

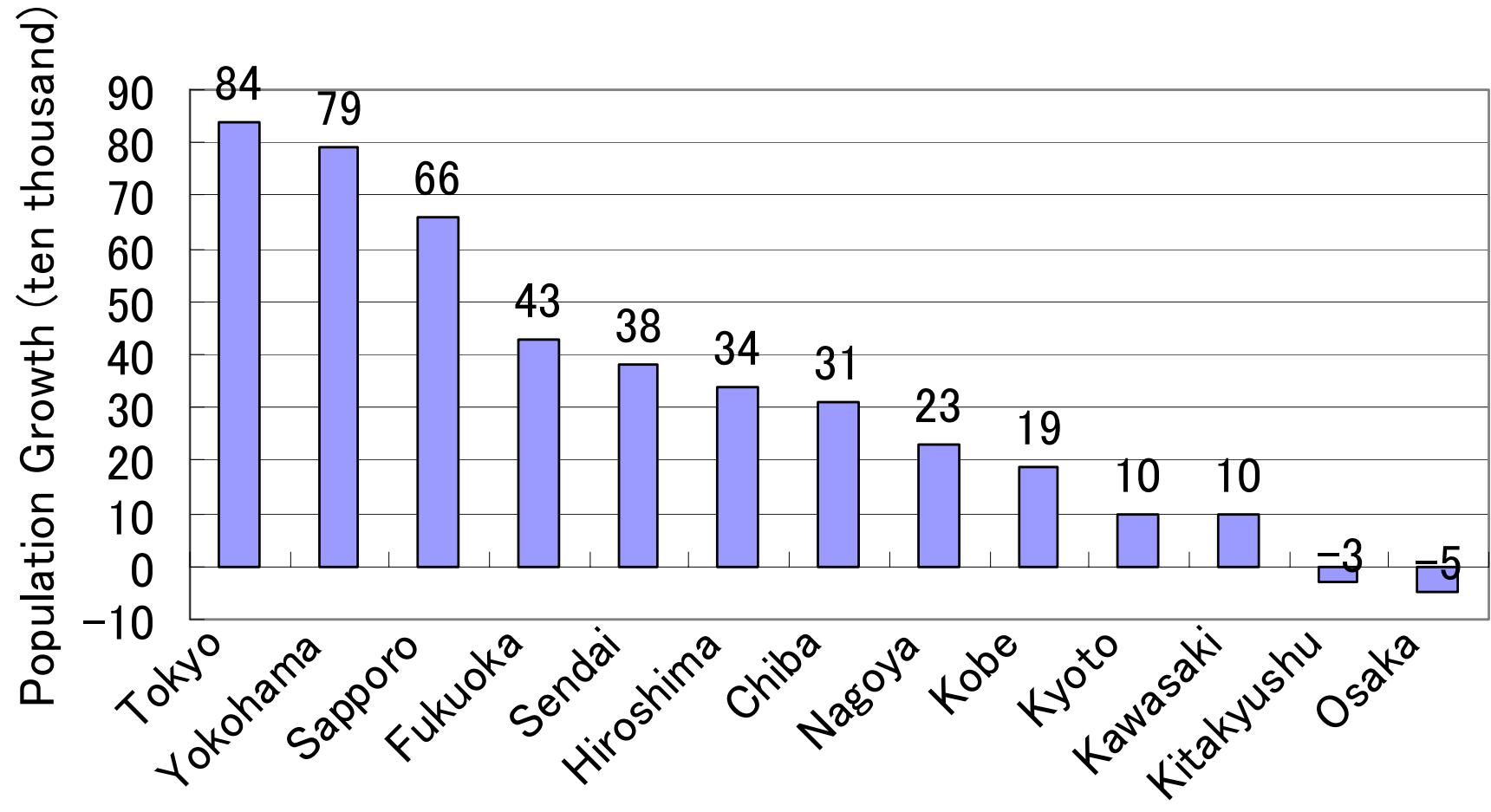
The Optimal City Size of Tokyo

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1. Why Did Tokyo Grow?

- (1) Tokyo grew just as other large cities.
- (2) Corporate headquarters were relocated from Osaka to Tokyo
- (3) Benefits of Agglomeration Economies
 - Importance of Face-to-Face Contact

Daytime Population Growth of Major Cities (1965–1990)



2. The National Capital Factor

Companies locate headquarters in Tokyo not because Tokyo is the national capital.

- (1) Surveys.
- (2) The Hatta-Ueda-Karato evidence.

“Estimation of Agglomeration Economies—
Is Tokyo Unique?”

3. Demerits of Agglomeration

- Land price increase?
- Traffic congestion.

4. Countermeasures against Commuter Congestion

1. The first best: Peak Load Pricing
2. The second best: Regulation of Floor Area Ratio
 - (a) Penalty on the off-peak use of trains
 - (b) Penalty on Storehouses or Server Stations in CBD
 - (c) Penalty on Urban Residence in CBD
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5. Countermeasures against Congestion: Autos

- (i) Road Pricing a la London
- (ii) Strict Enforcement of Parking Regulations during the Day Time
- (iii) Taxing at Exit of Parking Places during the Peak Hour
- (iv) Provision of Subsidized Frequent Bus Service in Downtown

6.Cost and Benefit of Increasing FAR

- (1) Estimation of Congestion Cost of Commuter Trains by
Hatta and Yamaga.
- (2)Estimation of Costs of Doubling the FAR of the Central
Tokyo by
Terasaki
- (3)Estimation of the benefits of Agglomeration Economies by
Hatta –Karato -Terasaki

7. Concluding Remarks

- Once external diseconomies are internalized, the equilibrium city size can not exceed the optimal city size.
- Effective countermeasures against congestion (automatic decentralization devices) are not even tried.
- Agglomeration economies are the source of high productivity of a large city.
- Government is one of business support services to be located near its customers.
- International competition calls for prosperous Tokyo.

The Office Floor Area Transfer Scheme: A Proposal

