Age-friendly Design for Communities

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Age-friendly Design for Communities

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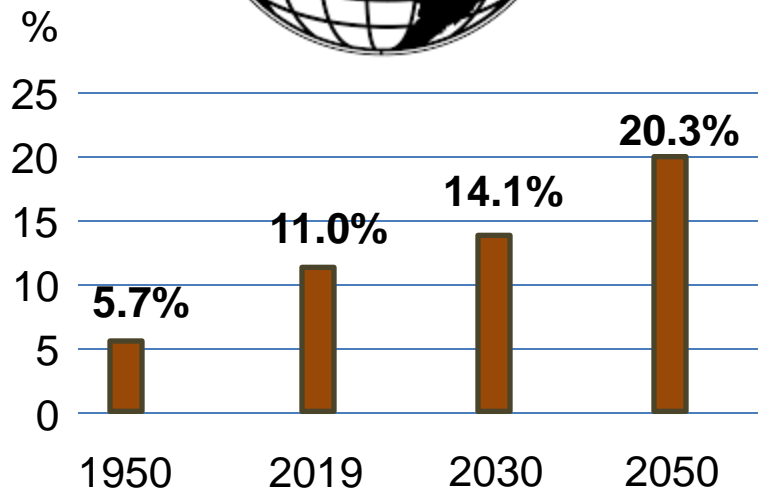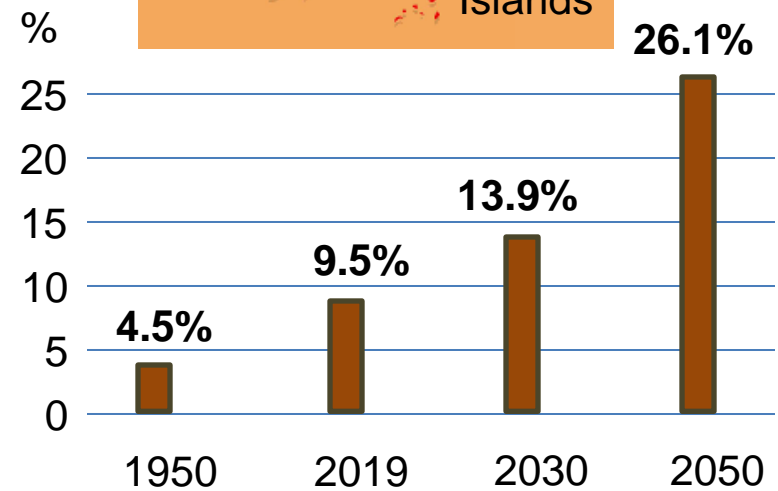
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1. Overview of ageing: in the world and in Vietnam

Globally

Vietnam

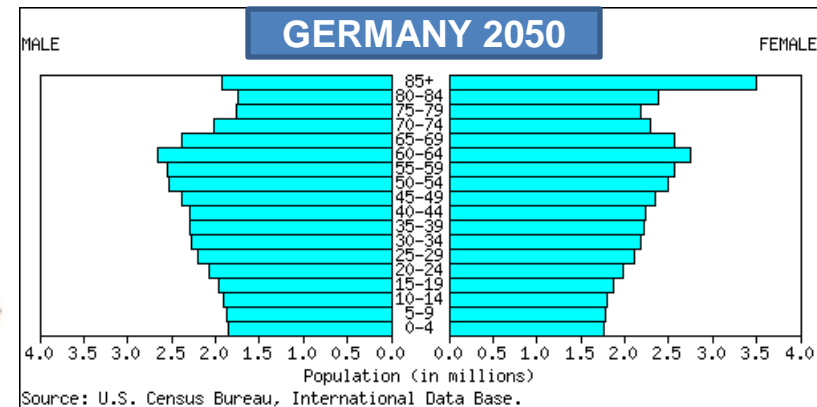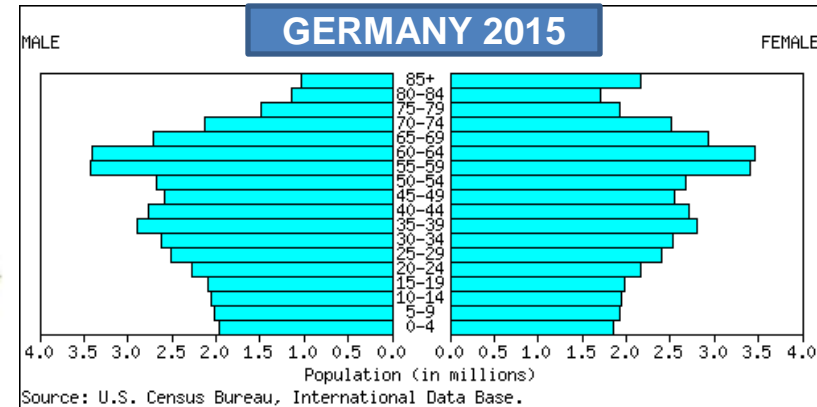Percentage of aged people (65+) out of total population
(Source: UN, 2020)

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1. Overview of ageing: in the world and in Vietnam

Case study: Germany

World ageing map – 2015 & 2050
Source: Help Age International

Germany's age tower – 2015 & 2050
Source: US Census Bureau

1. Overview of ageing: in the world and in Vietnam
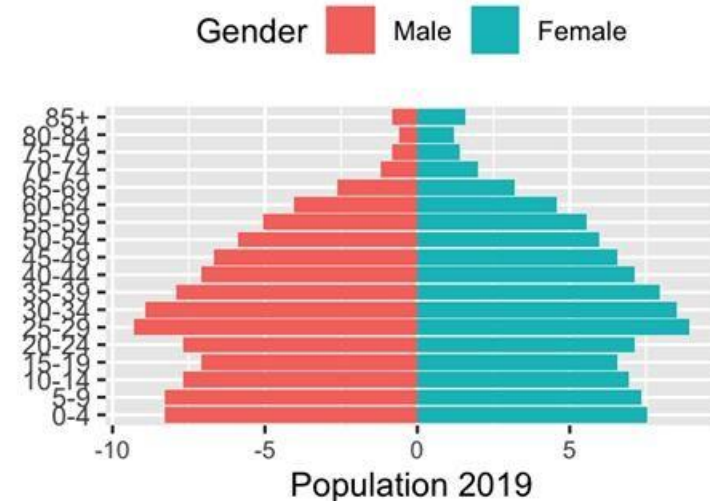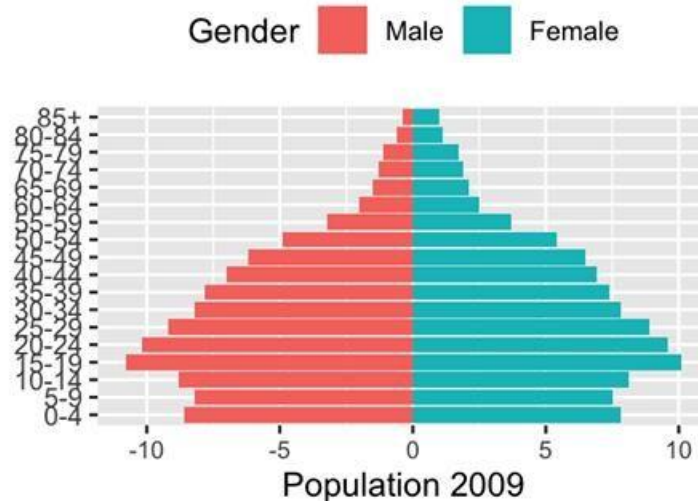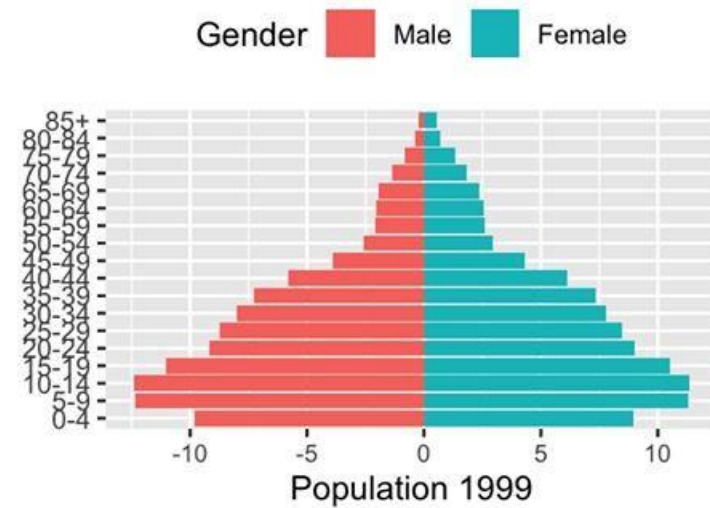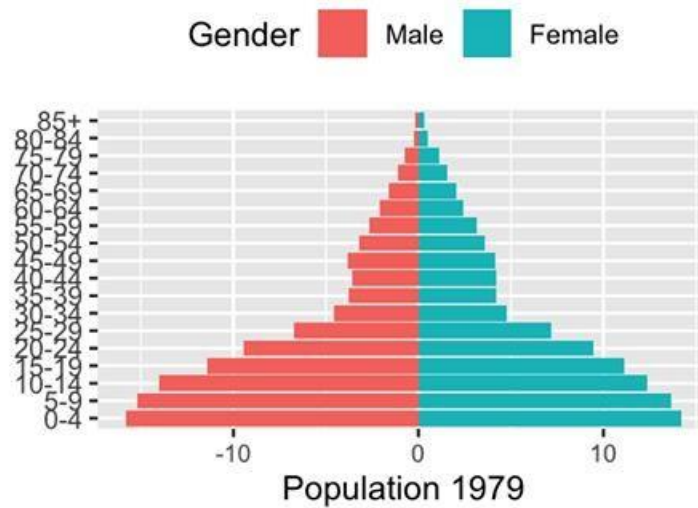
Vietnam's age structure over the years – Source: nguyenvantuan.info

1. Overview of ageing: in the world and in Vietnam

Nursing staff programmes with Germany and Japan
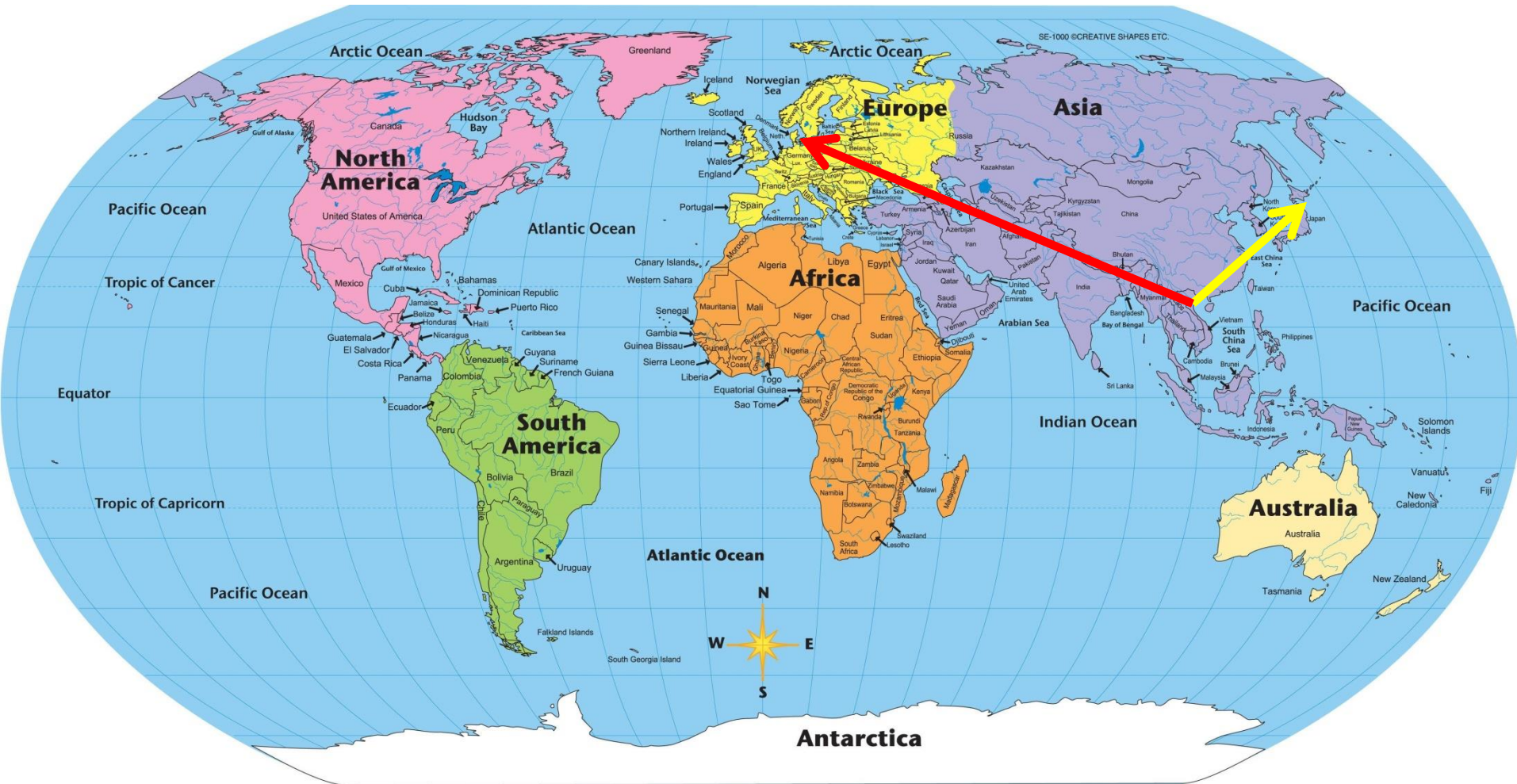
World Map – Source www.nationsonline.org

1. Overview of ageing: in the world and in Vietnam

Ageing society

DECREASE

Workforce

GDP

Social welfare for certain groups

baseline

financial capacity

INCREASE

Healthcare services

Insurance

Other expenses

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2. Ageing in Vietnam – architecturally and legally considered

Decree No. 103/2017/NDCP Planning/design of nursing centres for aged people (instruction, not yet standardised)

❑ Six function zones: residence, kitchen and dining room, staff, entertainment, healthcare and technical facilities;

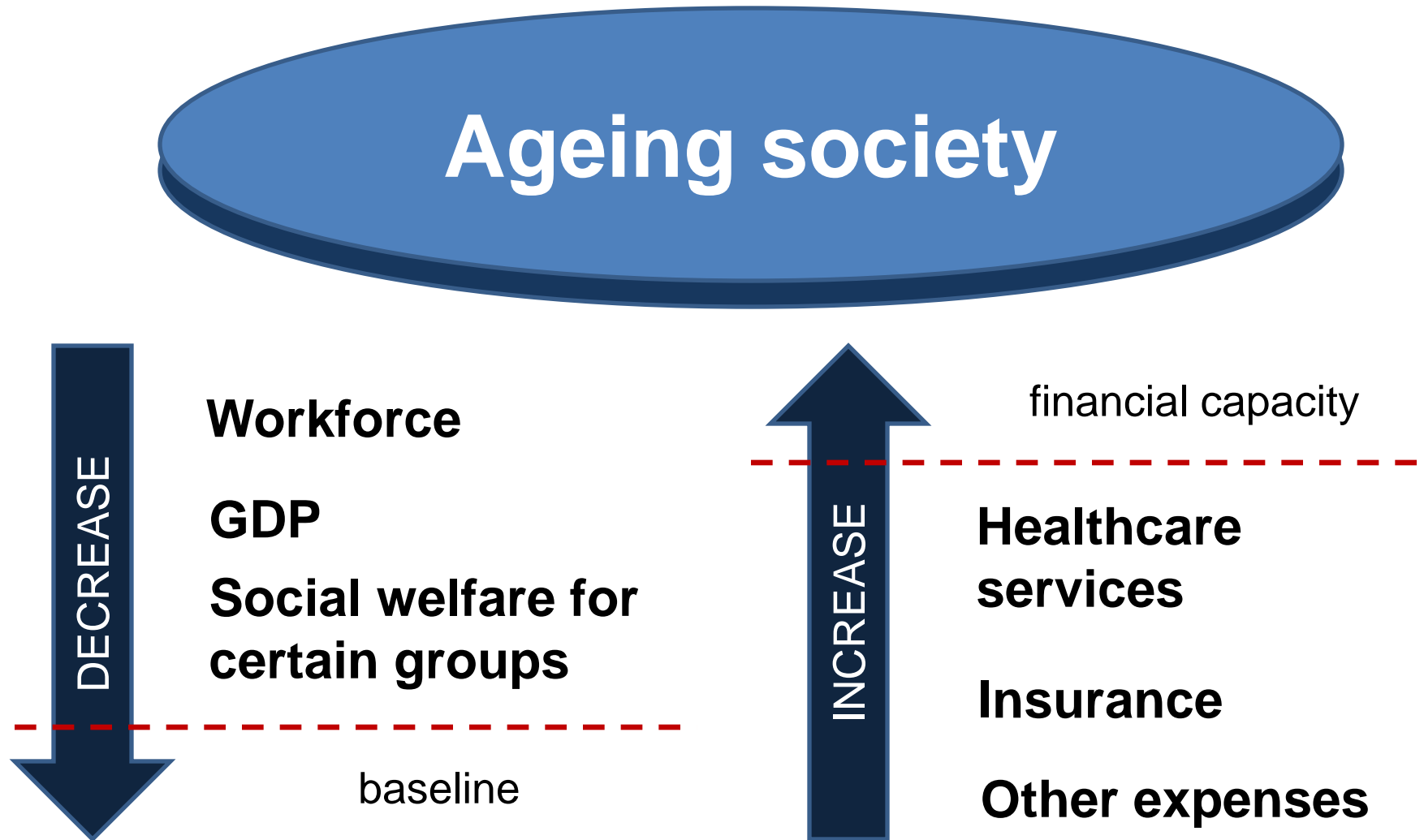❑ Land area: minimum 30 m² per person (in rural areas) and 10 m² per person (in urban areas);

❑ Room floor area: 6 – 8 m² per person;

❑ Planning: The site must be easy for access from main roads, not far from a public/private hospital, not affected by noise or air pollution;

❑ Adequate power/water supply.

Decree No. 140/2018/NDCP Implementation of the Law targeted at disabled people (including aged disabled people)

❑ Requirements for staff working at social aid centres in general and disabled people aid centres in particular.
+ Qualifications
+ Skills
+ Responsibility
+ Experience

❑ Training programme attendance.

A specific design standard for aged people (not just in architecture) has not yet been developed or included in the National Building Standard.
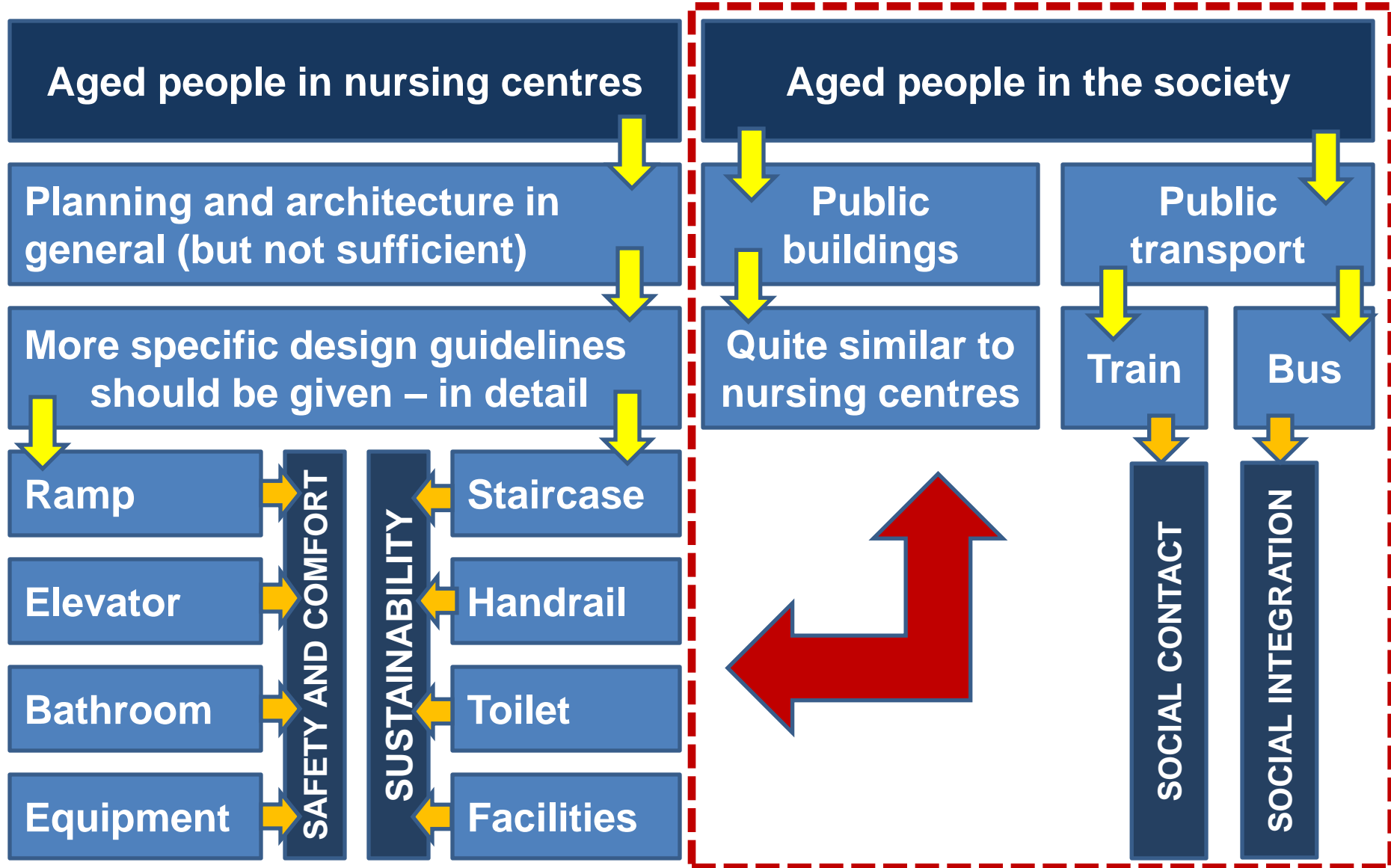
2. Ageing in Vietnam – architecturally and legally considered

	State nursing centres	Private nursing centres
Location	Mostly located in densely populated areas	Mostly located in the suburbs or new urban areas
Land plot area	Mostly less than 1 ha	Mostly more than 1 ha
Investment	From state budgets	From private funds
Capacity	Usually over 300 aged people	Usually 50 – 150 aged people
Situation	Often overcrowded	Not crowded
Building quality	Mediocre to poor	Good to very good
Type of use	Adaptive reuse of old buildings (upgraded)	New design (initially planned and built)
Equipment	Not so well equipped	Well equipped
Facilities	Inadequate	Standard
Landscape	Not properly designed	Usually well designed

3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly)

Aged people in nursing centres

Aged people in the society

Planning and architecture in general (but not sufficient)

More specific design guidelines should be given – in detail

Ramp

Elevator

Bathroom

Equipment

SAFETY AND COMFORT

SUSTAINABILITY

Staircase

Handrail

Toilet

Facilities

Public buildings

Quite similar to nursing centres

Public transport

Train

Bus

SOCIAL CONTACT

SOCIAL INTEGRATION

3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly)

ALH nursing centre (Hoai Duc district, Hanoi) for 130 aged people

(Source: www.duonglaoalh.com)

3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly)

Design for disabled people

Source: New Hanoi Newspaper

Source: toky.vn

Aged people could use, too, but not for all cases

3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly) (recommended)

Ramp design in Thailand
(www.rotaryjomtienpattaya.org)

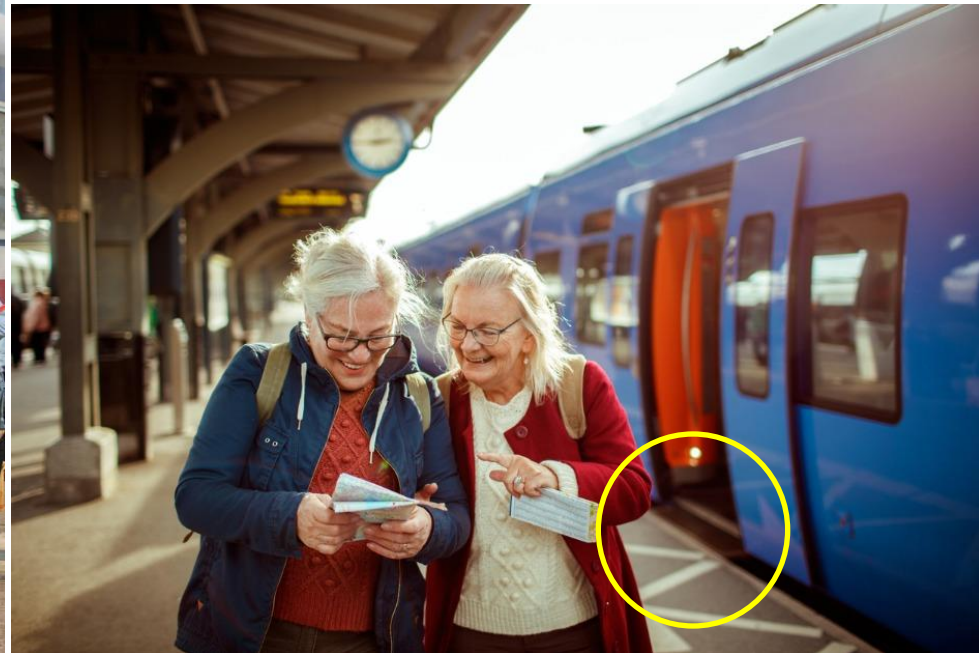Staircase design in the UK
(www.mobilityhelp.co.uk)

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3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly) In comparison

Train in Da Nang (Vietnam)
(www.independent.co.uk)

Train in New South Wales (Australia)
(www.ideas.org.au)

3. Design for aged people in Vietnam (age-friendly) in comparison

High-floor bus in HCMC (Vietnam)
(www.tanbinh.gov.vn)

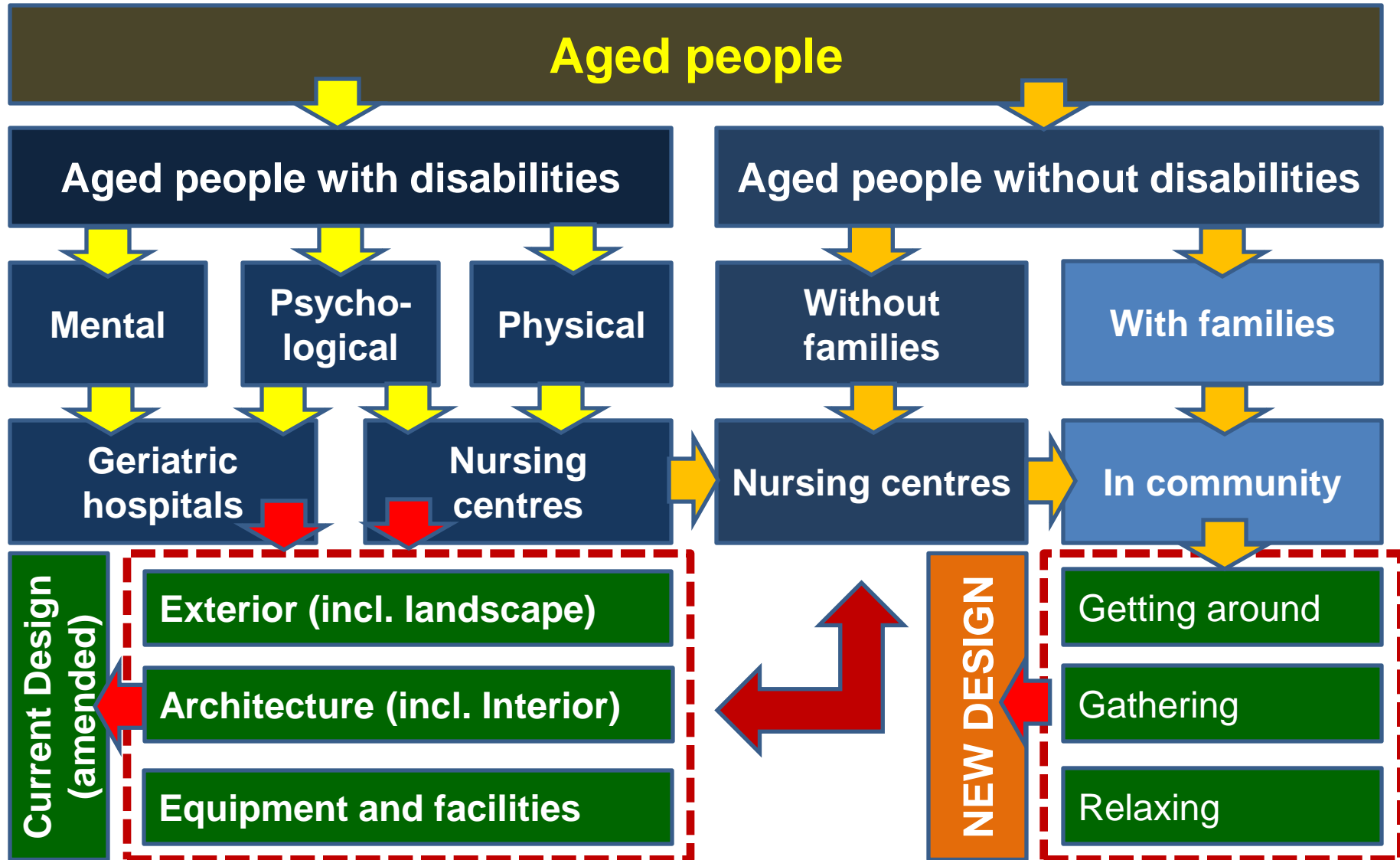Low-floor bus in Victoria (Australia)
(www.vermontagedcare.com.au)

4. Recommendations

5. Conclusions

❑ **Today, Vietnam is reported to have entered a golden era of population. But in the future, the country will have to face an ageing society;**

❑ **Vietnam has to get better prepared for the future forecast to be ageing more rapidly than the world's average rate;**

❑ **Age-friendly design encompasses a wide range of design sectors, not just building design, but also other fields, such as equipment design, vehicle design, product design, etc.;**

❑ **In terms of architectural design, more geriatric hospitals and nursing centres should be built to meet the demand;**

❑ **More intensive investigations need to be systematically undertaken for a complete design standard with design guidelines targeted at aged people.**

Thank you very much for your attention!