

J P C

J A P A N P O W E R C I T I E S

JAPAN POWER CITIES

Profiling Urban Attractiveness

2021



MORI MEMORIAL
FOUNDATION

Table of Contents

Preface	02
About Japan Power Cities 2021	03
Target Cities	05
Evaluation System	07
138 Cities: Results and Analysis.....	09
Tokyo 23 Wards: Results and Analysis	22
Featured Research	25
Definitions of Indicators	29

Preface

The global COVID-19 pandemic has shown the severity of an infectious disease for the first time in 100 years and raised new questions about the lifestyles and urban activities established in the 20th century. In an era of increasing urbanization, it has given people an opportunity to think about how cities should be in the 21st century.

'Japan Power Cities - Profiling Urban Attractiveness (JPC)' has been produced since 2018 with the aim of improving the overall strength of Japanese cities and generating vitality across the country. To improve the strength of a city, it is necessary to first identify its individuality and main characteristics its assets and attractions, and its areas of weakness. The results of such analysis can be used not only as a benchmark for policy planning in each city, but also as useful data for business and residential choices.

In Japan, while the rapid development of the tertiary sector continues to increase growth in major cities, there remains concern about the decline in both population and industry in the smaller, regional cities. The challenges faced concern what form big cities should take and how best to achieve the revitalization of regional cities. To solve these challenges, objectively evaluating the special characteristics of both large and regional cities, so as to clarify their strengths and weaknesses, is indispensable.

This year, 29 new cities were added to the list by changing the criteria for selecting target cities to all cities with a population above 170,000. In addition, the definitions of some indicators have been changed to make them more relevant, and six new indicators have been added to better reflect the changes in the environment surrounding cities.

The data used in JPC-2021 was collected from January to March 2021. We have tried to reflect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as much as possible. However, the quantitative data for JPC-2021 includes statistical data such as the 2015 Census and 2014 Economic census, which will not capture these impacts. For this reason, we conducted a separate questionnaire survey on what behavior and events occurred before and during the coronavirus pandemic to attempt to understand the actual impacts on employment and school attendance.

The JPC will continue to assess the impact of COVID-19 on cities and what will happen after the pandemic. We hope the JPC will continue to help in the formulation of policies that vitalize cities and Japan as a whole.

Japan Power Cities, Steering Committee, Chairman

Hiroo Ichikawa

August, 2021



About Japan Power Cities 2021

Background and Objective

While the world's population is predicted to continue growing in the years ahead, the population of Japan is expected to shrink rapidly as a result of a declining birth rate and an aging society. In facing such circumstances head on, **cities across Japan, in order to maintain their dynamism, must harness their respective characteristics and push ahead with urban development**, while maintaining the 'magnetism' required to attract people and companies, as well as the 'growth potential' that continually demonstrates their urban appeal and strengths.

For this to be achieved, cities need to gain an objective understanding of their own strengths and then formulate and execute an urban strategy plan for the next generation. As part of 'Japan Power Cities–Profiling Urban Attractiveness', a study was carried out on the major cities of Japan to be able to conduct **comparative and multi-faced analyses of city strengths based on quantitative and qualitative data and to shed light on city characteristics such as strengths and attractiveness.**

Research Organization

Steering Committee

Creating the assessment system, as well as performing evaluation & analysis

[Chairman]



Hiroo Ichikawa
Professor Emeritus,
Meiji University

[Members]

**Institute for Urban Strategies,
Mori Memorial Foundation**



advice

Expert Committee

Providing a technical point-of-view as well as advice to the Steering Committee

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Professor Emeritus,
University of Tokyo



Shunya Yoshimi
Professor,
University of Tokyo,
Graduate School of
Interfaculty Initiative
in Information Studies

Evaluation Method

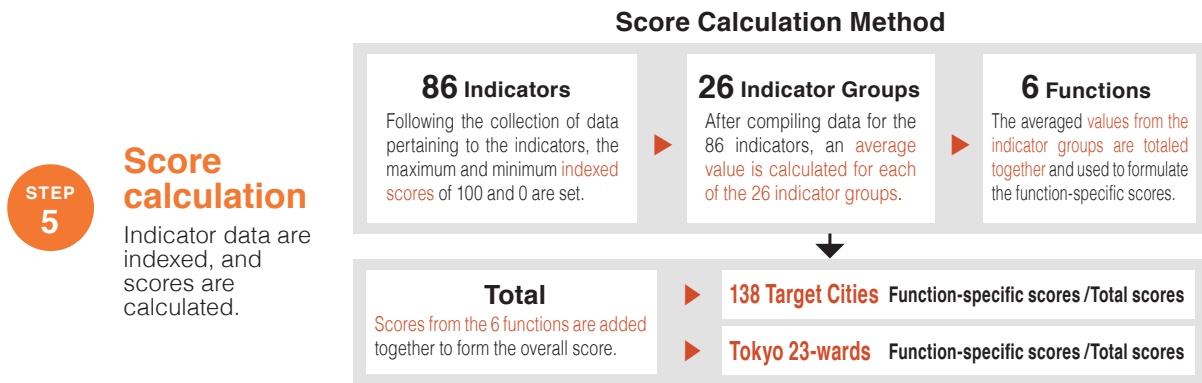
► Creating Framework



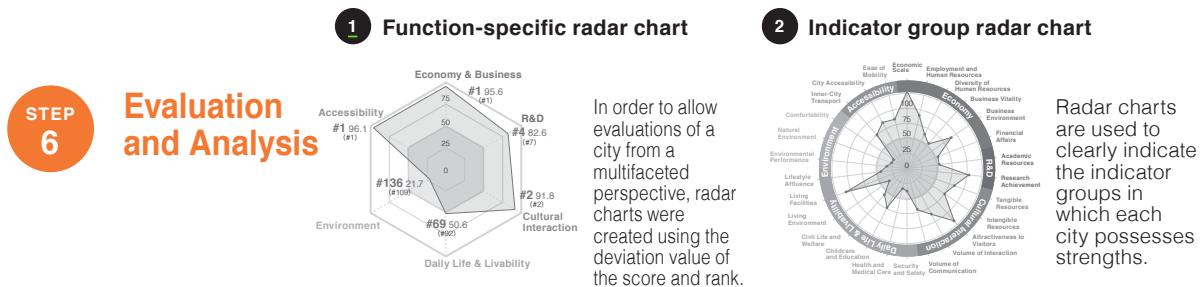
► Data Collection



► Indexation



► Evaluation and Analysis

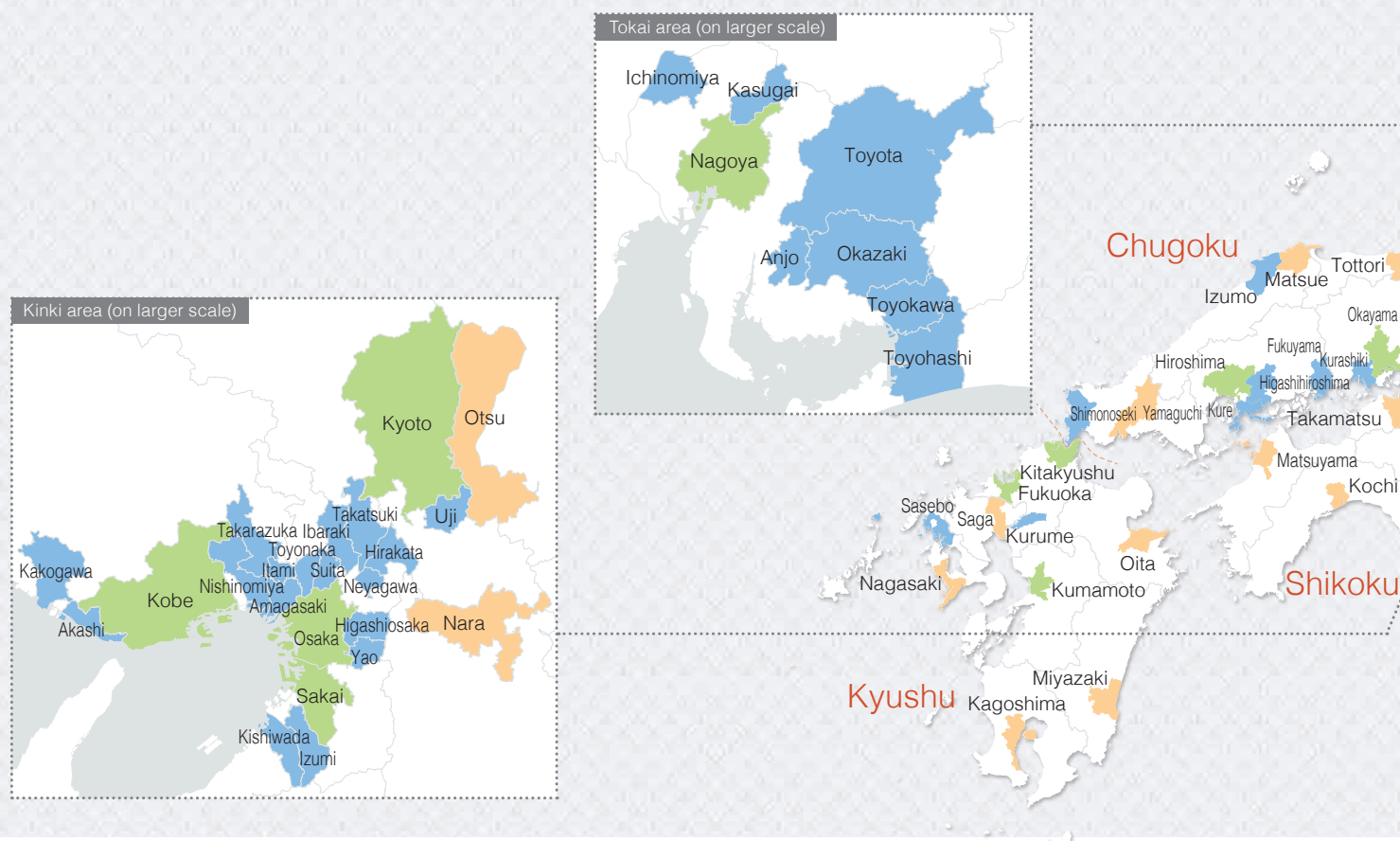


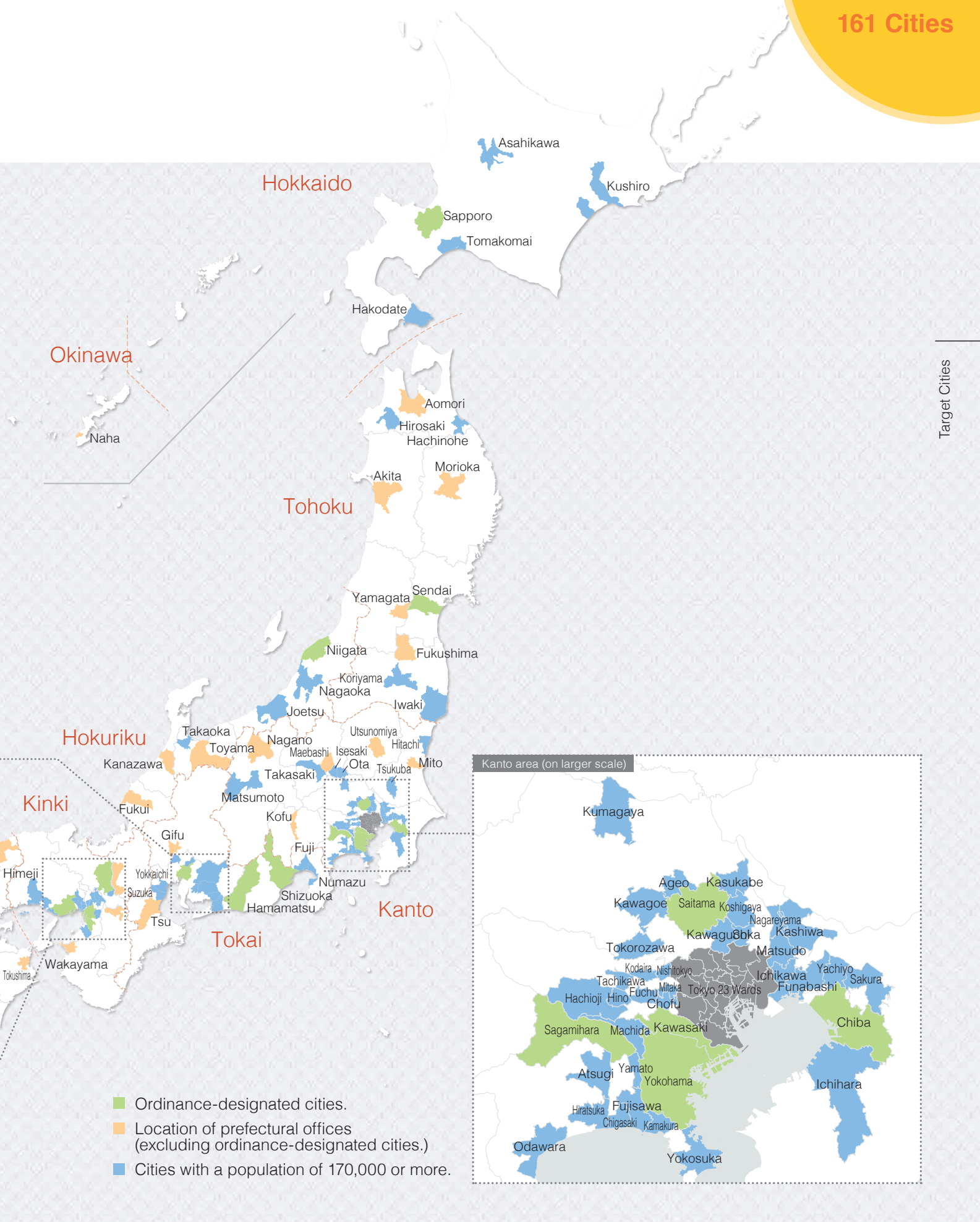
Target Cities

138 Japanese cities and the 23 wards of Tokyo were included as target cities in this study. For the 138 cities, the selection criteria were set as follows and the cities were selected:

1. Ordinance-designated cities.
2. Location of prefectural offices (excluding ordinance-designated cities.)
3. Cities with a population of 170,000 or more.

	Ordinance-designated cities.	Location of prefectural offices (excluding ordinance-designated cities.)	Cities with a population of 170,000 or more.
138 Cities	Hokkaido Sapporo		Hakodate·Asahikawa·Kushiro·Tomakomai
	Tohoku Sendai	Aomori·Morioka·Akita·Yamagata·Fukushima	Hirosaki·Hachinohe·Koriyama·Iwaki
	Kanto Saitama·Chiba·Yokohama·Kawasaki·Sagamihara	Mito·Utsunomiya·Maebashi·Kofu·Nagano	Hitachi·Tsukuba·Takasaki·Isesaki·Ota·Kawagoe·Kumagaya·Kawaguchi·Tokorozawa·Kasukabe·Ageo·Soka·Koshigaya·Ichikawa·Funabashi·Matsudo·Sakura·Kashiwa·Ichihara·Nagareyama·Yachiyo·Hachioji·Tachikawa·Mitaka·Fuchu·Chofu·Machida·Kodaira·Hino·Nishitokyo·Yokosuka·Hiratsuka·Kamakura·Fujisawa·Odawara·Chigasaki·Atsugi·Yamato·Matsumoto
	Tokai Shizuoka·Hamamatsu·Nagoya	Gifu·Tsu	Numazu·Fuji·Toyohashi·Okazaki·Ichinomiya·Kasugai·Toyokawa·Toyota·Anjo·Yokkaichi·Suzuka
	Hokuriku Niigata	Toyama·Kanazawa·Fukui	Nagaoka·Joetsu·Takaoka
	Kinki Kyoto·Osaka·Sakai·Kobe	Otsu·Nara·Wakayama	Uji·Kishiwada·Toyonaka·Suita·Takatsuki·Hirakata·Ibaraki·Yao·Neyagawa·Izumi·Higashiosaka·Himeji·Amagasaki·Akashi·Nishinomiya·Itami·Kakogawa·Takarazuka
	Chugoku Okayama·Hiroshima	Tottori·Matsue·Yamaguchi	Izumo·Kurashiki·Kure·Fukuyama·Higashihiroshima·Shimonoseki
	Shikoku	Tokushima·Takamatsu·Matsuyama·Kochi	
	Kyushu Kitakyusyu·Fukuoka·Kumamoto	Saga·Nagasaki·Oita·Miyazaki·Kagoshima	Kurume·Sasebo
	Okinawa	Naha	
1 Tokyo 23 wards	Chiyoda·Chuo·Minato·Shinjuku·Bunkyo·Taito·Sumida·Koto·Shinagawa·Meguro·Ota·Setagaya·Shibuya·Nakano·Suginami·Toshima·Kita·Arakawa·Itabashi·Nerima·Adachi·Katsushika·Edogawa		





Evaluation System

Each indicator was scored, with the averaged value of the scores generating the score for the indicator group. The totaled scores of the indicator groups then formulated the function-specific score, with a total score of 2,600 for all six function groups: (Economy & Business 600 pts, Research & Development 200 pts, Cultural Interaction 500 pts, Daily Life & Livability 700 pts, Environment 300 pts, and Accessibility 300 pts.)

Function	Indicator Group	Indicator names	
Economy & Business	6 Indicator Groups	Economic Scale	1 Total Value Added
			2 Intra-regional Gross Expenditure
			3 Daytime-Nighttime Population Ratio
		Employment and Human Resources	4 Total Employment
			5 Wage Level
			6 Higher-Education Completion Rate
		7 Intake/Outflow of Young Employees	
	Diversity of Human Resources	8 Female Employment Ratio	
		9 Foreign Employment Ratio	
		10 Elderly Employment Rate	
	Business Vitality	11 Ratio of Newly Registered Businesses	
		12 Labor Productivity	
		13 Total unemployment rate	
		14 Number of Certified Special Zones	
	Business Environment	15 Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprises	
		16 Total Supply of New Office Real Estate	
		17 Density of Flexible Workplaces	
		18 Financial Capability Index	
	Financial Affairs	19 Public Account Balance Ratio	
		20 Real Debt Expenditure Ratio	
		21 Future Burden Ratio	
Research & Development	2 Indicator Groups	Academic Resources	22 Ratio of Academic and Development Research Institution Employees
			23 Number of Leading Universities
		24 Number of Papers Submitted	
	Research Achievement	25 Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches	
		26 Number of Patents Granted	
Cultural Interaction	5 Indicator Groups	Tangible Resources	27 Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions
			28 Number of Designated Cultural Assets
			29 Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning
		Intangible Resources	30 Number and Rating of Events
			31 Workers in Creative Industries
		32 Opportunities for Cultural, Historical, and Traditional Interaction	
	Attractiveness to Visitors	33 Number of Accommodation Facility Guest Rooms	
		34 Number of Luxury Guest Rooms	
		35 Event Hall Seating Capacity	
		36 Multilingual Services at Tourist Information Desks and Hospitals	
Volume of Interaction	37 Weekend Visitor Population		
	38 Volume of People Visiting for Tourism or Sightseeing		
	39 Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held		
	40 Tourism Promotion Activities		
Volume of Communication	41 Number of Followers of Local Government SNS Accounts		
	42 Level of Attractiveness, Recognition, and Intention to Visit		

Function	Indicator Group	Indicator names		
Daily Life & Livability	7 Indicator Groups	43	Recognized Criminal Offenses	
		44	Traffic Accident Fatalities	
		45	Level of Safety During Disaster	
		46	Vacancy Rate	
		47	Number of Doctors	
		48	Number of Hospitals, Clinics and Hospital Beds	
		49	Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy Rate	
	Childcare and Education	50	Total Fertility Rate	
		51	Availability of Daycare Services	
		52	Assistance for Children's Medical Costs	
		53	Variety of Educational Opportunities	
		54	Ease of Integration for Foreign Residents	
		55	Number of Elderly Requiring Assistance or Care	
		56	Number of People Using Independent Living Assistance Services	
	Civil Life and Welfare	57	Level of Online Municipal Promotion	
		58	Satisfaction with Living Environment ◯	
		59	Volume of New Housing Supply	
	Living Environment	60	Size of Residences	
		61	Ratio of Barrier-free Homes	
		62	Density of Retail Businesses	
	Living Facilities	63	Density of Restaurants	
		64	Density of Convenience Stores	
		65	Disposable Income	
	Lifestyle Affluence	66	Price Level	
		67	Cost of Housing	
		Environment	3 Indicator Groups	68
	69			CO ₂ Emissions per Daytime Population
70	Rate of Self-Sufficient Renewable Energy			
Natural Environment	71		Satisfaction with Natural Environment ◯	
	72		Green Coverage Ratio in Urban Areas	
	73		Waterfront Areas	
Comfortability	74		Annual Sunshine Hours	
	75		Number of Comfortable Temperature / Humidity Days	
	76		Air Quality	
77	Cleanliness of Streets ◯			
Accessibility	3 Indicator Groups	78	Convenience of Public Transport ◯	
		79	Density of Train Stations and Bus Stops	
		80	Frequency of Traffic Congestion	
	City Accessibility	81	Travel Time to Airports	
		82	Ease of Access to Shinkansen	
	Ease of Mobility	83	Number of Interchanges	
84		City Compactness		
85	Commuting Time			
86	Ease of Use of Bicycles ◯			

◯:Indicators Q using questionnaires

For the top 16 cities based on total score, function-specific, as well as indicator group-specific radar charts were used to analyze their strengths and appeal (deviation values were calculated within the target 138 cities.)

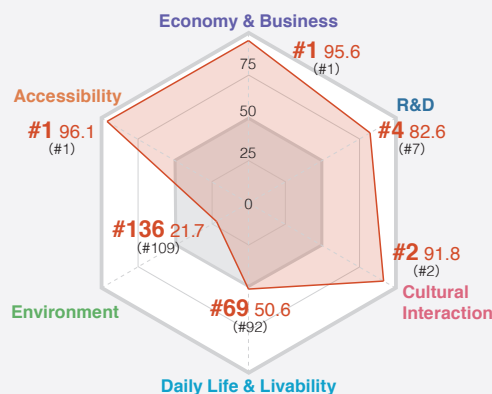
1 Osaka



The predominant city in the Kansai region that has gained a reputation for its livability

In addition to scoring highly in **Economy and Business** and **Cultural Interaction**, Osaka City received high scores in **Accessibility**, **Environment**, and **Daily Life and Livability**, increasing its strength in these areas from last year. In **Accessibility**, the city received a high score in the new indicator of Ease of Use of Bicycles. In **Environment**, the city's high score for Low CO₂ Emissions per Daytime Population led to a higher score in the Environmental Performance category. For **Daily Life and Livability**, the city received a higher rating in Civic Life and Welfare due to being ranked first out of 138 cities in the new indicator of Level of Online Municipal Promotion. The city is expected to improve the richness of its lifestyle in addition to its economic and cultural vitality.

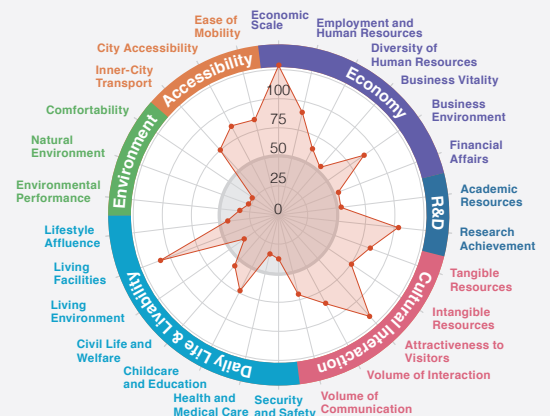
Function-specific rank and deviation



※The shape of the graph represents the deviation value

□ Function-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

Indicator group-specific deviation score



□ 2021 Indicator group-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line

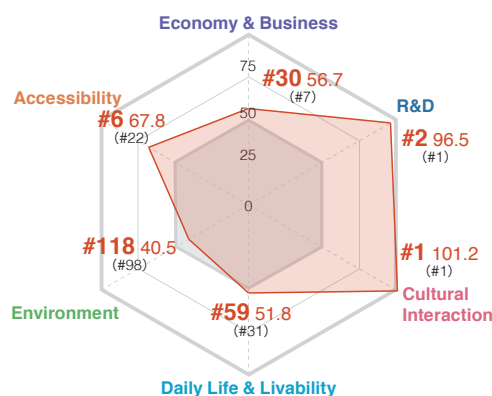
2 Kyoto



A world class cultural city with enhanced transportation

Kyoto, with its rich history, culture, food, and other attractions, not only received a high score for its overwhelming strength in Tangible Resources, but also for its Intangible Resources, Attractiveness to Visitors, and Volume of Interaction. Like last year, it ranked first among the 138 target cities in **Cultural Interaction**. The number of top universities in the Academic Resources category and the Number of Papers Submitted in the Research Achievement category also received high scores, placing the city second only to Nagoya in **Research and Development**. In addition to its world-class cultural resources and its concentration of Japan's top-tier intellectual expertise, the city is also improving its transportation systems and **Accessibility**.

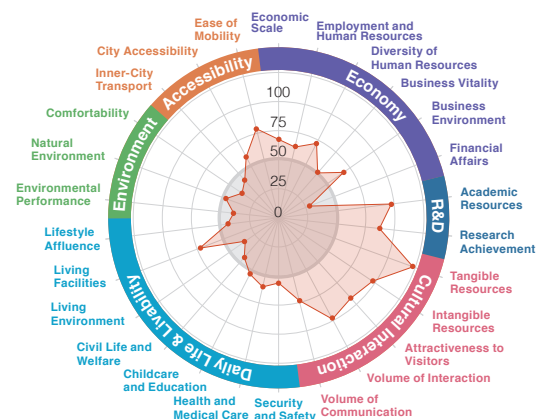
Function-specific rank and deviation



※The shape of the graph represents the deviation value

□ Function-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

Indicator group-specific deviation score



□ 2021 Indicator group-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line

3 Fukuoka

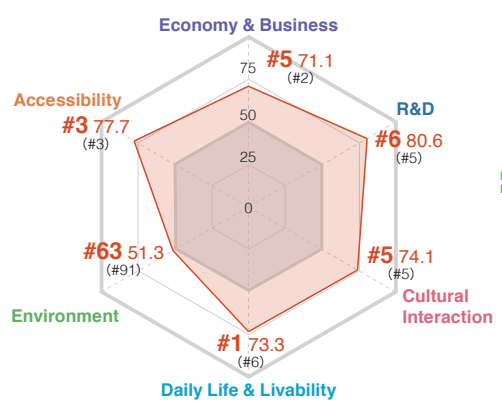


写真提供：福岡市

The largest city in the Kyushu region combines economic vitality and livability

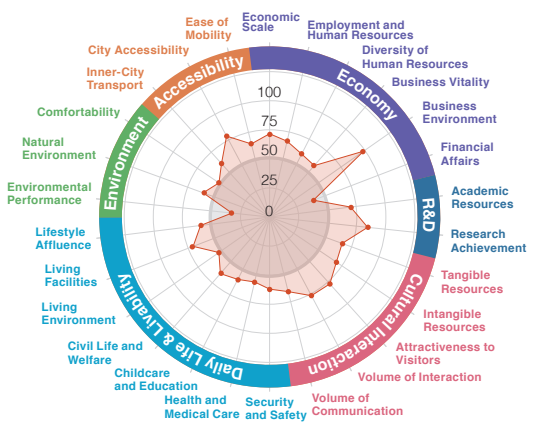
While Business Environment in **Economy and Business** and City Accessibility in **Accessibility** remained strong, this year the score for Attractiveness to Visitors in **Cultural Interaction**, based on indicators such as the Number of Seats in Event Halls, increased. In addition, Security and Safety in **Daily Life and Livability** also received a high score, reflecting the improved score for Level of Safety During Disaster. Although **Environment** ranked lower than the other areas, all indicator groups, including Environmental Performance and Comfortability, improved their scores. Fukuoka City has been growing as a balanced city and can be expected to further increase its appeal in the future.

Function-specific rank and deviation



※The shape of the graph represents the deviation value
 □ Function-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

Indicator group-specific deviation score



□ 2021 Indicator group-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

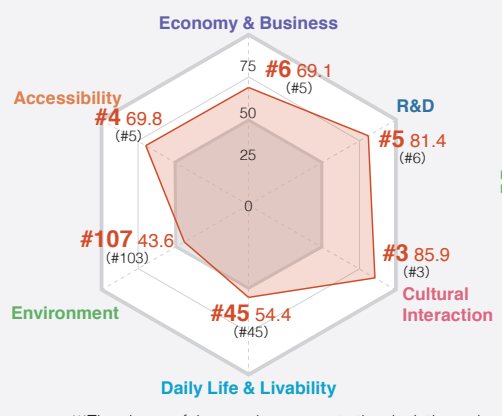
4 Yokohama



A hub city with a diverse range of urban functions

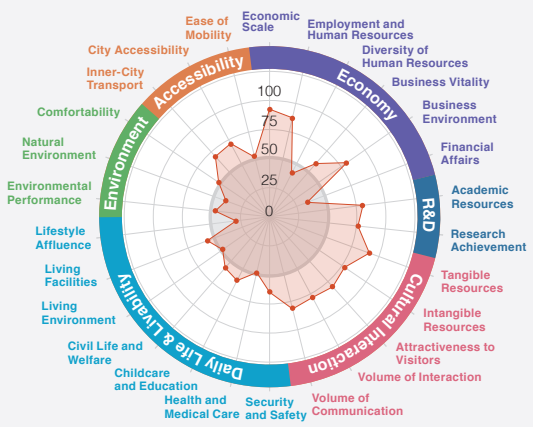
Yokohama has received a high score for **Cultural Interaction**. This year the city further increased its scores in Volume of Interaction, Volume of Communication and Attractiveness to Visitors. In particular, Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning and Number of Followers of Local Government SNS Accounts received the highest scores among the 138 target cities. Yokohama City, which aims to become a hub city for global knowledge exchange, increased its score in the Number of Research and Development Papers Submitted and the Number of Top Global Niche Companies and also received a high score in the new indicator of Number of Patents Granted in **Research and Development**. The policies promoted by Yokohama City are being reflected in these results. The city's **Economy and Business** and **Accessibility** are also highly rated, indicating that Yokohama is a vibrant city with a variety of urban functions.

Function-specific rank and deviation



※The shape of the graph represents the deviation value
 □ Function-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

Indicator group-specific deviation score



□ 2021 Indicator group-specific deviation score ○ 50-point deviation line () Rank from 2020

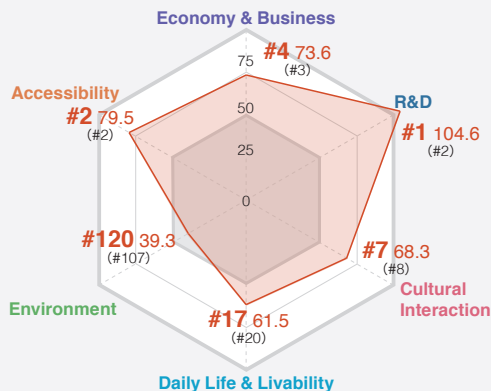
5 Nagoya



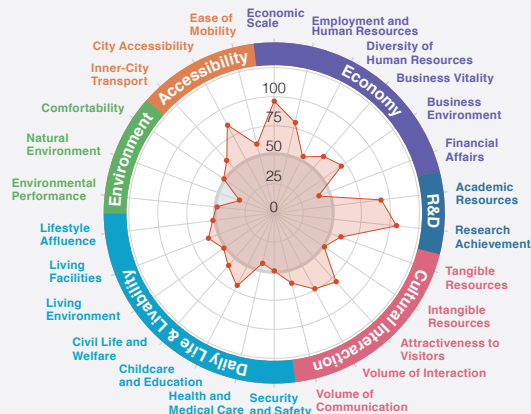
Nagoya's central metropolitan city boasts well-balanced and comprehensive strengths

Nagoya has been highly rated for its **Research and Development** in the past, but this year the city further increased its score for the number of top universities in Academic Resources, leading it to overtake Kyoto for first place in **Research and Development**. In the area of **Economy and Business**, Nagoya increased its score in the Business Vitality indicator in terms of the Ratio of Newly Registered Businesses and in the Business Environment indicator in terms of the Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprises. Nagoya's score also increased in the areas of **Cultural Interaction**, Environmental Performance, and the Natural Environment in **Environment**, leading to a well-balanced increase in overall strength. As a result, the city's position as the central hub of the Nagoya metropolitan area was further enhanced.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



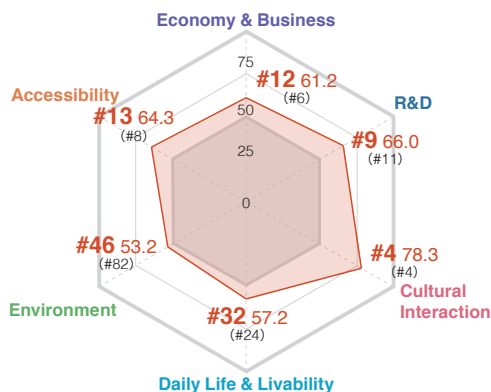
6 Kobe



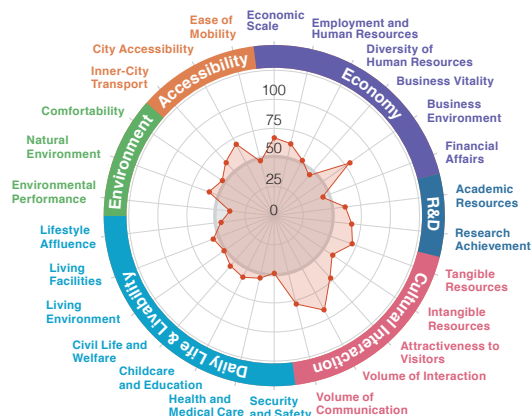
A city of cultural exchange with both a robust economy and a rich natural environment

Kobe City, which is promoting policies aimed at culture and the arts, has shown its strength in **Cultural Interaction**. In particular it received an extremely high score in Volume of Interaction, which consists of indicators like the Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held and the Number of Visits for Leisure and Sightseeing Purposes. Compared to last year, the city improved in the **Environment** category, scoring higher for the Quality of its Waterfront and Clean Air, as well as in terms of Low CO₂ Emissions Per Daytime Population. While the city scored highly in **Economy and Business**, having an outstandingly high score in Business Environment, it also scored relatively high amongst the large cities in **Environment**, demonstrating that it is a city that combines thriving economic activity with a rich natural environment.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



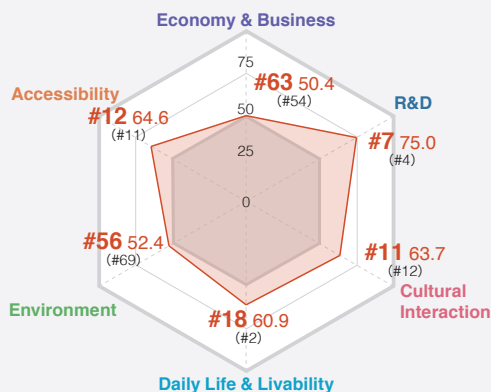
7 Sendai



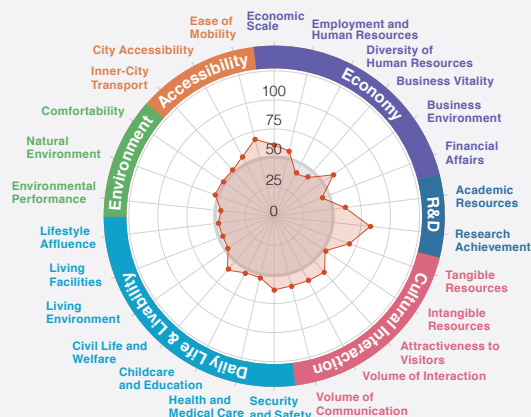
A well-balanced city that further develops its environmental appeal

Sendai City has adopted "The Greenest City" as its urban development philosophy and aims to become a livable city that attracts people from all over the world. It showed a high level of balance again this year, with no area falling below the average score. By category, the city ranked higher in **Environment** due to its high score in the Environmental Performance category for low CO₂ Emissions Per Daytime Population. **Research and Development**, one of the city's strongest areas, decreased slightly but maintained its high ranking this year due to high scores in indicators such as the Number of Leading Universities, the Number of Papers Submitted, and the Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches. If the city can connect its intellectual accumulation to **Economy and Business** vitality, it will further enhance its strength as a city.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



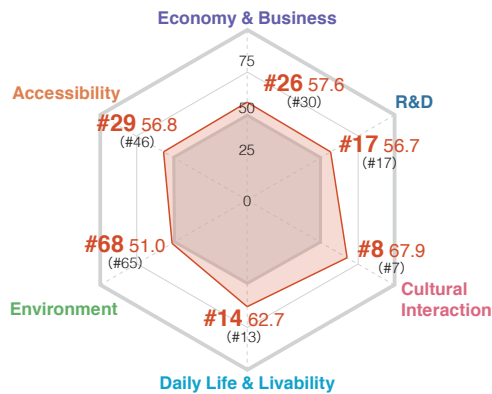
8 Kanazawa



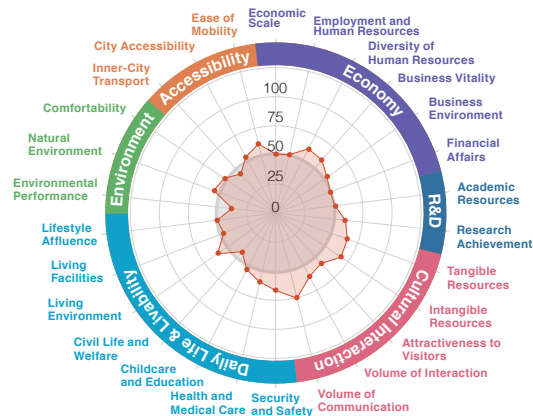
Besides its cultural and historical attractions, the castle town has developed a convenient transportation system.

Kanazawa City, with its strength in **Cultural Interaction**, maintained a high ranking despite a slight drop in the scores for Intangible Resources, Tangible Resources and Volume of Interaction. The city's strength shone through in its Opportunities for Cultural, Historical, and Traditional Interaction, as well as in indicators such as Level of Attractiveness, Recognition, and Intention to Visit. In terms of **Daily Life and Livability**, the Security and Safety indicator continued to receive a high score. For **Accessibility**, the city's ranking improved significantly due to a high score for the Ease of Use of Bicycles, reflecting the results of city planning using bicycles based on the Kanazawa City Bicycle Utilization Promotion Plan. This shows that Kanazawa is growing into a city that combines the appeal of a tourist city with the ease of living and transportation.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



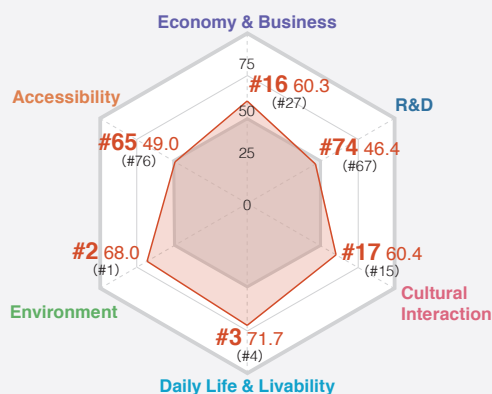
9 Matsumoto



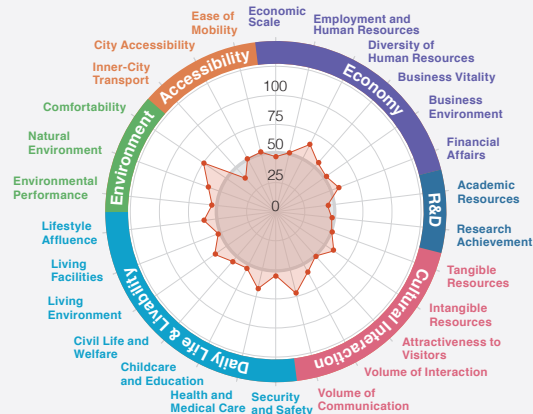
A livable city with a stable economy and rich natural environment

Matsumoto City, with its rich natural environment of the Northern Alps, its excellent medical system, and its efforts to extend healthy life expectancy, received high scores for **Environment** and **Daily Life and Livability**. The **Environment** excelled in terms of Comfortability, which includes the indicators Number of Comfortable Temperature/ Humidity Days and Annual Sunshine Hours. In **Daily Life and Livability**, the city received particularly high scores for average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy Rate and the Number of Doctors. This year, the city increased its score in **Economy and Business**, which can be attributed to its high rating in the new indicator of Rate of Unemployment, and its increased score in the new definition of the Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprise indicator. Matsumoto can be considered a highly livable city with a stable economy and a rich natural environment.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



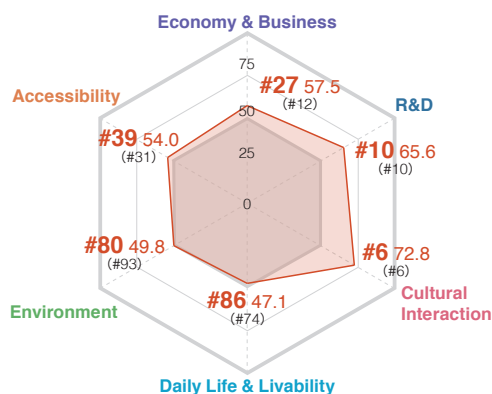
10 Sapporo



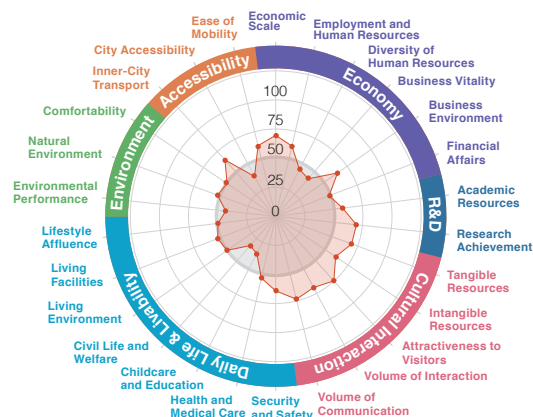
Hokkaido's principal city offers cultural tourism, research and development, and economic advantages

Sapporo's strength lies in **Cultural Interaction**, with particularly high scores in Attractiveness to Visitors and Volume of Interaction. It also increased its score in the Volume of People Visiting for Tourism or Sightseeing in the Volume of Interaction category, once again confirming Sapporo's attractiveness as a tourist destination. The city also received high scores for **Research and Development**, and in particular this year it increased its score in the Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches. As the economic center of Hokkaido, it received relatively high scores in **Economy and Business**, increasing its score in the redefined Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprise, and showing strength in the Business Environment. Sapporo is an attractive city that excels in culture and tourism, research and development, and economy.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



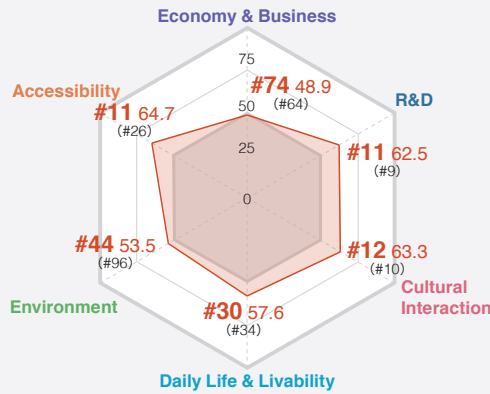


11 Hiroshima

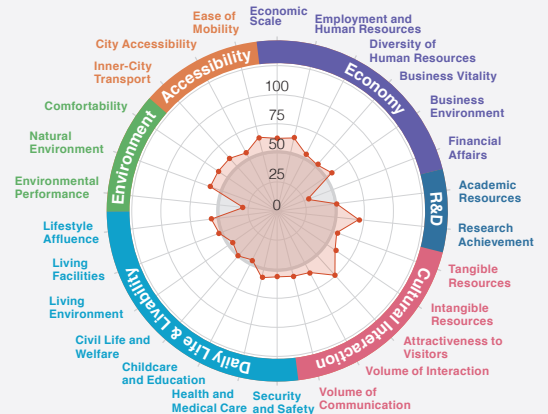
A peaceful city with a high level of urban balance

The city of Hiroshima, which is promoting bicycle orientated urban development to create a vibrant and bustling city, received a high score in **Accessibility** for the Ease of Use of Bicycles indicator. For **Research and Development**, which is one of its strengths, Hiroshima City increased its score in the Number of Papers Submitted for Research Achievement and the Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches. In the area of **Cultural Interaction**, which is another strength, the ranking and score of Multilingual Support at Tourist Information Centers and Hospitals in the category of Attractiveness to Visitors increased, suggesting that there are high hopes for the city's capacity to receive foreign tourists after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic. The scores were above the average in all other areas indicating the high level of balance in Hiroshima as a city of peace.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

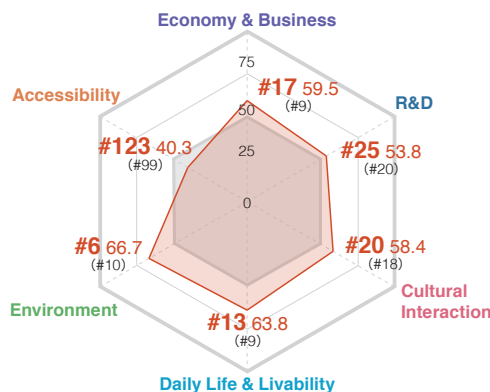


12 Hamamatsu

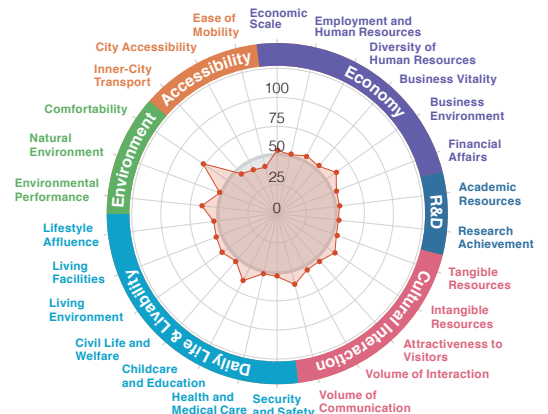
A creative city with comfortable living and growth potential

Hamamatsu City, whose future vision is of 'A Creative City with a Bright Future' showed its strength in terms of **Daily Life and Livability** and **Environment**. In particular, the city scored highly in the Availability of Daycare Services in the area of Childcare and Education, as well as in the area of Comfortability in terms of Annual Sunshine Hours, indicating that the city is an attractive place to live and consistent with its future vision. In the area of **Cultural Interaction**, the score for Volume of Communication has increased, indicating the vitality of the city in communicating its appeal as a creative city to the outside world. The high quality of the living environment and the potential for further growth are the major strengths of Hamamatsu City as a creative city.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

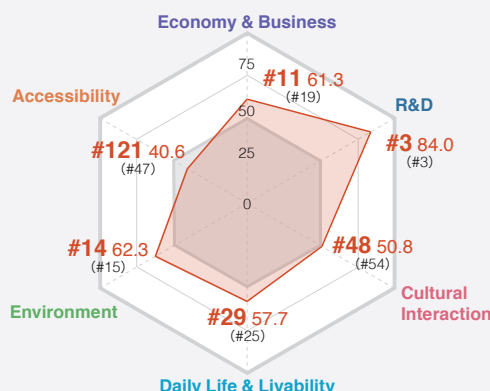


13 Tsukuba

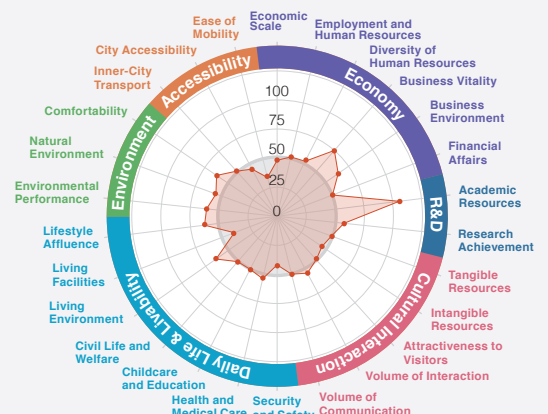
A science city with research institutions and a livable urban environment

Tsukuba City, home to the Tsukuba Science City retains a high level of **Research and Development**, and in particular ranks first out of the 138 cities in terms of the Ratio of Academic and Development Research Institution Employees in the Academic Resources category. In terms of **Environment**, another of the city's strengths, the city ranks highly in Air Quality in the Comfortability category, demonstrating the city's clean urban environment. Additionally, this year's rankings for **Cultural Interaction** have risen, and the scores for Tourist Promotion Activities and the Number of Followers of Local Government SNS Accounts in the Volume of Communication category have increased. It is clear that in addition to its abundant research institutions and pleasant urban environment, the city's ability to advertise its attractions is increasing.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



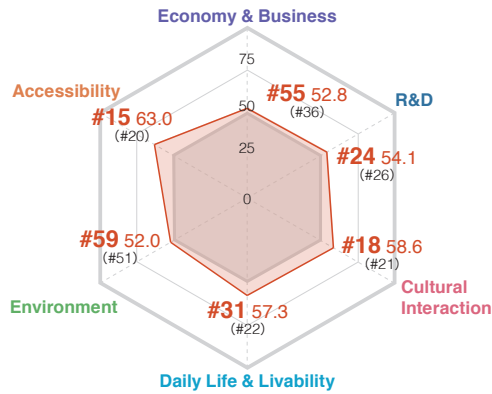
14 Shizuoka



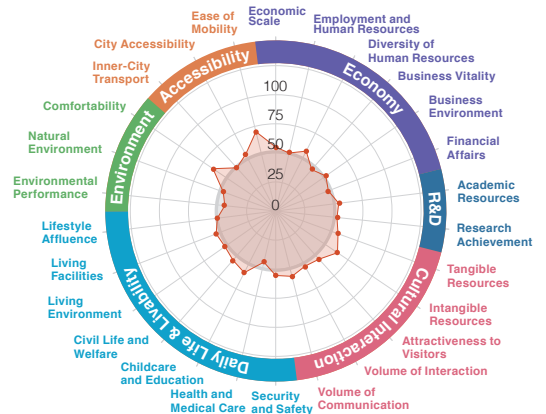
A city with a good balance of all attractions

While Shizuoka City does not have any prominent strengths, it is a well-balanced city with no areas of weakness. In the area of **Cultural Interaction**, Shizuoka City is highly rated in terms of Tangible Resources such as the Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions and the Number of Designated Cultural Assets due in part to the presence of the Miho Matsubara World Heritage Site and the Kunouzán Toshogu Shrine, a designated National Treasure. **Daily Life and Livability** received above-average ratings in six of the seven indicator groups. The city, which is working to enhance the preferability for bicycle use, also received a high score for Ease of Use of Bicycles in **Accessibility**. In all other areas, the scores were above the average, indicating that Shizuoka City, with its goal of becoming a World-Class City, is a city with comprehensive appeal.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



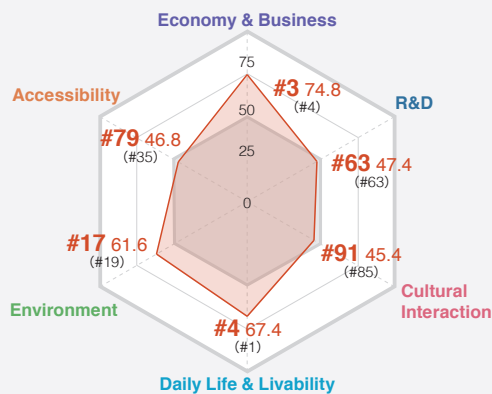
15 Toyota



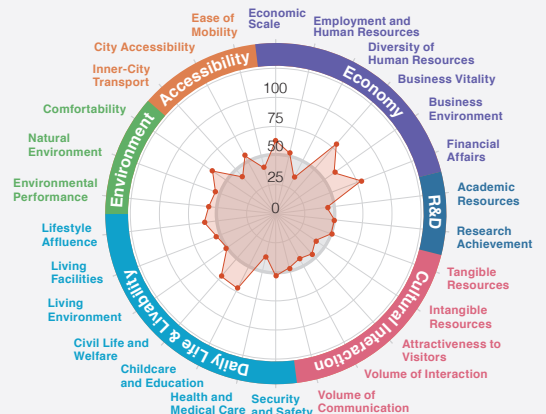
A city that has developed its natural environment as an asset alongside its strong economy and family friendly environment

In the area of **Economy and Business**, which is the city's greatest strength, Toyota City received high scores for Business Vitality and Financial Affairs, and in particular three of the four indicators that make up Financial Affairs were the highest among the 138 cities. In the **Environment**, the city received the same high rating as last year in the Rate of Self-Sufficient Renewable Energy in Environmental Performance. In the area of **Daily Life and Livability**, although the city dropped in ranking from last year, its strength in Childcare and Education remains strong, and it maintains the highest score among all the cities covered in this report for Availability of Daycare Services. In addition to the two strengths of Business Vitality and Living Environment, it will be interesting to see how much the third strength of the Natural Environment increases in the future.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



写真提供：豊田市

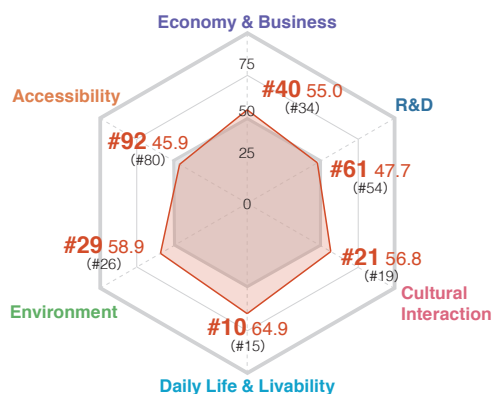
16 Nagano



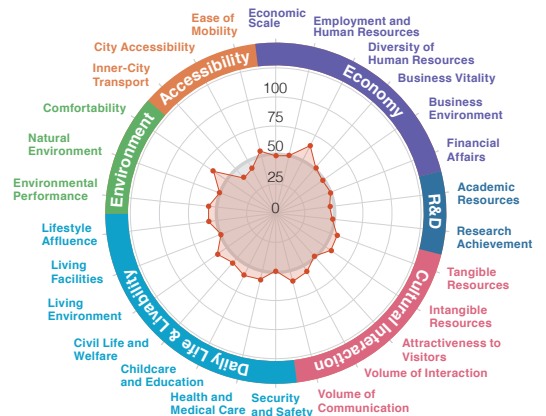
A livable city where the attractiveness of cultural interaction is linked to the pleasantness of the natural environment

Nagano City, which is highly rated for its Comfortability in **Environment**, has abundant outdoor activities such as camping, trekking, and cycling to enjoy nature. In addition, the city has cultural resources such as the main hall of Zenkoji Temple, a National Treasure, and so received high scores for Tangible Resources and Intangible Resources in **Cultural Interaction**. Nagano City aims to be an attractive city by bicycle and also received a high score for Ease of Use of Bicycles in **Accessibility**, indicating it is easy to travel short distances in the city. Finally, as the city with the highest average Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy Rate in **Daily Life and Livability** among the 138 cities, it is a place where citizens can live in good health.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



Function-Specific Scores



Economy & Business

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	268.1	41	Toyonaka	156.6
2	Anjo	214.8	42	Odawara	155.6
3	Toyota	211.4	43	Nishitokyo	155.3
4	Nagoya	207.9	44	Yachiyo	155.1
5	Fukuoka	201.2	45	Funabashi	154.9
6	Yokohama	195.7	46	Suzuka	154.8
7	Yokkaichi	181.3	47	Ichinomiya	154.7
8	Mitaka	178.3	48	Hino	153.7
9	Tachikawa	177.9	49	Machida	153.0
10	Fuchu	175.5	50	Kasugai	152.8
11	Tsukuba	174.6	51	Saga	152.8
12	Kobe	174.2	52	Himeji	152.7
13	Okazaki	173.8	53	Tsu	151.5
14	Gifu	173.7	54	Kawaguchi	151.4
15	Kodaira	171.7	55	Shizuoka	151.3
16	Matsumoto	171.7	56	Matsudo	150.6
17	Hamamatsu	169.6	57	Takatsuki	149.4
18	Kawasaki	169.5	58	Hirakata	149.0
19	Toyokawa	169.2	59	Takarazuka	147.1
20	Okayama	166.7	60	Numazu	147.0
21	Saitama	166.5	61	Fuji	146.0
22	Chofu	166.0	62	Sakura	145.8
23	Fukuyama	165.7	63	Sendai	144.7
24	Suita	165.2	64	Utsunomiya	144.5
25	Kashiwa	164.9	65	Kumagaya	144.4
26	Kanazawa	164.4	66	Sagamihara	144.3
27	Sapporo	164.2	67	Yamaguchi	144.1
28	Nagareyama	162.3	68	Takamatsu	143.7
29	Atsugi	162.3	69	Tokorozawa	143.7
30	Kyoto	162.0	70	Kurume	143.1
31	Higashiroshima	161.9	71	Toyama	142.7
32	Ichikawa	161.8	72	Miyazaki	142.5
33	Toyohashi	161.8	73	Uji	141.4
34	Ibaraki	161.0	74	Hiroshima	140.6
35	Kamakura	160.3	75	Fukushima	140.1
36	Hachioji	160.1	76	Fukui	140.0
37	Otsu	158.9	77	Kagoshima	140.0
38	Nishinomiya	158.1	78	Kurashiki	139.1
39	Fujisawa	157.7	79	Takasaka	139.0
40	Nagano	157.4	80	Chigasaki	139.0

81
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138

Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Morioka, Akita, Yamagata, Koriyama, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Maebashi, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Chiba, Ichihara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Yamato, Niigata, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Kofu, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Izumo, Kure, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi, Kitakyushu, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Kumamoto, Oita, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Research & Development

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Nagoya	108.8	41	Miyazaki	13.3
2	Kyoto	94.5	42	Higashiroshima	13.0
3	Tsukuba	72.6	43	Takatsuki	12.9
4	Osaka	70.1	44	Fujisawa	12.9
5	Yokohama	68.0	45	Tokushima	12.3
6	Fukuoka	66.5	46	Tsu	11.9
7	Sendai	56.7	47	Sagamihara	11.4
8	Atsugi	45.3	48	Saga	11.3
9	Kobe	40.9	49	Matsuyama	11.1
10	Sapporo	40.1	50	Kawagoe	10.9
11	Hiroshima	34.7	51	Fukushima	10.3
12	Kawasaki	30.2	52	Fuchu	10.3
13	Hachioji	27.5	53	Ibaraki	9.9
14	Kitakyushu	26.1	54	Yokosuka	9.9
15	Suita	25.3	55	Toyohashi	9.7
16	Niigata	25.0	56	Kurume	9.7
17	Kanazawa	24.6	57	Toyama	9.6
18	Utsunomiya	22.5	58	Kodaira	9.5
19	Saitama	22.5	59	Hitachi	9.5
20	Okayama	22.3	60	Fukui	9.3
21	Chiba	21.8	61	Nagano	8.7
22	Chofu	21.1	62	Sakai	8.6
23	Mitaka	20.5	63	Toyota	8.3
24	Shizuoka	20.1	64	Ichikawa	8.1
25	Hamamatsu	19.5	65	Kamakura	7.8
26	Kumamoto	18.4	66	Hino	7.6
27	Akita	18.0	67	Matsudo	7.4
28	Hakodate	17.3	68	Nara	7.4
29	Kashiwa	17.2	69	Maebashi	7.4
30	Nishinomiya	17.1	70	Kurashiki	7.2
31	Kagoshima	15.9	71	Kochi	7.1
32	Hirakata	15.3	72	Hiratsuka	6.8
33	Nagasaki	15.0	73	Amagasaki	6.5
34	Toyonaka	14.9	74	Matsumoto	6.4
35	Otsu	14.6	75	Kofu	6.3
36	Takamatsu	14.2	76	Yamagata	6.3
37	Uji	14.0	77	Matsue	5.7
38	Morioka	13.4	78	Tottori	5.7
39	Gifu	13.3	79	Funabashi	5.5
40	Nagaoka	13.3	80	Ota	5.4

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138

Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Mito, Takasaki, Isesaki, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Sakura, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Tachikawa, Machida, Nishitokyo, Odawara, Chigasaki, Yamato, Joetsu, Takaoka, Numazu, Fuji, Okazaki, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Anjo, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Takarazuka, Wakayama, Izumo, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Sasebo, Oita, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Cultural Interaction

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Kyoto	334.2	41	Otsu	88.3
2	Osaka	287.5	42	Kofu	88.0
3	Yokohama	257.9	43	Tachikawa	86.1
4	Kobe	220.4	44	Gifu	85.9
5	Fukuoka	199.6	45	Tottori	85.5
6	Sapporo	192.9	46	Kochi	85.0
7	Nagoya	170.7	47	Asahikawa	84.2
8	Kanazawa	168.9	48	Tsukuba	84.0
9	Nagasaki	153.0	49	Fukui	83.7
10	Naha	151.1	50	Fuchu	83.5
11	Sendai	147.8	51	Miyazaki	82.8
12	Hiroshima	145.8	52	Wakayama	81.9
13	Kamakura	142.9	53	Shimonoseki	81.6
14	Nara	142.1	54	Uji	81.2
15	Hakodate	133.9	55	Numazu	81.2
16	Kitakyushu	133.7	56	Iwaki	79.8
17	Matsumoto	131.5	57	Oita	78.2
18	Shizuoka	122.5	58	Fukushima	77.8
19	Himeji	121.8	59	Aomori	77.0
20	Hamamatsu	121.5	60	Kawasaki	76.8
21	Nagano	113.7	61	Utsunomiya	76.5
22	Kumamoto	110.0	62	Tokushima	75.4
23	Takamatsu	109.1	63	Hachioji	75.4
24	Kurashiki	107.9	64	Yokosuka	74.4
25	Matsuyama	107.4	65	Fujisawa	73.9
26	Izumo	105.6	66	Yamagata	73.5
27	Kagoshima	103.7	67	Nagaoka	73.3
28	Odawara	98.2	68	Sakai	72.8
29	Chiba	97.6	69	Kurume	71.2
30	Toyama	96.0	70	Fuji	71.2
31	Kawagoe	95.5	71	Koriyama	70.7
32	Hirosaki	94.4	72	Takarazuka	70.7
33	Mito	93.3	73	Nishinomiya	70.5
34	Okayama	92.9	74	Takasaki	68.4
35	Saitama	91.6	75	Akita	68.3
36	Morioka	91.4	76	Chofu	67.1
37	Niigata	90.9	77	Hachinohe	65.9
38	Kushiro	90.9	78	Akashi	65.8
39	Matsue	89.7	79	Kure	65.4
40	Sasebo	89.2	80	Takaoka	64.9

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138

Tomakomai, Hitachi, Maebashi, Isesaki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Mitaka, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami-hara, Hiratsuka, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Toyota, Anjo, Tsu, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, Suita, Takatsuki, Hirakata, Ibaraki, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Fukuyama, Higashiroshima, Yamaguchi, Saga

(Listed by city code)



Daily Life & Livability

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Fukuoka	353.1	41	Okayama	306.6
2	Izumo	350.6	42	Oita	306.6
3	Matsumoto	348.7	43	Sasebo	304.2
4	Toyota	337.3	44	Tottori	303.2
5	Kofu	335.8	45	Yokohama	303.2
6	Maebashi	335.7	46	Higashiroshima	303.1
7	Kumamoto	335.3	47	Matsue	303.0
8	Fukui	333.1	48	Niigata	302.4
9	Yamagata	331.6	49	Ibaraki	301.7
10	Nagano	330.9	50	Yokkaichi	301.0
11	Okazaki	328.1	51	Nagareyama	300.6
12	Toyohashi	327.8	52	Kurashiki	298.9
13	Hamamatsu	327.8	53	Miyazaki	298.7
14	Kanazawa	325.1	54	Saitama	298.6
15	Kurume	324.7	55	Takatsuki	298.0
16	Kagoshima	321.9	56	Nagaoka	296.9
17	Nagoya	321.8	57	Takarazuka	296.7
18	Sendai	320.2	58	Takaoka	296.4
19	Nagasaki	319.4	59	Kyoto	296.3
20	Nara	319.4	60	Matsuyama	296.3
21	Saga	318.5	61	Fujisawa	296.0
22	Suita	317.7	62	Kamakura	295.7
23	Anjo	317.0	63	Koriyama	295.7
24	Fuji	316.8	64	Joetsu	294.7
25	Nishinomiya	314.8	65	Kasugai	294.6
26	Gifu	314.8	66	Kashiwa	294.3
27	Takasaki	313.6	67	Suzuka	294.2
28	Toyonaka	312.1	68	Atsugi	293.3
29	Tsukuba	311.8	69	Osaka	293.1
30	Hiroshima	311.4	70	Morioka	292.5
31	Shizuoka	310.7	71	Mito	292.2
32	Kobe	310.6	72	Otsu	292.1
33	Numazu	310.3	73	Tokorozawa	291.9
34	Fukushima	309.0	74	Akita	291.8
35	Mitaka	308.8	75	Akashi	291.6
36	Toyama	308.8	76	Utsunomiya	290.9
37	Ichinomiya	308.5	77	Hirakata	290.8
38	Toyokawa	307.9	78	Fukuyama	290.7
39	Takamatsu	307.4	79	Yamato	290.3
40	Kitakyushu	307.0	80	Kawagoe	289.6

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138

Sapporo, Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Iwaki, Hitachi, Isesaki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Chiba, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Ichihara, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Fuchu, Chofu, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Chigasaki, Tsu, Uji, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Wakayama, Kure, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kochi, Naha

(Listed by city code)

Function-Specific Scores



Environment

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Miyazaki	181.7	41	Otsu	155.4
2	Matsumoto	180.5	42	Hachioji	154.5
3	Toyohashi	180.1	43	Hitachi	154.0
4	Yamaguchi	178.7	44	Hiroshima	152.6
5	Tsu	178.4	45	Mito	152.1
6	Hamamatsu	178.1	46	Kobe	152.0
7	Kamakura	175.9	47	Kitakyushu	151.7
8	Maebashi	175.9	48	Niigata	151.7
9	Kure	175.5	49	Suzuka	151.4
10	Shimonoseki	175.4	50	Sakura	151.4
11	Matsue	174.2	51	Izumi	151.2
12	Izumo	173.2	52	Himeji	151.2
13	Toyokawa	170.6	53	Okazaki	151.1
14	Tsukuba	169.6	54	Kurashiki	150.9
15	Sasebo	169.5	55	Okayama	150.8
16	Higashiroshima	168.7	56	Sendai	150.5
17	Toyota	168.3	57	Fujisawa	150.3
18	Tottori	167.6	58	Gifu	150.2
19	Toyama	167.2	59	Shizuoka	149.8
20	Kochi	167.1	60	Tokorozawa	149.7
21	Kumamoto	166.0	61	Tomakomai	149.1
22	Iwaki	165.8	62	Ota	148.6
23	Matsuyama	165.0	63	Fukuoka	148.5
24	Kagoshima	164.6	64	Takatsuki	148.2
25	Yokosuka	164.6	65	Kurume	148.1
26	Takarazuka	163.9	66	Fuji	147.9
27	Oita	163.8	67	Anjo	147.8
28	Takasaka	163.5	68	Kanazawa	147.8
29	Nagano	163.0	69	Sagamihara	147.5
30	Odawara	162.4	70	Isesaki	147.4
31	Saga	161.7	71	Kofu	146.9
32	Nagasaki	160.7	72	Utsunomiya	146.8
33	Nishinomiya	159.9	73	Fuchu	146.8
34	Morioka	158.2	74	Akashi	146.4
35	Takamatsu	157.9	75	Chiba	146.1
36	Nara	157.0	76	Wakayama	146.0
37	Numazu	156.7	77	Chigasaki	145.9
38	Akita	156.5	78	Hiratsuka	145.8
39	Ibaraki	156.0	79	Chofu	145.8
40	Tokushima	155.9	80	Sapporo	145.5

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138

Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Yamagata, Fukushima, Koriyama, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Tachikawa, Mitaka, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Fukui, Nagoya, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Yokkaichi, Kyoto, Uji, Osaka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, Suita, Hirakata, Yao, Neyagawa, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Fukuyama, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Accessibility

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	214.5	41	Funabashi	130.8
2	Nagoya	181.7	42	Kishiwada	130.6
3	Fukuoka	178.1	43	Hino	130.2
4	Yokohama	162.4	44	Ichinomiya	129.4
5	Itami	158.9	45	Akashi	128.6
6	Kyoto	158.6	46	Nara	128.1
7	Toyonaka	158.1	47	Ichihara	128.0
8	Chiba	156.8	48	Tomakomai	127.7
9	Amagasaki	156.6	49	Yokosuka	127.5
10	Kawasaki	155.7	50	Naha	126.7
11	Hiroshima	152.3	51	Yamato	126.4
12	Sendai	152.2	52	Asahikawa	126.4
13	Kobe	151.5	53	Takarazuka	126.3
14	Suita	149.0	54	Kasugai	126.0
15	Shizuoka	148.9	55	Soka	125.1
16	Kitakyushu	145.7	56	Nishitokyo	124.9
17	Nishinomiya	144.8	57	Chigasaki	124.0
18	Takatsuki	143.1	58	Hiratsuka	123.8
19	Hakodate	142.6	59	Kurume	123.6
20	Mitaka	141.9	60	Fujisawa	123.5
21	Chofu	140.4	61	Uji	123.0
22	Sakai	140.1	62	Hirakata	122.8
23	Kawaguchi	139.9	63	Yachiyo	122.5
24	Ibaraki	139.5	64	Himeji	122.2
25	Higashiosaka	138.7	65	Matsumoto	121.3
26	Saitama	138.0	66	Izumi	121.0
27	Neyagawa	137.4	67	Okayama	121.0
28	Morioka	137.4	68	Gifu	119.6
29	Kanazawa	136.6	69	Kumamoto	119.5
30	Ichikawa	136.1	70	Toyama	119.1
31	Niigata	135.9	71	Yamaguchi	119.0
32	Aomori	135.8	72	Tottori	118.7
33	Yao	134.8	73	Kochi	118.4
34	Fuchu	134.7	74	Otsu	118.0
35	Akita	134.0	75	Atsugi	118.0
36	Kagoshima	132.5	76	Takamatsu	117.7
37	Kushiro	132.1	77	Kodaira	117.3
38	Matsuyama	131.8	78	Saga	117.1
39	Sapporo	131.2	79	Toyota	116.9
40	Tachikawa	131.1	80	Koriyama	116.6

81
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138

Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Yamagata, Fukushima, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Tsukuba, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Koshigaya, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Nagareyama, Hachioji, Machida, Sagamiara, Kamakura, Odawara, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Fukui, Kofu, Nagano, Hamamatsu, Numazu, Fuji, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Toyokawa, Anjo, Tsu, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Kakogawa, Wakayama, Matsue, Izumo, Kurashiki, Kure, Fukuyama, Higashiroshima, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita, Miyazaki

(Listed by city code)

Total Score

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	1,224.8	41	Otsu	827.4
2	Kyoto	1,173.2	42	Kawasaki	824.7
3	Fukuoka	1,147.0	43	Naha	823.3
4	Yokohama	1,120.8	44	Saga	823.1
5	Nagoya	1,116.3	45	Tachikawa	821.6
6	Kobe	1,049.6	46	Fukui	820.6
7	Sendai	972.0	47	Kurume	820.4
8	Kanazawa	967.3	48	Kurashiki	817.2
9	Matsumoto	960.1	49	Kofu	816.5
10	Sapporo	957.7	50	Morioka	816.3
11	Hiroshima	937.4	51	Fujisawa	814.4
12	Hamamatsu	920.5	52	Matsue	813.5
13	Tsukuba	917.2	53	Toyonaka	812.5
14	Shizuoka	903.2	54	Atsugi	810.6
15	Toyota	899.5	55	Chofu	808.8
16	Nagano	888.7	56	Tottori	808.7
17	Kumamoto	886.6	57	Higashiroshima	808.4
18	Kamakura	882.7	58	Takarazuka	807.3
19	Kitakyushu	882.7	59	Oita	805.9
20	Kagoshima	878.6	60	Numazu	804.9
21	Nara	870.9	61	Hachioji	804.8
22	Nishinomiya	865.2	62	Maebashi	804.0
23	Nagasaki	863.7	63	Toyokawa	802.4
24	Okayama	860.3	64	Odawara	802.0
25	Gifu	857.6	65	Ibaraki	801.3
26	Mitaka	854.8	66	Yamagata	799.1
27	Takamatsu	850.1	67	Fuji	797.4
28	Matsuyama	846.4	68	Yamaguchi	796.8
29	Toyohashi	844.1	69	Takatsuki	795.5
30	Chiba	844.1	70	Yokkaichi	795.4
31	Toyama	843.2	71	Tsu	794.1
32	Suita	839.7	72	Fukushima	791.1
33	Fuchu	838.1	73	Hakodate	786.2
34	Saitama	836.3	74	Takasaki	785.4
35	Miyazaki	835.5	75	Akita	782.7
36	Anjo	834.8	76	Sasebo	781.1
37	Izumo	834.2	77	Utsunomiya	780.9
38	Okazaki	834.0	78	Uji	777.8
39	Niigata	833.1	79	Ichinomiya	774.4
40	Himeji	831.4	80	Mito	773.8

81
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138

Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Hitachi, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Chigasaki, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Kasugai, Suzuka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Hirakata, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Wakayama, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Kochi

(Listed by city code)

Actor-Specific Scores

In order to evaluate the function-specific characteristics of cities from the viewpoint of 'people', 6 types of actors (Single, Family, Seniors, Tourist, Executive, Employee) were established for this report. To calculate the actor-specific score, first the individual urban needs are determined for each actor, after which the indicators associated with those needs are selected and values are averaged to produce a score.



Single Number of Indicators 23/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Fukuoka	55.7	41	Naha	43.0
2	Osaka	50.7	42	Hamamatsu	43.0
3	Toyonaka	49.9	43	Gifu	43.0
4	Nagoya	49.3	44	Kawasaki	42.9
5	Hiroshima	48.7	45	Akita	42.7
6	Kagoshima	47.9	46	Ichinomiya	42.7
7	Matsumoto	47.5	47	Akashi	42.7
8	Matsuyama	47.2	48	Tsukuba	42.3
9	Kobe	46.9	49	Hakodate	42.3
10	Nishinomiya	46.6	50	Itami	42.1
11	Yokohama	46.3	51	Toyokawa	42.1
12	Suita	46.0	52	Matsue	42.0
13	Shizuoka	46.0	53	Niigata	42.0
14	Kumamoto	45.8	54	Fukui	41.9
15	Kitakyushu	45.8	55	Sakai	41.9
16	Sendai	45.6	56	Takarazuka	41.8
17	Miyazaki	45.3	57	Saitama	41.8
18	Nara	45.0	58	Fujisawa	41.7
19	Toyota	44.7	59	Maebashi	41.7
20	Mitaka	44.6	60	Kurashiki	41.5
21	Higashiroshima	44.5	61	Yamato	41.4
22	Kyoto	44.5	62	Sasebo	41.3
23	Izumo	44.3	63	Takasaki	41.2
24	Kofu	44.3	64	Kochi	41.1
25	Kanazawa	44.0	65	Sapporo	41.0
26	Saga	44.0	66	Shimonoseki	40.9
27	Ibaraki	44.0	67	Hirakata	40.5
28	Chiba	43.9	68	Chofu	40.4
29	Takatsuki	43.8	69	Fuchu	40.3
30	Toyohashi	43.7	70	Tsu	40.3
31	Kurume	43.7	71	Kasugai	40.2
32	Oita	43.6	72	Himeji	40.2
33	Nagano	43.6	73	Kure	40.1
34	Yamaguchi	43.5	74	Wakayama	40.0
35	Takamatsu	43.5	75	Toyama	39.8
36	Nagasaki	43.4	76	Suzuka	39.8
37	Tottori	43.3	77	Koriyama	39.6
38	Okazaki	43.2	78	Yokkaichi	39.6
39	Morioka	43.1	79	Yamagata	39.5
40	Okayama	43.1	80	Tokorozawa	39.5

Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Fukushima, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Odawara, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Numazu, Fuji, Anjo, Otsu, Uji, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Kakogawa, Fukuyama, Tokushima
(Listed by city code)



Family Number of Indicators 40/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Fukuoka	54.4	41	Higashiroshima	45.1
2	Matsumoto	49.7	42	Kofu	45.0
3	Kagoshima	49.2	43	Yamagata	44.7
4	Kumamoto	48.7	44	Oita	44.6
5	Izumo	48.4	45	Takasaki	44.5
6	Sendai	48.2	46	Kochi	44.4
7	Kanazawa	48.0	47	Takatsuki	44.4
8	Kobe	47.9	48	Suita	44.3
9	Osaka	47.5	49	Okazaki	44.1
10	Nagoya	47.4	50	Ibaraki	44.1
11	Hiroshima	47.4	51	Toyokawa	44.0
12	Matsuyama	47.3	52	Okayama	44.0
13	Toyota	47.0	53	Chiba	44.0
14	Miyazaki	47.0	54	Fukushima	43.9
15	Yokohama	47.0	55	Sapporo	43.8
16	Kurume	47.0	56	Mitaka	43.7
17	Kitakyushu	47.0	57	Hirosaki	43.5
18	Hamamatsu	46.9	58	Tsu	43.5
19	Nishinomiya	46.7	59	Hakodate	43.5
20	Shizuoka	46.7	60	Naha	43.4
21	Toyohashi	46.6	61	Shimonoseki	43.4
22	Maebashi	46.5	62	Ichinomiya	43.4
23	Tottori	46.5	63	Koriyama	43.3
24	Saga	46.5	64	Wakayama	43.3
25	Toyama	46.4	65	Himeji	43.3
26	Gifu	46.3	66	Aomori	42.9
27	Nagasaki	46.3	67	Takarazuka	42.7
28	Tsukuba	46.1	68	Akashi	42.7
29	Toyonaka	46.0	69	Kurashiki	42.5
30	Nagano	45.9	70	Fuji	42.4
31	Nara	45.8	71	Mito	42.4
32	Takamatsu	45.8	72	Tokushima	42.3
33	Morioka	45.7	73	Anjo	42.3
34	Matsue	45.7	74	Otsu	42.2
35	Kyoto	45.5	75	Hachinohe	42.2
36	Akita	45.4	76	Nagaoka	42.2
37	Sasebo	45.3	77	Fukuyama	42.1
38	Niigata	45.2	78	Fujisawa	42.1
39	Fukui	45.1	79	Kasugai	42.0
40	Yamaguchi	45.1	80	Sakai	42.0

Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Iwaki, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Isesaki, Ota, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Fuchu, Chofu, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Odawara, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Takaoka, Numazu, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Uji, Kishiwada, Hirakata, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Kure
(Listed by city code)

**Seniors** Number of Indicators 36/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Fukuoka	53.3	41	Kitakyushu	46.0
2	Matsumoto	52.9	42	Yamagata	45.8
3	Miyazaki	49.9	43	Fukui	45.8
4	Sendai	49.9	44	Gifu	45.8
5	Hiroshima	49.9	45	Kochi	45.8
6	Izumo	49.9	46	Toyokawa	45.7
7	Nishinomiya	49.5	47	Fuchu	45.6
8	Kumamoto	49.5	48	Toyama	45.6
9	Maebashi	49.0	49	Numazu	45.5
10	Hamamatsu	49.0	50	Chigasaki	45.5
11	Nagano	48.9	51	Yamaguchi	45.4
12	Toyohashi	48.8	52	Nagoya	45.4
13	Kanazawa	48.8	53	Hachioji	45.3
14	Shizuoka	48.4	54	Takarazuka	45.3
15	Nagasaki	48.3	55	Takamatsu	45.2
16	Kagoshima	48.3	56	Okayama	45.1
17	Toyota	48.1	57	Tottori	44.7
18	Mitaka	47.8	58	Tsu	44.7
19	Kobe	47.8	59	Fuji	44.6
20	Suita	47.7	60	Chiba	44.6
21	Yokohama	47.6	61	Akashi	44.6
22	Oita	47.6	62	Kamakura	44.5
23	Saga	47.5	63	Niigata	44.5
24	Matsuyama	47.3	64	Atsugi	44.5
25	Nara	47.2	65	Fukushima	44.3
26	Toyonaka	47.1	66	Akita	44.3
27	Higashiroshima	46.8	67	Tachikawa	44.2
28	Kurume	46.7	68	Odawara	44.1
29	Takatsuki	46.6	69	Otsu	44.0
30	Morioka	46.5	70	Anjo	44.0
31	Ibaraki	46.5	71	Sagamihara	44.0
32	Takasaka	46.4	72	Shimonoseki	43.8
33	Matsue	46.4	73	Koriyama	43.7
34	Okazaki	46.4	74	Tokorozawa	43.7
35	Kofu	46.3	75	Chofu	43.7
36	Sapporo	46.3	76	Naha	43.6
37	Sasebo	46.3	77	Mito	43.6
38	Kyoto	46.1	78	Yokkaichi	43.3
39	Fujisawa	46.0	79	Kure	43.3
40	Tsukuba	46.0	80	Hirakata	43.3

81
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138

Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Iwaki, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Isesaki, Ota, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Suzuka, Uji, Osaka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Wakayama, Kurashiki, Fukuyama, Tokushima
(Listed by city code)

**Tourist** Number of Indicators 33/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Kyoto	53.7	41	Yamaguchi	29.0
2	Osaka	51.3	42	Fuchu	28.9
3	Yokohama	48.6	43	Tottori	28.9
4	Fukuoka	44.5	44	Hirosaki	28.5
5	Kobe	44.5	45	Okayama	28.4
6	Nagoya	39.1	46	Takarazuka	28.4
7	Sapporo	38.8	47	Tsukuba	28.3
8	Hiroshima	38.6	48	Kawasaki	28.1
9	Kanazawa	37.8	49	Shimonoseki	28.1
10	Sendai	36.6	50	Saitama	28.1
11	Matsumoto	35.6	51	Fujisawa	28.1
12	Nara	35.5	52	Gifu	27.9
13	Nagasaki	34.8	53	Tachikawa	27.7
14	Naha	34.5	54	Aomori	27.7
15	Shizuoka	34.1	55	Kurume	27.5
16	Kamakura	34.1	56	Chofu	27.4
17	Kitakyushu	33.1	57	Mitaka	27.3
18	Hakodate	32.7	58	Kofu	27.1
19	Hamamatsu	32.7	59	Kure	27.1
20	Kagoshima	32.1	60	Mito	27.1
21	Chiba	31.7	61	Takatsuki	27.0
22	Nagano	31.4	62	Wakayama	27.0
23	Matsuyama	31.3	63	Toyota	27.0
24	Morioka	31.2	64	Saga	27.0
25	Takamatsu	31.1	65	Akita	27.0
26	Kumamoto	31.1	66	Kawagoe	26.9
27	Izumo	30.8	67	Chigasaki	26.9
28	Himeji	30.5	68	Higashiroshima	26.9
29	Nishinomiya	30.2	69	Kushiro	26.8
30	Matsue	30.1	70	Akashi	26.8
31	Odawara	30.1	71	Uji	26.8
32	Miyazaki	30.1	72	Fukui	26.6
33	Niigata	29.8	73	Hachioji	26.5
34	Oita	29.5	74	Yamagata	26.5
35	Sasebo	29.4	75	Suita	26.4
36	Otsu	29.3	76	Fukushima	26.3
37	Kochi	29.3	77	Nagaoka	26.1
38	Kurashiki	29.2	78	Numazu	26.0
39	Yokosuka	29.0	79	Iwaki	25.9
40	Toyama	29.0	80	Toyohashi	25.8

81
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138

Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Isesaki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami-hara, Hiratsuka, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Takaoka, Fuji, Okazaki, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Anjo, Tsu, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, Hirakata, Ibaraki, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Fukuyama, Tokushima
(Listed by city code)

Actor-Specific Scores



Executive Number of Indicators 36/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	54.9	41	Kodaira	25.8
2	Nagoya	44.5	42	Toyohashi	25.6
3	Fukuoka	42.2	43	Fujisawa	25.6
4	Yokohama	39.5	44	Himeji	25.4
5	Kyoto	37.2	45	Nagano	25.3
6	Kobe	36.6	46	Takatsuki	25.3
7	Sapporo	32.7	47	Niigata	25.3
8	Toyota	32.2	48	Funabashi	25.2
9	Sendai	31.1	49	Kashiwa	25.2
10	Kawasaki	30.5	50	Suzuka	25.2
11	Anjo	30.0	51	Takamatsu	25.1
12	Hiroshima	29.6	52	Matsuyama	25.0
13	Kanazawa	29.5	53	Hino	24.9
14	Mitaka	29.2	54	Toyama	24.9
15	Tsukuba	28.7	55	Nagareyama	24.9
16	Suita	28.4	56	Miyazaki	24.7
17	Saitama	28.2	57	Kumamoto	24.6
18	Yokkaichi	28.1	58	Nishitokyo	24.6
19	Hamamatsu	28.0	59	Utsunomiya	24.6
20	Shizuoka	28.0	60	Odawara	24.6
21	Nishinomiya	27.8	61	Tsu	24.6
22	Matsumoto	27.8	62	Ichinomiya	24.5
23	Higashiroshima	27.7	63	Yamaguchi	24.4
24	Okayama	27.6	64	Morioka	24.4
25	Fuchu	27.5	65	Itami	24.4
26	Toyonaka	27.5	66	Kasugai	24.4
27	Tachikawa	27.3	67	Kawaguchi	24.4
28	Chofu	27.2	68	Yachiyo	24.3
29	Gifu	27.1	69	Hirakata	24.2
30	Otsu	26.9	70	Fukushima	24.2
31	Ibaraki	26.8	71	Takarazuka	24.1
32	Atsugi	26.8	72	Fukui	24.0
33	Ichikawa	26.8	73	Naha	24.0
34	Okazaki	26.8	74	Sagamihara	23.9
35	Chiba	26.3	75	Koriyama	23.9
36	Fukuyama	26.2	76	Matsudo	23.8
37	Toyokawa	26.2	77	Saga	23.8
38	Kagoshima	26.1	78	Sakura	23.8
39	Kitakyushu	25.9	79	Machida	23.8
40	Hachioji	25.8	80	Fuji	23.7

81
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138

Hakodate, Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hirosaki, Hachinohe, Akita, Yamagata, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Maebashi, Takasaki, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichihara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Chigasaki, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Takaoka, Kofu, Numazu, Uji, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Kakogawa, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Izumo, Kurashiki, Kure, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Kochi, Kurume, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita

(Listed by city code)



Employee Number of Indicators 19/86

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	50.5	41	Nagano	29.8
2	Nagoya	40.7	42	Tsu	29.6
3	Fukuoka	38.8	43	Matsuyama	29.6
4	Kyoto	38.0	44	Tottori	29.6
5	Yokohama	35.6	45	Kawaguchi	29.5
6	Hiroshima	34.7	46	Miyazaki	29.4
7	Kobe	33.2	47	Yachiyo	29.1
8	Kawasaki	33.0	48	Yamagata	29.0
9	Kanazawa	33.0	49	Takaoka	28.8
10	Toyonaka	32.6	50	Chofu	28.8
11	Anjo	31.8	51	Higashiosaka	28.8
12	Matsumoto	31.8	52	Tsukuba	28.8
13	Shizuoka	31.8	53	Shimonoseki	28.7
14	Mitaka	31.7	54	Sapporo	28.6
15	Gifu	31.7	55	Saitama	28.6
16	Kurume	31.6	56	Sakai	28.6
17	Kagoshima	31.6	57	Takatsuki	28.4
18	Toyama	31.6	58	Ichikawa	28.4
19	Fukui	31.3	59	Toyohashi	28.3
20	Higashiroshima	31.3	60	Ibaraki	28.2
21	Saga	31.2	61	Fuchu	28.1
22	Nishinomiya	31.2	62	Nara	28.1
23	Amagasaki	31.1	63	Akita	27.9
24	Matsue	31.1	64	Tachikawa	27.9
25	Chiba	31.1	65	Toyokawa	27.7
26	Niigata	30.8	66	Nagaoka	27.6
27	Kochi	30.7	67	Toyota	27.6
28	Ichinomiya	30.7	68	Yokkaichi	27.4
29	Morioka	30.6	69	Fukuyama	27.3
30	Okayama	30.4	70	Kurashiki	27.2
31	Kitakyushu	30.4	71	Kure	27.2
32	Takamatsu	30.3	72	Hamamatsu	27.1
33	Itami	30.2	73	Fukushima	26.9
34	Hakodate	30.1	74	Kofu	26.9
35	Yamaguchi	30.1	75	Kasugai	26.7
36	Suita	30.0	76	Nishitokyo	26.7
37	Sendai	29.9	77	Tokushima	26.6
38	Izumo	29.9	78	Aomori	26.6
39	Kumamoto	29.9	79	Nagasaki	26.6
40	Hirosaki	29.9	80	Himeji	26.6

81
{
138

Asahikawa, Kushiro, Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Funabashi, Matsudo, Sakura, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Hachioji, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Sagamihara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Odawara, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Okazaki, Suzuka, Otsu, Uji, Kishiwada, Hirakata, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Akashi, Kakogawa, Takarazuka, Wakayama, Sasebo, Oita, Naha

(Listed by city code)

For the top 3 wards based on total score, function-specific, as well as indicator group-specific radar charts were used to analyze their strengths and appeal (deviation values were calculated within the 23 wards of Tokyo.)

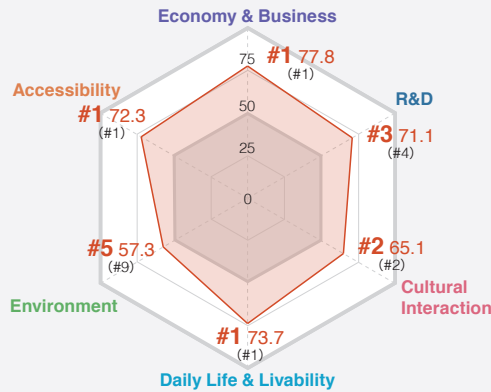
1 CHIYODA-CITY



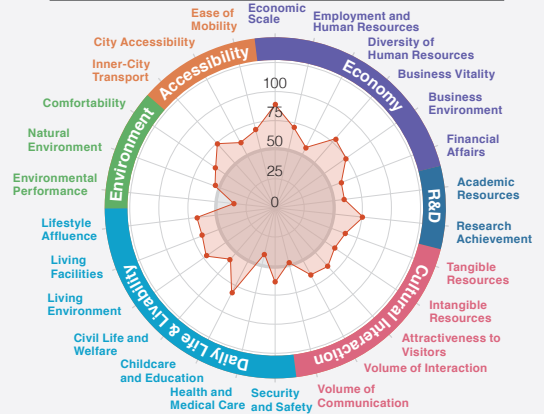
A highly livable city with a range of functions

Chiyoda Ward, located in the center of Tokyo's 23 wards, has a high concentration of government offices and offices, and a variety of functions. In particular, it received the highest rating among the 23 wards for **Economy and Business**, **Daily Life and Livability**, and **Accessibility**. In addition to having the highest value-added among the 23 wards in terms of economic power, the city is also promoting resident-friendly urban development, such as Availability of Daycare Services and Assistance for Children's Medical Costs, making it a highly livable city.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



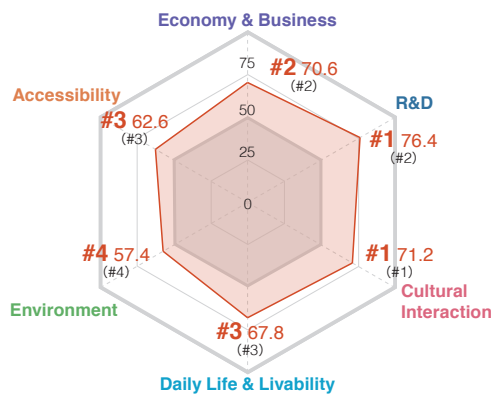
2 MINATO-CITY



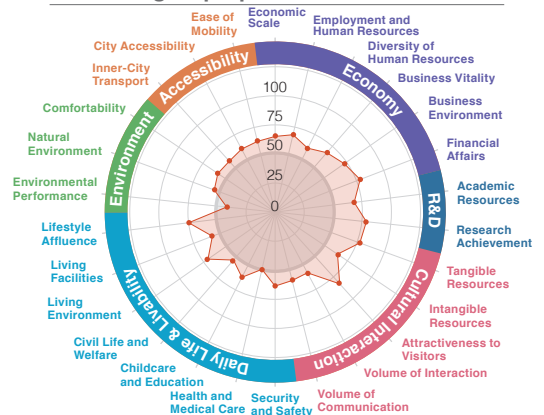
A cosmopolitan city that has enhanced its appealing livability

Minato City, a city with a rich international character that has received high marks in all areas, further improved its scores in the areas of **Research and Development**, **Daily Life and Livability**, and **Environment**. In **Research and Development**, Minato City received a high score for the new indicator of Number of Patents Granted, and also increased its score for the Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches and the Number of Papers Submitted. For **Daily Life and Livability**, the score for Level of Online Municipal Promotion was high, suggesting the progressive digitization of local government activity. In addition, the number of respondents who positively rated the Cleanliness of Streets in the Comfortability category of **Environment** increased. This indicates that the city is not only attractive in terms of economy and culture, but is also a comfortable place to live.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



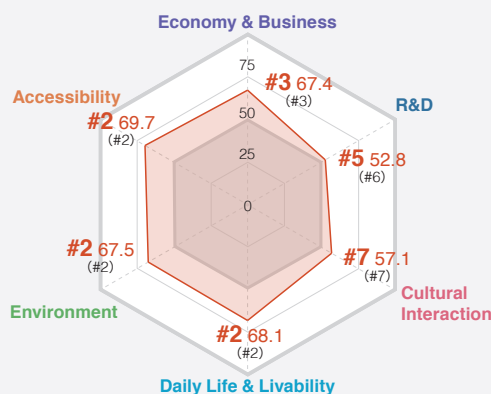
3 CHUO-CITY



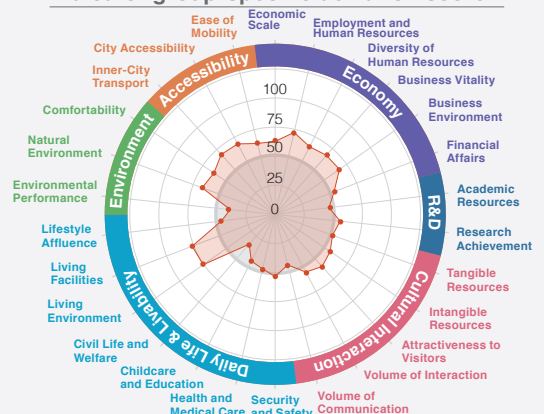
A multifunctional city with an excellent living environment and a strong economy

Chuo City, which maintains a well-balanced high score in all areas, received high marks for Cleanliness of Streets in the Comfortability indicator in **Environment**. For **Daily Life and Livability**, Total Fertility Rate in the area of Childcare and Education has improved, validating the results of child raising support measures. In the area of **Economy and Business**, Economic Scale and Business Vitality showed particular growth, indicating the strength of the economy. Although the level of **Research and Development** is somewhat lower than in other functions, the new indicator of Number of Patents Granted rated highly, and an increased score in this area could be expected in the future.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



Function-Specific Scores



Economy & Business

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	448.9
2	Minato	394.8
3	Chuo	371.3
4	Shibuya	311.3
5	Shinjuku	293.1
6	Shinagawa	255.3
7	Meguro	251.1
8	Bunkyo	246.3
9	Toshima	237.1
10	Koto	235.6
11	Taito	225.6
12	Setagaya	214.9
13	Suginami	209.6
14	Nakano	206.9
15	Sumida	204.8
16-23	Ota, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Research & Development

Rank	City	Score
1	Minato	86.1
2	Bunkyo	74.2
3	Chiyoda	73.1
4	Shinjuku	53.8
5	Chuo	27.6
6	Meguro	20.6
7	Setagaya	17.9
8	Koto	16.5
9	Shibuya	16.4
10	Shinagawa	13.6
11	Toshima	13.5
12	Ota	13.2
13	Itabashi	8.2
14	Arakawa	6.0
15	Taito	5.3
16-23	Sumida, Nakano, Suginami, Kita, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Cultural Interaction

Rank	City	スコア
1	Minato	216.7
2	Chiyoda	185.9
3	Shibuya	180.7
4	Shinjuku	170.1
5	Taito	164.5
6	Koto	158.2
7	Chuo	145.6
8	Bunkyo	141.6
9	Sumida	126.2
10	Toshima	119.5
11	Shinagawa	114.4
12	Setagaya	91.6
13	Meguro	84.4
14	Ota	78.0
15	Katsushika	75.5
16-23	Nakano, Suginami, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Daily Life & Livability

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	403.1
2	Chuo	377.3
3	Minato	376.2
4	Bunkyo	345.6
5	Shibuya	335.4
6	Shinjuku	324.0
7	Meguro	300.4
8	Setagaya	295.0
9	Toshima	294.0
10	Taito	291.8
11	Shinagawa	291.1
12	Itabashi	284.6
13	Suginami	284.2
14	Nerima	281.0
15	Sumida	274.3
16-23	Koto, Ota, Nakano, Kita, Arakawa, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Environment

Rank	City	Score
1	Koto	142.7
2	Chuo	136.5
3	Edogawa	128.5
4	Minato	122.0
5	Chiyoda	121.8
6	Shinagawa	120.3
7	Setagaya	118.8
8	Bunkyo	118.5
9	Suginami	118.4
10	Nerima	116.6
11	Kita	112.2
12	Ota	111.3
13	Sumida	108.7
14	Arakawa	108.0
15	Katsushika	106.8
16-23	Shinjuku, Taito, Meguro, Shibuya, Nakano, Toshima, Itabashi, Adachi (Listed by city code)	



Accessibility

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	207.6
2	Chuo	202.6
3	Minato	188.8
4	Shibuya	182.5
5	Shinagawa	179.2
6	Koto	177.2
7	Taito	176.6
8	Shinjuku	176.1
9	Bunkyo	170.8
10	Ota	169.8
11	Edogawa	163.9
12	Toshima	161.3
13	Meguro	161.1
14	Sumida	156.0
15	Arakawa	155.5
16-23	Setagaya, Nakano, Suginami, Kita, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika (Listed by city code)	

Total Score

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	1,440.2
2	Minato	1,384.6
3	Chuo	1,261.0
4	Shibuya	1,125.4
5	Shinjuku	1,108.5
6	Bunkyo	1,097.1
7	Koto	990.7
8	Shinagawa	973.9
9	Taito	964.7
10	Meguro	923.2
11	Toshima	904.6
12	Setagaya	885.3
13	Sumida	873.7
14	Ota	828.0
15	Suginami	823.2
16-23	Nakano, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	

Actor-Specific Scores

Tokyo 23 Wards

In order to evaluate the function-specific characteristics of cities from the viewpoint of 'people', 6 types of actors (Single, Family, Seniors, Tourist, Executive, Employee) were established for this report. To calculate the actor-specific score, first the individual urban needs are determined for each actor, after which the indicators associated with those needs are selected and values are averaged to produce a score.



Single Number of Indicators 23/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	60.6
2	Chuo	60.2
3	Minato	56.8
4	Bunkyo	51.0
5	Shibuya	50.8
6	Shinagawa	48.1
7	Shinjuku	48.0
8	Meguro	47.3
9	Taito	47.3
10	Toshima	45.2
11	Setagaya	43.6
12	Suginami	43.6
13	Itabashi	43.5
14	Koto	42.1
15	Sumida	42.0
16 } 23	Ota, Nakano, Kita, Arakawa, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Family Number of Indicators 40/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	54.7
2	Chuo	54.3
3	Minato	53.7
4	Bunkyo	49.0
5	Shibuya	47.3
6	Shinjuku	45.4
7	Shinagawa	45.2
8	Meguro	44.1
9	Koto	43.6
10	Setagaya	43.2
11	Taito	43.1
12	Suginami	41.9
13	Sumida	41.5
14	Toshima	41.0
15	Itabashi	41.0
16 } 23	Ota, Nakano, Kita, Arakawa, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Seniors Number of Indicators 36/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	58.7
2	Chuo	56.9
3	Minato	54.2
4	Bunkyo	52.4
5	Shibuya	49.0
6	Shinagawa	47.6
7	Shinjuku	47.4
8	Meguro	46.6
9	Taito	46.2
10	Koto	45.6
11	Suginami	44.8
12	Setagaya	44.7
13	Sumida	44.5
14	Itabashi	43.3
15	Nerima	43.2
16 } 23	Ota, Nakano, Toshima, Kita, Arakawa, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Tourist Number of Indicators 33/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Minato	48.0
2	Chiyoda	47.3
3	Chuo	46.2
4	Shibuya	40.3
5	Koto	39.6
6	Taito	38.7
7	Shinjuku	38.2
8	Bunkyo	37.0
9	Shinagawa	34.6
10	Sumida	32.1
11	Toshima	30.0
12	Setagaya	29.4
13	Meguro	28.8
14	Edogawa	28.2
15	Ota	28.2
16 } 23	Nakano, Suginami, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika (Listed by city code)	



Executive Number of Indicators 36/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	67.8
2	Minato	63.1
3	Chuo	55.5
4	Shibuya	47.3
5	Shinjuku	46.1
6	Bunkyo	41.0
7	Shinagawa	40.0
8	Koto	39.8
9	Meguro	38.2
10	Toshima	37.9
11	Taito	35.8
12	Setagaya	33.2
13	Ota	32.7
14	Nakano	32.5
15	Suginami	32.4
16 } 23	Sumida, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Employee Number of Indicators 19/86

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	67.4
2	Chiyoda	65.3
3	Minato	58.5
4	Shibuya	53.2
5	Shinjuku	52.6
6	Taito	50.3
7	Shinagawa	45.6
8	Toshima	45.4
9	Bunkyo	44.8
10	Meguro	43.0
11	Sumida	41.4
12	Koto	40.4
13	Arakawa	40.0
14	Ota	38.6
15	Nakano	37.7
16 } 23	Setagaya, Suginami, Kita, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	

Employment and schooling before and after the coronavirus pandemic

In March 2021, we conducted a questionnaire survey in the JPC2021 Target Cities to determine the extent to which telecommuting was used when it was recommended to limit the spread of the coronavirus.

A questionnaire survey was conducted with 300 people living in the Target Cities, asking whether before and after the outbreak of the coronavirus they go to work or school, work or study at home, or work or study at both work or school and home evenly. It became clear that the actual situation of telecommuting tends to differ across cities and regions. In the 23 wards of Tokyo after the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the percentages of respondents who work or study at both work or school and home evenly increased significantly compared to other cities.

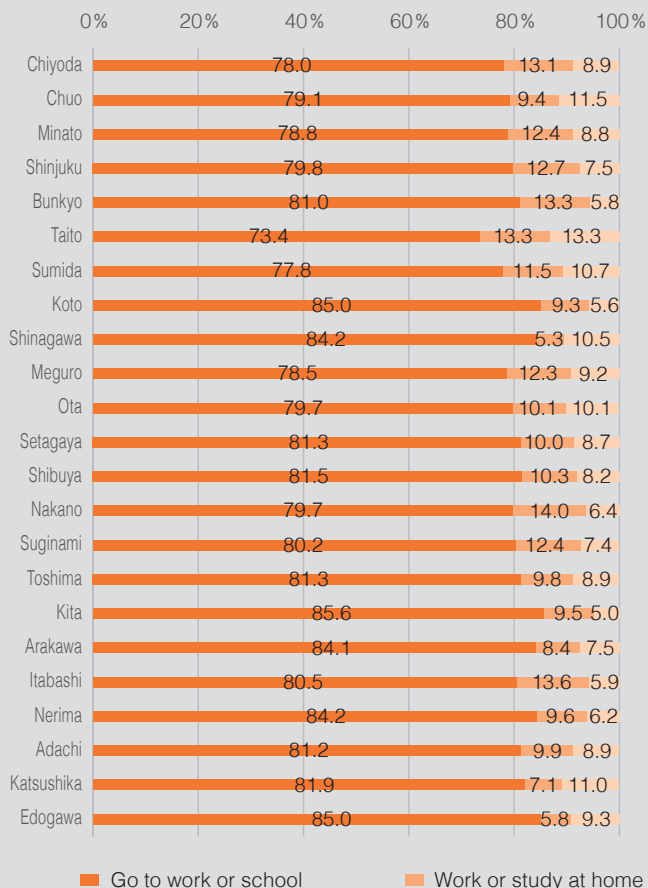
In cities within the Tokyo metropolitan area, such as Tokorozawa, Ichikawa, and Kawasaki, the percentage of

telecommuting employees was also higher, though not as high as in the 23 wards of Tokyo, indicating that telecommuting is becoming more common across the metropolitan area.

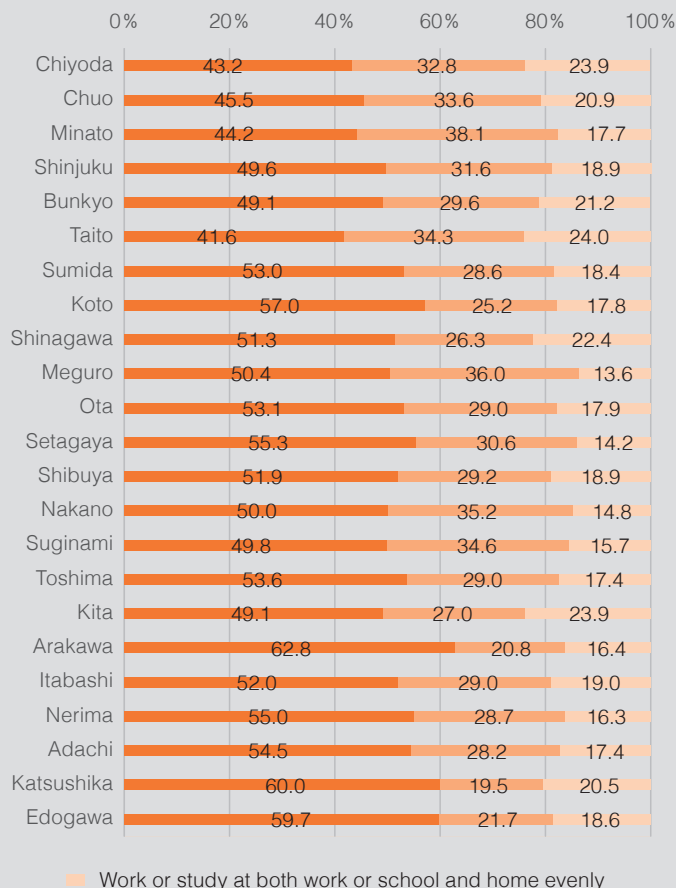
On the other hand, telecommuting is not as widespread in the Kansai region as it is in the Tokyo metropolitan area, and in core cities other than large regional cities such as Hachinohe and Yamaguchi, the percentage of those who work or study at home has increased slightly but has not changed significantly from before the outbreak of coronavirus. The results of our survey find that the percentage of people working at home has increased significantly in the Tokyo metropolitan area, especially in the 23 wards of Tokyo, and is on a slight upward trend in the Kansai metropolitan area and regional metropolises, with only a slight increase in regional core cities.

Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic

[Tokyo 23 Wards]



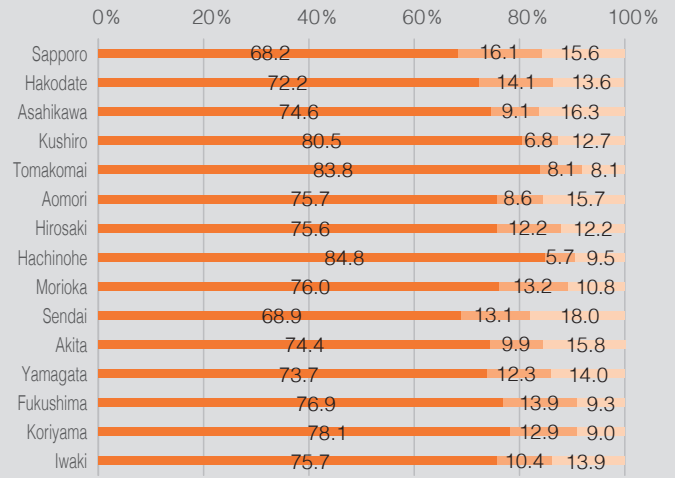
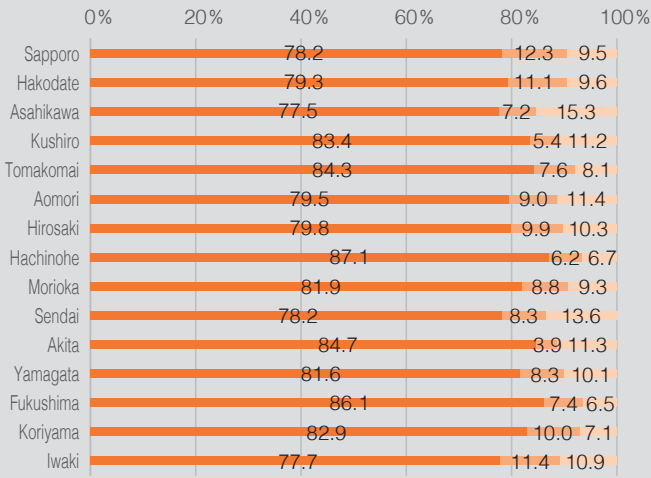
After the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic



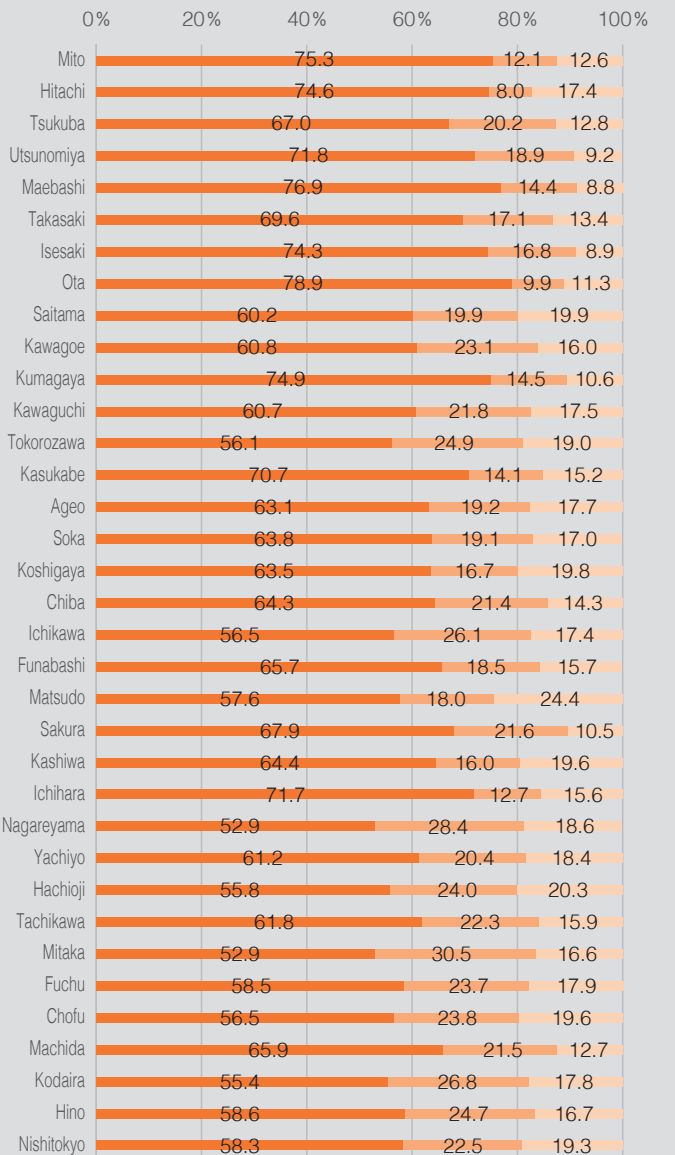
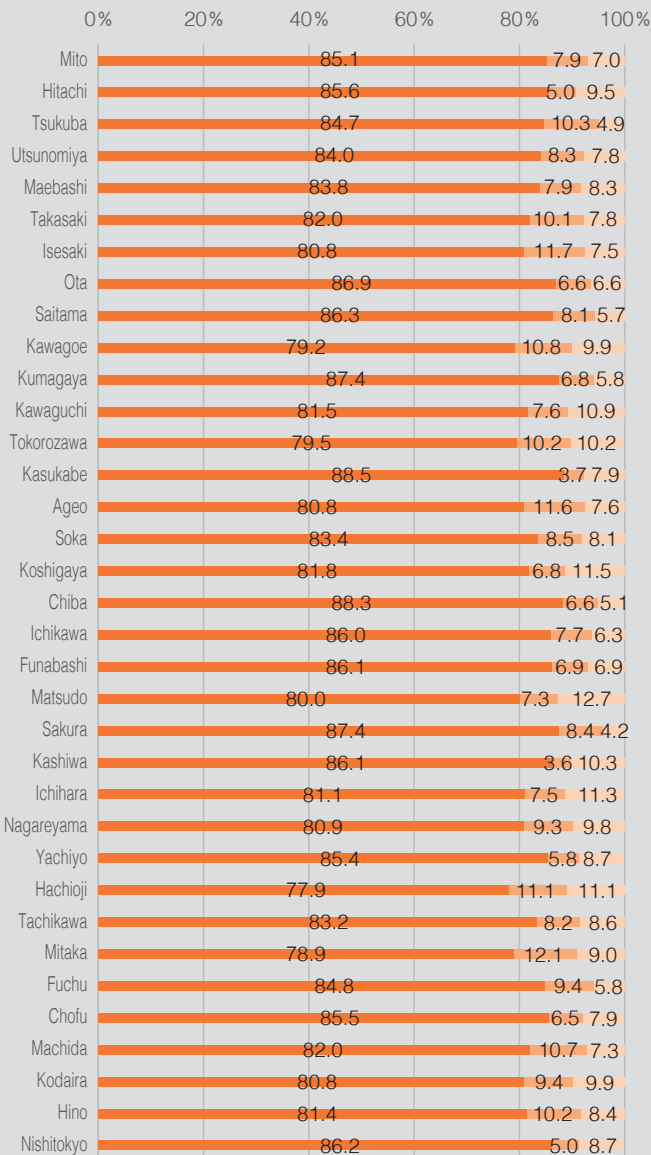
Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic

After the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic

[Hokkaido・Tohoku]

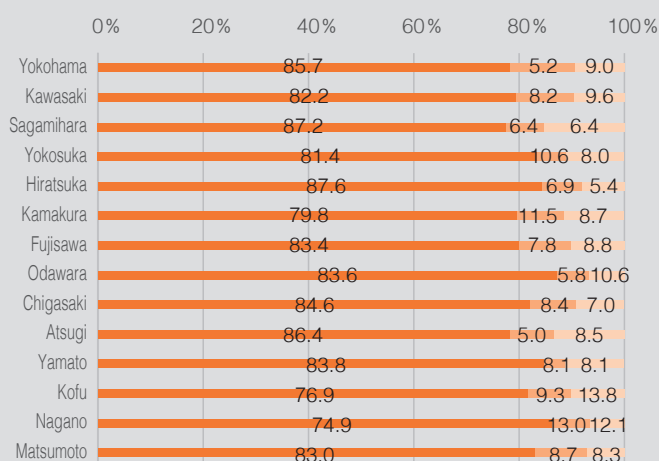


[Kanto]

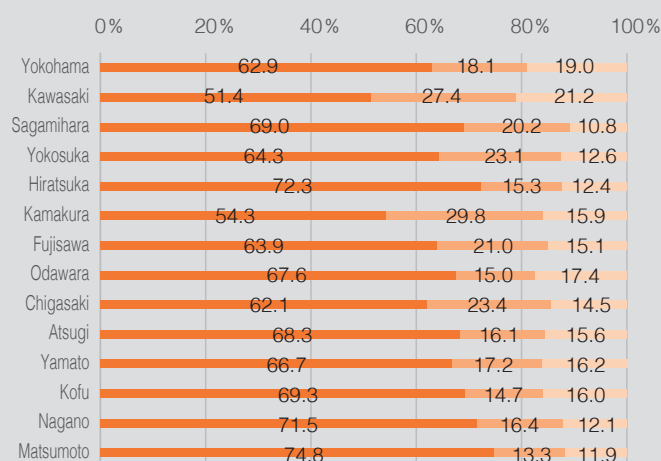


■ Go to work or school
 ■ Work or study at home
 ■ Work or study at both work or school and home evenly

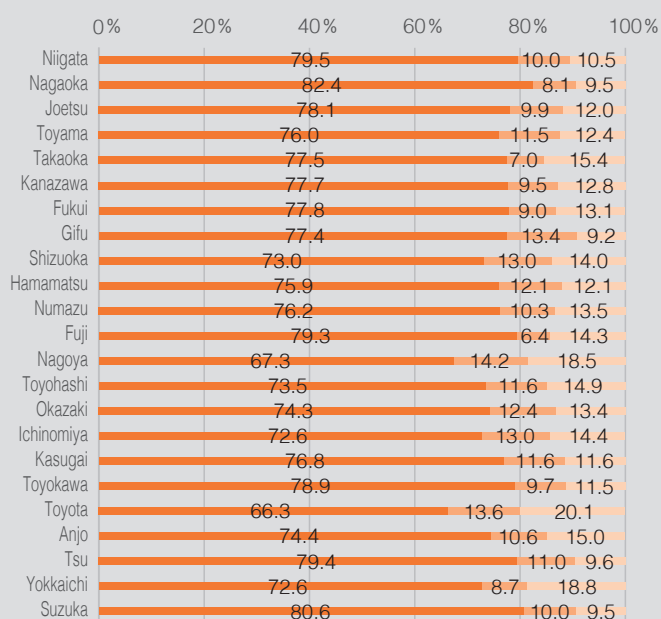
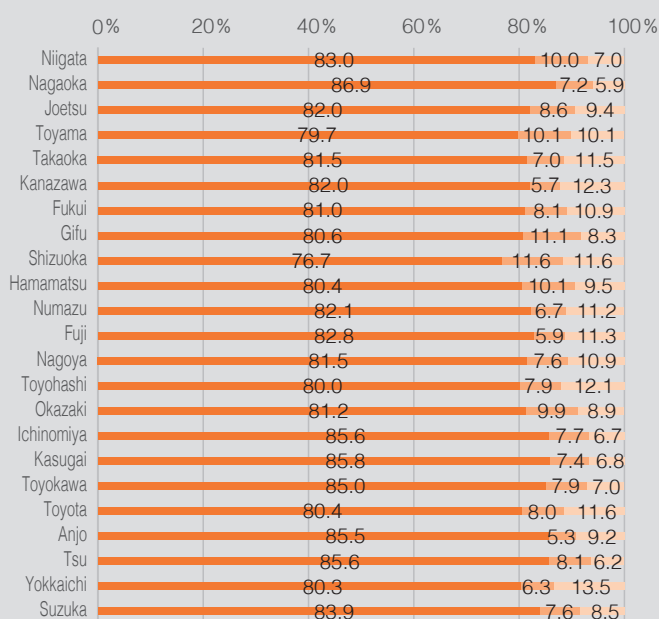
Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic



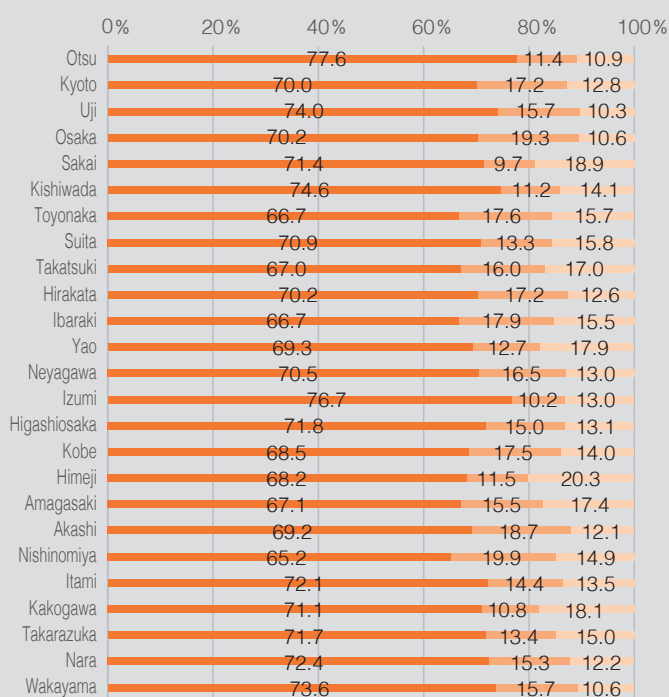
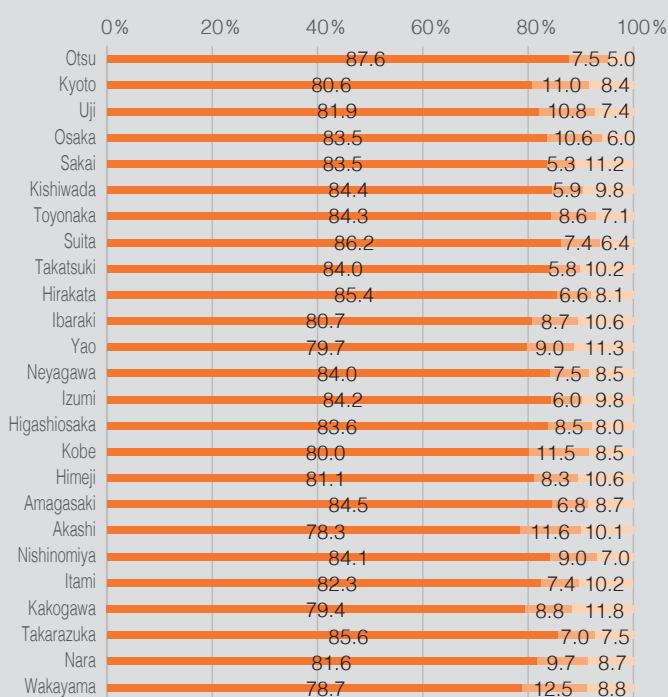
After the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic



[Hokuriku・Tokai]



[Kinki]

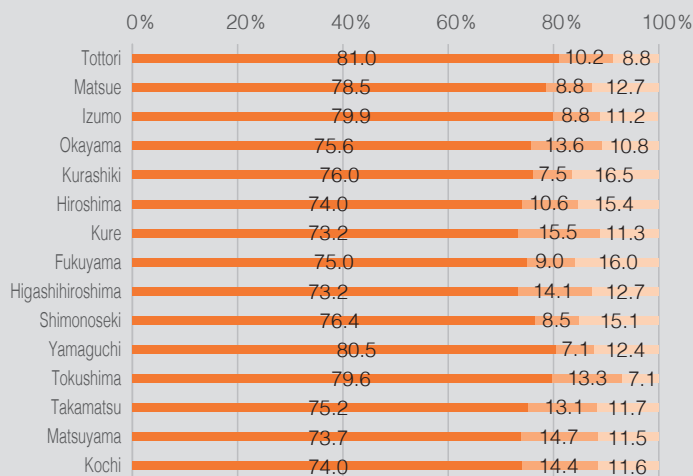
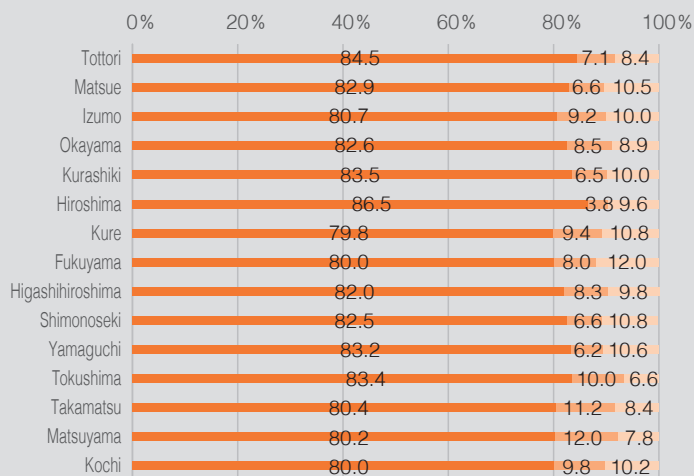


Go to work or school Work or study at home Work or study at both work or school and home evenly

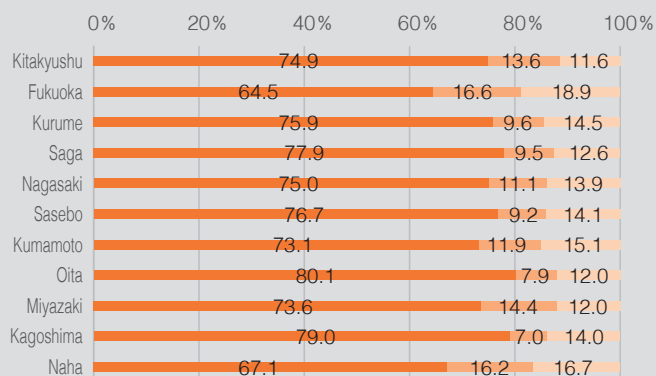
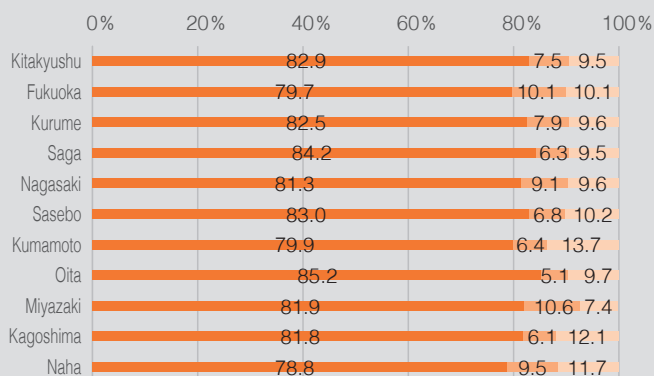
Before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic

After the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic

[Chugoku・Shikoku]



[Kyusyu・Okinawa]



■ Go to work or school
 ■ Work or study at home
 ■ Work or study at both work or school and home evenly

<Questionnaire Overview>

- Survey method : Internet questionnaire
- Respondents : Residents aged 20 years and above, living in one of the 161 target cities.
- Number of responses : 34,183 responses
- Survey period : March, 2021
- Surveyed by : Survey Research Center Co., Ltd.
- Question : Whether they go to work or school, work or study at home, or work or study at both work or school and home evenly before and after the outbreak of the coronavirus.
- Choices : 1. Go to work or school
2. Work or study at home
3. Work or study at both work or school and home evenly

Definitions of Indicators

Indicators were established based on quantitative data (81 indicators) drawn from statistical materials, and survey data (6 indicators) obtained from a resident questionnaire carried out by the Mori Memorial Foundation. Data acquisition methods are outlined in (1) and (2) below.

(1) Data derived from statistical materials (81 indicators) (2) Resident Questionnaire (6 indicators)

- When available, data is taken from official public sources.
- Regarding data not obtained from public statistics, other reputable sources are used.
- Data was collected in the period of January – April 2021.

- Survey method: internet questionnaire
- Respondents: residents aged 20 years and above, living in one of the 161 target cities.
- Number of responses: 48,300 responses (300 per city) with a 1:1 male-female ratio. Respondent age ranges were set at a ratio of 6:4 for 20-59-year-olds to those 60 years old and over.
- Survey period: March, 2021
- Surveyed by: Survey Research Center Co., Ltd.

Function	Indicator Group	No.	Indicator names	Definitions
Economy & Business	Economic Scale	1	Total Value Added	The total value added in terms of number of enterprises in the target city or ward.
		2	Intra-regional Gross Expenditure	The total expenditure recorded intraregionally in the target city. For Tokyo's 23 wards, data was estimated using population figures and total employment(excluding public entities), with values being added together for each ward as a ratio of the total value of gross expenditure for all wards.
		3	Daytime-Nighttime Population Ratio	The ratio of the population commuting to work or school in the target city or ward divided by the residential population of the target city or ward.
	Employment and Human Resources	4	Total Employment	The number of employees (excluding public entities) in the target city or ward.
		5	Wage Level	The sum values for total salary and total welfare payments divided by the total number of employees (excluding public entities) in the target city or ward.
		6	Higher-Education Completion Rate	The ratio of higher-education graduates (junior college, national college of technology, 4-year program) that exist among the total population aged 18 and above in the target city or ward.
		7	Intake/Outflow of Young Employees	The ratio of the population in 2005 who have not yet entered higher-education (aged 15-19), against the population in 2015 who had completed their higher-education (aged 25-29).
	Diversity of Human Resources	8	Female Employment Ratio	The ratio of female workers between the ages of 15-64 to the total number of employees aged 15-64 in the target city or ward.
		9	Foreign Employment Ratio	The ratio of foreign workers aged 15 and above to the total number of employees aged 15 and above in the target city or ward. For unlisted cities, the numbers from each prefectural Labor Bureau were used. For cities not listed in the bureau, estimates were made using the foreign population.
		10	Elderly Employment Rate	The elderly employment rate calculated as the number of employees aged 65 and above divided by the total population aged 65 and above in the target city or ward.
	Business Vitality	11	Ratio of Newly Registered Businesses	The number of newly designated corporations in 2020 divided by the total number of corporations in each city.
		12	Labor Productivity	The ratio of total value added to the number of employees in general industries (excluding public entities) in the target city or ward.
		13	Total unemployment rate	The number of unemployed people divided by the total working population.
	Business Environment	14	Number of Certified Special Zones	The number of projects certified as "National Strategic Special Zones" and the number of special zones in "Comprehensive Special Zones" and "Structural Reform Special Zones" were indexed separately and then combined. (Those certified at the prefectural level were weighted at 0.5.)
		15	Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprises	The number of employees in 25 industry subcategories defined as 'Business Services' divided by the total number of employees as recorded in the Economic Census (excluding public entities).
		16	Total Supply of New Office Real Estate	The average floor area of real estate buildings over the last three years.
		17	Density of Flexible Workplaces	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) value obtained by dividing the number of coffee shops by the total land area in use, and (2) value obtained by dividing the number of co-working spaces by the total land area in use.
	Financial Affairs	18	Financial Capability Index	The value in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Financial Strength Index. For Tokyo's 23 wards, the value in the General Affairs Bureau's Economic Strength Index is used.
		19	Public Account Balance Ratio	The current account balance ratio for the target city or ward.
		20	Real Debt Expenditure Ratio	The total value of debt payments divided by the annual public income for the target city or ward.
		21	Future Burden Ratio	The total outstanding debt divided by the annual public income for the target city or ward.

Function	Indicator Group	No.	Indicator names	Definitions
Research & Development	Academic Resources	22	Ratio of Academic and Development Research Institution Employees	The total number of employees in research & development institutions divided by the total number of employees (excluding public entities) in the workforce for the target city or ward.
		23	Number of Leading Universities	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) the indexed score based on the score of universities featured in Benesse's World Ranking of Top 150 Universities - Japan Edition that are located in the target city or ward; and (2) the indexed score based on the score of universities featured in Times Higher Education's The World University Rankings that are located in the target city or ward. For both (1) and (2), universities with campuses in different cities, the total number of theses was divided by the number of campuses.
	Research Achievement	24	Number of Papers Submitted	The average number of papers on National Institute of Informatics' CiNii Articles in the past year submitted from the 188 universities which have published 500 or more theses for the 10-year period between 2008-2017 according to NISTEP's Japanese Universities' Research Theses Benchmarking report and individual national research and development institutes as listed in the Science Map Report published by the same institute. Papers were searched on 2017-2019, with the average values for both dates used. For universities with campuses in different cities, the total number of theses was divided by the number of campuses.
		25	Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches	The number of headquarters, offices, and factories maintained by companies featured in the Ministry of Economy, Trade & Industry's "Global Niche Top 100 Companies".
		26	Number of Patents Granted	The number of patents granted in the last five years.
	Cultural Interaction	Tangible Resources	27	Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions
28			Number of Designated Cultural Assets	The number of designated cultural assets recognized by UNESCO and Agency for Cultural Affairs. Points awarded as follows: UNESCO world heritage site (3 points); national treasures, special historical landmark, special place of scenic beauty, important traditional architecture preservation district (2 points); important cultural property, registered tangible cultural properties, historical landmark, registered monument, place of scenic beauty, important cultural scenery (1 point).
29			Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) the existence of scenery planning as well as scenic town planning model districts; (2) the number of prizes awarded and activities carried out after 2011 in the categories of urban space, scenic town planning activities-training, and scenery planning activities, according to the Executive Committee of Scenic Planning Day; the number districts awarded the "Beautiful Townscape Prize" between the years 2001-2010; and the number of districts recognized in the "Urban Scenery 100" between the years 1991-2000 (1 point / award). Those awarded to the prefecture are not counted.
Intangible Resources		30	Number and Rating of Events	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) The indexed value of the number of events and comments recorded in Tripadvisor's "Events" listing for "Sightseeing" in the target city or ward.(2) the number of "local performing arts" and "festivals" listed in "All Events" of the Japan Travel and Tourism Association promotion "miru-navi" in the target city or ward.
		31	Workers in Creative Industries	The ratio of workers in relevant creative industries to the total employment (excluding public entities) for each target city or ward. The definition of "creative industries" is based on information provided by the UNDP, UNESCO, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs, with 37 relevant industry classifications selected from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications' Economic Census.
		32 Q	Opportunities for Cultural, Historical, and Traditional Interaction	Based on responses from a resident questionnaire asking whether there are abundant opportunities for cultural, historical, and traditional interaction for people visiting from other cities.
		Attractiveness to Visitors	33	Number of Accommodation Facility Guest Rooms
34			Number of Luxury Guest Rooms	The number of guest rooms in lodging facilities rated as "High Class" according to Recruit's "Jalan.net" travel website.
35			Event Hall Seating Capacity	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) The number of seats in public cultural facilities, (2)the capacity of banquet halls in hotels as listed in "Venue Best Search", or the capacity as estimated from the number of guest rooms in hotels with banquet halls among the accommodations listed in Recruit's "Jalan.net" travel website.
36			Multilingual Services at Tourist Information Desks and Hospitals	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) the weighted value of the number of tourist information centers offering multilingual services and sightseeing guidance according to the JNTO; (2) the number of medical institutions suited to accepting foreigners according to the JNTO.
Volume of Interaction		37	Weekend Visitor Population	The number taken by subtracting the nighttime population from the tourist population, then dividing by the daytime population.
		38	Volume of People Visiting for Tourism or Sightseeing	The percentage of visitors to the target city or ward selecting "Pleasure / Sightseeing" as their purpose of visit according to the "Regional Brand Survey" conducted by the Brand Research Institute.
		39	Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held	The added index values of the number of conference events held and the number of exhibitions held in the target city or ward.
Volume of Communication		40	Tourism Promotion Activities	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) An indexed value of total points based on 1 point given for each Destination Marketing Organization (DMO) registered in the target city or ward, and 0.5 points given for each wide-area cooperation DMO or regional cooperation DMO located in the target city or ward; (For Tokyo's 23 wards, DMO corporations were added based on an independent survey conducted by the Mori Memorial Foundation.)(2) the indexed value of total points based on 1 point given for each exhibition organization (excluding private companies) in the target city or ward registered on Tourism Expo Japan, and 0.5 points given for each prefectural-level organization.
	41	Number of Followers of Local Government SNS Accounts	The indexed value of the number of followers on social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) attributed to local self-governing bodies or tourism associations, excluding disaster information services and election-related channels.	
	42	Level of Attractiveness, Recognition, and Intention to Visit	The total points given for level of attractiveness, recognition, and intention to visit as assigned in the "Regional Brand Survey" conducted by the Brand Research Institute.	

Function	Indicator Group	No.	Indicator names	Definitions
Daily Life & Livability	Security and Safety	43	Recognized Criminal Offenses	Calculated based on the total number of criminal offenses as provided by police headquarters or prefectural police stations on acknowledged criminal offenses, divided by the daytime population (000s) of the target city or ward.
		44	Traffic Accident Fatalities	The average number of traffic fatalities over the past three years divided by the daytime population (per 10,000 people.)
		45	Level of Safety During Disaster	Based on the scores for the following 5 categories: 1) The ratio of total number of households constructed before 1980 to the total number of households; 2) the ratio of total number of households located over 1km away from public evacuation zones to the total number of households; 3) the ratio of estimated area affected by potential flooding to the total area; 4) The sediment-related disaster risk area divided by the total area; 5) the ratio of total number of building fire outbreaks to the daytime population (000s) of the target city or ward.
		46	Vacancy Rate	The total number of vacant residential units divided by the total number of residential units in the target city or ward.
	Health and Medical Care	47	Number of Doctors	The total number of doctors employed at medical facilities divided by the daytime population (000s) of the target city or ward.
		48	Number of Hospitals, Clinics and Hospital Beds	Calculated based on the indexed value of the total number of hospitals, general medical clinics, and hospital beds, divided by the daytime population (per million people) in the target city or ward.
		49	Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy Rate	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) life expectancy for the target city or ward; (2) healthy life expectancy for the target city or ward. As this data is taken from the prefectural level, (2) is weighted at half of (1).
	Childcare and Education	50	Total Fertility Rate	The total fertility rate (Bayes estimate) for the target city or ward.
		51	Availability of Daycare Services	The ratio of the number of daycare applicants aged 0-2 years to the total capacity in the target city or ward.
		52	Assistance for Children's Medical Costs	The total points awarded for medical costs of a "visit" and "hospitalization" based on age categories (before entering school: 1 point; up to 7-9 years old: 2 points; up to 12 years old: 3 points; up to 15 years old: 4 points; up to 18 years old: 5 points) in the target city or ward, as well as the total points awarded based on income restrictions or partial self-payment requirements (1 point given if none exist. 0.5 points given if there is no fee for either walk-in or inpatients).
		53	Variety of Educational Opportunities	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) number of "free schools," and (2) number of high schools with deviations of 65 or more.
	Civil Life and Welfare	54	Ease of Integration for Foreign Residents	The indexed value of points awarded for policies or initiatives related to easing the integration of foreign residents. The 13 policy categories are based on those found in a 2019 Nikkei Newspaper study. Points awarded as follows: 1 point for categories with policies already implemented; 0.5 points for categories with policies under consideration; 0 points for categories with no policies or no response. For cities not covered in the report, their municipal administrative bodies were consulted.
		55	Number of Elderly Requiring Assistance or Care	The number of people aged 65 and above requiring primary nursing care, divided by the total population aged 65 and above in the target city or ward. Saga City and Kumagaya City used local municipality data. The cities of Toyohashi, Toyokawa and Suzuka made estimates.
		56	Number of People Using Independent Living Assistance Services	The number of independent living assistance users divided by the total population (per 10,000 people).
		57	Level of Online Municipal Promotion	The amount of resident services available online and the measures taken by local governments to promote their use.
	Living Environment	58	Satisfaction with Living Environment Q	Based on responses from a resident questionnaire regarding the level of satisfaction with their living environment (including disaster prevention, crime, convenience, etc.).
		59	Volume of New Housing Supply	The average value of the total floor area of residential housing for the past three years divided by the nighttime population (per 10,000 people.)
		60	Size of Residences	The gross floor area per residence in the target city or ward.
		61	Ratio of Barrier-free Homes	The number of barrier-free households in which a family member aged 65 and above resides divided by the number of households in which a family member aged 65 or over resides in the target city or ward.
	Living Facilities	62	Density of Retail Businesses	The number of retail businesses (small goods; textiles, clothing, personal effects; food and drink; mechanical parts; and other small retail shops) divided by the total land area in use for the target city or ward.
63		Density of Restaurants	The total number of food and drink establishments as well as take-out and delivery services divided by the total area in use of the target city or ward.	
64		Density of Convenience Stores	The total number of convenience stores divided by the total area in use of the target city or ward.	
Lifestyle Affluence	65	Disposable Income	The total monthly disposable income (income after expenses) in a household with 2 or more members within the target city or ward. For Tokyo's 23 wards, estimates were made using "taxable income" and "number of households."	
	66	Price Level	The total indexed value of the regional differentiation in price level (where that national level = 100), excluding rent. For cities not hosting a prefectural office, or not defined as ordinance-designated cities, data was unavailable and thus taken from prefectural sources.	
	67	Cost of Housing	The total cost of homeownership-related expenses and rental expenses (for those not owning a home) for an occupied dwelling. For Tokyo's 23 wards, estimates were made based on the following two data points: (1) the value of "housing costs" and the "imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings" in Yokohama and the average values of the two costs in the 23 wards of Tokyo, and (2) the housing rental rates in each of Tokyo's special wards and Yokohama as listed on a representative rental real estate site (for a standard 2LDK.)	

Function	Indicator Group	No.	Indicator names	Definitions
Environment	Environmental Performance	68	Percentage of Waste Recycled	The percentage of waste recycled in the target city or ward. For Tokyo's 23 wards, the average value of special wards of Tokyo is applied.
		69	CO₂ Emissions per Daytime Population	The total estimated amount of CO ₂ emissions in the target city or ward divided by daytime population.
		70	Rate of Self-Sufficient Renewable Energy	The rate of self-sufficient renewable energy use (electric and thermal) in the target city or ward. For the generation of solar, commercial, geothermal, small hydro, and biomass power; biomass heating, solar heat utilization, and geothermal utilization.
	Natural Environment	71 Q	Satisfaction with Natural Environment	Based on responses from a resident questionnaire regarding the level of satisfaction with the natural environment (mountains, forests, ocean, rivers, green parks, roadside trees etc.) in the target city or ward.
		72	Green Coverage Ratio in Urban Areas	The total area of green coverage (including rice fields, agricultural fields, forests, vacant land, parks, green tracts, golf courses) divided by the total area of the target city or ward. The total area of the target city or ward is defined as the "urban area", taken from the 5-types of planning areas delineated by the national government.
		73	Waterfront Areas	The estimated total area of waterfronts divided by the total area of the target city or ward. The estimate is based on the following rules: (1) For areas with polygonal water features (mostly ocean), the area is calculated within a 100m radius from shore; (2) for areas with line-based water features (mostly rivers), the length of line-data within a 100m radius of the shore is calculated and a width of 10m is used to attain the applicable area. (Depending on the data acquisition criteria used, the numerical value of the water area may be 0.)
	Comfortability	74	Annual Sunshine Hours	The total number of sunshine hours in a one-year period for the target city or ward.
		75	Number of Comfortable Temperature / Humidity Days	The number of days in a calendar year with a discomfort index score between 60-75 according to the observation point nearest to the target city or ward's primary local government office. The discomfort index is calculated using the average daily temperature as well as the average daily humidity. The discomfort index (DI) is drawn from the following equation: $DI=0.81T(\text{temperature})+0.01H(\text{humidity})\times(0.99T-14.3)+46.3$
		76	Air Quality	The indexed value of the average daily concentration of Nitrous Oxide and PM2.5 in the air for the target city or ward.
		77 Q	Cleanliness of Streets	Based on responses from a resident questionnaire asking if the outdoor spaces and streets in their city were kept clean as compared to other cities.
Accessibility	Inner-City Transport	78 Q	Convenience of Public Transport	Based on responses from a resident questionnaire regarding the level of satisfaction with public transport (railroad and bus operations, facilities & equipment, service etc.) in the target city or ward.
		79	Density of Train Stations and Bus Stops	The indexed value of the number of rail and bus stations divided by the total area as defined by city planning in the target city or ward. The number of train stations counted by line.
		80	Frequency of Traffic Congestion	The average daytime speed of traffic over a 12-hour period on roads (excluding automobile-exclusive roads) traveling out from, and into, the center of the target city or ward.
	City Accessibility	81	Travel Time to Airports	The average travel time from the target city ward office to airports reachable within two hours. Average travel time was calculated using the following two data points: (1) the shortest access time from each city ward office to the nearest airports as calculated by Google Maps (with a 10am arrival on weekdays, when traveling by car), and (2) the number of passengers per year by airports (total of domestic and international flights.) The average time required for each destination city was calculated based on the number of passengers and the time required at each airport.
		82	Ease of Access to Shinkansen	Calculated based on the following criteria: 1) for cities with Shinkansen stations, the total number of passengers using Shinkansen stations (including Yamagata and Akita Shinkansen lines). For cities without Shinkansen stations, the total number of passengers at the Shinkansen station nearest to the target city's biggest (by passenger volume) train station; and 2) for cities with no Shinkansen station, the total travel time from the target city's central station (station with highest passenger volume) to the nearest Shinkansen station (arriving at 10:00am on a weekday by train). For cities with Shinkansen stations, the travel time is set at 0. Data is not recorded for cities from which it would not be possible to reach the Shinkansen station by 10:00am. For stations not recording passenger numbers, additional data was collected.
		83	Number of Interchanges	The number of general interchanges as well as 'smart interchanges'.
	Ease of Mobility	84	City Compactness	The concentration of population divided by the nighttime population expressed as a ratio. The concentration of population is determined by (1) joining the districts within the city or ward that show densities above 4,000 people / km ² , and (2) selecting those adjoined districts that possess populations above 5,000 people according to the national census.
		85	Commuting Time	The median value for the commuting time of a household's primary supporter in the target city or ward.
86 Q		Ease of Use of Bicycles	The number of bicycle ports with the highest number of registered users of bicycle sharing schemes Navitime or RYDE CYCLE, and the percentage residents who answered bicycle in response to a survey asking their primary means of commuting to work or school since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic.	



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