

Every person is said to have five plans in his/her life: a plan for living, a plan for careers, a plan for family, a plan for aging, and a plan for dying. Almost all people think about the first three plans, though people who do not get married are increasing these days. Most of them never have a plan for family.

Few people have heard about a plan for aging and a plan for dying. However, because no one can escape from aging and dying, it is important to consider about better aging and better dying. In other words, the importance of a life with five plans is to plan for aging beforehand so that and those plans can be completed by the plan for dying.

As an everyday occurrence, newspaper articles carry crimes and corruption cases caused by people in their prime or past their prime who are of high social standings such as politicians, high-ranking officials, and judges. Apparently they misunderstand concepts of the plan for aging and, therefore, should be punished (or deserve to the death penalty).

The current article will describe “a hundred-thousandth Japan” from social aspects. The total population is 1,276 (the number of total households is 473, 2.7 people/household) and the working population is 646. Gross Domestic Product is 5,300 millions yens (8.2 millions yens/worker) and 500 millions yens of taxes are paid. The amount of savings is 14.6 billions yens (30 millions yens/household). Average income of working household is 7.1 millions, the amount of savings is 13.6 millions yens, the amount of debts (e.g., loans) is 5.8 millions yens. This shows that Japanese people extremely work and save much money.

An income distribution is as follows:

	% of households	Number of households
Less than ¥ 5.0 millions	36 %	170
¥ 5.0 – 9.0 millions	40 %	189
¥ 9.0 – 15.0 millions	20 %	95
More than ¥ 15.0 millions	5 %	24

Income differential is relatively small and well balanced among all Japanese.

Although it is not shown in this table, there are 10 high-income people (3%) who earn more than ¥ 30.0 millions.

The total number of houses is more than 500. Each household possesses 1.13 houses and 30 houses are left over (note: the goal “a house for a household” has been achieved in 1986).

Therefore, Japanese is relatively rich on their material living. The saturation level of electrical appliances is 99.5 % in TV, 88 % in air conditioners, 87 % in automobiles, and 56 % in personal computers.

In the eating habits, each Japanese takes 29 kg of meat, 35 kg of fish, and 92 kg of dairy products per year. Compared with half a century ago, this amount has increased to 18 times in the dairy products, 13 times in meat, twice in fish. As described in the previous article, we Japanese live in the satiation era, affluent with foods.

Details of working population according to the industry are, 33 (5%) in the primary industry such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 200 (29 %) in the secondary industry such as manufacturing industries, 407 (60 %) in the tertiary industry such as service industries, and 42 (6%) of national/local civil servants.

The agriculture is the most declined industry in the last 50 years. There was 45 % of agricultural population in 1945, which drastically decreased to 5 % during the last 50 years. Instead, service industries have doubled from 30 % to 60 %. There are more civil servants than farmers, basic industry workers. If quasi-government employees working in corporations having special status are included in civil servants, this percentage will be bigger than 6 %. Therefore, it is important to start a real “structure reforms” to establish the small government.

In addition, there are 24 registered foreigners including permanent residents.

The educational level is 98 % high school graduate and 50 % college graduate, which is twice higher in high school graduate and 5 times higher in college graduate compared with half a century ago. On the contrary, the number of junior high school students who refuse to attend school has increased to 2.5 % of the total junior high school students, which hardly existed in half a century ago.

The average life expectancy is 77.6 in men and 84.6 in women. It was half a century ago that the average expectancy had exceeded 50. This implies medical treatment has much improved and developed in this period. However, the health-life expectancy is 6 years younger. In other words, there are many elderly people who are bedridden or hospitalized for 6 years on the average.

The annual amount of food and energy consumption per person (Investigating The Global Warming, by Usawa, 1995)

	Advanced countries	Developing countries
Grain	716 kg	246 kg
Dairy products	320	39
Meat	61	11
Lumbers	880	339
Woods	213	19
Papers and pulps	150	10
Gasoline	4.3 tons	0.45 tons
Oil conversion		
Electricity	7,300 kwh	600 kwh
Gas	1,200 kcal	60 kcal

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