

# Comparison of elderly care between China and Finland

Zhu Zenghui Judy

[zhu\\_8299@msn.cn](mailto:zhu_8299@msn.cn)

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# Personal Background

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- Graduated as a nurse from Luohe Medical College 2006
- 8 years experiences as a register nurse (4 in China and 4 in Saudi-Arabia)
- Worked in ICU, Internal medicine, cosmetic surgery
- Study in Lahti University of Applied Sciences since autumn 2014.
- Internship in several areas of health services in Finland, example homecare, nursing home, hospital, healthcare center.

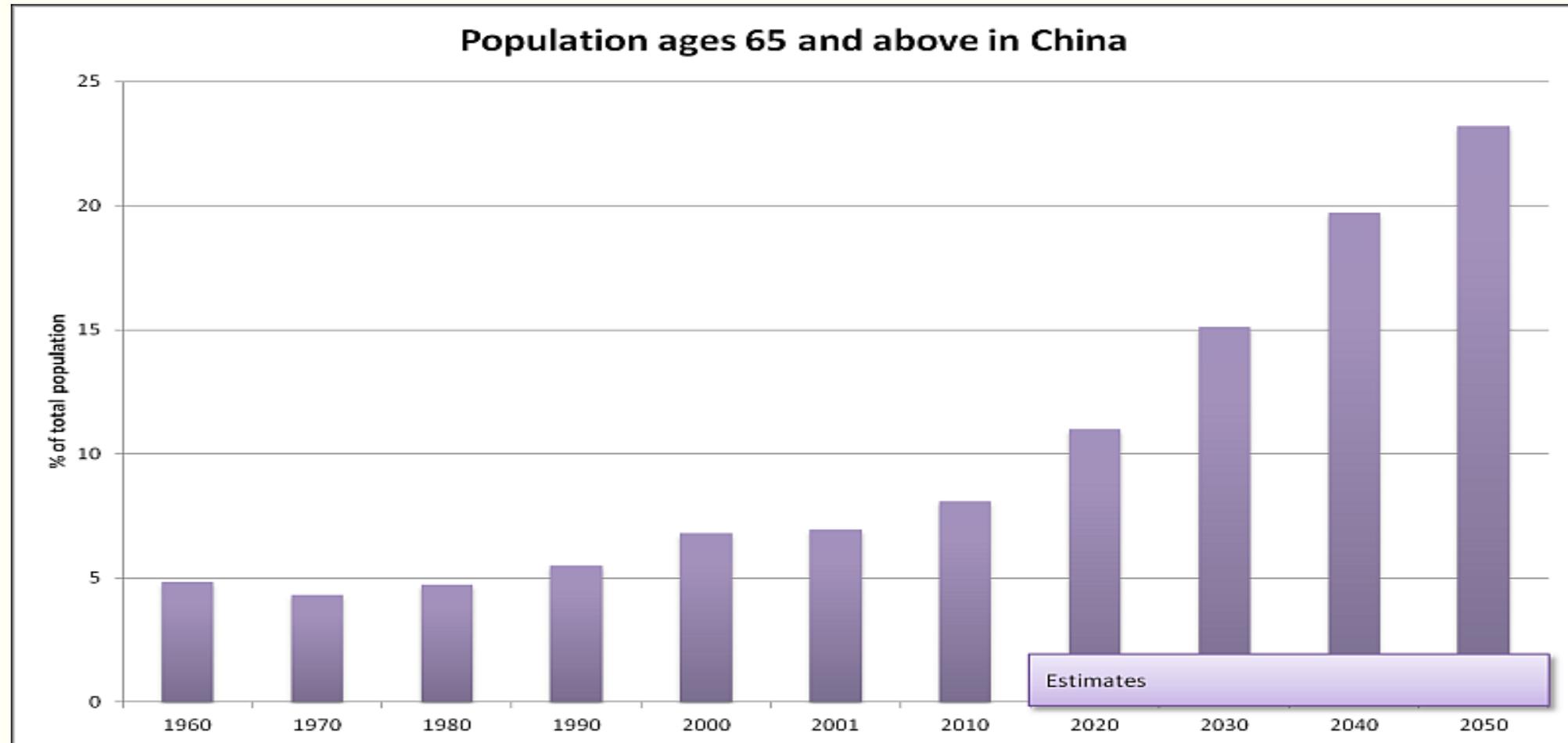
# Elderly Care in China

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- China's rapidly aging population
  - One child policy since 1979
  - Dramatically improved healthcare
  - The "4:2:1" problem
- National Statistics Bureau forecast:
  - 16,1% over 60 year olds in 2015 (222 Million people)
  - In 2030 over 60 year olds will be more than people aged between 1-14 years.
  - One in three people in China will be over 65 years in 2050

# Aging China

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# Current elderly care status in China

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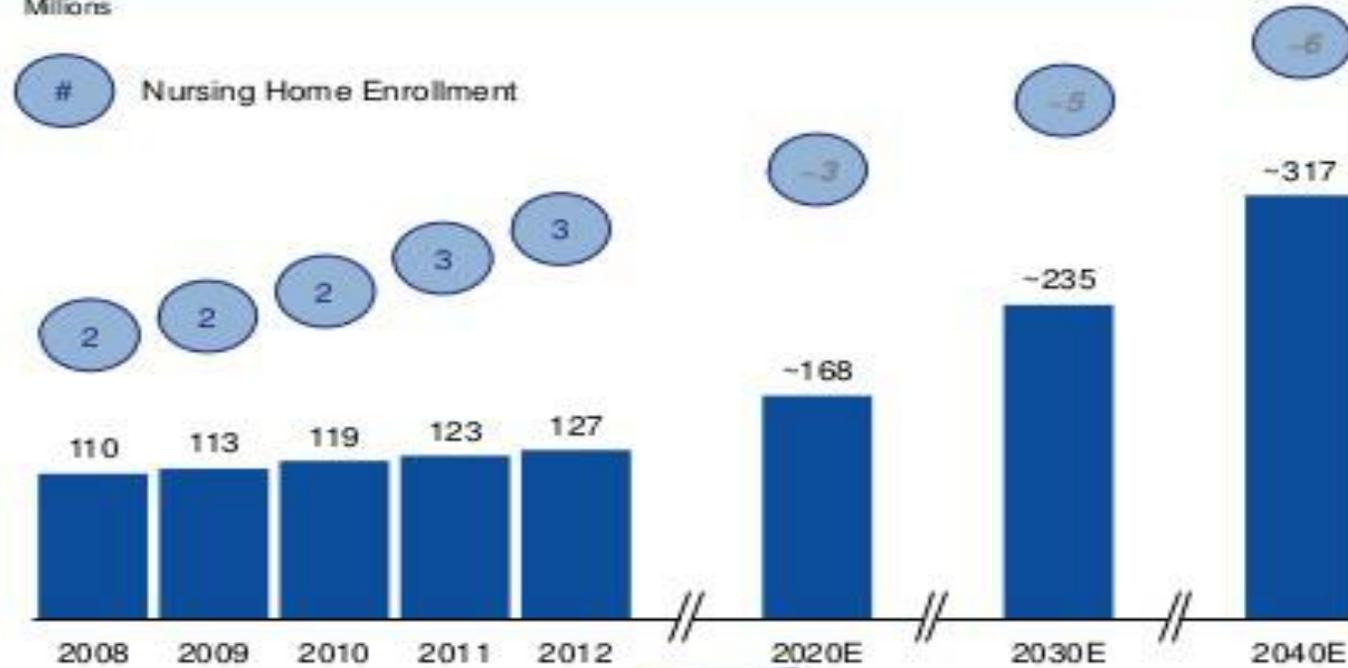
- The elderly in China usually rely on their families for support
- Institutional elder care in China was rare and limited to the so-called “Three No’s” — people with no children, no income, and no relatives
- Most residential care homes were run by the government, municipalities, local governments, or collectives. 42,000 facilities and 4.94 Million beds (2013)
- 1.5–2.0 percent of people ages sixty-five and older live in residential care facilities in China, compared with 4–8 percent in Western countries
- Five year plan 2011-2015 to add 3.42 Million beds from 18 to 30 beds per 1000 elders.
- The lack of a qualified and professional workforce in long-term care is an urgent issue. The majority of care workers are both poorly trained and paid.
- It is very common to hire a person to take care of one’s elderly at home

# 65+ y.o are enrolled in nursing homes

**Only 2% of China's 65+ y.o. are enrolled in nursing homes, much lower than the 5-7% level in the developing countries**

**Elderly Population (65+ y.o.) vs. Nursing Home Enrollment**

Millions



Population of disabled and partially disabled elderly will reach **45MM** by 2020

### Reasons for Current Low Enrollment Rate

- Strong filial piety, especially in rural areas
- Shortage in the number of beds in quality and affordable facilities
- "The old are not wealthy enough and the wealthy are not yet old"

# Elderly care industry demands

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- China's elderly care industry is still in its infancy and lacks the experience, expertise and infrastructure that exists in other more developed economies.
- Statistics show that an additional 3.4 million nursing homes will be needed in the next five years to keep pace with growing demand
- Government funded elderly care services are unable to provide for this increase. Government institutions currently only able to serve two percent of China's elderly population and 18 percent of its disabled elders.
- The private sector comprises the majority of premium elderly care facilities in urban China, dominating the majority of recent growth in the industry, but there are only around 42,000 facilities operating in China, and waiting lists are very long.
- 2015-2020 five year plan requires that more than 35% of hospitals have their own geriatric department.

# Elderly Care Status in Finland

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- Municipalities organise many services for the elderly to make their lives easier and to enable them live in their own homes for as long as possible.
- According to National institute for Health and Welfare 2015 (taulukko 1):
  - 9494 customers in elder care centers at the end of 2015 (-15% comparing 2014)
  - 11% of 65 year olds, 22% of over 75 year olds and 44% of 85 year olds receive some form of home or institutional care.
  - Total number of customers (age 75 or more)
    - 56507 for home nursing (kotihoito)
    - 4386 for ordinary residential care (tavallinen palveluasuminen)
    - 34272 for intensive residential care (tehostettu palveluasuminen)
    - 8203 for nursing home (vanhainkoti)
    - 1949 for long-term health care center (terveyskeskusten pitkäaikaishoito)
- 48 % of institutional elderly care is in hands of private companies

# Terveyden ja hyvinvoinninlaitoksen tilasto 31.12.2015

**Taulukko 1. Ikääntyneiden palvelujen rakenne ja peittävyys 1990–2015, 75 vuotta täyttäneet asiakkaat, lkm ja täyttäneistä**

Vuosi	Säännöllinen kotihoito 30.11.		Tavallinen palveluasuminen 31.12.		Tehostettu palveluasuminen 31.12.		Vanhainkodit 31.12.		Terveyskeskusten pitkäaikaishoito 31.12.	
	lkm	%	lkm	%	lkm	%	lkm	%	lkm	%
1990	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 180	7,8	9 608	3,4
1995	40 177	13,4	..	..	..	..	19 535	6,5	10 312	3,4
2000	..	..	7 900	2,3	5 857	1,7	18 093	5,3	10 360	3,0
2001	41 132	11,8	7 951	2,3	7 791	2,2	17 755	5,1	10 362	3,0
2002	..	..	8 694	2,4	9 127	2,6	17 786	5,0	10 024	2,8
2003	40 585	11,0	8 682	2,4	10 393	2,8	17 212	4,7	9 640	2,6
2004	..	..	8 882	2,3	11 760	3,1	17 246	4,5	9 584	2,5
2005	44 082	11,2	8 521	2,2	13 554	3,4	16 878	4,3	9 871	2,5
2006	..	..	7 407	1,8	15 748	3,9	16 671	4,1	9 766	2,4
2007	46 042	11,2	7 311	1,8	17 472	4,2	16 677	4,0	9 264	2,2
2008	46 303	11,0	6 875	1,6	19 231	4,6	15 923	3,8	8 994	2,1
2009	48 049	11,3	6 037	1,4	21 659	5,1	14 971	3,5	8 074	1,9
2010	51 271	11,8	5 851	1,3	24 434	5,6	14 022	3,2	6 649	1,5
2011	54 166	12,2	5 411	1,2	26 300	5,9	13 482	3,0	5 944	1,3
2012	53 703	11,9	5 474	1,2	27 769	6,1	11 878	2,6	5 109	1,1
2013	55 419	11,9	5 109	1,1	30 075	6,5	10 365	2,2	4 144	0,9
2014	56 066	11,8	4 698	1,0	32 020	6,7	9 689	2,0	2 920	0,6
2015	56 507	11,8	4 386	0,9	34 272	7,1	8 203	1,7	1 949	0,4

# Own Experiences of the Elderly Care Differences between China and Finland

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## ■ Cultural differences

- In China, taking care of your parents and grandparents is a matter of honor. This attitude has been changed a bit due to 4:2:1 problem
- Placing the elderly in an government owned institute is shameful due the poor quality of the facilities and services
- In a hospital a family member is always present and takes care of non-medical related activities (food, wc, cleanliness).
- In Finland the government is expected to take care of the elderly and the nurses take care of the patients in every way.

# Own Experiences of the Elderly Care Differences between China and Finland

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## ■ System differences

- Private elderly facilities are expensive and the queues are long in China
- “Home care” in China means that the parents and grandparents live under the same roof and are taken care of. Also hiring a person as a caregiver is common.
- Government facilities are often of poor quality and the staff lack education
- Home care like in Finland (nurse visits) does not exist in China
- Few special geriatric departments exist in hospitals in China
- The education of elderly caregivers is not widely available in China compared to Finland

# Nursing home in Finland

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# Finland

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# Nursing home in China

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# China

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# Examples

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## How an elderly person was cared for in China

- Most stay at their own home with children in rural area
- live with spouse ( husband /wife) .
- Under the services of community care.
- My own grandmother 's experience as an example.
- My friends parents' experience ( she is the only child in the family )

# Information

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- CCTV: Elderly care to be biggest industry in China

<http://www.ecns.cn/video/2016/02-24/200259.shtml>

- Private elderly homes information (Chinese )

<http://www.yang-lao.cn>

- Video: Australian companies look to China to capitalize on the 'silver hair' industry

<http://www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2015/s4363991.htm>

# Questions

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