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

GB/T 47131.2-2026

**Ageing societies - Requirements and guidelines for
dementia-inclusive communities - Part 2: Residential buildings**

老龄化社会 认知症包容性社群要求与指南 第2部分：居所

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 2 of GB/T 47131, "Requirements and Guidelines for Inclusive Communities with Dementia in Aging Societies". The following sections have been released.

1.Residential Communities;

2.Dwellings Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Service Standardization (SAC/TC264). This document was drafted by: China National Institute of Standardization, China Electronics Engineering Design Institute Co., Ltd., Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Peking University. China Architecture Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Shanghai Jiao Tong University, East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Provincial Quality and Standardization Bureau Research Institute, Changzhou Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau,

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With the accelerating aging of the global population, the number of people with dementia continues to grow, making dementia a significant issue in the fields of public health and social development. A pressing global challenge. Dementia not only affects individual health and quality of life, but also impacts family functioning, community relationships, and social services. This has had a profound impact. Against this backdrop, building a dementia-inclusive community has become an international priority. A key strategy for proactively addressing population aging is through systematic environmental optimization and service innovation, while also taking into account the rights and interests of other groups. On this basis, we will provide more support and convenience for people with dementia, helping them to live, socialize, consume, and function safely, healthily, independently, happily, and with dignity. Production and learning satisfy diverse needs and realize one's life value. Practice has proven that building an inclusive community for dementia is one of the most economical, convenient, and feasible ways to alleviate the social pressure associated with dementia. In 2022, The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has released ISO 25552:2022, "Framework for Inclusive Communities for Dementia in Aging Societies," which systematically proposes a framework for addressing dementia. The core elements and implementation paths for building inclusive communities are defined, and key aspects include housing, public spaces, public transportation, commercial facilities, and consumer activities. The standard focuses on key areas such as recreational and social spaces, integrated care, and intergenerational integration. my country adopted this standard as a national standard in 2024. The standard, GB/T 45150-2024 "Framework for Inclusive Communities for Dementia in Aging Societies," is my country's first standard on inclusive dementia care. National standards for community building. GB/T 47131-2026, "Requirements and Guidelines for Inclusive Communities with Dementia in an Aging Society," is a supporting document to GB/T 45150-2024. The standard, which is planned to consist of multiple parts, is currently GB/T 47131.1-2026 "Requirements and Guidelines for Inclusive Communities with Dementia in Aging Societies". Partial. Residence. Following this, in conjunction with societal needs, efforts will be made to gradually expand to include public spaces outside the community, public transportation, commercial facilities, and social venues. Research and development efforts are underway to continuously improve the standard system for an inclusive community for dementia, providing technical support for the comprehensive construction of an inclusive society for dementia. Dementia in an aging society requires inclusive communities and Part 2 of the Guide. Residence

1 Scope

GB/T 47131.2-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering the home of a person living with dementia - the lighting and contrast that help recognition, the layout and signage that prevent disorientation, the flooring, the safety of the kitchen and bathroom, and the technology that watches without confining. Part 2 of the series, first edition, in force since 1 June 2026. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 June 2026, as a first edition. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the requirements for interior and common areas of inclusive housing for people with dementia and provides corresponding recommendations. This document applies to the design, renovation, decoration, layout, and alteration of dementia-inclusive housing.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 45150-2024 Inclusive Community Framework for Dementia in an Aging Society GB /Z 45152-2024 Community-based integrated health and care service framework for aging societies

GB/T 47131.1-2026 Requirements and Guidelines for Inclusive Communities with Dementia in an Aging Society Part

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 45150-2024 and GB /Z 45152-2024, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply to this document.

3.1 aging society A population structure in which the elderly population accounts for a certain proportion or more of the total population. [Source: GB/T 45154-2024, 3.1]

3.2 Dementia A group of symptoms that affect brain function, caused by neurodegenerative diseases and vascular diseases or injuries. Note

1.Dementia is characterized by one or more cognitive abilities (e.g., memory, language,

judgment, attention, planning, calculation, visuospatial abilities). A persistent decline in physical strength, accompanied by changes in mood and behavior, affects independence in daily life. Note

2.Common dementias include Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, Lewy body dementia, and frontotemporal dementia. Some dementia patients may exhibit multiple symptoms simultaneously. It presents with multiple pathological features and is called mixed dementia. [Source: GB/T 45150-2024, 3.1]

3.3 Dementia-inclusive Providing equal opportunities and resources for people with dementia, including but not limited to efforts to reduce stigma, improve accessibility, and provide personalized care. Services and equal opportunities for participation. Note

1.In dementia-inclusive communities, members receive education about dementia and its development, and learn that people with dementia sometimes experience it in unique ways. The world. People with dementia, their families, and caregivers are empowered, supported, and accepted by the community. The community acknowledges and understands people with dementia. All rights and potential. Note

2.In dementia-inclusive communities, the community helps people with dementia and their caregivers optimize their health and well-being, enabling them to live as independently as possible and helping them achieve [goals/benefits]. They need to gain understanding and support, and be able to safely integrate into the local community and build and maintain social networks.