

The Evolution of China's Aged Service Supply Model

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Abstract. Since China entered an aging society, the problem of old-age care has become more prominent. In providing elderly care services, the government, families, communities, markets, and social organizations have joined the ranks. From the analysis of the evolution of China's new China, the early stage of market economy and the pension supply model since the 21st century, it is found that China's old-age service supply model has experienced the "family-unit-social-family"-based provision of aged care services mode. And it is found that there are four problems in the current supply of pension service in China.

1. Introduction

As the aging process accelerates, older groups are increasingly receiving social attention. The demand for the elderly to care for the elderly has also received the attention of the society, and the state has paid more and more attention to the provision of old-age care services for the elderly. The "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" proposes to make the old-age service system based on home-based, community-based, institutional-replenishment, and medical care more sound, improve the supply capacity of old-age services, improve supply quality, and rationalize Arrange the structure to make the elderly services needed by the elderly more convenient and timely. Since the founding of New China, China's pension model has gone through several stages. Now it is sorted out from the policy and summarizes the evolution of the main mode of the provision of old-age care services since the founding of New China.

2. The change of the concept of old-age service supply

As early as the early 1980s, diversified thoughts have arisen, and social organizations have developed more well in Western countries, and diversified supply entities have emerged. However, from the development trend of the past decade or so, the main body of the provision of old-age services has begun to return to the family, and more advocates for home-based care. For example, family providing Old-age Service is the typical provider of Old-age Service in the United States. In the United Kingdom, families provide pension services, the Government will give relatives a certain subsidy. In Japan, the government will grant loan concessions to children who care for the elderly.

China's ageing crisis is increasing. After various methods of exploration, it is now more emphasis on living with the home, which is inseparable from the basic situation in China.

3. The evolution and current situation of China's old-age service supply model

Since the founding of New China, the supply of urban old-age services in China has become increasingly diversified. The evolution of the multi-collaboration of the main body of the aged care service in China from "state-family" to "state-family-community-market-social group" [1].

3.1 At the beginning of the founding of New China, the main body of pension service was mainly family

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates the obligation of adult children to support and help their parents. According to the Constitution of the May Fourth Movement, laborers

of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance when they are old. The state mainly provides for the provision of old-age services: the implementation of unit pension in urban areas. In 1951, the *"Interim Measures for the Treatment of Retirees of State Organs"* promulgated by China, the government and enterprises provide pensions and subsidies; Retired veteran cadres who participated in the revolutionary work before, the state implemented long-term support, exemption (part-time) rest and other aged care services[2]; the city's "three noes" old people were sent to the old-age care institutions for pension, to 1964 There are 733 social welfare institutions nationwide, and nearly 79,000 "three noes" old people have been absorbed into the town welfare home [3]. In the rural areas, only the support system for the "three noes" and "five guarantees" for the elderly is subject to collective support obligations.

3.2 In the early stage of the socialist market economy, the main body of supply presented a diversified trend

With the replacement of the planned economic system by the market economic system, the role of the state is relatively weakened, and the supply of pension services is gradually increasing. In 1979, institutional welfare services were written into the law and received a series of policy support. In 1983, the Ministry of Civil Affairs proposed to reform the welfare institutions. In November 1984, it was proposed to transfer from a single office of the civil affairs department to a combination of the state, the collective, and the individual, and to organize various social welfare undertakings in multiple channels, at multiple levels, and in various forms. In 1992, society and the community gradually joined the main body of the provision of aged care services. In 1999, markets and social organizations began to join the ranks of providers of pension services. The scope of pension is not limited to the employees of public institutions and the "three noes" old people in urban and rural areas, but to the elderly.

3.3 Since the 21st century, the importance of family pension has been gradually emphasized

In 2000, China officially entered an aging society, and the problem of aging became more and more serious. The new aging work system of the Ministry of Civil Affairs was basically established. Most provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have established the aging work coordination agency and its offices in accordance with the requirements of the central government. In 2006, the *"Opinions on Accelerating the Development of the Aged Care Service Industry"* proposed that "the service system based on home-based care, community service and institutional pensions should be gradually established and improved." The old-age service industry is supported by the government and is set up by the market. Promote the establishment of society. In 2017, the *"13th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Aged Career and the System of Providing for the Aged System"* pointed out that the "age-based service system based on the foundation of the family, the support of the community, the supplement of the institution, and the combination of medical care and health care" is more sound.

4. The problem in the main body of China's old-age care service

4.1 Family providing old-age care services is too simplified, and government subsidies are low

Affected by traditional culture and lifestyle, in the country, most elderly people tend to choose the family as the main body to provide old-age services. However, as far as the current situation is concerned, on the one hand, the way in which our families provide old-age care services is too simplified. Due to work, physical and other reasons, the relatives of children in the family mostly care for the elderly because of the family and ethical needs, and the real needs of the elderly are not met. On the other hand, the government's funding for family pension services is small. In developed countries, the government will grant certain subsidies or preferential policies to relatives who provide old-age services to promote the responsibility of their relatives to support the elderly, and also provide the elderly with more satisfactory services.

4.2 Low level of development of community and social organizations

At present, most of the ways in which the community provides old-age services are to establish a public nursing home or day care center. There are not many elderly people who really use this resource. Most of the infrastructure, leisure and entertainment places in the community belong to the face project. In the developed countries, the old-age system is relatively perfect, and the old-age service provided by the community is divided into different types according to the different needs of the elderly. In China, there are very few old-age communities based on the physical, consumption and age of the elderly. Most of the communities only meet the basic needs of the elderly and do not take into account the internal differences of the elderly.

Non-profit organizations have emerged in some foreign countries after the Second World War. They are now developing more fully and play a major role in the provision of old-age services. Social organizations have the characteristics of non-profit, public welfare, mutual benefit and volunteerism [4]. Since the 21st century, young people between the ages of 25 and 30 have participated in voluntary service for an average of 36 hours a year. Older people over the age of 65 participate in volunteer service for an average of 90 hours a year [5]. The social organization in our country started relatively late, the development was not enough, the government's support was low, and the social organization itself lacked a standardized system.

4.3 The supply of aged care services provided by the market is low in recognition and has a large development space

From the perspective of home-based care services, only one-third of the elderly are willing to accept the home-based care services provided by the market, and the economic situation is better, the education level is higher, and men are more inclined to choose the pension services provided by the market [6]. The pension service provided by the market generally has a low degree of recognition, which is closely related to the unsound development of China's market mechanism and the lagging development of the market for old-age services. In recent years, as the country has lowered the threshold for entering the old-age service market, many companies have joined the ranks of pension services, such as the famous real estate developers Country Garden, Evergrande, and Greenland. Since the insurance industry has been allowed to enter the pension market, China Life Insurance, Ping An Insurance and many other insurance companies have begun to test-water care industry.

4.4 Insufficient protection of the old-age service supply system provided by the government

It can be clearly seen from the old-age service system in developed countries that they have corresponding institutional support for different supply entities, and there is also a certain incentive mechanism. However, China still has some shortcomings in terms of system. For example, a relatively complete nursing system in foreign countries is lacking in China. In addition, the government's support for social service organizations such as social organizations is insufficient. For example, the UK and Japanese governments contribute about half of their income to non-profits.

5. Summary

Some developed countries in foreign countries have entered the aging society earlier. The old-age service industry started early, developed rapidly, and the pension system is relatively perfect. In China, since nearly a decade, the state has begun to attach importance to the supply of aged care services, introduced relevant regulations and policies, and actively explored the supply model of various old-age services. The "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" pointed out that "the old-age service system based on home-based, community-based, institutional-based, and medical-care is more "Sound", the supply of aged care services pay more attention to the responsibility and role of family pension. Faced with many problems in China's old-age service supply model, it is necessary to learn from foreign experience and combine with the reality of China to provide a better elderly care service for the elderly.

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