

FUKUOKA Growth 2020

福岡市
二〇〇〇年
以後の
進運

福岡市 2000年代の進運

The Evolution of Fukuoka City in the 2000's

福岡成長潜力

成長都市「福岡市」統計概覧

フクオカ グロース

成長都市 福岡市のデータブック

Data Book of Growing Fukuoka City

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Information & Strategy Office of the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

change population in Japan. Particular, the number of passengers at Fukuoka Airport International Terminal has increased from 246.3 (2018) compared to 2000. As the number of passengers in the domestic terminal remains near 100 at 102.6 (2018), the increase in total passengers at Fukuoka Airport (120.9 in 2018) comes from the international terminal. When passengers of regular flights are added in, the globalization of Fukuoka City can be said to be significantly advancing. In addition, the traffic volume on Fukuoka Expressways has increased sharply at 146.9 (2017). The completion of the nation's second full-fledged loop highway (running in both directions) in 2012 in Fukuoka City (following the Central Circular Route of the Metropolitan Expressway in Tokyo) has shortened the time for people and goods and further enhanced convenience. Greater increases in traffic are expected in the future. Further, the number of passengers using public transportation have greatly increased, to 156.2 (2018) for the subway system and 136.3 (2016 *total of passengers in the city) for JR lines. Although the numbers of passengers using the Nishitetsu lines and fixed route buses declined compared to 2000, they have picked up in recent years. The Kaizuka Line, in particular, has shown dramatic growth due to the population increase in the Chikugo City and City near the railway line. From the above, we can say that Fukuoka City has enhanced transit convenience for people and goods. Through improved public transportation, the expressway network, railways, sea routes and terminals for wider area air routes, which has led to the promotion of human exchange and economic activities. In addition to Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City, let's take a look at Kyoto City and Kobe City. Both also have a population of 1.5 million, to examine the movement of people from other prefectures and see which areas people are coming from. Looking at the difference in numbers between people who come from other prefectures and people who move out to other prefectures, the inflow and outflow of people between prefectures, more people are moving into Fukuoka City, especially from other prefectures in Kyushu. More people are also coming from Yamaguchi Prefecture and other areas in Chugoku and Shikoku. Kawasaki City, on the other hand, has a large number of people moving in from Tokyo. In addition, more people are moving into Kawasaki City from the wide area stretching from the Kanto region in Japan than are moving out to those areas from Kawasaki City. This indicates that Kawasaki is chosen by people who newly move to the Tokyo metropolitan area, and explains its growth. The populations of Kyoto City and Kobe City have not increased in recent years. Although more people are moving into these two cities from western Japan (including neighboring prefectures) than are moving out, there also is a trend where more people from Kyoto City and Kobe City are moving out to the Tokyo metropolitan area. Since people from Kyoto are moving out to neighboring prefectures as well, its population has not increased. *Click on each city's name in bold blue in the text to see an enlarged view of the city. Fukuoka City is the only city among the four of similar population where both a high population growth rate (= population concentration) and a high day-night population ratio (= core city in the region) can be seen. To understand why Fukuoka City is growing so remarkably, we will look at the population concentration of the surrounding areas of Sapporo City, Sendai City, Hiroshima City and Fukuoka City, which are the major cities in each region outside the three metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Chukyo, and Kinki. When looking at the 10% of the population living or going to school in the central city as an indicator of a core city, Fukuoka City and Sapporo City each show a large number of municipalities (areas) of Fukuoka City are about 1/3 that of Sapporo City, meaning that Fukuoka has a high population density and high population concentration. Kyushu has a much larger population size and density than other regions. Fukuoka City is strongly connected with Kyushu. With a population of 13 million, and so many people move into Fukuoka City, boosting its growth. Fukuoka City is also considered to play a role in reducing population outflow from Kyushu to the Tokyo metropolitan area. It is important for Fukuoka City to build a relationship of cooperation with other parts of Kyushu, and to form an autonomous economic zone. As shown in Figure 1, Fukuoka City had the lowest production in FY2009, but the same trend was seen in most major cities (only Sendai City and Yokohama City had the lowest in FY2009). Although many cities had already seen declining production since before 2009, the decisive factor that led to the large decline in 2009 was the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September 2008 - an inevitable event in hindsight. This global financial crisis and the simultaneous recession had a devastating impact on the domestic economy, though it was only in fiscal 2009 that the effects became serious. The gross city production in FY2009 dropped, but thanks to reforms and innovations promoted by private companies and such, as of FY2015 most cities recovered to levels higher than those seen before 2009. In comparison with its 2009 gross city production, Fukuoka City had the second highest growth rate in FY2015 (Figure 4, left). Sendai City had special circumstances, with high growth in construction-related industries due to reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Apart from Sendai City, Fukuoka City had a particularly high growth rate when compared to other cities. Figure 4 shows the growth rate of each city and the ratio of the three industry sectors of economic activity (FY2015). Fukuoka City has the highest ratio of the tertiary industry (Figure 4, right). Although Kawasaki City, Kyoto City, Kobe City and others where the secondary industry ratio is high have been growing steadily, the economic activity of Fukuoka City, centered on the tertiary industry, has shown particularly strong growth. This suggests some implications for the future Japanese economy. The basic element of the tertiary industry is value created by people. While various technological innovations are being sought around the world, we can see that human creativity has become a more important factor. We can say that, while economic activities that create next-generation values with the power of human beings are driving the growth of cities, the focus in Fukuoka City, there is some concern that ICT (information and communication technology) and much-discussed AI (artificial intelligence) advances may take people's jobs. In fact, technological innovation is expected to have a significant impact on economic activity. According to the "ICT Progress and Future Work Styles (PDF)" chapter in the "Fukuoka City Information and Communications Strategy" (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), in various industrial fields such as nursing care and logistics, "ICT can make up for shortages in the labor supply caused by the continuation of low birthrates and aging population, and it is expected to become an important factor for economic activity. Regarding ICT's impact on employment, it says "ICT progress has two opposite effects: an employment replacement effect where ICT takes over operations previously done by humans, and an employment creation effect where new business domains brought on by ICT application will increase employment." In terms of employment, these two effects are expected to be balanced. The number of human resources required will change. According to joint research conducted by the University of Tokyo and the University of Fukuoka, occupations that are unlikely to be replaced by AI or robots are those requiring specialized knowledge and skills, and those that require creativity. The list includes TV personalities, directors, kindergarten teachers and others that can create more value than the many of these occupations are categorized as value created by humans, i.e., tertiary industry. On the other hand, the same research suggests that occupations that are easily replaced by AI or robots include many fields that are closely related to secondary industries. The Fifth Science and Technology Basic Plan formulated by the government in 2016 describes the concept of Society 5.0 - a human-centered society where innovation and technology are used to improve the quality of people's lives as social infrastructure, improving convenience and comfort for most people. In terms of economic activity, the focus is on the tertiary industry, which is value created by humans. Fukuoka City is growing so remarkably, we will look at the population concentration of the surrounding areas of Sapporo City, Sendai City, Hiroshima City and Fukuoka City, which are the major cities in each region outside the three metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Chukyo, and Kinki. 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We can say that, while economic activities that create next-generation values with the power of human beings are driving the growth of cities, the focus in Fukuoka City, there is some concern that ICT (information and communication technology) and much-discussed AI (artificial intelligence) advances may take people's jobs. In fact, technological innovation is expected to have a significant impact on economic activity. According to the "ICT Progress and Future Work Styles (PDF)" chapter in the "Fukuoka City Information and Communications Strategy" (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), in various industrial fields such as nursing care and logistics, "ICT can make up for shortages in the labor supply caused by the continuation of low birthrates and aging population, and it is expected to become an important factor for economic activity. 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FUKUOKA Growth 2020 福岡市グロース2020 福岡成長潜力2020

福岡市 2000年以后的進運
福岡市 2000年代の進運

The Evolution of Fukuoka City in the 2000's

はじめに

「Fukuoka Growth」は、福岡市の成長性を示すさまざまなデータを紹介し、国内、世界における福岡市の存在感を高め、ビジネスや交流を促進することを目的として、情報戦略室が発行する無料のデータブックです。日英併記で、世界の人々に福岡市を紹介するツールとして活用いただけます。

福岡市は、国内有数の成長都市として内外から注目されるようになり、ここ数年は「日本で一番元気な地方都市」「地方最強の都市」などと福岡市を紹介する書籍の出版や雑誌の特集なども相次いでいます。

「Fukuoka Growth」は、これまで2年おきに、2014年、2016年、2018年の3回発行しました。

そして、2020年、最新のデータをもとに、「FUKUOKA Growth 2020」を発行します。

2000年代が幕を開けて20年。「FUKUOKA Growth 2020」は、特に福岡市が成長を加速した2000年以降の軌跡を、データ面から考察しながら振り返ります。

2020年3月

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Preface

Fukuoka Growth is a free publication issued by the Information & Strategy Office of the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center. It introduces various data showing the growth potential of Fukuoka City, enhancing the national and global presence of the city and promoting business and exchange. Written in both Japanese and English, *Fukuoka Growth* introduces Fukuoka City to people around the world. The data it presents is utilized for various purposes, such as answering inquiries from home and abroad, and to provide information to publications covering Fukuoka City. Fukuoka City has garnered national and international attention as a major and growing urban area in Japan, and has been described in many publications with phrases such as the “Most Energetic Regional City in Japan” and “Strongest Regional City.”

Fukuoka Growth is published biennially, with three issues to date, in 2014, 2016 and 2018.

The latest issue with the most current data will be published in the spring of 2020 as *FUKUOKA Growth 2020*. It will soon be twenty years since we have entered the 2000s. *FUKUOKA Growth 2020* is scheduled to be issued in the spring of 2020 as a data book containing records from the year 2000, when the growth of Fukuoka City accelerated, and containing serial articles on data analysis that were periodically issued online.

March 2020

Information & Strategy Office of the Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center

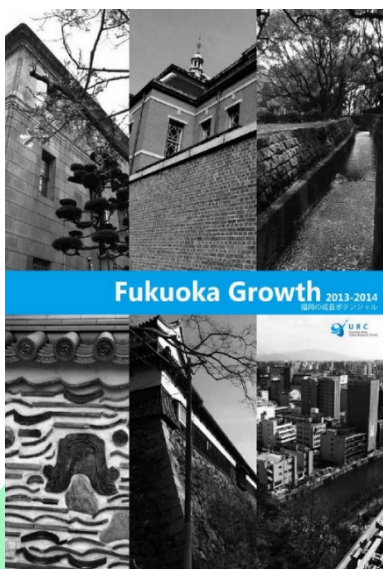
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NEXtera**
(2018年春発行)
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FUKUOKA GROWTH 2016
(2016年春発行)
Published in Spring 2016



Fukuoka Growth 2013-2014
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Published in Spring 2014

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FUKUOKA Growth2020

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福岡市 2000年代の進運

The **Evolution** of Fukuoka City in the 2000's

福岡市二〇〇〇年以后的进运

人材の集積とグローバル化指標の躍進
域外との交流や経済拡大
都市の規模が拡大する中で抑えられる負荷

人才集聚及全球化指标的跃进
与区域外的交流扩大和经济发展
城市规模的扩大与控制环境负荷

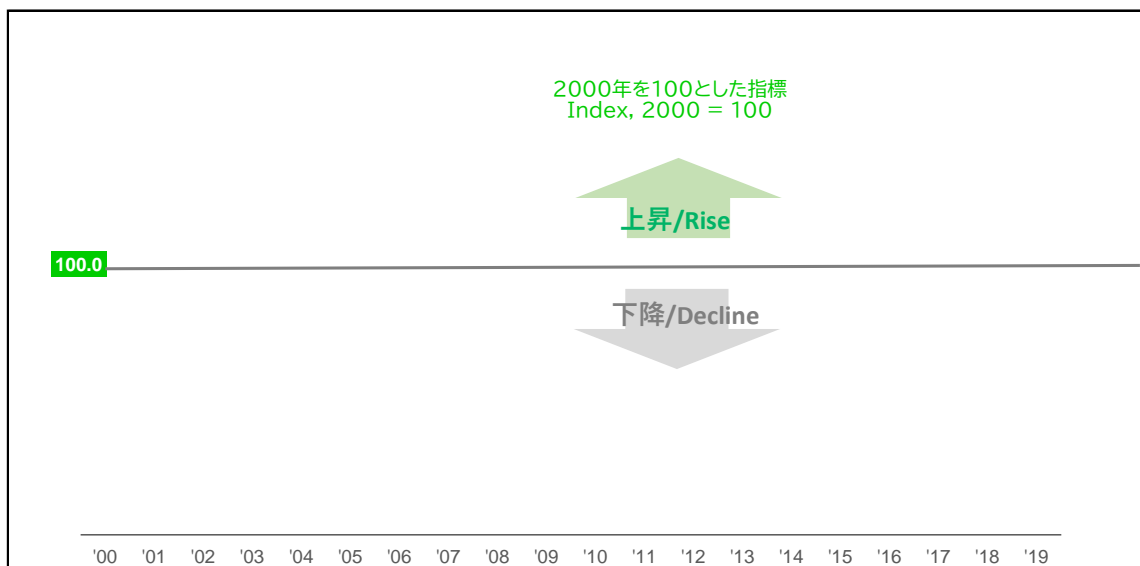
Accumulation of human resources and advance of globalization indicators.
Expansion of exchanges with other areas and economies.
Curbing burdens amidst the expansion of the city scale.

高い成長性を示す福岡市が、これまで、どのような分野が伸びてきたのか、2000年を100として、さまざまな指標について、その伸びの度合いを検証します。

※実数でなく指数のグラフであることに留意ください

In what fields has Fukuoka City, with its high growth rates, developed? With the figures for 2000 being indexed as the starting point at 100, various indicators are examined below, showing specific increases.

*Please be advised the following are graphs of indexes, not actual numbers.



人材の集積と急速なグローバル化

福岡市の指標について、2000年を100とした伸びをみると、全ての基準となる総人口は、2019年時点で118.7と高い水準となっており、特に、女性が121.3と高くなっています。全国的にみても、福岡市の人口増加率は、大都市の中でもトップクラスです。（図210）特に高い伸びをみせたのが、在住外国人の数で、258.2（2018年）と2000年比で2倍以上の増加となっています。2010年代以降は特に伸びが大きくなっており、今後も、人材面での福岡市のグローバル化が加速するとみられます。全国的な少子高齢化の進展の中で、福岡市も、死亡者数が151.8（2017年）と高くなっているものの、出生数は110.7（2017年）と2000年から増加傾向が続いていることも特徴となっています。また、市外からの転入者数が107.5（2017年）と増加した一方で、市外への転出者が減少したことが、福岡市の人口の高い伸びにつながっているといえます。（図101）

Accumulation of Human Resources and Rapid Globalization

When we look at how the indicators of Fukuoka City have grown with the figures in 2000 indexed at 100, the total population as the base of all indicators indicates a high level of 118.7 as of 2019, with an especially high level for women at 121.3. From a national viewpoint, the population growth rate of Fukuoka City is one of the best among all major cities in Japan. (Figure 210)

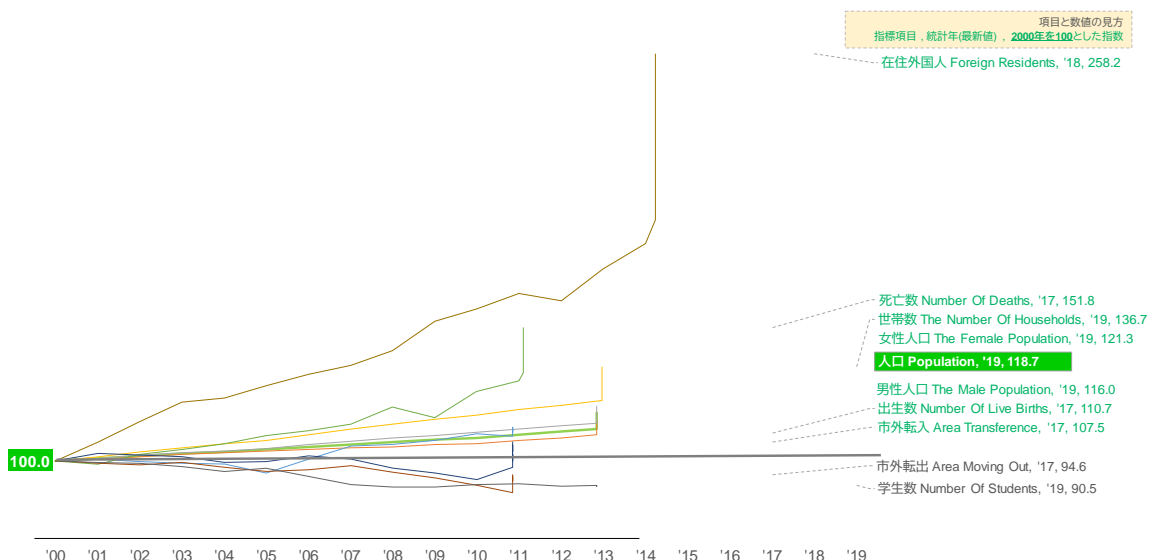
The number of foreign residents shows especially high growth at 258.2 (2018), which is well over double that of 2000. Recently, it has especially shown strong growth, and the globalization of human resources in Fukuoka City is expected to continue accelerating.

With the general declining birthrate and aging society nationwide, Fukuoka City has a large number of deaths with 151.8 (2017) but is also characterized by an increase in the number of births, with 110.7 in 2017, compared to that of 2000. (Figure 101)

2000年を100とした指標 ①人材関連

Index, 2000 = 100 ①Human Resources Related

101



	指標 Index	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年	2005年	2006年	2007年	2008年	2009年	2010年	2011年
1	人口 Population	1,341,470	1,354,136	1,368,115	1,379,959	1,390,480	1,401,279	1,414,754	1,427,401	1,438,730	1,452,190	1,463,743	1,480,607
2	男性人口 Male Population	647,816	652,994	659,187	664,585	669,027	673,097	677,335	680,670	683,681	688,600	692,648	700,437
3	女性人口 Female Population	693,654	701,142	708,928	715,374	721,453	728,182	737,419	746,731	755,049	763,590	771,095	780,170
4	世帯数 Number Of Households	599,989	610,050	620,646	630,641	639,788	649,138	662,401	674,725	685,583	697,166	707,358	719,905
5	人口密度 Population Density	3,953	3,983	4,024	4,052	4,082	4,114	4,154	4,186	4,218	4,255	4,288	4,333
6	出生数 Number Of Live Births	13,259	13,361	13,245	13,127	13,091	12,651	13,372	14,023	14,109	14,337	14,656	14,536
7	死亡数 Number Of Deaths	8,024	7,931	8,228	8,386	8,559	8,827	8,965	9,169	9,711	9,393	10,206	10,517
8	市外転入 Number of People Moved Into The City	77,975	80,200	79,858	79,252	77,457	77,705	79,413	78,512	75,837	74,271	72,326	76,085
9	市外転出 Number of People Moved Out Of The City	74,819	74,102	73,590	74,464	73,093	71,714	72,250	73,408	71,545	69,873	67,782	65,577
10	学生数 Number Of Students	85,281	84,909	84,584	83,397	81,773	82,920	80,198	77,527	76,761	76,668	77,583	77,725
11	在住外国人 Foreign Residents	14,867	15,990	17,167	18,298	18,509	19,229	19,893	20,405	21,277	22,943	23,651	24,555

	指標 Index	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	資料出典・単位・備考 Source, unit, and remarks
1	人口 Population	1,494,603	1,509,842	1,524,053	1,538,681	1,553,778	1,567,189	1,579,450	1,592,657	国勢調査・推計人口(人・世帯) Census / Estimated Population (Persons / Households)
2	男性人口 Male Population	706,064	713,432	720,046	726,666	733,713	740,151	745,385	751,243	
3	女性人口 Female Population	788,539	796,410	804,007	812,015	820,065	827,038	834,065	841,414	
4	世帯数 Number Of Households	729,869	741,839	752,654	764,820	778,562	792,526	805,501	820,163	
5	人口密度 Population Density	4,374	4,419	4,438	4,481	4,525	4,564	4,599	4,637	
6	出生数 Number Of Live Births	14,684	14,918	14,799	14,987	14,794	14,683	福岡市市民局(人) Fukuoka City Citizens Bureau (Persons)
7	死亡数 Number Of Deaths	10,773	10,909	11,045	11,279	11,596	12,177	
8	市外転入 Number of People Moved Into The City	77,999	80,074	78,166	82,824	80,775	83,802	
9	市外転出 Number of People Moved Out Of The City	67,544	67,939	68,114	70,430	68,862	70,751	
10	学生数 Number Of Students	77,076	77,166	76,973	77,085	77,011	77,069	77,010	77,189	
11	在住外国人 Foreign Residents	24,155	25,963	27,459	28,818	30,990	36,310	38,383	...	学校基本調査(文部科学省・大学生・大学院生・短大生の計・2019年は速報値)(人) School Basic Survey (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology * Total of university students, graduate students, and junior college students, preliminary figures for 2019) (Persons) 2011年まで外国人登録台帳(法務省)、2012年以降住民基本台帳(福岡市)(人) Alien Registration Ledger (Ministry of Justice) until 2011, Basic Resident Register (Fukuoka City) since 2012 (Persons)

港湾を持つ強みと経済成長

経済・産業面での指標では、特に、博多港の貿易額が418.9(2018年)と、途中落ち込みながらも上昇を続け、2000年から4倍以上の高い伸びを見せています。福岡市は、海に面し、さまざまな恩恵を受けていますが、貿易においても、国際拠点港湾*¹である博多港を持つ強みが十分に発揮されているといえます。また、博多港の国際コンテナ輸送量が180.2(2017年)と大きく伸びており、国際拠点港湾であると同時に中枢国際港湾*²でもある博多港が、物流面でも大きな役割を担っていることがわかります。

福岡市が生み出す価値の総和である市内総生産額は、111.4(2016年)と、総人口の伸び(118.4)と同水準で高く、経済活動において、大きく落ち込むことなく成長を続けていることがわかります。一方、水産業における博多漁港水揚げ額や工業製品荷額は、2000年比でマイナスとなっており、経済が成長している中で、福岡市の産業構成では変化が進んでいることがうかがえます。(図103)

*1 重要港湾のうち国際海上輸送網の拠点として特に重要として政令により定められていた港湾。

*2 中枢的な国際コンテナ港湾で、国際ハブ港湾をいう。長距離基幹航路等世界に巡らされた航路網を有し、高頻度の寄港サービスが提供されるとともに、国内各地と世界とを結ぶ拠点となる大水深で高規格な国際海上コンテナターミナル群を有する港湾。

Advantage of Having a Port and Economic Growth

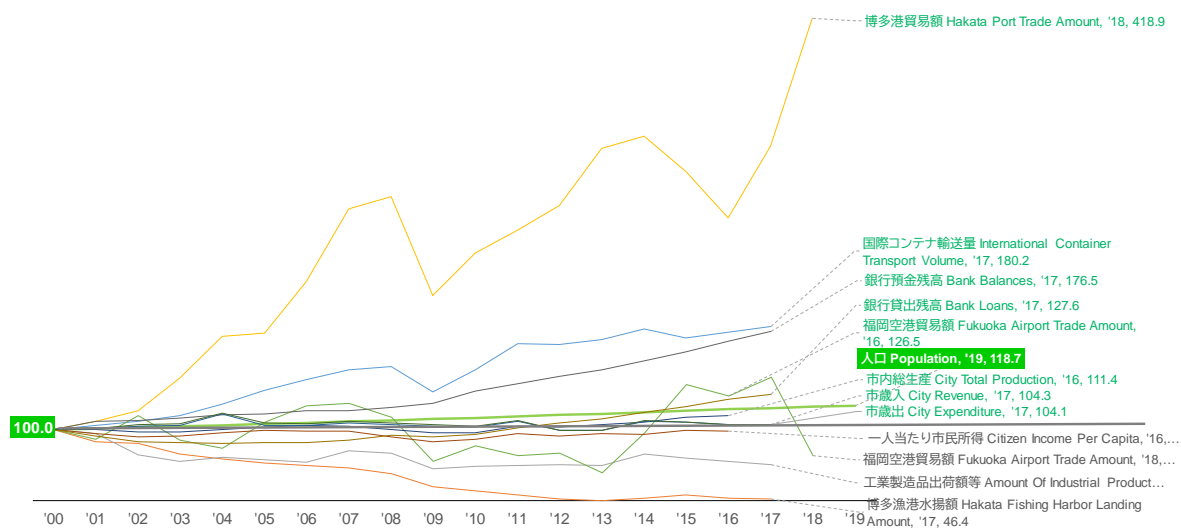
Looking at indicators on the economic and industrial fronts, the trade volume of the Port of Hakata shows especially high growth at 418.9 (2018), more than quadruple from that of 2000. Ocean-facing Fukuoka City has benefited in various ways in terms of trade, and fully demonstrates the advantages of the Port of Hakata, a specially designated “Central International Port”^{*1}. In addition, international container transportation indicated a sharp increase at 180.2 (2017), showing that the Port of Hakata, serving as a specially designated “Central International Port” as well as a “Nucleus International Port”^{*2}, plays an important role in logistics.

The Gross City Production, which is the sum of the values Fukuoka City generates, shows high growth at 111.4 (2016), which correlates with the population growth (118.4), suggesting that economic activities are also developing.

On the other hand, the catch values of the Port of Hakata and values of manufacturers’ shipments show negative growth compared to 2000, indicating the industrial structure of Fukuoka City is changing while the economy is growing. (Figure 103)

*1 These are especially important ports and harbors designated by Cabinet Order as international maritime transportation network hubs among important ports.

*2 This refers to pivotal international container ports and harbors as well as international hub ports and harbors. They have sea routes extending around the world serving long-distance key routes, provide high-frequency port of call services, are characterized by deep water and offer high-standard international maritime container terminals that serve as hubs to connect various parts of Japan and the world.



実数推移 ②経済・産業

Transition of Real Numbers: Economy・Industry

104

	指標 Index	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年	2005年	2006年	2007年	2008年	2009年	2010年	2011年
1	博多漁港水揚額 Hakata Fishing Harbor Landing Amount	96,951	87,959	86,638	79,000	75,236	72,332	70,398	68,470	64,302	54,149	51,462	47,942
2	工業製造品出荷額等 Amount Of Industrial Product Shipments, Etc.	785,850	761,367	635,858	594,724	618,840	602,997	591,101	660,682	644,542	551,660	566,020	...
3	博多港貿易額 Hakata Port Trade Amount	909,103	966,522	1,046,036	1,277,410	1,568,889	1,592,322	1,954,244	2,467,837	2,555,119	1,854,267	2,153,828	2,314,364
4	福岡空港貿易額 Fukuoka Airport Trade Amount	1,093,060	1,012,507	1,214,440	1,005,898	937,473	1,161,356	1,294,639	1,318,922	1,202,635	825,562	955,545	872,599
5	国際コンテナ輸送量 International Container Transport Volume	510,721	527,064	545,287	567,044	611,184	666,848	710,801	749,839	759,876	660,373	748,580	850,568
6	市内総生産 City Total Production	6,910,003	6,913,911	6,807,951	6,790,137	6,939,693	7,077,028	7,139,542	7,109,246	6,930,086	6,734,454	6,761,897	7,087,252
7	一人当たり市民所得 Citizen Income Per Capita	3,367	3,270	3,188	3,196	3,285	3,361	3,326	3,334	3,183	3,063	3,123	3,278
8	銀行預金残高 Bank Balances	13,161	14,025	14,150	14,349	14,709	14,812	15,126	15,136	15,427	15,904	17,138	17,907
9	銀行貸出残高 Bank Loans	12,008	11,422	10,893	10,853	10,754	10,836	10,817	11,060	11,485	11,382	11,573	12,167
10	歳入 Revenue	1,776,400	1,796,472	1,822,313	1,837,002	1,997,288	1,840,102	1,840,333	1,871,054	1,850,209	1,828,097	1,812,392	1,896,654
11	歳出 Annual Expenditure	1,789,902	1,807,941	1,860,993	1,874,329	2,026,932	1,882,611	1,872,594	1,909,009	1,882,812	1,861,312	1,841,655	1,917,900
12	事業所数 Number Of Establishments		75,136	70,373	...	70,359	74,587
13	従業者数 Number Of Employees		814,260	743,074	...	811,303	915,917
14	卸売業年間商品販売額 Wholesale Annual Sales Of Goods	12,192,771	...	11,702,079	12,005,359
15	小売業年間商品販売額 Retail Annual Sales Of Goods	1,808,867	...	1,820,212	1,907,189

	指標 Index	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	資料出典・単位・備考 Source, unit, and remarks
1	博多漁港水揚額 Hakata Fishing Harbor Landing Amount	44,948	43,873	45,529	47,891	45,722	45,018	福岡市農林水産局(百万円) Fukuoka Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Bureau (million yen)
2	工業製造品出荷額等 Amount Of Industrial Product Shipments, Etc.	576,523	570,034	636,524	576,210	工業統計・経済センサス(経済産業省)*数値のない年の指数 は期間均等増減値(百万円) Industrial Statistics and Economic Census (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry *Indices for cities without numerical values are the change over the period) (million yen)
3	博多港貿易額 Hakata Port Trade Amount	2,492,274	2,893,958	2,981,204	2,733,282	2,405,802	2,912,356	3,807,918
4	福岡空港貿易額 Fukuoka Airport Trade Amount	898,336	726,730	1,067,866	1,477,833	1,382,710	1,537,897	871,600	...	外国貿易年表(門司税関)(百万円) Foreign trade chronology (Moji Customs) (million yen)
5	国際コンテナ輸送量 International Container Transport Volume	849,333	867,806	910,566	873,621	897,124	920,149	福岡市港湾空港局(TEU) Fukuoka City Port and Airport Authority (TEU)
6	市内総生産 City Total Production	7,040,715	7,181,532	7,327,230	7,605,895	7,695,405	福岡市総務企画局(百万円、*年度・2005年度以前は過去の 推計値) Fukuoka City General Affairs and Planning Bureau (Millions of yen, *FY 2005 and previous figures before 2005)
7	一人当たり市民所得 Citizen Income Per Capita	3,215	3,277	3,257	3,355	3,329	福岡市総務企画局(千円、*年度・2005年度以前は過去の推 計値) Fukuoka City General Affairs and Planning Bureau (Thousands of yen, *FY 2005 and previous figures before 2005)
8	銀行預金残高 Bank Balances	18,631	19,269	20,196	21,150	22,182	23,235	一般社団法人福岡銀行協会(十億円・年度末) Fukuoka Bankers Association (Billion yen, end of fiscal year)
9	銀行貸出残高 Bank Loans	12,617	13,043	13,639	14,164	14,883	15,320
10	歳入 Revenue	1,770,841	1,772,064	1,892,626	1,887,670	1,851,534	1,853,427	福岡市財政局(百万円・年度) Fukuoka City Finance Bureau (million yen / year)
11	歳出 Annual Expenditure	1,788,653	1,788,057	1,922,238	1,894,575	1,862,368	1,863,853
12	事業所数 Number Of Establishments	68,821	...	75,200	...	72,284	事業所・企業統計調査経済センサス(経済産業省)(事業所・ 人) Business and Corporate Statistics Survey Economic Census (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (Business and People)
13	従業者数 Number Of Employees	828,494	...	908,807	...	866,930
14	卸売業年間商品販売額 Wholesale Annual Sales Of Goods	9,585,089	商業統計・済センサス(経済産業省)(百万円) Commercial statistics and census (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (million yen)
15	小売業年間商品販売額 Retail Annual Sales Of Goods	1,750,357

交通網の充実と国際ターミナル機能強化による交流拡大

運輸・交通の指標では、総人口の伸び(118.7)を上回る指標が多く、それだけ福岡市へ出入りする人の移動＝交流人口が増加したことを示しています。

特に、福岡空港国際線乗降者数は、246.3(2018年)と2010年代半ばから急伸し、2000年比で2倍以上となっており、福岡空港乗降者数全体の伸び(120.9・2018年)につながっていることがわかります。船舶による定期航路乗降数も含め、福岡市のグローバル化が大きく進展しているといえます。

このほか、安定して上昇しているのは、地下鉄の156.2(2018年)、JR線の136.3(2016年*市内駅乗降者数合計)、福岡都市高速の通行量の146.9(2017年)などとなっています。福岡都市高速は、2012年に首都高速都心環状線に次ぐ国内2番目の本格的な環状道路(内回り)と外回りの双方通行が可能が完成したことにより、人やモノの移動時間が短縮され、利便性がますます向上したこと、今後もさらなる通行量の増加が見込まれます。

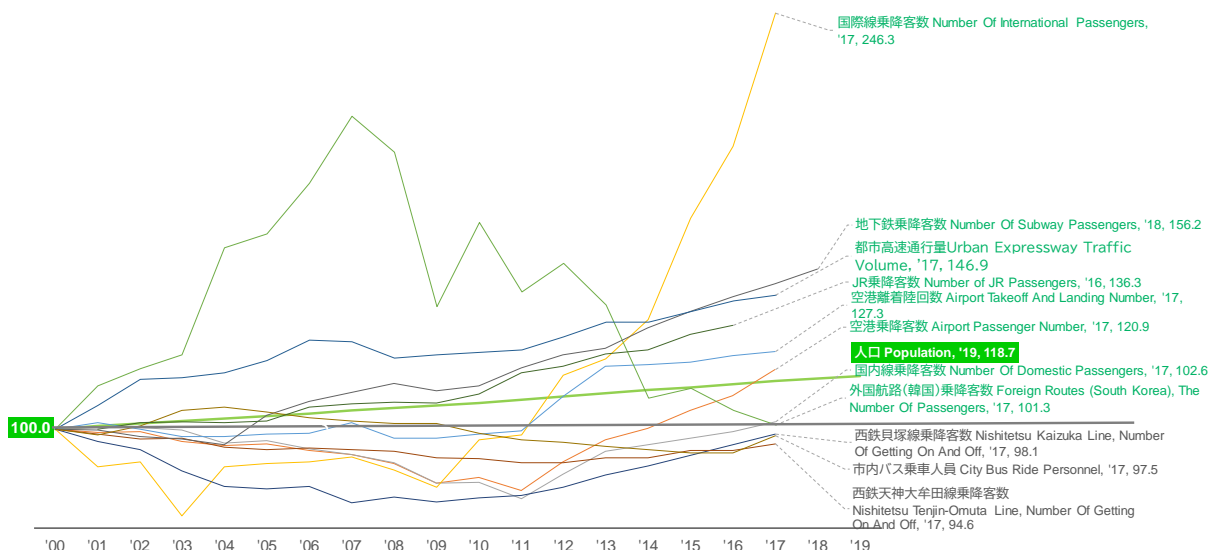
西鉄各線や路線バスは、微増、微減を繰り返しながら、近年増加に転じており、特に貝塚線は、千早地区や沿線に近いアイランドシティでの人口増加などにより、伸び率が上昇しています。

福岡市は、公共交通機関や高速道路網、鉄路、海路、空路の広域ターミナルなどの充実により、人やモノの移動の利便性が高まり、人の交流や経済活動の活性化につながっていることがわかります。(図105)

105

2000年を100とした指標 ③運輸・交通

Index, 2000 = 100 ③Transportation・Traffic



Expansion of Exchange through an Enhanced Transportation Network and Strengthened International Terminal Functions

Several transportation and traffic indicators exceed the growth of the total population (118.7), indicating that moves to and from Fukuoka City show the exchange population has increased.

In particular, the number of passengers at Fukuoka Airport International Terminal has more than doubled to 246.3 (2018) compared to 2000. As the number of passengers in the domestic terminal remains near 100 at 102.6 (2018), the bulk of the increase in total passengers at Fukuoka Airport (120.9 in 2018) comes from the international terminal. When passengers of regular marine vessel lines are added in, the globalization of Fukuoka City can be said to be significantly advancing.

In addition, the traffic volume on Fukuoka Urban Expressways has increased sharply at 146.9 (2017). The completion of the nation's second full-fledged loop highway (running in both inner and outer directions) in 2012 in Fukuoka City (following the Central Circular Route of the Metropolitan Expressway in Tokyo) has shortened travel times for people and goods and further enhanced convenience. Greater increases in traffic are expected in the future.

Further, the numbers of passengers using public transportation have greatly increased, to 156.2 (2018) for the subway system and 136.3 (2016 *total of passengers of stations in the city) for JR lines. Although the numbers of passengers using the Nishitetsu lines and fixed route buses declined compared to 2000, they have picked up in recent years. The Kaizuka Line, in particular, has shown dramatic growth due to the population increase in the Chihaya Area and Island City near the railway line.

From the above, we can say that Fukuoka City has enhanced transit convenience for people and goods thanks to improved public transportation, the expressway network, railways, sea routes and terminals for wider area air routes, which has led to the vitalization of human exchange and economic activities. (Figure 105)

	指標 Index	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年	2005年	2006年	2007年	2008年	2009年	2010年	2011年
1	空港乗降数 Airport Passenger Number	19,688	19,455	19,493	18,838	18,510	18,652	18,192	17,890	17,291	15,902	16,345	15,394
2	国内線乗降数 Number Of Domestic Passengers	17,184	17,283	17,283	17,098	16,339	16,452	15,981	15,630	15,149	13,910	13,938	12,943
3	国際線乗降数 Number Of International Passengers	2,504	2,172	2,211	1,740	2,172	2,200	2,211	2,260	2,142	1,991	2,407	2,451
4	空港離発着数 Airport Takeoff And Landing Number	69,975	71,537	69,867	68,004	67,988	68,755	68,816	71,456	67,694	67,680	68,675	69,553
5	外国航路(韓国)乗降数 Foreign Routes (South Korea), The Number Of Passengers	401,118	461,570	485,832	506,204	657,157	676,488	747,556	842,328	791,991	574,228	692,927	593,958
6	西鉄貝塚線乗降数 Nishitetsu Kaizuka Line, Number Of Getting On And Off	15,473	14,795	14,341	13,198	12,357	12,193	12,358	11,471	11,746	11,516	11,717	11,845
7	西鉄天神大牟田線乗降数 Nishitetsu Tenjin-Omuta Line, Number Of Getting On And Off	108,942	106,992	105,064	105,307	101,804	100,991	101,728	101,136	100,291	97,702	97,503	96,094
8	地下鉄乗降数 Number Of Subway Passengers	217,868	217,095	211,845	210,214	205,461	228,159	238,977	245,788	252,464	247,335	250,921	264,405
9	市内バス乗車人員 City Bus Ride Personnel	388,921	380,432	392,591	414,509	418,269	412,083	404,331	399,300	396,873	396,657	383,256	374,074
10	都市高速通行量 Urban Expressway Traffic Volume	47,184	51,047	55,360	55,638	56,551	58,582	61,912	61,632	58,903	59,471	59,923	60,295
11	JR乗降数 Number of JR Passengers	...	140,391	143,405	143,826	143,365	144,433	150,946	152,589	153,397	153,163	157,525	168,086

	指標 Index	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	資料出典・単位・備考 Source, unit, and remarks
1	空港乗降数 Airport Passenger Number	17,417	18,952	19,704	20,968	21,995	23,797	国土交通省航空局(千人・回) Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Aviation Bureau (thousand passengers, times)
2	国内線乗降数 Number Of Domestic Passengers	14,439	15,834	16,237	16,611	17,004	17,629	
3	国際線乗降数 Number Of International Passengers	2,978	3,118	3,467	4,357	4,991	6,168	
4	空港離発着数 Airport Takeoff And Landing Number	77,984	85,320	85,821	86,482	88,085	89,094	
5	外国航路(韓国)乗降数 Foreign Routes (South Korea), The Number Of Passengers	635,290	575,516	444,750	458,680	427,476	406,513	福岡市港湾空港局(人) Fukuoka City Port and Airport Bureau (People)
6	西鉄貝塚線乗降数 Nishitetsu Kaizuka Line, Number Of Getting On And Off	12,287	12,971	13,438	14,044	14,612	15,182	西日本鉄道(千人・市内駅合計*年度) West Japan Railway (Thousands / Total stations *FY)
7	西鉄天神大牟田線乗降数 Nishitetsu Tenjin-Omuta Line, Number Of Getting On And Off	95,949	97,755	97,891	100,819	100,716	103,060	
8	地下鉄乗降数 Number Of Subway Passengers	274,940	279,703	295,340	308,102	319,159	329,060	340,295	...	福岡市交通局(千人・全線合計) Fukuoka City Transportation Bureau (Thousands / Total Line)
9	市内バス乗車人員 City Bus Ride Personnel	370,045	365,180	360,692	356,275	355,910	379,251	西日本鉄道(千人・一部市外含む) West Japan Railway (including 1,000 people and some suburbs)
10	都市高速通行量 Urban Expressway Traffic Volume	62,401	64,951	64,848	66,669	68,411	69,323	福岡市道路下水道局(千台*年度) Fukuoka City Road Sewerage Bureau (thousand units *FY)
11	JR乗降数 Number of JR Passengers	171,159	177,497	179,327	187,102	191,403	JR九州・JR西日本(新幹線含む・市内駅合計*2001年を 100とした値)(千人*年度) JR Kyushu / JR West (including Shinkansen / Total stations in the city *Values for 2001 = 100) (Thousands *FY)

人口増に対して抑えられた負荷

市民の暮らしにかかる指標では、総人口の伸び(118.7)を上回るのは、ガス使用量の137.0(2017年)のみで、人口の増加に対して、ガス消費量は増加したものの、電力や上水道使用水量などは、微増にとどまっています。市民の省エネ・節水意識の高まりや技術の進化によって、それぞれ使用量の上昇を抑えられているものと考えられます。このことは、ごみ収集量についても顕著で、2000年比で77.8(2017年)と、市民や企業等のごみ減量への取組み、リサイクル技術の進展などによって、人口は増えても、収集量は大きく減る結果につながったとみることができます。

市民の環境への意識の高まりや技術の進化によって、人口が大きく伸びたにも関わらず、負荷となる指標は抑えられ、より環境に優しい高い生活の質の都市へと進化していることがうかがえます。(図107)

Curbing the Burdens of Population Increases

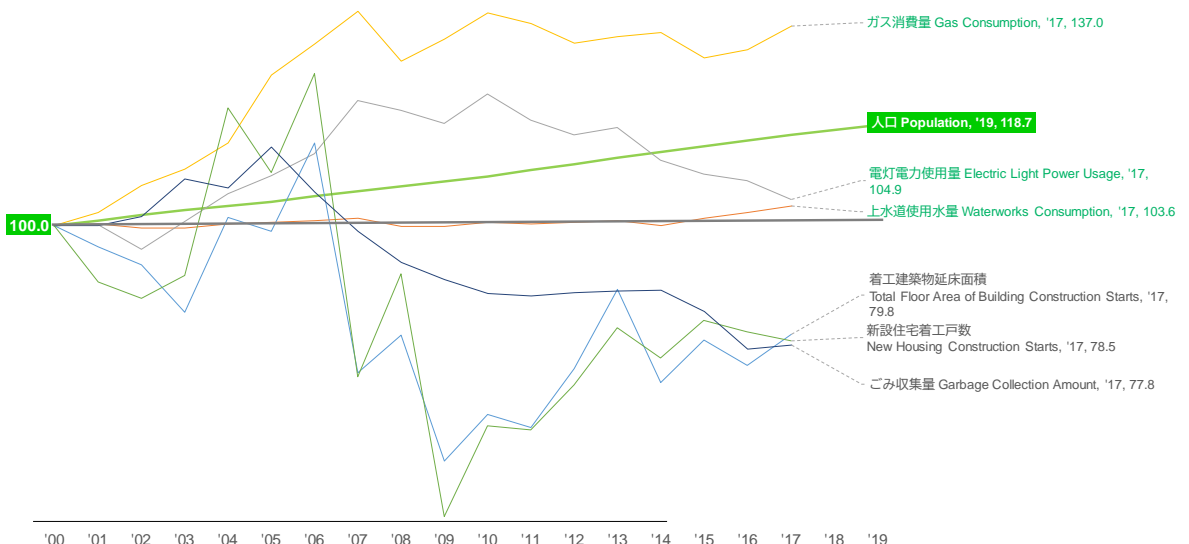
Among indicators covering resident's lives, only gas consumption at 137.0 (2017) exceeds the total population growth (118.7). Although gas consumption increases surpassed the population increase, the usage of electricity, water and sewage only increased slightly. It is likely that heightened public awareness of the need for energy and water conservation caused the limited usage. This is also obvious in the amount of garbage collection, at 77.8 (2017) compared to 2000. It indicates that, despite the population increase, the collection volume has sharply decreased thanks to the efforts to reduce garbage of citizens and corporations, and to the progress of recycling technology.

From the above, we can say that heightened public awareness of the environment, as well as technological progress, have curbed indicators for burdens despite a sharp increase in the population, as Fukuoka is evolving into a more environmentally-friendly city with higher quality living standards. (Figure 107)

2000年を100とした指標 ④市民生活

④Indicators for 2000 as 100: Resident's lives

107



	指標 Index	2000年	2001年	2002年	2003年	2004年	2005年	2006年	2007年	2008年	2009年	2010年	2011年
1	上水道使用水量 Waterworks Consumption	139,958	140,329	139,360	139,343	140,372	140,737	141,101	141,921	139,701	139,613	140,841	140,283
2	電灯電力使用量 Electric Light Power Usage	10,156	10,177	9,701	10,239	10,752	11,098	11,505	12,522	12,327	12,081	12,637	12,147
3	ガス消費量 Gas Consumption	227,984	233,399	244,949	251,986	263,018	291,545	304,824	318,537	297,665	306,810	317,975	313,622
4	着工建築物延床面積 Total Floor Area of Building Construction Starts	2,370,200	2,275,797	2,197,726	1,986,985	2,405,639	2,345,625	2,734,082	1,720,530	1,888,188	1,332,288	1,538,999	1,478,729
5	新設住宅着工戸数 New Housing Construction Starts	21,085	18,862	18,228	19,134	25,698	23,161	27,035	15,153	19,185	9,683	13,238	13,082
6	ごみ収集量 Garbage Collection Amount	773,129	772,916	786,405	839,384	826,480	885,754	821,107	765,185	719,815	695,139	675,118	672,080

	指標 Index	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年	2017年	2018年	2019年	資料出典・単位・備考 Source, unit, and remarks
1	上水道使用水量 Waterworks Consumption	140,710	141,294	140,016	141,888	143,345	145,027	福岡市水道局(千 m^3 ・年度) Fukuoka City Waterworks Bureau (1,000 m^3 / year)
2	電灯電力使用量 Electric Light Power Usage	11,873	12,002	11,386	11,120	10,997	10,652	九州電力(株)(百万kWh・年度) Kyushu Electric Power Co., Ltd. (Million kWh / year)
3	ガス消費量 Gas Consumption	305,280	308,052	309,758	299,021	302,532	312,332	西部ガス(株)(千 m^3 ・年度) Saibu Gas Co., Ltd. (1,000 m^3 / year)
4	着工建築物延床面積 Total Floor Area of Building Construction Starts	1,740,312	2,088,658	1,679,019	1,864,405	1,753,204	1,890,637	福岡市住宅都市局(m^2 ・戸・年度) Fukuoka City Housing and Urban Bureau (m^2 / door / year)
5	新設住宅着工戸数 New Housing Construction Starts	14,824	17,085	15,907	17,363	16,929	16,550
6	ごみ収集量 Garbage Collection Amount	676,783	678,451	680,036	650,257	595,903	601,153	福岡市環境局(t・年度) Fukuoka City Environment Bureau (t / FY)

以上みてきたように、福岡市では、2000年から約20年の間に、多くの指標が「右肩上がり」を示しており、成長性を裏付けていますが、特に、国際化に関する指標や域外の人との交流に関する指標の伸びが目立ち、内外での福岡市の存在感は急速に高まりつつあるといえます。

時代は令和となり2020年代が始まりました。福岡市の成長を次の時代へ継続するために、新しい成長の可能性を常に探っていくことが重要です。楽観はできませんが、多くの人材が集まって、可能性はより高まっているはずです。福岡市は、どのような成長をみせるのでしょうか。

この章は、2019年12月20日にURCホームページで公開したものを、一部データ更新して再編集したものです。

As indicated above, Fukuoka City has posted a number of rapid growth indicators for the twenty years following 2000, supporting its growth potential. Growth is especially conspicuous among indicators related to internationalization and globalization and exchanges with people outside of the area, meaning that the presence of Fukuoka City is strengthening both nationally and internationally.

The era of Reiwa has begun and the 2010s have ended. It is important to keep exploring new possibilities for growth in order to build on this momentum for the next era. Although we should avoid exuberance, with so much talent gathering in the city, we expect more potential will be developed.

What kind of growth will Fukuoka City see now that the 2020s have begun?

This chapter was originally released on our website on December 20, 2019, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.



東京一極集中に一石を投じる福岡市

Population Concentration in Fukuoka City **Causing a Stir** in the Monopolar Concentration in Tokyo

向
東京一極集中、
投了一石的福岡市

2000年代、人口集中が進んだ福岡市 国内成長都市の双璧は「福岡市」と「川崎市」 首都圏の勢いと、地方都市で頭一つ抜き出る福岡市

Fukuoka City, where population concentration has advanced in the 2000s .

Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City are two quickly growing cities. The strength of the Tokyo Metropolitan Area and Fukuoka City, where the most prominent growth among regional cities can be seen.

福岡市と川崎市 2000年代をリードする成長都市の双璧

全国的に人口減少が続く中で、福岡市は、2019年6月現在、158.9万人で、現在も増加が続いています。

2000年時点で134.1万人、この20年近くで約25万人も増加したことになります。2010年からの人口増加率では、全大都市（政令指定都市＋東京23区の全21都市）で最も高い人口増加率を示すなど、国内随一の成長都市と言われる大きな要素となっています。福岡市と近い人口150万人規模の大都市は、ほかに川崎市、京都市、神戸市があります。

福岡市は、2000年当時、人口は政令指定都市7位で、同6位の京都市とは12万人以上、同5位の神戸市とは15万人以上の差がありました。その後、他の都市を上回る勢いで人口の増加が続き、まず京都市を抜き、その後神戸市を抜いて、政令指定都市5位の都市になりました。（図202）

Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City - the Two Best Cities to Lead Growth in the 2000s

As the population continues to decline nationwide, Fukuoka City has grown to 1.589 million people as of June 2019, and its population is still increasing. The population was 1.341 million in 2000, and has increased by approx. 250,000 in nearly 20 years. For population growth since 2010, Fukuoka City showed the greatest increase among all major cities (21 cities in total including designated cities + Tokyo's 23 wards). This is a large reason why Fukuoka City is called the best growing city in Japan. Other large cities with a population of 1.5 million include Kawasaki, Kyoto, and Kobe.

In 2000, Fukuoka was the seventh largest designated city in Japan with respect to population. In fact, Kyoto City, which ranked sixth, had 120,000 more people and Kobe, ranked fifth, had 150,000 more than Fukuoka City. However, Fukuoka's population continued to grow at a faster pace than the other cities, surpassing Kyoto first and then Kobe, becoming the nation's fifth largest city. (Figure 202)

二〇〇〇年以后人口集
福岡市、和川崎市、
首都圏の氣勢和地方
都市中、高出一頭の
福岡市、是国内高度
成長都市の双璧

主要大都市人口

/Population of 12 Major Cities, Japan (2019)

201

(千人/thousand persons)

1	東京23区 Tokyo-23	9,644
2	横浜市 Yokohama	3,749
3	大阪市 Osaka	2,740
4	名古屋市 Nagoya	2,328
5	札幌市 Sapporo	1,970
6	福岡市 Fukuoka	1,593
7	川崎市 Kawasaki	1,530
8	神戸市 Kobe	1,523
9	京都市 Kyoto	1,466
10	さいたま市 Saitama	1,312
11	広島市 Hiroshima	1,199
12	仙台市 Sendai	1,090

資料:各都市推計人口(2019年10月現在) Source:Estimated Population of E

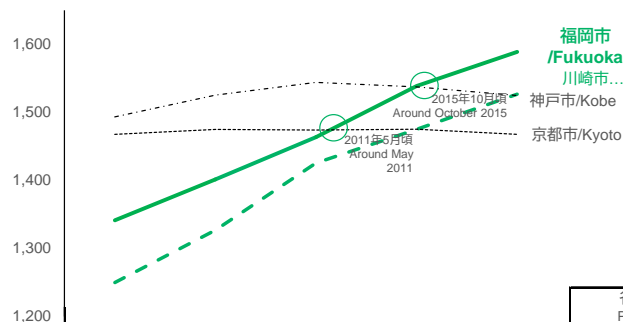


2000年以降の150万人規模4都市の人口推移と人口上位都市の動向

Trends in Population in Four Cities with 1.5 Million People Since 2000 and Trends in Cities with Higher Populations

202

150万人4都市



人口上位都市の状況 Top Population Cities (千人/Thousand persons)		2000年	2005年	2010年	2015年	2019年	各期間人口増加率 Population Growth (%)		
東京特別区/Tokyo special ward		8,134.7	8,489.7	8,945.7	9,272.7	9,644.1	2000~2019	2010~2019	2015~2019
政令指定都市上位 cities designated as special wards	1 横浜市/Yokohama	3,426.7	3,579.6	3,688.8	3,724.8	3,748.8	18.6	7.8	4.0
	2 大阪市/Osaka	2,598.8	2,628.8	2,665.3	2,691.2	2,740.2	9.4	1.6	0.6
	3 名古屋市/Nagoya	2,171.6	2,215.1	2,263.9	2,295.6	2,327.6	5.4	2.8	1.8
	4 札幌市/Sapporo	1,822.4	1,880.9	1,913.5	1,952.4	1,970.1	7.2	2.8	1.4
	5 福岡市/Fukuoka	1,341.5	1,401.3	1,463.7	1,538.7	1,592.7	8.1	3.0	0.9
	6 川崎市/Kawasaki	1,249.9	1,327.0	1,425.5	1,475.2	1,530.5	18.7	8.8	3.5
	7 神戸市/Kobe	1,493.4	1,525.4	1,544.2	1,537.3	1,522.9	22.4	7.4	3.7
	8 京都市/Kyoto	1,467.8	1,474.8	1,474.0	1,475.2	1,466.3	2.0	-1.4	-0.9
							-0.1	-0.5	-0.6

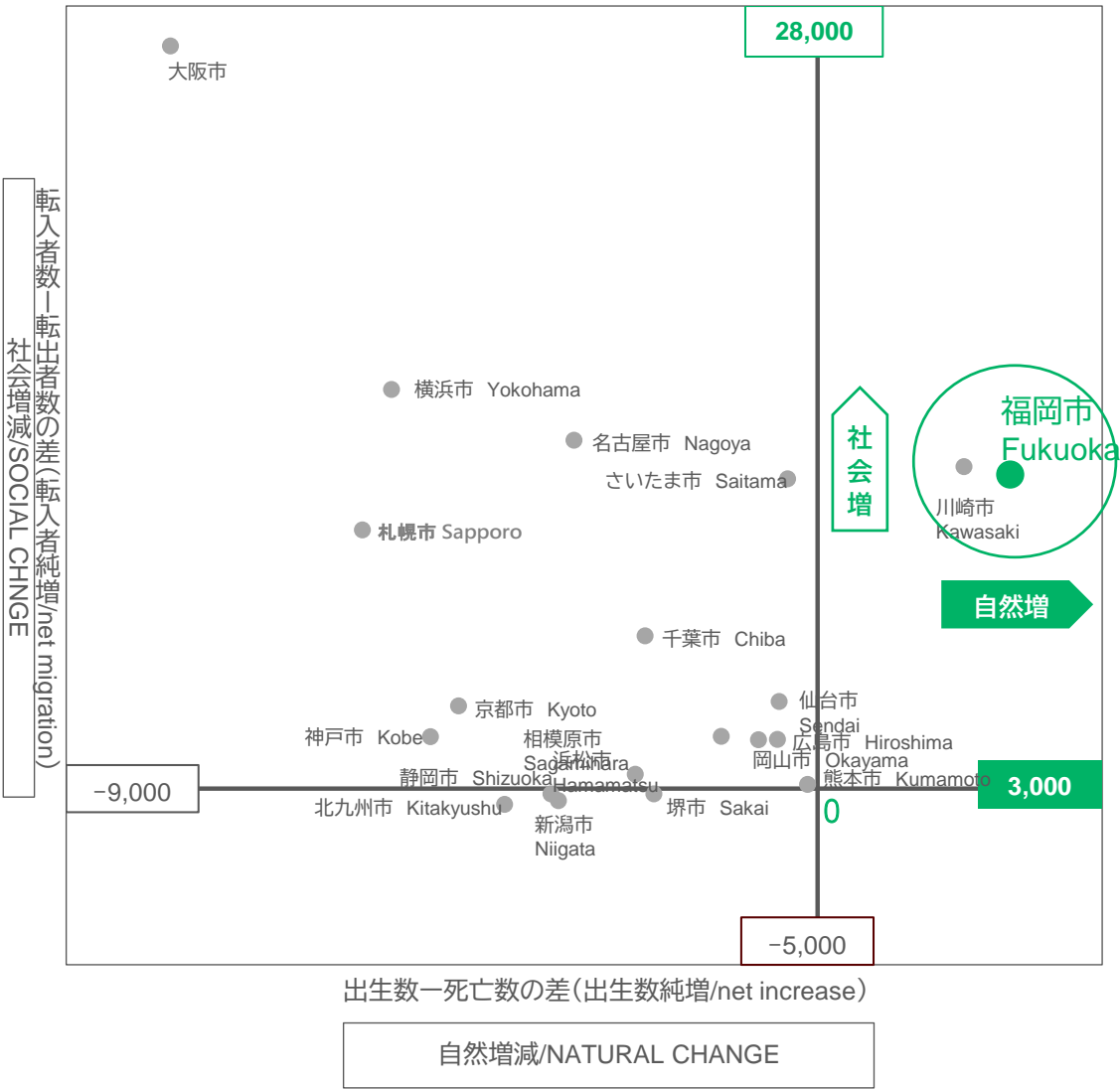
資料:国勢調査・各都市推計人口 *周辺市町村と合併した市の2000年、2005年値は現在の市域の合計値
は期間増加率トップSources: Census, Estimated population for each city
* The figures for cities merged with neighboring municipalities in 2000 and 2005 are the total for the current city area.
Cities with the highest growth rates during the period

2000年代に入り、国内の成長都市の双壁と言えるのが、福岡市ともう1つ、川崎市です。
直近の2018年の人口動態をみると、自然増減(出生数－死亡数)、社会増減(転入者数－転出者数)ともにプラスなのは、福岡市と川崎市のみです。
多くの政令指定都市が、社会増(転入者数が転出者数より多い)である一方で、自然増減はマイナス(死亡数が出生数より多い)の都市が多く、図の中でも、右上の社会増、自然増いずれもプラスのエリアにあるのはこの2市のみです。(図203)

203

人口純増(純減)数分布図【政令指定都市比較】

Distribution Chart of Population Net Increase / Decrease, Designated Cities of Japan



資料：総務省住民基本台帳に基づく人口、人口動態及び世帯数(平成30年人口動態)

In the 2000s, Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City are the two fastest growing cities in Japan. Looking at the latest demographics (2018), only Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City showed positive results for both natural change (births minus deaths) and social change (in-migrants minus out-migrants). While many designated cities showed positive numbers for social change (the number of in-migrants is greater than the number of out-migrants) and a negative number for the natural change (the number of deaths is greater than the number of births), only Fukuoka and Kawasaki cities are net positive (upper right) for both. (Figure 203)

各都市の人口自然増減・社会増減数

Number of Natural Changes / Social Changes of Population in Each City

204

	自然増 /Natural Increase	社会増 /Social Increase	合計 /TOTAL
大阪市/Osaka	8,483	27,221	18,738
川崎市/Kawasaki	2,527	11,497	14,024
福岡市/Fukuoka	1,920	11,806	13,726
さいたま市/Saitama	391	11,356	10,965
名古屋市/Nagoya	3,193	12,768	9,575
横浜市/Yokohama	5,587	14,631	9,044
札幌市/Sapporo	5,965	9,487	3,522
千葉市/Chiba	2,260	5,606	3,346
仙台市/Sendai	506	3,202	2,696
広島市/Hiroshima	526	1,804	1,278
岡山市/Okayama	776	1,802	1,026
相模原市/Sagamihara	1,263	1,924	661
熊本市/Kumamoto	131	164	33
京都市/Kyoto	4,706	3,037	1,669
浜松市/Hamamatsu	2,388	529	1,859
堺市/Sakai	2,148	189	2,337
神戸市/Kobe	5,074	1,908	3,166
静岡市/Shizuoka	3,495	186	3,681
新潟市/Niigata	3,399	437	3,836
北九州市/Kitakyushu	4,104	574	4,678
(参考 Ref.) 東京23区/Tokyo-23	609	110,758	110,149

自然増...出生数－死亡数/Natural Increase...Birth-Death

社会増...転入数－転出数/Social Increase..."Move-in"－"Move-out"

資料：総務省住民基本台帳に基づく人口、人口動態及び世帯数（平成30年人口動態）

福岡市、川崎市の国勢調査(2015年)における、「5年前の居住地」についてみると、両市とも市外であった人の比率が15%前後の高い水準で、人口の流動性の高さ、市外から転入する人の多さが、両市の成長を支えていることがわかります。(表205)

According to the population census for Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City (2015), the results of the survey “Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” showed that the ratio of people who were living outside each city was high, around 15%. This indicates that high population mobility and the large number of people moving in are supporting the growth of both cities. (Table 205)

205

人口に占める市外からの転入者割合

Ratio of People who Moved into the Overall Population

	川崎市 Kawasaki	京都市 Kyoto	神戸市 Kobe	福岡市 Fukuoka
転入者割合 Transference Ratio	15.6	10.3	9.1	14.9
うち県内他市町 Of Which, Municipalities in the Prefecture	3.7	1.5	3.1	4.5
うち県外(海外含む) Of Which, Outside the Prefecture (Including Overseas)	11.9	8.7	6.0	10.4

資料：2015年国勢調査*不詳を除く割合

人口150万人規模の4都市を巡る人の動き

福岡市と川崎市に加え、京都市、神戸市を含む人口150万人規模の4都市の、他都道府県との人の移動状況、どのようなエリアから人が集まっているかをみてみます。

他都道府県の転入者数から転出者数を差し引いた転出入人数の差で、都道府県間の人の流出、流入状況を見ると、福岡市は、特に九州各県からの転入超過が顕著であり、山口県など中四国を含むエリアから多くの人が流入しているのがわかります。

これに対し、川崎市は、東京都からの転入超過が大きくなっているほか、関西エリアから、東日本地域にいたる広い範囲で転入超過となっており、首都圏に転居する人を選ばれ、発展していることがわかります。京都市や神戸市は、西日本地域を中心に転入超過が見られるのに対し、東京都など首都圏への人口流出傾向が強いほか、京都市は滋賀県や大阪府にも流出していることから、人口が伸び悩む結果となっています。(図206)

Movement of People in 4 Cities with a Population of 1.5 Million

In addition to Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City, let's take a look at Kyoto City and Kobe City, both of which also have a population of 1.5 million, to examine the movement of people from other prefectures and see which areas people are coming from.

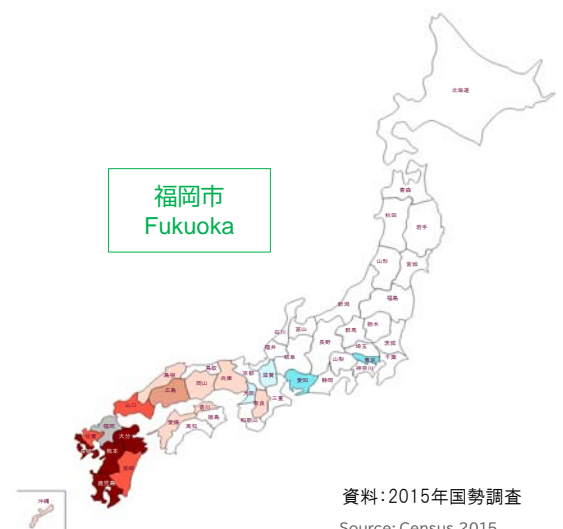
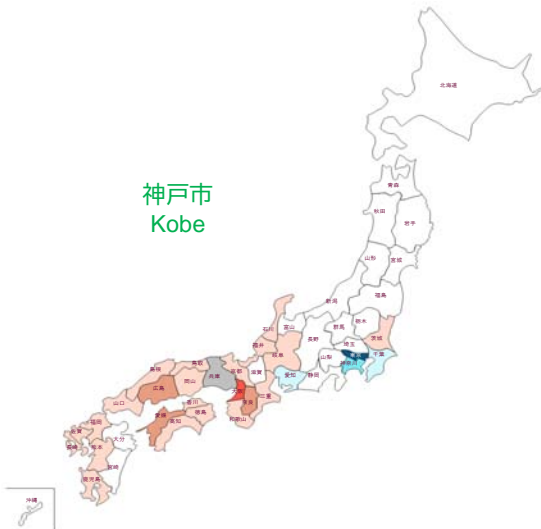
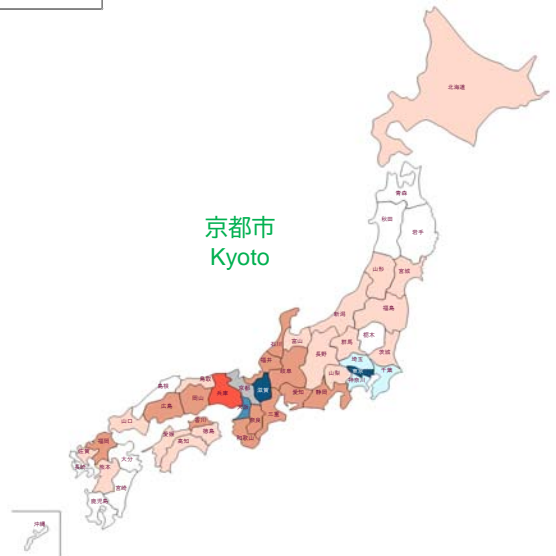
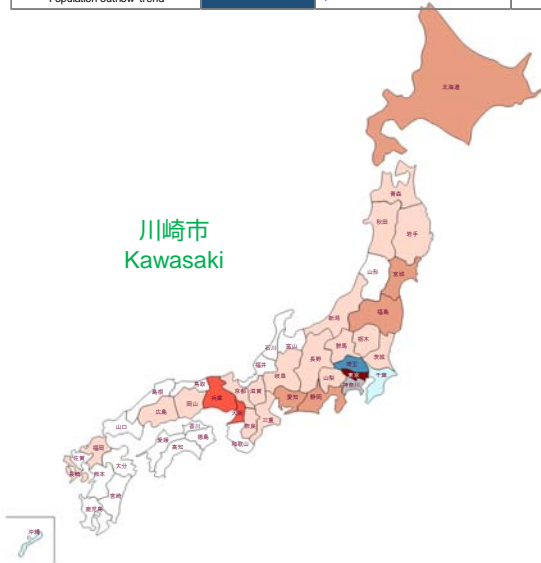
Looking at the difference in numbers between people who come from other prefectures and people who move out to other prefectures to see the inflow and outflow of people between prefectures, more people are moving into Fukuoka City, especially from other prefectures in Kyushu. Many people are also coming from Yamaguchi Prefecture and other areas in Chugoku and Shikoku.

Kawasaki City, on the other hand, has a large number of people moving in from Tokyo. In addition, more people are moving into Kawasaki City from the wide area stretching from Kansai to eastern Japan than are moving out to those areas from Kawasaki City. This indicates that Kawasaki is chosen by people who newly move to the Tokyo metropolitan area, and explains its growth. The populations of Kyoto City and Kobe City have not increased in recent years. Although more people are moving into these two cities from western Japan (including neighboring prefectures) than are moving out, there also is a trend that people from Kyoto City and Kobe City are moving out to the Tokyo metropolitan area. Since people from Kyoto are moving out to neighboring Shiga and Osaka prefectures as well, its population has not increased. (Figure 206)

他都道府県転出状況(「5年前居住地」をもとにした都道府県間の人の移動)
転入者数－転出者数の差にみる流入

凡 例 Legend			
区分 Classification	色分け Color Coding	転入者－転出者の人数 "Number of in-migrants" minus "Number of out-migrants"	
当該市のある府県 Prefecture where the city is located			
「転入超過」都道府県 "Transfer excess" Prefectures "More in-migrant" than "migrant" Population inflow trend		2,000人以上プラス 2,000+ plus	2,000+
・「転入者」が「転出者」より多い 人口流入傾向 "Transfer excess" Prefectures "More in-migrant" than "migrant" Population inflow trend		1,000～2,000人未満プラス 1,000 to less than 2,000 plus	1,000 to less than 2,000 plus
		500～1,000人未満プラス 500 to less than 1,000 plus	500 to less than 1,000 plus
		100～500人未満プラス 100 to less than 500 plus	100 to less than 500 plus
ほぼ均衡・転出入人数少数 Less than 100 plus / minus		100人未満プラス・マイナス Less than 100 plus / minus	Less than 100 plus / minus
「転出超過」都道府県 "Excess transference" Prefectures "More migrant" than "migrant" Population outflow trend		100～500人未満マイナス Less than 100-500 people minus	Less than 100-500 people minus
・「転出者」が「転入者」より多い 人口流出傾向 "Excess transference" Prefectures "More migrant" than "migrant" Population outflow trend		500～1,000人未満マイナス 500 to less than 1,000 people minus	500 to less than 1,000 people minus
		1,000～2,000人未満マイナス Minus 1,000 to less than 2,000	Minus 1,000 to less than 2,000
		2,000人以上マイナス Minus more than 2,000	Minus more than 2,000

In-migrants/Out-migrants from Other Prefectures (movement of people between prefectures based on "Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago") Inflow and Outflow of People Seen in the Difference Between the In-migrants and Out-migrants



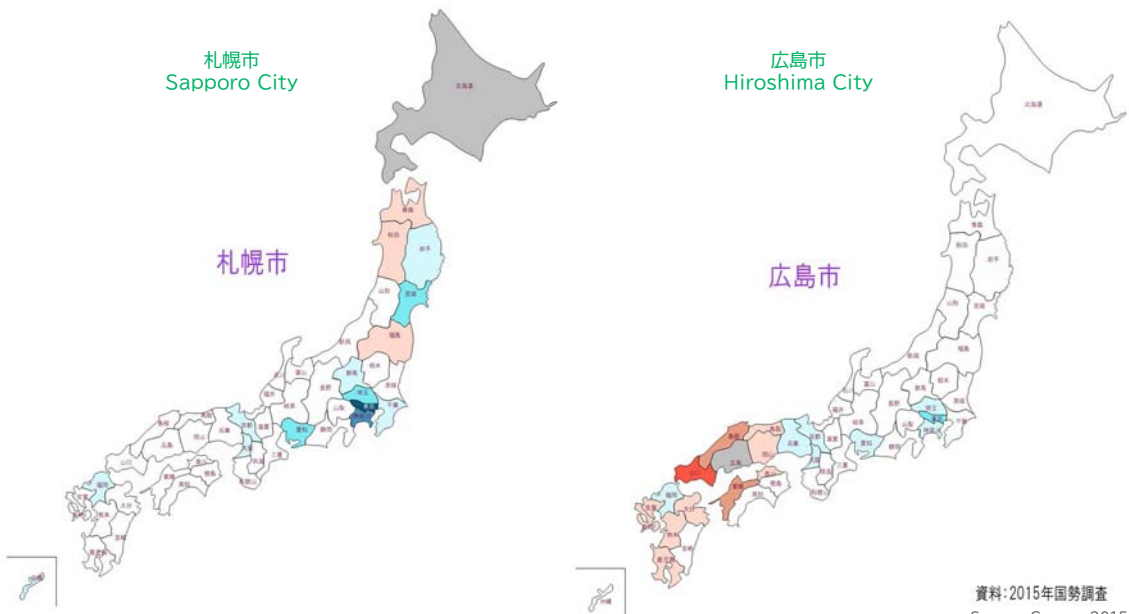
資料: 2015年国勢調査
Source: Census 2015

(参考)札幌市、広島市の他都道府県転出入状況
(「5年前居住地」をもとにした都道府県間の人の移動)

(Reference) In-migrants/Out-migrants of Sapporo and Hiroshima City from/to Other Prefectures
(Movement of people between prefectures based on “Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago”)

*仙台市は調査対象時期の間に東日本大震災が起きたことで、特異な人の移動があったためここでは割愛した

*Sendai City is excluded here because there were unusual movements of people during the survey period caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake.



資料:2015年国勢調査
Source: Census 2015

福岡市と川崎市 地域の中心都市と首都隣接の特性

高い人口集積を見せる福岡市と川崎市ですが、同規模4都市市民の従業地との関係を見ると、その都市を従業先として流入してくる昼間人口をその都市に居住する常住人口で割った昼夜間人口比率(昼間人口/常住人口)は、福岡市が110.8%で、大阪市(131.7)、東京都区部(129.8)、名古屋市(112.8)に次いで高い拠点性を示しています。福岡市の昼間人口は、170万人あまりで、居住人口を16万人以上上回ります

これに対し、川崎市は、昼夜間人口比率が88.3%と、全政令指定都市の中でも、低い水準です。多くの人々が市外へ通勤し、昼間人口は約130万人と、居住人口を17万人以上下回り、両都市の昼間人口の差は40万人以上に開きます。川崎市は、隣接する東京都区部に通勤する多くの人々が、通勤のしやすさ、住みやすさなどを理由に居住するベッドタウンとしての性格が強いといえます。(図208)

Characteristic Differences between Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City – A Central City in the Region and a Satellite City

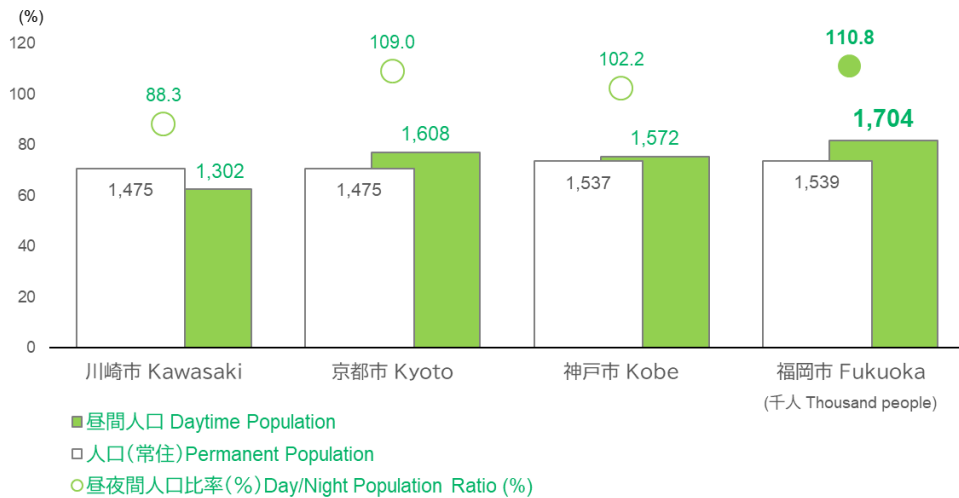
Both Fukuoka City and Kawasaki City have high population concentrations, but with a difference. When looking at the ratio of daytime population to nighttime population (daytime population who come to the city for work, divided by nighttime population who reside in the city) of four urban areas of the same size, Fukuoka City is 110.8% after Osaka City (131.7), Tokyo's 23 wards (129.8), and Nagoya City (112.8), showing that Fukuoka is a central city in the region. Fukuoka has a daytime population of 1.7 million, which is 160,000 more than the residential population.

In contrast, the ratio of daytime population to nighttime population of Kawasaki City is 88.3%, which is lower than other designated cities. As many people commute outside the city, its daytime population of about 1.3 million is 170,000 less than the residential population. As a result, the difference in daytime population between the two cities is more than 400,000. Kawasaki City is characterized as a satellite city of Tokyo. Those who commute to the adjacent Tokyo metropolitan area choose to live there because of the ease of commuting and ease of living. (Figure 208)

150万人規模4都市の昼夜間人口

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Daytime and Nighttime Populations in Four Major Cities of 1.5 Million People



資料: 2015年国勢調査 Source: Census 2015

昼間人口: 常住する人口から、その地域から通勤者又は通学者として流出する人口を差し引き、その地域へ通勤者又は通学者として流入する人口を加えた人口

A地域の昼間人口 = (A地域に常住する人口 - A地域から通勤者・通学者として流出する人口) + A地域へ通勤者・通学者として流入する人口

Daytime population: Nighttime population minus the population of commuters going out to work and school, and plus the population of commuters coming in to work and school.

Daytime population in A region = (Nighttime population in A region - Population who are commuters going out to work and school) + Population of commuters coming to work and school in A region

三大都市圏以外の地方大都市の状況 ～最大の人口規模を誇る九州とともに

福岡市は、人口規模に近い国内4都市の中では、高い人口増加率(=人口の集積)、高い昼夜間人口比率(=地域の拠点性)が両立する唯一の都市です。地方都市にあって、福岡市がなぜ、際立って成長を続けているか、国内三大都市圏である首都圏、中京圏、近畿圏を除いた地方の主要な中心都市である札幌市、仙台市、広島市、そして福岡市の、周辺地域、後背地方の人口の集積度を比較してみます。

地域における都市の拠点性を示す一つの目安として、10%通勤・通学圏(各都市への通勤・通学者数の割合が10%を超える市町村)の人口をみると、福岡市と札幌市が多くなっていますが、対象となる市町村エリア(面積)は、福岡市は札幌市の1/3ほどと、それだけ人口密度が高く、都市の集積度が高い状況です。後背地方の比較では、九州地方は、人口規模、密度ともに他地方との差は大きくなっており、福岡市は、約1,300万人が住む九州との結び付きの強さから、多くの人が転入し、成長の大きな後押しとなっていることがわかります。福岡市は九州から首都圏への人口流出を防ぐ役割を担っているとも考えられ、これからも九州とともに、相互に発展する関係を構築し、自律した経済圏を形成していくことが重要といえます。(図208)

Status of Regional Cities Other Than the Three Metropolitan Areas – Together with Kyushu, which Boasts the Largest Population

Fukuoka City is the only city among the four of similar population where both a high population growth rate (= population concentration) and a high day-night population ratio (= core city in the region) can be seen.

To understand why Fukuoka City is growing so remarkably, we can compare the population concentration of the surrounding areas of Sapporo City, Sendai City, Hiroshima City and Fukuoka City, which are the central cities in each region outside the three metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Chukyo, and Kinki.

When looking at the 10% of the population commuting or going to school in the central city as an indicator of a core city, Fukuoka City and Sapporo City each show a large number. Applicable municipalities (areas) of Fukuoka City are about 1/3 that of Sapporo City, meaning that Fukuoka has a high population density and high degree of urbanization.

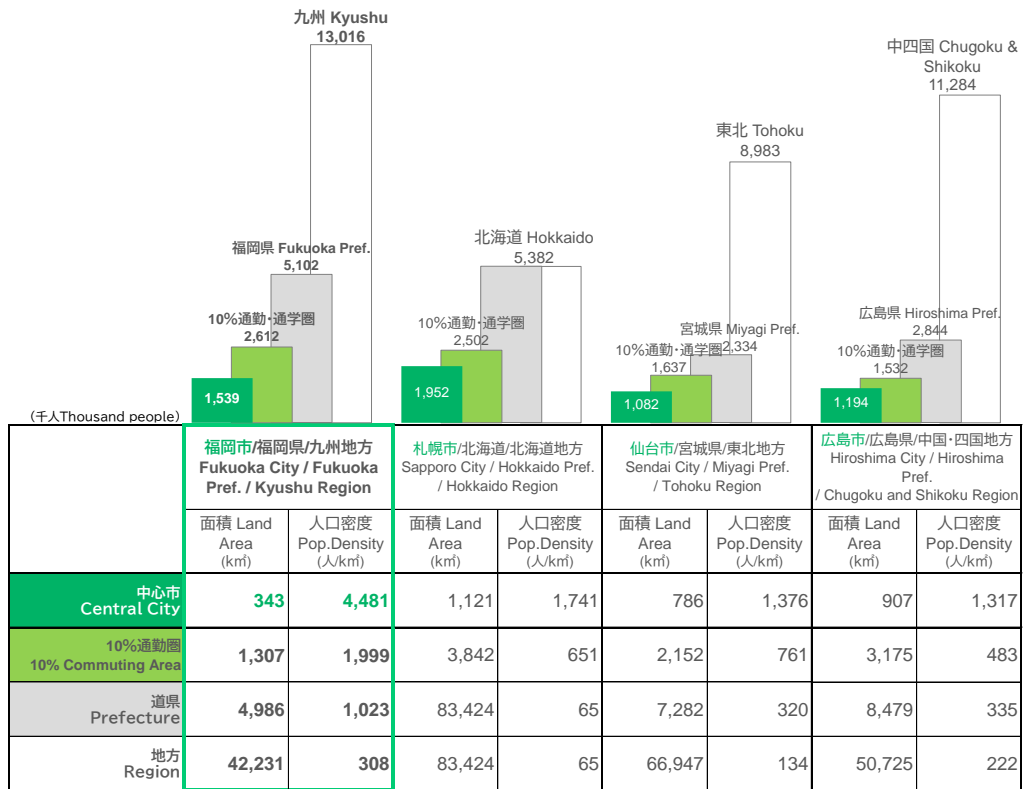
Kyushu has a much larger population size and density than other regions. Fukuoka City is strongly connected with Kyushu and its population of 13 million, and so many people move into Fukuoka City, boosting its growth.

Fukuoka City is also considered to play a role in preventing population outflow from Kyushu to the Tokyo metropolitan area. It is important for Fukuoka City to build a relationship of mutual development with other parts of Kyushu, and to form an autonomous economic zone. (Figure 208)

地方4大都市の後背人口と人口密度

Regional Metropolitan Areas Other Than the Three Major Metropolitan Areas

209



資料: 2015年国勢調査 Source: Census 2015

*10%通勤・通学圏とは、15歳以上人口のうち、各都市へ通勤・通学する人の割合が10%以上の市町村

* 10% commuting area refers to municipalities where the percentage of those who commute to and from each city is 10% or more of the population aged 15 or older.



2020年代のニッポン 東京か地方(福岡)か

川崎市をはじめ、東京都などの人口増加が著しく、その結果首都圏がさらに膨張を続けている状況です。国は、東京一極集中を是正すべく、地方創生の取組みを進め、地方移住を後押ししており、2020年以降、人やモノ、情報などの動向に変化が生じる可能性もあります。

全国に、政令指定都市は20都市ありますが、このうち10都市は三大都市圏に含まれる都市であり、国内の大都市圏域としては、福岡市を含む圏域は、三大都市圏域に次ぐ規模の集積があるといえます。

地方都市随一の成長都市である福岡市は、首都圏とは異なる選択肢として選ばれ続けており、東京一極集中に一石を投じる存在として、今後も存在感を高めていくことが期待されます。

この章は、2019年12月20日にURCホームページで公開したものを、一部データ更新して再編集したものです。

Tokyo Metropolitan or Regional City (Fukuoka)

The population of Tokyo and surrounding cities such as Kawasaki City has increased remarkably, and the Tokyo metropolitan area is continuing to expand. The Japanese government has begun promoting regional revitalization and emigration in order to counter over-concentration in Tokyo. However, the trends in people, goods, information, etc. may change after 2020.

There are 20 designated cities nationwide, 10 of which are in the three metropolitan areas. The area that encompasses Fukuoka City is the second largest accumulation of people after the three metropolitan areas.

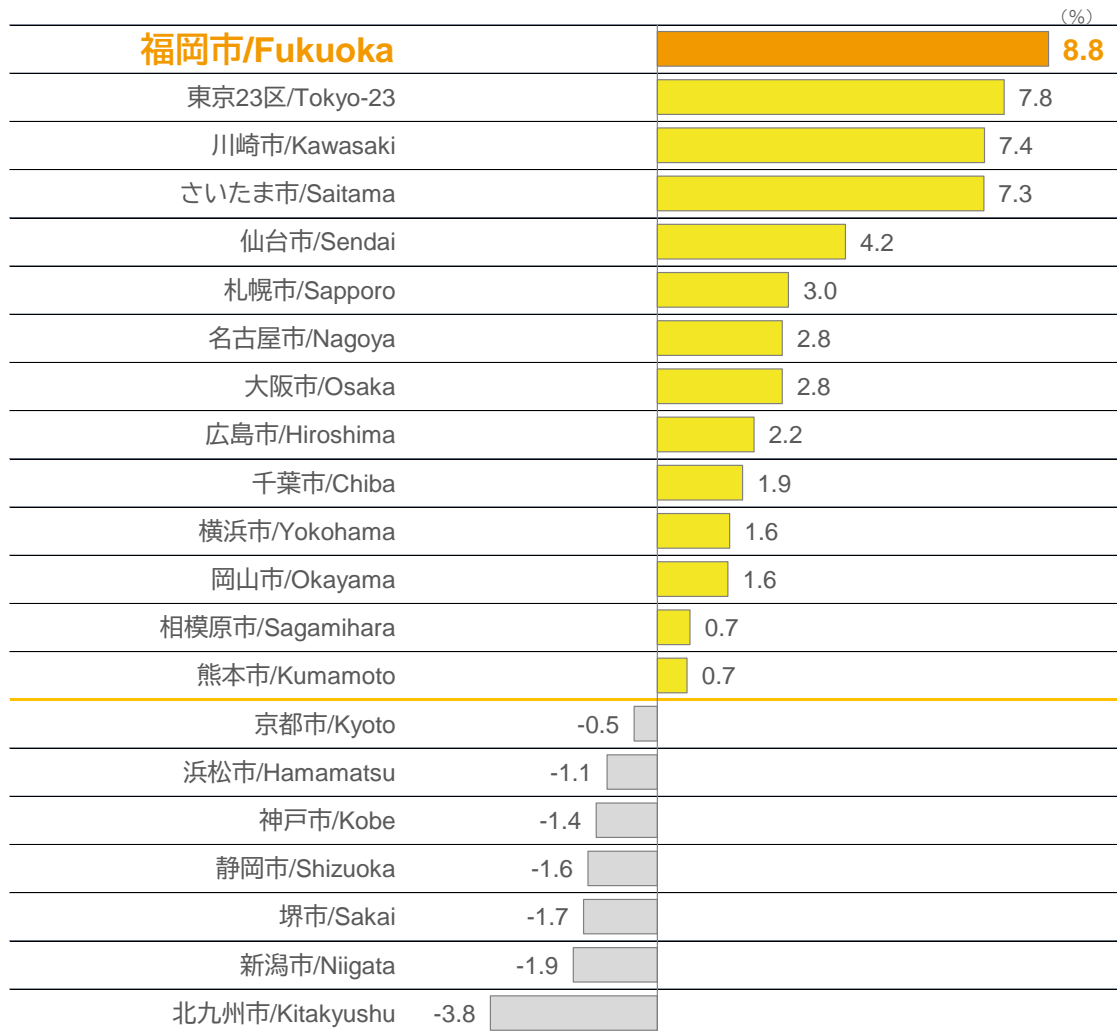
Along with the Tokyo metropolitan area, Fukuoka City, which is the fastest growing city among all regional cities, has been chosen as an alternative to Tokyo. It is expected that Fukuoka will continue to increase its presence as a competitive city that will disrupt the monopolar concentration of Japan's capital city.

This chapter was originally released on our website on December 20, 2019, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.

関連指標-人口-
Reference data -Population-

人口増加率【全大都市比較】
/Growth Rate of Population, Large Cities (2010-2019)

210



資料：国勢調査(2010年)、各都市推計人口(2019年10月)

Source: Census (2010), Estimated Population of Each City(October 2019)

関連指標-人口-
Reference data -Population-

211

人口増加数【主要大都市地域比較】
/Increase in the Number of Population, Major Cities (2010-2019)

(人/persons)

福岡市/Fukuoka	128,914
川崎市/Kawasaki	104,945
さいたま市/Saitama	89,831
大阪市/Osaka	74,888
名古屋市/Nagoya	63,663
横浜市/Yokohama	60,008
札幌市/Sapporo	56,507
仙台市/Sendai	44,277
広島市/Hiroshima	25,522
京都市/Kyoto	-7,751
神戸市/Kobe	-21,256
東京23区/Tokyo-23	698,384

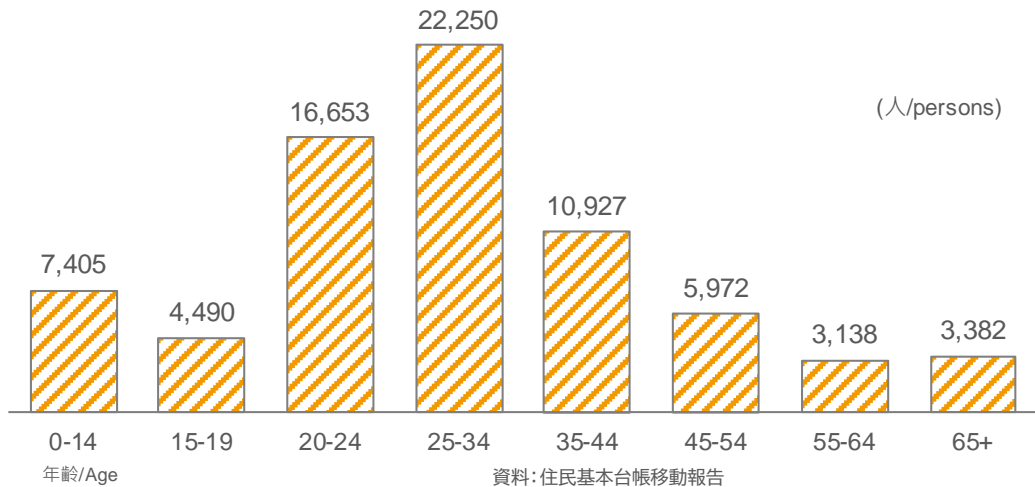
資料：国勢調査(2010年)、各都市推計人口(2019年10月)

Source: Census (2010), Estimated Population of Each City(October 2019)

福岡市の年齢別転入者数

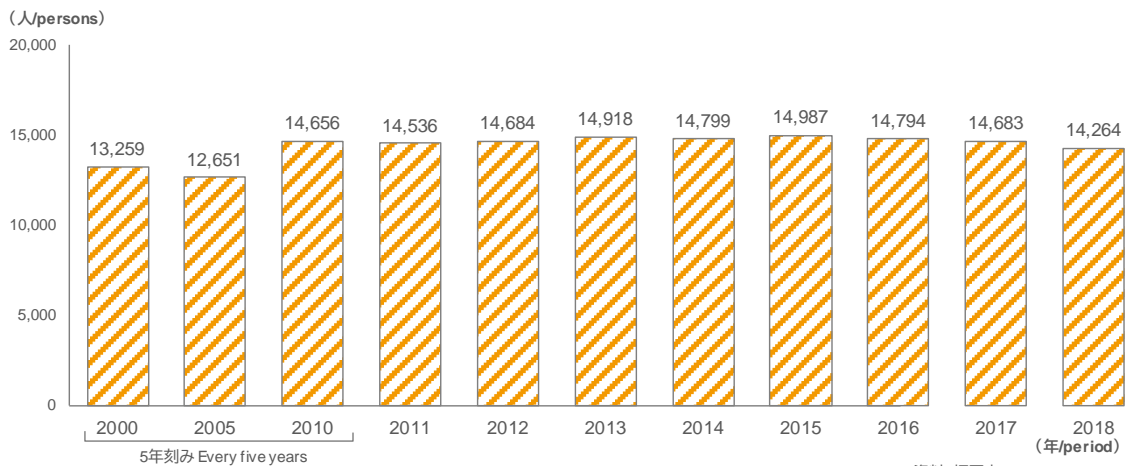
/Number of People Moved into Fukuoka City by Age Group (2018)

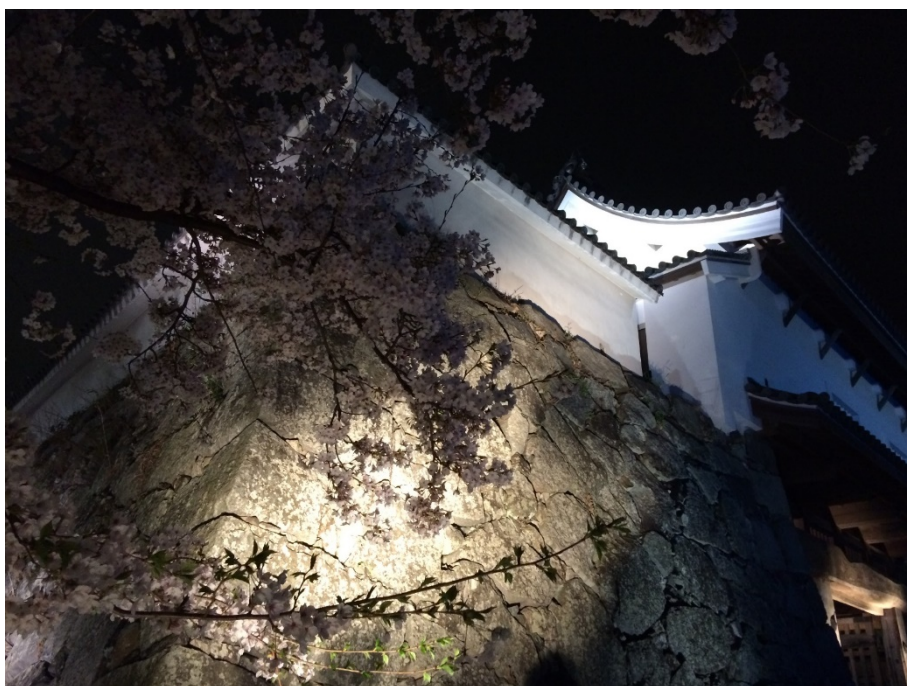
212



出生数の推移/Trends in Births (2000-2018)

213





リーマンショック後、都市の経済はどう変化したか
高い成長(回復)を遂げた福岡市にみる「人」が中心の経済活動

How the **Economies of Cities** Have Changed since the Lehman Brothers Crash

Economic Activities Centering on People in Fukuoka City, A City of Strong Growth (Recovery)

雷曼危机后城市经济发生的变化
以「人」为中心的、快速恢复高度增长的福岡市的经济活动

リーマンショック後、ほとんどの大都市で総生産が大きく減少した後に回復

福岡市は主要大都市の中で特に高い成長率
「人」が中心の経済活動の可能性～人と技術の、融合と補完

After the Lehman Brothers collapse, the gross city production of most major cities sharply decreased, but recovered afterwards.

The growth rate of Fukuoka City is particularly high when compared to other major cities.

The potential of economic activities centering on people - fusion and the complementary relationship of people and technology.

地方都市最大の市内総生産額を誇る福岡市

福岡市の市内総生産は、最新の市民経済計算によると、約7.5兆円の規模を誇ります(2015年度)。2009年度には約6.6兆円まで減少した後、ほぼ右肩上がりに増加を続けています。(図301)

福岡市は、第3次産業が盛んな都市と言われますが、経済活動別に生産額をみても、「卸売業」が約1.4兆円(構成比18.9%)で最も多いほか、「専門・科学技術、業務支援サービス業」(同12.2%)、「不動産業」(同11.7%)などが多くなっています。2006年度と比較すると、「専門・科学技術、業務支援サービス業」「不動産業」「保健衛生・社会事業」などの分野が大きく伸びるなど、サービス業を中心に多様化しており、最も高い構成比の「卸売業」の相対的な位置付けが、やや低下しています。(図302)

雷曼危机后、几乎所有大城市的市内生产总值都曾大幅减少、但随后又都得以恢复
福岡市在主要大城市中经济增长率超众
以「人」为中心的经济活动的潜力、人与技术的融合和相互补充

Fukuoka City Boasts the Largest Gross City Production among Regional Cities

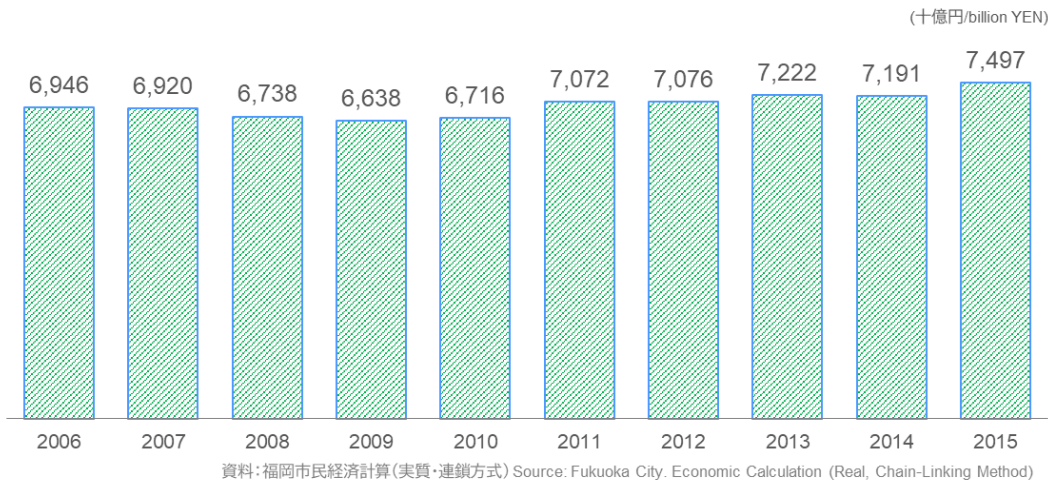
Fukuoka City's gross city production amounts to about 7.5 trillion yen according to the latest Fukuoka City Economic Calculation (FY2015). After dropping to 6.6 trillion yen in 2009, it has been on the rise continuously since then . (Figure 301)

Fukuoka City can be said to have a thriving tertiary industry. Looking at production values by economic activity, the wholesale trade is the largest, at approximately 1.4 trillion yen (18.9% of the total), followed by science and technology business support services (12.2%) and real estate (11.7%) . Compared to fiscal 2006, services such as specialty and science and technology business support services, real estate, and health and social services have increased significantly. As a result, the industries have diversified, and the relative position of the wholesale trade has slightly declined. (Figure 302)

福岡市・市内総生産額の推移

Trends in the Amount of Gross City Production, Fukuoka City

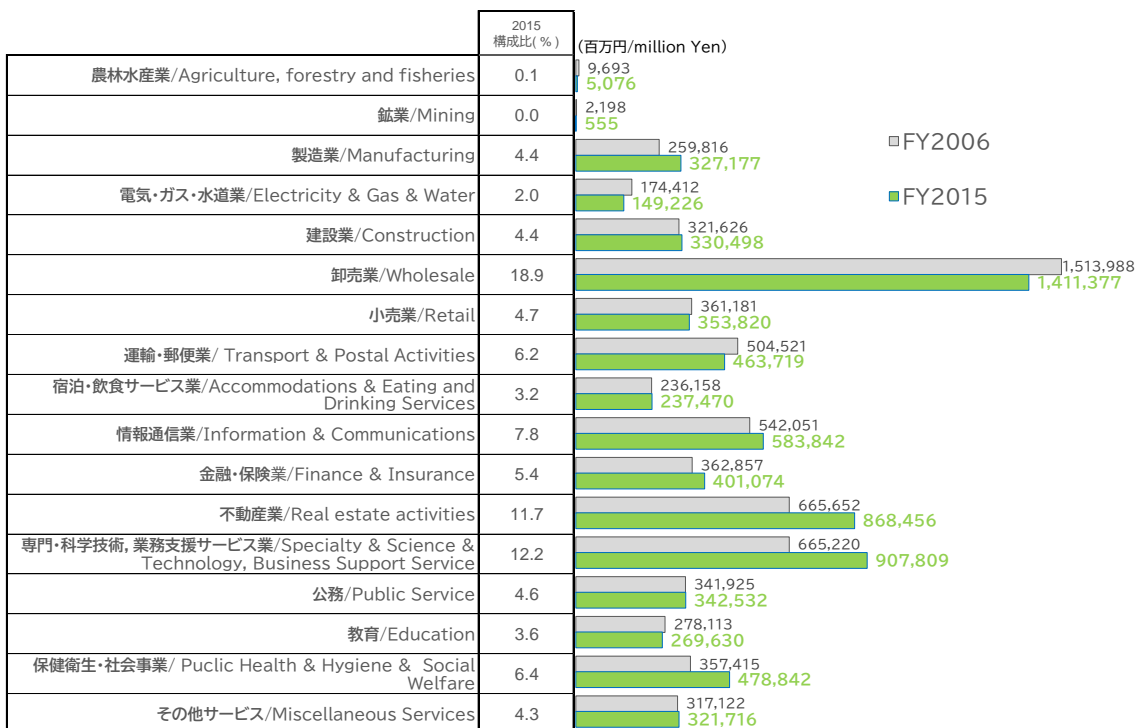
301



福岡市・経済活動別市内総生産額と構成比(2006・2015年度比較)

Gross City Production and Composition by Economic Activity, Fukuoka City (Comparison of FY2006 and FY2015)

302



福岡市の市内総生産額は、国内主要大都市では5番目の規模で、人口規模の順位より高くなっています。福岡市は、これまで「支店経済のまち」と言われてきましたが、地域で生み出す価値は、地方都市では最大です。東京都をはじめ上位都市との規模には差がありますが、人口規模の近い川崎市、京都市、神戸市と比較しても1兆円以上多く、唯一の7兆円台です。(図303)

Fukuoka City's gross city production is the fifth largest among major cities in Japan, which is greater than its population would suggest. Fukuoka City has been called a "branch economy town," but the value it creates in the region is the largest among regional cities. Although there is a difference in size from Tokyo or other top tier cities, when compared to Kawasaki City, Kyoto City, and Kobe City (whose populations are similar to Fukuoka City), Fukuoka is the only one that surpasses 7 trillion yen, which is more than 1 trillion yen higher than the other three cities. (Figure 303)

303

主要大都市の市内(都内)総生産額

Gross City Production of Major Cities

(百万円/Million JPY)

1	東京都/Tokyo	103,122,617
2	大阪市/Osaka	19,394,162
3	横浜市/Yokohama	13,064,272
4	名古屋市/Nagoya	12,965,178
5	福岡市/Fukuoka	7,497,360
6	札幌市/Sapporo	6,569,610
7	神戸市/Kobe	6,277,897
8	京都市/Kyoto	6,183,727
9	川崎市/Kawasaki	6,123,466
10	仙台市/Sendai	5,272,427
11	広島市/Hiroshima	5,162,250
12	さいたま市/Saitama	4,158,821

資料：各都市経済計算(実質・連鎖方式)Source: Each city, Economic Calculation (Real, Chain-Linking Method)※

*東京都は都全体の総生産額のためのため23区以外も含む)

* "Tokyo" includes outside of the Tokyo-23 wards since the gross production value of the entire Tokyo Metropolitan area is the only available figure.

主要大都市の経済活動分野別生産額(2015年度)

Production Value and Composition Ratio by Economic Activity in Each City

	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio
農林水産業/Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,325	0.1	3,356	0.1	2,866	0.1	38,666	0.0	5,211	0.0	1,623	0.0
鉱業/Mining	1,256	0.0	466	0.0		0.0	56,818	0.1		0.0	521	0.0
製造業/Manufacturing	243,714	3.7	393,663	7.5	374,784	9.1	8,973,865	8.7	1,462,519	11.3	1,576,486	26.0
電気・ガス・水道業/Electricity & Gas & Water	119,724	1.8	57,202	1.1	84,901	2.1	1,365,237	1.3	299,613	2.3	179,345	3.0
建設業/Construction	425,587	6.5	561,665	10.7	197,708	4.8	5,078,109	4.9	579,323	4.5	255,394	4.2
卸売業/Wholesale	656,115	10.1	891,752	17.0	327,888	7.9	16,624,341	16.1	616,192	4.7	240,696	4.0
小売業/Retail	418,653	6.4	282,609	5.4	229,217	5.5	4,285,355	4.2	910,273	7.0	222,334	3.7
運輸業/Transport & Postal Activities	359,992	5.5	234,977	4.5	170,608	4.1	4,387,353	4.3	866,837	6.7	324,422	5.3
宿泊・飲食サービス業/Accommodations & Eating and Drinking Services	190,871	2.9	120,737	2.3	93,786	2.3	2,371,125	2.3	331,268	2.6	123,800	2.0
情報通信業/Information & Communications	401,379	6.2	271,237	5.2	164,570	4.0	11,127,024	10.8	950,164	7.3	594,259	9.8
金融・保険業/Finance & Insurance	366,765	5.6	258,658	4.9	318,240	7.7	10,312,964	10.0	648,406	5.0	168,897	2.8
不動産業/Real estate activities	929,118	14.2	620,261	11.8	698,126	16.9	11,933,982	11.6	2,426,862	18.7	1,106,638	18.2
専門・科学技術、業務支援サービス業/Specialty & Science & Technology, Business Support Service	763,039	11.7	505,197	9.6	411,615	9.9	11,020,165	10.7	1,240,784	9.6	389,744	6.4
公務/Public Service	370,119	5.7	251,425	4.8	370,397	9.0	4,037,805	3.9	581,333	4.5	184,839	3.0
教育/Education	299,887	4.6	244,805	4.7	158,988	3.8	3,138,216	3.0	494,428	3.8	150,009	2.5
保健衛生・社会事業/Pubic Health & Hygiene & Social Welfare	690,548	10.6	340,585	6.5	317,305	7.7	4,007,770	3.9	933,768	7.2	339,319	5.6
その他サービス/Miscellaneous Services	281,779	4.3	199,896	3.8	217,453	5.3	4,350,249	4.2	642,195	4.9	210,968	3.5
総生産額/Gross Production	6,521,871	100.0	5,238,491	100.0	4,138,451	100.0	103,109,044	100.0	12,989,176	100.0	6,069,292	100.0
	名古屋市 Nagoya		京都市 Kyoto		大阪市 Osaka		神戸市 Kobe		広島市 Hiroshima		福岡市 Fukuoka	
	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio	市内総生産 City Gross Product	構成比 Composition Ratio
農林水産業/Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	816	0.0	6,095	0.1	1,162	0.0	8,291	0.1	4,273	0.1	5,076	0.1
鉱業/Mining		0.0	87	0.0	396	0.0	431	0.0	127	0.0	555	0.0
製造業/Manufacturing	1,216,046	9.5	1,390,159	22.7	1,789,427	9.3	1,422,457	22.8	842,528	16.5	327,177	4.4
電気・ガス・水道業/Electricity & Gas & Water	207,023	1.6	99,508	1.6	312,263	1.6	101,235	1.6	125,627	2.5	149,226	2.0
建設業/Construction	587,143	4.6	222,599	3.6	529,706	2.7	211,423	3.4	180,393	3.5	330,498	4.4
卸売業/Wholesale	2,319,377	18.0	373,072	6.1	3,774,819	19.6	441,918	7.1	738,939	14.5	1,411,377	18.9
小売業/Retail	593,434	4.6	354,557	5.8	865,891	4.5	356,878	5.7	254,654	5.0	353,820	4.7
運輸業/Transport & Postal Activities	955,552	7.4	255,853	4.2	880,080	4.6	499,289	8.0	259,803	5.1	463,719	6.2
宿泊・飲食サービス業/Accommodations & Eating and Drinking Services	307,765	2.4	230,137	3.8	547,930	2.8	148,731	2.4	122,143	2.4	237,470	3.2
情報通信業/Information & Communications	1,085,067	8.4	233,019	3.8	2,205,439	11.4	340,051	5.5	280,085	5.5	583,842	7.8
金融・保険業/Finance & Insurance	617,620	4.8	334,810	5.5	1,107,275	5.7	252,810	4.1	281,691	5.5	401,074	5.4
不動産業/Real estate activities	1,461,596	11.4	798,448	13.0	1,819,016	9.4	839,659	13.5	553,314	10.8	868,456	11.7
専門・科学技術、業務支援サービス業/Specialty & Science & Technology, Business Support Service	1,271,936	9.9	421,589	6.9	2,423,345	12.6	417,373	6.7	440,840	8.6	907,809	12.2
公務/Public Service	473,899	3.7	263,775	4.3	684,492	3.5	234,686	3.8	250,024	4.9	342,532	4.6
教育/Education	519,912	4.0	344,597	5.6	441,916	2.3	220,630	3.5	198,911	3.9	269,630	3.6
保健衛生・社会事業/Pubic Health & Hygiene & Social Welfare	713,960	5.5	500,886	8.2	1,176,716	6.1	501,269	8.0	389,105	7.6	478,842	6.4
その他サービス/Miscellaneous Services	535,808	4.2	306,645	5.0	730,317	3.8	240,310	3.9	190,728	3.7	321,716	4.3
総生産額/Gross Production	12,866,954	100.0	6,135,835	100.0	19,290,190	100.0	6,237,441	100.0	5,113,185	100.0	7,452,819	100.0

注)連鎖方式では加法整合性(合計が内訳の和と一致すること)が成り立たないため、本総数と内訳の合計は一致しない。

Note) In the chaining method, since the additive consistency (the sum equals the sum of the breakdowns) does not hold, the total number does not match the sum of the breakdowns.

2009年以降高い伸び率を見せた福岡市の経済活動

福岡市は、2009年度に市内総生産額が最低値となっていますが、これは他のほとんどの主要大都市で同様の傾向です（仙台市、横浜市のみ2008年度が最低値）。多くの都市は、2009年度以前から生産額が減少傾向にありましたが、2009年度に大きな落ち込みを招いた決定的な要因は、2000年代の経済を振り返る際に避けて通れない出来事、2008年9月に起きたいわゆる「リーマン・ショック」*の影響と考えられます。この世界的な金融危機と同時不況は、国内経済にも大きな打撃をもたらし、その影響が本格的に現れたのが2009年度だったといえます。

国内各都市で市内（都内）総生産額が落ち込みましたが、各都市とも、民間企業等が改革や革新を進めるなどして総生産額は持ち直し、2015年度には、ほとんどの都市で2009年以前の水準を上回るまでに回復しています。2009年との総生産額の比較では、福岡市は仙台市に次ぐ伸び率となっています。仙台市は、東日本大震災の復興事業等で、建設業等で高い伸びを示した特殊な事情があり、福岡市は、仙台市以外の都市と比較して、特に高い伸び率であったといえます。各都市の伸び率と、経済活動の産業3分野の割合（2015年度）をみると、福岡市は、「第3次産業」の割合が最も高くなっています。第2次産業割合の高い川崎市や京都市、神戸市なども順調に回復はしているものの、第3次産業が中心の福岡市の経済活動が、特に高い伸びを見せたことは、これからの日本経済のあり方についても示唆を含んでいます。第3次産業は、人が生み出す価値が基本要素です。世界中で効率化やさまざまな技術革新が進む中で、人のクリエイティビティ（創造性）がより重要な要素になっているとみることができます。（図305）

*リーマンショックとは2008年9月、米証券会社のリーマン・ブラザーズが経営破綻し、信用度の低い人を対象とした高金利の住宅担保貸付「サブプライムローン」問題による金融機関の損失拡大など、世界的な金融危機を引き起こしました。米国を中心に消費や投資が急減し、その影響は世界中に広がり、世界同時不況となり、日本でもさまざまな影響を受けました。

Fukuoka City's Economic Activity Has Demonstrated a High Growth Rate Since 2009

Fukuoka City had the lowest gross city production in FY2009, but the same trend was seen in most major cities (only Sendai City and Yokohama City had the lowest in FY2008). Although many cities had already seen declining production since before 2009, the decisive factor that led to the large decline in 2009 was said to be the failure of Lehman Brothers in September 2008*- an inevitable event in hindsight. This global financial crisis and the simultaneous recession had a devastating impact on the domestic economy, though it was only in fiscal 2009 that the effects became serious.

The gross city production of each city in Japan dropped, but thanks to reforms and innovations promoted by private companies and such, as of FY2015 most cities recovered to levels higher than those seen before 2009. In comparison with its 2009 gross city production, Fukuoka City had the second highest growth rate after Sendai City. Sendai City had special circumstances, with high growth in construction-related industries due to reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Apart from Sendai City, Fukuoka City had a particularly high growth rate when compared to other cities.

Looking at the growth rate of each city and the ratio of the three industry sectors of economic activity (FY2015), Fukuoka City has the highest ratio for tertiary industry. Although Kawasaki City, Kyoto City, Kobe City and others where the secondary industry ratio is high are recovering steadily, the economic activity of Fukuoka City, centered on the tertiary industry, has shown particularly strong growth. This trend also suggests some implications for the future Japanese economy. The basic element of the tertiary industry is value created by people. While efficiency and various technological innovations are being sought around the world, we can see that human creativity has become a more important factor. (Figure 305)

*Lehman Brothers, a U.S. securities company, went bankrupt in September 2008, triggering a global financial crisis that included increased losses to financial institutions holding subprime mortgages - a high-interest housing mortgage targeted at individuals with low credit ratings. Consumption and investment plummeted, especially in the United States, and the effects spread throughout the world, causing a global recession that affected Japan as well.

2009-2015年度各都市総生産額伸び率と経済活動別構成比

Growth Rate of Gross City Production of Each City (FY2009-2015) and
Composition Ratio by Economic Activity

305

2009-2015年度伸び率 / Growth Rate from FY2009-2015

経済活動別構成比(%) / Composition Ratio by Economic Activity (%)

(%)	凡例/ Legend	第1次産業 /Primary Sector	第2次産業 /Secondary industry	第3次産業 /Tertiary industry
仙台市/Sendai	25.6	18.2	81.7	
福岡市/Fukuoka	13.6	18.8	91.1	
名古屋市/Nagoya	10.7	14.0	86.0	
川崎市/Kawasaki	9.7	30.2	69.8	
広島市/Hiroshima	9.2	20.0	79.9	
さいたま市/Saitama	8.7	13.8	86.1	
京都府/Kyoto	8.6	26.3	73.6	
東京都/Tokyo	8.3	13.7	86.3	
神戸市/Kobe	7.0	26.2	73.7	
札幌市/Sapporo	5.2	10.3	89.7	
大阪市/Osaka	3.2	12.0	88.0	
横浜市/Yokohama	2.4	15.7	84.2	

資料：各都市経済計算(実質・連鎖方式) Source: Each City's Economic Calculation (Real, Chain-Linking Method)

主要大都市の経済活動別生産額の伸び率(2009-2015年度)

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Production Growth Rate by Economic Activity in Each City (FY2009-2015)

	札幌市 Sapporo	仙台市 Sendai	さいたま市 Saitama	東京都 Tokyo	横浜市 Yokohama	川崎市 Kawasaki	名古屋市 Nagoya	京都府 Kyoto	大阪市 Osaka	神戸市 Kobe	広島市 Hiroshima	福岡市 Fukuoka
農林水産業/Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	9.9	△ 29.8	△ 28.1	△ 13.0	△ 12.2	△ 7.3	△ 44.3	△ 18.5	128.7	△ 6.0	△ 20.8	△ 55.6
鉱業/Mining	△ 29.5	149.2	—	10.7	—	18.7	—	△ 76.8	△ 16.1	56.3	△ 32.4	△ 40.0
製造業/Manufacturing	21.7	70.8	17.6	10.0	6.1	10.0	21.4	22.3	△ 8.2	17.0	55.0	40.3
電気・ガス・水道業/Electricity & Gas & Water	△ 11.4	△ 26.2	△ 19.5	△ 11.5	△ 21.3	△ 6.5	△ 14.2	△ 14.6	△ 14.6	△ 20.9	△ 13.3	△ 9.7
建設業/Construction	12.2	167.7	17.5	15.1	△ 4.4	11.4	9.3	18.9	△ 5.6	△ 11.0	0.7	25.0
卸売業/Wholesale	9.4	41.7	10.0	△ 1.5	5.3	△ 15.5	11.4	10.2	5.7	8.7	△ 1.9	9.6
小売業/Retail	3.3	12.8	2.3	3.9	9.4	△ 6.0	0.0	△ 2.6	3.6	4.1	△ 2.0	△ 3.8
運輸業/ Transport & Postal Activities	△ 13.3	8.8	1.0	0.9	△ 1.2	11.2	8.6	0.6	4.0	5.2	6.6	9.9
宿泊・飲食サービス業/Accommodations & Eating and Drinking Services	△ 7.6	△ 1.0	△ 5.5	7.9	△ 11.5	△ 4.7	△ 6.9	△ 5.1	△ 6.3	△ 11.9	0.8	12.0
情報通信業/Information & Communications	5.3	△ 9.4	7.5	12.6	3.7	30.9	6.5	1.9	3.1	17.9	2.9	5.6
金融・保険業/Finance & Insurance	12.0	25.7	18.5	14.7	19.0	15.3	6.4	15.0	7.6	16.0	19.2	21.8
不動産業/Real estate activities	5.1	25.5	7.4	12.9	7.0	17.1	26.7	13.0	10.6	11.3	6.5	23.4
専門・科学技術、業務支援サービス業/Specialty & Science & Technology, Business Support Service	10.0	18.8	15.3	17.2	△ 7.0	15.3	8.7	△ 6.3	7.9	6.0	3.8	24.8
公務/Public Service	△ 7.4	4.9	△ 2.4	△ 6.9	△ 5.9	△ 7.3	1.3	△ 0.4	△ 1.6	△ 0.5	2.1	1.7
教育/Education	2.1	1.0	14.6	15.1	6.8	△ 3.7	6.8	15.9	17.6	△ 6.3	1.5	△ 4.4
保健衛生・社会事業/ Public Health & Hygiene & Social Welfare	17.1	8.6	26.9	20.7	20.2	13.8	16.2	14.5	10.8	10.1	11.4	18.8
その他サービス/Miscellaneous Services	△ 2.2	△ 0.3	△ 1.4	9.7	△ 12.3	△ 0.7	△ 3.1	△ 8.4	△ 4.3	△ 11.6	△ 10.9	6.4
市内総生産 /Real Gross Regional Product	5.2	25.6	8.7	8.3	2.4	9.7	10.7	8.6	3.2	7.0	9.2	13.6

は市(都)で最も伸び率の高い経済活動分野 Economic activity area with the highest growth rate in the city (metropolitan area)

*ただし2015年度の経済分野別生産額の割合が全体の5%以上の分野のみ(生産額が少額の場合は伸び率が大きく変化しやすいため)

* However, only those sectors where the ratio of production value by economic sector in FY2015 is 5% or more of the total are listed (because if the production value is small, the growth rate is likely

資料：各都市経済計算(実質・連鎖方式)

Source: Each City's Economic Calculation (Real, Chain-Linking Method)

福岡市は、人のチカラでより高い価値を創出する次代の産業構造へと進化を続けていますが、このことは、福岡市の税収面にも顕著に表れており、市税収入額は、2009年度以降一貫して右肩上がりであり、2013年度以降は6年連続で過去最高を更新中です。(図307)

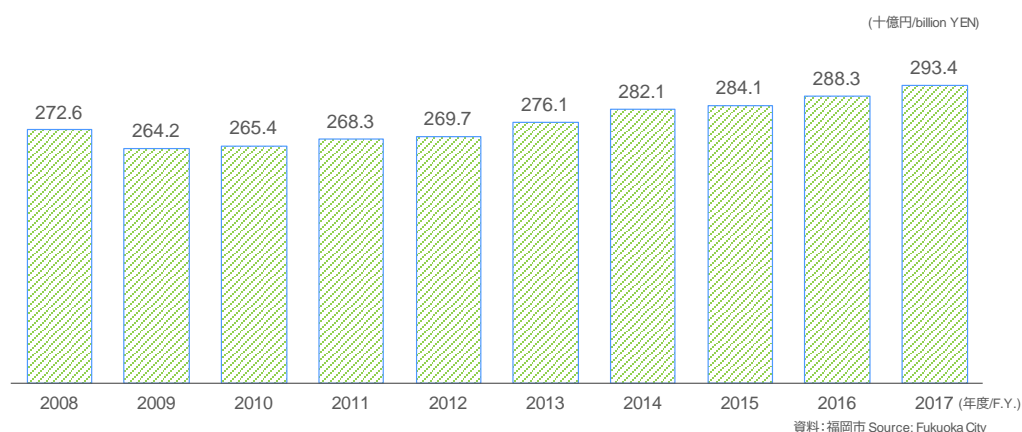
2009年度からの伸び率でも、主要大都市の中で最も高くなっています。(図308)

Fukuoka City continues to evolve into a next-generation industrial structure that creates greater value with people power. This is noticeable in the tax revenue of the city, which has been steadily rising since 2009 and setting new highs for the sixth consecutive year since 2013 . (Figure 307)

In terms of its growth rate since 2009, Fukuoka City is the strongest among major cities. (Figure 308)

307

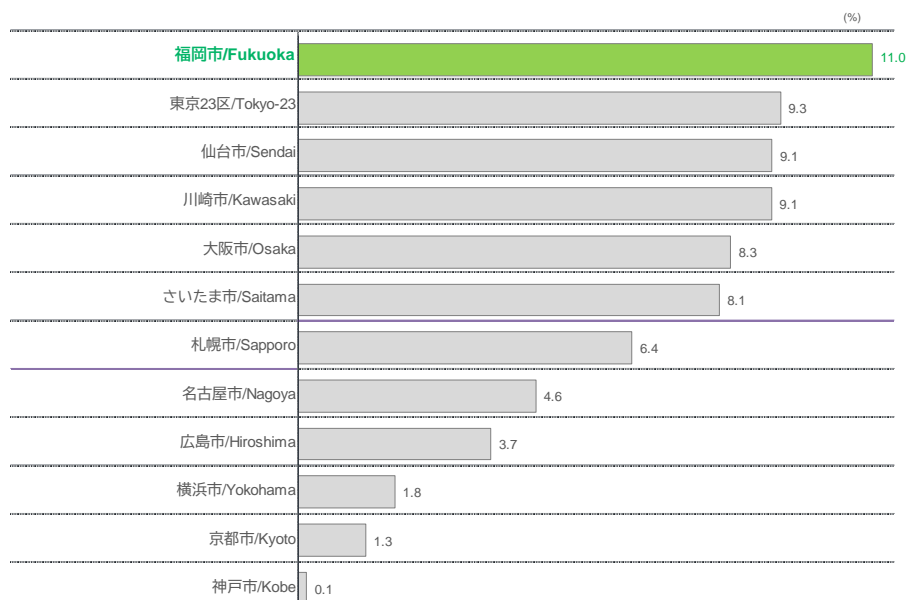
福岡市の市税収入額の推移 Trends in Tax Revenues of Fukuoka City



308

主要大都市の2009-2017年度の地方税歳入額増加率

Growth Rate of Local Tax Revenues of Major Cities FY2009-2017



Society 5.0時代における人と技術が融合・補完し合う福岡市のポテンシャル

福岡市のように、人のチカラで次代の価値を創造する経済活動が、都市の成長を促す一方で、ICT(情報通信技術)や昨今話題のAI(人工知能)の活用が広がることで、人の仕事なくなるのではないかという懸念を指摘する人もいます。実際、技術の革新によって、経済活動、人々の仕事のあり方にもさまざまな変化が生じると予想されます。

「平成28年版情報通信白書」(総務省)によれば、「ICTの進化と未来の仕事」の中で、AIは「少子高齢化による労働供給の減少が懸念される我が国では、介護や物流等の幅広い産業分野において、人手不足解消の切り札となる」とされ、経済活動の一翼を担う重要な存在として位置付けられています。雇用に与える影響については、「それまで人が行っていた業務をICTが代替する雇用代替効果と、ICTを利活用することによる付加価値の向上や新規事業の創出によって雇用を増やす雇用創出効果の両面を持っている」とされます。雇用面においては、プラスマイナスの両面、つまり、求められる人材の内容が変わってくるということのようです。

野村総合研究所が、オックスフォード大学と行った2015年の共同研究によると、「人工知能やロボット等による代替可能性が低い職業」であげられている職業は、専門的な知識、技術が必要な職種など、まさに人のクリエイティビティをいかす仕事があげられているほか、タレント、演出家、幼稚園教諭など、人がやることで、より付加価値の高いものを生み出す仕事なども並んでいます。これらの多くは、人が創り出す価値＝第3次産業に分類されます。一方で、同じ研究の「人工知能やロボット等による代替可能性が高い職業」は、第2次産業と関わりが深い分野が多くなっています。

2016年に策定された国の「第5期科学技術基本計画」では、「Society 5.0」として、革新技術が社会基盤として生活の端々に根付くことで、人が中心の、利便性や快適性が増す未来社会が描かれています。経済活動の面では、生産性の向上や効率化が図られ、AI等によって自動化される仕事がある一方で、人は、よりクリエイティビティを発揮する仕事に集中することが可能になり、人でしかできない仕事は、今後に残り続け、その重要度が増すと考えられます。

このようにみえてくると、人が中心の産業構造である福岡市が、経済成長面で他都市をリードしていることは、偶然ではないように思われます。福岡市には、次代を担う情報通信業などの集積も進んでおり、ICTやAIを支えるエンジニアの活躍を後押しする「Engineer Friendly City Fukuoka(エンジニアフレンドリーシティ福岡)」の取組みの一貫として、2019年8月には「Engineer Cafe - Hacker Space Fukuoka -」もオープンしました。

今後も、革新技術は、人のクリエイティビティを補助・支援していくでしょう。人と技術が融合、補完し合う新しい経済活動の形を模索しながら、福岡市は、他都市をリードするモデルとなる可能性を秘めているといえます。

この章は、2019年9月20日にURCホームページで公開したものを、一部データ更新して再編集したものです。

The Potential of Fukuoka City, Where People and Technology Integrate in Complementary Fashion in the Era of Society 5.0

Some people say that, while economic activities that create next-generation values with the power of human beings are driving the growth of cities, as is happening in Fukuoka City, there is some concern that ICT (information and communication technology) and much-discussed AI (artificial intelligence) advances may take people's jobs. In fact, technological innovation is indeed expected to change economic activities and the way people work. According to the "ICT Progress and Future Work Styles" chapter in the 2016 White Paper on Information and Communications in Japan (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), in various industrial fields such as nursing care and logistics, "AI can make up for shortages in the labor supply caused by the continuation of low birthrates and aging population." AI is certainly positioned to be an important player in economic activity. Regarding ICT's impact on employment, it says "ICT progress has two opposite effects: an employment replacement effect, in which ICT takes over operations previously done by humans, and an employment creation effect, in which increased added value and the creation of new business domains brought on by ICT application will increase employment." In terms of employment, these are double-edged swords, and the types of human resources required will change.

According to joint research conducted by Nomura Research Institute with Oxford University in 2015, occupations that are unlikely to be replaced by AI or robots are those requiring specialized knowledge and skills, and those that require creativity. The list includes TV personalities, directors, kindergarten teachers and others that can create more added value than AI. Many of these occupations are categorized as value created by humans, i.e., tertiary industry. On the other hand, the same research suggests that occupations that are vulnerable to replacement by AI or robots include many fields that are closely related to secondary industries.

The Fifth Science and Technology Basic Plan endorsed by the government in 2016 describes the concept of Society 5.0 - a human-centered society where innovation and technology will take root in every part of people's lives as social infrastructure, improving convenience and comfort for most people. In terms of economic activity, while productivity and efficiency will be improved and some jobs will be automated by AI and the like, people will be able to concentrate on jobs that require creativity. Jobs that can only be done by people will remain, and the importance of such jobs will increase.

Looking at the above, it is no coincidence that Fukuoka City, with its people-centered industrial structure, is leading other cities in terms of economic growth. Agglomerations of the telecommunications industry that will lead the next generation are seen in Fukuoka City. As a part of the efforts to create an "Engineer Friendly City Fukuoka" that supports the activities of engineers who are working on ICT and AI, the Engineer Cafe - Hacker Space Fukuoka - opened in August 2019

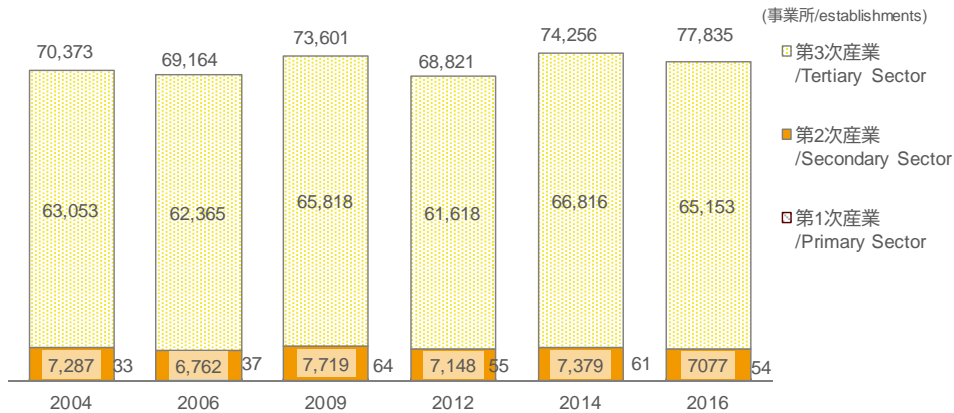
Innovative technology will continuously support human creativity. While exploring new forms of economic activity where people and technology integrate and complement each other, Fukuoka City has the potential to become a model for other cities.

This chapter was originally released on our website on September 20, 2019, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.

関連指標-経済活動-
Reference data -Economic Engine-

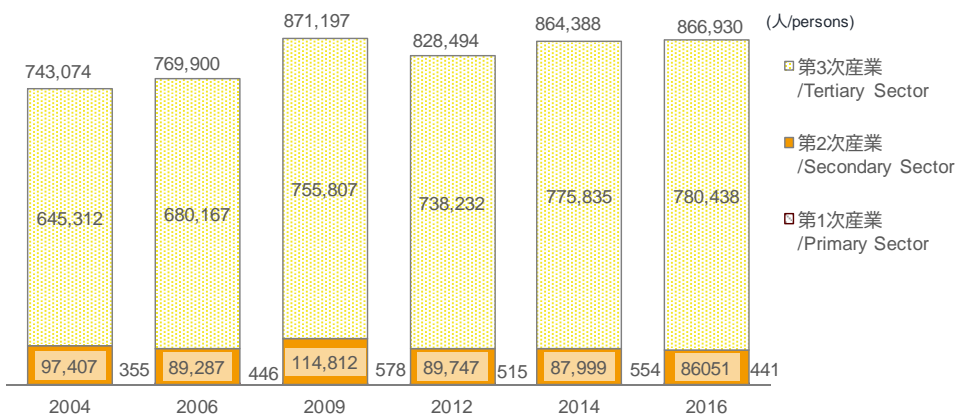
309

福岡市の産業分野別事業所数の推移
/Trends in the Number of Establishments
by Sector of Industry, Fukuoka City



福岡市の産業分野別従業者数の推移
/Trends in the Number of Employees
by Sector of Industry, Fukuoka City

310

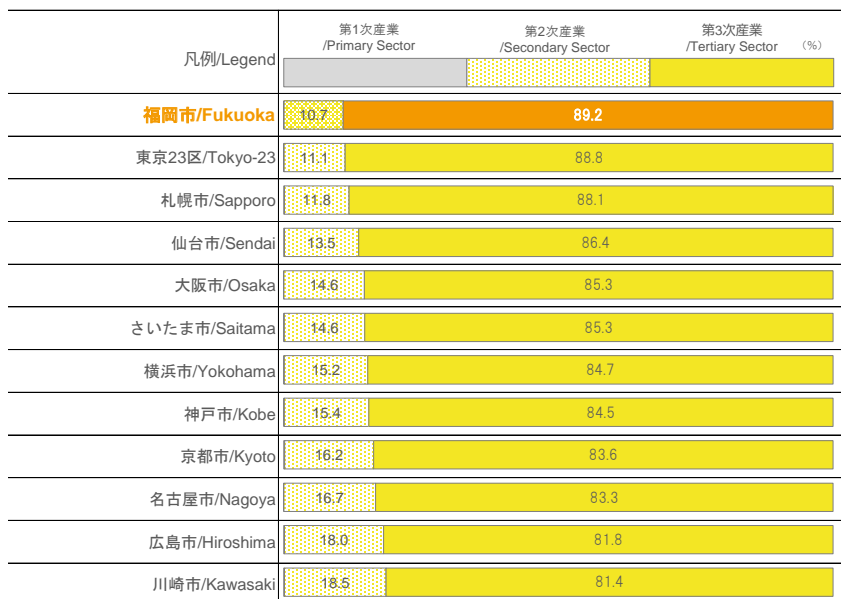


資料:事業所・企業統計調査(～2006年)、経済センサス(2009年～) *民営のみ、産業不詳含む

Note: Data in and before 2006 are just for reference since the Census methodology was changed for data in and after 2009.

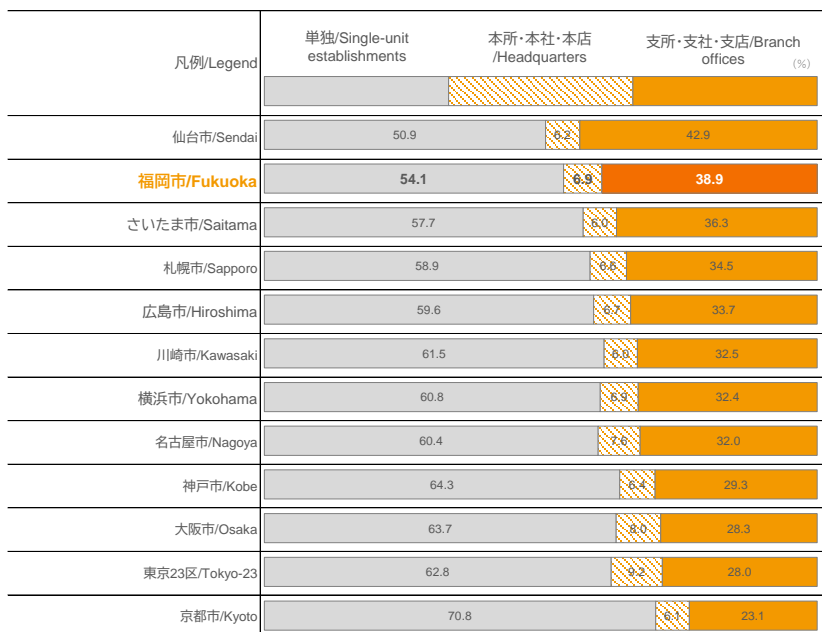
Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Establishment and Enterprise Census (2001-2006). Economic Census (2009-2016).

民営事業所の従業者・産業構成比【主要大都市比較】
/Share of Private Sector Employees by Sector of Industry,
Major Cities (2016)



資料：平成28年経済センサス活動調査
Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Economic Census for Business Activity.

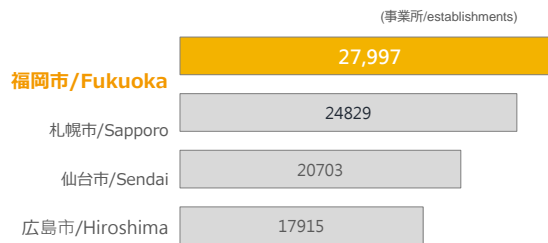
民営事業所の本所・支所別割合【主要大都市比較】
/Composition Ratio of Private-Sector Businesses by Head or
Branch Office, Major Cities (2016)



資料：平成26年経済センサス基礎調査
Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Economic Census for Business Activity.

地方都市における支店・支所等の数 /Number of Branch Offices in Regional Cities (2016)

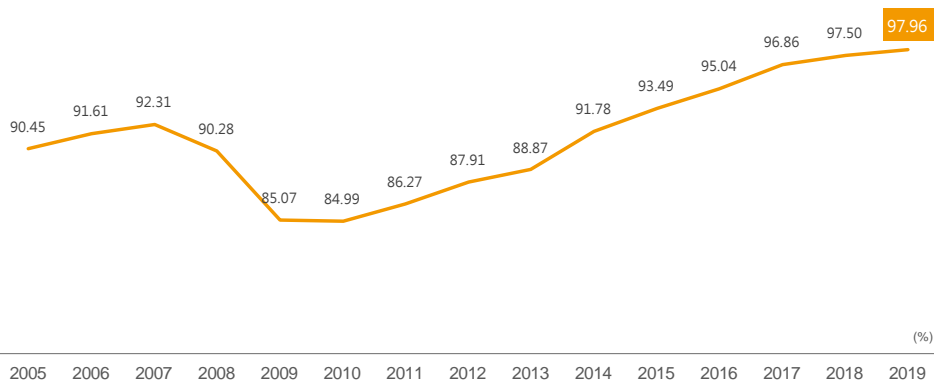
313



資料：平成26年経済センサス基礎調査
Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Economic Census for Business Activity.

福岡市の都心部オフィスビル契約率推移 /Trends in the Contract Rate of Office Space, Fukuoka-CBD

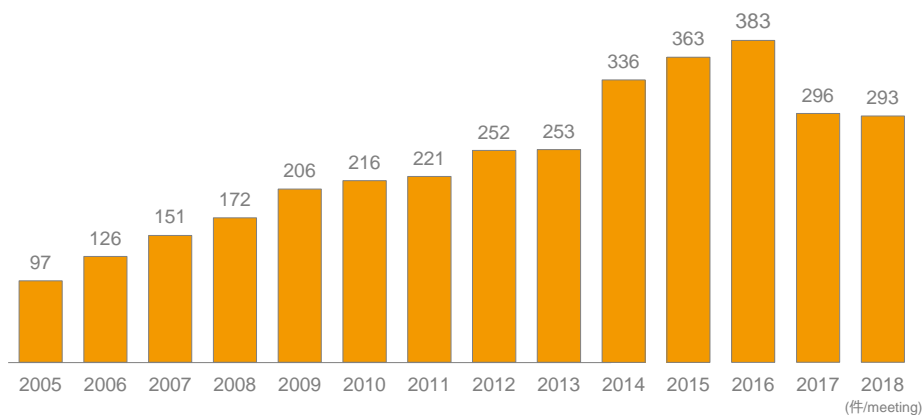
314



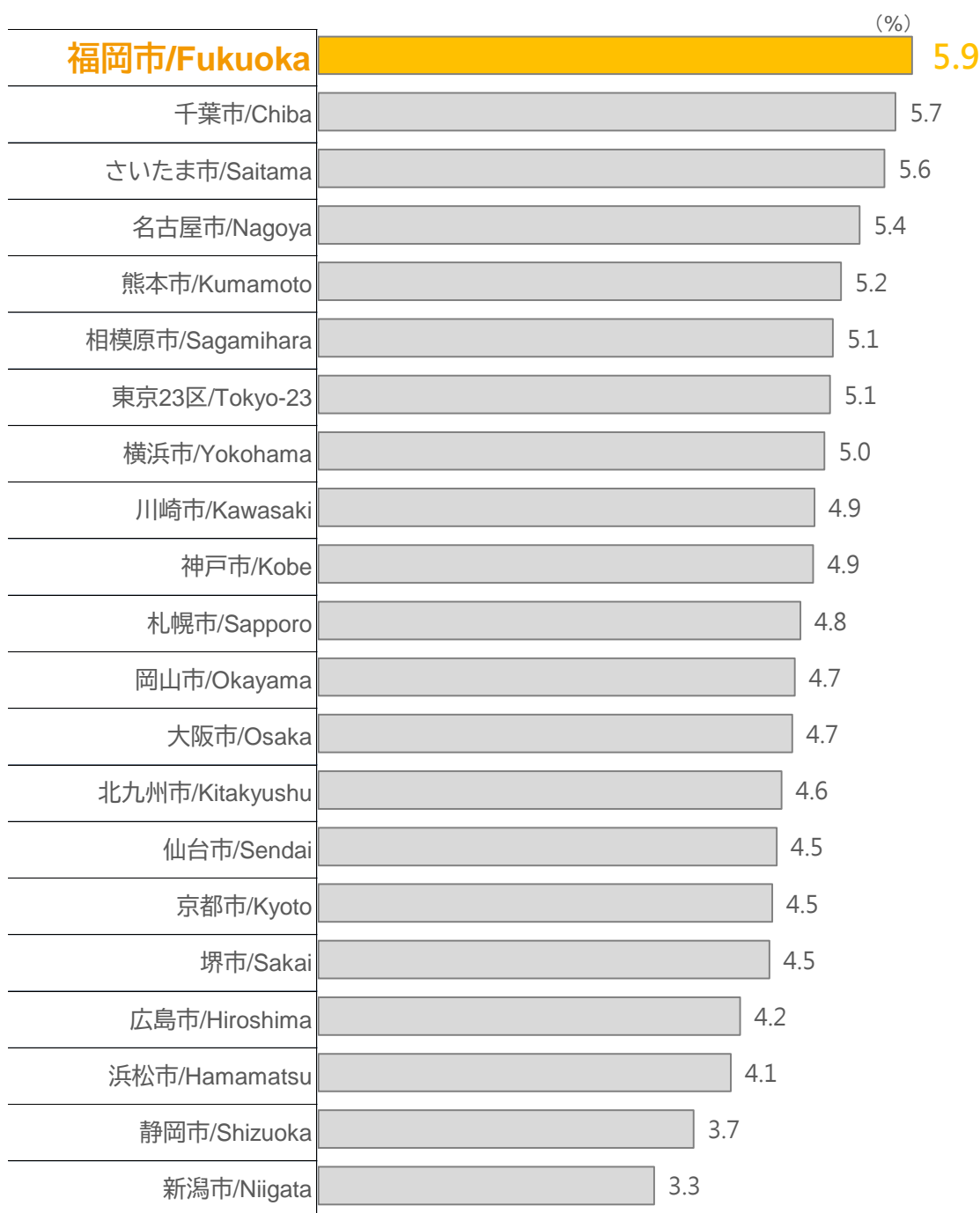
資料：三鬼商事株式会社レポート「各年9月数値」
Source: Miki Shoji Co., Ltd. Office Report. *September of each year.

福岡市の国際会議開催件数推移 /Trends in the Number of International Meetings, Fukuoka City(2005-2018)

315



資料：「国際会議統計」(日本政府観光局)
Source: Japan National Tourism Organization. International Meetings Statistics.



資料:各都道府県労働局 Source:Each Prefectural Labor Bureau.
*All employment security offices are summed up including City and some cover the outside of City

“国際都市” から “グローバル・シティ” へ

From International City to **Global City**

从
国际城市
成为
全球城市

地方城市中国际化进展最快的福冈市
经济活动带来全球化网络时代
全球城市注重城市个性，福岡特色很重要

Individuality – The uniqueness of Fukuoka is key to its global standing.

The progress of internationalization in Fukuoka City is described in detail in the URC 2016 Research Report “Global Networks of Fukuoka,” presented with supporting data. It can fairly be said that Fukuoka City is the most globalized regional city in Japan. (Figure 401)

Ranking of Internationalization Indices of Major Regional Cities (Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, and Hiroshima)



地方大都市(福岡市・札幌市・仙台市・広島市)の国際化指標

Original data: Internationalization Indices of Major Regional Cities
(Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, and Hiroshima)

402

2015年	札幌 Sapporo	仙台 Sendai	広島 Hiroshima	福岡 Fukuoka
外国人人数(人) Number of Foreign Residents	10,655	11,531	16,664	30,312
外国人比率 Ratio of Foreign Residents	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%
海外進出企業本社数(社) Number of HQs of International Companies	2	6	16	16
外資系企業本社数(社) Number of HQs of Foreign Companies	5	2	7	7
港湾国際取扱貨物量 輸出(千t) Amount of International Sea Cargo Exported	1,053	1,920	4,232	7,233
港湾国際取扱貨物量 輸入(千t) Amount of International Sea Cargo Imported	16,228	9,745	1,865	11,260
港湾貿易額(十億円) Seaport Trade Value	966	891	1,861	2,733
空港貿易額(十億円) Airport Trade Value	48	14	50	1,478
空港国際線旅客数(千人) Number of International Air Passengers	2,278	160	283	4,646
空港日本人出入国者数(千人) Number of Japanese Departures and Entrees	233	96	140	1,567
空港外国人出入国者数(千人) Number of Foreigner Departures and Entrees	1,880	77	132	2,785
日本人出国者数(千人) Number of Japanese Departures	283	142	232	508
日本人出国率 Ratio of Japanese Departures	5.3%	6.1%	8.1%	10.0%
アウトバウンド留学生数(人) Number of Outbound International Students	1,819	1,057	1,629	3,226
インバウンド留学生数(人) Number of Inbound International Students	2,974	3,212	3,129	13,666
外国人延べ宿泊者数(千人) Number of Foreigner Overnight Stays	5,414	161	630	2,225
一人当たり外国人延べ宿泊数(泊) Number of Foreigner Overnight Stays per Residents	1.01	0.07	0.22	0.44
国際会議件数(件) Number of International Congresses	107	80	59	363

*港...札幌市: 苫小牧港、仙台市: 塩釜港、広島市: 広島港、福岡市: 博多港

*空港...札幌市: 新千歳空港、仙台市: 仙台国際空港、広島市: 広島港、福岡市: 福岡国際空港

出典: 福岡のグローバルネットワーク((公財) 福岡アジア都市研究所, 2017) pp.20-28

*Port: Sapporo City: Tomakomai Port, Sendai City: Shiogama Port, Hiroshima City: Hiroshima Port, Fukuoka City: Hakata Port

*Airport: Sapporo City: New Chitose Airport, Sendai City: Sendai International Airport, Hiroshima City: Hiroshima Port, Fukuoka City: Fukuoka International Airport

Source: Global Networks of Fukuoka (Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center, 2017) pp.20-28

福岡市のグローバル化についてみると、人的な面では、福岡市に住む外国人は、2003年から2倍近くに増え、出身国・地域別には、中国や韓国などが主流であるものの。近年はベトナムやネパールなど東南アジアも急増し、ますます多様化が進んでいます。(図403)

主要大都市と比較すると、首都圏をはじめ、近畿圏、中部圏の三大都市圏の都市が上位を占め、その差は大きくなっていますが、福岡市は、地方都市としては、最も外国人が集まる都市となっています。三大都市圏との差は大きいものの、伸び率としてはこれらを上回る勢いで増え続けています。(図404 , 405)

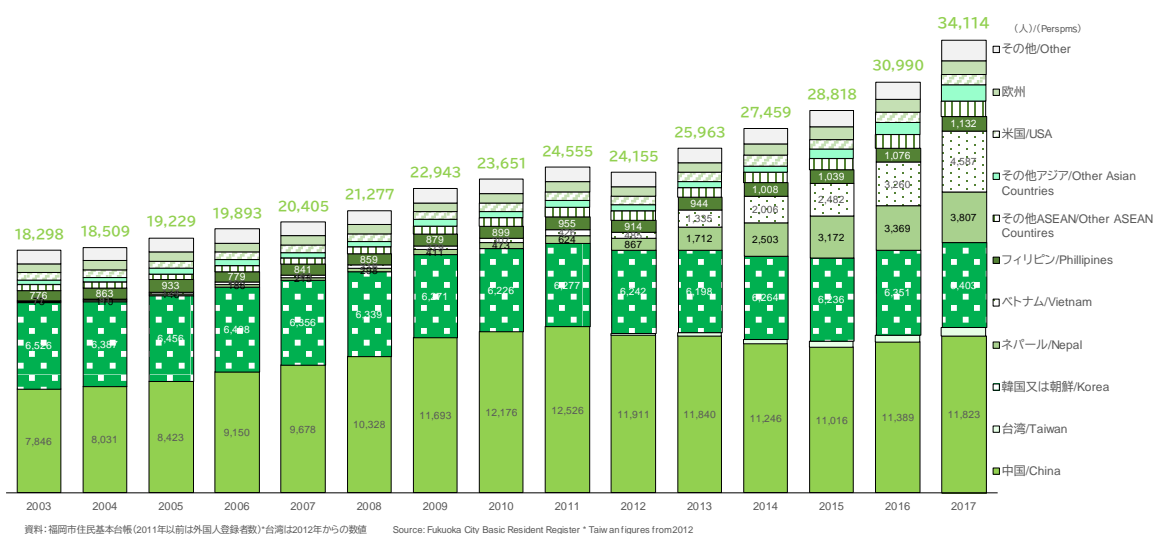
Looking at the globalization of Fukuoka City in terms of the human factor, the number of foreign residents in the city has nearly doubled since 2003. The majority are from China and South Korea, but recent years have seen rapidly increasing numbers of people from Southeast Asia, including Vietnam and Nepal, and diversification is progressing . (Figure 403)

Although cities in the three major metropolitan areas, including the Tokyo metropolitan area, Kinki area (Osaka), and Chubu area (Nagoya), occupy top places in this regard by a large margin, Fukuoka City attracts more foreign nationals than any other regional city in Japan. Although far behind the three major metropolitan areas, the growth rate of Fukuoka City continues to increase at a higher rate than in any of those three areas . (Figure 404 , 405)

403

福岡市の出身国・地域別在住外国人の数推移

Trends in the Number of Foreign Residents by
Country/Region of Origin, Fukuoka City



主要大都市の在住外国人の数(2019年)

Number of Foreign Residents in Major Cities (2019)

404

(人/persons)			
1	東京23区/Tokyo-23	465,191	首都圏/Capital Area
2	大阪市/Osaka	137,467	近畿圏/Kinki area
3	横浜市/Yokohama	97,532	首都圏/Capital Area
4	名古屋市/Nagoya	83,244	中京圏/Chukyo area
5	神戸市/Kobe	48,205	近畿圏/Kinki area
6	京都市/Kyoto	46,451	近畿圏/Kinki area
7	川崎市/Kawasaki	41,702	首都圏/Capital Area
8	福岡市/Fukuoka	37,130	地方都市最大/The most among provincial cities
9	さいたま市/Saitama	24,724	首都圏/Capital Area
10	広島市/Hiroshima	19,187	地方都市/Provincial city
11	札幌市/Sapporo	13,488	地方都市/Provincial city
12	仙台市/Sendai	12,883	地方都市/Provincial city

資料:住民基本台帳(2019年1月1日現在)

Source: Basic Resident Register(As of January 1, 2019)

福岡市と三大都市圏中心都市の在住外国人数伸び(2019年・2005年=100)

Increase in the Number of Foreign Residents in Fukuoka City and the Three Major Metropolitan Areas (2019 / Index, 2005 = 100)

405



資料:住民基本台帳(総務省)*2011年以前は法務省外国人登録者数

Source: Basic Resident Register (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

多様な人が交流する福岡市

日本では、外国人労働者の受け入れ拡大を目的とした改正出入国管理法が2019年4月1日に施行され、今後ますます在住外国人の増加が見込まれますが、地方都市でも、多様な人材が活躍できる社会づくりが求められます。

地方都市の中で最も多く外国人が住む福岡市は、既に多くの外国人のコミュニティも形成されており、新たに移住する外国人にとっても、溶け込みやすい都市であるといえます。

一方、訪日外国人は増加の一途をたどっています。2018年には全国で訪日外国人が、初めて3000万人を突破しました。福岡市も、福岡空港や博多港から直接入国する外国人は増加を続けており、概ね全国の1/10の規模で、2018年には初めて250万人を突破しました。

2007年からの増加率は、全国平均(228.9%)を上回っており(255.4%)、福岡市の国際化が急速に進んでいる状況がうかがえます。このほかにも、新幹線等で、国内他都市から福岡市へ訪れる外国人も多数いると考えられます。(図406)

Diverse People Interact in Fukuoka City

In Japan, the Revised Immigration Control Act, aimed at increasing the acceptance of foreign workers, was enacted on April 1, 2019, and the number of foreign residents is expected to rise even more going forward. Creating a society where diverse human resources can play an active role is required in regional cities as well.

Fukuoka City has the largest number of foreign residents of all regional cities and already has many well-established foreign communities, making it easy for those who are newly arrived to blend in.

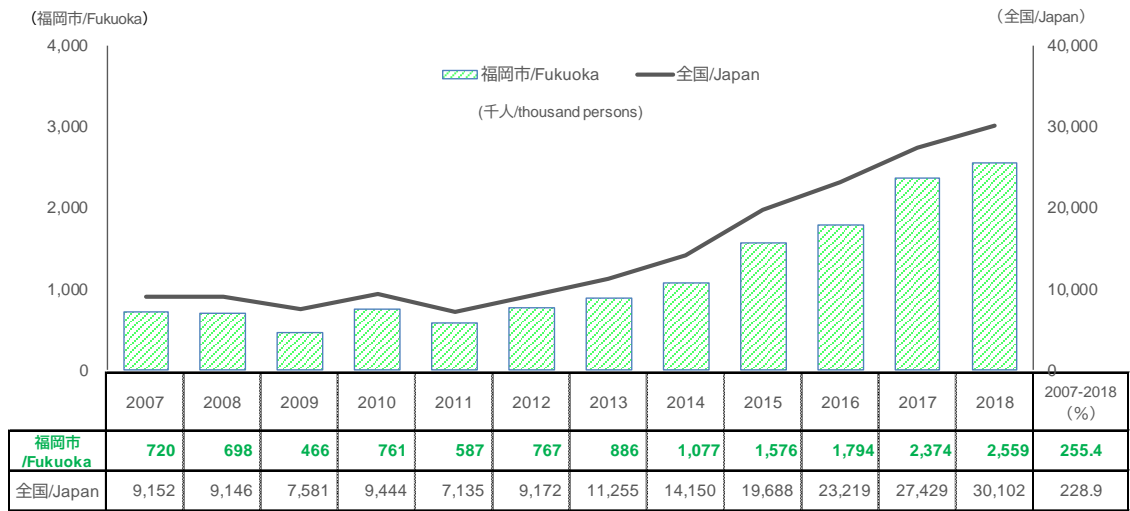
Meanwhile, the number of foreign visitors to Japan is steadily on the rise. In 2018, foreign visitors to Japan exceeded 30 million for the first time, and in Fukuoka City, the number of foreign visitors entering directly through Fukuoka Airport and Hakata Port continues to increase, exceeding 3 million for the first time in 2018. The number is roughly one-tenth the number of total visitors to Japan.

The growth rate since 2007 (255.4%) has exceeded the national average (228.9%), indicating that Fukuoka City is rapidly internationalizing. In addition, many foreign nationals come to Fukuoka City by Shinkansen and other modes of transport via other cities in Japan. (Figure 406)

福岡市と全国の訪日外国人の数推移

406

Trends in Numbers of Foreign Visitors to Fukuoka City and Japan



資料: 出入国管理統計(法務省)

Source: Immigration Statistics (Ministry of Justice)

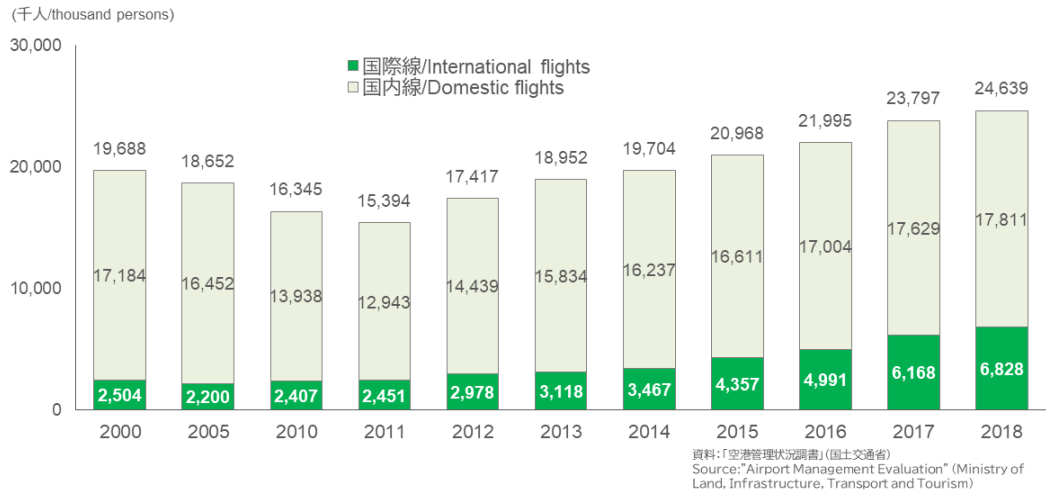
福岡市を訪れる外国人の増加に伴い、福岡空港の乗降客数は過去最高を更新中で、国際線だけでも年間700万人に迫る勢いです。これは、国内の三大国際空港である羽田、成田、関西空港に次ぐ規模で、もちろん地方都市の空港としては最大です。(図407，408)

As the number of foreign visitors to Fukuoka City increases, the number of passengers at Fukuoka Airport is reaching record highs, approaching 7 million a year on international flights alone. These numbers are just behind Haneda, Narita, and Kansai Airports - the three major international airports in Japan, making it the busiest of all regional airports. (Figure 407，408)

407

福岡空港乗降客数推移

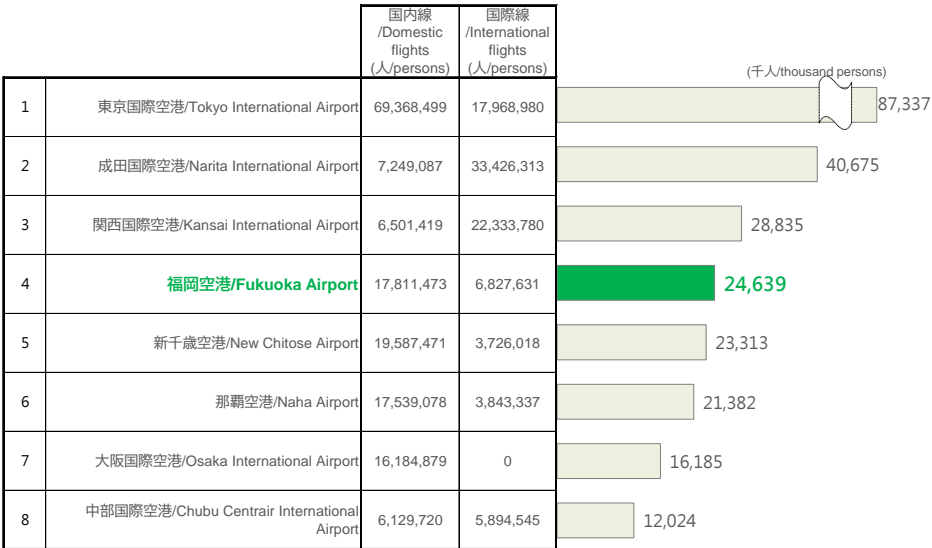
Trends in Numbers of Passengers at Fukuoka Airport



408

国内空港乗降客数(上位のみ)

Numbers of Passengers at Japanese Airports (Top Tier Airports only)



資料：「空港管理状況調査」(国土交通省)
"Airport Management Evaluation" (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

世界とつながる福岡市

人的な交流、つながりとともに、国際都市として、お金やモノ、情報などのつながりもますます重要度が増えています。特に、現代は、「経済でつながり合うグローバル・ネットワークの時代」とも言えます。

福岡市のグローバル化について、経済的な面からみると、輸出入額は、博多港、福岡空港合わせて約4,7兆円(2018年)となっており、過去最高を更新中です。また、海上物流も、国際海上コンテナ取扱個数が95万TEU以上(2018年)と過去最高を更新中です。(図409, 410)

アジアに近く、海運、空路どちらもグローバルなネットワークに直接つながるターミナルを市内に持ち、物流面でも重要な役割を担う福岡市の強みが発揮されている状況といえます。

Network Expanding Worldwide

In addition to human exchange and connections, economic linkages and exchanges of goods and information are becoming more important for Fukuoka City as an international city. We can say that we are living in an era of global networks connected by the economy.

Regarding economic aspects of the globalization of Fukuoka City, imports and exports totaled approximately 4.7 trillion yen (2018) for Hakata Port and Fukuoka Airport altogether, continuously hitting record highs. In addition, international marine container volume has reached an all-time high of more than 950,000 TEU (2018). (Figure 409, 410)

This gives evidence to the strengths of Fukuoka City, which is closer to other Asian countries, has both an international port and airport in the city directly connected to global networks, and plays an important role in logistics.

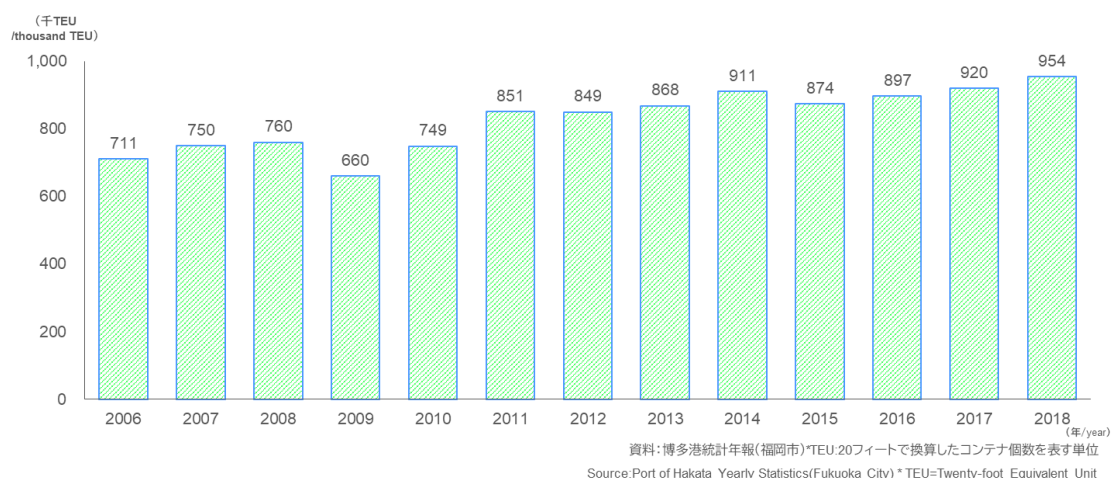
博多港と福岡空港の輸出入額推移

409

Trends in Import and Export Volumes at Hakata Port and Fukuoka Airport



Trends in the International Marine Container Volume at Hakata Port



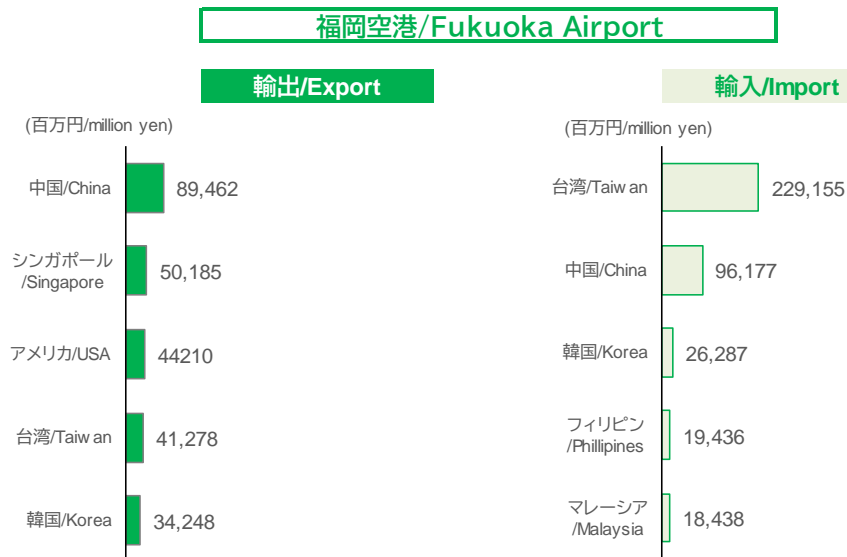
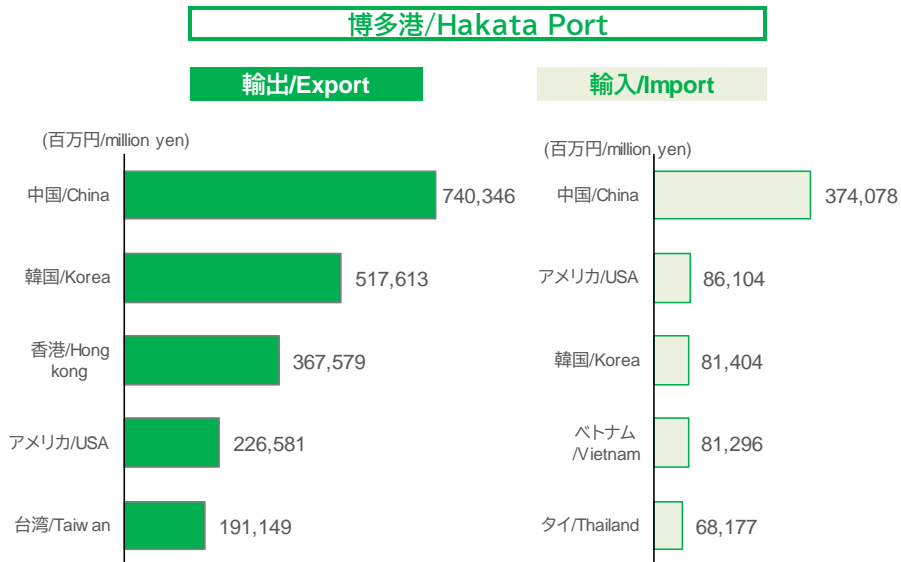
貿易額からみた福岡市の輸出入の主要な相手国・地域についてですが、博多港の輸出先は中国、韓国、香港などが多く、福岡空港の輸出先は、中国、シンガポールなどが多くなっています。一方、博多港の輸入元は中国、アメリカ、韓国などが多く、福岡空港の輸入元は、台湾が多く、以下、中国、韓国などの順となっています。いずれも、アジア地域の占める割合が高く、福岡市の地理的特性やこれまでの経済活動におけるバリュー・チェーン(価値連鎖)の中で、アジア各地域と密接につながりを持ち続けていることがわかります。(図411、412)

Regarding Fukuoka City's key trading partners, major export destinations by value from Hakata Port include China, South Korea, and Hong Kong, while Fukuoka Airport leads with China and Singapore, among others. On the other hand, the imports that arrive via Hakata Port are mostly from China, the United States, and South Korea, while those coming through Fukuoka Airport are mostly from Taiwan, followed by China and South Korea. In both cases, the proportion of Asian region partners is high. As you can see, Fukuoka City has maintained close relationships with each Asian region, helped by the geographical characteristics of Fukuoka City and the value chain formed through economic activities to date. (Figure 411, 412)

博多港と福岡空港の輸出入相手国・地域(2018年)

411

Trade Partner Country/Region of Hakata Port and Fukuoka Airport (2018)



資料:「貿易統計・2018年」(財務省)

Source: Trade Statistics, 2018 (Ministry of Finance)

博多港と福岡空港の輸出入相手地域割合(2018年)

Ratio of Trade Partner Country/Region of Hakata Port and Fukuoka Airport (2018)



以上のように、福岡市は、人的な交流や経済活動など、アジア地域と密接なつながりを持ちながら発展し、地方都市では国際化が最も先行している都市です。この勢いで、今後もグローバルなネットワークでの存在感を高めていくことが重要です。

ただし、福岡市は、三大都市圏と比較して、国際都市としての各種指標の集中度、規模は大きくはありません(『福岡のグローバル・ネットワーク』(URC2016年度総合研究報告書)P48)。

人や経済の規模で存在感を示す都市がある一方で、規模にとらわれず、都市の個性や強みで、世界で存在感を示す都市もあります。福岡市も、強みや特性、先進性などで、世界にFUKUOKAを知ってもらい、さらにつながりを広げ、新たな価値を生み出す都市となることが、福岡市らしいグローバルな都市像といえます。

最近では、海外からの観光客が、交流面でも、経済波及効果の面でも、ますます重視されるようになり、国をはじめ各都市とも、誘致に力を入れています。観光への依存度が高い都市は、国家間の政治的な軋轢など、ひとたび問題が起ると、一気に観光客が激減し、地域に大打撃を受けるケースが散見されます。

観光振興も重要な課題ですが、グローバル・シティとして存在感を高めるためには、まず地域の活力を維持・発展させながら、世界とつながりを広げていくことが重要です。現代では、情報や価値をつなぐことは、鴻臚館の時代のように困難ではありません。都市の光る個性や強みは、世界中に、容易に届く時代です。グローバル・ネットワークの中で、まず都市の個性を磨いていくことが重要といえます。

世界の目を日本へ、福岡市へ向けるべく、グローバル・シティ・福岡としての強みを磨いていくことが重要です。これからのグローバル・シティのあり方、その中で、福岡市は、どのポジション、地位を目指すべきかを模索しながら、福岡市の国際戦略、施策を検討していくことが求められます。

As noted above, Fukuoka City has developed by having close ties with Asian partners through exchanges of people and economic activities, and it is the most internationalized regional city in Japan. With this momentum, it is important that it continues to increase its presence in global networks.

However, Fukuoka City does not have strong globalization indicators as an international city when compared to the three biggest metropolitan areas (Page 48 of the Fukuoka Global Network (URC 2016 Comprehensive Research Report)) so there is still room for improvement in the name recognition of Fukuoka City.

While some cities owe their presence in the world to their large population and economy, others maintain a presence irrespective of their size, due to individual characteristics and strengths. Fukuoka City should attract the world's attention for its strengths, characteristics, and advanced features, to further expand its networks and become a city that creates new value. This is the ideal image for Fukuoka City's global brand.

Recently, foreign tourists have become more important in terms of interaction and economic ripple effects, and the Japanese government as well as each city have been focusing on attracting more. However, problems such as political conflicts between nations can cause the numbers of tourists to suddenly drop, and cities that depend on tourism are sometimes hit hard.

Tourism promotion is an important issue, but to increase Fukuoka's presence as a global city it is essential to maintain and develop the vitality of the region while expanding its connections with the world. In today's world, connecting information and values is not as difficult as it was in the era when Korokan was used. The shining personalities and strengths of cities can easily be seen on the world stage now. First and foremost, it is vital to focus on the individuality of a city in the global network.

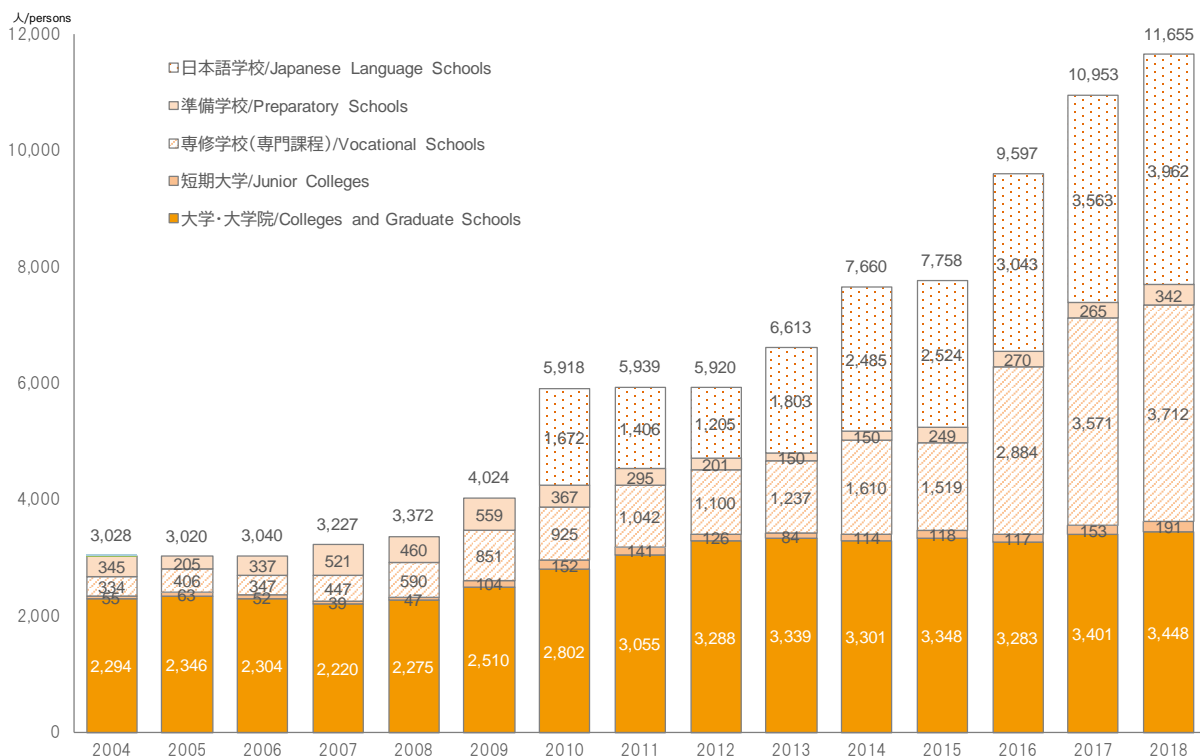
In order to bring the world's eyes back to Japan and Fukuoka City, it will be essential to polish the strengths of Global City Fukuoka. Fukuoka City will need to examine its international strategies and measures while building its brand as a future global city.

This chapter was originally released on our website on October 18, 2019, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.

関連指標-国際化-
Reference data -Global City Status-

413

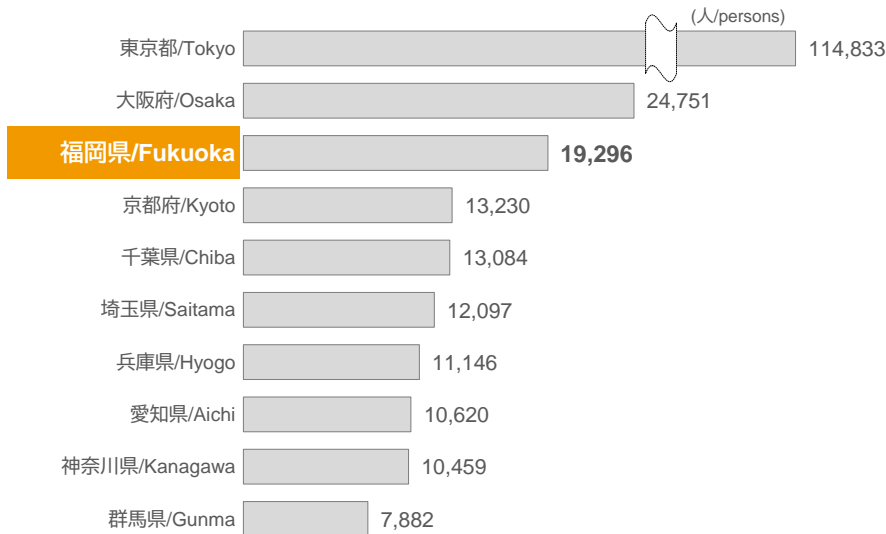
福岡市の大学、専修学校、日本語学校等の留学生数推移
/Trends in the Number of International Students, Fukuoka City(2004-2018)



資料: 独立行政法人日本学生支援機構「留学生調査」 Source: Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) "International Students Survey"

留学生数の多い都道府県 /Top10 Prefectures with Number of International Students(2018)

414

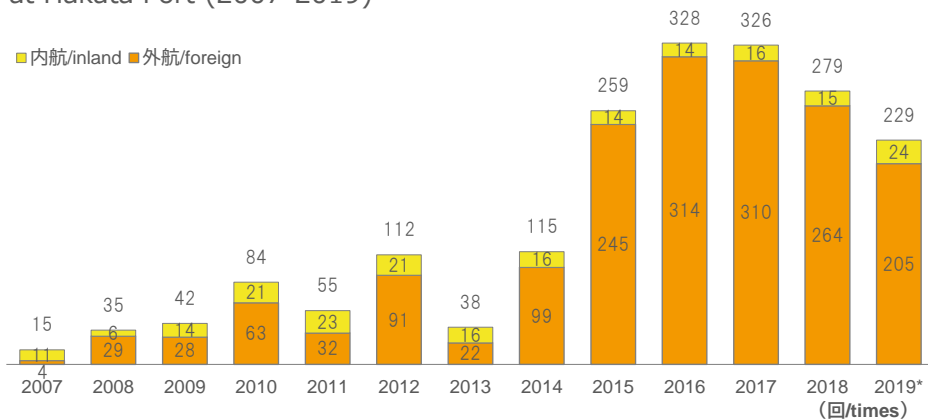


資料: 独立行政法人日本学生支援機構「平成30年度外国人留学生在籍状況調査」

Source: Japan Student Services Organization.

博多港のクルーズ客船寄港数推移 /Trends in the Number of Cruise Ships Arriving at Hakata Port (2007-2019)

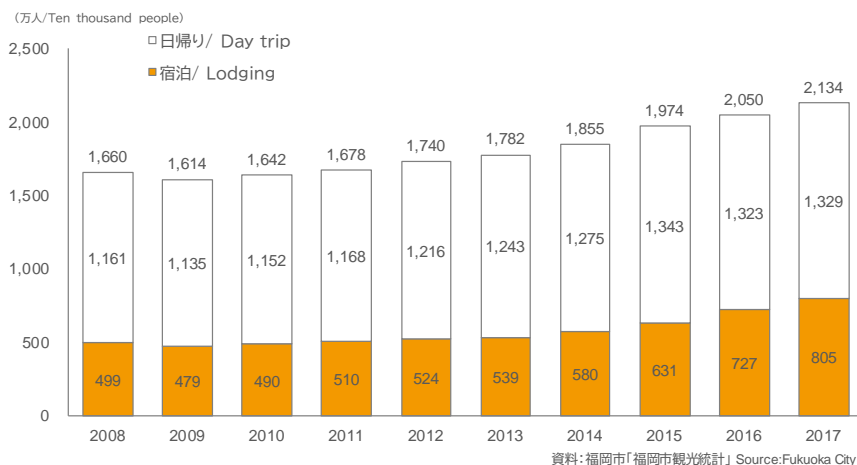
415



資料: 福岡市 *2019年は速報値(国土交通省・2020年1月23日) Source: Fukuoka City* Preliminary figures for 2019 (MLIT, January 23, 2020)

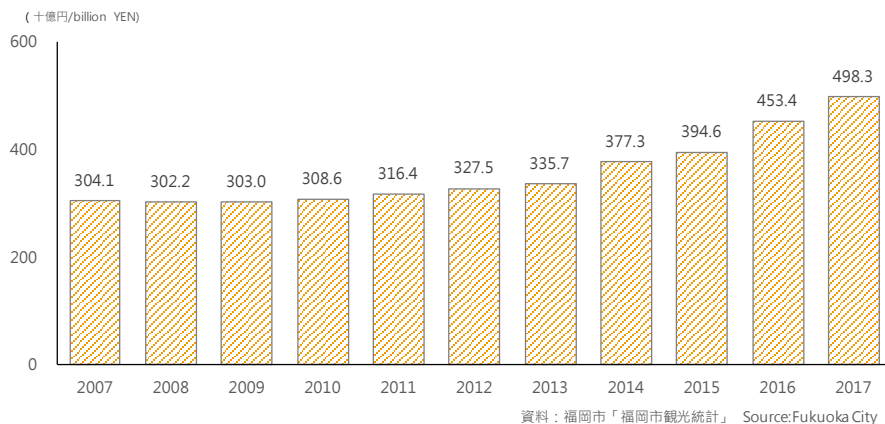
416

福岡市の入込観光客数推移
/Trends in the Number of Incoming Tourists to Fukuoka City
(2008-2017)



417

福岡市の観光消費額推移
Trends in the Amount of Tourism Consumption in Fukuoka City
(2007-2017)



世界に誇る次代の“Quality of Life”へ

The Satisfaction of Fukuoka City Residents and a **Next-Generation** Quality of Life that Will Lead Global Standards

福岡市民引以为傲的高质量生活、
将引领世界的“Quality of Life”

市民の住みやすさに対する高い満足度 技術の進化とともに「生活の質」の形も変化

High resident satisfaction regarding liveability.
Changing the form of quality of life with technological advances.

福岡市民对宜居生活的高满意度
技术进化也带动了生活质量
形式的变化

福岡市民が実感する住みやすさ

都市に住む人が増え、特に、アジアにおいては、各地で人口数百万人～1000万人を超えるメガシティも多く生まれています。

一方で、住む人にとっては、都市の住みやすさは、必ずしも人口規模だけでは計れず、特に、最近では、世界でQOL(Quality of Life)、すなわち「生活の質」が重要視されています。福岡市も、第9次福岡市基本計画の中で、「生活の質の向上と都市の成長の好循環を創り出す」を、基本戦略の一つと位置付けています。

福岡市は、人口が政令指定都市の中で5位に上昇するなど、成長を続けている都市ですが、東京をはじめ、大阪市、名古屋市などと比較すると、都市の規模は大きくはありません。人口が増え続け、さまざまな機能、サービスが集まる大都市でありながら、天神や博多地区など、中心部に都市機能が集中する、コンパクトにまとまりのある、住みやすい規模の都市と言えます。

都市の利便性と住みやすさは、福岡市民の多くが実感しているところです。

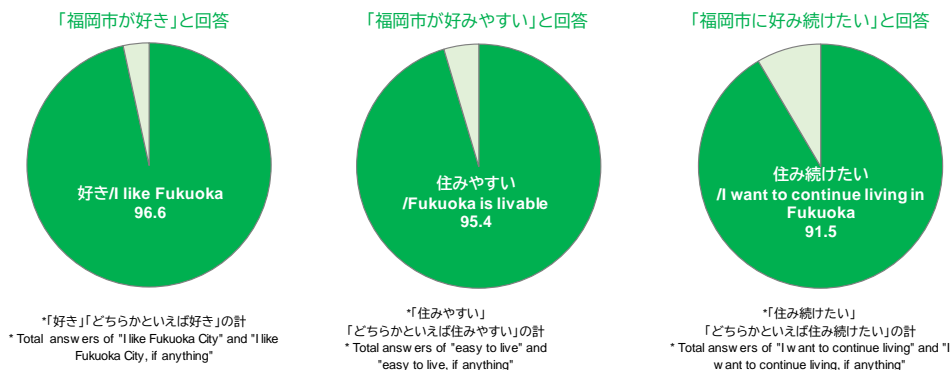
福岡市が毎年実施している、「市政に関する意識調査」が2019年度も実施されました。

この中で、「福岡市が好きか」「福岡市が住みやすいか」「福岡市にずっと住み続けたい」という3指標を毎年調査しており、いずれの指標も、9割を超える高い割合が続いています。(図501)

501

福岡市民の福岡市評価

Evaluation of Fukuoka City by Citizens



令和元年度市政に関する意識調査(福岡市)より
Source: Fukuoka City, Community Attitude Survey on Municipal Government (2019)

Liveability the Residents of Fukuoka City Fully Embrace

Ever more people are living in urban areas. Especially in Asia, where there are many megacities with populations of several million to over ten million.

For city dwellers, liveability cannot be measured by population scales, and recent years have seen QOL (Quality of Life) increasingly highly regarded all over the world. Fukuoka City has positioned itself to create a virtuous cycle of improvements in quality of life and urban growth as one of its basic strategies in the 9th Fukuoka City Master Plan.

As evidenced by its climb to the fifth most-populated government ordinance designated city of Japan, Fukuoka City continues to grow, though it remains relatively small when compared to Tokyo, Osaka or Nagoya. Although it is a big city with a growing population and accumulation of various functions and services, Fukuoka remains a compact and well-organized city with a liveable scale, where urban functions are concentrated in central areas such as Tenjin and Hakata.

Many residents appreciate the convenience and liveability of Fukuoka City.

After the annual “Attitude Survey on Municipal Administration” was conducted by the city this year, a summary report of the results was published.

The survey asked three questions: “Do you like Fukuoka City?”, “Do you think Fukuoka is a liveable city?” and “Do you want to continue living in Fukuoka City?” More than 90% of the respondents again answered yes to all three questions this year. (Figure 501)

福岡市は、住む人の郷土愛が強いと言われますが、比較的居住者の入れ替わりが激しく、転入者比率の高い都市です。居住年数が「5年未満」の市民の割合は36.5%と、主要大都市の中で最も高く、短期間の居住者が多い都市でもあります。(図502)

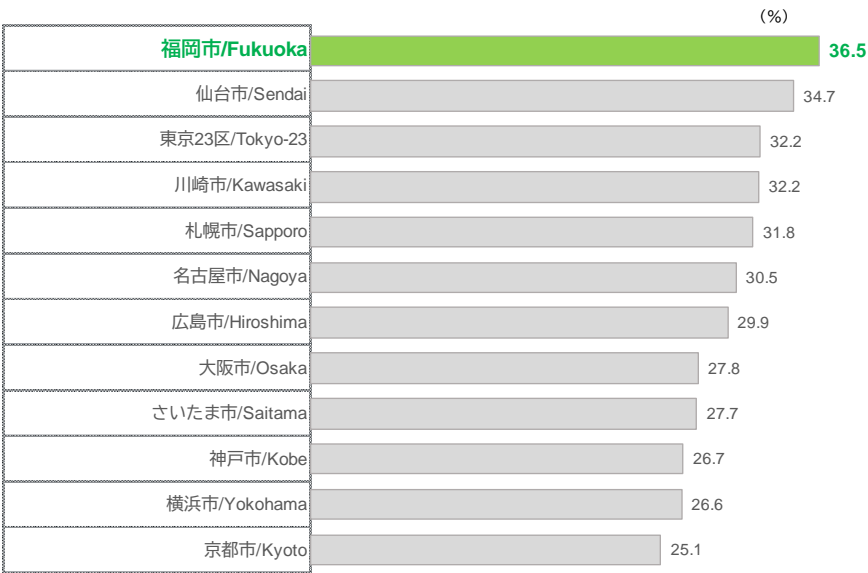
9割以上が「好き」「住みやすい」「住み続けたい」と回答していることから、郷土愛だけでなく、転入者も、比較的早い段階で、福岡市に住んでみた実感として、その魅力を感じ取っているともいえます。

The survey respondents were chosen randomly from among residents of Fukuoka City. Regardless of sex and age, many “like Fukuoka City,” feel “Fukuoka is liveable,” and hope to “continue living” in the city. It is often said that the residents of Fukuoka City have a strong attachment to their hometown, but Fukuoka actually has a relatively high turnover of residents and is a city with a high ratio of in-migrants. The percentage of citizens who “live less than five years in the city” is 36.5%, which is the highest among major cities in Japan, reflecting the city’s many short-term residents. (Figure 502)
As more than 90% of the residents who have just started living in Fukuoka City responded that they like the city, find it liveable and want to continue living in the city, it is clear that in-migrants recognize the appealing points of the city at a relatively early stage after arriving.

502

居住年数「5年未満」住民の割合

Ratio of Residents Who Live “Less Than Five Years” (Data : 2015 Population Census
*Ratio excluding the data of unknown residence periods)



資料：平成27年国勢調査*居住期間不詳を除く割合
Source: National Census (2015) *Ratio Excluding Residence Period Unknown

データで裏付けされる市民の満足度

福岡市民の多くが住みやすさを感じていますが、実際にどのような点で満足をしているかについて、同様に市政に関する意識調査から、満足度の高い項目をみると、「新鮮でおいしい食べ物の豊富さ」「買い物の便利さ」「自然環境の豊かさ」「医療機関の充実」「人の親切や人情味」が上位5項目となっています。(図503)

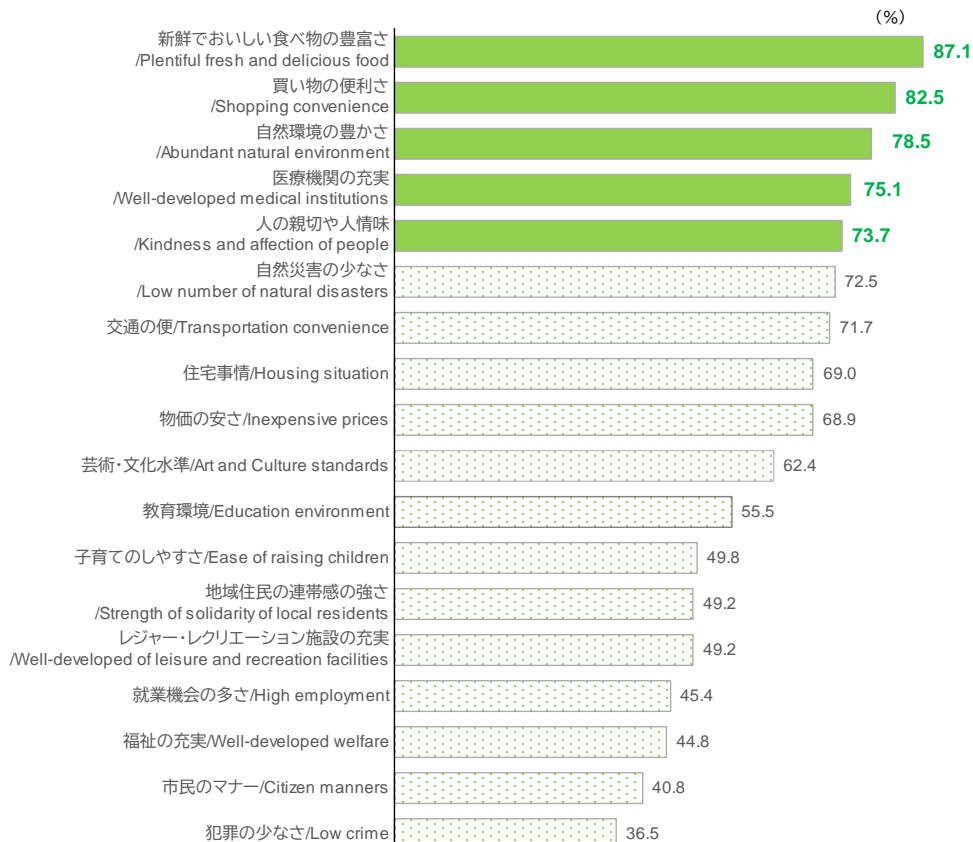
Citizens' Satisfaction Backed by Data

Many Fukuoka City residents appreciate its liveability. When we look at the specific items with a high degree of satisfaction in the attitude survey, the top five are “plentiful fresh and delicious food,” “shopping convenience,” “abundant natural environment,” “well-developed medical institutions,” and “people’s kindness and human warmth”. (Figure 503)

福岡市民が満足している項目

Items Fukuoka Citizens are Satisfied with

503



令和元年度市政に関する意識調査(福岡市)より
*「満足」「どちらかといえば満足」の計

From the Attitude Survey on Municipal Administration of Fukuoka City in 2019
*Sum of “Satisfied” and “Rather Satisfied”

このうち、「新鮮でおいしい食べ物の豊富さ」は、山や海が近く、九州各地とのネットワークも充実していることから、多くの新鮮な農産物や水産物が市場に集まることも、その理由の一つといえるでしょう。野菜や果実、水産物の市場の取扱も多く、国内有数の規模となっています。(表504)

さらに、こうした新鮮で豊富な食べ物を安価で購入することができ、国内の大都市の中で最も食費を抑えられることも、満足度が高い要因といえます。(図505 , 506)

One of the reasons for “plentiful fresh and delicious food” is Fukuoka City’s location, nestled with mountains and on the sea, as well as the extensive networks inside Kyushu that bring an abundance of fresh produce and marine products to urban markets. Fukuoka’s markets, some of the largest in the country, handle a vast amount of vegetables, fruits and marine products . (Table 504)

Furthermore, this fresh and rich food can be purchased at very reasonable prices. Being able to save on food expenses compared to other major cities in the country may be a factor in the high degree of satisfaction. (Figure 505 , 506)

504

農産物と水産物の市場取扱状況

Produce and Marine Products Volume at Markets

(農産物)中央卸売市場の青果物(野菜+果実)の卸売数量(2018年)
/(Agricultural products) Wholesale Quantity of Fruits and Vegetables at the Central Wholesale Market (2018)

市場名/Market	順位 /Ranking	卸売数量(t)/Wholesale Quantity(t)					
		野菜 /Vegetables		果実 /Fruits		順位 /Ranking	
東京都中央卸売市場大田市場 /Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market Ota Market	1	957,000	740,377	1	216,623	1	
大阪市中央卸売市場本場 /Osaka City Central Wholesale Market	2	476,857	345,776	2	131,081	2	
横浜市中心卸売市場 /Yokohama Central Wholesale Market	3	341,468	284,395	3	57,073	5	
福岡市中央卸売市場 /Fukuoka City Central Wholesale Market	4	302,205	236,109	4	66,096	3	
名古屋市中心卸売市場北部市場 /Nagoya Central Wholesale Market Northern Market	5	281,899	227,294	5	54,605	6	
札幌市中心卸売市場 /Sapporo Central Wholesale Market	6	260,927	213,136	6	47,791	9	
京都市中央卸売市場 /Kyoto City Central Wholesale Market	7	251,423	212,204	7	39,219	12	
東京都中央卸売市場築地・豊洲市場 /Tokyo Central Wholesale Market Tsukiji /Toyosu Market	8	226,774	172,821	9	53,953	7	
東京都中央卸売市場定橋市場 /Tokyo Central Wholesale Market Yodobashi Market	9	213,435	172,757	10	40,678	11	
名古屋市中心卸売市場本場 /Nagoya City Central Wholesale Market	10	212,694	167,849	11	44,845	10	

資料：青果物卸売市場調査(農林水産省) /Source: Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Survey (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

(水産物)全国主要産地市場(漁港)取扱金額(2016年)
(Marine Products) Handling Amount at the Major
Wholesale Fish Markets of Ports Around Japan (2016)

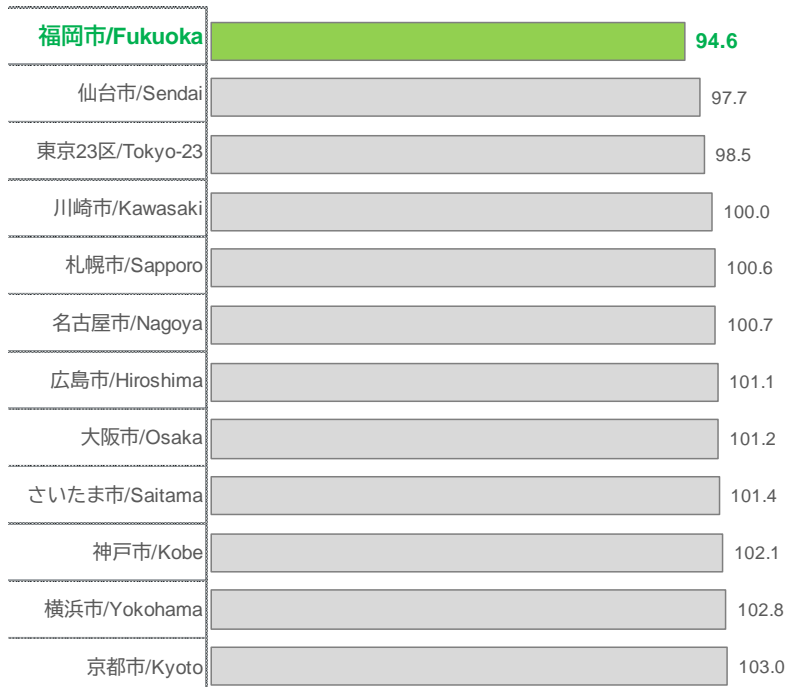
順位 /Ranking	市場名 /Market	金額(億円/Billion JPYen)
1	福岡 /Fukuoka	457.22
2	焼津 /Yaizu	415.94
3	長崎 /Nagasaki	335.17
4	銚子 /Choshi	260.98
5	根室 /Nemuro	240.56
6	八戸 /Hachinohe	234.36
7	堺 /Sakaiminato	208.92
8	三崎 /Misaki	205.49
9	下関 /Shimonoseki	199.59
10	気仙沼 /Kesennuma	199.01

資料：福岡市中央卸売市場年報
Source: Fukuoka City Central Wholesale Market

消費者物価地域差指数「食料費」主要大都市比較(2018年)

Consumer Price Index Regional Difference Indicators "Food Expenses,"
Comparison of Major Cities (2018)

505



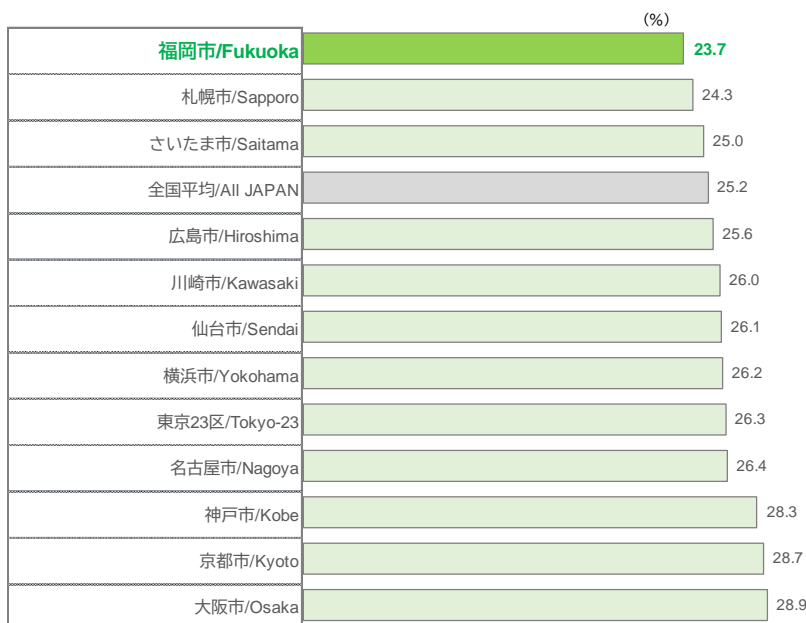
資料: 消費者物価地域差指数(総務省)より...都道府県庁所在市及び政令指定都市の52市の消費者物価について,
政令指定都市 + 県庁所在都市の52市の平均を基準 (=100) とした指数で表したもの

Source: Consumer Price Area Difference Index (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

Consumer prices in 52 prefectural and ordinance-designated cities are
expressed as an index based on the average (= 100) of 52 ordinance-designated and prefectural cities.

「エンゲル係数」主要大都市比較(2014～2018年平均値)

Engel's Coefficient Comparison of Major Cities (Average values from 2014 to 2018)



資料: 家計調査年報(総務省)*2014～2018年の5ヶ年の平均値(2人以上世帯)

*エンゲル係数: 家計消費支出に占める食費の割合

Source: Household Survey Annual Report (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) □

* Average value for five years from 2014 to 2018 (two or more households)

* Engel's coefficient: Ratio of food expenses to household consumption expenditure

次に、「買い物の便利さ」は、福岡市は、三大都市圏の各都市と比較しても、コンパクトな都心部に多くの商業施設が集中しているのが特徴です。小売業の売場面積の市(都区)内上位2区の占める割合は高く、福岡市の場合、「博多区」「中央区」だけで市内の5割近くを占め、それだけ都心部への集中度が高いことがわかります。また、この小売業の売場面積上位2区に「住む人」も多く、「博多区」「中央区」の人口の市内に占める割合は27.5%と、三大都市圏の都市と比較して高く、それだけ「商住接近」のまちともいえます。このほか、市内各地には、地域密着の多くの商店街や、スーパーやショッピングセンター等も多数立地しており、中心部の高い商業集積とともに、「買い物の便利さ」の高評価につながっているといえるでしょう。(表507)

Regarding shopping convenience, Fukuoka City is characterized by the many commercial facilities that are concentrated in the compact urban center, as compared to other cities in the three major metropolitan areas of Japan. The concentration of retail floorspace in the top two wards of the city (metropolitan wards) is quite high. In the case of Fukuoka City, Hakata Ward and Chuo Ward alone account for close to 50% of the city's retail floorspace, reflecting a high concentration in the urban center. Also, since many residents live in those top two wards with their abundant retail space, and as the population of Hakata Ward and Chuo Ward occupies 27.5% of the city's total population (which is greater than other cities in the three major metropolitan areas), we can say that Fukuoka is a city where people live closer to shopping facilities. In addition, many neighborhood-based shopping streets, supermarkets and shopping malls are located around the city. This, along with the commercial concentration in the center, contributes to Fukuoka's high evaluation for shopping convenience. (Table 507)

小売業売場面積市(都区)内上位2区の面積・人口シェア・福岡市と三大都市圏主要都市比較(2016年)

507

Area and Population Share of the Top Two Wards for Large Retail Shop Floorspace in the City (Metropolitan Ward), Comparison of Fukuoka City and Three Major Metropolitan Area Cities (2016)

	小売業売場面積 /Retail Sales Floor Area 上位2区の占める割合(%) /Ratio of Top 2 Wards (%)	人口割合(%) /Population Ratio (%) *小売業売場面積上位2区 *Top 2 Wards of Retail Sales Floor Area
東京都区部(新宿区・渋谷区) /Tokyo Wards Area (Shinjuku Ward, Shibuya Ward)	16.5	6.0
横浜市(西区・都筑区) /Yokohama City (Nishi Ward, Tsuzuki Ward)	24.9	8.3
名古屋市(中区・港区) /Nagoya City (Naka Ward / Minato Ward)	26.9	10.0
大阪市(北区・中央区) /Osaka City (Kita Ward / Chuo Ward)	37.4	8.2
福岡市(博多区・中央区) /Fukuoka City (Hakata Ward / Chuo Ward)	49.2	27.5

()内は小売業売場面積上位2区/ The top two wards of retail sales area are shown in parentheses.

資料:平成28年経済センサス活動調査・平成28年各都市推計人口

Source: Economic Census for Business Activity (2016); Estimated Population of Each City (2016)

主要大都市の小売業の状況

Details of Retail Business in Major Cities

508

	事業所数 /Number of Establishments	従業者数(人) Number of employees (person)	年間商品販売額(百万円) /Annual Sales of Goods (million yen)	売場面積(㎡) /Sales Floor Space(㎡)
札幌市/Sapporo	8,884	99,713	2,289,857	2,191,702
仙台市/Sendai	6,360	58,492	1,491,357	1,335,975
さいたま市/Saitama	5,660	61,354	1,378,499	1,283,725
特別区部 /Tokyo Wards Area	53,679	494,274	15,076,670	6,952,379
横浜市/Yokohama	15,193	163,611	4,011,894	2,846,212
川崎市/Kawasaki	5,332	56,435	1,228,743	879,351
名古屋市/Nagoya	13,855	127,481	3,475,606	2,755,296
京都市/Kyoto	10,630	91,017	1,829,563	1,361,476
大阪市/Osaka	19,811	163,634	4,578,156	2,682,655
神戸市/Kobe	9,389	81,659	1,868,692	1,601,886
広島市/Hiroshima	7,341	64,691	1,463,315	1,413,170
福岡市/Fukuoka	9,330	81,768	2,139,938	1,538,056

資料:平成28年経済センサス活動調査 Source: Economic Census for Business Activity (2016)

次に、都市の「生活の質」に関わる「自然環境の豊かさ」についてです。身近な自然の豊かさとして、市の中心部から半径10kmの緑と水の割合を示していますが、福岡市は、メルボルン、シアトルなど、「生活の質」の高さで評価される世界の都市と同等の割合となっており、「自然環境の豊かさ」への満足度の高さは、海や川、山が身近にある魅力を、市民も十分に感じ取っていると考えられます。(図509)

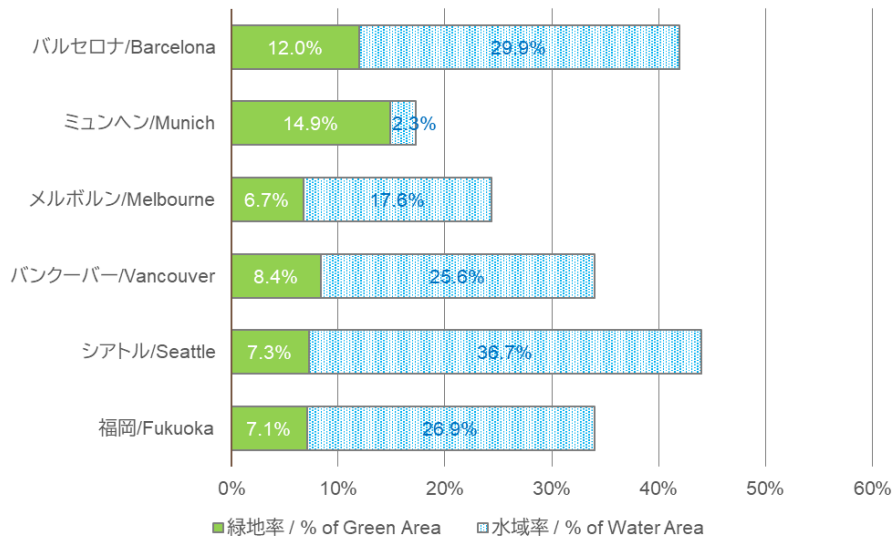
Looking at the “abundant natural environment” as it relates to quality of life in the city. The charts show the percentages of green and water environments within 10km of the city center as accessible natural resources. Fukuoka City has the same ratio as other cities around the world that are highly evaluated in terms of quality of life. The high degree of satisfaction with the abundant natural environment means that people in Fukuoka fully realize the advantages of easily accessible seas, rivers and mountains. (Figure 509)



市の中心から半径10km圏の緑と水エリア比率(「第3極」の都市)

509

Ratio of Green and Water Environments within 10km of the City Center
(Cities on the "Third Axis")



Barcelona
バルセロナ



Munich
ミュンヘン



Melbourne
メルボルン



Vancouver
バンクーバー



Seattle
シアトル



Fukuoka
福岡市



0 5 10km

■ 緑地 Green Area
■ 水面 Water Area

出典:「第3極」の都市2019(URC)pp.26-27から抜粋
Source: "Cities on the 'Third Axis' 2019" (Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center) pp. 26-27

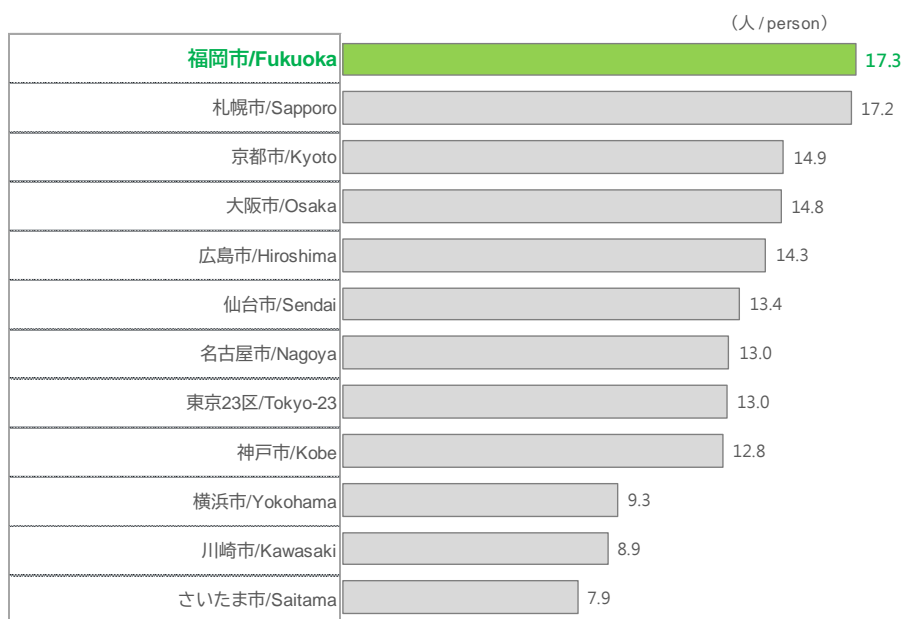
次に、「医療機関の充実」が高い満足度となっているのは、市民が、病気等で医療機関を利用する際に、実感としてあるものと思われますが、実際に、人口1,000人あたり医療従事者（医師・歯科医師・看護師・准看護師）の数は、主要大都市で最も多く、人口あたり医療施設数、病床数も、上位であることから、身近に病院、医師などが多いことが、市民の安心を生んでいるものとみられます。（図510、表511）

A high degree of satisfaction with the “well-developed medical institutions” is most felt by residents when they are sick and using medical institutions. In Fukuoka City, the number of healthcare professionals (physicians, dentists, nurses and assistant nurses) per 1,000 people is the largest among major cities, and the number of medical institutions and beds per population is among the top. The fact that there are so many hospitals and physicians nearby seems to generate a sense of security among residents. (Figure 510 , Table 511)

510

人口1,000人あたり医療従事者（医師・看護師等）の数（2014年）

Number of Healthcare Professionals (Physicians, Nurses and Others) per 1,000 People (2014)



資料：大都市比較年表*医療従事者（医師・歯科医師・看護師・准看護師）
Source: Metropolis Comparison Chronology * Healthcare Workers (Physician, Dentists, Nurses, Associate Nurses)

人口あたり医療施設数、病床数詳細

Numbers of Medical Facilities and Beds per Population (2016)

511

	人口10万人あたり医療施設数/Number of Medical Facilities per 100,000 Population	順位 /Ranking	人口1,000人あたり病床数/Number of Beds per 1,000 Population	順位 /Ranking
札幌市/Sapporo	141.1	9	20.0	1
仙台市/Sendai	142.7	8	12.1	7
さいたま市/Saitama	125.9	11	6.5	12
東京23区/Tokyo-23	201.4	2	8.8	9
横浜市/Yokohama	139.3	10	7.6	10
川崎市/Kawasaki	119.8	12	7.5	11
名古屋市/Nagoya	157.3	7	11.4	8
京都市/Kyoto	171.8	3	15.9	2
大阪市/Osaka	216.7	1	12.2	6
神戸市/Kobe	170.7	5	12.8	5
広島市/Hiroshima	165.0	6	13.3	4
福岡市/Fukuoka	170.9	4	15.3	3

資料：大都市比較年表*医療施設（病院・一般診療所・歯科診療所）

Source: Metropolis Comparison Chronology* Medical Facilities (Hospitals, General Clinics, Dental Clinics)

満足度5位の「人の親切や人情味」については、明確に裏付けるデータ等はありませんが、この項目は、まさに市民一人ひとりが、エビデンス(高い満足度の証)といえるでしょう。

以上のように、福岡市民の高い満足度は、福岡市の「生活の質」の高さを裏付けていますが、現在の評価が高い項目だけでなく、下位の項目はさらなる満足度向上が必要であることはいうまでもありません。

最後に、今年度満足度6位の「自然災害の少なさ」についてですが、自然災害の発生自体は防ぐことはません。一方で、被害を最小限に食い止めるために、できる限りの備えをすることが重要です。

各地で毎年のように大規模災害が発生している昨今の状況を踏まえると、都市における防災面でのさまざまな備えを強化することも、満足度に関わらず、「生活の質」に関わる重要な要素といえます。

Although there is no data to clearly support the fifth item of “people’s kindness and human warmth,” we can only say that each citizen is evidence of this (proof of high degree of satisfaction).

As is indicated above, the high degree of satisfaction felt by the citizens of Fukuoka City is evidence of its quality of life. Needless to say, improvements are needed for the lower ranked items, in addition to maintaining those with high evaluations.

The item “low frequency of natural disasters” following the top five this year indicates that enhancing preparations for disaster prevention in urban areas is gaining attention as a factor in quality of life, perhaps influenced by the frequency of large-scale disasters that have occurred in many places in recent years.

Quality of Lifeの進化で、世界で存在感を

一方で、災害の備えのように、「生活の質」を構成する要素は、時代の変化とともに、今後は、これまでとは異なる視点も必要になると考えられます。時代の変化に合わせて進化しながら、より多角的な「生活の質」向上を目指すことが求められます。

特に、情報通信などの技術の進化はめざましく、サイバー空間とフィジカル空間が融合し、人が中心の新たな社会ステージ～Society 5.0^{*1}～がさらに進展すると、人々の生活スタイルも大きく変化することが予想されることから、将来に向けて、市民の高い満足度を維持するために、次代の「生活の質」の検討も必要となります。最新技術の活用による生活課題の改善、解決など、技術と「生活の質」の関わりも強まると考えられます。

高い「生活の質」によって、より多くの人々が福岡市に引き付けられることで、都市の成長につながります。都市の機能と住みやすさのバランスの取れた、次代のQuality of Lifeで、世界における福岡市の存在感を高めていくことが重要です。

*1 Society 5.0とは、2016年に策定された国の「第5期科学技術基本計画」で未来の産業創造と社会変革に向けた新たな価値創出の取組」が掲げられ、情報社会(4.0)の次に来る新たな社会として、技術による社会そのものの変革としての意味合いを持つ

この章は、2019年11月27日にURCホームページで公開したものを、一部データ更新して再編集したものです。

Demonstrating Presence in the World with an Improved Quality of Life

It is worth remembering that the factors that constitute quality of life may change along with the times. Improvements in quality of life from further diversified perspectives are needed to match the changing needs of society.

In particular, technological advances in areas such as information communications have been remarkable. As a new social stage evolves where cyberspace and physical space are integrated ~Society 5.0*¹~, people's lifestyles are expected to transform. An examination of future-generation quality of life factors will be required to maintain this high degree of satisfaction among citizens.

Utilization of state-of-the-art technology is expected to improve and solve social issues, and further improvements in the lives of residents are anticipated. In addition, improved access to technology, such as that aimed at improved convenience in life, technology that supports working styles, and technology that supports barrier-free and seamless movement, will be factors in quality of life in the future.

In Fukuoka City, with all of its inward migration, many people recognize the appealing points of the city and enjoy a high quality of life every year.

Aiming at a city where even more citizens will be able to feel a greater quality of life, Fukuoka must seek to be an attractive place where residents and visitors alike from all parts of the world can feel the quality of the city. A high quality of life for residents and high quality of the city for visitors will attract even more people to Fukuoka City, leading to yet more growth.

With next-generation quality of life balancing urban functions and liveability, we can enhance the presence of Fukuoka City around the world.

*I Society 5.0 refers to a reform of society itself through technology, as a new society that will follow the growth of the information society (4.0). This concept is included in initiatives designed to create new values in future industrial creation and social reform in the Fifth Science and Technology Basic Plan, formulated by the government in 2016.

This chapter was originally released on our website on November 27, 2019, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.

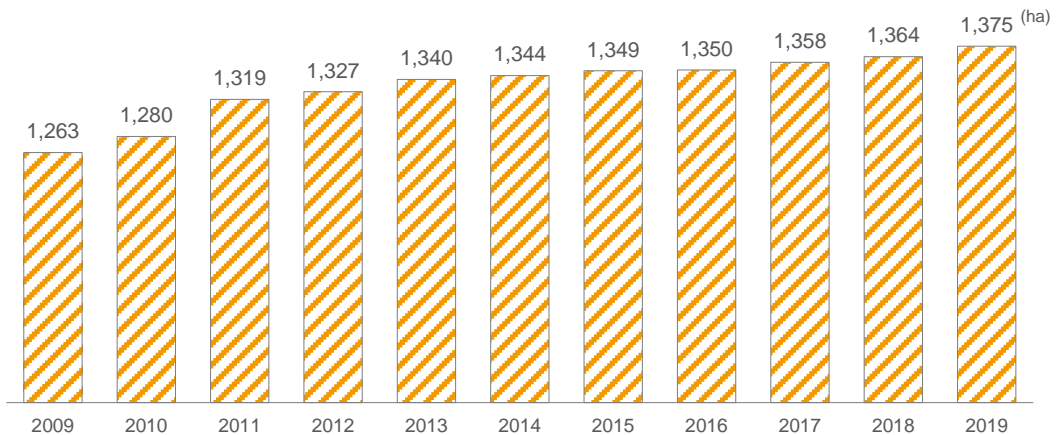


関連指標-生活の質-
Reference data -QOL-

福岡市の都市公園面積推移

/Trends in the Area of Urban Parks, Fukuoka City (2009-2019)

512

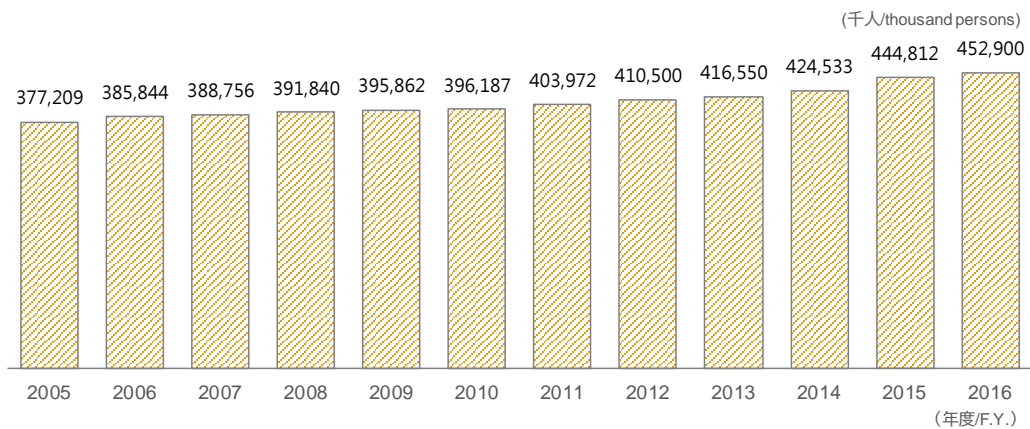


資料:福岡市 Source:Fukuoka City.

福岡市における公共交通機関の年間乗車人員推移

/Trends in the Number of Annual Public Transport Boarding
Passengers, Fukuoka City (2005-2016)

513

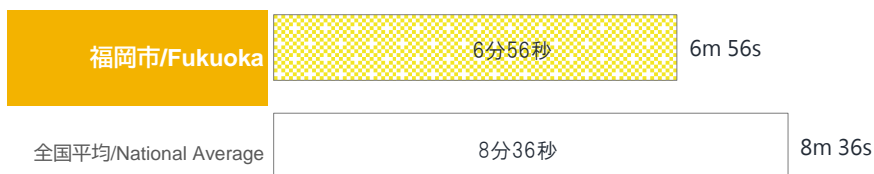


資料:福岡市統計書(各機関公表値)*バスのみ年次値
Source:Fukuoka City. Statistical Report (published value by each transportation agency).

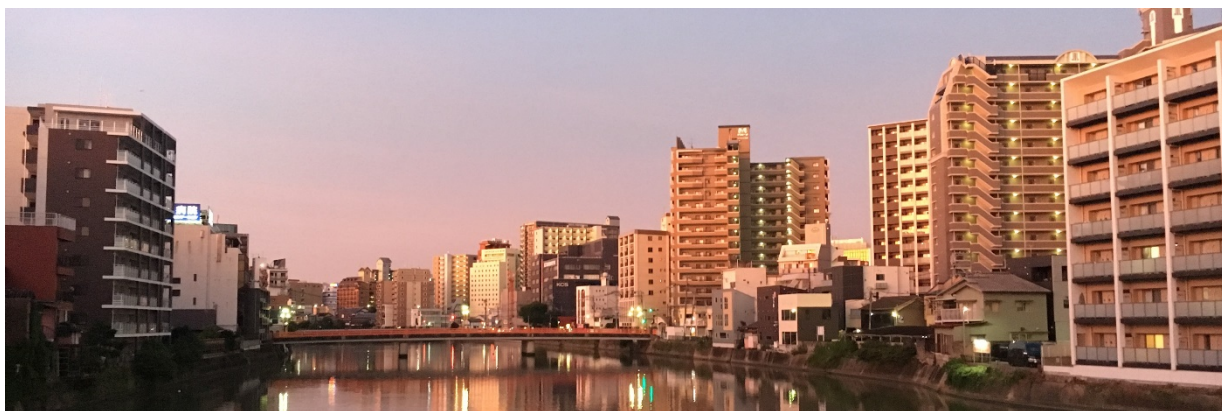
関連指標-国際化-
Reference data -QOL-

514

福岡市の救急車到着までの平均時間（全国比較・2017年）
/Average Ambulance Response Time,
Fukuoka City Compared to National Average(2017)



資料：福岡市、消防庁「平成29年消防白書」
Source: Fukuoka City; Fire and Disaster Management Agency
White Paper on Fire and Disaster Management 2017.



2020年代の福岡市民 多様化する人材とその可能性

Citizens of Fukuoka City in the 2020s

Diversifying Human Resources and their Potential

二〇二〇年代の福岡市民
人材の
多様化
及其可能性

女性活躍社会をリードする都市へ
新たな人材の可能性としての高齢者
多様な価値の創出可能性が広がる外国人

Becoming a city that leads a women-empowered society.
The elderly as new potential for human resources.
Foreign residents and the growing potential for diverse
value creation.

成为女性活跃社会的领军城市
有可能作为人材重新发挥作用的
有可能创造多元价值的
外国人

日本においては、人口減少社会に突入し、さまざまな分野で人材不足が懸念されるなど、改めて人材の重要性が浮き彫りとなっています。一人ひとりが、貴重な人材として、能力を十分に発揮しながら活躍できるよう、働き方改革や労働環境を改善しようとする動きも広がっています。福岡市は、将来的な人口増が見込まれる数少ない大都市ですが、人材の構成は変化し、ますます多様化していくことが予想されます。

Japan has entered an era of population decline, and the lack of human resources has been the cause of concern in various fields, again highlighting the importance of human talent. Various initiatives, such as work style reforms, have been increasingly pursued to improve the labor environment so that each individual can demonstrate their ability as a precious human resource.

Fukuoka City is one of the few major cities in Japan where population growth is expected to continue, though its human resource structure is expected to change and diversify.

若い世代(特に女性)比率の高さ

福岡市は、国内主要大都市の中でも、仙台市や京都市と並んで若者の割合(15-29歳比率)が高く、特に女性の比率は最も高くなっており、若い女性が多いという特性を有しています。(図601)

年齢別の社会増減(転入者－転出者の差)をみても、「20-24歳」の転入超過が特に多く、特に、近年は増加傾向にあります。大学卒業後の就職などで福岡市に転入してくる人が多いことがうかがえます。「15-19歳」も転入超過が多く、高校卒業後に大学入学などで福岡市へ転入する人が多いことを示しています。(図602)

A Large Ratio of Younger Generations (Especially Women)

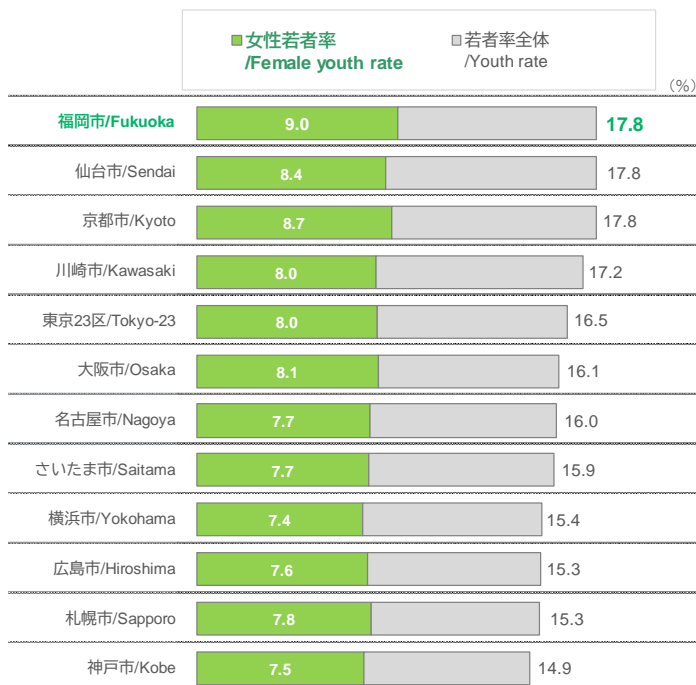
Among major cities in Japan, Fukuoka City has a greater ratio of youth (15-29 years old), along with Sendai City and Kyoto City, and is especially characterized by its large ratio of young women. . (Figure 601)

As for population increase and decrease by age (in-migrants minus out-migrants), the number of in-migrants aged 20-24 is notably large and has been on the increase in recent years. Many people move to Fukuoka City to find work after graduation from university. In addition, the age 15-19 category also shows a surplus of in-migrants, indicating that many have moved into Fukuoka City to enter university after graduating high-school. . (Figure 602)

若者率(15－29歳人口比率)主要大都市比較(2015年)

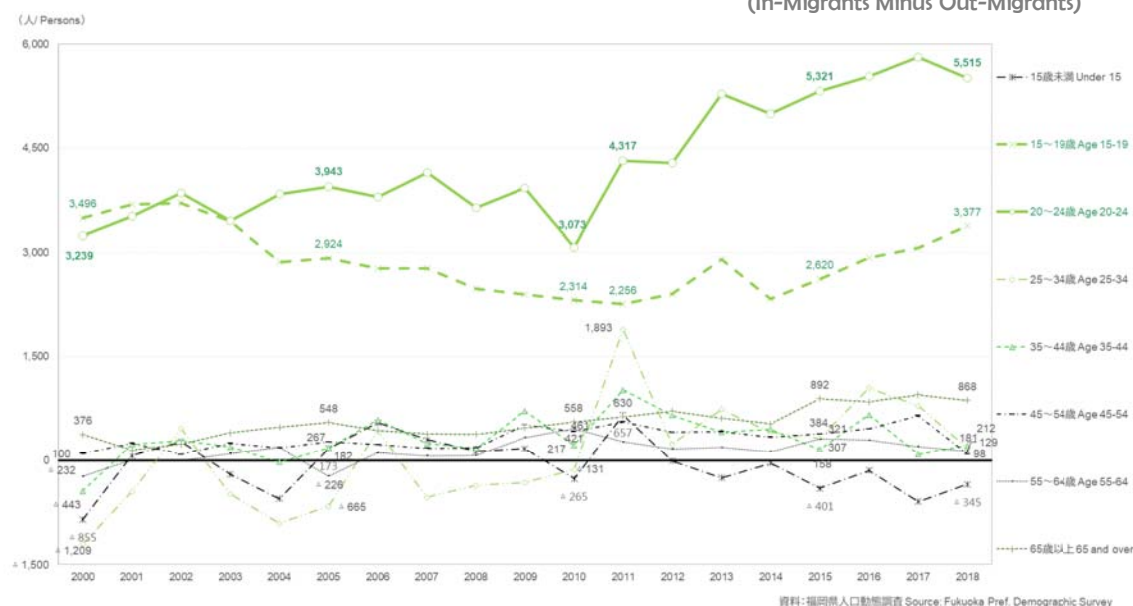
Female Youth Rate Aged 15 to 29, Major Cities

601



資料：国勢調査(2015) Source: Census (2015)

福岡市の年齢別社会増減(転入者－転出者)の推移

Trends in Population Increases and Decreases by Age in Fukuoka City
(In-Migrants Minus Out-Migrants)

大学生等の学生数は、政令指定都市では4位となる76,000人あまりを数え、人口千人あたり学生数は、京都市、東京23区に次ぐ大都市中3位です。(図603 , 604)

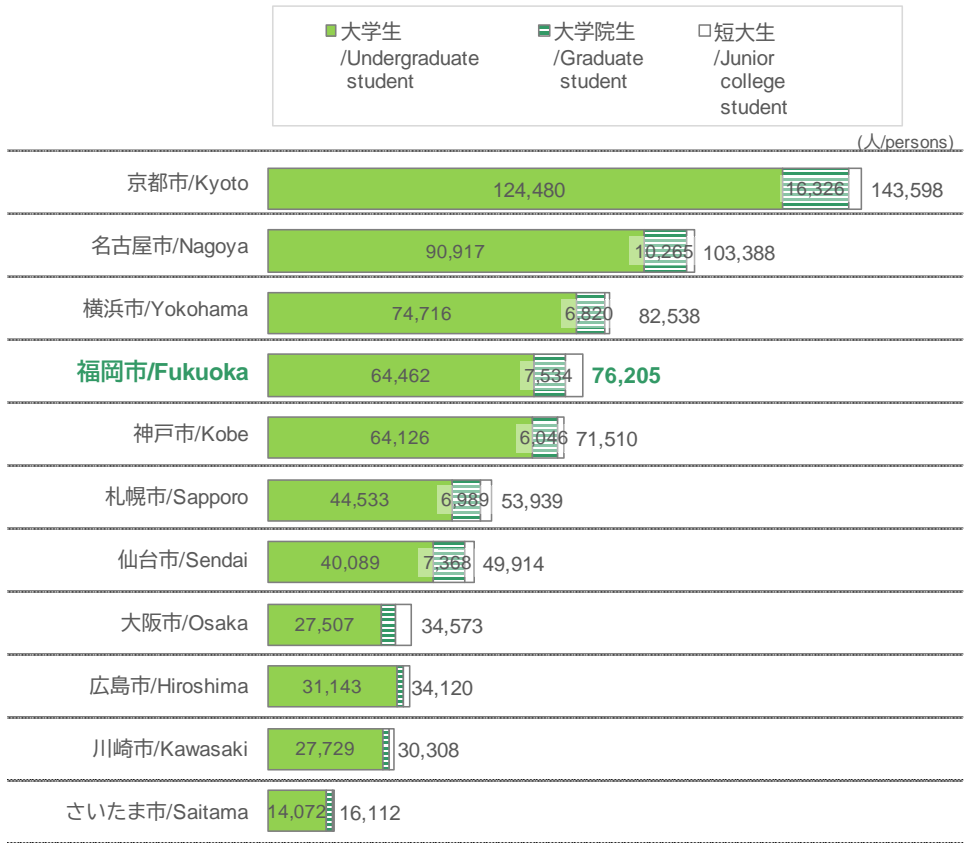
学生など若い人の転入は、無限の可能性を秘めた人材が福岡市に集まっていることを示し、2020年代は、若い世代がさまざまな分野で中心的役割を担い、他の世代を牽引しながら活躍することが期待されます。

The number of students, including university students, exceeds 76,000, fourth among government ordinance designated cities in Japan and the numbers of students per 1,000 population ranks third, following Kyoto City and Tokyo's 23 wards . . (Figure 603 , 604)

This influx of youth means generations and human resources of unlimited potential are growing in the city. In the 2020s, it is expected that many of these young people will remain in Fukuoka to play central roles in various fields and lead the following generations.

大学生等の数政令指定都市比較

Comparison of the Number of Students (Including University Students) in Government Ordinance Designated Cities in Japan

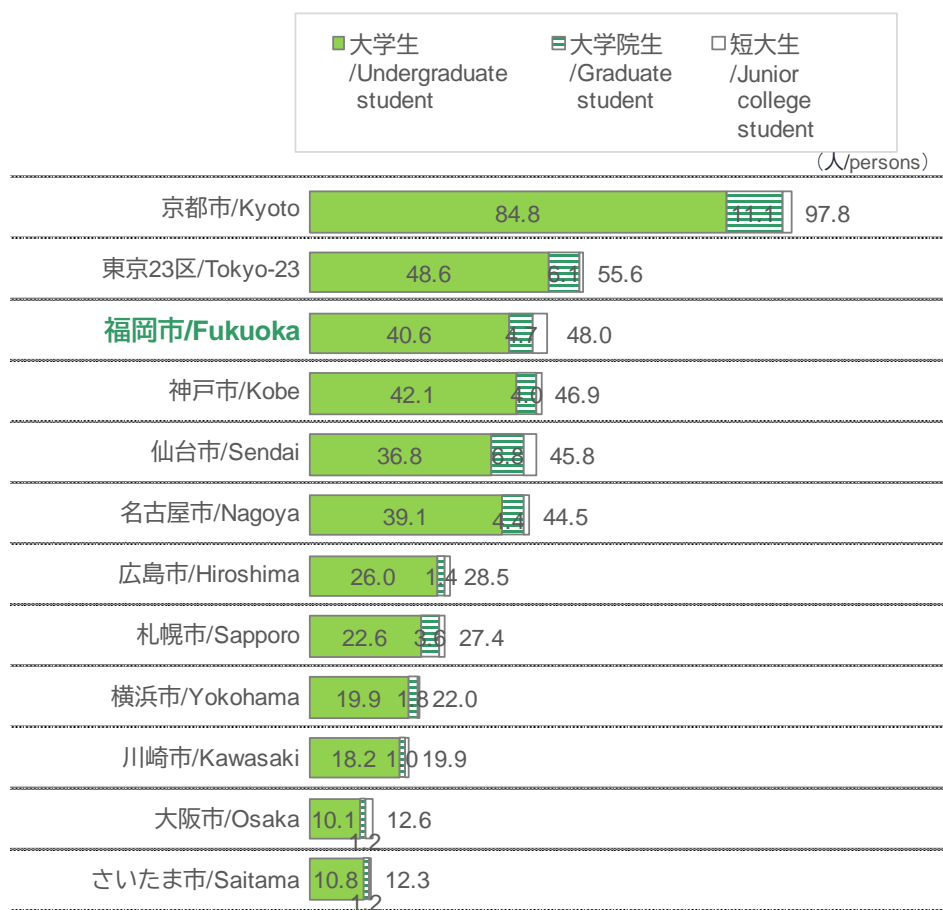


資料: 学校基本調査(文部科学省), 各都市推計人口(2018)*政令指定都市のみ・東京23区(535,167人)を除く順位
Source: School Basic Survey (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports), Estimated Population of Each City (2018)

*Ranking only for cities designated by government, excluding Tokyo-23 wards (535,167 people)

人口千人あたり大学生等の数主要大都市比較

Comparison of the Number of Students per 1,000 Population in Major Cities



資料: 学校基本調査(文部科学省), 各都市推計人口(2018)

Source: School Basic Survey (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports), Estimated Population of Each City (2018)

女性若者比率の高さが示すように、福岡市は、女性の多さが強みです。就業面でみると、女性の有業率は幅広い年代で7割を超えており、2002年と比較してほとんどの年代で上昇しています。(図605)

2002年にみられた「30-34歳」の有業率の落ち込み＝いわゆるM字カーブの底にあたる部分は、主に結婚・出産によって離職せざるを得ない状況によるものですが、2017年には、落ち込みは「35-39歳」側へシフトするとともに、落ち込み自体浅くなり、台形に近付いています。晩婚化、出産年齢の上昇により、年齢的なシフトが起きた一方で、女性の育児休暇取得率が8割を超える(82.2%・2018年度)など、結婚、出産後も仕事を続ける人が増えていることが背景にあると考えられます。

働き活躍する女性が増えることは、都市の活力を維持、高めるためにも大きな力となり、国も、「すべての女性が輝く社会づくり」「すべての女性が輝く社会づくり」を推進していることから、福岡市は、多くの女性が活躍する都市として、さらに存在感が高まる可能性があります。

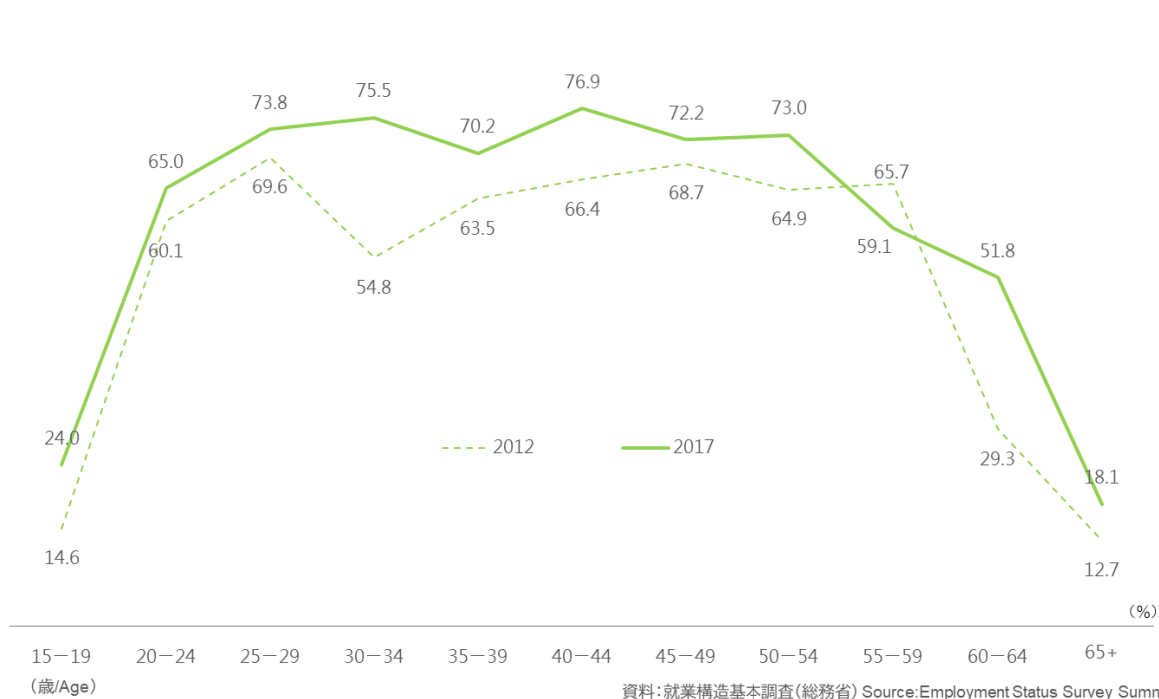
As is indicated by its large female youth population, Fukuoka City has strength in its number of women residents. Regarding the employment situation, the ratio of working women exceeds 70% in various generations. The numbers in most age categories increased compared to those of 2002. (Figure 605)

The drop in the working women's ratio among those aged 30-34 found in 2002 represents the bottom of an M-shaped curve. This was due to situations where women were forced to quit their jobs mainly because of marriage and childbirth. In 2017, this low point shifted up to the category of the 35-39 age group, and the drop itself is less extreme, approaching a trapezoidal shape. While the shift in the age category occurred due to women marrying and having children later, it was also noted that more women have continued working after marriage and childbirth thanks to several measures such as the enforcement of the Child Care and Family Care Leave Act, as well as the efforts of companies to improve their working environment.

As the increase in the number of women who are working and playing important roles in society is a driving force in maintaining and enhancing the vitality of the city, the government promotes the "creation of a society where all women succeed." Fukuoka City can boost its presence as a place where many women are actively working.

福岡市の女性有業率(2002年・2017年比較)

Ratio of Working Women in Fukuoka City (Comparison of 2002 and 2017)
Reference: Trends in the Average Age of First Marriage and First Childbirth in Fukuoka City



人材供給源としての東京圏

福岡市は、対東京圏では、転出超過傾向であるものの、国勢調査の「5年前居住地」でみた東京圏からの転入者は、30代や40代の働き盛り世代、子育て世代が、2010年から2015年で増加傾向にあり、同じく福岡市から東京圏に転出した人は減少し、転出入差が、2015年にはプラス(=転入者が転出者を上回る)を示しています。対東京圏では、大学卒業後など若い人を中心に出ていく人が多いものの、社会人として経験を積んだ世代で福岡市に転入する人が増えていることは、人材の確保や地域の価値創出という点で明るい兆しといえます。(図606, 607)

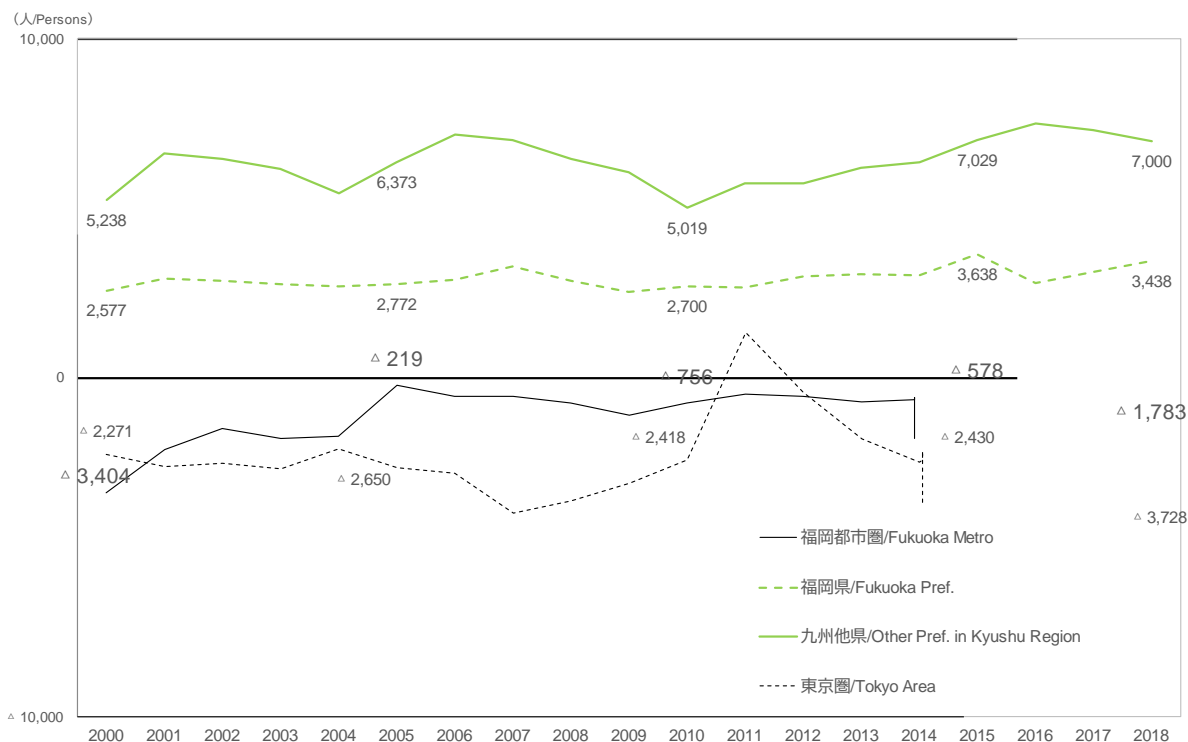
Tokyo Metropolitan Area as Sources of Talent

Many of the in-migrants to Fukuoka City are from the Kyushu area while Fukuoka City usually has had more out-migrants to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area than in-migrants from there. However, regarding the in-migrants from the Tokyo Metropolitan Area under the category of “Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago” included in the population census, the productive generations and parenting generations in their 30s and 40s showed an increasing trend between 2010 and 2015. Similarly, the number of people who moved to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area from Fukuoka City decreased, and the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants shows a positive trend from 2015, with the inflow larger than the outflow. Although many people, in particular young people, move to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area after university graduation, the increased inflow to Fukuoka City, especially among generations that have accumulated experience as a working population, is a promising sign in terms of securing human resources and creating value in the area. (Figure 606, 607)

福岡市の主な地域別社会増減(転入者－転出者)の推移

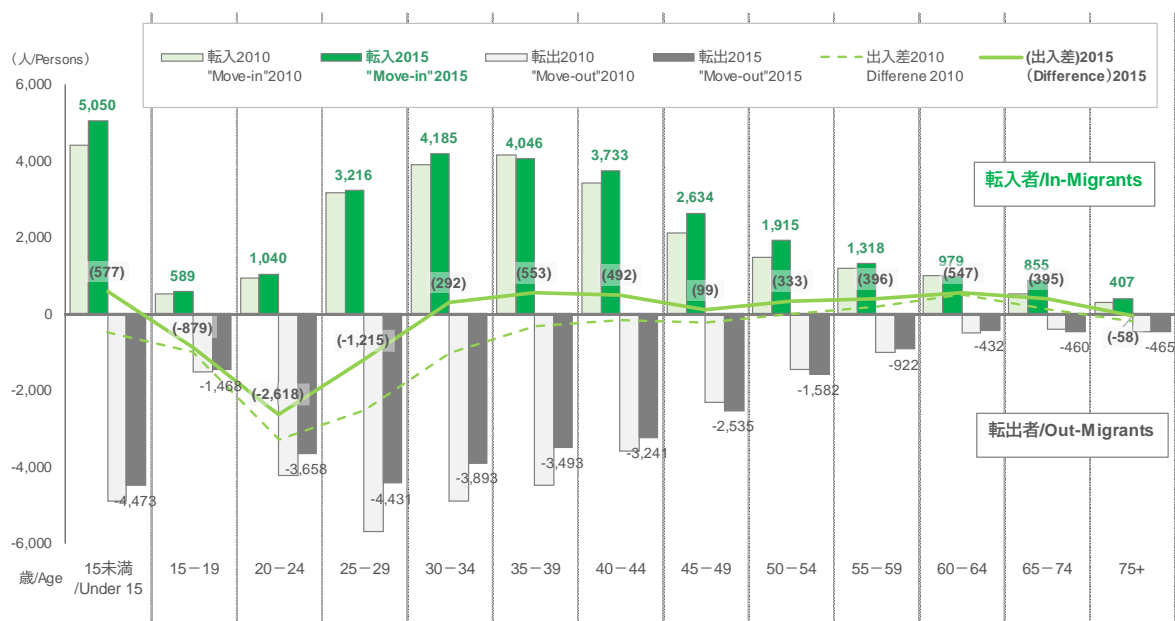
Trends in Population Increases and Decreases in Fukuoka City (In-Migrants Minus Out-Migrants) by Major Area

606



福岡市の「対東京圏」転入・転出者数(2010年・2015年比較)

The Numbers of In-Migrants and Out-Migrants from Fukuoka City to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Comparison of 2010 and 2015)



資料: 国勢調査*東京圏...東京都・埼玉県・千葉県・神奈川県 Source: Census * Tokyo Area: Tokyo Met., Saitama Pref., Chiba Pref., Kanagawa Pref.

高齢者、外国人など新たな人材活用の可能性

一人口増加が続く一方で、今後は、年齢構成が変化していくことが予測されます。2015年には「40-44歳」を中心に働き盛り世代が多くなっていますが、2025年にはピークは「50-54歳」中心となる見込みです。(図608)

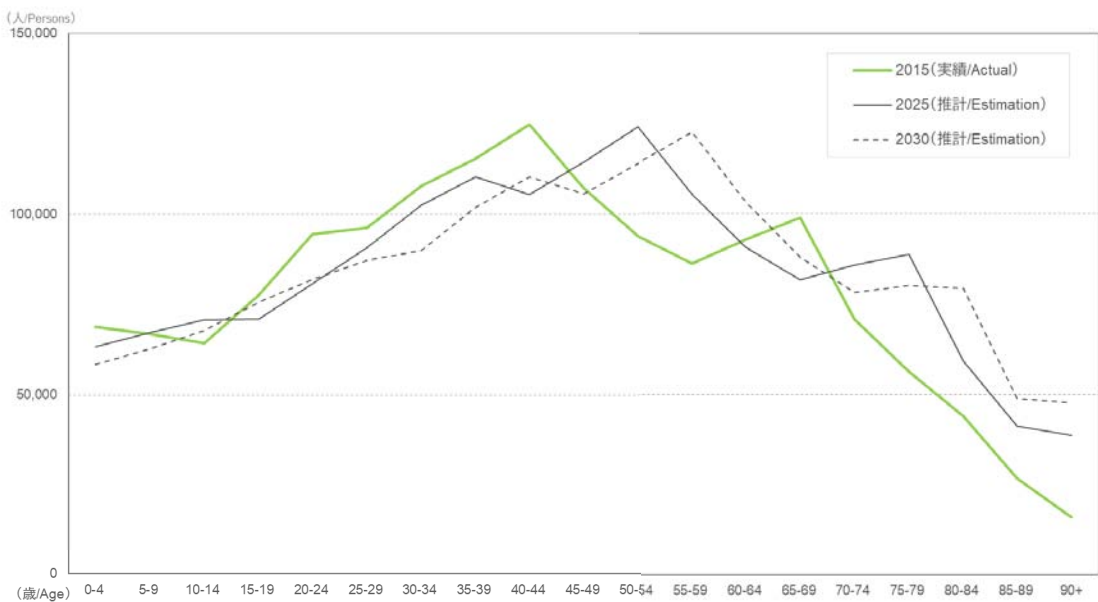
Utilizing New Human Resources, including Elderly and Foreign Residents

Although the population is still increasing in Fukuoka City, the age demographics are expected to change. In 2015, the number of those in the most productive generations (mainly aged 40-44) was the largest, but in 2025 the peak will shift to the 50-54 age group. (Figure 608)

年齢別人口構成の見通し

Outlook of Population Structure by Age

608



資料：国勢調査、福岡市将来人口推計(2013年) Source: Census, Fukuoka City Future Population Estimate (2013)

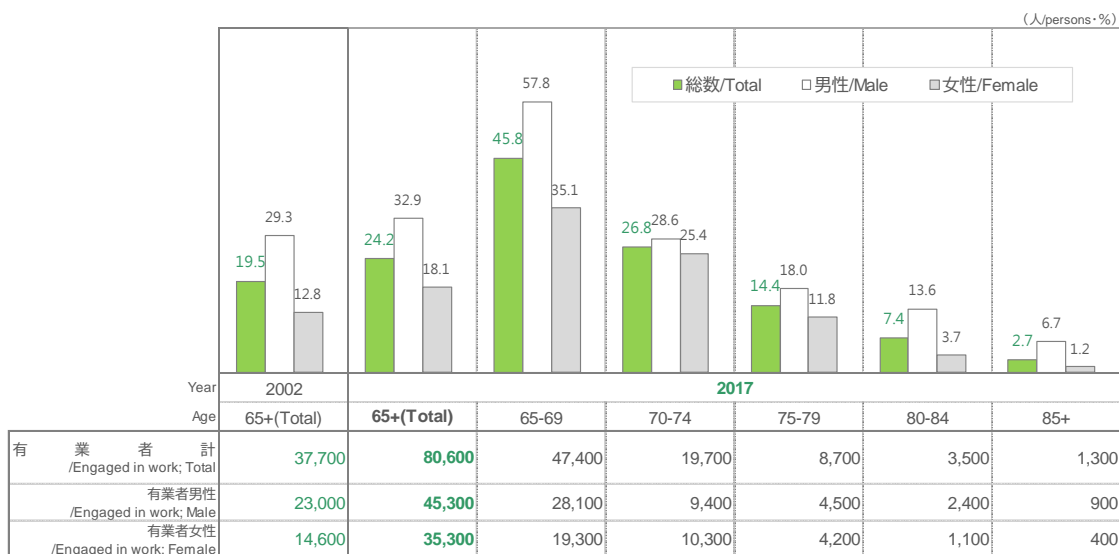
若者、女性の活躍とともに、今後は高齢者など幅広い世代が活躍できる社会となることが重要です。2017年の65歳以上の有業率は、24.5%で約4人に1人の割合ですが、2002年からは5ポイント近く上昇しており、元気な高齢者の増加にともない、高齢者が長年培ってきた知識や技術をいかして活躍する場が広がることが期待されます。(図609)

It is important to build a society where a wide range of generations, including the elderly, will be able to work actively alongside youth and women. The ratio of working people aged 65 or older in 2017 is 24.5%, meaning one in four is working. This is an increase of almost 5 percent over 2002. As the number of active older people increases, it is expected there will be more opportunities for them to work productively, utilizing the expertise and skills they have accumulated over the years . (Figure 609)

609

福岡市の65歳以上有業率(2002年・2017年比較)

The Ratio of Working People Aged 65 or Older in Fukuoka City
(Comparison of 2002 and 2017)



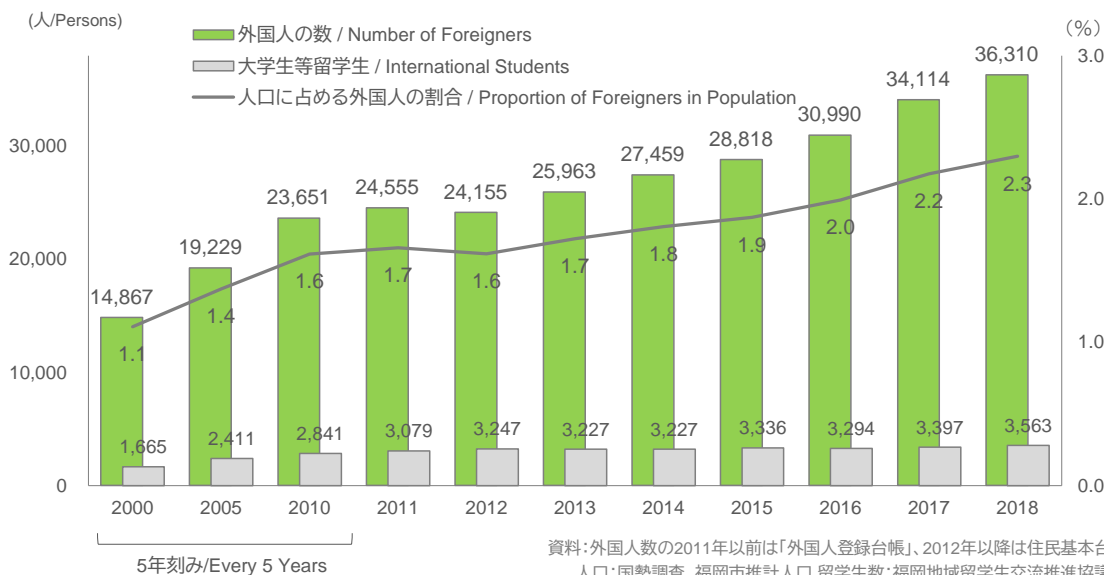
このほか、福岡市は、在住外国人が増え続けており、人口に占める割合も徐々に高まり、この中には、大学で学ぶ多数の留学生も含まれます。大学以外にも専修学校、日本語学校に多数の学生、生徒がおり、卒業後も福岡市で活躍する人材が増えることが予想されます。(図610)

Moreover, Fukuoka has a growing population of foreign residents, and their share of the total population is gradually increasing. They include many international students who are studying at universities as the next generation talent pool. In addition to universities, there are a number of students in vocational and Japanese language schools, and those who will actively work in Fukuoka City after graduation are expected to increase. (Figure 610)

福岡市の在住外国人・人口に占める割合と大学等の留学生数の推移

Trends in the Number of Foreign Residents, their Percentage of the Total Population and the Number of International Students in Fukuoka City

610



資料：外国人数の2011年以前は「外国人登録台帳」、2012年以降は住民基本台帳

人口：国勢調査、福岡市推計人口、留学生数：福岡地域留学生交流推進協議会

Sources: Number of Foreigners: before 2011) Alien Registration; since 2012) Basic Resident Register

Population: Census, Fukuoka City Estimated Population

Number of International Students: Fukuoka Area Foreign Students Exchange Promotion Consortium

福岡市の若者、女性比率の高さは、将来的な活力の維持、成長において大きな強みとなりますが、これに加え、外国人や高齢者の活躍の場が広がることで、成長力はさらに高まります。また、九州とともに、大きな人材供給源となり得る東京圏からの人材の獲得も、今後さらなる拡大が期待されます。

地域の成長の指針である付加価値は、人が創り出すものです。世界規模で、人材の獲得競争が激しくなる中で、福岡市は、男性、働き盛り世代含め、多様な人材が、それぞれの強みをいかして活躍する都市として、これまで以上に多様な価値を創出する可能性を秘めています。

この章は、2020年2月5日にURCホームページで公開したものを、一部データ更新して再編集したものです。

The abundance of young people and women in Fukuoka City presents a great strength in maintaining and developing future vitality. In addition, the increasing number of foreign residents and the expansion of places for the elderly to actively participate will further boost growth. With the city gaining human resources from the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, this will be another source of talent to join in-migrants from the entire Kyushu Area, who are expected to increase in the future.

People create added value as an index of a regional growth. While the competition to obtain human resources is becoming fiercer on the global scale, Fukuoka City has the potential to create more diversified values as a city where a variety of talented people and productive generations work productively while taking advantage of their unique strengths.

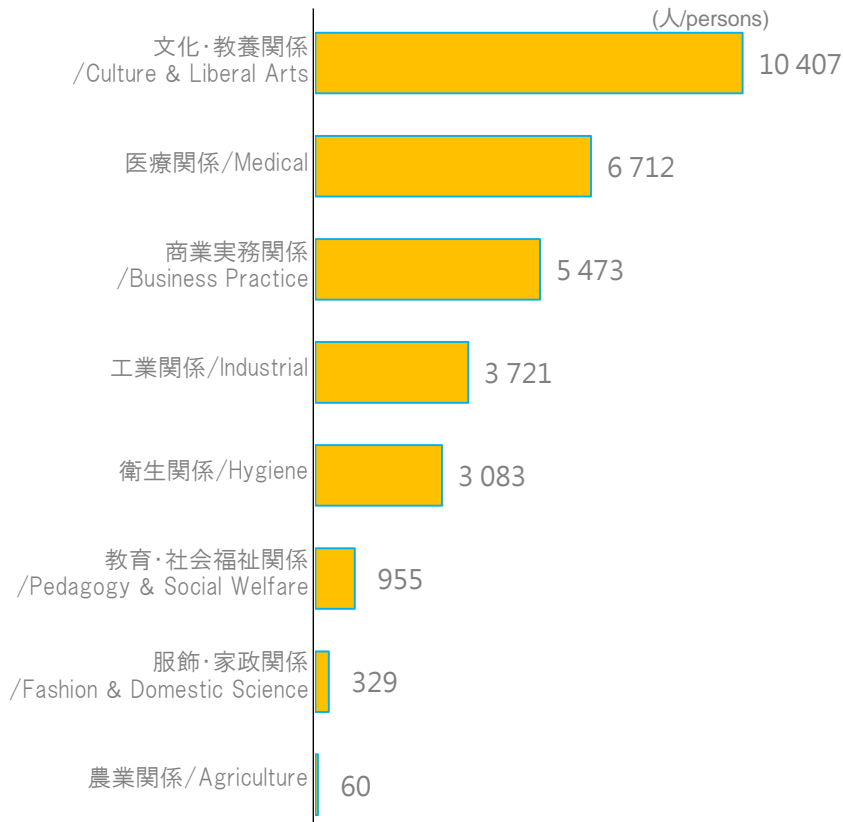
This chapter was originally released on our website on February 5, 2020, and re-edited for this report with some data updated.

関連指標-人材-
Reference data -Talent-

福岡市の専修学校分野別生徒数

Number of Specialized Training College Students by Major Field of Study,
Fukuoka City(2018)

611



2020年春、新型コロナウイルスの感染が世界中で広がりました。
今後の、さまざまなデータにもその影響が現れると考えられます。
一刻も早い終息と影響が最小限にとどまることを願います。

In the spring of 2020, the outbreak of the new coronavirus has spread worldwide.
It can be considered that the impact of the outbreak could be seen in a variety of data in the future.
We hope it ends as soon as possible and its impact will be minimal.

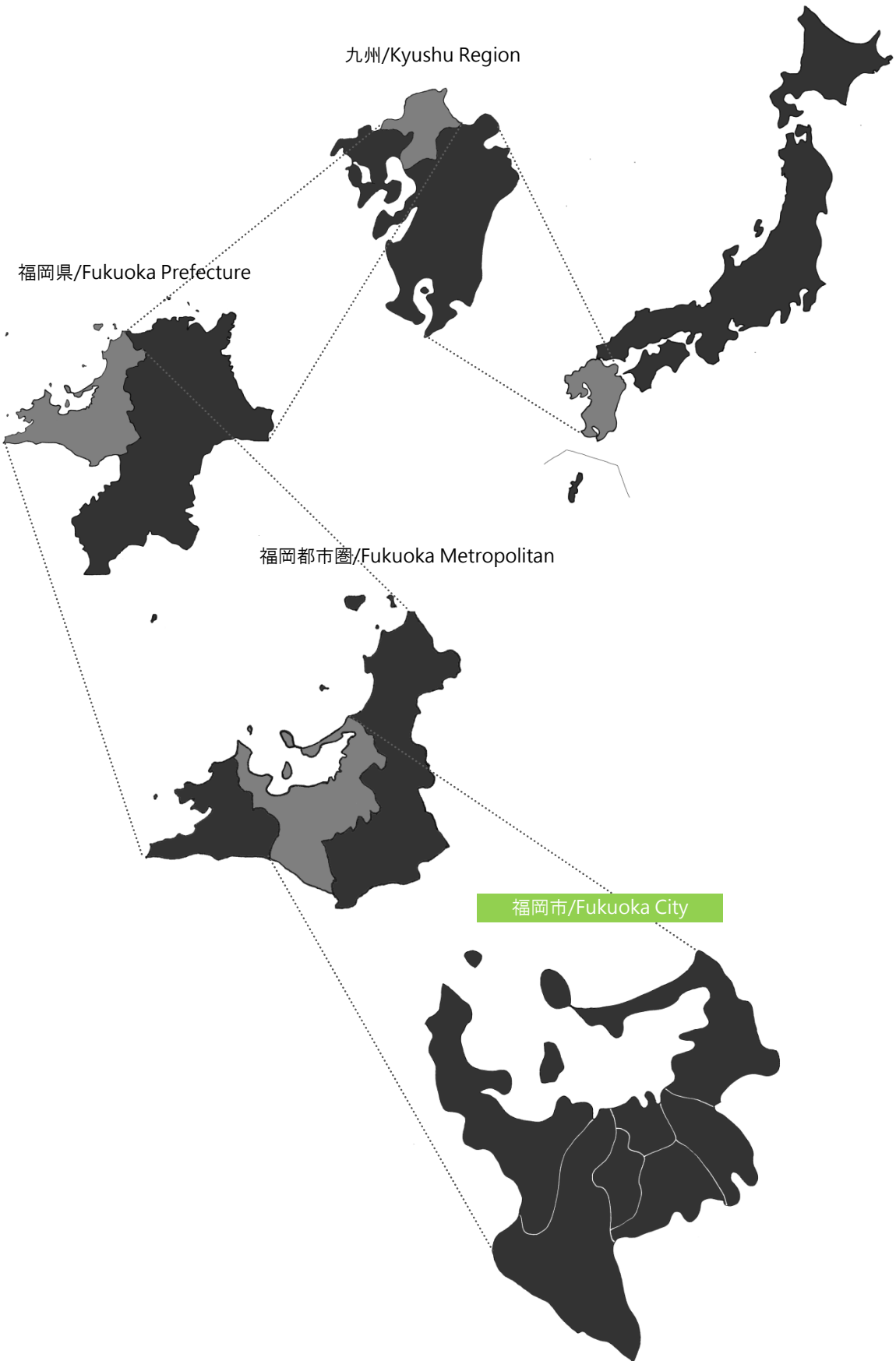
日本/Japan

九州/Kyushu Region

福岡県/Fukuoka Prefecture

福岡都市圏/Fukuoka Metropolitan

福岡市/Fukuoka City



指標/ Indicator

%; 全国比/National Ratio

項目/Facts	単位/Unit	福岡市 /Fukuoka City	福岡都市圏 /Fukuoka Metropolitan	福岡県 /Fukuoka Prefecture	九州地方 /Kyushu Region	日本/Japan	年/Year	
面積/Land Area	km ²	343.5 0.1%	1,171.9 0.3%	4,986.5 1.3%	42,230.6 11.2%	377,974.9 100.0%	2019	
		全国都道府県市区町村別面積調/Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan.						
人口/Population	千人 /thousand persons	1,593 1.2%	2,581 2.0%	5,110 4.0%	12,804 10.2%	126,252 100.0%	2019	
		各県人口移動調査(2019年10月1日時)、全国のみ2019年6月1日の数値/Annual Population and Social Security Surveys (The National Survey on Migration), as of 1 June 2019 for the national figure, and others are as of 1 Oct. 2019.						
世帯数 /Households	世帯 /households	820,163 1.4%	1,218,052 2.1%	2,304,892 3.9%	5,599,373 9.6%	58,527,117 100.0%	2019	
		各県人口移動調査(2019年10月1日時)、全国のみ2019年6月1日の数値/Annual Population and Social Security Surveys (The National Survey on Migration), as of 1 June 2019 for the national figure, and others are as of 1 Oct. 2019.						
外国人 /Foreign Residents	人 /persons	38,324 1.4%	47,480 1.7%	79,129 2.8%	144,936 5.1%	2,829,416 100.0%	2019	
		在留外国人統計(法務省・6月末)/Immigration Bureau. Statistics on Foreign Residents Registered (End of June 2019).						
大学生 /University Students	人 /persons	64,462 2.5%	-	109,289 4.2%	199,363 7.6%	2,609,148 100.0%	2019	
		学校基本調査(文部科学省)/Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). School Basic Survey.						
大学院生 /Graduate Students	人 /persons	7,534 3.0%	-	11,725 4.6%	20,186 7.9%	254,621 100.0%	2019	
		学校基本調査(文部科学省)/Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). School Basic Survey.						
短期大学生 /Junior College Students	人 /persons	4,209 3.7%	-	6,843 6.1%	13,978 12.4%	113,013 100.0%	2019	
		学校基本調査(文部科学省)/Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). School Basic Survey.						
専修学校生 /Vocational School Students	人 /persons	30,763 4.7%	-	44,072 6.7%	76,160 11.7%	653,132 100.0%	2018	
		学校基本調査(文部科学省)/Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). School Basic Survey.						
出生数 /Births	人 /persons	13,927 1.5%	-	42,008 4.6%	102,569 11.2%	918,400 100.0%	2018	
		人口動態統計(厚生労働省・速報値)/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Vital Statistics. *Preliminary results.						
総生産 /Gross Production	十億円 /billion YEN	7,695 1.4%	10,243 1.9%	19,144 3.6%	45,909 8.7%	549,866 100.0%	2016	
		名目・県民経済計算(内閣府)・市町村民経済計算(福岡県)・福岡市民経済計算(福岡市)・年度値 /Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan, Fukuoka Prefecture. Prefectural Economic Calculation; Fukuoka City. Fukuoka City Economic Calculation.Fiscal Year.						
貿易額(輸出) /Amount of Trade (Export)	十億円 /billion YEN	3,229 4.2%	-	5,400 7.0%	6,711 8.7%	76,928 100.0%	2019	
		貿易統計(財務省)速報/Ministry of Finance Japan. Trade Statistics of Japan. *Preliminary results.						
貿易額(輸入) /Amount of Trade (Import)	十億円 /billion YEN	1,500 1.9%	-	2,709 3.4%	5,343 6.8%	78,572 100.0%	2019	
		貿易統計(財務省)速報/Ministry of Finance Japan. Trade Statistics of Japan. *Preliminary results.						
事業所数 /Establishments	事業所 /establishments	77,835 1.4%	110,220 2.0%	223,008 4.0%	582,764 10.4%	5,578,975 100.0%	2016	
		平成26年経済センサス基礎調査/Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. 2016 Economic Census for Business Frame.						
従業者数 /Employees	人 /persons	866,930 1.5%	1,173,535 2.1%	2,236,269 3.9%	5,419,488 9.5%	56,872,826 100.0%	2016	
		平成26年経済センサス基礎調査/Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. 2016 Economic Census for Business Frame.						
製造業出荷額 /Value of Manufacturers' Shipments	十億円 /billion YEN	572 0.2%	1,781 0.5%	9,738 2.8%	24,127 7.4%	319,036 100.0%	2017	
		工業統計調査(経済産業省)/Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Census of Manufacture.						
卸売業販売額 /Value of Wholesale Trade	十億円 /billion YEN	11,603 2.9%	13,107 3.2%	16,156 4.0%	26,429 6.5%	406,820 100.0%	2016	
		平成26年経済センサス活動調査/Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. 2016 Economic Census for Business Activity.						
小売業販売額 /Value of Retail Sales	十億円 /billion YEN	2,140 1.6%	3,068 2.2%	5,605 4.1%	13,402 9.7%	138,016 100.0%	2016	
		平成26年経済センサス活動調査/Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. 2016 Economic Census for Business Activity.						

FUKUOKA Growth 2020

福岡市 2000年代の進運 The Evolution of Fukuoka City in the 2000's

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