OECD • Toyama City: International Roundtable for Cities

RESILIENT CITIES IN AGEING SOCIETIES

Programme

Toyama International Conference Center • 17 October, 2014
Introduction of the International Roundtable for Cities

Ageing is a global phenomenon with implications for sustainable urban development. In OECD countries, the elderly (aged 65 and over) share accounted for 19.0% of the total population in 2010, and is expected to increase to 23.7% in 2050. By framing the ageing trend not only as a challenge but also as an opportunity for growth, cities are able to become more resilient. The OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May, 2014) recognised the importance of addressing ageing societies as a long term challenge and confirmed that urban policies can play a key role in building resilience at all levels of our economies and societies.

Despite the fact that cities and regions show different ageing patterns because of their unique economic and social contexts, learning from successful policy experiences of cities and drawing common lessons are crucial. In order to address the key challenges of ageing and make the best use of untapped opportunities, it is critical that cities promote best practices in co-operation with national governments and other municipalities, as well as the private sector, civil society and academia.

This International Roundtable aims to provide a stimulating platform for policy dialogue between various stakeholders, such as cities challenged by ageing, the private sector, academia, national governments and international organisations. It will be an important contribution to the OECD project “Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies”, which seeks to propose evidence-based policy recommendations drawn from a thorough assessment of ageing trends and key policy practices in cities and regions. The deliberate choice of organising such an event in Toyama City - both a case study of this project and an experienced city in addressing population decline and ageing through compact city policies - provides a meaningful venue for policy dialogue.

October, 2014
## Programme

**17 October, 2014, Toyama International Conference Center**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-9:45</td>
<td>Opening Session</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening remarks by Masashi Mori, Mayor, Toyama City</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Opening presentation by Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45-11:15</td>
<td><strong>Session 1:</strong> Implications of ageing societies for sustainable urban development</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The session aims to discuss the socio-economic implications of ageing societies for cities and their urban function. What are the main challenges for cities regarding urban labour markets, employment opportunities and industries, as well as infrastructures, public services and inclusive societies? What are the sources for growth? How do they differ among various urban contexts?</td>
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<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-13:00</td>
<td><strong>Session 2:</strong> How approaches to ageing societies can contribute to build resilient cities</td>
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<td>Following up the discussion in Session 1, this session aims to discuss how cities contribute to socio-economic resilience in ageing societies. What kind of actions should cities undertake in policy areas such as urban land use, public transport, housing, employment, industry, innovation and social cohesions?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo Session and Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:00-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Session 3:</strong> Working together for future action</td>
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<td></td>
<td>This session aims to discuss how to realise resilient cities in ageing societies through developing good governance structure. What measures and instruments help to enhance co-operation between key stakeholders from the public and private sector, citizens and academia both at the national and local level?</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30-16:00</td>
<td><strong>Closing Session</strong></td>
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<td>The Chair’s summary will wrap up the key highlights of the overall discussion by “Chair’s Summary”, pointing out the importance of collaborative action and the need for commonly shared understandings among actors in order to realise resilient cities in ageing societies.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Resilient Cities in Ageing Societies
Why are cities important in ageing societies?

Cities have a critical role to play for sustainable urban development. Cities are where most people live and work. Today, metropolitan areas comprise over 70% of the OECD population and GDP. This role of cities is particular importance in Japan.

Figure 1. Percentage of national population in Metropolitan Area (2011)

Source: OECD Metropolitan Database

Note: In this publication, Metropolitan Area refers to functional urban area. The OECD’ assessment Redefining Urban (OECD 2012) identifies functional urban areas for 29 OECD member countries. A functional urban area contains at least 50,000 inhabitants and is comprised of a densely inhabited “urban core”, and a hinterland, whose labour market is highly integrated with the urban core. For details, please refer to page 40-41.
The elderly population is more concentrated in urban areas. In OECD countries, around 60% of the elderly population is living in “Predominantly Urban” areas, while 10% is in “Predominantly Rural” Areas.

Figure 2. Distribution of elderly population in urban-rural areas (2011)

Source: OECD Regional Database

Note: TL3 regions are classified as: Predominantly Urban, if the share of population living in rural communities, whose population density is below 150 inhabitants (400 inhabitants for Japan and Korea) per km², is below 15%; Intermediate, if the share of population living in rural local units is between 15% and 50%; Predominantly Rural, if the share of population living in rural local units is higher than 50% (OECD, 2010).

Cities’ possibilities to contribute to national economic performance are grounded in their agglomeration of population and industry, as well as the comprehensiveness of their policy approaches.

Cities are in the most advantageous position to design and implement policies for ageing societies, because of their deep understanding of local circumstances, including the characteristics of communities, economic assets, history, and culture.

Cities’ well-versed experience and understanding of local communities are indispensable in order to address challenges “on the ground”.
Cities’ policy approaches to population ageing today will shape our societies of tomorrow.

The demographic trend will face an unprecedented change now.

Japan, in particular, is coming to the turning point of this change in 2035 when the number of elderly population peaks.

Figure 3. Population change for four age groups: 1950-2100

Different regions show unique ageing trends.

Regions display different ageing trends. Rural areas tend to have a higher elderly population share than urban areas. The divergence of the ageing trend between urban and rural regions varies among countries.

**Figure 4. The percentage of elderly population in regions (2011)**

![Graph showing the percentage of elderly population in different regions.](source: OECD Regional Database)

**Figure 5. Annual growth of elderly population in regions (1995-2012)**

![Graph showing annual growth of elderly population.](source: OECD Regional Database)
Within OECD metropolitan areas, ageing is not a uniform trend.

Understanding population ageing in different parts of metropolitan areas is very important to establish visions for urban development in ageing societies. Hinterland have a higher share of elderly population; even more so in smaller metropolitan areas.

**Figure 6. The percentage of elderly population in OECD metropolitan areas by population size (2011)**

![Graph showing the percentage of elderly population in OECD metropolitan areas by population size.](image)

*Source: OECD Metropolitan Database*
In the OECD metropolitan areas, the elderly population increases also faster in hinterlands.

**Figure 7. Annual growth of elderly population in OECD metropolitan areas: 2001-2011**

In Japan, this tendency is the opposite. Elderly population growth in urban cores is driving the overall ageing trend.

**Figure 8. Annual growth of elderly population in Japanese metropolitan areas: 2001-2011**

*Source: OECD Metropolitan Database*
Ageing is a heterogeneous trend in geographical terms.

The large heterogeneity of ageing trend adds a strong spatial component to the demographic change, which are influenced by in/out-migration of different age-cohorts.

The challenges and opportunities of demographic change are complex as regions and urban areas are differently exposed to population ageing and hence, require different sets of policies.

Chart 1. The percentage of elderly population by districts in metropolitan areas (2011)

Source: Calculated from OECD Metropolitan Database
Cities are ageing differently.

Each city follows a different trend of ageing in terms of speed and magnitude.

Figure 9. Annual growth rate of total population and elderly population in major OECD Metropolitan areas: 2001-2011

Source: OECD Metropolitan Database
Session Notes

Session 1

Implications of ageing societies for sustainable urban development

Session 2

How approaches to ageing societies can contribute to build resilient cities

Session 3

Working Together for Future Action
Session 1

Implications of ageing societies for sustainable urban development

Key Issues

Population ageing has significant implications for well-being and economic development on citizens. The key concern for urban and regional policies is the delivery of public services and economic growth. Ensuring social inclusiveness is critical, given the associated vulnerabilities with ageing, such as medical condition, income disparities and frail community ties.

Ageing populations entail opportunities for inclusive growth. The critical issue is how cities seize and develop the seeds of opportunities.

Key Questions

• Amidst sweeping demographic change, what challenges do cities and local communities have to address them in complementary ways?

• What are “the opportunities of growth” that ageing societies might bring about? How can ageing societies become a driver for industrial and technological innovation, helping to restructure the existing urban form and public services?

• How do challenges and opportunities differ among diverse local contexts, marked by different population size, distribution and stage of economic development?
**Key Statistics and Facts**

Ageing poses challenges for inclusive growth and economic resilience of cities.

Labour shortage might slow down productivity and economic growth.

**Figure 10. Change in labour supply across the OECD regions 1970-2050**

Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics and OECD/DELSA Population Database

A large share of the elderly population is living alone.

**Figure 11. The ratio of elderly population living alone**

The share of people using public transport is smaller among elderly than among younger population groups.

**Figure 12. Modal share by age groups**

![Bar chart showing modal share by age groups in different countries](image)

*Source: National Travel Survey UK, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau - American Community Survey 2013, Population Census Italy 2013; Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey – Healthy Aging, 2009*
Ageing challenges are not the same for all cities.

Cities at different ageing stages face distinct challenges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ageing stage</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged cities with slow</td>
<td>• Decrease of tax revenues, and increase in health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population growth</td>
<td>expenditure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• New demand for infrastructure due to accessibility loss;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Need to review investment priorities in long term in view of total and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elderly population decline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young cities, rapidly ageing</td>
<td>• Need to ensure inter-generational equality;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enable longer working lives and active ageing;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Balance the short- and long-term needs of the population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young cities, slowly ageing</td>
<td>• Enable elderly people to lead autonomous and active lives;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Encourage social participation and empower local communities;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Raise awareness about ageing societies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Cities in post-disaster areas have to cope with the recovery and population ageing.

Box OECD’s experience in post-disaster regions

On 6 April 2009, the Italian region Abruzzo was hit by a devastating earthquake centred in the regional capital, L’Aquila. Apart from personal loss and suffering, including the death of 309 people, the earthquake was a significant economic shock, destroying the historical centre of L’Aquila, disrupting the social fabric, and jeopardising the long-term growth prospects of an already vulnerable region. The OECD’s study on “Policy Making after Disasters ---Helping Regions Become Resilient--- the case study of post-earthquake Abruzzo (2013)” assessed the ageing challenges in post disaster regions as follow;

The demographic challenges facing a slowly declining region such as Abruzzo were already significant prior to the 2009 earthquake, but the effect of the quake is clearly very significant on demographic issues. It is imperative that Abruzzo, and L’Aquila in particular, respond to these challenges, and a key element of the L’Aquila smart city agenda can be a very targeted and novel response to these issues.

Responding to this challenge is not only imperative for fostering social inclusion in the vicinity of L’Aquila, but also L’Aquila and its surrounding villages are ideally suited to respond to this challenge. The fact that not only the city centre of L’Aquila was devastated, but also many of the older buildings, in particular in the heart of many of the outlying villages, means that building systems to help foster greater interpersonal and social communication on the part of the older age-group residents of the outlying villages is just as important an ingredient for fostering social inclusion as similar systems in central L’Aquila.
Ageing brings opportunities for growth.

Cities’ resilience would be enhanced by realising the opportunities for growth provided by ageing societies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples of economic opportunities</th>
<th>Examples of social opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Innovation and technology to improve accessibility  
  - Smart housing, smart public transport, assistive technologies, tele-medicine, smart phone based monitoring, tele-health etc.  
• Liquidity of housing assets as income resources  
• Premedical care market  
• New business model development to finance innovation and technology.  
• Purchasing power of wealthy elderly population | • Elderly people’s rich experiences in business, academia and social lives.  
• Elderly people as the large source of volunteering capacity, in particular, when the public services provision is reduced in austerity.  
• Entrepreneurship performed by an elderly population  
• Trust in government  
• New linkages among generations |
Session 2

How approaches to ageing societies can contribute to build resilient cities

Key Issues

Cities have a critical role to play for sustainable urban development in ageing societies. Cities’ comprehensiveness in policy approaches are able to integrate various policy sectors, including urban land use, public transport, housing, employment, industry, innovation and social cohesion.

Key Questions

• What could cities enhance economic development and inclusive growth in ageing societies?

• What is the desired goal of cities to ensure well-being of both young and senior citizens, and resilient economies?

• How could cities design and implement innovative and flexible policies and integrate new technologies (i.e. nursing and health care, ICT, data mining...)?
Key Statistics and Facts

Policy visions are essential to share a common understanding about the future of ageing societies.

Long term visions are key elements to structure short- and long-term goals and to co-ordinate action among citizens, the private sector and public institutions.

Table 1. Cities’ policy visions (examples)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Vision (Year)</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>Comprehensive Long Term vision (2006- toward 2025)</td>
<td>Basic policy approach to build new Yokohama based on citizens’ empowerment and creativity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>Lisbon, a city for the people (2013-2017)</td>
<td>The city’s overall vision outlining the strategy to improve the social and built environment, create opportunities and boost attractiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helsinki</td>
<td>Vision 2050</td>
<td>Outlines the strategy of creating a well-connected city for a growing and diverse population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>A Great Place to Grow Old (2010-2020)</td>
<td>Strategy to enable senior citizens to stay actively engaged in their communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calgary</td>
<td>imagineCalgary (2006)</td>
<td>100 year vision to bundle the synergies for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies project, case study
Bringing the elderly in: for labour markets and social communities.

The elderly are still an unexploited source of labour supply in many OECD countries. Cities have to reconsider their industrial portfolio and the potential to absorb the senior labour force.

Figure 13. The average effective retirement age and official retirement age (2007-2012)

Source: OECD estimates derived from the European and national labour force surveys, OECD Pensions at a Glance

Note: The effective age of retirement is defined as the average age of exit from the labour force during a 5-year period. Labour force (net) exits are estimated by taking the difference in the participation rate for each 5-year age group (40 and over) at the beginning of the period and the rate for the corresponding age group aged 5-years older at the end of the period. The official age corresponds to the age at which a pension can be received irrespective of whether a worker has a long insurance record of years of contributions or not.
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Home is not just the place to live; it is the place to have care services and to interact with other people

Many policy approaches have sought to arrange housing options in line with social and health care services provided at people’s homes.

**Policy Example from the United States**

US Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Health and Human Services are developing design for a demonstration of a housing plus services model intended to support aging in place, particular for low income elderly people (2013). The demonstration project concluded that coordinating housing with both social and health care services is most likely to produce desired outcomes.

**Policy Example from Helsinki**

Lauttasaari Customer-oriented Service Network project (Helsinki City, 2010–2013) seeks to provide elderly persons living at home with essential social and health services of private and third-sector. An individual elderly “customizes” the combination of services they take within the given budget.

As the elderly population becomes more diverse, alterntiveness for living arrangements become more important.

**Policy Example from Manchester**

The Manchester Urban Cohousing project (MUCH) by Manchester City Council supports resident-led groups for elderly’s independent flats and communal spaces. It aims to reduce costs of maintaining large family homes in later life and to pool resources by providing smaller housing units, as well as spaces to socialise.

**Policy Examples from Cologne**

Cologne City’s “Living for Help” programme (Wohnen für Hilfe) brings students and elderly together to share housing. The City also promotes “Multi-generational living”(2005-) to incentivise the construction of multigenerational housing through public housing enterprises as well as private construction companies in cooperation with the state of North-Rhein Westfalia.

*Source: OECD Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies project, case study*
Session 3

Working Together for Future Action

Key Issues

Governance arrangements can help enhance policy coherence among levels of governments, and improve the efficiency of policy delivery. A large number of public, private and civil society stakeholders have to cooperate to provide more efficiently needed public goods and services.

Key Questions

- How could cities integrate new actors, such as local communities and informal/formal network of residents, into the collaborative efforts to address challenges in ageing societies?
- How could different policy sectors work together to achieve the same goal?
- How could national governments coordinate cities to devise integrated approaches to demography change?
**Key Statistics and Facts**

National urban policy frameworks help cities to overcome challenges.

Many OECD countries are adopting national frameworks, visions or strategies for cities in ageing challenges. National framework will promote policy coordination among levels of government and avoid policy “solos”.

**Table 2. National governments’ policy frameworks for ageing societies (examples)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Policy (Year)</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Future Cities Initiatives</td>
<td>Encourage cities initiatives to pursue sustainable socio-economic system in hyper ageing societies with 11 leading cities and regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amendment of Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Reconstruction (2014)</td>
<td>Encourage cities to design compact urban form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Active Ageing and Solidarity Between Generations – European Year – Action Programmes 2012</td>
<td>Strategic actions to raise the awareness of the ageing and propose measures to create better opportunities to keep older people active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</td>
<td>Visions to achieve sustainable development including transport, homes, and healthy communities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Housing strategy “Laying the Foundations”(2011)</td>
<td>The current housing strategy to outline the key elements for meeting growing demand for affordable and adapted housing. It also entails a “new deal for older people’s housing”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>HUD Strategic Plan (2014-2018)</td>
<td>A comprehensive strategy, integrating initiatives to strengthen the national housing market, meet the demands of affordable rental housing and to build sustainable communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partnership for Sustainable Communities (HUD, DOT, EPA, 2010)</td>
<td>A strategic partnership to improve access to affordable housing and transportation while protecting the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: OECD country survey*
Local communities play a key role in delivering policy and building inclusive societies.

Community building is important to avoid social isolation and enhance trust, and provide a cornerstone of social resilience.

Strengthening local social ties are complementary to “hard” policy approaches, enhancing resilience in cities and regions in the long term.

**Policy Example of Manchester**

“Locality Networks” brings together 17 wards out of 34 in Manchester City participation to enhance engagement of the elderly in social and cultural activities, provide financial and institutional support on retrofitting of homes and social assistance. Its community-driven structures at the neighborhood are to empower local residents.

**Policy Example of Cologne**

The “Senior representation” (since 1978) represents the interests and needs of Cologne’s senior residents to brings elderly in all policy areas of the city. “Senior networks”, in partnership with the city, welfare organisations and local communities, strengthen local social ties, interaction and civic engagement in Cologne’s neighborhoods.

**Policy Example of Lisbon**

Lisbon city develops local partnerships within the city framework “Active and Healthy Ageing (PEAS)” with district administrations, welfare institutions and civil society in order to foster social cohesion for its local residents. The community centres provide important instruments for making people meet and for providing essential support for both young and old.
Policy coordination across levels of government determines the success of desired outcomes.

Governments need to engage in policy co-ordination with their metropolitan peers to avoid policy fragmentation.

**Figure 14. The number of governments in metropolitan areas (2011)**

![Figure 14]( attaching graph showing the number of governments in metropolitan areas (2011) with Toyama, Manchester, Lisbon, Cologne, Yokohama, Helsinki, Kyoto, and Calgary listed. The bars represent the number of governments in the core and hinterland areas.)

*Source: OECD Metropolitan Database*

**Figure 15. The number of governments in metropolitan areas (2011)**

![Figure 15]( attaching graph showing the number of governments in metropolitan areas (2011) with Toyama, Manchester, Lisbon, Cologne, Yokohama, Helsinki, Kyoto, and Calgary listed. The bars represent the number of governments in the core and hinterland areas.)

*Source: OECD Metropolitan Database*
Who’s who
Masashi Mori  
Mayor of Toyama City

Mayor Masashi Mori was born on the 13th of August 1952. He graduated from the prestigious Chuo University Faculty of Law in Tokyo and in 1977 he began law practice as a judicial scrivener in Toyama.

Mr. Mori was first elected to the Toyama Prefectural Assembly in 1995 and was reelected in 1999. In 2002 he was elected Mayor of Toyama City, which had been originally incorporated in 1989. In 2005 six adjoining towns were merged with the historic city of Toyama, and in that year Mayor Mori was elected as the first Mayor of the newly consolidated Toyama City. In 2009 and again in 2013 he was re-elected as Mayor of Toyama City. Mayor Mori is now serving his third 4-year term as mayor of the consolidated Toyama.

Mayor Mori has energetically pursued the vision of Toyama as a model compact city, designing and implementing policies to achieve an environmentally and socially sustainable compact city through innovative public transportation networks and a revitalized city center. The goal of these policies is to develop an attractive city not only for adults but also for younger generations. To meet the challenge of rapid demographic change in a population both aging and decreasing in Japan, as well as in Toyama City, his policies are designed to ensure the well-being of citizens for the next 20-30 years. In view of the success of these policies, Mayor Mori has been appointed to a number of national government committees, including the committees for decentralization of authority and for public transportation.

Rolf Alter  
Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD

Mr. Rolf Alter is Director for Public Governance and Territorial Development of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. He leads a team of 150 staff to support governments in order to improve their public sector performance for the well-being of citizens and the competitiveness of their economies. Key areas include institutional reform, innovation, transparency and integrity in the public sector, results-oriented budgeting, regulatory reform, and the economics of regions and cities. Under his leadership, the Directorate pursues a rich programme of co-operation with non-member countries and international institutions to advance the research on empirical evidence and good policy practices of public sector economics and governance. Previously, Mr. Alter was Chief of Staff of OECD Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría. He joined the OECD in 1991. Throughout his career with OECD he held different positions in the Economics Department and the Department of Financial, Fiscal and Enterprise Affairs. Between 1996 and 1998, Mr. Alter was an advisor to the Executive Director of the OECD, Mr. Jean-Jacques Noreau. Prior to joining the OECD, Mr. Alter was an economist at the International Monetary Fund, in Washington D.C. He started his professional career in 1981 in the Ministry of Economy in Bonn. He is currently a member of the Global Agenda Council of the World Economic Forum. Mr. Alter holds a doctorate degree from the University of Goettingen, Germany, following post-graduate work in Germany and the United States.

Hiroko Akiyama  
Professor, The Institute of Gerontology, University of Tokyo

Hiroko Akiyama, a social psychologist, is professor at the Institute of Gerontology, University of Tokyo and the former vice president of the Science Council of Japan. Professor Akiyama has conducted a number of cross-national surveys and is widely recognized as an expert on issues of global aging. She is known for the long-running research on the elderly in Japan—tracking the aging patterns of approximately 6,000 Japanese elderly for 25 years. Recently she initiated social experiment projects that pioneer to re-design communities to meet the needs of the highly aged society and allow the elderly to successfully ‘age-in-place’. She started the Institute of Gerontology at University of Tokyo in 2006. Professor Akiyama holds a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Illinois, United States.
Masayuki Kanda  
Vice Mayor, Toyama City  
Managing Director, Town Development Toyama Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kanda was born in 1959 in Kyoto and graduated from the Kyoto University Graduate School of Engineering, where he majored in civil engineering. He has been a visiting professor at the Graduate School of the University of Tsukuba and also an instructor at the Graduate School of Kyoto University. Mr. Kanda began his career at the Ministry of Construction in 1986. Before coming to Toyama, he served as the Deputy Mayor of Kurashiki City. He was also the Director of the Street Project Coordination for the City and Regional Development Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. On appointment from the national government, Mr. Kanda serves as Vice Mayor and Chief of the Urban Policy Division of Toyama City. He is also Managing Director of Town Development Toyama Co., Ltd. He has played a key role in Toyama’s compact city policies. He was instrumental in establishing both Toyama’s Light Rail LRT Support System and the International Competition Core City Development Project. He has also provided leadership for the promotion of city policies concerned with health, medicine and welfare, Toyama’s Environmental Future City, the revitalization of the city center.

João Carlos da Silva Afonso  
Deputy Mayor, Social Rights, Lisbon City Council

Mr. João Afonso has been elected, in September 2013, Deputy Mayor and appointed for the Social Rights Affairs of the Lisbon City Council since November 2013. He is Chairman of the Local Council of Social Welfare for the Social Lisbon Network, Member of the Board of Directors of the Portuguese Network of Healthy Cities, President of the Councils of the Commonwealth of Groupings of Health Centres, Representative of the Municipality in the Advisory Councils of the Portuguese Oncology Institute (Lisbon) - Francisco Gentil. He holds a degree in Architecture (UL, 1994), Post Graduate Degree in "Urban Design" (2002) and a PhD in "History of Architecture" (2008 - ). He is an author of several architecture projects (housing and equipment) 1994-2004. He served as President of the Lisbon Academic Association (1992/1993), and Secretary of the “Ordem dos Arquitectos” (National Board of Architects) (2002-2007). Curator for the National Year of Architecture (2003), and several architectural exhibitions, including: “Nuno Teotónio Pereira, Architecture and Citizenship” (2003) and “Manuel Vicente, Plot and Emotion”(2011/2014). Author of several articles and books. Founder of the Political Association “Politica XXI” (1995), the Political Party “Bloco de Esquerda” (2000), elected as Independent by the Political Party “Partido Socialista” indicated by the movement “Cidadãos por Lisboa”.

Timo Cantell  
Research Director, City of Helsinki Urban Facts

Mr. Timo Cantell serves City of Helsinki Urban Facts as research director. Urban Facts, established in 1911, is responsible for urban statistics, urban research and city archives related with the interests of City of Helsinki administration, Helsinki’s citizens and the business sector. Urban Facts exists to ensure that the City of Helsinki is aware of its current state of affairs and that the city has the up-to-date information to steers its course for the future. Responsibilities of Urban Facts also cover data and research needs of the larger Helsinki metropolitan region (1.4 million citizens) in a number of areas. Timo Cantell is responsible for the urban research strategy and activities within Urban Facts and develops urban research activities in liaison with universities and other research institutions located in the Helsinki metropolitan region. The Urban Facts has an applied research agenda meaning that the results - while theoretically orientated - simultaneously serve planning and practical needs of the city. Cantell has a doctorate degree in sociology (Lancaster University). Prior to Urban Facts he was professor of arts management at Sibelius Academy 2004-2010.
Gerard Devereux
Health Improvement Manager, Greater Manchester, Public Health England

Mr Gerard Devereux has been appointed the Health Improvement Manager for Greater Manchester, Public Health England on 7 July 2014. Mr Devereux, a British national, joined Manchester City Council in 1999, working since 2002 as a Senior Health Strategy Manager for the Manchester Joint Health Unit. Mr Devereux has worked across Greater Manchester on a variety of partnership programmes including the Age Friendly City programme, the integration of health and social care and the Greater Manchester Physical Activity and Sports Strategy. Mr Devereux holds a master’s degree from the University of Salford, Greater Manchester, in Health Care and the Built Environment and a Bachelor of Science Degree in healthcare management from Manchester University.

Salin Geevarghese
Deputy Assistant Secretary for International and Philanthropic Innovation, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Salin Geevarghese has been appointed as HUD’s Deputy Assistant Secretary for the Office of International and Philanthropic Innovation (IPI) within the Office of Policy Development and Research. In this role, Salin leads an innovation team that is charged with engaging philanthropic and other cross-sector partners - both internationally and domestically - to harness and apply best practices, programs and policies for the benefit of our communities and aligning our common efforts. Prior to this appointment, Secretary Donovan appointed Salin as Acting Director of the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities. In that role, he was responsible for advancing housing and communities that increase affordability, cost savings, efficiency, and quality of life, while also expanding regional economic growth and opportunity. He provided technical and policy support for energy, green building, and integrated housing, transportation and economic development programs at HUD and around the nation. Salin came to the Obama Administration as a Senior Advisor and as part of the founding leadership of HUD’s Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities.

Yoshinori Hiroi
Professor, Faculty of Law and Economics, Chiba University, Japan

Mr Yoshinori Hiroi, after graduating from University of Tokyo, was a government official at the Ministry of Health and Welfare between 1986 and 1996. He became Associate Professor of Chiba University in 1996 and is teaching social security and public policy. He was a visiting scholar at the Department of Political Science of MIT between 2001 and 2002. Professor Hiroi has written many books in Japanese including Social Security of Japan (1999), Steady-state Society (2001), Rethinking on Community (2009) etc. He received Japan Economist Award in 2000 and Osaragi Award in social sciences in 2010.
Morio Huruyama  
Vice Mayor of Higashi-Matsushima City

Vice Mayor Mr. Morio Huruyama was born in Akai, Higashimatsushima city, Miyagi. He graduated from the Faculty of Law, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, and joined Yamoto-cho town office (current Higashi-Matsushima city) in 1980.

After successively taking the post of the Chief of administrative section of the General Affairs Division, Deputy Director of municipal merger promotion office, and head of policy planning section of General affairs Department, he became the Director of the municipal reconstruction policy department in August 2011, right after the Great East Japan Earthquake.

His interests center on the Livelihood rehabilitation of the disaster victims and realization of the “Eco-future city” development concept to make Higashi-Matsushima City a leading model of recovery from tragic disasters. He has been appointed as the vice mayor of Higashi-Matsushima City since October, 2014.

Yoshiaki Ichikawa  
Senior Chief Engineer, International Standardization Office, Hitachi, Ltd.

Dr. Ichikawa (Yoshi) is engaged in international activities such as the chair of IEC TC111 (Environmental Standardisation), the chair of ISO TC 268/SC1 (Smart Community Infrastructures), an expert of ISO TC207 (Environmental Management), and Co-chair of GHG WG in WBCSD. He received Dr. Eng. degree in 1987 from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan. He started working for Hitachi, Ltd., in 1979. He was first engaged in robotics, artificial intelligence, network management. In 2000 he started providing support tools and consulting in the environmental field to top managements of leading companies in Japan. In 2005 he joined in Environmental Strategy Office and provided internal consulting to all the group companies and business divisions mainly regarding ecodesign, global legal compliance. Since 2013, He has been with the International standardization office giving advice to international standardization activities throughout the Hitachi group. He also teaches at Tokyo City University.

Sadayuki Ishii  
Senior Managing Director of INTEC Inc

Sadayuki Ishii was born on January 28, 1957. On April of 1979, after graduating from Faculty of Law at Kanazawa University, joined INTEC where he currently serves as the Senior Managing Director.

He dedicated the first years of his career were as development director of online financial systems and banking package systems. From April 1999 – 2011, as General Manager of the EC Division, he launched new businesses based on and using internet technologies. Since April 2011 he was assigned as General Manager of Network & Outsourcing Division, also from the same year, Director of INTEC, from June 2012 as Managing Director, and from June 2014 Senior Managing Director. INTEC as “The Social Systems Company” endeavours to create new values for companies, industries and the society.
Mr. Hirokatsu Kuwana  
Toyama Chihou Tetsudou.Inc, President, Chairman of the Board and CEO

Mr. Hirokatsu Kuwana was born in Kamiichi-machi, Toyama on 10th June 1935. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, and joined Toyama Local Railway Co., Ltd. in 1958.

He assumed the presidency in 2001, then the chairman of the board in 2009. Since 2013, he has been the chairman and CEO of Toyama Chihou Tetsudou.Inc, holding the same posts in its affiliated companies.

Mr. Hirokatsu Kuwana has been dedicating himself to the promotion and development of local public transport systems through the operation of railway and bus lanes for decades. He is now a core member of the projects to strengthen local intermodal passenger transport/secondary transport systems to connect with Hokuriku-Shinkansen, a new inter-local bullet train network to be in service in 2015.

Tomoo Matsuda  
Chief Researcher, Platinum Society Research Center, Mitsubishi Research Institute

Tomoo Matsuda has been specializing in community revitalization and new industry creation in a super-aging society as a Chief Researcher of the Mitsubishi Research Institute (MRI) in Tokyo. He founded MRI’s new policy proposal project “Platinum Society Research Association” in 2010. Now almost 410 members from industry, government, and academia all over Japan have joined this Association, where they are collaborating in workshops in many fields, such as town planning, senior citizens’ second career, new industry creation, and multi-generation exchange. He has been assuming various roles as committee member and advisor for the Cabinet Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, local governments and private organizations.

He is also the author of the book “Future of Japan where Seniors Shine.”

He graduated from Keio University, Faculty of Law Department of Political Science in 1989.

Minako Nakabayashi  
Associate Professor, Graduate School of Medicine and Pharmaceutical Science for Research, University of Toyama  
Certified Public Health Nurse.

Minako Nakabayashi, D.Eng. Graduate School of Innovative Life Science, Toyama University, Japan. Since 1985, she was working at the Toyama public health center and the Toyama prefectural school of Nursing, as the official staff member of the Toyama Prefectural Government. She assumed her current post in 2007 with the specialty of public health nursing.

Since October 2011, Minako Nakabayashi has been involved in “An action research of redesigning a walking-around community by using the 4-wheeled-walker” in the city centre of Toyama as the leader of “the Project for developing walking-around communities to lead vitalization of social capitals and infrastructures” under the JST (Japan Science and Technology Agency) Strategic Basic Research Programs of “Redesigning Communities for Aged Society”.
Muneharu Nakagai
Mayor of Toyooka City

The Mayor Muneharu Nakagai was born in 1954 in Toyooka city, Hyogo prefecture. He graduated from the Faculty of Law, Kyoto University and started working at the Hyogo prefectural office in 1978. He was elected as a member of the Hyogo prefectural assembly in 1991. After about 10 years’ serving as an assembly member, he assumed the role of the Mayor of Toyooka City in 2001, the city subsequently became the ‘new’ Toyooka City on the occasion of the municipal merger in 2005.

The aging of the population is financially threatening the continuation of the unique Japanese social security system with rising medical and nursing care costs, as well as that of local communities. Health promotion is an effective strategy to solve such difficult problems. How to maintain people’s health, the fundamental value of livelihood, is always a primary concern of the municipal government in planning the future of the city. Recognizing the importance of walking, to maintain a healthy lifestyle, and good health, Toyooka City has established “the ordinance for a pedestrian friendly city”, to promote the good health of the citizens, in terms of health promotion, based on a scientific basis, population approach, and comprehensive city planning.

Masato Nobutoki
Executive Director for FutureCity Promotion, Climate Change Policy Headquarters, City of Yokohama

Mr. Masato Nobutoki has been appointed the Executive Director for FutureCity Promotion of City of Yokohama on 1 April 2012, as the project manager of “FutureCity Yokohama.” Mr Nobutoki joined the City of Yokohama in 2007 and served as Executive Director for the Office of Urban Management Strategies. Prior to joining the City, Mr. Nobutoki was the Project Professor of Graduate School of Frontier Sciences in the University of Tokyo and also worked at the Japan Association for the 2005 World Exposition. He started his professional career in Mitsubishi Corporation. Mr. Nobutoki graduated from the Department of Urban Engineering, the University of Tokyo. Since 2007, Mr. Nobutoki has served as a member of the committees of the Ministry of the Environment, MLIT, and METI, etc. He is also active in a policy research group of industry-public-private on eco strategy as a coordinator of Urban Design Center Yokohama.

Akira Oshida
Vice-Chair, OECD Territorial Development Policy Committee(TDPC)

Mr. Akira Oshida was born in Toyama City, 1952. After graduating from Tokyo University, Mr. Oshida started his professional career in the Ministry of Construction (Currently, re-established as "Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism"). In 2008, appointed as Director General for Water and Land Use Bureau. He was assigned for an important policy agenda on urban development in City Bureau and Railway Bureau, where his accomplishment of a national urban policy framework on new town development and compact city policies were highly evaluated. Mr. Oshida is also well known for his analysis on economic trend, urban infrastructure and PPP in the Economic White Paper and Construction White Paper of Japanese Government. In 1979, Mr. Oshida joined in the OECD as a secondment, and participated in Ad hoc Group on Urban Problems, and contributed to the OECD-JAPAN Program on Urban Problems (Tokyo Seminar).
As Advisor to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, TDPC Chair, and Representative/Managing Director of Zenken (National Association of Construction Industry), he focuses to develop the policy frameworks for resilient cities and regions.
Alex Ross
Director, WHO Centre for Health Development (WHO Kobe Centre)

Since 2011, Mr Ross has been Director of the WHO Kobe Centre that conducts cross-cutting research on the consequences of social, economic, and environmental change and its implications for health policies. The Centre has led WHO’s work investigating urbanization and health. With WHO since 2003, Mr Ross, a US national, was previously Director of Partnership and UN Reform (2007-2011), Director of the Office of the Assistant Director-General, Communicable Diseases (2006-2007), and Director/Chief of Staff, Office of the Assistant Director-General for HIV, TB and Malaria (2003-2006). Prior to joining WHO, he was a Senior Health Advisor (Health Systems and Policy) for DFID (2001-2003) in London; and Deputy Chief, Health and Education Division, USAID Bureau for Africa (1993-2001) in Washington, DC. Mr Ross holds a BS and an MS degree in public health (health systems and planning/policy) from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Joseph Runzo-Inada PhD
Senior Policy Adviser for Internationalization, City of Toyama

Dr. Runzo-Inada was born in 1948 and graduated from the University of California, Irvine (BA), the University of Michigan (MA and PhD), and Harvard University (MTS) with degrees in philosophy and religious studies, specializing in ethics, epistemology, and communication across world views. He has published 10 international books and more than 50 scholarly articles and is also an environmental filmmaker and businessman, serving as President of the Elite English Corporation which is dedicated to providing an international understanding of the Northern Japan Alps region. He is the first American to serve as Policy Adviser to a major Japanese city. As an American university professor his work focused on human rights, environmental ethics, global philosophy of religion, comparative global ethics, and world views. He has lectured in 27 countries on 5 continents and his honours include six National Endowment for Humanities awards from the United States and an appointment as a Life Member of Cambridge Universities’ Clare Hall College. As Toyama City Policy Adviser, he has travelled extensively with Mayor Masashi Mori to address OECD, UN and UIPT conferences on Toyama’s award winning eco-friendly compact city plan, and has represented the city at the 2014 World Cities Summit in Singapore and the 2014 Johor Bahru Future City Conference in Malaysia. Currently he is working closely with the Dale Chihuly Studios in Seattle to establish one of the world’s largest installations of Chihuly glass art in Toyama’s new Kengo Kuma designed Glass Art Museum.

Setsuko Saya
Head of Division, Regional Policies for Sustainable Development, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD

Setsuko Saya is Head of Division, Regional Policies for Sustainable Development in the OECD. Since she joined the OECD in April 2012, she has been leading projects related to sustainable development of regions and cities. Her first project “Compact City Policies” assessed how urban form contributes to green growth of cities, using Toyama City as one of the case study cities. She is leading the project of “Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies”, which is successful for extending the network of cities. She also serves as the experts at ISO Smart Infrastructure, WHO-EU ageing project and APEC Energy Working Group. Prior to the OECD, she worked at the Japanese Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as Director for Housing Investment and Director for International Cooperation of Urban Development Policies, where she focused on housing policies for elderly and post-disaster regions, eco-friendly urban design, and communication with international policy makers, including Asian countries. Setsuko Saya has her MBA from Haas School of Business, University of California at Berkeley, and BA in law from University of Tokyo.
Mr. Koichi Shiota  
Counsellor, Regional Revitalization Bureau, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of JAPAN

Counsellor Shiota was born on 15th October 1965. He graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo and in 1988 he entered the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (present name, METI). He worked for the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Secretariat of Nuclear Safety Commission of Cabinet Office, Embassy of Japan in Italy and Regional Economic and Industrial Policy Group of METI.

From July 2014, in the Regional Revitalization Bureau, he is in charge of important policies of generating local vitality for the realization of “Regional Revitalization” pursued by the second Abe administration. Especially, in order to solve world-wide common problems as environmental degradation and super-aging, The “Environmental Future City” concept is intended to expand demand, create jobs and enforce the capacity to solve international problems through selecting sustainable cities which have superior aspects of environment, society and economy as well as promoting their best practices in Japan and overseas. This policy aims to build sustainable cities that can develop autonomously.

Takayuki Takami  
Director for Project Management, Walkable City Promotion Office  
City Planning Bureau, Kyoto City

Mr. Takami joined Kyoto City Office in 1981. He was responsible for many key policy agendas in Kyoto City, including the promotion of traditional industries and local economies, and public housing management. He took his current office in 2013. Kyoto City established the comprehensive transport strategy for “Walkable City: Kyoto”, which aims to improve its citizens life through better walkability. To achieve that goal, the City encourages public transport usage instead of private vehicles. The “Slow Life in Kyoto” Campaign is now in operation as the city’s mobility management policy. Kyoto City, as the origin of Kyoto Protocol and Eco-Model City, is realizing its policy objectives to become an “International Culture and Tourism City” representing Japanese cities, as well as to renew its sources of economic activities and attractiveness of the city.

Noboru Takemura  
Principal Consultant, Nikken Sekkei Research Institute

Mr. Takemura has received a Master’s degree in Environmental Engineering from Osaka University in 1987. Since Mr. Takemura joined in Nikken Sekkei in 1987, he has been engaged in variety of assignments in city planning, transportation planning and low carbon city planning. Mr. Takemura is currently working in Nikken Sekkei Research Institute, in which he is contributing to research on and to propose primary issues such as “Sustainability”, “city revitalization” and “Safety and Security”. With those keywords, he is focusing on providing comprehensive range of consultancy services for making Master plans and on research survey on urban revitalization, implementation of sustainable city.
Hakaru Tamura
Deputy Director General, City Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Mr. Hakaru Tamura has been appointed as the Deputy Director General, City Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), on 8 July, 2014.

After graduating from Tokyo University in 1981, Mr. Tamura started his professional career at the Ministry of Construction (currently, reorganized as MLIT). He has served for various important policy agendas in national and local governments, including the Director of Urban Development Bureau in Hyogo Prefecture in 2006. Prior to his appointment at his current position, he was Director for Land Market Division, Policy Bureau in 2009, Director for Policy Division, Policy Bureau in 2012, and Deputy Director General, Road Bureau in 2013.

Aisa Tobing
Senior Adviser to the Governor, Jakarta Research Council, Jakarta Capital City Government

Aisa is a City Planner in Jakarta Research Council and Senior Advisor to the Governor of Jakarta. She has been appointed as the Chairman of the Climate Change Task Force and serves as Expert Staff for Urban and Environmental Management. She received her first degree in City Planning from Bandung Institute of Technology, and her Masters from University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia-USA. She now conducts research regarding “Climate Mitigation and Growth Management Strategy in Developing Megacities”. Aisa has been working in the public sector for Jakarta Capital City Government. She has been appointed to lead several departments within the administration, including serving as the Director of the International Cooperation Bureau, the Director of Information Technology and Communication. She has been involved with International Organization such as C40 Climate Leadership Group as Board of Director and with the Citynet, Network and Organization in Asia Pacific as Deputy Secretary General.

José Manuel Viegas
Secretary-General, International Transport Forum

José Viegas has been Secretary-General of the International Transport Forum at the OECD since August 2012. A Portuguese national, Mr. Viegas has had a distinguished career in academia and in the private sector before joining the Forum as its chief executive. A full Professor of Transport at the Technical University of Lisbon, he served as Director of MIT-Portugal’s Transport Systems focus area and founded TRANSPORTNET, a group of eight European University Research Groups in Transport Systems. As chairman of TIS.pt consultants he successfully advised governments and international institutions including the World Bank and the European Commission on a number of high-profile policy initiatives and transport projects. Mr. Viegas holds a PhD in Civil Engineering from the Technical University in Lisbon and undertook postgraduate studies in regional Studies at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany. He speaks fluent Portuguese, English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian.
Mr. Zainuddin Ahamad has been working for around 30 years in physical planning and is currently the Deputy Director-General (Development) of Federal Department of Town and Country Planning, the federal lead agency for physical planning in the conservation, use and development of lands in the Peninsular Malaysia.

For the past 10 years, he worked as State Planning Director in several states and departmental divisions such as Planning Director for the Regional Planning Division, State Planning Director for the Malacca State and State Planning Director for the Penang State. He has vast experience of acting as a statesman and advisor to the State Governments and Local Authorities in relation to development planning, development control and land use conservation in a city.

Educationally, Mr. Zainuddin holds an Honoured Degree from the University of Technology Malaysia in 1982. He was trained under CASEAU Urban Transportation in Brussles, Belgium in 1985. Subsequently In 1987, he attended Urban Development Course under JICA Tokyo and was then had an opportunity to join the attachment program in Environmental and Spatial (Physical) Planning in Copenhagen, Denmark in 2001.
ANNEX
The OECD Project

“Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies (2013/14)”

Objective

The OECD’s project on “Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies (2013/14)” was launched in response to growing interest from OECD member countries that the OECD should establish a common understanding on the role of cities in address challenges and opportunities in ageing societies. Data assessment on ageing trends in diverse regions, including OECD metropolitan areas, and case study of cities comprise the important element of this project.

This project assesses the following points:

• What impact do ageing societies have on sustainable urban development? What are the visions of cities in ageing societies?

• What are the roles of cities to achieve those visions, including the question how cities could mitigate ageing challenges and make the best use of the opportunities that ageing provides to achieve sustainable urban development? How could national governments support cities’ efforts?

• Who are the key stakeholders to achieve visions and implement policy tools effectively?

Structure (TBC)

Chapter 1 : Assessment on ageing trend

• Defining ageing societies in the context of sustainable development in regions and cities
• Ageing trend in global area
• Ageing trend in regions and cities
• Ageing trend in metropolitan areas

Chapter 2 : Impacts of ageing trend on sustainable urban development (Challenges and Opportunities)

• Challenges (economic challenges and social challenges)
• Opportunities
• Assessment of challenges and opportunities according to diverse urban contexts

Chapter 3: Case Studies

• Case study of individual city
• Comparative Assessment
Chapter 4: Policy Strategies for Ageing Societies

- Establish long term visions
- Increase elderly’s engagement in labour market and social activities
- Increase core competencies in urban central and accessibility
- Provide affordable and accessible housing
- Empower communities etc....

Chapter 5: Governance

- Create a horizontal governance structure beyond policy “silos”
- Integrate new actors in the concerted actions
- Explore policy synergy between the national and city governments etc.....

Timeframe

November 2012: Project proposal at the OECD Territorial Development Policy Committee
April 2014: Interim paper
October 2014: International Roundtable for Cities in Ageing Societies
November 2014: Final draft proposal at the OECD/TDPC
April 2015: Publication launching event (tbc)

Case study cities

Brno (Czech Republic), Calgary (Canada), Cologne (Germany), Daejong (Korea), Helsinki (Finland), Lisbon (Portugal), Manchester (United Kingdom), Toyama (Japan) and Yokohama (Japan)

(as of October 2014)
The OECD method for defining Functional Urban Area

Functional urban areas were defined by the OECD’s assessment *Redefining Urban*(OECD 2012) for 29 OECD member countries. Despite its recognised effects on the economy, on quality of life and on the environment, urban development is still poorly monitored. Moreover, statistically robust comparisons of cities across countries are lacking. This knowledge gap is mostly due to the absence of an international agreement on what to measure, i.e. what is “urban” and what is the real area of a city’s labour market (its functional area). The methodology identifies urban areas as functional economic units, characterised by densely inhabited “urban cores”, and “hinterlands” whose labour markets are highly integrated with the urban cores.

**Step 1. Identifying core municipalities through gridded population data:** high-density clusters are defined as aggregations of contiguous high-density 1 km square grid cells. High-density cells have a population density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km² in Europe, Japan, Korea and Mexico. A lower threshold of 1 000 inhabitants per km² is used for Australia and the United States, where several metropolitan areas are less compact. Smaller clusters (with fewer than 50 000 people in Europe, Canada and the United States and 100 000 in Japan, Korea and Mexico) are dropped. If the percentage of a municipality’s population living within the urban cluster is higher than 50%, the municipality is considered densely inhabited.

**Step 2. Connecting non-contiguous cores belonging to the same functional area:** not all OECD urban areas are characterized by contiguity of built-up development. Many develop in a polycentric way, with densely inhabited cores that are physically separated, but economically integrated. An important innovation of this work is the identification of urban areas with a polycentric structure. This is done by looking at the relationships among the urban cores, using information from the commuting data. Two urban cores are considered integrated, and thus part of the same polycentric metropolitan area, if more than 15% of the residence population of any of the cores commutes to work in the other core.

**Step 3. The identification of the urban hinterlands:** the hinterland can be defined as the “worker catchment area” of the urban labour market that is outside the densely inhabited core. The size of the hinterland, relative to the size of the core, gives a clear indication of the influence of cities on surrounding areas. All municipalities that send to the core a percentage of their workers above a given threshold are assigned to each core as hinterland municipalities. After extensive sensitivity analysis, the threshold has been fixed at 15% of the residents of the municipalities. The multiple cores within a polycentric metropolitan area are considered as a single destination.

This methodology makes it possible to compare functional urban areas of similar size across countries. A classification of urban areas into four types according to population size is proposed:

- small urban areas, with a population below 200 000 people (and above 50 000);
- medium-sized urban areas, with a population between 200 000 and 500 000;
- metropolitan areas, with a population between 500 000 and 1.5 million;
- large metropolitan areas, with a population of 1.5 million or more.
The data of ageing trend in functional urban areas were collected by using the population data from the data source below.

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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Further reading


OECD (2012), *Compact City Policies ---A Comparative Assessment---*, OECD, Paris


Websites

OECD Sustainable urban development policies in ageing societies

OECD Urban programme

OECD Metropolitan Database
http://measuringurban.oecd.org/#story=0

OECD Regional Database

OECD Regional Well-being
HTTP://WWW.OECDREGIONALWELLBEING.ORG/
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to coordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation’s statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.

OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate

OECD work on regional and urban development is concentrated in two divisions of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate (GOV): the Regional Development Policy (RDP) Division and the Regional Policy for Sustainable Development (RSD) Division.

The Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate is a leading international source of policy solutions, data, expertise and good practices for governments and other stakeholders seeking to strengthen public policy-making in the face of unprecedented economic, social and fiscal pressures. This involves:

• Highlighting the role of public sector economics and governance for economic and social well-being
• Promoting the strategic capacity of government
• Reviewing the role of the state and its choice of policy instruments
• Improving the efficiency and transparency of public service design and delivery, focusing on innovation, trust and citizen engagement
• Fostering balanced, inclusive growth that maximises the potential of cities and regions as drivers of national performance

www.oecd.org/gov

TDPC (Territorial Development Policy Committee)

With representatives from 34 OECD member countries, non-member countries and other organisations and networks, the Territorial Development Policy Committee is a leading international forum for discussion and exchange of experience in the field of regional policy. The committee directs OECD work on territorial development policies to promote competitiveness and effective and innovative governance. Its Working Party on Urban Areas promotes urban policy exchange.