川崎市は、多摩川や多摩丘陵などの自然や、地域に根付いた文化やスポーツ、京浜臨海部の一翼を担ってきた産業の集積、交通・物流の利便性などの特色を持つ、首都圏の大都市として存在感を増しています。我が国の人口が減少しているなかで、本市は2019年10月に人口153万人を突破し、現在も増加が続いており、特に若者世代の間に「選ばれる都市」として進化を続けております。

日本の産業発展をけん引してきた川崎市は、深刻な環境問題など、これまで幾多の困難に直面し、知恵と工夫をもって、課題解決に向けた動きが見られます。公害問題への取組の過程では、優れた人材が培われるとともに産業の集積が進められ、現在では最先端の環境技術などをもって世界的な企業や研究機関が数多く立地する国際的な産業・研究環境都市へと変貌を遂げ、苦難を乗り越え、ピンチをチャンスに転換して発展を遂げてきました。

As one of the cities that helped propel the development of the Japanese industry sector, Kawasaki has faced a number of difficulties in the past—such as serious environmental issues. However, the city has used both its wisdom and ingenuity in order to tackle these problems and thus successfully resolve them. In the process of overcoming pollution issues, the city has cultivated superior human potential and as a result the amassment of industries in the area has progressed. Today, as a site for many global businesses and research centers who wield cutting-edge environmental technologies, Kawasaki has succeeded in transforming itself into a city with a truly successful international environment for both industry and research and, in overcoming its hardships, has consistently turned “pinch” situations into “chance” situations, furthering the development of the city as a whole.

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The city of Kawasaki is blessed with many beautiful natural features such as the Tama River and Tama Hills. Moreover, this region is also well known for its many sports and cultural events, as well as the accumulation of important industries in the Keihin Coastal Area, and the convenience of its transportation and logistics. Due to these factors, the presence of Kawasaki as a major city in the greater metropolitan area of Tokyo is continuously increasing.

While the national population is decreasing, the population of Kawasaki stands at approximately 1.53 million (as of October 2019) and is becoming an increasingly popular place to live—especially amongst the younger generations.

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In the midst of a societal situation that grows more and more complicated by the day, as the sole participant from Japan's many local government bodies in the UN Global Compact, by taking in a number of different cultures and views Kawasaki is aiming to orient its economic activities in a more global direction.

To meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adapted by the UN, the “Kawasaki City Promotion Policy for SDGs” was set up in February 2019. As a result of the overall effort by the city, Kawasaki was selected by the Government of Japan as an “SDGs Future City” in July 2019.

As a matter of an international society, Kawasaki will face global problems such as how to respond to climate change/other environmental issues, as well as the need to improve social welfare. Therefore, Kawasaki aims to contribute to the peace and prosperity of Japan, Asia, and the greater world respectively. In order to pass on the belief of Kawasaki as being a “most successful and happy city” to the children who will shoulder the weight of the future, we will continue to push ourselves in pursuing an ever more sustainable environment.
City of Kawasaki

Kawasaki City is located in the northeastern part of Kanagawa Prefecture, right across the Tama River adjacent to Tokyo. It has a long narrow shape, stretching between Yokohama City and Tokyo, with an area of 144.35 km² and seven administrative districts (ku), each with its own unique characteristics. It is highly convenient in terms of public transit, with the JR Nambu Line passing through the city from end to end, and various commuter lines intersecting with the Nambu Line and transporting people to and from Tokyo.

For details: Kawasaki City statistics

Search
III KAWASAKI CITY

Population 1,516,483
Average age Male 767,990
43.4 Female 748,493
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 88.3
Foreign residents’ population 41,031

the 7 Wards of Kawasaki

Kawasaki-ku
Population 231,530
Male 124,447
Female 107,083
Average age 44.5
Foreign residents’ population 15,546
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 118.7

Saiwai-ku
Population 167,206
Male 84,350
Female 82,856
Average age 44.6
Foreign residents’ population 5,056
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 99.3

Nakahara-ku
Population 258,119
Male 131,659
Female 126,460
Average age 41.0
Foreign residents’ population 5,516
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 85.5

Takatsu-ku
Population 231,808
Male 116,432
Female 115,376
Average age 42.6
Foreign residents’ population 4,540
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 81.4

Miyamae-ku
Population 231,313
Male 113,022
Female 118,109
Average age 44.1
Foreign residents’ population 3,370
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 73.4

Tama-ku
Population 217,941
Male 111,427
Female 106,514
Average age 43.2
Foreign residents’ population 4,431
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 78.3

Asao-ku
Population 178,748
Male 86,653
Female 92,095
Average age 45.0
Foreign residents’ population 2,572
Daytime/nighttime population ratio 78.3

Access by train
Kawasaki → Shinagawa (Approx. 9 minutes)
Kawasaki → Yokohama (Approx. 8 minutes)
Kawasaki → Haneda Airport (Approx. 15 minutes)
Musashi-Kosugi → Shibuya (Approx. 12 minutes)
Mizonokuchi → Shinbashi (Approx. 13 minutes)
Noborito → Shinjuku (Approx. 19 minutes)

*Times vary depending on the train line

(Data is current as of October 1, 2018. *Only the “daytime/nighttime population ratio” is from the 2015 national census.)
Kawasaki City in comparison with other major cities

*Major cities = 20 Cabinet-designated cities + Tokyo (23 special wards)

A city with a young and growing population

As of October 1, 2018, Kawasaki is the eighth largest city in Japan in terms of population. The 2015 national census scores Kawasaki as having the youngest average age of all major cities, and data from 2016 places it in second for natural population growth (births minus deaths). Social population growth (people moving in, minus the number moving out) also topped 10,000, and data from 2017 on people moving in shows a particularly large number of young people.

1. Total population (no. of people)

- Eighth among Japan’s cities in population size!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo (23 special wards)</td>
<td>9,555,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yokohama City</td>
<td>3,740,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Osaka City</td>
<td>2,725,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nagoya City</td>
<td>2,320,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sapporo City</td>
<td>1,965,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fukuoka City</td>
<td>1,579,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kobe City</td>
<td>1,527,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kawasaki City</td>
<td>1,516,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kyoto City</td>
<td>1,468,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Saitama City</td>
<td>1,295,607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of October 1, 2018 (from population statistics on each major city)

2. Average age (years)

- Youngest average age: 42.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Average Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kawasaki City</td>
<td>42.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukuoka City</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendai City Saitama City</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2015 national census)

3. Natural population growth (no. of people)

- Kawasaki ranks second in natural population growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Natural Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo (23 special wards)</td>
<td>5,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kawasaki City</td>
<td>4,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fukuoka City</td>
<td>3,198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. of births minus no. of deaths in 2016 (2016 urban comparative statistical chronology)

4. Social population growth (no. of people)

- One of seven cities topping 10,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Social Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo (23 special wards)</td>
<td>91,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Osaka City</td>
<td>16,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nagoya City</td>
<td>10,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fukuoka City</td>
<td>10,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Saitama City</td>
<td>10,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kawasaki City</td>
<td>10,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sapporo City</td>
<td>10,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Yokohama City</td>
<td>8,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hiroshima City</td>
<td>2,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Chiba City</td>
<td>2,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. of people moving in minus no. moving out in 2016 (2016 urban comparative statistical chronology)

5. Percentages of people moving in by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>0 - 9 years</th>
<th>10 - 19</th>
<th>20 - 29</th>
<th>30 - 39</th>
<th>40 - 49</th>
<th>50 - 59</th>
<th>60 - 69</th>
<th>70 - 79</th>
<th>80 -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composition ratio (%)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total (people) | 107,046 |

*Including people moving to different districts within the city (2017 Kawasaki City Population Demographics)