Elderly Care System Development Forum







A Case Study of Yichang City and International Experience Exchange 26–28 September 2022

Participation of Social Forces in

Development of Rural Elderly Care Services

-- Taking Shaanxi Province as an Example

Secretary General of Shaanxi Ageing Development Foundation Founder of Shaanxi HelpAge Social Work Development Center

Deng Xueyi







陕西助老汇社会工作发展中心 Ageing China Development Centre







- The Center, formerly known as the China Office of HelpAge International, has been involved in charity programs for elderly care services since 2003.
- It was registered directly under Department of Civil Affairs of Shaanxi Province in November 2014.
- Vision of Shaanxi HelpAge Social Work Development Center: enabling the elderly to live in a society where they can participate in development and make due contributions, and enjoy safe, healthy and optimistic lifestyle in twilight years













Incubation and Support of Social Organizations for the Elderly













Exploration for Healthy Elderly Care Service in Place











Healthy Elderly Care Services Talent Training















新人力培养,推进服务可持续发展

颜 宏

吴友凤



Industry **Brainstorming**

2019陕西省首届健康养老高峰论坛合影留念 2019年6月14日













- "Provincial Star Rating Program for Home for the Elderly" of Department of Civil Affairs of Shaanxi Province
- "Evaluation Project of Construction Subsidy and Operation Award to Elderly Care Facilities" of Xi'an Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau
- "Evaluation Project of Elderly Care Facilities" of Xixian New Area
- Implementation Opinions of Shaanxi Province on Medium- and Longterm Planning in Active Response to Population Aging
- Layout Planning for the Elderly Service Facilities in Lianhu District, Xi'an City
- Development Planning for the Elderly Care Services in Shangluo City (2020-2035)
- System Planning for the Elderly Care Services in Xixian New Area
- Local Standards of Shaanxi Province: Management Specifications for the Elderly Care Service Personnel

Operation Management Specifications for Rural Happiness Yards

Consulting Evaluation Policy Advocacy





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- 1. Incubation Base of Shaanxi Province Grassroots Association for the Elderly
- 2. AAAA-level Social Organization in China
- 3. The First Batch of Charity Organizations in Shaanxi Province
- 4. Provincial-level Social Organization Qualified for Undertaking Government Transfer Functions and Purchasing Services in Shaanxi Province
- 5. The 3rd Campaign for Setting Civilized Model of Respect for the Elderly in Shaanxi Province
- 6. World Health Organization (WHO) Global Innovation Case Study on Community Service
- 7. Typical Cases in *Towards a New Era for Elderly Care Services:*Complication of Case Studies
- 8. Typical Cases in Research Report on Left-behind Elderly in Rural China
- 9. Typical Cases in Vibrant Villages: Strategic Paths for Social Organizations to Participate in Rural Revitalization
- 10. Innovation Service Cases on Social Organization's Participation in Community Governance at the 4th Development Forum of Public Welfare and Charity Organizations in Shaanxi Province
- 11. Typical Cases on Social Organization's Participation in Poverty Alleviation in Shaanxi Province







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By the end of 2020, there were more than 264 million elderly population aged 60 and above in China, accounting for 18.7% of the national total population. It is expected to peak at 487 million in 2053, accounting for about one-third of the total population in China.

With the continuous increase of average life expectancy, the miniaturization of family size and the changes in social concepts, the traditional home-based elderly care services are confronted with great challenges. Socialized elderly care services are the way for development. In 2015, 15.3% of urban and rural elderly in China applied for care services. The number of urban and rural incapacitated and semi-incapacitated elderly was about 40.63 million, accounting for 18.3% of the elderly population.



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全国各省级行政区人口年龄结构及抚养比

根据第七次全国人口普查数据,全国31个省级行政区中,广东和山东两省的人口超过1亿,黑吉辽三省人口下降最多。广东人口总数和增速都排在全国前列,且在东部地区老龄化程度最低。人口总抚养比(14岁以下及65岁以上非劳动年龄人口数与劳动年龄15-64岁人口数之比)高于全国平均值的依次是河南、广西、贵州、湖南、安徽、河北、山东、江西、四川、重庆、甘肃,过去的10年抚养比上升最多的前10位依次是河北、山东、天津、河南、湖北、湖南、江苏、陕西、福建、安徽。















Population Aging + Health Shaanxi Healthy Ageing





Rapid Ageing

By the end of 2020, the elderly population aged over 60 rose to 7.6 million in Shaanxi Province, accounting for 19.2% of the total population of the province



Increase in prevalence rate

The prevalence rate of chronic diseases as high as 86.2%



Explosive demand for care services

Incapacitated and semi-incapacitated elderly accounting for 19%

The elderly with Alzheimer's Disease accounting for over 5.8%

2000 2020 2050

10% 19.2%





陕西常住人口

3952.90

与2010年的3732.74 万人相比增加220.16 万人

增长5.90%







- 关中地区人口为 2587.55 万人 - 占 65.46%
- 陕北地区人口为 590.73 万人 - 占 14.94%
- ┌ 陕南地区人口为 774.61 万人 └ 占 19.60%







- 0-14岁人口 685.22 万人 - 占 17.33%

- 15-59岁人口 2508.56万人 - 占 63.46%

- 60岁及以上人口 759.12 万人 - 占 19.20%





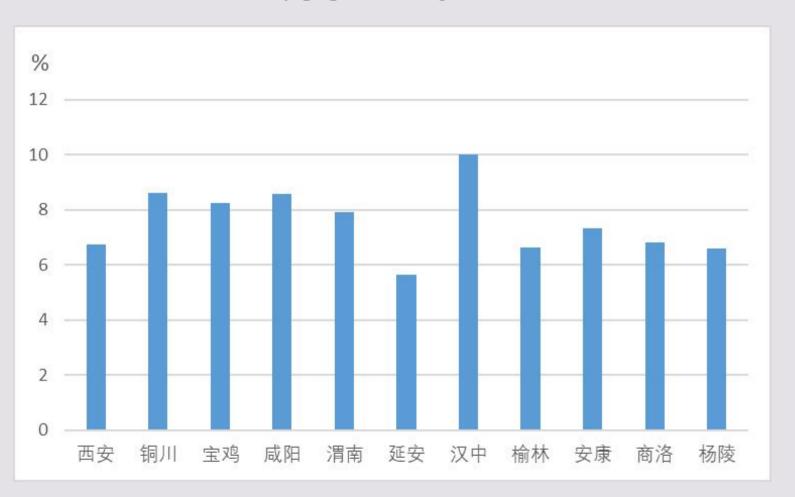








Distribution of the elderly population aged over 70 in Shaanxi Province



Data Sources: Shaanxi Provincial Health Commission, as of August 30, 2020











- 1. The elderly population aged over 60 reached 7.59 million in Shaanxi Province, accounting for 19.2% of the total population of the province
- 2. The prevalence rate of chronic diseases exceeded 86% among the elderly
- 3. The incapacitated elderly population totaled 550,000, accounting for about 8%
- 4. Empty nesters accounted for about 48%
- 5. The elderly are more deficient in social resources in rural areas
- 6. The role of rural elderly care service suppliers is ambiguous













Difficulties for the elderly in rural areas

Physiology

Society

- Degenerative Ageing Changes
- Weak self-care ability
- High incidence of chronic diseases, incapacitation and dementia
- MemoryIntelliger

Psychology

Resource

- Intelligence
- Personality
- Emotions and sentiments

- Interpersonal Relationship
 - Activity Participation
 - Role Change

- Home-based elderly care resources
 - Professional care resources
 - The elderly care organizations
 - Policies



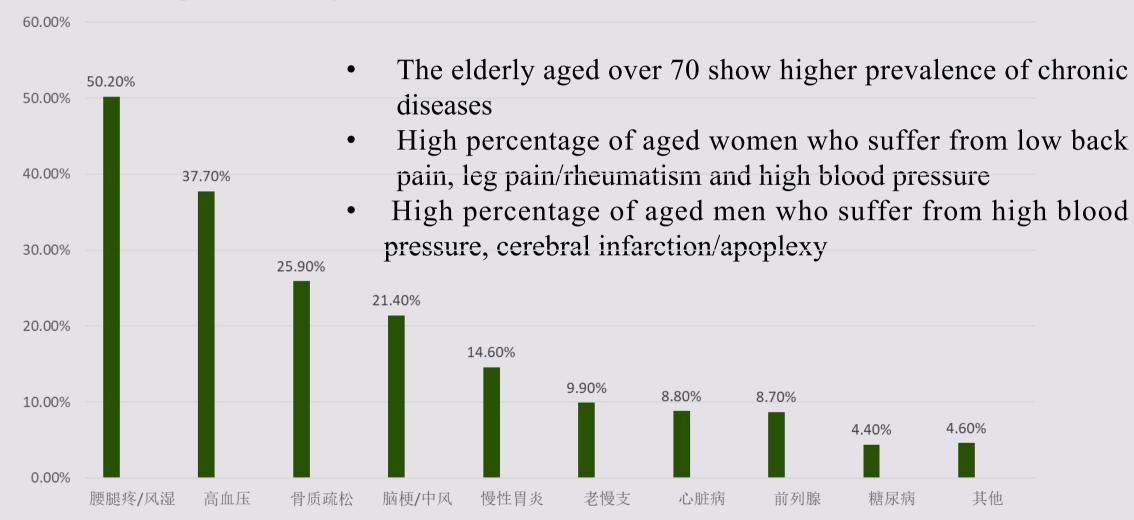








1. High prevalence of chronic diseases among the elderly













2. The elderly are burdened with multiple chronic diseases

表3.12 慢性病患病种类(%)						
1 1 1 1 2	1-2种	3-4种	5-6种			
男	75.4	22. 7	2.0			
女	75.6	22. 1	2.3			
60岁以下	86.8	10.5	2.6			
60-69岁	76.6	21.7	1.7			
70-79岁	74. 7	23.2	2.1			
80-89岁	67.8	28. 1	4.1			
90岁及以上	72. 7	18.2	9.1			
总计	75.5	22.3	2.1			



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Current Situations of Rural Elderly Service Resources

A

Social Organization: Sustainability?

External Resources

B

Business Capital: Profitability Threshold



Government: Investment beyond the bottom line?



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Current Situations of Rural Elderly Service Resources

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Social Organization: Sustainability?

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Business Capital: Profitability Threshold



Government: Investment beyond the bottom line?











Current Situations of Rural Elderly Service Resources

Less specialization in organization building

Internal Resources
Associations for the
Elderly/Rural Mutual Aid
Happiness Yards

В

Lower level of operation and management standardization



Inadequate function for elderly care services









Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Shaanxi Province on Promoting the Development of Elderly Care Services (Shaan Zheng Ban Fa [2019] No. 36)



To make more efforts for rural elderly care services. It is necessary to improve and refine rural elderly care service network, with rural comprehensive elderly care service centers and mutual aid happiness yards as nodes. It is necessary to give full play to the roles of rural grass-roots Party organizations, village committees and associations for the elderly, vigorously foster social organizations serving the elderly, make the best of rural mutual aid happiness yards, community-level comprehensive service centers (stations), village clinics and other facilities, and provide health care, cultural entertainment, rehabilitation nursing and other services for the elderly. It is necessary to encourage localities with necessary conditions to make progress in the construction of comprehensive rural elderly care service centers, and render social services for the elderly. It is necessary to guide the distribution of revenues from rural collective economy, land transfer and other incomes to solve the pension problem for the elderly in the villages.





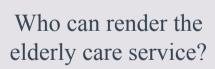






What is the solution?







Who are service objects?



What kind of care is provided?



How can the care sustain?



Exploration Ways of Shaanxi Province: Take Hao Ling Ju Project as an example









Main practices of Hao Ling Ju Project: It is advised to rely on rural associations for the elderly/rural mutual aid happiness yards, motivate and find the elderly care service volunteers in the communities, and regard incapacitated, semi-incapacitated, advanced-age, seriously ill, extremely poverty-stricken, solitary elderly and other vulnerable elderly as the core service objects. Through professional skills training and guidance, the volunteers are expected to provide mutual aid services, such as personal hygiene, cleaning, housework, health monitoring, rehabilitation massage, turning body over, changing positions, chatting, assistance in shopping, accompanying to seek medical advice, aid to walking, etc., thereby echoing with the demands of the disadvantaged elderly for basic elderly care services in rural areas. Moreover, this not only fosters sustainable elderly care service teams for the communities, but also expands rural home-based elderly care service system.









1. Project Strategy - To Revitalize Existing Internal Resources in Rural Areas



Associations for the Elderly



Rural Mutual Aid Happiness Yards



The elderly who are willing to continue to play their roles



Left-behind women











2. Service Objects

Incapacitated Semi-Incapacitated

Advanced-age Solitary

Disabled Seriously Ill Extremely
Poverty-stricken
Emergencies











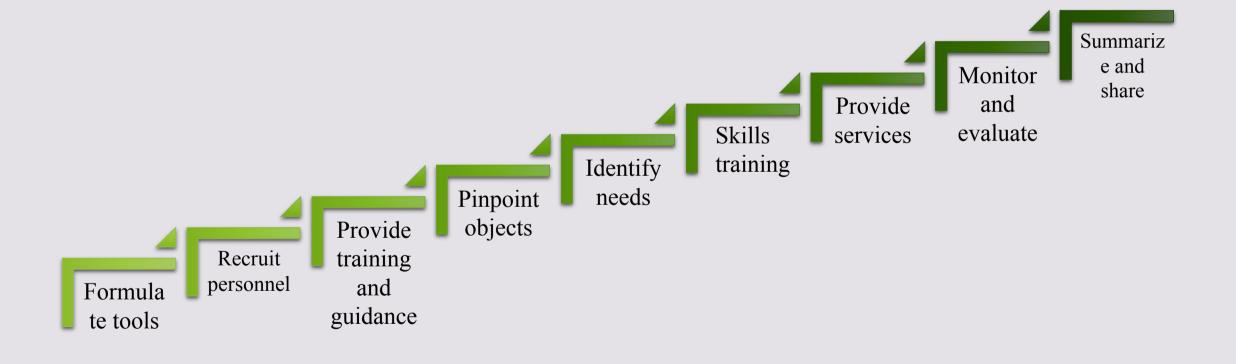








3. Project Process













4. Two Evaluation Systems

Evaluation of rural elderly care service providers

- Basic information on associations for the elderly/rural happiness yards
- Governance and management
- Funding and financial status
- Service provision and activity launch
- Engagement of the elderly
- Government cooperation and external exchange
- Profile and evaluation
- Difficulties and challenges
- Planning and vision











Evaluation for the elderly

- Daily life care
- Health status
- Medical resources
- Psychologic status/mental status
- Poverty/financial situation
- **Social involvement**
- Home safety
- Support system











5. Two Support Systems - Tailored to Associations for the Elderly/Rural Mutual Aid Happiness Yards

Establishment of organizational structure

Standardized management system

Upgraded service specialization

Routine operations management and sustainability











5. Support System - Volunteer Team For Community-based Elderly Care Services

• Recruitment of elderly care service personnel

• Improvement of nursing skills of elderly care service personnel

Basic Life Care Skills - Professional and Multi-layer Care Skills System

• Management of elderly care service personnel

• Incentives for elderly care service personnel

• Development of elderly care service personnel

Ordinary Family Members -Community-based Elderly Service Professionals











6. Door-to-door services

Daily care

Sanitation and hygiene, cleaning, housework, security guard, purchasing agency, etc.



Health support

Health monitoring, rehabilitation massage, turning body over and changing positions, accompanying to seek medical advice, health knowledge popularization, etc.

Spiritual comfort

Chatting, reading newspapers, video calling with children, etc.

Community involvement

Giving aid to walking, watching performances, participating in community activities, etc.







讨论题目

1、各村老年人养老服务方面的主要需求主要问题是什么?



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Reflections and Suggestions









- 1. Objects: Higher priority over incapacitated, semi-incapacitated, poverty-stricken, advanced-age, solitary elderly and other vulnerable elderly
- 2. Player: Cultivate and guide associations for the elderly to actively participate in rural elderly care service
- 3. Mode: Promote effective, low-cost and standardized elderly care service, and enhance the inclusiveness of services
- 4. Human resources: Stimulate the endogenous strength of communities, and fuel the care within communities
- 5. Training: Carry out systematic and continuous training in order to ensure service quality and continuity
- 6. Competent authorities: Strengthen coordination and communication, and integrate various resources
- 7. Funds: Pool various types of resources, and make more efforts for governmental purchase of services
- 8. Mutual aid: Community ethics and emotion are the cornerstone of mutual aid for the elderly. However, mutual aid cannot solve the problems related to professional medical treatment, rehabilitation and other services











Contact Information

Shaanxi HelpAge Social Work Development Center

Address: Rooms 1211 and 1213, Shaanxi Disaster Relief and Social Welfare Centre (Branch No. 102, Weiyang Road, Weiyang District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province)

Office Tel: 029 86195866

www.ageingchina.org

WeChat Official Account:

陕西健康养老

(Shaanxi Jiankang Yanglao)













感谢聆听 Many thanks

