

A decorative graphic in the top right corner consisting of a grid of green dots of varying sizes, arranged in a pattern that tapers towards the top right.

# **Dementia Innovation Readiness Index 2020: 30 Global Cities**

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••••• Presented by:

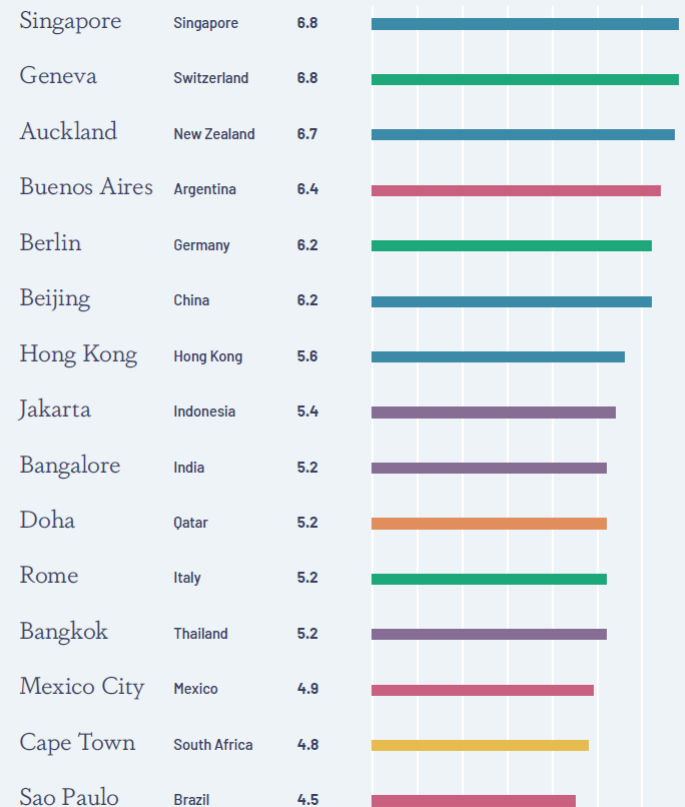
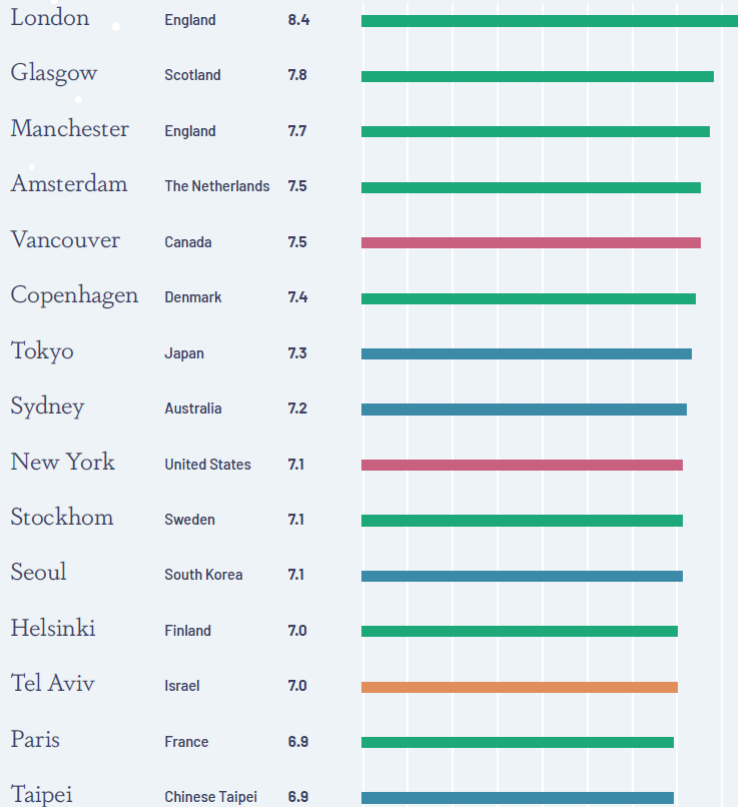




# Index Snapshot

The *2020 Dementia Innovation Readiness Index* evaluates the ability of 30 cities to develop and adopt innovations in the treatment, prevention and risk reduction, and care of dementia. This snapshot summarizes our overall findings on dementia innovation readiness in each of the 30 cities included in the 2020 Dementia Innovation Readiness Index, as identified by experts, validated by secondary data, and demonstrated by high-performing cities.

# Dementia Innovation Readiness in Cities: Overall Scores





# Evaluation By Category

These scores capture the ability and preparedness of cities to develop or adopt innovations for dementia across a variety of categories, measured against 26 indicators, with inputs based on insights from on-the-ground experts and supported by secondary data. Indicators are grouped into five categories that enable dementia innovation: strategy and commitment, early detection and diagnosis, access to care, community support, and business environment.

# Strategy and Commitment

- Local and national governments foster innovation at the community level through national plans and strategies, funding of research and care, and political leadership.
- Governments can demonstrate their commitment to addressing dementia through innovation and catalyzing action from the private and public sectors.
- As populations in cities age according to global trends, local governments have an opportunity and a responsibility to tailor their responses to dementia based on the specific needs and priorities of its citizens.
- National governments can help cities by setting in place funding mechanisms and policies that enable consistent access to high-quality treatment and care.

## Strategy and Commitment Scores



## KEY INSIGHTS

### Early Detection and Diagnosis Scores



## Early Detection and Diagnosis

- Accurate, early diagnosis can help to ensure that people living with dementia are able to access high-quality care; that the progression of their disease is appropriately managed and monitored; and that they will be able to expediently access innovations in treatment and care as they become available.
- Efforts to improve diagnosis rates for dementia should be aligned with the local community. Within a single country, region, or city, there may be multiple misconceptions about dementia that have become embedded within different populations and which delay detection and diagnosis.
- Cities must be ready to deploy population-specific messaging, screening tools, and other resources that are adaptable to the diverse communities residing there. Specifically, experts have called for alternative ways to screen for dementia or raise awareness with tools that are accessible and understandable to local populations.

# Access to Care

- Dementia care is often delivered locally, positioning cities to lead post-diagnostic support programs that leverage community resources.
- Post-diagnostic support is an under-recognized and rarely acted upon opportunity for cities to develop solutions based on local needs and assets. While cities work to solve long-term systems-level problems related to supply and affordability, establishing sufficient post-diagnostic support is a way for cities to provide for their citizens more immediately.
- Policymakers at the national level must continue to push for people to receive care in the community and their homes as long as it is efficient in their specific case.
- Local governments and service providers must ensure that there is a sufficient supply of affordable and high-quality community-based care providers – including day care, respite care, and in-home care – so that people living with dementia are able to access needed resources.

## Access to Care Scores





## KEY INSIGHTS

### Community Support Scores



## Community Support

- Cities should engage and fully leverage non-profit Alzheimer's and dementia associations as experts in the community. These organizations supplement and complement the direct services provided by government, advocate for a more favorable policy environment, provide dementia trainings, and fund research.
- In many cities, local chapters are able to address community-specific needs, with support from a national body or in collaboration and partnership with other community support organizations.
- Dementia-friendly principles enhance cities and improve quality of life for all citizens, not just those living with dementia. Many dementia-friendly principles are aimed at making businesses, the built environment, and healthcare settings easier for people with dementia to navigate.

# Business Environment

- Innovative funding mechanisms and partnerships can maximize dementia investments and results, leveraging investments from government, the private sector, the philanthropic community, and other groups to their full potential.
- Cities must also help to ensure that public and private care providers are empowered to respond to the demand from people living with dementia and their caregivers. In areas where the care workforce is insufficient to adequately support people living with dementia, local stakeholders can help to build the workforce through immigration, training, and increased access to educational and vocational services, thus creating local jobs while solving for the impending care crisis.

## Business Environment Scores



# Acknowledgements

This Index was constructed based on secondary data and approximately 100 interviews and surveys contributed by experts across 30 global cities. Scores for cities rely on the insights shared by experts and are validated with secondary data, where it can be found. We would like to thank the members of the Global Coalition on Aging (GCOA) and Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI) for their leadership, vision, and invaluable contributions to the Index. We would also like to thank the Lien Foundation for conceiving and generously supporting this report and its commitment to enable seniors to age well in Singapore and beyond.

The development of this Index and its findings were guided by an Advisory Board composed of global leaders with a diverse set of expertise, including care, research, advocacy, policy, and lived experience with dementia. We would like to express our gratitude to the members of the 2020 Dementia Innovation Readiness Index Advisory Board, as well as to the organizations and individuals who shared their expertise through interviews or survey responses.



# Methodology

The 2020 Dementia Innovation Readiness Index was created based on primary and secondary data sources collected and analyzed by the Global Coalition on Aging (GCOA) and Alzheimer's Disease International (ADI). The primary data sources consist of interviews and surveys with global key opinion leaders and subject matter experts (including scientists, advocates, researchers, clinicians, business leaders, and people living with dementia), as well as expert input from GCOA and ADI members. The secondary data sources consist of existing research gathered from global authorities including ADI, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as from national and local government and non-profit reports and other publicly available sources.

See the Appendix for more information on the methodology and the complete Index for a full list of data sources.

# Our Methodology

**“Dementia innovation readiness”** is defined in this Index as the level to which each city is prepared to innovate in terms of novel approaches, systems, or processes that would have an impact on the prevention, treatment, or care of dementia.

The categories of innovation readiness investigated in the *2020 Dementia Innovation Readiness Index* cover a broad range of issues related to living with dementia, and the indicators help to identify the mechanisms that would facilitate the development or uptake of innovations.

In order to measure innovation readiness, the Index aims to uncover and clarify the following:

- Where innovation in dementia is currently occurring;
- The enablers of innovation in prevention and risk reduction, treatment, and care; and
- The barriers to innovation in prevention and risk reduction, treatment, and care.

## Categories and Indicators

The Index evaluates cities’ innovation readiness based on their performance across five categories. Each category comprises a number of qualitative and quantitative indicators, and each category’s score is derived from the score assigned those indicators. Though important dementia innovations are occurring in many communities across the world, the scope of this index is 30 global cities.

# Our Methodology

## Scoring

This Index combines qualitative and quantitative data to score 26 weighted indicators across five categories. Each category comprises several indicators, and the score for each category is calculated based on the score of that category's associated indicators. In cases where data is not available for a specific indicator, the total score is calculated based on the points assigned to the other indicators in the same category. Multiple responses were gathered for each city.

Secondary data that helped to inform this Index and relevant references are available in Appendices B and C, respectively.

## Assumptions and Limitations

The scope of this Index is dementia innovation readiness, as defined above, and the research is focused on identifying the barriers and enablers to innovation readiness on the city level. The goal for this Index is not to replicate existing analyses of healthcare system readiness (e.g., RAND's research reports on healthcare infrastructure for new Alzheimer's treatments), but it is rather to identify areas of opportunity for cities to prepare for innovations in the treatment, prevention and risk reduction, and care for people with dementia.

Where reliable secondary data was not accessible or did not exist, self-reported data shared by experts via survey or interview is used for scoring, and scoring assumes the reliability of these experts. Interviews and data collection were conducted from June to December 2019. As such, this Index represents a snapshot of each city's dementia innovation readiness during that period.