賽馬會齡活城市
Jockey Club Age-friendly City

Jockey Club
Age-friendly City Project
Final Assessment Report

Kowloon City

13 Streets Ma Tau Kok

Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

Final Assessment

Kowloon City

2019

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Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Lok Man Alice Kwok Integrated Service Centre

Pearl Link Society Service Association Limited

Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Wong Cho Tong District Elderly Community Centre

listed in alphabetical order

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project (JCAFC Project) aims to build Hong Kong into an age-friendly city (AFC). In 2015, the Institute of Active Ageing (IAA) of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) has conducted the baseline assessment to measure and identify the age-friendliness of Kowloon City District with reference to the eight domains within the World Health Organization's Global Age-friendly Cities framework. Based on the findings, concerted efforts in improving age-friendliness of the district has been carried out over the years with collaboration of the District Council (DC), District Office (DO), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and IAA.

In order to measure the effectiveness of the district efforts, in 2018, IAA has conducted the final assessment to measure changes of the age-friendliness of the district as well as identify any of the contributing factors of the improvement. To make comparison possible, we adopted the same framework as that used in the baseline assessment. In the final assessment, a total of 588 successful samples of questionnaire survey and 5 focus group interviews were conducted between 1st July and 31st October 2018.

The domain of Social participation has obtained the highest score in the final assessment. Observations from the focus group have highlighted the aspects of appreciation for availability of facilities enabling social participation. On the other hand, the Housing domain has received the lowest rating as in the baseline assessment. In the focus group, various areas needing improvement have been highlighted. First of all, there has been a rapid increase in rent over the past few years.

Even tenement arrangements or sub-divided flat have become barely affordable. Second, these sub-divided flats are often sub-standard in terms of space, hygiene and maintenance. Third, the absence of incorporation of owners has further worsened the situation. Fourth, the exterior maintenance of some old buildings has also become a hazard with concrete falling off to the pedestrian pavements and the streets. Fifth, some of these old buildings are very far off from shopping and community amenities. Sixth, stair climbing has remained as an important barrier for many older adults living in old flats. Finally, redevelopment progress has been very slow. Most new developments are very expensive and unaffordable to older adults.

In comparison with the baseline assessment, scores have been found to have improved for all eight domains. This may be attributable to a wide range of districts initiatives as well as media programmes and district-based programmes funded by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust (the Trust). Various district-based programmes have increased the visibility of AFC through public events. Furthermore, ambassador training of these programmes has involved many older adults helping spread AFC notion to their neighbourhood. Finally, some of these programmes have intergeneration components involving school children. These initiatives further promote AFC into various sectors of the community.

Last but not the least, two domains which may need special attention have been identified through the AFC initiatives in Kowloon City. The first concerns Housing and the second concerns Community support and health services. There are no immediate solutions to these challenges. Longer-term monitoring will be needed to follow up on specific issues in these two domains.

Engagement with the DC and DO will be needed. However, the short-term impact of the district-based programmes has highlighted the potential contributions of the ambassadors and the NGOs in fostering mutual understanding across sectors and in identifying specific needs. The professional team based at the university can help to build collaborative relationship with relevant parties to sustain the momentum of the AFC initiatives. With the momentum built up over the past few years, Kowloon City is expected to enter the WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities in the year of 2019.

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1.1 Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

The age-friendly city concept is based on the framework for active ageing defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), rooted in the belief that a supportive and inclusive environment will enable residents to optimise health, participation, and well-being as they age successfully in the place in which they are living without the need to move (World Health Organization, 2002, 2007, 2015). The eight domains or features of age-friendly city encompass aspects ranging from physical infrastructure to social environment, and include: 1) Outdoor spaces and buildings, 2) Transportation, 3) Housing, 4) Social participation, 5) Respect and social inclusion, 6) Civic participation and employment, 7) Communication and information, and 8) Community support and health services.

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust (the Trust) is implementing the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project (JCAFC Project) in partnership with four gerontology research institutes in Hong Kong, including Jockey Club Institute of Ageing of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Sau Po Centre on Ageing of The University of Hong Kong, Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies of Lingnan University, and Institute of Active Ageing of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The Trust joins hands with various stakeholders to build Hong Kong into an age-friendly city which can cater for the needs of all ages.

The project aims to build momentum in districts to develop an age-friendly community, recommend a framework for districts to undertake continual improvement, as well as arouse public awareness and encourage community participation.

The Professional Support Team of Institute of Active Ageing (IAA) of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (PolyU) has conducted the project with the following objectives: 1) Evaluate the age-friendliness of Hong Kong, Kwun Tong District, 2) Adopt a bottom-up and community-based approach of intervention, 3) Increase the community participation and enhance the age-friendliness of the district, and 4) Improve general public's understanding on the concept of 'Age-friendly City' through publicity campaign and education.

1.2 Baseline Assessment and Key Findings

Between 16th October 2015 and 7th January 2016, as the first stage of the JCAFC Project, we have conducted the baseline assessment to measure and identify the age-friendliness of Kowloon City District with reference to the eight domains within the WHO's Global Age-friendly Cities framework. A total of 567 successful samples of questionnaire survey and 5 focus group interviews were conducted. Field observation was conducted between August 2015 and November 2015 to identify specific features of physical infrastructure, namely Outdoor spaces and buildings, Transportation and Housing in the district.

Results of questionnaire survey revealed that Social participation ranked the highest among 8 domains. Senior citizens appreciated the availability of different channels (i.e. elderly centres, community organisation, trade union, Leisure and Cultural Services Department) that offered different social activities at affordable prices.

Housing ranked the lowest among 8 domains. Poor living condition was remarked for focus group informants living in older private buildings (i.e. tenement houses and sub-divided flats), which included the lack of barrier-free access facilities and poor hygienic conditions in the building, the lack of maintenance and poor ventilation in the flat, small living spaces, security and safety concerns and high rent and utility costs.

Towards age-friendliness, other key concerns were occupation of public spaces by shops, pollution and environmental-hygiene problems, designs of certain bus and minibus routes did not take the needs of senior citizens into consideration, negative perception of societal image on senior citizens, lack of job opportunities in the labour market tailored to the needs and expectations of senior citizens, challenges in adapting digital platforms to receive information, user-unfriendliness of Telephone Appointment Service (TAS) and difficulties of community support services in reaching out senior citizens most in need of support.

Key recommendations to improve the age-friendliness of the Kowloon City District included coordinating with District Council and relevant government departments to tackle the problem of road obstructions by shop owners, establishing channels to facilitate senior citizens to voice out

their views about transport services, initiating projects to improve home interior living conditions of senior citizens living in tenement houses and sub-divided flats, allocating more resources to local organisations to encourage senior citizens to participate in different activities, providing opportunities to facilitate mutual understanding and appreciation across generations, coordinating with local stakeholders to provide one-stop employment support services to senior citizens, engaging the youth to organise/teach programmes (i.e. computer courses) about digital technology to senior citizens and coordinating with community organisations to enhance outreach services to senior citizens in need.

1.3 District Efforts in Improving Age-friendliness of the Community Over the Years

Based on the findings of the baseline assessment, concerted efforts by various stakeholders in the district have been input to improve the age-friendliness by means of public education, social empowerment, direct intervention as well as policy advocacy.

1.3.1 Ambassador Scheme

To encourage the general public to acquire knowledge on age-friendly city and share the concept of age-friendly city to the community, the IAA of PolyU joint hands with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to recruit and provide a series of ambassador training to 51 members of public living in Kowloon City District. Afterwards, the ambassadors have involved in promoting the age-friendliness of the district in the coming years in public educational and district-level interventional programmes.

1.3.2 District-based Programmes Initiated under the JCAFC Project

In order to respond to the needs revealed in the baseline assessment as well as to build up age-friendly momentum in the district, with advice and support of PolyU IAA, local NGOs were funded by the Trust to design and organize corresponding district-based programmes in three batches. A total funding of $1,486,765 was provided for supporting 7 different NGOs in implementation of 9 individual programmes in the period of March 2017 to December 2018. Evaluation had been conducted by IAA of PolyU throughout all programmes for continuous improvement and recommendation on future direction. A summary of the programmes is listed in Table 1 and details of individual programmes can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 1. District-based Programmes Initiated under the JCAFC Project

Batch	Name of organizer	Name of programme/ Domain served^	OSP	T	H*	SP	RSI	CPE*	CI	CSHS*	No. of direct beneficiaries	Funding granted
1	Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Lok Man Alice Kwok Integrated Service Centre	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Promotional Project in Kowloon City				●	●				2,700	$148,860
	Building Healthy Kowloon City Association	2017 Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – 10 Styles of Kowloon City Fitness Exercises				●				●	100	$116,700
	Eternity Love Foundation Company Limited	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Eternity Love and Happy Community for Active Ageing 2017			●	●	●	●			916	$224,650
2	Building Healthy Kowloon City Association	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Universal Health Checking Day for Kowloon City 2017				●	●	●	●	●	500	$91,000
	Sheng Kung Hui Holy Carpenter Church District Elderly Community Centre	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – APPS @ Kowloon City - Transport		●					●		1,800	$190,800
	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society Senior Citizen Centre (Kowloon City)	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Cross-generation Age-friendly Exercise Plan				●	●			●	550	$74,000
	Pearl Link Society Service Association Limited	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Pearl Link Door Stopper Installation Programme 2017			●	●			●	●	1,020	$143,300
3	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society (Kowloon City) Senior Citizen Centre	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – "Advance in Facilities, Enhance in Love"				●	●		●	●	755	$327,755
	Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Wong Cho Tong District Elderly Community Centre	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Your Healthy Community				●			●	●	1,200	$169,700

^ OSP= Outdoor spaces and buildings, T=Transportation, H=Housing, SP=Social participation, RSI=Respect and social inclusion, CPE=Civic participation and employment, CI=Communication and information, CSHS=Community support and health services

* indicates the 3 domains with lowest scores in the baseline assessment

1.3.3 Engagement of District Council (DC) and District Office (DO) in AFC Initiatives

Based on the findings of baseline assessment, the Trust and IAA of PolyU had actively engaged with the various governmental departments and local statutory bodies, namely DC, DO and SWD, for developing a three-year action plan. The full action plan, which set out directions and action items for continually enhancing the age-friendliness of the Kowloon City District with the concerted efforts of the DC and other community stakeholders, can be found at www.jcafc.hk/en/project-progress/action-plans. Furthermore, a special taskforce in DC, named Community Building and Social Services Committee, was established to oversee execution of the action plan and progress of age-friendliness in the district in the coming years.

With the efforts abovesaid, the Kowloon City District was expected to enter the WHO Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities (the Network) in 2019. Besides, in order to motivate and keep track on improvement of age-friendliness of the district, a final assessment was implemented 3 years after the baseline assessment and findings are presented in later section of this report. The submission of the final assessment report, in addition to a yearly best practice, was at the same time a requirement to be fulfilled for sustaining the membership of the Network. A timeline is listed in Table 2 to show the progress.

Table 2. Summary of Engagement of DO and DC in Progress of AFC Initiatives

Date/ Year	Progress
October 2015- January 2016	Implementation of baseline assessment
6 April 2016	Presentation of baseline assessment findings to Kowloon City DO and DC

11 October 2016 24 November 2016	Presentation of baseline assessment findings and discussion of action plan at the Community Building and Social Services Committee of DC
2018	Finalization of action plan with DC and DO
July-October 2018	Implementation of final assessment
19 October 2018	Presentation of the JCAFC Project progress at the District Welfare Planning Committee chaired by SWD
2019 (expected)	Entry of the WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities

1.3.4 District Efforts Initiated and Achievements Attained by DC, DO and Non-governmental Organizations

The DC and DO of Kowloon City District had been devoting continuous efforts in building an age-friendly community in the district for a long time. In particular, since the commencement of the JCAFC Project and completion of the action plan, selected district efforts and achievements, alongside with those of NGOs, are illustrated and categorized by domains in Appendix 2.

2. METHODOLOGY

To conduct the final assessment on the level of age-friendliness of Kowloon City District, both quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed, i.e. questionnaire surveys and focus group interviews, in the period of 1st July to 31st October 2018. The purposes were to gather comprehensive views about the age-friendliness of Kowloon City District, measure changes compared to that found in the baseline assessment and derived corresponding insights of successful practices as well as further recommendation on the way forward after the JCAFC Project completed in the district. Desktop research on data on demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics, and community facilities of the district and Hong Kong territory at both years of 2015 and 2018 was carried out for interpretation on the final assessment findings. At the same time, respective major policies implemented in this period were also listed. (Appendix 3)

2.1 Questionnaire Survey

2.1.1 Participants

Adult residents (aged 18 or older) living in Kowloon City District were recruited. Inclusion criteria for participants included: understanding Cantonese, mentally sound and have been living in the district in the past 3 years or above.

2.1.2 Sampling Method

With reference to the District Council Election Constituency Areas, 24 sub-districts were identified in Kowloon City coded G01-G24 (Appendix 4). Convenient sampling was mainly used, besides,

to facilitate generalizability of the present findings, purposive sampling method was also adopted when no sample was found in specific sub-district(s). Sources of recruiting participants included community centres, elderly centres, youth centres, local branches of Home Affairs Department, IAA as well as snowball referrals from participants and community members.

2.1.3 Measures

A structured questionnaire survey (Appendix 5) was conducted mainly by face-to-face interview in locations including elderly centres, streets and interviewees' homes etc. Besides, a small number of cases were conducted by self-administration and phone interviews. The questionnaires included the following measurement parts:

a. Socio-demographic Characteristics

Basic information including age, gender, marital status, education level, housing type, living arrangement/ status, employment status, and income were collected. Moreover, self-rated health, experiences of caring for elder adults, and use of elderly centre services were also recorded.

b. Perceived Age-friendliness

A total of 53 six-point Likert scale items were used which were based on a local adaptation of the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Age-friendly Cities Framework and guidelines. Participants were asked to rate their perceived age-friendliness alongside eight domains, namely 1) Outdoor spaces and buildings, 2) Transportation, 3) Housing, 4) Social participation, 5) Respect and social

inclusion, 6) Civic participation and employment, 7) Communication and information, and 8) Community support and health services.

c. Sense of Community

A total of 8 five-point Likert scale items concerning the level of community sense were also measured, including emotional connection, group membership, needs fulfilment and influence.

2.2 Focus Group Interview

A total of 5 focus groups, divided by age ranges, were conducted following the procedure on the WHO Age-friendly Cities Project Methodology-Vancouver Protocol. Chinese version of the protocol devised by The Hong Kong Council of Social Service was adopted in this study. The discussion guide was enriched in order to capture on the perceived changes in the age-friendliness since baseline assessment done (Appendix 6). Each group consisted of 9 to 11 residents of Kowloon City Districts who have been living in the district for 3 years or above. Purposefully, residents from each gender and each housing type (public and private) were recruited (in equal ratio as far as possible) in each group. All focus group sessions were held in different accessible community locations and lasted for approximately two hours each. All discussions were audio-recorded and transcribed. Sources of recruitment included community centres, elderly centres, youth centres, local branches of Home Affairs Department, IAA as well as snowball referrals from participants and community members. Compositions of the focus group participants are tabulated in Table 3.

Table 3. Compositions of the Focus Group Participants

Group No.	Age Range	No. of Interviewees	Gender Ratio (F:M)	Housing Type Ratio (Public: Private)
1	18-49	9	6:3	7:2
2	50-64	11	8:3	3:8
3	65-79	10	5:5	4:6
4	65-79	11	9:2	3:8
5	80 or above	11	7:4	5:6

3. RESULTS

3.1 Questionnaire Survey

There were 588 participants from the Kowloon City District completed the questionnaire. Among the 24 sub-districts divided according to the District Council Election Constituencies, the highest and lowest percentage of samples were received in G01 (Ma Tau Wai) and G09 (Kowloon Tong) respectively. Breakdown of sample size of each sub-district can be found in Appendix 7.

3.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

There were 588 participants completed the questionnaire. Demographic characteristics were shown in Table 4. The majority of respondents was female (71.4%) and nearly half of them were married (55.4%). Around 40% of participants attained secondary education while about a quarter of them achieved tertiary education. The majority of respondents were retirees (40.6%) followed by homemakers (30.3%) and employees (21.8%). About 7% of respondents did not disclose their income range, for the remaining respondents, nearly half of them (45.6%) rated 'less than $6000' as income amount. 72.8% of the participants expressed that they have just enough or more than enough money to spend. Regarding self-rated health, only 8.3% of the respondents rated their status as poor. 60.4% of the respondents lived in private housing, respondents reported a mean of 27.1 years of residence duration in Kowloon City District. About a quarter of participants has heard of Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project while around 12% of all participants have joined any projects regarding Age-friendly City.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Demographic Variables

Variables	Levels	Frequency (%)
Age		
	18 – 49	134 (22.8)
	50 – 64	151 (25.7)
	65 – 79	199 (33.8)
	80 or above	104 (17.7)
Gender		
	Male	168 (28.6)
	Female	420 (71.4)
Marital status		
	Single	88 (15.0)
	Married	326 (55.4)
	Widowed	129 (21.9)
	Divorced/ Separated	45 (7.7)
Education level		
	Primary or below	214 (36.4)
	Secondary	230 (39.2)
	Post-Secondary	144 (24.4)
Employment status		
	Unemployed or others	43 (7.3)
	Employed	128 (21.8)
	Retired	239 (40.6)
	Homemaker	178 (30.3)
Expenditure		
	Insufficient	160 (27.2)
	Sufficient	428 (72.8)
Income		
	<6000	268 (45.6)
	6001-10000	90 (15.3)
	10001-20000	103 (17.5)
	20001 or above	89 (15.1)
	N/A	38 (6.5)
Housing type		
	Public estate	233 (39.6)
	Private estate	355 (60.4)
Living Status		
	With spouse and/or children	372 (63.2)
	Alone	108 (18.4)
	With others	108 (18.4)
Self-rated health		
	Poor	49 (8.3)
	Fair	270 (45.9)
	Good	178 (30.3)
	Very Good	76 (12.9)
	Excellent	15 (2.6)
Heard of AFC		
	Yes	162 (27.6)
	No	426 (72.4)
Joined AFC		
	Yes	68 (11.6)
	No	520 (88.4)
Residence duration		Mean ± SD
		27.1 ± 17.4

3.1.2 Eight Domains of Perceived Age-friendliness

The mean score of each domain as well as the highest and lowest scored item of each domain were presented in Table 5. Generally, respondents perceived Kowloon City is an age-friendly district among six domains (rated high than '4'). Specifically, four highest rated domains were 'Social participation' (M = 4.47, *SD* = .80), 'Communication and information' (M = 4.37, *SD* = .73) followed by 'Respect and social inclusion' (M = 4.33, *SD* = .79) and 'Transportation' (M = 4.33, *SD* = .69). 'Community support and health services' (M = 3.92, *SD* = .87) and 'Housing' (M = 3.86, *SD* = .98) were rated with lowest mean score.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community among All Participants (n = 588)

Domain	M (*SD*)	Highest scored item (M)	Lowest scored item (M)
A	4.23 (.73)	A6 Accessibility of Commercial Services (4.60)	A4 Cycling Lanes (3.83)
B	4.33 (.69)	B12 Affordability of Public Transport (4.78)	B10 Traffic Flow (3.79)
C	3.86 (.98)	C23 Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing (4.32)	C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing (3.36)
D	4.47 (.80)	D29 Variety of Activities (4.62)	D31 Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation (4.31)
E	4.33 (.79)	E34 Manner of Service Staff (4.61)	E32 Consultation from Different Services (4.13)
F	4.11 (.89)	F38 Options for Older Volunteers (4.52)	F41 Age discrimination (3.77)
G	4.37 (.73)	G42 Effective Communication System (4.61)	G46 Automated Telephone Answering Services (4.04)
H	3.92 (.87)	H52 Community Emergency Planning (4.35)	H53 Burial Sites (2.44)
I	3.76 (.59)		

Note: A= Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, B= Transportation, C= Housing, D= Social Participation, E= Respect and Social Inclusion, F= Civic Participation and Employment, G= Communication and Information, H= Community Support and Health Services, I= Sense of Community, M = Mean, *SD*= Standard Deviation
[#]Responses are 1 (very disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (slightly disagree), 4 (slightly agree), 5 (agree), 6 (very agree)

3.1.3 Sub-domains of Perceived Age-friendliness

The eight domains of age-friendliness were further elaborated into 19 sub-domains (see Table 6). Among all sub-domains, the top three scored sub-domains were '6.1 Civic Participation' (M = 4.52, *SD* = .92), '4.1 Facilities and Settings' (M =4.50, *SD* = .85) followed by '7.1 Information' (M = 4.49, *SD* = .74) while the bottom three scored sub-domains were '2.4 Accessibility of Public Transport' (M = 3.88, *SD* = .98), '3.1 Affordability and Accessibility' (M = 3.51, *SD* = 1.13) and '8.3 Burial Service' (M = 2.44, *SD* = 1.29).

3.1.4 Item Scores of Perceived Age-friendliness

At item level, there were 45 (84.9%) out of 53 items scored over 4 implying overall agreeableness in age-friendliness (see Table 7). Three highest scored items were 'B12 Affordability of Public Transport' (M = 4.78, *SD* = 1.00) and 'B11 Coverage of Public Transport Network' (M = 4.63 *SD* = 1.06) in domain of 'Transportation' as well as 'D29 Variety of Activities' (M = 4.62, *SD* = .93) in domain of 'Social participation'. Three lowest scored items were found in domain of 'Community support and health services' and 'Housing'. Specific items were 'H53 Burial Sites' (M = 2.44, *SD* = 1.29), 'C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing' (M = 3.36, *SD* = 1.43) and 'C25 Housing for Frail and Disabled Elders' (M = 3.67, *SD* = 1.26).

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics of the Sub-domains of Perceived Age-friendliness

Domains	Sub-Domains	Mean (*SD*)
1.Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	1.1 Outdoor Spaces	4.20 (.81)
	1.2 Buildings	4.27 (.86)
2.Transportation	2.1 Road Safety & Maintenance	4.41 (.86)
	2.2 Availability of Specialized Services	4.41 (.75)
	2.3 Comfort to Use Public Transport	4.43 (.76)
	2.4 Accessibility of Public transport	3.88 (.98)
3.Housing	3.1 Affordability & Accessibility	3.51 (1.13)
	3.2 Environment	4.21 (1.05)
4.Social Participation	4.1 Facilities and Settings	4.50 (.85)
	4.2 Availability and Accessibility of Social Activities	4.44 (.84)
5.Respect and Social Inclusion	5.1 Attitude	4.41 (.79)
	5.2 Opportunities for Social Inclusion	4.18 (.98)
6.Civic Participation and Employment	6.1 Civic Participation	4.52 (.92)
	6.2 Employment	3.97 (.99)
7.Communication and Information	7.1 Information	4.49 (.74)
	7.2 Use of Communication and Digital Devices	4.14 (.97)
8.Community Support and Health Services	8.1 Availability and Affordability of Medical / Social Services	4.18 (.96)
	8.2 Emergency Support	4.35 (1.12)
	8.3 Burial Service	2.44 (1.29)

Table 7. Rank of Items within Domain and across Domains

Domain	Items	Mean	SD	Rank Within domain	Rank Across domain
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	A1 Cleanliness	4.27	1.16	3	28
	A2 Adequacy, Maintenance and Safety	4.21	1.19	5	34
	A3 Drivers' Attitude at Pedestrian Crossings	4.11	1.12	7	40
	A4 Cycling Lanes	3.83	1.35	9	48
	A5 Outdoor Lighting and Safety	4.60	0.93	2	7
	A6 Accessibility of Commercial Services	4.60	1.08	1	6
	A7 Arrangement of Special Customer Service to Persons in Needs	4.06	1.25	8	43
	A8 Building Facilities	4.22	1.16	4	32
	A9 Public Washrooms	4.20	1.17	6	35
Transportation	B10 Traffic Flow	3.79	1.30	12	49
	B11 Coverage of Public Transport Network	4.63	1.05	2	2
	B12 Affordability of Public Transport	4.78	0.99	1	1
	B13 Reliability of Public Transport	4.26	1.06	8	29
	B14 Public Transport Information	4.37	1.05	7	20
	B15 Condition of Public Transport Vehicles	4.60	0.96	3	8
	B16 Specialized Transportation for disabled people	4.43	1.05	5	16
	B17 Transport Stops and Stations	4.37	1.00	6	19
	B18 Behavior of Public Transport Drivers	4.44	0.99	4	15
	B19 Alternative Transport in Less Accessible Areas	3.97	1.18	11	46
	B20 Taxi	4.09	1.08	10	41
	B21 Roads	4.21	1.13	9	33
Housing	C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing	3.36	1.43	4	52
	C23 Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing	4.32	1.25	1	23
	C24 Home Modification Options and Supplies	4.09	1.17	2	42
	C25 Housing for Frail and Disabled Elders	3.67	1.26	3	51
Social Participation	D26 Mode of Participation	4.52	1.03	3	11
	D27 Participation Costs	4.58	0.92	2	9
	D28 Information about Activities and Events	4.42	1.02	4	17
	D29 Variety of Activities	4.62	0.93	1	3
	D30 Variety of Venues for Elders' Gatherings	4.36	1.07	5	21
	D31 Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation	4.31	1.10	6	24
Respect and Social Inclusion	E32 Consultation from Different Services	4.13	1.18	6	39
	E33 Variety of Services and Goods	4.19	1.07	4	36
	E34 Manner of Service Staff	4.61	0.91	1	5
	E35 School as Platform for Intergeneration Exchange	4.17	1.19	5	37
	E36 Social Recognition	4.52	1.02	2	13
	E37 Visibility and Media Depiction	4.37	0.96	3	18
Civic Participation and Employment	F38 Options for Older Volunteers	4.52	0.92	1	12
	F39 Promote Qualities of Older Employees	4.27	1.11	2	27
	F40 Paid Work Opportunities for Older People	3.88	1.26	3	47
	F41 Age discrimination	3.77	1.27	4	50
Communication and Information	G42 Effective Communication System	4.61	0.91	1	4
	G43 Information and Broadcasts of Interest to Elders	4.54	0.95	2	10
	G44 Information to Isolated Individuals	4.28	0.98	4	26
	G45 Electronic Devices and Equipment	4.24	1.03	5	31
	G46 Automated Telephone Answering Services	4.04	1.26	6	44
	G47 Access to Computers and Internet	4.51	0.96	3	14
Community Support and Health Services	H48 Adequacy of Health and Community Support Services	4.03	1.29	5	45
	H49 Home Care Services	4.14	1.16	4	38
	H50 Proximity between Old Age Homes and Services	4.29	1.09	2	25
	H51 Economic barriers to Health and Community Support Services	4.25	1.15	3	30
	H52 Community Emergency Planning	4.35	1.12	1	22
	H53 Burial Sites	2.44	1.29	6	53

3.1.5 Age Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Descriptive statistics on perceived age-friendliness by age group were presented in Table 8, 9, 10 and 11. 'Social participation' was rated the highest in three age groups (range = 4.26 – 4.74) except participants aged 50 – 64. 'Housing' was consistently rated as lowest among three age groups (range = 3.53 – 4.20) except participants aged 50 – 64. Results of ANOVA showed that there were significant differences in every domain of perceived age-friendliness across age groups. Specifically, for the following domains: (i) Outdoor spaces and buildings, (ii) Transportation, (iii) Social participation, (iv) Respect and social inclusion, (v) Civic participation and employment and (vi) Community support and health services, there were no significant differences between participants aged 18 – 49 and 50 – 64 and also no significant differences in perceived age-friendliness between participants aged 65 – 74 and 80 or above. However, there were significant differences in perceived age-friendliness between the two younger groups (18 – 64) and the two older groups (65 or above), older groups rated significantly higher in aforementioned six domains than the younger groups. For Housing domain, participants aged 80 or above significantly rated higher than those aged 18 – 64 while participants aged 65 – 74 rated significantly higher than those aged 18 – 49. For Communication and information domain, young-old participants (aged 65 – 74) significantly rated higher than younger participants (aged 18 – 64). Table 12 showed the correlations between age and perceived age-friendliness. Age was positively correlated to all domains in age-friendliness. The older the participants, the better the perceived age-friendliness was observed. Moreover, all domains of perceived age-friendliness were moderately or highly correlated.

Table 8. Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community among Participants Aged 18 – 49 (n = 134)

Domain	M (SD)	Highest scored item (M)	Lowest scored item (M)
A	4.07 (.87)	A6 Accessibility of Commercial Services (4.38)	A4 Cycling Lanes (3.64)
B	4.05 (.81)	B11 Coverage of Public Transport Network (4.43)	B10 Traffic Flow (3.43)
C	3.53 (1.12)	C24 Home Modification Options and Supplies (3.79)	C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing (3.08)
D	4.26 (.85)	D29 Variety of Activities (4.40)	D31 Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation (4.10)
E	4.13 (.85)	E34 Manner of Service Staff (4.39)	E32 Consultation from Different Services (3.94)
F	3.88 (.95)	F38 Options for Older Volunteers (4.23)	F41 Age discrimination (3.65)
G	4.20 (.88)	G47 Access to Computers and Internet (4.42)	G45 Electronic Devices and Equipment (3.93)
H	3.62 (1.05)	H50 Proximity between Old Age Homes and Services (4.10)	H53 Burial Sites (2.50)
I	3.52 (.66)		

Note: A= Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, B= Transportation, C= Housing, D= Social Participation, E= Respect and Social Inclusion, F= Civic Participation and Employment, G= Communication and Information, H= Community Support and Health Services, I= Sense of Community, M = Mean, *SD*= Standard Deviation

[#]Responses are 1 (very disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (slightly disagree), 4 (slightly agree), 5 (agree), 6 (very agree)

Table 9. Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community among Participants Aged 50 – 64 (n = 151)

Domain	M (SD)	Highest scored item (M)	Lowest scored item (M)
A	4.12 (.76)	A6 Accessibility of Commercial Services (4.62)	A4 Cycling Lanes (3.60)
B	4.20 (.71)	B11 Coverage of Public Transport Network (4.59)	B10 Traffic Flow (3.61)
C	3.76 (.98)	C23 Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing (4.22)	C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing (3.20)
D	4.24 (.84)	D29 Variety of Activities (4.43)	D31 Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation (4.12)
E	4.16 (.81)	E34 Manner of Service Staff (4.42)	E35 School as Platform for Intergeneration Exchange (3.91)
F	3.87 (.94)	F38 Options for Older Volunteers (4.25)	F41 Age discrimination (3.64)
G	4.29 (.69)	G42 Effective Communication System (4.58)	G46 Automated Telephone Answering Services (3.95)
H	3.69 (.87)	H50 Proximity between Old Age Homes and Services (4.07)	H53 Burial Sites (2.41)
I	3.66 (.55)		

Table 10. Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community among
Participants Aged 65 – 79 (n = 199)

Domain	M (SD)	Highest scored item (M)	Lowest scored item (M)
A	4.35 (.63)	A5 Outdoor Lighting and Safety (4.77)	A4 Cycling Lanes (3.98)
B	4.49 (.56)	B12 Affordability of Public Transport (5.15)	B10 Traffic Flow (3.93)
C	3.98 (.87)	C23 Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing (4.54)	C22 Sufficient and Affordable Housing (3.45)
D	4.65 (.66)	D27 Participation Costs (4.86)	D30 Variety of Venues for Elders' Gatherings (4.42)
E	4.49 (.72)	E34 Manner of Service Staff (4.75)	E33 Variety of Services and Goods (4.30)
F	4.29 (.77)	F38 Options for Older Volunteers (4.73)	F41 Age discrimination (3.87)
G	4.52 (.65)	G42 Effective Communication System (4.77)	G46 Automated Telephone Answering Services (4.22)
H	4.11 (.69)	H52 Community Emergency Planning (4.67)	H53 Burial Sites (2.42)
I	3.91(.51)		

Note: A= Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, B= Transportation, C= Housing, D= Social Participation,
E= Respect and Social Inclusion, F= Civic Participation and Employment, G= Communication and
Information, H= Community Support and Health Services, I= Sense of Community, M = Mean,
SD= Standard Deviation
#Responses are 1 (very disagree), 2 (disagree), 3 (slightly disagree), 4 (slightly agree), 5 (agree), 6
(very agree)

Table 11. Descriptive Statistics of Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community among
Participants Aged 80 or above (n = 104)

Domain	M (SD)	Highest scored item (M)	Lowest scored item (M)
A	4.38 (.62)	A5 Outdoor Lighting and Safety (4.80)	A7 Arrangement of Special Customer Service to Persons in Needs (4.04)
B	4.56 (.56)	B12 Affordability of Public Transport (5.23)	B19 Alternative Transport in Less Accessible Areas (3.89)
C	4.20 (.80)	C23 Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing (4.88)	C25 Housing for Frail and Disabled Elders. (3.76)
D	4.74 (.75)	D26 Mode of Participation (4.90)	D31 Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation (4.55)
E	4.55 (.69)	E34 Manner of Service Staff (4.89)	E32 Consultation from Different Services (4.19)
F	4.41 (.80)	F38 Options for Older Volunteers (4.90)	F41 Age discrimination (3.92)
G	4.44 (.64)	G42 Effective Communication System /G43 Information and Broadcasts of Interest to Elders (4.75)	G46 Automated Telephone Answering Services (3.67)
H	4.25 (.70)	H52 Community Emergency Planning (4.74)	H53 Burial Sites. (2.44)
I	3.92 (.58)		

Table 12. Correlation (r) Table between Age and Perceived Age-friendliness

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Age	.189**	.285**	.250**	.236**	.222**	.237**	.173**	.274**
A		.709**	.553**	.477**	.551**	.498**	.477**	.554**
B			.613**	.554**	.601**	.548**	.568**	.626**
C				.534**	.538**	.489**	.466**	.566**
D					.697**	.541**	.510**	.565**
E						.713**	.629**	.613**
F							.563**	.545**
G								.602**

Note: A= Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, B= Transportation, C= Housing, D= Social Participation, E= Respect and Social Inclusion, F= Civic Participation and Employment, G= Communication and Information, H= Community Support and Health Services, I= Sense of Community

** *p* < .01

3.1.6 Gender Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Descriptive statistics on perceived age-friendliness by gender were shown in Table 13. After controlling age, one-way ANCOVA revealed that gender difference did not exist in all domains. Both genders rated highest in domain of 'Social participation' and lowest in domain of 'Housing'.

Table 13. Gender Difference in Perceived Age-friendliness

	Male (n = 168) Mean (SD)	Female (n = 420) Mean (SD)	F
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.21 (.74)	4.24 (.73)	.011
Transportation	4.34 (.73)	4.32 (.67)	.921
Housing	3.83 (.95)	3.87 (.99)	.010
Social Participation	4.39 (.79)	4.50 (.80)	.947
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.24 (.80)	4.37 (.78)	1.66
Civic Participation and Employment	4.06 (.92)	4.13 (.88)	.145
Communication and Information	4.33 (.78)	4.39 (.71)	.253
Community Support and Health Services	3.93 (.88)	3.91 (.87)	1.07

$* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p < .001$

3.1.7 Marital Status Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Table 14 showed the descriptive statistics of the eight domains of age-friendliness in each marital status. Results in ANCOVA showed that there were no significant differences in all domains among marital status. In general, widowed participants rated highest while single participants rated lowest in all domains.

Table 14. Marital Status Comparison of Perceived Age-friendliness

	Single (n = 88)	Married (n = 326)	Widowed (n = 129)	Divorced/ Separate (n = 45)	
	Mean (*SD*)	Mean (*SD*)	Mean (*SD*)	Mean (*SD*)	*F*
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.04^(.77)	4.21 (.74)	4.43#(.64)	4.24 (.78)	1.08
Transportation	4.09^(.76)	4.31 (.69)	4.55#(.61)	4.32 (.60)	.876
Housing	3.52^(1.01)	3.85 (.94)	4.10#(.99)	3.88 (.95)	.249
Social Participation	4.20^(.82)	4.46 (.77)	4.66#(.85)	4.49 (.68)	.275
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.07^(.89)	4.31 (.75)	4.55#(.78)	4.43 (.77)	1.20
Civic Participation and Employment	3.71^(.95)	4.10 (.87)	4.39#(.82)	4.18 (.83)	2.19
Communication and Information	4.12^(.84)	4.37 (.73)	4.52#(.62)	4.33 (.67)	.959
Community Support and Health Services	3.64^(1.00)	3.87 (.84)	4.23#(.74)	3.91 (.89)	2.05

Notes: ^Lowest score among marital statuses; #Highest score among marital statuses; * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

3.1.8 Living Status Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Table 15 showed the descriptive statistics of the eight domains of age-friendliness in three living statuses. Results in ANCOVA showed that there were no significant differences in all domains among different living statuses after controlling age. Besides, participants who lived alone generally rated highest and those who lived with others rated lowest in all domains of age-friendliness.

Table 15. Living Status Comparison of Perceived Age-friendliness

	With spouse and/or children (n = 372) Mean (SD)	Alone (n = 108) Mean (SD)	With others (n = 108) Mean (SD)	F
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.24 (.73)	4.39#(.67)	4.06^(.74)	.313
Transportation	4.35 (.70)	4.50#(54)	4.07^(.74)	.327
Housing	3.90 (.96)	4.12#(.87)	3.48^(1.02)	1.34
Social Participation	4.47 (.81)	4.71#(.68)	4.23^(.80)	1.10
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.32 (.78)	4.56#(.67)	4.13^(.87)	1.13
Civic Participation and Employment	4.14 (.88)	4.27#(.91)	3.84^(.87)	.093
Communication and Information	4.41 (.72)	4.50#(.60)	4.11^(.80)	2.75
Community Support and Health Services	3.91 (.86)	4.16#(.72)	3.68^(.97)	.578

Notes: ^Lowest score among living statuses; #Highest score among living statuses;
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

3.1.9 Education Level Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Table 16 showed the descriptive statistics of the eight domains of age-friendliness in each education level. Highest and lowest ratings in all domains were observed in the participants with primary or below education background and those with post-secondary education attainment respectively. Furthermore, results in ANCOVA showed that there were significant differences in six domains but not in 'Transportation' and 'Housing' among three education groups after taking age as a covariate. Within these six domains, post-hoc tests revealed participants with higher education attainment significantly rated lower than those with lower education attainment. There were no significant differences observed between participants with secondary education level and those with primary education level or below.

Table 16. Education Level Comparison of Perceived Age-friendliness

	Primary or below (n = 214) Mean (SD)	Secondary (n = 230) Mean (SD)	Post-Secondary (n = 144) Mean (SD)	F
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.40#(.63)	4.25 (.75)	3.96^(.78)	6.17**
Transportation	4.50#(.56)	4.34 (.69)	4.05^(.77)	2.60
Housing	4.09#(.90)	3.87 (.99)	3.51^(.96)	2.50
Social Participation	4.72#(.69)	4.49 (.75)	4.07^(.87)	13.77***
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.55#(.68)	4.39 (.73)	3.91^(.87)	17.52***
Civic Participation and Employment	4.33#(.79)	4.23 (.84)	3.60^(.92)	18.25***
Communication and Information	4.46#(.65)	4.50 (.65)	4.04^(.86)	13.02***
Community Support and Health Services	4.12#(.72)	4.02 (.83)	3.45^(.97)	10.86***

Notes: ^Lowest score among education level; #Highest score among education level;
* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

3.1.10 Housing Status Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

Table 17 showed the descriptive statistics of the eight domains of age-friendliness among public or subsidized and private housing status. Results in ANCOVA showed that participants living in public or subsidized housing rated significantly higher than participants who living in private housing in all domains (all $p < .05$) except two domains of 'Transportation' and 'Communication and information' ($p > .05$).

Table 17. Housing Status Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness

	Public or subsidized Housing (n = 233)	Private Housing (n= 355)	
	Mean (*SD*)	Mean (SD)	*F*
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.43 (.63)	4.10 (.77)	18.82***
Transportation	4.45 (.67)	4.25 (.70)	2.69
Housing	4.17 (.88)	3.66 (.98)	25.47***
Social Participation	4.68 (.67)	4.33 (.84)	16.21***
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.54 (.69)	4.20 (.82)	16.63***
Civic Participation and Employment	4.29 (.79)	4.00 (.93)	6.39*
Communication and Information	4.42 (.69)	4.34 (.75)	.072
Community Support and Health Services	4.11 (.78)	3.79 (.90)	7.98 **

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p <.001

3.1.11 Sense of Community

Generally, participants tended to agree that they developed a sense of community (M = 3.76, *SD* = .59). Similar age group difference was also found in rating in sense of community, like that in perceived age-friendliness, participants aged 65 or above rated significantly greater score in sense of community than those who were aged 18 – 64 (Table 8 to 11). A partial correlation was run to determine the relationship between sense of community and perceived age-friendliness whilst controlling for age. Referring to Table 18, there were moderate and positive partial correlation between sense of community and perceived age-friendliness with age controlled.

Table 18. Correlations (r) between Sense of Community and Perceived Age-friendliness

	Sense of Community
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	.50**
Transportation	.48**
Housing	.42**
Social Participation	.50**
Respect and Social Inclusion	.49**
Civic Participation and Employment	.47**
Communication and Information	.45**
Community Support and Health Services	.51**

** $p < .01$

3.1.12 Baseline and Final Assessment Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community

A comparison between baseline and final assessment in perceived age-friendliness and sense of community was shown in Table 19. After controlling age, results of ANCOVA suggested that there were significant improvements in all domains. There was also a statistical improvement found in sense of community.

In comparison of rankings in both assessments, 'Social participation' and 'Communication and information' remained as domains with 1st and 2nd highest score respectively, while 'Outdoor spaces and buildings', 'Civic participation and employment', 'Community support and health services' and 'Housing' domains stayed as the bottom-half in descending order. In between, 'Transportation' and 'Respect and social inclusion' ranked 3rd and 4th in the baseline assessment respectively while they scored the same in the final assessment.

Table 19. Baseline and Final Assessment Comparison in Perceived Age-friendliness and Sense of Community

	Baseline (n = 569) Mean (*SD*)	Final (n = 588) Mean (*SD*)	*F*
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	4.01 (.75)	4.23 (.73)	36.79***
Transportation	4.24 (.70)	4.33 (.69)	13.57***
Housing	3.70 (1.07)	3.86 (.98)	15.26***
Social Participation	4.38 (.85)	4.47 (.80)	9.28**
Respect and Social Inclusion	4.12(.84)	4.33 (.79)	29.37***
Civic Participation and Employment	3.93 (1.01)	4.11 (.89)	15.18***
Communication and Information	4.06 (.82)	4.37 (.73)	55.13***
Community Support and Health Services	3.79 (.84)	3.92 (.87)	13.88***
Sense of Community	3.73 (.51)	3.76 (.59)	3.93*

* p < .05, ** p < .01, *** p <.001

3.2 Focus Group Interview

The purposes of the focus group interview were to gather views of the Kowloon City residents on the perception of ageing, areas that the district has been doing well and elements that need further improvement with reference to the eight domains of the WHO's Global Age-friendly Cities framework.

3.2.1 Perception of Ageing

Senior citizens and younger generations shared that physical deterioration, retirement and entitlements to social welfare benefits (e.g. Senior Citizen Card, Old Age Allowance) defined 'aged'. When coming to a number, their definition varied from aged 60 or above to 65 or above.

In the meantime, one of the younger interviewees further divided 'young-old' and 'old-old' by referring to just retired people and ones with limited mobility respectively.

Some of the senior interviewees highlighted that 'aged' could be determined by self-perception or self-acceptance more than by solely the age as a number.

For impression of seniors, some of the younger interviewees shared the view that seniors were richer in knowledge and experience, and thus should be respected and treasured. In the negative side, younger generation saw older people could be long-tongued and dependent.

3.2.2 Current Age-friendly Features and Key Areas for Improvement

Domain 1) Outdoor spaces and buildings

Current Age-friendly Features

Generally speaking, interviewees were satisfied with **adequacy and design** of green spaces in the district, for instance, Hoi Sam Park, Ko Shan Park and Whampoa Park.

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

Pollution had been alleviated in some areas including upper hill areas around Ho Man Tin and Whampoa.

More facilities such as sitting benches and tables had been installed in Hung Hom Estate and Oi Man Estate after reflected via the DC.

Since the **new campus of Hong Kong Open University** in Ho Man Tin was completed and opened to public, the district became more spacious and vitalized.

Parks had been **improved** in terms of greening (e.g. Hoi Sum Park) and accessibility (e.g. new elevator at Kao Shan Park).

Blockage of streets by shopfront selling had been **alleviated** which was attributed to enforcement of Food and Environmental Hygiene Department in response to complaints.

Key Areas for Improvement

There were still rooms for improvement in parks in terms of **availability** in Ma Tau Wai Estate, **adequacy of facilities and maintenance of environment** (e.g. insufficient seats and fitness stations in Whampoa Park, insufficient shelter in Argyle Street Playground, loud singing by people in Hoi Sum Park, dead plants in Kao Shan Park and frequent flooding in King Wan Playground etc.).

The **flooding of tourist and coaches** in To Kwa Wan created more and more obstruction on pavement and driveway, as well as worse air quality due to smokers on streets. Community facilities such as markets and shopping malls had also been overloaded.

Due to the continuous construction of new MTR line and redevelopment projects, **air and noise pollution** had been serious and disturbing.

Old tenement buildings remained inaccessible to frail and older people who were forced to be socially isolated.

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To build **subway and elevator** connection between Whampoa Park and the nearby MTR station
- To **rebuild and redesign the old playgrounds** like the one at Chi Kiang Street
- To provide **rehabilitation and sensation-stimulating equipment** at open spaces for maintenance of elders' intrinsic capacity
- To build facilities such as **carparks and restaurants** designated for use of tourists
- To deploy **stair-climbing machines** to support elders in the old tenement buildings

Domain 2) Transportation

Current Age-friendly Features

Generally speaking, transportation was **affordable and convenient** in the district.

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

Transportation network became **more extensive and accessible**, especially after opening of Whampoa MTR Station in late 2016.

Staff of transportation operators, including bus company and MTR, was more **respectful and helpful** to elders and disabled.

Key Areas for Improvement

There were rooms for improvement in bus services at the same time, including **punctuality, sufficiency of shelter and seat at bus stops, and walkable distances between stops etc.**

Beside Whampoa Station of the MTR Kwun Tong extension line, **Ho Man Tin**, the other new station was **inconvenient** to residents since most of them had to walk a long distance to any of the entrances. There were again long walks between entrances and train platforms.

Some **taxi drivers refused services** for reason such as short trip.

Traffic congestion was serious in Hung Hom and To Kwa Wan areas, which was further escalated by the large number of heavy construction vehicles and tourist coaches.

Green-crossing signal time was too short for elders and increased the risk of accidents.

Rehabilitation transportation provided a good alternative to those in need, but **availability was very limited.**

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To **resume ferry service** between Hung Hom and Central and alleviate traffic of the cross-harbour tunnel and nearby areas
- To include **parking spaces** in design guideline of future redevelopment projects
- To provide **transportation discount** to young-old say 60-64 and encourage social participation
- To promote **etiquette** in transportation and enhance social inclusion
- To provide more education on **shared responsibility** of both pedestrians and drivers on road safety

Domain 3) Housing

Current Age-friendly Features

In general, interviewees were satisfied with **public housing** including **pleasant environment, indoor space and affordable rent. Good neighbourhood** was another asset still preserved in public housings.

Kai Ching Estate and Hung Hom Estate were **good models of new housing estate** in terms of the spacious and comfortable environment as well as accessible design.

Key Areas for Improvement

Rent became more and more unaffordable even in tenement house or sub-divided flat, which was usually with **sub-standard space, maintenance and hygiene.**

Maintenance fee was high in private buildings too. Distanced neighbourhood and absence of incorporation of owners further worsened the situation. **Poor maintenance** of tenement buildings even endangered residents and pedestrians in scenario like concrete fell off to streets (e.g. Hung Fook Street and Kai Ming Street).

Redevelopment progress was deemed slow and new buildings turned out to be mostly "toothpick" shaped with tiny flats, which were considered to be "eyesore and not unlivable".

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To speed up **redevelopment of the old areas** and allocate the available lands for building **more affordable housing**

Domain 4) Social participation

Current Age-friendly Features

Availability, accessibility, affordability and variety of social activities were again recognized by interviewees across generations.

Senior interviewees, especially, showed satisfaction of the **affordability** (e.g. designated free morning sessions for elders) and variety of **sport activities**. Respective facilities were also considered of **good quality**.

Social workers were found helpful in most of the elderly centres.

Key Areas for Improvement

Interviewees of all generations shared the view of **insufficient availability of sport facilities and classes.**

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To address the vast demand of social and sport activities, suggested measures included **increasing quotas, and maintaining equal opportunities** by capping numbers of maximum enrollments and sharing the limited quotas, etc.

- To open the **facilities of tertiary institutes** for public use

Domain 5) Respect and social inclusion

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

Interviewees of all generations perceived **more acceptance of and respect** to seniors from different walks of life which was attributed to more civic education from schools and families.

There was **more caring shown by business sector** as well, including provision of priority service counter at supermarkets and various tailored services offered by the Senior Citizen Home Safety Association through emergency link system.

Appreciation was also expressed to the **new district initiatives** by some local "good Samaterians", which included distribution of free meals to deprived families.

Key Areas for Improvement

Some of the younger generations were still having thoughts that **elders were burden to the society.**

There were **insufficient channels for seniors to express views**.

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To extend the good practice of **provision of priority lines** to other community services such as banks and post offices

- Both tangible and intangible **support from District Councillors** was appreciated but expected to be proactive outside electioneering period

- To relieve recent conflict between generations in priority seat, the policy could be ended. **Nurture of empathy and mutual respect** should be the key. Care could be in fact tendered by anyone to whoever in need regardless of age

Domain 6) Civic participation and employment

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

More in-depth training, including crisis management and suicidal prevention, was provided **for volunteers** of different generations and at the same time **more proactive and effective services** were also delivered.

More social enterprises were established which provided more job opportunities particularly to elders.

Key Areas for Improvement

The labour market offered **limited job opportunities** for elderly, especially some part-time positions in nearby community which were less demanding and more accessible to seniors who still want to work. Kai Ching Estate was cited as an example.

Labour insurance for elders was unavailable or costly, which was one of the main detrimental factors of promotion of their employment.

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- To promote elderly employment which, besides raising income, help **enhance self-efficacy and self-esteem** of seniors

- To provide **more choices on job natures**, on top of blue-collars positions, which facilitate seniors in self-actualization

- To legalize the **statutory retirement age of 70**

Domain 7) Communication and information

Current Age-friendly Features

Information was generally **reachable** from various means including elderly centres, District Councillors and even volunteer visits for those home-bounded.

The **emergency link system (平安鐘)** had been providing information and interaction to elders, which was especially helpful to those socially isolated.

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

There were more seniors **rode on the digital wagon** and started using smart devices.

There were **more classes** teaching elders **on using smart devices** by elderly centres and District Councillors.

There were **mixed views on the Telephone Appointment Service (TAS)** of General Out-patient Clinics (GOPC) that, younger olds (age 50-79) seen it as very convenient while older olds (age 80 or above) claimed it was difficult to use

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

- *(from youngest group)* To respect elders who do not prefer to use digital platform and to make use of other possible means for **sharing information** among them
- To arrange **more outreaching services** to provide information and support to the deprived in the community
- To support elders in using new media, besides smartphone, like **digital TV and radio channels**
- To educate elders to **identity false information** from internet and instant messaging
- To design **tailor-made smartphone platform** catering special needs of elders

Domain 8) Community support and health services

Current Age-friendly Features

Most interviewees appreciated the **accessible, advanced and quality** public healthcare service, as well as **caring and responsible** medical professional.

Medical appointment allowed to be **rescheduled** in advance.

The **'Integrated Care and Discharge Support for Elderly Patients'** scheme was effective in transitional care and rehabilitation of discharged elders.

New Initiatives or Improvements in the Past 3 years

Options of using **Health Care Voucher** increased including private ophthalmologist, Chinese medicine practitioners, etc.

Key Areas for Improvement

There was **long-waiting** in nearly all kinds of healthcare services including GOPCs, specialist appointment, pharmacy dispensary and A&E service.

Malpractice of operators of Health Care Voucher was accused, for instance higher fee was charged than others not using vouchers.

Kowloon Hospital and Hong Kong Eye Hospital were **less accessible** by public transport from different areas of Kowloon City district.

Home support service and subvented elderly home were insufficient.

Key Suggestions for a more Age-friendly and Sustainable Community

Some insightful or visionary suggestions were highlighted below for making the community more age-friendly and sustainable:

On Health Care Voucher:

- To **raise amount** to $4,000 each year

- To be accepted in public healthcare services

- To set up a mechanism for education of **optimum use** of the vouchers and **monitoring malpractice** of operators

On public services:

- To promote use and number of local **Elder Health Centres**, which remained unknown to lots of people

- To promote **self-management of health** and alleviate overloading of public healthcare system

- To offer priority concern to **deprived and burnt-out caregivers**

3.2.3. Comparison with Focus Group Findings in Baseline Assessment

During the focus group interviews, we presented to interviewees the findings from focus groups of the baseline assessment, especially on the areas for improvements, and asked for their

comments on current situation of those areas. Results were tabulated below in categories of perceived improvement, no improvement so far and worse situation:

Domain	Improvement/ New initiative	No improvement	Worse situation
Outdoor spaces and buildings	• Less occupation of public spaces by shops • Parks with more greening, facilities and accessibility	• Air and noise pollution due to construction of new MTR line and redevelopment projects	• More inconvenience caused by the tourism development
Transportation	• Extension of MTR Kwun Tong line to Ho Man Tin and Whampoa	• Unfriendly travel experience in taxi rides	• Traffic congestion further escalated by increasing number of tourist coaches
Housing		• Inaccessibility of tenement houses	• More unaffordable rent • Poorer living environment in tenement houses and sub-divided flats • Longer waiting time for public housing
Social participation		• Insufficient quotas of social activities and sport facilities	
Respect and social inclusion	• Provision of customized services from business sectors to senior citizens • New small-scale district initiatives from local people	• Negative image on senior citizens as burden in society	
Civic participation and employment	• More volunteers with advanced training providing more proactive and in-depth services	• Lack of job opportunities in the labour market which meet needs and	

	• More social enterprises providing more job opportunities to elders	expectations of senior citizens	
Communication and information	• More seniors adapted to the digital trend	• Inconvenience caused by TAS especially to the old-olds	
Community support and health services	• More options of use of Health Care Voucher • Lower eligible age of Health Care Voucher to 65	• Long waiting time for public hospital service • High consultation fees charged by private doctors	• Unsustainable public healthcare system for the more aged society

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this section, we will discuss the following: 1) overview of the final assessment, 2) comparison between the baseline and final assessment, 3) review of the district-based programmes, 4) factors contributing to the success/impact of these programmes and 5) reflections on how to maintain the momentum of AFC initiatives in the district.

4.1 Overview of the Final Assessment

The domain of Social participation has obtained the highest score in this assessment. Observations from the focus group have highlighted the aspects of appreciation for availability of facilities enabling social participation. First, they are highly accessible within a short traveling distance from home. Second, a variety of social activities at very affordable prices, as well as free morning sessions are designated to older adults. Third, participants are impressed with the good quality of facilities in various community centres in general.

On the other hand, the Housing domain has received the lowest rating this round. It had received the lowest rating in the baseline assessment as well. In the focus group, various areas needing improvement have been highlighted. First of all, there has been a rapid increase in rent over the past few years. Even tenement arrangements or sub-divided flats have become barely affordable. Second, these sub-divided flats are often sub-standard in terms of space, hygiene and maintenance. Third, the absence of incorporation of owners has further worsened the situation. Fourth, the exterior maintenance of some old buildings has also become a hazard with concrete falling off to the pedestrian pavements and streets. Fifth, some of these old buildings are very far off from shopping and community amenities. Sixth, stair climbing has remained as an important barrier for many older adults living in old flats. Finally,

redevelopment progress has been very slow. Most new developments are very expensive and unaffordable to older adults.

4.2 Comparison between the Baseline and Final Assessment

Scores of all eight AFC domains have been improved. This may be attributable to various district initiatives as well as media programmes and district-based programmes funded by the Trust. Various district-based programmes have increased the visibility of AFC through their public events. The opening and closing ceremony of these programmes have been held in public areas. At the same time, four out of nine district-based programmes funded by the Trust has involved well over 1,000 participants through the organization of large-scale events. Furthermore, ambassador training of these programmes has involved many older adults in spreading AFC notion to their neighbourhood. Finally, some of these programmes like the one organized by the HKFWS on active lifestyle and home modification, have intergeneration components involving school children. These initiatives further promote AFC to various sectors of the community.

For Outdoor spaces and buildings, there are appreciations of Hoi Sam Park, Whampoa Park as well as sitting areas in Hung Hom Estate and Oi Man Estate. The opening of Whampoa MTR Station in late 2016 has helped remarkably in Transportation. Apart from the insufficient places and quotas for physical activities, both the social participation and the help of social workers in community centres are well-regarded in the Social participation domain. New initiatives for Respect and social inclusion have been noted: priority services for older adults in supermarkets and the Emergency Link System from the Senior Citizen Home Safety Association. For Civic participation and employment, there have been an increase in volunteer training as well as

employment opportunities. For Communication and information, the Emergency Link system has been more widely used. There are also classes in a district-based programme which coached seniors how to use smart devices.

However, no substantial improvements in two domains with low scores call for continued attention: Housing and Community support and health services. While the Integrated Care and Discharge Support for Elderly Patients has been regarded as helpful in rehabilitation of discharge cases, there are still major concerns for the long-waiting lists for medical appointments in the public domain. The challenges faced by many older adults living in old flats with poor maintenance and accessibility should also be addressed.

4.3 Reviews of the District-based Programmes

There are a total of nine programmes covering various needs including physical exercises, home maintenance and the use of technology. Each programme addresses more than one AFC domain. In terms of domains, there are a total of eight programmes targeting Social participation. Six programmes have addressed Community support and health services. There are five programmes on Communication and information, four on Respect and social inclusion, three on Housing, two on Civic participation and employment and one on Transportation. Evaluation of the programmes suggested that there was an increase in AFC awareness for all participants. Knowledge of age-friendliness of specific domains was enhanced. There was also enhancement of intergenerational relationships in terms of understanding, appreciation and confidence. Ambassadors taking part in the programme have reported improvement in self-efficacy and life satisfaction. At the same time, these programmes with the involvement of the ambassadors have contributed to the improvement of social environment and capacity building

for longer intervention and wider coverage (e.g. social inclusion, volunteering, voicing-platform, health management and the use of technology).

4.4 Factors Contributing to the Success/ Impact of District-based Programmes

Apart from funding from the Trust for these programmes to develop a clear intervention focus guided by the baseline assessment report, there are factors contributing to the impact of these programmes. They include the following, first, ambassadors received special training before the start of the programme. Second, apart from mass events which attracted over one thousand participants, more intense follow-up programmes sustained over a period of time involving active participation achieved more impact. Third, networking of community stakeholders helped to sustain the programme. These include peer support, neighbours, intergeneration partners, NGOs and local business. Fourth, ambassadors served as a role model to others who were less connected to their community. Finally, an atmosphere of mutual learning among relevant parties including community-based experts and university-based professional team helped to create a feedback system to support the programmes.

4.5 Overcoming Challenges and Maintaining the Momentum of AFC Initiatives in the District

Two domains which may need special attention have been identified through the AFC initiatives in Kowloon City. The first concerns Housing and the second concerns Community support and health services. There are no immediate solutions to these challenges. Longer-term monitoring will be needed to follow up on specific issues in these two domains. Engagement with the DC and DO will be needed. However, the short-term impact of the district-based programmes has highlighted the potential contributions of the ambassadors and the NGOs in fostering mutual understanding across sectors and in identifying specific needs. The

professional team based at the university can help to build collaborative relationship with relevant parties to sustain the momentum of the AFC initiatives. With the momentum built up over the past few years, Kowloon City is expected to enter the WHO Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities in the year of 2019.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. District-based Programmes Initiated under the JCAFC Project

Batch 1

Implementation Period: March to August 2017

	Programme Name	Organiser	Key components	AFC domains	No. of direct beneficiaries	Approved funding
1	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Promotional Project in Kowloon City	Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Lok Man Alice Kwok Integrated Service Centre	1. Roving promotional activities in the community: Organise sharing sessions and disseminate leaflets and souvenirs to promote the eight domains of an age-friendly city to community members, and recruit elderly people (including AFC Ambassadors) as friendly ambassadors to convene regular meetings and express their opinions on the age-friendly issues in eight domains. 2. Sharing cum launch ceremony on friendly community: Invite speakers with experience in promoting age-friendly city to deliver presentation and lead in-depth discussions, as well as appoint friendly ambassadors to kick start the building of age-friendly community in Kowloon City.	• Respect and social inclusion • Social participation	2,700 people	$148,860
2	2017 Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – 10 Styles of Kowloon City Fitness Exercises	Building Healthy Kowloon City Association	1. Professional instructors and trained demonstrators to teach the older people in around 5-10 elderly homes to do the 10-Style Fitness Exercises by and form a fitness exercise team in each elderly home. Around 100 elderly people from the fitness exercise teams will take part in performance. 2. Produce 500 copies of DVD on the 10-Style Fitness Exercises, covering the steps of fitness exercise demonstrated by the professional instructors and demonstrators and the highlights of the performance of the fitness exercise teams. The DVDs will be distributed to elderly homes and community centres free of charge to encourage the elderly to do more exercises.	• Community support and health services • Social participation	100 people	$116,700
3	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Eternity Love and Happy Community for Active Ageing 2017	Eternity Love Foundation Company Limited	1. Installation of handrails at home: Recruit retired plumbers and electricians to conduct home visits to elderly households and install handrails for them, with an aim to encourage senior persons to contribute to the community. Tips of home safety will also be promoted, aiming to prevent home accidents and improve their quality of life. 2. Group activities: Invite young people as tutors and organise group activities under different health topics to enhance the knowledge of elderly people, improve intergenerational communication, and also establish a caring group platform for the elderly to make friends, widen their social network, and offer opportunities to communicate with young generation.	• Housing • Respect and social inclusion • Social participation • Civic participation and employment	916 people	$224,650

Batch 2

Implementation Period: July 2017 to March 2018

	Programme Name	Organiser	Key components	AFC domains	No. of direct beneficiaries	Approved funding
1	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Universal Health Checking Day for Kowloon City 2017	Building Healthy Kowloon City Association	1. Organise thematic talks and produce leaflets and booklets on health topics to raise personal health awareness to elderly people in the district. 2. Invite non-governmental organisations, medical organisations, trade unions of western medicine doctors, associations of pharmacists and nurses, etc. to set up information booths, covering health check-ups and tests, as well as public education.	• Community support and health services • Communication and information • Civic participation and employment • Respect and social inclusion • Social participation	500 people	$91,000
2	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – APPS @ Kowloon City - Transport	Sheng Kung Hui Holy Carpenter Church District Elderly Community Centre	1. Collect opinions from elderly people on transport information in the district, and develop a mobile application on transport information tailor-made for Kowloon City. 2. Provide mobile application training classes for elderly people and teach them how to use mobile applications and encourage them to receive information through the applications. 3. Conduct district-based promotional activities in three District Elderly Community Centres and demonstrate the use of the mobile application to the elderly.	• Transportation • Communication and information	1,800 people	$190,800
3	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Gross-generation Age-friendly Exercise Plan	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society Senior Citizen Centre (Kowloon City)	1. Recruit young people aged 12-25 and young-olds aged 50 or above to become AFC Ambassadors to serve the elderly in need in the district. 2. Provide training to AFC Ambassadors, including elastic band exercise workshops offered by physiotherapists, hand acupressure workshops conducted by Chinese medicine practitioners, and elderly communication skills taught by social workers. 3. Conduct home visits for at least four times by AFC Ambassadors to hidden elderly, elderly singletons or doubletons, and organise "Age-friendly Sports Day" in sports centres in the district to encourage the elderly to utilise the community facilities. 4. Distribute "Age-friendly Exercise Leaflets" to the community by AFC Ambassadors, who also share the programme learnings and achievements and promote the message of healthy living to the elderly in the community on the "Age-friendly Sharing Day".	• Community support and health services • Respect and social inclusion • Social participation	550 people	$74,000
4	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Pearl Link Door Stopper Installation Programme 2017	Pearl Link Society Service Association Limited	1. Train volunteers on home safety knowledge and the home visit skills. 2. Conduct home visits to elderly households in the district by volunteers and plumbers and electricians to install a door stopper for each household in need, as well as to illustrate home safety knowledge and distribute pamphlets on safety tips to the elderly.	• Housing • Community support and health services • Communication and information • Social participation	1,020 people	$143,300

Batch 3

Implementation Period: March to December 2018

	Programme name	Organiser	Key components	AFC domains	No. of direct beneficiaries	Approved funding
1	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – "Advance in Facilities, Enhance in Love"	Hong Kong Family Welfare Society (Kowloon City) Senior Citizen Centre	1. Volunteers training: recruit community members and the young-olds to become AFC Ambassadors, and provide trainings on the concept of age-friendly city, usage of rehabilitation equipment, fall prevention and communication skills with the elderly, etc. 2. Promotion of outreach services: conduct door-to-door visits (in tenement buildings) and set up street booths to promote the programme and community resources and identify the elderly in need, as well as to introduce this programme to other service organisations for referring elderly to participate in the programme. 3. Home environment improvement work in tenement buildings: assist the elderly in need in a) installing lights at main entrance; b) recommending suitable walking aids and providing user guides for the elderly after on-site assessments by occupational therapists; c) installing doorbells with flashing light for older people with hearing impairment. Social workers will follow up and evaluate the impacts of the improvement work on the elderly's mobility. 4. Support for frail and hidden elderly: provide support services to the frail and hidden elderly, including fall prevention exercises, intergenerational activities and social activities, so as to encourage them to reach out to the community. 5. Sharing sessions: Sharing by participants and volunteers on their experiences and learnings, in order to raise the awareness and understanding of community members on elderly living environment.	• Housing • Community support and health services • Communication and information • Social participation	755 people	$327,755

2	Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project – Your Healthy Community	Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Wong Cho Tong District Elderly Community Centre	1. Roving health promotion activities:
			  • Develop a resources booklet by AFC Ambassadors introducing the community health services, including the services provided by various medical organisations in the district, information for elderly carers, etc.
			  • Distribute the resources booklets to elderly centres in the district, patient resource centres in the hospitals, and the users of Integrated Home Care Services or Enhanced Home Care Services.
			  • Organise sharing sessions in District Elderly Community Centres and Neighbourhood Elderly Centres to introduce the resources of health services in the community.
			2. Talks and visits: organise health educational talks at hospitals for participants to learn about the diagnosis procedures, age-friendly designs in the hospitals and the information of dementia and end-of-life education, as well as introduce the resources booklet on community health services and arrange visits to hospital facilities and health information stations in the district.
				• Community support and health services
				• Communication and information
				• Social participation
					1,200 people	$169,700

Appendix 2. Selected District Efforts Initiated and Achievements Attained by DC, DO and Non-governmental Organizations (April 2016 - December 2018) (Chinese version only)

Source: DC, various governmental departments and respective NGOs

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	設置飲水機工程 - 設置一部座地式飲水機供一般市民 - 設置一部掛牆式飲水機供兒童或輪椅人士享用	忠義街花園		機電工程署	5/2016-2/8/2017
2	更換部份健身站的安全地墊工程	何文田公園		康樂及文化事務署	4/2016-5/2016
3	設置長者健體設施工程連安全地墊及指示牌 -增設飲水機	差館里休憩處		康樂及文化事務署	9/2016-10/2016
4	翻新改善工程，包括： (1) 翻新地台為天然麻石地板及裝置無障礙設施 (2) 翻新現有陰棚及翻油現有金屬燈和牆身 (3) 正後門加裝雙閘門 (4) 翻新現有排水渠渠蓋為天然麻石渠蓋 (5) 更換長櫈 (共 10 套) (6) 增設場地告示板 (7) 以長者康樂活動替代長者健體設置，因空間不足	紅菱街休憩處	30000	建築署	1/2017-11/2017

5	露天看台安裝伸縮遮蔭篷 - 進行實地視察後，建築署解釋看台結構不能承受加建上蓋，但可在部分位置安裝伸縮遮蔭篷。	土瓜灣遊樂場	73000	建築署	3/2017-6/2017
6	設置照明設施工程	東何文田配水庫遊樂場	40000	建築署/ 機電工程署	9/2017-1/2018
7	增加健體設施	迦密村街花園	50,000	康樂及文化事務署技術小組	11/2017-12/2017
8	加設飲水機工程 -在公園近緩跑徑外安裝兩部掛牆式飲水器	賈炳達道公園	18000	機電工程署	11/2017-6/2018
9	九龍城區議會設施改善工程	九龍城區內 170 個地點		食物環境衞生事務委員會	2016-2017
10	地區小型工程建議項目 -進行特色園藝工作以美化環境	1. 紅磡分區	90000	康樂及文化事務署	4/2017-2/2018
		2. 何文田分區	80000		4/2017-2/2018
		3. 土瓜灣分區	100000		4/2017-2/2018
		4. 龍城分區	60000		4/2017-2/2018
		5. 和黃公園	50000		4/2017-2/2018
		6. 何文田公園	30000		2/2017-2/2018
		7. 九龍寨城公園及賈炳達道公園	35000		4/2017-2/2018
		8. 九龍仔公園	73000		4/2017-2/2018
		9. 啟德跑道公園	80000		4/2017-2/2018
		10. 忠義街花園	40000		4/2017-2/2018
		11. 九龍寨城公園及賈炳達道公園	35000		4/2017-2/2018
		12. 啓德郵輪碼頭公園	75000		4/2017-2/2018
11	設置避雨亭	浙江街 (高山道 與靠背壟道間)	16000	九龍城民政事務處	8/2017-10/2017
		馬頭角道			5/2016-6/2016
		佛光街房委會總部對出巴士站及小巴站附近			1/2017-5/2017

維修避雨亭	榮光街及啟明街交界			1/2017-3/2017
	英才徑 4 號及農圃道 6 號之間空地			1/2017-3/2017
設置蔭棚	寶來街側巷 (仁孚停車場 大廈側的行 人路)休憩處	21000		8/2017-12/2017
	啟德街渡碼頭	15000		12/2017-3/2018
維修蔭棚	老龍坑街			11/2016-12/2016
	何文田山道			3/2017-5/2017
	馬頭 角公眾碼頭附近			9/2017-11/2017
設置/更換座椅	承啟道 88 號 小 巴站 附 近	31000		3/2017-5/2017
	寶來街側巷(仁孚停車場大廈側的行人路)休憩處	21000		8/2017-12/2017
	啟德街渡碼頭	15000		12/2017-3/2018
	紅磡南道巴士及小巴站附近			6/2016-8/2016
	靠背壟道近落山道行人路	15600	九龍城民政事務處	2/2017-5/2017
	落山道及九龍城道交界		九龍城民政事務處	5/2016-6/2016
	上鄉道與九龍城道交界			1/2017-5/2017
	興仁街休憩處			8/2016-10/2016
	賈炳達道(近侯王道) 小巴站附近			8/2016-10/2016
	九龍塘義本道行人路	19000		9/2017-12/2017
	太平道 4 號及紅磡碼頭			10/2017-10/2017
設置/更換座地式花盆 (原有花盆老化)	啟明街及鴻福街	15000		8/2017-12/2017
	蕪湖街裕新大廈 對出位置	15000		1/2017-4/2017

		寶來街側巷(仁孚停車場大廈側的行人路)休憩處	21000		8/2017-12/2017
		浙江街及旭日街交界	13000		8/2017-10/2017
	更換及翻新休憩處設施	馬頭角道休憩處	20000		1/2017-5/2017
12	九龍城主題步行徑 躍變．龍城——九龍城主題步行徑，連結九龍城舊區、土瓜灣及紅磡一帶，在延續歷史文化的同時，與社區一同重新想像公共空間，共同創造九龍城故事。	九龍城舊區、土瓜灣及紅磡		香港聖公會福利協會有限公司主辦項目，由市區更新基金撥款資助	04/2018

Transportation

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	1. 增置巴士站預報顯示屏 2. 有蓋巴士站增設座椅	座椅： -亞皆老街九龍城警署 -亞皆老街九龍醫院 -聯合道香港浸會大學 -聯合道金城道 -木廠街香港盲人輔導會 -窩打老道九龍醫院 -窩打老道映月台 -亞皆老街九龍醫院 -歌和老街義德道 -木廠街香港盲人輔導會 -馬頭圍道紅磡家維邨 -馬頭圍道紅磡民裕街 -馬頭圍道土瓜灣街市 -馬頭圍道紅磡街市 -承啟道啟德(德朗邨) -紅磡南道紅磡南道 -土瓜灣道鴻福街 -太子道東富豪東方酒店 -蕪湖街獲嘉道 -培正道培正中學 -土瓜灣道鴻福街 -紅磡南道 -承啟道沐虹街 -紅樂道 -佛光街房屋委員會 -總部外房屋署大樓 -愛民邨巴士總站			11/2017-16/4/2018

		-寶其利街 -廣播道巴士總站 -何文田廣場 -勵德街 -洋葵樓 -香港家庭計劃指導會 -宋皇臺道 -新山道 顯示屏： -紅磡北拱街 -愛民邨 -孝文街 -忠孝街 -宋皇臺道 -富豪東方酒店 -譽‧港灣 -映月台 -黃埔花園總站			
2	修補道路損毀問題	文福道行人路及行車路		女青年會	1/9/2016
3	加裝兩組行人過路燈	木廠街與北帝街交界			9/2016-1/2017
4	修復路面	紅磡道及德民街		港鐵	23/6/2017
5	加長行人過路燈號時間	1. 戴亞街街前往紅磡蕪湖街 2. 寶萊街 3. 必嘉街 4. 天光道 (8 秒延長至 10 秒) 5. 喇沙利道 6. 蘭開夏道 7. 衙前衛道			12/2017 完成

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
6	修復路面環境	金巴倫道行人路面 黃埔環海街路面			11/2017-1/2018
7	調查巴士班次脫班情況 (3B、5、5C、116) 調查結果： -車長缺勤 -交通阻塞			運輸署、九巴公司	28/11/2017
8	長者及殘疾人士延長行人閃動綠燈時間智能裝置實地測試	溫思勞(近暢行道)的行人過路設施			2/12/2018
9	維修行人隧道照明系統	獅子石道、南角道及打鼓嶺道			11/4/2018
10	大型車輛停泊致令區內交通擠塞問題 -於沙浦道慢線設立上落客貨車停車灣 -於沙浦道兩旁設立「上午 7 時至午夜 12 時」不准停車限制區	啟德道、打鼓嶺道、沙浦道			24/11/2017 執行
11	22 號巴士線	穿梭行走啟德郵輪碼頭、又一城	NA	城巴公司	6/2018
12	「社區客廳」計劃聯同建築師等專業團隊，發掘土瓜灣小型公共空間，鼓勵居民規劃所屬社區，並諮詢建築師意見後，優化區內兩個公共空間	土瓜灣	NA	聖雅各福群會	2017

Housing

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	「守望相助家居維修服務」 招募義工免費替長者或基層家庭進行室內維修，材料費等由局方支付，改善有需要人士的生活環境，避免家居意外的發生，並提高居民對維修保養樓宇的意識	受 KC-008(A)、KC-009、KC-010、KC-011、KC-012、KC-013 項目的影響住戶 或住九龍城區居民又符合以下條件：	約 150 宗個案	土瓜灣居民服務協會 市建局	06-12/2018

	維修項目包括: 電器、電力裝置、水喉、廁所水箱、門鉸、 照明裝置、扶手、掛勾、雜物架、門鐘等	• 獨居長者或雙獨老長者 • 由「家居維修大使」轉介 • 缺乏經濟能力的人士,例如綜援、傷殘津貼、交通津貼或高額長津等; • 家居環境破舊、設備欠佳及缺乏親友照顧的人士			
2	《劏房住戶支援計劃》 中電撥款千萬助劏房戶 設獨立電表 每年資助500元	未裝有獨立電表劏房戶		中電	06/2018
3	社會房屋共享計劃推出「好鄰舍」計劃,提供 60 伙單位,並邀請基層街坊擔任樓長,推廣睦鄰互助的文化,邀請街坊共同管理大廈。鄰里關係比以往改善,街坊之間不時互相幫助。	土瓜灣道	60伙單位	香港聖公會福利協會 恒基 社聯	2018
4	社會房屋共享計劃	下鄉道唐樓	NA	救世軍 社聯 公益金	9/2018
5	社會房屋共享計劃	九龍城一舊樓	20個單位	九龍樂善堂 恒基 社聯	12/2017

Social Participation

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	世界衞生日 2016-健康龍城嘉年華 -透過推 廣活動及攤位遊戲，推廣建設健康社區的主題及加深區內居民對糖尿病的認識	九龍城廣場 B1 層	400	建設健康九龍城協會有限公司	10/4/2016
2	樂聚「童」心享「耆」城和諧社區嘉年華會 2016 - 推動九龍城區長者及小童，善用資源，互相了解，和諧社區	九龍城區內社區中 心	300	黃埔體育會	14/8/2016
3	彩鳳翔粵劇團公演新寶蓮燈 - 戲曲藝術推廣，交流及薪傳中國文化	紅磡高山劇場	900	彩鳳翔粵劇團 (紅磡分會)	25/10/2016
4	九龍城區全民運動迎夏日嘉年華 2016 - 推動全民運動，喚醒市民有一個強健魄，迎接健康人生	九龍城區內	300	何文田區青少年體育發展促進會	24/7/2016
5	悅友會歌曲會知音 - 提供免費娛樂給區內坊眾	紅磡庇利街社區會堂	450	悅友會	08/2016
6	慶祝聖誕嘉年華 - 慶祝聖誕節；推廣區內文娛活動；促進社區和諧	九龍城區禮堂	750	俊民之友	10/12/2016
7	聚賢名劇欣賞會(二) - 促使更多市民欣賞及認識粵劇折子戲	高山劇場	1200	聚賢軒粵劇 坊	8/11/2016
8	祝賀國慶 61 週年暨太極交流嘉年華 - 以武會友，推廣太極文化，弘揚中華國粹	紅磡社區中心	250	香港王西安拳法研究會	2/10/2016
9	華珊曲藝會知音	紅磡庇利街社 區會堂	450	華珊曲藝會	12/2016-10/1/2017

10	九龍城區防火教育運動同樂日 - 向區內居民宣揚及教育防火信息，以喚起居民注意防火的重要性。	九龍城賈炳達道公園足球場	3000	九龍城區防火委員會	11/2016
11	紅磡分區粵劇欣賞會	紅磡高山劇場	1031	紅磡分區委員會	10/8/2016
12	何文田分區聖誕同樂日 2016 - 藉著嘉年華活動與區內居民共渡節日，帶來歡樂，增加地區連繫	何文田愛民邨愛民廣場	800	香港路德會社會服務處 路德會包美達社區中心	18/12/2016
13	土瓜灣分區粵劇欣賞會 2016 - 透過提供免費粵劇欣賞活動，豐富土瓜灣區長者 及居民的生活及帶出歡樂和諧氣氛，同時加深居民對粵劇的認識	紅磡高山劇場	1031	土瓜灣分區委員會	20/2/2017
14	2016-17 年度九龍城區健康講座 -目的：向九龍城區居民介紹及推廣預防疾病的信息，以提高居民對保持個人及環境衞生的意識 -內容：邀請嘉賓向居民講解都市常見疾病的資訊，並向參加者派發宣傳單張和清潔包	紅磡社區會堂	450	食環會	16/11/2016

Respect and Social Inclusion

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	萬家同歡賀中秋晚會	馬頭圍邨夜合樓對出空地	300	馬頭圍邨居民協會	09/2016
2	「關懷長者顯愛心」探訪及參觀活動 - 探訪紅磡分區內長者中心，內容包括義工表演、唱遊及派發禮物 包，以及參觀黃大仙廟	九龍城區	850	紅磡分區委員會	10/2016-2/2017

3	樂聚 "童 "心 享 "耆 "城和諧社區嘉年華會 2018	九龍城區內社區中心	200	黃埔體育會	11/2/2018
4	認知障礙樂同行 - 增強對認知障礙症長者的判斷及社區資源；並以活動實踐相處技巧及照顧，在支援下得到更多社區參與，減輕照顧者壓力	和悅會會址、九龍區	64	和悅會	12/2017
5	「你是十三街的傳奇」迷你社區庫存計劃，把街坊的真實故事存檔，呈現他們有血有肉有個性的一面，藉此機會拉近社區關係	土瓜灣	NA	明愛九龍社區中心	8-10/2017
6	耆望 - 少數族裔長者支援計劃 透過與地區長者中心合作，促進少數族裔長者獲取適切的公共服務，從而協助他們融入社會及享受有尊嚴的晚年生活。為鞏固少數族裔長者的社區支援，計劃會為他們建立不同類型的鄰里支援網絡。此外，也會透過舉辦文化敏感度訓練提升安老服務提供者服務少數族裔長者的意識及能力。	油尖旺、深水埗、九龍城		香港基督教服務處 公益金	2016 - 2019

Civic Participation and Employment

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	「躍變・龍城」項目由協會聯同「街坊帶路 Kai Fong Tour」招募 13 名九龍城街坊並培訓他們成為導賞員，當中不少長者，稍後帶領其他市民認識九龍城歷史、感受社區人情。	九龍城	NA	香港聖公會福利協會	4/2018

Communication and Information

項目	內容	位置	受惠人數	服務提供者	時期
1	消防安全教育計劃	九龍城區各分區	8000	九龍城區防火委員會	9/2016-12/2016
2	製作滅罪掛曆	九龍城區	6500	九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會	9/2016-12/2016
3	製作撲滅罪行宣傳品 -向區內市民宣傳防罪滅罪的信息	九龍城區	9000	九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會	9/2016-2/2017
4	製作和展示滅罪海報及橫額 -在區內宣傳有關防罪滅罪的信息，提醒市民防範罪案	九龍城區	NA	九龍城區撲滅罪行委員會	11/2016-2/2017
5	九龍城區「社區友善樂享頤年」宣傳及推廣計劃 (1) 透過派發資訊包，宣傳及推廣「社區友善樂享頤年」的信息；增進區內長者對「長者友善社區」的認識和推動他們積極參與建設長者友善社區的活動；及(2) 鼓勵九龍城區內的非政府機構舉辦更多有助推動長者參與建設長者友善社區的活動	九龍城區	1000	九龍城區議會轄下社區建設及社會服務委員會	9/2016-12/2016
6	九龍城屋宇維修研討會	NA	250	建設健康九龍城協會有限公司	03/2018
7	九龍城區道路安全宣傳活動 -製作印有道路安全訊息的宣傳品，並安 排在九龍城民政事務處諮詢服務中心免費派發給市民	九龍城區	NA	九龍城區議會轄下交通及運輸事務委員會	10/2016-11/2016

8	九龍城區道路安全宣傳活動 -製作印有道路安全訊息的宣傳品，並安 排在九龍城民政事務處諮詢服務中心免費派發給市民	九龍城區	NA	九龍城區議會轄下交通及運輸事務委員會	12/2017-1/2018
9	2016-17 年度九龍城區清潔香港巴士巡遊暨全城清潔日 -安排巴士巡遊九龍城區， 並於區內 5 個地點停泊， 向區內居民派發宣傳單張和清潔包，以加強注意個人及家居清潔。	九龍城區	3000	食物環境衞生事務委員會	10/12/2016

Appendix 3. Demographic, Socio-economic and Housing Characteristics, and Community Facilities of Kwun Tong District, Kowloon City District and Hong Kong Territory cum Major Policy Implemented in the Period of 2015-2018

* Year of data shown unless stated otherwise

 # Rank among 18 district of Hong Kong territory in descending order

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall	
	2015*	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017
General						
Population	641 100 (2nd) #	664 100 (2nd)	405 400	411 900	7 218 700	7 306 900
Population of elderly (aged 65y and above)	111 400 (1st)	113 300 (1st)	65 100	62 500	1 056 300	1 154 400
Percentage of elderly	17.4% (2nd)	17.1% (2ndt)	16.1%	15.2%	14.6%	15.8%
Median age	44	43	42	43	42	43
Percentage of elderly living alone		16.8%		14.4%	12.7% (2016)	14.7%

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall		Major policy implemented between 2015 and 2018
	2015*	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings							• **Agenda in 2016 Policy Address (improvement in accessibility, walkability, road safety and public facilities, etc.)** • **Promulgation of "Hong Kong 2030+" on territorial development strategy beyond 2030 (2018)**
Population density (number of persons per km^2)	55,204 (2011) (1st) #	57,530 (2016) (1st)	37660 (2011) (5th)	41,802 (2016) (5th)	6,544 (2011)	6,777 (2016)	
Open space per capita (m^2 per person)	2.7 (2012)	2.7 (2017)	2.5 (2012)	2.2 (2017) (15th)	2.7 (2012)	2.7 (2017)	

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall		Major policy implemented between 2015 and 2018
	2015*	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Transportation							• **Agenda in 2016 Policy Address (improvement in accessibility, comfortability, information access, etc.)**
Number of MTR stations	5	5	1	3 (Ho Man Tin, Whampoa)			
Number of fatal traffic accidents (2017)		13 (1ˢᵗ)		8 (4ᵗʰ)		104 (68% is elderly)	
Rate of social exclusion (in public transportation)	25.7% (3ʳᵈ)		4.0%		16.7%		
Housing							
Percentage of public rental housing	53.5% (2011)	57.4% (2ⁿᵈ) (2016)	15.1% (2011)	24.6% (2016)	30.3% (2011)	30.4% (2016)	
Percentage of subsidised home ownership housing	15.8% (2011)	14.2% (2016)	1.8% (2011)	1.5% (2016)	15.9% (2011)	15.3% (2016)	
Percentage of private permanent housing	28.7% (2011)	27.9% (2016)	79.2% (2011)	72.6% (2016)	45.2% (2011)	53.0% (2016)	
Total number of domestic households	214 300 (1ˢᵗ) (2011)	226 487 (1ˢᵗ) (2016)	124 218 (2011)	142 409 (2016)	2 368 7962 (2011)	2 509 734 (2016)	
Median monthly domestic household rent ($)	1,520 (2011)		2,900 (2011)		1,600 (2011)		
Number of public estates (including Tenant Purchase Scheme)	33	35 (On Tai Est & On Tat Est, +18,000 flats)	10	10			
Mean of waiting time for public housing in years (elder singleton/ general)					2.3/ 2.8 (2016)	3.9/ 5.1	
Index of property price					330	420	
Index of rental price					190	210	

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall		Major policy implemented between 2015 and 2018
	2015*	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Rate of social exclusion (in markets)	30.7%		12.2%		24.7%		
Social Participation							• **Agenda in 2016 Policy Address (improvement in facility accessibility and availability)**
Number of sports centres	8	8	5	5			
Sports grounds	1	1	2	2			
Number of swimming pools 3	3	3	3	3			
Number of libraries 3	6	6	4	4			
Number of District Elderly Community Centres (DECC)	4	4	3	3			
Number of Neighbourhood Elderly Centres (NEC)	21	21	9	9			
Percentage of elders as a member of elderly centres					13.7%	13.0% (2016)	
Civic Participation and Employment							• **Raise of retirement age of civil servants from age 60 to 65 (2016)**
Percentage of elderly attended secondary education and above		37.0% (2017)		50.1% (2017)	31% (2011)	42.5% (2017)	• **Employment Programme for the Elderly and Middle-aged (2018)**
Number of registered volunteers aged 60 or above					156,384	162,178	• **Introduction of High OALA (2018)**
Percentage of eligible older voters who voted in elections					49.7% (2011)	54.4% (2015)	
Ratio of votes of older voter to all voters	28.4%		27.8%		22.5%		
Median monthly domestic household income (HK$)	15,960 (2011)	21,100 (2017) (18th)	23,560 (2011)	27,300 (2017)	20,500 (2011)	26,500 (2017)	
Elderly dependence ratio per 1,000 population					177 (2011)	220 (2016)	
Labour force participation rate of elderly (%)		9.2 (17th) (2016)		13.1 (2016)	9.8% (2015)	11.2 (2016)	
Median monthly income from employment (elderly/ all population) (HK$)					8,500/ 11,000 (2011)	11,000/ 15,000 (2016)	

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall		Major policy implemented between 2015 and 2018
	2015*	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Poverty rate in old age/ all population after intervention		27.9/ 16.2% (2016)		29.5/ 12.8% (2016)		31.6/ 14.7% (2016)	
Communication and Information							
Number of Gov WiFi hotspots		189		190		3,282	
Number of Gov WiFi locators and premises		53		31		636	
Percentage of persons aged 65 and over who had knowledge of using PC					30.1%	37.4% (2017)	
Percentage of persons aged 65 and over who had used Internet service					35.9%	51.2% (2017)	
Percentage of persons aged 65 and over who had smartphone					35.4%	52.1% (2017)	
Community Support and Health Services							• **Extension of "Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly" to territory-wide (2016)**
Life expectancy (F/M)					87.3/ 81.4	87.7/ 81.7	
Elderly hospitalization rate					16.5% (30.5% of all population)	18% (31.2% of all population) (2017)	• **Launch of the "Electronic Health Record Sharing System" (2016)**
Suicide death (ratio of elder aged 70 or above to all suicide deaths)						24.2% (2017)	• **"Dementia Community Support Scheme" piloted in February 2017 in Kwun Tong, Sha Tin and Tseung Kwan O (2017)**
Number of General Out-patient Clinics	5	5	4	4		73	
Number of Special Out-patient Clinics	2	2	3	3		49	• **Launch of the "Pilot Scheme on Residential**
Number of Elderly Health Centre (EHC)	1	1	1	1		18	

	Kwun Tong		Kowloon City		Hong Kong Overall		Major policy implemented between 2015 and 2018
	2015*	2018	2015	2018	2015	2018	
Waiting time for membership at EHC (months)		19		20		19.6	**Care Service Voucher for the Elderly" (2017)**
Number of public hospitals	1	1	2	3^		43	• **"Elderly Health Care Voucher":**
Number of private hospitals	0	0	3	3		12	• **Eligibility age lowered from 70 to 65 (2017)**
Number of medicals in public system per 1,000 population (2016)		3.7 (Kln E Cluster) (7th in all 7 Clusters)		9.5 (Kln C Cluster) (1st in all 7 Clusters)			• **Accumulated amount limit raised from $4,000 to $5,000 (2018)**
Number of IHCS/ EHCCS units	6/ 3	6/ 3	7/2	7/2			• **^Opening of the Hong Kong Children's Hospital in Kai Tak (2018)**
Number of subvented C&A Homes	10	11	5	5	159	161	
Number of public and subvented Nursing Homes	3	3	1	1		65	
Number of subvented DCC	9	9	3	3		76	
Waiting time for IHCS (frail case)/ EHCCS (months)					6	13 (2017)	
Waiting time for subvented C&A or Contract Homes (/and Enhanced Bought Place Scheme) place (months)					36/ 22	38/ 22	
Waiting time for subvented DCC service (months)					7	11 (2017)	
Waiting time for used niche at public columbaria (months)					42 (2016)	46 (2017)	

Sources: WHO, various government departments, Legislative Council, Hospital Authority, transportation operators, Civic Exchange, Hong Kong Jockey Club, HKCSS, Hong Kong Housing Society

Appendix 4. District Map of Kowloon City

區議會選區分界圖 — 九龍城區
DISTRICT COUNCIL CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES — KOWLOON CITY DISTRICT
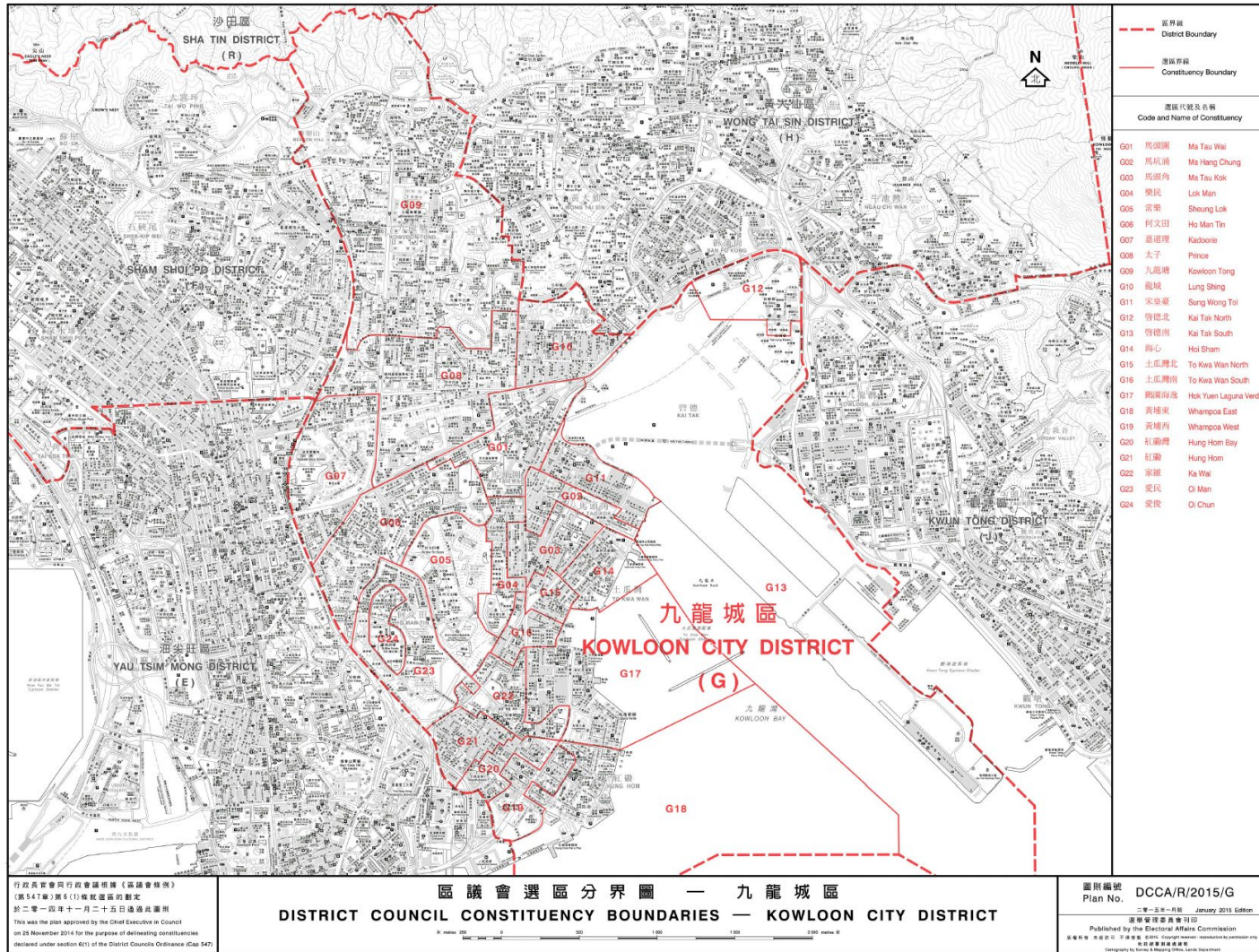
Appendix 5. Questionnaire Survey (Chinese version only)

「賽馬會齡活城市」問卷調查

(如有‧處請以✓號選擇；)

問卷編號：	問卷完整性：□ 部份完成　□ 整份完成	
覆檢員：	數據輸入員(首輪)：	數據輸入員(次輪)：

0.1 訪問員姓名：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

0.2 地區：□ (1) 觀塘　□ (2) 九龍城　　**0.3** 時間：*上午/下午＿＿＿＿

0.4 地點：□ (1) **機構** (名稱：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿)

　　　　　□ (2) **街上** (地點：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿)

　　　　　□ (3) **家訪**

0.5 方式：□ (1) 面談　□ (2) 電話訪問　□ (3) 自行填寫

I. 受訪者資料

1.1 受訪者姓名：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿　　**1.2** 性別：男/ 女*　**1.3** 年齡：＿＿＿＿＿＿

1.4 受訪日期：＿＿＿＿年/ ＿＿＿＿月/ ＿＿＿＿日

1.5 在觀塘 ／九龍城區*的居住年期：＿＿＿＿＿年/ 月*

1.6 您的活躍地區：(請選擇不多於 **3** 個)

□(1) 油尖旺	□(2) 九龍城	□(3) 黃大仙	□(4) 深水埗	□(5) 觀塘
□(6) 西貢	□(7) 荃灣	□(8) 葵青	□(9) 沙田	□(10) 大埔
□(11) 元朗	□(12) 屯門	□(13) 北區	□(14) 中西區	□(15) 灣仔
□(16) 南區	□(17) 東區	□(18) 離島		

1.7 婚姻狀況：

　　　□(1) 從未結婚　　□(2) 現在已婚　□(3) 喪偶　□(4) 離婚　□(5) 分居

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Jockey Club Age-friendly City　The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust　香港理工大學
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1.8 最高完成的教育程度：

☐ (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 (中學會考：中四至中五；文憑試：中四至中六)

☐ (5) 預科 (中六至中七)

☐ (6) 專上教育：文憑 ／ 證書課程 (Diploma ／ Pre-associate)

☐ (7) 專上教育：高級文憑 ／ 副學位課程 (High Diploma ／ Associate Degree)

☐ (8) 專上教育：學位課程或以上 (Degree)

1.9　居所類型：

☐ 公營房屋
    ☐ 租住 *(租住房屋者，請回答題 1.10)*
        ☐ (1) 公屋　　　　　　☐ (2) 長者住屋
        ☐ (3) 員工宿舍 ／ 政府宿舍
    ☐ 補助出售單位 *(請跳至題 1.11)*
        ☐ (4) 居屋
        ☐ (5) 公屋

☐ 私營房屋
    ☐ 租住 *(租住房屋者，請回答題 1.10)*
        ☐ (6) 屋苑　　　　　　☐ (7) 洋樓
        ☐ (8) 唐樓　　　　　　☐ (9) 劏房
    ☐ 自置 *(包括有按揭) (請跳至題 1.11)*
        ☐ (10) 屋苑　　　　　☐ (11) 洋樓
        ☐ (12) 唐樓　　　　　☐ (13) 劏房
    ☐ 臨時 *(請跳至題 1.11)*
        ☐ (14) 鐵皮屋
    ☐ 老人院 *(請跳至題 1.11)*
        ☐ (15) 公營　　　　　☐ (16) 私營
    ☐ (17) 無家者 *(請跳至題 1.15)*
    ☐ (18) 其他 (請註明): ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1.10　租金 (只適用於租住房屋者)： $＿＿＿＿＿＿ ／月

1.11 居住地址： _____ (大廈/ 座數) _____ (屋苑)

_____ (街道) _____ (門牌/ 號數)

1.12 居所面積 (以實用面積計算)：約 _____ 平方呎

1.13 居住狀況：

☐ (1) 與伴侶同住　☐ (2) 與子女同住　☐ (3) 與伴侶及子女同住　☐ (4) 獨居

☐ (5) 與親人／親戚同住　　☐ (6) 其他 (請註明)：_____

1.14 居住總人數：_____ 人 (包括受訪者)

1.15 您而家有無返工？

☐ 無 ➜ 您係：

☐ (1) 正在尋找工作　☐ (2) 退休人士　☐ (3) 家庭主婦

☐ (4) 學生　☐ (5) 其他 (請註明)：_____

(請跳到題 1.18)

☐ 有 ➜ 您係：

☐ (6) 僱員　　☐ (7) 僱主

☐ (8) 自僱人士　☐ (9) 無酬家庭從業員 (家庭生意但無收取工作報酬的人)

1.16 現時職位性質：　☐ (1) 全職　　　☐ (2) 半職／兼職

1.17 您而家嘅職位／工作 (請註明)：_____

1.18 您以往有否聽過「賽馬會齡活城市計劃」／「長者及年齡友善城市計劃」？

☐ (0) 沒有　　　☐ (1) 有

1.19 您曾否參加「賽馬會齡活城市計劃」相關活動（例如：齡活大使、公開論壇）？

☐ (0) 沒有　　　☐ (1) 有

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1.20 <u>過去三年</u>內，您有否照顧六十五歲或以上長者(例如伴侶/ 親人)的經驗？

    ☐ (0) 否 *(請跳到題 1.21)*

    ☐ (1) 有 → 您的照顧工作包括什麼呢？(可選多於一項)

        ☐ (a) 日常生活上的協助 (如餵食、洗澡、穿衣、大小便的處理)

        ☐ (b) 處理日常家務 (如洗衣、煮飯、打掃、購物等)

        ☐ (c) 資訊協助 (醫療服務資訊傳遞、交流及忠告等)

        ☐ (d) 社區方面 (協助就醫、安排社區活動及交通接送等)

        ☐ (e) 心理方面 (提供情緒支援)

        ☐ (f) 其他 (請註明)：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

1.21 收入來源：(A+B 類可選多於一項)

    A. 政府福利：(沒有或最多一項)

    ☐ (1) 高齡津貼 (生果金) ($1,325)　　☐ (2) 長者生活津貼 ($2,565)

    ☐ (3) 普通傷殘津貼 (~$1,695)　　☐ (4) 高額傷殘津貼 (~$3,390)

    ☐ (5) 綜援 (≥ $2,420)

    B. 其他收入：(可選多於一項)

    ☐ (6) 由親友提供的財政支援　　☐ (7) 存款利息或股息

    ☐ (8) 長俸 (公積金)　　☐ (9) 租務收入

    ☐ (10) 工作收入　　☐ (11) 其他(請註明)：＿＿＿＿＿＿

1.22 您而家每個月收入係港幣幾多？*(題 1.21 的總和)*

    ☐ (1) < $2,000　　☐ (5) $8,000–9,999　　☐ (9) $25,000–29,999

    ☐ (2) $2,000–3,999　　☐ (6) $10,000–14,999　　☐ (10) $30,000–39,999

    ☐ (3) $4,000–5,999　　☐ (7) $15,000–19,999　　☐ (11) $40,000–59,999

    ☐ (4) $6,000–7,999　　☐ (8) $20,000–24,999　　☐ (12) ≥ $60,000

    ☐ (0) 不適用

1.23 您有無足夠嘅金錢嚟應付日常開支？

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

II. 長者及年齡友善程度

以下有些句子，請回答您對這些句子的同意程度，以 1 至 6 分代表。1 分為非常不同意，2 分為不同意，3 分為有點不同意，4 分為有點同意，5 分為同意，6 分為非常同意。

1	2	3	4	5	6
非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意

其他：US - 不清楚；NA - 不適用

請就您居住的地區／您的經驗評分。有些題目中會列出多於一項長者及年齡友善社區的條件，如各項條件並不一致，請以使用該設施／環境的**整體情況**評分。

您有幾同意而家………

A	室外空間和建築	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
1.	公共地方乾淨同舒適。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	戶外座位同綠化空間(包括有栽種花草樹木的公共或私人地方)充足(數量足夠)，而且保養得妥善(質素好)同安全。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	司機喺路口同行人過路處(如安全島、 斑馬線)俾行人行先。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
4.	區內單車徑同行人路分開。 (不同意的例子： 單車與行人爭路、單車與行人相撞)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
5.	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	
6.	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	
7.	公私營服務好似政府機構、銀行、郵局、商店有安排特別客戶服務俾有需要人士。 (例如： 銀行有關愛櫃枱俾長者或者傷健人士優先使用)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
8.	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	
9.	室外(如公園)和室內地方(如商場、體育館)嘅公共洗手間數量充足、乾淨同埋保養得妥善(質素好)，俾唔同行動能力嘅人士使用，長者同傷健人士都用到。	1	2	3	4	5	6	

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B	交通	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
10.	路面交通有秩序，無塞車、違例泊車。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	交通網絡良好，透過公共交通(包括巴士、小巴、的士、小輪、地鐵、輕鐵)可以去到市內所有地區(港九十八區)同埋服務地點。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
12.	公共交通嘅費用係可以負擔嘅，而且價錢清晰。無論喺惡劣天氣、繁忙時間或假日，收費都係一致嘅。 (不同意的例子：如不知如何收費或太貴都是不清晰)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
13.	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，會準時有車。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
14.	公共交通服務嘅路線同班次資料完整(例如巴士站站牌會列明路線)，又列出可以俾傷殘人士使用嘅班次。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
15.	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(關愛座)，而乘客亦會讓呢啲位俾有需要人士。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
16.	有專為殘疾人士而設嘅交通服務(如復康巴士)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
17.	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	
18.	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	
19.	喺公共交通唔夠嘅地方有其他非公共交通接載服務(如村巴、屋苑或商場穿梭巴、客貨車)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
20.	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。 (不同意的例子：如司機不願幫助有需要人士上落)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
21.	馬路保養妥善，不會凹凸不平，照明充足。	1	2	3	4	5	6	

C	房屋	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
22.	區內房屋嘅數量足夠(無論租或買)，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	
23.	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	
24.	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。(如長者想加裝防滑扶手、地墊，裝修師傅都會知道長者嘅需要，介紹返相關嘅產品同服務)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
25.	區內有充足同可負擔嘅房屋提供俾體弱同殘疾嘅長者，亦有適合佢地嘅服務。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
D	社會參與	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
26.	活動(由社區內任何公私營機構、志願機構、或屋苑提供，無論付費或免費)可以俾一個人或者同朋友一齊參加。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
27.	活動同參觀景點嘅費用都可以負擔(唔會太貴)，亦都冇隱藏或附加嘅收費。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
28.	舉辦活動嘅機構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(例如集合嘅時間地點同交通選擇，活動地點亦有無障礙設施，方便唔同行動能力嘅人士使用)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
29.	提供多元化嘅活動去吸引唔同喜好嘅長者參與，包括動態嘅活動如旅行、跳舞、太極等，亦有靜動態嘅活動如書法、唱粵曲等。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
30.	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	
31.	對少接觸外界嘅人士(如少出街長者)提供可靠嘅外展支援服務(如上門探訪)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	

*請刪去不適用者
批准研究到期日: 2019 年 3 月份 　　　　　7

E	尊重和社會包容	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
32.	各種服務(如長者中心月會、區議員)會定期諮詢長者收集意見，為求服務得佢地更好。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
33.	提供唔同服務同產品，去滿足唔同人士(唔同年齡層、族裔)嘅需求同喜好(包括公私營機構提供的服務、及銀行、零售、醫療服務等)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
34.	服務人員(例如社工、銀行職員、看更、郵局／政府機構職員)有禮貌，樂於助人。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
35.	學校提供機會俾學生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	
36.	全港整體社會(一般市民、輿論)認同長者喺過去同埋目前所作出嘅貢獻。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
37.	全港整體傳媒(包括電視、報紙、收音機)對長者嘅描述(報道或者討論)正面同埋冇成見。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
F	公民參與和就業	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
38.	長者有彈性嘅義務工作選擇(包括義工嘅種類、參與時間和地點)，而且得到訓練、表揚、指導同埋補償開支(如車馬費津貼)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
39.	就全港整體嚟講，長者員工嘅特質(例如具經驗、耐性等)得到廣泛推崇。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
40.	全港整體嚟講有提倡各種具彈性(例如彈性上班時間)並有合理報酬(唔會壓價)嘅工作機會俾長者。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
41.	全港整體嚟講有禁止喺僱用、留用、晉升同培訓僱員呢幾方面年齡歧視。(會僱用、留用(續約)、晉升同培訓較年長的人士)	1	2	3	4	5	6	

G	信息交流	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
42.	資訊發佈嘅方式(包括電視、收音機、告示板、報紙)簡單有效,唔同年齡嘅人士(老中青)都接收到。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
43.	電視、收音機或網上資源定期提供長者有興趣嘅訊息同廣播。(例子: 香港電台第五台、長青網、ViuTV《屢見耆工》、警訊)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
44.	少接觸外界嘅人士(如少外出或到社區中心的人士)可以喺佢地信任嘅人士(如親友、社工)身上,得到同佢本人有關嘅資訊(如時事及社會福利)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
45.	就全港整體嚟講,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	
46.	就全港整體嚟講,電話應答系統(如打去預約診所或者查詢銀行、政府熱線)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	
47.	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	

H	社區與健康服務	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意	其他
48.	醫療同社區支援服務足夠。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
49.	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	
50.	院舍服務設施同長者的居所都鄰近其他社區服務同地方(例如圖書館、社區中心、健康院、公園)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
51.	市民因為經濟增長,而得到醫療同社區嘅支援服務。(經濟狀況困難嘅市民,亦會得到醫療同社區嘅支援服務)	1	2	3	4	5	6	
52.	社區應變計劃(好似走火警演習、流感高峰期、沙士)有考慮到長者嘅能力同限制(例如有張貼告示、提供有關預防資訊、打針資訊等)。	1	2	3	4	5	6	
53.	全港整體基地(包括土葬/骨灰龕)嘅數量足夠同容易得到。	1	2	3	4	5	6	

*請刪去不適用者
批准研究到期日: 2019 年 3 月份　　　　　　　9

以下有些句子，請回答您對這些句子的同意程度，以 1 至 5 分代表。(1=非常不同意，2=不同意，3=普通，4=同意，5=非常同意。其他：US - 不清楚有沒有；NA - 不適用)

「請就您居住的地區評分，您有幾同意而家……」

I	社群意識指數	非常不同意	不同意	普通	同意	非常同意	其他
1.	喺呢個社區我可以得到我需要嘅東西。(指物質資源的層面，包括衣食住行等)	1	2	3	4	5	
2.	這個社區(街坊鄰居)幫助我滿足我嘅需求。(指幫助、關愛層面)	1	2	3	4	5	
3.	我覺得自己係這個社區嘅一份子。	1	2	3	4	5	
4.	我屬於這呢個社區。(被接納感)	1	2	3	4	5	
5.	我可以參與討論喺呢個社區發生嘅事情。(例如參與中心月會、投票、見區議員)	1	2	3	4	5	
6.	這個社區嘅人們善於互相影響(討論/ 幫助)。	1	2	3	4	5	
7.	我覺得同呢個社區息息相關(有共同嘅社區經歷)。	1	2	3	4	5	
8.	我同呢個社區嘅其他人(左右鄰舍)有良好嘅關係。	1	2	3	4	5	

全問卷完，謝謝您的寶貴意見!

訪問員請核實：
☐ 簽署同意書 (大學存檔)
☐ 完成所有問題
☐ 簽收現金禮券
☐ 帶離以上所有文件

☐ 訪問員簽署：＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

Appendix 6. Discussion Guide of Focus Group (Chinese version only)

「賽馬會齡活城市」計劃
Pilot Phase: Final Assessment
聚焦小組訪問 - 問題綱領及重點筆錄表

目的: 探討參加者對區內「長者及年齡友善城市」八大範疇深入看法，題目方向和重心會根據地區獨特情況而作出相應調整。

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
5	**熱身問題** 你對長者的印象是怎樣的? 你覺得理想中的社區是怎樣的？				
10	**題目 1** **戶外空間和建築** 現在討論一下戶外空間及建築，我希望你分享一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 當你走出家門去悠閒散步、辦事或訪友，那兒是一個怎樣的環境？ 當你進入建築物內購物或辦事，你看見的情景是怎樣？	- 小徑，路面設計，保養？ - 過路及交界？ - 交通流量，音量？ - 特定日期，時間，例如晚上？ - 天氣情況？ - 綠化空間，步行區？ - 街燈？ - 對陽光，風雨的保護？ - 休憩區，長櫈？ - 人身安全？ - 對治安感覺？ - 走廊，室內，梯級，門，電梯，地台，照明，路標，洗手間，休憩區？			

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
10	**題目 2　交通** 以下部份關於社區內的運輸系統，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 請形容一下你在區內使用公共運輸工具的經驗，例如電車、鐵路、輕鐵、火車、巴士、小巴。 你希望區內運輸設備是怎樣呢？	巴士，電車，鐵路……是否 - 收費可負擔？ - 容易到達目的地？ - 容易乘搭？ - 班次足夠？ - 準時？ - 覆蓋範圍充分？ - 候車處：照明，座位，保護？ - 治安保障？ - 對殘疾人士設計？ 假如你是駕車人士，你認為以下的運輸配套如何？ - 路牌指示 - 街名標示 - 交接處的照明 - 交通指示容易明白 - 足夠及接近的停泊 - 殘疾車位 - 上/落客區 - 司機休息處			

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
10	**題目 3 房屋** 以下是關於住屋的部份，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 如果你需要搬家，你會選擇那些地區？	- 成本？ - 舒適度？ - 人身安全？ - 治安？ - 對公共服務接近程度？ 你在屋內的移動性及獨立性： - 容易走動？ - 物件容易接近及儲藏？ - 處理家務方便與否？			
10	**題目 4** **尊重及社會包容** 以下部分關於社區如何尊重及接受長者，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 那些方面你覺得你在社區內是受尊重及不受尊重？ 在區內的活動中，那些方面你覺得你在社區內是得到/ 得不到認(接)受？	社區人士對長者： - 禮貌？ - 聆聽？ - 幫助？ - 需要的回應？ - 諮詢？ - 提供選擇？ - 貢獻認同？ - 提供與不同年齡人士交流之活動？			
15	休息				

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
10	**題目 5 參與社區** 我們討論一下社交及休閒活動，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 你在區內參與活動、交際應酬有多容易？ 你可否分享一下你在以下活動的參與情況如教育，文化，康樂、或靈性活動？	社交及休閒活動是否… - 可負擔？ - 容易接近？ - 次數充足？ - 位置方便？ - 時間方便？ - 提供多項選擇？ - 有趣			
10	**題目 6 信息交流** 以下部份是關於交流信息方面，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 你收取區內資訊的經驗如何？例如，服務及活動方面。包括從電話，收音機，電視，單張，有關人士收取的資訊。	資訊是否… - 容易獲得？ - 有用？ - 適時？ - 容易明白？ - 使用時有困難，如電腦、資訊媒介、自動語音系統、宣傳品格式、字體 …			

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
10	**題目 7** **公民參與和就業** 我想知道你參加義務工作，公共事務及就業方面的情況，我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 請分享義務工作的情況？ 就業方面？你正在就業還是尋找工作？ 參與社區事務如居民組織、政治團體、議會等情況？	有關機會： - 的資訊足夠？ - 容易得到？ - 種類選擇多？ - 具吸引力？ - 中你的貢獻受認同？ - 報酬合理？ - 遷就長者能力？ - 遷就長者喜好？ - 鼓勵長者參與？			

時間 (分鐘)	題目及問題	提示	相比 2-3 年前的改善/ 正面經驗	負面經驗	改善建議
10	**題目 8　社區與健康服務** 我想知道你居住的社區內為長者提供之社會(支援)服務的情況。我希望你分享以下一些你的正面經驗及負面經驗。同時希望你提供改善意見。 我想知道你居住的社區內為長者提供之醫療服務的情況。	- 服務提供種類？ - 容易得到服務？ - 費用可負擔？ - 回應個別需要之速度/ 適切？			
15	**結尾問題** 在訪問完成前，請問還有沒有一些之前沒有提出的事項而你希望現在提出呢？				

Appendix 7. Breakdown of Sample Size of Each Sub-district

Code	Name of Sub-district	Sample Size	Percentage
	Unidentified	19	3.2
G01	Ma Tau Wai	56	9.5
G02	Ma Hang Chung	32	5.4
G03	Ma Tau Kok	31	5.3
G04	Lok Man	30	5.1
G05	Sheung Lok	27	4.6
G06	Ho Man Tin	11	1.9
G07	Kadoorie	7	1.2
G08	Prince	10	1.7
G09	Kowloon Tong	4	.7
G10	Lung Shing	26	4.4
G11	Sung Wong Toi	19	3.2
G12	Kai Tak North	48	8.2
G13	Kai Tak South	5	.9
G14	Hoi Sham	35	6.0
G15	To Kwa Wan North	15	2.6
G16	To Kwa Wan South	25	4.3
G17	Hok Yuen Laguna Verde	19	3.2
G18	Whampoa East	18	3.1
G19	Whampoa West	22	3.7
G20	Hung Hom Bay	34	5.8
G21	Hung Hom	10	1.7
G22	Ka Wai	33	5.6
G23	Oi Man	16	2.7
G24	Oi Chun	36	6.1
	Total	588	100.0

Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

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http://iaa.fhss.polyu.edu.hk/