

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



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MORI MEMORIAL
FOUNDATION

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Japan Power Cities WEB SITE
mori-m-foundation.or.jp/english/ius2/jpc2/

Preface

In 2024, Japan's total population was estimated to be slightly over 123.8 million, marking a decline for the 14th consecutive year. The Japanese population recorded an unprecedented decrease of approximately 900,000 people compared to the previous year — the largest drop in history. In contrast, the number of foreign residents surpassed 3.7 million by the end of 2024, reaching an all-time high. The number of inbound tourists also hit a record high of approximately 37 million last year, highlighting the rapid diversification of Japanese society. At the same time, the proportion of elderly people aged 75 and over reached 16.8%, while the proportion of those under 15 fell to a record low of 11.2%, underscoring the accelerating trends of population decline and aging.

In addition to these demographic shifts, the urban environment is undergoing major changes. On the environmental front, the nationwide average temperature anomaly in the summer of 2024 was +1.76°C — the highest since records began — showing the serious impact of global warming on urban living conditions. Regarding social infrastructure, many facilities such as road bridges, river management systems, and port facilities, which were constructed intensively during Japan's period of rapid economic growth, are now over 50 years old. The aging of this infrastructure has made proper maintenance and management an urgent issue.

Given the combined challenges of rapid population decline and aging, a growing foreign population, deteriorating infrastructure, and environmental changes, it is more important than ever for cities to balance sustainability with attractiveness. In particular, the record-high number of foreign residents and tourists calls into question how well cities are adapting to internationalization and multicultural coexistence. Furthermore, the frequent occurrence of record-breaking heatwaves suggests a need for new indicators to measure cities' environmental resilience and residents' quality of life.

The “Japan Power Cities – Profiling Urban Attractiveness (JPC),” an ongoing assessment of Japan's urban characteristics by the Mori Memorial Foundation's Institute for Urban Strategies since 2018, has now entered its eighth year. The evaluation framework continues to evolve in response to changing times, and further improvements are planned. For Japan to maintain its vitality as a nation, it is essential that each city leverages its unique strengths and enhances its appeal while adapting to environmental shifts, even in an era of population decline. It is our hope that JPC will serve as a benchmark for urban policy planning and contribute to strategic development for sustainable urban growth in this era of dramatic change.

Japan Power Cities, Steering Committee, Chairman

Hiroo Ichikawa

October, 2025



About Japan Power Cities 2025

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. To tackle these problems, cities across Japan must harness their respective characteristics and push ahead with urban development to maintain their dynamism, while maintaining the 'magnetism' required to attract people and companies and the potential for growth that 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**



Expert Committee

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

【Committee Members】



Yasushi Asami
Project Professor,
The University of Tokyo
Center for Spatial
Information Science



Kazuhiro Ichikawa
Professor Emeritus,
Japan Lutheran
College



Takayuki Kishii
Visiting Professor,
National Graduate
Institute for Policy
Studies
Professor Emeritus,
Nihon University



Norihiro Nakai
Professor Emeritus,
Tokyo University of
Science



Masayuki Nakagawa
Professor, Nihon
University, College
of Economics



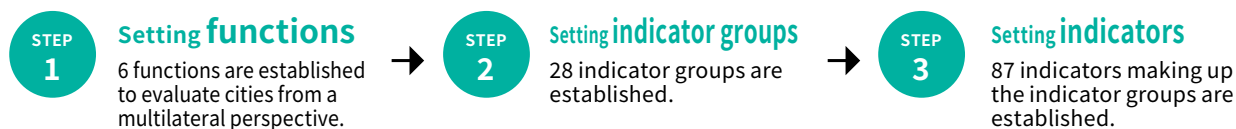
Keisuke Hanaki
Professor Emeritus,
University of Tokyo
Professor Emeritus,
Toyo University



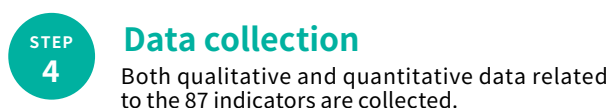
Shunya Yoshimi
Professor,
Kokugakuin University,
Faculty of Tourism and
Community
Development

Evaluation Method

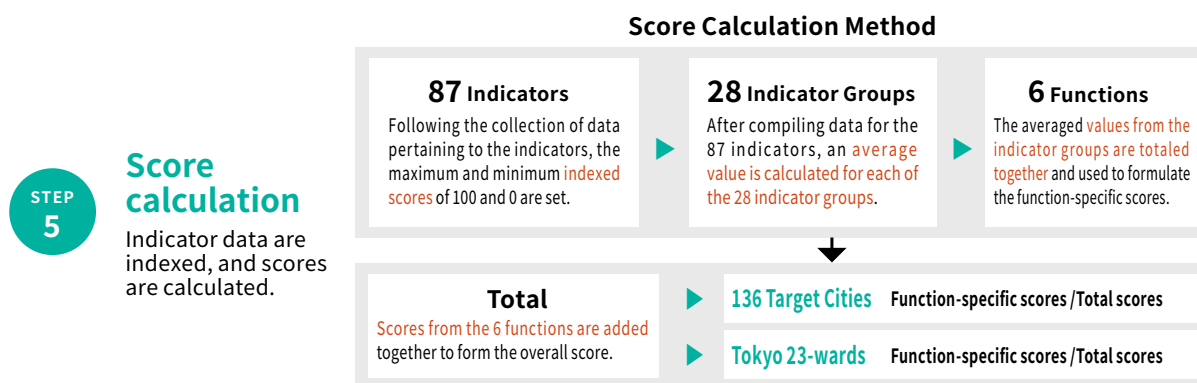
► Creating Framework



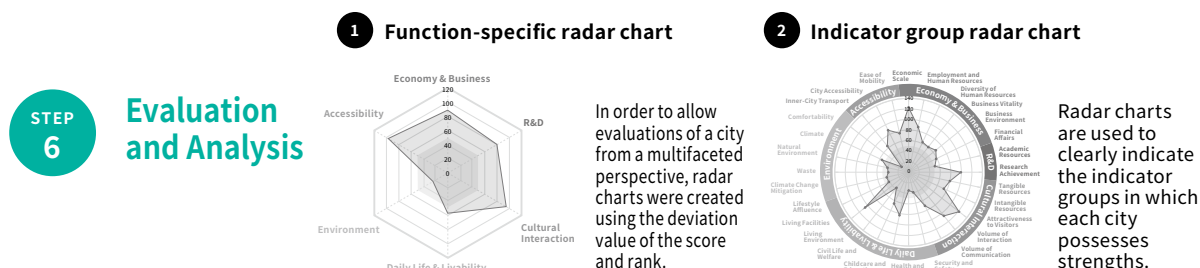
► Data Collection



► Indexation



► Evaluation and Analysis

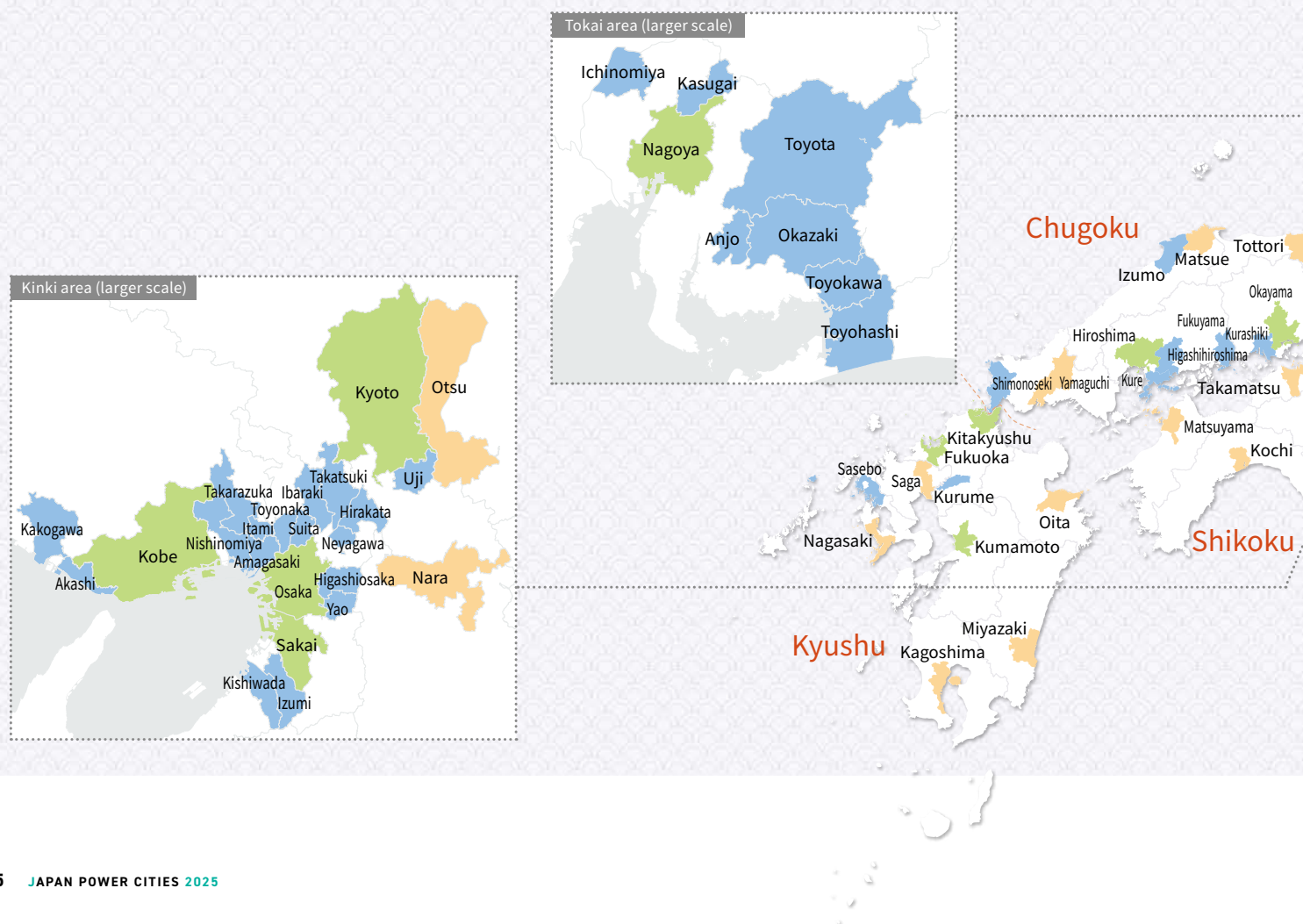


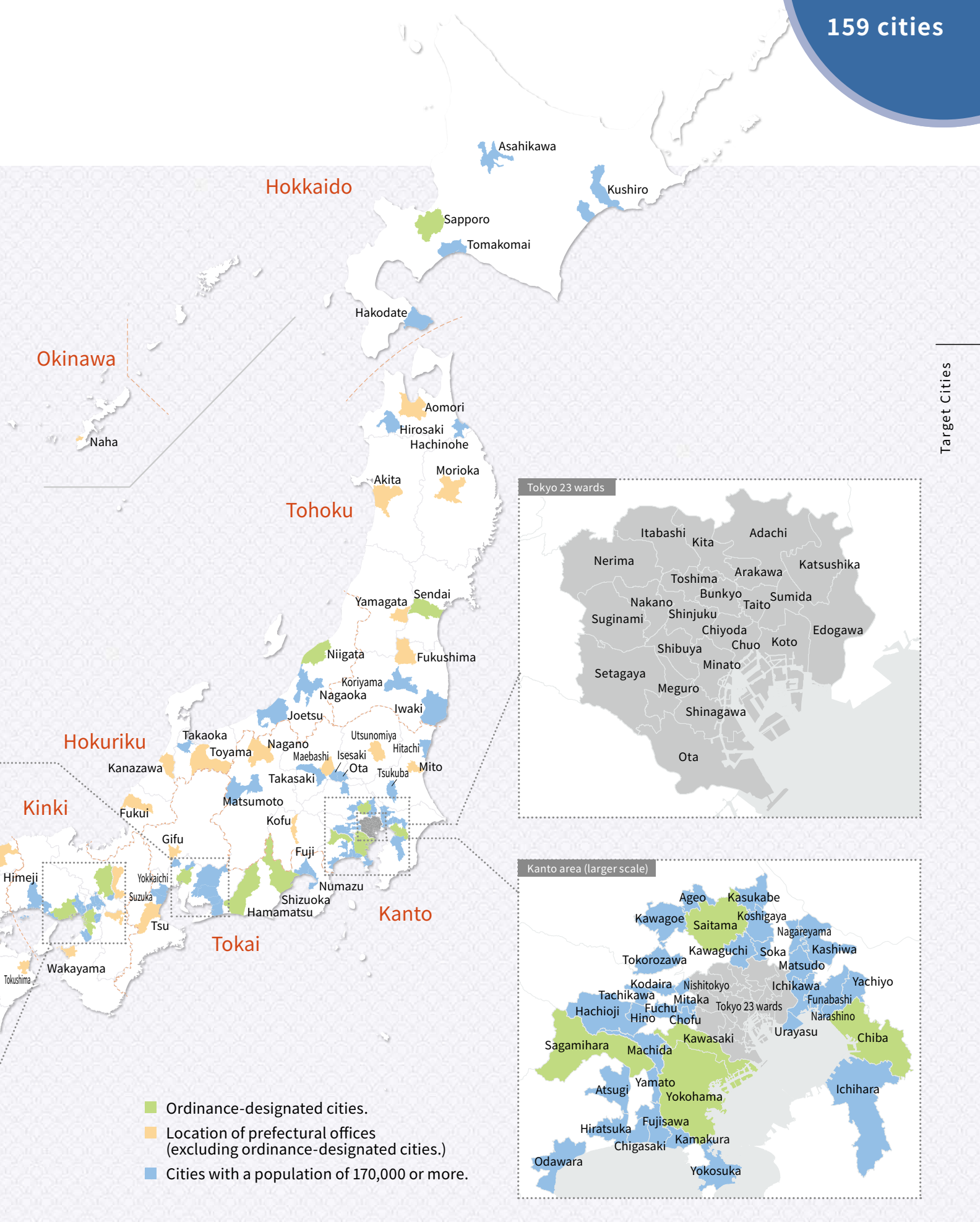
Target Cities

136 Japanese cities and the 23 wards of Tokyo were included as target cities in this study. For the 136 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.
136 Cities	Hokkaido Sapporo		Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai
	Tohoku Sendai	Aomori, Morioka, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima	Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki
	Kanto Saitama, Chiba, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara	Mito, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Kofu, Nagano	Hitachi, Tsukuba, Takasaki, Ise, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Urayasu, 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
	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 Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Kumamoto	Saga, Nagasaki, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima	Kurume, Sasebo
	Okinawa	Naha	
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 2,800 for all six function groups: (Economy & Business 600 pts, R&D 200pts, Cultural Interaction 500 pts, Daily Life & Livability 700 pts, Environment 500 pts, and Accessibility 300 pts.)

Function	Indicator Group	Indicator names
Economy & Business	6 Indicator Groups	1 Total Value Added
		2 Intra-regional Gross Expenditure
		3 Daytime-Nighttime Population Ratio
		4 Total Employment
		5 Wage Level
		6 Higher-Education Completion Rate
	Employment and Human Resources	7 Intake/Outflow of Young Employees
		8 Female Employment Ratio
		9 Foreign Employment Ratio
	Diversity of Human Resources	10 Elderly Employment Rate
		11 Ratio of Newly Registered Businesses
	Business Vitality	12 Labor Productivity
		13 Total Unemployment Rate
		14 Total Supply of New Office Real Estate
	Business Environment	15 Number of Certified Special Zones
		16 Ratio of Employees in Service Industry for Business Enterprises
	Financial Affairs	17 Flexible Work Style Implementation Rate 
		18 Financial Capability Index
		19 Public Account Balance Ratio
		20 Real Debt Expenditure Ratio
		21 Future Burden Ratio
Research & Development	2 Indicator Groups	22 Ratio of Academic and Development Research Institution Employees
		23 Number of Leading Universities
	Research Achievement	24 Number of Papers Submitted
		25 Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches
		26 Number of Patents Granted
Cultural Interaction	5 Indicator Groups	27 Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions
		28 Number of Designated Cultural Assets
		29 Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning
		30 Number of Events
		31 Workers in Creative Industries
	Intangible Resources	32 Opportunities for Cultural, Historical, and Traditional Interaction 
		33 Number of Accommodation Facility Guest Rooms
	Attractiveness to Visitors	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
	Volume of Communication	39 Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held
		40 Tourism Promotion Activities
		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
		50 Total Fertility Rate
		51 Childcare and Education-Related Benefits
		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
		57 Level of Online Municipal Promotion
		58 Satisfaction with Living Environment ④
		59 Volume of New Housing Supply
		60 Size of Residences
		61 Density of Retails Businesses
		62 Density of Restaurants
		63 Density of Convenience Stores
Environment	5 Indicator Groups	64 Disposable Income
		65 Price Level
		66 Cost of Housing
		67 CO ₂ Emissions per Daytime Population
		68 Rate of Self-Sufficient Renewable Energy
		69 Waste Emissions per Capita per Day
		70 Percentage of Waste Recycled
		71 Satisfaction with Natural Environment ④
		72 Green Coverage Ratio in Urban Areas
		73 Waterfront Areas
Accessibility	3 Indicator Groups	74 Annual Sunshine Hours
		75 Coolness Level in Summer
		76 Warmth Level in Winter
		77 Air Quality
		78 Cleanliness of Streets ④
		79 Satisfaction with Comfort ④
		80 Convenience of Public Transport ④
		81 Density of Train Stations and Bus Stops
		82 Frequency of Traffic Congestion
		83 Travel Time to Airports
		84 Ease of Access to Shinkansen
		85 Number of Interchanges
		86 Commuting Time
		87 Ease of Use of Bicycles ④

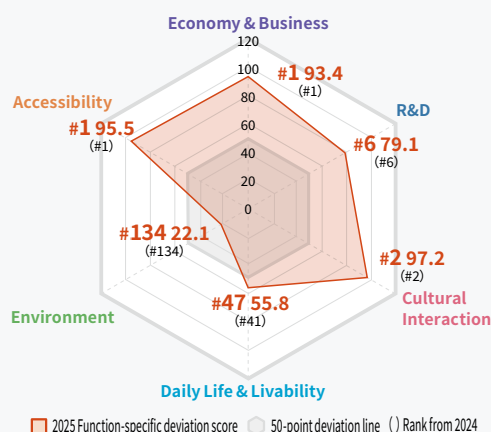
④: Indicators Q using questionnaires

1 Osaka

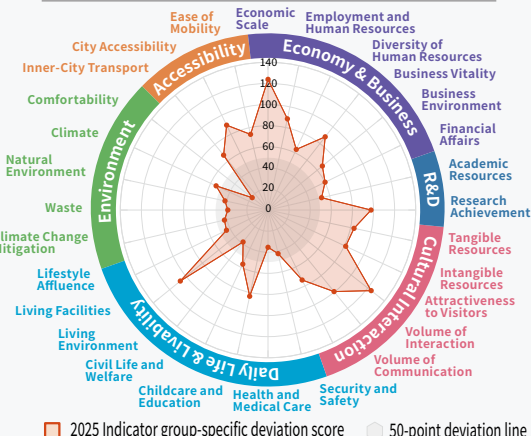
A Core City of Western Japan Balancing Cultural Interaction with Economic Power

Osaka, which maintained its top position in the total score, has kept its high evaluation in both the fields of **Economy & Business** and **Cultural Interaction**. In terms of economy, it secured second place for Labor Productivity and third place for the Ratio of Newly Registered Businesses, showing the high level of business creation. In **Cultural Interaction**, it got second place in the Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions and third place for the Number of Designated Cultural Assets, possessing abundant tourist resources. Furthermore, this year's Tourism Promotion Activities have greatly improved from 37th last year to 20th, suggesting the effects of proactive tourism promotion measures. In **Daily Life & Livability**, the amount of Childcare and Education-Related Benefits is first, and the support for the child-rearing generation is also highly evaluated.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

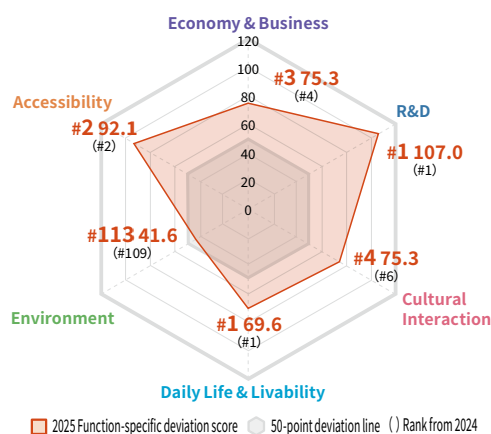


2 Nagoya

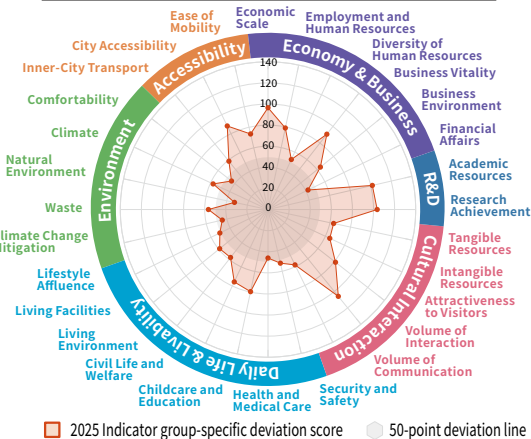
A Core City of the Tokai Region Maintaining High Standards in Academia, Transportation, and Livability

Nagoya, following last year, has once again received high evaluations in **Research & Development** as well as **Accessibility**. Four out of the five indicators that make up the **Research & Development** function are ranked first or second. Furthermore, in **Accessibility**, it ranks second not only in the Number of Interchanges but also in the Ease of Use of Bicycles, showing that it also has an aspect of being a bicycle-friendly city. This year, the city also improved its score in **Daily Life & Livability**. This is due to an improvement from 16th to 3rd place in the amount of Childcare and Education-Related Benefits within "Childcare and Education," and a rise in rank for Vacancy Rate in "Security and Safety."

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

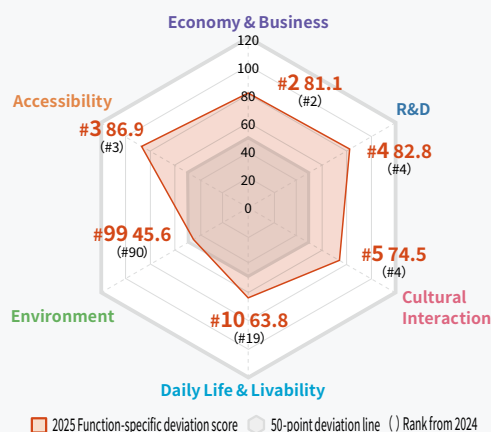


3 Fukuoka

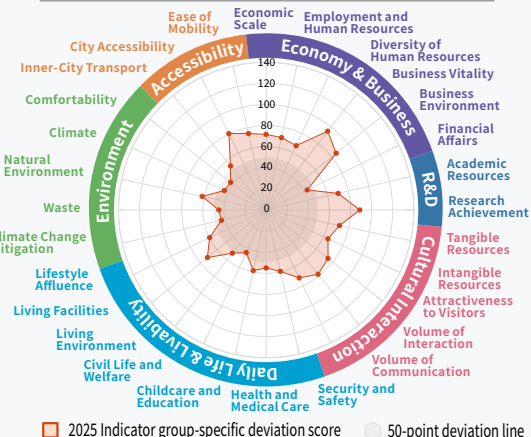
A City Leaping Forward as an Asian Hub by Boosting Business Vitality and International Exchange

Fukuoka made a significant leap this year, moving up from 5th to 3rd in the overall score. It maintained its strength in **Economy & Business**, securing the second position, with a particularly notable score increase in "Business Vitality" for the Total Supply of New Office Real Estate. In **Cultural Interaction**, the city saw a remarkable score increase in Tourism Promotion Activities. Additionally, its rank in **Daily Life & Livability** improved from 19th to 10th, driven by factors such as a higher score for Assistance for Children's Medical Costs within the "Childcare and Education" category. Fukuoka also maintained a high standard in **Research & Development** as well as **Accessibility**, solidifying its position as a core Asian city with well-balanced urban strengths.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



The radar charts* below show the most attractive city by function; Economy & Business, R&D, Cultural Interaction, Daily Life & Livability, Environment, and Accessibility. *Deviation values were calculated within the 136 target cities.

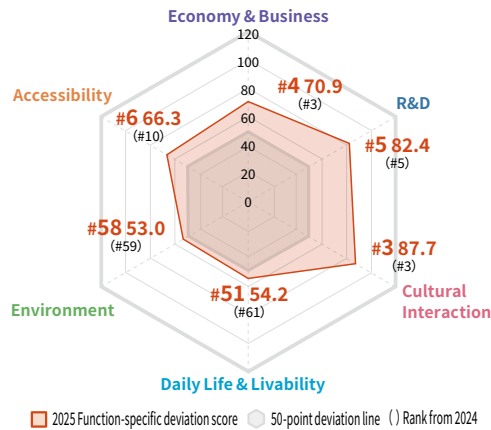


Yokohama

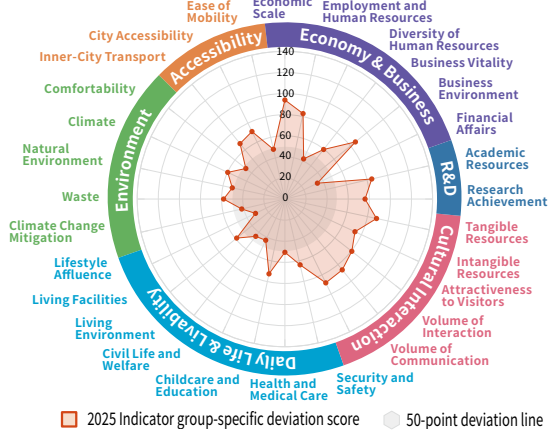
A Sustainable Maritime City with Rich Tourism and Economic Strength

Yokohama secured a high evaluation, ranking third in its strongest function, **Cultural Interaction**. It maintained its top position in key indicators like the Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning and Number of Followers of Local Government SNS Accounts. While its score in **Economy & Business** saw a slight decline, it remains a stable strength. In **Daily Life & Livability**, the city improved its score for Assistance for Children's Medical Costs and rose to first place for Variety of Educational Opportunities. In the **Environment** function, it held its sixth-place ranking for Waterfront Areas, demonstrating its continued efforts to leverage its identity as a maritime city. However, the evaluation for "Lifestyle Affluence" is not high, and implementing policies to improve this indicator will be a key focus for the future.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

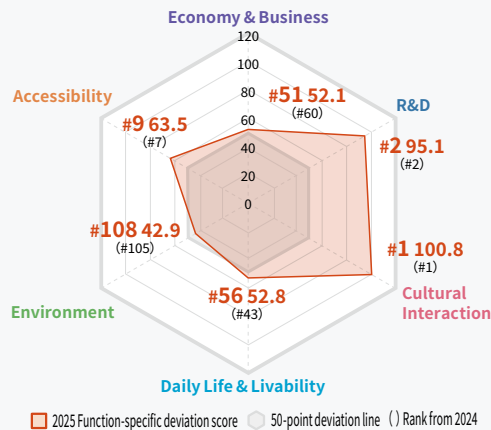


Kyoto

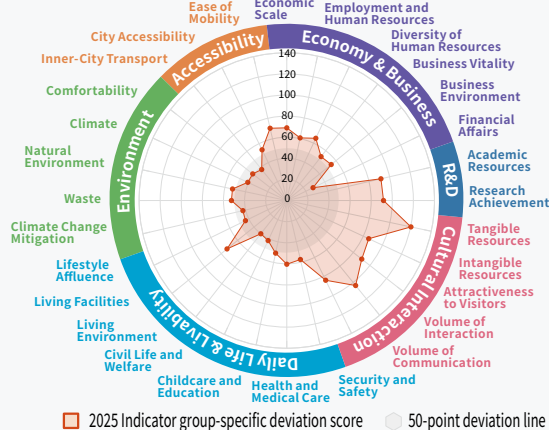
A Historic City Advancing in Cultural and Exchange Excellence and Waterfront Environment Improvement

Kyoto, ranked 5th in the overall score, maintained its top position in **Cultural Interaction**, which form the core of its urban strengths, continuing from last year. In particular, its "Volume of Communication" were strengthened, and Tourism Promotion Activities improved its ranking from 14th to 11th. Progress has also been made in addressing **Environment** weaknesses, with the Waterfront Areas in the "Natural Environment" category significantly improving from 128th to 61st. Kyoto maintained 2nd place in **Research & Development**, notably remaining first in the Number of Papers Submitted, highlighting its strength as an academic city. By leveraging its cultural resources while improving environmental aspects and sustaining research capabilities, Kyoto continues to enhance its overall appeal.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

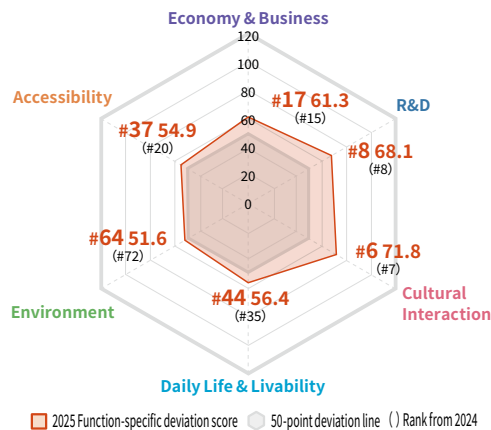


Kobe

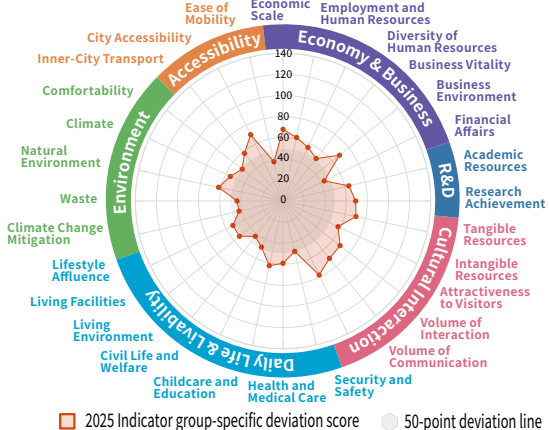
A Historic Port City Strong in Research & Development and Cultural Interaction

Kobe consistently receives high evaluations in both **Research & Development** and **Cultural Interaction**. In particular, this year, Volume of People Visiting for Tourism or Sightseeing under the "Volume of Interaction" category of **Cultural Interaction** significantly improved from 11th to 5th, and the Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held rose from 9th to 8th. Additionally, in the "Business Environment" category, the Flexible Work Style Implementation Rate advanced from 71st to 51st. The richness of cultural resources and the foundation in **Research & Development** continue to support the city's appeal. On the other hand, while the overall **Environment** ranking improved, challenges remain in Coolness Level in Summer.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



© Kobe Tourism Bureau Foundation

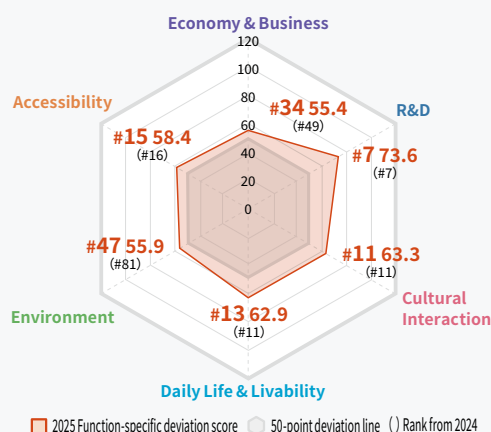
7 Sendai



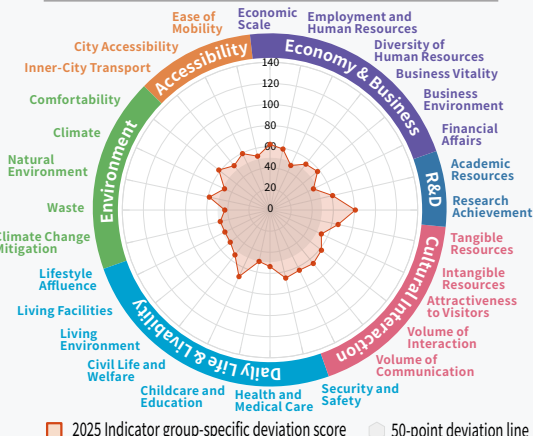
A Tohoku Academic Hub Advancing in Research Strength and Livability

Sendai rose from 9th to 7th in the overall score, demonstrating high comprehensive strengths centered on **Research & Development** and **Daily Life & Livability**. In its greatest strength, **Research & Development**, the city maintained 4th place in both the Number of Papers Submitted and the Number of Leading Firms in Global Niches, solidifying its status as an academic city. In terms of **Daily Life & Livability**, it slightly slipped to 13th place, but initiatives promoting diversity were recognized, with the city ranking 2nd in "Civil Life and Welfare" for its Ease of Integration for Foreign Residents. **Cultural Interaction** also remained at 11th place, receiving high marks (3rd place) for its Active Approach to Scenic Town Planning.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



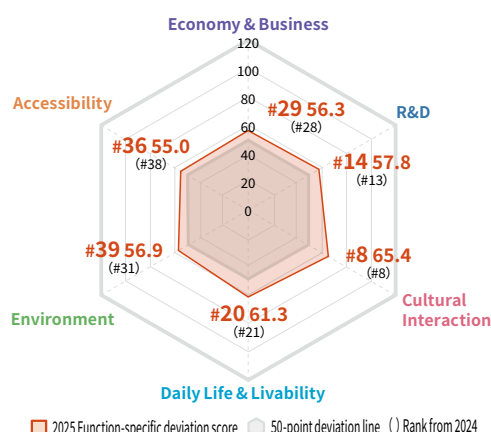
8 Kanazawa



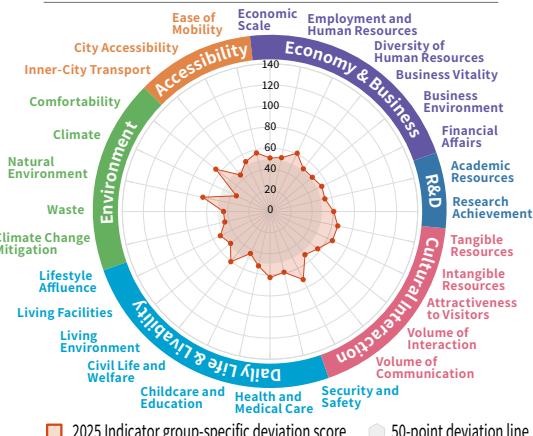
The City of Kaga Hyakumangoku Maintaining Cultural Appeal and Improving Livability

Kanazawa dropped one place in the overall score but maintained 8th place in its greatest strength, **Cultural Interaction**. The Weekend Visitor Population under "Volume of Interaction" rose to 22nd, reflecting its popularity as one of Japan's top tourist destinations. In terms of **Daily Life & Livability**, the city improved slightly, particularly in Satisfaction with Living Environment. On the other hand, the **Environment** sector saw a decline in ranking due to lower scores in areas such as "Waste", and the **Economic & Business** sector also fell in evaluation, including "Business Vitality" and "Business Environment." Moving forward, the challenge will be pursuing sustainable development that balances traditional culture with livability.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



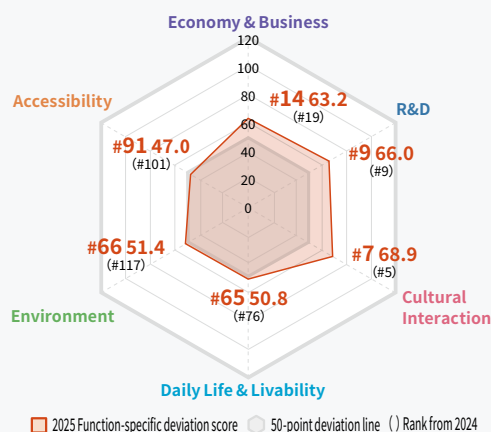
9 Sapporo



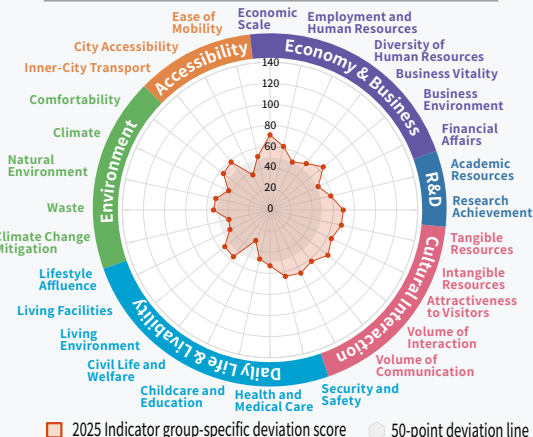
A Northern Hub Achieving Significant Improvements in Environment and Quality of Life

Sapporo rose from 13th to 9th in the overall score, achieving a substantial improvement in the **Environment** category. In particular, it ranked 3rd for Coolness Level in Summer, reflecting the advantages of Hokkaido's climate. The **Daily Life & Livability** category also improved from 76th to 65th, with notable progress in Level of Safety During Disaster, moving from 16th to 10th, enhancing its appeal as a safe and secure city. In the **Economic & Business** function, the city rose to 14th place, with the Total Supply of New Office Real Estate increasing significantly from 10th to 4th. On the other hand, its strength in **Cultural Interaction** declined to 7th place, but it still maintains a high level.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



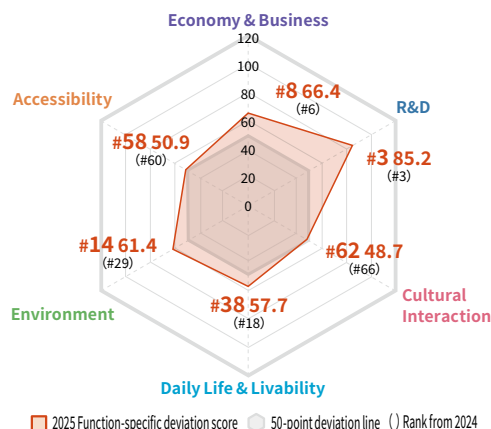
10 Tsukuba



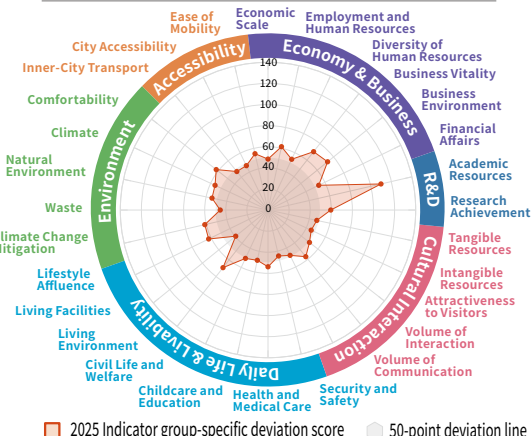
A University City Leading in Research & Development and Advancing in Economy & Business

Tsukuba maintained 3rd place in **Research & Development**, once again ranking 1st in the Ratio of Academic and Development Research Institution Employees under "Academic Resources." Although its **Economic & Business** score slightly declined, the Flexible Work Style Implementation Rate in the "Business Environment" category improved to 4th place. In **Accessibility**, the city improved its score for Ease of Use of Bicycles under "Ease of Mobility." In the **Environment** category, it maintained high ratings for "Comfortability" and ranked 3rd for Air Quality. On the other hand, in **Daily Life & Livability** aspects, challenges remain in the Density of Retail Businesses and Density of Restaurants under "Living Facilities."

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



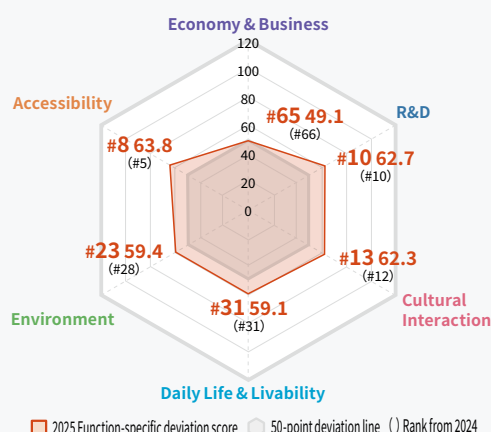
11 Hiroshima



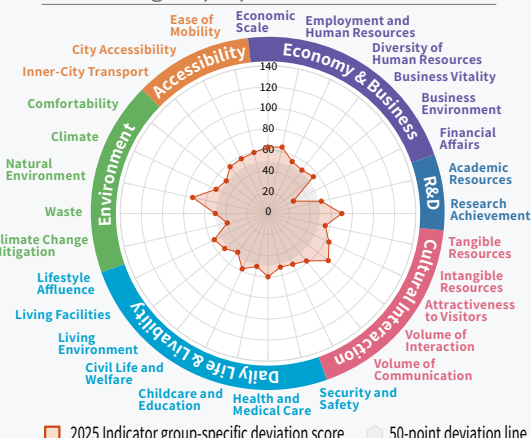
A Global City Where Nature and Culture Thrive

Hiroshima improved its **Environment** ranking from 28th to 23rd. In addition to its long-standing strength in "Natural Environment," it also received higher evaluations in "Climate" and "Comfortability." In the **Economic & Business** function, the city continued steady growth, including an increased score for Intra-regional Gross Expenditure. On the other hand, in **Accessibility**, a slight decline in Convenience of Public Transport led to the field ranking dropping to 8th. In **Cultural Interaction**, a lower score for Tourism Promotion Activities remains a challenge; however, the city still ranks highly in the Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions and in the Number of International Conferences and Exhibitions Held, maintaining its cultural appeal as a city of peace.

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



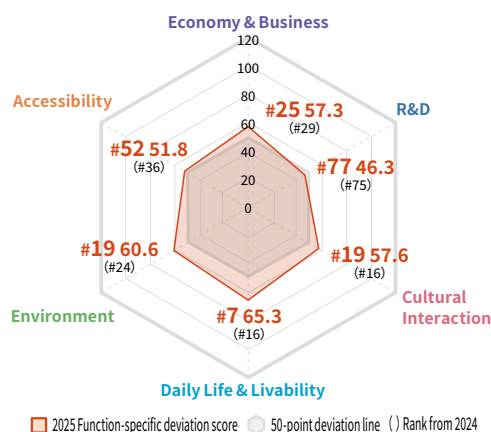
12 Matsumoto



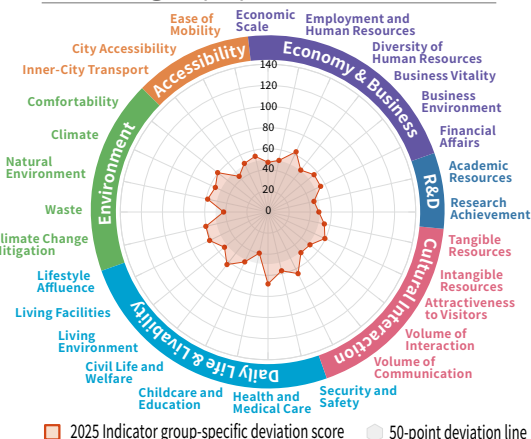
A Cultural and Tourism City in the Northern Alps, Known for Longevity and a Rich Natural Environment

Matsumoto is notable for its high Number of Doctors and the Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy Rate, which contributed to its rise to 7th place in the **Daily Life & Livability** function. In **Cultural Interaction**, strengths include Tourism Promotion Activities and Opportunities for Cultural, Historical, and Traditional Interaction. In terms of the **Environment**, the city is highly rated for its Green Coverage Ratio in Urban Areas and Satisfaction with Natural Environment. In the **Economy & Business** function, a low Future Burden Ratio and a high Elderly Employment Rate are also remarkable. On the other hand, challenges remain in **Research & Development** and **Accessibility**. By leveraging its longevity and cultural heritage, Matsumoto is expected to further enhance the appeal of its natural environment as a tourism resource.

Function-specific rank and deviation



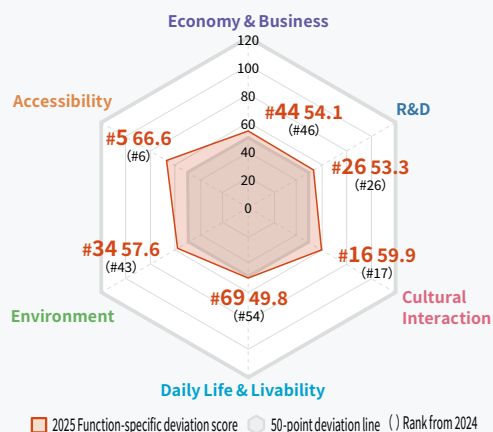
Indicator group-specific deviation score



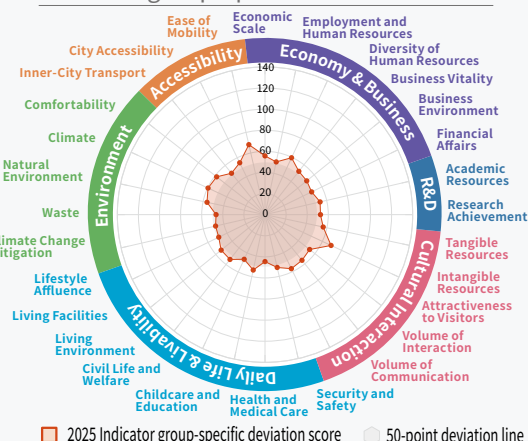
13 Shizuoka



Function-specific rank and deviation



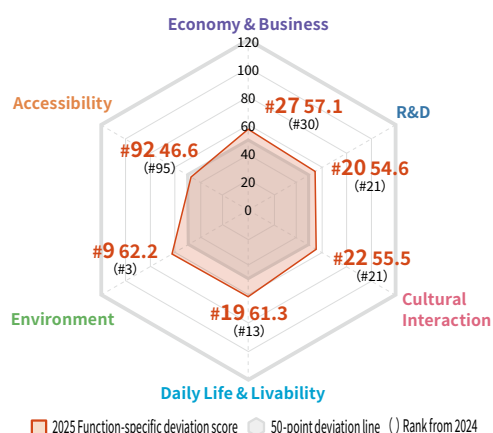
Indicator group-specific deviation score



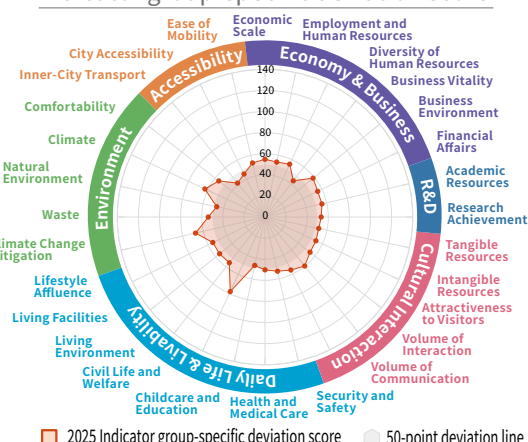
14 Hamamatsu



Function-specific rank and deviation



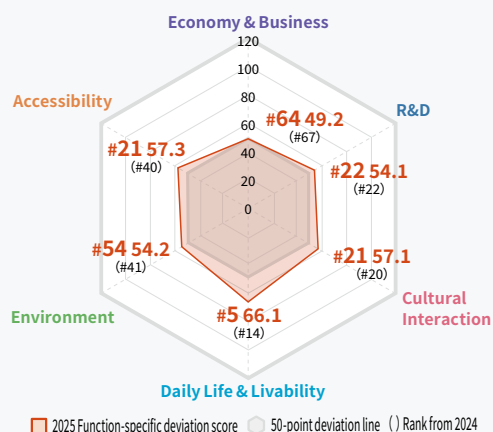
Indicator group-specific deviation score



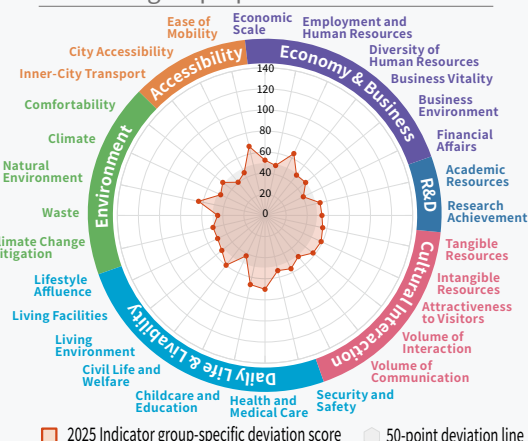
15 Kumamoto



Function-specific rank and deviation



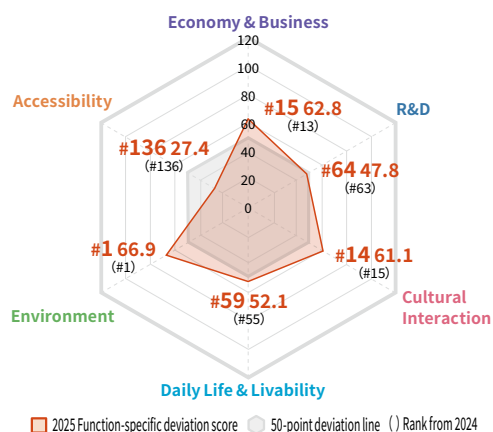
Indicator group-specific deviation score



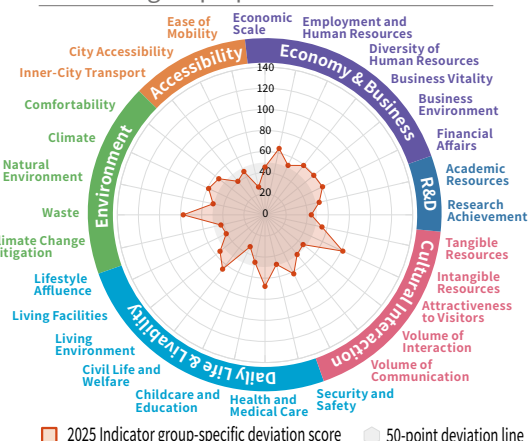
16 Kamakura



Function-specific rank and deviation



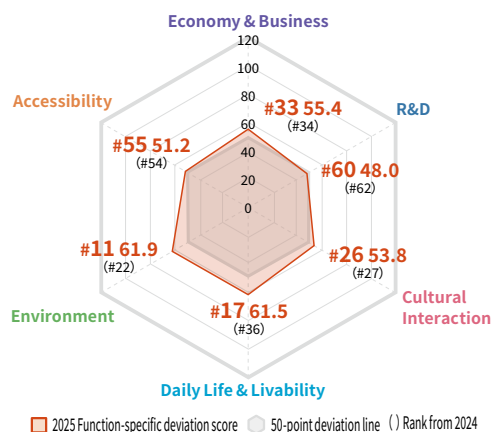
Indicator group-specific deviation score



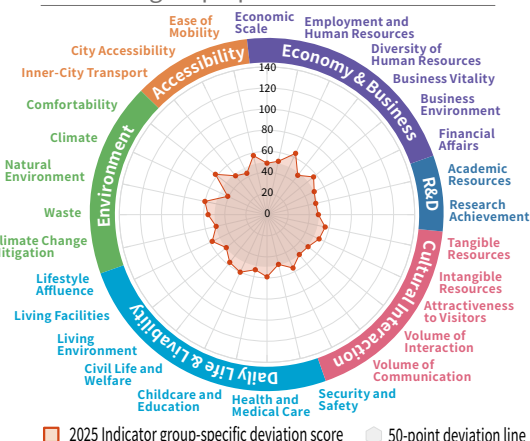
17 Nagano



Function-specific rank and deviation



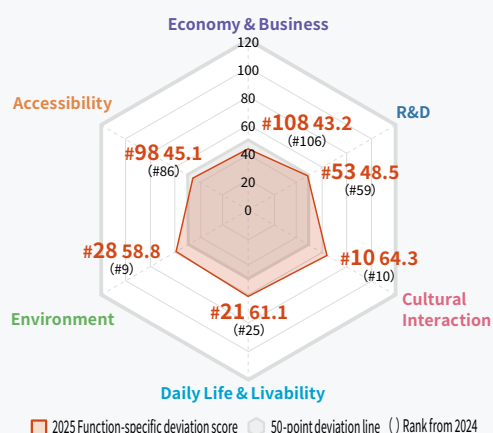
Indicator group-specific deviation score



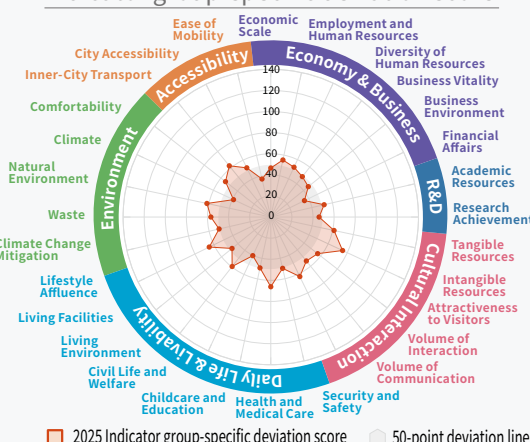
18 Nara



Function-specific rank and deviation



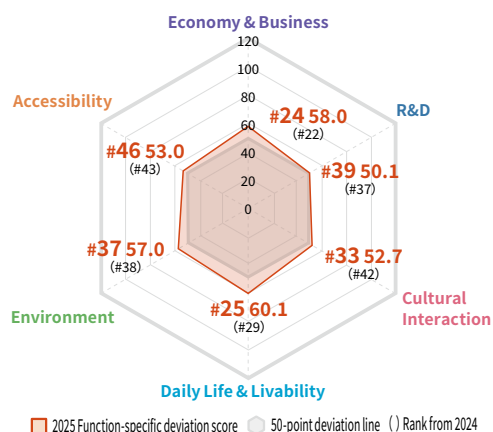
Indicator group-specific deviation score



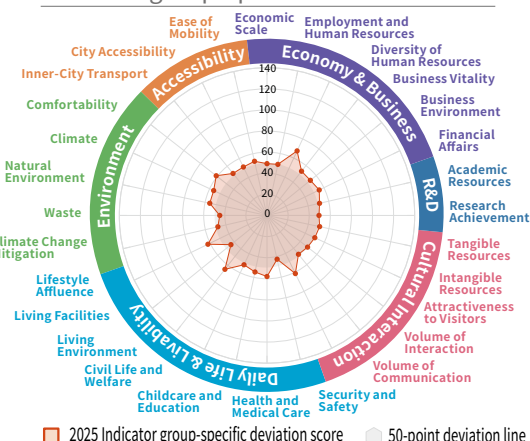
19 Gifu



Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score

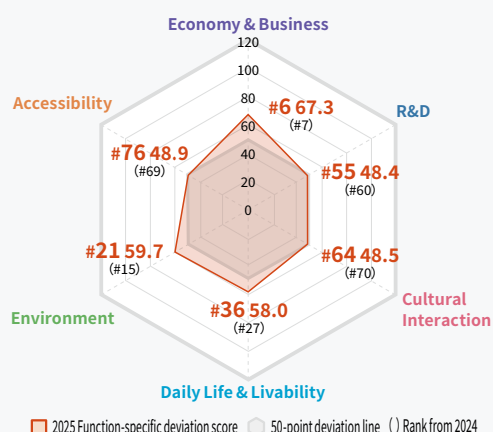


20 Toyota

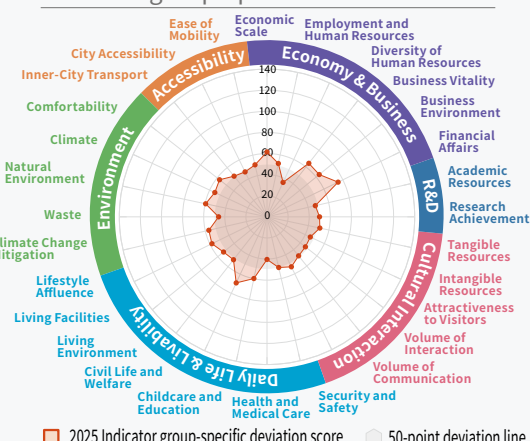


Toyota Stadium © City of Toyota

Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



Function-Specific Scores



Economy & Business

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	285.8	41	Narashino	167.1
2	Fukuoka	248.3	42	Funabashi	166.4
3	Nagoya	230.4	43	Kawaguchi	166.2
4	Yokohama	216.9	44	Shizuoka	165.4
5	Anjo	208.6	45	Machida	164.7
6	Toyota	205.9	46	Otsu	163.3
7	Urayasu	204.6	47	Odawara	161.4
8	Tsukuba	203.2	48	Fujisawa	161.2
9	Kodaira	200.2	49	Toyohashi	160.5
10	Chofu	198.5	50	Toyokawa	159.9
11	Mitaka	197.9	51	Kyoto	159.2
12	Tachikawa	194.6	52	Sagamihara	158.9
13	Kawasaki	193.6	53	Takarazuka	158.8
14	Sapporo	193.2	54	Yachiyo	158.3
15	Kamakura	192.0	55	Saga	158.2
16	Fuchu	188.9	56	Takatsuki	157.2
17	Kobe	187.5	57	Kurume	156.0
18	Saitama	184.6	58	Matsudo	154.6
19	Yokkaichi	184.3	59	Suzuka	153.7
20	Okazaki	182.1	60	Numazu	152.7
21	Suita	180.6	61	Miyazaki	152.3
22	Kashiwa	178.0	62	Chigasaki	152.2
23	Ichikawa	177.4	63	Himeji	151.5
24	Gifu	177.4	64	Kumamoto	150.3
25	Matsumoto	175.3	65	Hiroshima	149.9
26	Ibaraki	175.0	66	Tokorozawa	149.5
27	Hamamatsu	174.5	67	Kagoshima	149.2
28	Hino	174.0	68	Fukui	148.1
29	Kanazawa	172.1	69	Kasugai	148.0
30	Nagareyama	171.2	70	Kumagaya	147.8
31	Nishinomiya	170.5	71	Kofu	147.6
32	Hachioji	169.6	72	Amagasaki	147.4
33	Nagano	169.5	73	Takasaki	146.8
34	Sendai	169.5	74	Ichinomiya	146.6
35	Nishitokyo	168.3	75	Takamatsu	146.0
36	Higashiroshima	168.0	76	Koriyama	146.0
37	Toyonaka	167.9	77	Isesaki	145.8
38	Okayama	167.7	78	Naha	145.4
39	Atsugi	167.4	79	Hirakata	145.1
40	Fukuyama	167.3	80	Kurashiki	145.0

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Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Morioka, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Ota, Kawagoe, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Chiba, Ichihara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Yamato, Niigata, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Toyama, Fujii, Tsu, Uji, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Izumo, Kure, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Matsuyama, Kochi, Kitakyushu, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita

(Listed by city code)



R&D

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Nagoya	111.6	41	Nagaoka	12.2
2	Kyoto	91.0	42	Higashiroshima	12.1
3	Tsukuba	73.9	43	Ibaraki	12.0
4	Fukuoka	69.7	44	Morioka	11.7
5	Yokohama	69.0	45	Toyama	11.3
6	Osaka	63.2	46	Miyazaki	11.3
7	Sendai	53.7	47	Fujisawa	11.3
8	Kobe	44.1	48	Takatsuki	11.1
9	Sapporo	40.5	49	Kawagoe	10.6
10	Hiroshima	34.8	50	Tsu	10.5
11	Hachioji	31.1	51	Saga	10.5
12	Atsugi	28.0	52	Sagamihara	10.3
13	Suita	27.1	53	Nara	10.1
14	Kanazawa	26.3	54	Matsuyama	10.1
15	Okayama	25.0	55	Toyota	10.0
16	Niigata	25.0	56	Fuchu	9.7
17	Kitakyushu	22.0	57	Wakayama	9.6
18	Chiba	22.0	58	Toyohashi	9.5
19	Saitama	21.7	59	Kurume	9.4
20	Hamamatsu	20.8	60	Nagano	9.3
21	Kawasaki	20.8	61	Okazaki	9.2
22	Kumamoto	19.9	62	Maebashi	9.0
23	Utsunomiya	19.7	63	Fukui	9.0
24	Uji	19.2	64	Kamakura	8.9
25	Chofu	18.5	65	Urayasu	8.8
26	Shizuoka	18.4	66	Hitachi	8.7
27	Kashiwa	16.6	67	Hiratsuka	8.0
28	Hakodate	16.4	68	Ichikawa	7.6
29	Otsu	16.4	69	Matsudo	7.6
30	Nagasaki	16.2	70	Matsue	7.5
31	Akita	16.0	71	Kurashiki	7.3
32	Takamatsu	15.0	72	Kochi	7.0
33	Toyonaka	14.7	73	Yokosuka	6.9
34	Hirakata	14.6	74	Machida	6.7
35	Mitaka	13.7	75	Yamagata	6.4
36	Kagoshima	13.5	76	Hino	6.4
37	Nishinomiya	13.4	77	Matsumoto	6.4
38	Tokushima	13.2	78	Amagasaki	6.3
39	Gifu	12.9	79	Kofu	6.3
40	Fukushima	12.7	80	Narashino	6.1

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Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Mito, Takasaki, Isesaki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Funabashi, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Tachikawa, Kodaira, Nishitokyo, Odawara, Chigasaki, Yamato, Joetsu, Numazu, Fujii, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Anjo, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Takarazuka, Tottori, Izumo, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Sasebo, Oita, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Cultural Interaction

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Kyoto	324.2	41	Izumo	81.5
2	Osaka	306.1	42	Numazu	81.3
3	Yokohama	258.8	43	Urayasu	80.1
4	Nagoya	197.3	44	Miyazaki	76.6
5	Fukuoka	193.6	45	Oita	75.7
6	Kobe	179.9	46	Tottori	75.5
7	Sapporo	165.5	47	Tokushima	73.8
8	Kanazawa	148.1	48	Kochi	73.6
9	Nagasaki	143.5	49	Nagaoka	73.5
10	Nara	142.6	50	Kawasaki	72.4
11	Sendai	137.6	51	Kofu	72.2
12	Kitakyushu	134.2	52	Iwaki	71.9
13	Hiroshima	132.8	53	Sakai	70.1
14	Kamakura	126.6	54	Uji	69.7
15	Naha	121.8	55	Akita	69.0
16	Shizuoka	120.7	56	Yamaguchi	68.5
17	Himeji	116.4	57	Sasebo	68.2
18	Hakodate	111.9	58	Yamagata	67.3
19	Matsumoto	109.4	59	Fuchu	66.7
20	Kagoshima	107.9	60	Fujisawa	66.2
21	Kumamoto	106.7	61	Okazaki	65.5
22	Hamamatsu	99.1	62	Tsukuba	65.3
23	Kurashiki	97.6	63	Aomori	64.6
24	Matsuyama	97.5	64	Toyota	64.4
25	Morioka	97.1	65	Fukushima	64.3
26	Nagano	90.5	66	Takasaki	63.5
27	Wakayama	88.8	67	Asahikawa	63.2
28	Shimonoseki	88.6	68	Utsunomiya	63.1
29	Takamatsu	87.6	69	Yokosuka	62.7
30	Otsu	87.5	70	Saga	61.7
31	Okayama	86.1	71	Koriyama	61.6
32	Toyama	85.6	72	Nishinomiya	61.4
33	Gifu	85.2	73	Maebashi	61.1
34	Kawagoe	85.2	74	Fukui	60.9
35	Saitama	85.0	75	Takarazuka	60.5
36	Odawara	84.8	76	Tsu	60.4
37	Chiba	83.9	77	Hachioji	59.6
38	Mito	82.0	78	Kurume	59.0
39	Niigata	82.0	79	Akashi	53.8
40	Matsue	81.8	80	Fukuyama	53.3

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Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Hitachi, Ise, Saki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Tachikawa, Mitaka, Chofu, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami, Hiratsuka, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Fuji, Toyohashi, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Anjo, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, Suita, Takatsuki, Hirakata, Ibaraki, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Kure, Higashihiroshima (Listed by city code)



Daily Life & Livability

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Nagoya	341.3	41	Ichinomiya	308.7
2	Oita	337.9	42	Takarazuka	308.3
3	Yamagata	336.3	43	Saga	308.0
4	Toyohashi	332.9	44	Kobe	306.7
5	Kumamoto	332.0	45	Matsue	305.8
6	Fukui	331.6	46	Nishinomiya	305.6
7	Matsumoto	330.0	47	Osaka	305.2
8	Toyonaka	327.8	48	Kashiwa	303.5
9	Anjo	326.9	49	Hirakata	303.3
10	Fukuoka	326.0	50	Takamatsu	301.6
11	Suita	324.6	51	Yokohama	301.0
12	Maebashi	324.2	52	Tsu	301.0
13	Sendai	323.6	53	Saitama	299.6
14	Izumo	323.0	54	Mitaka	297.8
15	Utsunomiya	322.0	55	Kofu	297.4
16	Kagoshima	320.7	56	Kyoto	297.4
17	Nagano	320.2	57	Takasaki	296.7
18	Miyazaki	319.9	58	Morioka	296.6
19	Hamamatsu	319.5	59	Kamakura	295.6
20	Kanazawa	319.5	60	Kurashiki	294.6
21	Nara	319.1	61	Kitakyushu	293.7
22	Takatsuki	318.7	62	Akita	293.4
23	Okazaki	317.5	63	Matsuyama	293.3
24	Nagasaki	317.2	64	Tokorozawa	293.2
25	Gifu	316.3	65	Sapporo	292.1
26	Tokushima	315.9	66	Fujisawa	291.5
27	Otsu	314.9	67	Yachiyo	290.3
28	Kurume	314.3	68	Wakayama	289.9
29	Toyama	314.3	69	Shizuoka	289.5
30	Akashi	314.2	70	Yamaguchi	288.9
31	Hiroshima	313.8	71	Nagaoka	287.5
32	Toyokawa	313.7	72	Kawagoe	287.1
33	Ibaraki	312.7	73	Urayasu	286.9
34	Niigata	311.7	74	Koriyama	285.9
35	Nagareyama	311.4	75	Mito	285.5
36	Toyota	310.9	76	Yamato	285.0
37	Okayama	310.5	77	Sakai	284.6
38	Tsukuba	310.2	78	Fukushima	283.8
39	Tottori	309.6	79	Chiba	283.7
40	Kasugai	309.6	80	Sasebo	283.6

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Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Iwaki, Hitachi, Ise, Saki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Ichihara, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Fuchu, Chofu, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Uji, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Kure, Fukuyama, Higashihiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kochi, Naha (Listed by city code)

Function-Specific Scores



Environment

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Kamakura	310.6	41	Saga	282.9
2	Hino	309.6	42	Chigasaki	282.5
3	Fuchu	302.9	43	Fujisawa	282.0
4	Takasaki	302.1	44	Tokorozawa	281.8
5	Toyohashi	301.8	45	Toyama	281.6
6	Chofu	300.1	46	Hiratsuka	280.7
7	Morioka	300.0	47	Sendai	280.6
8	Matsue	298.8	48	Niigata	280.1
9	Hamamatsu	297.6	49	Odawara	279.7
10	Maebashi	297.0	50	Mito	279.3
11	Nagano	296.9	51	Iwaki	279.2
12	Otsu	296.7	52	Takamatsu	277.3
13	Tsu	296.1	53	Nishitokyo	275.9
14	Tsukuba	295.6	54	Kumamoto	275.9
15	Miyazaki	295.0	55	Okazaki	274.9
16	Mitaka	294.5	56	Numazu	274.4
17	Toyokawa	294.3	57	Anjo	273.5
18	Hachioji	293.8	58	Yokohama	272.5
19	Matsumoto	293.3	59	Hirakata	272.3
20	Matsuyama	292.3	60	Tokushima	270.9
21	Toyota	291.0	61	Izumi	270.4
22	Tachikawa	290.7	62	Machida	269.0
23	Hiroshima	290.1	63	Kasugai	268.9
24	Kodaira	289.8	64	Kobe	268.7
25	Yokosuka	289.7	65	Utsunomiya	268.6
26	Izumo	289.2	66	Sapporo	268.3
27	Tottori	288.9	67	Fuji	268.2
28	Nara	288.5	68	Kochi	267.6
29	Nishinomiya	287.2	69	Kure	267.2
30	Nagareyama	287.1	70	Chiba	267.0
31	Yamaguchi	287.0	71	Himeji	265.4
32	Takarazuka	286.7	72	Yamagata	265.0
33	Akita	286.1	73	Sasebo	264.9
34	Shizuoka	285.2	74	Wakayama	263.3
35	Higashinoshima	284.4	75	Suita	263.3
36	Hitachi	283.7	76	Urayasu	263.0
37	Gifu	283.6	77	Kurume	263.0
38	Takatsuki	283.5	78	Kakogawa	262.8
39	Kanazawa	283.2	79	Yachiyo	262.5
40	Uji	283.0	80	Ota	261.6

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Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Fukushima, Koriyama, Ise, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Kawasaki, Sagami, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Fukui, Kofu, Nagoya, Ichinomiya, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, Ibaraki, Yao, Neyagawa, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Itami, Okayama, Kurashiki, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Oita, Kagoshima, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Accessibility

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	207.0	41	Fukushima	126.3
2	Nagoya	200.4	42	Tachikawa	126.2
3	Fukuoka	190.3	43	Mitaka	126.1
4	Amagasaki	154.3	44	Takamatsu	125.8
5	Shizuoka	150.8	45	Tottori	125.0
6	Yokohama	150.3	46	Gifu	124.5
7	Itami	148.9	47	Ichihara	123.7
8	Hiroshima	145.4	48	Matsue	123.2
9	Kyoto	144.8	49	Toyama	123.0
10	Urayasu	141.8	50	Kochi	122.4
11	Higashiosaka	140.5	51	Tomakomai	122.3
12	Higashinoshima	136.7	52	Matsumoto	122.2
13	Morioka	135.9	53	Ichikawa	121.7
14	Chiba	135.3	54	Wakayama	121.4
15	Sendai	134.9	55	Nagano	121.0
16	Toyonaka	134.8	56	Neyagawa	121.0
17	Yao	133.7	57	Kawaguchi	120.6
18	Yamaguchi	133.4	58	Tsukuba	120.4
19	Takatsuki	133.3	59	Miyazaki	120.1
20	Niigata	133.1	60	Koriyama	119.5
21	Kumamoto	132.8	61	Suzuka	119.4
22	Akita	132.6	62	Izumi	119.3
23	Suita	132.5	63	Yokkaichi	119.1
24	Aomori	132.4	64	Nagaoka	118.9
25	Sakai	131.7	65	Hachinohe	118.8
26	Kishiwada	131.1	66	Kure	118.8
27	Fuchu	131.0	67	Himeji	118.7
28	Hakodate	130.9	68	Chofu	118.3
29	Kitakyushu	130.8	69	Fukui	118.0
30	Kagoshima	130.6	70	Naha	118.0
31	Kurume	130.4	71	Asahikawa	117.6
32	Hiratsuka	130.4	72	Fukuyama	117.6
33	Kawasaki	129.0	73	Kurashiki	117.1
34	Okayama	128.7	74	Ichinomiya	117.0
35	Saga	128.5	75	Atsugi	116.9
36	Kanazawa	128.4	76	Toyota	116.4
37	Kobe	128.2	77	Anjo	116.0
38	Matsuyama	127.8	78	Toyohashi	115.7
39	Ibaraki	127.3	79	Yamagata	115.1
40	Nishinomiya	126.8	80	Numazu	115.1

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Sapporo, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Ise, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami, Yokosuka, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Odawara, Chigasaki, Yamato, Joetsu, Kofu, Hamamatsu, Fuji, Okazaki, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Tsu, Otsu, Uji, Hirakata, Akashi, Kakogawa, Takarazuka, Nara, Izumo, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita

(Listed by city code)

Total Score

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	1,355.8	41	Takatsuki	950.2
2	Nagoya	1,322.5	42	Saga	949.8
3	Fukuoka	1,280.5	43	Nagasaki	948.4
4	Yokohama	1,268.6	44	Kitakyushu	945.9
5	Kyoto	1,261.9	45	Tottori	939.7
6	Kobe	1,115.2	46	Toyonaka	939.1
7	Sendai	1,099.9	47	Tachikawa	938.6
8	Kanazawa	1,077.5	48	Hachioji	935.8
9	Sapporo	1,072.3	49	Oita	934.8
10	Tsukuba	1,068.6	50	Chiba	934.2
11	Hiroshima	1,066.8	51	Kurume	932.0
12	Matsumoto	1,036.6	52	Izumo	931.1
13	Shizuoka	1,029.9	53	Higashiroshima	927.2
14	Hamamatsu	1,023.5	54	Tsu	926.2
15	Kumamoto	1,017.6	55	Toyokawa	925.7
16	Kamakura	1,008.3	56	Himeji	923.4
17	Nagano	1,007.4	57	Fukui	923.0
18	Nara	1,001.4	58	Utsunomiya	922.6
19	Gifu	1,000.0	59	Ibaraki	919.9
20	Toyota	998.6	60	Fujisawa	919.4
21	Urayasu	985.4	61	Takarazuka	919.1
22	Otsu	983.8	62	Maebashi	918.8
23	Kagoshima	981.2	63	Yamagata	918.8
24	Okayama	978.3	64	Kawasaki	917.3
25	Fuchu	977.7	65	Tokushima	912.3
26	Mitaka	977.4	66	Yamaguchi	912.3
27	Miyazaki	975.1	67	Odawara	911.7
28	Suita	970.0	68	Takasaki	909.0
29	Toyohashi	967.9	69	Akita	908.8
30	Morioka	965.3	70	Kurashiki	897.8
31	Nishinomiya	964.9	71	Uji	896.1
32	Saitama	964.3	72	Mito	893.5
33	Matsuyama	962.9	73	Hino	893.0
34	Okazaki	962.2	74	Numazu	891.6
35	Toyama	958.6	75	Kodaira	889.6
36	Niigata	957.4	76	Nagareyama	889.3
37	Takamatsu	953.4	77	Hirakata	886.4
38	Anjo	952.0	78	Wakayama	885.1
39	Chofu	950.9	79	Kofu	883.2
40	Matsue	950.5	80	Atsugi	881.6

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Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Fukushima, Koriyama, Iwaki, Hitachi, Iseaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Yachiyo, Machida, Nishitokyo, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Chigasaki, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Fuji, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Kochi, Sasebo, Naha

(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 25/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Nagoya	54.5	41	Matsuyama	45.4
2	Toyonaka	53.2	42	Kurume	45.3
3	Fukuoka	52.6	43	Ichinomiya	45.3
4	Suita	50.9	44	Takamatsu	45.3
5	Osaka	50.8	45	Kitakyushu	45.2
6	Urayasu	50.6	46	Toyama	45.0
7	Nishinomiya	49.8	47	Fukui	45.0
8	Takatsuki	49.4	48	Hirakata	44.9
9	Sendai	49.3	49	Chiba	44.9
10	Hiroshima	48.6	50	Tsu	44.9
11	Matsumoto	48.1	51	Nagareyama	44.9
12	Mitaka	48.0	52	Utsunomiya	44.8
13	Kobe	47.9	53	Niigata	44.8
14	Ibaraki	47.9	54	Kochi	44.7
15	Morioka	47.8	55	Aomori	44.7
16	Kagoshima	47.6	56	Matsue	44.7
17	Toyohashi	47.6	57	Toyota	44.6
18	Fuchu	47.5	58	Okayama	44.5
19	Shizuoka	47.5	59	Kasugai	44.5
20	Gifu	47.2	60	Izumo	44.5
21	Yokohama	47.1	61	Sakai	44.5
22	Itami	47.0	62	Higashiroshima	44.3
23	Nara	47.0	63	Yamagata	44.3
24	Hamamatsu	47.0	64	Toyokawa	44.2
25	Akita	46.7	65	Sapporo	44.0
26	Akashi	46.5	66	Ichikawa	43.9
27	Takarazuka	46.5	67	Saitama	43.9
28	Kanazawa	46.3	68	Wakayama	43.8
29	Miyazaki	46.3	69	Hakodate	43.7
30	Anjo	46.2	70	Tsukuba	43.6
31	Saga	46.1	71	Narashino	43.5
32	Kumamoto	46.0	72	Hitachi	43.4
33	Oita	45.9	73	Kofu	43.3
34	Chofu	45.9	74	Fujisawa	43.2
35	Okazaki	45.8	75	Izumi	43.2
36	Kyoto	45.8	76	Koriyama	43.0
37	Yamaguchi	45.7	77	Kurashiki	42.9
38	Nagasaki	45.6	78	Takasaki	42.9
39	Tottori	45.5	79	Uji	42.8
40	Nagano	45.5	80	Maebashi	42.7

Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Fukushima, Iwaki, Mito, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Funabashi, Matsudo, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Odawara, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Otsu, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Amagasaki, Kakogawa, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Tokushima, Sasebo, Naha (Listed by city code)



Family Number of Indicators 42/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Fukuoka	54.0	41	Takamatsu	47.3
2	Nagoya	52.7	42	Fukui	47.3
3	Sendai	51.6	43	Sapporo	47.2
4	Kumamoto	50.9	44	Tokushima	47.1
5	Osaka	50.8	45	Maebashi	47.0
6	Kanazawa	50.3	46	Okayama	46.9
7	Hiroshima	50.2	47	Toyota	46.9
8	Yokohama	50.0	48	Kyoto	46.8
9	Morioka	50.0	49	Kitakyushu	46.7
10	Takatsuki	49.9	50	Toyokawa	46.7
11	Miyazaki	49.9	51	Anjo	46.6
12	Kobe	49.8	52	Tsu	46.6
13	Niigata	49.8	53	Takarazuka	46.6
14	Gifu	49.7	54	Utsunomiya	46.5
15	Toyonaka	49.6	55	Okazaki	46.4
16	Toyohashi	49.6	56	Wakayama	46.4
17	Kagoshima	49.5	57	Akashi	46.2
18	Matsumoto	49.4	58	Mitaka	46.0
19	Tottori	49.3	59	Takasaki	46.0
20	Toyama	48.9	60	Ichinomiya	45.9
21	Nishinomiya	48.7	61	Kasugai	45.9
22	Matsue	48.6	62	Nagareyama	45.9
23	Shizuoka	48.5	63	Kochi	45.8
24	Akita	48.3	64	Mito	45.8
25	Izumo	48.2	65	Aomori	45.7
26	Kurume	48.2	66	Chiba	45.7
27	Saga	48.2	67	Hirakata	45.5
28	Matsuyama	48.2	68	Fuchu	45.2
29	Oita	48.2	69	Izumi	45.1
30	Suita	48.0	70	Fukushima	45.1
31	Nagasaki	47.9	71	Hakodate	45.0
32	Nagano	47.9	72	Saitama	45.0
33	Nara	47.8	73	Asahikawa	45.0
34	Otsu	47.8	74	Sakai	44.3
35	Tsukuba	47.8	75	Higashiroshima	44.3
36	Yamaguchi	47.7	76	Odawara	44.3
37	Hamamatsu	47.7	77	Kofu	44.2
38	Yamagata	47.5	78	Himeji	44.2
39	Ibaraki	47.5	79	Koriyama	44.2
40	Urayasu	47.4	80	Sasebo	44.1

Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Iwaki, Hitachi, Isesaki, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Yachiyo, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Chofu, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami-hara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Uji, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Kurashiki, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Naha (Listed by city code)



Seniors Number of Indicators 36/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Matsumoto	52.9	41	Fuchu	47.7
2	Sendai	52.1	42	Nara	47.6
3	Fukuoka	51.4	43	Kobe	47.6
4	Hiroshima	51.3	44	Akita	47.3
5	Toyohashi	51.1	45	Ibaraki	47.2
6	Kanazawa	50.7	46	Utsunomiya	47.0
7	Nagano	50.5	47	Niigata	47.0
8	Izumo	50.3	48	Tokushima	46.9
9	Miyazaki	50.2	49	Fukui	46.9
10	Urayasu	50.1	50	Sapporo	46.9
11	Morioka	50.0	51	Otsu	46.8
12	Takatsuki	49.9	52	Kochi	46.8
13	Kumamoto	49.9	53	Higashiroshima	46.8
14	Hamamatsu	49.9	54	Takarazuka	46.7
15	Nishinomiya	49.6	55	Matsuyama	46.5
16	Saga	49.2	56	Takamatsu	46.1
17	Matsue	49.1	57	Kyoto	46.1
18	Gifu	49.1	58	Mito	46.0
19	Maebashi	48.9	59	Chofu	45.8
20	Shizuoka	48.9	60	Hirakata	45.7
21	Toyota	48.8	61	Akashi	45.6
22	Tsukuba	48.8	62	Okayama	45.6
23	Yamagata	48.5	63	Odawara	45.4
24	Mitaka	48.4	64	Fukushima	45.3
25	Yamaguchi	48.4	65	Koriyama	45.3
26	Suita	48.4	66	Hitachi	45.2
27	Nagasaki	48.3	67	Sasebo	45.1
28	Kurume	48.3	68	Tokorozawa	45.0
29	Toyama	48.3	69	Hiratsuka	45.0
30	Tottori	48.2	70	Hachioji	44.8
31	Oita	48.1	71	Nagareyama	44.8
32	Anjo	48.0	72	Kitakyushu	44.8
33	Yokohama	47.9	73	Uji	44.7
34	Toyokawa	47.9	74	Chiba	44.6
35	Takasaki	47.9	75	Fujisawa	44.5
36	Nagoya	47.9	76	Izumi	44.4
37	Okazaki	47.8	77	Ichinomiya	44.4
38	Toyonaka	47.8	78	Asahikawa	44.3
39	Tsu	47.8	79	Tachikawa	44.2
40	Kagoshima	47.7	80	Kofu	44.2

Hakodate, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Iwaki, Ise, Saki, Ota, Saitama, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Yachiyo, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Kawasaki, Sagami, Yokosuka, Kamakura, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Kasugai, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Osaka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Neyagawa, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Amagasaki, Itami, Kakogawa, Wakayama, Kurashiki, Kure, Fukuyama, Shimonoseki, Naha

(Listed by city code)



Tourist Number of Indicators 35/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	54.0	41	Saitama	31.9
2	Kyoto	53.8	42	Takamatsu	31.9
3	Yokohama	52.2	43	Tottori	31.9
4	Fukuoka	45.9	44	Okayama	31.7
5	Nagoya	45.0	45	Mitaka	31.3
6	Kobe	43.1	46	Oita	31.2
7	Hiroshima	40.7	47	Saga	31.2
8	Sendai	39.7	48	Chofu	31.2
9	Kanazawa	39.6	49	Fujisawa	31.1
10	Sapporo	38.7	50	Toyota	31.0
11	Nara	38.6	51	Kochi	30.9
12	Shizuoka	38.6	52	Mito	30.9
13	Morioka	37.5	53	Uji	30.8
14	Matsumoto	36.0	54	Takarazuka	30.8
15	Kamakura	35.9	55	Tsukuba	30.7
16	Nagasaki	35.6	56	Aomori	30.5
17	Urayasu	35.4	57	Shimonoseki	30.4
18	Kumamoto	35.2	58	Yokosuka	30.4
19	Kitakyushu	34.9	59	Kurashiki	30.4
20	Hakodate	34.2	60	Hachioji	30.3
21	Kagoshima	34.1	61	Kawasaki	30.2
22	Matsue	34.1	62	Yamagata	30.2
23	Fuchu	33.9	63	Okazaki	30.2
24	Nagano	33.9	64	Naha	30.0
25	Niigata	33.9	65	Tsu	30.0
26	Otsu	33.6	66	Numazu	29.9
27	Chiba	33.4	67	Tokushima	29.8
28	Gifu	33.1	68	Nagaoka	29.8
29	Hamamatsu	33.0	69	Suita	29.7
30	Matsuyama	33.0	70	Toyohashi	29.6
31	Yamaguchi	33.0	71	Kawagoe	29.5
32	Nishinomiya	33.0	72	Fukushima	29.5
33	Himeji	32.8	73	Tachikawa	29.4
34	Izumo	32.7	74	Takasaki	29.4
35	Takatsuki	32.3	75	Kurume	29.4
36	Odawara	32.2	76	Higashiroshima	29.4
37	Wakayama	32.0	77	Sasebo	29.3
38	Toyama	32.0	78	Fukui	28.9
39	Akita	32.0	79	Toyonaka	28.8
40	Miyazaki	31.9	80	Kofu	28.7

Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Ise, Saki, Ota, Kumagaya, Kawaguchi, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichikawa, Funabashi, Matsudo, Narashino, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Yachiyo, Machida, Kodaira, Hino, Nishitokyo, Sagami, Hiratsuka, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Joetsu, Fuji, Ichinomiya, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Anjo, Yokkaichi, Suzuka, Sakai, Kishiwada, Hirakata, Ibaraki, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Amagasaki, Akashi, Itami, Kakogawa, Kure, Fukuyama

(Listed by city code)

Actor-Specific Scores



Executive Number of Indicators 36/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	56.5	41	Funabashi	26.7
2	Nagoya	47.7	42	Kagoshima	26.6
3	Fukuoka	45.1	43	Atsugi	26.5
4	Yokohama	40.4	44	Nagano	26.4
5	Kyoto	35.9	45	Nagareyama	26.3
6	Urayasu	35.5	46	Kawaguchi	26.2
7	Kobe	35.1	47	Fukuyama	26.2
8	Sapporo	34.6	48	Toyohashi	26.1
9	Sendai	33.5	49	Kitakyushu	26.0
10	Tsukuba	31.5	50	Kamakura	26.0
11	Kawasaki	31.3	51	Takatsuki	26.0
12	Toyota	31.3	52	Takarazuka	25.9
13	Anjo	31.2	53	Kurume	25.9
14	Mitaka	31.0	54	Kumamoto	25.8
15	Chofu	30.5	55	Nishitokyo	25.8
16	Suita	30.5	56	Fujisawa	25.7
17	Fuchu	30.4	57	Koriyama	25.6
18	Kanazawa	30.4	58	Suzuka	25.6
19	Saitama	30.1	59	Toyama	25.6
20	Hiroshima	29.8	60	Amagasaki	25.5
21	Tachikawa	29.7	61	Miyazaki	25.4
22	Shizuoka	29.1	62	Naha	25.4
23	Ichikawa	29.1	63	Toyokawa	25.3
24	Yokkaichi	28.9	64	Fukui	25.3
25	Okayama	28.8	65	Sakai	25.2
26	Toyonaka	28.7	66	Saga	25.1
27	Nishinomiya	28.7	67	Matsuyama	25.0
28	Kodaira	28.6	68	Utsunomiya	25.0
29	Hamamatsu	28.6	69	Niigata	25.0
30	Gifu	28.4	70	Takamatsu	24.9
31	Matsumoto	28.2	71	Itami	24.9
32	Okazaki	28.0	72	Machida	24.8
33	Ibaraki	28.0	73	Morioka	24.8
34	Higashiroshima	27.5	74	Kurashiki	24.7
35	Narashino	27.3	75	Kasugai	24.7
36	Chiba	27.3	76	Yachiyo	24.6
37	Hino	27.2	77	Sagamihara	24.6
38	Kashiwa	27.1	78	Tsu	24.5
39	Otsu	27.0	79	Ichinomiya	24.4
40	Hachioji	26.9	80	Matsudo	24.3

Hakodate, Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Maebashi, Takasaki, Ise, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Ichihara, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Odawara, Chigasaki, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Kofu, Numazu, Fuji, Uji, Kishiwada, Hirakata, Yao, Neyagawa, Izumi, Higashiosaka, Himeji, Akashi, Kakogawa, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Matsue, Izumo, Kure, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kochi, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Oita

(Listed by city code)



Employee Number of Indicators 19/87

Rank	City	Score	Rank	City	Score
1	Osaka	51.6	41	Itami	32.4
2	Nagoya	46.4	42	Yamaguchi	32.4
3	Fukuoka	44.5	43	Okayama	32.3
4	Yokohama	40.1	44	Ibaraki	32.1
5	Urayasu	39.4	45	Miyazaki	32.0
6	Kawasaki	36.7	46	Narashino	31.9
7	Kyoto	36.7	47	Tottori	31.8
8	Hiroshima	36.4	48	Niigata	31.6
9	Mitaka	36.2	49	Sakai	31.5
10	Kobe	35.3	50	Sapporo	31.4
11	Shizuoka	35.2	51	Matsuyama	31.3
12	Toyonaka	35.2	52	Yamagata	31.3
13	Chofu	35.1	53	Takamatsu	31.2
14	Kagoshima	35.1	54	Takatsuki	31.0
15	Amagasaki	34.9	55	Saitama	31.0
16	Nishinomiya	34.7	56	Toyohashi	31.0
17	Kumamoto	34.4	57	Akita	30.8
18	Saga	34.4	58	Toyota	30.6
19	Kanazawa	34.4	59	Shimonoseki	30.6
20	Fuchu	34.2	60	Tsu	30.6
21	Kurume	34.1	61	Yachiyo	30.5
22	Higashiroshima	34.0	62	Yokkaichi	30.5
23	Suita	34.0	63	Higashiosaka	30.4
24	Ichikawa	33.9	64	Nagasaki	30.3
25	Fukui	33.7	65	Nara	30.1
26	Anjo	33.7	66	Yao	30.0
27	Gifu	33.7	67	Hakodate	30.0
28	Matsumoto	33.4	68	Ichinomiya	30.0
29	Tsukuba	33.2	69	Kofu	30.0
30	Toyama	33.2	70	Hino	29.9
31	Kochi	33.1	71	Fukushima	29.9
32	Chiba	33.0	72	Kishiwada	29.8
33	Morioka	33.0	73	Hamamatsu	29.7
34	Nagano	32.8	74	Odawara	29.5
35	Sendai	32.8	75	Hiratsuka	29.3
36	Izumo	32.7	76	Tokushima	29.3
37	Tachikawa	32.7	77	Funabashi	29.2
38	Kawaguchi	32.6	78	Kodaira	29.2
39	Kitakyushu	32.6	79	Okazaki	29.2
40	Matsue	32.5	80	Fukuyama	29.2

Asahikawa, Tomakomai, Aomori, Hachinohe, Koriyama, Iwaki, Mito, Hitachi, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Takasaki, Ise, Ota, Kawagoe, Kumagaya, Tokorozawa, Kasukabe, Ageo, Soka, Koshigaya, Matsudo, Kashiwa, Ichihara, Nagareyama, Hachioji, Machida, Nishitokyo, Sagami, Yokosuka, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Chigasaki, Atsugi, Yamato, Nagaoka, Joetsu, Numazu, Fuji, Kasugai, Toyokawa, Suzuka, Otsu, Uji, Hirakata, Neyagawa, Izumi, Himeji, Akashi, Kakogawa, Takarazuka, Wakayama, Kurashiki, Kure, Sasebo, Oita, Naha

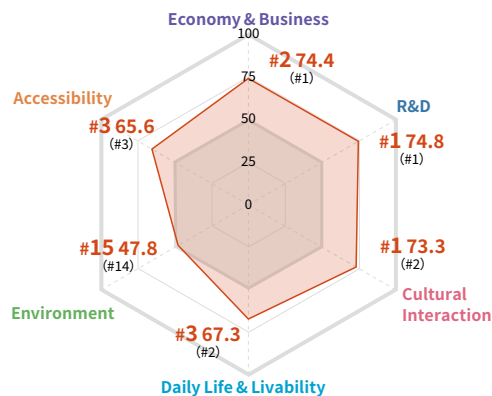
(Listed by city code)

For the top 4 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.

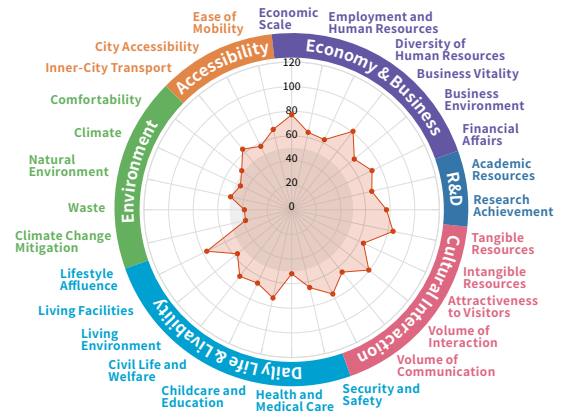
1 Minato



Function-specific rank and deviation



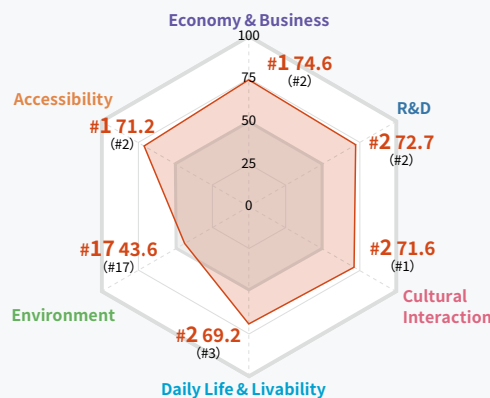
Indicator group-specific deviation score



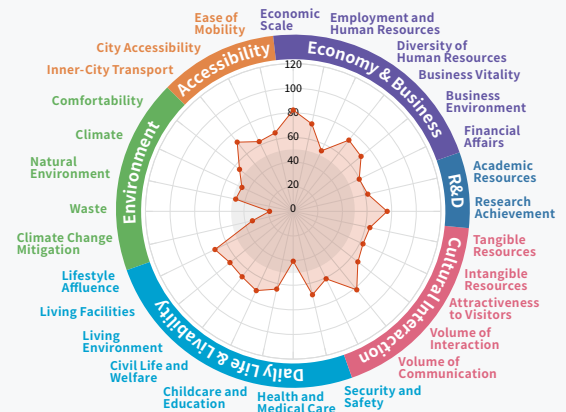
2 Chiyoda



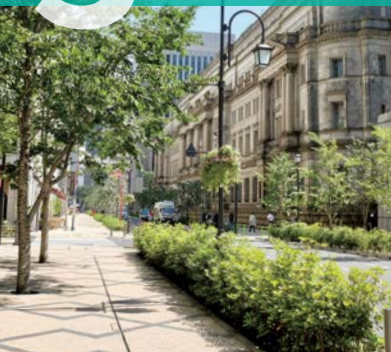
Function-specific rank and deviation



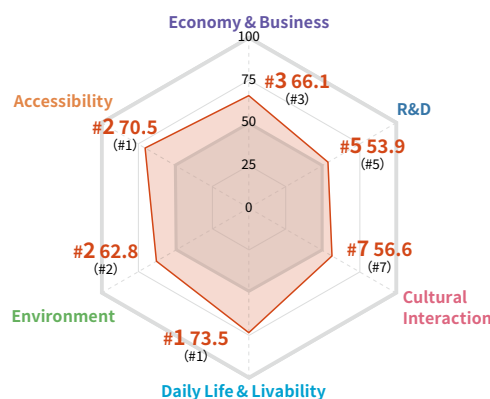
Indicator group-specific deviation score



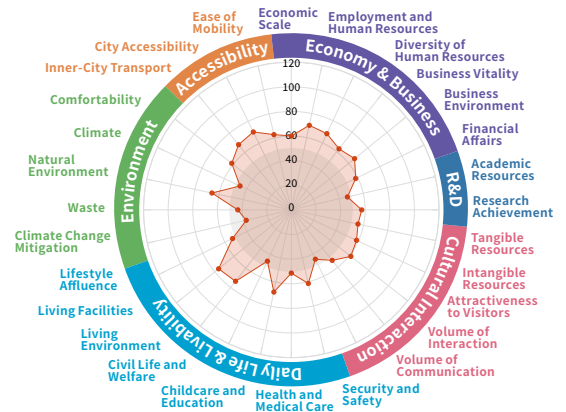
3 Chuo



Function-specific rank and deviation



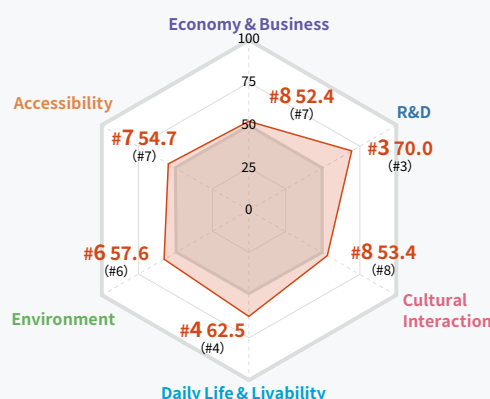
Indicator group-specific deviation score



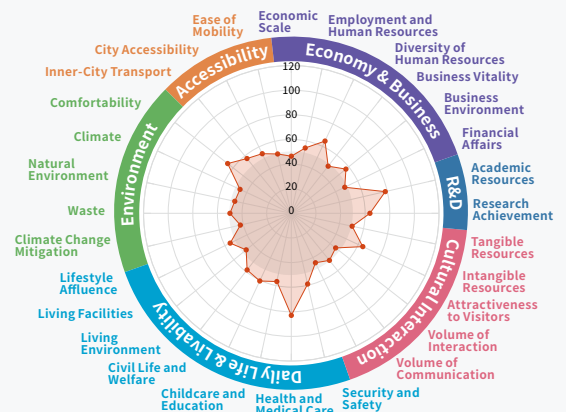
4 Bunkyo



Function-specific rank and deviation



Indicator group-specific deviation score



Function-Specific Scores



Economy & Business

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	425.0
2	Minato	423.4
3	Chuo	364.7
4	Shibuya	322.0
5	Shinjuku	282.0
6	Shinagawa	272.5
7	Meguro	272.2
8	Bunkyo	268.1
9	Toshima	245.4
10	Koto	242.4
11	Taito	234.1
12	Nakano	230.4
13	Setagaya	228.3
14	Suginami	224.2
15	Sumida	223.0
16 ~ 23	Ota, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



R&D

Rank	City	Score
1	Minato	79.0
2	Chiyoda	73.9
3	Bunkyo	67.5
4	Shinjuku	54.7
5	Chuo	29.6
6	Meguro	25.4
7	Koto	17.3
8	Shibuya	16.3
9	Setagaya	14.9
10	Ota	14.8
11	Shinagawa	13.4
12	Toshima	13.0
13	Itabashi	8.4
14	Taito	7.0
15	Arakawa	5.0
16 ~ 23	Sumida, Nakano, Suginami, Kita, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Cultural Interaction

Rank	City	Score
1	Minato	225.9
2	Chiyoda	216.6
3	Shibuya	159.0
4	Koto	157.7
5	Shinjuku	149.6
6	Taito	138.5
7	Chuo	132.3
8	Bunkyo	114.5
9	Toshima	99.6
10	Sumida	95.6
11	Shinagawa	93.5
12	Setagaya	72.7
13	Ota	70.9
14	Meguro	68.6
15	Nakano	55.1
16 ~ 23	Suginami, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Daily Life & Livability

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	405.6
2	Chiyoda	384.7
3	Minato	375.6
4	Bunkyo	352.5
5	Shibuya	341.8
6	Taito	307.3
7	Shinjuku	304.6
8	Meguro	299.0
9	Shinagawa	294.1
10	Toshima	291.9
11	Suginami	288.2
12	Setagaya	286.1
13	Nerima	281.6
14	Sumida	270.2
15	Nakano	268.8
16 ~ 23	Koto, Ota, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	



Environment

Rank	City	Score
1	Koto	274.0
2	Chuo	260.8
3	Suginami	254.8
4	Nerima	254.2
5	Edogawa	253.2
6	Bunkyo	248.5
7	Katsushika	244.0
8	Setagaya	243.1
9	Sumida	242.1
10	Meguro	238.0
11	Ota	238.0
12	Shinagawa	235.9
13	Kita	234.3
14	Nakano	226.4
15	Minato	225.4
16 ~ 23	Chiyoda, Shinjuku, Taito, Shibuya, Toshima, Arakawa, Itabashi, Adachi (Listed by city code)	



Accessibility

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	186.3
2	Chuo	185.0
3	Minato	176.1
4	Shibuya	166.4
5	Taito	163.9
6	Shinjuku	160.5
7	Bunkyo	156.2
8	Shinagawa	154.9
9	Koto	153.8
10	Ota	151.0
11	Arakawa	143.5
12	Toshima	142.8
13	Sumida	139.1
14	Meguro	137.8
15	Nakano	137.5
16 ~ 23	Setagaya, Suginami, Kita, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (Listed by city code)	

Total Score

Rank	City	Score
1	Minato	1,505.4
2	Chiyoda	1,502.0
3	Chuo	1,378.1
4	Bunkyo	1,207.4
5	Shibuya	1,193.5
6	Shinjuku	1,132.1
7	Koto	1,098.4
8	Taito	1,064.9
9	Shinagawa	1,064.4
10	Meguro	1,041.1
11	Toshima	981.0
12	Sumida	973.6
13	Setagaya	972.7
14	Suginami	954.8
15	Ota	944.6
16 ~ 23	Nakano, Kita, Arakawa, Itabashi, Nerima, Adachi, Katsushika, Edogawa (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 25/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	65.8
2	Chiyoda	62.5
3	Minato	58.5
4	Bunkyo	55.9
5	Shibuya	52.1
6	Shinagawa	50.7
7	Taito	50.5
8	Meguro	49.7
9	Suginami	48.4
10	Nerima	47.6
11	Setagaya	47.4
12	Shinjuku	47.3
13	Koto	47.2
14	Toshima	47.1
15	Nakano	45.6
16	Sumida,Ota,Kita,Arakawa,Itabashi, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	



Family Number of Indicators 42/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	58.9
2	Minato	54.6
3	Chiyoda	53.7
4	Bunkyo	51.6
5	Shibuya	47.7
6	Taito	46.3
7	Meguro	46.2
8	Shinagawa	46.0
9	Koto	45.3
10	Suginami	45.2
11	Nerima	44.9
12	Sumida	44.6
13	Setagaya	44.5
14	Shinjuku	44.0
15	Ota	42.6
16	Nakano,Toshima,Kita,Arakawa,Itabashi, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	



Seniors Number of Indicators 36/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	59.1
2	Chiyoda	57.0
3	Minato	54.3
4	Bunkyo	53.7
5	Shibuya	48.6
6	Shinagawa	47.3
7	Meguro	46.9
8	Taito	46.4
9	Suginami	46.4
10	Koto	46.1
11	Sumida	45.9
12	Nerima	45.4
13	Setagaya	44.9
14	Shinjuku	44.7
15	Ota	43.5
16	Nakano,Toshima,Kita,Arakawa,Itabashi, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	



Tourist Number of Indicators 35/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	50.9
2	Minato	50.0
3	Chuo	48.1
4	Koto	42.4
5	Shibuya	40.4
6	Taito	39.8
7	Bunkyo	38.7
8	Shinjuku	37.4
9	Shinagawa	34.9
10	Sumida	34.5
11	Setagaya	31.9
12	Meguro	31.8
13	Ota	31.8
14	Toshima	31.1
15	Suginami	30.9
16	Nakano,Kita,Arakawa,Itabashi,Nerima, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	



Executive Number of Indicators 36/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chiyoda	66.4
2	Minato	66.2
3	Chuo	55.7
4	Shibuya	48.7
5	Shinjuku	45.6
6	Bunkyo	42.4
7	Shinagawa	41.7
8	Koto	40.8
9	Meguro	39.8
10	Toshima	38.4
11	Taito	37.3
12	Ota	35.4
13	Nakano	34.9
14	Setagaya	34.4
15	Suginami	34.3
16	Sumida,Kita,Arakawa,Itabashi,Nerima, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	



Employee Number of Indicators 19/87

Rank	City	Score
1	Chuo	68.2
2	Chiyoda	64.4
3	Minato	60.1
4	Shibuya	55.6
5	Shinjuku	52.3
6	Taito	52.2
7	Bunkyo	50.8
8	Shinagawa	49.0
9	Meguro	48.2
10	Toshima	48.1
11	Sumida	46.1
12	Koto	43.7
13	Ota	42.5
14	Nakano	42.4
15	Arakawa	41.6
16	Setagaya,Suginami,Kita,Itabashi,Nerima, Adachi,Katsushika,Edogawa	
23	(Listed by city code)	

SNS Video Analysis

1 Background and Purpose

In the Japan Power Cities (JPC) evaluation, function-specific evaluations are used as the primary method. However, to more accurately capture the characteristics of cities, an overarching and multidimensional perspective is required.

Therefore, in this special feature study, we attempted to visualize the characteristics of cities by analyzing videos posted on social media, in order to clarify the unique traits and identities of each city and region.

2 Analysis Data

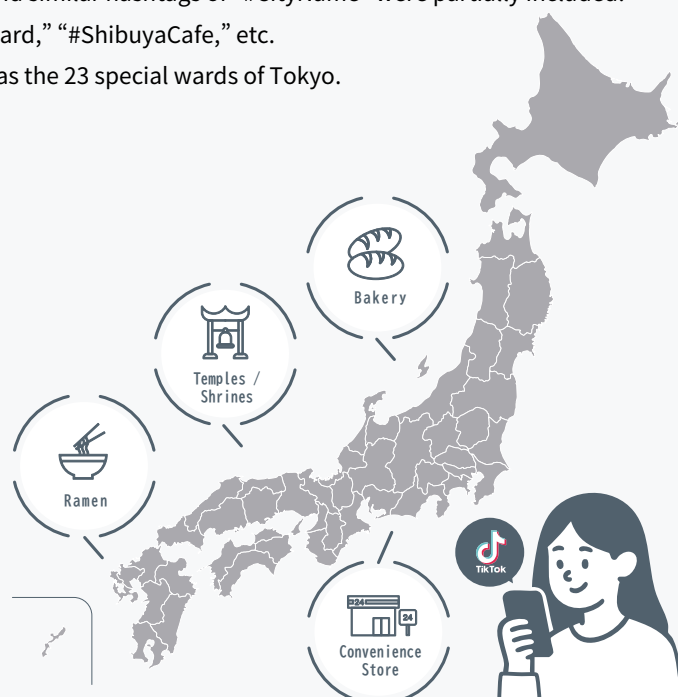
Target Media	: Videos posted on TikTok (https://www.tiktok.com/)
Unit of Analysis	: For each video post, at least one representative still image was extracted per scene. Extraction followed rules defined by our research institute.
Target Period	: January 2022 – April 2025
Number of Posts	: 500 posts per city. If fewer than 500 posts were available, data were collected as much as possible.
Extraction Criteria	: Hashtags of "#CityName." Variations and similar hashtags of "#CityName" were partially included. For example: "#Shibuya," "#ShibuyaWard," "#ShibuyaCafe," etc.
Target Cities	: 136 cities covered in JPC2025, as well as the 23 special wards of Tokyo.

3 Analysis Method

Still images were extracted from the posted videos (one image per scene), and the main subjects in the images (central objects or those occupying a large area) were identified.

Using an image recognition AI fine-tuned by our research institute, the images were classified and organized in three stages:

- Category Classification: e.g., People, Nature, Food & Drink, Buildings, etc.
- Feature Extraction: e.g., Emotions, Colors, Clothing, Brands, etc.
- City-wise Trend Clustering Analysis



Results – Unique Categories

The main subjects appearing in the videos were analyzed using image recognition AI and grouped into 16 categories based on their high relevance. The table below shows the proportion of posts in each city that fall into these categories.

In the summary version, among the 136 target cities, five cities—Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Yokohama, and Kyoto—and three wards of Tokyo—Minato, Chiyoda, and Chuo—are highlighted to illustrate the posting trends specific to each city.

Major Categories	Category / Scene Introduction		Osaka City	Nagoya City	Fukuoka City	Yokohama City	Kyoto City	Minato Ward	Chiyoda Ward	Chuo Ward
Indoor	Food & Drink	Inside restaurants, cafes, and bars, or close-ups of food and beverages	11.4%	11.6%	15.0%	12.7%	14.0%	15.9%	11.0%	19.9%
	Shopping	Commercial facilities such as boutiques, convenience stores, and supermarkets	15.7%	17.0%	15.0%	15.9%	16.9%	13.5%	10.6%	12.9%
	Cultural & Entertainment Facilities	Museums, cinemas, aquariums, and other cultural or entertainment venues	9.1%	9.2%	6.4%	7.3%	5.9%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%
	Workplace	Offices, factories, meeting rooms, and other work-related spaces	2.1%	1.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.5%	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%
	Community & Public Facilities	Interiors of schools, libraries, community centers, and places of worship	3.6%	3.9%	4.7%	3.4%	8.5%	4.7%	7.2%	5.7%
	Sports	Indoor sports facilities such as gyms, bowling alleys, dōjōs, and indoor swimming pools	2.1%	2.9%	1.8%	2.7%	1.1%	1.3%	7.1%	1.7%
	Indoor Transportation Facilities	Stations, airport terminals, subway concourses, and other transport hubs	9.8%	7.5%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%	2.5%	1.0%
	Residences	Interior spaces of homes such as living rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms	2.3%	1.8%	2.8%	5.1%	2.4%	4.2%	3.0%	10.6%
	Inside Vehicles / Views from Vehicles	Interiors or window views from cars, trains, buses, airplanes, etc.	7.1%	8.8%	5.6%	6.0%	6.8%	8.7%	4.1%	5.9%
Outdoor	Nature	Natural landscapes such as forests, coasts, mountains, and parks	0.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%
	Urban Areas	City streets, intersections, alleys, and shopping districts	10.1%	6.7%	6.1%	6.2%	3.6%	5.8%	7.9%	6.5%
	Cultural & Historic Sites	Shrines, temples, castles, and other historical or cultural landmarks	10.3%	10.5%	11.7%	10.2%	19.3%	13.3%	16.7%	8.0%
	Outdoor Transportation Facilities	Railways, airports, ports, and other outdoor transportation infrastructure	5.4%	4.7%	4.1%	6.0%	3.3%	3.3%	2.5%	1.7%
	Recreation	Outdoor leisure activities such as amusement parks, sports grounds, and playgrounds in parks	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	6.0%	2.5%	2.8%	4.6%	3.4%
	Scenic Views	Panoramic views overlooking cities or landscapes from high places	1.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	1.2%
	Events	Outdoor gatherings such as festivals, concerts, and markets	5.4%	7.7%	12.7%	10.0%	6.6%	7.9%	8.4%	9.8%

Results – Category Ratios and Posting Time

The chart on the following page visualizes category-specific trends in each city.

The angle of each sector represents the proportion of that category relative to the total number of posts, showing which categories are most common.

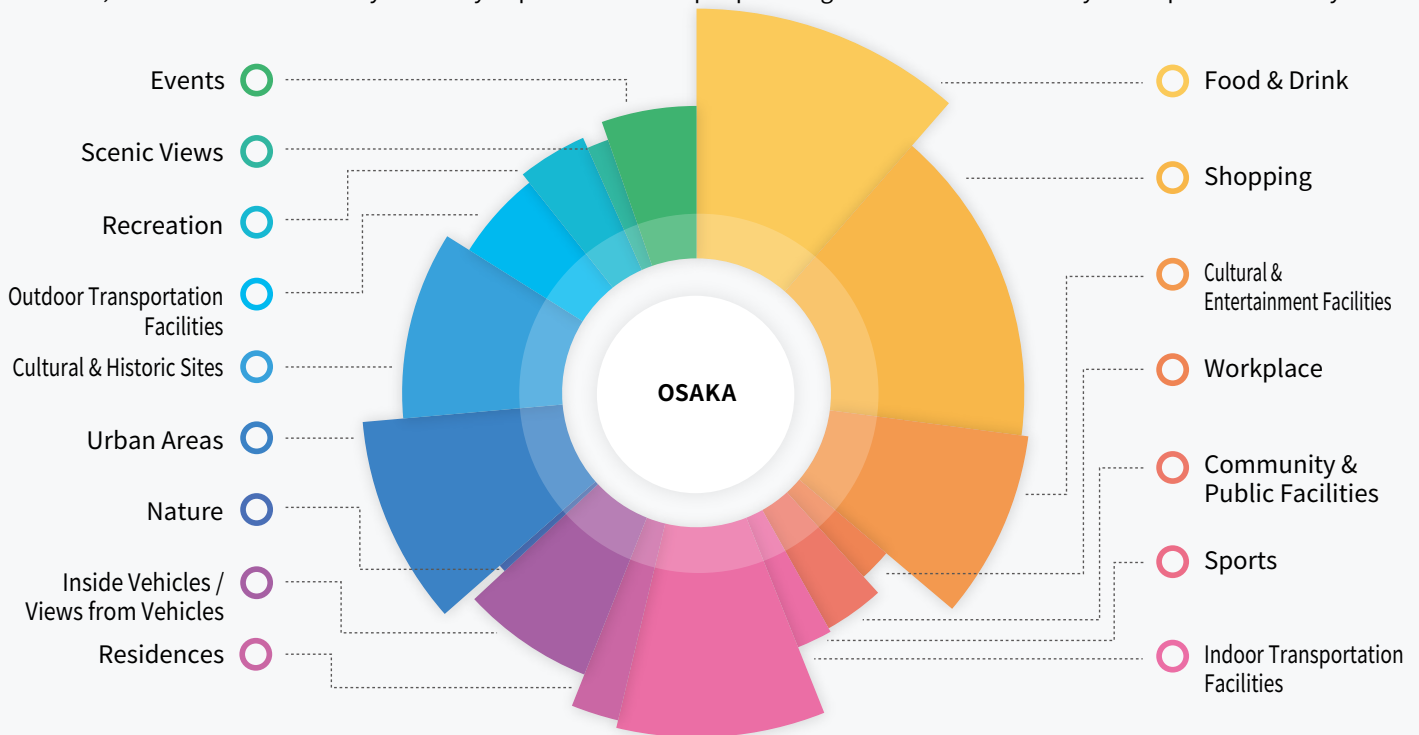
The length of each sector indicates the average number of images (frames) per post, reflecting longer posting times related to that category.

In this summary version, we present results for Osaka, Fukuoka, and Kyoto from among the 136 target cities, and Minato Ward from the 23 special wards of Tokyo.

Note: Data for all 159 JPC target cities is available on the Mori Memorial Foundation website. The full results for all cities are scheduled to be released in late September 2025.

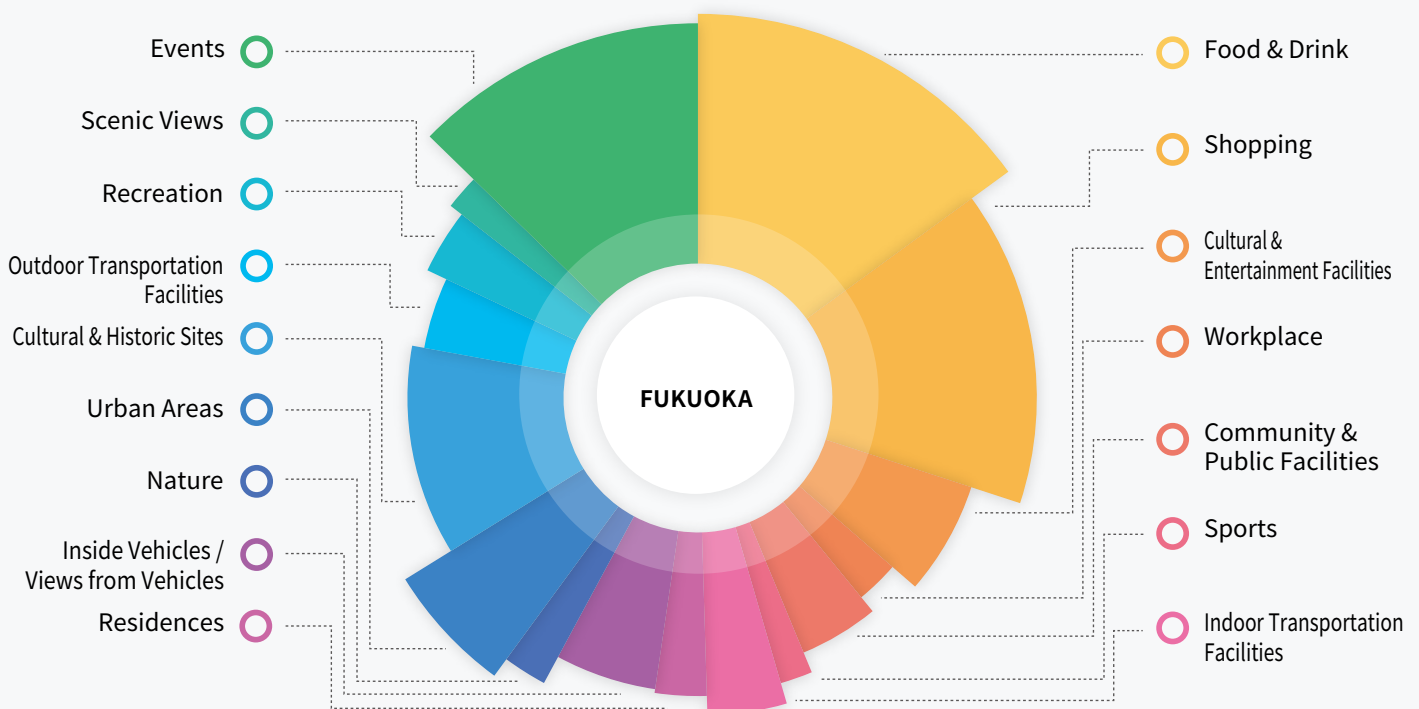
■ Osaka

Osaka is strongly represented in videos as a bustling major city with a vibrant commercial scene. The most frequently appearing scenes in the videos are indoor facilities such as “shopping” and “dining,” with food-related content—particularly scenes of skewers and izakayas—being shown relatively long as memorable moments, reflecting high interest. In addition, scenes of “indoor transportation facilities” are also relatively extended, visually conveying the city’s busyness and energy. Overall, Osaka’s video content dynamically depicts the flow of people and goods as well as the lively atmosphere of the city.



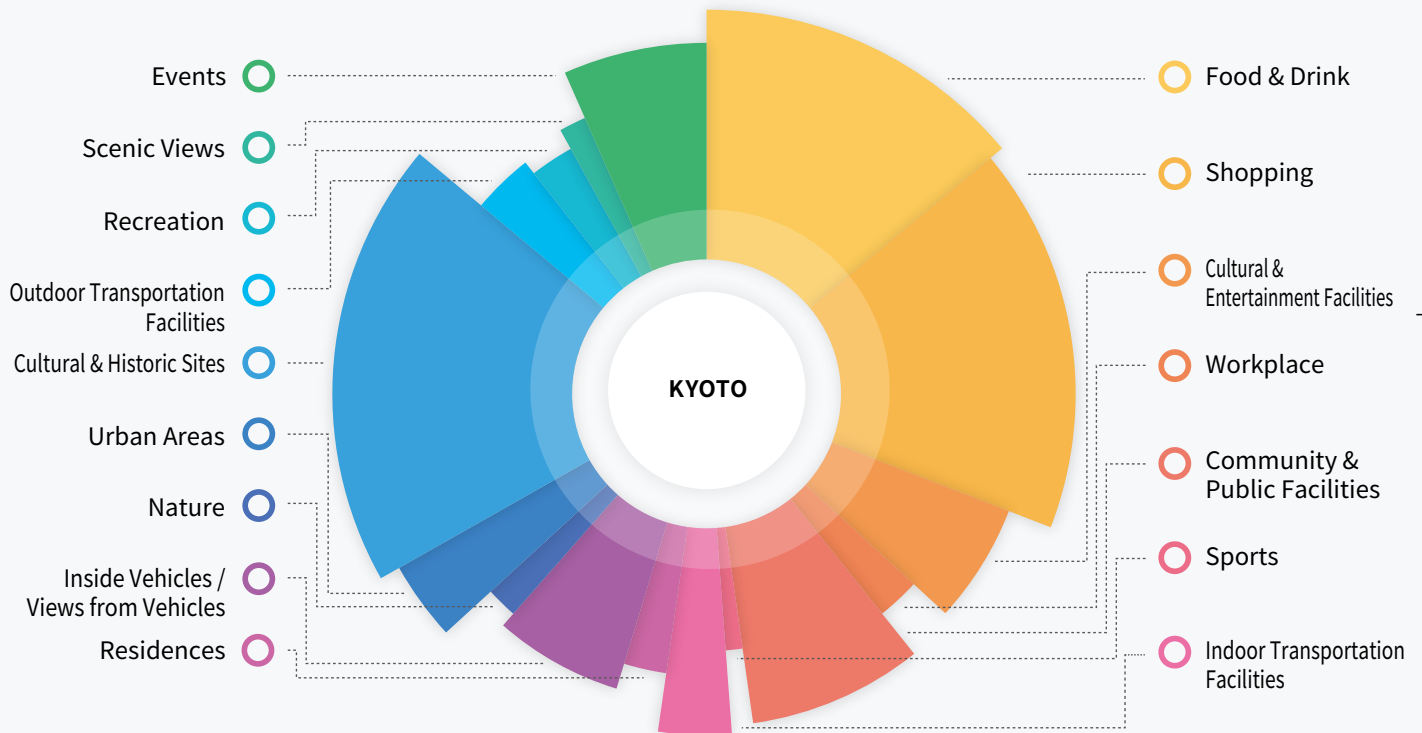
■ Fukuoka

Fukuoka stands out in videos as a city combining youthful energy with entertainment appeal. The main elements are “shopping,” “dining,” and “events,” with music events and local gourmet experiences in particular tending to be shown for relatively long periods. These scenes are captured as memorable moments, indicating strong viewer interest. Even amidst the fast pace of the content, attention to these elements remains high, highlighting Fukuoka’s role as a cultural and entertainment hub in western Japan, as reflected in the videos.



Kyoto

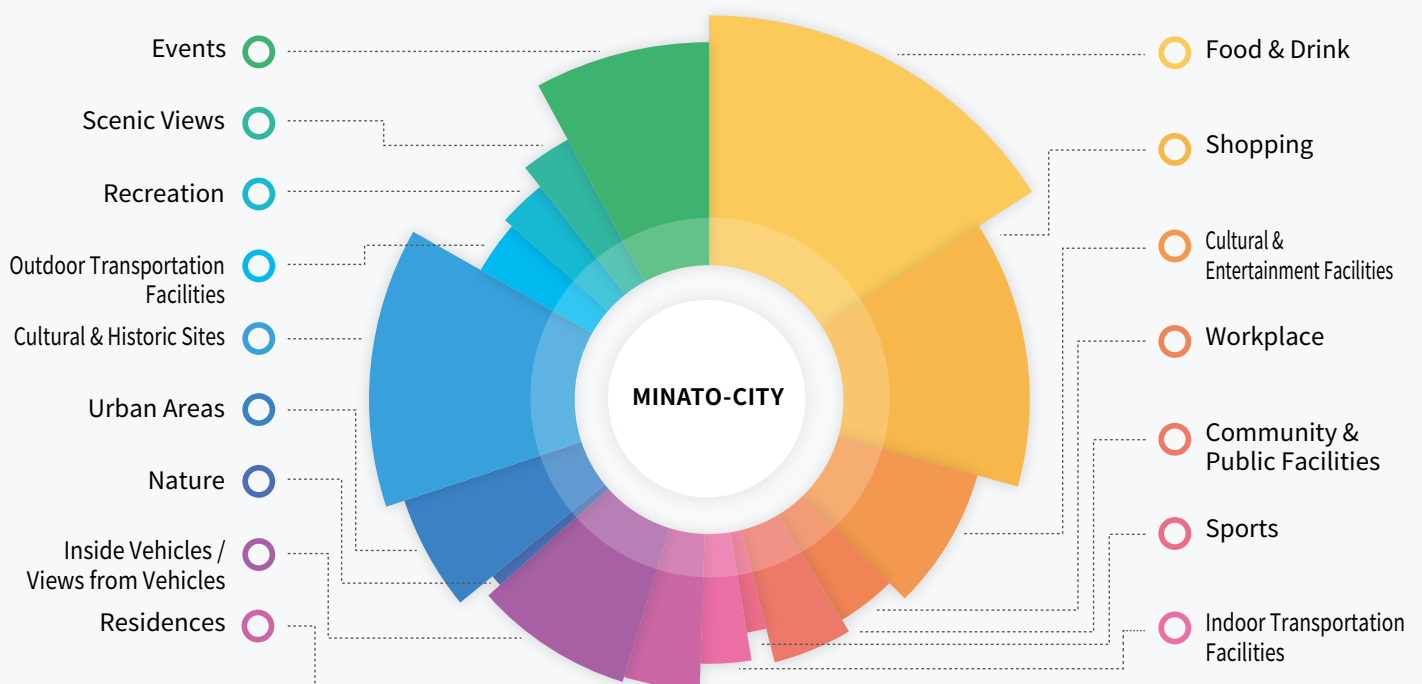
In Kyoto's video content, the city's dual character—"tradition" and the "vibrancy of tourist spots"—is prominently expressed. The most frequently appearing scenes are "cultural and historic sites," such as shrines and temples, which, though brief, stand out as striking moments. The second most frequent are "shopping" scenes, shown for a similar duration, indicating that alongside historic landmarks, viewers' attention is also drawn to the appeal of shopping. The balance unique to Kyoto, where tradition and modernity coexist, is visually emphasized, leaving a strong impression of the city as a "deep and multifaceted" urban space.



Special Research

Minato City

Minato City projects a diverse array of attractions as an area embodying a modern and upscale image of Tokyo. The three categories—"dining," "shopping," and "cultural and historic sites"—appear in a well-balanced manner, which is a notable feature. Among these, "cultural and historic site" scenes are shown slightly longer than other scenes, indicating that both content creators and viewers pay relatively more attention to art and cultural experiences. Alongside everyday dining and shopping, the inclusion of intellectual and cultural experiences helps convey Minato City's image as a "sophisticated area."



Definitions of Indicators

Indicators were established based on quantitative data (79 indicators) drawn from statistical materials, and survey data (9 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 (79 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 – March 2025.

(2) Resident Questionnaire (9 indicators)

- Survey method: internet questionnaire
- Respondents: residents aged 18 years and above, living in one of the 159 target cities.
- Number of responses: 47,700 responses (300 per city) with a 1:1 male-female ratio. Respondent age ranges were set at a ratio of 6:4 for 18-59-year-olds to those 60 years old and over.
- Survey period: March, 2025
- 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 or ward.
		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 Resource	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 2010 who have not yet entered higher-education (aged 15-19), against the population in 2020 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 proportion of corporations that were newly assigned corporation numbers over the past five years out of the total number of corporations in each city or ward.
		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.
		14	Total Supply of New Office Real Estate	The average floor area of real estate buildings over the last three years and 10 months.
	Business Environment	15	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.)
		16	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 (excluding public entities).
		17 Q	Flexible Work Style Implementation Rate	Two-year average of the values were calculated based on responses to a resident survey asking them to check the flexible work style options provided by their company. Options include telecommuting (such as work from home), online meetings, flextime system, side jobs/concurrent jobs, use of satellite offices/ shared offices or coworking spaces, three-day week system, workations, long-term vacations, use of childcare or caregiving leave, and multi-location living.
	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 annual number of papers published between 2021 and 2023 on the National Institute of Informatics' CiNii Articles database was calculated for two groups: (1) Japanese universities that published 500 or more papers during the 10-year period from 2012 to 2021, as listed in the University Benchmarking Focusing on Research Papers in Japan, the UK, and Germany report by the National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP), and (2) individual national research and development institutes included in NISTEP's Science Map Report.
		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 in the target city or ward.
Cultural Interaction	Tangible Resources	27	Number and Rating of Tourist Attractions	Calculated by indexing and aggregating the number of tourist attractions and the number of reviews in the following eight categories from TripAdvisor Japan – Sightseeing: "Sights & Landmarks," "Parks & Nature," "Outdoor Activities," "Art Museums & Galleries," "Zoos & Aquariums," "Activities & Game Centers," "Theaters & Concerts," and "Theme Parks." Items considered to be intangible or non-physical tourism resources were excluded from the calculation.
		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 of Events	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) the indexed score based on the number of 'events' listed under 'Sightseeing' on 'TripAdvisor Japan'; and (2) the indexed score based on the number of events listed under 'Events & Festivals' on the Japan Tourism Promotion Association's 'Japan 47 Go'.
		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	Three-year average of the values were calculated 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	The number of guest rooms recorded on Recruit's "Jalan.net" website.
		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 obtained by dividing the holiday population by the nighttime population.
		38	Volume of People Visiting for Tourism or Sightseeing	Aggregated values of the number of visitors to cities, wards, towns, and villages for the past year, listed in the 'Digital Tourism Statistics Open Data' of the Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO), by target city or ward.
		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, X, YouTube and Instagram) attributed to local self-governing bodies or tourism associations, excluding disaster information services and election-related channels.
		42 Q	Level of Attractiveness, Recognition, and Intention to Visit	Three-year average of the values were calculated based on the responses to a survey of residents on "awareness," "attractiveness," and "willingness to visit" of three randomly selected cities other than the city in which they reside.

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 per 10,000 people in 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	Childcare and Education-Related Benefits	The number of childcare and education-related benefits for children under 15 years old implemented by municipal governments.
		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 number of initiatives for multicultural coexistence. Municipal-level initiatives are scored as 1 point each, while prefectural-level initiatives are scored as 0.5 points each.
		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.
		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	Five-year average of the values were calculated by aggregating items related to promoting residents' online engagement and improving resident services, and then calculating the average for the past three years.
	Living Environment	58 Q	Satisfaction with Living Environment	Three-year average of the values were calculated based on the 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	Five-year 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.
	Living Facilities	61	Density of Retails 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.
		62	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.
		63	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	64	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."
		65	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.
		66	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	Climate Change Mitigation	67	CO ₂ Emissions per Daytime Population	The total estimated amount of CO ₂ emissions in the target city or ward divided by daytime population.
		68	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.
	Waste	69	Waste Emissions per Capita per Day	The total value of 'per capita daily emissions.' For the 23 wards of Tokyo, the total amount of waste generated is allocated based on the ratio of 'waste collection amounts by ward,' and then divided by the population of each ward.
		70	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.
	Natural Environment	71 Q	Satisfaction with Natural Environment	Three-year average of the values were calculated based on the 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	Calculated based on the following criteria: (1) the value obtained by estimating the water area within administrative boundaries and dividing this estimated water area by the total area of the administrative boundaries. (2) The total value of municipalities that have developed 'River Town Development Plans' (1 point for each municipality with a plan), and municipalities that have won the 'River Town Development Award' (1 point for each award received).
	Climate	74	Annual Sunshine Hours	The total number of sunshine hours in a one-year period for the target city or ward.
		75	Coolness Level in Summer	The number of days from June to September (122 days) with a discomfort index score under 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	Warmth Level in Winter	The total value of the '5-month average temperature' for months where the 30-year monthly average temperature is below 5°C, based on the observation point nearest to the target city's or ward's primary local government office.
	Comfortability	77	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.
		78 Q	Cleanliness of Streets	Three-year average of the values were calculated based on the responses from a resident questionnaire asking if the outdoor spaces and streets in their city were kept clean as compared to other cities.
		79 Q	Satisfaction with Comfort	Two-year average of the values were calculated based on responses from a resident questionnaire regarding the level of satisfaction with the environmental comfort of the city (including air quality, noise levels, and odor levels, overall) in the target city or ward.
Accessibility	Inner-City Transport	80 Q	Convenience of Public Transport	Three-year average of the values were calculated 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.
		81	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.
		82	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	83	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."
		84	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.
		85	Number of Interchanges	The number of general interchanges as well as 'smart interchanges'.
	Ease of Mobility	86	Commuting Time	The median value for the commuting time of a household's primary supporter in the target city or ward.
		87 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 three-year average of the values were calculated based on the percentage residents who answered bicycle in response to a survey asking their primary means of commuting to work or school.



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– Profiling Urban Attractiveness –

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C i t i e s

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