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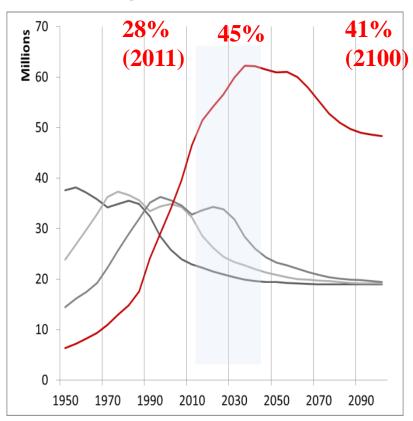
JLGC Seminar: Better Ageing in Japan and UK City Regions



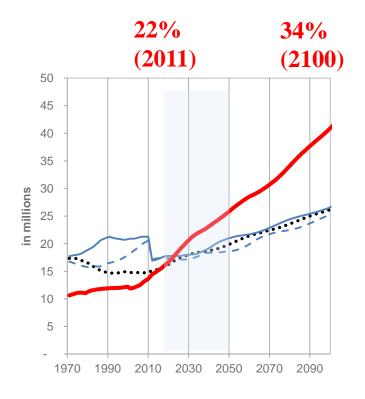
Japan: Elderly population increases until 2035 UK: Elderly population increases constantly

Elderly share (+65)

Aged and growing slow: e.g. Japan,



Young and ageing slow: e.g. UK...

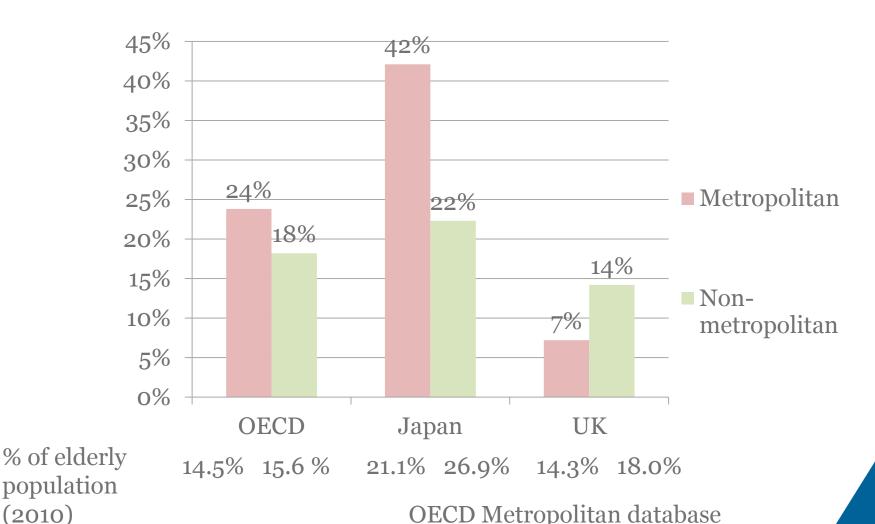




(2010)

Japan: population in cities are young but ageing fast UK: Population in cities are young and ageing slowly

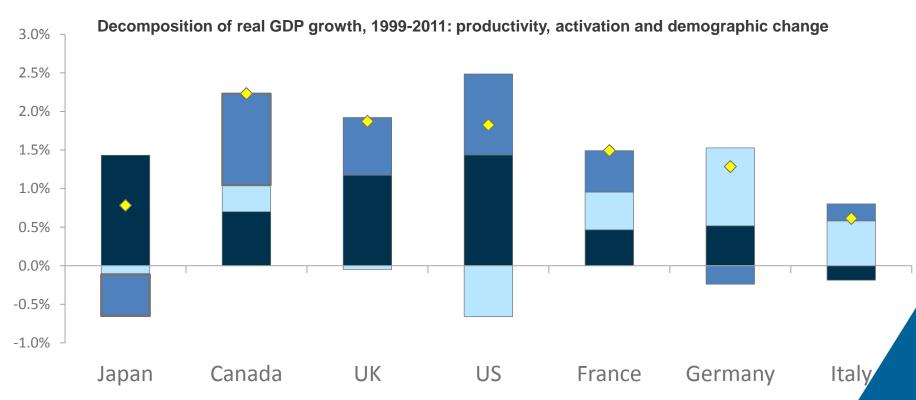
Increase of elderly population (2000-2010)





Why does ageing matter? Demography could impact negatively to GDP growth

$$\Delta \overline{\text{GDP}} = \Delta \text{ Productivity} + \Delta \overline{\text{Activation}} + \Delta \overline{\text{Demography}}$$





Why does ageing matter?

Social inclusiveness in ageing societies matter to increase resilience of cities against any shocks.



Shocks

Economy

- Economic crisis
- Industrial structure change in the city (ex withdrawal of big firms, closer of mines...)
- Industrial structure change in the hinterland

Society

- Population increase and decrease by immigration and natural growth
- Violence, crime

Environment

- Natural disaster, climate change
- Energy shortage or disruption
- Infrastructure (ageing...)

Natural disaster

Financial management

- 1. Industries are diverse
- 2. Economy is dynamic to generate growth
- 3. Innovation takes place

Drivers

- 1. Society is inclusive and cohesive
- 2. Citizens' networks in communities are active
 - 3. People have access to opportunities

Economy

Society

Institution (Governance)

- 1. Leadership and long term vision
- 2. Public sector has the right skills
- 3. Collaboration with other levels of governments takes place
- 4. Government is open. Citizens' participation takes place.

Institution Environment

- 1. Adequate infrastructure is available
- 2. Urban development is sustainable
- 3. Adequate natural resources are available



Key concepts "Ageing in Cities"

- Ageing trends and their impact can be fairly predictable. Long term visions with credible future projection will enable mayors to plan ahead.
- Ageing societies are **not** "**a problem**" as such. **Longevity** is the result of socioeconomic development and can provide opportunities for growth, such as through technological development. "Challenges" in ageing societies are the sources of "**opportunities**" **for change**.
- Ageing societies are not simply societies of "older people". Cities, where older people live with a high quality of life, can be good places **for any generation**. **Streamline "ageing societies" in all policy areas**.



- Cities in different phase of ageing have different policy priorities.
- Need to take views in **metropolitan scale** and **neighbourhood scale** simultaneously.
- Collaboration with the national government makes difference.



Priority challenges and opportunities for cities in different ageing phase.

Type I: Ageing cities with slow population growth



- Face a wide range of social and economic challenges and opportunities.
- What demographic structure should cities anticipate, both before the peak of population ageing or afterwards when it reaches equilibrium.

Type II: Young cities that are rapidly ageing



- Balanced benefit of young and old generations.
- •Immediate reactions are needed while preparing for the future challenges .
- •Young population could be their asset to overcome these challenges.

Type III: Young cities that are ageing slowly ageing

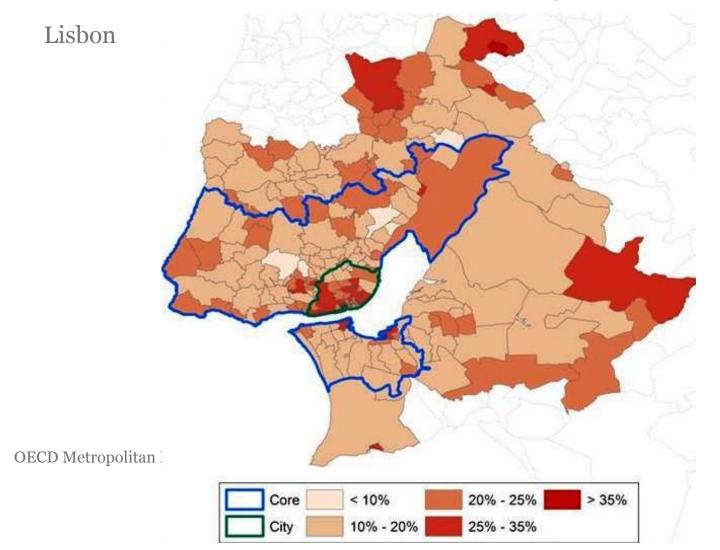


- •Build public awareness about ageing, and older people's capacity to lead autonomous and active lives.
- •They can benefit from learning from the experience of other cities.



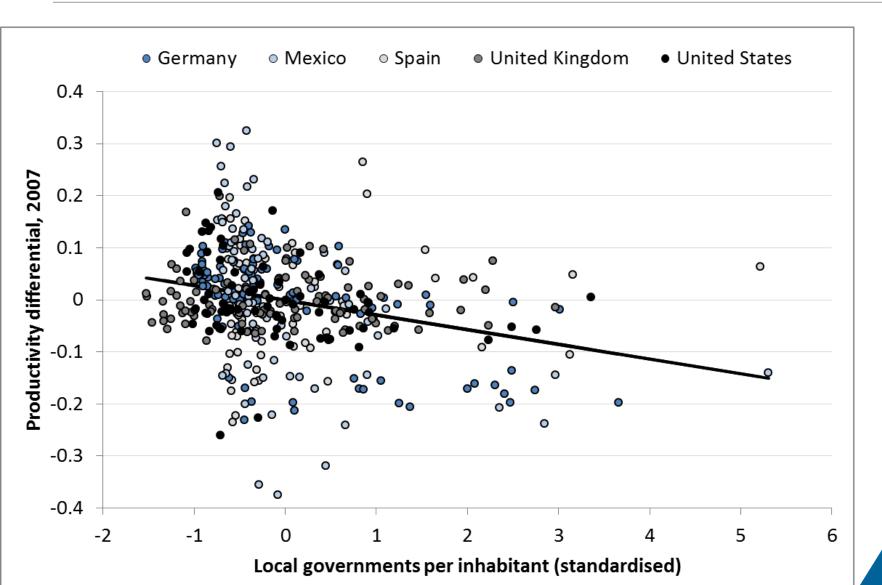
Metropolitan scale approach is needed.

The ratio of older population (65+) as a percentage of total population in 2011





Fragmented government structure will reduce the productivity in cities





Thank you very much!

http://www.oecd.org/regional/ageing-in-cities-9789264231160-en.htm



Ageing in Cities

Policy Highlights

