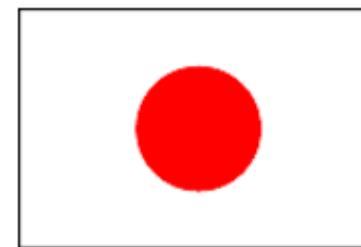


Symposium on Creation of Ikigai and  
Development of a Community to Help Each Other  
“Building a community for all generations to fulfill their lives”



# The Latest International Trends and Their Implications for Japan (1)

January 30, 2017

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# Ageing in place <Global trends>

- The 1960s - 1970s: Building facilities (large-scale)
  - The late 1970s: Reviewing these facilities
    - Pros: Being economical due to concentration, sense of security
    - Cons: Being costly; care in large groups (loss of living power); isolation from a community, families and friends
- The 1980s: Searching for alternatives to facilities
- The 1990s: Ageing in place

# Ageing in place (living in a community)

**“Living their own lives the way they like  
until the end  
in a community that is familiar to them”**

**Method: Separating housing & care**  
(Implemented in Denmark and the Netherlands)

USA: Assisted living in the 1980s... did not work well.  
“USA is still depending on policies that provide housing and care as a package”  
(Pacolet, 2000)

# Ageing in place <Definition>

“For older people to keep living in the familiar environment until the end, independently and with dignity, regardless of frailty. It is effective in postponing and preventing institutionalization.”

(Lawton, 1973,1976; Tilson & Fahey, 1990; Pynoos, 1990;Callahan, 1993; Ivry, 1995)

<More specific concepts>

- (1) Keeping the environment that protects older people's dignity and supports their independence
- (2) Adopting housing & care to changing abilities of older people
- (3) A dynamic concept that includes changes in the neighborhood & community
- (4) Remaining in a community to fulfill the wish “to keep living at home in the community;” that is, continuing the life in a community until the end (death).

<Method>

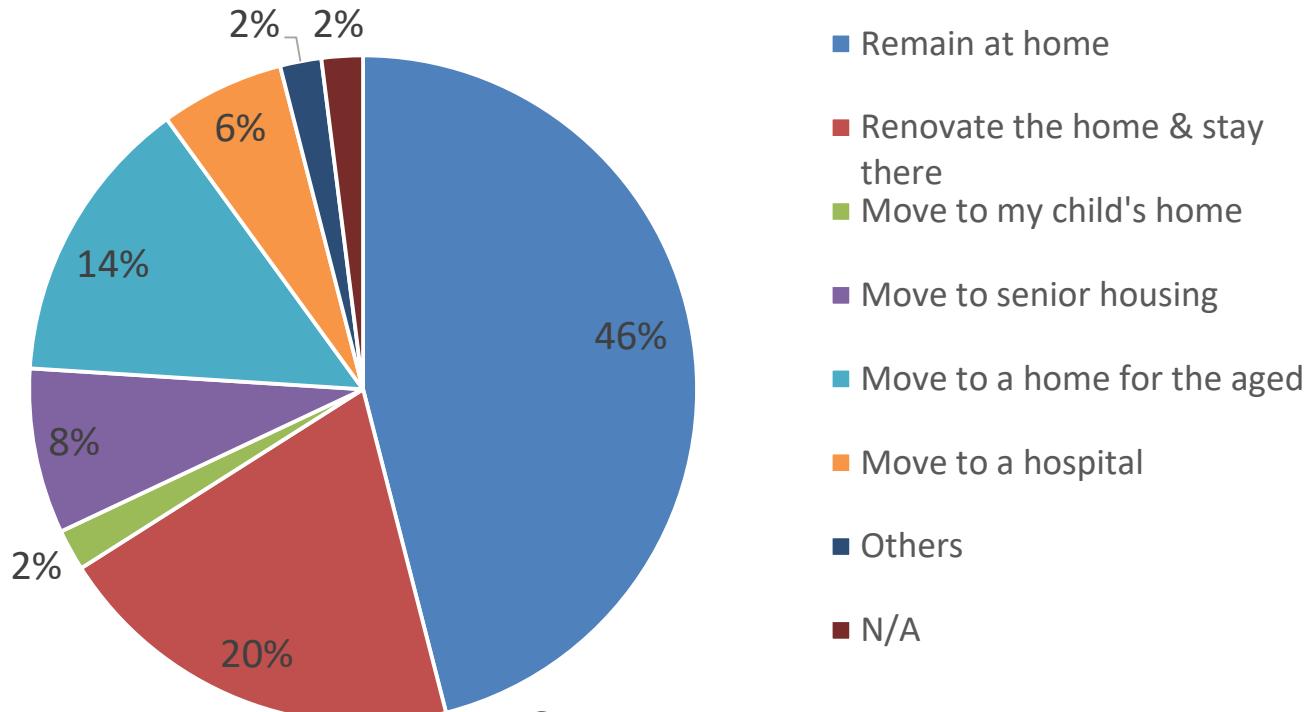
Separating housing & care (Goschalk, 1998; Houben, 2001)

## Ageing in Place <Fundamental thought>

About 70% of older people said “I want to keep living at home!”

### **Preferred housing when older people become frail**

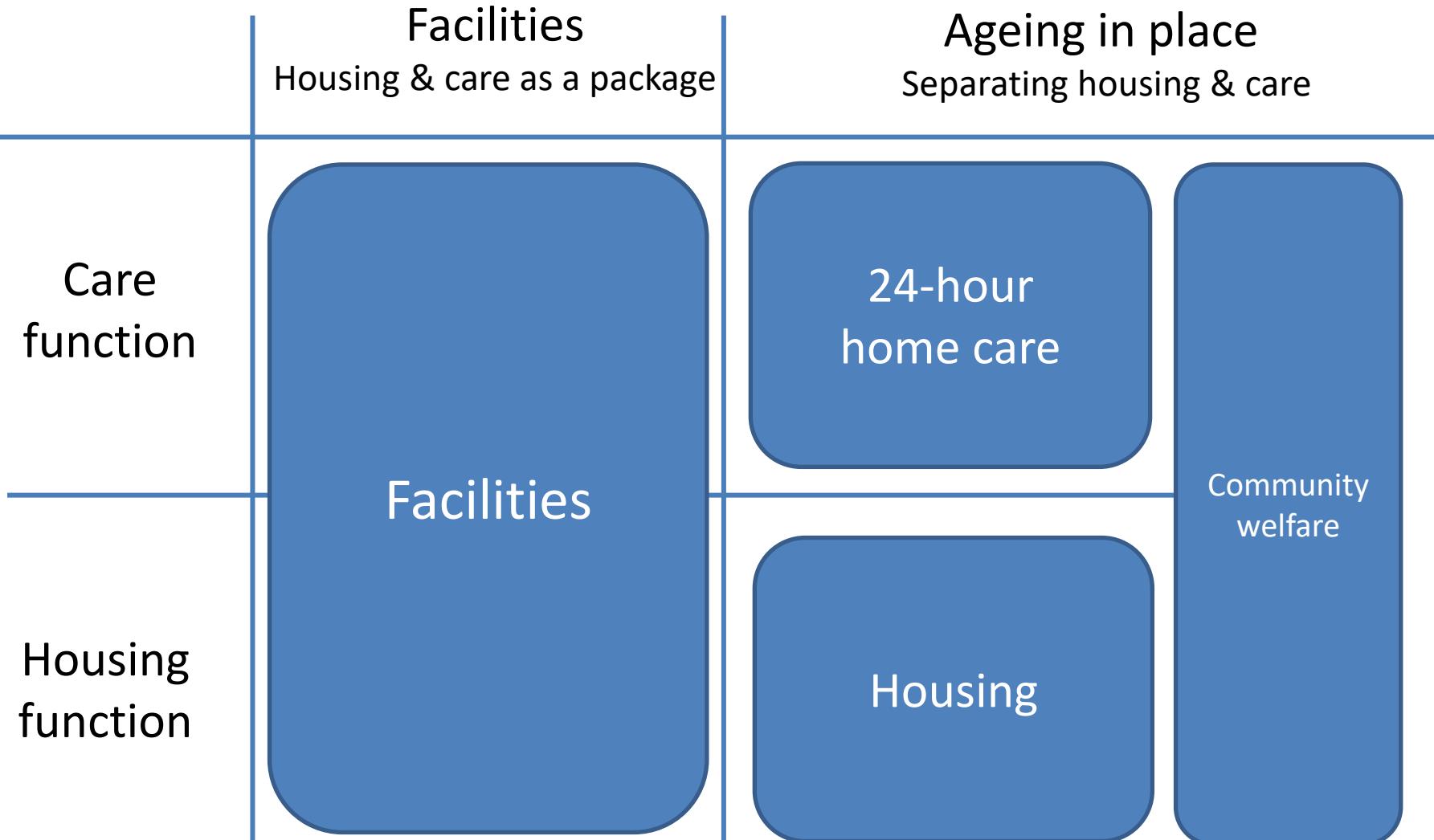
Where would you like to live when you start needing 24/7 care?



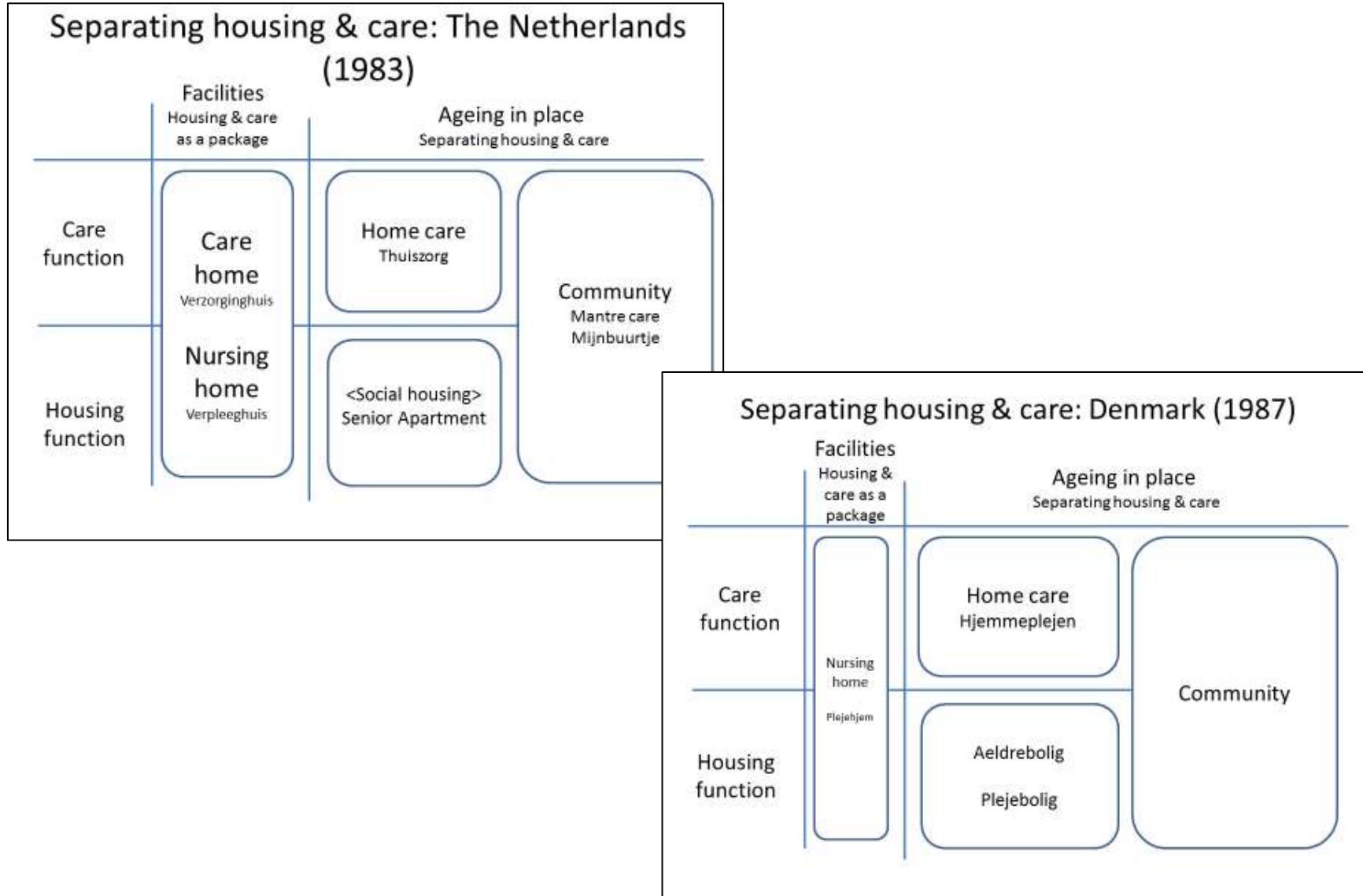
- 66% of the total responded “remain at home” or “renovate the home & stay there.”

Cabinet Office (2010), "International Comparison Survey of the Daily Life and Attitudes of Elderly Persons." The subjects were people aged 60+.

# Separating housing & care



# Separating housing & care: Increasing significance of “communities”



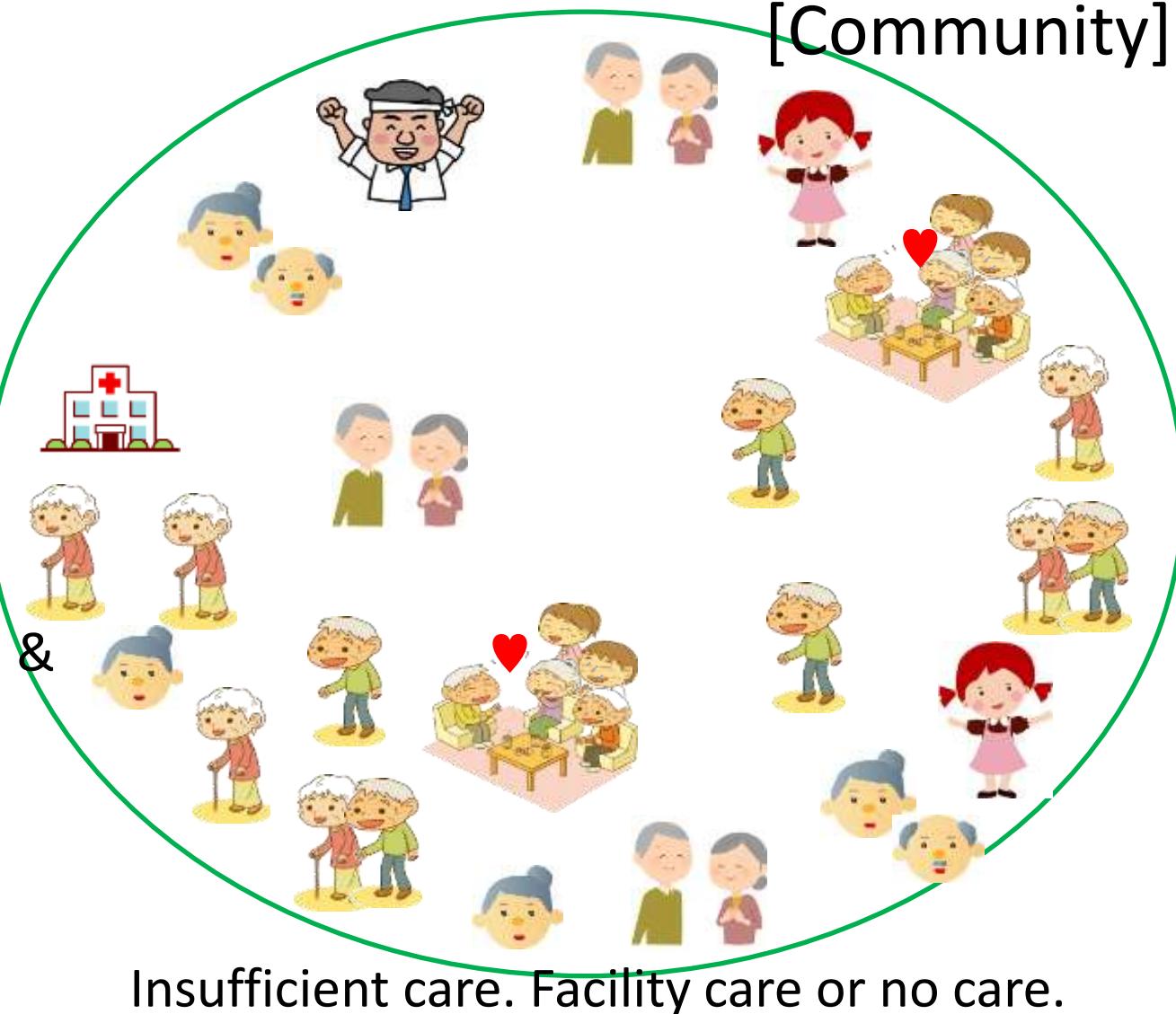
# <The era of facilities>

What is a facility? What is a community?



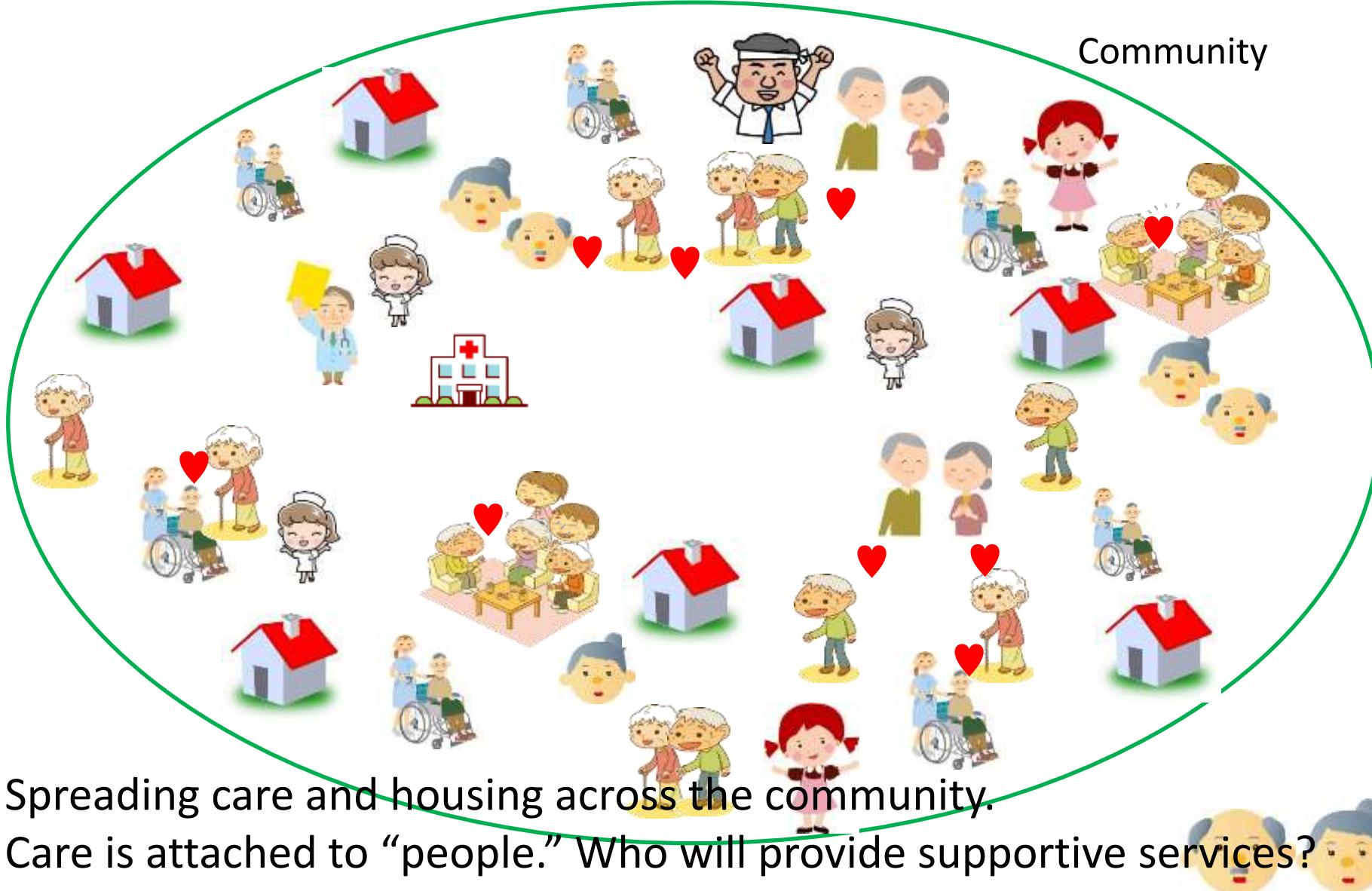
[Facility]

Care is concentrated &  
self-contained.  
Care is attached to  
“housing.”



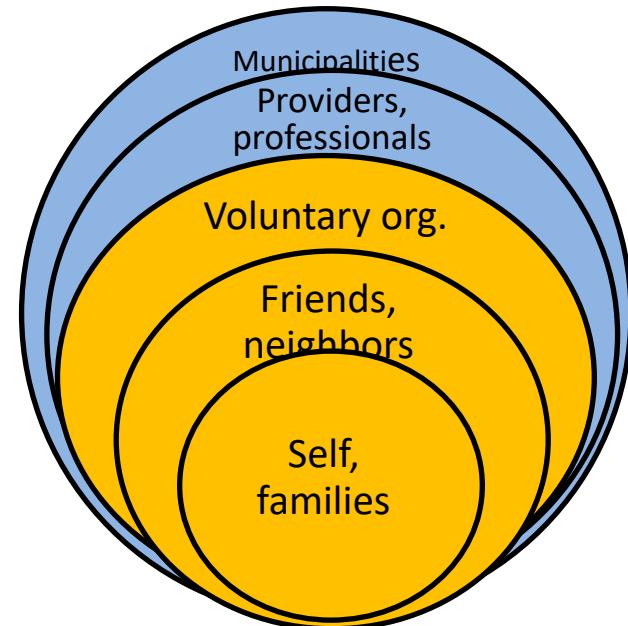
Insufficient care. Facility care or no care.

# Separate housing & care then share them by everyone in the community!

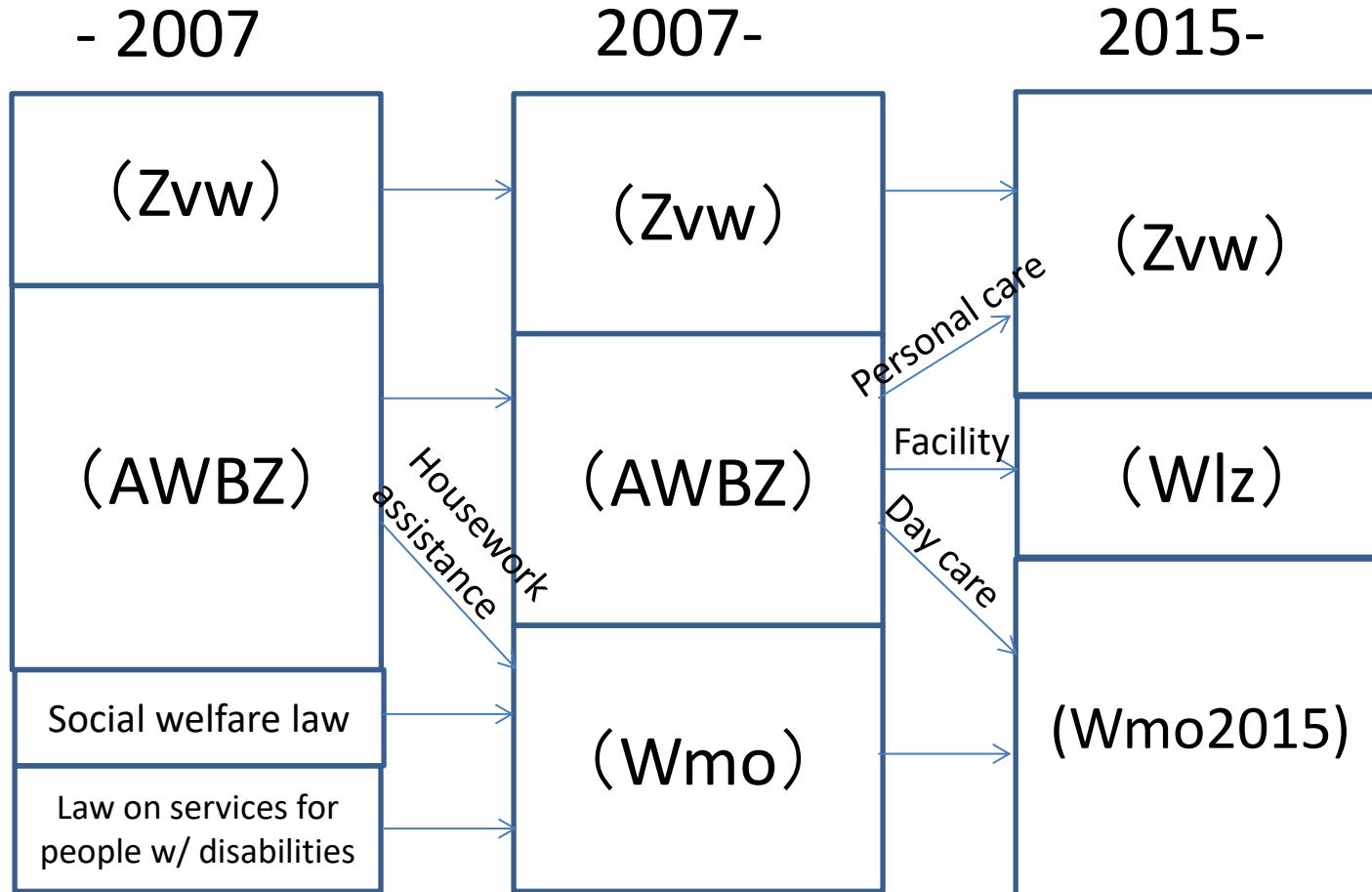


# Recent changes in Denmark and the Netherlands

- Denmark: A report on the future of home care (2013)
    1. Paradigm shift in home care (Rehab before care)
    2. Focus on prevention & rehab
    3. Introduction of health centers
    4. Introduction of private companies
    5. Use of welfare technologies
    6. Use of volunteers = “Charter for Volunteering”
  - Closing facilities in the Netherlands (closing 800/2,000 facilities, 2008)
  - Major LTC insurance reform (2015)
    - Self-care ⇒ Families ⇒ Neighbors
    - Voluntary org. ⇒ Municipalities ⇒ Nation
    - Developing communities where residents play a leading role
- “Dignity policy” (2015)



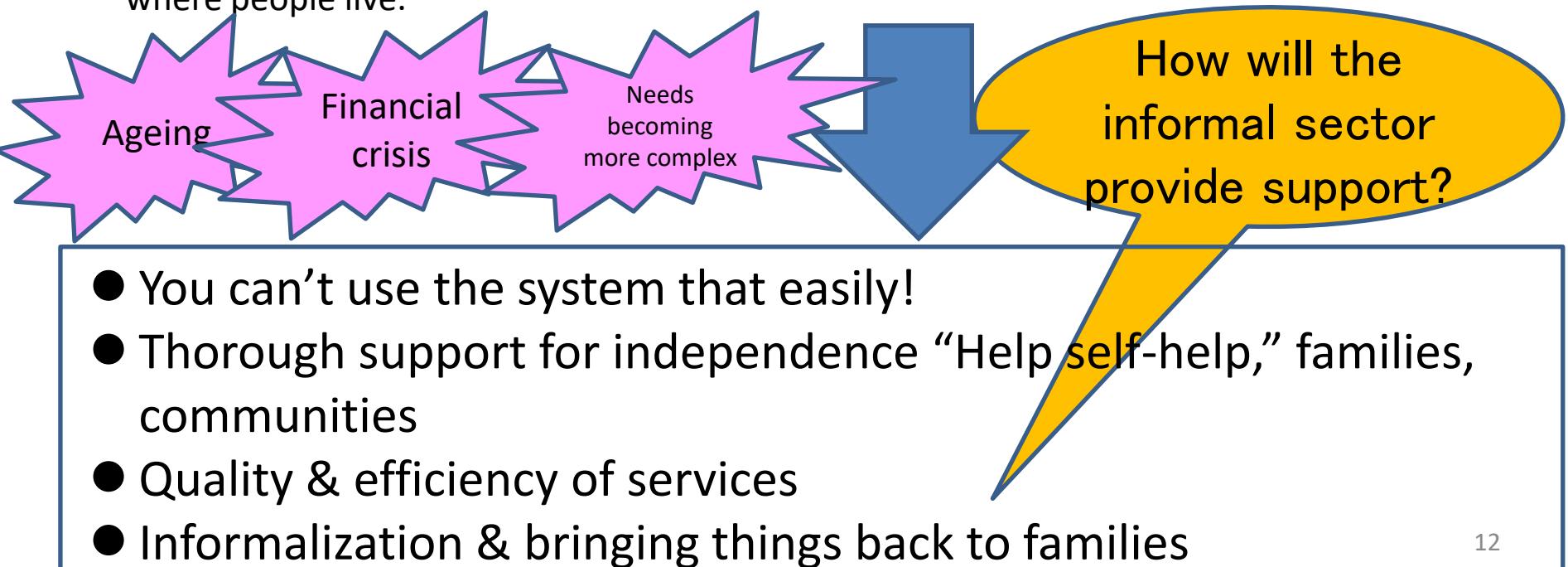
# System changes in the Netherlands: An overview



Source: Matsuoka (2016) "Diversity in housework assistance and supportive services: Practice in the Netherlands."  
Ageing in Place, vol. 133, pp.43-51.

# Common factors among countries

1. Based on population ageing (80+) and a sense of crisis due to financial difficulties
2. Ageing in place: Aiming for lives in a community
3. Closure of facilities & development of senior housing (quality & quantity)
4. 24/7 home care
  - Foundation for lives at home. The majority of qualified people use the services (16-17% of people aged 65+).
  - Dividing a community into districts (patch system) and providing the same care no matter where people live.



# History of the Netherlands

- |      |  |
|------|--|
|      |  |
| 1581 | The United Provinces declare their independence from Spain |
| 1602 | The United East India is founded.                          |
| 1648 | End of war with Spain; Dutch independence recognised.      |



# Dutch spirit & characteristics

- ◆ Civil society > Aristocratic society
  - Reclamation
  - Canals
  - Trams
  - Bicycles
  - Modern architecture
  - Tulips
  - Legalized drugs
  - Same-sex marriage
  - Euthanasia
  - Work sharing
  - Tall
- ◆ "Democracy," "social solidarity"
- ◆ Rationalism
- ◆ Dutch Account (splitting the cost)
- ◆ Patience, tolerance
- ◆ "Rights"

Source: Ryotaro Shima "A visit to the Netherlands: On the road, vol. 25."



# Welcome to the Dutch World!

