Age-friendly cities and communities: a review and future directions – CORRIGENDUM

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Keywords: age-friendly cities and communities; review; research trend

There were errors in the published version of Table 7 of Torku *et al.* (2020). The correct version of the table is below.

Table 7. AFCC assessment methods

Author(s)	Study Aim	Assessment Method (Data Collection Method)	Participants
Hawkesworth *et al.*, 2018	To investigate associations between the built environment and physical activity among older people	Actigraph GT3x accelerometers	1433 adults aged 69–92 years
Liu, Kuo and Lin, 2018	To assess the perception of the older adults and service providers with regards to WHO (2007) AFCC domains	Qualitative method (Interview and focus group) Quantitative method (Questionnaire)	803 adults aged 55 years and older were recruited using a stratified sampling technique
Sun, Phillips and Wong, 2018	To examine older people's perceptions towards the urban environment and their spatial experiences through a person-environment perspective	Mixed-methods (Questionnaire and focus groups)	302 adults aged 65 years and older
Elsawahli, Ahmad and Ali, 2017	To explore the experience of older adults' active ageing as influenced by neighbourhood characteristics	Interview Thematic analysis	12 adults aged 60 years and older
Wong, Yu and Woo, 2017	To assess the perceived friendliness of neighbourhood environment on the self-rated health of older adults	Quantitative method (Structured questionnaire) Multiple logistics regressions	719 adults aged 60 years and older were recruited using stratified and quota sampling technique
Lee and Kim, 2017	To assess older adults' perception of age-friendliness	Quantitative method Uni and Bivariate Analyses	1000 adults aged 60 years and older were recruited using a stratified random sampling technique
Park and Lee, 2017	To examine the role of environment on the well-being of vulnerable older adults	Face-to-face interviews Multilevel regression models	1657 adults aged 65 years and older were recruited using stratified random sampling technique
Au *et al.*, 2017	To identify specific aspects of age-friendliness associated with life satisfaction and examine similarities and differences in age-friendliness and life satisfaction in young-old and old-old adults.	Structured questionnaire survey	682 adults aged 65 years and older were recruited using a convenience sampling technique

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Table 7. (*Continued.*)

Author(s)	Study Aim	Assessment Method (Data Collection Method)	Participants
Fields *et al.*, 2016	To examine the role of churches in age-friendly cities	Focus groups and semi-structured interviews	60 adults aged 55–92 years
Chan *et al.* 2016	To assess the features of the housing environment that will facilitate ageing in place	Photovoice technique and Semi-structured interview	44 adults aged 55 years and older recruited using a purposive sampling technique
Menec *et al.*, 2016	To assess how important walking to amenities is to older adults	Qualitative method (Interview) Objective measurement using a pedometer	778 adults aged between 45–94 were using a purposive sampling technique
Johnson *et al.*, 2016	To analysis ratings of caregivers and noncaregivers on age-friendly features	Qualitative method (Interview) Quantitative method (Questionnaire)	397 caregivers and 1737 noncaregivers
Namazi-Rad *et al.*, 2016	To estimate the level of satisfaction a person with a certain socio-economic profile would have when living in that location	A computer assisted telephone interviewing	503 surveys with population over 15 years of age
Orpana *et al.*, 2016	To develop indicators for the evaluation of age-friendly communities	Online questionnaire survey	191 respondents included stakeholders, including provincial and territorial representatives, municipal representatives, members of non-governmental organizations, researchers and project staff or volunteers on age-friendly projects.
Tsai, Chen and Ning, 2016	To assesses the walking space and the living path of elders	GPS location tracking function and in-depth in person interviews	22 elderly people
Van Dijk *et al.*, 2015	To assess the perception of older adults with regards to the comparative importance of the characteristics of AFCC	Q-methodology Qualitative method (Interview) Quantitative method (Questionnaire)	32 adults aged 70 years and older were recruited using a purposive sampling technique

(*Continued*)

Table 7. (*Continued.*)

Author(s)	Study Aim	Assessment Method (Data Collection Method)	Participants
Lowen *et al.*, 2015	To investigate which services are used and considered essential by older people themselves to support their wellbeing in their communities.	Qualitative research (focus groups and interviews)	
Wong *et al.*, 2015	To examine the differences in age-friendliness of different neighbourhoods	Structured questionnaire survey	801 adults aged 50 years and older
Novek and Menec, 2014	To assess older adults' perception of age-friendliness	Photovoice technique and Interview	30 adults aged between 54–81 years were recruited using word of mouth and poster advertisement
Bigonnesse, Beaulieu and Garon, 2014	To assess older adults' perception of their housing needs	Qualitative method (Focus group and case study) Thematic analysis	392 adults aged 65 years and older
Liddle *et al.* (2014)	To explore the age-friendliness of purpose-built retirement communities	Ethnographic observation; written directives; quantitative survey; qualitative survey (interviews and focus groups)	Longitudinal study with residents and stakeholders
De Donder *et al.*, 2013	To assess how the perceived design of the environment can promote or hinder the feelings of unsafety among older adults.	Quantitative method (Questionnaire) Multiple regression analysis	25,980 adults aged 60 and older were recruited using random and stratified sampling techniques
Hanson and Emlet, 2006	To assess the friendliness of the community to older adults	Telephone survey	514 adults aged 65 years and older were randomly recruited

Reference

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