Reshaping Smart Cities as Public Policy

Tadashi MATSUMOTO, Ph.D.

Coordinator, National Urban Policy Programme, Climate Change and Green Growth, OECD

Presentation at the European Smart and Sharing Cities
22 November 2018, Prague, Czech Republic

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

What is a smart city: key features

- Uses **digital innovation** to improve quality of life, efficiency of urban services and competitiveness in a community

- **Focuses on outcomes** for people & places to improve quality of life

- Offers an **integrated, holistic response** to megatrends and urban challenges

- Relies on **citizen engagement** and collaborative partnerships

Lessons learned from the past decades

- Smart city concept is not new but has been largely **supply-side driven**, with the **private sector** having "taken the leading role so far in defining both the problem and the solution" (Kleiman, 2016)

- Smart (and sharing) city strategies have not featured as a key component in **public policy** discussions and policy frameworks, especially at the subnational level

A new policy environment shaped by four complex, disruptive, interrelated megatrends

Megatrends as a driver to "re-shape" smart and sharing cities

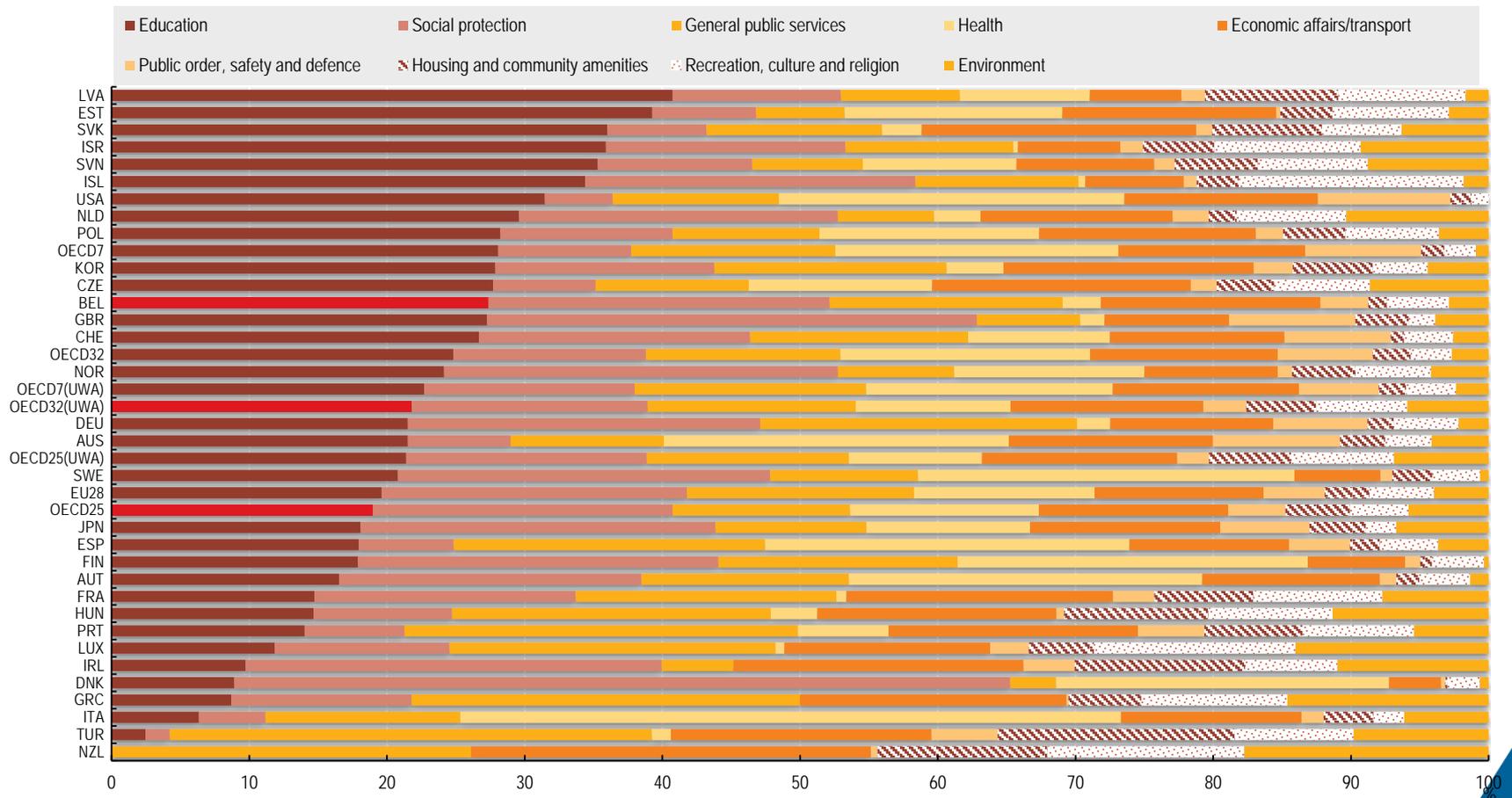| Megatrends	Implication to smart cities
Globalisation	Smart cities are under development in most countries, but essential to avoid creation of similar **disparities between cities**, as international flow of capital, goods and people which facilitates growth but also disparities
Demographic change	Smart cities can address increasing pressures on **urban services and infrastructure** due to urbanisation, and enable new forms of **health care** delivery in an ageing society
Climate Change	Digital innovation can be leveraged to support more **environmentally sustainable** and **climate-resilient solutions**
Digitalisation	Smart cities are a "**double-edged sword**" – a tool which either **improves public policy response** to other megatrend challenges or **reinforce their destabilising effects**

Key policy questions

- How can cities of all sizes leverage digitalisation to deliver **better outcomes** (for people, places & firms) and to support **broader policy objectives** (for growth, sustainability & inclusion)?

- How can they also identify and manage **risks, trade-offs and many unknowns** generated by digital innovation in cities?

- How can cities **measure impact**?

Improving urban public services via smart cities

- 70% of subnational government (SNG) spending goes to **education, health, general public services (administration) and social protection.**
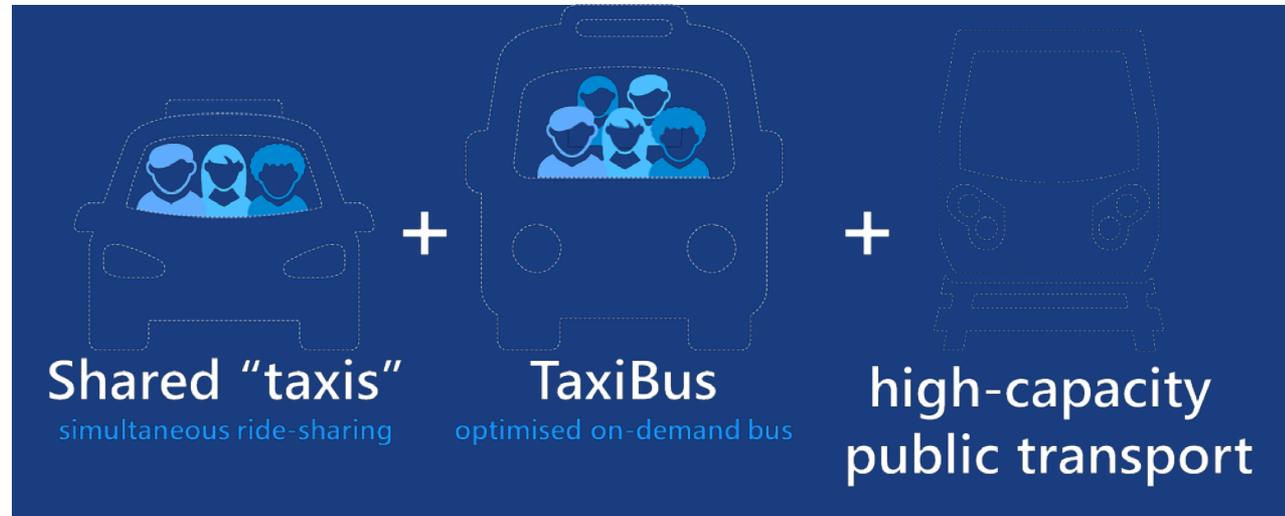
Breakdown of SNG expenditure by function (COFOG), 2015 (source: OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018)

Shared mobility can deliver equitable access and carbon emission reduction

- Today, a car is used on average for 50 minutes a day (mostly idle) and when it moves, it carries an average of only 1.2 passengers…

Shared "taxis" — simultaneous ride-sharing + TaxiBus — optimised on-demand bus + high-capacity public transport
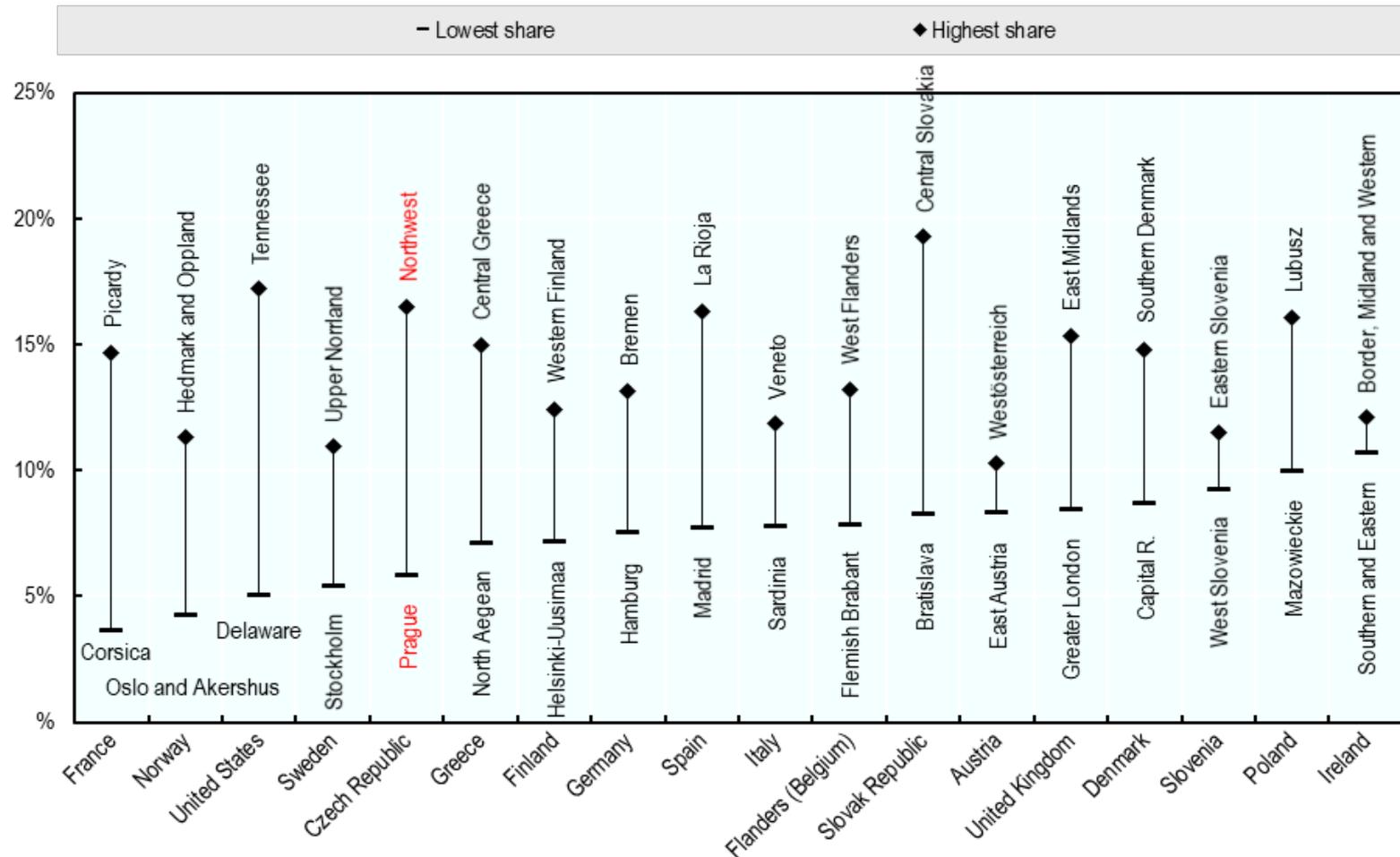
Source: ITF (2016)

- Vehicle occupancy: **2.0-2.6 (shared taxis)**

- #cars required to provide the same trips as before: **3% - no traffic jam!**

- Huge reduction of inequity in access to jobs and heath facilities

- CO_2 emissions reduction: **62% (metro area)**

Job automation will impact differently across regions and cities

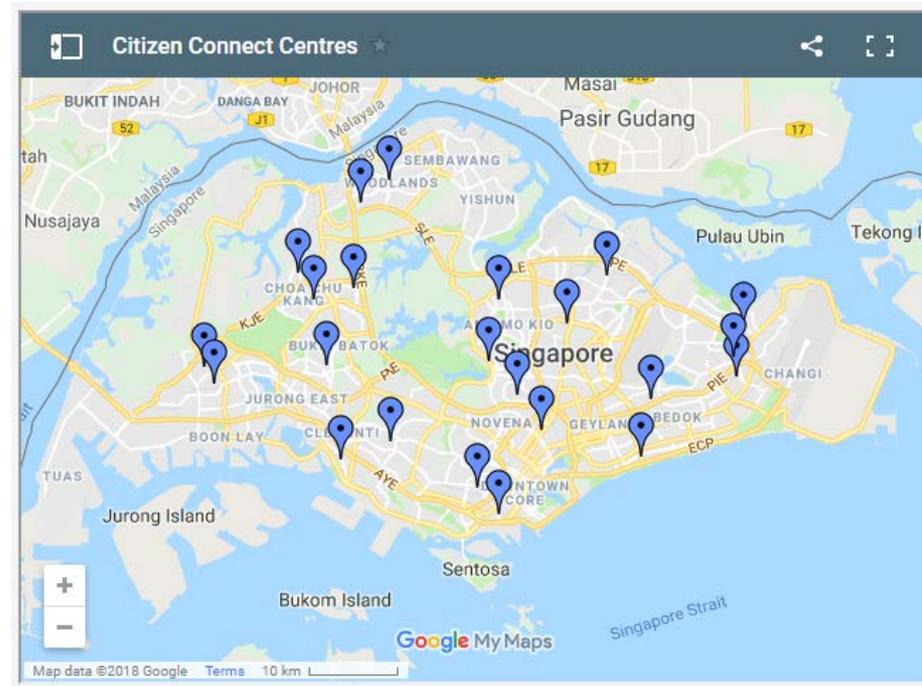Percentage of jobs in the top five occupations in terms of risk of automation, TL2 regions, 2016

Source: OECD (2018) Job Creation and Local Economic Development 2018

Ageing and smart cities: the case of Singapore

- **Seniors for Smart Nation**: a series of IT-related courses for emerging seniors and seniors
- **Silver Infocomm Junctions**: senior-friendly learning hubs that offer affordable training and customised curriculum to citizens

- **Citizen Connect Centres**: offering free access to computers and other Internet devices, with trained staff to assist and teach users

Thank You

Tadashi.matsumoto@oecd.org