms and Group Annuity for 1947-48 due to their defectiveness.

Again, when taken the percentages of the above classifying by the mode of premium payment, the result is given as follows:

Fiscal year	Single	Instalment	Optional	Total
1945-46	92.3 %	7.4 %	.3 %	100.0 %
1946-47	94.8	4.9	.3	100.0
1947-48	91.4	7.6	1.0	100.0

It can be seen that the percentage of the single premium payment of every Fiscal year occupies over 90%, and by this fact the stratum of society which is most accessible to the system of annuity is inferable.

Furthermore, an observation of the average amount of premium and annuity in the following table discloses the fact that they are too small amounts considering the upward trend of the price index.



Fiscal year	Immediate Ann.		Deferred Ann., Single Prem.		Deferred Ann., Instalment Prem.		Term Ann., Single Prem.		Term Ann., Instalment Prem.	
	Prem.	Amt. of Ann.	Prem.	Amt. of Ann.	Prem.	Amt. of Ann.	Prem.	Amt. of Ann.	Prem.	Amt. of Ann.
1945-46	yen 6,915	yen 415	yen 4,518	yen 490	yen 472	yen 409	yen 1,825	yen 463	yen 235	yen 322
1946-47	7,670	459	4,726	508	715	632	2,465	613	381	552
1947-48	8,863	534	6,228	638	976	986	3,381	889	613	1,010

## II

## The Conditions of Withdrawals

The result of observation of the mortality rates, the rates of surrender, and the rates of rescission by statutes after 1942-43 classifying by Life Annuities and Term Annuity is given as follows: (cf. Table No. 9.)

Fiscal year	Mortality Rates		Surrender Rates		Rates of Rescission by Statutes	
	Life Ann.	Term Ann.	Life Ann.	Term Ann.	Life Ann.	Term Ann.
1942-43	.01025	.00468	.00911	.00284	.00897	.00864
1943-44	.01071	.00416	.01119	.00275	.00696	.00625
1944-45	.01083	.00373	.00623	.00229	.00466	.00517
1945-46	.01066	.00536	.02306	.00557	.00117	.00236
1946-47	.01320	.00408	.00522	.00670	.00136	.00191
1947-48	.01342	.00250	.01809	.00998	.00637	.00721

There can be found no particulars as respects the death conditions excepting Life Annuities showing a little higher rates of mortality in 1946-47 and 1947-48.

As to the conditions of surrender, Life Annuities had higher rates in 1944-45 and 1947-48, and Term Annuity had gradually higher rates after 1945-46, which were attributable to the distrust to currency resulted from inflation and the freezing of the higher amount of annuities.

Finally, the rescissions by statutes were on the gradual decrease

after 1942-43, but in 1947-48 they showed the higher rates proportionately to the normalization of the affairs of the Bureau after the termination of the War.

## III

## The Conditions of the Policies in Force

The policies in force at the end of the Fiscal year are given as follows: (cf. Table No. 1.)

Fiscal year	Number	Premium	Amt. of Annuity	Average Amt. of Annuity
1941-42	920,513	yen 373,225,316	yen 101,945,727	yen 110.7
1942-43	1,226,244	637,776,828	157,003,558	128.0
1943-44	1,519,003	997,085,321	225,422,490	148.4
1944-45	1,768,410	1,410,120,486	291,954,140	165.1
1945-46	1,881,179	1,918,898,301	352,289,037	187.3
1946-47	1,981,901	2,466,699,158	416,269,001	210.0
1947-48	1,955,701	2,463,213,833	414,433,329	211.9

In 1947-48, besides the extremely poor production of new business, the withdrawals of the existing policies in force increased considerably which resulted in the decrease of the total policies in force.

And, the policy rates at the end of 1947-48 to the 1,000 inhabitants in Japan, the figures of which were subjected to the population census taken on Oct. 1, 1947, were 25 of the number of policies, 5,237 yen of the amount of annuity. Furthermore, when compared these figures with 7 of the number of policies and 895 yen of the amount of annuity at the end of 1941-42, they account for a tolerably wide range of our national life was under the influence of the system of annuity, setting aside for a while their substantial value. (cf. Table No. 10.)

And again, observing the policies in force at the end of the Fiscal year 1947-48 classifying by the kind of annuity the foremost is, as are shown in the following table, 31% of the Single Payment Term Annuity which was followed by 21% of the Instalment Payment Term Annuity, and the total of which i.e. 52% occupies the majority of the percentages. By the way, observing Life Annuities classified by what is called old type Annuities, viz., the Annuities without Guaranteed



Terms and what is called new type ones, viz., those with Guaranteed Terms, it is found that the former is 23% and the latter is 25%.

Kind of Annuity	Number	Premium	Amount of Annuities	Percentages (Number)
Immediate Ann.	81,718	158,564,732 yen	10,807,574 yen	4.2%
Guar. Immediate.	225,158	1,100,367,881	65,608,106	11.5
Sing. Pt. Def. Ann.	240,488	80,306,853	16,692,442	12.3
Sing. Pt. Guar. Def.	112,190	307,059,848	32,586,037	5.7
Inst. Pts. Def. Ann.	127,504	7,198,818	16,250,938	6.5
Inst. Pts. Guar. Def.	47,582	13,726,116	12,057,217	2.4
Opt. Pts. Guar. Def.	36,062	22,268,578	2,427,493	1.8
Group Ann.	70,772	23,045,675	3,819,505	3.5
Sing. Pt. Term Ann.	600,122	701,359,997	181,662,289	30.7
Inst. Pts. Term Ann.	414,105	44,315,335	72,511,728	21.2
Total	1,955,701	2,463,213,833	414,433,329	100.0

#### IV

##### The Revenue account

Up to 1946-47, the financial standing of Post Office Life Annuities was on the way of very favorable development. However, the revenue account of the Business thenceforth became worse and worse in that the premium incomes in 1947-48, the bulk of which rested on the Single Premiums paid for new business, decreased remarkably due to the decided decrease of new business resulted from the sudden aggravation of inflation, while on the other hand, the business expenses also increase suddenly. In other words, when compared with the revenue account of 1947-48 with that of 1946-47, the premium incomes were 132,826 yen (000 is omitted, and also in the following figures) as against the total income of 260,892 yen showing the decrease of 450,448 yen as against that of 1946-47, the interests accrued from investments were 117,168 yen and miscellaneous incomes were 10,898 yen. Against these incomes, the total outgoes were 241,386 yen of which the business expenses amounted to

69,398 yen and the percentage thereof to the premium incomes was .511 which being the majority of the premium incomes, and the amount of annuities paid was 80,509 yen, and refund of purchase money was 91,479 yen. Thus the amount carried to the annuity funds for 1947-48 was, in the aggregate, nothing more than 19,469 yen.



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印刷所 三和紙製品工業株式會社

電話 南(75) 4881・4882



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