賽馬會齡活城市 Jockey Club Age-friendly City



同心同步同進 RIDING HIGH TOGETHER

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BACKGROUND

- In response to the challenges and opportunities of ageing population, The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust has implemented the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project in partnership with four gerontology research institutes in Hong Kong since 2015.
- The Project aims to build age-friendly momentum in districts and make Hong Kong* to be an age-friendly city (AFC).

OBJECTIVES

- As part of the Project, a baseline assessment was conducted to evaluate the age-friendliness of Hong Kong and the associated
- * The city of Hong Kong is geographically divided into 18 districts.
- The data of this study were collected from residents of 8 pilot districts (Sha Tin, Tai Po, Central and Western, Wan Chai, Islands, Tsuen Wan, Kowloon City and Kwun Tong). The same study is being conducted in the other 10 districts in the
- + Survey respondents were asked to rate 53 items of eight AFC domains on a 6-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly agree) to 6 (strongly agree) to indicate the extent to which they perceive age-friendly features in the district they live. The higher the score, the higher the perceived level of age-friendliness on the item(s) being measured.
- # The sense of community was measured using the 8-item Brief Sense of Community Scale covering four aspects of needs fulfilment, group membership, influence, and emotional connection.

METHODS

- The baseline assessment, including a survey and focus groups, was conducted between July 2015 and February 2016 across Hong Kong[^].
- Community-dwelling adults aged 18+ were invited to respond to a structured questionnaire+ and give views on eight domains of age-friendliness as suggested by the World Health Organization. Information regarding socio-demographics, use of elderly community center, self-rated health, and sense of community[#] were also collected.
- The difference in age-friendliness of each domain between subgroups were compared, using the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), adjusting for age, gender, marital status, education level, housing type, living arrangement, employment status, personal monthly income, experience of looking after older people aged 65 and above, use of elderly community center, self-rated health, and sense of community.

Social **Participation** & Employment

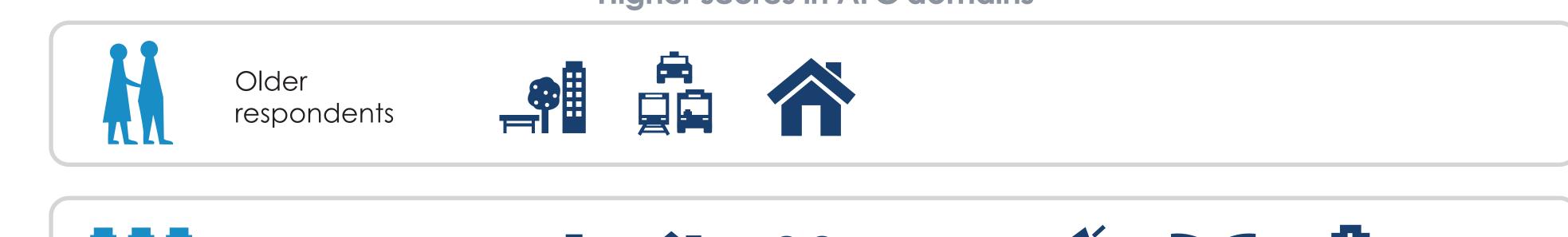
Building Hong Kong into an Age-friendly City: Results from a Baseline Assessment

The eight domains of an age-friendly city identified by the World Health Organization

AFC domain scores by each subgroup

Multivariate analyses showed that respondents who were older, living in public rental housing, users of elderly community center, had higher self-rated health and sense of community gave significantly higher scores in at least three AFC domains (all p<0.01).

Higher scores in AFC domains







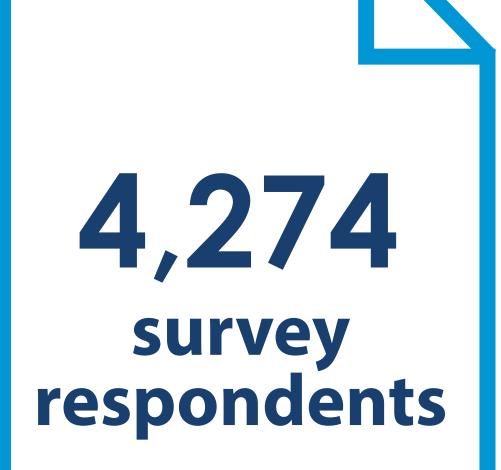


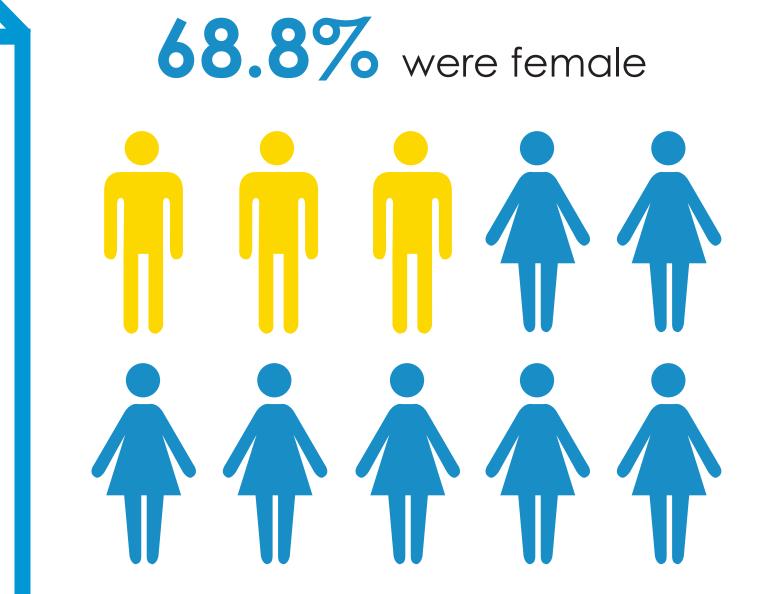
Adjusted mean scores (SE) for the eight AFC domains by subgroups of respondents

Age group	n	Outdoor Spaces & Buildings	Transportation	Housing	Social Participation	Respect & Social Inclusion	Civic Participation & Employment	Communication & Information	Community Support & Health Services
18-49	537	3.90 (0.05)**	4.00 (0.04)**	3.48 (0.06)**	4.40 (0.05)	4.15 (0.05)	3.79 (0.06)	4.11 (0.05)	3.78 (0.05)
50-64	1018	4.00 (0.03)	4.14 (0.02)	3.65 (0.03)	4.34 (0.03)	4.09 (0.03)	3.88 (0.03)	4.07 (0.03)	3.69 (0.03)
65-79	1876	4.06 (0.02)	4.32 (0.02)	3.75 (0.02)	4.31 (0.02)	4.05 (0.02)	3.82 (0.02)	4.09 (0.02)	3.72 (0.02)
≥80	842	4.15 (0.03)	4.38 (0.03)	3.86 (0.04)	4.30 (0.03)	4.10 (0.03)	3.84 (0.04)	3.99 (0.03)	3.76 (0.03)
Housing type									
Public rental	1431	4.14 (0.02)**	4.30 (0.02)**	3.97 (0.03)**	4.41 (0.02)**	4.15 (0.02)**	3.93 (0.03)**	4.13 (0.02)**	3.80 (0.02)**
Subsidised home ownership	725	4.13 (0.03)	4.32 (0.03)	3.76 (0.04)	4.30 (0.03)	4.04 (0.03)	3.73 (0.04)	4.07 (0.03)	3.69 (0.03)
Private permanent	2001	3.94 (0.02)	4.20 (0.02)	3.52 (0.02)	4.27 (0.02)	4.05 (0.02)	3.81 (0.02)	4.02 (0.02)	3.68 (0.02)
Use of elderly community center									
No	1015	4.16 (0.03)**	4.34 (0.02)	3.72 (0.03)*	4.07 (0.03)**	3.95 (0.03)**	3.66 (0.03)**	4.02 (0.03)**	3.71 (0.03)**
Yes	2127	4.07 (0.02)	4.35 (0.01)	3.82 (0.02)	4.52 (0.02)	4.21 (0.02)	4.01 (0.02)	4.15 (0.02)	3.82 (0.02)
Self-rated health									
Poor	373	3.97 (0.04)**	4.17 (0.04)**	3.63 (0.05)**	4.24 (0.04)	3.93 (0.04)**	3.73 (0.05)**	3.98 (0.04)	3.64 (0.04)*
Fair	1973	4.00 (0.02)	4.23 (0.02)	3.68 (0.02)	4.32 (0.02)	4.10 (0.02)	3.85 (0.02)	4.08 (0.02)	3.71 (0.02)
Good	1067	4.06 (0.02)	4.27 (0.02)	3.77 (0.03)	4.32 (0.03)	4.08 (0.03)	3.85 (0.03)	4.06 (0.03)	3.74 (0.03)
Very Good	624	4.16 (0.03)	4.34 (0.03)	3.83 (0.04)	4.38 (0.03)	4.13 (0.03)	3.91 (0.04)	4.10 (0.03)	3.77 (0.03)
Excellent	231	4.22 (0.05)	4.41 (0.05)	3.81 (0.07)	4.37 (0.06)	4.08 (0.06)	3.67 (0.07)	3.98 (0.06)	3.85 (0.06)
Sense of community (by quartile)								
≤28	1265	3.72 (0.02) **	3.91 (0.02)**	3.33 (0.03)**	3.93 (0.02)**	3.65 (0.02)**	3.38 (0.03)**	3.65 (0.02)**	3.29 (0.02)**
29-31	1112	4.00 (0.02)	4.19 (0.02)	3.71 (0.03)	4.31 (0.02)	4.05 (0.02)	3.85 (0.03)	4.02 (0.02)	3.65 (0.02)
32-33	896	4.23 (0.03)	4.44 (0.02)	3.95 (0.03)	4.51 (0.03)	4.32 (0.03)	4.07 (0.03)	4.26 (0.03)	3.98 (0.03)
≥34	882	4.36 (0.03)	4.62 (0.02)	4.04 (0.03)	4.67 (0.03)	4.45 (0.03)	4.18 (0.03)	4.46 (0.03)	4.12 (0.03)

**p < 0.01 and *p < 0.05

RESULTS Characteristics of survey respondents











45.0% rated their health as good





67.7% had used elderly community center in the past three months

33.6% were living in public rental housing

 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ were living in subsidised home ownership housing 47.0% were living in private permanent housing

 Availability of parks and green spaces for gathering and exercise

Room for improvement

- Insufficient and unfriendly community facilities Unsafe pedestrian pavements
- Unpleasant environment caused by hygiene problem and noise/air pollution

Accessible to information through multiple channels

information in an age-unfriendly manner

Strengths in age-friendliness

- Affordable transport fare under government's public transport fare concession scheme
- Good accessibility to key destinations and neighbouring places Public transport are friendly to older people and persons with disability

Room for improvement

- Infrequent bus and minibus services causing long waiting time
- Unfriendly design of public transport stops, stations and vehicles
- Ineligibility of young-olds aged below 65 for the government's public transport fare concession scheme
- Insufficient transport connections for remote areas

rengths in age-friendliness

Safe and familiar living environment with easy access to services

Room for improvement

Strengths in age-friendliness

Room for improvement

through different channels

and geographical remoteness

physical ability, living alone)

- Housing maintenance problems
- Worry about feasibility of "ageing in place"
 Unaffordable property price and rent

Wide variety of social activities are available

Insufficient venues and spaces for activities

Inaccessibility to activities due to limited quota

Fewer opportunities for social participation by

certain groups of people (e.g. diminishing

Mean scores of eight AFC domains



- Strengths in age-friendliness
- · Availability of health and medical services and community support services
- Medical costs are affordable with government's health care voucher scheme for older people aged 70 and above

Room for improvement

- Insufficient community support services and in poor quality
- Insufficient health and medical services causing long waiting time of government clinics Unfriendly telephone booking system for medical
- appointments of government clinics Ineligibility of older people aged below 70 for government's
- health care voucher scheme

Sharing of information through person-to-person communication is effective for older people

Little access to information due to less connection to the community and dissemination of

(347 participants)

Key observations

from 40 focus groups

Strengths in age-friendliness

 Opportunities of volunteering and civic participation are available

Room for improvement

- Limited job opportunities for older people
- Difficult to take part in civic participation due to inaccessible channels

Strengths in age-friendliness

 Respect and friendly attitude towards older people Close neighbourhood relationships and strong sense of community inclusion among older people

Room for improvement

Lack of respect on older people is still observed



Strengths in age-friendliness

Room for improvement

■ The baseline assessment offered valuable information on the current age-friendliness of Hong Kong and gave evidence-based direction to inform community programmes and actions to be taken to enhance age-friendliness. Follow-up assessment will be carried out to evaluate effectiveness of the programmes.









