The Dutch Situation

Care Facilities and Housing for the Elderly

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Contents presentation

• Age distribution population
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• Impact building regulations
• Conclusions
Age distribution population

- Distribution of age clustering for the Netherlands (1965-2045)
## Age distribution population

- **Dutch demographics statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2045</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 0-19</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38%)</td>
<td>(28%)</td>
<td>(24%)</td>
<td>(21%)</td>
<td>(21%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age: 20-64</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(53%)</td>
<td>(60%)</td>
<td>(62%)</td>
<td>(58%)</td>
<td>(53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65+</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td>(12%)</td>
<td>(14%)</td>
<td>(21%)</td>
<td>(26%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All population numbers are in millions. The ratio of each age cluster to the total population is stated as percentage between brackets.  

*Source: United National Population Databases*
Types of care facilities and housing

• Past
  Four basic types of housing related to degree of care
  • Normal dwelling
  • Service flat, assisted living centre, sheltered accommodation
  • Home for the elderly
  • Nursing home
Types of care facilities and housing

- Present
  - No longer strict distinction between facilities and housing related to degree of care
  - Need for improvement of comfort, pleasure and well-being
  - Housing will become leading, care should follow
  - More care while staying at home
Types of care facilities and housing

- Near future
  - Separation care and type of housing is expected to be cost effective
  - But in case of intensive care this will be practically and financially unrealistic
  - Smaller group housing is assumed to be an alternative for nursing home
  - Smart home concepts seems to be promising
Types of care facilities and housing

• Future problems
  • Existing dwellings need to be upgraded for elderly people
  • Need for smaller group housing
  • Renovation or rebuilding of nursing homes to fulfil demands
  • Preparation of new buildings for future demands
Impact building regulations

- Present Dutch Building Decree
  - Two user functions of buildings relevant:
    - Living function
    - Care function
  - In case of the care function distinction between:
    - Confined to bed (limited in mobility)
    - Mobile
  - Impact on performance requirements:
    - Age and mobility no issue for living function
    - Fire safety – dependency mobility / sub compartmentation
    - Noise reduction (minor difference)
    - Ventilation (minor difference)
    - Accessibility
    - Dimensions bathroom etc.
Impact building regulations

• Current discussions building regulations
  • Use of smoke detector
  • Accessibility in case of stretchers

• Other items
  • Fire safety in case of smaller housing and dwellings
  • Fire safety existing homes for the elderly and nursing homes
  • Accessibility dwellings (age proved)
  • Indoor environment
  • How to improve comfort, pleasure and well-being
  • Development of smart homes

• Initiatives within this field by University of Technology Eindhoven and Fraunhofer Germany
Conclusions

• Age increase and people (want to) stay longer in their dwellings
• No distinction between facilities and housing related to degree of care
• Shift from nursing houses to smaller group housing
• It is an important issue in the Netherlands,
• but it is not on the agenda of building regulations due to its deregulation target

*Is their a need for additional building regulations or is it part of the market?*
Questions