



Fukuoka Growth

06 Quality of Life

(Version 1.0)

Growth Potential of Fukuoka City

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Every city is unique and has its own character

Bifocal Eyes to Look at a City

- It is ideal to have bifocal eyes like a zoom lens to comprehend a city.
- Macro eyes would help understand the position of Fukuoka on the world map from a comprehensive point of view.
- Micro eyes would help capture the charms of Fukuoka from an ordinary resident's point of view.
- These are often described as "bird's-eye view, fish's-eye view, worm's-eye view". Because a city continues to change day by day like a living creature, it is necessary to look at a city from diversified points of view.

Competition for Uniqueness

- Every city looks in similar colors from the universe.
- However, when visiting a city, each city has its own charms and characteristics.
- Examples would include an old townscape in Europe, a modern business street in the United States, a chaotic large city in Asia, and a traditional colony in Arab.
- The era pursuing the quantity and scale by mass production has shifted to the era focusing on the quality.
- As a result of globalization, urban planning to enhance unique charm and context of a city has become popular.

Uniqueness of Fukuoka

- What is the uniqueness of Fukuoka?
- "Fukuoka Growth" provided the data mainly from the macro-eye view from the first issue to the previous one.
- From this issue, switching to the micro-eye view, the unique "Quality" of Fukuoka is going to be thoroughly introduced.
- The theme of this issue is Fukuoka's world-class "Quality of Life".

September 5, 2013
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"Quality of Life" leads to growth.

The 9th Fukuoka City Master Plan formulated in 2012 has the urban management strategy of mutually leading the high quality of life and economic growth. Foundation of such positive spiral is diversified people, interaction and creativity.

An American urban studies theorist, Richard Florida points out that the world has shifted from the manufacturing industry to the creative economy with the intellectual intensive type, and the growth engine is the accumulation and the concentration of people with talents and productivity.

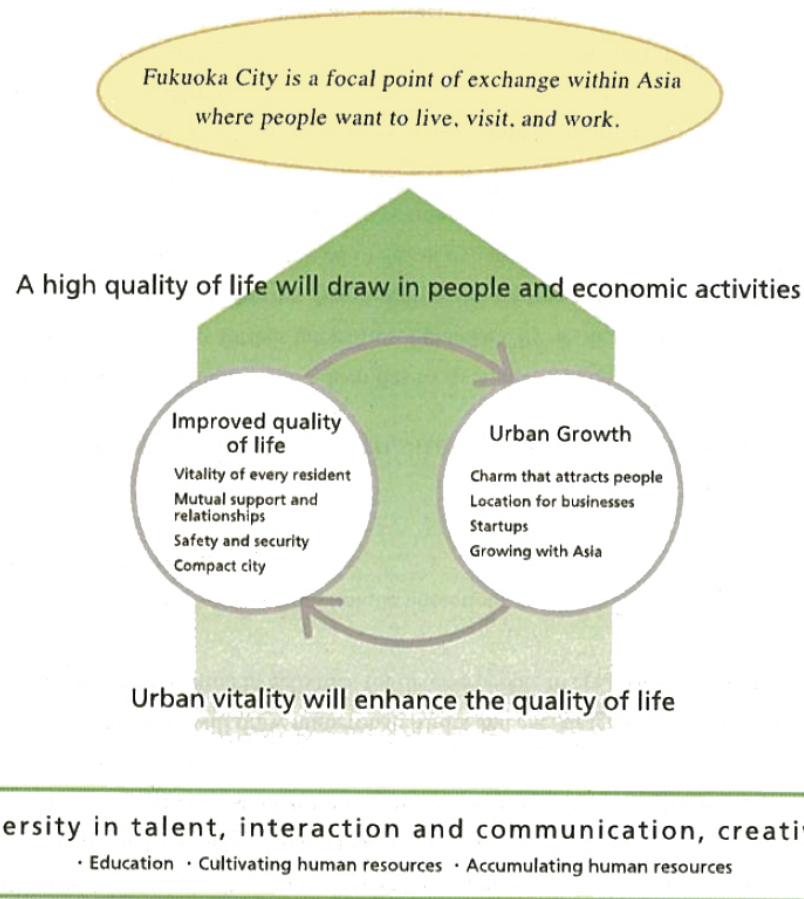
Those who are called "Creative Class" working in the intellectual intensive industry gather and live in a specific region, then raise the economic productivity, and resultantly attract more Creative Class members.

Florida indicates that in the world of today the major source of growth like talent, innovation, and creativity are not evenly distributed, but only a few "Mega Regions" are bearing the global economy. He also argues that because "the creativity desires for a comfortable place", a livable city attracts talented people, and as a result, a "Mega Region" has been developing not evenly but "spiky" in the world. And the spiky Mega Regions include Fukuoka City as in the "Fuku-Kyushu Mega Region" (Northern Kyushu Mega-region).

Fukuoka City is surrounded by world-top class Mega Regions and Megalopolis like Tokyo, Shanghai and Seoul which are located within 1,000 kilometers. Although Fukuoka City with 1.5 million population itself is not a large city in the world, it has an advantage of being a central city of Kyushu Region with 13 million population. Fukuoka City also enjoys livability in a compact urbanized area, and could provide higher quality of life than many other Megalopolis.

Improving a quality of life in Fukuoka City will further raise the level of citizens' satisfaction and the city's competitiveness in the world. The growth of the city will attract more people including the "Creative Class" members, which leads the city to have more opportunities for new establishments and start-ups.

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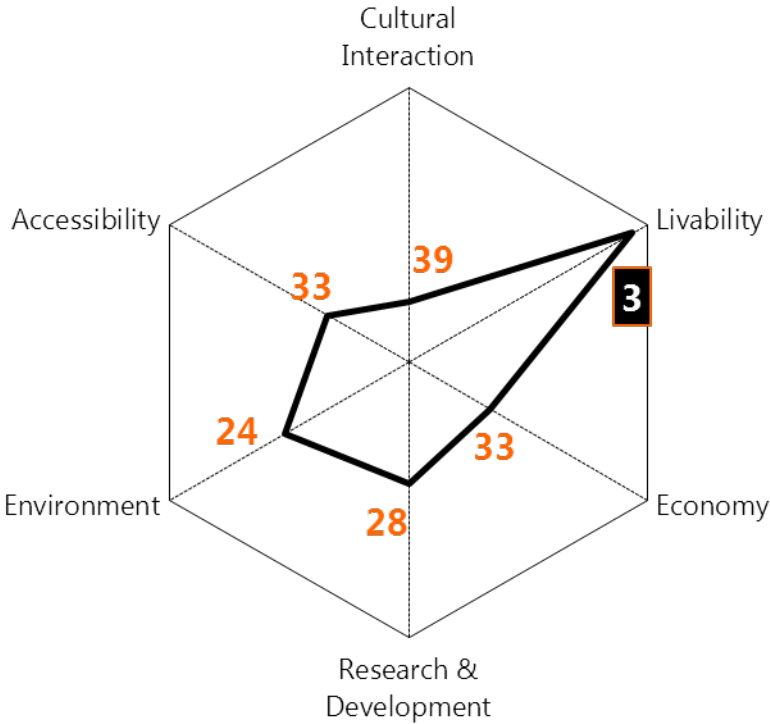


Livability in Fukuoka is highly evaluated in the world.

The Monocle's Global Quality of Life Survey (2013)

	City
1	Copenhagen (Denmark)
2	Melbourne (Australia)
3	Helsinki (Finland)
4	Tokyo (Japan)
5	Vienna (Austria)
6	Zurich (Switzerland)
7	Stockholm (Sweden)
8	Munich (Germany)
9	Sydney (Australia)
10	Auckland (New Zealand)
11	Hong Kong (China)
12	Fukuoka (Japan)
13	Kyoto (Japan)
14	Paris (France)
15	Singapore

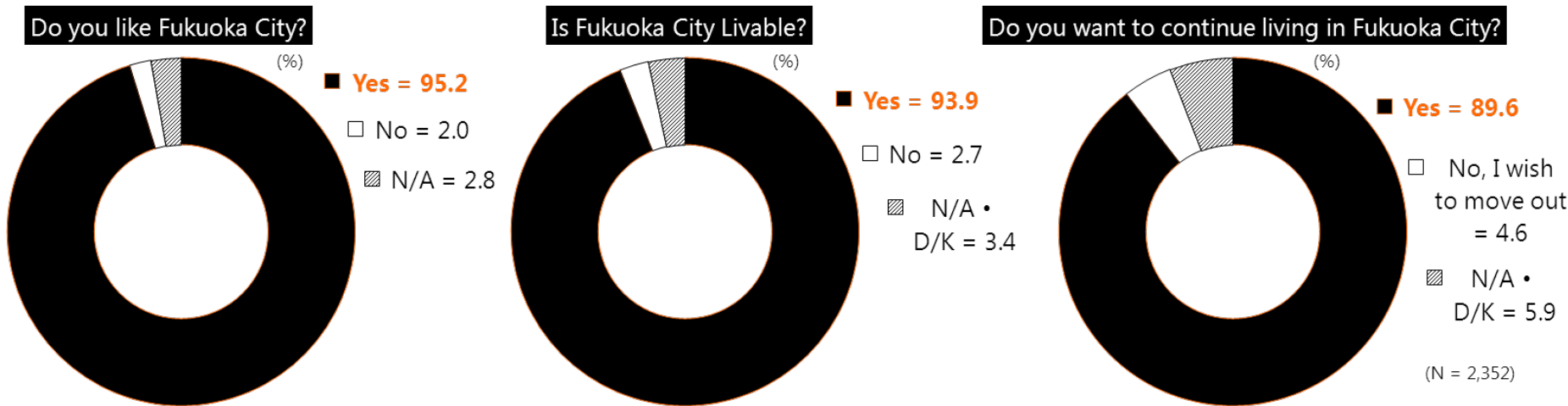
The Mori Memorial Foundation's Global Power City Index (2012)



※Numbers are ranks in 40 worldwide major cities.
(Total rank of Fukuoka City: 33rd)

Livability in Fukuoka City is highly evaluated by some international city comparisons in the world. Fukuoka City ranks the 12th in the Monocle's Global Quality of Life Survey, and the livability in Fukuoka City ranks the 3rd in the Mori Memorial Foundation's Global Power City Index.

90% of citizens appreciate livability in Fukuoka, and wish to keep living.



More than 90% of citizens answered "yes" to the question "do you like Fukuoka City?", and evaluated the city livable. The ratio of citizens who like to continue living in Fukuoka City is also a the high level as approximately 90%. This result proves that people who are actually living in the city appreciate the livability and the quality of life in Fukuoka City.

Note: The answer "If anything, yes" is included in "Yes". The answer "If anything, no" is included in "No".
Source: Fukuoka City. Community Attitude Survey on Municipal Government 2012.

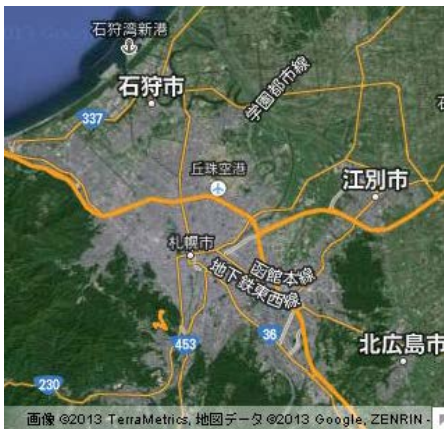
Livable size of a city with compact urban area.

Size Comparison of Central Business District in Large Cities

FUKUOKA City



SAPPORO City



SENDAI City



TOKYO Special Wards



NAGOYA City



OSAKA City City



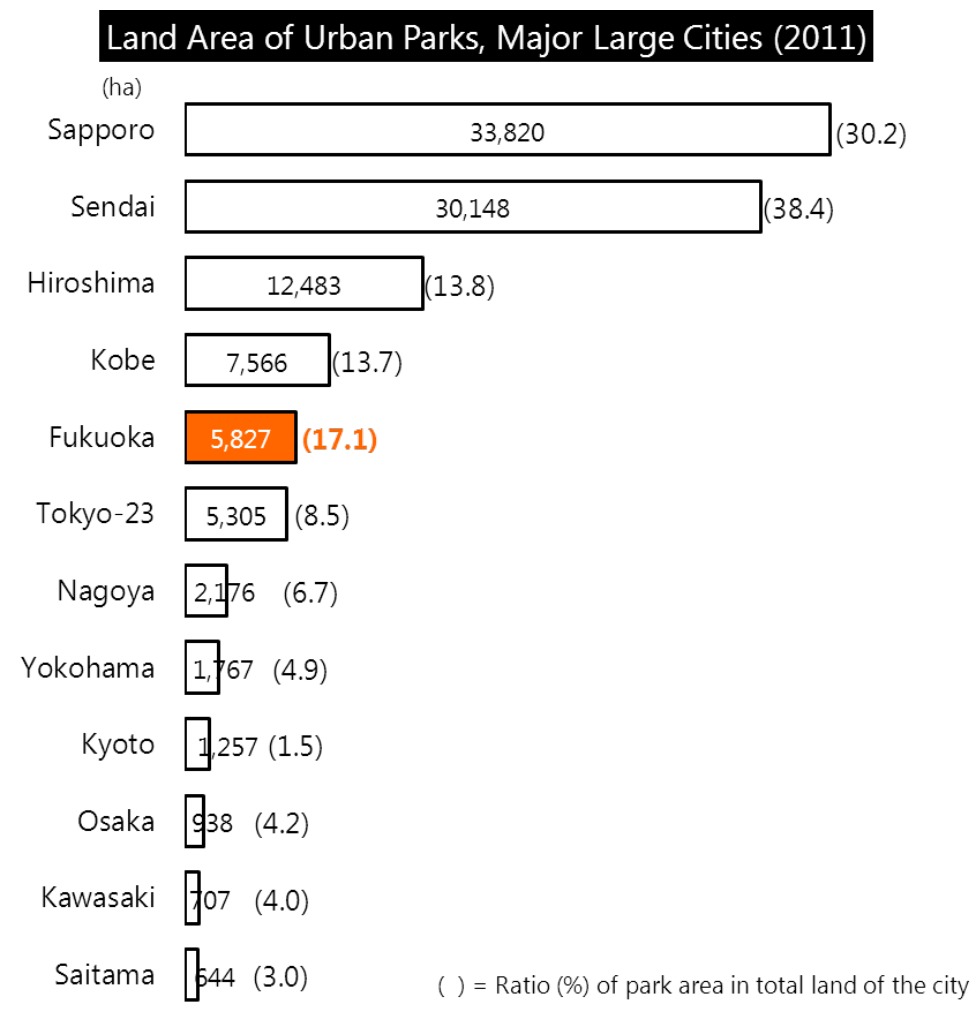
HIROSHIMA City



City	Area (km ²)
Sapporo	1 121.12
Sendai	785.85
Tokyo-23	622.99
Nagoya	326.43
Osaka	223.00
Hiroshima	905.41
Fukuoka	341.70

The aerial charts of the representative large cities of each regions in Japan show that almost all captured area of the Japan's Three Large Cities (Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka) has become the urban area, but the captured area in Fukuoka City has the good balance of Green and the town by green area surrounding the compact urban area.

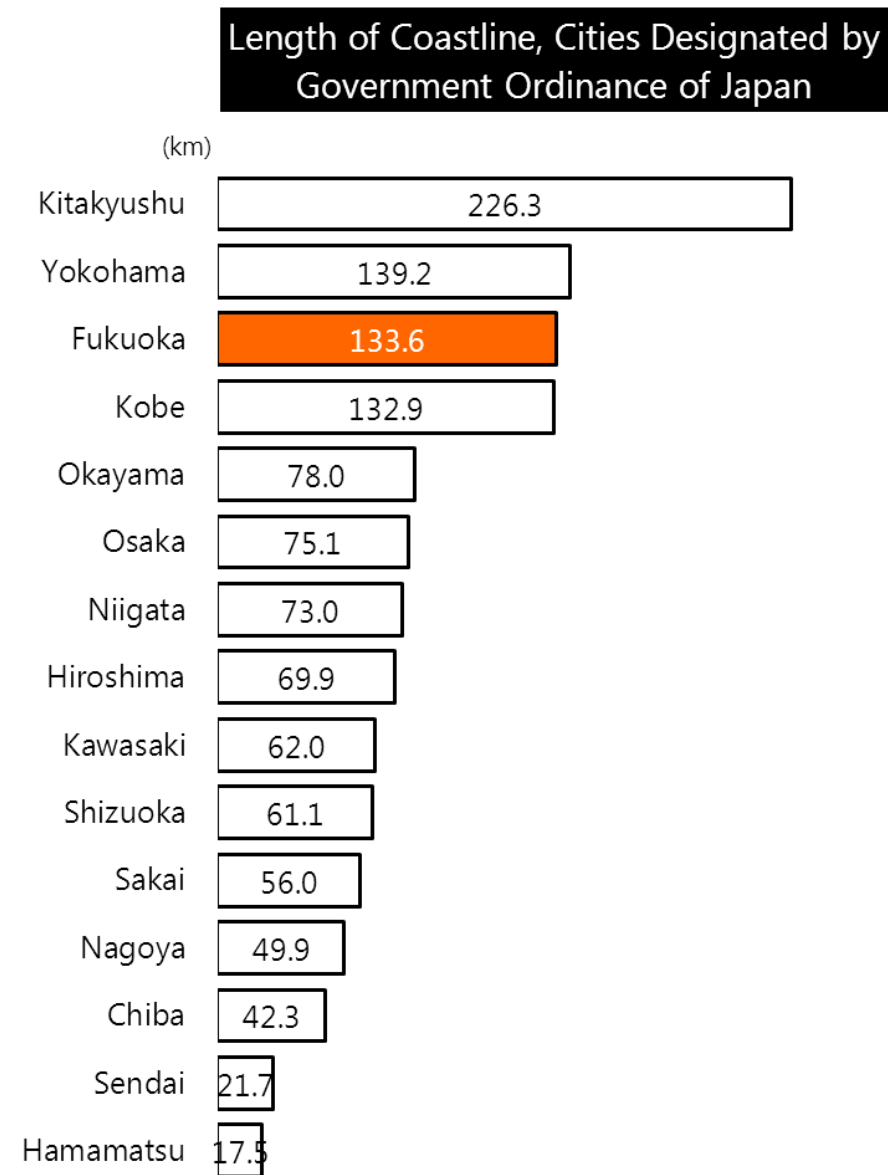
[Green] Fukuoka has many parks compared to large cities in the capital region.



The land area of parks in Sapporo City and Sendai City are outstandingly large, however, the ratio of park area in total land of Fukuoka City is high compared to the cities in Capital Region and Osaka City.

Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards,
 Note: The area of parks include urban parks, other parks, and natural parks. Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population.
 Source: The Large Cities Statistic Council. Large Cities Comparison Chronological Table; Each Cities. Statistics (2011)

[Blue] Fukuoka City has the 3rd longest coastline among large cities in Japan.



Source: Kitakyushu City. The Draft of the New Coast Master Plan (March 2011).

[Living hours] Short commute, and long hours for the 3rd activities.

Sleep [All Day]		Commuting [Weekday] /Oneway		Work [Weekday]		3rd activities [All Day]	
(minute / day)		(minute / day)		(minute / day)		(minute / day)	
National Average	459	National Average	39	National Average	499	National Average	387
Sendai Metro	464	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	35	Kanto METRO	510	Sapporo METRO	419
Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	463	Sapporo METRO	35	Sapporo METRO	507	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	395
Sapporo METRO	463	Hiroshima METRO	36	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	502	Kinki METRO	391
Chukyo METRO	459	Sendai Metro	36	Chukyo METRO	500	Chukyo METRO	389
Kinki METRO	455	Chukyo METRO	37	Sendai Metro	499	Kanto METRO	382
Hiroshima METRO	455	Kinki METRO	42	Hiroshima METRO	496	Hiroshima METRO	378
Kanto METRO	452	Kanto METRO	49	Kinki METRO	494	Sendai Metro	374

-- Extracted from breakdowns of the 3rd activities --

Hobby, Entertainment [All Day]		Sports [Sunday]		Volunteer work, Community services [All Day]		Social [All Day]	
(minute / day)		(minute / day)		(minute / day)		(minute / day)	
National Average	174	National Average	147	National Average	163	National Average	164
Sapporo METRO	194	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	168	Kinki METRO	181	Kanto METRO	174
Kanto METRO	175	Chukyo METRO	150	Kanto METRO	161	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	167
Kinki METRO	175	Hiroshima METRO	147	Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	161	Kinki METRO	165
Kitakyushu & Fukuoka M.	173	Kanto METRO	144	Sapporo METRO	157	Sapporo METRO	164
Chukyo METRO	173	Kinki METRO	142	Hiroshima METRO	157	Chukyo METRO	157
Hiroshima METRO	167	Sapporo METRO	129	Sendai Metro	153	Hiroshima METRO	156
Sendai Metro	162	Sendai Metro	128	Chukyo METRO	147	Sendai Metro	145

Since Fukuoka City is a compact city, the living hours for commuting is average 35 minuets one way, which is lower than other large metropolitan areas and the national average. This seems to let the citizens to have more time for sleep and the 3rd activities, enjoining sports and other social activities.

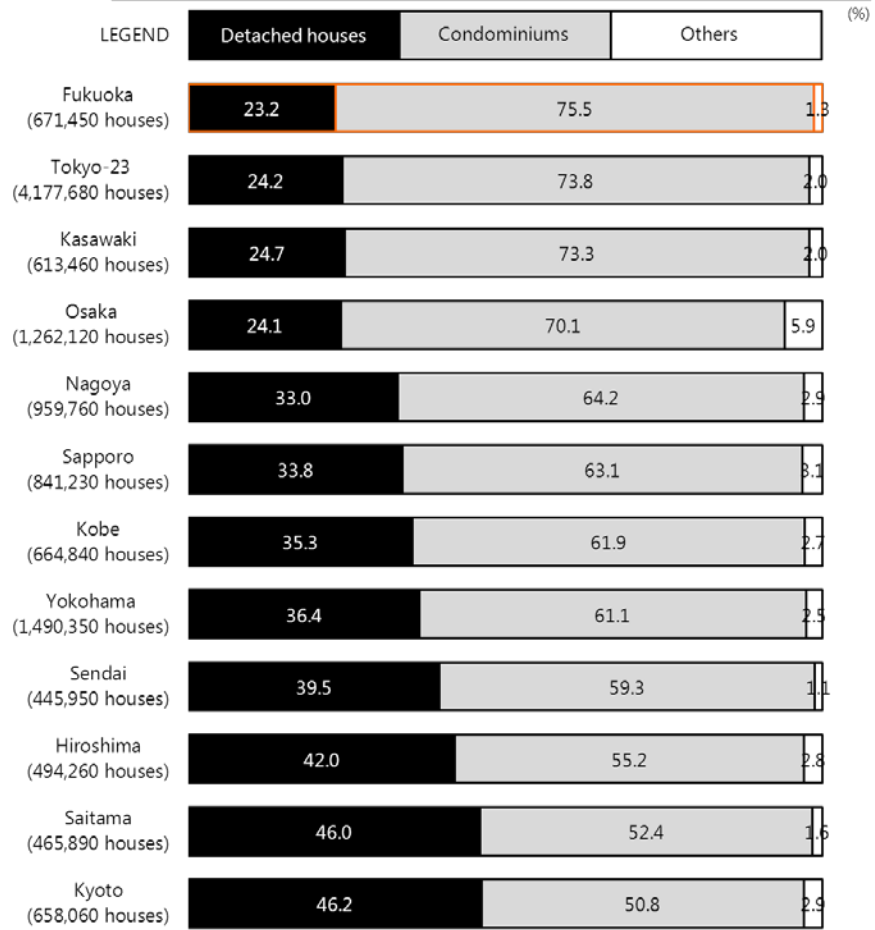
Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards. METRO=Metropolitan Area.

Note: The 3rd activity is the activity on spare time besides the time for dining, sleeping, and other physical activities, and working, schooling, and other social activities.

Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Social Life Basic Survey (2011).

[Living environment] Many condos enable a lot of people to live in the compact area.

Component Ratio of Number of Houses, by House Type, Large Cities (2008)



Fukuoka City where a lot of people live in the compact central area has a high ratio of residential complex like condominiums.
 Since many people move into and out from Fukuoka City every year, there are many rental condominiums, and it is easy for the move-in people to find a residence in the area nearby their workplace.

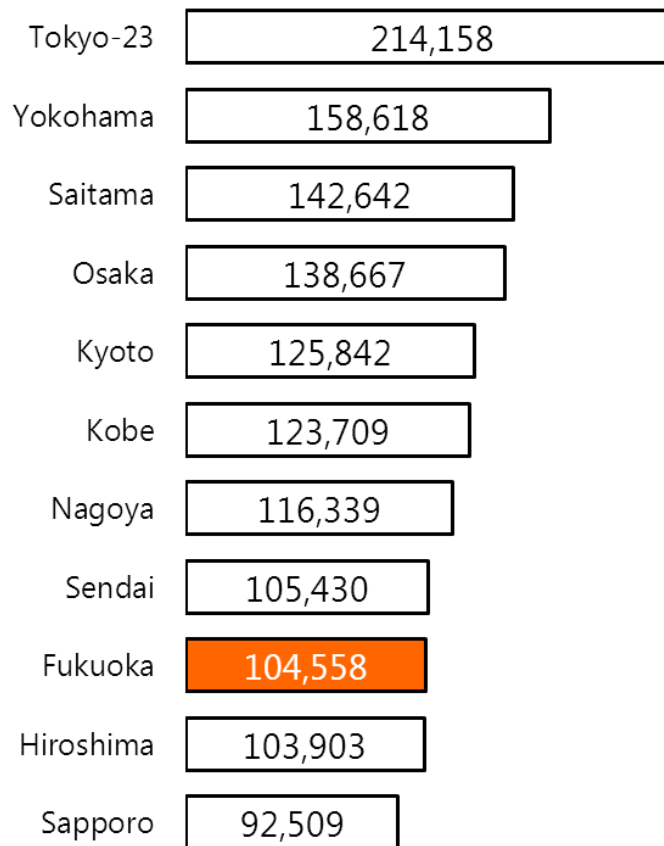


Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards.
 Note: Large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population.
 Photos: Nexus World Residential Complex in Fukuoka City East Ward. Nexus World is consisted with the condominiums designed by following architects coordinated by Architect Arata Isozaki. Steven Hall, Steven Hall, Osamu Ishiyama, Rem Koolhaas, Mark Mack, Christian de Portzamparc, Oscar Tusquets.
 Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Housing and Land Survey (2008).

[Living environment] Relatively low-priced rent among large cities in Japan.

Average monthly rent per 80 square meters, Private housing, Major large cities (2012)

(YEN / 80 square meters, Month)



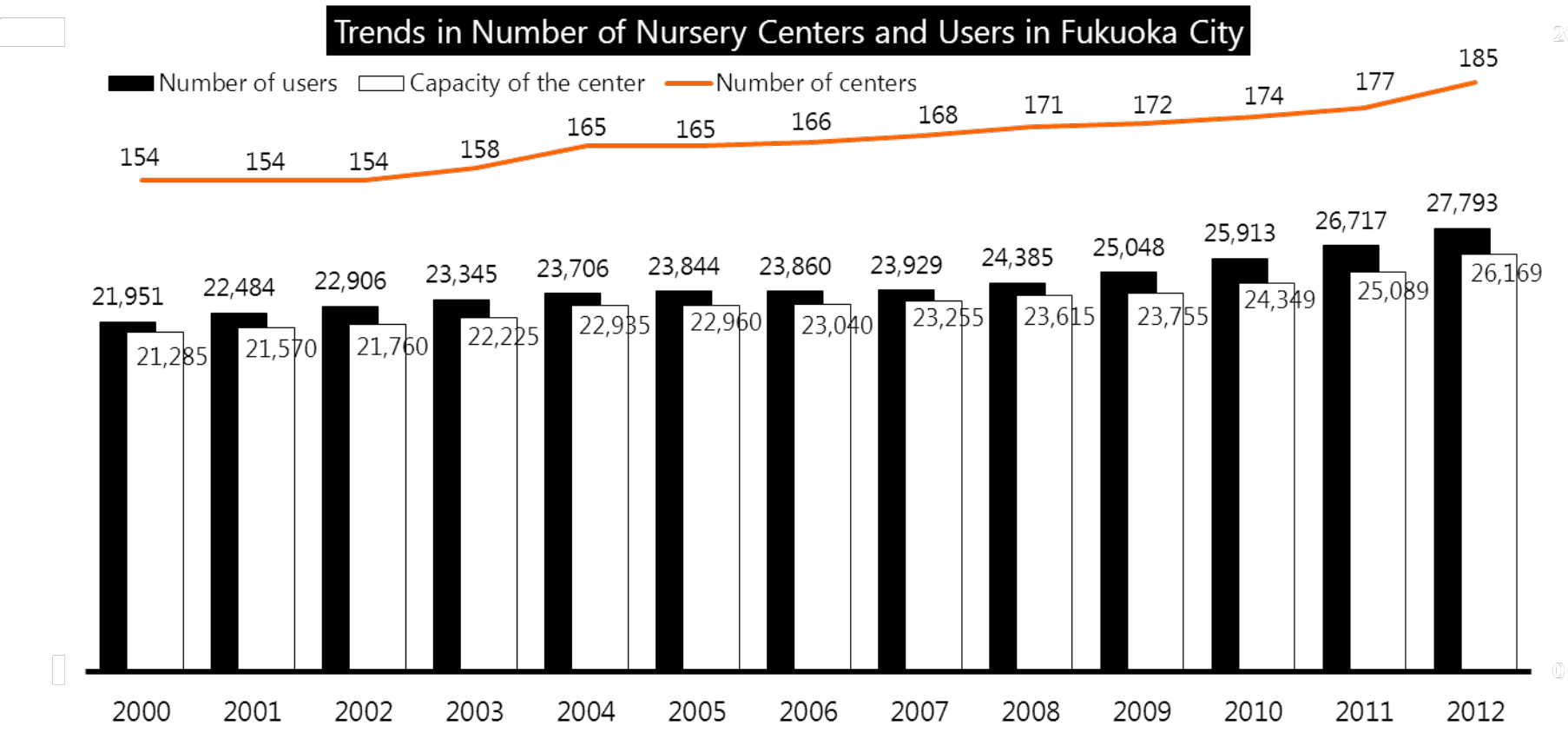
The rent of the rental housing in Fukuoka City is low, compared to the cities in Capital Region and Osaka Region. The average monthly rent per 80 square meters is about 100,000 YEN.

Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards,

Note: URC calculated the price per 80 square meters based on the average rental price per square meter. Major large cities are the prefectural government cities with more than 1 million population.

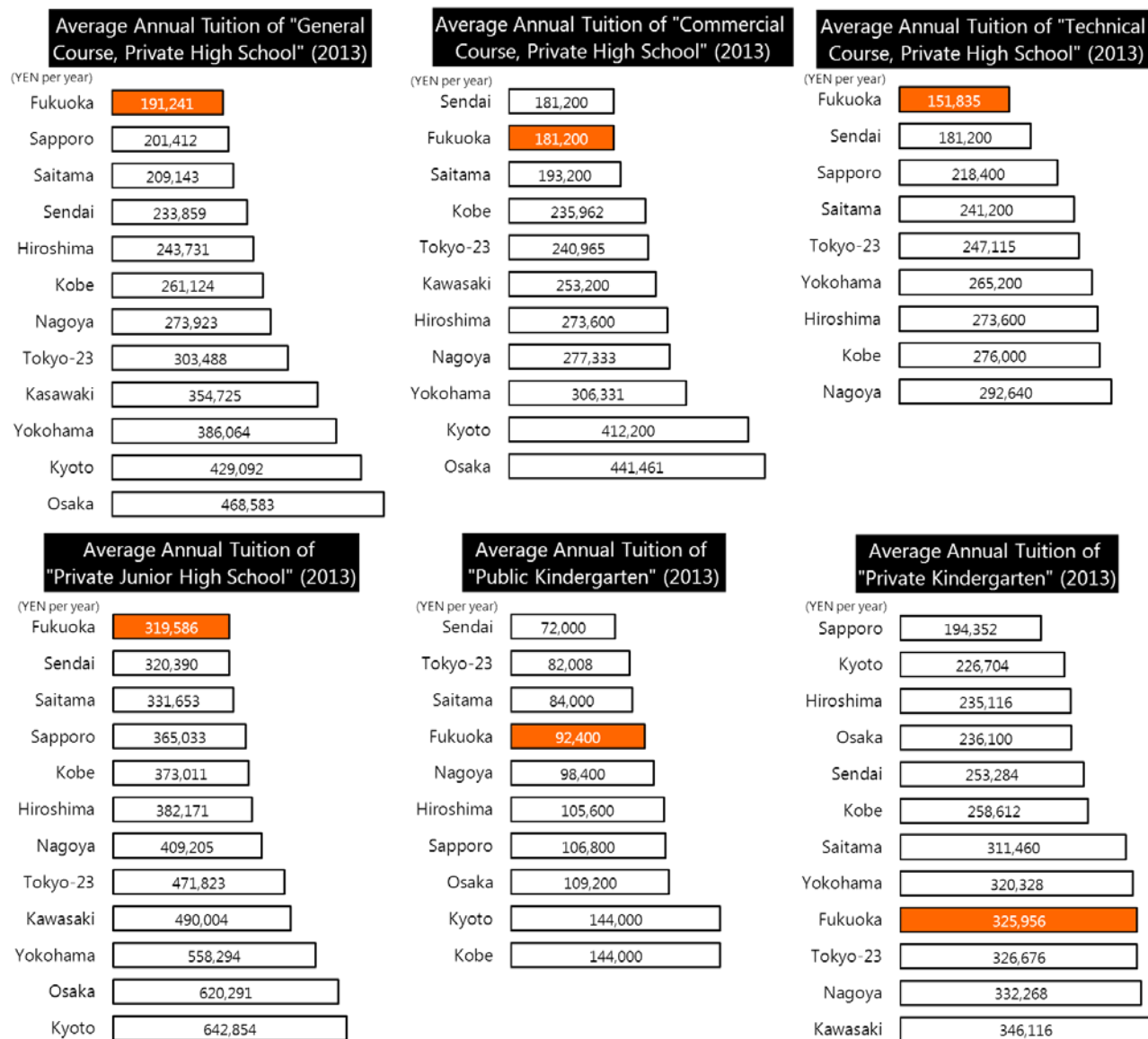
Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Retail Price Survey (2012).

[Childcare] Growing nursing demands and the number of nursery centers.



In Fukuoka city, the number of birth and the number of new citizens with raising children are growing. Since many mothers are raising children as working, the nursing demands are increasing year by year, as well as the number of nursery centers.

[Education] Relatively low-priced tuition among large cities in Japan.



Children's educational expenses are the lower level among large cities in Japan. The average annual tuition of junior high schools and high schools are distinctively low.

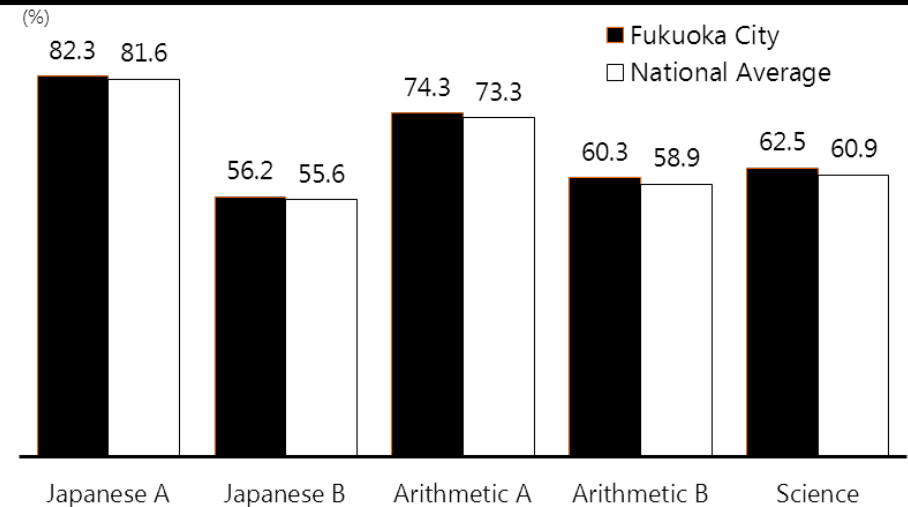
Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards.

Note: Large cities are the prefectural government cities with more than 1 million population.

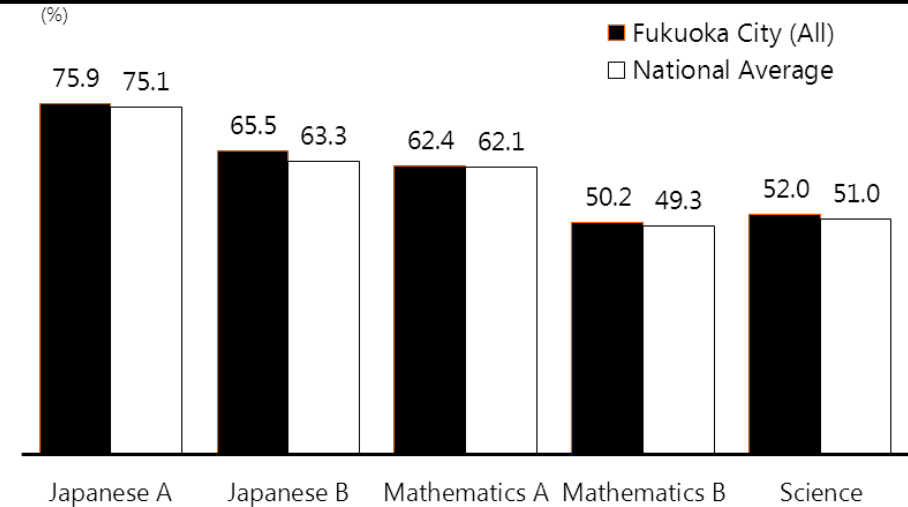
Source: Statistic Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Retail Price Survey.

[Education] School children have academic ability above national average.

"Elementary School Students" National Academi Acility Test Result (2012)
【Average Validity / Comparison of Fukuoka City with National Average】



"Jr. High School Students" National Academi Acility Test Result (2012)
【Average Validity / Comparison of Fukuoka City with National Average】



The Academic ability of school children in Fukuoka city is above national average on all subjects.

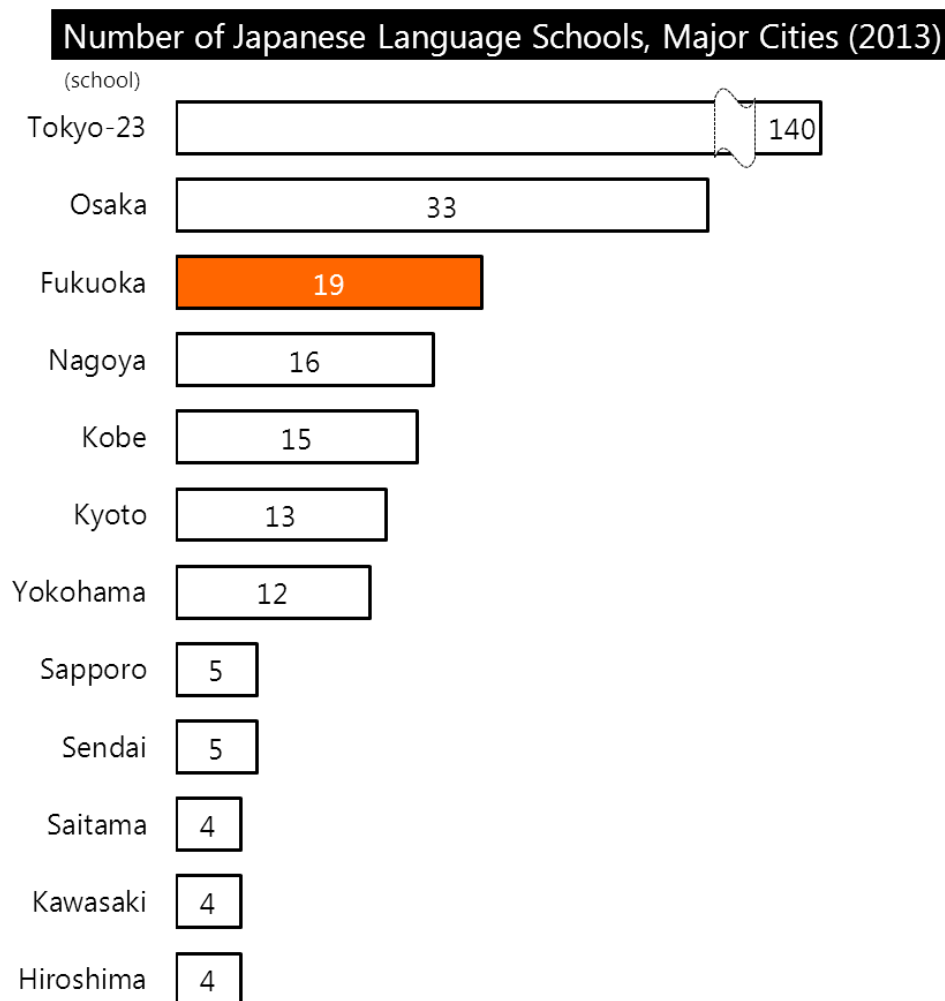
[Education] Fukuoka International School.

International Baccalaureate Schools in Japan	
1	Tsukuba International School (Ibaragi Pref.)
2	GUNMA KOKUSAI ACADEMY (Gunma Pref.)
3	Seisen International School (Tokyo Metropolis)
4	St. Mary's International School (Tokyo Metropolis)
5	Tokyo International School (Tokyo Metropolis)
6	Canadian International School (Tokyo Metropolis)
7	K. International School (Tokyo Metropolis)
8	Tokyo Gakugei University International Secondary School (Tokyo Metropolis)
9	Tamagawa Academy (Tokyo Metropolis)
10	Yokohama International School (Kanagawa Pref.)
11	Saint Maur International School (Kanagawa Pref.)
12	Gyoshu Junior and Senior High School (Shizuoka Pref.)
13	Nagoya International School (Aichi Pref.)
14	Doshisha International School (Kyoto Pref.)
15	Kyoto International School (Kyoto Pref.)
16	Ritsumeikan Uji Junior and Senior High School (Kyoto Pref.)
17	Osaka International School (Osaka Pref.)
18	Osaka YMCA International School (Osaka Pref.)
19	Canadian Academy (Hyogo Pref.)
20	DEUTSCHE SCHULE KOBE European School (Hyogo Pref.)
21	Hiroshima International School (Hiroshima Pref.)
22	AICJ Junior and Senior High School (Hiroshima Pref.)
23	Fukuoka International School (Fukuoka Pref.)
24	Okinawa International School (Okinawa Pref.)



Fukuoka International School is the only certified International Baccalaureate school in Kyushu Region.

[Education] The 3rd largest number of Japanese language schools.



The number Japanese language schools in Fukuoka City is the 3rd largest in Japan, following Tokyo 23 wards and Osaka City. The number is outstandingly large for large cities in local regions, which indicates the fact that many foreigners are learning Japanese in Fukuoka City.

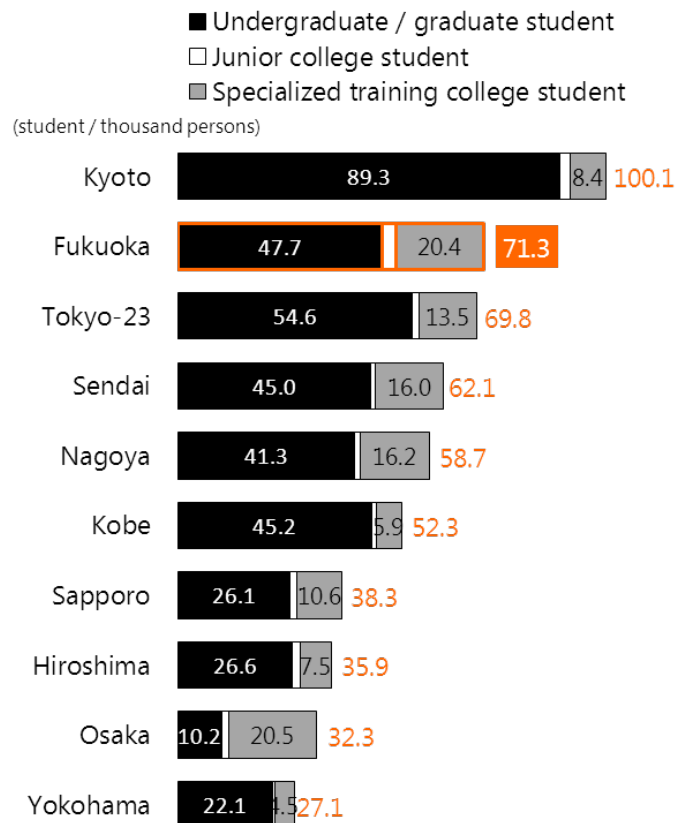
Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards.

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

Source: The Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

[Education] Large number of higher educational institution students per capita.

Number of Students in Higher Educational Institutions per 1,000 Population, Top Major Large Cities (2012)



The number higher educational institution students per 1,000 population is the 2nd largest in Japan, following Kyoto City. The uniqueness of Fukuoka City is that the number of students in specialized training collages is large besides undergraduate and graduate students. Many students are leaning specialized high technology and knowledge in Fukuoka City.

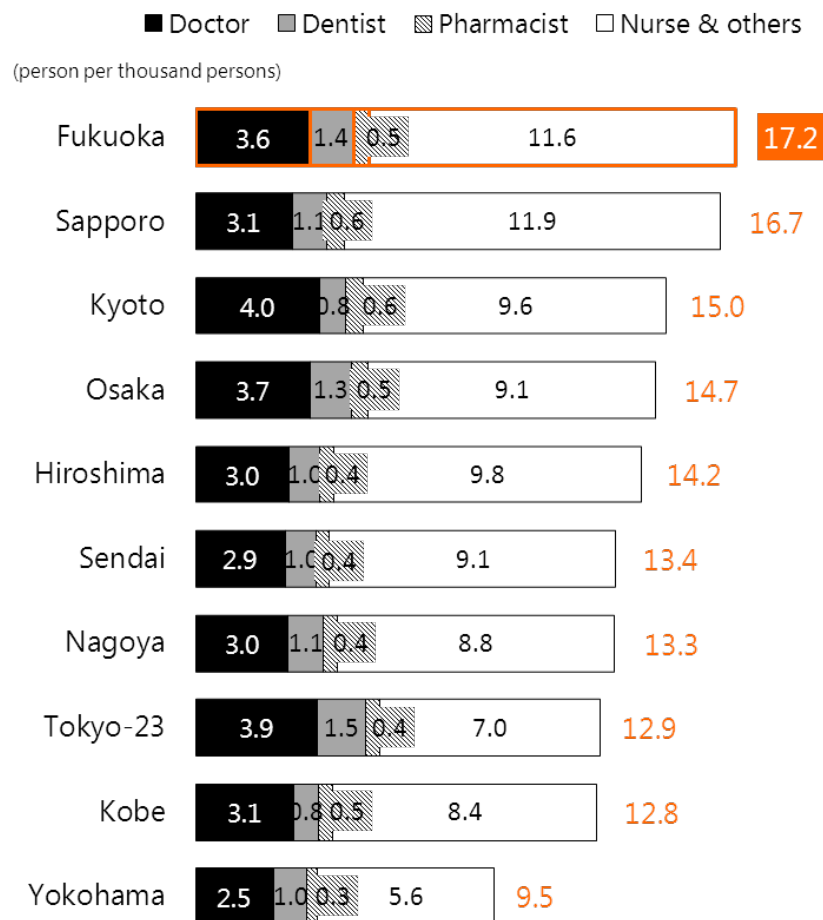
Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards.

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

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. School Basic Survey (2012); Each cities. Estimated Population (2012).

[Safety] Large number of medical related professionals per capita.

Number of Medical Related Professionals per 1,000 Population, Top Major Large Cities (2011)



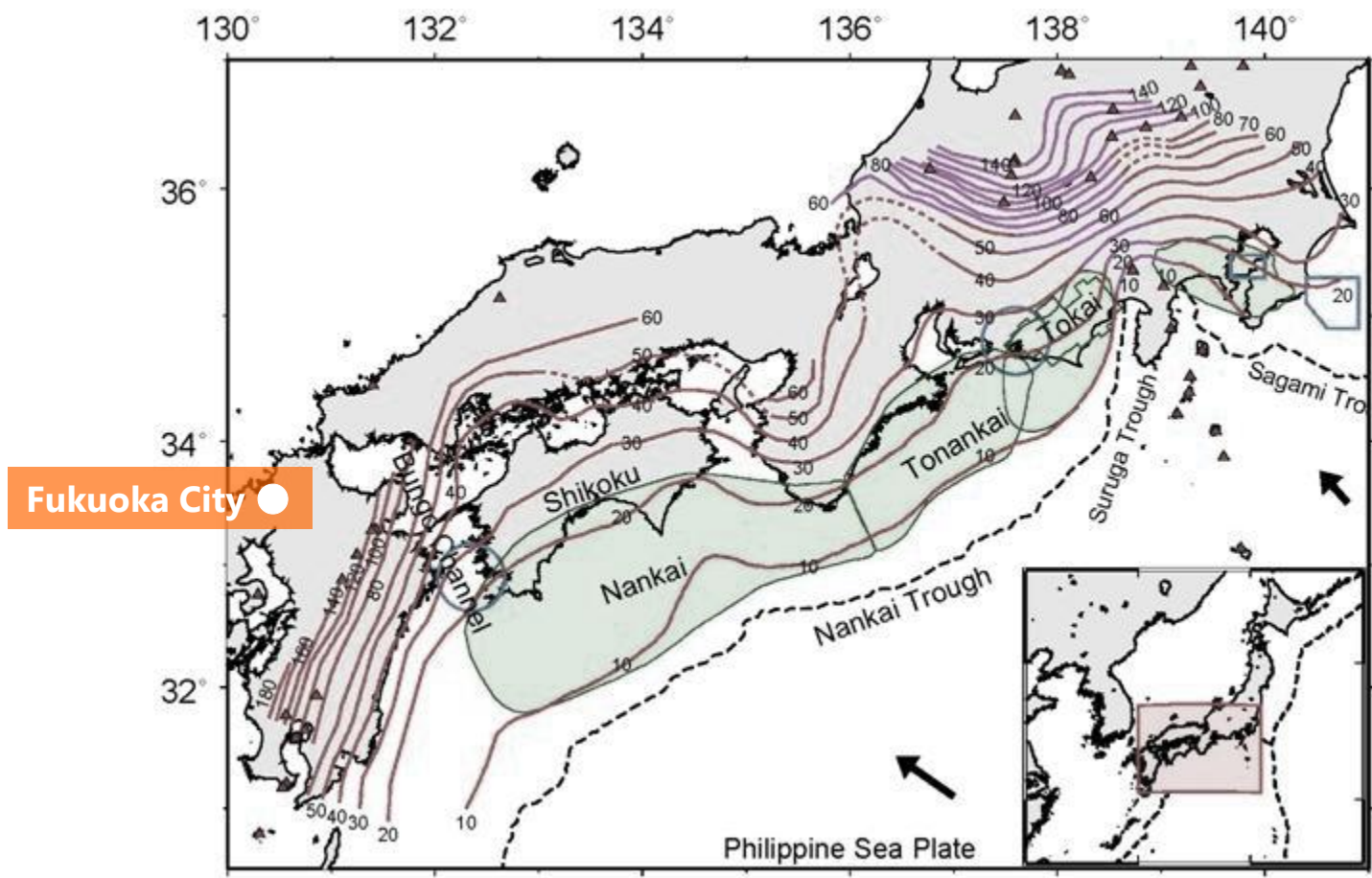
The number of medical related professionals per 1,000 population is the largest among large cities in Japan.

Tokyo-23=Tokyo 23 wards.

Note: A doctor and a dentist include those who are in part-time position. Nurse & others include a nurse, a licensed practical nurse, and a midwife. Major large cities are the cities with more than 1 million population.

Source: The Large Cities Statistic Council. Large Cities Comparison Chronological Table; Each Cities. Statistics (2011)

[Safety] Less risk of a big earthquake and tsunami than along the Pacific coast.



Centers of the forecasted Tokai Earthquake, Tonankai Earthquake, Nankai Earthquake are located in the Pacific Ocean, and the large cities along the Pacific coast have concerns with risks of big tsunami damage.

Fukuoka City is located in the area which relatively has less effect of these damages and less risk than the large cities along the Pacific coast.

Most large cities in Japan are located on the Pacific coast, and Japanese urban functions might be delayed, however, Fukuoka City is expected to take the backing city on emergency.