

Social science 3. Community building for Aging in Place

To achieve ‘ ‘Aging in Place’ ’ , we have to try to build individual, community and system resilience. In particular, multiple stakeholders, such as governments, researchers, designers, and medical and care providers grapple to identify strategies which best support Aging in Place for all citizen.

In this session, the first study investigated the relationship between neighbourhood greenery and the rates of long-term health conditions among older adults in Frankston, Australia. The study revealed that greenery was negatively associated with diabetes among older residents. The second study explored the challenges facing older adults who are living in isolation, poverty, and homelessness in Japan. The findings revealed that older adults in these circumstances often lack experience in being helped by others, which makes helping them difficult. The third study evaluated the effectiveness of EMPOWER, a community-based participatory research programme that empowered seniors to identify and co-create solutions to issues that can improve their quality of life in the Whampoa neighbourhood in Singapore. The study showed that the programme was successful in increasing participants' collective efficacy and confidence in influencing community issues.