



DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- AFE-INNOVET.(2014).What are Age-Friendly Environment? Why should European Cities and Regions become more Age-Friendly?'.
Australia Government Ausaid. (2013). Accessibility Design Guide: Universal design principles for Australia's aid program. Australia : Australia Government Ausaid
Baldwin C, Osborne C & Smith P. (2012). *Infill Development for Older Australians in South East Queensland*. Tersedia di www.usc.edu.au/seniorliving
Bean, J. F., Vora, A. & Frontera, W. R.(2004).Benefits of Exercise for Community-Dwelling Older Adults', *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 85, hal. S31-42.
Bell, S., Halminton, V., Rothnie, A., Travlou, P. & Alves, S.(2008).*Greenspace and quality of life: a critical review*, Stirling: Greenspace Scotland.
Bevan, M. & Croucher, K.(2011).*Lifetime Neighborhoods*.London: Department for Communities and Local Government.
Bird, W.(2007).*Natural Thinking: Investigating the links between the Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Mental Health*.
Buffel, T., Phillipson, C. & Scharf, T. (2012). *Ageing in urban environments: Developing 'agefriendly' cities*. *Critical Social Policy*, Vol. 32, pp.597-617.
Building and Construction Authority.2007. *Universal Design Guide*. Singapore : Building and Construction Authority
Burton, E. & Mitchell, L.(2006).*Inclusive Urban Design : Streets for Life* Burlington: Architectural Press.
Emlet, C. A. & Mocerri, J. T. (2012) *The Importance of Social Connectedness in Building Age-Friendly Communities*. *Journal of Aging Research*, 2012.
Green, I.(1974).*Housing for Elderly* New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
Harding, E.(2007).*Towards Lifetime Neighbourhoods: Designing Sustainable Communities for All*.London: Communities and Local Government.
Hermawati, I.(2015).*Kajian Tentang Kota Ramah Lanjut Usia*.Yogyakarta: Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pelayanan Kesejahteraan Sosial (B2P3KS).



- Irawaty, E. 2013. Hubungan Antar Persepsi dan Tingkat Kepentingan Lansia terhadap Taman Langsung, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Jumlah Penduduk Berdasarkan Golongan Usia per-5 Tahun di Kota Yogyakarta, <http://www.kependudukan.jogjapro.go.id/olah.php?module=statistik&periode=3&jenisdata=penduduk&berdasarkan=golonganusia&rentang=5&prop=34&kab=71&kec=> (Diakses 22 November 2015).
- Kalache, A. (2013). *The Longevity Revolution: Creating a Society for All Ages*. Adelaide : South Australian Dept. of the Premier and Cabinet.
- Kandel & Adamec.(2003).*The Encyclopedia of Senior Health and Wellbeing*. New York: Fatcts on File Inc.
- Kurniawan, H., Ikaputra & Forestyana, S.(2014).*Perancangan Aksesibilitas untuk Fasilitas Publik*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Lui, C. W., Everingham, J. A., Warburton, J., Cuthill, M. & Bartlett, H. (2009). *What makes a community age-friendly: A review of international literature*. *Australasian Journal on Ageing*, Vol. 28, pp. 116-21.
- Martinoni, M. & Sartoris, A.(2009).*Criteria For The Elderly People City? Simplify The Complexity to Act in Concentre Term*.
- Mitchell, L., Burton, E. dan Raman, S. (2004). *Neighbourhoods for life. A checklist of recommendations for designing dementia-friendly outdoor environments*. London: Housing Corporation.
- Northern Consortium.(2010).*Guide to Age-friendly Communities in the North: People and Places 2020*.Sunderland: Northern Housing Consortium Ltd.
- O’Hehir, J. (2014). *Age-Friendly Cities and Communities: A Literature Review*. Adelaide : Centre for Work + Life University of South Australia
- Papilia, D. E & Feldman, R. D. (1995). *Adult Development and Aging*. New York : McGraw-Hill
- Penalosa, G. 2011. Engage and Inspire to Transform Cities for All.
- Ramadhani, R. S.2013. Komparasi Implementasi Konsep Ramah Manula (Age-Friendly City) di London, Inggris dan New York City. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Republik Nomor 13 Tahun 1998 tentang Kesejahteraan Lanjut Usia* (1998) Himpunan Peraturan Perundang-undangan Republik Indonesia Tahun 1998, Buku 2.



- Salhus, M.(2010).*Best Practices in Age-friendly Planning: The District of Lake Country*.
- Santrock, J.(2002).*Life-Span Development*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Santrock, J. W.(2003).*Adolescence Perkembangan Remaja*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Sarkissian, W. & Stenberg, B.(2013).*Guidelines for Planning for Older People in Public Open Space*. Australia Tersedia di: www.sarkissian.com.au.
- Shirvani, H.(1985).*Urban Design Process*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc.
- Southway Housing Trust. (2013). *Old Moat: Age-friendly Neighbourhood Report*. Manchester : Age Friendly Southway Housing Trust.
- Statistik, B. P. (beberapa tahun terbitan). Penduduk Menurut Kelompok Umur dan Jenis Kelamin 2010. Tersedia di: www.bps.go.id/aboutus.php?sp=1.
- Suryani, I. (2009). *Pemanfaatan Ruang Luar Bagi Ramah Lansia dalam Skala Perkotaan*. Depok: Departemen Arsitektur, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Indonesia.
- Sutarti, E. (2014, Desember 12). *Menuju Lansia Paripurna*. Retrieved from Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional: <http://www.bkkbn.go.id/ViewArtikel.aspx?ArtikelID=123>
- Takano, T., Nakamura, K. & Watanabe, M. (2002). Urban residential environments and senior citizens longevity in megacity areas: the importance of walkable green spaces. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 56. pp. 913-918.
- Talen, E. (2009). *Urban Design Reclaimed: Tools, Techniques, and Strategies for Planners*. USA : American Planning Association, Planners Press.
- Utari, S.2016.*Kawasan Ramah Lansia Studi Kasus Kelurahan Gedongkiwo*. Yogyakarta : Universitas Gadjah Mada
- Waters, J., Neale, R. & Mears, K.2008. *Design and Community Regeneration: OlderPeople in Socio-economically Deprived Communities in South Wales*, Pontypridd: University of Glamorgan.
- WHO. (2007). *Global Age-Friendly Cities: A Guide*. Switzerland: WHO.