

Investigation and Analysis of the Demand for the Elderly in Rural Areas in Tianjin

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Abstract. "Being rich and getting old" is a prominent feature of China's social development. China has entered an aging society, and the development of the old-age industry is imminent. In order to actively respond to the aging of the population, we will build a policy system for the aged, filial piety, and respect for the elderly and the social environment to accelerate the development of the cause and industry. This study focuses on understanding the old-age status and needs of rural elderly in Tianjin through a survey of the needs of the elderly for the elderly, and provides basis and measures for the relevant government departments to formulate relevant policies and plans.

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China has entered an aging society and the development of the old-age cause is imminent. The report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out: Actively respond to the aging of the population, build a policy system for the elderly, filial piety, respect for the elderly and the social environment, promote the combination of medical care, and accelerate the development of the cause and industry. The part of the rural revitalization plan issued by the Party Central Committee and the State Council on the old-age care sector wrote: "Adapt to the situation of the aging of the rural population, accelerate the establishment of a multi-level rural old-age care service system based on home-based, community-based, and institutional supplements. The center will establish a pension institution with comprehensive service functions and medical care, and cooperate with rural basic public services, rural special support services, and rural mutual support services to form a rural basic old-age service network. Improve rural health service institutions for the elderly. The ability of health care services." These contents have pointed the way for rural pensions. This study focuses on understanding the old-age status and needs of rural elderly in Tianjin through a survey of the elderly's needs for the elderly, and provides relevant evidence and measures for the relevant government departments to formulate relevant policies and plans, and contribute to the realization of Tianjin rural revitalization.

1. Questionnaire Design and sampling

1.1. Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire is designed from gender, age, education, household registration, marital status, living conditions, who takes care of daily living, whether there is medical insurance, the main source of life, physical health, mental state, Does the community provide volunteer services to the elderly, what aspects make you feel more troubled at present, what items of pension services are urgently needed in ordinary life, what are the public facilities in the community, and what kind of living style are you more inclined to live in now? Which kind of pension is more inclined now, how to evaluate your current old age living condition, which factor will be considered first when choosing the old-age care institution There are also 20 questions about the views and suggestions of the elderly service. These problems are not only the objective reality of the old people in the countryside, but also the subjective will of the old people in the rural areas, and they strive to be objective and comprehensive.

1.2. Survey Sampling

According to different economic and social development models and economic and social development conditions, the study selected two representative natural villages in Binhai New area and a natural village in Ninghe District, for male elderly people over 60 years of age. A total of 195 elderly women over 55 years old were investigated by questionnaire. At the same time, the village cadres of Ninghe District Civil Administration Bureau, Binhai New area Agricultural and Rural Committee and three natural villages were visited and investigated, and the results of the questionnaire were supplemented and confirmed.

2. Investigation Result Analysis

For the results of the questionnaire, we use the Excel table for statistical summary, and input the SPSS software for analysis, the results are as follows:

2.1. Age Analysis

This questionnaire survey 195 rural elderly people, answered the age question 195 people. According to the analysis of the data, the age distribution of the rural elderly surveyed was between 60-75 years old, the average age was 71 years old, the age distribution of the investigated sample was basically reasonable from the age distribution of the respondents.

2.2. Cultural Level Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 193 answered the question, of whom 99 had a final degree of not having attended school, 74 per cent had a final degree in primary school and 12 had a degree in high school (secondary school). According to the distribution of education, only 4 of them had higher education, and nearly 96% of the respondents had a junior high school degree or less, indicating that the education level of the rural elderly was generally low.

2.3. Household Register Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly surveyed, 194 answered the question, of which 186 were registered in the city and 8 in the field, 96% of the elderly are registered locally.

2.4. Marital Status Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly surveyed, 192 answered questions about their age. According to the analysis of the data, the marital status of the rural elderly surveyed was mostly married.

2.5. Residential Situation Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 194 answered the question, of whom 14 lived alone, 142 lived with spouses and 37 lived with their children or adult grandchildren. One person lived with his minor grandchildren. According to the distribution of the living conditions, 73% of the rural elderly live together.

2.6. Analysis of Who Takes Care of Daily Life

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 193 answered the question, 104 of whom took care of their daily living as their own, 61 of whom took care of their wives and 48 of whom took care of their children. One person's daily life care for the neighborhood, one person's daily life care for the nanny, two people's daily life care for the other, 47.9% of the rural elderly take care of themselves and 28.1% take care of each other.

2.7. Medical Insurance Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 195 answered the question, 155 of whom had rural health insurance, 9 had urban health insurance and 31 had no medical insurance, according to the distribution of health insurance. Eighty percent have rural medical insurance.

2.8. An Analysis of the Main Sources of Life

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 193 answered the question, of which 106 had their main source of income from work, 46 from pensions and 65 from the support of their children. The main sources of income of 2 persons are subsistence, 7 are supported by their spouses, 25 are from government welfare subsidies, and 3 are from other sources. From the distribution of main economic sources of life, 55% of the main economic sources are their own labor income.

2.9. Analysis of Health Status

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 191 answered the question, 68 of them in good health, 45 in common health, 56 in average and 22 in poor health, 35. 6% of the rural elderly are in good health.

2.10. Mental Condition Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 189 answered the question, of whom 96 had a full mental condition every day, 50 were lonely and 43 were old and troubled, 51% of the elderly people in rural areas are satisfied and happy from the distribution of mental status.

2.11. Community Volunteer Service Analysis

Of the 195 rural elderly surveyed, 192 answered the question, 188 of whom lived in communities that did not provide services, from the distribution of community volunteer services, 98% of the rural elderly live in communities that do not.

2.12. A More Disturbing Analysis of Things

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 189 answered the question, 85 of whom were more troubled by financial difficulties and 14 who were more troubled by the fact that they were left unattended to in their daily lives. There are 43 more troubled things for yourself or your wife, five for less cultural and recreational activities, and seven for the more troubled things for future generations. There are seven more troubled things for housework, 13 for medical care, and 90 for things that are not, from the more troubling. According to the distribution of situation analysis, 34. 1% of the aged people in rural areas did not have more troubled things, while 32. 2% of the elderly people in rural areas were troubled by the economy.

2.13. An Analysis of the Urgent need for Old Age Services

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 190 answered the question, of which 103 were not in need of old-age care, 48 were in urgent need of old-age care, and 44 were in urgent need of medical care. There are 19 people in urgent need of pension services for emergency relief, one people in urgent need of old-age care for the elderly learning and training, seven for psychological care, one people in urgent need of old-age care for physical exercise. There are 2 people in urgent need of pension services for emergency participation in social activities, and 2 people in urgent need of pension services for other services, from the distribution of urgently needed pension services From the point of view, 45.4% of the rural old-age service personnel do not need the old-age service, and 21.1% of the rural elderly are in urgent need of the old-age service as medical care.

2.14. Analysis of Public Facilities in Residential Area

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 190 answered the question. Of these, 119 had public facilities for the elderly and 117 had fitness equipment. There are 75 people in the community, there are public facilities, there are hospitals and no public facilities in the community of 27 people, according to the distribution of public facilities in the community, there are 35.2 percent of the public facilities in the community with active center for the elderly. 34. 6% of the community's public facilities have fitness equipment.

2.15. Analysis on the Living Style of Tendency

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 193 answered the question, 145 of whom preferred to live

in the same way as themselves or husband and wife, 46 per cent preferred to live with their children and 2 preferred to live in other ways, 75.1% of the rural elderly tend to live in their own or husband's and wife's way of living.

2.16. An Analysis of the Trend of the Old-age Pattern

Of the 195 rural elderly surveyed, 193 answered the question, of which 193 tended to live in a family pension, , in terms of the distribution of the preferred pension, 100% of the old people in rural areas tend to live in the form of family pension. Through further inquiry, we know that as long as the cause is affected by economic conditions and stereotypes.

2.17. Analysis of Life Evaluation for the Elderly

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 192 answered the question, of which 106 were basically satisfied with their old age, 35 were very satisfied with their old age, and 34 were not clear about their old age. There are 17 people who are not satisfied with their old age life, 55.2% of the rural elderly people are very satisfied with their old age life.

2.18. Analysis on the Factors of Choosing the Old-age Institution

Of the 195 rural elderly people surveyed, 41 answered the question, four of whom considered price first, and 37 percent did not need pension institutions, based on the distribution of factors in the choice of pension institutions,90.2 per cent of the population did not need pension institutions.

3. Conclusion

Through the questionnaire survey, we found the following aspects of the problem.

3.1. The Aging of the Rural Population is More Severe than the Urban One.

The main reason is that with the continuous development of urbanization in rural areas, the phenomenon of employment of the children of the elderly in different places is quite common, which makes the cause of aging and the industrial system for the aged in rural areas and the construction of the old-age system and respect for the elderly. The policy system and social environment of filial piety are more urgent.

3.2. The Rural Old-Age Care System Construction Task is Still Very Heavy.

The community pension service facilities are not complete, the service system is not perfect, the service which provides for the family old-age pension also needs to be strengthened unceasingly.

3.3. The Basic Old-Age Service Network in Rural Areas has not Been Built.

It has comprehensive service function, the pension institution combined with medical care is almost blank, and the rural mutual support service has not yet formed for the rural special hardship pension service system.

3.4. The Construction of Care and Service System for the Elderly Left Behind in Rural Areas Needs to be Improved.

The ability of rural health service organizations to provide medical and health care services for the rural elderly is very limited, and the construction of rural old-age service facilities for disabled and semi-disabled elderly people is almost blank. Rural happiness homes and other mutual support services need to be strengthened.

3.5. The Development of Rural Old-Age Care Industry in Tianjin is Relatively Lagging Behind.

The government should establish and improve relevant supporting policies, such as giving priority to collective construction land for the development of rural old-age service industry, giving preferential tax treatment and so on. Further encourage the development of rural pension industry, to help promote rural revitalization in Tianjin.

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