



THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMMUNITY CARE IN CHINA

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CONTENT

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BACKGROUND

- Context : the need of community eldercare

1. Demographic aging

The population aged 60 and above account is 221.82 million, accounting for 16.15% of the population. The number of population aged 65 and above is 143.74 million, taking up 10.47% proportion of total population (2015 statistics)

2. Declining of family support for elder care

Family structure change, population mobility, attitude change towards eldercare

3. High cost of private eldercare institution

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ELDER CARE IN CHINA

- The development of community eldercare in China

1. Long term care(LTC)

2. Community elder care within China context

Community-based elderly care is a service mode in which the elderly living at home and the community provides daily service and care, in the form of visiting service or day care centre. Under this model, the elderly no need to move out the family and get support from family members at times, meanwhile living in the familiar community and receive the care service from community. This elderly care system is an innovation of family support and social support; the model is based on the family, combining the community and institution resources to provide service for the elderly

KEY POLICY AND PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY ELDER CARE IN CHINA

| Stage | Representative Documents |
|--|---|
| Traditional Family Support is providing principle care Government subsidies for nursing (1990s) | 《Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Elderly》 (1996) 《The Notice of Tax Policy for the Elderly Service Agency》 (2000) 《The Opinion of Accelerating the Socialization of Social Welfare》 (2000) |
| The socialization of elderly care (2000s) | 《The Opinion of Accelerating the Elderly Care Service》 (2006) 《The Planning of China's Aging Industry development in 11th Five-year》 (2006) 《The Opinion of Advancing Community-based Elderly Care Service》 (2008) |
| The development of community elderly care, institutional care as supplement (2010s) | 《Elderly social service system construction plan (2011-2015)》 (2011) 《Guidance on Carrying out the Pilot of Urban Residents' Social Insurance》 (2011) 《The Planning of China's Aging Industry development in 11th Five-year》 (2011) |
| The multiple direction of eldercare, the introduction of privatizing elder care. (2012s forward) | 《Opinions on Encouraging and Guiding the Implementation of Private Capital into the Field of Elderly Care Service 》 (2012) 《Standard System Construction of China's Aging Industry 》 (2012) 《Measures for the establishment of Old-Age Institution 》 (2013) |

THE DECENTRALIZED DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ELDER CARE IN CHINA

| Cases | Nature of the system | Characteristics |
|----------------|--|---|
| Chongqing case | Oriented towards selective formal care Limited private finance | Modest social spending, low private financing, high community support, modest service quality, low coverage (disadvantaged elder) |
| Guangzhou case | Oriented towards generous formal care Limited private finance | High spending, low private financing, high service quality, high coverage |
| Qingdao case | Oriented towards selective informal care Limited private finance | Low spending, low private financing, low community support, low service quality, low coverage |
| Beijing case | Oriented toward selective privatized formal care High private finance | Low social spending, high private financing, high service quality, low coverage (high-income elder) |

TYOLOGY OF COMMUNITY ELDERCARE----A GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE

| Type Dimension | Government-led Community Eldercare | Quasi- public Community Eldercare | Informal Community eldercare | Private Retirement Community |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Principle actor | Local Government | Local Government | Community elder | Enterprise |
| Funding Mechanism | Public finance Budget | Government special fund | Government subsidize | Private fund Limited tax incentive |
| Administration Mechanism | Public/social programing (government regulation on planning service, personal, estimated need, population size) | Market mechanism (contracting and competition, competitive tendering) | Volunteerism and mutualism (mutual help between residents) | Market mechanism and consumerism (user fee, maximizing user choice) |
| Profile of program | Mainly for free basic service: day care, health care, legal advice and etc. | According to the cooperation agreement to carry out the corresponding service, the service is more comprehensive | Entertainment and social activities chess, singing, outing, chat and etc. | All aspects of service, Basic necessities of routine life, health care, social care service and other activities. |

CONCLUSIONS

- I. The development trajectory of community elder care in China
 - 1) Scratchy community elder care pilot to comprehensive community elder care practice (decentralization process)
 - 2) Infrastructure construction to more comprehensive (funding and administration)mechanism design(institutionalization development)
 - 3) Government-led model to the more integrated cooperative model(more non-public sector involvement and socialization trend)
 - 4) More privatized trend

CONCLUSIONS

- 2. Conceptualize and compare the community elder care in local China

Government-led community eldercare(selective coverage, minimum provision)

Quasi- public community elder care(universal coverage, basic provision)

Informal community elder care model(selective coverage, informal service provision)

Privatized retirement community (selective coverage, comprehensive provision)

CONCLUSIONS

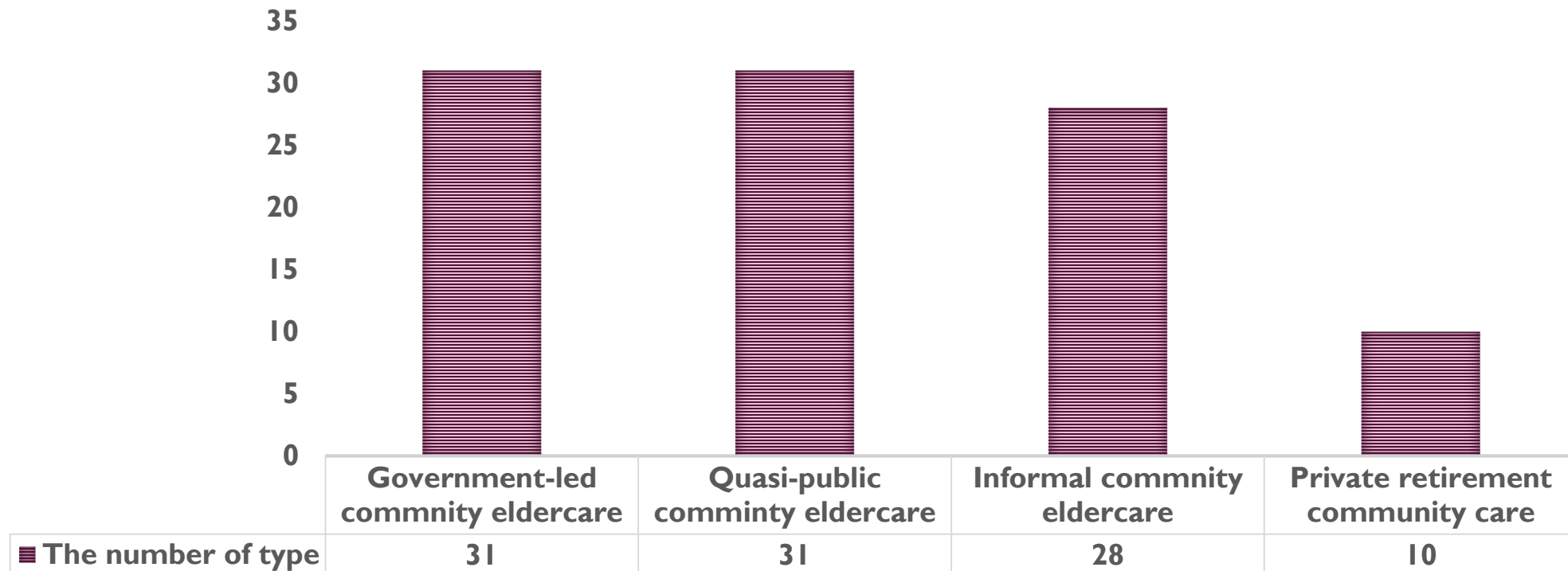
- 3. The distribution of community elder care in China

The government-led model and quasi-public model are witnessed around China, cover 31 provinces.

The informal community elder care which providing minimum and informal care for the elderly with the limited subsidy are mostly located in the rural community of 28 provinces.

The private retirement community are witnessed in more developed 10 provinces providing more comprehensive (health and social care), high quality service for the wealthy elder.

THE NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY ELDERCARE TYPE



CONCLUSIONS

■ 4. The future prospects and proposals

In the past two decades, China's elder care system underwent the practice pilots, decentralized policy design and gradually form the national scenario of community eldercare. It is the time to construct the national community elder care system based on the past experience and practice. The national community eldercare policy are needed to expand the coverage and increase the access for the elder nationwide.

The national community eldercare design could draw on the typology emerging from local level, and build up the multi-pillar community eldercare system. The “social floor pillar” is for the disadvantaged elder with benefits in kinds or voucher for service or goods, which is selective coverage with limited government fund. The first pillar is basic community eldercare with government funding as well non-public sector personnel and service delivery., the service is free or with limited pay(depending on the locality public finance capacity). The second pillar private pillar with government regulation and tax allowance or incentives, the private sector take the responsibility of funding and service delivery. Given the urban-rural develop gap, the rural areas at least should be covered by the social floor pillar, providing basic support for the most disadvantages elder.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 1. Multi pillar community elder care system
- 2. Integrated public community elder care system
- 3. Privatized incentives policy
- 4. Elder care insurance policy

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

THANK YOU!