賽馬會齡活城市
Jockey Club Age-friendly City

Jockey Club Age-Friendly City Project

Baseline Assessment Report

SHA TIN

Sha Tin Park

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同心同步同進 RIDING HIGH TOGETHER

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Introduction

Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust ("The Trust") has developed the Elderly Strategy in order to proactively tackle the challenges of an ageing population. The Trust believes that it is necessary to shift towards a more preventative approach by promoting active ageing, focusing on physical and mental wellness, employment and volunteering, as well as social relationships.

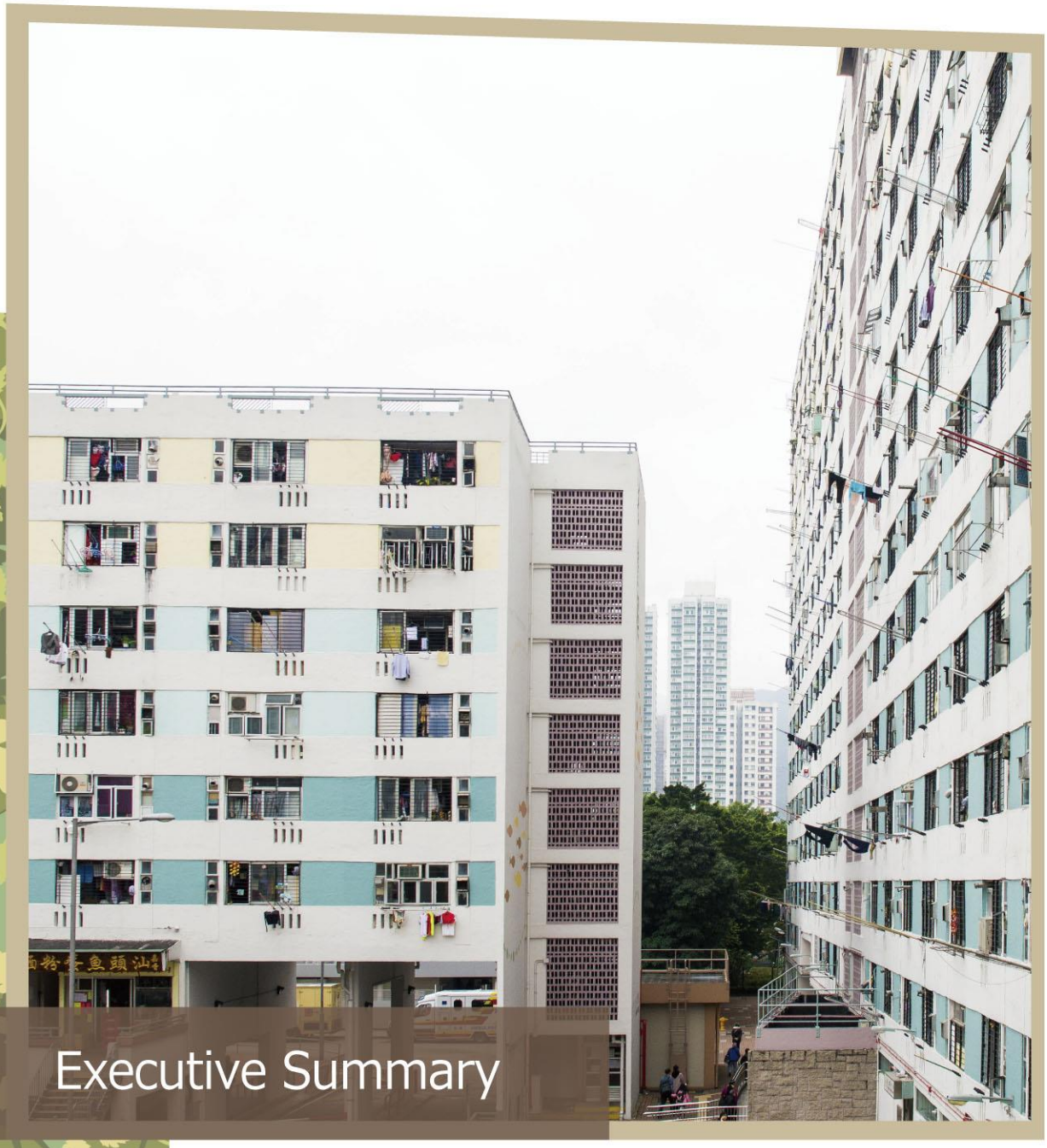
In 2015, the Trust officially launched the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project ("JCAFC Project") in partnership with Hong Kong's four gerontology research institutes – CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing, Sau Po Centre on Ageing of The University of Hong Kong, Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies of Lingnan University, and Institute of Active Ageing of The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.

With the aim of building Hong Kong into an age-friendly city which can cater for the needs of all ages, the JCAFC Project adopts a bottom-up and district-based approach to addressing the issues of an ageing population. The three key components of the Project include 1) the AgeWatch Index for Hong Kong assessing the social and economic well-being of older people; 2) Comprehensive Support Scheme for Districts which covers baseline assessment on the eight domains of an age-friendly city identified by the World Health Organization, and district-based programmes backed up by professional teams formed by the four gerontology research institutes of local universities; and 3) Publicity and Public Education to raise public awareness on building an age-friendly city.

CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing

The CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing was established in 2014 with support from The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust to meet the challenges brought by Hong Kong's ageing population. With the vision to make Hong Kong an age-friendly city in the world, the Institute will synergize the research personnel and efforts on ageing across disciplines to promote and implement holistic strategies for active ageing through research, policy advice, community outreach and knowledge transfer.

Table of contents



Executive Summary

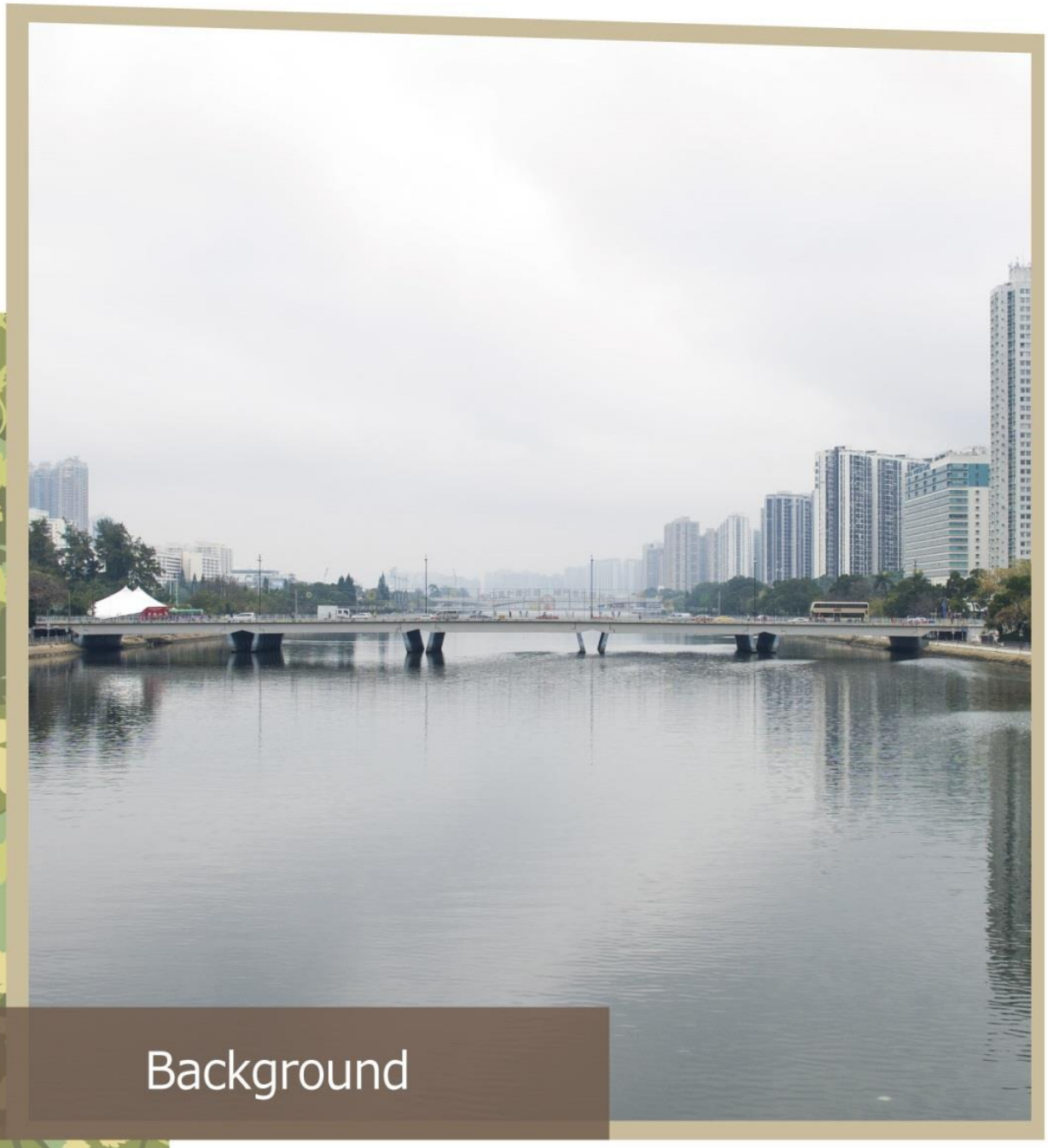
1. Executive summary

The CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing has conducted a baseline assessment in the Sha Tin District under the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project led by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust. The project aims to understand the age-friendliness of the district and to implement age-friendly related initiatives to make the community more age-friendly.

The assessment was conducted from July to December 2015 using the framework of eight domains (including outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support and health services) of an age-friendly city set out by the World Health Organization. It comprised of both quantitative approach of survey questionnaire to 519 residents (from July to December 2015) and qualitative approach of 5 focus groups (from August to November 2015). With the findings, the report write-up was prepared from January to early-March 2016.

Questionnaire surveys showed that residents in Sha Tin were most satisfied with the domains of transportation as well as outdoor spaces and buildings in the district. At the same time, the results revealed that domains in the community support and health services as well as civic participation and employment had more room for further improvement. On the latter two domains, residents participating focus groups raised more specific issues in these domains such as glass ceiling on employment, nature of voluntary work, costly medical fees for older people especially aged 60 to 69y and limited community care services to older people.

Results of the baseline assessments shed light on future directions to make Sha Tin district a more age-friendly community. Engaging older people from all walks of life in the district is of paramount importance to building up a network for older people and keeping them socially included. Contributions of older people should be valued and promoted to younger generations. Provision of flexible jobs together with inter-generational activities would create a favourable environment for older people to remain active in the community. Another area to enable older people to live well is through a preventative approach to make them stay healthy as long as possible. Early detection of their health problems coupled with appropriate intervention programmes are key areas to ameliorate older people from falling into frailty.



Background

2. Background

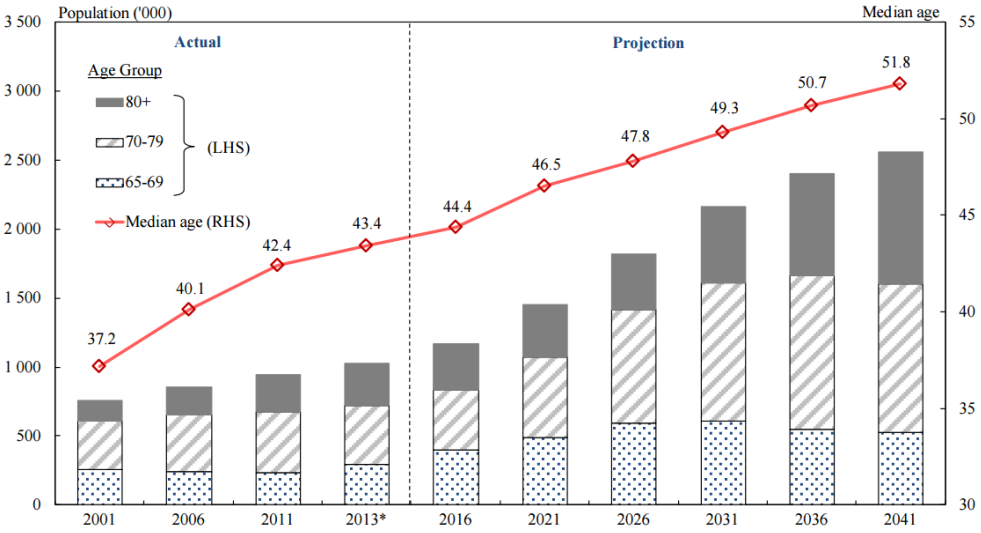
The fast demographic change began since the inception of new millennium and posed great challenges for the city. Population ageing is a critical issue for Hong Kong particularly given the high density urban living, environmental degradation, and limited provision of resources. Currently various initiatives have been launched to articulate "age-friendliness" as a future development pathway for Hong Kong. In the Policy Address 2016, the Hong Kong government is committed to tackling the ageing population in five years, with the aim of promoting active ageing and age-friendly communities at district level. Efforts will be concentrated on the ways of exploring and encouraging older people' contributions to the community. Elderly will be provided with an easier access to pedestrians and public facilities. However, what are the opinions from older people towards these initiatives? How do they evaluate the age-friendliness for their own community? These important questions need to be answered before any initiative is proposed and implemented.

This report sheds light on key findings from our research in relation to the age-friendliness of Sha Tin district in Hong Kong. Both the questionnaire survey and interviews of focus groups have been conducted. The report consists of four parts. Initially the ageing population of Hong Kong will be briefly reviewed. This is followed by an introduction of the study area. Some major characteristics will be summarized. Methodology and key findings of questionnaire survey and focus group will be presented in Chapter Three and Chapter Four. Relevant recommendations will be made to inform the future community based projects.

2.1 Ageing population in Hong Kong

Population ageing is enduring in Hong Kong. The proportion of people aged 15y and below decreased from 17% in mid-2001 to 12% in mid-2014. In contrast, the proportion of people aged 65y and above increased from 12% to 15% over the same period (Legislative Council Secretariat, 2015). By 2041, one third of the overall population will be elders, which amount to 2.6 million (Figure 2.1). Accordingly, the old age dependency ratio[1] is projected to elevate from 177/1000 in 2011 to 647/1000 in 2041 (Financial Secretary's Office, HKSAR Government, 2013). The proportion of the oldest-old, i.e., aged 80y and above, is likely to increase. About 4.5% of the current population, or 326,000 people, is aged 80y and above. The figure will double to 696,700 by 2035 and further rise to 11.3% by 2041, which is close to a million (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government, 2015a). While the elderly themselves are ageing, older people reveal some potential to be integrated with the community. The overall educational attainment of elderly in Hong Kong improves. The proportion of older people with no schooling or only pre-primary decreased from 42.1% in 2001 to 31.7% in 2011, whereas that with secondary and higher education elevated from 18.4% to 31% respectively (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government, 2011a). It is suggested that the majority of elderly of the next and future generations are likely become better educated and better informed (The Chief Executive of HKSAR, 2016).

[1] Old age dependency ratio refers to the ratio of the non-working population who are aged 65y and above being supported by the working population aged 15 to 64y.



Notes : (*) Provisional figure.
Mid-year figures, excluding foreign domestic helpers.
Source : Demographic Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department.

Figure 2.1 Population Ageing in Hong Kong

Source: Financial Secretary's Office, HKSAR Government. (2013, Box 5.1)

Geographically, older population is not evenly distributed in Hong Kong. In 2011, 43.1% of older population resided in the New Territories, while 36.7% and 20.1% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government, 2011a). New towns have witnessed growing older people in the past ten years. As to the proportion of the elderly by District Council district, Wong Tai Sin was the largest, followed by Sham Shui Po and Kwun Tong (Figure 2.2).

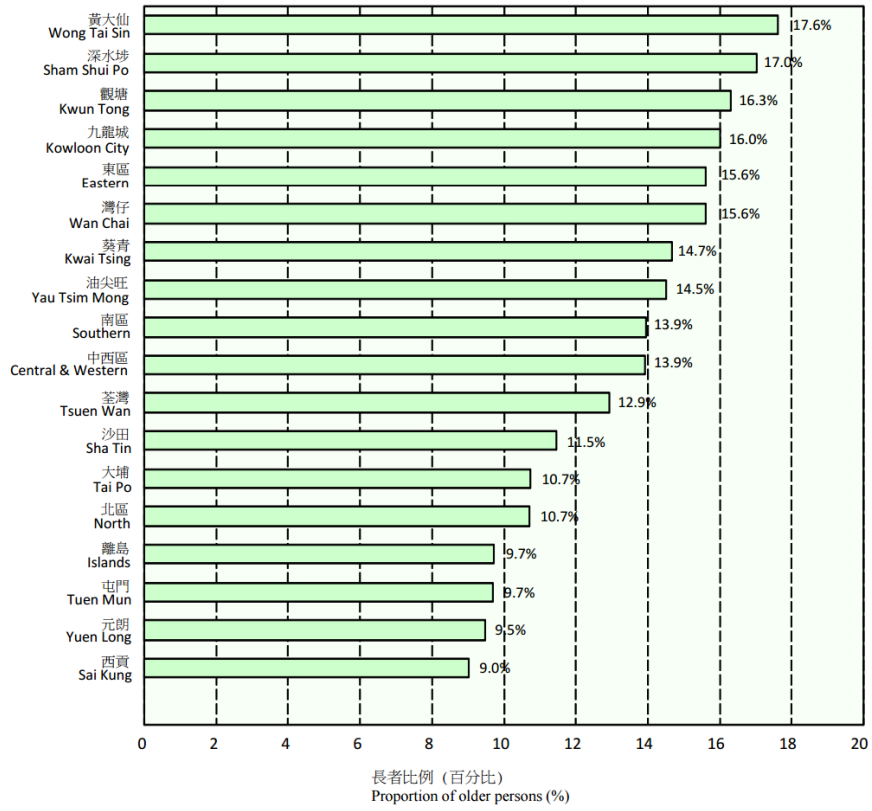


Figure 2.2 Proportion of Older people by District Council District, 2011

Source: Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government (2011c, p. 59)

Within our society, public perceptions on older people are not in favor of a supportive ambience. For instance, the expressed willingness of older people in social participation is prone to be dismissed, and this is evidenced by a previous study in Sha Tin and Tuen Mun (Wong, Chau, Cheung, Phillips, & Woo, 2015). The variation among older people as to their commitment to different roles of a society is overlooked, such that existing initiatives for the elderly are not matched with the real needs from the ground.

The above characteristics of population ageing reveal three issues to be addressed. First, population ageing needs an in-depth study in particular with reference to different locations. Understanding context specific characteristics affecting ageing well is essential for effective elderly policies. Second, neighborhood is the primary resource the elderly use to satisfy various needs. As such, the certain attributes of neighborhood, that is, the built environment, housing, transportation, etc., should be carefully studied and evaluated. Last but not the least, pertinent policies on community must focus on the quality of home and neighborhood environment, instead of hospital care, for elderly to improve their wellbeing. Older people play a crucial role in communities that can only be ensured if older people enjoy good health and if societies address their needs. These three propositions inform our study in Sha Tin wherein various domains of neighborhood and elderly behaviors are benchmarked with the World Health Organization (WHO)'s Age-friendly Model through both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

2.2 Age-friendly City Project by the World Health Organization

Making cities and communities age-friendly is one of the most effective policy approaches for demographic ageing. A society with an increasing ageing population will generate additional demands different from those in general. In 2007, WHO published Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide. According to the definition, "an age-friendly environment fosters active ageing by optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age" (WHO, 2007, p.1). Eight domains were highlighted based on opinions of the elderly and caregivers. The eight domains include the outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support and health services (Table 2.1).

Community is one critical geographical scale to promote Age-friendly City (AFC), upon which public awareness of older people and needs can be enhanced, the living condition improved, and social and cultural life revitalized. The *Guide* provides a useful reference to articulate age-friendliness under the urban context. Central to this idea is to provide an enabling environment through a checklist of action points integral to the creation of health, wisdom, justice, social networks and economic wellbeing of older people. In 2010, WHO launched the "Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities" in an attempt of encouraging the implementation of policy recommendations. By December 2015, more than 280 participating cities and communities were listed covering some 30 countries worldwide. The points of action provide a useful reference for our study in designing questionnaire that encompasses the most relevant aspects.

Table 2.1 WHO's Age-friendly City domains and major areas of concern

AFC domains	Major areas of concern	
Outdoor spaces and buildings	- Environment - Green spaces and walkways - Outdoor seating - Pavements - Roads - Traffic	- Cycle paths - Safety - Services - Buildings - Public toilets
Transportation	- Affordability - Reliability and frequency - Travel destinations - Age-friendly vehicles - Specialized services - Priority seating - Transport drivers - Safety and comfort	- Transport stops and stations - Information - Community transport - Taxis - Roads - Driving competence - Parking
Housing	- Affordability - Essential services - Design - Modifications - Maintenance	- Ageing in place - Community integration - Housing options - Living environment
Social participation	- Accessibility of events and activities - Affordability - Range of events and activities - Facilities and settings	- Promotion and awareness of activities - Addressing isolation - Fostering community integration
Respect and social inclusion	- Respectful and inclusive services - Public images of ageing - Intergenerational and family interactions	- Public education - Community inclusion - Economic inclusion
Civic participation and employment	- Volunteering options - Employment options - Training - Accessibility	- Civic participation - Valued contributions - Entrepreneurship - Pay
Communication and information	- Information offer - Oral communication - Printed information	- Plain language - Automated communication and equipment - Computers and the Internet
Community support and health services	- Service accessibility - Offer of services	- Voluntary support - Emergency planning and care

- Source: WHO Global Age-friendly Cities: A Guide (2007b)

2.3 Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

In tandem with the vision of the CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing to make Hong Kong an age-friendly city, the Institute has participated the "Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project" led by the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust together with Hong Kong's four gerontology research institutes – The Chinese University of Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Ageing, The University of Hong Kong Sau Po Centre on Ageing, Lingnan University Asia–Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies, and The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Institute of Active Ageing (Figure 2.3). The key objectives of the project are.

- Build the momentum in districts to develop an age-friendly community through an assessment of their respective age-friendliness;
- Recommend a framework in order that districts can undertake continual improvement for the well-being of our senior citizens; and
- Arouse public awareness and encourage community participation in building an age-friendly city.

Our Institute has conducted baseline assessment in Sha Tin and Tai Po districts. Based on the framework of eight domains of age-friendly city set out by the WHO, the Institute aims to reach out and understand the views from citizens through questionnaires and focus groups in different age groups (including elders and their caregivers) which serve as a useful reference for future initiatives.

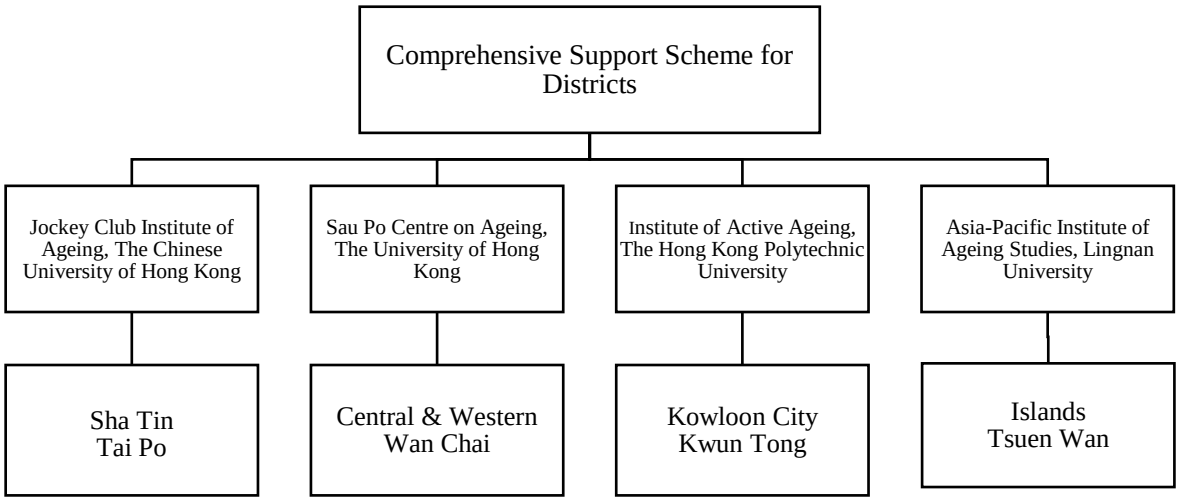


Figure 2.3 Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

In addition, a scheme of Ambassadors for the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project has been launched in Sha Tin and Tai Po districts, with the aim of encouraging the general public to acquire knowledge on age-friendly city and share the concept of age-friendly city to the community; and encouraging the general public to participate in and promote the Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project. Residents aged 18y and above have been recruited from Sha Tin and Tai Po districts as ambassadors.

For Sha Tin district, ambassador training workshop on the AFC concept was conducted in December 2015. A total of 36 ambassadors completed the training.

From January to March 2016, a number of activities including community visit, poster making, sharing session, and exhibition were organized to deepen the understanding of ambassadors. The community visit was an outing activity where ambassadors attempted to explore and identify strengths and barriers of age-friendliness of the district. Exhibition was held to showcase the hand-made posters to promote the AFC message to the community.

2.4 District characteristics of Sha Tin

Sha Tin is located in the eastern part of the New Territories to the north of Kowloon, with land area of 6,940 hectares (Figure 2.4). It is one of the oldest new towns in Hong Kong since 1973. Historically, this area was mainly the farm lands with rural population of 30,000 people. The population began to expand when the first public rental housing estate, Lek Yuen Estate, was completed in 1976. Currently Sha Tin is home to some 670,000 population[2]. Over 60% of local residents are accommodated by public housing. Economically, Sha Tin has a good profile in Hong Kong. The share of retailing in total GDP is quite significant. Residents enjoy a relatively better economic condition as compared to its neighboring districts, in particular in terms of the labor force participation[3] and monthly income[4].

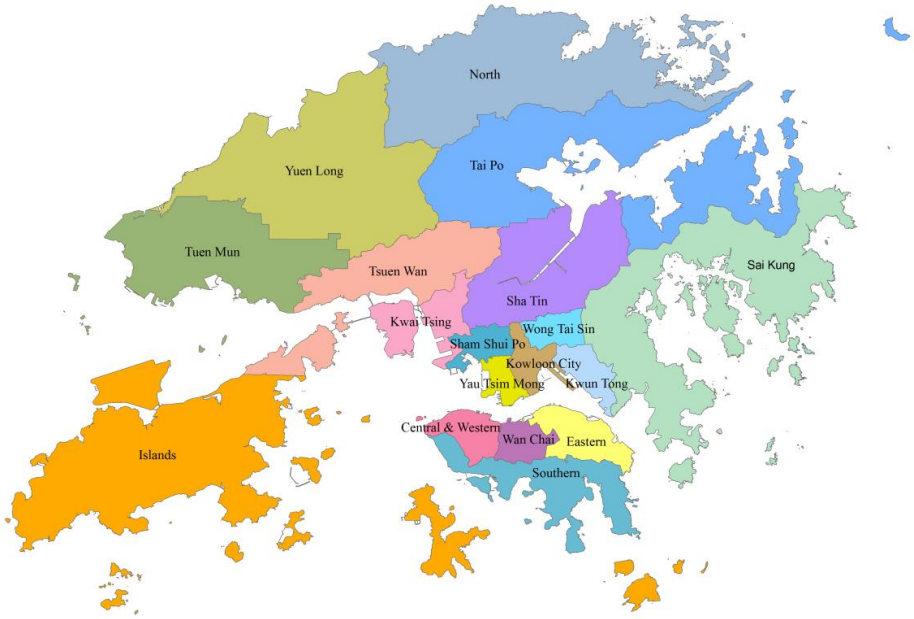


Figure 2.4 Locations of 18 Districts in Hong Kong

Among all districts in New Territories, Sha Tin has the third largest proportion of ageing population (aged 65y and above, 13%) after Kwai Tsing (16%) and Tsuen Wan (13.4%). The situation is slightly better as compared to some high-density districts in Kowloon and on

[2] Topographic information and the development pathway were compiled from the contents provided by Planning Department of the Government of HKSAR.

[3] Labor force participation rate was 61.2% and 59.7% for Sha Tin and average Hong Kong respectively in the year 2011.

[4] The median monthly income from main employment of working population was 12,000 and 11,000 HKD in Sha Tin and the average Hong Kong respectively.

Hong Kong Island. The potential support ratio (PSR)[5], based on 2011 census data, was 6.8 – this was slightly higher than the general rate of Hong Kong (5.6). Yet, it is important to note that early arrivers in the 1970s become older and constitute those aged 60y and above. Furthermore, older population is itself ageing. Population aged 65y and above witnessed a profound increase from 72,285 in 2011 to 92,200 by 2015, with the number of elders aged 65y and above living alone increasing by one-third from 7,270 in 2011 to 10,000 by 2015 in the district. Compared with 2011, more elders aged 65y and above in 2015 had completed secondary and post-secondary education (from 30.4% to 38.2%) and were under employment (from 6.6% in 2011 to 8.4% by 2015). Detailed demographic characteristics of Sha Tin district in 2011 and 2015 are at Annex 1.

In terms of geographical characteristics and land use of Sha Tin, the Sha Tin New Town is a linear-shaped, cellular development concentrated along the natural valleys of the Shing Mun River. "Smart growth" concept was applied to facilitate living and working and to form a balanced community with reasonable self-containment. Currently, lands for residential use account for the largest proportion, and are supplemented with commercial, industrial and open space to form a mixed-use development pattern. In order to satisfy working and living, community facilities have been planned that include parks, recreational grounds, sports complexes, swimming pools, public libraries, and community halls. Transportation networks in Sha Tin are well-established both within and across the district, connecting Sha Tin with neighboring new towns. Various means of public transportation are available, i.e., The Mass Transit Railway (MTR) and bus. Ferry service is available to some places. Besides, cycling is very common. The first cycle track in Sha Tin was opened to public in the 1980s. The cycling tracks link Sha Tin with Tai Po and Sai Kung since then.

Apart from a wide range of cultural, recreational and sport facilities, Sha Tin Town Hall and Hong Kong Heritage Museum have been set up to make Sha Tin a culturally rich community. There are more than 100 declared monuments and historic buildings. Symbolic event like the dragon boat race is held every year. Besides, Sha Tin has adequate healthcare service facilities including public hospitals, out-patient clinics, and private hospitals. Provision of services and amenities in the district is at Annex 2.

2.5 Previous AFC programmes that are funded by District Council

There were more than 10 elderly centres in Sha Tin carrying out various initiatives in launching age-friendly city programmes in the district in the past few years. 'Transportation' was the main theme of the age-friendly programme which was funded by District Council in 2010. 58 elders from 10 elderly centres were trained as ambassadors, to conduct over 700 questionnaire surveys from Sha Tin residents, and assess the age-friendliness of the facilities and services provided by Mass Transit Railway (MTR). Some suggestions such as more clear signage, priority seats, etc., were given to MTR for further improvement in addressing the needs of elders afterwards. 'Outdoor spaces and buildings' was another AFC theme of programme which was funded by District Council and organized by 10 elderly centres in 2014. 72 elders were trained as ambassadors in assessing the age-friendliness of 'Shing Mun River'. Over 1,000 questionnaires were collected, accessible design of the benches, barrier-free facilities, clean and safe pavement, etc., are suggested, and were channeled back to District Council for further follow up.

[5] PSR refers to the number of persons aged 15 to 64y per one older person aged 65y and above.

Objectives and Methods

3. Objectives and methods

3.1 Objectives

The Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project attempts to adopt a bottom-up and district-based approach to address population ageing in Hong Kong. Using both quantitative and qualitative approaches, the baseline assessment aims to measure the age-friendliness of districts and identify areas of improvement. It comprised of both quantitative approach of survey questionnaire to 519 residents (from July to December 2015) and qualitative approach of 5 focus groups (from August to November 2015). With the findings, the report write-up was prepared from January to early-March 2016.

3.2 Quantitative approach of baseline assessment

3.2.1 Sampling methods

Data collection was conducted through a combination of stratified sampling and quota sampling. At least 500 questionnaire respondents were set to draw from the district. Considering the internal variations in respect of the spatial aggregate of socially vulnerable groups and socioeconomic characteristics of the district, we stratified the sample according to the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) and the types of housing. This approach aimed to collect views and opinions from residents including the most vulnerable elders and residents with different socioeconomic profiles.

The SVI is an assessment tool specifically designed to evaluate the level of vulnerability among the older populations in Hong Kong, which has also identified the vulnerable groups across the district sub-areas (i.e., District Council Constituency Areas (DCCAs/CAs)) (Chau, Gusmano, Cheng, Cheung, & Woo, 2014). Using official statistics in 2006, composite scores of SVI, ranging from 0 to 10, were compiled for each of the CAs based on seven indicators, namely population size, institutionalization, poverty, living alone, disability, communication obstacles and access to primary care. The higher scores indicate greater vulnerability of an area. As of 2006, there were 400 CAs in Hong Kong, among which 36 were in Sha Tin. Until 2015, the corresponding number has increased to 431 and 38, respectively. During the same period, four CAs in Sha Tin have been officially renamed, and another two newly established. Only CAs with SVI values were included, new CAs established since 2007 DC elections were not considered in the selection.

Based on the SVI scores, all CAs were categorized into five SVI bands with equal interval values, i.e., Band I, SVI score <2; Band II, SVI score 2-<4; Band III, SVI score 4-<6; Band IV, SVI score 6-<8; Band V, SVI score ≥8. Accordingly, equal proportion of sample was set to draw from each SVI band.

To include views from different socioeconomic groups, we examined the predominant type of housing in all CAs and stratified our samplings site by three major area types of housing, characterized by i.e., public rental housing, subsidized home ownership housing and private housing. Currently, they accommodate almost 99% of the Hong Kong population (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government, 2011b). Since the existing housing schemes, including Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) / Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) /

Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS), in Hong Kong enable public rental housing tenants to purchase subsidized sales flats, the subsequent analysis re-categorized all subsidized sales flats in public housing estates into subsidized home ownership housing, based on the classification of the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong. By and large, the sampling procedure first identified the area nature of CAs according to the predominant housing represented therein. Accordingly, equal proportion of sample was set to draw from each area type of housing.

In the sampling exercise in Sha Tin, the 36 CAs were classified into four SVI bands (Band I to IV) based on their own SVI scores. No area was labelled as band V according to the measurement. Figure 3.1 shows the distribution of SVI scores by CA in Sha Tin. Within each SVI band, approximate to 25% of the sample were set to draw from each SVI band. Furthermore, for each SVI band and under each type of housing, the CA with the largest number of dwellers was selected as sampling site. As such, three CAs were selected under one SVI band. Under each housing type, if the response rate from the selected CA was low, a new CA (under the same SVI band) with the second largest population was further selected. In the case where there were less than three CAs representing different housing types within a SVI band, we selected the CA with the largest population or the only CA remained in the band. Accordingly, proportion of sample was drawn with reference to the population distribution by housing type in the selected CA. Overall, approximate to 33% of the sample were collected from each type of housing. The selection criteria of data sampling are shown in Figure 3.2.

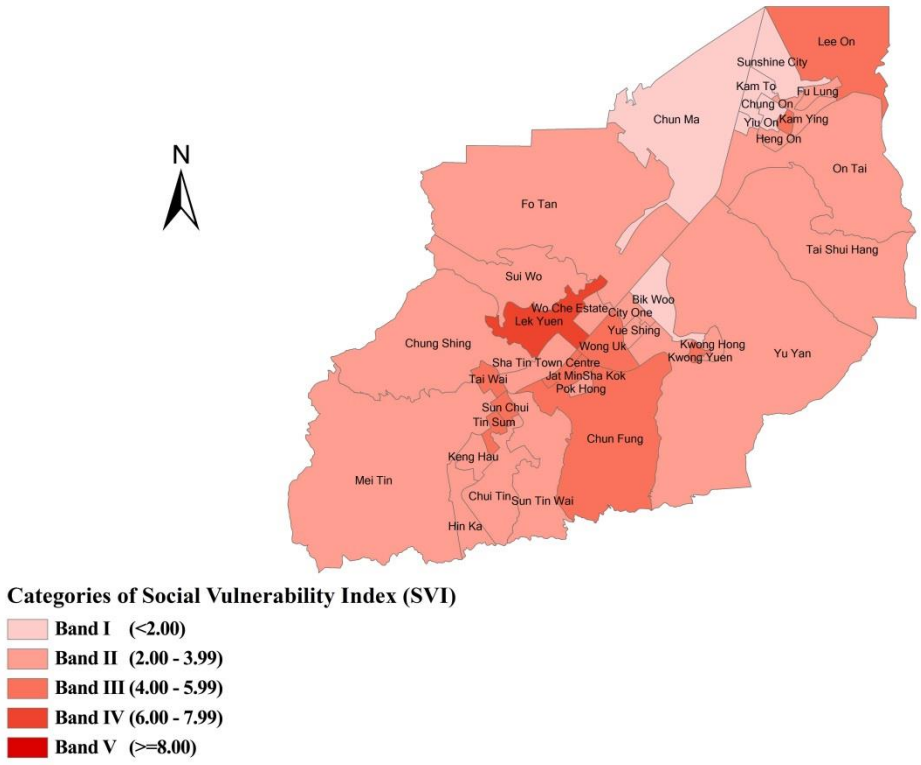


Figure 3.1 Distribution of Social Vulnerability Index in Sha Tin, by CA

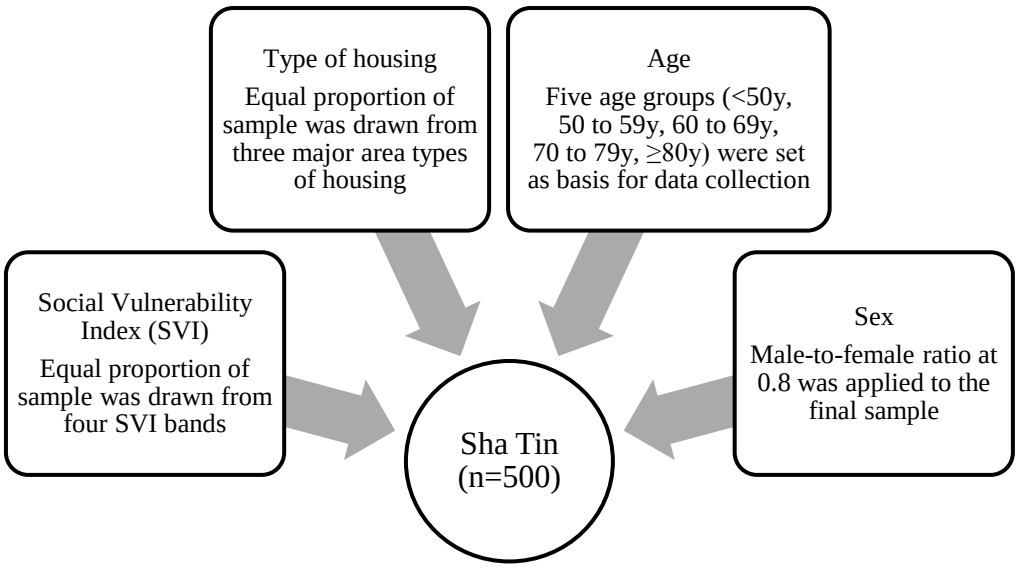


Figure 3.2 Selection criteria of data sampling in Sha Tin

In Sha Tin, we selected Chung On (Public), Kam To (Subsidized), Kam Ying (Subsidized), and Ma On Shan Town Centre (Private) under SVI band I; Heng On (Public and Subsidized), Fu Lung (Subsidized) and Sha Tin Town Centre (Private) under SVI band II; Lee On (Public and Private), Chun Fung (Subsidized), Wong Uk (Private) and Tai Wai (Subsidized and Private) under SVI band III; and Lek Yuen (Public and Private) under SVI band IV. In each selected CA, major estates and areas had been listed according to the Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Affairs Commission, HKSAR Government, 2015). With reference to this list, field surveys were organized accordingly to include as many listed areas as possible.

In addition to this stratified sampling method, quotas were set on age and sex. Accordingly, five age strata were set that included 50 samples from aged 49y and below, 100 from aged 50 to 59y, 150 from aged 60 to 69y, 150 from aged 70 to 79y, and 50 from aged 80y and above. The inclusion of the younger age groups allowed comparing the views of the "youths and middle-aged" and "soon-to-be old" with the conventional older age groups. A sex (male-to-female) ratio at 0.8 was applied to the sample to reflect the real situation in Sha Tin.

3.2.2 Questionnaire respondents and recruitment strategies

All respondents were community dwellers of Chinese origin, aged 18y and above, normally residing in Hong Kong and able to speak and understand Cantonese at time of participation; foreign domestic helpers and individuals who were mentally incapable to communicate were excluded. To ensure reliable views and opinions, all eligible respondents had lived in our selected sampling sites for not less than six consecutive months.

Respondents were mostly recruited directly from the community. We started by reviewing all existing research databases and identifying prospective respondents, whom were subsequently invited to participate in the baseline assessment following a standardized telephone script.

To reach to a wider public, invitation letters and posters were sent to various authorities including management offices of estates, owners' corporations, Rural Committees in Sha Tin, village representatives, churches etc. to seek their permission for disseminating recruitment advertisements (e.g., bulletin/notice boards, inside elevators in health clinics, private and public housing estates, villages, churches etc.) such that potential respondents can contact with the research team for queries and registration for participation, or the research team can recruit respondents directly in public setting, whichever possible.

Particularly, in order to incorporate the views from elders who regularly visit District Elderly Community Centres (DECCs) and Neighbourhood Elderly Centres (NECs), we recruited some 5% of the sample from two centres. Invitation letters were sent to these centres for recruitment of participants.

We also recruited students and staffs from the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) living in Sha Tin. The recruitment was facilitated through CUHK mass mail system, announcement on the website of the Institute and campus-based recruitment booth.

Given the widespread use of social media nowadays in communication, announcements about the project were also made available on social networks such as Facebook and Whatsapp. Information about survey schedules such as time and location were announced in advance on these platforms, so that local residents could be informed earlier about the details if they would be interested to come and participate.

3.2.3 Data and materials

The level of age-friendliness in respective domains was measured with reference to the WHO's checklist of the essential features of age-friendly cities. A tailor made version of structured questionnaire was developed for Hong Kong, such that the original checklist can be fit into the local features and context. The questionnaire used in the district survey consisted of 53 items (vs original 85 items) covering the eight domains set out by the WHO (WHO, 2007b). The level of age-friendliness on each listed item was quantified on a 6-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 ('strongly disagree') to 6 ('strongly agree'), with higher scores indicating more age-friendly. Socio-demographic information, including age, sex, marital status, education level, type of housing, total length of time having lived in the neighbourhood, living arrangement, economic activity status, occupation, self-rated health, experience of looking after elderly aged 65y and above, use of elderly centre services, and income, was collected with the questionnaire.

3.2.4 Procedures

Data were mainly collected by face-to-face or telephone interviews. Helpers were trained to use standardized materials and approach to conduct face-to-face and telephone interviews; in some circumstances, relatively literate respondents administered their own questionnaires with assistance from the trained helpers.

Considering geographical variations, participants from various local environments were approached. Interviews were conducted at community health clinics, regional hospitals, churches, community halls and shopping malls, parks and promenades, sports centres and

elderly centres, transport hubs, housing estates and public areas in Sha Tin. Figure 3.3 shows the locations of major sites for conducting field surveys.

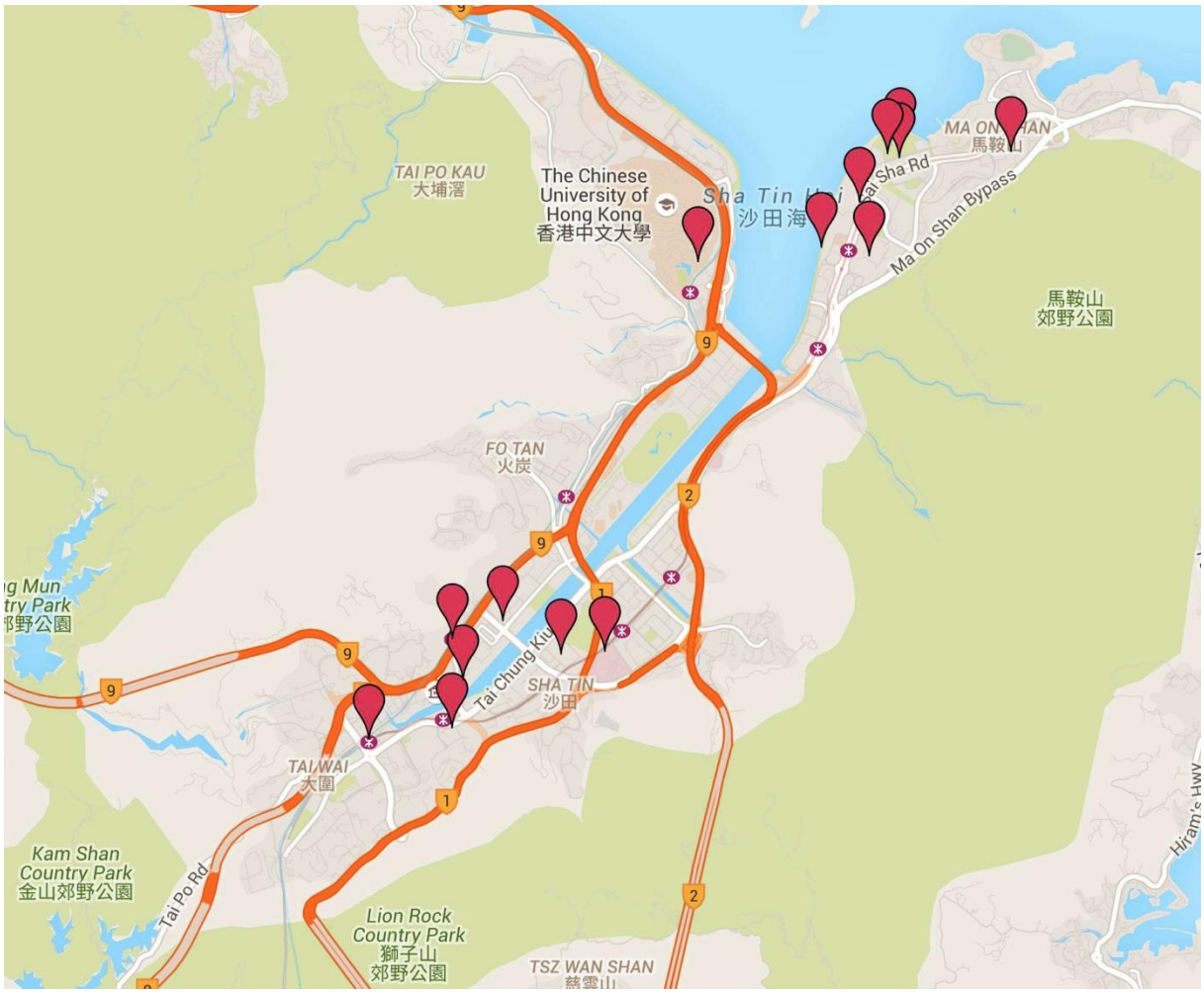


Figure 3.3 Locations of field surveys in Sha Tin
Source: topographical information derived from Google map

The study protocol was approved by the Survey and Behavioral Research Ethics Committee (SBREC) of the Chinese University of Hong Kong on 22 July, 2015. All prospective respondents were fully informed about the procedures, in speech and in writing. Written informed consent was sought from respondents prior to the interview.

3.2.5 Quantitative data analysis

The district survey included 53 items from the eight AFC domains. The mean scores of individual AFC items were estimated from valid response; whereas the mean scores of the AFC domains were estimated by the average scores for all items for each domain. Mean domain scores were calculated only if over half of the items under the corresponding domain had valid responses. Standard deviations and confidence intervals were calculated for the mean scores of AFC domains. A simple ranking of mean scores of the individual items was performed to identify age-friendly aspects being outstanding and the least satisfactory in the community. Items with same score were given the same rank.

The sample was grouped into four age groups for analysis (<50y, aged 50 to 64y, aged 65 to 79y, and ≥80y). Differences in mean domain scores were analyzed by age group, sex and type of housing, using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) adjusting for demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the questionnaire respondents. These characteristics included age, sex, marital status (never married, currently married, widowed, separated/divorced), education level (primary and below, secondary, post-secondary), type of housing (public rental housing, subsidized home ownership housing, private permanent housing), total length of time having lived in the neighbourhood, living arrangement (living alone, living with parent(s) only, living with spouse, living with child(ren), living with spouse and child(ren), living with others), economic activity status (employed, retired, economically inactive), self-rated health (poor, fair, good, very good, excellent), whether or not having any experience of looking after elderly aged ≥65y and monthly personal income (<2,000, 2,000-<4,000, 4,000-<6,000, 6,000-<8,000, 8,000-<10,000, 10,000-<15,000, 15,000-<20,000, 20,000-<30,000, ≥30,000). All statistical procedures were carried out using the Window-based SPSS Statistical Package (version 21.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA), where a significant level at 5% was adopted for all statistical tests.

3.3 Qualitative approach of baseline assessment

3.3.1 Sampling methods

The design of the focus group methodology is based on the Vancouver Protocol, which aims to "provide rich descriptions and accounts of the experiences of older people" and "bring together and compare the discussions of the nine areas (warm up question and eight topics) across the groups in order to bring to light aspects of the community that are age-friendly (advantages), barriers and problems that show how the community is not age-friendly (barriers), and suggestions to improve the problems or barriers identified" (WHO, 2007c).

Conditions upon which a person was considered eligible as a questionnaire respondent were also applied to focus group participants. Based on the Vancouver Protocol, five focus groups were formed and interviewed in Sha Tin. Diverse demographic characteristics were built into the sampling of groups in order to collect opinions of four age groups and three housing types in areas assigned to different SVI bands (Table 3.1). Effort was made to recruit eight to ten interviewees in each group, with similar numbers of male and female. Effort was also made to include participants with caregiving experience in each group. Multiple strategies were employed to maximize the number of people invited. People who previously indicated 'Yes' and 'Not Sure' to the questionnaire item 'Would you be interested to participate in focus group interview?' and who left their contact details were first invited. Referrals from these participants and other contacts that fitted the SVI, age and housing type criteria for the targeted group were also invited to join.

Table 3.1 Table summarizing the profiles of five focus groups in Sha Tin

Group	Age (years)	Housing Type	SVI Band
1	18 to 49	Private, subsidized	1
2	50 to 64	Subsidized, public	2
3	65 and above	Public	3
4	65 and above	Public	1
5	80 and above	Public	2

Effort was made to recruit participants from all SVI bands found in Sha Tin CAs. However, two adjustments were made to the original five bands as operationalized in the survey part. This was because very few CAs belonged to SVI band I and band V, making it additionally difficult to recruit focus group participants from those CAs who also fulfilled the appropriate age and housing criteria. Therefore, SVI bands I and II (as operationalized in survey part) were merged into a new band 1 for the purpose of focus group, and likewise, band V was merged with band IV to form a new band 3. Subsequently, three new SVI bands were created, allowing for greater flexibility in focus group participant recruitment. In sum, participants were recruited from all three SVI bands, covering low/mild, middle and high/severe social vulnerability in their representation.

Effort was also made to recruit participants living in the same or adjacent housing estates. Otherwise, divergent views and experiences emerging from a group might simply be due to participants living in different neighbourhoods, evaluating different transport routes, or using different parks.

Similar to the Vancouver Protocol, we attempted to recruit focus group participants in different age groups. However, we are interested not only in comparing views of the old-old and young-old, but a wider range of age groups. Therefore, we recruited participants in the age groups of 18 to 49y[6], 50 to 64y, 65y and above. In addition, we aimed to understand and represent the perspectives of the oldest population, hence one focus group was exclusively assigned to participants aged 80y and above. Subsequently, four different age groups were interviewed.

Housing type is an important factor affecting resident perceptions of age-friendliness in their community. Effort was made to form more groups of participants living in public and subsidized housing, corresponding to the Vancouver Protocol in recruiting participants from middle and low socioeconomic levels. In addition, one group of residents living in private housing estates was selected in Sha Tin.

We aimed to include the views from elderly participants unable to come to the focus group interview due to frail or disabled conditions. As such, caregivers were recruited with a view to offering more comprehensive views from the elderly. Different from the Vancouver Protocol, we did not form a separate group exclusively for caregivers of the disabled elderly. Instead, we incorporated caregivers into our existing focus groups. A survey question from the demographics section was used to identify these caregivers[7] among questionnaire respondents.

3.3.2 Interview procedures and protocols

A venue accessible by participants was chosen for carrying out each focus group, e.g. community centre for residents living in public and subsidized housing estates, and private residential clubhouse for residents living in nearby private estates. A total of 1.5 to 2 hours were allocated for each group, with light refreshments offered to participants afterwards. Name tags with first name or surname only were provided to participants, interviewer, and assistants so that everybody was addressed by their names during the interview. Where

[6] Attempt was made to recruit a similar number of participants above and below 35y in the 18 to 49y age group.
[7] Question 10: Do you have experience taking care of elderly's aged 65y and above?

possible, PowerPoint presentations were used to introduce each interview topic with appropriate photos taken from the participants' living areas. The aim was to elicit their response to age-friendliness specific to their community.

Each group began with a brief introduction of the Jockey Club AFC project, the purpose of the focus group and how participants would contribute towards the project. The use of audio and video recorders and steps for ensuring confidentiality of participants were also explained. A consent form similar to the one used with the questionnaire interview was distributed to each participant for signature after explanation by interviewer.

The interview consisted of three parts, including warm-up, discussion of the eight topic areas based on the WHO age-friendly city domains, and wrap-up. In line with the Vancouver Protocol, open questions were asked so that participants were able to 'spontaneously raise the specific areas and concerns relevant to them' (Vancouver Protocol, p.10). More specific questions were used to prompt participants to explore additional issues once an issue has been sufficiently explored. Following the same principle adopted by the Vancouver Protocol (2007:6) when interviewing non-elderly participants (i.e. service providers and caregivers groups), the group aged 18 to 49y was asked to think of advantages and barriers as faced by the elderly in their community and suggestions in relation to the elderly. Interview sessions were audio-recorded using two recorders to be transcribed in full as soon as possible afterwards. Where possible, a video recorder was used with participants' consent to help identify speakers and pick up non-verbal communication for transcription purpose.

The running of focus group was carried out by a focus group leader – also the interviewer – and two to three assistants depending on group size. The focus group leader, with experience in conducting focus group interview and familiar with the AFC project, was responsible for various duties including welcoming participants, taking questions that participants had about the project, and supervising the signing of consent forms. Assistants, who had received briefing beforehand, were mainly responsible for setting up and using the recording equipment during the interview.

3.3.3 Qualitative data analysis

The analysis of focus group interviews followed the guidelines of the Vancouver Protocol and aimed to highlight under the eight domains those aspects of the community that are age-friendly (advantages), problems in the community that are not age-friendly (barriers), and suggestions to improve age-friendliness, all grounded in the local participants' response.

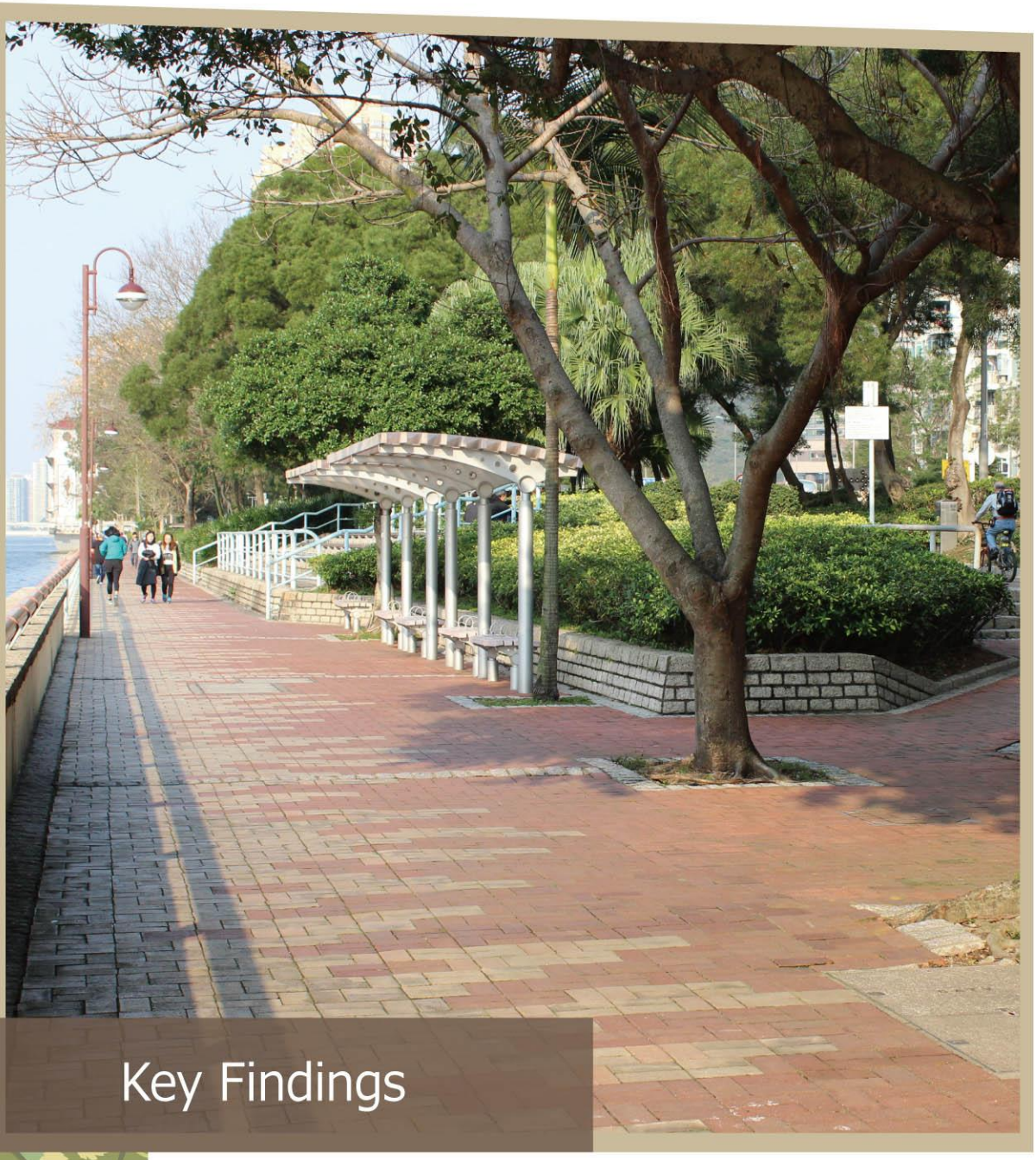
Since the common view, rather than individual view, was sought, advantages and barriers that elicited the greatest consensus were coded as key features. These were then compared across the five groups, leading to the identification of common advantages and barriers under the eight domains.

In addition, less commonly cited views were included if they addressed the following:

(a) a unique scheme providing a useful reference/model for other districts
(b) concerns over vulnerable groups, oldest-old (aged 80y and above) and disadvantaged groups e.g. persons with disability, older people living alone, elderly marginalized for other reasons

(c) issue(s) that can be generalized and applied to other districts/regions despite few mentions e.g. perceived insufficiency of burial sites

Driven by the philosophy of the age-friendly city which emphasizes the initiation of change from community members themselves, participants' suggestions for improving their local community were seen as important. Therefore, effort was made to include in the findings suggestions that are relevant to the eight domains whether or not they were common across all groups.



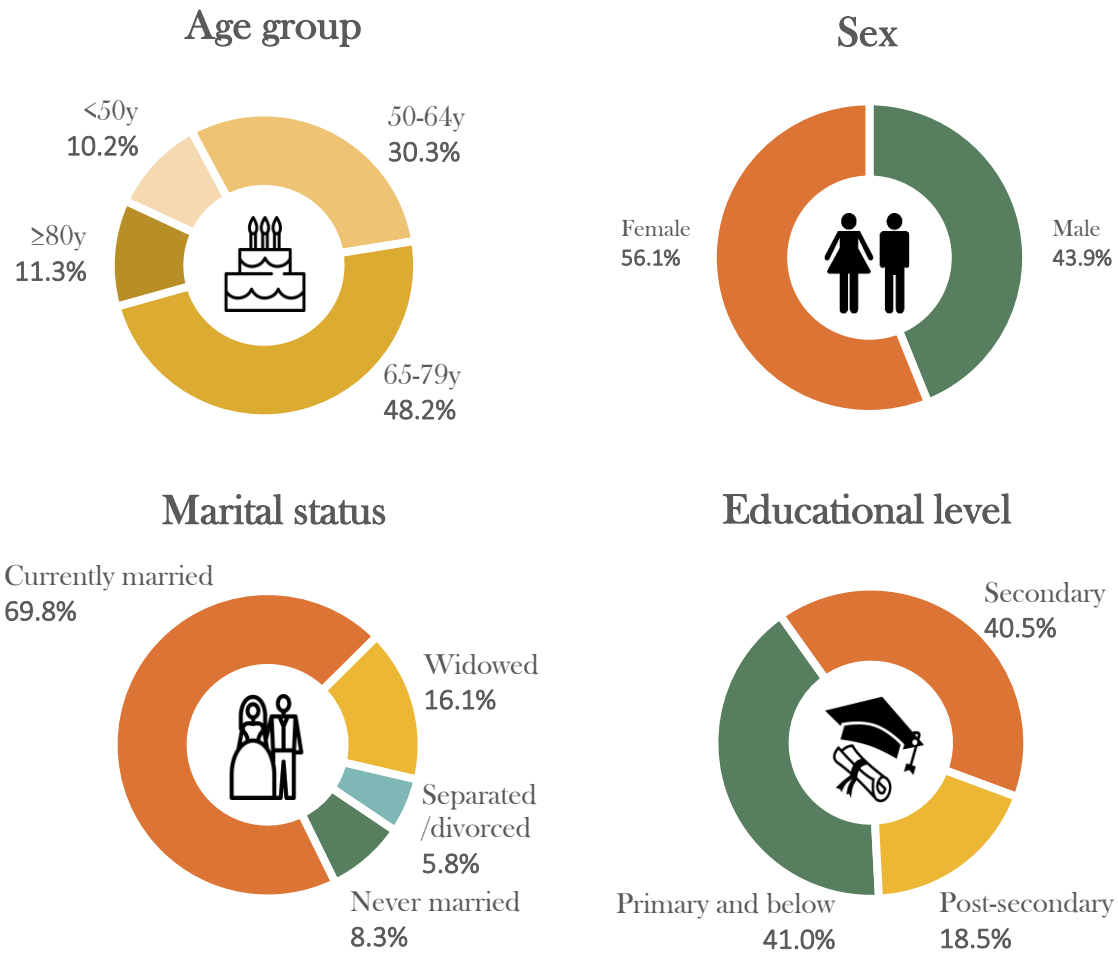
Key Findings

4. Key findings

4.1 Quantitative assessment

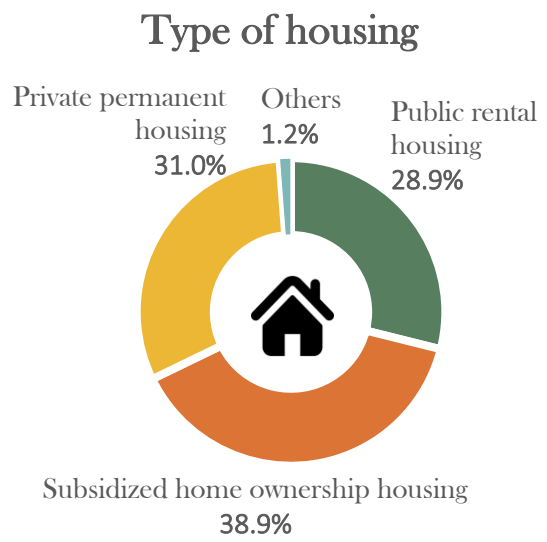
4.1.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the questionnaire survey respondents

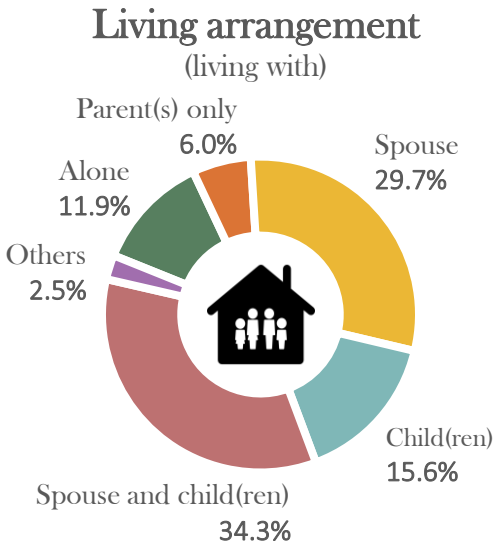
A total of 519 completed questionnaires were collected and included in the analysis of Sha Tin. Of the respondents in Sha Tin, 59.5% were aged 65y and above and 56.1% were female (Figure 4.1a and 4.1b). 69.8% were married, and 59% had secondary education and above (Figure 4.1c and 4.1d).



Distribution of questionnaire respondents by age groups (Figure 4.1a, Upper Left), by sex (Figure 4.1b, Upper Right), by marital status (Figure 4.1c, Lower Left), by educational level (Figure 4.1d, Lower Right)

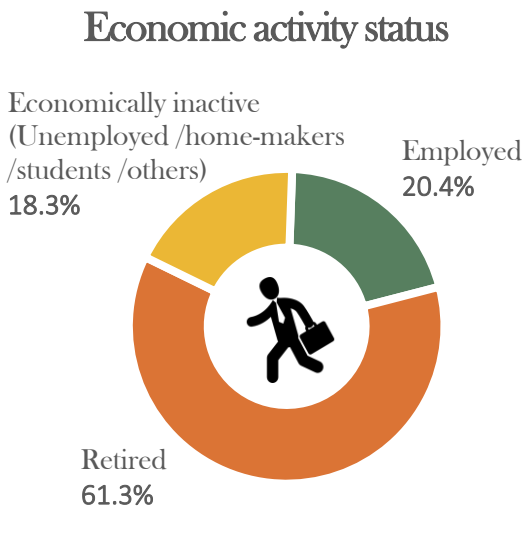
For Sha Tin, each SVI band comprised similar proportions of respondents (Band I: 24.4%; Band II: 24.7%; Band III: 26.2%; Band IV: 24.7%); 67.8% of whom lived in public rental or subsidized home ownership housing (Figure 4.1e). Mean length of stay in the neighborhood was 20.6 years (SD=11.6 years). 79.6% of the respondents lived with spouse and/or child(ren), while 11.9% were living alone (Figure 4.1f).

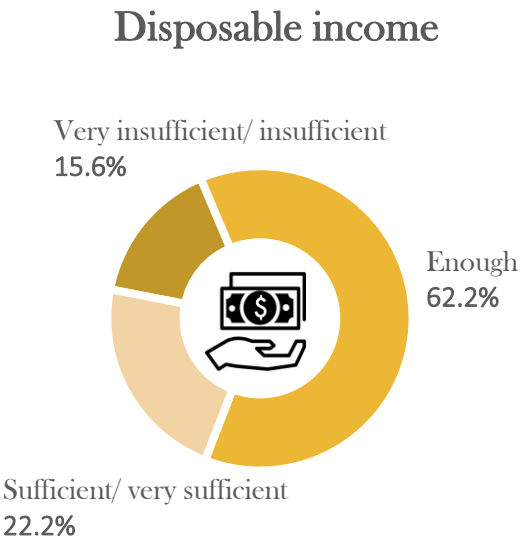




Distribution of questionnaire respondents by type of housing (Figure 4.1e, Left), by living arrangement (Figure 4.1f, Right)

In terms of economic activity status, 20.4% of the respondents were working full-time or part-time, while 61.3% had retired and 18.3% were economically inactive, such as unemployed persons, home-makers and students (Figure 4.1g). Of all respondents, 62.2% expressed that their money to use in everyday life was just enough (Figure 4.1h), and 81.8% had a personal monthly income less than $15,000 (Figure 4.1i), equivalent to the median personal income from main employment of Hong Kong at the 3rd quarter of 2015 (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government, 2015b).





Distribution of questionnaire respondents by economic activity status (Figure 4.1g, Left), by disposable income (Figure 4.1h, Right)

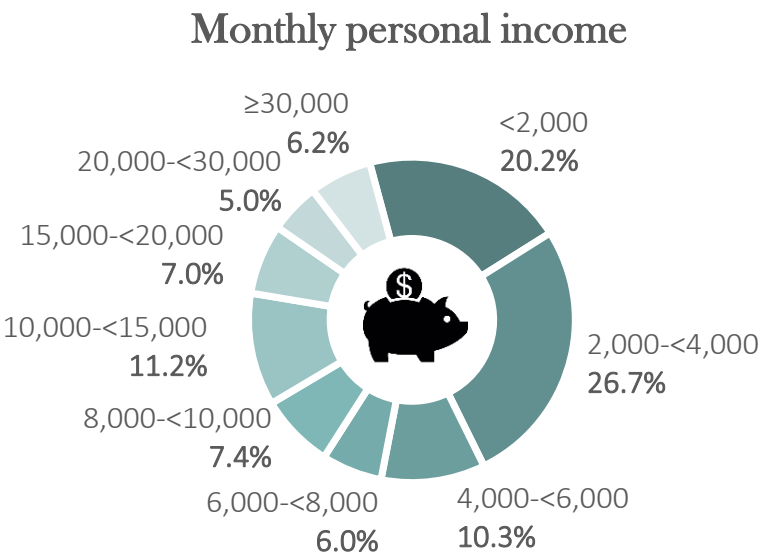
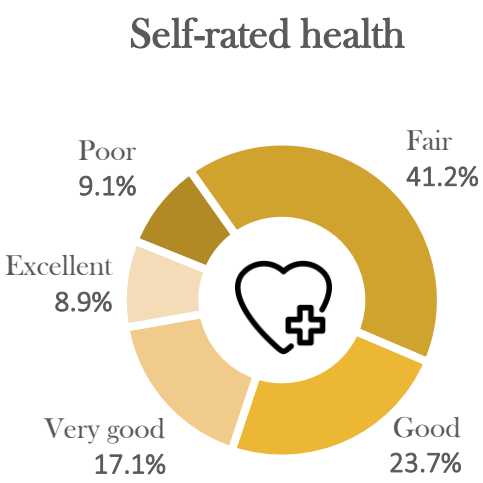
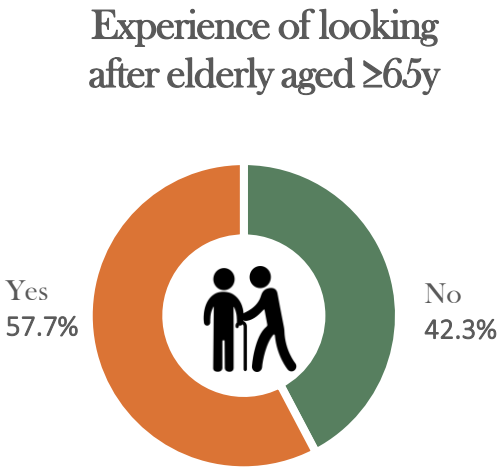


Figure 4.1i Distribution of questionnaire respondents by monthly personal income

In terms of their own health, 49.7% of the respondents rated their health condition as good, very good or excellent (Figure 4.1j). Of all respondents, 57.7% had experience of looking after elderly aged 65y and above (Figure 4.1k).





Distribution of questionnaire respondents by self-rated health (Figure 4.1j, Left), by experience of looking after elderly aged ≥65y (Figure 4.1k, Right)

4.1.2 Mean scores of the AFC items and domains in Sha Tin

Table 4.1 Mean scores of the AFC items and domains in Sha Tin

AFC item and domain	Mean	SD	Rank of item: Within domain	Rank of item: Across domains
Item A1: Cleanliness	4.64	0.95	1	4
Item A2: Adequacy, Maintenance and Safety	4.50	1.03	3	9
Item A3: Drivers' Attitude at Pedestrian Crossings	4.13	1.21	7	24
Item A4: Cycling Lanes	4.50	1.28	3	9
Item A5: Outdoor Lighting and Safety	4.50	1.13	3	9
Item A6: Accessibility of Commercial Services	4.55	1.27	2	6
Item A7: Arrangement of Special Customer Service to Persons in Needs	3.34	1.50	9	50
Item A8: Building Facilities	4.22	1.29	6	22
Item A9: Public Washrooms	4.06	1.32	8	28
Domain: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	***4.27***	***0.75***	..	..
Item B10: Traffic Flow	4.64	0.93	4	4
Item B11: Coverage of Public Transport Network	4.96	0.91	1	1
Item B12: Affordability of Public Transport	4.84	1.10	2	2
Item B13: Reliability of Public Transport	4.41	1.17	8	16
Item B14: Public Transport Information	4.02	1.35	9	32
Item B15: Condition of Public Transport Vehicles	4.55	1.06	5	6
Item B16: Specialized Transportation for disabled people	3.88	1.52	10	33
Item B17: Transport Stops and Stations	4.55	1.02	5	6
Item B18: Behaviour of Public Transport Drivers	4.46	1.09	7	15
Item B19: Alternative Transport in Less Accessible Areas	3.53	1.52	12	43
Item B20: Taxi	3.68	1.49	11	39
Item B21: Roads	4.68	1.00	3	3
Domain: Transportation	***4.35***	***0.71***	..	..
Item C22: Sufficient and Affordable Housing	3.87	1.46	2	34
Item C23: Interior Spaces and Level Surfaces of Housing	4.49	1.17	1	13
Item C24: Home Modification Options and Supplies	3.31	1.54	4	52
Item C25: Housing for Frail and Disabled Elders	3.38	1.53	3	48
Domain: Housing	***3.76***	***1.01***	..	..
Item D26: Mode of Participation	4.48	1.26	1	14
Item D27: Participation Costs	4.35	1.35	2	17
Item D28: Information about Activities and Events	4.08	1.35	5	26
Item D29: Variety of Activities	4.23	1.28	3	20
Item D30: Variety of Venues for Elders' Gatherings	4.10	1.38	4	25
Item D31: Outreach Services to People at Risk of Social Isolation	3.45	1.58	6	46
Domain: Social Participation	***4.12***	***1.00***	..	..
Item E32: Consultation from Different Services	3.53	1.52	5	43
Item E33: Variety of Services and Goods	3.63	1.39	4	40
Item E34: Manner of Service Staff	4.50	1.10	1	9
Item E35: School as Platform for Intergeneration Exchange	3.40	1.58	6	47
Item E36: Social Recognition	4.18	1.30	2	23
Item E37: Visibility and Media Depiction	4.06	1.24	3	28
Domain: Respect and Social Inclusion	***3.88***	***0.97***	..	..
Item F38: Options for Older Volunteers	3.81	1.50	2	37
Item F39: Promote Qualities of Older Employees	3.86	1.41	1	36
Item F40: Paid Work Opportunities for Older People	3.36	1.53	4	49
Item F41: Age discrimination	3.53	1.51	3	43
Domain: Civic Participation and Employment	***3.64***	***1.11***	..	..
Item G42: Effective Communication System	4.25	1.22	1	18
Item G43: Information and Broadcasts of Interest to Elders	3.87	1.37	4	34
Item G44: Information to Isolated Individuals	3.79	1.38	5	38
Item G45: Electronic Devices and Equipment	4.23	1.26	2	20
Item G46: Automated Telephone Answering Services	3.61	1.48	6	42
Item G47: Access to Computers and Internet	4.07	1.46	3	27
Domain: Communication and Information	***3.97***	***0.88***	..	..
Item H48: Adequacy of Health and Community Support Services	4.06	1.32	2	28
Item H49: Home Care Services	3.62	1.45	4	41
Item H50: Proximity between Old Age Homes and Services	4.04	1.38	3	31
Item H51: Economic barriers to Health and Community Support Services	4.25	1.26	1	18
Item H52: Community Emergency Planning	3.34	1.49	5	50
Item H53: Burial Sites	2.40	1.38	6	53
Domain: Community Support and Health Services	***3.62***	***0.90***	..	..

Remarks: ..Not applicable

Table 4.1 shows the mean scores by age-friendly item and domain. The mean itemized scores varied from the coverage of public transport network (highest rated item: 4.96 ±0.91) to burial sites (lowest rated item: 2.40 ±1.38).

Analyzed by rank of items, the ten highest rated items clustered in transportation (6 items), and outdoor spaces and building (5 items).[8] In transportation domain, half of the items were rated as the ten highest rated items, compared to more than half of the items in outdoor spaces and buildings. Manner of service staff (respect and social inclusion domain) was also highly rated.

On the other hand, the ten lowest rated items were distributed across seven domains.[9] Half of the items in housing domain (2 items) and in civic participation and employment domain (2 items) were rated as the ten lowest rated items, compared to one third of the items in respect and social inclusion domain (2 items) and community support and health services domain (2 items). The items regarding the arrangement of special customer services to persons in need (outdoor spaces and buildings domain), alternative transport in less accessible areas (transportation domain) and outreach services to people at risk of social isolation (social participation) were also rated among the lowest.

4.1.3 Mean scores of the AFC domains in Sha Tin

The mean domain scores in Sha Tin varied across the eight domains, from (i) outdoor spaces and buildings (4.27 ± 0.75, 95% CI: 4.21-4.34), (ii) transportation (4.35 ± 0.71, 95% CI: 4.29-4.41), (iii) housing (3.76 ± 1.01, 95% CI: 3.68-3.85), (iv) social participation (4.12 ± 1.00, 95% CI: 4.03-4.20), (v) respect and social inclusion (3.88 ± 0.97, 95% CI: 3.80-3.97), (vi) civic participation and employment (3.64 ± 1.11, 95% CI: 3.54-3.73), (vii) communication and information (3.97 ± 0.88, 95% CI: 3.89-4.04), to (viii) community and health services (3.62 ± 0.90, 95% CI: 3.54-3.70). The mean scores of the two domains, namely **transportation**, and **outdoor spaces and buildings** ranked at the top and were significantly higher than other domains; whilst the **civic participation and employment**, and **community support and health services** domains scored the lowest (Figure 4.2).

[8] Items of same score are given the same rank. A total of 12 items having the ten highest scores are included.
[9] Items of same score are given the same rank. A total of 11 items having the ten lowest scores are included.

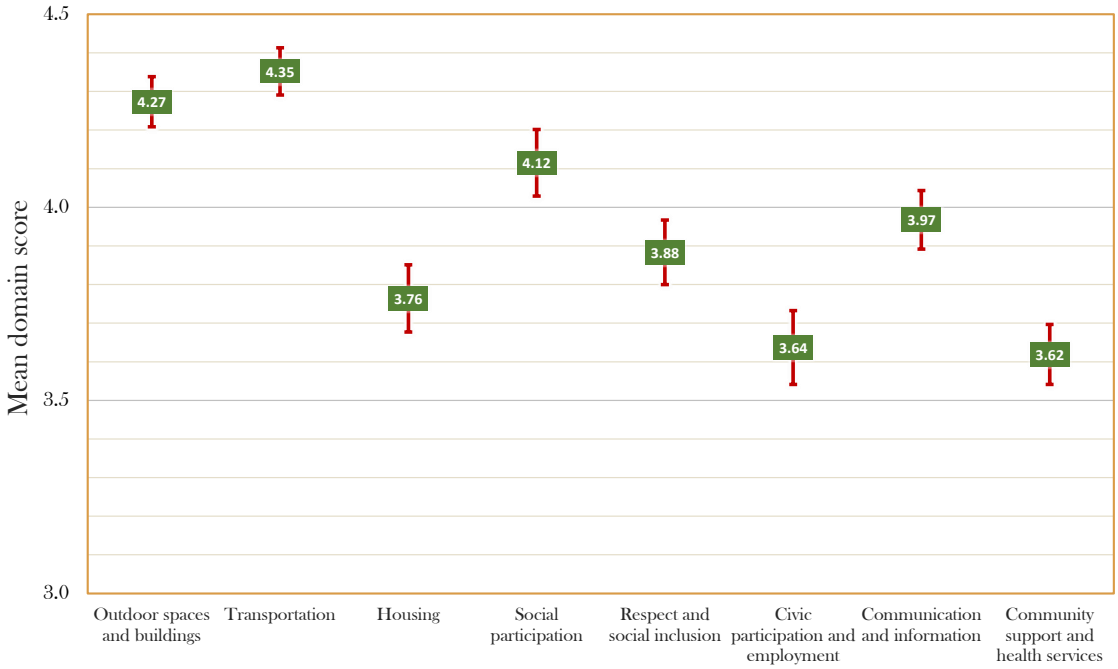
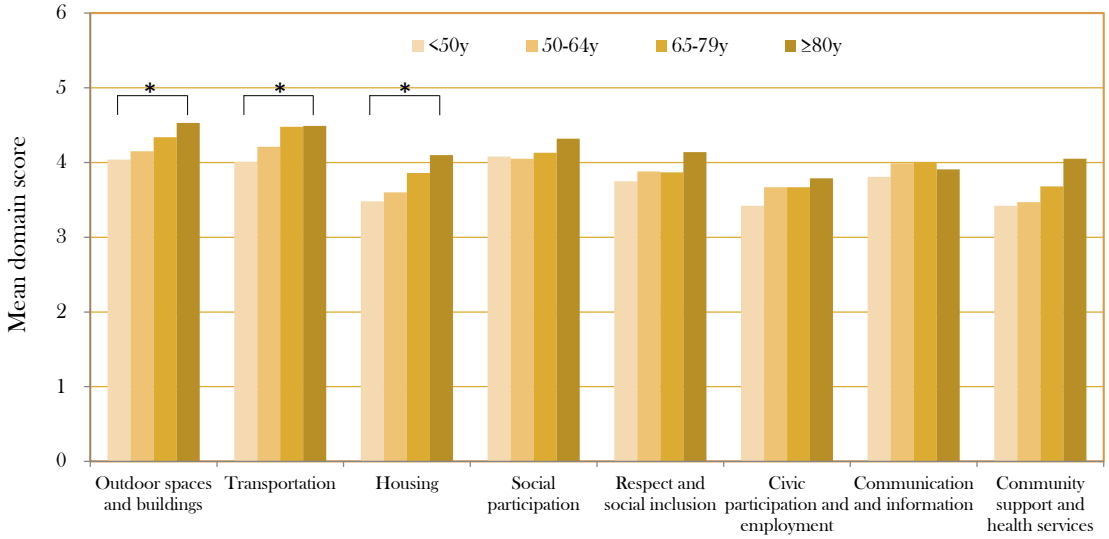


Figure 4.2 Mean scores and confidence intervals of the eight Age-friendly City domains

Analyzed by **age group**, transportation remained as the top-ranked domain among those aged 50y and above, followed by outdoor spaces and buildings domain across all age groups. Public perceptions on civic participation and employment, in particular among those aged 50y and below and those aged 65y and above, were very negative, as reflected by the lowest domain score in these age groups. Overall evaluation on community support and health services among those aged 79y and below was far from satisfactory, as another low-rated domain. The older the respondents were, the higher the degree of appreciation on outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, and housing. Analyzing the trends of scores by age group, significant trend differences in mean scores by age group were observed on outdoor spaces and building (p=0.026), transportation (p=0.028), and housing (p=0.014), after adjusting for sample characteristics. Figure 4.3a shows the mean scores of AFC domains by age group.



*P-trend adjusted values <0.05, adjusted for sex, marital status, education level, type of housing, length of stay in the neighbourhood, living arrangement, economic activity status, self-rated health, experience of looking after elderly aged ≥65y and monthly personal income.

Figure 4.3a Mean scores of the eight Age-friendly City domains by age group

Analyzed by **gender**, no statistical significant difference was observed by gender across all AFC domains. Figure 4.3b shows the mean scores of AFC domains by gender.

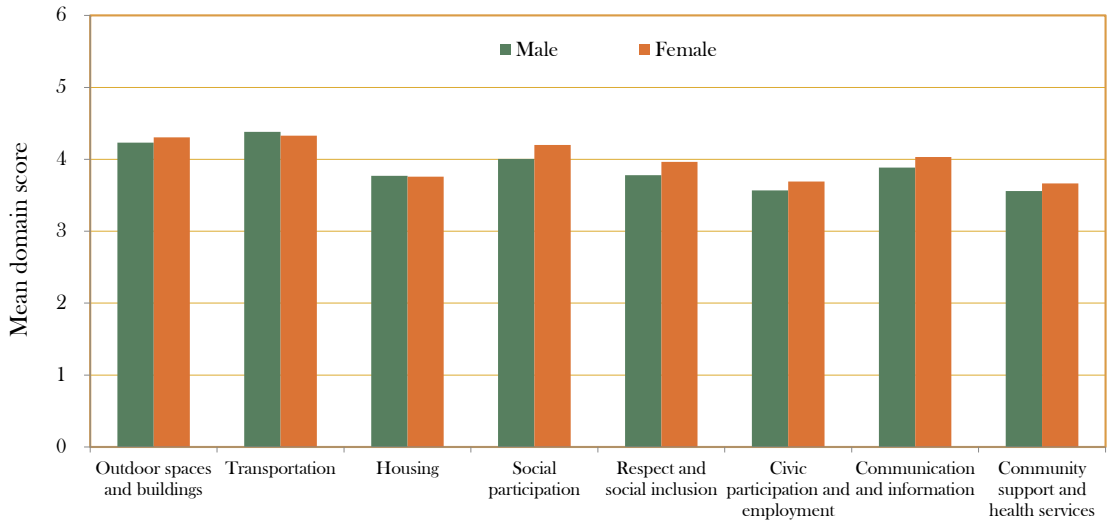


Figure 4.3b Mean scores of the eight Age-friendly City domains by gender

Analyzed by **type of housing** where the respondents lived, significant differences in mean scores were observed in seven AFC domains after adjusting for sample characteristics (data not shown, all $p<0.05$), except for communication and information domain. Significant linear trends in mean scores of all AFC domains appeared across public rental housing, subsidized home ownership housing, and private permanent housing (all $p<0.05$), after adjusting for sample characteristics. Figure 4.3c shows the mean scores of AFC domains by type of housing.

*P-trend adjusted values <0.05, **P-trend adjusted values <0.01, adjusted for age, sex, marital status, education level, length of stay in the neighbourhood, living arrangement, economic activity status, self-rated health, experience of looking after elderly aged ≥65y and monthly personal income.

Figure 4.3c Mean scores of the eight Age-friendly City domains by type of housing

4.2 Qualitative assessment

4.2.1 Socio-demographic profiles of the focus groups in Sha Tin

Table 4.1 Sha Tin group profiles according to group size, age range, gender ratio, housing type, social vulnerability index

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
N	8	7	11	10	9
Age range (years)	18 to 49	50 to 64	65 and above	65 and above	80 and above
Gender Ratio (M:F)	3:5	2:5	4:7	6:4	1:8
Housing Type	Private, subsidized	Subsidized, public	Public	Public	Public
Social Vulnerability Index	Mild (SVI Band = 1)	Average (SVI Band = 2)	Severe (SVI Band = 3)	Mild (SVI Band = 1)	Average (SVI Band = 2)

4.2.2 Age-friendliness of Sha Tin by domain

4.2.2.1 Outdoor spaces and buildings

"There are some exercising facilities in front of the housing estate such as horizontal pull up bars, which the elderly cannot manage unlike the 'rope pulling' one. They are right next to the rubbish dumping site. Very few people exercise there so that space is just wasted. There is an increasing number of elderly in the estate. We moved here in our middle age and now we are in old age. Why not modify them for the elderly to move and exercise because the estate is practically an elderly estate? The merry-go-round is pointless because no children would go on it. Having lived here for 30 years we've become elderly. The babies are now thirty, working and going to those fitness and health gyms. Since we find that nobody uses these facilities, we recommend modifying them for elderly people to use. Because the facilities are already here, all that they need is a little modification. Don't waste the space."
– Group 4, aged 65y and above, public housing

"In the past when Maxim was still here, it was a good gathering location. Now that's gone, all the places are more expensive restaurants, it's harder for the elderly to sit down and chat there. Also, there used to be benches in the shopping mall, so the elderly could sit and chat and enjoy the air conditioning. The benches have been removed now so the elderly would have to move over to the park. Maybe it's ok to chat in the park on a nice day but what about the summer? The park is so empty from noon."
– Group 1, aged 18 to 49y, private housing

Table 4.2a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in outdoor spaces and buildings

Advantages	• Closeness to natural environment and parks • Spaciousness of outdoor areas in some certain areas • Sheltered footpaths
Barriers	• Poor design and inadequate benches or outdoor areas • Accessible designs and facilities limited

In Sha Tin, **closeness to the natural environment** was perceived by participants across the groups as an age-friendly advantage. Specific public landmarks or features were mentioned such as the Shing Mun River, Tolo Harbour and Ma On Shan Park. Overall, clean air, quietness, hills and water are aspects of the natural environment greatly appreciated by participants. **Spaciousness** in certain areas was perceived as a friendly aspect for elderly people moving about more slowly or using a wheelchair. **Sheltered footpaths** that connect residential areas to amenities (such as shops and bus stops) were perceived as an advantage in those areas that have them. However, in one focus group, participants reflected that there was lack of sheltered footpath linking Fung Shing Court and Sun Tin Wai Estate.

Poor design and inadequate benches was perceived as a barrier to age-friendliness in Sha Tin in two ways. Firstly, elderly people mentioned pain and discomfort caused by prolonged walking in areas without benches that allowed them to sit and rest. Secondly, it was observed across the groups that sheltered benches or outdoor areas with appropriate design were essential for the elderly seeking to gather socially in public space. Without shelter, they were prevented from doing so on sunny and rainy days. **Accessible designs and facilities were perceived as limited** in Sha Tin. Participants mentioned examples such as doors at shopping malls being too heavy for the elderly to push/pull, existence of up-slope path and gym and exercise equipment in outdoor areas not designed for elderly use.

Table 4.2b Participants' suggestions in outdoor spaces and buildings

• Increase sheltered benches with better design and social areas indoor and outdoor • Update or increase exercise equipment friendly to the elderly to support physical activities among elderly

Increasing number of sheltered benches with appropriate design was suggested across the groups. This included sheltered benches in parks and seats in shopping malls. **Updating or increasing number of existing exercise equipment** friendly to the elderly in parks and public housing estates was also suggested.

4.2.2.2 Transportation

"When I push my husband in the wheel chair to cross the road to Prince of Wales Hospital where there is no footbridge, I have to be fast and race the traffic lights. Nowadays I have accompanied my other half to see the doctor more frequently, I have come to know the sequence of traffic light changes. So if that one changes, I won't wait for this one to change, once all the vehicles have driven past I would immediately start crossing the road. This is how you could estimate the timing. I know it is dangerous, but if you wait for all the lights to indicate red to start crossing, the road is so wide that the cars would start coming round the corner before you finish crossing. It would be best if a large octopus-shaped footbridge can be built there outside Prince of Wales Hospital. You can get up there and walk however you want to walk, without using the roads down there."
– Group 5, aged 80y and above, public housing

Table 4.3a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in transportation

Advantages	• $2 transport scheme for elderly aged 65y and above[10] • Diversity of the choice of transportation for elderly • Sufficient public transport network
Barriers	• Expensive fare for passengers aged 60 to 64y • Inadequate time for road crossing • Accessible designs limited

In Sha Tin, the **$2 transport scheme for elderly aged 65y and above** was greatly appreciated across the groups. Participants perceived having a **choice of transportation** in Sha Tin is important to meet different needs and travel demands. For example, some preferred the bus where they were more likely to find a seat, while others in wheelchair needed to use the MTR for better accessibility. Overall, **public transport network** in Sha Tin was perceived to be **sufficient** for residents in Sha Tin, especially with the opening of Ma On Shan line, thereby increasing the area's transportation capacity, speed, and network coverage while reducing traffic on the road. However, some participants reflected that the need for intermodal transportation was inconvenient to them.

The transportation costs between New Territories and Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were perceived to be **expensive** without the $2 transport scheme. Participants felt this to be true for both the young generation and the retired population aged 60 to 64y. Inadequate time for **road crossing** was also expressed as a barrier - where traffic lights changed too quick and sometimes cars do not stop when older people are crossing the road. **Accessible designs** in public transport were found to be limited. For instance, some MTR lifts were installed at the far end of the station, instead of closer to exits. Reduced accessibility for getting to the bus stop (e.g. too far or involved walking up / down hill) or getting on a bus / minibus (e.g. bus driver assisting a passenger with reduced mobility, not setting up a wheelchair ramp) are perceived as not user friendly for those with reduced mobility.

Table 4.3b Participants' suggestions in transportation

• Half-price concession for passengers aged 60 to 64y • Extend pedestrian footbridge with lift over busy roads near Prince of Wales Hospital • Increase zebra crossings and introduce double penalty at high-risk spots to raise drivers' awareness of the need to reduce vehicle speed

Participants suggested that a **half-price concession fare for passengers aged 60 to 64y** should be made more widespread on public transport. **Extension of pedestrian footbridge with the installation of a lift** was suggested by elderly participants who visited the Prince of Wales Hospital regularly. **Zebra crossings** and **double penalty** were suggested by participants as strategies that should be enforced for reducing vehicle speed to improve road safety especially for elderly people.

[10] The official name of the scheme is "Government Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme for the Elderly and Eligible Persons with Disabilities".

4.2.2.3 Housing

"It is difficult to define whether the housing here is considered spacious. I find it is OK, much better than living in caged accommodation. You know, where you are cramped into a small space. So I find the housing here acceptable. A small flat of 220 square feet accommodating three to five, it is very cramped, but eventually you get used to it. Everybody has to go through this stage. I have gone through that too.

Living in this area feels quite pleasant and comfortable. At least there would not be noise after midnight of people playing mahjong. It's quiet during the day too. I've rarely heard of robbery crimes around here. Sometimes we are out and come home late at night but rarely hear of people getting mugged."
– Group 3, aged 65y and above, public housing

Table 4.4a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in housing

Advantages	• Acceptable housing conditions (public and subsidized housing) • Affordable housing (public and subsidized housing) • Quietness • Safety
Barriers	• Slow home maintenance services (public housing) • Inappropriate flat allocation (public housing) • Design not age-friendly (public, subsidized and private housing)

Under the domain of housing, meaningful differences were found between types of housing, based on different housing conditions. For example, residents of public and subsidized housing agreed the **affordability** was one advantage of **acceptable housing conditions**. Participants across the groups perceived **quietness** of their living areas to be an advantage as well. A sense of **safety** was perceived by residents in public housing estates – they indicate the sense of privacy, and everyone seemed to know everyone else's face.

Slow maintenance services and **inappropriate flat allocation** (i.e. bigger families perceived their allocated flats as small or not proportionate to their size) were found to be barriers to age-friendliness in public housing. Private housing residents also perceived their building's design to be more suited to younger, more mobile residents and hence the **design is not age-friendly** to the elderly and those with reduced mobility, e.g. the absence of wheelchair ramps wherever a step or multiple steps are present.

Table 4.4b Participants' suggestions in housing

• Improve appropriateness of flat allocation to household size • Update residences to accommodate ageing residents

Improving the appropriateness of flat allocation to household size and **updating residence to accommodate ageing residents** were suggested by participants to overcome barriers identified in housing.

4.2.2.4 Social participation

"Every morning in Lee On Estate, I see whole groups of elderly male and female doing morning exercise there. Sometimes a person would bring along speakers and a microphone, and lead everyone to do a routine like, 'Good! 1, 2.' Sometimes the district council would organize morning exercise or yoga classes for the elderly too. Also, you would see lots of elderly people at the Wu Kai Sha beach, especially in the summer. They go swimming as early as 4 in the morning."
– Group 1, aged 18 to 49y, private housing

"Some elderly living alone might isolate themselves. In those cases, social workers and others would have to take the initiative to organize social activities for them. Of course it would be good for people to self-initiate activities, but there are some elderly people in great need for others to reach out to them, so that they could participate in the community rather than hiding themselves. Also, some elderly people are poorer and depend on Old Age Allowance for daily sustenance such as food. These people are not in a position to go out and plan their own activities such as travelling."
– Group 1, aged 18 to 49y, private housing

Table 4.5a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in social participation

Advantages	• Adequate public and outdoor space for social activities • Diverse and affordable social activities (public housing) • Elderly centre plays key social function
Barriers	• Limited availability of places for locally-organized activities • Limited availability of indoor or sheltered-outdoor venue • Limited availability of social activities in private residences and for low mobility elders

Across the groups, participants perceived Sha Tin to have plenty of **public and outdoor space** (e.g. parks, running and cycling paths, beach) for elderly engaging in outdoor activities in groups. They also perceived many indoor activities (such as dancing, Tai Chi, card games, and health talks) to be **diverse and affordable to elderly.** The majority of these took place in a nearby **elderly centre**, which plays as a key social function in providing social and educational activities in the daily life routines of the elderly.

Across the groups, there was a general consensus that social participation was limited by **small number of activity places** and **indoor venues**, posing a barrier to social participation. They attributed the difficulty to (i) book classes and venues given limited time slots available especially in sports centres (since class quotas would be shared with people living in other areas), (ii) lack of capacity of sports centres to accommodate the large number of people using them, and (iii) the lack of shelter in public and outdoor space. Participants living in private residences also perceived **limited availability of social activities** on offer there. In addition, some elders reflected that their participation in district social activities were greatly affected by their mobility level.

Table 4.5b Participants' suggestions in social participation

• Increase number of popular exercise classes offered to elderly • Increase venue capacity • Increase variety of trip destinations • Organize health talks given by experts • Increase outreach to elderly with low socioeconomic status (SES)

To improve the identified problems, participants **suggested increasing the number of popular exercise classes** and **increasing venue capacity** by expanding the sports centres and reducing the number of people from other places using them. The younger participants aged 18 to 49y suggested **organizing more health talks** to inform the elderly with proper health care practices. They also suggested **increasing outreach to elderly with low socioeconomic status,** who seldom participate in social activities due to their reduced mobility and frailty. As a suggestion for their specific area, a group of retired elderly suggested increasing the variety of destinations of locally organized trips.

4.2.2.5 Respect and social inclusion

"In general people do not take much notice of the elderly in this area. Like, you wouldn't notice how many old people are out on the street. In the old public housing estates, you would know everybody in there. Here, you would only know people you need to know, such as market vendors, porters, and probably not even your neighbours. Since there is no elderly centre in the area enabling residents of different blocks and buildings to interact, you wouldn't know nor feel close to one another as members of the same community. So perhaps we are not disrespectful towards the elderly. We just don't have the opportunity to interact with them."
– Group 1, aged 18 to 49y, private housing

Table 4.6a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in respect and social inclusion

Advantages	• Sense of community (public housing) • Basic sense of respect towards elderly • Priority services for the elderly
Barriers	• Neglect or lack of consideration for elderly

In Sha Tin, **sense of community** was perceived as strong in public housing estates. As a result, the elderly felt respected and included by members of their community. A **basic sense of respect** such as greetings was presented by the younger generation towards the elderly. Participants from the private housing group observed that priority services for elderly were available in Ma On Shan, e.g. in a fastfood chain restaurant.

All groups mentioned the neglect of elderly. In public housing estates, some examples like the newcomers, younger residents and wet market vendors were described as being **inconsiderate** to elderly.

Table 4.6b Participants' suggestions in respect and social inclusion

• Long-term transformative education

The elderly believed that little could be done immediately to improve respect and social inclusion for them. Instead, they believed that long-term education was needed. Elders would receive better treatment by behaving properly towards others while younger generation would assist elderly people, e.g. holding door for them should need arises.

4.2.2.6 Civic participation and employment

"Many elderly people are physically very tough. They haven't deteriorated if you consider their physical strength and wisdom among other things. Yet because of the regulations they have no way of keeping their job. Unless you're talking about charity and voluntary work, the elderly cannot get paid work due to regulations. In some cases, you can't even be a security guard from age 65y. With so many limitations, you simply can't but admit to being an elderly."
– Group 4, aged 65y and above, public housing

"Work for the elderly depends on the profession. For example, my secondary school teacher continues to be a voluntary tutor to current students. So teachers can continue teaching after retirement. I think the key is to provide a platform for them to match their ability to what is available."
– Group 1, aged 18 to 49y, private housing

Table 4.7a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in civic participation and employment

Advantages	• Voluntary work available
Barriers	• Voluntary work uninteresting or not age-appropriate • Glass ceiling for job seekers aged 60y and above • Personal limitations

Voluntary work was the main point of focus for all groups in Sha Tin. The **availability of voluntary work** was appreciated by participants engaged in it.

However, some retired and elderly participants also expressed that the voluntary work was **uninteresting or not age-appropriate** such as stamping documents and cleaning high/low places. In terms of paid work, participants perceived a "**glass ceiling" for job seekers aged 60y and above**. Others felt that they were unable to do any work due to **personal limitations**, such as deteriorating health, illiteracy, and being tied up looking after grandchildren.

Table 4.7b Participants' suggestions in civic participation and employment

• Ability-based recruitment • Flexibility in job working mode • Subsidize family members to take care of their elderly members • Establish a platform matching elders' abilities and employment opportunities

Most of the suggestions came from the age group of 18 to 49y. They suggested that **the duration of employment should be based on ability instead of age**. They also saw the majority of elders aged 60y and above as 'non-elderly' and hence ageing should lead to a change to work pattern rather than termination, such as taking on a different role within the same profession and part-time work. There was also a suggestion for government to subsidize family members to **take care of the elderly**. In addition, there was a suggestion to enable retired elders to continue working by establishing a platform matching their abilities or skills with employment opportunities.

4.2.2.7 Communication and information

> *"We feel that it is necessary to receive notification about certain things happening in the area. Instead, we feel like we never know what is going on. Things around here get installed or removed without us knowing in advance. The reason why we do not get access to this information is because the district council is not allowed to post any information in our [subsidized] housing estate. They have been banned from doing so. We ought to have access to information from our district council but instead we have to walk to the nearby public housing estate to read information about our own housing estate. The Owners' Co-Operation banned people with political background from posting information here."*
> – Group 2, aged 50 to 64y, subsidized and public housing

Table 4.8a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in communication and information

Advantages	• Oral communication accessible to older people • Distribution of important information (public housing) is assured • Common usage of smart devices (private housing)
Barriers	• Flyers not reaching certain groups • Limited information received in more remote areas • Limited resources to support elders to learn smart device

Person-to-person communication was the most common way to disseminate important community information in Sha Tin groups aged 50y and above, especially among illiterate elders. Elderly centre staff was commended by one group as a key part of the communication chain. Person-to-person communication was perceived to work best with active elderly participants and their friends. In public housing estates, **distribution of important information** such as maintenance and awareness of fraud was perceived to be relevant and accessible for the elderly. The younger age group living in private housing also observed **common usage of smart devices** among retired and elderly neighbours.

In terms of information, participants observed **flyers not reaching certain groups**, namely residents of subsidized housing estates and non-members of local NGOs or the community. These participants felt that they were overlooked on accessing much information. Participants living in more remote areas of Sha Tin themselves also perceived **limited information received**, especially about social and community care services. In addition, some elders reflected that they had to rely on staff of elderly centres to teach or support them to be more capable to use smart device.

Table 4.8b Participants' suggestions in communication and information

• N.A.

4.2.2.8 Community support and health services

"We wish to suggest to the government to lower the eligible age for medical vouchers from aged 70y down to 65y. At present, none of us aged 65 to 69y can enjoy the medical services. If you lowered the eligible age by a little, then many more people could benefit from it. Not everybody in need is as old as 70y. Since the government has so much surplus, why not? It would be fairer to lower the eligible age to 65y."
– Group 4, aged 65y and above, public housing

Table 4.9a Advantages and barriers perceived by participants in community support and health services

Advantages	• Nearby support available in health services • Elderly health care vouchers appreciated by the aged 70y and above • Positive ageing attitude of elderly
Barriers	• Automated booking system • Medical care costly in particular for the aged 60 to 69y • Overstretched medical resources • Limited community care services available

Participants of Sha Tin groups aged 50y and above perceived health services support to be available nearby. In particular, **elderly health care vouchers and services were appreciated by the aged 70y and above**. Positive ageing attitude was also expressed among these older groups who wanted to attend exercise classes and regularly use gym equipment in parks and centres.

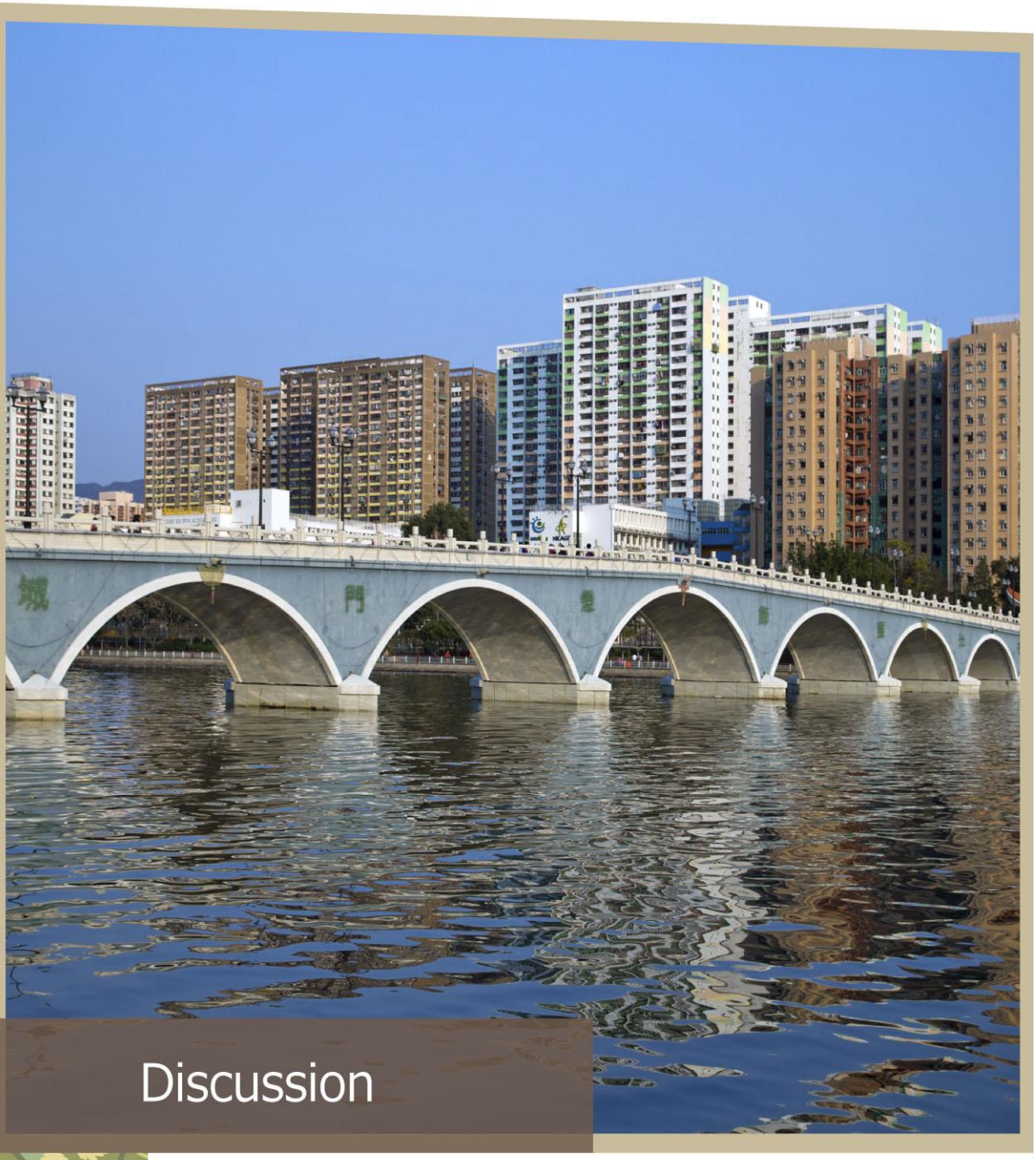
The **automated booking system** for medical appointments was perceived by elderly participants to be a big barrier to age-friendliness in this domain, and even become an obstacle to getting medical attention.
In contrast, retired and elderly participants found **medical care to be costly in particular for elders aged 60 to 69y** as their medical needs increased but they were not yet eligible for the voucher scheme. They also perceived **medical resources** are not sufficient in their local hospitals, leading to increased waiting time that affects diagnosis and treatment. Across the groups, **limited community care services** were reported. Services such as assistance with elderly attending medical appointments was perceived to be unavailable or unaffordable. Participants tended to rely on each other or their family members but only if they live close by.

Table 4.9b Participants' suggestions in community support and health services

• Practise using the automated booking system • Personal touch medical booking system is suggested • Lower the age eligibility for medical vouchers to aged 60 to 69y • Increase availability of community care services • Support elderly to enhance their holistic well-being

Participants expressed a need for the appointment booking system to improve and suggested the provision of alternative formats, such as online booking for those with hearing impairment or found listening to the instructions difficult. Another suggestion is to re-introduce queueing in person to book an appointment. Still others expressed acceptance that they needed to move with the times and suggested learning to overcome the obstacle by practising using the automated booking system.

Participants suggested **lowering the age eligibility for receiving medical vouchers to aged 60 to 69y**, when they felt the financial strain of being unemployed. They also suggested **increasing the availability of community care services**. Active elderly participants asked for **more supports for their efforts to enhance their holistic well-being**, e.g. updating gym equipment in parks and public areas and increasing physical activity venues.



Discussion

5. Discussion

In the following section, discussion regarding eight domains is presented based on the observations from both questionnaire survey and focus groups, followed by the role of socio-economic factors in explaining differences in levels of age-friendliness.

5.1 Eight Age-friendly City domains

5.1.1 Outdoor spaces and buildings

Outdoor spaces and buildings was the second highest ranked domain in Sha Tin. Three items in this domain were rated as the top ten age-friendly items of the district. Sha Tin residents were generally satisfied with the cleanliness of public area and sufficiency of green spaces and outdoor seating, except that some older respondents expressed that public hygiene could be improved on streets and in public toilets. Moreover, focus group interviews revealed that the elderly would like more sheltered seats or outdoor areas so they could have a gathering spot even on sunny or rainy days. Accessibility to commercial services was acceptable but bank service points were inadequate around the neighbourhood, as suggested by the older people. Interestingly, a particularly low score was found on special customer service in this domain, indicating that inadequate special customer service arrangements have been provided, such as separate queues or service counters for older people. Some older respondents revealed that these arrangements were only available in some banks and during off-peak hours while some focus group participants have only seen these in Sha Tin Town Centre and Ma On Shan Town Centre.

5.1.2 Transportation

Transportation was the highest ranked AFC domain in Sha Tin. The main reason of the high overall score could be that six items, out of 12 in this domain, were rated as the top ten age-friendly items across all 53 items on the questionnaire. In particular, respondents were satisfied with the extensive public transport network connecting different areas of the district, with an affordable fare. Indeed, the public transport fare concession scheme for the elderly was very appreciated by the respondents aged 65y and above. Some younger respondents who were more likely to commute farther to Kowloon and Hong Kong Island expressed the transport fare is expensive. Although older respondents were more aware of the availability of alternative transport or specialized transport for disabled people, these services were limited to them in terms of accessibility and adequacy.

5.1.3 Housing

In terms of age-friendliness of housing, a relatively lower score was given to this domain, given three out of the four items under this domain were rated below four. Compared to

younger Sha Tin residents and who lived in private housing, older people and residents from public rental housing generally rated higher scores on each item. Focus group findings suggested that some of these judgments were formed by public housing residents comparing with worse conditions experienced in the past; whereas, private housing residents expressed criticisms informed by their knowledge of accessibility such as identifying limitations on mobility design of their buildings. Secondly, respondents expressed concerns over the fact that limited services have been provided locally to address the needs of older people, such as home modification options and supplies being inadequate and limited to public housing. Housing options and related services designated to frail and disabled older people were either limited or too expensive to afford.

5.1.4 Social participation

In terms of age-friendliness of social participation, Sha Tin residents were relatively satisfied with this domain, given five of the six items under this domain were rated above four. Compared to those aged 50y and below, respondents aged 65y and above particularly appreciated that the good variety of activities could be attended with friends at a concessionary rate, although they rated lower score on the variety of locations for the gatherings of older people. Over these items, residents in private housing rated lower scores than those from public housing, the reason could be that majority of the social activities are organized by DECCs and NECs located mostly in public estates where proportion of members from private housing is small (16.9% vs 61.3% among those living in public rental housing in Sha Tin sample), as a result they are less likely to rate higher scores on social activity related items due to lack of experience. This was supported by focus group findings, where participants revealed that the elderly centre often played a key social function in public and subsidized housing estates, but few living in private housing estates had easy access to them. An issue was raised by focus group participants regarding isolated elderly people who were unlikely to have been interviewed by survey and focus group. These elderly were identified as a vulnerable group that perhaps was in greatest need of outreach so that they could participate in social activities.

5.1.5 Respect and social inclusion

In terms of age-friendliness of respect and social inclusion, Sha Tin residents especially older people and those from public rental housing gave higher score on the manner of service staff being courteous and helpful. Further, two items in this domain were rated among the ten least age-friendly items in Sha Tin. Firstly, respondents generally found less likely that older people were regularly consulted by public, voluntary and commercial services in the community. Those aged 50y and above revealed that the society is less likely to attend to the needs of older people. Lacking a common platform to channel the voices of older people, the elderly would choose to express their opinions to the staff at elderly centres or local district councilors as a last resort, their response to problems raised by older people was often

mediocre. Secondly, from the perspective of older people, schools were less regarded as a place to learn about ageing and older people and they were less likely to be involved in school activities. This was echoed by younger focus group participants who described their seemingly indifferent attitude towards the elderly as a result of rare opportunities to actively engage with them, especially in private housing setting. This is an indicative message for improvement work targeting on this area so that older people are included in intergenerational community activities.

5.1.6 Civic participation and employment

Echoing the views expressed by focus group participants, civic participation and employment domain was the second least age-friendly domains in Sha Tin. It was also the only domain where the mean scores of all items were rated below four. The item related to flexible and paid working opportunities for older people was rated among the ten least age-friendly items. Variation and availability of job offered to older people are limited to some trades such as cleaners or security guards even if there are. Some respondents revealed that employers tended to avoid employing older people when taking liability and insurance into account. This tendency was also reflected by a low score on the item on age discrimination at work opportunities. Older people are less competitive than younger generations in the employers' perspective, in the hiring, retention, promotion and training opportunities.

5.1.7 Communication and information

In terms of communication and information, Sha Tin residents generally perceived the communication system being effective to reach community residents at all ages, except for more remote areas as revealed by focus group findings. However, information related to community matters is often disseminated via printed materials such as posters and leaflets, the effectiveness of which is highly dependent on age, level of literacy, and membership of elderly centres of NGOs. There is also room for improvement by increasing the broadcasts of interest to elders in the community, since information relevant to them comes mostly from elderly centres and social networks which are less likely to be the sources for isolated and home-bound older people. The overuse of automated telephone answering system in banking service and public healthcare appointment should also be re-examined, given the exceptional low score on this item and difficulties that older people have frequently encountered with the fast and unclear instructions. Alternative solutions have been offered by focus group participants, which should be taken for consideration.

5.1.8 Community support and health services

Community support and health services domain was the lowest ranked AFC domain in Sha Tin. Two items, namely community emergency planning taking into account the vulnerabilities and capacities of older people, and sufficient and accessible burial sites, were

rated among the three lowest AFC items in Sha Tin. Lacking of informed procedures about contingency measures, older people may not know how to respond when emergency occurs, especially among those living alone and with reduced level of audiovisual capacity and mobility. Respondents also found burial sites insufficient and inaccessible locally and more generally in Hong Kong, who may need to look for other burial locations or alternatives. Moreover, residents revealed that home care services such as health and personal care and housekeeping were not readily available in the community, the service providers are mainly from NGOs and the waiting time could be long.

5.2 Socio-demographic factors

Apart from the above, several factors determine the viewpoints on AFC according to our questionnaire surveys and focus groups.

a) Senior citizens are more tolerant to the built environment, yet soon-to-be old people are critical about current performance particularly on outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, and housing.

Findings from survey indicated age group affects the scores on selected domains significantly. For example, senior respondents are prone to being satisfied with the status quo on outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, and housing. The low satisfactions from the group of soon-to-be old people suggest that the demands from this group are prone to be dismissed.

b) Growing awareness of AFC reveals among the youngest, whereas the very difficulties in older people's life are less known.

The youngest group showed awareness of age-friendly barriers, such as a need for increasing social gathering spaces, accessible designs in buildings and MTR station, and road safety. (Examples given included those of own relatives or neighbours). They were also the group that came up with the most suggestions to overcome barriers in employment. The age group 18 to 49y did not mention or discuss certain issues in depth, such as the absence of income and benefits for many elders aged 60 to 64y and the transportation hassle and risks involved in reaching a hospital for appointment.

c) Definition on ageing population varies between aged 18 to 49y and aged 50y and above.

The youngest age group gave responses that are related to the outward appearances and physical conditions of an elderly, using descriptors such as 'grey hair' and 'uses a walking stick'. By contrast, these descriptors were not used by older age groups. Participants aged 65y and above tended to give the age of 65y as a definition, the reason being that aged 65y is the age when they became eligible for elderly benefits in a variety of services, including the $2 transport scheme.

d) No alleged "contrasting opinions" exist between male and female respondents.

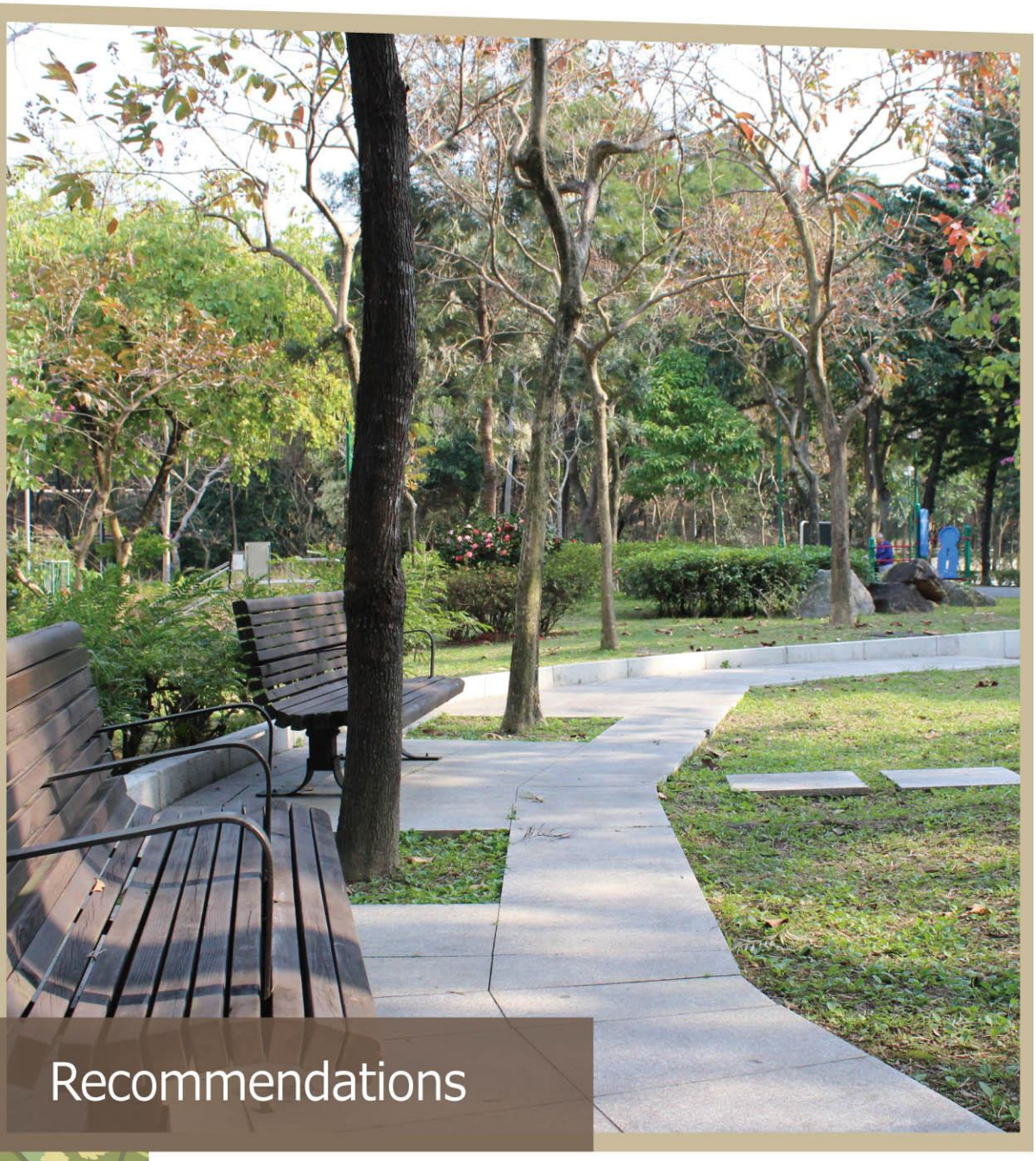
Based on the survey findings, although female respondents tended to give higher scores on respect and social inclusion, these observed differences were statistically insignificant after

taking the sample characteristics into consideration. Across focus groups, male and female participants also did not differ significantly in their perceptions of age-friendliness of Sha Tin. Findings of the assessment exercise in Sha Tin were different from the significant results from another local study (Wong et al., 2015), in which female was found to rate higher score than men on this domain. The reason could be that the survey sample and focus group participants were designed following closer the distribution of men and women in Sha Tin and the average of Hong Kong, without oversampling female. The predominance of female in elderly centres and more generally in Hong Kong would result in more activities organized of interest to female while fewer events addressing the needs of men (Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies, Lingnan University, 2006). Given men are less likely to attend these centres where most of the social activities in the community are provided, they are less likely to be consulted by service providers and socially included.

e) Living in public rental housing leads to an appreciation of AFC?

Results from survey showed that people living in public rental housing appeared to be more satisfied with all AFC domains in Sha Tin, which are consistent with the findings from previous studies carried out in Sha Tin and Tuen Mun in 2011 and 2012 respectively (Wong et al., 2015; Yau, 2013). This could be attributed to the differences of expectations among different socioeconomic groups, which have been evidenced in the theory of hierarchy of needs by Maslow (1943)[11].

[11] The lower social group tends to fulfill physiological and safety needs at the first place, while higher social group seeks self-actualization and self-fulfillment. In our survey, the lower and higher social groups, characterized by type of housing, interpreted AFC characteristics differently based on their prioritization and expectations, which implies the importance of evaluating different sets of AFC criteria of different social groups.



Recommendations

6. Recommendations

The recommendations are grouped into three themes, namely 1) valuing older people's contributions, 2) enabling older people to live well, and 3) engaging older people in community activities. A summary of recommendations by Age-friendly City domains is at Annex 3.

6.1 Valuing older people's contributions

Current society's views of older people remain entrenched in the perception of older people being a vulnerable population to be assisted, or a 'burden' placed on families and communities. However, the vast majority of older people are reasonably healthy and active, contributing to their families (e.g., grandparents looking after grandchildren) or even leading their communities (e.g., highly educated older people engaged in social and community affairs). The misperceptions should be removed to ensure the value and dignity of older people because negative perception of elderly influences not only public opinions but also allocation of resources by policymakers.

To ensure older people to feel as a valued part of a community, social programmes that promote respect towards and social inclusion of older people in the community are necessary. Findings of the domain of respect and social inclusion indicate there is a need for changing the community's attitudes towards ageing and older people. It is therefore recommended that older people's contributions to the community should be recognized and publicized through public education as well as intergenerational programmes. Not only does an intergenerational programmes bridge the generational gap with meaningful interactions, it also teaches younger generation's positive aspects of being old. However, the majority of older respondents considered themselves rarely included in school programmes and activities. Joint intergenerational programmes or initiatives to partner community centres with local schools should be extended.

Employment opportunities that offer flexibility and support to accommodate diverse older people's needs will help them to contribute and to feel valued in the community. Findings of the domain of civic participation and employment were fair. When respondents rated the availability of flexible and paid working opportunities for older people, scores were much lower. Indeed, many people can continue to participate in the workforce in later life. To facilitate employment opportunities for older people, customized employment opportunities (e.g., more flexible retirement policies, flexible working hours, job sharing) to meet the needs of older workers should be explored and expanded. Barriers that restrict or hinder companies to employ older people should be removed. It is also recommended to promote post-retirement employment by encouraging more employers to hire retirees and recognizing the older people's valuable working experience and practice wisdom.

Volunteering opportunities also help older people to contribute and to be felt valued and is important in the large context of successful ageing. Epidemiological studies suggested that volunteering has a role in maintaining well-being in later life, possibly through increased levels of self-esteem and social connectedness, and other psychological pathways (Anderson et al., 2014). It has also been suggested that some volunteers may benefit more from the work if its nature is challenging and meaningful. However, some of our respondents shared their

concerns on the variety of volunteering opportunities. Some even expressed that the volunteer works are unchallenging and uninteresting. To increase volunteering opportunities for older people, social programmes that maximize the engagement of older people in volunteer roles should be developed. In particular, volunteer roles should be shaped on the basis of knowledge as well as ability. It is also recommended to provide education and training opportunities that link to the type of voluntary activity being carried out to enable volunteers to learn new skills as well as practise competences.

6.2 Enabling older people to live well

To enable older people to live well in the community, an age-friendly housing is necessary. For the domain of housing, results were overall fair. When respondents rated the availability of home modification options and supplies, scores were much lower. To enable older people to enjoy a higher level of independence in their own homes, we suggest further examination of areas and types of support on home modification (e.g., provision of affordable modifications and a list of services providers) in the district.

Community support and health services are also essential to enable older people to live well in the community. The majority of the respondents expressed their concerns over the overstretched resources and limited community support available. They also shared their views that the waiting time for health services was lengthy. In view of the increasing healthcare needs and to provide better care for the older population, more emphasis on community-based programmes that focus more on improving health by modifying individual lifestyles and behaviors (e.g., nutrition education) as well as preventing the onset or progression of diseases and disabilities (e.g., screening and interventions for frailty) instead of curing illnesses is required. Many epidemiological studies have suggested that older people who practice health behaviors and take advantage of preventive services and evidence-based interventions are more likely to remain healthy, live independently, and incur fewer health and social related cost (Fairhall et al., 2015; Hamaker et al., 2012; Kojima, 2016; Yamada, Arai, Sonoda, & Aoyama, 2012). Furthermore, to improve access to health care, e-health services (e.g., tele-consultation and diagnosis as well as monitoring of health outcomes) should be considered (Bujnowska-Fedak & Pirogowicz, 2014; Gellis et al., 2012).

6.3 Engaging older people in community activities

Increasing evidence demonstrates that engagement in social activities will help people to feel valued, be socially connected, and is important in maintaining and enhancing health and well-being of older people. Although the domain of social participation was rated mediocre, some respondents shared their views on the social activities being heavily center-based. Older people were also in lack of sources to other activity options and venues. This is evidenced by the low score on broadcast and information of interest to older people in the survey. Results for the domain of communication and information indicate there is a need for improving communication and information exchange in the district. In fact, access to clear and understandable information ensures older people to keep informed and facilitates older people to obtain the services and benefits they need, thus keeping them connected to social, cultural, leisure, volunteering, civic activities and employment opportunities, hence socially included. It also enables older people to respond properly and instantly when emergency occurs, especially among those living alone and with reduced level of audiovisual capacity and

mobility, as reflected lacking in community by older respondents of questionnaire. The majority of the respondents expressed that information relevant to them comes mostly from community centers and district offices.

To enhance the age-friendliness regarding the domain of communication and information, we suggest promoting socialization in the neighborhood (e.g., expanding social networks, implementing age-friendly neighborhood initiatives) and optimizing the existing channels of information exchange. For examples, space of public library can be considered to provide a comfortable and designated space for older people to gather and receive information about social and learning activities. In public housing estates, more efficient use of notice boards should be considered. An information hub for the older people can also be set up for them to obtain first-hand and centralized information relevant to their living. A neighborhood directory which includes age-friendly resources (e.g. medical facilities, public toilets) and service of companies in the neighborhood as well as job opportunities for older people can be developed.

In a wider context, older people are encouraged to actively engage in designing services in the community. The Age-friendly City project explicitly adopts a locally-driven and bottom-up approach that starts with the live experience of older people regarding what is, and what is not, age-friendly, and what could be done to improve their community's age-friendliness. However, the baseline assessment revealed that respondents were less likely to be consulted by public, voluntary and commercial services in the community, reflecting a lack of consideration given to older people. To include and ensure older people are involved in various consultations and practice, it is necessary to engage older people from different classes and all walks of life to form a self-sustaining association similar to the older people's associations (OPAs) in other countries. OPAs are community-based organizations that are led or managed by older people; mobilize older people to improve their own lives and to contribute to the development of their communities. Building on the community's existing resources and utilizing the skills and experiences of older people, OPAs provide effective social support, facilitate activities and deliver services for its members and community through various activities.

6.4 Next Step

The Institute has consulted Sha Tin District Council members about the age-friendliness of the district (Annex 4) and the directions of the action plan for the district. Progress of the action plan implementation will be regularly reviewed and reported to the District Council.

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Annex 1

Table 1 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 and 2015

	Sha Tin District							
	2015				2011			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	107 600	--	92 200	--	92172	--	72285	--
Marital status								
Never married	6 600	(6.1%)	2 200	(2.4%)	3889	(4.2%)	1426	(2.0%)
Ever married[(1)]	101 000	(93.9%)	90 000	(97.6%)	88283	(95.8%)	70859	(98.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	37500	(34.9%)	56900	(61.8%)	40003	(43.4%)	50310	(69.6%)
Secondary	55500	(51.6%)	28400	(30.8%)	42171	(45.8%)	16614	(23.0%)
Post-secondary	14600	(13.6%)	6800	(7.4%)	9998	(10.8%)	5361	(7.4%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	54600	(51.6%)	7700	(8.4%)	43125	(46.8%)	4806	(6.6%)
Home-makers	21500	(20.3%)	5200	(5.6%)	14376	(15.6%)	3257	(4.5%)
Retired persons	22500	(21.3%)	77100	(83.7%)	26601	(28.9%)	57781	(79.9%)
Others	7200	(6.8%)	2100	(2.3%)	8070	(8.8%)	6441	(8.9%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	17 900	(32.8%)	4 200	(54.5%)	19047	(44.2%)	2856	(59.4%)
10,000-29,999	26 600	(48.7%)	2 400	(31.2%)	17639	(40.9%)	1220	(25.4%)
≥30,000	10 100	(18.5%)	1 100	(14.3%)	6439	(14.9%)	730	(15.2%)
Domestic household size [(2)]								
1	6800	(6.4%)	10000	(11.2%)	5254	(5.8%)	7270	(10.7%)
2-3	56400	(53.2%)	54600	(61.1%)	48155	(53.5%)	40793	(60.1%)
≥4	42800	(40.4%)	24700	(27.7%)	36607	(40.7%)	19808	(29.2%)
Place of work [(3)]								
In Sha Tin	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	10693	(30.5%)	1052	(27.4%)
In other districts	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	24324	(69.5%)	2794	(72.6%)
Internal migration [(4)]					45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[(5)]	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	21004	(10.0%)	5453	(7.5%)
Internally not migrated[(6)]	N.A.	--	N.A.	--	189331	(90.0%)	66832	(92.5%)

Notes:

The 2015 land-based non-institutional population does not cover inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels.

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New Territories to their current residence in Sha Tin.

(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Sha Tin Town Centre				Lek Yuen			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2483	--	1931	--	1822	--	2699	--
Marital status								
Never married	179	(7.2%)	99	(5.1%)	106	(5.8%)	140	(5.2%)
Ever married[1]	2304	(92.8%)	1832	(94.9%)	1716	(94.2%)	2559	(94.8%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	692	(27.9%)	1072	(55.5%)	1002	(55.0%)	2029	(75.2%)
Secondary	1185	(47.7%)	450	(23.3%)	748	(41.1%)	579	(21.5%)
Post-secondary	606	(24.4%)	409	(21.2%)	72	(4.0%)	91	(3.4%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1176	(47.4%)	128	(6.6%)	905	(49.7%)	140	(5.2%)
Home-makers	438	(17.6%)	106	(5.5%)	179	(9.8%)	76	(2.8%)
Retired persons	692	(27.9%)	1467	(76.0%)	586	(32.2%)	2173	(80.5%)
Others	177	(7.1%)	230	(11.9%)	152	(8.3%)	310	(11.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	333	(28.3%)	71	(55.5%)	573	(63.3%)	131	(93.6%)
10,000-29,999	466	(39.6%)	13	(10.2%)	314	(34.7%)	9	(6.4%)
≥30,000	377	(32.1%)	44	(34.4%)	18	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	169	(6.9%)	227	(13.3%)	120	(6.6%)	394	(16.8%)
2-3	1285	(52.3%)	1146	(67.3%)	1004	(55.3%)	1345	(57.4%)
≥4	1004	(40.8%)	329	(19.3%)	690	(38.0%)	605	(25.8%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	241	(22.9%)	44	(38.9%)	349	(44.2%)	60	(50.0%)
In other districts	813	(77.1%)	69	(61.1%)	440	(55.8%)	60	(50.0%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	741	(10.7%)	205	(10.6%)	98	(2.5%)	11	(0.4%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6190	(89.3%)	1726	(89.4%)	3764	(97.5%)	2688	(99.6%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New

(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Wo Che Estate				City One			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	3009	--	3609	--	2189	--	1785	--
Marital status								
Never married	127	(4.2%)	57	(1.6%)	198	(9.0%)	82	(4.6%)
Ever married[1]	2882	(95.8%)	3552	(98.4%)	1991	(91.0%)	1703	(95.4%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	2096	(69.7%)	2821	(78.2%)	374	(17.1%)	1162	(65.1%)
Secondary	898	(29.8%)	603	(16.7%)	1202	(54.9%)	432	(24.2%)
Post-secondary	15	(0.5%)	185	(5.1%)	613	(28.0%)	191	(10.7%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1306	(43.4%)	129	(3.6%)	1132	(51.7%)	31	(1.7%)
Home-makers	501	(16.7%)	320	(8.9%)	176	(8.0%)	80	(4.5%)
Retired persons	919	(30.5%)	2930	(81.2%)	645	(29.5%)	1253	(70.2%)
Others	283	(9.4%)	230	(6.4%)	236	(10.8%)	421	(23.6%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	951	(72.8%)	105	(81.4%)	273	(24.1%)	31	(100.0%)
10,000-29,999	355	(27.2%)	24	(18.6%)	373	(33.0%)	0	(0.0%)
≥30,000	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	486	(42.9%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	116	(3.9%)	361	(10.7%)	176	(8.2%)	141	(9.7%)
2-3	1614	(54.1%)	1843	(54.4%)	1248	(58.2%)	940	(64.6%)
≥4	1252	(42.0%)	1184	(34.9%)	719	(33.6%)	374	(25.7%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	404	(37.7%)	34	(37.4%)	234	(26.5%)	20	(64.5%)
In other districts	669	(62.3%)	57	(62.6%)	650	(73.5%)	11	(35.5%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	204	(3.3%)	219	(6.1%)	123	(2.1%)	127	(7.1%)
Internally not migrated[6]	5909	(96.7%)	3390	(93.9%)	5676	(97.9%)	1658	(92.9%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New

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(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Yue Shing				Wong Uk			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2181	--	1389	--	2094	--	2306	--
Marital status								
Never married	192	(8.8%)	30	(2.2%)	160	(7.6%)	134	(5.8%)
Ever married[1]	1989	(91.2%)	1359	(97.8%)	1934	(92.4%)	2172	(94.2%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	400	(18.3%)	793	(57.1%)	522	(24.9%)	1712	(74.2%)
Secondary	1228	(56.3%)	510	(36.7%)	980	(46.8%)	376	(16.3%)
Post-secondary	553	(25.4%)	86	(6.2%)	592	(28.3%)	218	(9.5%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1087	(49.8%)	90	(6.5%)	1054	(50.3%)	116	(5.0%)
Home-makers	418	(19.2%)	95	(6.8%)	285	(13.6%)	88	(3.8%)
Retired persons	462	(21.2%)	1196	(86.1%)	595	(28.4%)	1185	(51.4%)
Others	214	(9.8%)	8	(0.6%)	160	(7.6%)	917	(39.8%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	309	(28.4%)	46	(51.1%)	303	(28.7%)	19	(16.4%)
10,000-29,999	516	(47.5%)	44	(48.9%)	417	(39.6%)	63	(54.3%)
≥30,000	262	(24.1%)	0	(0.0%)	334	(31.7%)	34	(29.3%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	205	(9.6%)	235	(16.9%)	167	(8.2%)	209	(15.0%)
2-3	1230	(57.9%)	966	(69.5%)	1196	(58.6%)	733	(52.5%)
≥4	690	(32.5%)	188	(13.5%)	679	(33.3%)	454	(32.5%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	137	(16.0%)	21	(28.0%)	292	(30.8%)	17	(14.7%)
In other districts	717	(84.0%)	54	(72.0%)	655	(69.2%)	99	(85.3%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	313	(5.9%)	108	(7.8%)	639	(12.0%)	444	(19.3%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4958	(94.1%)	1281	(92.2%)	4690	(88.0%)	1862	(80.7%)
Notes:								
The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.								
Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.								
Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.								
(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.								
(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.								
(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.								
(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence								
(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New								
(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.								
(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.								
Remarks:								
N.A. Not available								
-- Percentages not computed								
Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,								

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Sha Kok				Pok Hong			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2863	--	3806	--	3522	--	2682	--
Marital status								
Never married	138	(4.8%)	116	(3.0%)	70	(2.0%)	13	(0.5%)
Ever married[1]	2725	(95.2%)	3690	(97.0%)	3452	(98.0%)	2669	(99.5%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1936	(67.6%)	2951	(77.5%)	2127	(60.4%)	2214	(82.6%)
Secondary	908	(31.7%)	798	(21.0%)	1321	(37.5%)	432	(16.1%)
Post-secondary	19	(0.7%)	57	(1.5%)	74	(2.1%)	36	(1.3%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1077	(37.6%)	216	(5.7%)	1495	(42.4%)	318	(11.9%)
Home-makers	610	(21.3%)	89	(2.3%)	555	(15.8%)	143	(5.3%)
Retired persons	883	(30.8%)	3128	(82.2%)	1278	(36.3%)	2048	(76.4%)
Others	293	(10.2%)	373	(9.8%)	194	(5.5%)	173	(6.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	772	(71.7%)	124	(57.4%)	927	(62.0%)	259	(81.4%)
10,000-29,999	305	(28.3%)	34	(15.7%)	560	(37.5%)	54	(17.0%)
≥30,000	0	(0.0%)	58	(26.9%)	8	(0.5%)	5	(1.6%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	244	(8.6%)	635	(17.8%)	121	(3.5%)	206	(7.9%)
2-3	1855	(65.7%)	2344	(65.6%)	2062	(59.2%)	1496	(57.7%)
≥4	726	(25.7%)	596	(16.7%)	1299	(37.3%)	891	(34.4%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	270	(30.8%)	48	(34.8%)	424	(34.8%)	94	(31.9%)
In other districts	608	(69.2%)	90	(65.2%)	794	(65.2%)	201	(68.1%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	215	(4.2%)	114	(3.0%)	185	(3.2%)	22	(0.8%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4888	(95.8%)	3692	(97.0%)	5513	(96.8%)	2660	(99.2%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

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(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

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(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Jat Min				Chun Fung			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	3204	--	2155	--	2754	--	2086	--
Marital status								
Never married	83	(2.6%)	33	(1.5%)	111	(4.0%)	28	(1.3%)
Ever married[1]	3121	(97.4%)	2122	(98.5%)	2643	(96.0%)	2058	(98.7%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1623	(50.7%)	1434	(66.5%)	1403	(50.9%)	1485	(71.2%)
Secondary	1546	(48.3%)	623	(28.9%)	1158	(42.0%)	552	(26.5%)
Post-secondary	35	(1.1%)	98	(4.5%)	193	(7.0%)	49	(2.3%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1431	(44.7%)	129	(6.0%)	1185	(43.0%)	187	(9.0%)
Home-makers	454	(14.2%)	134	(6.2%)	565	(20.5%)	21	(1.0%)
Retired persons	1087	(33.9%)	1733	(80.4%)	835	(30.3%)	1875	(89.9%)
Others	232	(7.2%)	159	(7.4%)	169	(6.1%)	3	(0.1%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	691	(48.3%)	114	(88.4%)	561	(47.3%)	157	(84.0%)
10,000-29,999	716	(50.0%)	15	(11.6%)	617	(52.1%)	12	(6.4%)
≥30,000	24	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.6%)	18	(9.6%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	202	(6.4%)	233	(11.0%)	109	(4.2%)	297	(14.8%)
2-3	1851	(58.4%)	1382	(65.1%)	1674	(64.7%)	1333	(66.5%)
≥4	1116	(35.2%)	508	(23.9%)	806	(31.1%)	375	(18.7%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	473	(35.0%)	34	(29.6%)	271	(30.0%)	40	(21.4%)
In other districts	879	(65.0%)	81	(70.4%)	632	(70.0%)	147	(78.6%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	100	(1.9%)	43	(2.0%)	278	(5.8%)	20	(1.0%)
Internally not migrated[6]	5277	(98.1%)	2112	(98.0%)	4532	(94.2%)	2066	(99.0%)

Notes:

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Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

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(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Sun Tin Wai				Chui Tin			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2396	--	2562	--	2740	--	1920	--
Marital status								
Never married	112	(4.7%)	70	(2.7%)	149	(5.4%)	0	(0.0%)
Ever married[1]	2284	(95.3%)	2492	(97.3%)	2591	(94.6%)	1920	(100.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1201	(50.1%)	1842	(71.9%)	1300	(47.4%)	1197	(62.3%)
Secondary	1029	(42.9%)	614	(24.0%)	1159	(42.3%)	531	(27.7%)
Post-secondary	166	(6.9%)	106	(4.1%)	281	(10.3%)	192	(10.0%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	944	(39.4%)	148	(5.8%)	1183	(43.2%)	269	(14.0%)
Home-makers	521	(21.7%)	240	(9.4%)	611	(22.3%)	55	(2.9%)
Retired persons	626	(26.1%)	1623	(63.3%)	738	(26.9%)	1507	(78.5%)
Others	305	(12.7%)	551	(21.5%)	208	(7.6%)	89	(4.6%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	652	(69.1%)	138	(93.2%)	576	(48.7%)	156	(58.0%)
10,000-29,999	197	(20.9%)	10	(6.8%)	450	(38.0%)	46	(17.1%)
≥30,000	95	(10.1%)	0	(0.0%)	157	(13.3%)	67	(24.9%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	234	(9.8%)	192	(8.5%)	51	(1.9%)	130	(6.8%)
2-3	1320	(55.5%)	1592	(70.1%)	1437	(54.8%)	1288	(67.8%)
≥4	826	(34.7%)	488	(21.5%)	1134	(43.2%)	482	(25.4%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	142	(19.5%)	19	(20.7%)	361	(36.6%)	15	(8.8%)
In other districts	588	(80.5%)	73	(79.3%)	625	(63.4%)	156	(91.2%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	391	(7.3%)	64	(2.5%)	324	(5.9%)	93	(4.8%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4997	(92.7%)	2498	(97.5%)	5186	(94.1%)	1827	(95.2%)

Notes:

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Remarks:

N.A. Not available

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Hin Ka				Lower Shing Mun			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2405	--	1234	--	2478	--	1921	--
Marital status								
Never married	39	(1.6%)	20	(1.6%)	160	(6.5%)	12	(0.6%)
Ever married[1]	2366	(98.4%)	1214	(98.4%)	2318	(93.5%)	1909	(99.4%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1192	(49.6%)	753	(61.0%)	978	(39.5%)	1412	(73.5%)
Secondary	1141	(47.4%)	432	(35.0%)	1339	(54.0%)	337	(17.5%)
Post-secondary	72	(3.0%)	49	(4.0%)	161	(6.5%)	172	(9.0%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1168	(48.6%)	54	(4.4%)	1053	(42.5%)	78	(4.1%)
Home-makers	313	(13.0%)	56	(4.5%)	325	(13.1%)	95	(4.9%)
Retired persons	694	(28.9%)	956	(77.5%)	863	(34.8%)	1609	(83.8%)
Others	230	(9.6%)	168	(13.6%)	237	(9.6%)	139	(7.2%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	582	(49.8%)	13	(24.1%)	431	(40.9%)	74	(94.9%)
10,000-29,999	573	(49.1%)	41	(75.9%)	492	(46.7%)	4	(5.1%)
≥30,000	13	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	130	(12.3%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	63	(2.7%)	112	(9.1%)	299	(12.4%)	196	(10.7%)
2-3	973	(41.2%)	735	(59.6%)	1125	(46.7%)	1007	(54.9%)
≥4	1324	(56.1%)	387	(31.4%)	986	(40.9%)	630	(34.4%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	349	(36.4%)	0	(0.0%)	246	(29.6%)	5	(11.4%)
In other districts	611	(63.6%)	54	(100.0%)	586	(70.4%)	39	(88.6%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	313	(6.0%)	63	(5.1%)	1965	(31.0%)	246	(12.8%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4886	(94.0%)	1171	(94.9%)	4380	(69.0%)	1675	(87.2%)

Notes:

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Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Keng Hau				Tin Sum			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	3121	--	2596	--	2906	--	2140	--
Marital status								
Never married	65	(2.1%)	33	(1.3%)	77	(2.6%)	21	(1.0%)
Ever married[1]	3056	(97.9%)	2563	(98.7%)	2829	(97.4%)	2119	(99.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1531	(49.1%)	1973	(76.0%)	1630	(56.1%)	1485	(69.4%)
Secondary	1401	(44.9%)	489	(18.8%)	1179	(40.6%)	509	(23.8%)
Post-secondary	189	(6.1%)	134	(5.2%)	97	(3.3%)	146	(6.8%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1305	(41.8%)	159	(6.1%)	1161	(40.0%)	121	(5.7%)
Home-makers	588	(18.8%)	96	(3.7%)	538	(18.5%)	37	(1.7%)
Retired persons	947	(30.3%)	2166	(83.4%)	956	(32.9%)	1651	(77.1%)
Others	281	(9.0%)	175	(6.7%)	251	(8.6%)	331	(15.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	654	(50.1%)	79	(49.7%)	639	(55.0%)	110	(90.9%)
10,000-29,999	454	(34.8%)	54	(34.0%)	479	(41.3%)	11	(9.1%)
≥30,000	197	(15.1%)	26	(16.4%)	43	(3.7%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	100	(3.3%)	258	(10.6%)	80	(2.8%)	249	(12.1%)
2-3	1303	(43.0%)	1380	(56.6%)	1584	(55.0%)	1137	(55.3%)
≥4	1629	(53.7%)	799	(32.8%)	1214	(42.2%)	671	(32.6%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	258	(23.0%)	39	(29.1%)	255	(27.8%)	38	(40.4%)
In other districts	864	(77.0%)	95	(70.9%)	662	(72.2%)	56	(59.6%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	393	(6.1%)	119	(4.6%)	220	(4.4%)	26	(1.2%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6029	(93.9%)	2477	(95.4%)	4816	(95.6%)	2114	(98.8%)

Notes:

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Chui Ka				Tai Wai			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	3185	--	2941	--	3519	--	3677	--
Marital status								
Never married	121	(3.8%)	58	(2.0%)	141	(4.0%)	101	(2.7%)
Ever married[1]	3064	(96.2%)	2883	(98.0%)	3378	(96.0%)	3576	(97.3%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1820	(57.1%)	2129	(72.4%)	1596	(45.4%)	2647	(72.0%)
Secondary	1324	(41.6%)	661	(22.5%)	1775	(50.4%)	757	(20.6%)
Post-secondary	41	(1.3%)	151	(5.1%)	148	(4.2%)	273	(7.4%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1370	(43.0%)	199	(6.8%)	1681	(47.8%)	129	(3.5%)
Home-makers	583	(18.3%)	188	(6.4%)	524	(14.9%)	99	(2.7%)
Retired persons	875	(27.5%)	2352	(80.0%)	1023	(29.1%)	3053	(83.0%)
Others	357	(11.2%)	202	(6.9%)	291	(8.3%)	396	(10.8%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	830	(60.6%)	132	(66.3%)	805	(47.9%)	58	(45.0%)
10,000-29,999	535	(39.1%)	24	(12.1%)	803	(47.8%)	46	(35.7%)
≥30,000	5	(0.4%)	43	(21.6%)	73	(4.3%)	25	(19.4%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	166	(5.5%)	308	(11.1%)	301	(8.7%)	546	(15.6%)
2-3	2052	(67.6%)	1906	(68.8%)	1978	(57.0%)	2211	(63.3%)
≥4	816	(26.9%)	557	(20.1%)	1194	(34.4%)	734	(21.0%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	304	(26.9%)	18	(11.5%)	313	(21.9%)	43	(49.4%)
In other districts	827	(73.1%)	138	(88.5%)	1118	(78.1%)	44	(50.6%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	279	(4.9%)	213	(7.2%)	201	(2.8%)	119	(3.2%)
Internally not migrated[6]	5373	(95.1%)	2728	(92.8%)	6866	(97.2%)	3558	(96.8%)

Notes:

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Chung Tin				Sui Wo			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2535	--	1457	--	2033	--	1580	--
Marital status								
Never married	275	(10.8%)	13	(0.9%)	128	(6.3%)	24	(1.5%)
Ever married[1]	2260	(89.2%)	1444	(99.1%)	1905	(93.7%)	1556	(98.5%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1129	(44.5%)	1053	(72.3%)	545	(26.8%)	959	(60.7%)
Secondary	1188	(46.9%)	315	(21.6%)	798	(39.3%)	493	(31.2%)
Post-secondary	218	(8.6%)	89	(6.1%)	690	(33.9%)	128	(8.1%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1225	(48.3%)	55	(3.8%)	1049	(51.6%)	77	(4.9%)
Home-makers	246	(9.7%)	55	(3.8%)	193	(9.5%)	102	(6.5%)
Retired persons	802	(31.6%)	1328	(91.1%)	651	(32.0%)	1373	(86.9%)
Others	262	(10.3%)	19	(1.3%)	140	(6.9%)	28	(1.8%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	633	(51.7%)	42	(76.4%)	255	(24.3%)	11	(14.3%)
10,000-29,999	431	(35.2%)	13	(23.6%)	448	(42.7%)	50	(64.9%)
≥30,000	161	(13.1%)	0	(0.0%)	346	(33.0%)	16	(20.8%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	300	(12.0%)	173	(12.0%)	168	(8.4%)	168	(10.6%)
2-3	1369	(54.9%)	737	(51.3%)	1097	(54.8%)	1174	(74.3%)
≥4	824	(33.1%)	528	(36.7%)	738	(36.8%)	238	(15.1%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	292	(27.7%)	3	(9.4%)	330	(37.3%)	17	(27.4%)
In other districts	763	(72.3%)	29	(90.6%)	554	(62.7%)	45	(72.6%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	878	(14.0%)	129	(8.9%)	444	(9.5%)	64	(4.1%)
Internally not migrated[6]	5384	(86.0%)	1328	(91.1%)	4225	(90.5%)	1516	(95.9%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

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(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New

(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Fo Tan				Chun Ma			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	1898	--	1000	--	1718	--	807	--
Marital status								
Never married	108	(5.7%)	0	(0.0%)	174	(10.1%)	3	(0.4%)
Ever married[1]	1790	(94.3%)	1000	(100.0%)	1544	(89.9%)	804	(99.6%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	412	(21.7%)	546	(54.6%)	154	(9.0%)	447	(55.4%)
Secondary	894	(47.1%)	239	(23.9%)	681	(39.6%)	71	(8.8%)
Post-secondary	592	(31.2%)	215	(21.5%)	883	(51.4%)	289	(35.8%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1181	(62.2%)	64	(6.4%)	966	(56.2%)	250	(31.0%)
Home-makers	188	(9.9%)	68	(6.8%)	161	(9.4%)	21	(2.6%)
Retired persons	390	(20.5%)	821	(82.1%)	466	(27.1%)	495	(61.3%)
Others	139	(7.3%)	47	(4.7%)	125	(7.3%)	41	(5.1%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	322	(27.3%)	0	(0.0%)	108	(11.2%)	1	(0.4%)
10,000-29,999	283	(24.0%)	26	(40.6%)	193	(20.0%)	95	(38.0%)
≥30,000	576	(48.8%)	38	(59.4%)	665	(68.8%)	154	(61.6%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	63	(3.4%)	124	(12.4%)	151	(9.3%)	42	(5.6%)
2-3	1000	(53.4%)	539	(53.9%)	451	(27.7%)	394	(52.6%)
≥4	811	(43.3%)	337	(33.7%)	1026	(63.0%)	313	(41.8%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	330	(35.0%)	7	(10.9%)	144	(18.8%)	17	(10.1%)
In other districts	613	(65.0%)	57	(89.1%)	624	(81.3%)	151	(89.9%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	1291	(22.1%)	162	(16.2%)	585	(12.5%)	33	(4.1%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4552	(77.9%)	838	(83.8%)	4082	(87.5%)	774	(95.9%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

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(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Chung On				Kam To			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2520	--	1756	--	2216	--	2075	--
Marital status								
Never married	73	(2.9%)	79	(4.5%)	56	(2.5%)	0	(0.0%)
Ever married[1]	2447	(97.1%)	1677	(95.5%)	2160	(97.5%)	2075	(100.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1090	(43.3%)	1258	(71.6%)	779	(35.2%)	1322	(63.7%)
Secondary	1106	(43.9%)	395	(22.5%)	1021	(46.1%)	381	(18.4%)
Post-secondary	324	(12.9%)	103	(5.9%)	416	(18.8%)	372	(17.9%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1215	(48.2%)	156	(8.9%)	918	(41.4%)	183	(8.8%)
Home-makers	454	(18.0%)	36	(2.1%)	357	(16.1%)	156	(7.5%)
Retired persons	602	(23.9%)	1493	(85.0%)	777	(35.1%)	1667	(80.3%)
Others	249	(9.9%)	71	(4.0%)	164	(7.4%)	69	(3.3%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	502	(41.3%)	62	(39.7%)	307	(33.4%)	98	(53.6%)
10,000-29,999	467	(38.4%)	13	(8.3%)	504	(54.9%)	85	(46.4%)
≥30,000	246	(20.2%)	81	(51.9%)	107	(11.7%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	162	(6.7%)	255	(15.6%)	73	(3.3%)	97	(4.8%)
2-3	1175	(48.4%)	777	(47.6%)	1201	(54.4%)	1411	(70.1%)
≥4	1090	(44.9%)	601	(36.8%)	934	(42.3%)	504	(25.0%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	364	(40.2%)	14	(16.7%)	195	(26.2%)	36	(30.3%)
In other districts	542	(59.8%)	70	(83.3%)	549	(73.8%)	83	(69.7%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	452	(6.4%)	212	(12.1%)	1411	(23.0%)	644	(31.0%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6664	(93.6%)	1544	(87.9%)	4731	(77.0%)	1431	(69.0%)

Notes:

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Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

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(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

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(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Ma On Shan Town Centre				Lee On			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2287	--	1616	--	3155	--	1792	--
Marital status								
Never married	69	(3.0%)	0	(0.0%)	88	(2.8%)	23	(1.3%)
Ever married[1]	2218	(97.0%)	1616	(100.0%)	3067	(97.2%)	1769	(98.7%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	642	(28.1%)	981	(60.7%)	1311	(41.6%)	1059	(59.1%)
Secondary	972	(42.5%)	450	(27.8%)	1387	(44.0%)	617	(34.4%)
Post-secondary	673	(29.4%)	185	(11.4%)	457	(14.5%)	116	(6.5%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1117	(48.8%)	113	(7.0%)	1546	(49.0%)	197	(11.0%)
Home-makers	360	(15.7%)	103	(6.4%)	431	(13.7%)	99	(5.5%)
Retired persons	660	(28.9%)	1359	(84.1%)	859	(27.2%)	1371	(76.5%)
Others	150	(6.6%)	41	(2.5%)	319	(10.1%)	125	(7.0%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	241	(21.6%)	28	(24.8%)	657	(42.5%)	107	(54.3%)
10,000-29,999	290	(26.0%)	85	(75.2%)	523	(33.8%)	65	(33.0%)
≥30,000	586	(52.5%)	0	(0.0%)	366	(23.7%)	25	(12.7%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	100	(4.5%)	55	(3.5%)	186	(6.2%)	151	(8.5%)
2-3	1201	(54.0%)	929	(58.5%)	1604	(53.8%)	931	(52.6%)
≥4	923	(41.5%)	605	(38.1%)	1192	(40.0%)	689	(38.9%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	188	(24.7%)	28	(39.4%)	295	(27.3%)	60	(33.9%)
In other districts	573	(75.3%)	43	(60.6%)	786	(72.7%)	117	(66.1%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	813	(11.5%)	186	(11.5%)	1983	(25.4%)	250	(14.0%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6273	(88.5%)	1430	(88.5%)	5813	(74.6%)	1542	(86.0%)

Notes:

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Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

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(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Fu Lung				Kam Ying			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2650	--	2156	--	2230	--	1693	--
Marital status								
Never married	99	(3.7%)	0	(0.0%)	40	(1.8%)	0	(0.0%)
Ever married[1]	2551	(96.3%)	2156	(100.0%)	2190	(98.2%)	1693	(100.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1079	(40.7%)	1535	(71.2%)	775	(34.8%)	1066	(63.0%)
Secondary	1462	(55.2%)	558	(25.9%)	1240	(55.6%)	527	(31.1%)
Post-secondary	109	(4.1%)	63	(2.9%)	215	(9.6%)	100	(5.9%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1225	(46.2%)	98	(4.5%)	1135	(50.9%)	84	(5.0%)
Home-makers	334	(12.6%)	164	(7.6%)	237	(10.6%)	56	(3.3%)
Retired persons	810	(30.6%)	1806	(83.8%)	590	(26.5%)	1527	(90.2%)
Others	281	(10.6%)	88	(4.1%)	268	(12.0%)	26	(1.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	445	(36.3%)	64	(65.3%)	339	(29.9%)	47	(56.0%)
10,000-29,999	669	(54.6%)	34	(34.7%)	611	(53.8%)	9	(10.7%)
≥30,000	111	(9.1%)	0	(0.0%)	185	(16.3%)	28	(33.3%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	147	(5.6%)	71	(3.3%)	144	(6.5%)	84	(5.0%)
2-3	1265	(48.2%)	1186	(55.0%)	1229	(55.7%)	1229	(72.6%)
≥4	1210	(46.1%)	899	(41.7%)	832	(37.7%)	380	(22.4%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	335	(33.6%)	13	(21.3%)	282	(29.7%)	19	(22.6%)
In other districts	662	(66.4%)	48	(78.7%)	667	(70.3%)	65	(77.4%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	460	(6.9%)	132	(6.1%)	457	(7.5%)	64	(3.8%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6177	(93.1%)	2024	(93.9%)	5664	(92.5%)	1629	(96.2%)
Notes:								
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Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.								
Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.								
(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.								
(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.								
(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.								
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(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New								
(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.								
(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.								
Remarks:								
N.A. Not available								
-- Percentages not computed								
Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,								

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Yiu On				Heng On			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	3018	--	1421	--	4607	--	2425	--
Marital status								
Never married	18	(0.6%)	37	(2.6%)	161	(3.5%)	17	(0.7%)
Ever married[1]	3000	(99.4%)	1384	(97.4%)	4446	(96.5%)	2408	(99.3%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	1509	(50.0%)	998	(70.2%)	2215	(48.1%)	1673	(69.0%)
Secondary	1461	(48.4%)	354	(24.9%)	2284	(49.6%)	560	(23.1%)
Post-secondary	48	(1.6%)	69	(4.9%)	108	(2.3%)	192	(7.9%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1419	(47.0%)	125	(8.8%)	2629	(57.1%)	150	(6.2%)
Home-makers	560	(18.6%)	19	(1.3%)	631	(13.7%)	56	(2.3%)
Retired persons	739	(24.5%)	1021	(71.9%)	980	(21.3%)	2108	(86.9%)
Others	300	(9.9%)	256	(18.0%)	367	(8.0%)	111	(4.6%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	631	(44.5%)	107	(85.6%)	1540	(58.6%)	130	(86.7%)
10,000-29,999	786	(55.4%)	18	(14.4%)	1011	(38.5%)	12	(8.0%)
≥30,000	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	78	(3.0%)	8	(5.3%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	42	(1.4%)	195	(15.3%)	187	(4.2%)	159	(6.6%)
2-3	1246	(42.6%)	645	(50.6%)	2277	(50.7%)	1408	(58.5%)
≥4	1637	(56.0%)	435	(34.1%)	2025	(45.1%)	838	(34.8%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	428	(37.6%)	23	(18.4%)	879	(43.7%)	12	(15.2%)
In other districts	709	(62.4%)	102	(81.6%)	1134	(56.3%)	67	(84.8%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	126	(2.0%)	4	(0.3%)	216	(2.6%)	62	(2.6%)
Internally not migrated[6]	6138	(98.0%)	1417	(99.7%)	8186	(97.4%)	2363	(97.4%)

Notes:

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Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

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Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	On Tai				Tai Shui Hang			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	2366	--	1510	--	1918	--	1716	--
Marital status								
Never married	32	(1.4%)	0	(0.0%)	80	(4.2%)	50	(2.9%)
Ever married[1]	2334	(98.6%)	1510	(100.0%)	1838	(95.8%)	1666	(97.1%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	886	(37.4%)	966	(64.0%)	647	(33.7%)	1372	(80.0%)
Secondary	1244	(52.6%)	393	(26.0%)	1170	(61.0%)	242	(14.1%)
Post-secondary	236	(10.0%)	151	(10.0%)	101	(5.3%)	102	(5.9%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	1050	(44.4%)	83	(5.5%)	955	(49.8%)	166	(9.7%)
Home-makers	395	(16.7%)	44	(2.9%)	336	(17.5%)	13	(0.8%)
Retired persons	694	(29.3%)	1336	(88.5%)	502	(26.2%)	1512	(88.1%)
Others	227	(9.6%)	47	(3.1%)	125	(6.5%)	25	(1.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	354	(33.7%)	53	(63.9%)	398	(41.7%)	130	(78.3%)
10,000-29,999	502	(47.8%)	30	(36.1%)	507	(53.1%)	0	(0.0%)
≥30,000	194	(18.5%)	0	(0.0%)	50	(5.2%)	36	(21.7%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	42	(1.9%)	40	(2.7%)	146	(7.7%)	173	(10.2%)
2-3	910	(40.4%)	748	(50.9%)	1082	(57.2%)	1075	(63.7%)
≥4	1301	(57.7%)	681	(46.4%)	663	(35.1%)	440	(26.1%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	165	(19.7%)	17	(20.5%)	247	(29.1%)	25	(15.1%)
In other districts	674	(80.3%)	66	(79.5%)	602	(70.9%)	141	(84.9%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	1404	(23.5%)	279	(18.5%)	634	(11.6%)	190	(11.1%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4562	(76.5%)	1231	(81.5%)	4810	(88.4%)	1526	(88.9%)

Notes:

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Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

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Remarks:

N.A. Not available

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Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Yu Yan				Bik Woo			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	1810	--	1608	--	2470	--	1294	--
Marital status								
Never married	45	(2.5%)	33	(2.1%)	86	(3.5%)	13	(1.0%)
Ever married[1]	1765	(97.5%)	1575	(97.9%)	2384	(96.5%)	1281	(99.0%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	703	(38.8%)	1099	(68.3%)	652	(26.4%)	801	(61.9%)
Secondary	937	(51.8%)	286	(17.8%)	1119	(45.3%)	399	(30.8%)
Post-secondary	170	(9.4%)	223	(13.9%)	699	(28.3%)	94	(7.3%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	844	(46.6%)	116	(7.2%)	1236	(50.0%)	120	(9.3%)
Home-makers	399	(22.0%)	79	(4.9%)	318	(12.9%)	67	(5.2%)
Retired persons	496	(27.4%)	1221	(75.9%)	621	(25.1%)	1060	(81.9%)
Others	71	(3.9%)	192	(11.9%)	295	(11.9%)	47	(3.6%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	307	(36.4%)	8	(6.9%)	275	(22.2%)	41	(34.2%)
10,000-29,999	365	(43.2%)	108	(93.1%)	620	(50.2%)	55	(45.8%)
≥30,000	172	(20.4%)	0	(0.0%)	341	(27.6%)	24	(20.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	63	(3.5%)	92	(6.4%)	171	(7.0%)	108	(8.3%)
2-3	1052	(58.9%)	566	(39.2%)	1338	(54.5%)	673	(52.0%)
≥4	672	(37.6%)	786	(54.4%)	945	(38.5%)	513	(39.6%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	119	(17.6%)	59	(50.9%)	234	(22.3%)	39	(34.2%)
In other districts	559	(82.4%)	57	(49.1%)	816	(77.7%)	75	(65.8%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	732	(17.6%)	413	(25.7%)	1789	(24.4%)	315	(24.3%)
Internally not migrated[6]	3419	(82.4%)	1195	(74.3%)	5541	(75.6%)	979	(75.7%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New

(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Table 2 – Demographic Characteristics of Sha Tin District in 2011 by District Council Constituency Area

	Distirct Council Constituency Area of Sha Tin[7]							
	Kwong Hong				Kwong Yuen			
	55-64		≥65		55-64		≥65	
Population characteristics	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)
Population size	1534	--	1257	--	2336	--	1683	--
Marital status								
Never married	75	(4.9%)	33	(2.6%)	54	(2.3%)	54	(3.2%)
Ever married[1]	1459	(95.1%)	1224	(97.4%)	2282	(97.7%)	1629	(96.8%)
Educational level								
Primary and below	663	(43.2%)	919	(73.1%)	1389	(59.5%)	1145	(68.0%)
Secondary	798	(52.0%)	200	(15.9%)	888	(38.0%)	449	(26.7%)
Post-secondary	73	(4.8%)	138	(11.0%)	59	(2.5%)	89	(5.3%)
Economic activity status								
Employed	589	(38.4%)	40	(3.2%)	1113	(47.6%)	88	(5.2%)
Home-makers	219	(14.3%)	59	(4.7%)	373	(16.0%)	42	(2.5%)
Retired persons	570	(37.2%)	1018	(81.0%)	688	(29.5%)	1360	(80.8%)
Others	156	(10.2%)	140	(11.1%)	162	(6.9%)	193	(11.5%)
Monthly employment earnings (HK$)								
<10,000	212	(36.0%)	22	(55.0%)	659	(59.2%)	88	(100.0%
10,000-29,999	353	(59.9%)	18	(45.0%)	454	(40.8%)	0	(0.0%)
≥30,000	24	(4.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Domestic household size [2]								
1	51	(3.6%)	50	(4.4%)	135	(5.9%)	304	(19.2%)
2-3	918	(64.2%)	764	(67.7%)	949	(41.2%)	823	(52.1%)
≥4	461	(32.2%)	315	(27.9%)	1219	(52.9%)	454	(28.7%)
Place of work [3]								
In Sha Tin	109	(25.1%)	18	(45.0%)	434	(50.0%)	56	(63.6%)
In other districts	325	(74.9%)	22	(55.0%)	434	(50.0%)	32	(36.4%)
Internal migration [4]	45-64		≥65		45-64		≥65	
Internally migrated[5]	295	(6.7%)	9	(0.7%)	52	(1.0%)	49	(2.9%)
Internally not migrated[6]	4110	(93.3%)	1248	(99.3%)	5070	(99.0%)	1634	(97.1%)

Notes:

The 2011 Population Census does not cover marine population. Unless otherwise specified, the figures include persons living in institutions.

Unless otherwise specified, population aged 55 and above residing in Sha Tin is included.

Owning to rounding of figures, there may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total.

(1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

(2) Excluding mobile residents and persons living in institutions.

(3) Figures refer to working population resided in Sha Tin by place of work.

(4) Figures refer to population resided in Sha Tin by whether internally migrated over the past 5 years. Internal migration refers to internal movement of residence

(5) Internally migrated refers to change of area of residence over to past 5 years from Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Towns or other areas in the New

(6) Internally not migrated refers to no change of area of residence over the past 5 years. The figures consist of persons who remained in the same address, moved home within the same area, and lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(7) Figures of the District Council Constituency Areas are based on the 2011 Population Census.

Remarks:

N.A. Not available

-- Percentages not computed

Sources: Figures of the 2015 land-based non-institutional population and the 2011 Population Census are obtained from the Census and Statistics Department,

Annex 2

Provision of services and amenities of the district

Population (as of 2015)	660,200
Population aged 65y and above	92,200
Percentage of elderly aged 65y and above in district	13.97%
Outdoor spaces and buildings	
Open space (area in hectare)	253.97
Green Belt (area in hectare)	982.79
Conservation area (area in hectare)	11.86
Site of scientific interest (area in hectare)	2.48
Number of major shopping malls	17
Transportation	
Major roads (area in hectare)	219.88
Number of major trunk routes and traffic arteries	13
Number of tunnels	6
Number of stations of rail service	13
Number of bus routes	131
Number of minibus routes	50
Number of ferry piers	1
Number of water transport routes	2
Housing	
Number of public estates (including Tenant Purchase Scheme)	21
Number of public rental units (including Tenant Purchase Scheme)	64,500
Number of residents in public housing (including Tenant Purchase Scheme)	175,400
Number of Home Ownership courts	25
Number of Home Ownership units	50,119
Number of private estates	59
Social participation	
Number of parks	5
Number of recreational grounds	17
Number of sports complex	5
Number of swimming pools	3
Number of libraries	3
Number of community halls and centres	12
Number of museums	1
Number of welfare service units managed or funded by Social Welfare Department (SWD)	58
Respect and social Inclusion	
Number of elderly abuse cases	48
Civic participation and employment	
Percentage of eligible older voters who voted in 2015 District Council elections	50.50%
Labour force participation rate for those aged 55y and above	33.10%
Communication and information	
Number of WiFi hotspots	183
Number of Gov WiFi locators and premises	37
Average monthly Gov WiFi user count	39001
Community support and health services	
Number of General Out-patient Clinics	4
Number of hospitals and institutions run by Hospital Authority (HA)	4
Number of private hospital	1
Number of HA hospital beds	2,401
Number of private hospital beds	405
Number of magistrates' court	1
Number of police stations	4
Number of fire stations & ambulance depots	7
Number of post offices	13

Sources: Various government departments, hosiptal authorities and transportation operators.

Annex 3

Summary of Recommendations by Age-friendly City Domains in Sha Tin District

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings
• Elderly would like more sheltered seats or outdoor areas so they could have a gathering spot even on sunny or rainy days.
2. Transportation
• Limited service of alternative transport or specialized transport for disabled people in terms of accessibility and adequacy.
3. Housing
• Suggest further examination of areas and types of support on home modification (e.g., provision of affordable modifications and a list of services providers) in the district.
4. Social Participation
• Engage older people from different classes and all walks of life to form a self-sustaining association similar to the older people's associations in other countries.
5. Respect and Social Inclusion
• Social programmes to promote respect towards and social inclusion of older people in the community.
• Older people's contributions to the community should be recognized and publicized through public education as well as joint school-based intergenerational programmes.
6. Civic participation and employment
• Explore and expand customized employment opportunities (e.g., more flexible retirement policies, flexible working hours, job sharing) to meet the needs of older workers.
• Promote post-retirement employment by encouraging more employers to hire retirees and recognizing the older people's valuable working experience and practice wisdom.
• Increase volunteering opportunities for older people, social programmes that maximize the engagement of older people in volunteer roles.
7. Communication and information
• Develop a neighborhood directory which includes age-friendly resources (e.g., medical facilities, public restrooms) and service of companies in the neighborhood as well as job opportunities for older people.
• Promoting socialization in the neighborhood (e.g., expanding social networks, implementing age-friendly neighborhood initiatives) and optimizing the existing channels of information exchange.
8. Community support and health services
• More emphasis on community-based programmes that focus more on improving health by modifying individual lifestyles and behaviors (e.g., nutrition education) as well as preventing the onset or progression of diseases and disabilities (e.g., screening and interventions for frailty) instead of curing illnesses.
• Improve access to health care, e-health services (e.g., tele-consultation and diagnosis as well as monitoring of health outcomes).

* Recommendations on the two domains of outdoor spaces and buildings and transportation were from focus group participants. In addition, some recommendations may be relevant to more than one AFC domain.

Annex 4

Views of Sha Tin District Council Members on Age-friendly Communities

Age-friendly city (AFC) domains	DC members' Views
1. Outdoor spaces and buildings	• Launch a comprehensive study to assess the age-friendliness of facilities in the community • Promote age-friendly practices in the business sector and shopping arcades in the community. Provide adequate resting areas and seats for older people • Provide more age-friendly facilities in the community, such as: ➢ Parks ➢ Fitness facilities ➢ Additional seats and modify existing seats as necessary (e.g. add shelters) ➢ Public toilets ➢ Drinking fountains • Enhance the efficiency of facilities maintenance • Improve the accessibility of facilities in the community, such as: ➢ Increase barrier free facilities and pathways ➢ More handrail facilities ➢ More elevators or lifts
2. Transportation	• Launch a comprehensive study to assess the age-friendliness of transport and pathway system in the community • Roads: ➢ Build wide and non-slip pedestrian crossings (e.g. 安景街) • Transport waiting areas: ➢ Set up priority waiting zones (e.g. 大圍) ➢ Increase the number of seats (e.g. 大圍, 沙角, 馬鞍山市中心, 頌安, 恆輝街) • Public transport: ➢ Expand transport network (e.g. cover clinic, hospital, 美松苑 and 碧濤花園) ➢ More frequent public transport (e.g. cover routes of Prince of Wales hospital) ➢ More low floor buses (e.g. 新田圍, bus route no. 80K and estates with more elders) ➢ Extend "priority seats" scheme to more minibuses ➢ Extend the Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme to all minibus services (e.g. route no. 63A, 63K and 63S)
3. Housing	• Review and expand the coverage of existing financial assistance scheme on building maintenance for elderly living to private housing

4. Social participation	• Provide more activities to the third ages and older people who live far away from elderly centres • Add more facilities for older people in the community to enhance their social participation: ➢ Increase indoor resting and activity areas ➢ Increase performance venues ➢ Set up an elderly centre at specific area (e.g. 安景街, 碩門邨 or private housing nearby) • Enhance the range of services and facilities in elderly centres: ➢ Provide more activities for older people living in private housing ➢ Establish or reinforce elderly service for males ➢ Add rehabilitation equipment
5. Respect and social inclusion	• Promote and educate the community to respect and show concern about the needs of older people in the community. Promote the message of intergenerational harmony in the community • Render more neighborhood activities to promote social inclusion
6. Civic participation and employment	• Provide voluntary or employment matching opportunities which can utilize the skills and match the needs of the residents and the older people • Encourage more lifelong learning
7. Communication and information	• Provide more computer or smart device trainings for older people to enhance their capability of receiving information through different channels • Increase public Wi-Fi hotspots • Enhance the promotion of community service information (e.g. house cleansing and meals delivery service), in particular for frail elders who are confined to their homes

8. Community support and health services	• Publish more pamphlets on information of elderly services to older people, especially frail elders • NGOs provide more health check services for elders • Improve community healthcare services: ➢ Establish Elderly Dental Services ➢ Relocate the "Shatin (Tai Wai) General Out-patient Clinic" • Improve the community support and care services: ➢ Increase service quotas of day care centres and residential homes for the elderly ➢ Increase community care services for the elderly ➢ Establish "community canteen" (社區飯堂)

Appendix 1

捐助機構 Funded by: 香港賽馬會慈善信託基金 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust
香港中文大學 The Chinese University of Hong Kong
香港中文大學 賽馬會老年學研究所 CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing

問卷編號：_____

問卷完整性：☐ 部分完成　☐ 整份完成

調查方式：☐ 面談　☐ 電話訪問　☐ 自行填寫

調查日期：	調查地點：	問卷員編號：
覆檢員編號：	數據輸入員編號 (首輪)：	數據輸入員編號 (次輪)：

「共建長者友善社區計劃」問卷調查

篩選問題：

1. 年齡：_____

2. 性別：男 / 女

3. 住宅地區

☐ (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

拒絕人次 [　]	重覆接觸人次 [　]	非合適受訪者 [　]							
		年齡							
		地區							

主要屋苑包括:

大埔 - 大埔滘

☐ (1) 美援新村	☐ (2) 雍怡雅苑	☐ (3) 滌濤山	☐ (4) 鹿茵山莊
☐ (5) 大埔寶馬山	☐ (6) 天賦海灣	☐ (7) 溢玥.天賦海灣	☐ (8) 翡翠花園
☐ (9) 海景山莊	☐ (10) 上碗窯	☐ (11) 承峰	☐ (12) 海鑽.天賦海灣
☐ (13) 皇御山	☐ (14) 悠然山莊	☐ (15) 盈峰翠邸	☐ (16) 桃源洞
☐ (17) 新翠山莊	☐ (88) 康城花園	☐ (89) 庭峰居	☐ (90) 龍成堡
☐ (91) 雍怡小築	☐ (92) 叠翠豪庭	☐ (93) 逸龍灣	☐ (94) 怡翠山莊
☐ (95) 皇悅居	☐ (96) 豪成半山花園	☐ (97) 新麗花園	☐ (98) 山頂花園
☐ (99) 偉景臺	☐ (100) 興康臺	☐ (101) 蔚海山莊	☐ (102) 逍遙雋岸
☐ (103) 南苑	☐ (104) 松苑	☐ (105) 黃宜坳	

大埔 – 西貢北

☐ (106) 海下	☐ (107) 高流灣	☐ (108) 白沙澳	☐ (109) 十四鄉
☐ (110) 帝琴灣	☐ (111) 塔門		

大埔 - 運頭塘

☐ (18) 景雅苑	☐ (19) 德雅苑	☐ (20) 運頭塘邨	☐ (21) 逸雅苑

大埔 - 林村谷

☐ (22) 林村谷	☐ (23) 梅樹坑	☐ (24) 帝欣苑	☐ (25) 泰亨
☐ (26) 泰亨豪園	☐ (27) 大埔花園		

大埔 - 富亨

☐ (28) 富亨邨

大埔 - 怡富

☐ (29) 怡雅苑	☐ (30) 富善・

大埔 - 康樂園

☐ (31) 鳳園	☐ (32) 下坑	☐ (33) 康樂園	☐ (34) 九龍坑
☐ (35) 樂賢居	☐ (36) 新圍仔	☐ (37) 大埔頭水圍	☐ (38) 大窩
☐ (39) 華樂豪庭	☐ (40) 元嶺		

大埔 － 大元

☐ (41) 大元邨

大埔 - 宏福

☐ (42) 宏福苑

大埔 -大埔中

☐ (112) 大埔廣場

大埔 – 大埔墟

☐ (43) 翠河花園	☐ (44) 山景閣

主要屋苑包括:

沙田 – 馬鞍山市中心

☐ (45) 海柏花園	☐ (46) 福安花園	☐ (47) 富輝花園	☐ (48) 馬鞍山中心
☐ (49) 新港城	☐ (50) 海濤居	☐ (51) 海典居	

沙田 – 頌安

☐ (52) 頌安邨

沙田 – 錦濤

☐ (53) 錦豐苑

沙田 – 錦英

☐ (113) 錦英苑

沙田 - 恒安

☐ (54) 恆安邨	☐ (55) 錦鞍苑

沙田 – 沙田市中心

☐ (56) 希爾頓中心	☐ (57) 好運中心	☐ (58) 文禮閣	☐ (59) 新城市廣場
☐ (60) 曉翠山莊	☐ (61) 蔚景園	☐ (62) 沙田中心	☐ (63) 沙田廣場
☐ (64) 偉華中心	☐ (65) 嘉御山		

沙田 – 富龍

☐ (66) 富寶花園	☐ (67) 錦龍苑

沙田 – 王屋

☐ (68) 富豪花園	☐ (69) 全輝中心	☐ (70) 河畔花園	☐ (71) 翠麗花園
☐ (72) 田園閣	☐ (73) 翠華花園	☐ (74) 花園城	☐ (75) 王屋村
☐ (76) 圓洲角	☐ (114) 皇御居		

沙田 – 秦豐

☐ (77) 豐盛苑

沙田 - 利安

☐ (78) 利安邨	☐ (79) 翠擁華庭

沙田 - 瀝源

☐ (80) 下禾輋	☐ (81) 瀝源邨	☐ (82) 排頭	☐ (83) 上禾輋
☐ (84) 禾輋邨	☐ (85) 沙田友愛村	☐ (86) 豐和邨	

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

請就你居住的地區評分，有 * 號題目，可就全港情況評分
有些題目中會列出一些長者友善社區的條件。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	室外空間及建築	非常不同意	不同意	有點不同意	有點同意	同意	非常同意
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充足，而且保養得妥善同安全。	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	司機喺路口同行人過路處俾行人行先。	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	單車徑同行人路分開。	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.	有安排特別客戶服務俾有需要人士，例如長者專用櫃枱。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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.	室外和室內地方嘅公共洗手間數量充足、乾淨同埋保養得妥善， 俾唔同行動能力嘅人士使用。	1	2	3	4	5	6

B	交通						
10.	路面交通有秩序。	1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	交通網絡良好，透過公共交通可以去到市內所有地區同埋服務地點。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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。	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。	1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	公共交通服務嘅路線同班次資料完整，又列出可以俾傷殘人士使用嘅班次。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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。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。	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接載服務。	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。	1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	馬路保養妥善，照明充足。	1	2	3	4	5	6

C	住所						
22.	房屋嘅數量足夠、價錢可負擔，而且地點安全，又近其他社區服務同地方。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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。	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						
26.	活動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，亦都冇隱藏或附加嘅收費。	1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	有完善咁提供有關活動嘅資料，包括無障礙設施同埋交通選擇。	1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	提供多元化嘅活動去吸引唔同喜好嘅長者參與。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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提供可靠嘅外展支援服務。	1	2	3	4	5	6

E	尊重及社會包融						
32.	各種服務會定期諮詢長者，為求服務得佢地更好。	1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	提供唔同服務同產品，去滿足唔同人士嘅需求同喜好。	1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	服務人員有禮貌，樂於助人。	1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	學校提供機會去學習有關長者同埋年老嘅知識，並有機會俾長者參與學校活動。	1	2	3	4	5	6
36. *	社會認同長者喺過去同埋目前所作出嘅貢獻。	1	2	3	4	5	6
37. *	傳媒對長者嘅描述正面同埋冇成見。	1	2	3	4	5	6
F	社區參與及就業						
38.	長者有彈性嘅義務工作選擇，而且得到訓練、表揚、指導同埋補償開支。	1	2	3	4	5	6
39. *	長者員工嘅特質得到廣泛推崇。	1	2	3	4	5	6
40. *	提倡各種具彈性並有合理報酬嘅工作機會俾長者。	1	2	3	4	5	6
41. *	禁止喺僱用、留用、晉升同培訓僱員呢幾方面年齡歧視。	1	2	3	4	5	6

G	訊息交流						
42.	資訊發佈嘅方式簡單有效，唔同年齡嘅人士都接收到。	1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	定期提供長者有興趣嘅訊息同廣播。	1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	少接觸外界嘅人士可以喺佢地信任嘅人士身上，得到同佢本人有關嘅資訊。	1	2	3	4	5	6
45. *	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. *	電話應答系統嘅指示緩慢同清楚，又會話俾打去嘅人聽點樣可以隨時重複內容。	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	社區支持與健康服務						
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。	1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	市民唔會因為經濟困難，而得唔到醫療同社區嘅支援服務。	1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	社區應變計劃(好似走火警)有考慮到長者嘅能力同限制。	1	2	3	4	5	6
53. *	墓地(包括土葬同骨灰龕) 嘅數量足夠同埋容易獲得。	1	2	3	4	5	6

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 分為非常不同意，2 分為不同意，3 分為普通，4 分為同意，5 分為非常同意。

1	2	3	4	5
非常不同意	**不同意**	**普通**	**同意**	**非常同意**

請就你居住的地區評分，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**
1.	喺呢個社區我可以得到我需要嘅東西。	1	2	3	4	5
2.	這個社區幫助我滿足我嘅需求。	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。	1	2	3	4	5
5.	我可以參與討論喺呢社區發生嘅事情。	1	2	3	4	5
6.	呢個社區嘅人們善於互相影響。	1	2	3	4	5
7.	我覺得同呢個社區息息相關。	1	2	3	4	5
8.	我同呢個社區嘅其他人有良好嘅關係。	1	2	3	4	5

受訪者資料

1. 您嘅性別係： (1) □ 男 (2) □ 女

2. 您嘅婚姻狀況係*(一定要讀出所有選擇)*：
   □ (1) 從未結婚
   □ (2) 現在已婚
   □ (3) 喪偶
   □ (4) 離婚 / 分居
   □ (5) 其他(請註明)：_____

3. 您嘅教育程度係：
   □ (1) 未受教育/學前教育(幼稚園) □ (2) 小學
   □ (3) 初中 □ (4) 高中
   □ (5) 預科 □ (6) 專上教育：文憑/證書課程
   □ (7) 專上教育：副學位課程 □ (8) 專上教育：學位課程或以上

4. 居所類型：
   □ (1) 公營房屋
      □ (11) 租住(如公屋、長者屋)
      □ (12) 補助出售單位(如經「租者置其屋計劃」購入的公屋單位)
   □ (2) 補助出售居屋單位
      □ (21) 第二市場 (未補地價)
      □ (22) 自由市場 (已補地價)
   □ (3) 私人永久性房屋
      □ (31) 租住 (包括免租如員工宿舍)
      □ (32) 自置 (包括有按揭)
   □ (4) 私人臨時房屋(如鐵皮屋)
   □ (5) 其他(請註明)：_____ (如老人院)

5. 通訊地址：_____

6. 您喺以上住址/所屬社區住左幾耐： _____

7. 您的居住狀況?
   □ (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) 其他(請註明): _____

8. 您而家有無返工？

☐ (1)有 ➔ 您而家嘅職位/工作：_____(請註明)

☐ (0)無 ➔ 您係：*(讀出所有選擇)*

☐ (1) 失業人士 ☐ (2) 退休人士

☐ (3) 料理家務者 ☐ (4) 學生

☐ (5) 其他(請註明)：_____

9. 一般來說，您說您的健康係非常好、很好、 好 、一 般 或 差？

☐ (1)差 ☐ (2) 一 般 ☐ (3) 好 ☐ (4) 很好 ☐ (5) 非常好

10. 您有否照顧六十五歲或以上長者的經驗？

☐ (0)否 ☐ (1)有

11. 過去三個月內，您有否使用／參加過長者中心所提供的服務/活動？

☐ (0)否 ☐ (1)有

12. 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

13. 您而家每個月收入係港幣幾多？

☐ (1) < 2,000

☐ (2) 2,000 - 3,999

☐ (3) 4,000 - 5,999

☐ (4) 6,000 - 7,999

☐ (5) 8,000 - 9,999

☐ (6) 10,000 - 14,999

☐ (7) 15,000 - 19,999

☐ (8) 20,000 - 24,999

☐ (9) 25,000 - 29,999

☐ (10) 30,000 - 39,999

☐ (11) 40,000 - 59,999

☐ (12) ≥ 60,000

* 您是否願意留下你的電話號碼以作將來聯絡之用?

_____(先生/女士/小姐) 電話號碼：_____

* 您是否有興趣參與聚焦小組作進一步意見分享？

☐ (0) 否 ☐ (1) 是 ☐ (2) 未確定

* MH: E / IE

* LA : E / IE

同意書

「共建長者友善城市」計劃

現誠邀 閣下參與香港中文大學賽馬會老年學研究所的「共建長者友善城市」計劃，該計劃由香港賽馬會主導，香港中文大學賽馬會老年學研究所、香港大學秀圃老年研究中心、香港理工大學活齡學院、嶺南大學亞太老年學研究中心以及政府部門等機構合作，分階段在全港各區推行。

研究目的

根據世界衛生組織的「老年友好城市建設指南」檢視香港各區對長者生活的方便及友善程度。

程序

您現只需完成一份有關長者友善社區的問卷（需時約半小時至一小時），另外，我們稍後會以聚焦小組的形式邀請 閣下接受訪問（需時約一個半小時至兩小時），而對話內容會被錄音以作研究記錄用途，但卻不會作公開播放。

風險

是次研究並不存有已知的風險。

利益

當完成長者友善社區問卷後，您將獲得港幣伍拾圓正現金禮券。另外，當完成以聚焦小組形式訪問後，您亦會獲得港幣伍拾圓正現金禮券（即合共港幣壹佰元正）。您於問卷及訪問中所提供的寶貴資料，將有助改善日後長者在香港各區的生活。

私隱

是次研究所收集的資料只供日後有關「長者友善城市項目」的計劃之用，個人資料將絕對保密，除獲本研究所授權的人員外，將不會提供予其他人士。

參與及退出

參與純屬自願性質，您可隨時退出而不會對您造成負面影響。

如您對是項研究有任何查詢，請與苗小姐聯絡（電話：3943 9294；地址：香港沙田中文大學康本國際學術園 9 樓 908 室；電郵：ioa@cuhk.edu.hk）或與汪競先生或余浩欣博士聯絡（電話：2632 2190；地址：香港中文大學醫學院內科與及藥物治療學系呂志和臨床醫學大樓 10 樓 124021 室）。如您想知道更多有關研究參與者的權益，請聯絡香港中文大學調查及行為研究操守委員會（電話：3943 6777）。

如您明白以上內容，並願意參與是項研究，請簽署以下之同意書。

姓名：_____

簽署：_____

日期：_____

批准研究到期日：2018 年 12 月份

Jockey Club Age-friendly City Project

賽馬會齡活城市
Jockey Club Age-friendly City

http://www.jcafc.hk/

CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing

香港中文大學
賽馬會老年學研究所
CUHK Jockey Club Institute of Ageing

http://www.ioa.cuhk.edu.hk/