



AGEING IN CITIES

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OECD

Public Governance and Territorial Development

Head of Division

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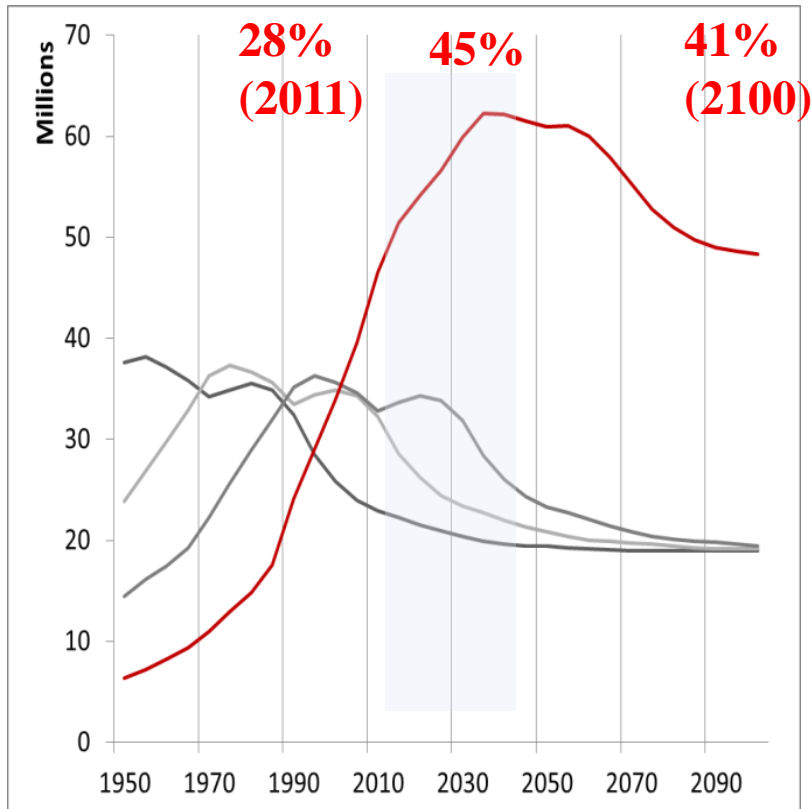
**JLGC Seminar:
Better Ageing in Japan and UK City Regions**



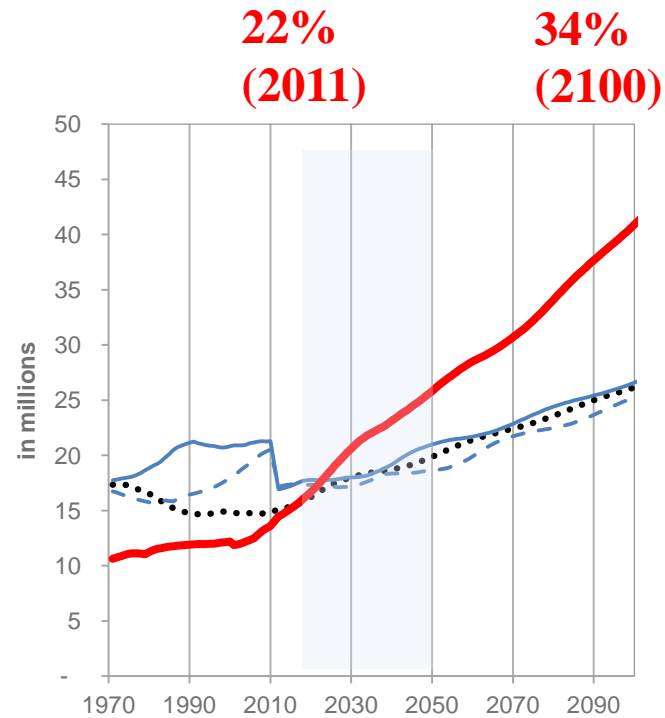
Japan: Elderly population increases until 2035 UK: Elderly population increases constantly

Elderly share (+65)

Aged and growing slow:
e.g. Japan,



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



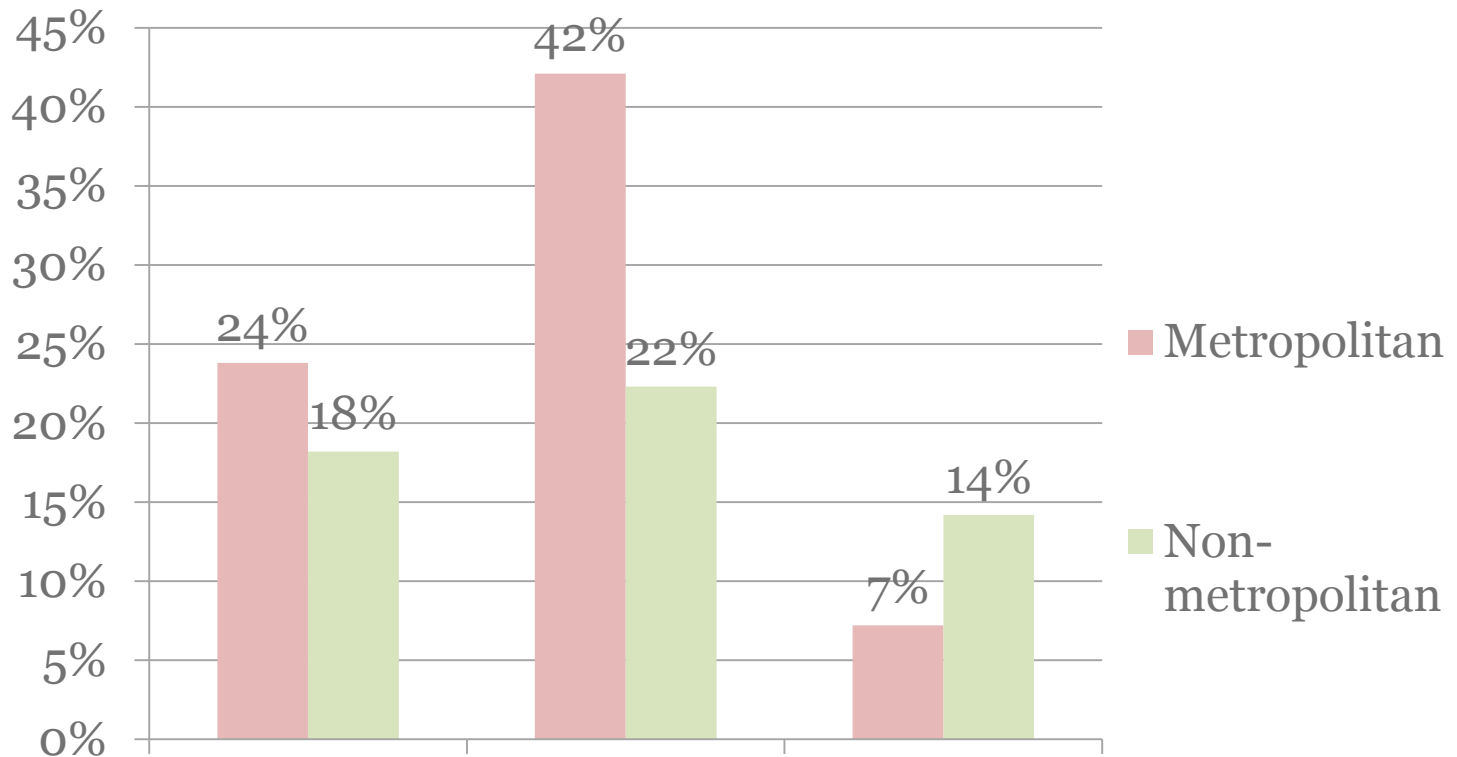
— 0-19 years — 20-39 years — 40-59 years — 60 years and over



Japan: population in cities are young but ageing fast

UK: Population in cities are young and ageing slowly

Increase of elderly population (2000-2010)



% of elderly population
(2010)

OECD Japan UK

14.5% 15.6% 21.1% 26.9% 14.3% 18.0%

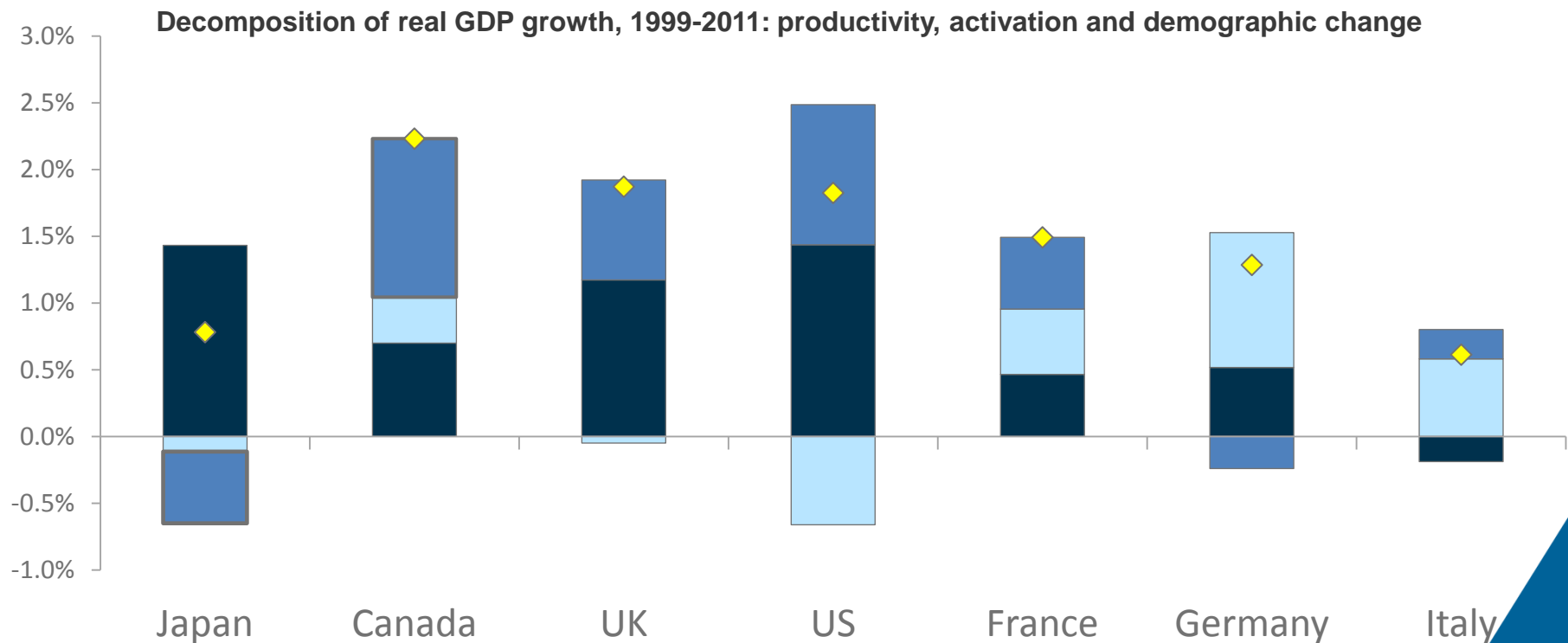
OECD Metropolitan database



Why does ageing matter?

Demography could impact negatively to GDP growth

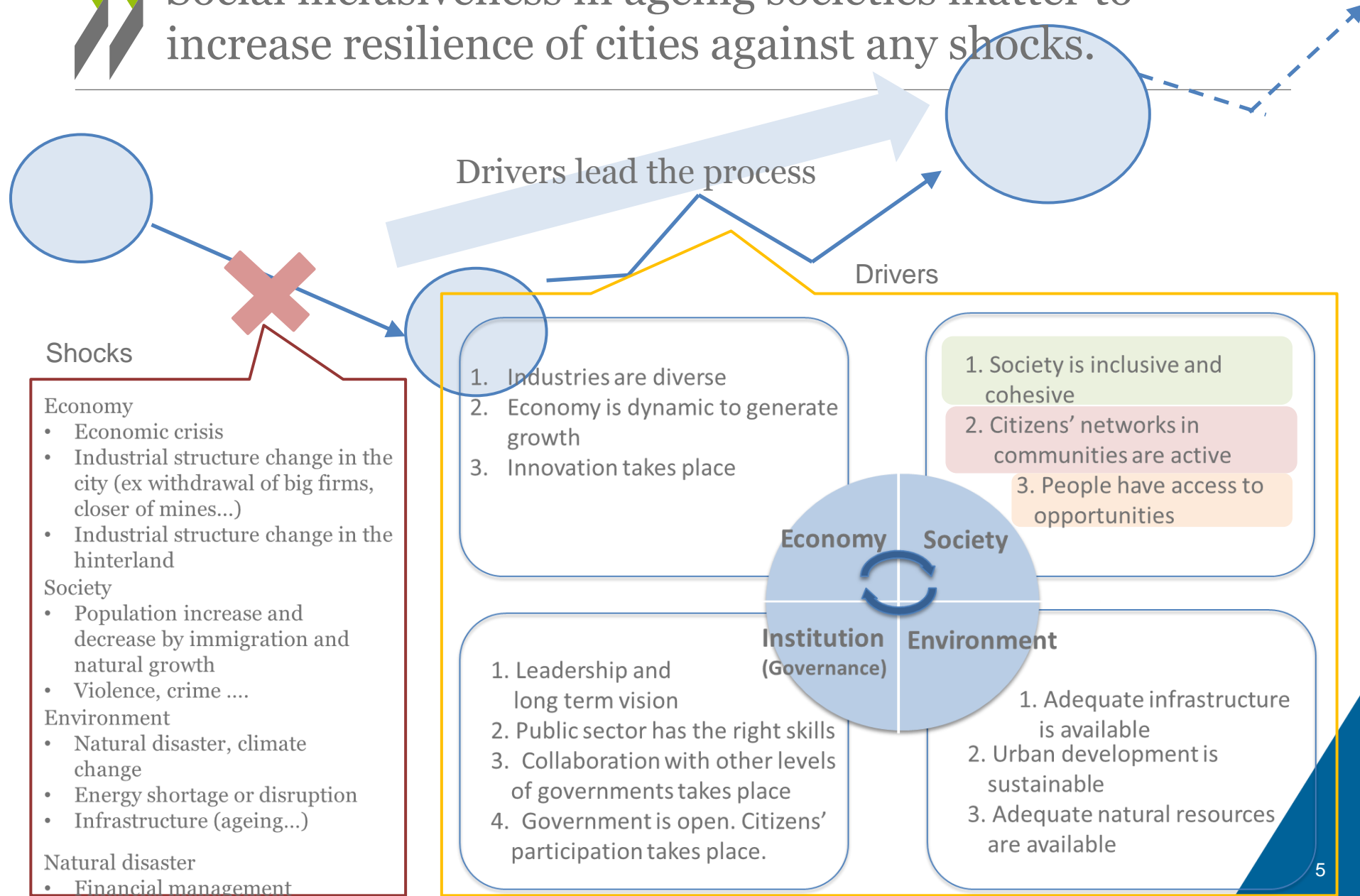
$$\Delta \text{GDP} = \Delta \text{Productivity} + \Delta \text{Activation} + \Delta \text{Demography}$$





Why does ageing matter?

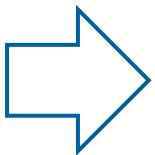
Social inclusiveness in ageing societies matter to increase resilience of cities against any shocks.





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



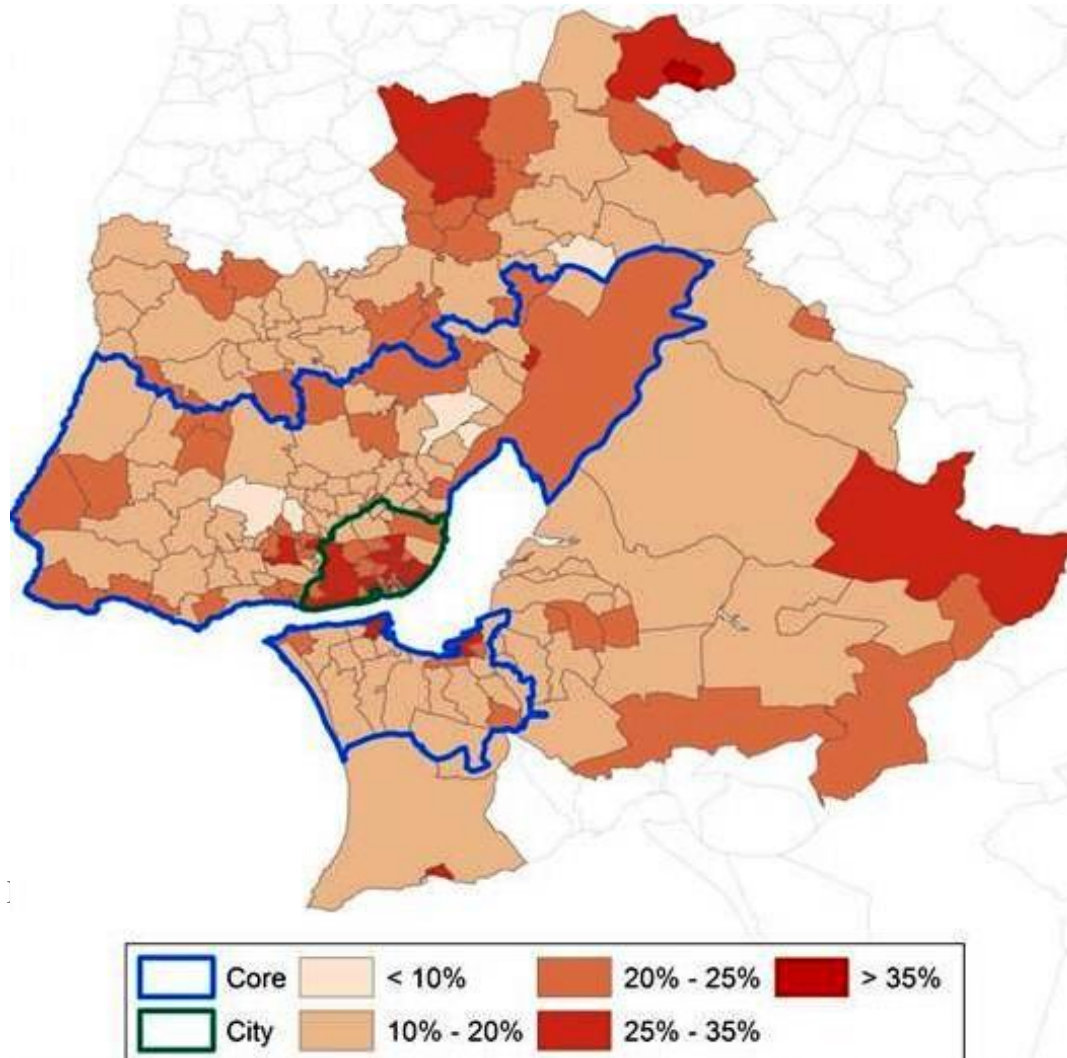
- Build public awareness about ageing, and older people's capacity to lead autonomous and active lives.
- They can benefit from learning from the experience of other cities.



Metropolitan scale approach is needed.

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

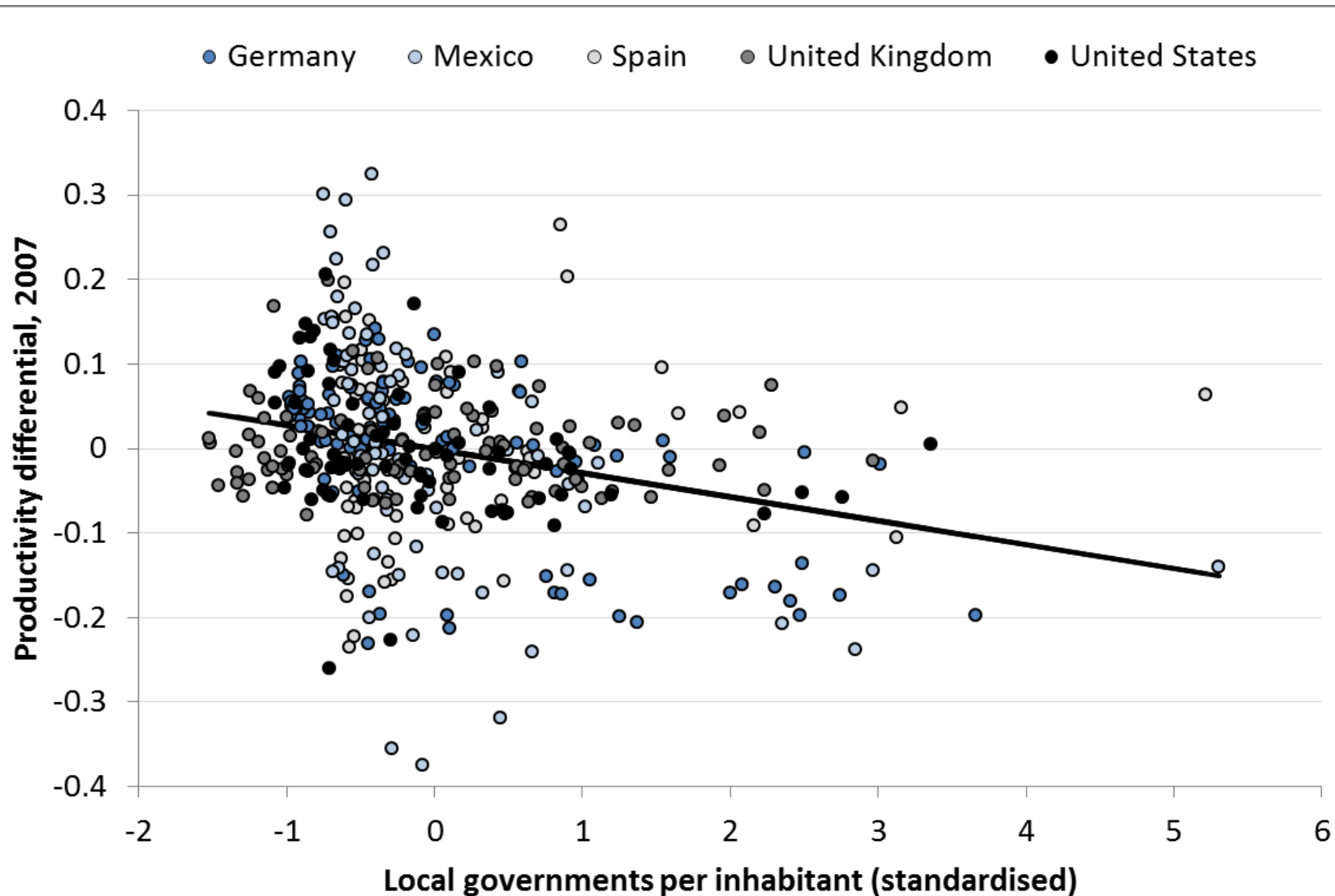
Lisbon



OECD Metropolitan



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

