

The Progress and Challenges of the LTC System in China

Du Peng

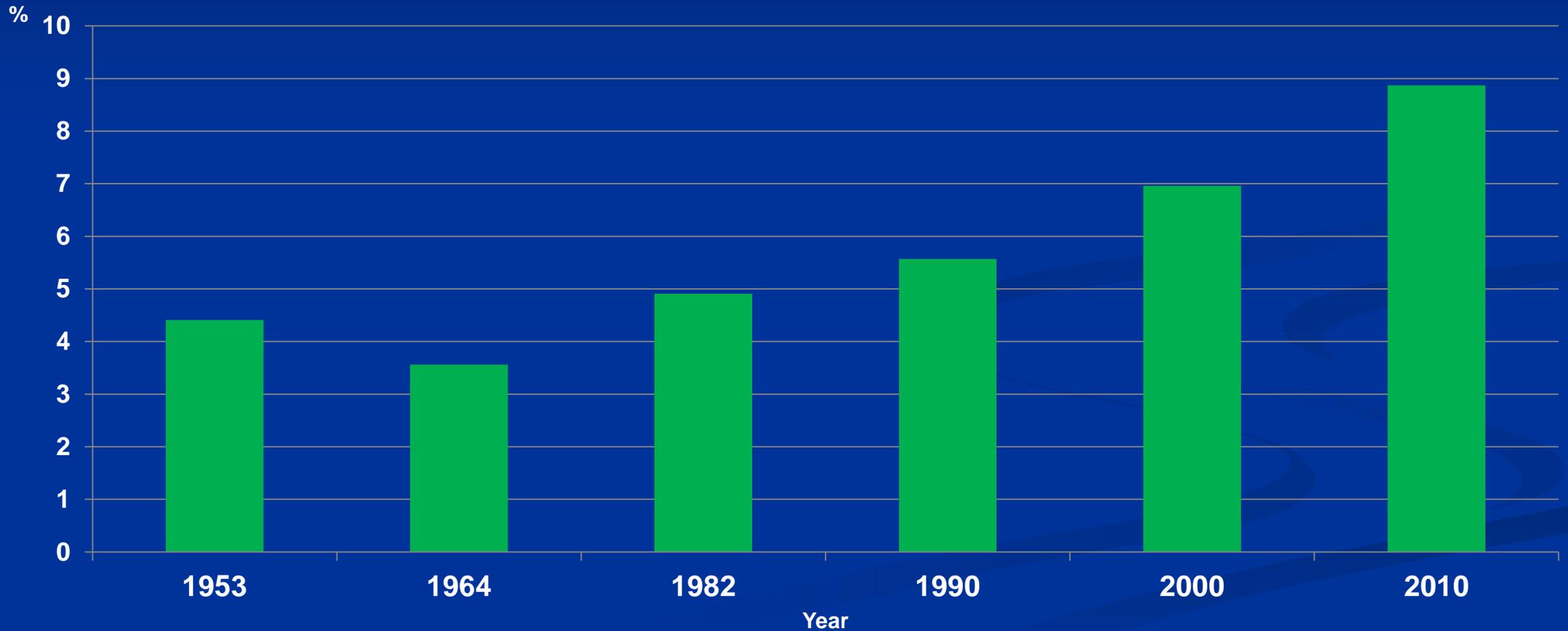
Renmin University of China

The progress of health and social care in China

- Priority on population ageing and the changing composition
- Universal coverage of pension insurance
- Health insurance system unified
- Long term care system pilots in 15 cities.
- Elder care services are fully opened to the market
- Effort to meet the increasing needs and reduce the inequality

Population ageing in China

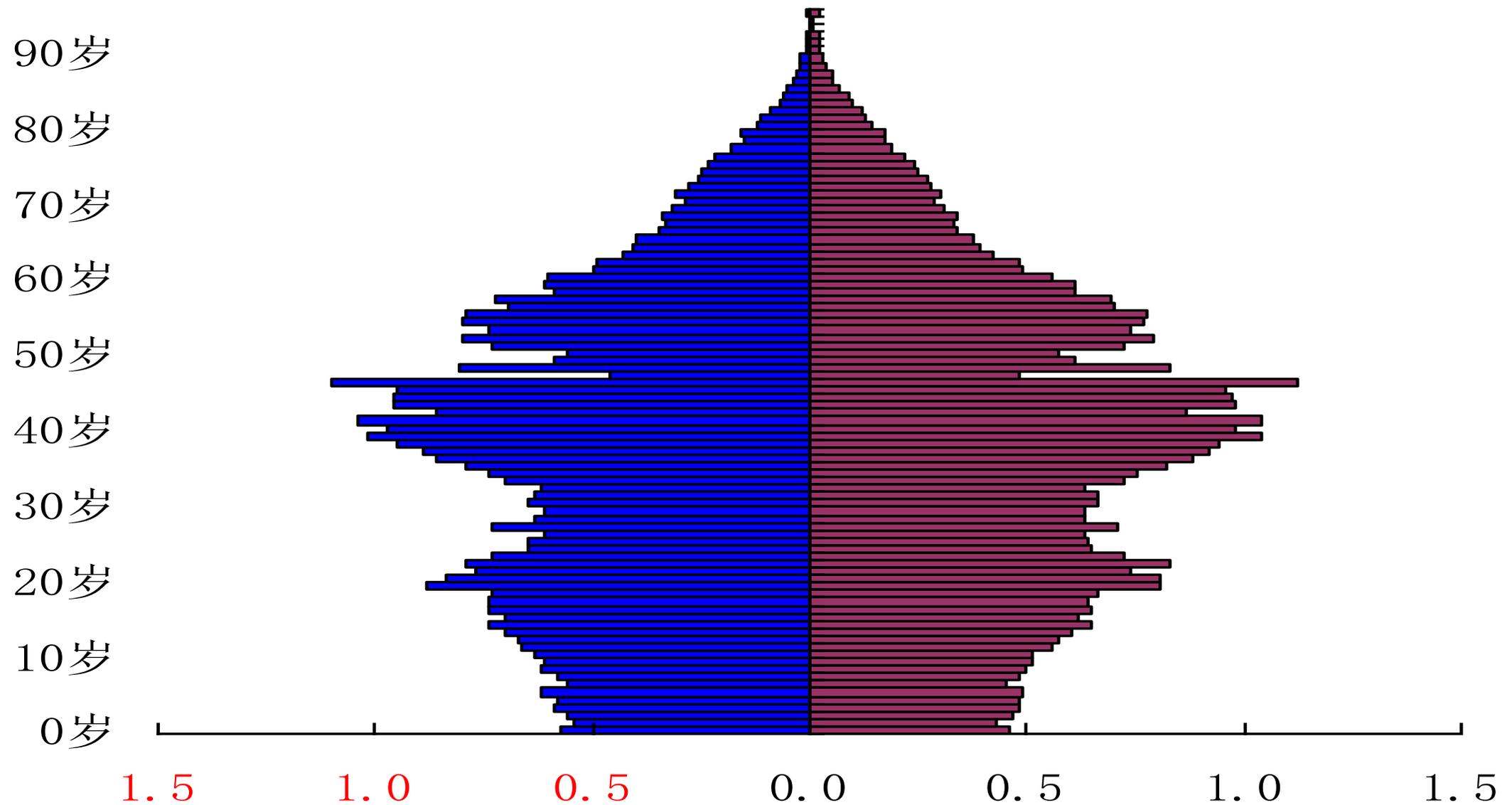
Proportion of 60+



By the end of year 2017

- 60 and over 240.9 million, 17.3%
- 65 and over 158.3 million, 11.4%
- Pensioners more than 250 millions.

China 2010



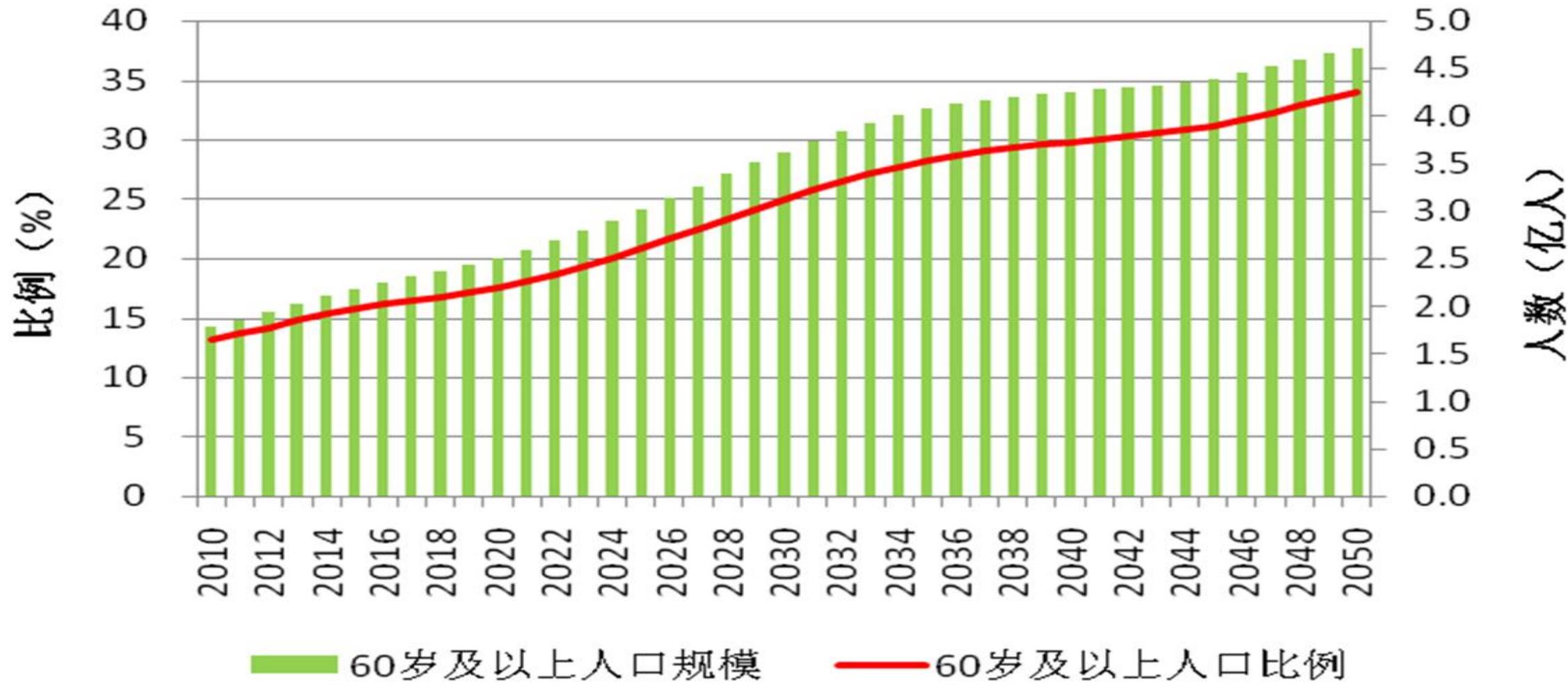
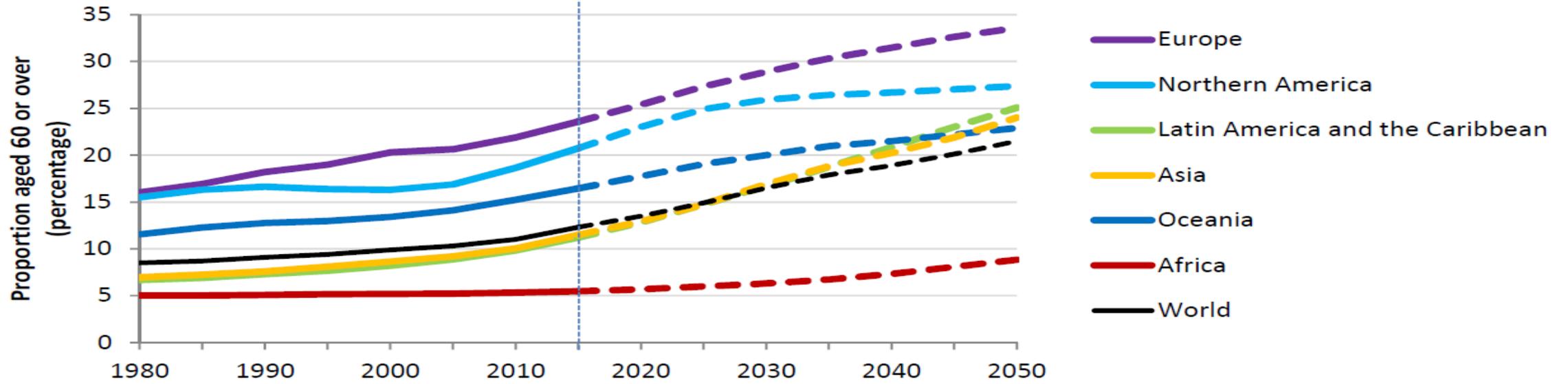


Figure 1: Percentage of the population aged 60 years or over, estimated for 1980-2015 and projected to 2050.



Data source: United Nations (2015) World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

*Updated based on World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Development on LTC

- Since 2016, LTC system become the priority in China.
- Policies develop rapidly to promote the integration of health care and social care.
- Health administrators are very active to promote it at various level
- Social welfare administrators are keen to have the health insurance coverage in the nursing homes.
- LTC system: social security administrators try to separate the social care from the health care insurance.

The new initiatives and practices

- Changing governmental attitudes on social care
- Ageing-in-place and policy on family development
- Respite service and skill training
- Universal social security and social care system
- Open the service market to all investors
- Pilot LTC program
- Age-friendly environment promotion
- Merging of the government agencies

Example: Taizhou, Jiangsu Province

- Health professionals at community level for those aged 65+
- Nursing homes with 100 beds or more to run own clinics
- Hospitals to have Geriatric Department
- Traditional Chinese Medicines are used for health services, 80% of the integrated care institutions.
- 50% urban communities and 20 % rural communities to have rehabilitation services.
- Each city has at least one hospice institution
- Beds for LTC accounts for 50 % at nursing homes

Integration for LTC system

- The integrated care promotion parallels with the new initiatives of long term care system and directions.
- Aim to have national model by 2020.
- Integration of the policy, service resources and funding system.

Challenges

- Coordination of government agencies and policies.
- Need assessment tools and teams.
- Current LTC program pilots: Insurance or welfare?
- Difference of urban and rural eldercare systems. Rural coverage.
- Internal migrants eldercare problem: insurance and services.
- Inconsistency in the data of the elderly persons in need of care.

Directions

- Healthy China 2030 and healthy ageing, a life course perspective
- 50% nursing homes to be run by NGOs or private
- 30% will provide care for the elders with ADL difficulties
- Community care centers network.
- Cost-effective evaluation of the policy to be enhanced.

Thank you for your attention