



Welfare Policy and Elderly Care System in China

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□ Research Area

- Elderly care policy, Urban Poverty

□ Academic Position

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Outline

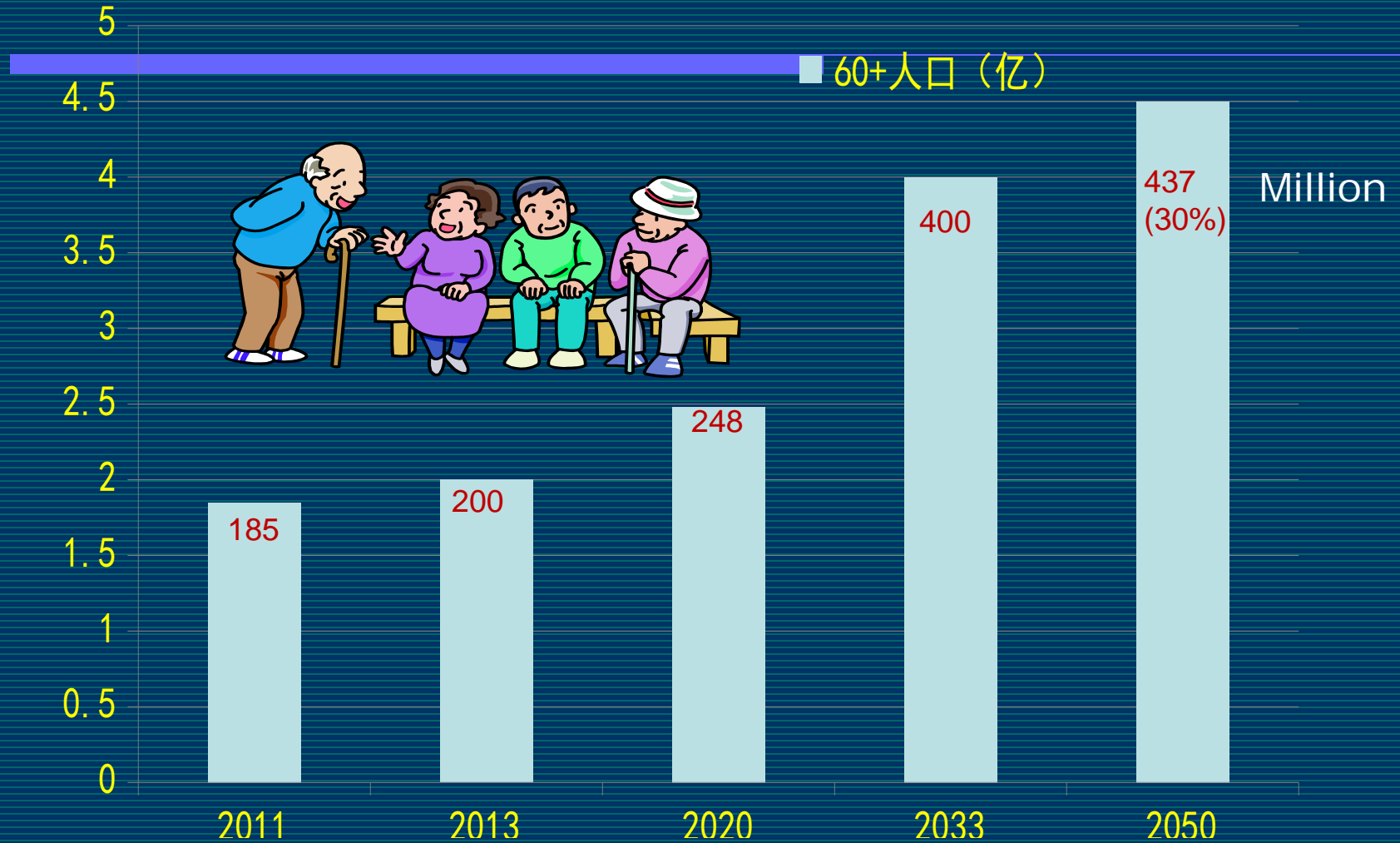
- Demographic Trend of China
 - Profile of older people in Shanghai
 - Principles and philosophy of LTC framework
 - Challenges to elderly care policy
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Demographic Trend of China

- China is already becoming an ageing society, with all the social policy implications that flow from that demographic change.
 - Shanghai is an ideal location to reflect the population trend and examine the social policy responses to social & economic change .
 - This topic describes the profile of older people and aged care service in Shanghai, then discusses the implications of reasons for the recent welfare policy changes and likely future directions.
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Aged Population Trend of China

(China National Committee on Ageing Report, 2010)



数据来源：中国人口老龄化发展趋势预测报告，
全国老龄工作委员会办公室 <http://www.cncaprc.gov.cn>. 2010年7月13日

Aged Population Trend in China

2001-2020: Rapid aging

- The average annual increase of elderly population is 5.96 million
- 2020: 60+, 248M, 17.17%;
80+, 30.67M, 12.37% of old age

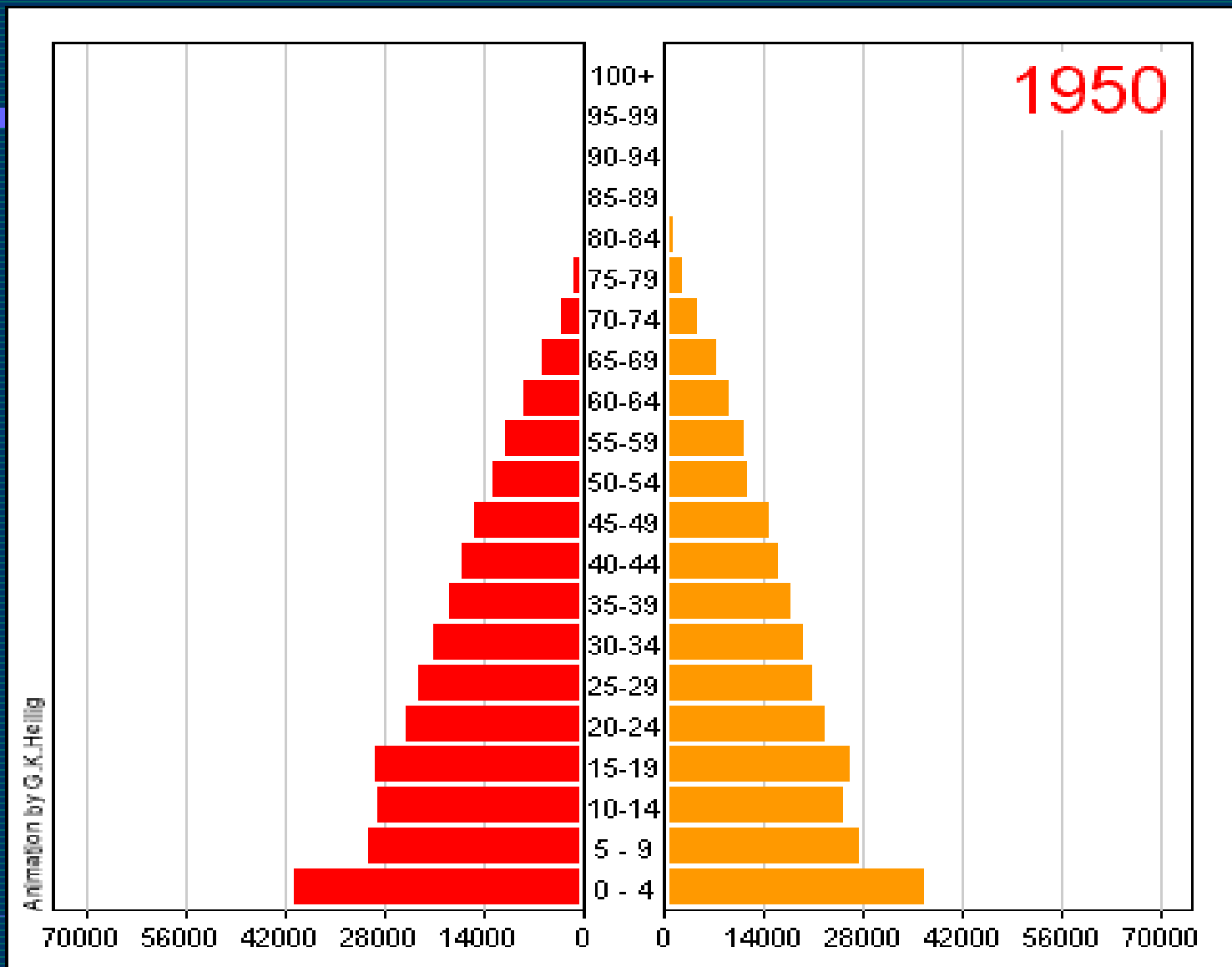
2021-2050: Accelerated aging

- Baby boomer generation; the average annual increase of elderly population is 6.20 million
- 60+: 2023, 270M; 2050, >400M, 30%;
80+: 94.48M, 21.78% of old age

2050-2100: Steady severe aging

Demographic changes of China: 1950—2050

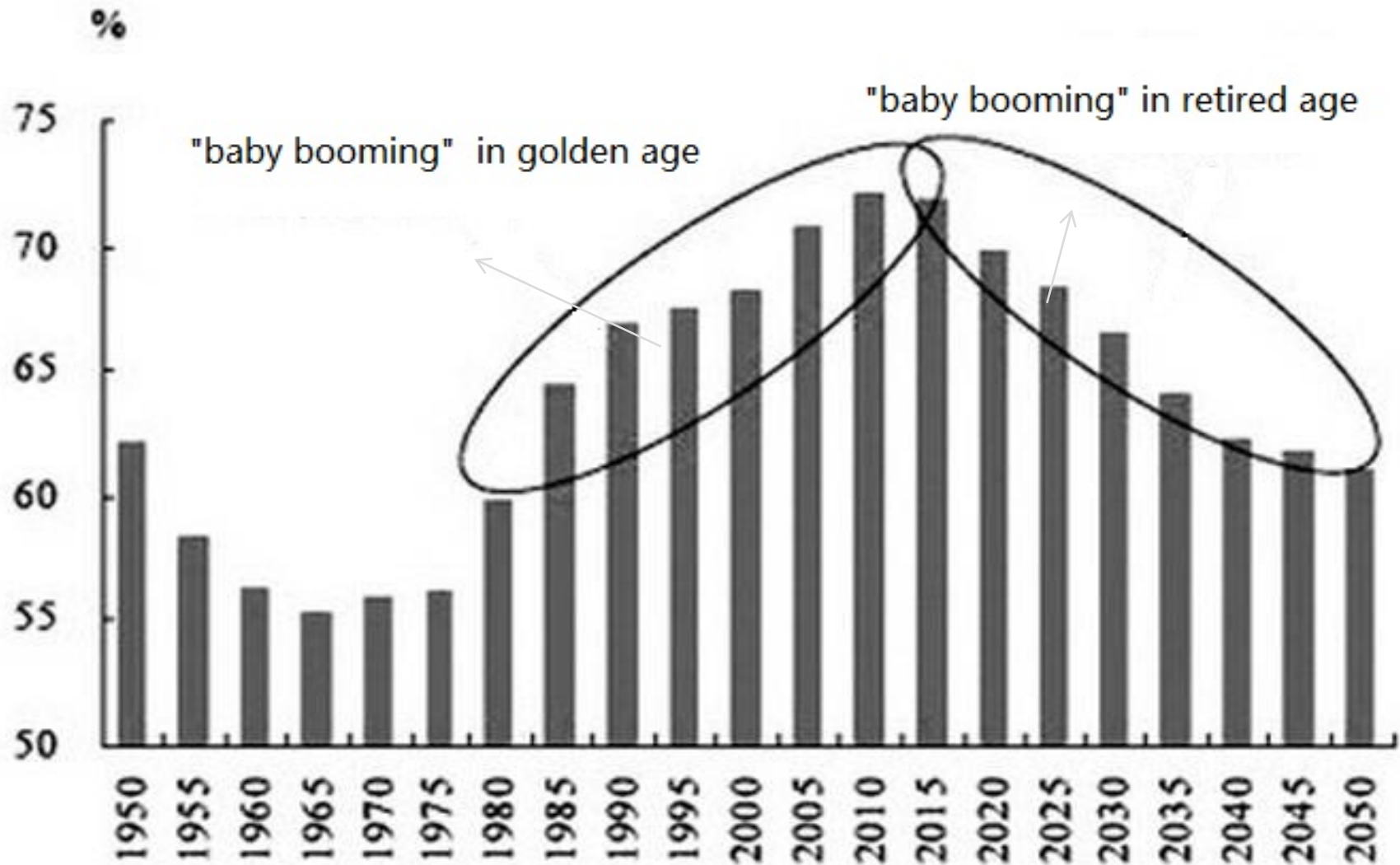
A steep pyramid



A small house

The proportion of working population in China

(Demographic Dividend era: 1980-2015)



*Profile of older people
in Shanghai*

Aging Situation in Shanghai

- ◇ **High Percentage**
- ◇ **High Speed**
- ◇ **Advanced aging**
- ◇ **More families composed entirely of senior people or senior people living alone.**



High percentage

60+ reached 4.36 million , 30.2% of Shanghai household population;

65+ reached 2.83 million, 19.6% of Shanghai household population;

80+ reached 780.5 thousand, 5.4% of Shanghai household population

* Household population

* Registered population

* Permanent resident population

Resource:

《2015 Shanghai
Aging Report》 .
Shanghai
Research Center
on Aging
www.shrca.org.cn

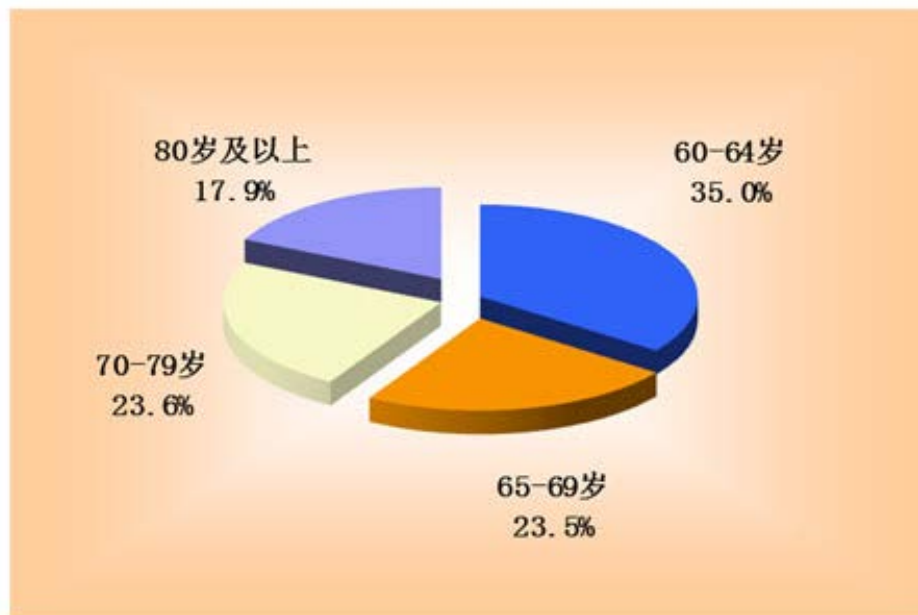
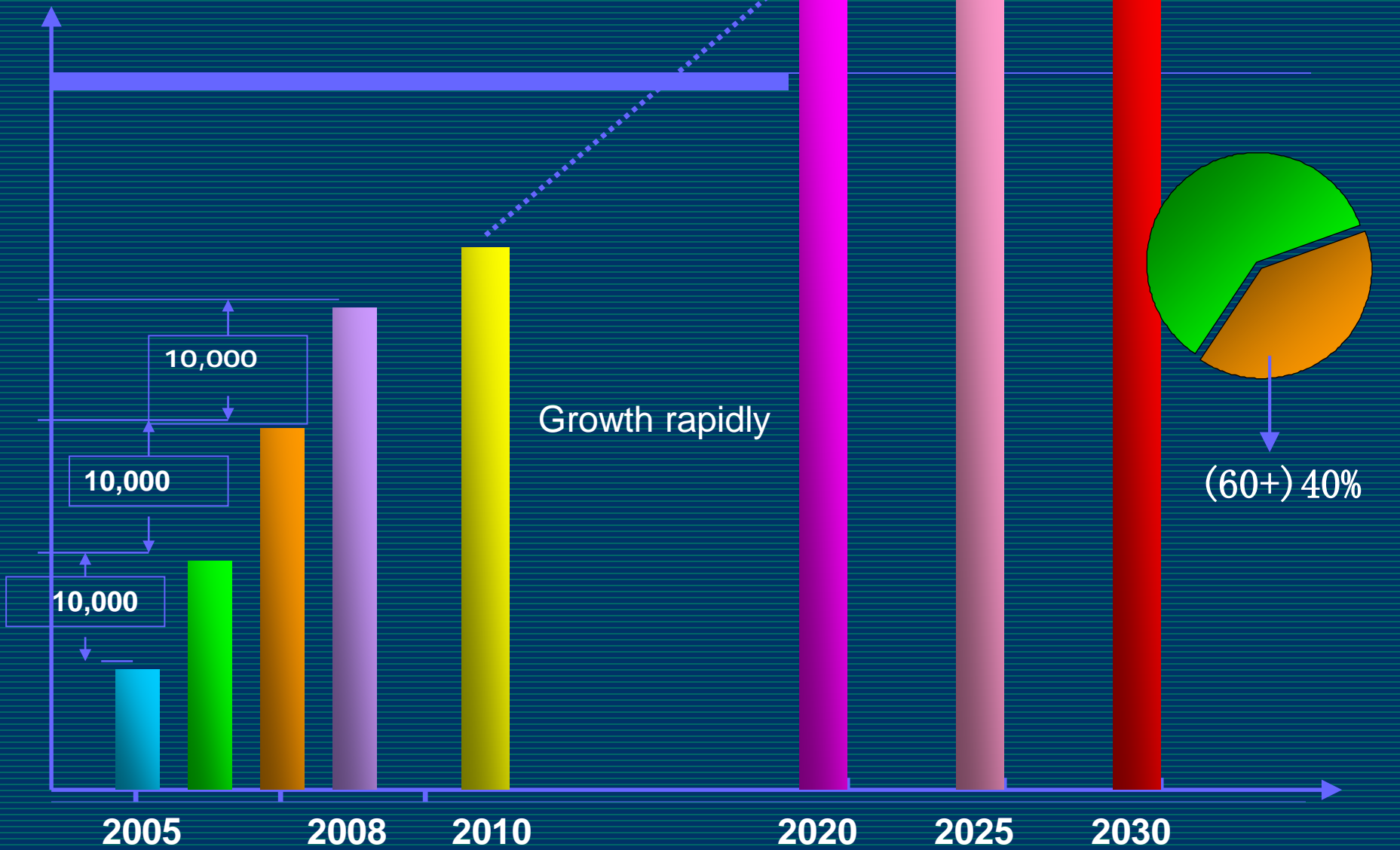


图1 2015年末上海市60岁及以上老年人口年龄构成

High speed

(2015, 60+, 30.2%)



Advanced aging

The life expectancy in Shanghai 2015
(Male 80.47, Female 85.09)

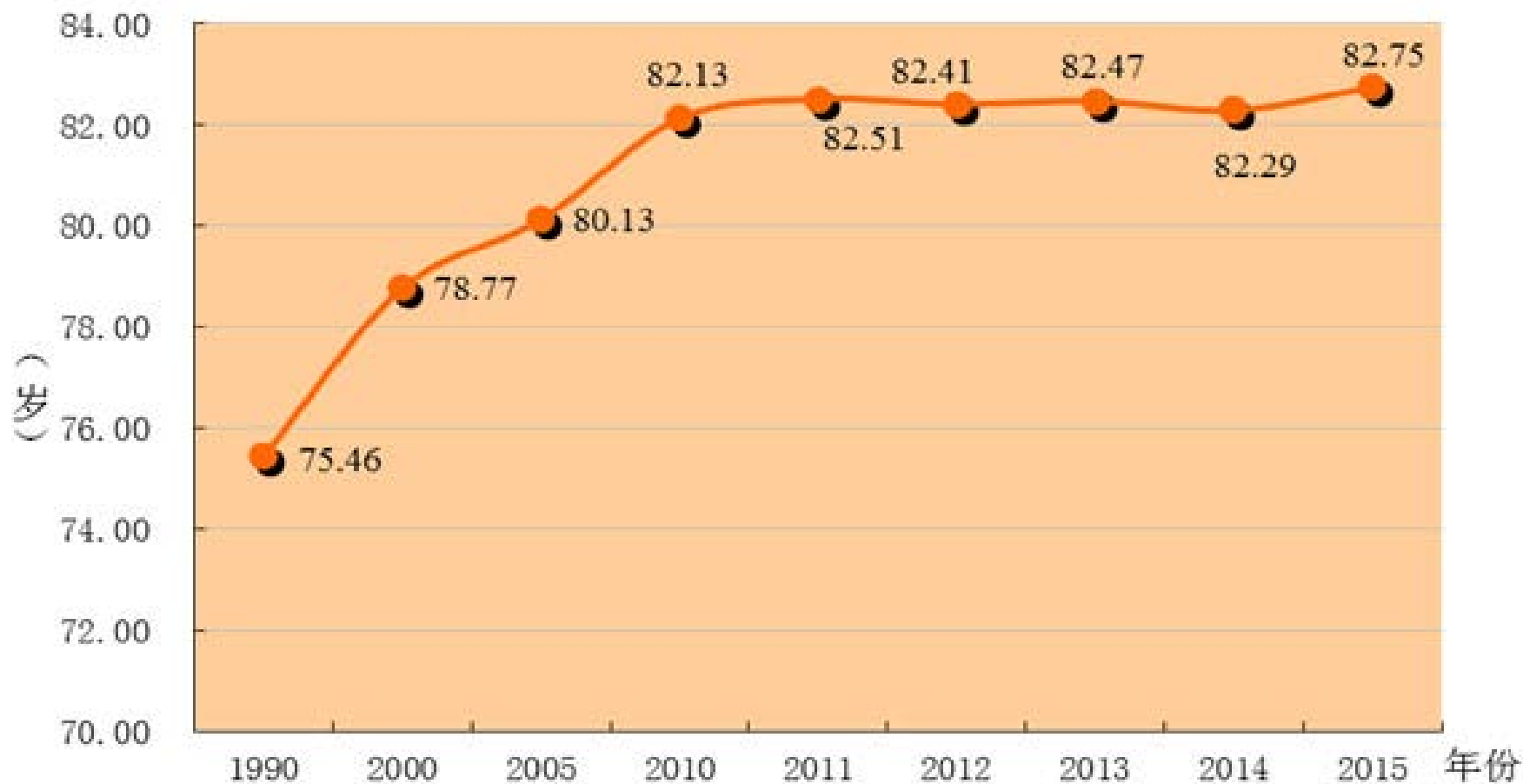


图5 上海市人口预期寿命变动情况

Age and gender of the aged population of Shanghai (2015.12)

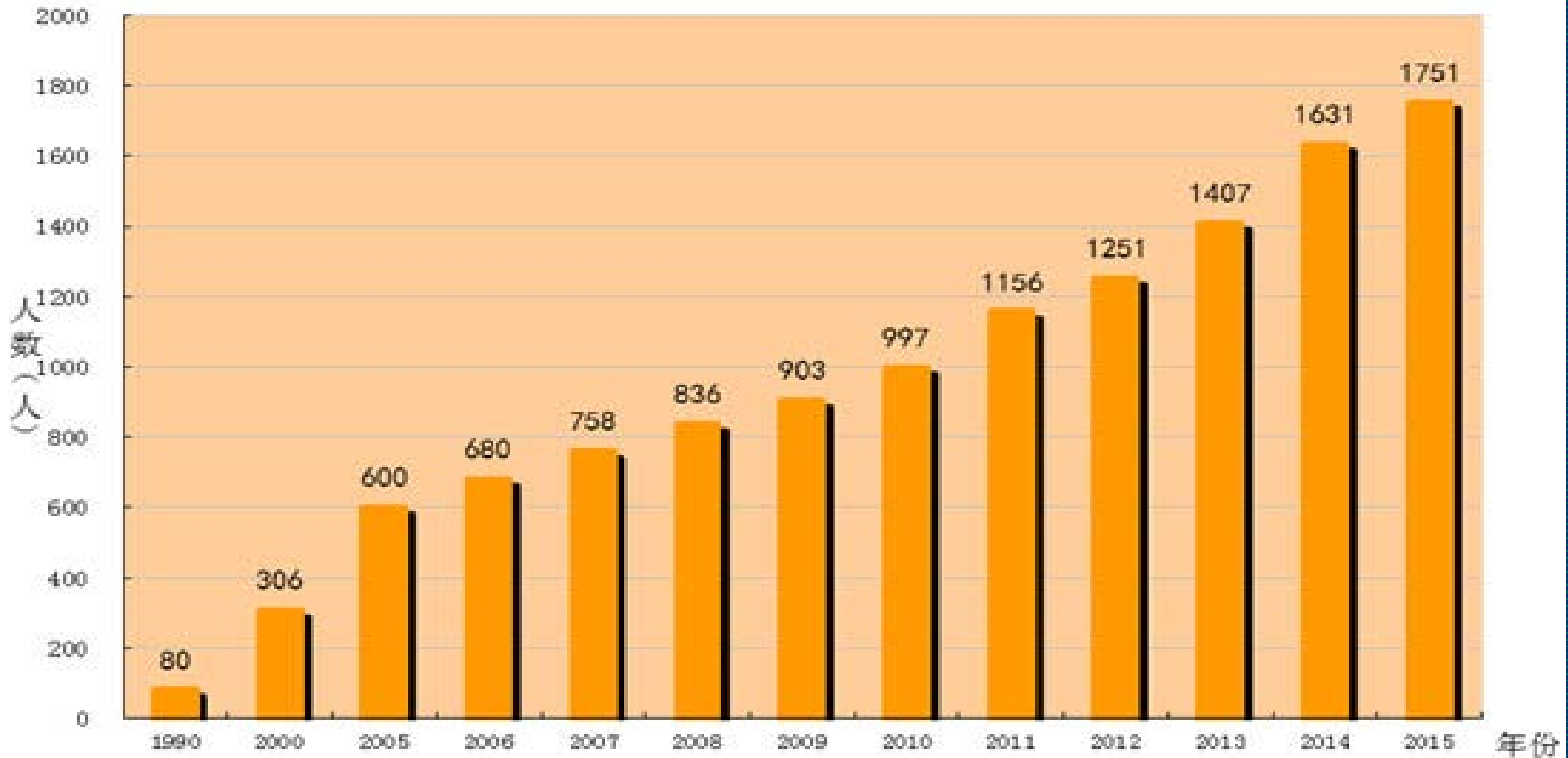
单位：万人、%

分年龄段	合计	男		女	
		人数	占同年龄组人口比例	人数	占同年龄组人口比例
60+	413.98	197.82	47.8	216.16	52.2
65+	270.06	126.18	46.7	143.88	53.3
70+	177.03	79.00	44.6	98.03	55.4
75+	121.70	51.42	42.3	70.28	57.7
80+	75.32	29.97	39.8	45.35	60.2
85+	32.08	11.68	36.4	20.40	63.6
90+	9.68	3.15	32.6	6.53	67.4
95+	1.70	0.49	28.9	1.21	71.1
100+	1631 (人)	395 (人)	24.2	1236 (人)	75.8

注：60+指60岁及以上，65+、70+、75+、80+、85+、90+、100+以此类推。

The Number of centenarians is 1751 (Dec.2015)

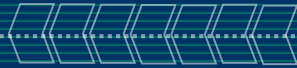
(there are 12.1 centenarians per 100,000 people)



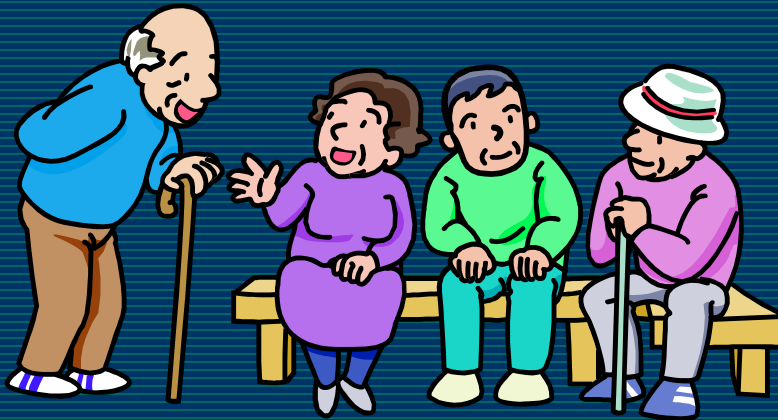
(注：1990年数据来自人口普查资料)

图7 上海市百岁老人数变动情况

More senior people living alone



986,600 elderly do not live with children



About 290,000 elderly people live alone

Principles and philosophy of Elderly long-term care Policy framework

- *Goals and Underlying value*
 - *Organization of Service Delivery*
 - *Governance*
 - *Eligibility*
 - *Finance*
 - *Service types*
-

Goals and Underlying value

From Family Care to Community-based Care and Institutional Care

- “4-2-1” family structure
 - Population Mobility
 - Working pressure
 - More Care kids
- Compared with old-age



Goals and Underlying value

- The government believes that family should keep the responsibility for each family members. And informal care should be encouraged. There would be limited government intervention.
- The government's responsibilities:
 - To provide social security system: Pension, Medical insurance and health care, Social welfare, and Minimum Income Allowance.
 - To undertake the responsibility for the poor and frail elderly care.
 - To provide a care system in which users can freely choose services, thus the government should provide diversified and efficient services through the participation of entities such as NPOs and private business.
- The government hopes that NGOs, including market force, should provide more elderly care, then government will assure the gap-filling of elderly care needs that are not met by family members or market.

Goals and Underlying value

- LTC policy is reflected society's values and goals. It also gives shape by indicating the levels and types of responsibilities and roles that are portioned to government, community structures , family members and individuals.
- The debates of LTC in China now is about :
 - How can we have a LTC insurance financing arrangement without causing the burden to become excessive in the future?
 - What kind of the LTC insurance should be chosen? A Public or a private one?

Elderly care service

“9073”

family-based



90%

Community-based Care

care



3%

Institutional



7%

□ 夯实家庭自我照顾的基础性作用

- “护老者培训”

- “喘息服务”：2013年，13个区试点

- “银龄宝典”：2015年重阳节

□ 提升社区居家养老的服务能力

- 老伙伴计划：3万低龄老人服务15万高龄老人

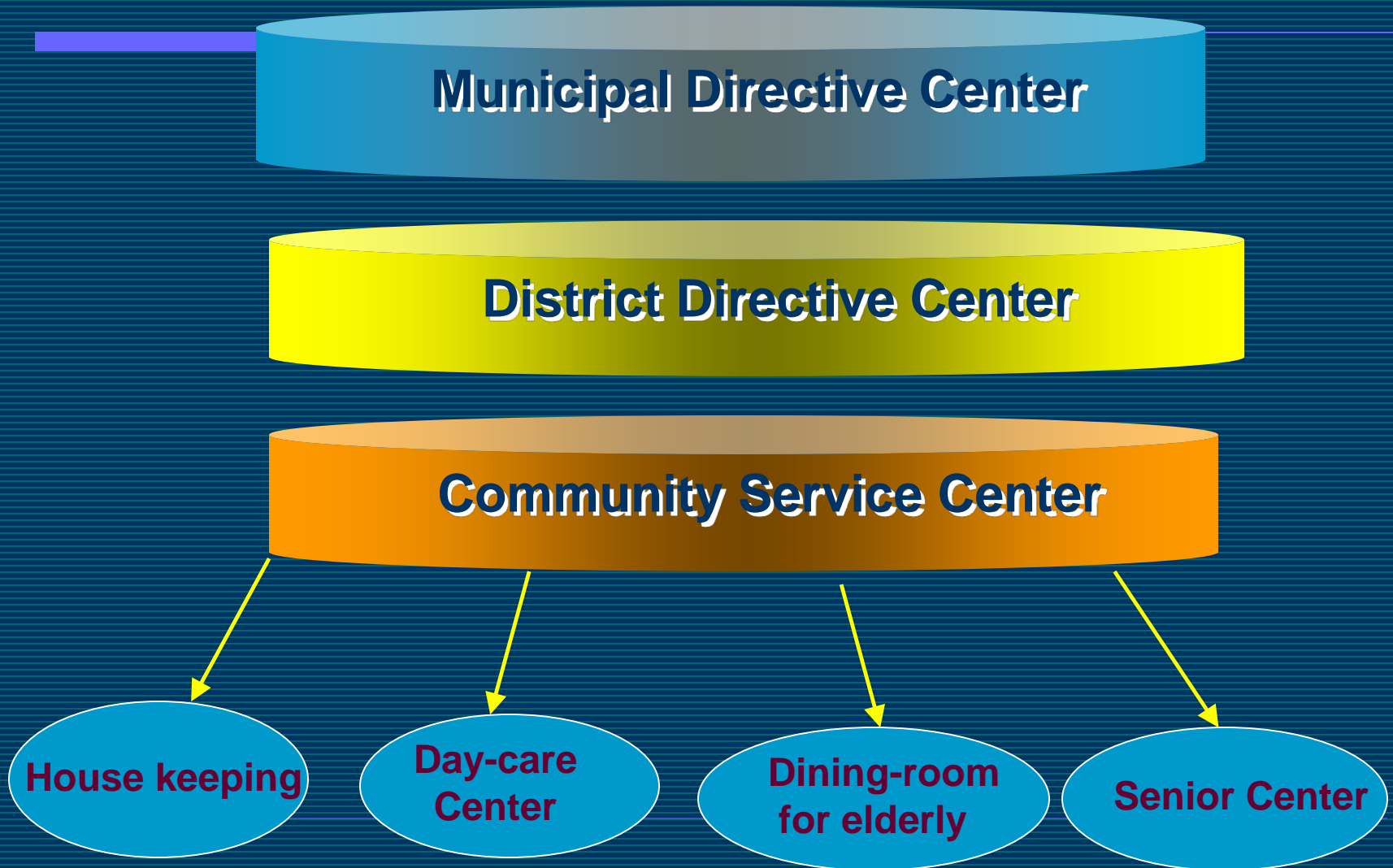
- 老年宜居社区建设：没有围墙的养老院

□ 加强机构养老床位的建设和管理

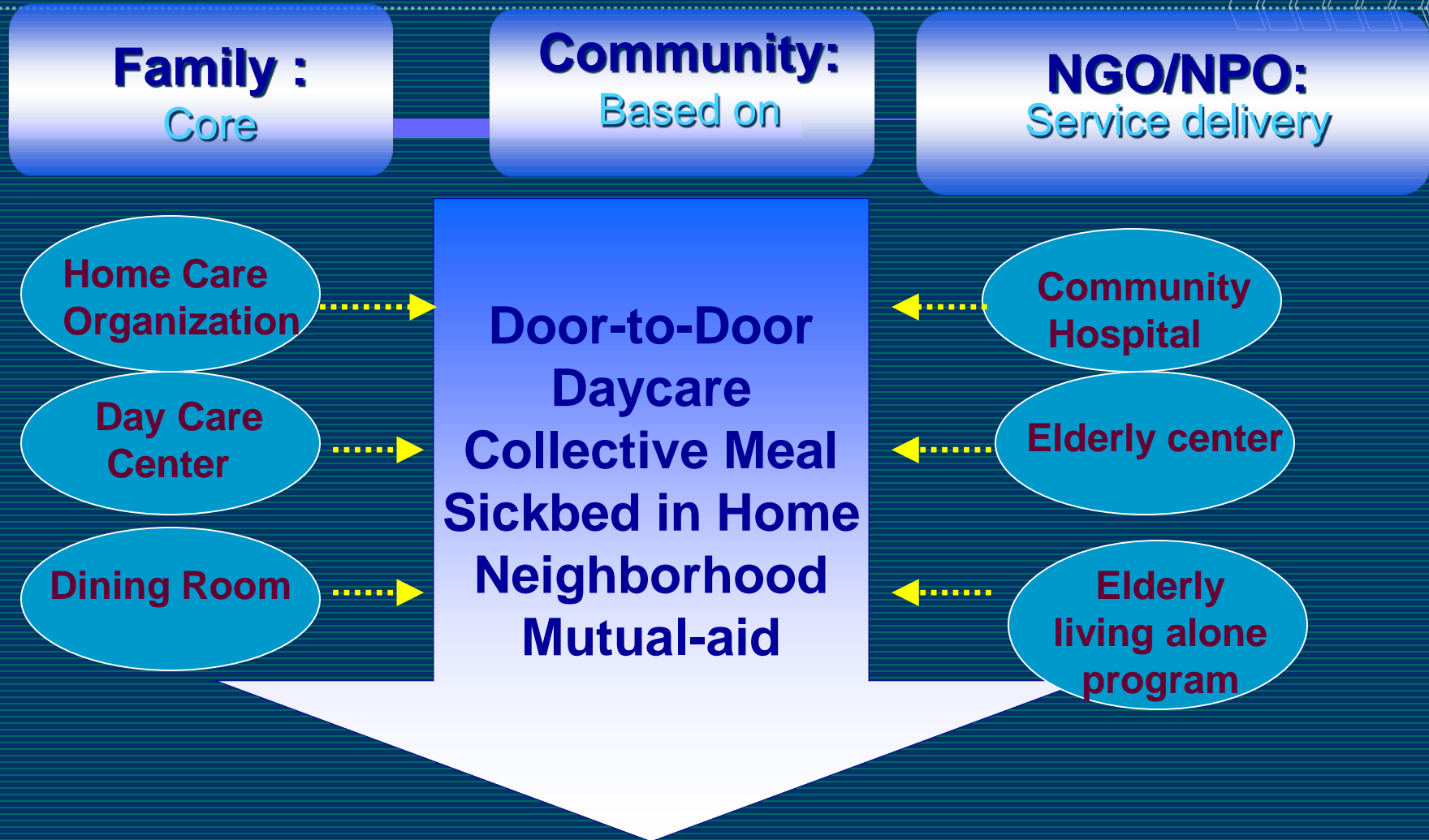
Organization of Service Delivery

- Before the 1990's reform, scarce community services were organised informally by residential committees, but without home care services and with little capacity.
 - The programs were promoted and expanded from 2004, so that by 2005 all areas of Shanghai had some community services.
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Three-Level System of Community Care Service



Supply System of the Elderly Home Care Service



Levels of government involvement in community services

Level of government	Function and service type
Shanghai Municipality	Civil Affairs Bureau – central policy guide
	Social Welfare Association (SWA)
District (16)	Civil Affairs Bureau – Local policy guide
Community (about 200)	Community elderly care service guidance centres
Residential area	Elderly Home Care Agency
	Ageing service home Day care center
	Elderly Dining Service Center Home delivery meal
	Aged Care Facility

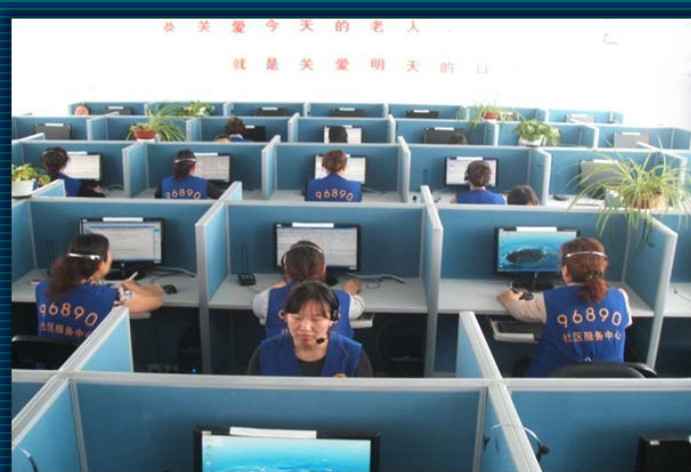
Other Elderly Care Service Purchased by the Government

Name of service program	Service delivery
"Old partner volunteer plan" Care for elderly living alone	Volunteer service organization (NPO)
Barrier-free reconstruction in the elderly house Program	NPO
Respite care for elderly family (less than 30 days)	NPO
Canon of the silver age (home care knowledge and skill)	Public TV station
Elderly care service home embedded in Community	Social enterprise
Home rehabilitation care service	Social enterprise
Internet platform for elderly integrated community service	Social enterprise
Member owned senior living community	Private business



Elderly Care Service in community

Year		2015
<i>Day-care Center</i>	Number of Service Agencies	442
	Service people (thousand)	15
<i>Community Aging Service Agencies</i>	Number of Service Agencies	202
	Service people (thousand)	305.5
	Number of elderly received subsidies (thousand)	131.8
<i>Elderly Dining Service</i>	Number of Service Agencies	634
	Service people (thousand)	72.7



Elderly care institutions



Dec. 2015, totally there were **699** institutions in Shanghai. More than 50% were government-owned. They provided **126000** beds, which was nearly **3%** of the elderly.



governance

- Policy, funding and accountability are the responsibilities of the top levels of government.
 - The district government also take the responsibilities of funding and Implementation.
 - Implementation and provision of services is at the community and residential area levels of government.
-

governance

- Social Welfare Association (SWA) is contracted by municipality and district levels to provide training and certification of community service and assessment workers.
 - SWA is a government-based nongovernment organisation, fully funded by government to fulfil government defined tasks and typically staffed with former government officials.
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Eligibility

- Any person aged over 60 years with a *hukou*, with or without disabilities, is eligible for aged care community services.
 - Access to some services is dependent on their level of disability support needs (ADL) and income. Assessment System has been used.
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Financing

- All levels of government contribute to funding the support services. but the level of funding is so low that it affects staffing and quality of services
 - Funding allocated by the city and district government to the service centres is usually per person to receive support.
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Challenges to aged care policy

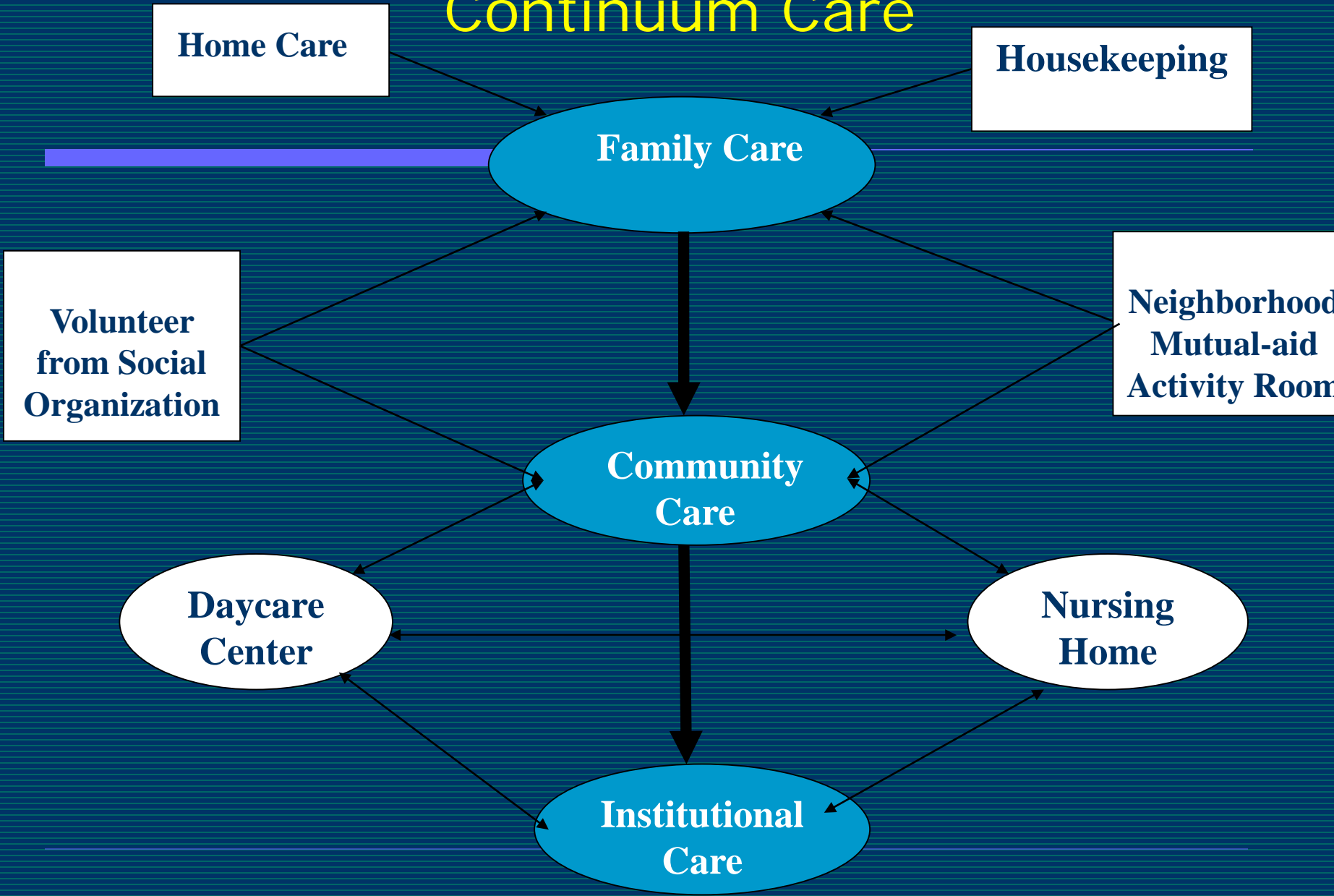
- The diversification and individuation of the elderly demands*
- Lake of professional personnel*
- Quality assurance of care service*
- Shortage of service provider from society*



Directions of aged care policy in China

- How to promote the NGO/NPO and market force enter into old-aged care service market?
 - How to solve the problem of aged care system Fragmentation?
 - How far is a LTC insurance from us ?
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Continuum Care



Thank You !

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