Access to age-friendly city in Tabriz

Abstract: Introduction:
The world is rapidly ageing; the number of people aged 60 and over as a proportion of the global population will double from 11% in 2006 to 22% by 2050. Demands and needs mean people have opinions. Need is simply the distance between the current situation and what it should be. Need assessment process collecting and analyzing information that leads to identifying the needs of individuals, groups and community.

Method:
Qualitative research method was used. Based on “purposeful sampling” method in two Manzarieh and Jamshid health centers of Tabriz, elderly people over 60 years selected. They arranged in eight-person groups and characteristics of age-friendly cities by the operator discuss proposed and the obtained comments of focus group discussions and recorded and wrote down line by line. The information analyzed as a “content analysis” and results were extracted.

Results:
Comments of participants in focus group discussion health care centers in Manzarieh were as follows: there are holes in bus stops, and buses have delay too. Seat bus stops are high from floor and we have difficulties for ridding.
In Jamshid health center the participants said "the lack of age-system is the important problem. Bus drivers are driving badly. For passenger boarding other passenger doesn't fit."

Conclusion:
Population ageing and urbanization are two global trends that together comprise major forces shaping the 21st century. An age-friendly city encourages active aging by optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age.
Transportation, including accessible and affordable public transport, is a key factor influencing active aging. In particular, being able to move about the city determines social and civic participation and access to community and health services.