

Intelligent Design for Communities

Group 4 IDC

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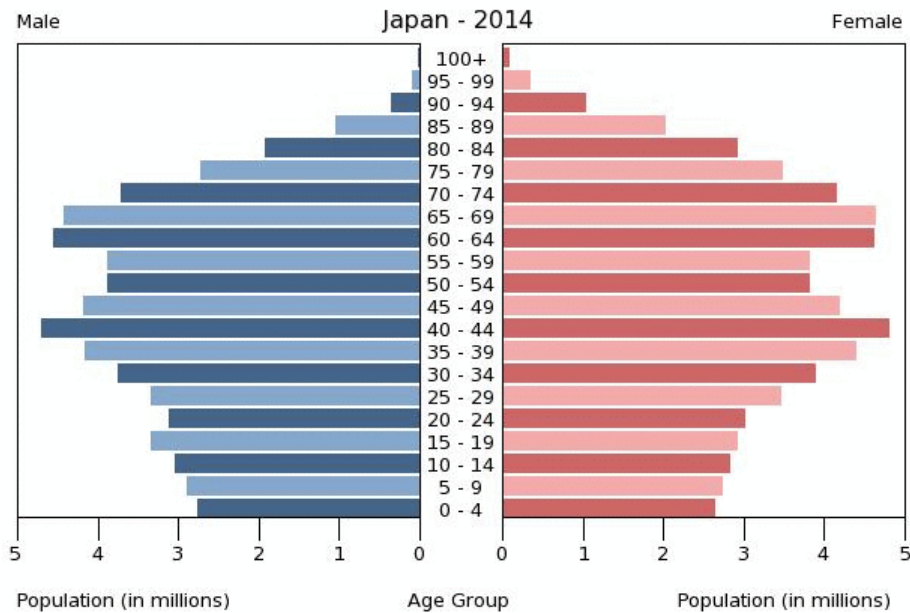


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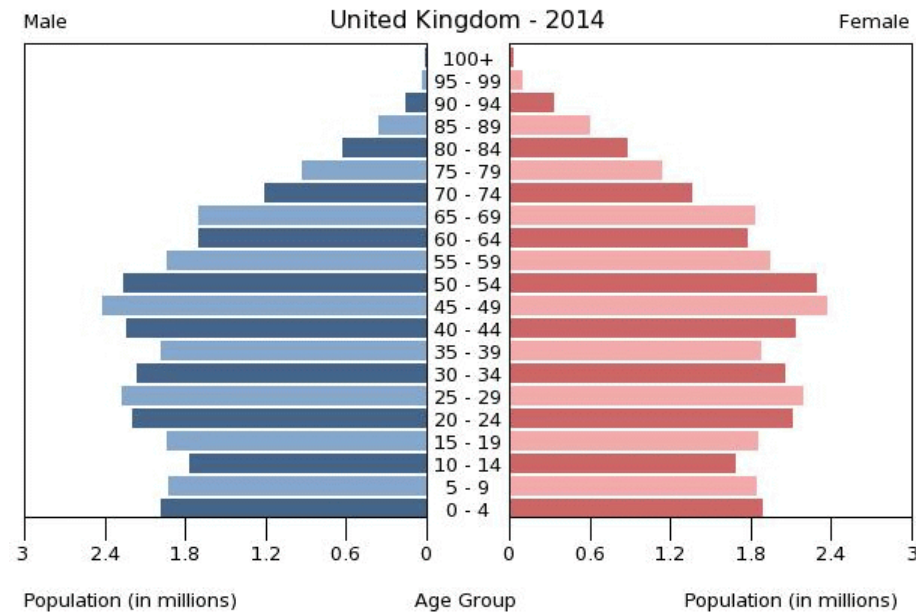


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The Current Issues



Japan



United. Kingdom

From CIA World Factbook

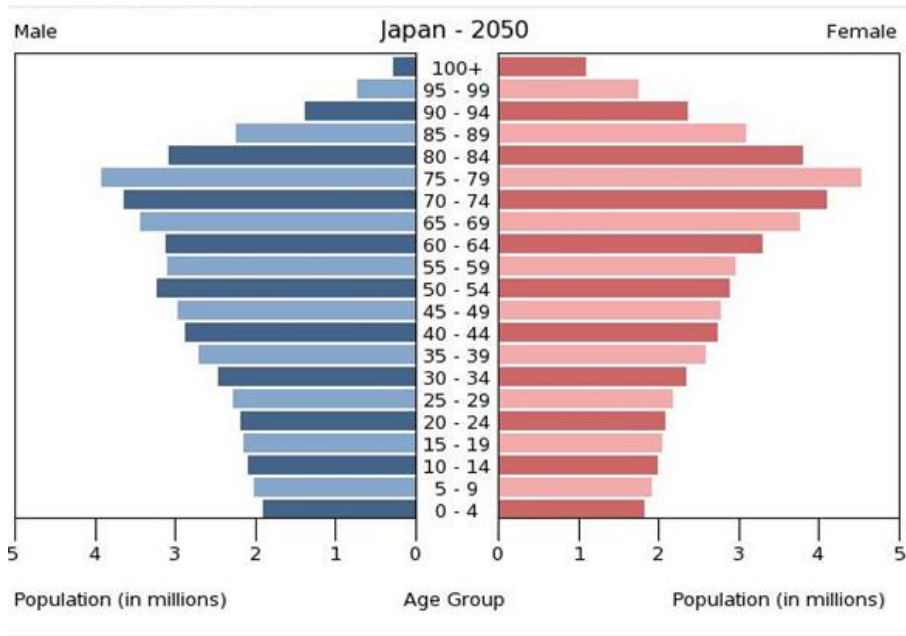


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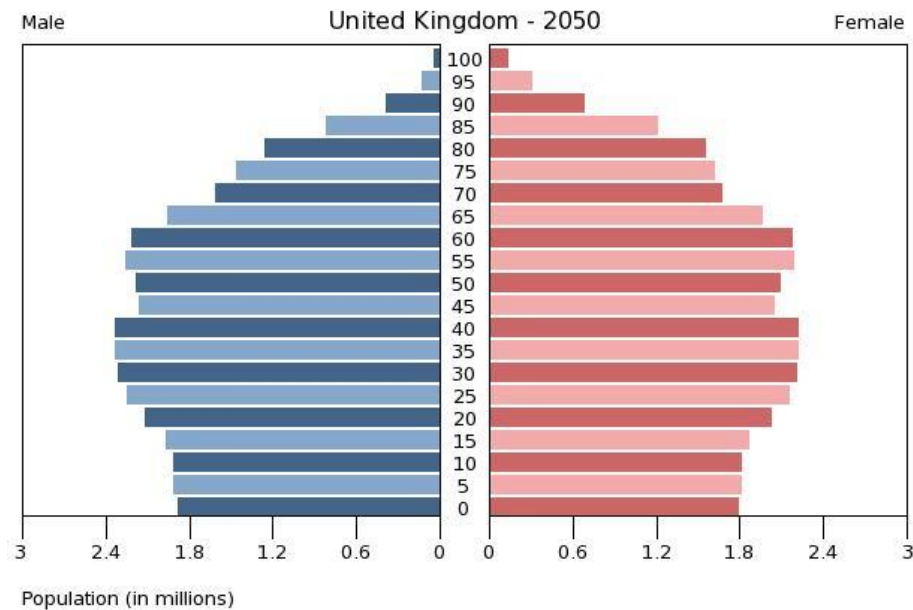


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In 2050...



Japan



United. Kingdom

Government does not treat old people !

From CIA World Factbook



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We need...

Age-friendly communities

Age-friendly communities are...

- Approach for health promotion action, including fostering “supportive” communities.

(Plouffe & Kaiache 2011)

- “Supportive” creating policies, service, programs and surroundings that enable healthy aging.



**World Health
Organization**

Centre for Health Development

Interventions on urban
health

Urban health
emergencies

Ageing

News and
events

Publications

Age-friendly cities

Population ageing and urbanization are two global trends that are among the major forces shaping the 21st century. At the same time, cities are becoming their share of residents aged 60 years and more is increasing. Cities are a resource for their families, communities and economic development in their living environments.

WHO launched the Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities in response to the growing importance of the need for healthy ageing. The main goals of the network are:

- to provide technical support and training;
- to link cities to WHO and each other;
- to facilitate the exchange of information and best practices;
- to ensure that interventions taken to improve the lives of older people are appropriate, sustainable and cost-effective.

In collaboration with partners including the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), the Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study (JAGES) among others, WHO is working to develop a set of indicators for monitoring age-friendliness of cities.

In 2014, the WHO Kobe Centre has completed drafting a new guide on using core indicators for assessing and monitoring the age-friendliness of cities, which is available in English, French, Spanish and Chinese.

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Current Issues

- The way cities are designed will determine QOL.
- Poorly designed community in urban areas.
- Societies do not take into account the wide range of physical, mental and cognitive issues among older adults.



Current Issues

- Moving (ageing in place)
 - Moving from the area which older people have lived for long time is difficult.

Control these factor

- Lack of social network to support people with chronic disease.

Current Issues

- Deficient support for incurable and chronic disease.
- End of life care in communities.

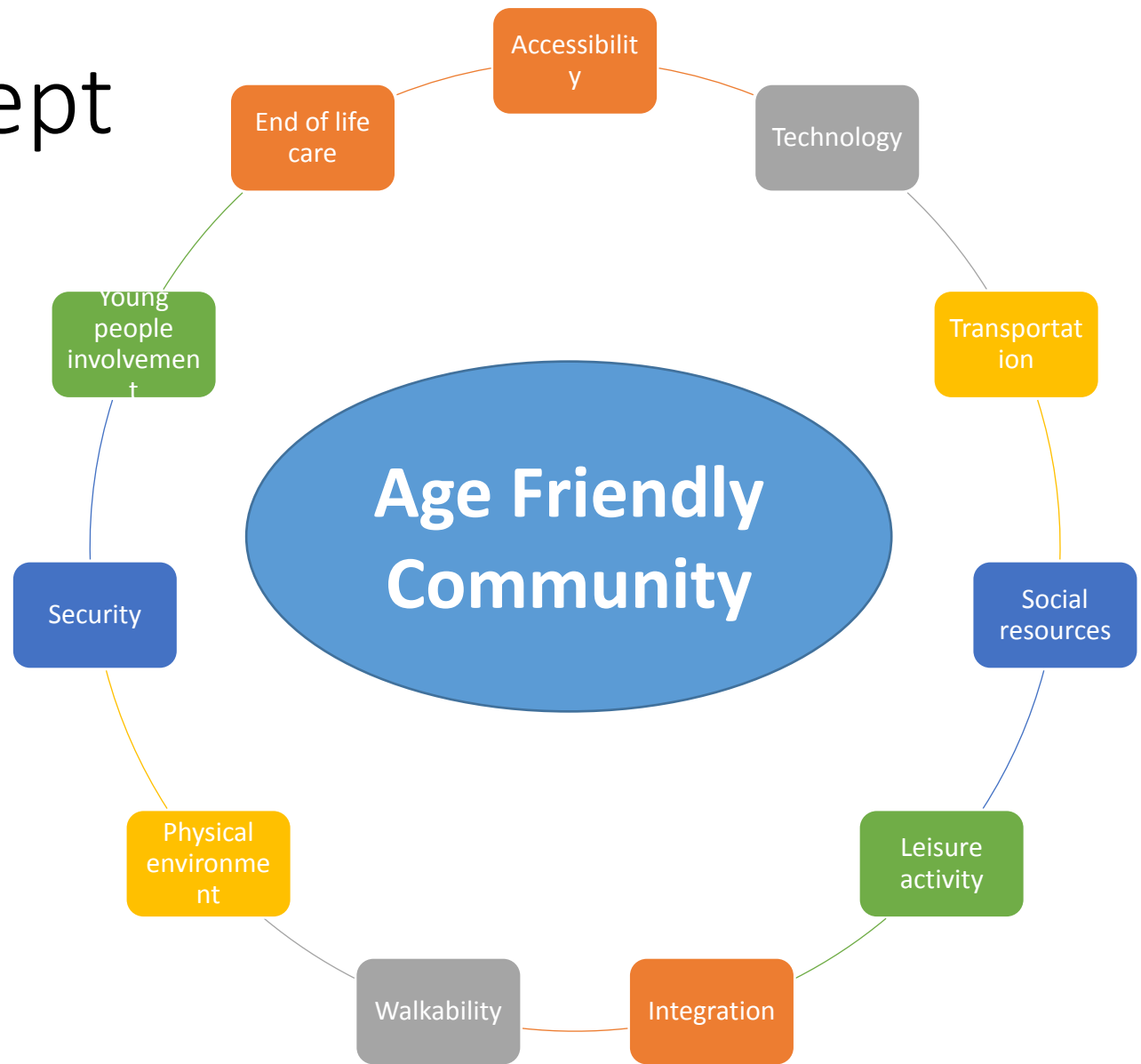
Research Question

How to reach age friendly communities?

- Feasibility of its implementation (further discussion in Liverpool)



Our Concept



Approach

- Resilient ability of urban environments to accommodate an ageing society.
- Walkability and accessibility.
- Provision of facilities and services
- Design at the street scale.

Approach

- Options

- Having multiple options is important.

Quality Of Life(QOL) in the form different from person to person.

- Education of younger generations in order to encourage them to get involved in volunteering events to support older adults.



Approach

End of life care

- Educate and empower younger and older people to educate society about end of life care.
- Provide informal support network in community for older adult with incurable and chronic disease.



Strong points associated with ageing friendly communities

- Improve QOL among older adults.
- Decrease suicide and social isolation.
- Suppress costs of national health system.
- Promote physical activity of older adults.

Research Plan

- Intensive literature review to identify where improvements can be made.
- Approach stakeholders and local governments to encourage them to get involved with this concept.
- Regular skype meetings

THANK YOU !

