Physical Environment and Institutional Settings for Dementia Friendly Communities

—Comparison between Scottish and Japanese Towns—

April 27, 2017

The 32nd International Conference of Alzheimer’s Disease International, Kyoko, Japan

Yutaka Inoue, Dr. Eng.
Emeritus Professor (Meikai University)
Topics of my presentation

• Dementia-friendly built environment
  Japan’s drawback compared with Scotland

• Institutional settings
  Japan’s drawback compared with Scotland

• “Dementia-Friendliness” pictogramme
  based on the idea by Dr. James Mckillop
What people with dementia see as the key determinants of their quality of life

Source: Adapted from; Droes, R. et al. (2006) "Quality of Life in Dementia in Perspective: An Explorative Study of Variations in Opinions Among People with Dementia and their Professional Caregivers, and in Literature"

• Social Interaction: Maintaining relationships with others; having someone to talk to; being able to communicate and share humor with others; being able to engage in social and leisure activities.

• Comfort and Security: Living in an environment that feels comfortable and safe; financial security.

• Health: Remaining as physically healthy as possible.

• Dignity: Independence and sense of self: Having independence, choice and control; retaining a sense of personal identity such as being able to practice faith or religion; not experiencing stigma around dementia.
6 (7) key interdependent design principles for making neighborhoods dementia-friendly, by E. Burton & L. Michell

- *Familiarity*
- *Legibility*
- *Distinctiveness*
- *Accessibility*
- *Comfort*
- *Safety*
- *(later found) Nature*
One of 17 key recommendations for making neighborhoods dementia-friendly, identified by E. Burton & L. Mitchell

- A mix of uses, including plenty of services and facilities and open spaces (accessibility)
Design recommendation by Burton & Mitchell

A Mix of Uses, including plenty of services and facilities and open spaces (accessibility)

Primary services and facilities should be within 500m of older people’s housing and secondary services within 800m.
（1976年） Vacant land （2004年）
群馬県伊勢崎市中心市街地
Conclusion for the 1\textsuperscript{st} topic: Dementia-friendly built environment

- Built environment is important for the well-being of people with dementia.
- Japan’s built environment has been deteriorated in terms of dementia friendliness.
- Dementia friendly built environment is not only for people with dementia but for everyone.
- It’s high time that Japan initiated the efforts to make its built environment dementia friendly.
Topic 2

Institutional Setting:

Comparison of Japan and Scotland
Topic 3

(Proposal)

International Mark for Dementia Friendliness
Thank you