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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 45117-2024

Terminology work - Age-friendly - Basic vocabulary

术语工作 适老化 基本术语

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part

1. Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting. Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed and coordinated by the National Technical Committee for Language and Terminology Standardization (SAC/TC62). This document was drafted by: China National Institute of Standardization, China Association for Standardization, China Architecture Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Peking University, National Science and Technology Terminology Examination Committee Affairs Center, China Quality Standards Publishing and Media Co., Ltd., Hebei Normal University for Nationalities, Liaocheng University China Aging Industry Association, Central University of Finance and Economics, Institute of Science and Technology Strategy Consulting, Chinese Academy of Sciences, SDIC Health Industry Investment Co., Ltd., Beijing Geriatric Hospital, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing Jixian Hongwen Culture Media Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are: Wang Haitao, Cao Xinyu, Wei Jie, Zhao Linbin, Zhang Xin, Wang Yu, Liu Jue, Zhang Hui, Liu Xiaodong, Meng Yongye, Wang Kuiran, Jia Yangli, Wang Yongchun, Shao Shanshan, Sun Yi, Tan Jiangyi, Song Yuetao, Su Jinhao, Liu Lei, Yan Ke, He Lili. Terminology Basic terminology for age-friendly work

1 Scope

GB/T 45117-2024 is the basic vocabulary of age-friendly design and service in China. A large body of standards, regulations and procurement rules now turns on whether something is shi lao hua - adapted for older people - and the term has been used loosely enough to cover a handrail, a font size, a care contract and a marketing claim; the

vocabulary exists so that the other standards in the field rest on the same definitions. It defines the general terms, then the terms of the age-friendly environment, of services for older people, of facilities for older people, and of age-friendly products, each with its Chinese and English equivalents. It takes effect on 1 July 2025.

This document defines general terms related to aging, aging-friendly environments, aging-friendly services, aging-friendly facilities, aging-friendly products, etc. Basic terms and definitions. This document is applicable to the services, design, implementation, testing, application, management and other related fields of aging-friendly work and aging-friendly renovation.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 General terms

3.1 Age-friendly Elderly Improve or upgrade products, services, facilities and environments to make them more elderly-friendly and adapt to the needs of the elderly (3.5) to reduce safety risks. The process of meeting the needs of insurance, promoting physical and mental health, and improving life convenience and comfort.

Note. "Age-friendly" emphasizes the process of improvement or enhancement, while "age-friendly" emphasizes the attributes that are friendly to the elderly.

3.2 Age-friendly design Elderly-friendly design Accessibility design (3.4) is designed to address the age-related decline in the physical, psychological and social life of the elderly (3.5).

3.3 Age-friendly renovation, renovation for the aged Reduce the access and operation barriers of the elderly (3.5) by means of physical space transformation, facility and equipment transformation, and elderly supplies configuration. An activity to improve the living environment of the elderly (3.5) by eliminating the influence of factors such as obstacles to information perception. [Source: MZ/T 218-2024, 3.2, modified]

3.4 accessible design Designs that focus on maximizing the number of potential users who can easily use the same system in different environments. Note

1.The purpose of this design is.

- a) Design the system so that most users can use it easily without any modification;
- b) Make the system suitable for different users (user adaptation interface);
- c) Have standardized interfaces to enable compatibility with assistive products and assistive technologies. Note

2. Terms such as universal design, barrier-free design, design for all, inclusive design and design for all ages, which have the same meaning, are often used in conjunction with Often used interchangeably. [Source: ISO /IEC Guide 71.2014, 2.19, modified]

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