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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
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.
Aged Population Trend of China
(China National Committee on Ageing Report, 2010)

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 booming 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)

"baby booming" in golden age

"baby booming" in retired age
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

Resource:
《2015 Shanghai Aging Report》. Shanghai Research Center on Aging
www.shrca.org.cn
High speed

(2015, 60+, 30.2%)

Growth rapidly

(60+) 35%

(60+) 40%
Advanced aging

The life expectancy in Shanghai 2015
(Male 80.47, Female 85.09)
### Age and gender of the aged population of Shanghai (2015.12)

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

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

**Source:** Shanghai Monitored Statistical Information on the Population of the Elderly and Development of the Old Age Program, 2015
The Number of centenarians is **1751** (Dec. 2015)

(there are 12.1 centenarians per 100,000 people)
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 member. 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 choosen? A Public or a private one?
Elderly care service

"9073"

family-based

Community-based Care

Institutional care

90%

7%

3%
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管理和提升
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.
Three-Level System of Community Care Service

Municipal Directive Center

District Directive Center

Community Service Center

- House keeping
- Day-care Center
- Dining-room for elderly
- Senior Center
Supply System of the Elderly Home Care Service

Family: Core
- Home Care Organization
- Day Care Center
- Dining Room

Community: Based on
- Door-to-Door Daycare
- Collective Meal
- Sickbed in Home
- Neighborhood Mutual-aid

NGO/NPO: Service delivery
- Community Hospital
- Elderly center
- Elderly living alone program

Meal Assistance
Housekeeping Assistance
Emergent Assistance
Bathing Assistance
Out-Door Assistance
Medical Assistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of government</th>
<th>Function and service type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Municipality</td>
<td>Civil Affairs Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– central policy guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare Association (SWA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District (16)</td>
<td>Civil Affairs Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>– Local policy guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community (about200)</td>
<td>Community elderly care service guidance centres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential area</td>
<td>Elderly Home Care Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ageing service home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day care center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly Dining Service Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home delivery meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aged Care Facility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Other Elderly Care Service Purchased by the Government

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Service Agencies</th>
<th>Service people (thousand)</th>
<th>Number of elderly received subsidies (thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day-care Center</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Aging Service Agencies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
<td>305.5</td>
<td>131.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elderly Dining Service</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>634</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dec. 2015, totally there were 699 institutions in Shanghai. More than 50% were government-owned. They provided 126,000 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.
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.
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.
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.
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?
Thank You!

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