



賽馬會齡活城市  
Jockey Club Age-friendly City

# Jockey Club

# Age-friendly City Project

# Final Assessment Report

## Wong Tai Sin



Lion Rock

Initiated and funded by:



The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust

Project partner:



香港大學  
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG



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Sau Po Centre on Ageing  
The University of Hong Kong

**Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project**

**Final Assessment Report**  
**Wong Tai Sin District**

**2021**

Submitted by

**Sau Po Centre of Ageing**  
**The University of Hong Kong**

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project*, jointly with various stakeholders in the community, aims to develop age-friendly communities through building momentum in districts. This report describes the baseline and final assessments conducted in the Wong Tai Sin District. The objective of the assessments was to understand the Wong Tai Sin District's age-friendliness and sense of community. The assessments consisted of a quantitative (questionnaire) and a qualitative (focus groups) study. A total of 576 participants completed the baseline assessment and 624 completed the final assessment. Participants were from the ten sub-district communities, including (1) Choi Wan; (2) Hammer Hill; (3) Tsz Wan Shan; (4) Diamond Hill; (5) Choi Hung; (6) San Po Kong; (7) Tung Tau; (8) Upper and Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate; (9) Chuk Yuen; and (10) Wang Tau Hom. A total of five focus groups with the district residents were conducted.

A typical participant was a married woman aged over 65 years who has resided in the district for over 26 years, was living alone or with a spouse and other family members in public rented housing, using elderly centres with decent health, retired with a monthly income of less than HK\$6,000 but remained financially secure. The building in which participants were living was usually over 30 years old, with an elevator. However, a small number of residents still needed to take the stairs to exit the building. The majority of older adults in the district are expected to remain in place for the next five years. However, should their health deteriorate, the percentage of older adults with such expectations dropped considerably. The percentage of definite negative responses (perceived 0% likelihood of moving into a residential care unit) increased from the baseline to the final assessment, implying a lower expectation of using residential care services when encountering health deterioration.

Participants perceived the Wong Tai Sin District to be age-friendly in general. Comparing the degree of perceived age-friendliness across different domains, "transportation" scored highest in the final assessment while "community support & health services" remained the lowest-ranked in both assessments. They rated "housing" significantly higher between the baseline and final assessment. The sense of community was strong in both assessments, particularly in terms of "sense of membership", that is, the sense of belonging to the district. Moreover, the older the participants were, the more likely they perceived a stronger sense of community and age-friendliness in the district.

Focus group participants listed several improvements in the domain of age-friendliness over the past four years. Improvements in the physical environment were evident, for instance, replacing uneven paving blocks, installing screens for real-time arrival information at the bus stops and the commencement of the new railway extending the services across the district. Bus driver attitudes were also reported as nicer and more responsible. Moreover, participants appreciated sufficient and wide-ranging social activities as well as opportunities to volunteer within the district. They also found increasing respect towards older adults in the community. Information

exchange among the older adults in the district was largely improved due to extensive training workshops on the usage of new information technology provided by the elderly centres during the COVID-19 pandemic. This enabled older adults to stay in touch with others and the community during lockdown. Participants also stated that the availability of health care services in the district, including both publicly funded and private clinics, was sufficient to meet the needs of residents. Nevertheless, participants also drew attention to some concerns with age-friendliness in the district, including insufficient barrier-free facilities at the Wong Tai Sin MTR station as well as connecting the station, the Chuk Yuen Estate and Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital, a lack of bank services with face-to-face counters, building maintenance and safety concerns in the Choi Hung Estate, a dearth of employment opportunities for older adults and a lack of accident and emergency services among existing hospitals in the district.

Results from this final assessment report suggested a solid foundation with a reasonably good sense of community and perceived age-friendliness among residents in the district. Future efforts towards making the Wong Tai Sin District more age-friendly could build on the existing infrastructure and network to target specific areas for improvement based on the eight domains outlined by the World Health Organization's Age-friendly City Framework.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background

Hong Kong is undergoing rapid population ageing. The population of those aged 65 years or above is projected to increase from 18% of the total population in 2019 to 31% by 2039 and 35% by 2069<sup>1</sup>. This means that by 2069, one in three people in Hong Kong will be an older adult. Population ageing is accompanied by a shrinking labour force and a growing dependency ratio. Defined as the number of persons aged under 15 years and 65 years and over per 1,000 persons aged 15-64, the dependency ratio is projected to rise from 441 in 2019 to 853 in 2069, excluding foreign domestic helpers<sup>1</sup>. These demographic changes carry significant implications for the demand and costs of public services. Therefore, building an age-friendly city will help meet the needs of older adults, enabling them to live active, independent and good-quality lives in the community. An age-friendly city would also facilitate the development of Hong Kong as a better society.

The Sau Po Centre on Ageing of The University of Hong Kong (“HKU”) received a donation from The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust in 2017 to conduct the *Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project* (“JCAFC Project”) in the Eastern, Southern and Wong Tai Sin Districts. In all three districts, the study has been implemented in two phases: March 2017 to September 2017 (Phase 1); October 2017 to December 2020 (Phase 2). Yet, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 in January 2020, most elderly centres in Hong Kong were temporally closed and their programmes suspended. Therefore, the project period for Phase 2 has been extended to December 2021. Phase 1 of the project consisted of three parts. The first and second parts entailed the baseline assessment of district age-friendliness using questionnaires and focus groups. Focus groups with district residents aimed to gain in-depth understanding of their views on age-friendliness in their communities. A baseline report of district-based recommendations and implementation proposals was generated based on these findings. The third part entailed construction of an “Age-friendly City Ambassador Programme” in the districts to familiarise the ambassadors with the knowledge and methods for building an age-friendly community. Phase 2 of the project entailed collaboration with key district stakeholders and provision of professional support from the HKU team to develop, implement and evaluate district-based age-friendly city projects for enhancing district age-friendliness.

Between January and August 2021, the Sau Po Centre on Ageing conducted the final assessment of the *Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project* for the Eastern, Southern and Wong Tai Sin Districts. It aimed to examine the 4-year change in perceived district age-friendliness between the baseline and final assessment. Similarly, the final assessment used a questionnaire and focus group design to understand change in district age-friendliness.

This report presents the baseline and final assessment findings. The objective of this final assessment report is to understand the 4-year change and current needs of the Wong Tai Sin District in preparation to become more age-friendly.

## 2.2 District Characteristics

Wong Tai Sin District is a place steeped in Chinese tradition and culture. The district used to be a predominately rural area sparsely populated by natives of Pun U (番禺) and Hakka (客家) origin. With an area of 9.26 km<sup>2</sup>, lying to the east of the Kowloon Peninsula<sup>2</sup>, the Wong Tai Sin District consists of 25 constituency areas that can be categorised into 10 meaningful sub-district communities, namely (1) Choi Wan (CW); (2) Hammer Hill (HH); (3) Tsz Wan Shan (TWS); (4) Diamond Hill (DH); (5) Choi Hung (CH); (6) San Po Kong (SPK); (7) Tung Tau (TT); (8) Upper and Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate (WTSE); (9) Chuk Yuen (CY); and (10) Wang Tau Hom (WTH).

According to the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department<sup>3</sup>, the Wong Tai Sin District population is approximately 414,200, around 6.0% of the total population of Hong Kong. The proportion of the older adult population aged 65 years or above is 19.5% of the total district population, making it the largest older adult population proportion among all 18 districts in Hong Kong<sup>3</sup>, considerably higher than the Hong Kong average of 17.7%.

Table 1 shows the domestic household characteristics of the Wong Tai Sin District. According to the Population and Household Statistics Analysed by District Council District 2020<sup>3</sup>, the total number of domestic households in the Wong Tai Sin District was 145,700, while the average household size was 2.8. Approximately 57.5% (n= 238,165) of the district's residents participated in the labour force. The median monthly domestic household income was HK\$22,000<sup>4</sup>.

**Table 1** Domestic household characteristics of the Wong Tai Sin District in 2020

Total number of domestic households	145,700
Average household size	2.8
Type of housing, Public Rented Housing (2016) <sup>4</sup>	50.6%
Median monthly domestic household income <sup>4</sup>	HK\$22,000
Median monthly domestic household rent <sup>4</sup>	HK\$1,750
Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment <sup>4</sup>	HK\$7,000

Type of housing in the Eastern District is mixed, with approximately 81% of Wong Tai Sin residents living in public rented housing estates or home ownership flats, while 18.3% live in private permanent housing<sup>4</sup>. In total, there are 21 public rented housing and 23 home ownership scheme estates<sup>5</sup>. Accounting for all housing types, the median monthly domestic household rent was HK\$1,750 and HK\$7,000 for mortgage payment and loan repayment<sup>4</sup>. Regarding the provision of elderly centres and health

care services, the district has a total of 18 elderly centres: four district elderly community centres (“DECCs”)<sup>6</sup> and 14 neighbourhood elderly centres (“NECs”)<sup>7</sup>, three public hospitals<sup>8</sup>, six general out-patient clinics<sup>9</sup> and one elderly health care centre<sup>10</sup>.

The Wong Tai Sin District is the main transportation junction connecting Kowloon East and Kowloon West. Thus, residents in the district enjoy an extensive transportation network and transport modes, including the MTR, buses and minibuses. Moreover, the Shatin to Central Link (Tuen Ma Line - Wong Tai Sin Section) was completed by the MTR Corporation Limited in February 2020<sup>11</sup>. Diamond Hill Station is an interchange station in the Wong Tai Sin section. Passengers travelling from Ma On Shan to East Kowloon along the Tuen Ma Line will be able to change trains for the Kwun Tong Line at Diamond Hill Station. This new arrangement is expected to relieve road traffic congestion and pressure on the Tai Wai to Kowloon Tong section of the East Rail Line, the Shek Kip Mei to Prince Edward section of the Kwun Tong Line and the Nathan Road corridor of the Tsuen Wan Line. There is also a considerable number of recreational facilities within the district for residents of different age groups. For example, Morse Park, Hammer Hill Park and Ngau Chi Wan Civic Centre are popular places for sports and leisure activities. This district is also a popular tourist destination, with famous monuments and sites, such as the Wong Tai Sin Temple (黃大仙祠), Chi Lin Nunnery (志蓮淨苑), Nan Lian Garden (南蓮園池) and Wong Tai Sin Cultural Garden (黃大仙文化公園)<sup>2</sup>.

### **2.3 Previous Age-friendly City Works in the District**

The District Council and non-governmental organisations (“NGOs”) in the Wong Tai Sin District have made concerted efforts to promote the age-friendly city concept and improve the community environment in response to changing needs of older adult residents. The following sets out several of these initiatives.

The Wong Tai Sin District Council actively promotes the age-friendly city concept in the community. The Community Building and Social Services Committee of the Wong Tai Sin District Council has been the designated platform for discussing age-friendly city initiatives, including issues related to membership of the World Health Organization (“WHO”) Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities and the implementation of district-based programmes. Regular meetings have been held to which district stakeholders were invited to attend.

In 2020, 17 renovation projects under the Universal Accessibility Programme<sup>12</sup> and 15 district minor works were implemented to enhance the facilities in Wong Tai Sin District. The Government implemented an expanded programme<sup>13</sup>, the second phase<sup>14</sup> and the third phase<sup>15</sup> of the Universal Accessibility Programme, to install barrier-free access facilities in public walkways. The Government and governmental departments were the major stakeholders responsible for all the projects.

To foster age-friendly momentum in the districts, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust (“the Trust”) provided \$1.5 million funding to each district (\$500,000 annual funding for three years, 2017-2020) to support NGOs and community organisations to implement appropriate district-based programmes based on the findings of the baseline assessment.

In 2017-2018, the Trust funded three district-based programmes, totalling \$500,000. With the support of the Wong Tai Sin District Council, the three programmes were organised by the Hong Kong Association on the Deaf, Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Wong Tai Sin District Elderly Community Centre (“SKHWTS”) and Wong Tai Sin District Healthy and Safe City, namely the “Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Elderly Classroom”, “Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Age-friendly and Caring Community Project” and “Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Smartphone Panacea”.

In 2018-2019, the Trust awarded \$500,000 to one district-based programme (September 2019), the “Jockey Club Age-friendly City – Joyfully walk together” organised by the SKHWTS. It aimed to enhance the acceptance, respect and social inclusion of the community towards older adults.

In 2019-2020, the Trust awarded \$500,000 to one district-based programme (October 2019), the “Jockey Club Age-friendly City – Joyfully walk together 2” organised by SKHWTS. It aimed to reinforce the message of social inclusion towards older adults from the 2018 programme. The district-based programme was extended to 2021 due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

NGOs in the Wong Tai Sin District also actively initiate and implement several programmes and projects to enhance the district’s age-friendliness. These include “Live in - Community Travel Experts” and “Self-Healing Fighting COVID-19”, organised by the Hong Kong Employment Development Service Limited with the support of HSBC Community Partnership Programmes in 2018 and 2020<sup>16, 17</sup>. The 2018 project (“Live in - Community Travel Experts”) trained older adults as tour guides to foster intergenerational communication by sharing their positive life stories, as well as community history, to the younger generation. The 2020 project (“Self-Healing Fighting COVID-19”) aimed to reduce older adults’ emotional stress under prolonged social distancing during COVID-19 through horticulture therapy and physical exercise.

SKHWTS have organised various programmes for older caregivers of older adults with chronic disease. With the support of Opportunities for the Elderly Project launched by the Social Welfare Department, SKHWTS implemented the programme 「用愛護航 建網護家」 (translated as the “Caregiver Support Network”) to support caregivers by strengthening their care skills and establishing a caregivers network to relieve their stress and help them in the community<sup>18</sup>.

As a result of these concerted efforts by various district stakeholders, the Wong Tin Sin District was accepted as a member of the WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities in 2018<sup>19</sup>.

Overall, it is evident that various community stakeholders have been actively pursuing projects and initiatives to promote the age-friendliness concept and improve the community environment. These initiatives form a solid foundation upon which future age-friendly endeavours can be built.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

Over a 4-year period, participants were recruited from the district using convenience sampling to complete two assessments: baseline assessment was conducted between April and July 2017 and the final assessment was conducted between January and August 2021. The two assessments consisted of a quantitative (questionnaire) and a qualitative study (focus groups). The questionnaire was conducted to understand perceptions of the district's age-friendliness and the sense of community among residents of 10 sub-district communities in the Wong Tai Sin District. The focus groups were conducted to capture residents' in-depth opinions of the district's age-friendliness, with reference to the eight domains of the age-friendly city as defined by the World Health Organization. Thus, this report aims to understand the 4-year change of district age-friendliness in the Wong Tai Sin District.

#### 3.1 Questionnaire

##### 3.1.1 Participants

Participants were residents in the Wong Tai Sin District aged over 18 years. Exclusion criteria were as follows: foreign domestic helpers or individuals mentally incapable of participating in the study. They were recruited from 10 meaningful sub-district communities (see Table 2 & Appendix 1). The communities were derived *a priori* according to features and characteristics of the district and validated by stakeholders familiar with the district.

**Table 2** Sampling sub-district communities for the Wong Tai Sin District

Sub-District Communities	Constituency Areas
Choi Wan 彩雲 (CW)	King Fu 瓊富 Choi Wan (East, South & West) 彩雲 (東、南、西)
Hammer Hill 斧山 (HH)	King Fu 瓊富 Chi Choi 池彩
Tsz Wan Shan 慈雲山 (TWS)	Fung Tak 鳳德 Lung Sing 龍星 Tsz Wan (West & East) 慈雲 (西、東) Ching Oi 正愛

	Ching On 正安
Diamond Hill 鑽石山 (DH)	Lung Sing 龍星
Choi Hung 彩虹 (CH)	Chi Choi 池彩 Choi Hung 彩虹
San Po Kong 新蒲崗 (SPK)	San Po Kong 新蒲崗 Tung Tau 東頭
Tung Tau 東頭 (TT)	Tang Tau 東頭 Tung Mei 東美
Upper and Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate 黃大仙上下邨 (WTSE)	Lung Tsui 龍趣 Lung Ha 龍下 Lung Sheung 龍上
Chuk Yuen 竹園 (CY)	Fung Wong 鳳凰 Chuk Yuen (South & North) 竹園 (南、北) Tsui Chuk & Pang Ching 翠竹及鵬程
Wang Tau Hom 橫頭磡 (WTH)	Lok Fu 樂富 Wang Tau Hom 橫頭磡 Tin Keung 天強

In 2017, a total of 576 participants were recruited for the baseline assessment. The final assessment aimed to recruit 500 participants comprising primarily older adult residents aged 60 or over and residents aged between 18 and 59 years. A predetermined sample size corresponding to the population in each sub-district was set to improve overall representativeness. The study recruited participants from multiple sources, including DECCs, NECs, relevant NGOs, advertisements and snowball referrals from stakeholders.

### 3.1.2 Measures

The questionnaire was conducted through face-to-face meetings, via telephone, online and through self-administration (a small number of cases preferred the latter mode) to cover the following areas (see Appendix 2):

#### (i) Sociodemographic Information

These included participants' age, gender, marital status, education, living arrangements, housing type, employment and income. Self-reported health was captured using an item for assessing subjective health from the SF-12 Health Survey<sup>20</sup>.

#### (ii) Community Care

These included caregiving, engagement with elderly centres, use of mobility tools and ageing-in-place expectations.

#### (iii) Perceived Age-friendliness

Perceived age-friendliness of the district was assessed using 61 items based on a local adaptation of the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework and Guidelines. Participants were asked to rate their perceived age-friendliness of the district and sub-districts along eight categories, namely 1) outdoor spaces & buildings; 2) transportation; 3) housing; 4) social participation; 5) respect & social inclusion, 6) civic participation & employment; 7) communication & information; and 8) community support & health services. These can be further divided into 19 sub-domains.

(iv) Sense of Community

Sense of community, including needs fulfilment, group membership, influence and shared emotional connection, were measured using the 8-item Brief Sense of Community Scale<sup>21, 22</sup>.

### 3.1.3 Data Analysis

Descriptive analyses were performed to identify patterns in sociodemographics, community care, perceived age-friendliness and sense of community across communities. Independent t-tests were performed to examine the 4-year change between the baseline and final assessment in the district and its sub-districts in perceived age-friendliness comprising eight domains and 19 sub-domains and sense of community comprising four domains.

Further, participants were divided into four age groups: 18-49 years, 50-64 years, 65-79 years and 80 years or over. Linear regression controlling for the sub-districts was performed to compare perceived age-friendliness and sense of community with the reference group. Similar linear regressions on perceived age-friendliness and sense of community were also performed on housing types, adjusting for age and sub-districts for participants living in public and private housing, as well as sub-district communities, adjusting for age groups.

## 3.2 Focus Groups

Five focus groups were conducted comprising four groups with older residents aged 60 years or over and one group with district residents aged between 18 and 59 years. A total of 41 participants were recruited in the Wong Tai Sin District, of whom 32 were older residents and nine were district residents. Participants' perceptions of the age-friendliness of the district were solicited following the WHO Age-friendly Cities Project Methodology-Vancouver Protocol<sup>23</sup> procedures. A focus group discussion guide was compiled (see Appendix 4). Focus groups typically took place in DECCs, each group comprising six to seven persons and lasting approximately one-and-a-half to two hours. Two to three age-friendly city domains pertinent to the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework were explored in each session. All focus groups were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim. The qualitative data from the focus groups were analysed using thematic analysis.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Questionnaire

#### 4.1.1 Participants' Characteristics

576 participants were recruited in 2017 at baseline assessment and 624 participants between January and August 2021 at the final assessment (see Table 3). Each assessment represented residents in the 10 sub-district communities of Choi Wan (CW), Hammer Hill (HH), Tsz Wan Shan (TWS), Diamond Hill (DH), Choi Hung (CH), San Po Kong (SPK), Tung Tau (TT), Upper and Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate (WTSE), Chuk Yuen (CY) and Wang Tau Hom (WTH). There was a significant difference in the sample size of DH and SPK between the baseline and final assessment.

**Table 3** Number of survey participants in the 10 sub-district communities of the Wong Tai Sin District

Sub-District Communities	Baseline		Final	
	Assessment		Assessment	
	N	%	N	%
Choi Wan 彩雲 (CW)	61	10.6	83	13.3
Hammer Hill 斧山 (HH)	27	4.7	30	4.8
Tsz Wan Shan 慈雲山 (TWS)	129	22.4	119	19.1
Diamond Hill 鑽石山 (DH)*	26	4.5	47	7.5
Choi Hung 彩虹 (CH)	33	5.7	29	4.6
San Po Kong 新蒲崗 (SPK)*	34	5.9	61	9.8
Tung Tau 東頭 (TT)	38	6.6	35	5.6
Upper & Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate 黃大仙上下邨 (WTSE)	86	14.9	82	13.1
Chuk Yuen 竹園 (CY)	87	15.1	80	12.8
Wang Tau Hom 橫頭磡 (WTH)	55	9.5	58	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*There is a significant difference in sample size between baseline and final assessment population.

Participants' sociodemographic characteristics in the baseline and final assessment are summarised in Tables 4 and 5. The majority of the participants were female (baseline: 78.0%, final: 77.4%;  $p=0.820$ ). Significantly more participants in the final assessment were aged 65-79 (baseline: 38.0%, final: 44.9%;  $p=0.001$ ), this was similar for the 18-49 age group (baseline: 13.7%, final: 21.6%;  $p<0.000$ ). Yet, there were significantly fewer participants aged over 80 years (baseline: 36.1%, final: 17.6%;  $p<0.000$ ) in the final assessment, indicating participants were younger in the final assessment. More participants self-reported as married (baseline: 46.5%, final: 48.1%;  $p=0.589$ ), retired (baseline: 60.9%, final: 55.6%;  $p=0.340$ ) and living with a spouse and other family members (baseline: 21.5%, final: 22.1%;  $p=0.806$ ). Participants in the final assessment attained significantly higher education levels than in the baseline assessment, with a change in the percentage from 27.3% to 11.5% in the nil/pre-primary

school group ( $p<0.000$ ), 11.5% to 17.5% in the secondary school group (F.4-7) ( $p=0.003$ ) and 8.3% to 13.8% in the bachelor degree or above group ( $p=0.003$ ). More participants in the final assessment were caregivers for older adults (baseline: 69.7%, final: 78.6%;  $p=0.149$ ). Moreover, the majority of participants self-reported that they had sufficient money to meet their everyday living expenses (baseline: 68.2%, final: 67.1%;  $p=0.689$ ).

Participants' residence characteristics in the baseline and final assessment are summarised in Tables 6 and 7. The average years of residence were significantly longer in the final assessment than in the baseline assessment (baseline: 26.3, final: 28.5;  $p=0.013$ ). The majority of participants lived in public rented housing (baseline: 71.0%, final: 66.0%;  $p=0.064$ ), in a building more than 30 years old (baseline: 38.4%, final: 47.1%;  $p=0.002$ ) and in a building with an elevator (baseline: 96.9%, final: 98.1%;  $p=0.183$ ) in both assessments. The percentage of residents living in a building that required the use of stairs had no significant difference between both assessments (baseline: 14.8%, final: 13.5%;  $p=0.519$ ).

Self-reported health status, social participation and use of community services in the baseline and final assessment are presented in Tables 8 and 9. There was no significant difference in average self-rated health ( $p=0.739$ ) and significantly fewer participants used assistive devices, such as a cane, walker or wheelchair, in the final assessment than in the baseline assessment (baseline: 30.2%, final: 17.1%;  $p<0.000$ ). In terms of the sub-district differences, there was a significant reduction in the use of assistive devices among our sample in the final assessment in DH (baseline: 19.2%, final: 4.3%;  $p=0.037$ ), SPK (baseline: 41.2%, final: 8.2%;  $p<0.000$ ), WTSE (baseline: 47.7%, final: 24.4%;  $p=0.002$ ) and WTH (baseline: 49.1%, final: 20.7%;  $p=0.002$ ). There were also significantly fewer participants who were engaged in volunteer work (baseline: 46.2%, final: 31.6%;  $p<0.000$ ) and were users of elderly centres (baseline: 83.5%, final: 67.4%;  $p<0.000$ ) in the final assessment than in the baseline assessment.

Participants' ageing-in-place intentions in five years in the baseline and final assessment are summarised in Tables 10 and 11. When asked whether they expected to move into a residential care home in the next five years if their health remains the same, the definite negative response changed from 71.3% to 72.5%. There was a similar pattern in all the sub-districts, except for TWS, TT, CY and WTH. Furthermore, the percentage of participants' rating of more than a 50% chance changed from 8.0% in the baseline to 9.5% in the final assessment. There was a similar pattern in all the sub-districts, except HH, SPK and TT.

In addition, the percentage of participants who asserted absolutely no chance of moving into a residential care home in five years if their health worsens changed from 24.1% to 26.4%. There was a similar pattern in all the sub-districts, except for TWS, CH and WTSE. Participants who rated themselves with more than a 50% chance changed from 23.9% to 20.4%. Likewise, there were similar distributions of

participants' responses if their health worsens in all sub-districts, except for HH, TWS and CH.

**Table 4** Sociodemographic characteristics of questionnaire participants

	Total				CW				HH				TWS				DH				
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>Gender</b>																					
Male	127	22.0	141	22.6	14	23.0	15	18.1	10	37.0	11	36.7	<b>40</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18.5</b>	4	15.4	11	23.4	
Female	449	78.0	483	77.4	47	77.0	68	81.9	17	63.0	19	63.3	<b>89</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>81.5</b>	22	84.6	36	76.6	
<b>Age Group</b>																					
18-49 years	<b>79</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>21.6</b>	9	14.8	21	25.3	7	25.9	3	10.0	23	17.8	20	16.8	7	26.9	22	46.8	
50-64 years	70	12.2	99	15.9	<b>2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13.3</b>	6	22.2	14	46.7	22	17.1	17	14.3	5	19.2	8	17.0	
65-79 years	<b>219</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>44.9</b>	34	55.7	45	54.2	10	37.0	13	43.3	<b>48</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50.4</b>	9	34.6	13	27.7	
≥ 80 years	<b>208</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18.5</b>	5	19.2	4	8.5	
<b>Marital Status</b>																					
Never married	<b>54</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>18.8</b>	8	13.1	15	18.1	4	14.8	5	16.7	<b>20</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24.4</b>	1	3.8	8	17.0	
Married	267	46.5	300	48.1	36	59.0	46	55.4	19	70.4	23	76.7	56	43.4	45	37.8	14	53.8	32	68.1	
Widowed	<b>215</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>26.0</b>	17	27.9	19	22.9	4	14.8	1	3.3	43	33.3	33	27.7	<b>9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	
Divorced/ separated	38	6.7	45	7.2	0	0.0	3	3.6	0	0.0	1	3.3	10	7.8	12	10.1	2	7.7^	3	6.4	
<b>Education</b>																					
Nil/pre-primary	<b>157</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	1	3.7	2	6.7	17	13.2	12	10.1	3	11.5	4	8.5	
Primary	206	35.8	194	31.1	22	36.1	32	38.6	<b>7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	52	40.3	40	33.6	8	30.8	6	12.8	
Secondary (F.1-3)	79	13.7	115	18.4	11	18.0	13	15.7	2	7.4	2	6.7	14	10.9	20	16.8	4	15.4	7	14.9	
Secondary (F.4-7)	<b>66</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20.5</b>	9	33.3	9	30.0	22	17.1	32	26.9	5	19.2	4	8.5	
Diploma	<b>13</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6.9</b>	1	1.6^	3	3.6	2	7.4	6	20.0	6	4.7	7	5.9	1	3.8	9	19.1	
Associate degree	7	1.2	5	0.8	2	3.3	3	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	
Bachelor degree or above	<b>48</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13.8</b>	3	4.9	8	9.6	6	22.2	9	30.0	14	10.9	8	6.7	5	19.2	16	34.0	
<b>Employment Status</b>																					
Working	<b>104</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>27.9</b>	8	13.1	24	28.9	<b>11</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33.3</b>	30	23.3	25	21.0	7	26.9	23	48.9	
Unemployed	<b>12</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4.0</b>	7	11.5	6	7.2	0	0.0	1	3.3	<b>2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	0	0.0	2	4.3	
Retired	349	60.9	347	55.6	37	60.7	38	45.8	14	51.9	17	56.7	82	63.6	75	63.0	<b>16</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27.7</b>	
Homemaker	<b>104</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>11.5</b>	9	14.8	14	16.9	1	3.7	2	6.7	14	10.9	9	7.6	3	11.5	8	17.0	
Student	3	0.5	4	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	
<b>Living Arrangements</b>																					

	Total		CW				HH				TWS				DH					
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Living alone	<b>198<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>34.4<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>178</b>	<b>28.5</b>	8	13.1	15	18.1	2	7.4	6	20.0	49	38.0	41	34.5	7	26.9	7	14.9
With spouse only	107	18.6	131	21.0	<b>21</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18.1</b>	4	14.8	6	20.0	23	17.8	21	17.6	5	19.2	17	36.2
Spouse & other family members	124	21.5 <sup>^</sup>	138	22.1	<b>9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28.9</b>	14	51.9	15	50.0	28	21.7	23	19.3	9	34.6 <sup>^</sup>	10	21.3
With children / grandchildren	<b>100</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>12.3</b>	15	24.6	11	13.3	<b>4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	13	10.1	15	12.6	4	15.4	5	10.6
With other family members	<b>41</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>14.9</b>	7	11.5	16	19.3	3	11.1	3	10.0	14	10.9	18	15.1	1	3.8	7	14.9
With others	6	1.0	7	1.1	1	1.6	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	2.1
<b>Living with Domestic Helper</b>	29	7.6	31	5.0	1	1.9	1	1.2	3	12.0	4	13.3	<b>8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2	10.5	3	6.4
<b>Participant is a Caregiver</b>	90	15.7	112	18.0	20	32.8	16	19.3	4	14.8	8	26.7	18	14.0	20	16.9	2	7.7	9	19.1
Older adults	62	69.7	88	78.6	17	85.0	14	87.5	2	50.0	6	75.0	12	66.7	15	75.0	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>Finance</b>																				
Very insufficient	17	3.0	10	1.6	4	6.6	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	7.7	0	0.0
Insufficient	85	14.8	87	13.9	15	24.6	15	18.1	4	14.8	2	6.7	<b>12</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18.5</b>	2	7.7	3	6.4
Sufficient	393	68.2	419	67.1	34	55.7	56	67.5	19	70.4	17	56.7	90	69.8	83	69.7	14	53.8	24	51.1
More than sufficient	77	13.4	104	16.7	8	13.1	10	12.0	4	14.8	11	36.7	23	17.8	13	10.9	8	30.8	19	40.4
Abundant	4	0.7	4	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
<b>Monthly Personal Income</b>																				
No income	<b>6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	1	3.7	3	10.0	3	2.3	9	7.6	0	0.0	4	8.5
HK\$1 to HK\$5,999	<b>389</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	77	59.7	69	58.0	<b>12</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23.4</b>
HK\$6,000 to HK\$9,999	56	9.7	61	9.8	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15.7</b>	3	11.1	4	13.3	17	13.2	11	9.2	3	11.5	2	4.3
HK\$10,000 to HK\$19,999	<b>57</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19.3</b>	4	14.8	5	16.7	16	12.4	18	15.1	4	15.4	7	14.9
HK\$20,000 to HK\$29,999	19	3.3	31	5.0	3	4.9	5	6.0	4	14.8	2	6.7	4	3.1	7	5.9	0	0.0	5	10.6
HK\$30,000 to HK\$59,999	<b>16</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5.9</b>	0	0.0	4	4.8	1	3.7 <sup>^</sup>	4	13.3	6	4.7	1	0.8	4	15.4	13	27.7
>HK\$60,000	<b>2<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>0.3<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.9</b>	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	0	0.0	1 <sup>^</sup>	3.7 <sup>^</sup>	3	10.0	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	0	0.0	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	4	8.5

<sup>^</sup>Baseline figures were revised after error correction.

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

**Table 5** Sociodemographic characteristics of questionnaire participants (continued)

	CH		SPK				TT				WTSE				CY				WTH					
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%				
<b>Gender</b>																								
Male	8	24.2	5	17.2	<b>2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29.5</b>	9	23.7	7	20.0	18	20.9	21	25.6	18	20.7	15	18.8	<b>4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Female	25	75.8	24	82.8	<b>32</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70.5</b>	29	76.3	28	80.0	68	79.1	61	74.4	69	79.3	65	81.3	<b>51</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Age Group</b>																								
18-49 years	2	6.1	4	13.8	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45.9</b>	5	13.2	4	11.4	13	15.1	16	19.5	6	6.9	9	11.3	4	7.3	8	13.8
50-64 years	5	15.2	3	10.3	1	2.9	9	14.8	3	7.9	5	14.3	11	12.8	12	14.6	11	12.6	13	16.3	4	7.3	7	12.1
65-79 years	11	33.3	14	48.3	11	32.4	16	26.2	19	50.0	17	48.6	29	33.7	37	45.1	40	46.0	38	47.5	<b>8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>46.6</b>
≥ 80 years	15	45.5	8	27.6	<b>19</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	11	28.9	9	25.7	<b>33</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20.7</b>	30	34.5	20	25.0	<b>39</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27.6</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>																								
Never married	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	3	8.8	10	16.4	4	10.5	5	14.3	9	10.7	14	17.1	<b>5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Married	<b>18</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27.6</b>	10	29.4	39	63.9	17	44.7	15	42.9	37	44.0	32	39.0	45	51.7	36	45.0	15	27.3	24	41.4
Widowed	11	33.3	9	31.0	18	52.9	10	16.4	13	34.2	14	40.0	32	38.1	29	35.4	30	34.5	26	32.5	<b>38</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Divorced/ separated	4	12.1	5	17.2	3	8.8	2	3.3	4	10.5	1	2.9	6	7.1 <sup>^</sup>	7	8.5	7	8.0	6	7.5	2	3.6	5	8.6
<b>Education</b>																								
Nil/pre-primary	<b>6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	13	34.2	6	17.1	<b>30</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	23	26.4	20	25.0	<b>32</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Primary	15	45.5	15	51.7	11	32.4	11	18.0	14	36.8	17	48.6	22	25.6	27	32.9	39	44.8	25	31.3	16	29.1	19	32.8
Secondary (F.1-3)	6	18.2	5	17.2	4	11.8	9	14.8	3	7.9	4	11.4	<b>17</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37.8</b>	14	16.1	16	20.0	4	7.3	8	13.8
Secondary (F.4-7)	2	6.1	4	13.8	5	14.7	16	26.2	4	10.5	4	11.4	10	11.6	10	12.2	5	5.7	6	7.5	<b>1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Diploma	1	3.0	4	13.8	0	0.0	5	8.2	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.2	2	2.4	1	1.1	3	3.8	0	0.0	3	5.2
Associate degree	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bachelor degree or above	3	9.1	1	3.4	<b>1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31.1</b>	4	10.5	3	8.6	5	5.8	4	4.9	5	5.7	9	11.3	<b>2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>																								

	CH				SPK				TT				WTSE				CY				WTH			
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Working	2	6.1	4	13.8	<b>4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49.2</b>	7	18.4	6	17.1	17	19.8 <sup>^</sup>	26	31.7	10	11.5 <sup>^</sup>	14	17.5	8	14.5	12	20.7
Unemployed	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1 <sup>^</sup>	4	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retired	24	72.7	21	72.4	25	73.5	22	36.1	21	55.3	22	62.9	<b>44</b>	<b>51.2<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>61.0</b>	61	70.1 <sup>^</sup>	53	66.3	<b>25</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>62.1</b>
Homemaker	5	15.2	4	13.8	5	14.7	5	8.2	10	26.3	7	20.0	<b>22</b>	<b>25.6<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	13	14.9 <sup>^</sup>	8	10.0	<b>22</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Student	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Living Arrangements</b>																								
Living alone	14	42.4	15	51.7	<b>18</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19.7</b>	16	42.1	10	28.6	36 <sup>^</sup>	41.9 <sup>^</sup>	29	35.4	25	28.7	32	40.0	<b>23</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19.0</b>
With spouse only	4	12.1	6	20.7	<b>1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24.6</b>	4	10.5	8	22.9	10	11.6 <sup>^</sup>	10	12.2	27	31.0	23	28.7	8	14.5	10	17.2
Spouse & other family members	8	24.2	2	6.9	<b>4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37.7</b>	8	21.1	4	11.4	20	23.3 <sup>^</sup>	15	18.3	17	19.5	11	13.8	7	12.7	11	19.0
With children / grandchildren	<b>7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	6	15.8	8	22.9	13	15.1 <sup>^</sup>	16	19.5	<b>13</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	15	27.3	12	20.7
With other family members	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	1	2.9	4	6.6	4	10.5	4	11.4	7	8.1 <sup>^</sup>	11	13.4	<b>4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24.1</b>
With others	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	3.6	0	0.0
<b>Living with Domestic Helper</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	0	0.0	9	14.8	2	9.1	1	2.9	1	1.9	4	4.9	2	3.2	2	2.5	6	18.8	5	8.6
<b>Participant is a Caregiver</b>	7	21.2	5	17.2	5	14.7	12	19.7	4	10.5	6	17.1	10	11.6	14	17.1	15	17.4	15	18.8	5	9.1	7	12.1
Older adults	<b>3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	3	60.0	7	58.3	2	50.0	6	100.0	5	55.6	9	64.3	14	93.3	14	93.3	4	80.0	5	71.4
<b>Finance</b>																								
Very insufficient	3	9.1	0	0.0	1	2.9	2	3.3	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.2	4	4.9	4	4.6	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Insufficient	6	18.2	3	10.3	2	5.9	8	13.1	5	13.2	5	14.3	15	17.4	10	12.2	19	21.8	15	18.8	5	9.1	4	6.9
Sufficient	22	66.7	23	79.3	25	73.5	42	68.9	26	68.4	24	68.6	62	72.1	58	70.7	55	63.2	53	66.3	<b>46</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>67.2</b>

	CH				SPK				TT				WTSE				CY				WTH			
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
More than sufficient	2	6.1	3	10.3	5	14.7	8	13.1	6	15.8	6	17.1	8	9.3	8	9.8	9	10.3	11	13.8	<b>4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Abundant	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Monthly Personal Income</b>																								
No income	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	6	9.8	0	0.0	3	8.6	<b>1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13.8</b>
HK\$1 to HK\$5,999	26	78.8	19	65.5	<b>26</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>54.3</b>	63	73.3	53	64.6	63	72.4	47	58.8	<b>38</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>48.3</b>
HK\$6,000 to HK\$9,999	3	9.1	6	20.7	2	5.9	5	8.2	3	7.9	5	14.3	6	7.0	3	3.7	8	9.2	10	12.5	<b>10</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
HK\$10,000 to HK\$19,999	1	3.0	3	10.3	<b>3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26.2</b>	2	5.3	3	8.6	9	10.5	14	17.1	10	11.5	6	7.5	4	7.3	8	13.8
HK\$20,000 to HK\$29,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	4	6.6	1	2.6	2	5.7	2	2.3	1	1.2	2	2.3	2	2.5	2	3.6	3	5.2
HK\$30,000 to HK\$59,999	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	2	5.3	2	5.7	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1	3	3.8	1	1.8	2	3.4
>HK\$60,000	1 <sup>^</sup>	3.0 <sup>^</sup>	0	0.0	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	3	4.9	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	0	0.0	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	1	1.2	0 <sup>^</sup>	0.0 <sup>^</sup>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7

<sup>^</sup>Baseline figures were revised after error correction.

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

**Table 6** Residence characteristics

	Total				CW				HH				TWS				DH			
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Residence Years (mean, SD)</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	26.1	10.8	27.4	13.4	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14.4</b>	24.9	14.8	24.5	14.1	21	11.5	23.9	15.1
<b>Housing N (%)</b>																				
Public rental	409	71.0	412	66.0	52	85.2	73	88.0	1	3.7	1	3.3	<b>98</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>89.1</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0
Private, rental	12	2.1	10	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	11.1	0	0.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	1	3.8	5	10.6
Private, owned	<b>146</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>32.1</b>	9	14.8	10	12.0	22	81.5	29	96.7	<b>28</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.9</b>	23	88.5	42	89.4
Other	<b>9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0
<b>Age of Building</b>																				
≤ 10 years	23	4.0	13	2.1	1	1.6	1	1.2	<b>11</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	4	3.1	3	2.5	1	3.8	0	0.0
11-20 years	<b>143</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14.6</b>	8	13.1	9	10.8	9	33.3	16	53.3	<b>66</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
21-30 years	189	32.8	225	36.1	7	11.5	20	24.1	<b>3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27.7</b>
≥ 31 years	<b>221</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>47.1</b>	45	73.8	53	63.9	4	14.8	5	16.7	10	7.8	11	9.2	<b>3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Building Environment</b>																				
With elevator	558	96.9	612	98.1	59	96.7	83	100.0	27	100.0	30	100.0	129	100.0	117	98.3	26	100.0	47	100.0
Need to take stairs	85	14.8	84	13.5	17	27.9	13	15.7	2	7.4	3	10.0	16	12.4	19	16.0	5	19.2	7	14.9

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

**Table 7** Residence characteristics (continued)

	CH				SPK				TT				WTSE				CY				WTH			
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Residence Years (mean, SD)</b>	29.2	20.0	34.4	15.8	<b>34.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	31.2	15.7	32.7	16.6
<b>Housing N (%)</b>																								
Public rental	28	84.8	28	96.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	92.1	34	97.1	82	95.3	80	97.6	68	78.2	55	68.8	<b>45</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>60.3</b>
Private, rental	2	6.1	0	0.0	4	11.8	5	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Private, owned	1	3.0	1	3.4	29	85.3	56	91.8	3	7.9	1	2.9	2	2.3	0	0.0	19	21.8	25	31.3	<b>10</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Other	2	6.1	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.3	2	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Age of Building</b>																								
≤10 years	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.9	0	0.0	3	8.6	4	4.7	3	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20 years	2	6.1	0	0.0	<b>2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31.1</b>	4	10.5	2	5.7	<b>32</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14.6</b>	2	2.3	2	2.5	10	18.2	4	6.9
21-30 years	4	12.1	2	6.9	<b>4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20.0</b>	28	32.6	28	34.1	<b>37</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>67.2</b>
≥ 31 years	25	75.8	27	93.1	<b>28</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Building Environment</b>																								
With elevator	33	100.0	29	100.0	<b>20</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86.9</b>	38	100.0	35	100.0	86	100.0	81	98.8	86	98.9	79	98.8	54	98.2	58	100.0
Need to take stairs	<b>4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16.4</b>	3	7.9	2	5.7	8	9.3	6	7.3	8	9.2	10	12.5	5	9.1	3	5.2

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

**Table 8** Health, social participation and use of community services

	Total				CW				HH				TWS				DH				
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>Self-rated Health</b>																					
Excellent	24	4.2	27	4.3	2	3.3	3	3.6	1	3.7	2	6.7	6	4.7	2	1.7	0	0.0	3	6.4	
Very good	77	13.4	84	13.5	4	6.6	8	9.6	4	14.8	5	16.7	23	17.8	20	16.8	5	19.2	12	25.5	
Good	140	24.3	142	22.8	17	27.9	24	28.9	10	37.0	8	28.7	<b>38</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17.6</b>	8	30.8	13	27.7	
Fair	271	47	319	51.1	33	54.1	43	51.8	11	40.7	14	49.7	<b>50</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52.1</b>	9	34.6	17	36.2	
Poor	64	11.1	52	8.3	5	8.2	5	6.0	1	3.7	1	3.3	12	9.3	14	11.8	4	15.4	2	4.3	
Mean score (mean, SD)	3.5	1.0	3.5	1.0	3.6	0.9	3.5	0.9	3.3	0.9	3.2	1.0	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	3.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	
<b>Walk with Assistive Device*</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>17.1</b>	11	18.0	12	14.5	2	7.4	2	6.7	25	19.4	23	19.3	<b>5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
<b>Volunteer in Elderly Centres</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21.7</b>	8	29.6	12	40.0	53	41.1	38	32.2	11	42.3	12	25.5	
<b>User of Elderly Centres†</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>48.2</b>	14	73.7	10	58.8	<b>81</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67.4</b>	11	68.8	10	47.6	

\*Cane, walker or wheelchair

†Applicable only to participants aged 60 years or over

**Table 9** Health, social participation and use of community services (continued)

	CH		SPK		TT		WTSE		CY		WTH													
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final													
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%												
<b>Self-rated Health</b>																								
Excellent	1	3.0	1	3.4	3	8.8	4	6.6	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	6	7.0	3	3.7	2	2.3	5	6.3	3	5.5	0	0.0
Very good	5	15.2	5	17.2	3	8.8	6	9.8	7	18.4	4	11.4	<b>6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17.1</b>	12	13.8	5	6.3	8	14.5	5	8.6
Good	5	15.2	7	24.1	5	14.7	16	26.2	5	13.2	5	14.3	18	20.9	17	20.7	24	27.6	22	27.5	10	18.2	9	15.5
Fair	17	51.5	13	44.8	18	52.9	31	50.8	18	47.4	19	54.3	45	52.3	42	51.2	41	47.1	41	51.2	29	52.7	37	63.8
Poor	5	15.2	3	10.3	5	14.7	4	6.6	8	21.1	3	8.6	11	12.8	6	7.3	8	9.2	7	8.8	5	9.1	7	12.1
Mean score (mean, SD)	3.6	1.0	3.1	1.0	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.4	1.2	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.0	3.5	0.9	3.5	1.0	3.5	1.0	3.8	0.8
<b>Walk with Assistive Device*</b>	11	33.3	7	24.1	<b>14</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	14	36.8	8	22.9	<b>41</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24.4</b>	24	27.6	16	20.0	<b>27</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Volunteer in Elderly Centres</b>	18	54.5	18	62.1	<b>11</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37.1</b>	41	47.7	32	39.0	<b>44</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35.0</b>	23	41.8	17	29.3
<b>User of Elderly Centres†</b>	21	75.0	19	79.2	<b>28</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>55.6</b>	28	87.5	24	82.8	54	83.1	42	73.7	68	88.3	53	84.1	37	78.7	30	63.8

\*Cane, walker or wheelchair

†Applicable only to participants aged 60 years or over

**Table 10** Residential care service use expectation in five years†

	Total				CW				HH				TWS				DH				
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>If Health Remains the Same</b>																					
0%	328	71.3	313	72.5	35	70.0	41	73.2	13	68.4	15	88.2	69	71.9	65	70.7	9	56.3	16	76.2	
10%	18	3.9	18	4.2	3	6.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.3	5	5.4	0	0.0	1	4.8	
20%	20	4.3	13	3.0	4	8.0	1	1.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	8	8.3	4	4.3	0	0.0	1	4.8	
30%	9	2.0	11	2.5	2	4.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	5.9	4	4.2	3	3.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	
40%	5	1.1	6	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
50%	37	8.0	41	9.5	4	8.0	8	14.3	3	15.8	1	5.9	5	5.2	5	5.4	0	0.0	2	9.5	
60%	7	1.5	7	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	
70%	3	0.7	5	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	2.2	1	6.3	0	0.0	
80%	11	2.4	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	2	12.5	0	0.0	
90%	4	0.9	5	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	4.8	
100%	18	3.9	10	2.3	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	
<b>If Health Worsens</b>																					
0%	111	24.1	114	26.4	11	22.0	16	28.6	8	42.1	8	47.1	28	29.2	25	27.2	3	18.8	5	23.8	
10%	10	2.2	29	6.7	3	6.0	2	3.6	0	0.0	1	5.9	2	2.1	9	9.8	0	0.0	1	4.8	
20%	19	4.1	19	4.4	6	12.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.2	6	6.5	0	0.0	2	9.5	
30%	25	5.4	31	7.2	5	10.0	9	16.1	1	5.3	1	5.9	4	4.2	4	4.3	1	6.3	1	4.8	
40%	19	4.1	13	3.0	1	2.0	2	3.6	2	10.5	0	0.0	7	7.3	2	2.2	0	0.0	1	4.8	
50%	110	23.9	88	20.4	14	28.0 <sup>^</sup>	11	19.6	3	15.8	4	23.5	15	15.6	21	22.8	3	18.8	3	14.3	
60%	25	5.4	15	3.5	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	8	8.3	3	3.3	0	0.0	2	9.5	
70%	20	4.3	27	6.3	0	0.0	3	5.4	1	5.3	2	11.8	5	5.2	3	3.3	0	0.0	1	4.8	
80%	43	9.3	30	6.9	5	10.0	5	8.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	8	8.3	7	7.6	1	6.3	0	0.0	
90%	18	3.9	14	3.2	0	0.0	2	3.6	1	5.3	1	5.9	3	3.1	2	2.2	2	12.5	1	4.8	
100%	60	13.0	52	12.0	4	8.0	5	8.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	11	11.5	10	10.9	6	37.5	4	19.0	

†Applicable only to participants aged 60 years or over

<sup>^</sup>Baseline figures were revised after error correction.

**Table 11** Residential care service use expectation in five years† (continued)

	CH				SPK				TT				WTSE				CY				WTH			
	Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final		Baseline		Final	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>If Health Remains the Same</b>																								
0%	22	78.6	20	87.0	21	67.7	20	74.1	24	75.0	21	72.4	38	59.4	37	64.9	62	80.5	46	73.0	35	74.5	32	68.1
10%	2	7.1	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	6.3	1	3.4	3	4.7	2	3.5	2	2.6	4	6.3	0	0.0	2	4.3
20%	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.7	2	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.7	3	5.3	0	0.0	2	3.2	1	2.1	0	0.0
30%	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	6.3	2	6.9	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.1
40%	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.7	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	2	4.3
50%	2	7.1	2	8.7	3	9.7	2	7.4	2	6.3	1	3.4	7	10.9	7	12.3	6	7.8	5	7.9	5	10.6	8	17.0
60%	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	1	1.8	2	2.6	2	3.2	1	2.1	0	0.0
70%	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1
80%	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	2.6	1	1.6	3	6.4	0	0.0
90%	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	2	3.1	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0
100%	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.4	6	9.4	2	3.5	3	3.9	2	3.2	0	0.0	1	2.1
<b>If Health Worsens</b>																								
0%	6	21.4	2	8.7	7	22.6	11	40.7	6	18.8	7	24.1	14	21.9	12	21.1	18	23.4	16	25.4	10	21.3	12	25.5
10%	1	3.6	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.7	2	6.3	3	10.3	0	0.0	5	8.8	1	1.3	5	7.9	1	2.1	1	2.1
20%	1	3.6	1	4.3	0	0.0	2	7.4	0	0.0	2	6.9	3	4.7	2	3.5	2	2.6	1	1.6	2	4.3	2	4.3
30%	3	10.7	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	3.7	3	9.4	1	3.4	0	0.0	2	3.5	6	7.8	6	9.5	1	2.1	6	12.8
40%	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	2	3.1	3	5.3	2	2.6	2	3.2	3	6.4	1	2.1
50%	9	32.1	8	34.8	8	25.8	5	18.5	10	31.3	5	17.2	18	28.1	11	19.3	16	20.8	10	15.9	14	29.8	10	21.3
60%	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	3.2	2	7.4	2	6.3	2	6.9	3	4.7	1	1.8	9	11.7	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	4.3
70%	0	0.0	4	17.4	3	9.7	0	0.0	2	6.3	3	10.3	1	1.6	4	7.0	6	7.8	3	4.8	2	4.3	4	8.5
80%	1	3.6	2	8.7	4	12.9	3	11.1	3	9.4	0	0.0	10	15.6	4	7.0	5	6.5	4	6.3	5	10.6	5	10.6
90%	1	3.6	2	8.7	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4	2	3.1	1	1.8	1	1.3	3	4.8	5	10.6	1	2.1
100%	6	21.4	2	8.7	2	6.5	2	7.4	4	12.5	3	10.3	11	17.2	12	21.1	11	14.3	11	17.5	4	8.5	3	6.4

† Applicable only to participants aged 60 years or above

#### 4.1.2 Perceived Age-friendliness

Figure 1 and Tables 12 and 13 present the perceived age-friendliness and its change across the eight domains and 19 sub-domains in the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework in the baseline and final assessment of the Wong Tai Sin District. The possible responses were 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (somewhat agree), 5 (agree) and 6 (strongly agree).

In general, participants perceived the district to be age-friendly. Among the eight domains, “transportation” had the highest mean in the final assessment (baseline: 4.4, final: 4.4), climbing in rank from second to first, followed by “social participation” (baseline: 4.5, final: 4.3), dropping in rank from first to second. The domain with the lowest mean and rank in both assessments was “community support & health services” (baseline: 3.8, final: 3.8). “Housing” also climbed in rank from seventh to sixth but not “civic participation & employment”, which dropped in rank from sixth to seventh. By comparing the district means between both assessments, participants gave significantly higher ratings in just “housing”, from 3.9 to 4.0 ( $p=0.002$ ), while participants gave significantly lower ratings in three domains, namely “social participation” from 4.5 to 4.3 ( $p=0.006$ ), “respect & social inclusion” from 4.3 to 4.2 ( $p=0.027$ ) and “civic participation & employment” from 4.0 to 3.9 ( $p=0.030$ ).

##### *WHO Domain 1: Outdoor spaces & buildings*

Participants perceived no change in age-friendliness in “outdoor spaces & buildings” (baseline: 4.2, final: 4.1;  $p=0.157$ ). Among the sub-domains, a significantly lower rating was observed in the sub-domain of “outdoor spaces” (baseline: 4.3, final: 4.2;  $p=0.009$ ) but no significant difference was found in the sub-domain of “buildings” (baseline: 4.0, final: 4.0;  $p=0.908$ ).

##### *WHO Domain 2: Transportation*

Participants perceived no change in age-friendliness in “transportation” (baseline: 4.4, final: 4.4;  $p=0.131$ ). Significantly higher ratings were observed in the sub-domains of “specialised services availability” (baseline: 4.0, final: 4.2;  $p=0.005$ ) and “public transport, comfort to use” (baseline: 4.3, final: 4.4;  $p=0.048$ ).

##### *WHO Domain 3: Housing*

A significantly higher rating was found in “housing” (baseline: 3.9, final: 4.0;  $p=0.002$ ). A significantly higher rating was also observed in the sub-domain of “affordability & accessibility” (baseline: 3.8, final: 4.1;  $p<0.000$ ).

##### *WHO Domain 4: Social participation*

Participants gave significantly lower ratings in “social participation” (baseline: 4.5, final: 4.3;  $p=0.006$ ) and the sub-domain of “facilities & settings” (baseline: 4.5, final: 4.4;  $p=0.001$ ).

*WHO Domain 5: Respect & social inclusion*

Participants gave significantly lower ratings in “respect & social inclusion” (baseline: 4.3, final: 4.2;  $p=0.027$ ) and the sub-domain of “attitude” (baseline: 4.4, final: 4.3;  $p=0.019$ ).

*WHO Domain 6: Civic participation & employment*

Participants gave a significantly lower rating in “civic participation & employment” (baseline: 4.0, final: 3.9;  $p=0.030$ ). Among the sub-domains, a significantly lower rating was observed in “employment” (baseline: 3.9, final: 3.8;  $p=0.034$ ).

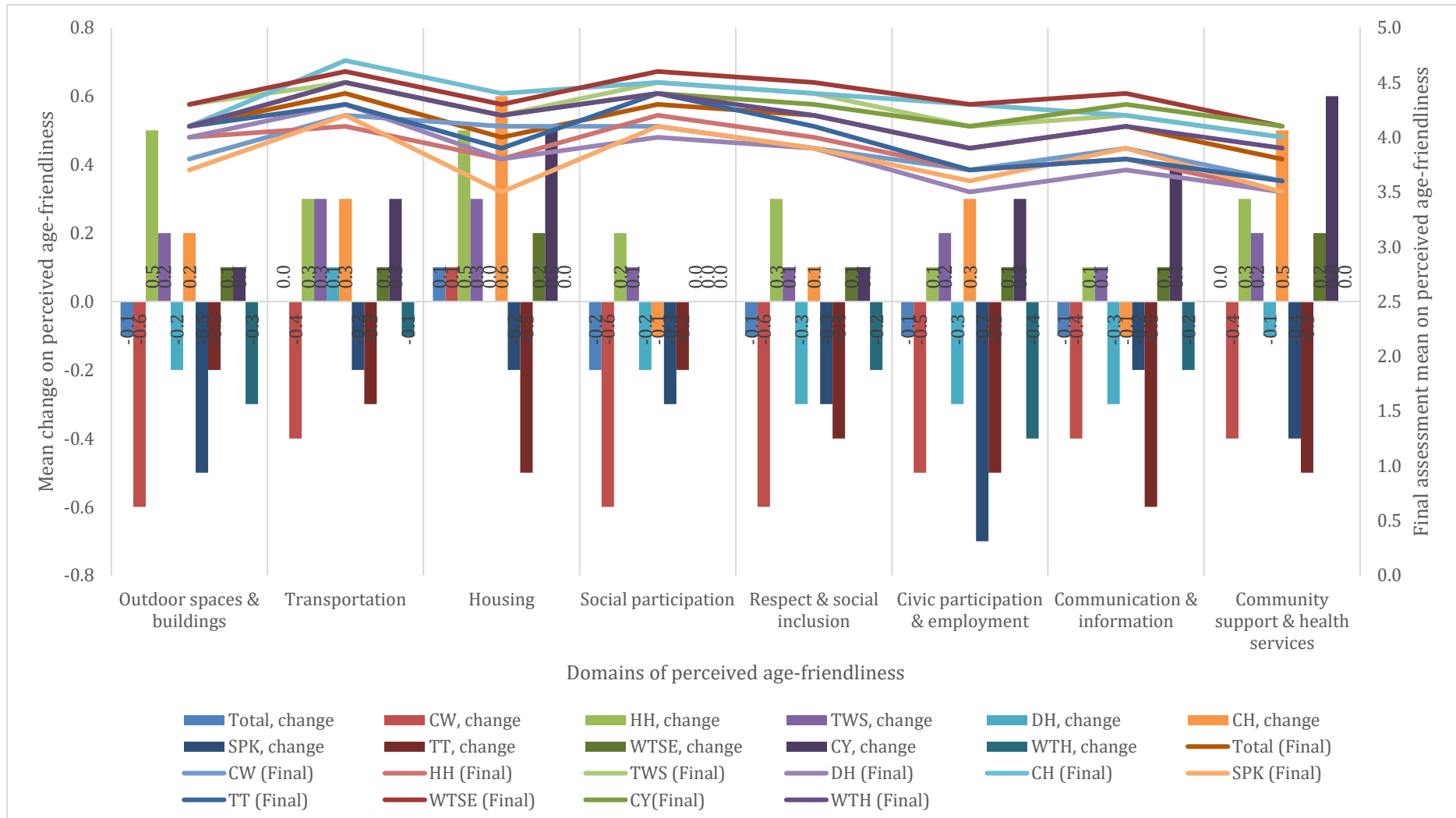
*WHO Domain 7: Communication & information*

There was no significant change in age-friendliness in “communication & information” (baseline: 4.2, final: 4.1;  $p=0.173$ ). Yet, a significantly lower rating was observed in the sub-domain of “information” (baseline: 4.3, final: 4.2;  $p=0.019$ ) but not in “communication & digital devices” (baseline: 4.0, final: 4.0;  $p=0.996$ ).

*WHO Domain 8: Community support & health services*

Participants perceived no significant change in age-friendliness in “community support & health services” (baseline: 3.8, final: 3.8;  $p=0.151$ ) or the sub-domains of “medical/social support” (baseline: 4.1, final: 4.1;  $p=0.082$ ) and “emergency support” (baseline: 3.8, final: 3.7;  $p=0.067$ ). However, a significantly higher rating was found in the sub-domain of “burial service” (baseline: 2.6, final: 2.7;  $p=0.034$ ).

**Figure 1** Change and final assessment mean on perceived age-friendliness by district and sub-district communities



**Table 12** Perceived age-friendliness

	Total				CW		HH		TWS		DH	
	Baseline	Baseline rank	Final	Final Rank	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>	4.2 (0.7)	4	4.1 (0.8)	4	<b>4.4 (0.6)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.5 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.8)</b>	4.1 (0.6)	4.3 (0.7)	4.2 (0.5)	4.0 (0.8)
Outdoor spaces	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.4 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	4.0 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)	4.3 (0.6)	4.5 (0.8)	4.3 (0.6)	4.0 (0.9)
Buildings	4.0 (0.9)		4.0 (0.9)		<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.7 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.0 (1.1)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	4.1 (0.6)	4.0 (0.8)
<b>Transportation</b>	4.4 (0.7)	2	4.4 (0.7)	1	<b>4.6 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	3.8 (0.7)	4.1 (0.7)	<b>4.2 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>	4.2 (0.6)	4.3 (0.8)
Road safety & maintenance	4.5 (0.8)		4.5 (0.8)		<b>4.7 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.9)</b>	4.3 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	<b>4.4 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.8)</b>	4.2 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)
Specialised services availability	<b>4.0 (1.2)</b>		<b>4.2 (1.1)</b>		<b>4.5 (1.0)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	<b>2.9 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.6 (1.2)</b>	<b>3.8 (1.1)</b>	<b>4.4 (1.3)</b>	4.0 (1.0)	3.8 (1.1)
Public transport, comfort to use	<b>4.3 (0.7)</b>		<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	3.9 (0.8)	4.0 (0.8)	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.5 (0.8)</b>	4.1 (0.8)	4.2 (0.9)
Public transport, accessibility	4.5 (0.7)		4.5 (0.8)		<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	4.3 (0.7)	4.5 (0.7)	4.5 (0.6)	4.5 (0.8)
<b>Housing</b>	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	7	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	6	4.0 (0.9)	4.1 (0.9)	<b>3.3 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.9)</b>	3.8 (0.8)	3.8 (1.1)
Affordability & accessibility	<b>3.8 (1.0)</b>		<b>4.1 (1.0)</b>		3.9 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)	<b>2.9 (1.1)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.9)</b>	3.5 (0.9)	3.7 (1.2)
Environment	4.0 (0.9)		4.1 (1.0)		4.1 (0.9)	4.0 (1.0)	3.6 (0.8)	3.9 (0.7)	3.9 (0.9)	4.1 (1.1)	4.1 (1.0)	3.9 (1.1)
<b>Social participation</b>	<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>	1	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	2	<b>4.7 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	4.0 (0.8)	4.2 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	4.5 (0.7)	4.2 (0.6)	4.0 (1.1)
Facilities & settings	<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>		<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>		<b>4.8 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.1 (1.0)</b>	4.0 (0.9)	4.2 (0.8)	4.5 (0.7)	4.6 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	3.9 (1.2)
Social activities	4.4 (0.7)		4.3 (0.8)		<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	3.9 (0.9)	4.2 (0.9)	4.4 (0.7)	4.5 (0.8)	4.1 (0.8)	4.0 (1.0)
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	3	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	3	<b>4.5 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.9)</b>	3.7 (0.8)	4.0 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)	4.2 (0.7)	3.9 (1.0)
Attitude	<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	3.9 (0.8)	4.1 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	4.5 (0.8)	4.2 (0.7)	4.0 (1.0)
Social inclusion opportunities	4.1 (0.9)		4.0 (1.0)		<b>4.3 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.8 (1.1)</b>	3.3 (1.1)	3.7 (0.9)	4.1 (0.8)	4.3 (1.0)	4.1 (0.9)	3.7 (1.1)

	Total				CW		HH		TWS		DH	
	Baseline	Baseline rank	Final	Final Rank	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	<b>4.0 (0.8)</b>	6	<b>3.9 (0.9)</b>	7	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.7 (1.0)</b>	3.6 (0.8)	3.7 (0.9)	3.9 (0.8)	4.1 (0.9)	3.8 (0.9)	3.5 (1.0)
Civic participation	4.4 (1.0)		4.3 (1.0)		<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.9 (1.1)</b>	3.7 (1.1)	4.0 (1.1)	4.3 (0.9)	4.5 (1.1)	4.3 (0.8)	3.8 (1.3)
Employment	<b>3.9 (0.9)</b>		<b>3.8 (1.0)</b>		<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.6 (1.0)</b>	3.5 (0.8)	3.6 (0.9)	3.8 (0.9)	3.9 (0.9)	3.7 (1.1)	3.4 (1.0)
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	4.2 (0.7)	4	4.1 (0.9)	4	<b>4.3 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.9)</b>	3.7 (0.8)	3.8 (0.9)	4.1 (0.7)	4.2 (0.8)	4.0 (0.6)	3.7 (1.1)
Information	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>		<b>4.2 (0.9)</b>		<b>4.4 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.0 (1.0)</b>	3.7 (0.8)	3.8 (1.0)	4.2 (0.7)	4.2 (0.9)	4.2 (0.6)	3.8 (1.2)
Communication & digital devices	4.0 (0.9)		4.0 (1.0)		<b>4.2 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.8 (1.0)</b>	3.6 (0.9)	3.7 (0.9)	3.9 (0.9)	4.1 (1.0)	3.8 (0.9)	3.6 (1.1)
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	3.8 (0.7)	8	3.8 (0.8)	8	<b>4.0 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.8)</b>	3.2 (0.8)	3.5 (0.9)	<b>3.8 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.8)</b>	3.6 (0.5)	3.5 (0.9)
Medical/social services	4.1 (0.8)		4.1 (0.9)		4.1 (0.8)	3.8 (0.9)	3.5 (0.8)	3.8 (0.9)	<b>4.1 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	3.8 (0.5)	3.9 (1.0)
Emergency support	3.8 (1.2)		3.7 (1.2)		<b>4.3 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.5 (1.2)</b>	3.3 (1.1)	3.2 (1.3)	3.9 (1.1)	4.0 (1.2)	3.8 (1.0)	3.4 (1.2)
Burial service	<b>2.6 (1.3)</b>		<b>2.7 (1.4)</b>		3.1 (1.4)	2.8 (1.2)	<b>1.9 (1.1)</b>	<b>2.6 (1.3)</b>	2.6 (1.2)	2.7 (1.4)	2.5 (1.1)	2.5 (1.4)

All reported numbers are mean (SD)

The possible responses were: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (somewhat agree), 5 (agree), and 6 (strongly agree).

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

**Table 13** Perceived age-friendliness (continued)

	CH		SPK		TT		WTSE		CY		WTH	
	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>	3.9 (0.8)	4.1 (0.8)	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.7 (0.8)</b>	4.3 (0.6)	4.1 (0.6)	4.2 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	4.0 (0.8)	4.1 (0.7)	<b>4.4 (0.5)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.8)</b>
Outdoor spaces	4.3 (0.9)	4.3 (0.9)	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.8)</b>	4.5 (0.6)	4.4 (0.6)	4.4 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>
Buildings	3.6 (0.9)	4.0 (0.9)	4.0 (0.7)	3.7 (1.0)	4.1 (0.8)	3.9 (0.9)	4.1 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	3.8 (1.0)	3.9 (0.9)	4.3 (0.7)	4.1 (0.8)
<b>Transportation</b>	4.4 (0.7)	4.7 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)	4.2 (0.7)	<b>4.6 (0.6)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.6)</b>	4.5 (0.7)	4.6 (0.6)	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.5 (0.6)</b>	4.6 (0.5)	4.5 (0.6)
Road safety & maintenance	4.6 (0.8)	4.7 (0.8)	4.5 (0.9)	4.2 (1.0)	4.7 (0.7)	4.4 (0.7)	4.5 (0.8)	4.6 (0.8)	<b>4.4 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.7 (0.6)</b>	4.6 (0.6)	4.4 (0.9)
Specialised services availability	4.2 (1.3)	4.3 (1.3)	4.0 (1.4)	3.9 (0.9)	<b>4.5 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.8 (1.0)</b>	<b>4.2 (1.4)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.7 (1.1)</b>	<b>4.3 (1.0)</b>	4.3 (1.0)	4.5 (1.2)
Public transport, comfort to use	<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.8 (0.6)</b>	4.4 (0.9)	4.2 (0.8)	4.5 (0.6)	4.2 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)	4.5 (0.8)	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.6)</b>	4.5 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)
Public transport, accessibility	<b>4.6 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.8 (0.8)</b>	4.7 (0.7)	4.4 (0.9)	4.8 (0.6)	4.5 (0.7)	4.7 (0.7)	4.7 (0.7)	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	4.7 (0.5)	4.7 (0.6)
<b>Housing</b>	<b>3.8 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	3.7 (0.9)	3.5 (1.0)	<b>4.4 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	4.1 (0.9)	4.3 (0.7)	<b>3.7 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	4.2 (0.6)	4.2 (0.8)
Affordability & accessibility	4.0 (1.0)	4.4 (1.0)	3.4 (1.0)	3.4 (1.1)	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.9 (1.0)</b>	4.1 (1.0)	4.3 (0.7)	<b>3.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.9)</b>	4.2 (0.8)	4.2 (0.9)
Environment	<b>3.7 (1.1)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.5 (1.2)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	4.1 (1.1)	4.3 (0.9)	<b>3.8 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.9)</b>	4.2 (0.7)	4.2 (0.9)
<b>Social participation</b>	4.6 (0.7)	4.5 (0.8)	<b>4.5 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	4.6 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)	4.6 (0.6)	4.6 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)	4.4 (0.5)	4.4 (0.8)
Facilities & settings	4.5 (0.8)	4.4 (0.9)	4.5 (0.8)	4.1 (1.0)	4.6 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)	4.7 (0.6)	4.6 (0.6)	4.5 (0.8)	4.5 (0.8)	4.5 (0.6)	4.4 (1.0)
Social activities	4.7 (0.7)	4.6 (0.7)	<b>4.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	4.5 (0.7)	4.5 (0.7)	4.3 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	4.5 (0.8)
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	4.3 (0.9)	4.4 (0.7)	4.2 (1.0)	3.9 (0.8)	<b>4.5 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.7)</b>	4.4 (0.7)	4.5 (0.6)	4.2 (0.7)	4.3 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	4.2 (0.9)
Attitude	4.4 (0.9)	4.5 (0.7)	4.3 (0.9)	4.0 (0.8)	<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.7)</b>	4.5 (0.7)	4.6 (0.6)	4.3 (0.7)	4.4 (0.8)	<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>
Social inclusion opportunities	4.0 (1.1)	4.2 (1.0)	4.0 (1.1)	3.6 (1.1)	<b>4.2 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.9)</b>	4.3 (0.9)	4.4 (0.7)	4.2 (0.9)	4.2 (1.0)	4.2 (0.8)	4.1 (1.0)

	CH		SPK		TT		WTSE		CY		WTH	
	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	4.0 (0.9)	4.3 (0.8)	<b>4.3 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.7 (0.8)</b>	4.2 (0.8)	4.3 (0.7)	3.8 (0.9)	4.1 (1.0)	<b>4.3 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.9)</b>
Civic participation	4.7 (0.8)	4.6 (0.9)	<b>4.4 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.9 (1.1)</b>	4.6 (0.9)	4.1 (1.1)	<b>4.3 (1.2)</b>	<b>4.7 (0.8)</b>	4.4 (1.0)	4.5 (1.1)	4.5 (0.7)	4.3 (1.0)
Employment	3.8 (1.0)	4.2 (0.8)	<b>4.3 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.8)</b>	4.1 (0.8)	4.1 (0.8)	<b>3.6 (1.0)</b>	<b>4.0 (1.0)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.8 (1.0)</b>
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	4.3 (0.7)	4.2 (0.9)	4.1 (0.9)	3.9 (0.9)	<b>4.4 (0.6)</b>	<b>3.8 (0.7)</b>	4.3 (0.8)	4.4 (0.6)	<b>3.9 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.5)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.9)</b>
Information	4.4 (0.8)	4.4 (0.9)	4.3 (1.1)	4.0 (0.9)	<b>4.6 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	4.4 (0.8)	4.5 (0.7)	<b>4.1 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	4.4 (0.7)	4.1 (0.9)
Communication & digital devices	4.1 (0.9)	3.8 (1.1)	3.9 (0.9)	3.9 (1.0)	<b>4.0 (0.9)</b>	<b>3.5 (0.9)</b>	4.2 (1.0)	4.2 (0.8)	<b>3.5 (0.9)</b>	<b>4.1 (1.0)</b>	4.2 (0.7)	3.9 (1.0)
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	3.5 (1.0)	4.0 (0.9)	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.5 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.7)</b>	<b>3.6 (0.6)</b>	3.9 (0.7)	4.1 (0.7)	<b>3.5 (0.7)</b>	<b>4.1 (0.8)</b>	3.9 (0.6)	3.9 (0.8)
Medical/social services	3.9 (1.2)	4.4 (1.0)	<b>4.2 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.7 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.3 (0.8)</b>	<b>3.9 (0.6)</b>	4.3 (0.7)	4.5 (0.7)	<b>3.9 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.4 (0.9)</b>	4.2 (0.6)	4.2 (0.8)
Emergency support	3.6 (1.4)	3.9 (1.2)	<b>3.8 (1.4)</b>	<b>3.2 (1.3)</b>	<b>4.4 (1.0)</b>	<b>3.3 (1.3)</b>	4.0 (1.1)	3.9 (1.2)	<b>3.2 (1.2)</b>	<b>4.0 (1.2)</b>	3.9 (1.1)	3.7 (1.2)
Burial service	2.0 (1.3)	2.5 (1.5)	2.7 (1.3)	2.7 (1.3)	2.7 (1.3)	2.3 (1.2)	2.6 (1.4)	3.0 (1.5)	<b>2.3 (1.1)</b>	<b>2.9 (1.3)</b>	2.9 (1.3)	2.8 (1.5)

All reported numbers are mean (SD)

The possible responses were: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (somewhat agree), 5 (agree), and 6 (strongly agree).

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

#### 4.1.3 Sense of Community

Table 14 shows the sense of community in the baseline and final assessment of the Wong Tai Sin District. The scale consists of four domains, each with a possible score between 2 and 10. The possible range of the total score is between 8 and 40. A higher score means a higher sense of community. District participants gave lower ratings in the overall sense of community (baseline: 29.7, final: 29.2;  $p=0.043$ ). Among the four domains, “sense of membership” had the highest mean in both assessments (baseline: 8.0, final: 7.8). Participants gave a significantly lower rating in the domain of “needs fulfilment” (baseline: 7.2, final: 7.0,  $p=0.040$ ) for both assessments.

Among the 10 sub-district communities, the total score of sense of community ranged from 26.9 (HH) to 31.7 (SPK) in the baseline assessment and 27.4 (CW and HH) to 30.8 (CH) in the final assessment. Participants in the final assessment gave significantly lower total scores in SPK (baseline: 31.7, final: 28.0;  $p<0.000$ ) and TT (baseline: 30.6, final: 28.4;  $p=0.016$ ). Furthermore, participants in SPK gave a significantly lower rating in the domain of “needs fulfilment” in the final assessment (baseline: 7.8, final: 6.7;  $p=0.001$ ). Participants gave a higher rating in the domain of “membership” in TWS (baseline: 7.8, final: 8.2;  $p=0.009$ ) but a lower rating in SPK (baseline: 8.7, final: 7.4;  $p<0.000$ ). For the domain of “influence”, participants gave lower ratings in SPK (baseline: 7.4, final: 6.7;  $p=0.027$ ) and TT (baseline: 7.4, final: 6.5;  $p=0.003$ ). Last but not least, participants gave lower ratings for the domain of “emotional connection” in CW (baseline: 7.5, final: 7.0;  $p=0.043$ ), SPK (baseline: 7.8, final: 7.2;  $p<0.000$ ) and TT (baseline: 8.0, final: 7.3;  $p=0.016$ ).

**Table 14** Sense of community

	Total		CW		HH		TWS		DH	
	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Needs fulfilment	<b>7.2 (1.5)</b>	<b>7.0 (1.5)</b>	6.8 (1.4)	6.6 (1.5)	5.7 (1.8)	6.6 (1.5)	7.4 (1.1)	7.0 (1.7)	7.3 (0.8)	6.9 (1.6)
Membership	8.0 (1.2)	7.8 (1.4)	7.6 (1.0)	7.3 (1.4)	7.6 (0.9)	6.4 (1.1)	<b>7.8 (1.1)</b>	<b>8.2 (1.5)</b>	7.7 (1.0)	7.7 (1.4)
Influence	7.0 (1.4)	6.9 (1.5)	6.9 (1.3)	6.5 (1.5)	6.4 (1.1)	6.4 (1.4)	6.9 (1.4)	6.9 (1.5)	7.0 (1.1)	6.9 (1.6)
Emotional connection	7.6 (1.4)	7.5 (1.3)	<b>7.5 (1.2)</b>	<b>7.0 (1.3)</b>	7.1 (0.9)	7.0 (1.4)	7.5 (1.2)	7.8 (1.4)	7.7 (1.2)	7.5 (1.4)
Total score	<b>29.7 (4.3)</b>	<b>29.2 (4.6)</b>	28.7 (3.7)	27.4 (4.8)	26.9 (3.1)	27.4 (4.6)	29.5 (3.7)	29.9 (5.0)	29.7 (3.0)	29.0 (5.2)

All reported numbers are mean (SD)

The possible responses were: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (somewhat agree), 5 (agree), and 6 (strongly agree).

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

	CH		SPK		TT		WTSE		CY		WTH	
	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final	Baseline	Final
Needs fulfilment	7.3 (1.4)	7.3 (1.4)	<b>7.8 (1.5)</b>	<b>6.7 (1.4)</b>	7.3 (1.5)	7.0 (1.5)	7.3 (1.8)	7.3 (1.3)	6.9 (1.5)	7.1 (1.5)	7.5 (1.3)	7.3 (1.5)
Membership	8.5 (1.8)	8.4 (1.2)	<b>8.7 (1.2)</b>	<b>7.4 (1.2)</b>	7.9 (0.9)	7.6 (1.3)	8.2 (1.4)	8.0 (1.1)	8.0 (1.4)	8.0 (1.2)	8.0 (1.2)	7.9 (1.5)
Influence	7.4 (1.8)	7.0 (1.3)	<b>7.4 (1.3)</b>	<b>6.7 (1.6)</b>	<b>7.4 (1.1)</b>	<b>6.5 (1.4)</b>	7.0 (1.5)	7.2 (1.2)	6.8 (1.5)	7.0 (1.3)	7.3 (1.4)	7.2 (1.7)
Emotional connection	7.9 (1.9)	8.1 (1.2)	<b>7.8 (1.2)</b>	<b>7.2 (1.2)</b>	<b>8.0 (1.0)</b>	<b>7.3 (1.0)</b>	7.6 (1.5)	7.8 (1.2)	7.3 (1.6)	7.5 (1.2)	7.8 (1.4)	7.6 (1.4)
Total score	31.2 (5.7)	30.8 (3.7)	<b>31.7 (3.9)</b>	<b>28.0 (4.1)</b>	<b>30.6 (3.5)</b>	<b>28.4 (4.0)</b>	30.0 (5.2)	30.3 (3.8)	28.9 (4.5)	29.6 (3.9)	30.6 (4.4)	30.0 (5.3)

All reported numbers are mean (SD)

The possible responses were: 1 (strongly disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (somewhat disagree), 4 (somewhat agree), 5 (agree), and 6 (strongly agree).

Outcomes with significant changes are marked in bold. Comparisons are based on means between the baseline and final assessment population.

#### 4.1.4 Age Group Comparison

Table 15 shows the linear regression analysis to test the effect of age group on perceived age-friendliness and sense of community after adjusting for sub-district communities for both assessments. Participants were divided into four age groups for analysis, those aged between 18 to 49 years, 50 to 64 years, 65 to 79 years and 80 years or over, where age group 18 to 49 years was taken as the reference group. The baseline and final assessment shared similar results. Results showed that participants aged 65 years or over perceived significantly higher age-friendliness than the 18 to 49 age group for both assessments. For the age group 65 to 79 years in the final assessment, each level of increase in age group predicted an increase from 0.24 to 0.77 in the eight domains. Such differences were more significant in the age group 80 years or over, with each level of increase in age group predicting an increase from 0.40 to 1.06 across the eight domains. In the age group 50-64 years, a significant difference was found for “housing” in the final assessment but not the baseline assessment compared to the reference group, while no significant difference was found for “respect & inclusion” and “communication & information” in the final assessment. In terms of the total score of sense of community in the final assessment, each level of increase in age group predicted a 2.67 to 3.50 point increase. In the age group 50-64 years, a significant difference was found in terms of the total score of the sense of community in the baseline assessment compared to the reference group but not in the final assessment.

**Table 15** Age-group comparison using linear regression analysis

	Baseline			Final		
	Coefficient†			Coefficient†		
	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 or above	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 or above
<b><i>Perceived Age-friendliness</i></b>						
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>						
Outdoor spaces	0.42	0.19*	0.31**	0.13	0.33**	0.70**
Buildings	0.10	0.36**	0.54**	0.11	0.42**	0.77**
<b>Transportation</b>	-0.02	0.02	0.08	0.15	0.24**	0.62**
Road safety & maintenance	0.10	0.39**	0.51**	-0.03	0.36**	0.59**
Specialised services availability	0.10	0.27**	0.38**	0.07	0.34**	0.65**
Public transport, comfort to use	0.27	0.56**	0.43**	0.20	0.38**	0.53**
Public transport, accessibility	0.13	0.40**	0.55**	-0.02	0.36**	0.59**
<b>Housing</b>	-0.01	0.36**	0.54**	-0.19*	0.35**	0.59**
Affordability & accessibility	0.07	0.41**	0.44**	0.23*	0.57**	0.89**
Environment	-0.12	0.29*	0.29*	0.17	0.48**	0.72**
<b>Social participation</b>	0.27	0.51**	0.60**	0.29*	0.66**	1.06**
Facilities & settings	0.19	0.46**	0.43**	0.16	0.56**	0.63**
	0.23*	0.41**	0.36**	0.25*	0.60**	0.68**

	Baseline			Final		
	Coefficient†			Coefficient†		
	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 or above	50 to 64	65 to 79	80 or above
Social activities	0.15	0.51**	0.50**	0.07	0.52**	0.58**
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	0.26*	0.64**	0.60**	0.17	0.56**	0.61**
Attitude	0.27*	0.71**	0.67**	0.19	0.60**	0.71**
Social inclusion opportunities	0.22	0.51**	0.46**	0.12	0.46**	0.42**
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	0.21	0.44**	0.47**	0.21	0.50**	0.51**
Civic participation	0.31*	0.65**	0.62**	0.30*	0.77**	0.62**
Employment	0.18	0.37**	0.41**	0.18	0.41**	0.47**
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	0.27*	0.48**	0.31**	0.07	0.47**	0.46**
Information	0.33**	0.57**	0.45**	0.12	0.54**	0.48**
Communication & digital devices	0.15	0.34**	0.10	-0.03	0.34**	0.43**
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	0.14	0.35**	0.41**	0.06	0.32**	0.49**
Medical/social services	0.21	0.43**	0.52**	0.08	0.37**	0.52**
Emergency support	0.30	0.57**	0.58**	0.03	0.22	0.43**
Burial service	-0.31	-0.23	-0.16	0.01	0.21	0.40*
<b>Sense of community</b>						
Needs fulfilment	0.14	0.31	0.50**	0.01	0.63**	0.83**
Membership	0.39*	0.89**	1.10**	0.30	1.02**	1.21**
Influence	0.47*	0.72**	0.71**	-0.22	0.21	0.36
Emotional connection	0.42*	1.16**	1.32**	0.01	0.81**	1.08**
Total score	1.40*	3.07**	3.62**	0.10	2.67**	3.50**

†Age group 18-49 years as the reference group.

Significance levels at \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$

Comparisons are adjusted for the effect of sub-district communities.

#### 4.1.5 Housing Type Comparison

Table 16 shows the linear regression analysis to test the effect of housing type on perceived age-friendliness and sense of community after adjusting for age and sub-district communities for both assessments. For analysis, participants were divided into two groups, public housing and private housing, where public housing was taken as the reference group. The baseline and final assessment shared similar results. Results showed that participants living in private housing in the final assessment had no significant difference in scores of perceived age-friendliness and sense of community than the public housing group. “Respect & social inclusion” and its sub-domain “attitude” showed significant differences in the baseline assessment compared to the reference group but not in the final assessment. “Needs fulfilment” in the sense of community also showed a significant difference in the baseline assessment but not the final assessment.

**Table 16** Housing type comparison using linear regression analysis

	Baseline	Final
	Coefficient†	Coefficient†
	Private housing	Private Housing
<i>Perceived Age-friendliness</i>		
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>	-0.10	0.00
Outdoor spaces	-0.11	0.10
Buildings	-0.09	-0.09
<b>Transportation</b>	-0.10	0.05
Road safety & maintenance	-0.16	0.01
Specialised services availability	-0.18	0.10
Public transport, comfort to use	-0.02	0.04
Public transport, accessibility	-0.09	0.06
<b>Housing</b>	-0.11	0.09
Affordability & accessibility	-0.23	0.04
Environment	0.02	0.14
<b>Social participation</b>	-0.03	-0.07
Facilities & settings	0.02	-0.06
Social activities	-0.09	-0.08
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	-0.20*	0.05
Attitude	-0.25**	0.06
Social inclusion opportunities	-0.11	0.03
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	-0.07	-0.10
Civic participation	-0.13	-0.15
Employment	-0.04	-0.08
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	-0.03	0.06
Information	-0.10	0.00
Communication & digital devices	0.09	0.16
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	-0.07	-0.09
Medical/social services	-0.07	-0.10
Emergency support	0.05	-0.16
Burial service	-0.17	0.03
<b>Sense of community</b>		
Needs fulfilment	0.38*	0.27
Membership	-0.05	0.02
Influence	0.20	0.26
Emotional connection	0.10	0.28
Total score	0.65	0.82

†Public housing as the reference group.

Significance levels at \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$

Comparisons are adjusted for the effect of age groups and sub-district communities.

#### 4.1.6 Sub-District Community Comparison

Tables 17 and 18 show the linear regression analysis when comparing sub-district communities after adjusting for age groups (four groups) for both assessments, where

CW was taken as reference group. SPK had lower levels of perceived age-friendliness in the final assessment, specifically in “housing” and its sub-domains compared with CW, ranging from -0.38 in “environment” to -0.60 in “affordability & accessibility”. HH was also found to be less age-friendly than CW in “affordability & accessibility”.

Among the eight domains, CW was perceived as less age-friendly than other sub-district communities. For instance, CW was perceived as less age-friendly in “outdoor spaces & buildings” (TWS, DH, WTSE & CY), “transportation” (TWS, WTSE, CY & WTH), “social participation” (TWS, WTSE & CY), “respect & social inclusion” (TWS, CH, WTSE & CY), “civic participation & employment” (TWS, CH, WTSE & CY), “communication & information” (WTSE & CY) and “community support & health services” (TWS, WTSE & CY).

Furthermore, sub-domain analysis showed that CW was perceived as less age-friendly than other sub-district communities in many areas. For example, CW was perceived to be less age-friendly than five districts in “road safety & maintenance” (TWS, DH, CH, WTSE & CY), “public transport, accessibility” (TWS, DH, WTSE, CY & WTH), “civic participation” (TWS, CH, WTSE, CY & WTH) and “medical/social services” (TWS, CH, WTSE, CY & WTH). Similar results were found in other sub-domains, in which CW was scored lower than four districts in “outdoor spaces”, “public transport, comfort to use”, “social activities” and “attitude”.

Moreover, HH showed a significant difference in all eight domains in the baseline assessment compared to the reference group but not in the final assessment. WTSE showed no significant differences in all domains, except “housing”, in the baseline assessment compared to the reference group but found significant differences in the final assessment. TSW showed significant negative relationships with the reference group in “transportation” and “social participation” in the baseline assessment but showed positive relationships in the final assessment. CH had no significant differences in “transportation”, “respect & social inclusion” and “civic participation & employment” in the baseline assessment but showed significance in the final assessment.

Overall sense of community in TWS, CH, WTSE, CY and WTH was significantly better than CW. Moreover, in the domain analysis, CH, WTSE and WTH scored higher in “needs fulfilment”; TWS, DH, CH, WTSE, CY and WTH scored higher in “membership”; WTSE and WTH scored higher in “influence”; and TWS, DH, CH and WTSE scored higher in “emotional connection”.

Significant relationships in the total score of sense of community in SPK and TT in the baseline assessment were not found in the final assessment.

**Table 17** Sub-district cluster comparison by linear regression analysis

	Baseline				Final			
	Coefficient†				Coefficient†			
	HH	TWS	DH	CH	HH	TWS	DH	CH
<b><i>Perceived Age-friendliness</i></b>								
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>	-0.79**	-0.21	-0.10	-0.45**	0.26	0.42**	0.27*	0.21
Outdoor spaces	-0.25	-0.03	0.03	-0.18	0.58**	0.46**	0.17	0.24
Buildings	-1.34**	-0.39**	-0.22	-0.73**	-0.07	0.37**	0.37*	0.17
<b>Transportation</b>	-0.63**	-0.29**	-0.24	-0.14	0.01	0.25**	0.19	0.45**
Road safety & maintenance	-0.35*	-0.33**	-0.44*	-0.17	0.33	0.35**	0.32*	0.38*
Specialised services availability	-1.40**	-0.60**	-0.32	-0.29	-0.35	0.31*	-0.10	0.27
Public transport, comfort to use	-0.45**	-0.25*	-0.27	-0.14	-0.10	0.21*	0.12	0.53**
Public transport, accessibility	-0.64**	-0.18	-0.00	-0.05	0.13	0.20*	0.33*	0.48
<b>Housing</b>	-0.62**	-0.09	-0.08	-0.16	-0.24	0.06	-0.14	0.16
Affordability & accessibility	-0.87**	-0.00	-0.28	0.13	-0.43*	0.11	-0.28	0.13
Environment	-0.37	-0.17	0.03	-0.43*	-0.04	0.01	0.01	0.19
<b>Social participation</b>	-0.62**	-0.21*	-0.38*	-0.06	0.17	0.39**	0.00	0.32
Facilities & settings	-0.70**	-0.31**	-0.47**	-0.28	0.18	0.45**	-0.07	0.27
Social activities	-0.55**	-0.12	-0.30	0.14	0.16	0.34**	0.07	0.36*
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	-0.59**	-0.12	-0.15	-0.20	0.06	0.43**	0.09	0.35*
Attitude	-0.47**	-0.15	-0.19	-0.17	0.13	0.41**	0.11	0.36*
Social inclusion opportunities	-0.84**	-0.09	-0.06	-0.28	-0.06	0.48**	0.05	0.34
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	-0.55**	-0.25	-0.29	-0.22	-0.01	0.33**	-0.12	0.56**
Civic participation	-0.57**	-0.11	-0.04	0.28	0.10	0.48**	0.04	0.62**
Employment	-0.54**	-0.29*	-0.37	-0.38	-0.04	0.28*	-0.18	0.54**
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	-0.62**	-0.18	-0.23	0.01	-0.09	0.22	-0.10	0.17
Information	-0.69**	-0.17	-0.18	-0.00	-0.12	0.19	-0.11	0.28
Communication & digital devices	-0.49*	-0.21	-0.34	0.01	-0.02	0.27	-0.10	-0.07
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	-0.70**	-0.17	-0.34*	-0.47**	-0.07	0.32**	0.01	0.29
Medical/social services	-0.53**	-0.05	-0.28	-0.26	-0.01	0.40**	0.09	0.47**
Emergency support	-0.92**	-0.36*	-0.37	-0.72**	-0.25	0.40*	-0.12	0.26
Burial service	-1.28**	-0.57**	-0.68*	-1.12**	-0.12	-0.08	-0.21	-0.39

	Baseline				Final			
	Coefficient†				Coefficient†			
	HH	TWS	DH	CH	HH	TWS	DH	CH
<b><i>Sense of community</i></b>								
Needs fulfilment	-0.99**	0.59**	0.57	0.47	0.13	0.40	0.46	0.65*
Membership	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.85**^	0.12	0.78**	0.66**	0.92**
Influence	-0.37	0.06	0.23	0.49	-0.02	0.34	0.41	0.36
Emotional connection	-0.16	0.11	0.44	0.38	0.14	0.67**	0.69**	0.91**
Total score	-1.20	1.07	1.64	2.30*^	0.43	2.19**	2.22**	2.83**

†CW as the reference group.

Significance levels at \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$

^ Baseline figures were revised after error correction.

Comparisons are adjusted for the effect of age groups (four age groups).

**Table 18** Sub-district cluster comparison by linear regression analysis (continued)

	Baseline					Final				
	Coefficient†					Coefficient†				
	SPK	TT	WTSE	CY	WTH	SPK	TT	WTSE	CY	WTH
<i>Perceived Age-friendliness</i>										
<b>Outdoor spaces &amp; buildings</b>	-0.23	-0.04	-0.14	-0.42**	0.01	-0.03	0.22	0.41**	0.23*	0.19
Outdoor spaces	-0.05	0.12	-0.05	-0.34**	0.11	-0.03	0.31	0.33**	0.32*	0.08
Buildings	-0.36^	-0.21	-0.21	-0.51**	-0.10	-0.03	0.14	0.49**	0.13	0.31
<b>Transportation</b>	-0.22	0.08	-0.05	-0.37**	-0.06	0.09	0.02	0.39**	0.28**	0.26*
Road safety & maintenance	-0.24	-0.05	-0.19	-0.39**	-0.19	0.04	0.17	0.41**	0.41**	0.09
Specialised services availability	-0.48	0.07	-0.25	-0.75**	-0.10	-0.00	-0.31	0.52**	0.18	0.45*
Public transport, comfort to use	-0.17	0.03	-0.09	-0.29*	-0.07	0.07	-0.09	0.25*	0.28*	0.13
Public transport, accessibility	0.04	0.20	0.15	-0.29*	0.04	0.18	0.21	0.45**	0.28*	0.38**
<b>Housing</b>	-0.29	0.39*	0.15	-0.34*	0.18	-0.49**	-0.26	0.22	0.03	0.00
Affordability & accessibility	-0.50*	0.51**	0.31	-0.28	0.35	-0.60**	-0.35	0.18	0.05	-0.05
Environment	-0.05	0.26	-0.01	-0.39**	0.00	-0.38**	-0.17	0.25	0.00	0.06
<b>Social participation</b>	-0.14	-0.03	-0.05	-0.27*	-0.26^	0.10	0.19	0.47**	0.28*	0.25
Facilities & settings	-0.37*	-0.19	-0.09	-0.36**	-0.33*	0.14	0.24	0.53**	0.37**	0.19
Social activities	0.00	0.12	-0.03	-0.19	-0.20^	0.06	0.13	0.41**	0.18	0.30*
<b>Respect &amp; social inclusion</b>	-0.30	0.04	0.02	-0.22	-0.02	0.04	0.08	0.41**	0.33**	0.19
Attitude	-0.30	0.07	-0.02	-0.28*	-0.01	0.09	0.16	0.53**	0.33**	0.18
Social inclusion opportunities	-0.28	-0.03	0.09	-0.11	-0.06	-0.06	-0.08	0.56**	0.33*	0.21
<b>Civic participation &amp; employment</b>	0.04	-0.00	-0.01	-0.41**	0.04	0.05	-0.04	0.53**	0.33*	0.15
Civic participation	-0.06	0.12	-0.13	-0.07	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.70**	0.47**	0.35*
Employment	0.12	-0.04	0.02	-0.53**	0.04	0.03	-0.10	0.48**	0.28	0.08
<b>Communication &amp; information</b>	-0.24	0.07	0.01	-0.46**	0.04	0.08	-0.20	0.45**	0.31*	0.05
Information	-0.15	0.15	-0.03	-0.39**	-0.03	0.08	-0.11	0.48**	0.33*	0.05
Communication & digital devices	-0.19	-0.14	0.08	-0.61**	0.17	0.10	-0.37	0.39*	0.57	0.04
<b>Community support &amp; health services</b>	-0.13	0.10	-0.03	-0.52**	-0.13	-0.08	-0.14	0.48**	0.37**	0.20
Medical/social services	-0.02	0.20	0.14	-0.31*	-0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.59**	0.46**	0.28*
Emergency support	-0.50	0.08	-0.27	-1.16**	-0.40	-0.28	-0.34	0.35	0.37	0.14
Burial service	-0.45	-0.44	-0.53*	-0.84**	-0.27	-0.06	-0.55*	0.17	0.02	-0.06

	Baseline					Final				
	Coefficient†					Coefficient†				
	SPK	TT	WTSE	CY	WTH	SPK	TT	WTSE	CY	WTH
<b><i>Sense of community</i></b>										
Needs fulfilment	0.90**	0.52	0.45	0.01	0.57*^	0.28	0.32	0.72**	0.43	0.64*
Membership	0.98**	0.23	0.58**	0.30	0.22	0.27	0.09	0.63**	0.51*	0.47*
Influence	0.44	0.49	0.11	-0.13	0.40	0.17	-0.11	0.64**	0.42	0.55*
Emotional connection	0.18	0.46	0.10	-0.25^	0.13	0.39	0.16	0.70**	0.36	0.42
Total score	2.61**	1.82*	1.36	0.04	1.44	1.11	0.49	0.27**	1.71*	2.08**

†CW as the reference group.

Significance levels at \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$

^ Baseline figures were revised after error correction.

Comparisons are adjusted for the effect of age groups (four age groups).

## 4.2 Focus Group Study

### 4.2.1 Participants' Characteristics

Five focus groups were conducted to collect residents' opinions on the age-friendliness of the Wong Tai Sin District. A total of 41 participants were recruited. The majority were aged 60 or over (78.0%) and had lived in the district for an average of 35.2 years. Sociodemographic characteristics of the focus group participants are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19** Sociodemographic characteristics of focus group participants

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	11	26.8
Female	30	73.2
<b>Age Group</b>		
18-49 years	5	12.2
50-64 years	7	17.1
65-79 years	18	43.9
≥80 years	11	26.8
<b>Education</b>		
Nil/pre-primary	0	0.0
Primary	16	39.0
Secondary (F.1-3)	15	36.6
Secondary (F.4-7)	5	12.2
Post-secondary	5	12.2
<b>Housing</b>		
Public housing	34	82.9
Private housing	7	17.1
Others	0	0.0
<b>Residence Years (mean, SD)</b>	35.2	18.3
<b>Living Arrangement</b>		
Living alone	16	39.0
With spouse only	7	17.1
Spouse and other family members	8	19.5
With children/grandchildren	7	17.1
With other family members	3	7.3
With others	0	0.0
<b>Monthly Personal Income</b>		
No income	2	4.9
HK\$1 to HK\$5,999	24	58.5
HK\$6,000 to HK\$9,999	5	12.2
HK\$10,000 to HK\$19,999	1	2.4
HK\$20,000 to HK\$29,999	5	12.2
HK\$30,000 to HK\$59,999	3	7.3
≥HK\$60,000	0	0.0
Unknown/ reject	1	2.4

Findings from the thematic analyses are presented with reference to the eight WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework domains, which are further grouped into three areas, (1) physical environment; (2) social and cultural environment; and (3) communication, community and health services. Most participants were content and expressed a sense of belonging in the Wong Tai Sin district and offered many suggestions for further improvement.

#### 4.2.2 Physical Environment

##### *WHO Domain 1: Outdoor spaces and buildings*

###### *Improvement*

- (i) Road conditions: Participants complimented the improvement of the road conditions in the Wong Tai Sin District over the past four years. They found that uneven paving blocks were replaced, which reduced the risk of falls among older adults.

###### *Concerns*

- (i) Insufficient number of public toilets: Some participants called for a public toilet in the Upper Wong Tai Sin Estate. Participants said residents in the Wong Tai Sin District relied on public toilets mainly in Morse Park, Fung Tak Park and related shopping malls. The existing public toilets cannot meet the demands of the vast older population in the district, especially when the shopping malls are closed.
- (ii) Lack of barrier-free facilities: Participants longed for a footbridge and lift connecting Wong Tai Sin MTR station and the Chuk Yuen Estate. The Chuk Yuen Estate is built on a hillside, making access difficult for residents in the district. Residents from Chuk Yuen can only travel to and from the MTR station and the shopping mall by minibus or on foot via long, steep staircases and slopes. Therefore, a footbridge with barrier-free facilities can provide a more convenient option for older adults and wheelchair users travelling between these locations. The footbridge could also provide easier access to Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital (聖母醫院), preventing people having to walk on the slope at the entrance to the hospital.
- (iii) Lack of exercise facilities: Participants reported insufficient physical exercise facilities in the Chuk Yuen Estate. They called for more exercise facilities in the community so that older adults can remain active and healthy instead of merely sitting around the outdoor areas in the estate without any meaningful engagement.
- (iv) Lack of bank services: All the banks with face-to-face counter services in the Chuk Yuen Estate were replaced by automated teller machines (“ATM”). This change brought some issues for older residents when using these ATMs. Firstly, older adults may find it difficult to interact with ATMs because of their limited

knowledge of their operation and poor eyesight affecting their ability to read the text on the screens. Older adults may also have difficulty memorising their passwords for their bank accounts. As a result, older adults in the Chuk Yuen Estate mostly rely on bank services in the Wong Tai Sin shopping mall.

- (v) Lack of wet markets: Participants criticised the dwindling number of wet markets in the district. These wet markets have given way to development of new shopping malls, forcing many participants to travel to the large-scale wet market complex in Tai Shing Street for their daily groceries. Even though supermarket chain stores are available in these new malls, participants preferred the wet markets for their comparatively lower prices and more choice of goods.

### *WHO Domain 2: Transportation*

#### *Improvements*

- (i) Extensive transportation network: Participants commended the extensive transportation system in the Wong Tai Sin District. Many of the participants found both intra-district and inter-district transport very convenient. Participants were particularly pleased that the Tuen Ma Line (Wong Tai Sin Section) was opened in 2020, further improving the public transport network for residents travelling across districts.
- (ii) Attitude of bus drivers: Over the past four years, bus drivers were perceived as nice and responsible. Specifically, bus drivers showed patience to older adults requiring walking assistance (e.g., crutches and wheelchairs). They would also ensure passengers were seated before driving away.
- (iii) Real-time arrival information: Over the past four years, the smartphone application for real-time bus arrival information was widely used among participants. They said they could catch buses easier with estimated arrival times, saving them long waits at the bus stop.
- (iv) Bus stop facilities: Participants appreciated improvement of bus stop facilities in the past four years. Specifically, seat installation in most bus stops in the district allowed older adults to rest while waiting for the bus. Moreover, installing screens displaying upcoming bus information provided people with a better idea of bus arrival times.

#### *Concerns*

- (i) Bus route rationalisation: Participants were concerned that bus route 11 was to be cancelled in 2021 due to bus route rationalisation after the opening of the Tuen Ma Line. Residents in the Wong Tai Sin District could not directly access Queen Elizabeth Hospital by bus after this cancellation, which was perceived as unfriendly to older adults who needed to visit the hospital for follow-up consultations.

- (ii) **Barrier-free facility at the station:** Some participants pointed out that the only lift at the Wong Tai Sin MTR station failed to meet the demands of older passengers or people with assistive devices. All exits at the station, except one installed lift, require people to take the stairs or escalators, which is unfriendly to most district residents. Participants reported that many residents have to take a roundabout route to access the only barrier-free facility at the station, which creates extra travel time and queues.
- (iii) **Too much travel information:** Some participants complained the information displayed on screens and boards at the bus stops was difficult for older adults to read because of the dense and small font size. Due to the extensive transportation network in the district, too much travel information and too many routes were shown at one stop. Older adults with poor eyesight may have difficulties reading the travel information. As a result, they may not find the best route to their designation despite the extensive transportation network.

### *WHO Domain 3: Housing*

Participants complimented the affordability of public rented housing in the district but expressed concerns about housing safety and maintenance.

#### *Concerns*

- (i) **Poor maintenance services:** Participants living in the Choi Hung Estate reported that many residents had to turn to private companies or other NGOs for home modifications and renovations, even though basic renovation services were provided by the Housing Authority (“HA”) to public rented housing residents. This was because the services provided by HA were far from satisfactory. On the one hand, residents had to wait for months to get issues fixed. On the other hand, quality of the work created more problems than were solved. For example, following work by the HA for a water leak from her toilet cistern, one participant elaborated that she was left with a hole in the ceiling, the light switch not installed and the leak itself was not properly fixed. Consequently, this participant had to find an NGO to complete the work. This issue caused considerable stress for the participant. Moreover, some participants complained about the poor attitudes of the HA renovation team members. Participants said renovation workers displayed bad tempers, showing no respect towards older adults.
- (ii) **Building safety:** Participants stated that the Choi Hung Estate is one of the oldest estates in Hong Kong, having been constructed almost 60 years ago. Building structures and services were deteriorating, which caused safety concerns. For example, some participants stated that the lifts were always under maintenance. Since the lifts only visit alternate floors, residents have to take the stairs when the lift to their floor is out of service. This creates a considerable barrier for older adults with poor mobility or wheelchair users. Moreover, due to ageing and

natural deterioration of the fabric of the buildings, many common defects were found. For example, some participants reported several accidents in the estate caused by falling concrete, which endangered residents' safety. Therefore, participants looked to be relocated.

#### 4.2.3 Social and Cultural Environment

##### *WHO Domain 4: Social participation*

Participants complimented the wide-ranging interest classes and social gatherings available in the Wong Tai Sin District. They typically joined these classes via DECCs, NECs and NGOs. Participants especially appreciated that DECCs and NECs delivered online activities to older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic.

##### *Concerns*

- (i) **Impact of COVID-19:** The outbreak of COVID-19 during the past two years has primarily inhibited older adults' social participation. Most elderly centres, community centres, sports facilities and related services were closed and suspended during the period. Therefore, older adults were not able to engage in face-to-face activities. Instead, they only had opportunities to participate in activities via online platforms, which was primarily limited by availability of related hardware and the internet, as well as poor digital literacy skills of some older adults.

##### *WHO Domain 5: Respect and social inclusion*

Participants appreciated the harmonious community and mutual respect in the district. Residents in the district would help each other; this is especially so for older adults and wheelchair users. Some participants attributed this to similar socioeconomic status in the district. Residents in the community tend to build social ties with similar others and treat each other equally. Moreover, participants felt respect from the elderly centres (e.g., DECCs and NECs) because staff were helpful and supportive. They also felt love and respect from the younger generation through intergenerational activities organised by the elderly centres, in which the younger generation was happy to interact with older adults and looked after them during the activities.

##### *Concerns*

- (i) **Priority seats:** Participants had mixed responses when it came to priority seats. While some participants stated that younger people generally relinquished their priority seats to older adults, some reported incidents when other passengers on public transport (e.g., MTR and buses) failed to surrender the priority seats to people in need as they were too fixated on their smartphones.
- (ii) **Impact of COVID-19:** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most activities facilitating respect and social inclusion in the district organised by the elderly

centres were suspended. These activities included intergenerational interaction programmes with students and ethnic minorities, festival-related celebration activities with private companies (e.g., Towngas) and home visits for singleton older adults. Participants would like these activities to be resumed shortly after the end of the pandemic so that respect and social inclusion in the district can be continuously promoted.

#### *WHO Domain 6: Civic participation & employment*

Participants complimented the availability of volunteering opportunities in the Wong Tai Sin District. Typical volunteering activities included home visits, accompanying other older adults to health clinics and contacting members of DECC. Some participants also noted volunteering opportunities from members of the District Council persisted during the pandemic, such as delivering protective personal equipment to residents in the Wong Tai Sin District. In addition, participants appreciated the training provided before their volunteering services and recognised that training sessions and volunteering activities were personally beneficial.

#### *Concerns*

- (i) Dearth of employment opportunities: While participants complimented the availability of volunteer opportunities in the district, they expressed there were very few job opportunities for older adults. Moreover, even when opportunities were available in the district, they were mainly at “grassroots level”, which is not suitable for older adults as the work requires a certain amount of physical strength (e.g., cleaning).

#### 4.2.4 Communication, Community and Health Services

#### *WHO Domain 7: Communication & information*

#### *Improvements*

- (i) Information exchange with new technology: Most participants opined that they obtained information about activities at DECCs and NGOs via face-to-face interactions with staff and members and different social media platforms (e.g., Facebook and WhatsApp). During the pandemic, elderly centres provided training workshops on new information technology for older adults to learn how to use online meetings and smartphone applications to stay in touch with others. Moreover, district residents could now deliver and receive district-related and centre-related information more easily.

#### *Concerns*

- (i) Accessibility: Participants noted that older adults, especially those who were non-members of the elderly centres, hidden older adults and new immigrants, may have difficulties accessing district-related information or services. Some

participants suggested setting up a notice board in different public areas in the district to broadcast news regarding district information and services. Some suggested that elderly centres or service centres need to work more on their publicity.

#### *WHO Domain 8: Community support & health services*

##### *Improvements*

- (i) Availability of health care services: In terms of general medical service provision, participants had quite a reasonable range of choices with increased health clinics run by NGOs. In terms of publicly funded health services, participants typically attend the Robert Black General Out-patient Clinic, Wang Tau Hom Jockey Club General Out-patient Clinic and East Kowloon General Out-Patient Clinic for general out-patient medical consultations. Regarding private health services, participants stated that there are sufficient private clinics in the district and Health Care Vouchers expanded their choice of medical care considerably.

##### *Concerns*

- (i) Availability of specialist and dental services: Participants complained about insufficient provision of specialist and dental services in the district. Participants wait approximately two years for specialist services. A long wait prevents people from accessing timely medical support and may negatively affect their health and well-being. In terms of dental services in the Wong Tai Sin District, participants have to seek private dental care due to insufficient subsidised dental service provision. Private dental clinics can charge thousands of dollars for treatment, which is often unaffordable for most older adults, even those eligible to use Health Care Vouchers.
- (ii) A&E service provision: Older adult participants especially lamented the lack of Accidents and Emergency Departments (A&E) among existing hospitals in Wong Tai Sin. Residents have to travel to Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Kwong Wah Hospital for A&E services across the district, i.e., the Yau Tsim Mong District.
- (iii) Health Care Vouchers: Some participants indicated that some clinics in the district were overcharging older adults using Health Care Vouchers.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

The Wong Tai Sin District ranks first among other districts in Hong Kong in its percentage of older adults, with 19.5% of district residents aged 65 or over. Despite having identified areas for improvement, the District has achieved significant accomplishments and progress towards building an age-friendly community. In particular, the Wong Tai Sin District Council, DECCs, NECs and NGOs have made considerable effort in enhancing the age-friendliness of the district, whether improving its hardware (e.g., extending the railway network) or improving its software (e.g.,

training district older adults as ambassadors to promote the age-friendly city concept). Together with older residents, these organisations and institutions have participated in a wide range of age-friendly related activities that formed a solid foundation upon which future age-friendly endeavours can be built.

Overall, our survey found that participants perceived the Wong Tai Sin District to be generally age-friendly. Among the eight domains, “transportation” scored the highest in the final assessment, followed by “social participation” and “respect & social inclusion”. Participants gave a significantly higher rating (from 3.9 to 4.0) for “housing”. When comparing sub-district communities in the Wong Tai Sin District, HH, TWS, CH and CY showed significantly higher scores in specific domains. Participants in HH showed significantly higher scores in “outdoor spaces & buildings” and “housing”, while participants in TWS gave significantly higher ratings in the domains of “transportation”, “housing” and “community support & health services”. Participants in CH gave a significantly higher rating for “housing”, while participants in CY showed significantly higher scores in “transportation”, “housing” and “communication & information”.

Focus group findings highlighted participants’ views concerning improvements in age-friendliness in the district during the past four years and some areas for further improvement. In terms of “outdoor spaces & buildings”, road conditions have been improved by replacing uneven paving. Participants, on the other hand, suggested: (1) building more public toilets in the Upper Wong Tai Sin Estate; (2) building a footbridge with elevators connecting Wong Tai Sin MTR station, the Chuk Yuen Estate and Our Lady of Maryknoll Hospital; (3) installing more exercise facilities; (4) restoring face-to-face bank counter services instead of ATMs; and (5) building more wet markets.

Concerning “transportation”, participants appreciated the newly extended railway line connecting districts in Hong Kong. Also, the smartphone application showing real-time arrival information saved older adults from long waits at bus stops. Facilities at the bus stop, for example, benches and screens, were installed to provide a more age-friendly waiting area for older adults. Better bus driver attitudes were also noticed.

In terms of the “housing” domain, participants complimented affordable public rented housing in the district but have concerns about maintenance services provided by the Housing Authority and safety issues of the Choi Hung Estate regarding building structures and services.

Participants appreciated the plenitude of social activities organised by various bodies. Yet, impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has primarily affected older adults, especially those with poor digital literacy skills or limited availability to the internet and computer hardware to access online activities.

Participants reported a better atmosphere of mutual respect and friendliness in the district, especially in elderly centres and from younger generations. This was attributed

to the vast intergenerational activities in the district. However, participants also had mixed views on relinquishing priority seats to people in need due to people's fixation on smartphones.

Participants complimented the availability of volunteering opportunities and training. Yet, to improve age-friendliness in the domain of "civic participation & employment", the district can promote more employment choices for older adults that are not limited by physical strength.

Regarding the domain of "communication & information", a growing number of older adults in the district communicated and received information through smartphones and instant messaging applications. Participants suggested that methods to deliver district-related messages should cater to non-members of the elderly centres, hidden older adults and new immigrants.

Concerning the domain of "community support & health services", participants reported general medical services; for example, publicly funded and private clinics were sufficient for district residents and older adults. However, participants suggested that there should be more specialist and dental services in the district. Older adult participants also emphasised the need for Accident and Emergency Departments alongside existing hospitals in Wong Tai Sin so that they did not have to travel across districts for timely treatment.

To conclude, there is a good general sense of community and perceived age-friendliness in the Wong Tai Sin District, as found in the baseline assessment. Future work to further improve age-friendliness should leverage the sense of membership and emotional connectedness in the district, strengthen the sense of influence and needs fulfilment and include older adults when implementing age-friendly work in the specific areas of improvements outlined above.

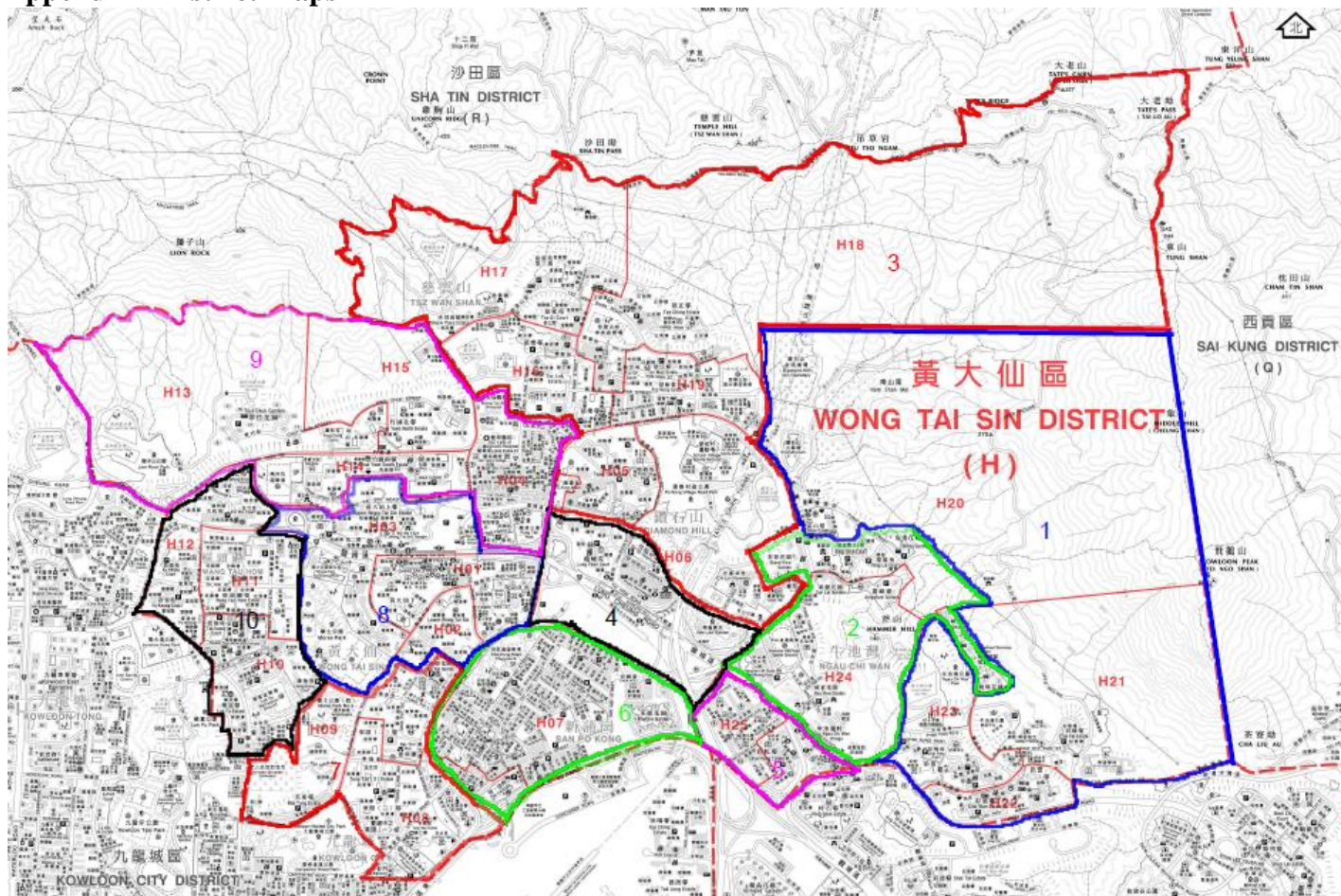
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## 7 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 District Maps



No.	Sub-district communities
1	Choi Wan (CW)
2	Hammer Hill (HH)
3	Tsz Wan Shan (TWS)
4	Diamond Hill (DH)
5	Choi Hung (CH)
6	San Po Kong (SPK)
7	Tung Tau (TT)
8	Upper and Lower Wong Tai Sin Estate (WTSE)
9	Chuk Yuen (CY)
10	Wang Tau Hom (WTH)

## Appendix 2 Questionnaire



香港大學秀圃老年研究中心  
Sau Po Centre on Ageing  
The University of Hong Kong

職員專用 WTS	
參加者編號	
調查員編號	
檢查員編號	

### A. 受訪者資料

A1) 您嘅性別係：

- (1) 男  
 (2) 女

A2) 年齡：

(根據身份證上的出生日期)

若受訪者唔願意提供年齡，請揀以下最適當嘅年齡組別：

- |                                    |                                    |                                     |                                     |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) 18-19 | <input type="checkbox"/> (5) 35-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) 55-59  | <input type="checkbox"/> (13) 75-79 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 20-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) 40-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> (10) 60-64 | <input type="checkbox"/> (14) 80-84 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 25-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) 45-49 | <input type="checkbox"/> (11) 65-69 | <input type="checkbox"/> (15) 85+   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 30-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) 50-54 | <input type="checkbox"/> (12) 70-74 |                                     |

A3) 您所住嘅社區：[請在以下的社區中選擇一個，或在此處註明你居住大廈/屋苑名稱，以便職員確實你居住的社區:

(\_\_\_\_\_)

(1) 彩雲

(e.g. 富山邨，彩輝邨，彩雲邨)

(2) 斧山

(e.g. 威豪花園，宏景花園，瓊山苑，瓊麗苑，海港花園，峻弦，曉暉花園，新麗花園，怡發花園，嘉豐臺，瓊軒苑，消防宿舍，紀律部隊宿舍)

(3) 慈雲山

(e.g. 沙田坳邨，慈愛苑，慈正邨，慈樂邨，慈康邨，鳳德邨，慈民邨，慈安邨，鳳禮苑，鳳鑽苑)

(4) 鑽石山

(e.g. 龍蟠苑，悅庭軒，星河明居，帝峰豪苑)

(5) 彩虹

(e.g. 彩虹邨，牛池灣邨)

(6) 新蒲崗

(e.g. 新蒲崗，采頤花園，譽港灣)

(7) 東頭

(e.g. 東頭邨，美東邨，啟德花園，匯東村)

(8) 黃大仙上下邨

(e.g. 黃大仙上邨，黃大仙下邨，現崇山，紀律部隊宿舍)

(9) 竹園

(e.g. 竹園南邨，竹園北邨，翠竹花園，鳳凰新邨，新光中心，豪苑，黃大仙消防宿舍)

(10) 橫頭磡

(e.g. 橫頭磡邨，樂富邨，德強苑，富強苑，嘉強苑，天馬苑，天宏苑)

A4)您喺所屬社區住左幾耐：  
\_\_\_\_\_年

A5)您嘅婚姻狀況係(一定要讀出所有選擇)：

- (1) 從未結婚
- (2) 已婚
- (3) 喪偶
- (4) 離婚
- (5) 分居
- (6) 其他(請註明)：\_\_\_\_\_

A6)您嘅最高教育程度：

- (1) 未受教育/學前教育(幼稚園)
- (2) 小學
- (3) 初中(中一至中三)
- (4) 高中(中四至中七)
- (5) 專上教育：文憑/證書課程
- (6) 專上教育：副學位課程
- (7) 專上教育：學位課程或以上

A7a) 您住嘅房屋類型？

- (1) 公共房屋 (跳至 A7b)
  - (2) 居屋 (跳至 A7c)
  - (3) 私人房屋 (跳至 A7c)
  - (4) 分租單位：如籠屋、板間房、床位 (跳至 A8a)
  - (5) 宿舍 (跳至 A8a)
  - (6) 其他，請註明：\_\_\_\_\_
- (跳至 A8a)

A7b) 您住嘅屋邨？

黃大仙:

- |  |                                    |                                      |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (29) 黃大仙下(一)邨 | <input type="checkbox"/> (36) 樂富邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (43) 美東邨    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (30) 黃大仙下(二)邨 | <input type="checkbox"/> (37) 東匯邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (44) 東頭(二)邨 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (31) 橫頭磡邨     | <input type="checkbox"/> (38) 竹園南邨 | <input type="checkbox"/> (45) 竹園北邨   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (32) 黃大仙上邨    | <input type="checkbox"/> (39) 鳳德邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (46) 慈樂邨    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (33) 沙田坳邨     | <input type="checkbox"/> (40) 慈民邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (47) 慈康邨    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (34) 彩雲(一)邨   | <input type="checkbox"/> (41) 富山邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (48) 彩虹邨    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (35) 彩雲(二)邨   | <input type="checkbox"/> (42) 慈正邨  | <input type="checkbox"/> (49) 彩輝邨    |

A7c) 您住嘅私人住宅單位係？

- (1) 租
- (2) 自己擁有
- (3) 家人擁有

A8a) 您居住樓宇嘅樓齡？

\_\_\_\_\_年

如果受訪者唔知，請揀以下最適當嘅樓齡：

- (1) 0-5 年
- (2) 6-10 年
- (3) 11-20 年
- (4) 21-30 年
- (5) 30 年以上

A8b) 您居住嘅大廈總共幾多層？

\_\_\_\_\_層

A8c) 您居住嘅大廈有沒有電梯？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

A8d) 您從屋企出去，需要行樓梯？

- (1) 唔需要 (跳至 A9a)
- (2) 需要

A8e) 總共要行幾多級樓梯？

- (1) 1-5 級
- (2) 6-10 級
- (3) 11-15 級
- (4) 16-20 級
- (5) 21 級或以上

A9a) 您宜家有無同人住？

- (1) 無，自己一個住 (跳至 A10a)
- (2) 有

A9b) 您宜家同幾多人住？

\_\_\_\_\_人

A9c) 唔包括工人，您宜家同邊個住？(可以揀多過一項)

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) 配偶      | <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 子女             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 女婿 / 媳婦 | <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 孫              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) 父母      | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) 祖父母            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (7) 兄弟姐妹    | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) 其他(請註明): _____ |

A9d) 有無工人同您住？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

A10a) 您宜家冇返工？

- (1) 無 (跳至 A10b)
- (2) 有 (跳至 A10c)

A10b) 您宜家係？

- (1) 失業人士
- (2) 退休人士
- (3) 料理家務者
- (4) 學生
- (5) 其他(請註明)：\_\_\_\_\_

A10c) 您宜家嘅工作模式？

- (1) 全職工作
- (2) 兼職工作

A10d) 過去一星期，工作左幾多小時？

\_\_\_\_\_小時

A11a) 您有無長期照顧其他人？

- (1) 無 (跳至 A12a)
- (2) 有

A11b) 您照顧嘅人係？

- (1) 長者
- (2) 殘疾人士
- (3) 小朋友
- (4) 其他

A11c) 您同您照顧嘅人係咩關係？

- (1) 朋友
- (2) 鄰居
- (3) 家人
- (4) 親戚
- (5) 其他

A12a) 過去三個月，您有無參與加過任何義工服務/活動？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

A12b) (只適用於 60 歲或以上人士)

過去三個月，您有無用過/參加過長者中心提供嘅服務/活動？

- (1) 無  
 (2) 有

A13) 您有無足夠嘅金錢應付日常開支？

- (1) 非常不足夠  
 (2) 不足夠  
 (3) 剛足夠  
 (4) 足夠有餘  
 (5) 非常充裕

A14a) 您宜家拎以下邊一隻嘅政府津貼？(只可以揀一項)

- (1) 綜援 (CSSA)  
\$2,420 - \$ 5,850 (成人:健全->殘疾)、 \$3,435 - \$ 5,850 (長者:健全->殘疾)  
 (2) 普通傷殘津貼 \$1,695  
 (3) 高額傷殘津貼 \$3,390  
 (4) 高齡津貼 (生果金) \$1,325  
 (5) 長者生活津貼 (長生津) \$2,565  
 (6) 唔清楚 / 唔知道  
 (7) 無 (跳至 A15a)

A14b) 每月政府津貼嘅金額：

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

A15a) 您宜家主要嘅收入來源係？(不包括政府津貼)(可以揀多過一項)

- (1) 保險  
 (2) 退休金  
 (3) 家人及親友資助  
 (4) 工資  
 (5) 儲蓄  
 (6) 其他 (請列明: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 (7) 無

A15b) 您宜家每月嘅收入：

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) 0               | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) 15,000 - 19,999  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 1 - 1,999       | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) 20,000 - 24,999  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 2,000 - 3,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (10) 25,000 - 29,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 4,000 - 5,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (11) 30,000 - 39,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) 6,000 - 7,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (12) 40,000 - 59,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (6) 8,000 - 9,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (13) $\geq$ 60,000   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (7) 10,000 - 14,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> (14) 唔想講 / 唔清楚       |

A16a) 如果您出街，您需唔需要用: (可以揀多過一項)

- (1) 輪椅
- (2) 助行架
- (3) 手杖
- (4) 全部都無

A16b) 如果您嘅屋企人出街，佢哋需唔需要用: (可以揀多過一項)

- (1) 輪椅
- (2) 助行架
- (3) 手杖
- (4) 全部都無

A17) 過去 3 天內，最遠一次中途唔需要休息嘅行路距離：(如果有需要，可以用野支撐)

- (1) 無行開
- (2) 少過 5 米
- (3) 介乎 5 至 49 米
- (4) 介乎 50 至 99 米
- (5) 介乎 100 至 999 米
- (6) 1 千米或以上

A18a) (只適用於 60 歲或以上人士)

未來 5 年內，假如您嘅健康狀況同現宜家一樣，您覺得您入住老人院嘅機會有幾大？(0%=一定唔會；100%=一定會)

0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

A18b) (只適用於 60 歲或以上人士)

未來 5 年內，假如您嘅健康狀況差左，您覺得您入住老人院嘅機會有幾大？(0%=一定唔會；100%=一定會)

0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

## B. Age-Friendliness of a city

麻煩您講下對以下句子嘅同意程度，以 1 至 6 分代表

1	2	3	4	5	6
非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意

麻煩您以您居住嘅地區評分，有 \* 號嘅題目，就以全港情況評分：

有啲題目會列出一啲長者友善社區嘅條件，如果各項條件都唔一致，麻煩您用嗰個設施/環境嘅整體情況評分

您有幾同意宜家……

A		非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-A1)	公共地方乾淨同舒適	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A2)	戶外座位同綠化空間充足，而且保養得妥善同安全	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A3)	司機喺路口同行人過路處俾行人先	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A4)	單車徑同行人路分開 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (9) 唔適用						
B-A5)	街道有充足嘅照明，而且有警察巡邏，令戶外地方安全	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A6)	商業服務 (好似購物中心、超市、銀行) 嘅地點集中同方便使用	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A7)	有安排特別客戶服務俾有需要人士，例如長者專用櫃枱	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A8)	建築物內外都有清晰嘅指示、足夠嘅座位、無障礙升降機、斜路、扶手同樓梯、同埋防滑地板	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A9)	室外同室內地方嘅公共洗手間數量充足、乾淨同埋保養得妥善，俾唔同行動能力嘅人士使用	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-A10)	整體嚟講，呢區提供適合長者使用嘅室外空間同建築	1	2	3	4	5	6

B	交通	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-B1)	路面交通有秩序	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B2)	交通網絡良好，透過公共交通可以去到市內所有地區同埋服務地點	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B3)	公共交通嘅費用係可以負擔嘅，而且價錢清晰。無論係惡劣天氣、繁忙時間或假日，收費都係一致嘅	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B4)	喺所有時間，包括喺夜晚、週末和假日，公共交通服務都係可靠同埋班次頻密	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B5)	公共交通服務嘅路線同班次資料完整，又列出可以俾傷殘人士使用嘅班次	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B6)	公共交通工具嘅車廂乾淨、保養良好、容易上落、唔迫、又有優先使用座位。而乘客亦會讓呢啲位俾有需要人士	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B7)	有專為殘疾人士而設嘅交通服務	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B8)	車站嘅位置方便、容易到達、安全、乾淨、光線充足、有清晰嘅標誌，仲有蓋，同埋有充足嘅座位	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B9)	司機會喺指定嘅車站同緊貼住行人路停車，方便乘客上落，又會等埋乘客坐低先開車	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B10)	喺公共交通唔夠嘅地方有其他接載服務 <input type="checkbox"/> (9) 唔適用	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B11)	的士可以擺放輪椅同助行器，費用負擔得起。司機有禮貌，並且樂於助人	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B12)	馬路保養妥善，照明充足	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-B13)	整體嚟講，呢區為長者提供合適嘅交通工具同服務	1	2	3	4	5	6

C	住所	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-C1)	房屋嘅數量足夠、價錢可負擔，而且地點安全，又近其他社區服務同地方	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-C2)	住所嘅所有房間同通道都有足夠嘅室內空間同平地可以自由活動	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-C3)	有可負擔嘅家居改裝選擇同物料供應，而且供應商了解長者嘅需要	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-C4)	區內有充足同可負擔嘅房屋提供俾體弱同殘疾嘅長者，亦有適合佢哋嘅服務	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-C5)	整體嚟講，呢區為長者提供適合嘅房屋同居住環境	1	2	3	4	5	6
D	社會參與	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-D1)	活動可以俾一個人或者同朋友一齊參加	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D2)	活動同參觀景點嘅費用都可以負擔，亦都有隱藏或附加嘅收費	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D3)	有完善咁提供有關活動嘅資料，包括無障礙設施同埋交通選擇	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D4)	提供多元化嘅活動去吸引唔同喜好嘅長者參與	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D5)	喺區內唔同場地 (好似文娛中心、學校、圖書館、社區中心同公園)內，舉行可以俾長者參與嘅聚會	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D6)	對少接觸外界嘅人士提供可靠嘅外展支援服務	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-D7)	整體嚟講，呢區為長者提供適合嘅悠閒同文化活動	1	2	3	4	5	6

E	尊重及社會包融	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-E1)	各種服務會定期諮詢長者，為求服務得佢地更好	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E2)	提供唔同服務同產品，去滿足唔同人士嘅需求同喜好	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E3)	服務人員有禮貌，樂於助人	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E4)	學校提供機會去學習有關長者同埋年老嘅知識，並有機會俾長者參與學校活動	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E5)*	社會認同長者喺過去同埋目前所作出嘅貢獻	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E6)*	傳媒對長者嘅描述正面同埋有無成見	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-E7)	整體嚟講，呢區對長者有足夠嘅尊重同包容嘅	1	2	3	4	5	6
F	社區參與及就業	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-F1)	長者有彈性嘅義務工作選擇，而且得到訓練、表揚、指導同埋補償開支	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-F2)*	長者員工嘅特質得到廣泛推崇	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-F3)*	提倡各種具彈性並有合理報酬嘅工作機會俾長者	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-F4)*	禁止喺僱用、留用、晉升同培訓僱員呢幾方面年齡歧視	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-F5)	整體嚟講，呢區為長者提供適合嘅義工同就業機會	1	2	3	4	5	6

G	訊息交流	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-G1)	資訊發佈嘅方式簡單有效，唔同年齡嘅人士都接收到	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G2)	定期提供長者有興趣嘅訊息同廣播。	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G3)	少接觸外界嘅人士可以喺佢地信任嘅人士身上，得到同佢本人有關嘅資訊	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G4)	電子設備，好似手提電話、收音機、電視機、銀行自動櫃員機同自動售票機嘅掣夠大，同埋上面嘅字體都夠大	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G5)	電話應答系統嘅指示緩慢同清楚，又會話俾打去嘅人聽點樣可以隨時重複內容	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G6)	係公眾場所，好似政府辦事處、社區中心同圖書館，已廣泛設有平嘅或者係免費嘅電腦同上網服務俾人使用	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-G7)	整體嚟講，長者係呢區容易得到佢哋需要嘅資訊	1	2	3	4	5	6
H	社區支持與健康服務	非常唔同意	唔同意	有啲唔同意	有啲同意	同意	非常同意
B-H1)	醫療同社區支援服務足夠	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H2)	有提供家居護理服務，包括健康、個人照顧同家務	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H3)	院舍服務設施同長者嘅居所都鄰近其他社區服務同地方	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H4)	市民唔會因為經濟困難，而得唔到醫療同社區嘅支援服務	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H5)	社區應變計劃(好似走火警)有考慮到長者嘅能力同限制	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H6)	墓地(包括土葬同骨灰龕)嘅數量足夠同埋容易獲得	1	2	3	4	5	6
B-H7)	整體嚟講，長者係呢區容易得到適當嘅醫療、健康同支援服務	1	2	3	4	5	6

### C. 社群意識指數

麻煩您講下對以下句子嘅同意程度，以 1 至 5 分代表。

1	2	3	4	5
非常唔同意	唔同意	普通	同意	非常同意

麻煩您以您住嘅地區評分，您有幾同意……

	社群意識指數	非常不同意	不同意	普通	同意	非常同意
C1)	喺呢個社區我可以得到我需要嘅東西。	1	2	3	4	5
C2)	這個社區幫助我滿足我嘅需求。	1	2	3	4	5
C3)	我覺得自己係這個社區嘅一份子。	1	2	3	4	5
C4)	我屬於這呢個社區。	1	2	3	4	5
C5)	我可以參與討論喺呢個社區發生嘅事情。	1	2	3	4	5
C6)	這個社區嘅人們善於互相影響。	1	2	3	4	5
C7)	我覺得同呢個社區息息相關。	1	2	3	4	5
C8)	我同呢個社區嘅其他人有良好嘅關係。	1	2	3	4	5
C9)	我熟悉我正在居住的地區 (黃大仙區)	1	2	3	4	5

C10) 整體嚟講，您覺得自己目前嘅生活有幾幸福？

- (1) 非常幸福
- (2) 幸福
- (3) 一半半
- (4) 大多數唔幸福
- (5) 非常唔幸福

#### D. 標準十二題簡明健康狀況調查表 (SF-12)

說明：呢項調查係詢問您對自己健康狀況嘅了解。呢項資料記錄您嘅自我感覺同日常生活嘅情況

麻煩您係方格內填上✓嚟答每條問題。如果您唔肯定點答，就按照您嘅理解揀最合適嘅答案

D1. 整體嚟講，您認為您宜家嘅健康狀況是係：

- (1) 非常好
- (2) 很好
- (3) 好
- (4) 一般 (不過不失)
- (5) 差

下面每項係您日常生活中可能做嘅活動。以您目前嘅健康狀況，您係做呢啲活動，有無受到限制？如果有嘅話，程度又係點？

D2. 中等強度嘅活動，例如搬枱，用吸塵機吸塵或者洗地板，打保齡球，或者打太極拳？

- (1) 有好大限制
- (2) 有少少限制
- (3) 無任何限制

D3. 上幾層樓梯？

- (1) 有好大限制
- (2) 有少少限制
- (3) 無任何限制

以下問題係關於您身體健康狀況同日常活動嘅關係

D4. 過去 4 星期，您有無因為身體健康嘅原因，令您係工作或日常活動中，實際做完嘅野比想做嘅少？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

D5. 過去 4 星期，係工作或日常活動中，您有無因為身體健康嘅原因，令您嘅工作或活動受到限制？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

D6. 過去 4 星期，您有無因為情緒方面嘅原因 (例如感到沮喪或焦慮)，令您係工作或日常活動中，實際做完嘅野比想做嘅少？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

D7. 過去 4 星期，係工作或日常活動中，您有無因為情緒方面嘅原因(例如感到沮喪或焦慮)，令您嘅工作或活動受到限制？

- (1) 無
- (2) 有

D8. 過去 4 星期，您身體上嘅疼痛對您嘅日常工作 (包括番工同做家务) 有幾大影響？

- (1) 完全無影響
- (2) 有好少影響
- (3) 有部分影響
- (4) 有較大影響
- (5) 有非常大影響

以下問題係有關您係過去4星期，您嘅感受同您其他嘅情況。針對每個問題，麻煩您揀一個最接近您嘅感受嘅答案

D9. 過去 4 星期，您有幾多時間覺得心平氣和？

- (1) 成日
- (2) 大部份時間
- (3) 好多時間
- (4) 間中
- (5) 偶然一次半次
- (6) 從來都無沒

D10. 過去 4 星期，您有幾多時間覺精力充足？

- (1) 成日
- (2) 大部份時間
- (3) 好多時間
- (4) 間中
- (5) 偶然一次半次
- (6) 從來都無沒

D11. 過 4 星期，您有幾多時間心情唔好、覺得悶悶不樂或者沮喪？

- (1) 成日
- (2) 大部份時間
- (3) 好多時間
- (4) 間中
- (5) 偶然一次半次

(6) 從來都無沒

D12. 過去 4 星期，有幾多時間由於您身體健康或情緒問題而妨礙左您嘅社交活動 (比例如探親戚朋友) ？

- (1) 成日
- (2) 大部份時間
- (3) 好多時間
- (4) 間中
- (5) 偶然一次半次
- (6) 從來都無沒

問卷完成日期： \_\_\_\_\_  
( 日 / 月 / 年 )

- 「賽馬會齡活城市計劃」問卷調查完成，多謝您嘅寶貴意見 -

### Appendix 3 Focus Group Discussion Demographic Questionnaire



香港大學秀圃老年研究中心  
Sau Po Centre on Ageing  
The University of Hong Kong

職員專用 WTS	
參加者編號	
訪問員(1)	
訪問員(2)	

#### A. 受訪者資料

A1) 您嘅性別係：

- (1) 男  
 (2) 女

A2) 年齡：

\_\_\_\_\_ (根據身份證上的出生年份)

A3) 您喺所屬社區住左幾耐：

\_\_\_\_\_ 年

A4) 您嘅婚姻狀況係：

- (1) 從未結婚  
 (2) 已婚  
 (3) 喪偶  
 (4) 離婚  
 (5) 分居

A5) 您嘅最高教育程度：

- (1) 未受教育/學前教育(幼稚園)  
 (2) 小學  
 (3) 初中(中一至中三)  
 (4) 高中(中四至中七)  
 (5) 專上教育：文憑/證書課程  
 (6) 專上教育：副學位課程  
 (7) 專上教育：學位課程或以上

A6) 您住嘅房屋類型？

- (1) 公共房屋  
 (2) 居屋  
 (3) 私人房屋  
 (4) 分租單位：如籠屋、板間房、床位  
 (5) 宿舍  
 (6) 其他，請註明：\_\_\_\_\_

A7) 您宜家同邊個住？(可以揀多過一項)

- (1) 配偶  (2) 子女

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 女婿 / 媳婦        | <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 孫        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) 父母             | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) 祖父母      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (7) 兄弟姐妹           | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) 工人       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (9) 其他(請註明): _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> (10) 沒有 (獨居) |

A8)您宜家係？

- (1) 全職工作
- (2) 兼職工作
- (3) 失業人士
- (4) 退休人士
- (5) 料理家務者
- (6) 學生
- (7) 其他(請註明)： \_\_\_\_\_

A9)您宜家拎以下邊一隻嘅政府津貼？(只可以揀一項)

- (1) 綜援 (CSSA)  
\$2,420 - \$ 5,850 (成人:健全->殘疾)、 \$3,435 - \$ 5,850 (長者:健全->殘疾)
- (2) 普通傷殘津貼 \$1,695
- (3) 高額傷殘津貼 \$3,390
- (4) 高齡津貼 (生果金) \$1,325
- (5) 長者生活津貼 (長生津) \$2,565
- (6) 唔清楚 / 唔知道
- (7) 無

A10)您宜家主要嘅收入來源係？(不包括政府津貼)(可以揀多過一項)

- (1) 保險
- (2) 退休金
- (3) 家人及親友資助
- (4) 工資
- (5) 儲蓄
- (6) 其他 (請列明: \_\_\_\_\_)
- (7) 無

A11)您宜家每月嘅收入 (包括政府津貼及其他收入來源)：

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) 0               | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) 15,000 - 19,999  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 1 - 1,999       | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) 20,000 - 24,999  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 2,000 - 3,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (10) 25,000 - 29,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 4,000 - 5,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (11) 30,000 - 39,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) 6,000 - 7,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (12) 40,000 - 59,999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (6) 8,000 - 9,999   | <input type="checkbox"/> (13) $\geq$ 60,000   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (7) 10,000 - 14,999 | <input type="checkbox"/> (14) 唔想講 / 唔清楚       |

## Appendix 4 Focus Group Discussion Guide

香港大學秀圃老年研究中心

### 「賽馬會齡活城市」計劃 (黃大仙區)

#### 聚焦小組

##### 小組簡介：

『長者友善』是世界衛生組織在 2002 年提出的概念，它建基於積極老齡化的理論框架，認為長者是社會的資源和財富，每一位長者都有權利參與到社會及從身體健康、社會參與、或人生安全保障等各方面去獲得最大限度的生活質素，而營造一個「長者友善」的城市更是社會上每一個人的責任。香港現時的人口老化迅速，為了推動香港邁向『長者友善』城市之路來迎接老齡化和城市化的挑戰，是次研究會根據世界衛生組織所定下的『長者友善』城市的八個指標來探討南區的情況。

是次聚焦小組旨在了解你對黃大仙區居住環境的意見及有關長者的意見。

#### **Part A：[長者友善]總體指標體系的討論**

世界衛生組織提倡的『長者友善』城市主要由八個重要指標所以組成，它們涵蓋了包括城市建設、環境、服務與政策等三大範疇，反映一個城市是否能夠達致『積極老齡化』，具體有八個方面，包括戶外空間和房屋建築、交通、房屋、社會參與、尊重和社會融合、公民參與與就業、溝通和資訊、社區支援和健康服務。

『長者友善』城市的八個重要指標：

1. **戶外空間和房屋建築**：這個指標的目的是希望透過建設一個令人舒適的戶外空間和適合長者居住的房屋設施，以增加長者在家安老的可能性。

2. **交通**：交通的便利性會影響長者的活動範圍，一個方便使用和適合長者支付能力的交通安排，對長者能否參與社區和公民活動至關重要。
3. **房屋**：由於隨著長者年紀的增加身體活動能力的減退，長者能否居住在擁有合適設施的房屋對長者是否能獨立生活及他們的生活品質有很大的影響。
4. **社會參與**：透過參與在正式或非正的社會活動可以保持令長者受到支持與關懷，因此參與社會、與家人和朋友交往是長者獲得生理和心理健康的保障。
5. **尊重和社會融合**：尊重長者讓他們能夠成為社會的一分子是每一個社會的基本責任，因此這一目標是讓每一個位長者在不同的社會環境下都受到尊重，包括在社會、社區、和家庭。
6. **公民參與就業**：透過社會參與和就業可以令長者繼續對社會發揮貢獻，這可以用義務工作的形式，也可以是用參與勞動力市場的形式來達致。
7. **溝通和資訊**：社會上有不同種類的服務與支援給予長者，然而要長者瞭解取得所需服務與支援，需要透過社會要加強資訊的透明度和流通性，讓長者在最有需要的時候能及時得到可靠的資訊。
8. **社區支援和健康服務**：這一目標是希望透過提升長者的健康與生活品質，以滿足長者在熟悉的社區與在家安老的理想，為此，適切的社區支援和健康服務必不可少。

Q1：就以上『長者友善』城市的八個指標，以黃大仙區目前的情況而言，哪三個指標是你最想改善的？為什麼？

Q2：哪三個指標是最實際可以改善的？為什麼？

Q3：就以上三項指標而言，如何能通過政策、設施、服務方面改善，從而提高黃大仙區在三項指標的表現？

Q4：針對今天的討論，還有沒有其他補充？

## Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project



賽馬會齡活城市  
Jockey Club Age-friendly City

[www.jcafc.hk](http://www.jcafc.hk)

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