



## “Global Urban (Japan) Competitiveness Report”

### Press Release

Led by Professor Pengfei Ni ( Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) with Professor Peter Karl Kresl (Bucknell University, USA), economic experts and scholars from many countries and regions, as well as the members of the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group completed the “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” (hereinafter referred to as Report) and the Report will be released on June 22, 25<sup>th</sup>, 2010 in Seoul and Nanjing.

In the sample of 500 cities worldwide, 27 Japanese cities are selected in this Report. From the perspective of competitive output, input and process, we compare the three aspects of value system, elemental environment and industry chain system and release the “Global Urban (Japan) Competitiveness Report” (the global rankings are signed in the bracket) .

**1.Comprehensive competitiveness: Kyoto, Yokohama and Osaka hold the top 3, while overall cities are in upstream and in upstream.** The top 5 cities are Tokyo(3),Yokohama(21),Osaka(24), Nagoya(49), Kawasaki(61). The comprehensive competitiveness of Japanese cities is in the global middle and upper level, and takes the lead in Asia. All 27 cities rank within the top 300 cities among the 500 sample cities, while the top nine cities rank within the top 100 in the 500 sample cities worldwide.

**Economic scale: Kyoto takes the lead, while Slight decline in overall cities.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (1)、 Osaka (8)、 Yokohama (17)、 Nagoya (19)、 Sapporo (43) .

**Development Level: Nagoya leads the field, while overall are highly competitive and rank changes significantly.** The top 5 cities are: Nagoya (45)、 Tokyo (69)、 Hiroshima (101)、 Kyoto (113)、 Higashiosaka-shi (116) .

**Economic aggregation: Nagoya, Higashiosaka-shi and Kawasaki have outstanding performance,while overall cities are the world leader.** The top 5 cities are: Nagoya (10)、 Higashiosaka-shi (13)、 Kawasaki (15)、 Tokyo (19)、 Yokohama (22) .In term of this index, Japanese cities dominate the world.

**Economic growth: Sagamihara is the champion, while overall cities are lagging behind with significant upside potential.** The top 5 cities are: Sagamihara (364)、 Niigata (381)、 Yokohama (387)、 Higashiosaka-shi (401)、 Kurashiki (416) .

**Patent application: Kawasaki, Yokohama and Chichibu rank Into the global top 20,while overall lead in Asian cities.** The top 5 cities are: Kawasaki (15)、 Yokohama (16)、 Chichibu (20)、 Chiba (23)、 Shizuoka (29) .The top 3 cities rank into the global top 20,and all the top 14 Japanese cities are all among the top 100 worldwide.

**International influence: Tokyo take the lead of Asia, while financial centers achieve their predominance.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (2)、 Osaka (36)、 Fukuoka (135)、 Kyoto (151)、 Chiba (165) .

## **2.Competitive growth : Overall cities show an upward trend**

Compared to the 2007-2008 annual report, in addition to individual cities, Japanese cities as a whole show an upward trend, which Hamamatsu, Shizuoka up most of 26 and 24; and Sapporo 26 down. Large urban, comprehensive centers and financial center rank higher. For example, Tokyo has a population scale of more than 5 million, which is also the financial, economic, Comprehensive, and political center. Yokohama and Osaka both with population up to 200-500 million and are both financial, economic, manufacturing and technology center.

**3.Elemental environment competitiveness: Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya make the confrontation among three forces, while overall cities are in upstream and in upstream.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo(4)、Osaka (30)、Nagoya (75)、Yokohama (88)、Kyoto (90). In general, Japan's top 5 cities are among the top 100 in the world ranking of 500 cities, and all cities are located within the world's top 250, which shows factor environment of Japanese cities are in the global upstream and the middle and upper level.

**Enterprise Quality: comprehensive centers and financial centers dominate, while overall cities are uniformly distributed in the world.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (4)、Osaka (24)、Nagoya (74)、Kyoto (89)、Kobe (110)。

**Local element: Tokyo and Osaka are into the top 10, all cities have good performance.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (2)、Osaka (7)、Yokohama (17)、Kyoto (22)、Nagoya (28) .

**Local demand: the whole cities lead the world, the capacity inside has no evident difference.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (4)、Yokohama (47)、Osaka (53)、Nagoya (56)、Niigata (61)。

**Local connection: Beyond Kyoto, Tokyo win the first prize, the overall cities are mediocre performance.** The top 5 cities are: Kyoto (70)、Tokyo (77)、Yokohama (81)、Hamamatsu (139)、Kanazawa (159) .

**Public institution: Japan ranks in the global 120, in the middle and upper level.**

**Global connection: multifunctional cities have obvious advantages, the overall performance is on the average .**The top 5 cities are: Tokyo(4)、Osaka(66)、Nagoya (163)、Yokohama (168)、Fukuoka (204) .

**4. Industry chain competitiveness: large financial cities have obvious advantages, and overall cities are uniformly distributed in the world.** The top 5 cities are: Tokyo (2)、Osaka (22)、Nagoya (63)、Kobe (132)、Kyoto (133) . In general, only the top 3 cities are into the top 100 of the world rank, and others are widely distributed. The cities ranking higher are always financial, Comprehensive and technology centre with large amount of population.

**5. Future potential: Comparison of comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness.** The top 5 cities are: Kumamoto, Matsuyama-shi, Kagoshima, Kurashiki and Okayama。 These three cities are all small cities, and their ranks of Comprehensive competitiveness are relatively low. That is to say, Japanese



## **Global Urban Competitiveness Report(2009-2010)**



cities of small-scale have growth potential in the future which are worthy to be concerned.

This “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” will be published by the Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. It is the third Biennial report written by the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group. The Report is composed of general report, regional report, function city report, best city case report and city statistics report. The rich content and detailed data also provide important significance and reference value for government, especially for the city government departments, enterprises at home and abroad, research institutions, as well as the social public.

**Center for City and Competitiveness, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**

Telephone: 86-10-68063478 Contact: Xie Huizhen

E-newsletters and more information please visit: [www.gucp.org](http://www.gucp.org) Reprinted please specify.