

## COMPLETION REPORT

This study gives the attention to the life of the elderly living in the high-rise housing in urban areas. The aim of this study is to discover a conceptual model of a high-rise housing which is capable of accommodating elderly activities by conducting a comparative study between Indonesia and Japan. In this research, qualitative method is used because the nature of this study is explorative. The data about housings design, along with its facilities, elderly residents activities, and their opinions about their housing environments are collected through field observation, interview with the residents and key persons, literary study and institutional survey. The case study is carried out on high-rise public housing of: Pekunden and Kaligawe in Semarang, Indonesia; Menanggal and Sombo in Surabaya, Indonesia; the Prefectural Government of Hyogo and Kobe Municipal Government in HAT Kobe area, Japan; and Akashi Municipal Government in Uozumikita, Japan.

In relation to the activities of the elderly and the high-rise housing where they live, based on the case studies of both in Japan and in Indonesia, there are things that can be noted. In Indonesia, a range of activities has been developed by the community either independently or communally. Supervision for elderly care is mostly conducted by the community itself. The provision of some facilities supporting the elderly is implemented by the community itself based on their own capability. This condition creates a more economical in the provision, maintenance and management of the facilities. In the high-rise housings that have been built and have such conditions, the elderly become more independent. In Japan, there are various concepts developed as attention to the life of the elderly in the high-rise housings, such as Silver Housing, Collective Housing, Life Support Assistance, and Group Housing. These concepts are supported by the availability of well-planned facilities, which are intended to support the activity of the elderly, and also the control system used. By these provisions, the elderly will have a variety of activities, have a good social cohesion, and become more independent.

It is concluded that attention toward how to create a safe, comfortable, healthy, happy, economical, self-reliant living environment, and also how to encourage a creation of social cohesion, are necessary for the life of the elderly living in the high-rise housing in urban areas. With a creation of good social relationships, there will be mutual activities and mutual aids among residents, which in turn can drive other various benefits, such as a creation of a passive supervision system, a healthy life system, companionship, and efficient system for residents and the government. The implementation of connected blocks and active corridor, equipped with mezzo scale and macro scale facilities in high-rise housing, are some of the forms that can support the creation of friendly spaces for the elderly.

### Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.)

28 February 2013. Doctoral Program of Architecture and Urban, Architecture Department, Diponegoro University. Sustainable Urbanism 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference: Culture, Social and Technological Approach. "Toward Sustainable Housing Development in Urban Area: High-Rise Housing and Social Cohesion" (in Bahasa Indonesia). Edward Endrianto Pandelaki.

18-21 October 2013. Sustain Society, Kyoto University. The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Future for Human Security 2013. "The Elderly Friendly High-Rise Housing: A Comparison Study Between Indonesia & Japan". Edward Endrianto Pandelaki, Wijayanti, Septana Bagus Pribadi.

Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.)

Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.)