



Fukuoka Growth

04 Crossroads of Diversified Talent and Workforce

(Version1.0)

Growth Potential of Fukuoka City

Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center
Information & Strategy Office

Taichi GOTO
Naohisa HATAKEYAMA
Misato YAMADA

A lot of “workers” gather in Fukuoka city.
Fukuoka city has many workplaces and diversified employees.
Not only the Fukuoka citizens but also people who live in surrounding Fukuoka Metropolitan Area work in Fukuoka city and produce plenty of values.

Every year, more than 100 thousand people move into and move out from Fukuoka city, which explains the nationally distinctive feature of the city with many replacements of residents.

The city attracts many people, in particular young generation.

Meanwhile, many people move out from Fukuoka city every year, especially the number of university graduates who move out to other prefectures is remarkable, which indicates the talent drain of people who could generate added value in the city.

Although Fukuoka city has many female workers, they resign from their permanent employed position and start working part-time or on temporary basis. These trends give us a glimpse of circumstances where the talents and skills of married women are not adopted sufficiently.

In Fukuoka city, relatively many people who are engaged in jobs which can be sorted as in “Creative Class” with professional knowledge and skills.

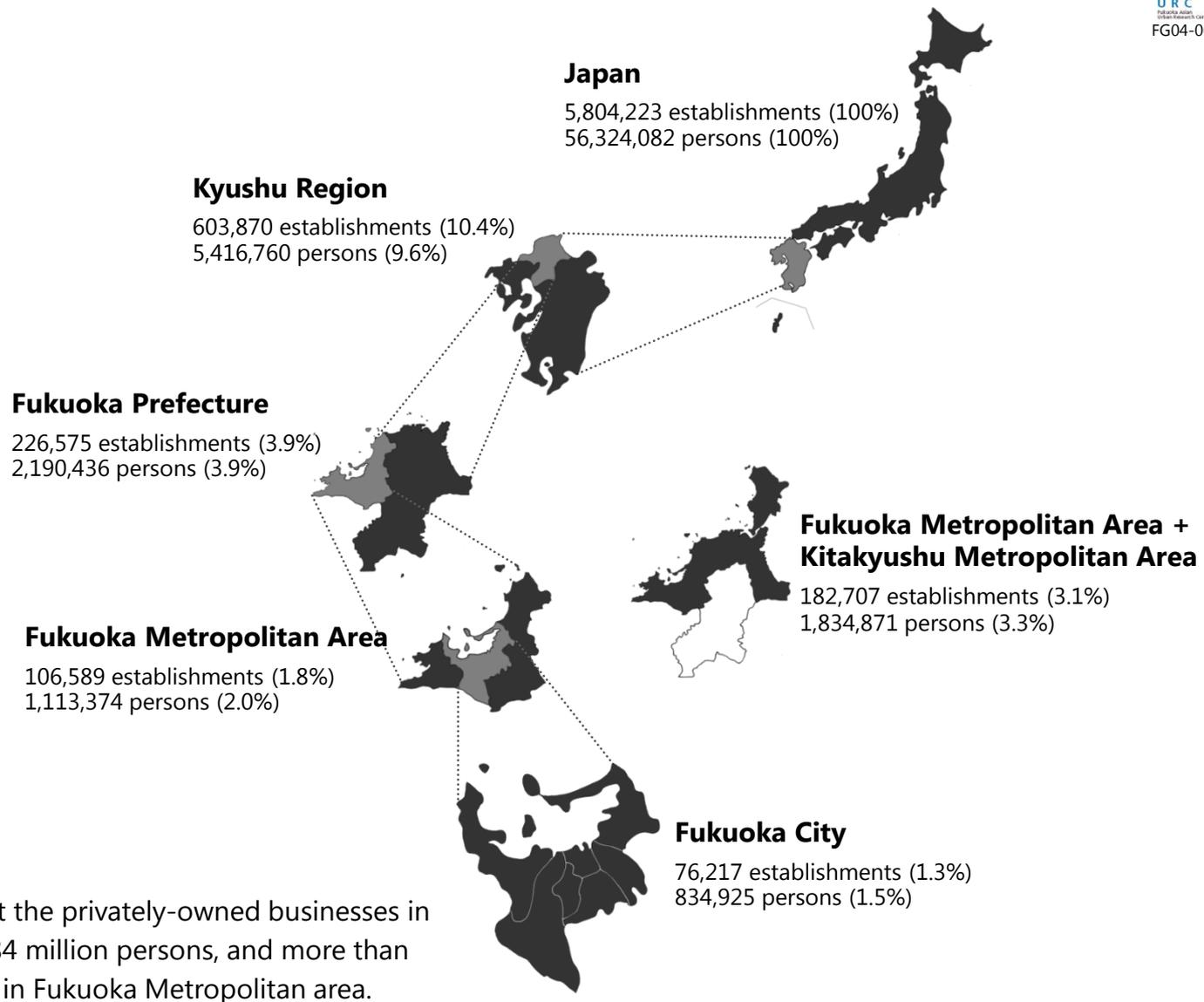
If these diversified talents could be adopted sufficiently, Fukuoka city could have a great reserve to generate larger added value.

Currently Fukuoka city does not have enough quality jobs to retain diversified talents, however, the city creates new networks and communication by accumulating and mingling many people in the city.

The fact that Fukuoka city has many new residents can be considered as a proof of open circumstances where newcomers can easily blend into.

As “Crossroads of People” where many people meet and communicate every year, Fukuoka city is expected to capitalize its potentialities generated by merging diversified values, which leads the city to have original power of growth with active regeneration.

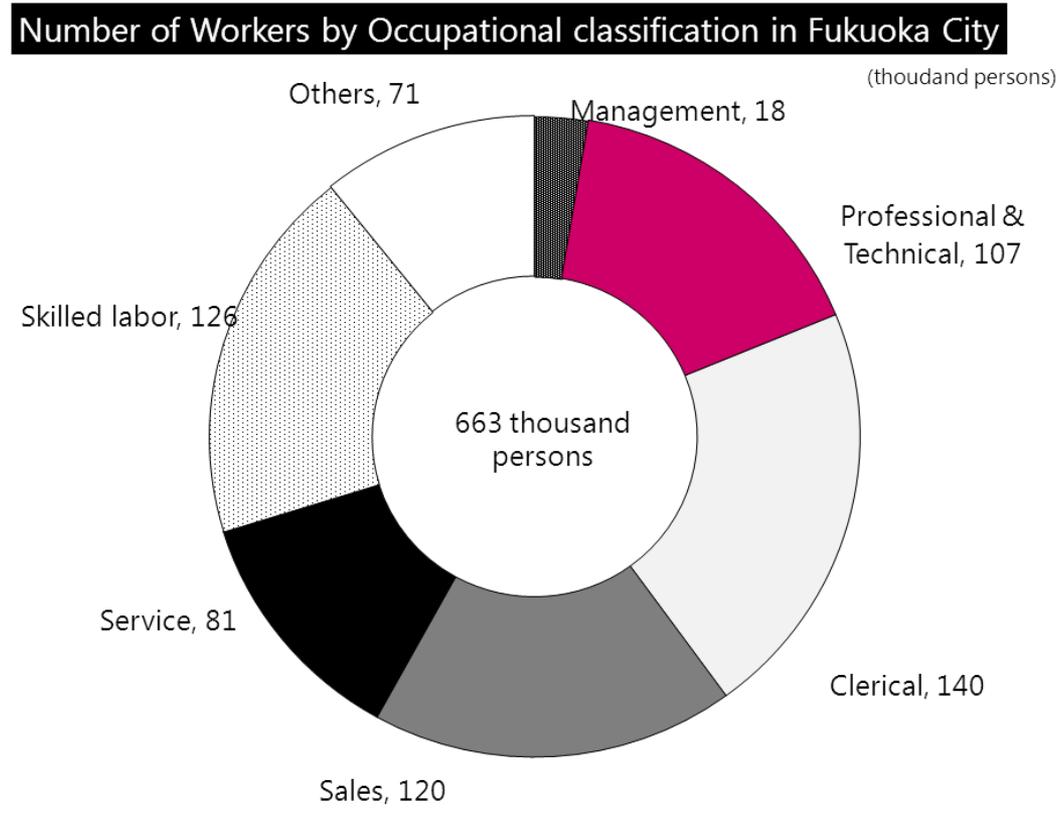
More than 1 million workers in Fukuoka Metropolitan Area.



Number of people who work at the privately-owned businesses in Fukuoka city is approximately 0.84 million persons, and more than 1.11 million persons are working in Fukuoka Metropolitan area.

Note: Data includes privately-owned business only. Fukuoka Metropolitan Area (9 cities and 8 towns in total) includes Fukuoka city, Chikushino city, Kasuga city, Onojo city, Munakata city, Dazaifu city, Koga city, Fukutsu city, Itoshima city, Chikushi-gun Nakagawa town, Kasuya-gun Umi town, Sasaguri town, Shime town, Sue town, Shingu town, Hisayama town, Kasuya town. Kitakyushu Metropolitan Area (7 cities and 11 towns in total) includes Kitakyushu city, Nogata city, Yukuhashi city, Buzen city, Nakama city, Wakamiya city, Onga-gun Ashiya town, Mizumaki town, Okagaki town, Onga town, Kurate-gun Kotake town, Kurate town, Miyako-gun Kanda town, Miyako town, Chikujo-gun Yoshitomi town, Kouge town, Chikujo town, Yamaguchi prefecture Shimonoseki city.
Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Economic Census (2012 Fiscal year Preliminary results)

Diversified structure of occupations in Fukuoka city, including Clerical workers, Sales workers, and Professional & Technical workers.

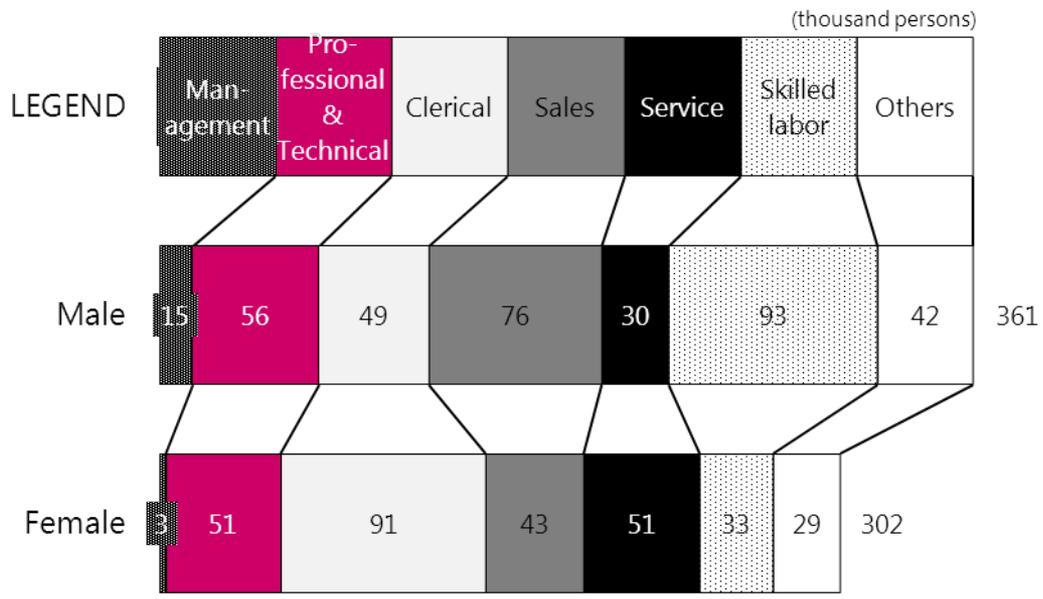


The common occupations of workers in Fukuoka city are, in descending order, Clerical workers, Skilled labor workers, Sales workers, and Professional & Technical workers.

Note: Data is result of extracted summary. Skilled labor includes Manufacturing line, Transportation, Machine operation, Construction, Mining Cleaning, Packing, and unclassifiable labors. Others include Security and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries jobs.
 Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Males are engaged in Sales and Blue-collar jobs while females are engaged in Clerical and Service jobs.

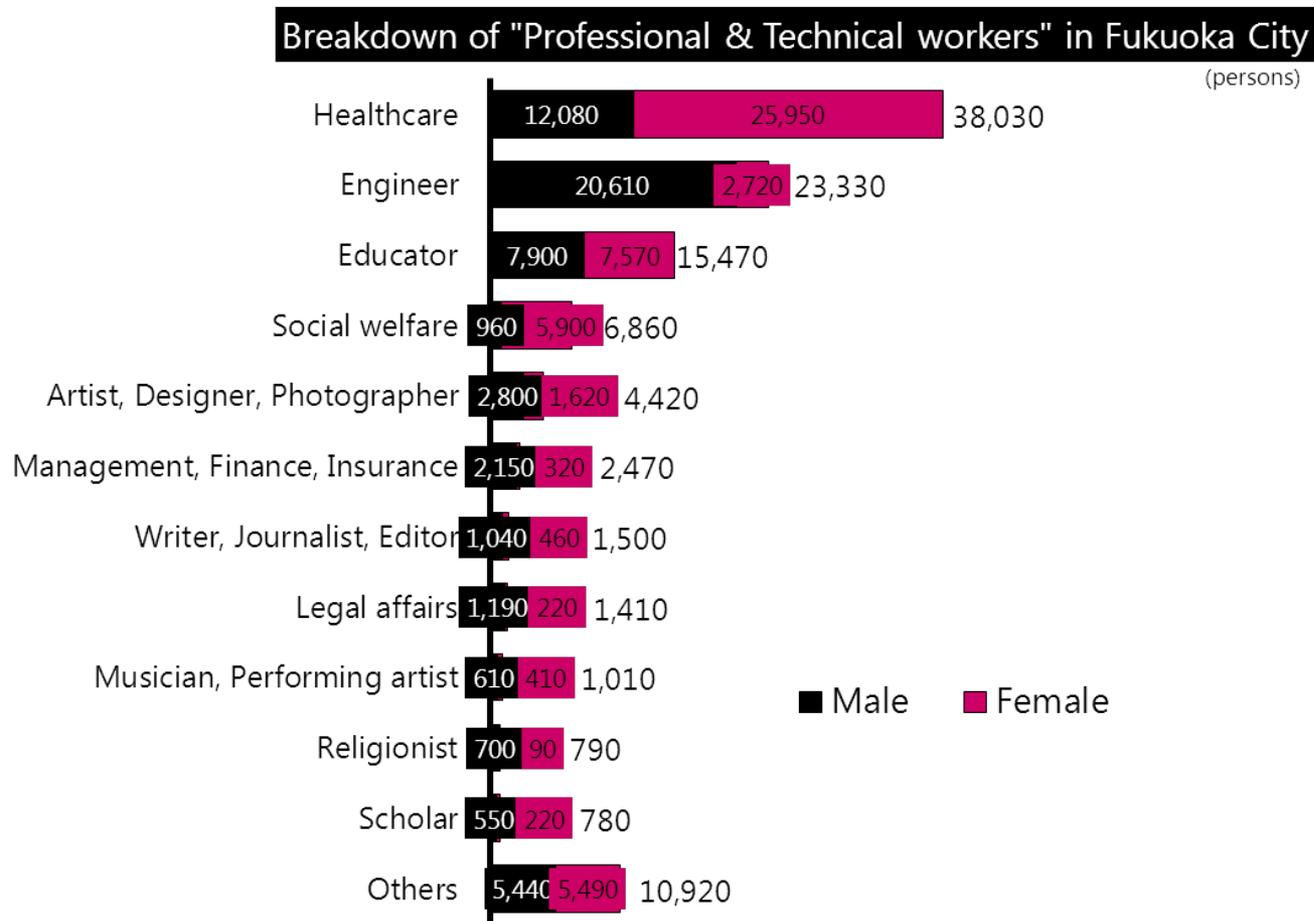
Number of Workers by Occupational & Gender classification in Fukuoka City



In Fukuoka city, male workers are engaged mainly in Sales jobs and Skilled labor jobs while female workers are engaged mainly in Clerical jobs and Service jobs. There is a constant volume of male and female workers who are engaged in Professional & Technical jobs.

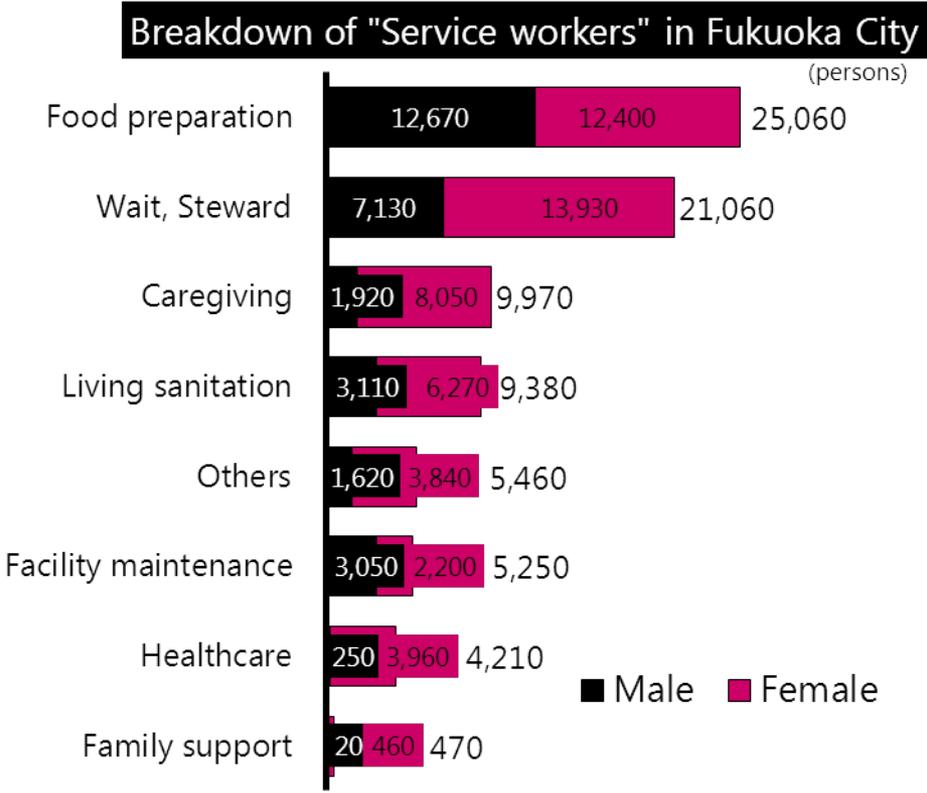
Note: Data is result of extracted summary. Skilled labor includes Manufacturing line, Transportation, Machine operation, Construction, Mining Cleaning, Packing, and unclassifiable labors. Others include Security and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries jobs.
 Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

A large volume of diversified technical talents.



The largest number of "Professional & Technical workers" are engaged in Healthcare, Engineering, and Educational jobs. More female workers are engaged in healthcare jobs than male while more male workers are engaged in engineering jobs than female.

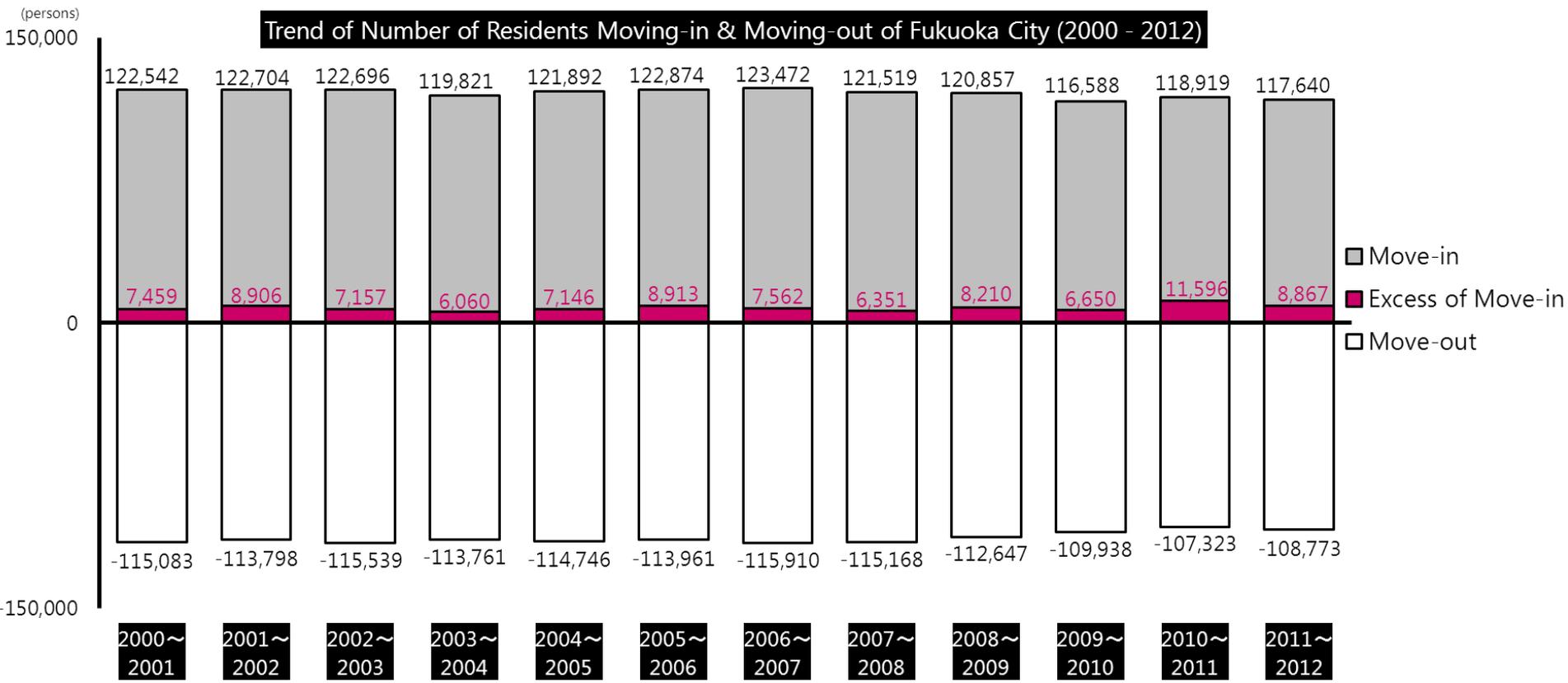
A large number of female Service workers.



The largest number of "Service workers" are engaged in Food preparation and Wait, Steward jobs. More female workers are on these jobs than male workers.

Note: Data is result of extracted summary.
 Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Over 100 thousand of population replacement every year, shifting with a few to 10 thousand excess of moving-in.

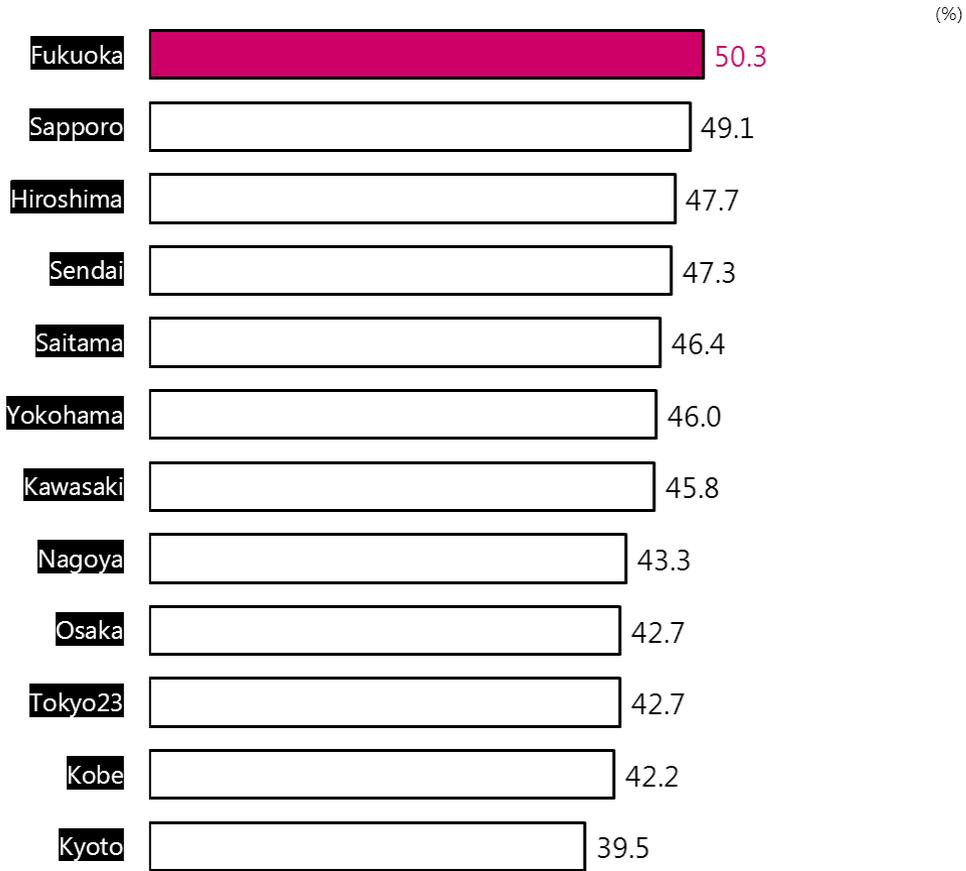


In Fukuoka city, more than 100 thousand of residence are replaced every year, causing big social fluidity in the city. The excess number of moving-in residence has been shifting from a few thousand to 10 thousand every year.

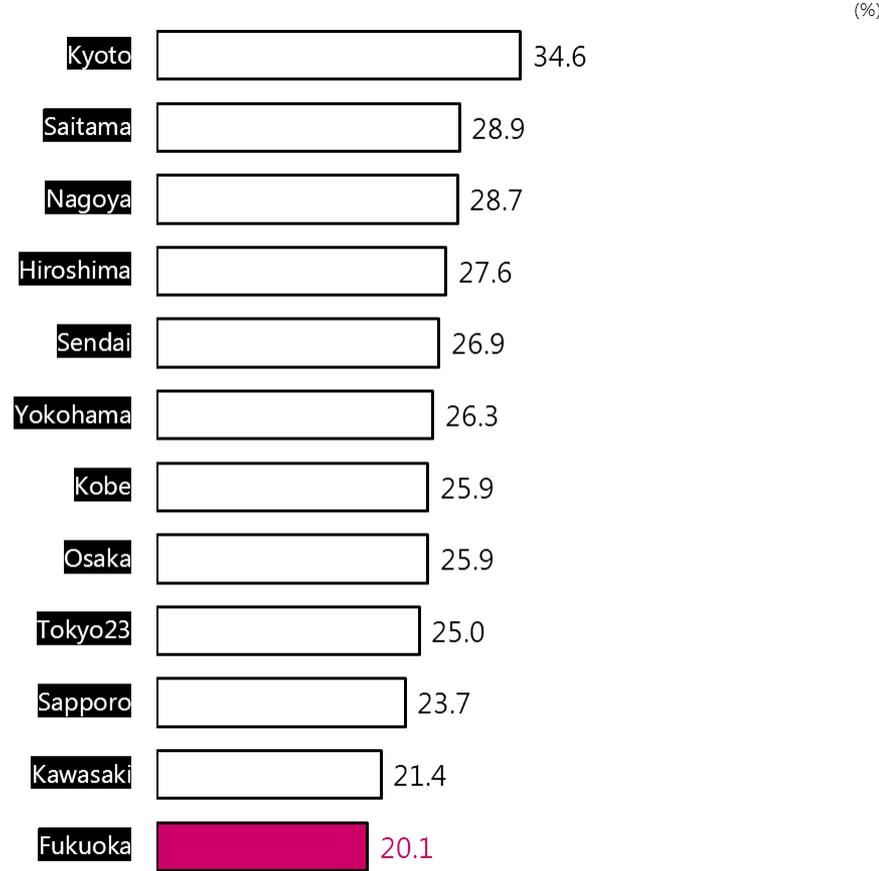
Note: Data is collected from October of each year to September of the following year.
 Source: Fukuoka prefecture. Migration Survey (2000-2012)

Relatively short length of residency proves a large number of moving-in and moving-out.

Population ratio of less than 10 years of residency, Major large cities (2010)



Population ratio of 20+ years of residency, Major large cities (2010)

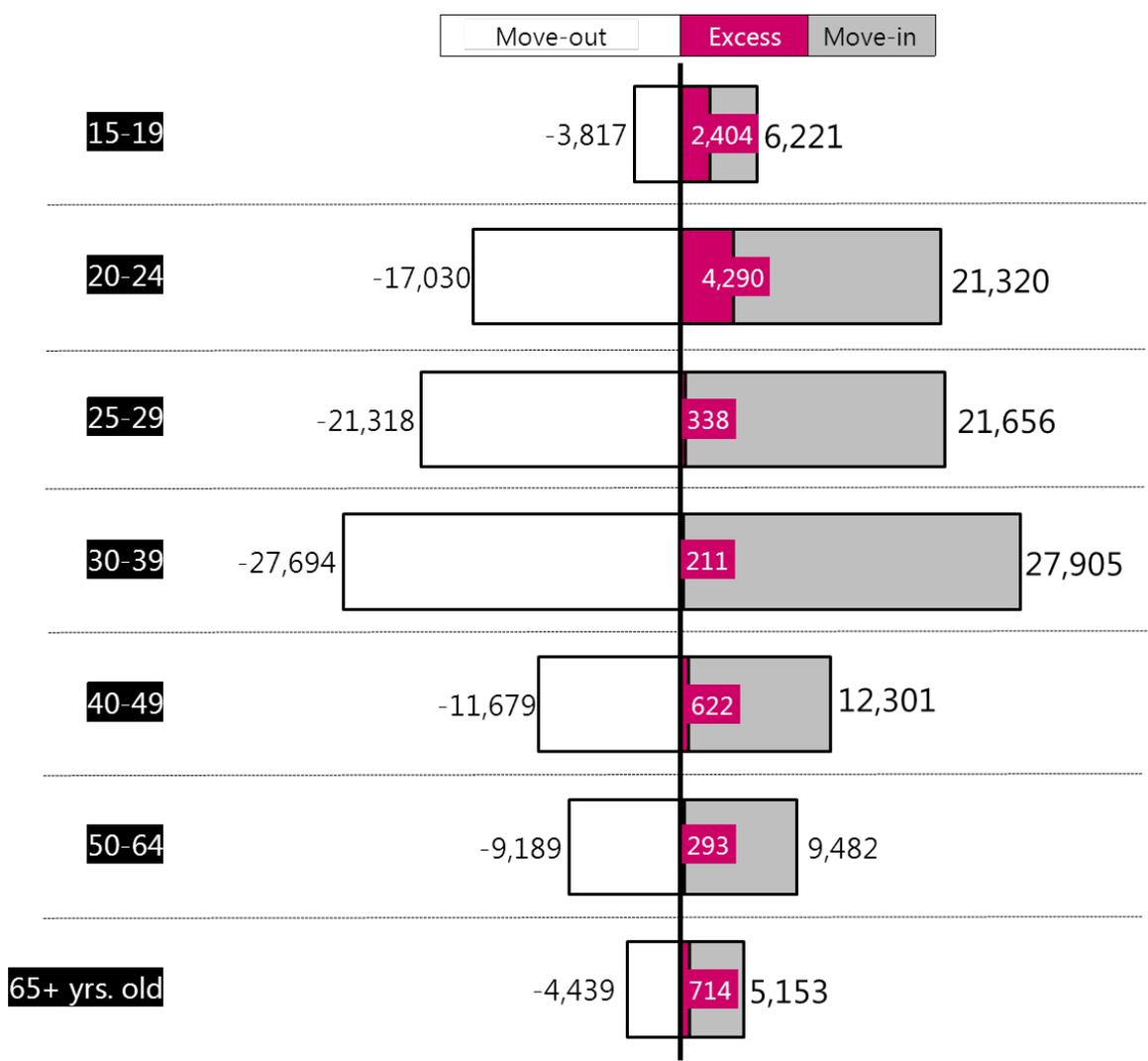


The length of residency of Fukuoka citizens is short, comparing to other large cities. Fukuoka is the city with many replacements of residents.

Tokyo23=Tokyo 23 wards
 Note: Data is result of extracted summary. Length of residency was questioned to the survey subjects as "How many years do you live in the current place?" Data for "Less than 10 years" is the summary of subjects who answered "Less than 10 years" and subjects younger than 10 years old who answered "Ever since my birth". Data for "20 years and more" is the summary of subjects who answered "20 years and more" and subjects of 20 years old and older who answered "Ever since my birth". Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population.
 Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Many people in their 30s and younger move-in, but also move-out; A city with social fluidity.

Number of Residents Moving-in & Moving-out of Fukuoka City by Age (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)

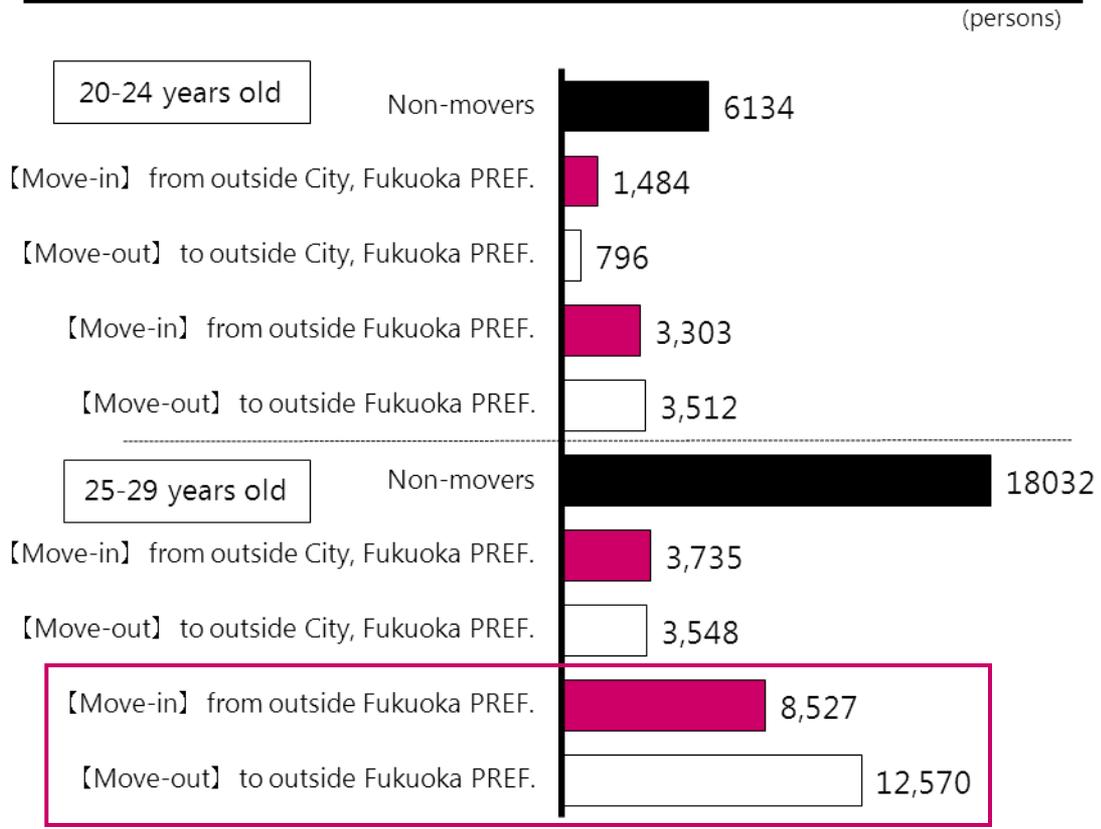


Many people in their 20s and 30s move into and out from Fukuoka city.

Source: Fukuoka prefecture. Migration Survey (October 2011 – September 2012)

Many university graduates move out from Fukuoka City.

Mobility Status of University Graduates in Fukuoka City by Age, Difference in Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

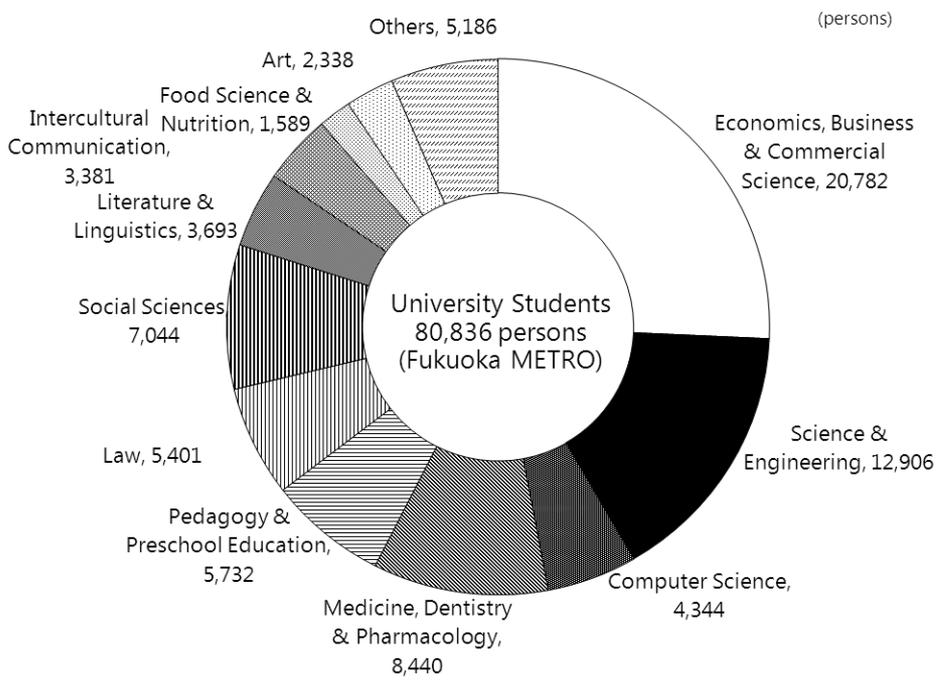


The largest number of university graduates in Fukuoka city used to live in Fukuoka city 5 years ago. The largest number of university graduates in their late 20s including people who graduated 5 years ago have moved out to other prefectures. It indicates that many people move out from Fukuoka city after they graduate from universities in Fukuoka city.

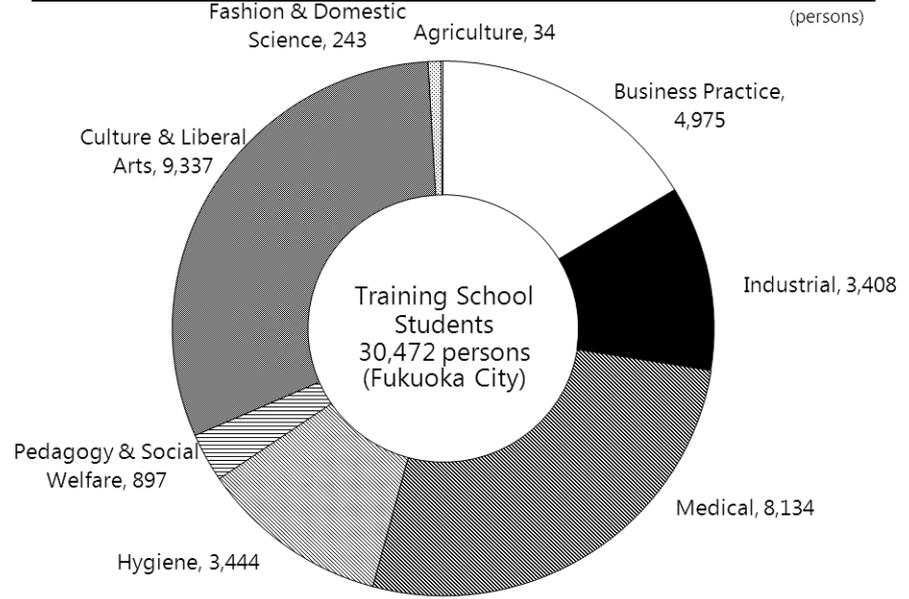
Fukuoka PREF=Fukuoka Prefecture
 Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

University students in diversified fields and Training school students with high specialization.

Number of University Students by Major Field in Fukuoka METRO



Number of Training School Students by Major Field in Fukuoka City



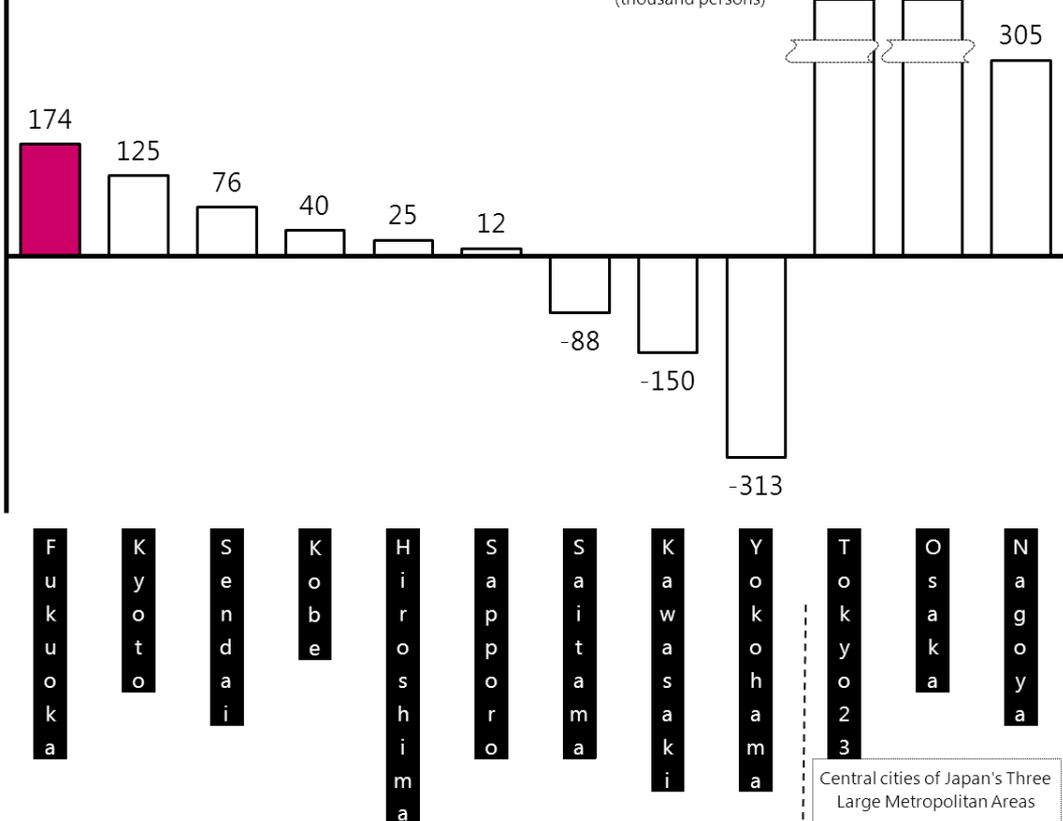
The most popular major field of study in universities in Fukuoka Metropolitan area is Economics, Business & Commercial Science followed by Science & Engineering and Medicine, Dentistry & Pharmacology. The popular major fields of study in training schools in Fukuoka city are Business Practice, Medical, and Culture & Liberal Arts.

There are many students who learn professional knowledge and special skills, however the number of workers by occupational classification in the previous slides indicates that their knowledge and skills of next generation are not adopted efficiently. There is a big opportunity to adopt these talents in Fukuoka city.

Tokyo23=Tokyo 23 wards.
 Note: Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population. Daytime population is number of people who commute to the city to work or to study during the daytime, by adding people from outside the city to commute and subtracting people who commute outside the city.
 Source: University Students data compiled by URC using Educational Handbook Data by Fukuoka Prefecture (2012 fiscal year); Training School Students data from Fukuoka city.

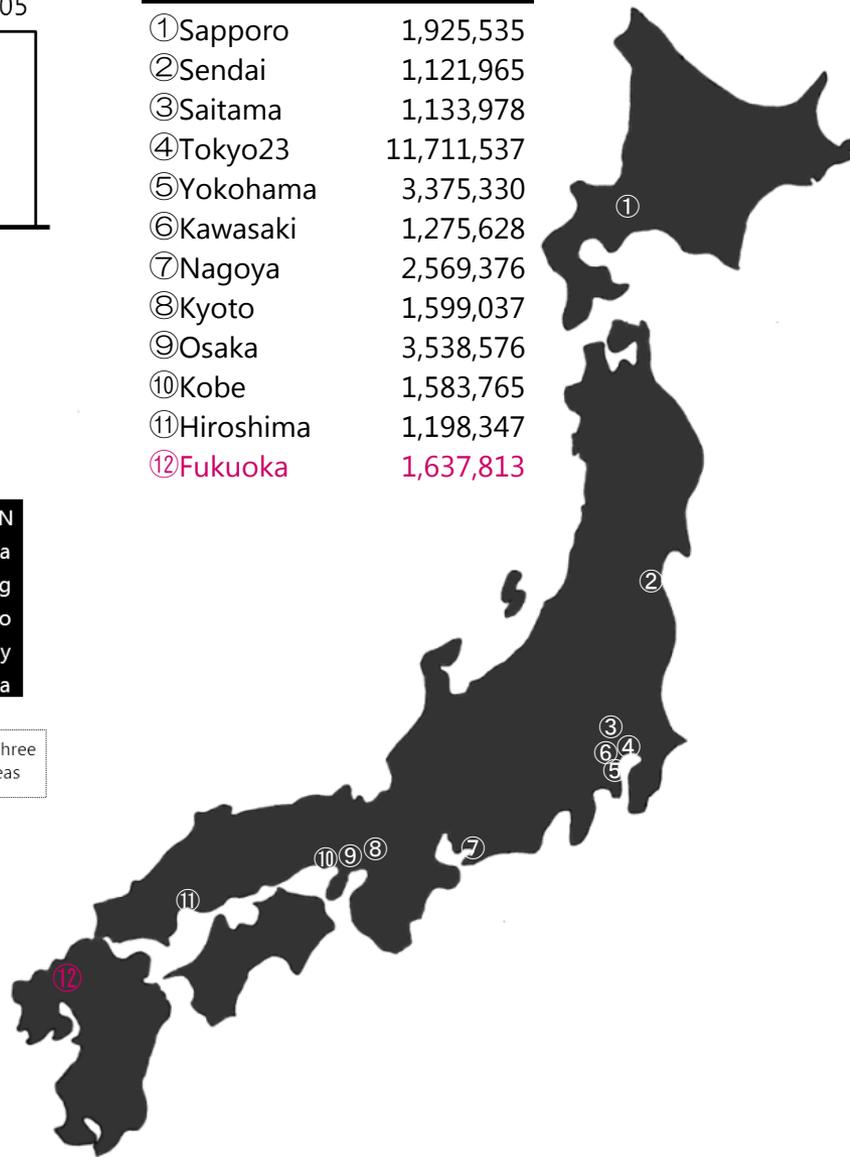
Many people commute to Fukuoka City to work and study.

Change in Daytime population, Major large cities
 (thousand persons)



Daytime population, Major large cities (persons)

① Sapporo	1,925,535
② Sendai	1,121,965
③ Saitama	1,133,978
④ Tokyo23	11,711,537
⑤ Yokohama	3,375,330
⑥ Kawasaki	1,275,628
⑦ Nagoya	2,569,376
⑧ Kyoto	1,599,037
⑨ Osaka	3,538,576
⑩ Kobe	1,583,765
⑪ Hiroshima	1,198,347
⑫ Fukuoka	1,637,813



Daytime population in Fukuoka city is approximately 1.64 million people. Approximately 174 thousand people commute to the city from surrounding cities and towns in order to work and study, which makes the daytime population 111.9% to the permanent population.

Degree of accumulation is significantly high in Japan's three large metropolitan areas, but it is the largest in Fukuoka city among other large cities.

Tokyo23=Tokyo 23 wards.

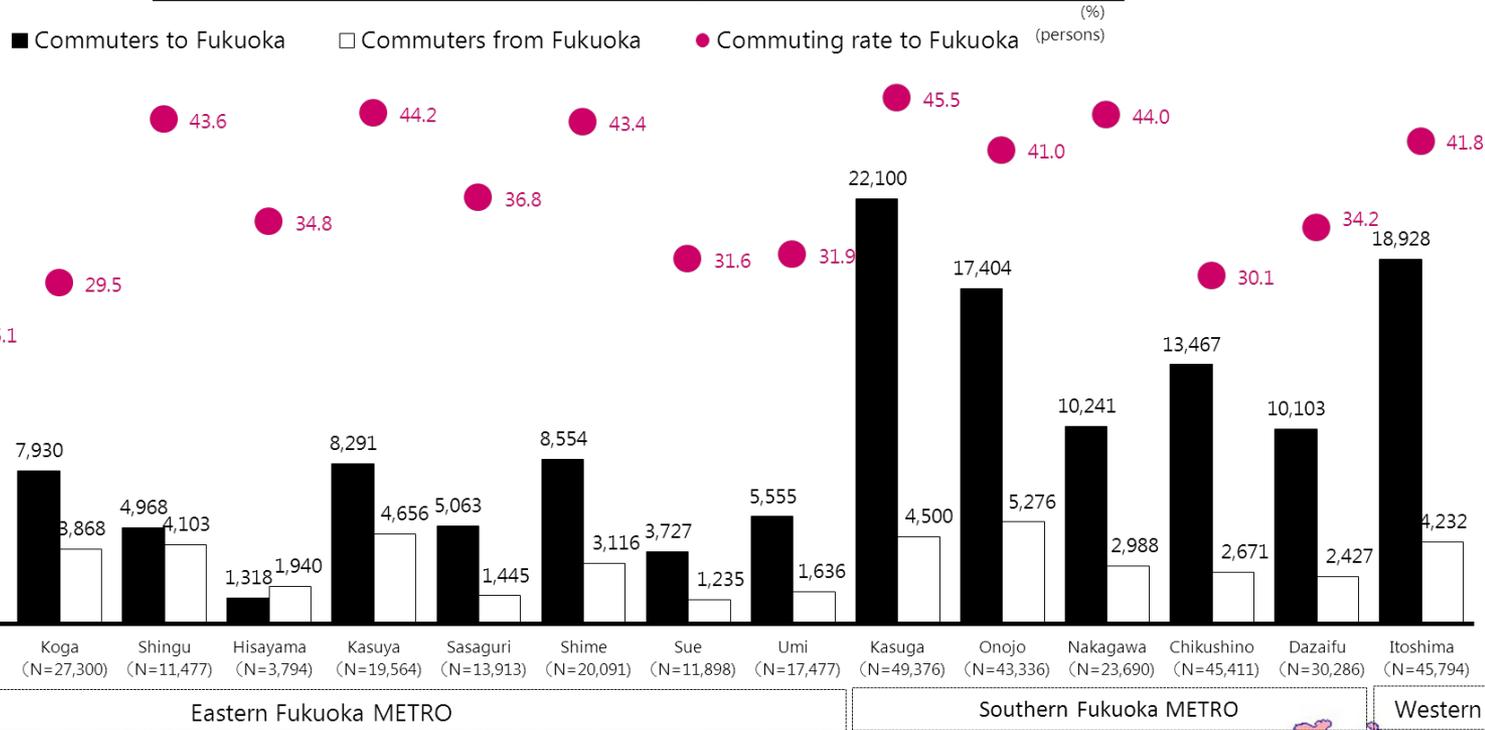
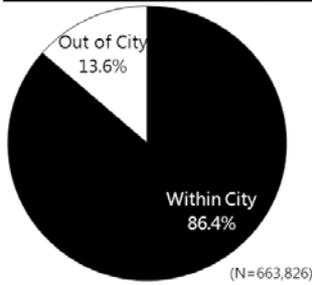
Note: Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population. Daytime population is number of people who commute to the city to work or to study during the daytime, by adding people from outside the city to commute and subtracting people who commute outside the city.

Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Many people commute to Fukuoka City to work from Fukuoka Metropolitan Area.

Number of Commuters To & From Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Metropolitan Area (2010)

Ratio of Commuting Destination of Workers in Fukuoka City (2010)



86 % odd of workers who live in Fukuoka city commute within the city. There is a large number of workers who commute to Fukuoka city from surrounding Fukuoka Metropolitan area, and it is much more than the number of workers who commute to Fukuoka Metropolitan area from Fukuoka city. The commuting rate to Fukuoka city is more than 40% in the adjacent cities and towns of Fukuoka city.



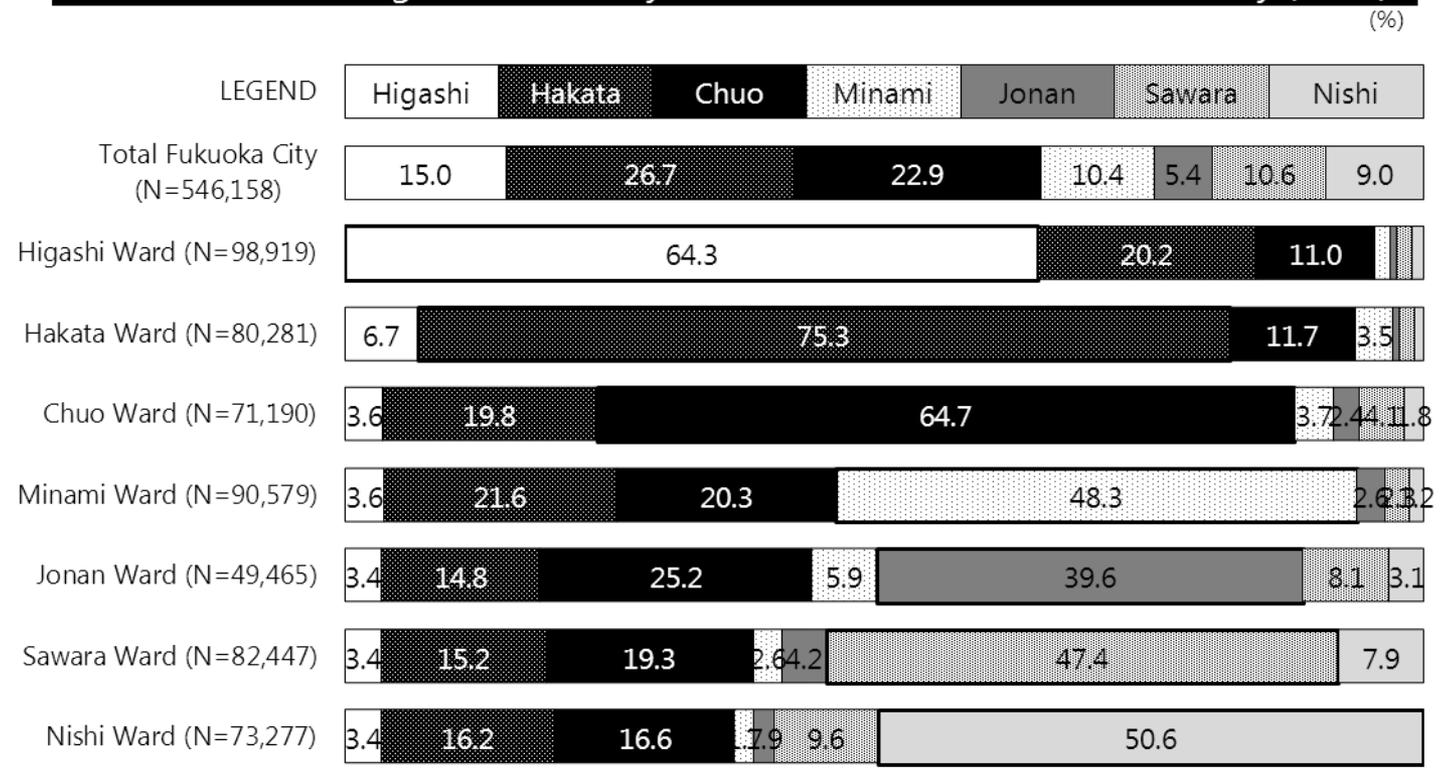
Fukuoka METRO=Fukuoka Metropolitan Area. Western=Western Fukuoka Metropolitan Area.

Note: Data excludes students who commute to study. Data for the figure "Ratio of Commuting Destination of Workers in Fukuoka City (2010)" excludes workers whose working place is unknown. Number under the name of cities and towns for the figure "Number of Commuters To & From Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Metropolitan Area (2010)" shows the number of workers who live in the cities and towns.

Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Many people in central Fukuoka City commute to work within the wards of their residence.

Ratio of Commuting Destination by Ward of Commuters in Fukuoka City (2010)

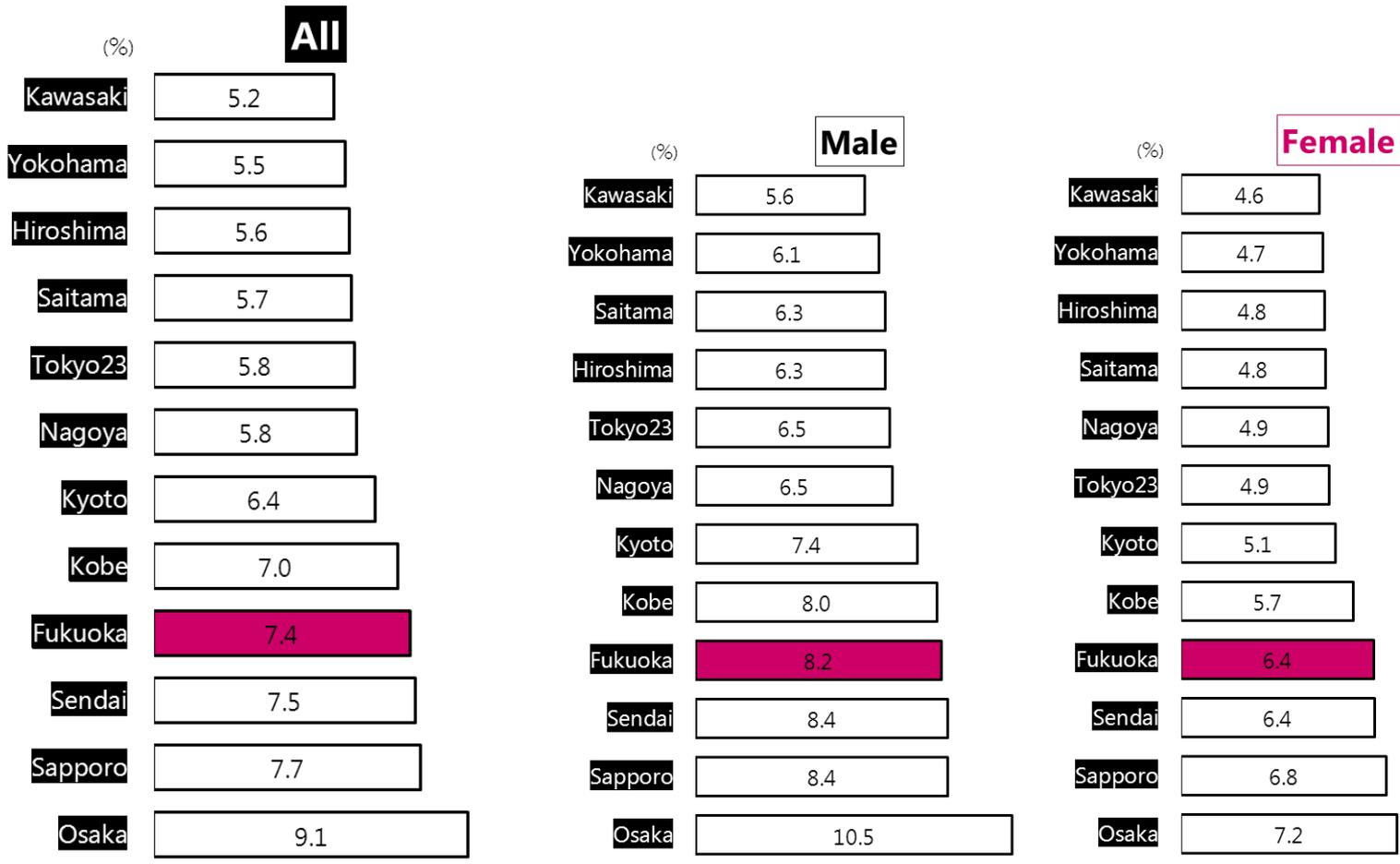


Workers who live in central Fukuoka city commute to work within the central Fukuoka. Workers who live in outer central Fukuoka city commute to central Fukuoka as well, but the ratio of workers who commute within their own wards of their residence is higher than the workers who commute to other wards. There are many establishments in Chuo Ward and Hakata Ward, and many people live in the place where they work.

Note: Fukuoka city consists of 7 wards, Central Business Districts in Chuo ward and Hakata ward.
Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Relatively low unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate, Major large cities (2010)



Unemployment rate in Fukuoka city is relatively low among major large cities.

Tokyo23=Tokyo 23 wards.

Note: Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population. Unemployment rate =Number of unemployed people / Workforce population x100

Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Slightly low permanent (full-time) employment rate.



The ratio of permanent employees in workers in Fukuoka city is relatively low and the ratio of part-time workers is slightly high. While the unemployment rate is relatively low, there are slightly more non-permanent employees than other large cities.

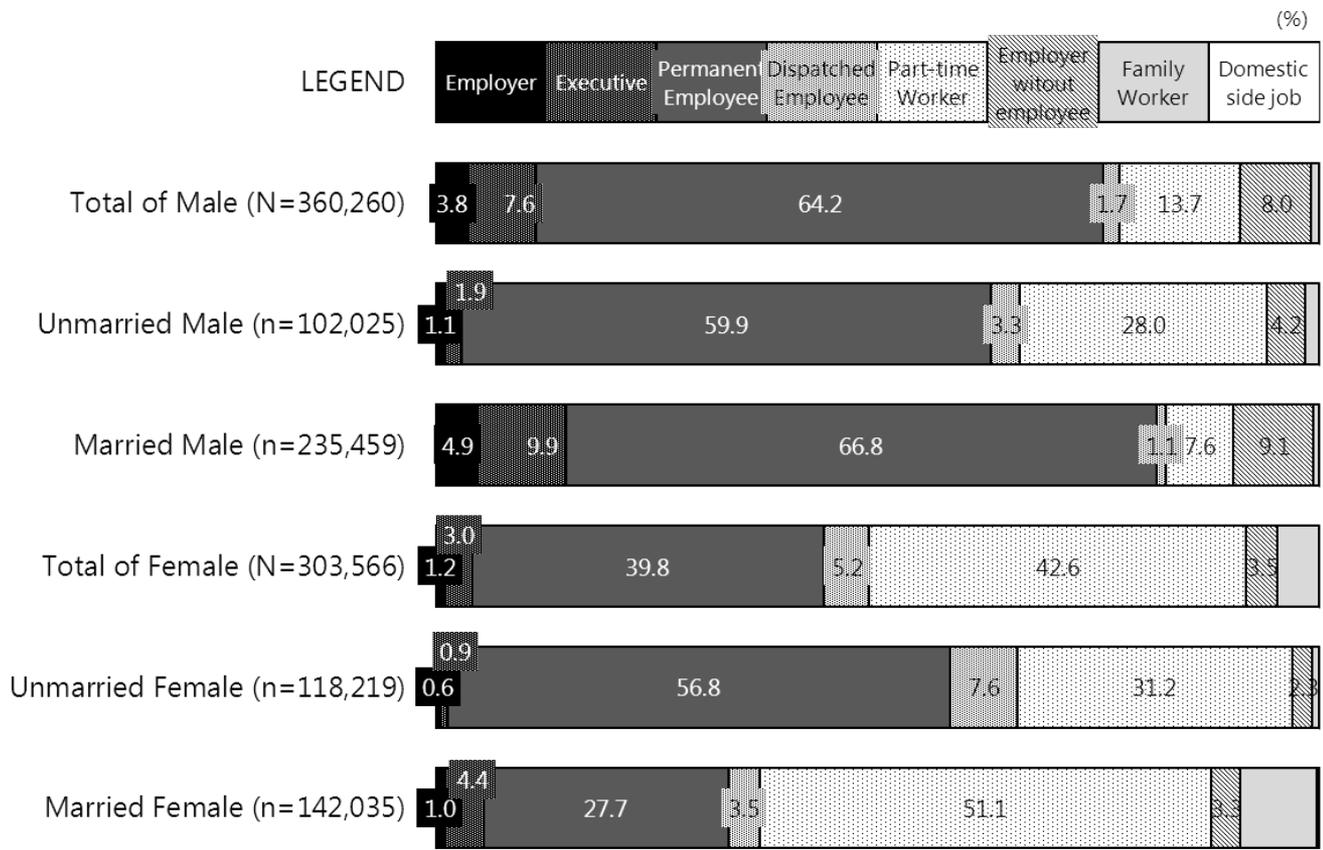
Tokyo23=Tokyo 23 wards.

Note: Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population.

Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)

Many female permanent employees change to be non-permanent employees after marriage.

Position of Workers by Gender, Marital status in Fukuoka City (2010)



Marriage affects a female’s working position more than a male. In Fukuoka city, almost the same ratio of unmarried male workers and unmarried female workers are permanent employees, however, the difference becomes substantial between married male workers and married female workers. While the ratio of permanent employee in married male workers becomes high, it becomes significantly low in married female workers and the ratio of part-time workers becomes high. Many female permanent employees becomes non-permanent employees after their marriage. There is a huge opportunity to adopt the talents and skills of married female.

Source: Statistics Japan. Census (2010)