

The Chinese University of Hong Kong The Nethersole School of Nursing

Cadenza Training Programme

CTP005: Community and Residential Care for Older People

Chapter 1: Demography of ageing in Hong Kong – impacts on the community and residential care services

Copyright © 2012 CADENZA Training Programme All rights reserved.



香港賽馬會慈善信託基金
The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust



Lecture Outline

- Population structure of Hong Kong
- Evidence of an ageing population
- Socio-demographic profile of older persons
- Impacts of population ageing on the
 - economy
 - families of the community
 - healthcare system
 - community services
 - residential care services

Population structure of Hong Kong

- across the life span
- breakdown of older age groups
- compared by country
- population growth by Year 2041

Population by Sex and Age Group 2011

Age	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
0-14	426.2	12.9	397.3	10.5	823.6	11.6
15-64	2438.5	73.8	2868.2	76.2	5306.7	75
65 or above	438.3	13.3	503.1	13.3	941.3	13.4
Total	3303	100%	3768.6	100%	7071.6	100%

(Census and Statistics Department, 2012b)

Population structure across the lifespan

Summarized trends:

- proportion of females and males:
 - **below 15 years:** more males(51.8%) than females(48.2%)
 - **adolescent to 64s:** more females(54%) than males(46%)
 - **over 64s:** more females (53.4%) and males (46.6%).
- total population over 65s in 2011 is 13.4% (941,312).

Hong Kong Population Projections 2012- 2041

Age	Mid 2011	Mid 2016	Mid 2021	Mid 2026	Mid 2031	Mid 2036	Mid 2041
0-14	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%
15-64	75%	73%	70%	66%	63%	62%	62%
65 or above	13%	16%	19%	23%	26%	29%	30%
Older persons dependency ratio	177	216	272	346	418	467	497
Median age	41.7	43.4	45.1	46.3	47.7	48.9	49.9

Population structure across the lifespan

Summarized trends for the coming 30 years:

- the Hong Kong Resident Population is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.6%, from 7.07 million in mid 2011 to 8.47 million in mid 2041
- The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to rise markedly, from 13% in 2011 to 30% in 2041
- The increasing median age of the population which will rise from 41.7 in 2011 to 45.1 in 2021, and further to 47.7 in 2031 and 49.9 in 2041.

Population structure by breakdown of older age groups

Summary:

In 2011, 13.3% (941,312) of older persons were over 65s:

- ♣ 3.3% (234,300) are 65-69 yrs
- ♣ 6.2% (435,591) are 70-79 yrs
- ♣ 3.8% (271,421) are over 80s

Ageing Population in the world in the year 2012

DJCID 糧 G≡DC 糧	8DII 糧 EDEJA I I DC 糧 N+I 糧 糧 1 AADC 糧	4DEJA I I DC 糧 ≡ 8 糧 糧 + I G 糧 DC 糧		
		2JBI 糧	4GEDG I DC 糧 糧 DII 糧 EDEJA I I DC 糧 糧 E-G A CI 糧	4GEDG I DC 糧 糧 DII 糧 EDEJA I I DC 糧 糧 E-G A CI 糧
I E I 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
JHGAI 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
2-L 糧 + I A I 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
DC 糧 DC 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
6-EJIA 糧 糧 DG+ 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
女 O 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
7 G I EDG 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
1 I I I 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
7L-8-C 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
9 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
8 I 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
9 7 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧
4 A E E G+ 糧	糧	糧	糧	糧

Population structure compared by countries

Hong Kong's aging population is comparable with other international countries and 2nd highest proportion of aged population among the Asian countries

Time to think.....

By the Year 2050, what do you anticipate to be the population growth in the profile of aged 65+ and aged 75+ in Hong Kong?

Hong Kong Elderly Population aged 65+ & aged 75+ 2002 - 2010

Population (thousands)

1000

900

800

700

600

500

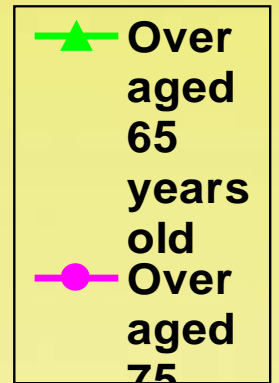
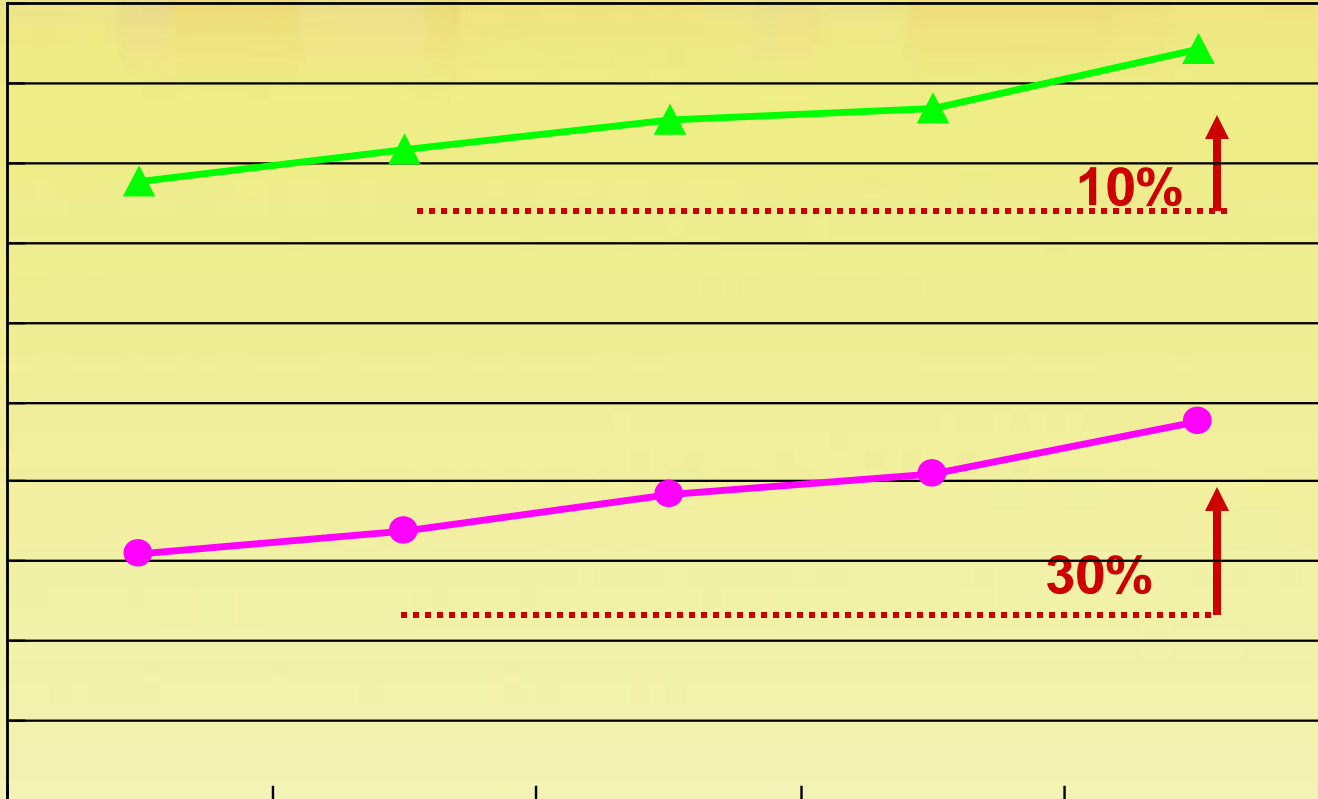
400

300

200

100

0



2002

2004

2006

2008

2011

Year

(Source of data: from HAHO SHIS Web page)

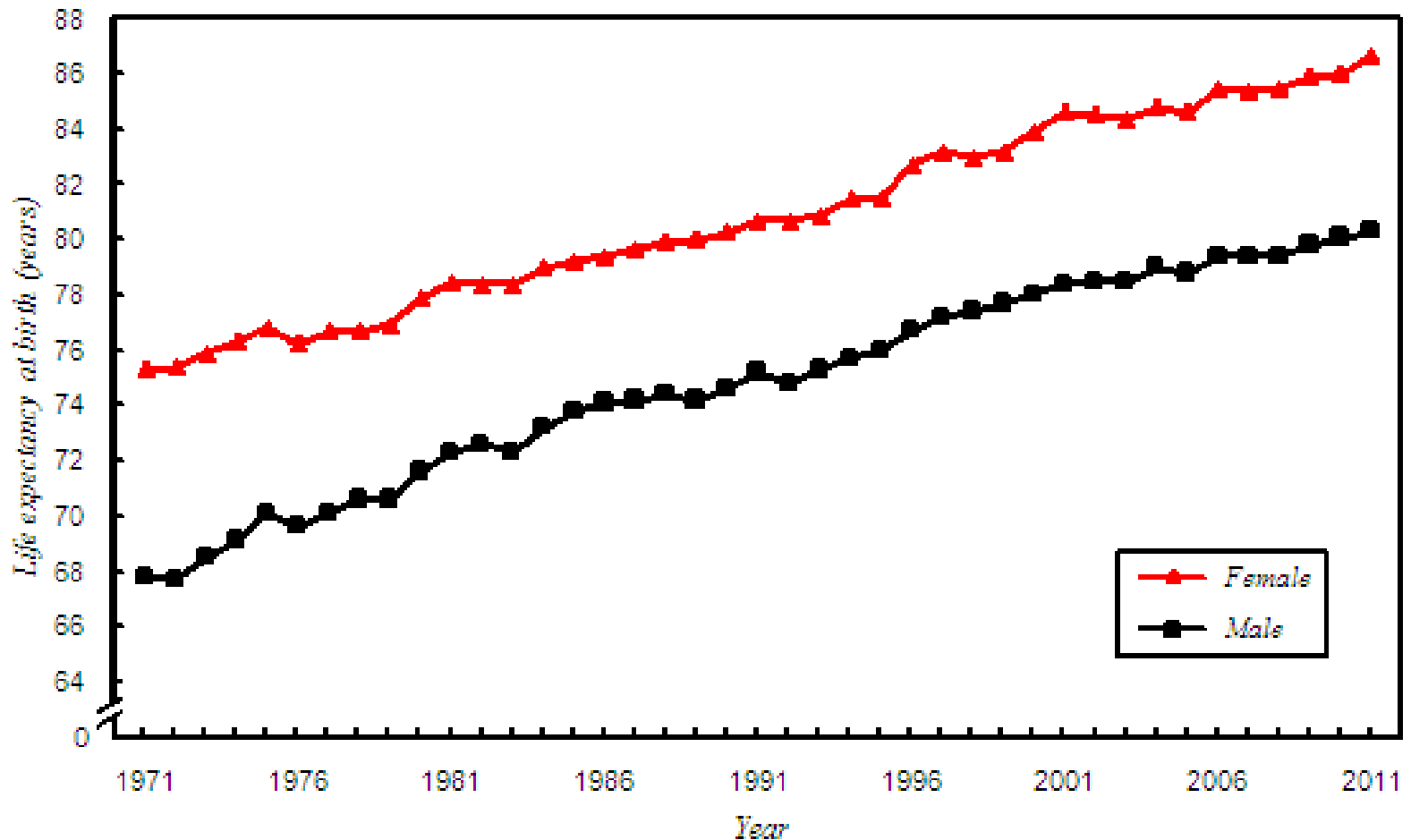


Ageing population is a reality ...

This is evidenced by data demonstrating:

1. An increased life expectancy
2. A steady or decreased mortality rate
3. A decreased fertility rate

Life Expectancy at Birth



In 2011, the expectation of life at birth (provisional) was 80.3 years for males and 86.7 years for females

Life expectancy at birth (2011-2041)

	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Male	80.5	81.4	82.2	82.9	83.5	84.0	84.4
Female	86.7	87.6	88.5	89.2	89.8	90.3	90.8

30 years later, the life expectancy for male has increased 3.9 years, for female has increased 4.1 years

Time to think ...

What possible factors have brought about increased life expectancy?

Write down 3 – 4 factors before proceeding to look at the answers

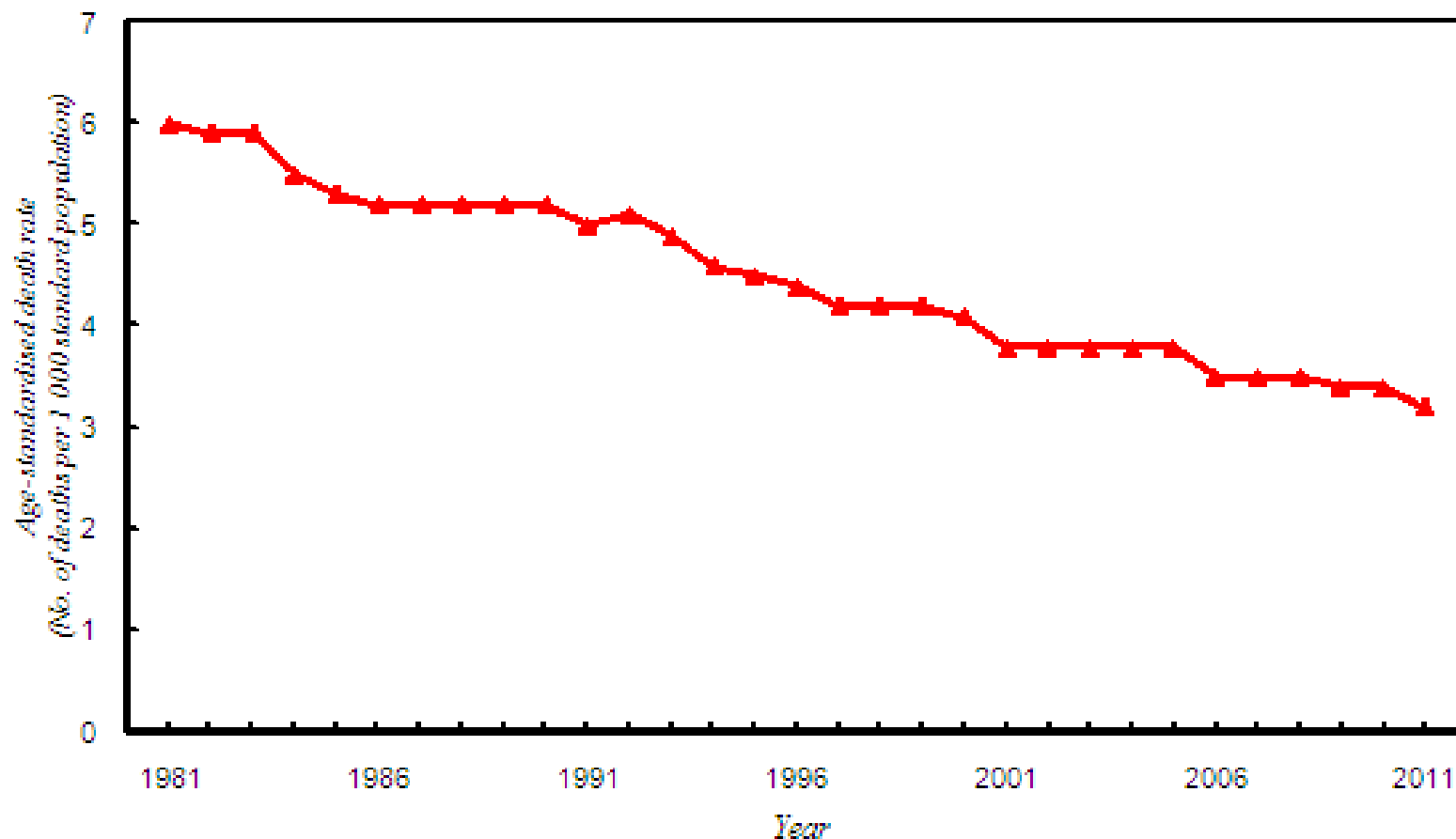


Possible factors leading to increasing life expectancy

1. Better sanitation and hygienic environment
2. Reduced infant mortality rate
3. Improved nutrition
4. Improvements in public health measures
5. Advances in medical knowledge and care

Evidence of
**a steady or decreased
mortality rate**

Age-standardised Death Rate 1981 - 2011

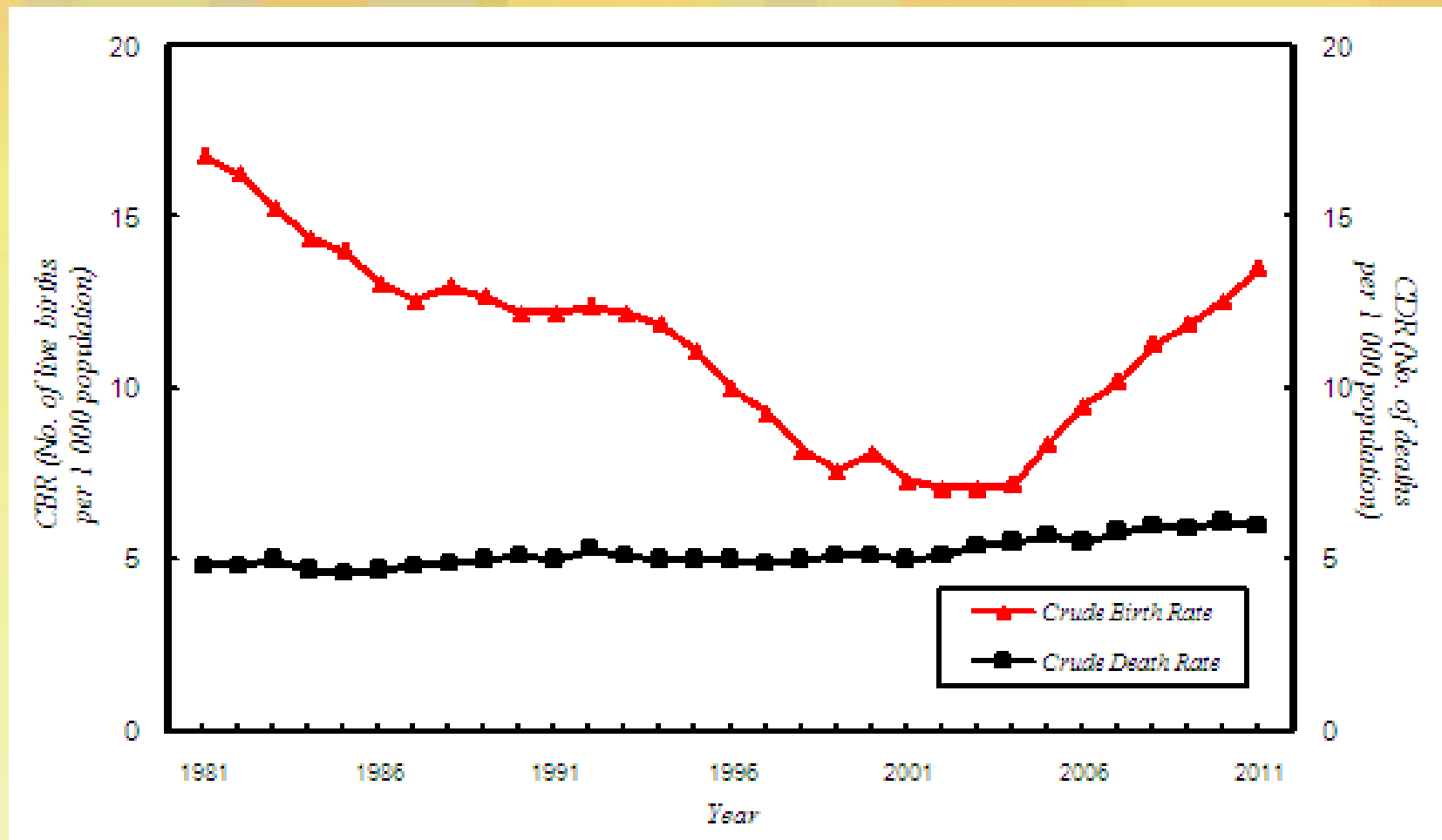


The age-standardised death rate has decreased from 6.0 per 1000 standard population in 1981 to 3.2 in 2011.



Evidence of **reduced fertility rate**

Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate 1981-2011



The crude birth rate has decreased from 16.8 per 1000 population in 1981 to 7.1 in 2002, but then rebounded significantly to 13.5 in 2011. The crude death rate increased marginally from 4.8 per 1000 population in 1981 to 6.0 in 2011.



Socio-demographic profile of older persons

- Marital status
- Educational attainment
- Living arrangement
- Social participation



Marital Status

In 2008, 67.5% of older persons were married, 25.1% were widowed, 4.7% were divorced/separated and 2.8% were never married.

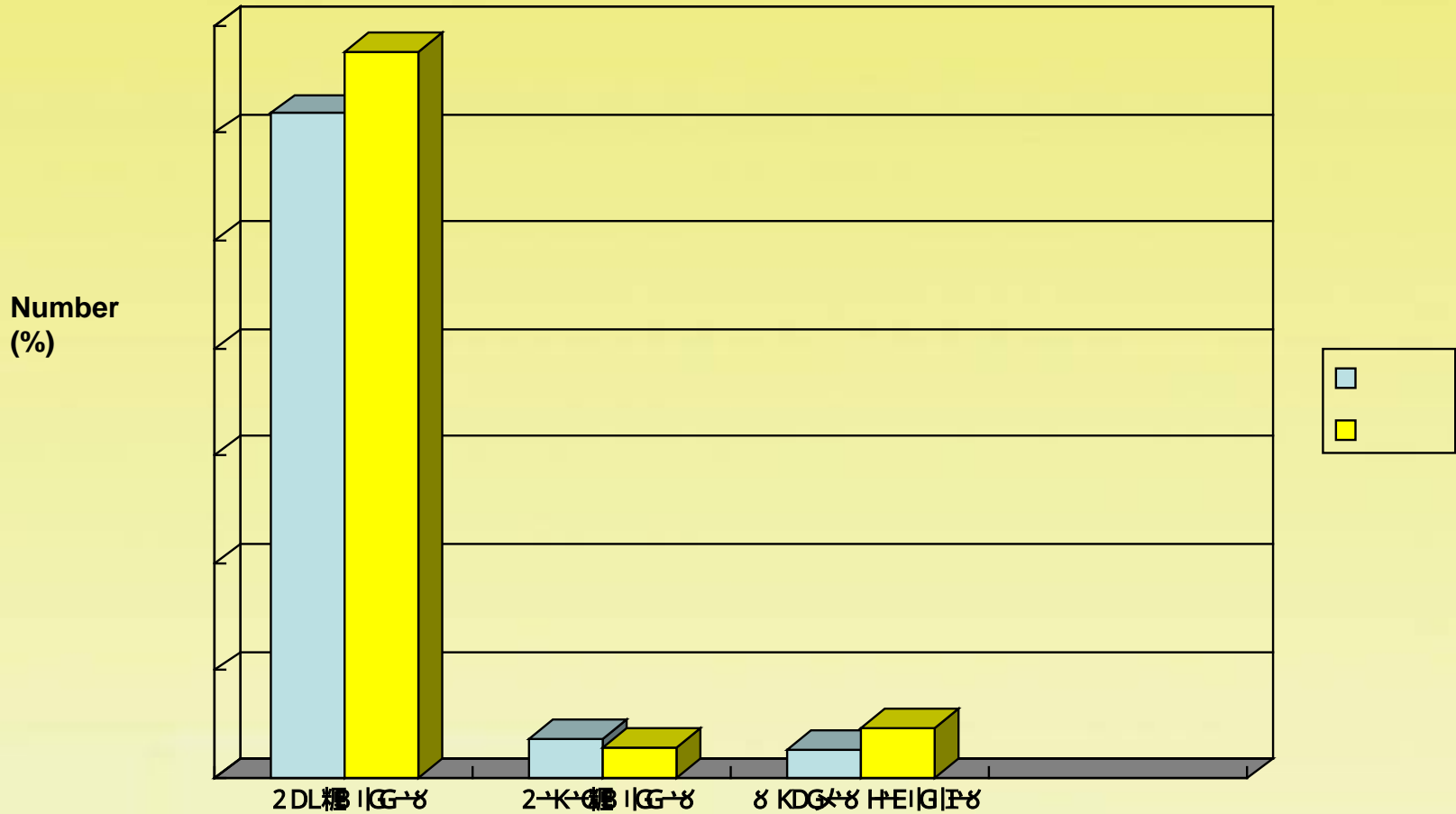
In 2006, 61.8% were married, 31.9% were widowed, 3.7% were never married and 2.7% were divorced/separated.

Older men are more likely to be “now married” and older women are more likely to be widowed.

(Census and Statistics Dept 2009)

Marital status

Older person by age group and marital status, 2006 & 2008



Educational attainment

In developed countries, education is a strong predictor of ones' health status and mortality (United Nations, 2012)

United Nations (2012)

In Hong Kong, 37.7% of 1,129,900 older persons attained primary education, 28.8% attained pre-primary education and below.

26.6% had attained secondary/six-form education and 6.9% had attained post-secondary education

(Census and Statistics Dept , 2009)

Educational attainment

Older persons by educational attainment (Highest level Attended), 2006 & 2011

Educational attainment (highest)	No. of Person in '000 (%) in 2006	No. of Person in '000 (%) in 2008
No schooling/ pre-primary	305.5 (35.8%)	325.9 (28.8%) ò
Primary	334.4 (39.2%)	426.0 (37.7%) ò
Secondary/ Sixth-form	156.8 (18.4%)	300.3 (26.6%) ñ
Post-secondary	55.9 (6.6%)	77.7 (6.9%) ñ
Total	852.8 (100%)	1,129.9 (100%)

(Census & Statistics Department, 2009) 26



Living arrangement

In 2006, about 90% of those aged 65 and above lived in domestic households :

Increasing numbers living alone with age (due to widowhood and moving away of adult children)

Drop in those living with children and spouse, and living with children alone

Living arrangement

Older persons by living arrangement, 2001 & 2006

Living in domestic household	2001		2006	
	Older person	population	Older person	population
Living alone	84,767 (11.3%)	289,032 (4.3%)	98,829 (11.6%)	267,653 (5.4%)
Living with spouse				
•And with children	239,680(32.1%)	2,307,863(34.4%)	259,154 (30.4%)	2,256, 867 (32.9%)
•And not with children	137,590(18.4%)	623, 471 (9.3%)	181,139 (21.2%)	728,754 (10.6%)
Sub total	377,270(50.5%)	2,931,334 (43.7%)	440,293 (51.6%)	2,985,621 (43.5%)
Live with child(ren) only	184,324(24.7%)	394,011 (5.9%)	196,581 (23.1%)	446,763 (6.5%)
Others	32,736 (4.4%)	2,924,82 (43.6%)	31,522 (3.7%)	2,836,872 (41.3%)
Living in non-domestic household	67,955 (9.1%)	169,192 (2.5%)	85,571 (10%)	227, 437 (3.3%)
Total	747,052 (100%)	6,708,389 (100%)	852,796 (100%)	6,864,346 (100%)

Social Participation

Most employed older persons were between 60-69 years (88.6%). There were more older persons aged between 60-64 (30.4%) were employed.

By economic activity analysis, 13.7% older persons were still economically active, 56% of the older persons were retired.

The labor participation rate of older persons declined steadily from 7.2% to 7.0%. This was attributable to the rising number of older persons retired at as a result of the change in general economic conditions, and the continual increase in share of oldest old amongst all older persons.

Social participation

Employed older persons by age in 2008

Age group	No. persons ('000)	%	Rates*
60-64	93.0	67.1	30.8
65-69	29.8	21.5	13.5
70-74	9.6	6.9	4.2
<u>>75</u>	138.7	100	12.3

** As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 60—64, 30.8% were employed.*

Older persons by economic activity status, 2008

Economic activity status	No. persons ('000)	%
Economically active*	154.6	13.7
Economically inactive	975.3	86.3
Total	1,129.9	100.0

** Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons*

(Census & Statistics Department, 2009)

Time to think.....

Nowadays, the number of older persons in Hong Kong has a tendency of ...

--- increasing the number of widow

--- higher education standard

--- increasing number of living alone

What do you think the needs and impact of the future ageing population???



1. Impacts of an ageing population

1. Economy
2. Families in the community
3. Healthcare system
4. Community care services
5. Residential care services

1. Impacts on Economy

- **Reduce output growth**

- As the working-age population decreases, Hong Kong will experience declines in human capital, which has the potential to reduce productivity due to labour shortages.

- **Limits economic welfare**

- Pension and social insurance systems can become heavily burdened.
- Older persons face increasing pressure from the pension system to remain in work.

2. Impacts on Families in the community

- The ability to care for the growing older population declines as household sizes decrease.
- Retirees are increasingly dependent on younger generations.

3. Impacts on Healthcare System

- **Overstretching healthcare system**
 - Consumption of disproportionately more healthcare resources:
 - Health care facilities per capita deteriorate, since the part of the population that is dependent on health care is growing.
 - The older persons face sharply increased health care needs and costs (to deal with multiple chronic diseases).

3. Impacts on Healthcare System

- **Demands on human resources**
 - Population ageing will lead to a demand for additional health professionals (doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel) and infrastructure for medical facilities.

EXAMPLE ONE:

Let's take a look at the utilization rate of Accident and Emergency Departments by older people.

Elderly A&E admission

Year 2006	Total	Aged ≥ 65 (% of Total)
HK Resident Population ¹	6 864 346	852 796 (12.4)
A&E admission (MED) ²		
No. of patients	166 929	107 189 (64.2)
No. of episodes	258 836	181 023 (69.9)

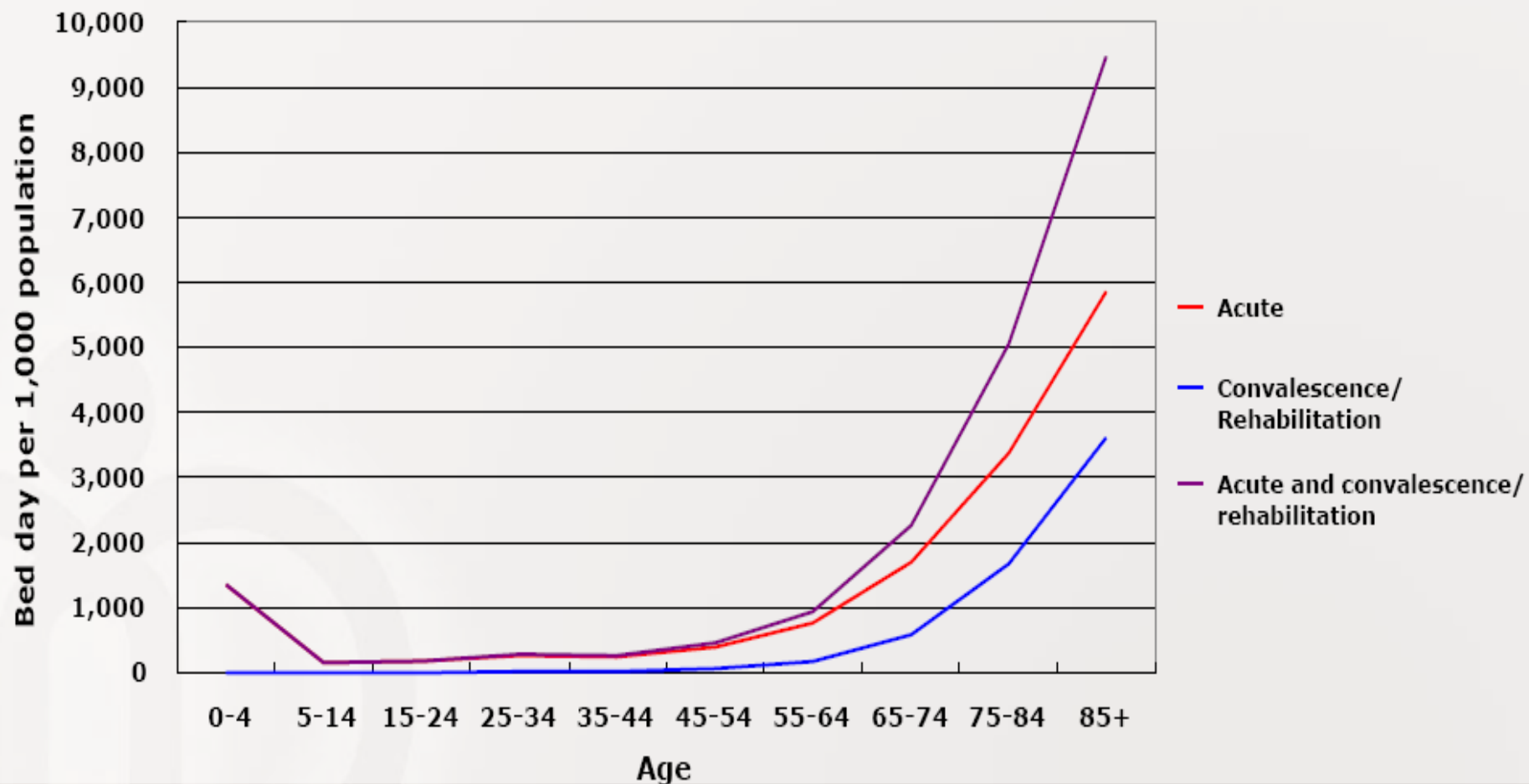
Elderly accounted for a disproportionate high share of medical emergency admissions of public hospitals.

Source: Census & Statistics Department, 2008

EXAMPLE TWO:

Let's take a look at the utilization rate of hospital services for older persons within the Hospital Authority in 2004.

Age-specific IP utilization rates (per 1000 population) (excl. INF/PSY/MH) in 2004



Hong Kong Hospital Authority (2006)

Utilization rate of hospital admission

A 2008 report from Hospital Authority disclosed that:

- Over **50%** of acute hospital beds are occupied by people aged 65 or above;
- Examples of local hospital bed occupancy by older persons:
 - Over **70%** in Ruttonjee Hospital (RH)
 - Over **75%** in Pok Oi Hospital (POH)
 - Over **90%** in Buddhist hospital (BH)

(Ming Pao, 2008)

EXAMPLE THREE:

Let's take a look at the proportional rate of bed days occupied by older persons compared to the general population.

a

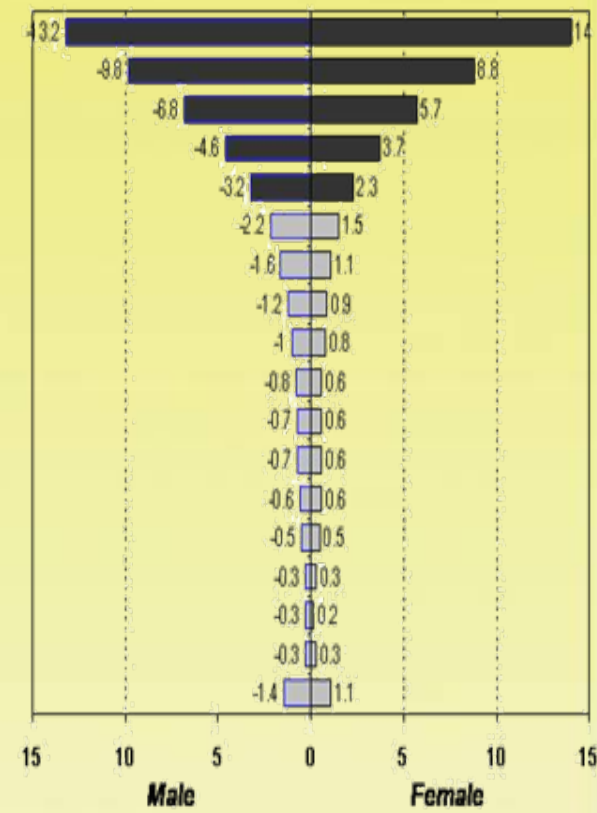
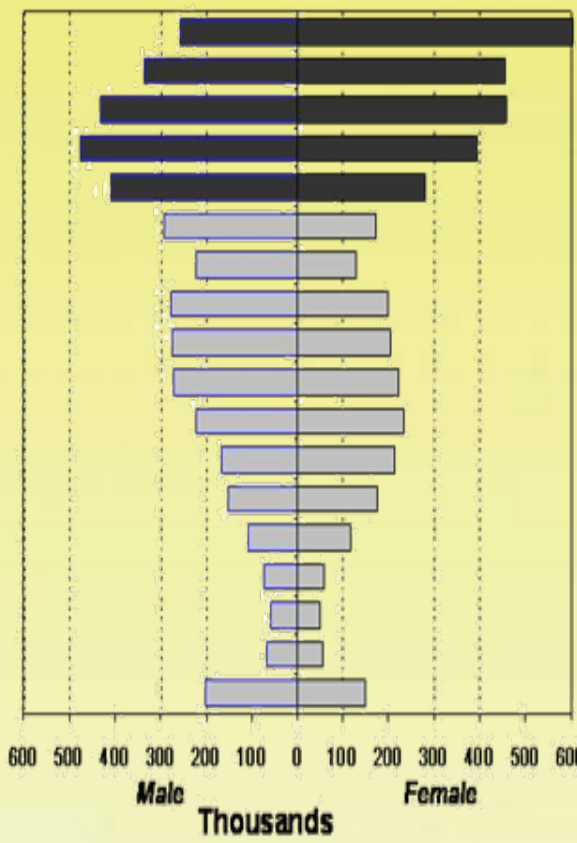
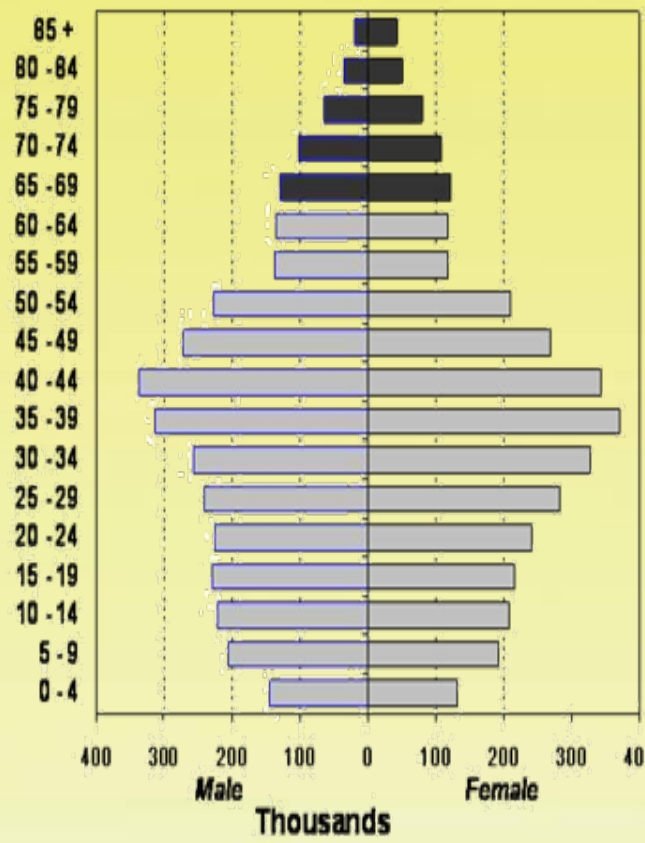
Population
Age ■ Age ≥ 65 11.2%
 ■ Age < 65 88.8%

b

Patient-days
Age ■ Age ≥ 65 48.5%
 ■ Age < 65 51.5%

c

Patient-days per Person



(Hong Kong Geriatrics Society, 2005)

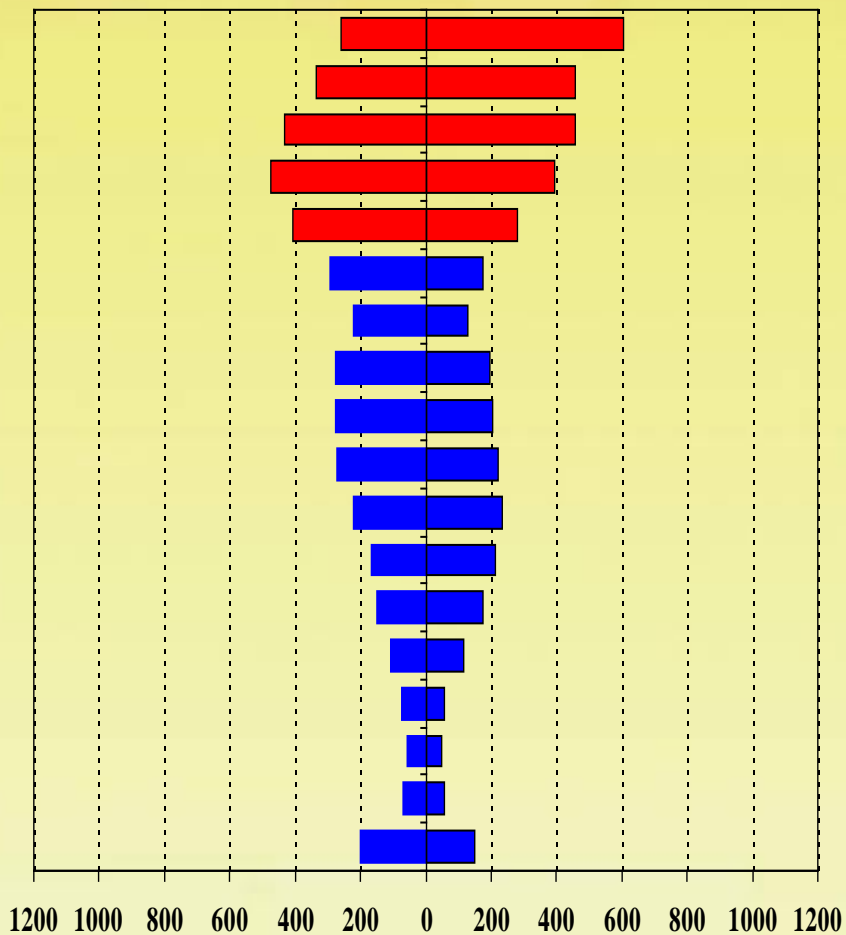
EXAMPLE FOUR:

The situation will be worsened in the year 2010, as illustrated in the next diagram.

HA Patient-days vs Hong Kong Population

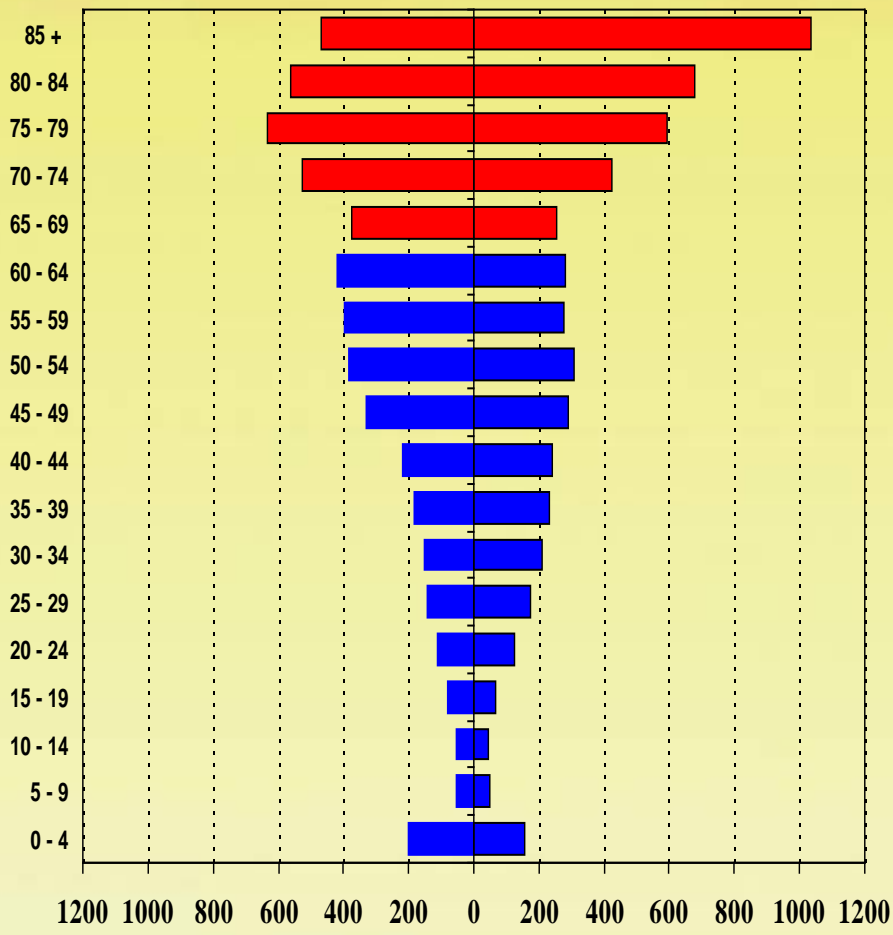
Patient-days 2001

Age ³ 65 48.5%



Projected patient-days 2010

Age Gps 51.8%



4. Impacts on community care services

Evidenced by:

- Ø Increasing the financial assistance to the needy elderly
- Ø Growing needs for community support services to cater for individual needs (e.g. home care and support, day care, social centre).
- Ø Increased financial expenditure on community services for the older persons

Government Social Security System

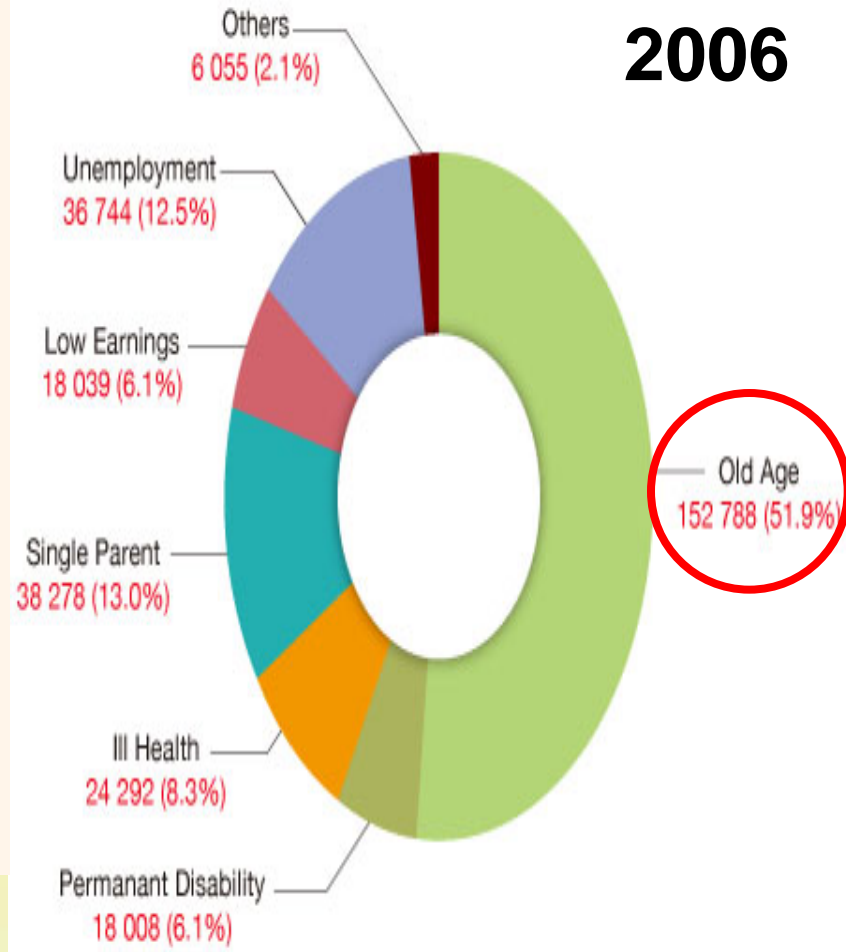
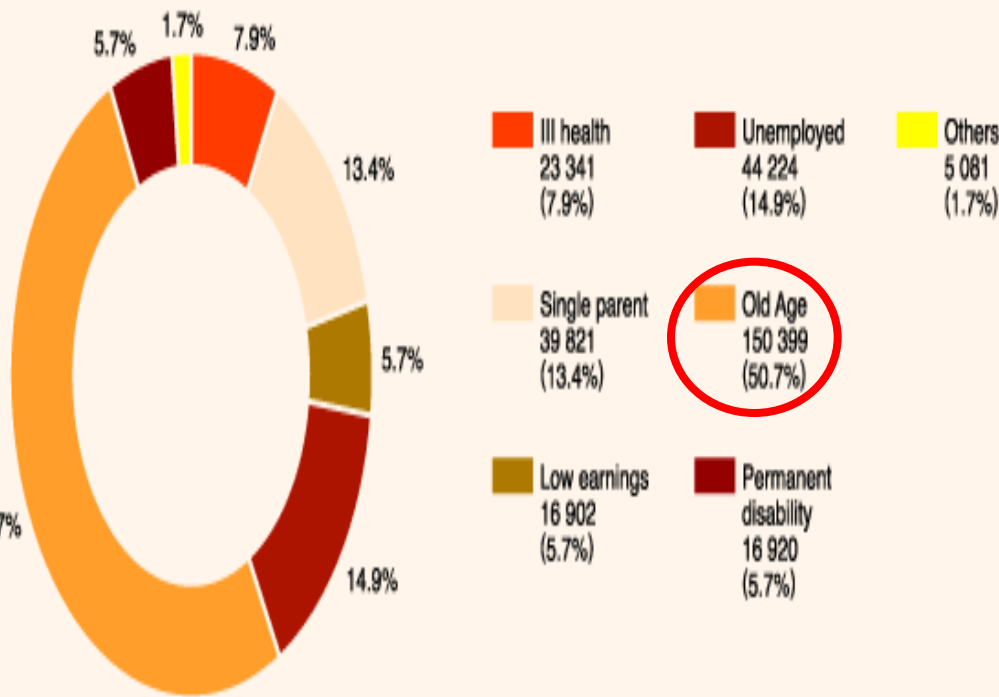
- **For instance, in 2008/2009:**
 - The total expenditure of SWD was 39.2 billion, the allocation of provision by programme:
 - 1st share: Social security
 - 2nd share: elderly services
 - 3RD share: rehabilitation and medical social services
 - Among the total expenditure for the social security service, over 53% of the CSSA recipients were elderly.

(Social Welfare Department,2012d)

Annual expenditure on CSSA

2003

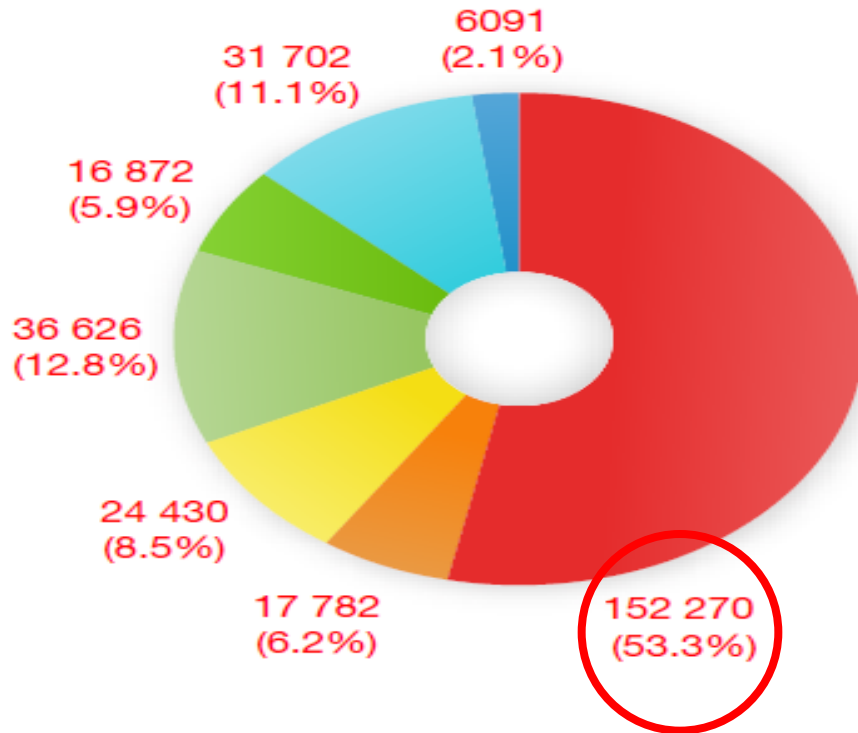
2006



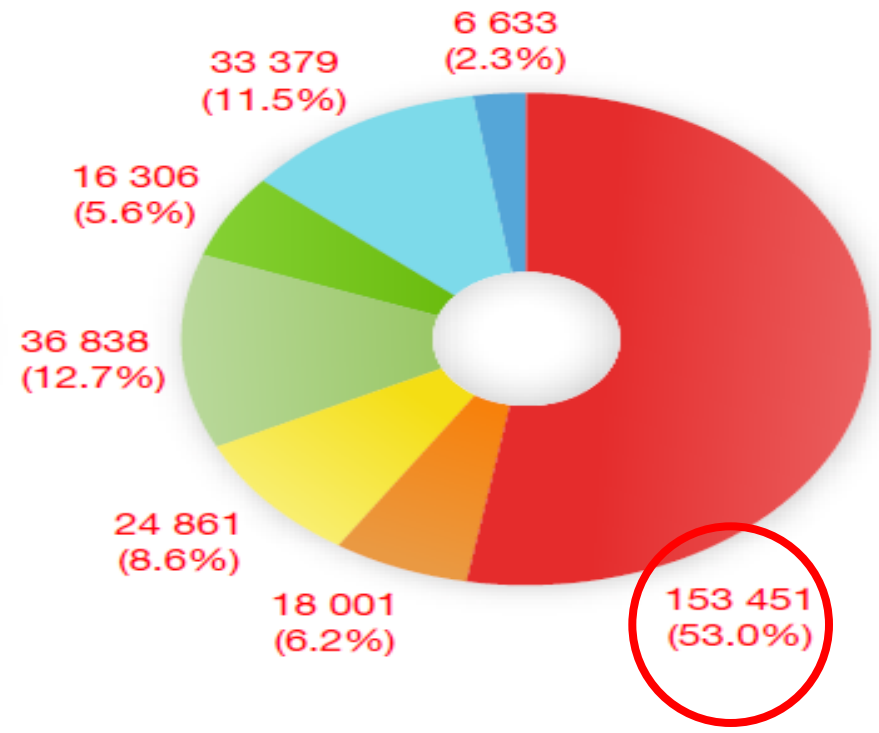
(Social Welfare Department, 2005)

Annual expenditure on CSSA

March 2008



March 2009



- Old Age
- Single Parent
- Others
- Permanent Disability
- Low Earning
- Ill Health
- Unemployment

The number of older people received CSSA has been increasing

Annual expenditure on OAA

表 6.2 按性別劃分的領取公共福利金人士
Table 6.2 Persons Receiving Social Security Allowance by Sex

類別	Type	性別 Sex	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	人數 Number of persons
高齡津貼	Old Age Allowance								
高額高齡津貼	Higher Old Age Allowance	女 F	168 344	189 573	216 277	222 500	229 667	235 356	
		男 M	125 809	148 969	172 192	178 327	184 780	190 837	
普通高齡津貼	Normal Old Age Allowance	女 F	78 895	66 452	41 744	37 604	36 204	36 231	
		男 M	62 575	52 625	34 612	32 085	32 399	32 934	

Normal old age allowance(OAA) is a benefit for older people aged 65- 69 years, higher old age allowance (HOAA) is for 70 years or more.

Old age allowance (OAA) expenditure is expected to increase as more older persons **live longer** and become **more frail**, also increasing pressure on medical and community support services provided by the government.

CSSA and OAA

- The annual expenditure on older persons aged 60 or above can rise to over \$30 billion by 2032 (as compared to \$11.6 billion in 2004/05).
- The CSSA and OAA expenditure on older persons will triple in thirty years' time.

Community support and care services in Hong Kong

Community Support Services in Hong Kong

- Around 214 centres for older persons, with over 193,934 members
 - District Elderly Community Centre (DECC) -41 centres
 - Neighborhood Elderly Centres (NEC) – 117 centres
 - Social Centres for the Elderly (SC) – 53 centres
- Support Teams for the Elderly (STE), 41 teams serving over 59,059 cases

(Social Welfare Department, 2012d)

Community support and care services in Hong Kong

Community Care Services in Hong Kong

- 85 elderly service teams, serving over 24,827 clients
 - Integrated Home Care Service Teams (IHCS)- 60 teams
 - Enhanced Home & Community Care Service Teams (EHCCs)- 24 teams
 - Home Help Team (HH)-1 team
- 58 Day Care Centres (DCC) with over 2,591 places
- Day respite services for the older persons, 19 places serving 79 places

Community support and care services in Hong Kong

Other services

- 1 holiday centre
 - Cheung Muk Tau Holiday Camp
- Senior Card Scheme
 - 8,582 units with 1,267,420 cases
- Opportunity for the Elderly Project
- Carer Support Service
- Home Environment Improvement Scheme for the Elderly

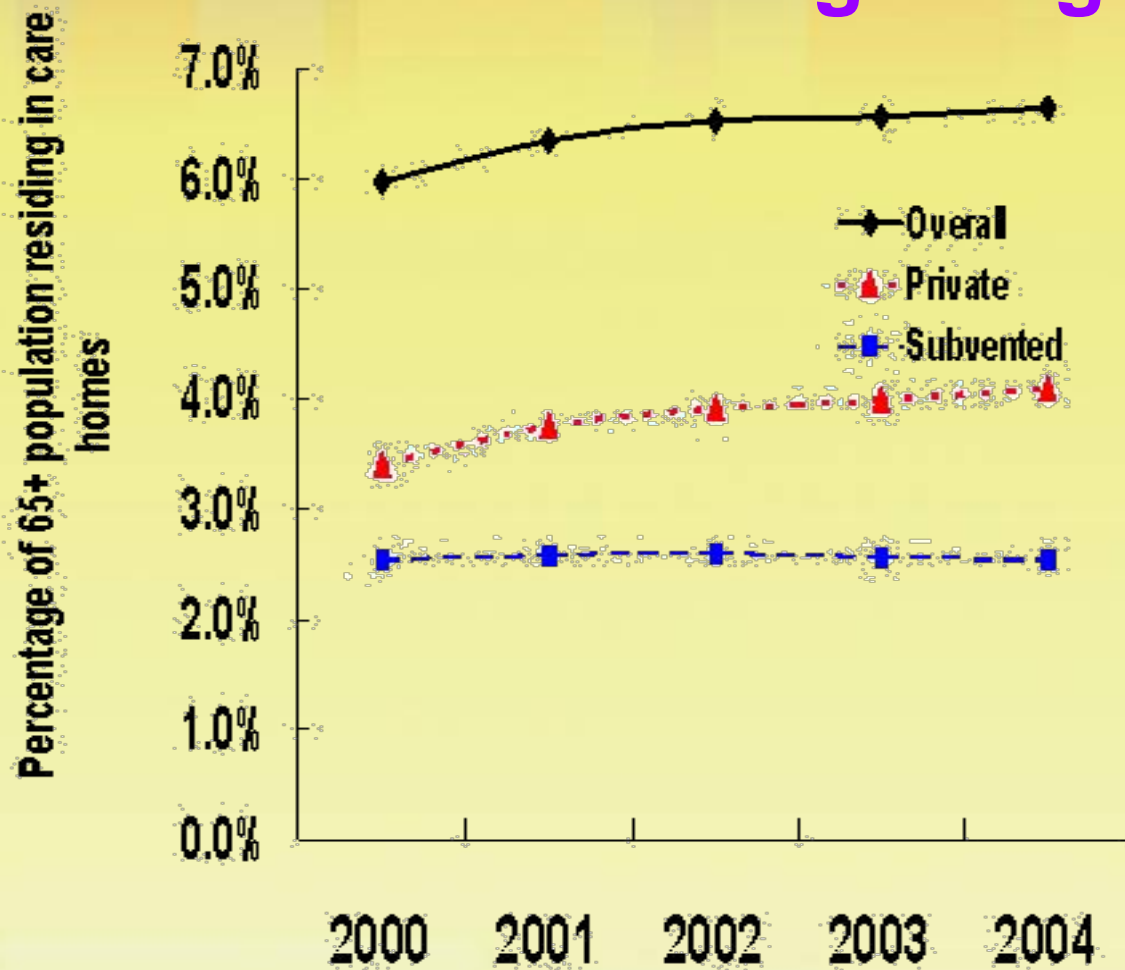
(Social Welfare Department, 2012d)



5. Impact on residential care services

- Declining functional status of the older persons (6.5% in 2004 to 6.9% in 2008).
- Increase in the demand for residential care with increase in the number of older persons
- Increase in intention to move into a local residential care home from 2.8% to 3.6% in 2008.
- Gradual increasing the rate of institutionalization in Hong Kong recently

Rising Institutionalization Rate of Older Persons in Hong Kong



(Hong Kong Geriatrics Society, 2005)

Rates of institutionalization in Hong Kong

- HK figure 4% of >60 years; 6.3% of >65 years.
- Increasing trend in Hong Kong:
 - 6.0% in 2000
 - 6.7% in 2004
 - 8.2% in 2007

(Hong Kong Geriatrics Society, 2005)

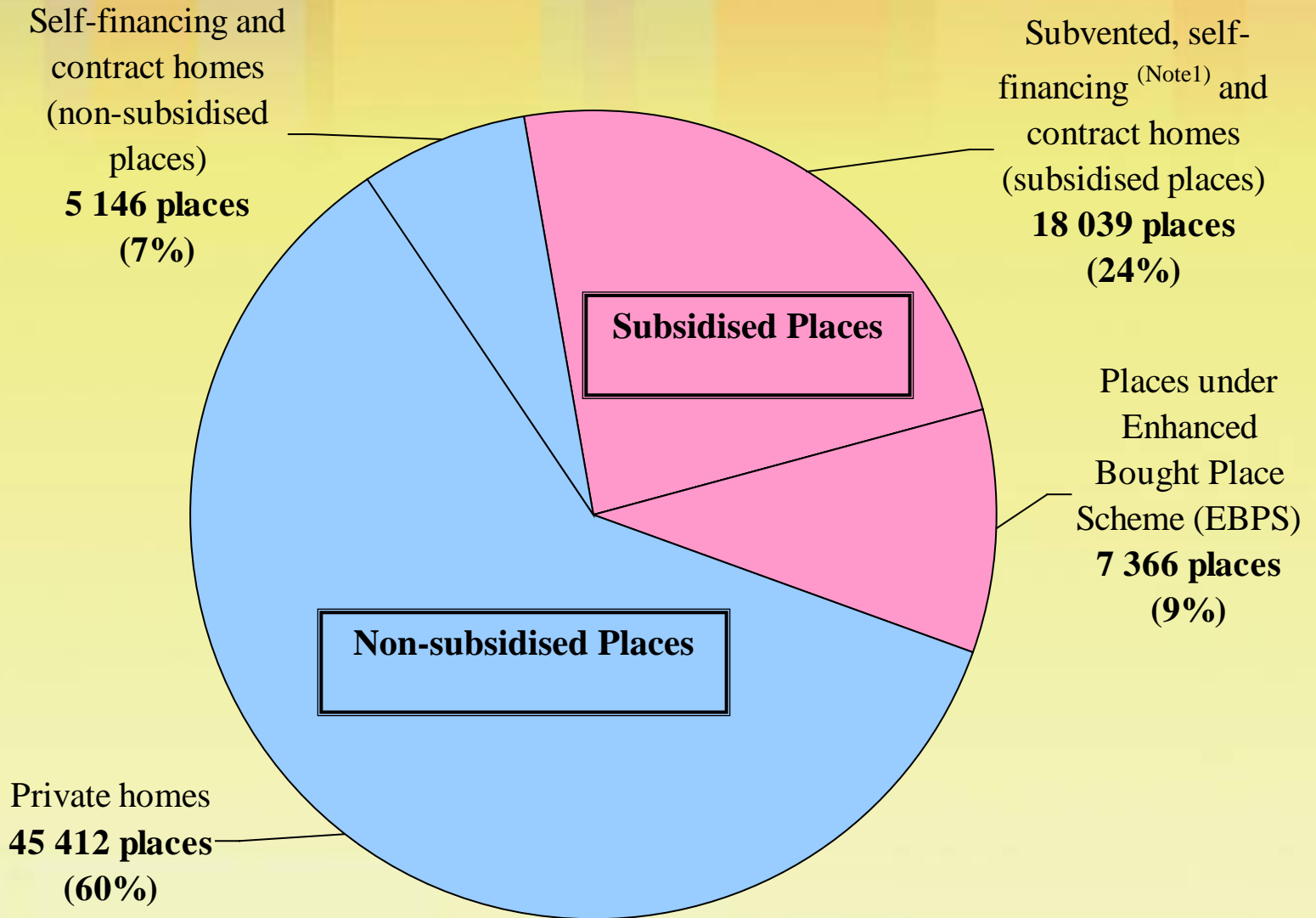
Rate of Institutionalisation in Hong Kong

- **Summary:**
 - Rate is increasing.
 - Higher rate among those living alone & never married.
 - Less likely to be in professional or managerial occupation.
 - Gender & economic resources not significant.

(Hong Kong Geriatrics Society, 2005)

Overview of growth of a selection of residential care homes in response to demographic aging

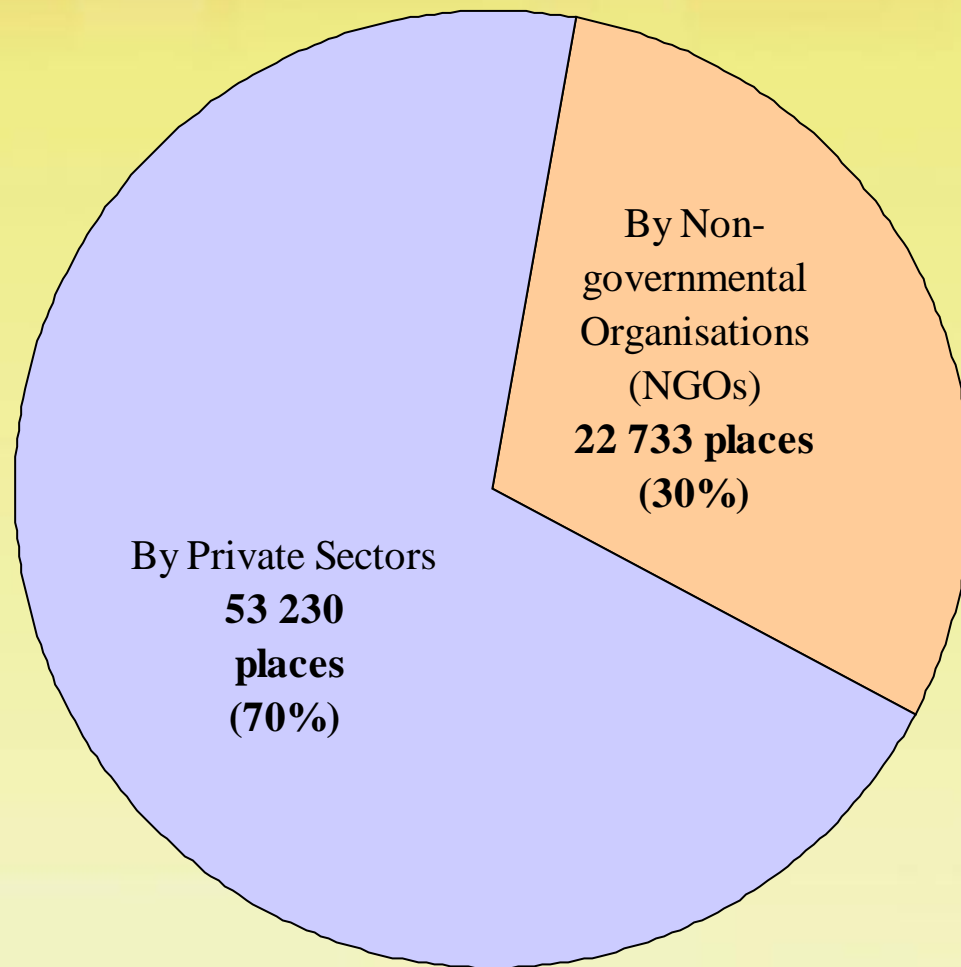
Provision of Residential Care Services for Elders
(Subsidised versus Non-subsidised Places) (as at 30.9.2012)



Note 1: Self-financing homes participating in the Nursing Home Place Purchase Scheme (NHPPS)

(Non-governmental Organisations versus Private Sector) (As at 30.9.2012)

Provision of Residential Care Services for Elders



(Social Welfare Department, 2012b)

- **HOSTELS (耉驛)**
 - 6 self care places in one hostels; stopped 2003;
 - 24 in subvented while 15 in self-financing hostels
 - \$502 per month.
- **HOMES FOR THE AGED (薯鄴号)**
 - 1769 places in 75 homes ; stopped 2003;
 - \$1429-1506 per month.
- **CARE AND ATTENTION HOMES (C&A) (嗟籽薯鄴号)**
 - 12,927 places in 122 subvented homes.
 - 22,532 waiting for 33 months.
 - 21,605 bought place scheme in 135 private homes;
 - 70 numbers of self-financing C&A Homes, with total 5,156 places
 - \$1605-1813 per month(government subvented home)

(Social Welfare Department,2012e)

- **CONTRACT HOMES 縹峽峒驛**
 - 1,170 places in 16 Homes
 - \$1,813 to \$2,000 per month
- **NURSING HOMES 璦跔峒**
 - the SWD has since 2010 purchased vacant nursing home places from self-financing nursing homes operated by the bona-fide non-governmental and non-profit-making organizations under the 'Nursing Home Place Purchase Scheme'(NHPPS).
 - 1,723 places in 10 homes;
 - \$1994 - \$2,000 per month

SELF FINANCING HOMES 鍋杈叻練号:

- 5,156 places in 70 homes

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES 牘瑀薯鄴号

- 58,474 places in 574 homes

RESPITE SERVICES IN HOMES 靈蘸鞠垮猯俟鐳裂

- All EBPS homes provide residential respite service by using casual vacancies of subsidised places with effect from 1 March 2012.
- 11 places in 11 homes

(Social Welfare Department, 2012e)

本地報章報導

直殮5000長者等到死

政府資助護理安老院及護養院宿位僧多粥少，每年不少長者「等到死」都未獲安排入住院舍。社會福利署數字顯示，過去五年「等到死」的長者不斷增加，去年兩類宿位分別有近三千二百名及近二千名長者在輪候期間死亡，較五年前分別

銜病驚病驚氏及

(?1]蠅 ,2012)

廣社會福利署向立法會財務委員會提交的資料顯示，過去五年輪候資助護理安老院期間死亡的長者不斷增加，由〇七年的二千四百四十九人，逐年增至去年的三千一百八十九人；而輪候資助護養院期間死亡的長者亦增多，由〇七年的一千六百一十九人增至去年的一千九百五十八人。↗

廣社署表示，上年度至一四/一五年度期間，將增加逾二千六百個資助安老宿位，並已在九個發展項目內預留地方興建新的安老院舍，有助紓緩輪候時間。↗

End of the Chapter

Need to know more about : Policies and services governing social and health issues for older persons and their family members.

Please proceed to Chapter 2

References

- Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region . (2007). *Hong Kong Population Projections 2007-2036*. Hong Kong : Government Logistics Department
- Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. (2008). *2006 Population By-census: Thematic Report – Older Persons*. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region: Government Logistics Department.
- Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2009). *Hong Kong Household Survey Report No. 40: Social-demographic Profile, Health Status and Self-care Capability of Older Persons*. Hong Kong: Government Logistics Department
- Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2012a). *Hong Kong Population Projections 2012-2041*. Hong Kong : Government Logistics Department

References

- Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. (2012b). *Summary Report of the 2011 Population Census*. Hong Kong: Government Logistics Department
- Centre for Health Protection. (2012a). *Age Standardised Death Rate, 1981-2011*. Retrieved from <http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/data/4/10/27/114.html>
- Centre for Health Protection. (2012b). *Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate(CDR), 1981 – 2011*. Retrieved from <http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/data/4/10/27/112.html>
- Centre for Health Protection. (2012c) .*Life Expectancy at Birth ,1971-2011*. Retrieved from <http://www.chp.gov.hk/en/data/4/10/27/111.html>

References

- Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, United Nations. (2003). *Population, Education and Development*. New York: United Nations.
- Hong Kong Council of Social Service. (2008). 譚賴崑塚磴庖吟龔燃窺砦
張 [Population information of Asian-Pacific Countries]. Retrieved
from http://www.hkcss.org.hk/el/er/c_SP_population.htm
- Hong Kong Hospital Authority. (2006). *Age-specific IP utilization rates
(per thousand 1000) in 2004*.
- Hong Kong Hospital Authority. (2012). *Hospital Authority Statistical
Report 2010- 2011*. Retrieved from
http://www.ha.org.hk/upload/publication_15/411.pdf
- Hong Kong Geriatrics Society. (2005). *Position Paper: Building a Healthy
Tomorrow - Discussion Paper on the Future Service Delivery Model
for our Health Care*. Hong Kong Geriatrics Society.

References

- Social Welfare Department. (2012a). *Community Support Services for the Elderly*. Retrieved from http://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site_pubsvc/page_elderly/sub_csselderly/

- Social Welfare Department. (2012b). *Provision of Residential Care Services for Elders*. (Non-governmental Organizations versus Private Sectors) Retrieved from [http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/elderly/Overview%20Item\(b\)English\(30-9-2012\).pdf](http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/elderly/Overview%20Item(b)English(30-9-2012).pdf)

Social Welfare Department. (2012c). *Provision of Residential Care Services for Elders*. (Subsidized versus non-subsidized Places) Retrieved from [http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/elderly/ERCS/Overview%20Item\(a\)English\(30-9-2012\).pdf](http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/elderly/ERCS/Overview%20Item(a)English(30-9-2012).pdf)

- Social Welfare Department (2012d). *Social Welfare Department Annual Report in 2007-8 and 2008-2009*. Retrieved from http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/annreport0800/pdf/report_2008_en_low.pdf

References

- Social Welfare Department (2012e). *Social Welfare Services In Figures 2011 Edition*. Retrieved from http://www.swd.gov.hk/doc/res_stat/swdfig2011.pdf
- United Nations (2012). *Wall chart on World Population Ageing and Development 2012*. Retrieved from
- http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/2012WorldPopAgeingDev_Chart/2012PopAgeingandDev_WallChart.pdf
- 佢沱鉞罈鞠罈泔燃筮鴿涪靈蘸 Over half of the admission rate of Accident & Emergency Department are older people. (2008, Sept 16). *Mingpao*.
- 亶殮5000長者等到死 Last year over 5000 elderly can't wait for residential home before death (2012, March 8). *Oriental Daily News*. Retrieved from
 - http://orientaldaily.on.cc/cnt/news/20120308/00176_026.html

END

Copyright © 2012 CADENZA Training Programme All rights reserved.