


OECD LEED Programme 主席政策分析官、Dr Cristina Martinez-Fernandez 著

「Demographic Transitions in an Ageing Society: local implications for sustainable development」

OECD-EC Seminar, Tokyo, 1st October, 2012 資料を読む

1 . Emerging Lessons

- (1). Depopulation and aging has been happening for some time at a surprisingly rapid pace, especially in local areas outside of metropolitan areas
- (2). Marginalization of local cities becomes a dominant landscape in the countryside of Japan
‘marginalization’: cities that cannot sustain a certain degree of quality of urban facilities — education, medical services, retail, and cultural functions
- (3). difficulties to maintain and renew existing urban structures with radical depopulation and deteriorated tax-bases.
- (4).  Crisis of sustainability of cities

2 . Social dynamics of demographic change

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| <p>(1) Social inclusion - involving people</p> | <p>(2) Improve living conditions</p> | <p>(3) Recognise the importance of a vibrant social cultural climate</p> |
| <p>(4) Regional employment pacts</p> | <p>(5) Raise awareness of active ageing</p> | |

3 . Local Scenarios of Demographic Change

<https://community.oecd.org/community/demographicchange>

[コメント]

OECD の LEED(地域経済雇用開発)プログラムは 2012 年 3 月「人口変動と地域開発：縮小、再生、及び社会動学」と題する報告書を発表し、失業、出生率の低下、郊外移住が原因で生じる「縮小(shrinkage)」の影響が地域経済のみならず、グローバル化、知識・技術の移転、気候変動、グリーン経済の発展にとって最大の挑戦になっていると指摘。フェルナンデスさんはこの報告で京都を例にとり、高齢化社会のための地域再生計画を提言している。