



May 21 ► May 25, 2018

Tokyo and Toyama, Japan

Program

Technical Deep Dive on Aging Cities



WORLD BANK GROUP
Social, Urban, Rural & Resilience



JAPAN GOV
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**Tokyo
Development
Learning
Center**

Technical Deep Dive: Aging Cities

May 21-25, 2018 Tokyo and Toyama

World Bank Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)

Overview

The Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC) is organizing a Technical Deep Dive (TDD) on Aging Cities, in collaboration with the World Bank's Urban and Social Development teams.

The TDD will provide a platform for knowledge exchange and structured learning among development practitioners and city managers/ governments on key topics related to cities with aging populations. Good practice knowledge and experience from Japan and other countries that are proactively adapting to respond to their changing demographics will be highlighted.

This TDD offers a significant opportunity for knowledge sharing and collaborative learning. The aim is to create awareness and better inform WBG clients – national and city level governments – and other stakeholders on fundamental paradigm shifts necessary to ensure that their cities offer a vibrant, productive, and livable environment – one that fosters quality of life, dignity, and independence – for all residents, *including the elderly*. This is essential to development progress, including towards the achievement of goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Background and Rationale

Virtually everywhere, the share of “older persons”, aged 60 years or over, is increasing. The number of older people globally is projected to grow from 901 million in 2015 to 1.4 billion in 2030, and to 2.1 billion in 2050. In 2015, one in eight people worldwide was 60 or older; in 2030, this number will be one in six people, and by 2050, one in five people. The number of the world's “oldest old”, i.e. people aged 80 years and over, is growing even faster than the number of older persons overall: they are projected to more than triple between 2015 and 2050, from 125 million to 434 million. In 2015, women accounted for 54% of the world's older population, and 61% of the “oldest old”.¹

Aging – and by the same token, aging *in cities* – is an outcome of increasing longevity and declining birthrates, which are currently more prevalent in high income countries. Between 2000 and 2015, 6% of the world's largest cities saw their populations decline; most of them were in developed economies. In the next decade, it is expected that 17% of large cities across developed regions will see their populations decline.² Japan is home to the world's most aged population, with seniors aged 65 years or over constituting a third of the population in 2015 – attributed to its strict immigration policy, good healthcare, and low fertility rate. China is aging more rapidly than almost any country in recent history, and this is attributed at least in part to its (recently abolished) one-child policy; as a result, its dependency ratio could

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Ageing 2015* (ST/ESA/SER.A/390).

² McKinsey Global Institute. *Urban World: Meeting the Demographic Challenge*, October 2016.

rise as high as 44% by 2050.³ Aging in Eastern Europe, more generally, is associated with low fertility and high levels of emigration (of the younger population) compared with Western European countries such as Germany and Italy where low fertility has been somewhat counterbalanced by immigration. Urban America is also aging, but benefiting from higher fertility and greater migration and immigration than Japan or Western Europe. Still, in about a decade, a fifth of America's population will be older than 65, and two-fifths over 50.⁴

While the policy implications to adapt to this changing demographic might, at present, be of most relevance to wealthier nations and to Eastern Europe and East Asia, between 2015 and 2030, the growth rate of older persons is expected to be highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by Asia and Africa. Not only is this rate likely to exceed that of the developed countries in the past, but it is also likely to occur at much lower levels of national income with weaker systems of social protection (pensions, social security, etc.).⁵ In 2050, two out of every three oldest-old persons will live in developing regions.⁶

The dramatic – but predictable – aging taking place in the world's cities will have far-reaching social and economic consequences. *Societies will not just be older, they will be more active for longer periods of their lives compared to previous generations, and they will function – and need to be understood – differently.*

The responsibility of national and city-level policymakers and officials is to recognize that the problem is not population aging per se, but rather the inertia in adapting the social, physical, economic, and policy environment to the needs of this changing demographic. For example, rather than recognizing the critical role that older persons can potentially play in society, they are often regarded as a “problem” to be solved, a “burden” to society, or a “ticking time-bomb”.⁷ The value proposition of aging needs to be recognized for what it is – a celebration of a development feat, and a massive opportunity to make cities *livable for all*. This will require learning that cities that are more inclusive of their elders also provide benefits for broader social inclusion, allowing persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, women carrying children, persons with temporary injuries, and others, to contribute to society and benefit from all that cities have to offer.

³ Kenneth Rappoza. “China's Aging Population Becoming More Of A Problem,” Forbes, February 2017,

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2017/02/21/chinas-aging-population-becoming-more-of-a-problem/#2210a08d140f>

⁴ Joseph F. Coughlin. “There's No Such Thing As 'Old Age' Anymore”, November 8, 2017

<http://time.com/5013938/old-age-baby-boomers-retirement-florida/>

⁵ In many countries where pension systems are not in place or fail to provide adequate income, including several in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia, older persons are more likely to live in poverty than people at younger ages. Source: OECD (2015), *Ageing in Cities*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264231160-en>

⁶ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Ageing, 2015* (ST/ESA/SER.A/390).

⁷ Joseph F. Coughlin. “There's No Such Thing As 'Old Age' Anymore”, November 8, 2017.

<http://time.com/5013938/old-age-baby-boomers-retirement-florida/>

Content of TDD

This TDD will be organized around the following four sub-themes:

- Urban Infrastructure and City Planning
- Social Dimensions
- Jobs and Economic Development, and
- Fiscal Implications.

Urban Infrastructure and City Planning. As populations in cities grow older, they influence densities, commuting patterns, land markets, housing markets and so on. This is an outcome of changing demand: increased mobility challenges, preferences for different modes of transport and increased propensity to live around transit nodes (since many older persons are no longer able to drive), preferences for certain types of housing, etc. Accordingly, aging cities may be required to rethink the way they currently plan; for instance, slowing cities – among them post-industrial urban centers – face the choice between reinventing themselves through new industries and services or adapting to smaller populations to ensure a high quality of life for those who remain.⁸ Some options to consider include: flexible designs in planning and infrastructure or updating of masterplans and/ or strategic plans to ensure that they are still relevant and suitable to the current population;⁹ efforts to improve resilience to respond not only to demographic changes from an infrastructure, social, and fiscal perspective, but also in terms of disaster risk; improved place-making that involves a redesign of urban form to increase its attractiveness and accessibility for all residents; and policies that promote improved accessibility and affordability of housing in cross-generational and mixed-income developments.

Adopting universal design to ensure that infrastructure and services, including housing, are accessible to all persons – including those with limited mobility or visual, hearing or other impairments – is key to their inclusion in society. This requires for accessibility to be built in, ideally from the design stage, and ensuring that building codes are adhered to. Complementary to this, the availability of assistive devices (hearing aids, walkers, wheelchairs, talking books, readers etc.) is also essential for maintaining the independence, autonomy, participation and, in many instances, mobility of older persons.

Social Dimensions. Issues related to the diversity in older age – i.e., differences between 60-year-olds and 80-year-olds, etc. – in addition to intersectionality with other forms of identity or social categorization such as gender, income, ethnicity, etc. are all important considerations for governments to design innovative and context-specific social policy targeted to older persons.

Although older people with functional limitations are not always perceived to be persons with disabilities, many of the functional limitations they experience are identical to what persons with disabilities live with. Cities will need to consider legislative protections by enabling laws and policies that protect older adults from unnecessary institutionalization and allow them to receive services in less restrictive settings. This requires creating a range of viable elder care and healthcare options for seniors, based on their needs and preferences. Encouraging *aging in place* could open up limited public resources for specialized care for those who need it most.

⁸ <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/the-avenue/2017/01/23/aging-and-urban-divergence/>

⁹ OECD (2015), *Ageing in Cities*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264231160-en>

Still, cultural shifts may be needed for younger members of society and/or societies in general (including elders themselves) to understand the value of older people. Not only can cities play an important role making that happen, they can also stimulate multi-generational connections – through both formal and informal systems – that contribute to deeper social cohesion and resilience.

Jobs and Economic Development. As the population gets older, it will not only affect the market for service delivery (to cater to an aging population), but also the labor market due to the change in dependency ratios and scale of active labor force. Economic development strategies would accordingly need to be adjusted to ensure that cities with workers – who are not only fewer, but also have a different age profile – continue to retain a vibrant economy. Rather than *retiring* them away, there is now a growing recognition of the need to engage older people, and to activate their talents, such as through lifelong learning possibilities, flexibility of work environments for an older workforce, and opportunities for voluntary community work.

Aging leads to shifts in spending patterns: changes in the way money is spent is an opportunity for companies to consider jumping into the “longevity economy”.¹⁰ Policy could help align the business environment and incentives so as to make elderly consumers a potentially huge market segment that is as viable, profitable, and attractive as the millennials. There are many glowing examples of new innovations and technologies that have been harnessed to maintain the autonomy of older people, and of “disruptive” technologies that could be pursued in various policy fields, in particular, the healthcare sector, elder care, transportation, and retail. Business models and investment strategies need to be explored to mainstream these technologies, including training older persons on how to use them.¹¹

Fiscal Implications. In caring for their older citizens, municipal governments will also need to ensure a sustainable fiscal policy. Governments, especially in poorer cities with a low or declining tax base will need to consider many dimensions of aging that will impact fiscal policy: among them, higher costs of service delivery in some cases (mobility/ public transport, retrofit of service delivery to elders' needs) but also lower expenditures (less municipal spending on schools due to fewer school age children), and unclear implications on revenue collection from property taxes. Making smart choices and prioritizing investments to ensure that public expenditure is efficient and that resources are equitably targeted to the most needing populations and most critical sectors (that may be unattractive to the private sector). At the same time, putting in place incentives to leverage private investments in areas that can be supported by the market will be an important role of municipalities in the decades to come.

Format

¹⁰ Joseph F. Coughlin. *The Longevity Economy: Unlocking the World's Fastest-Growing, Most Misunderstood Market*, Public Affairs – Hachette Book Group NY, November 2017.

¹¹ OECD (2015), *Ageing in Cities*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264231160-en>

The program will integrate workshops, site visits, peer-peer knowledge sharing and action planning activities. Delegates to the Technical Deep Dives will benefit from:

- Cutting-edge policy thinking and technical knowledge delivered through engaging learning sessions;
- Increased capacity to assess policy and regulatory frameworks across several sectors;
- Peer learning and networking through experience exchange sessions;
- Experimental knowledge exchanges through site visits;
- Opportunity to engage directly with Japanese municipalities, ministries, private sector, and citizens (including the elderly), to learn innovative solutions and to identify areas of further collaboration and knowledge exchange;
- Access to follow-up operational support to assist in the successful application of knowledge gained through the TDD, provided through TDLC's operational support component.

DAY 1	Monday, May 21st in Tokyo
8:15-9:00	Breakfast and Registration at Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC), Tokyo, Japan
09:00-09:30	Opening Session <i>Moderator: Dan Levine, Senior Officer, GSURR, World Bank</i> Welcome Remarks: <i>Anna Wellenstein, Director, GSURR, World Bank</i> Introduction to TDD Program: Phil Karp, Lead KM Specialist, GSURR, World Bank Icebreaker – Cultural Bingo: Haruka Imoto, KM Analyst, TDLC, World Bank
9:30-10:30	Key Note Speech <i>Moderator: Phil Karp, Lead KM Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i> <i>Gil Penalosa, Founder & Chair, 8 80 Cities</i> Format: Presentation followed by Q&A
10:30-10:45	Group Photo and Coffee Break
10:45-12:00	Demographic Trends and Challenges <i>Moderator: Anna Wellenstein, Director, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Presentations followed by discussion Global Trends: Maitreyi Das, Global Lead, GSURR, World Bank Demographic Findings from OECD’s Aging Cities Report: Setsuko Saya, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan Trends in East Asia: Elena Glinskaya, Lead Economist, China CMU, World Bank
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-13:45	Framework for Age Ready Cities <i>Moderator: Dean Cira, Lead Urban Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Presentation followed by discussion Framework for Age Ready Cities, Emi Kiyota, President and CEO, Ibasho
13:45-15:30	Global Experience <i>Moderator: Dean Cira, Lead Urban Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Presentations followed by Discussion Experiences in Europe: Wolfgang Munch, Deputy Head, Poland Unit, European Commission Experiences in USA: Bradford Perkins, Chairman/CFO, Perkins Eastman Experiences in East Asia: Toshio Otsuki, Professor, University of Tokyo
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break
15:45-17:00	Simulation – Understanding Mobility Challenges of Elderly Citizens <i>Moderator: Emi Kiyota, President and CEO, Ibasho</i> <i>Phil Karp, Lead KM Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i>
17:00-17:30	Reflections on Day 1 <i>Moderator: Phil Karp, Lead KM Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i>
17:30-19:00	Dinner – Grandma’s Kitchen
DAY 2	Tuesday, May 22nd - Tokyo
8:30-9:00	Breakfast at Hotel

9:00-9:15	Overview of Day 2 <i>Dan Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC, World Bank</i>
9:15-10:45	Aging in Japan <i>Moderator: Haruka Imoto, KM Analyst, TDLC, World Bank</i> Format: Presentation/ Guided Interview followed by Discussion National Perspective: <i>Kaori Nakamura, Director for Ageing Society Policies, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan</i> <i>Keisuke Adachi, Director for Policy Planning and Coordination, Policy Division for Universal Design, Policy Bureau, MLIT, Government of Japan</i> <i>Tatsuo Sakai, Deputy Director, Transport Planning Division, Public Transport Policy Department, Policy Bureau, MLIT, Government of Japan</i> <i>Kengo Ochi, Director, City Planning Survey and Information Office, City Planning Division, City Bureau, MLIT, Government of Japan</i> <i>Atsuhito Oshima, Senior Deputy Director, Residence Support Division, Housing Bureau, MLIT, Government of Japan</i>
10:45-11:00	Coffee Break
11:00-12:15	Economic Dimensions of Aging Cities <i>Moderator: Dean Cira, Lead Urban Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Presentations followed by discussion Economic Impacts of Aging Populations: <i>Elena Glinskaya, Lead Economist, China CMU, World Bank</i> Jobs and Revenue Generation: <i>Richard Donovan, CEO, The Return on Disability Group Inc.</i> Seoul's 50-Plus Policy: <i>Ayleen Jung, Project Manager, Policy Development Division, Seoul 50 Plus Foundation, Seoul Metropolitan Government</i>
12:15-13:15	Lunch at TDLC
13:15-14:45	The Role of Technology <i>Moderator: Ashna Mathema, Senior Urban Development Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Short film, and presentations followed by discussion How disabilities are changing big business: <i>Short film</i> Technology and Universal Accessibility: <i>Richard Donovan, CEO, The Return on Disability Group Inc.</i> Robotics and Eldercare: <i>Takuichi Nishimura, Team Leader, Service Intelligence Research Team, Artificial Intelligence Research Center, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan</i>
14:45-15:00	Coffee Break
15:00-16:30	Age Ready Cities: Physical and Social Dimensions <i>Moderator: Maitreyi Das, Practice Manager, GSURR, World Bank</i> Format: Presentations followed by discussion Built Environment: <i>Bradford Perkins, Chairman/CFO, Perkins Eastman</i> Aging in Place: <i>Elena Glinskaya, Lead Economist, China CMU, World Bank</i> Aging in Place: Shared Economy - Video Mobility and Accessibility: <i>Charlotte McLain-Nhlapo, Lead Social Development Specialist, GSURR, World Bank (via video conference)</i>
16:30-17:30	Sharing City Challenges

	Format: Crowdsourcing Exercise <i>Moderator: Phil Karp, Lead KM Specialist, GSURR, World Bank</i>
17:30-17:45	Introduction to Action Plan <i>Dan Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC, World Bank</i>
	Evening Free to Explore Tokyo

DAY 3	Wednesday May 23rd in Toyama
07:30-08:00	Breakfast at Hotel
08:00-08:20	Bus to Tokyo Station
08:20-11:30	Shinkansen (Bullet Train) to Toyama (8:44-11:25)
11:30-12:30	Lunch
12:30-13:00	Transfer to Workshop Venue
13:00-14:30	Experience from Japanese Cities Format: Panel & Discussion <i>Moderator: Dan Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC, World Bank</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Joseph Runzo-Inada, Chief Resilience Officer, Office of Strategic Planning & Resilience, Toyama City</i> • <i>Yasuharu Otani, Executive Director for Re-using Residential Land, Housing Department, Housing and Architecture Bureau, City of Yokohama</i> • <i>Takuya Nakamura, Director, Policy Planning Department, Public Health & Welfare Bureau, Fukuoka City</i>
14:30-14:45	Coffee Break
15:00-17:15	Site Visit 1 <i>Overview of Toyama City Downtown</i> <i>Toyama City Downtown (Ground Plaza – Local Market – Public Library)</i> <i>Machinaka Total Care Center</i>
17:30-19:00	Dinner with Toyama City

DAY 4	Thursday May 24th in Toyama
08:00-09:00	Breakfast at Hotel
09:30-11:30	Meeting with Toyama City Mayor <i>Moderator: Dan Levine, Senior Officer, TDLC, World Bank</i>
11:30-13:00	Reimagining the City Format: Simulation Exercise; Table Group work with 4-5 themes <i>Moderator: Emi Kiyota, President and CEO, Ibasho</i>
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-14:30	Action Plan Preparation
14:30-16:00	Site Visit 2 <i>Kadokawa Care Prevention Center (2 groups)</i>
16:00-16:30	Transfer to Railway Station
17:00-19:30	Shinkansen (Bullet Train) to Tokyo (17:06-19:20)

DAY 5	Friday, May 25th in Tokyo
8:15-9:00	Breakfast at hotel
9:00-10:00	Action Plan Preparation
10:00-11:30	Action Plan Presentations
11:30-12:15	Lunch
12:15-13:15	Action Plan Presentations
13:15-13:30	Coffee break
13:30-14:30	Action Plan Presentations
14:30-15:15	Wrap-Up and Closing Circle
15:15	Goodbye Toast

TECHNICAL DEEP DIVE ON AGING CITIES MAY 21 TO MAY 25, 2018: TOKYO AND TOYAMA

SPEAKERS AND COLLABORATORS



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TECHNICAL DEEP DIVE ON AGING CITIES MAY 21 TO MAY 25, 2018: TOKYO AND TOYAMA

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Deputy Head of Poland Unit
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L Bradford Perkins
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Chairman / CFO
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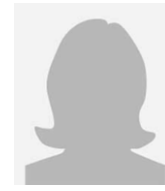


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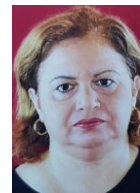
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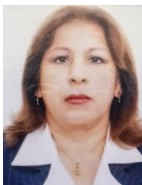
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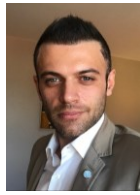


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TECHNICAL DEEP DIVE
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MAY 21 TO MAY 25, 2018: TOKYO AND TOYAMA



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