

Aging and Health Policy in China

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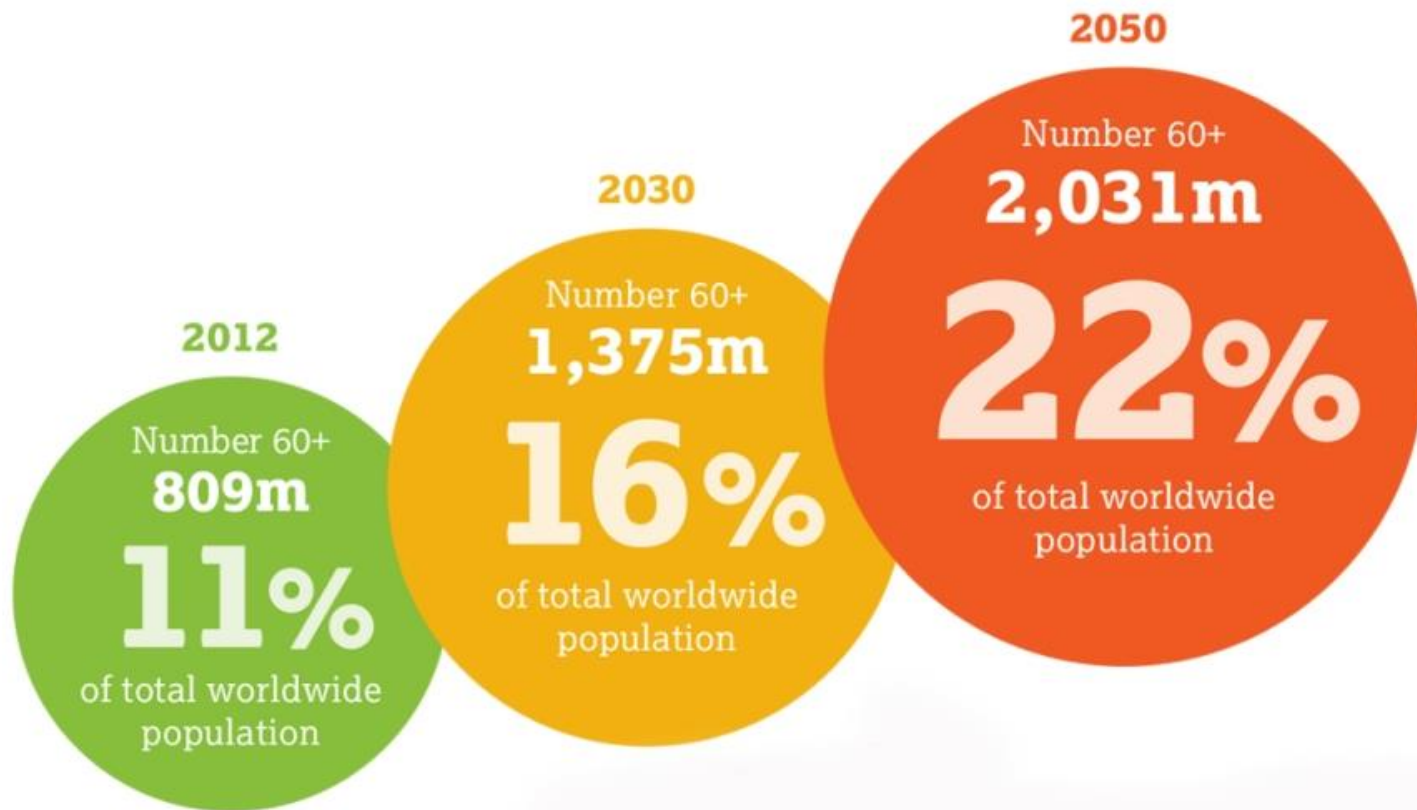


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Overview of Population Aging in China

The World is Getting Older

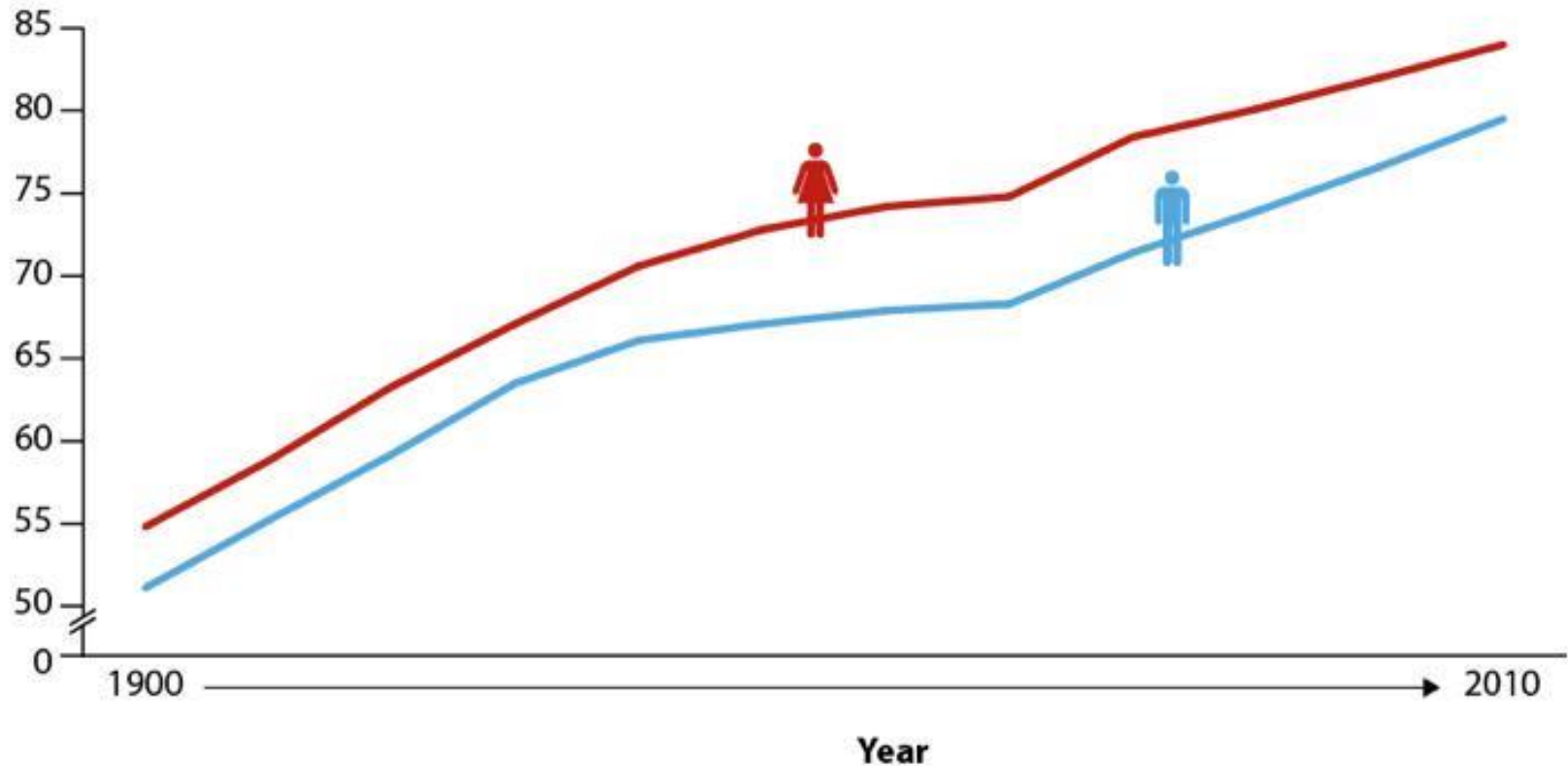


80+ years: 0.13 billion in 2015 → 0.43 billion in 2050

We are Living Longer

Life expectancy at birth since 1900

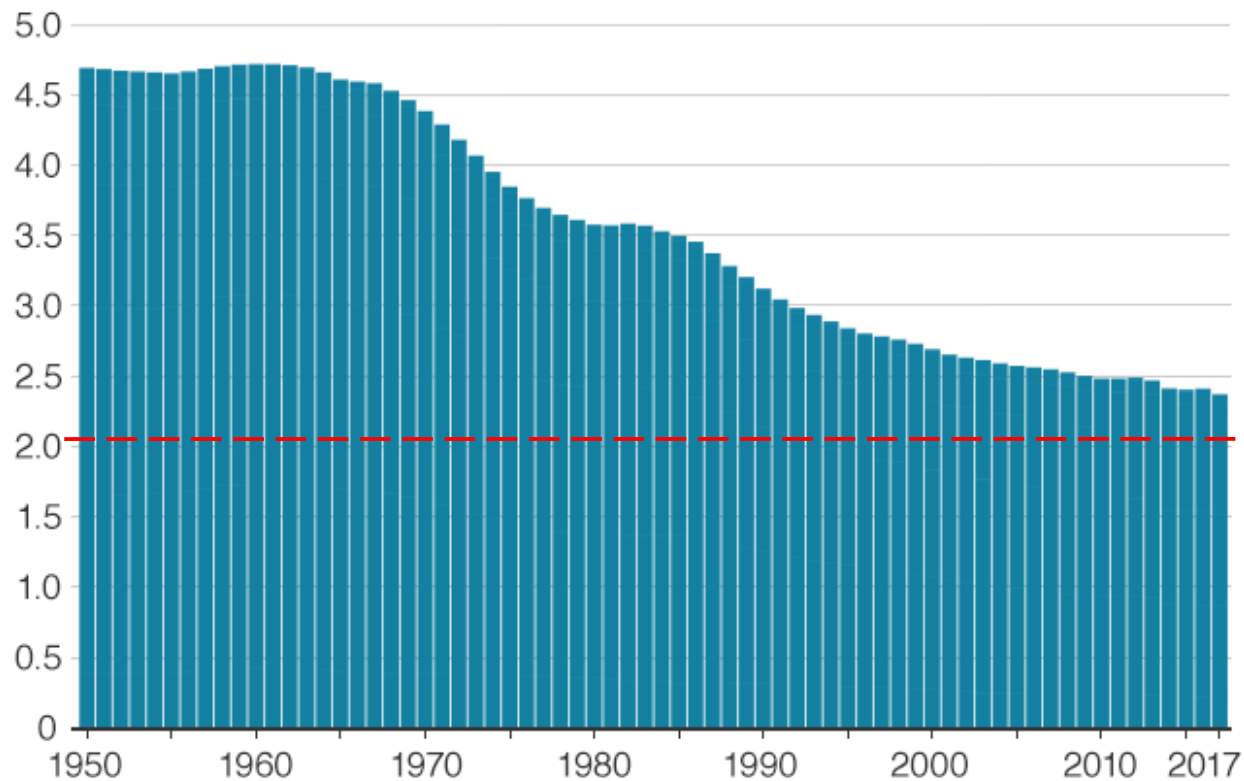
Life expectancy (years)



We are Having Fewer Kid

Women are having fewer children

Global fertility rate (livebirths per woman)



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington

BBC

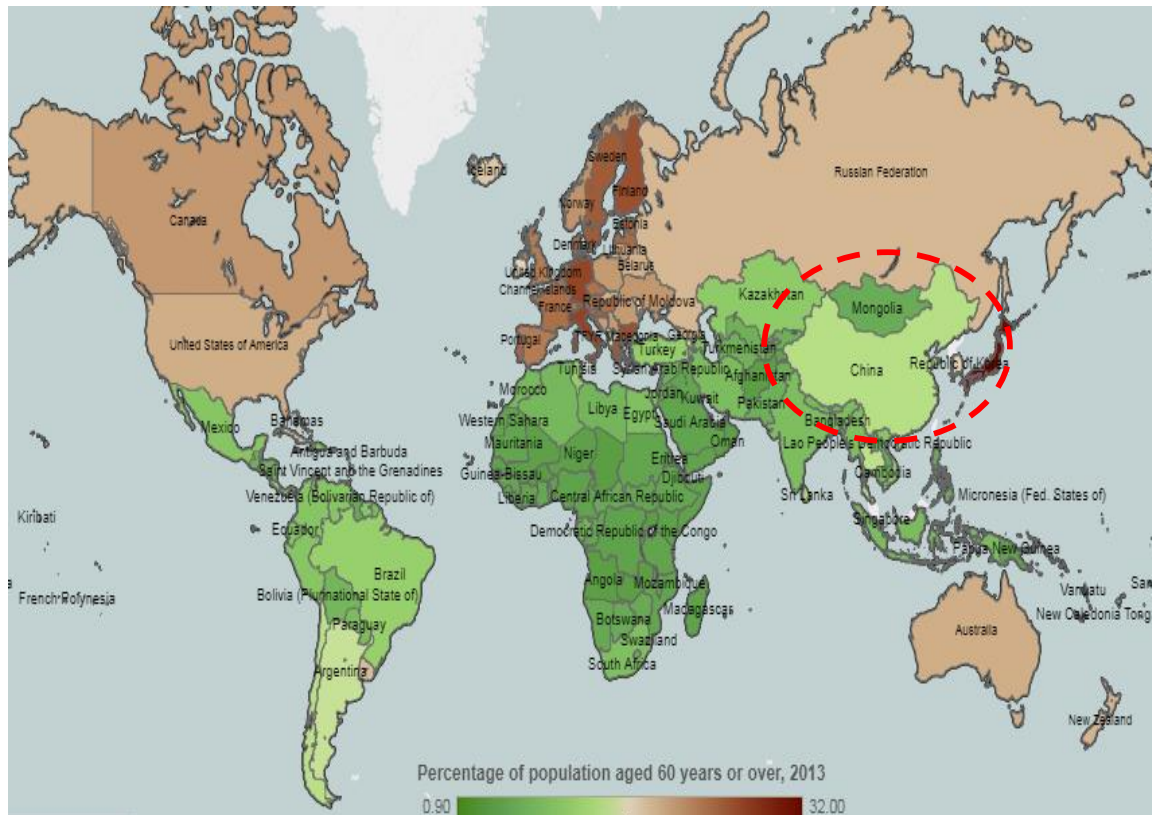
Number of New Births Declining in China

China Economy

China's birth rate falls again, with 2018 producing the fewest babies since 1961, official data shows

- New births in China fell to 15.23 million last year, the lowest since China relaxed its one-child policy in 2014.
- It also marks the lowest official birth rate in China since 1961, however there are widely held concerns about the historical data collection, experts said

Is Population Aging in China a Myth?



Which nations have the highest percentage of people aged 60+?

Japan



Italy



Germany



Finland



Sweden



Bulgaria



Greece



Portugal



Croatia



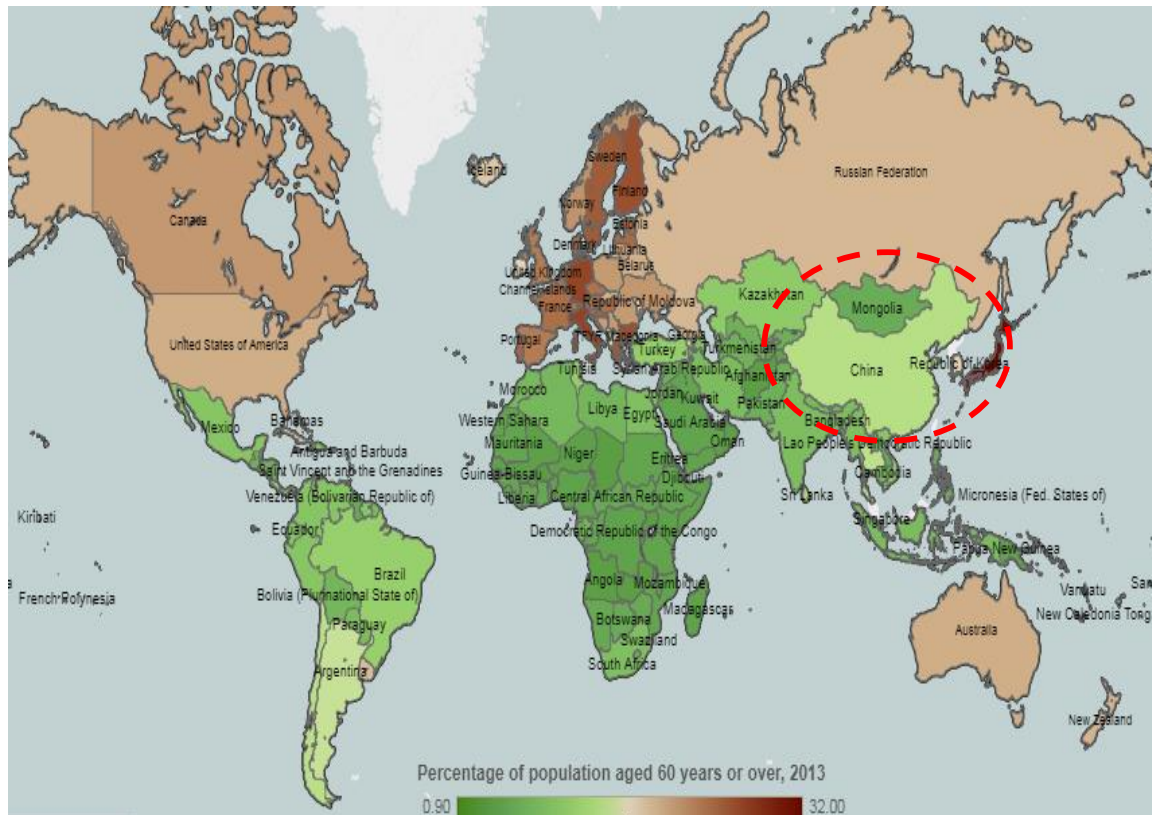
Channel Islands, UK



Source: Global Agenda Council on Ageing Society

Ranking of China?

Is Population Aging in China a Myth?



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Channel Islands, UK



Source: Global Agenda Council on Ageing Society

Ranking of China?

85th

Is Population Aging in China a Myth?

Country	60+ years (million)
China	215
India	117
US	66
Japan	44
Russia	29
Brazil	24
Germany	22
Indonesia	21
Italy	17



World No. 1

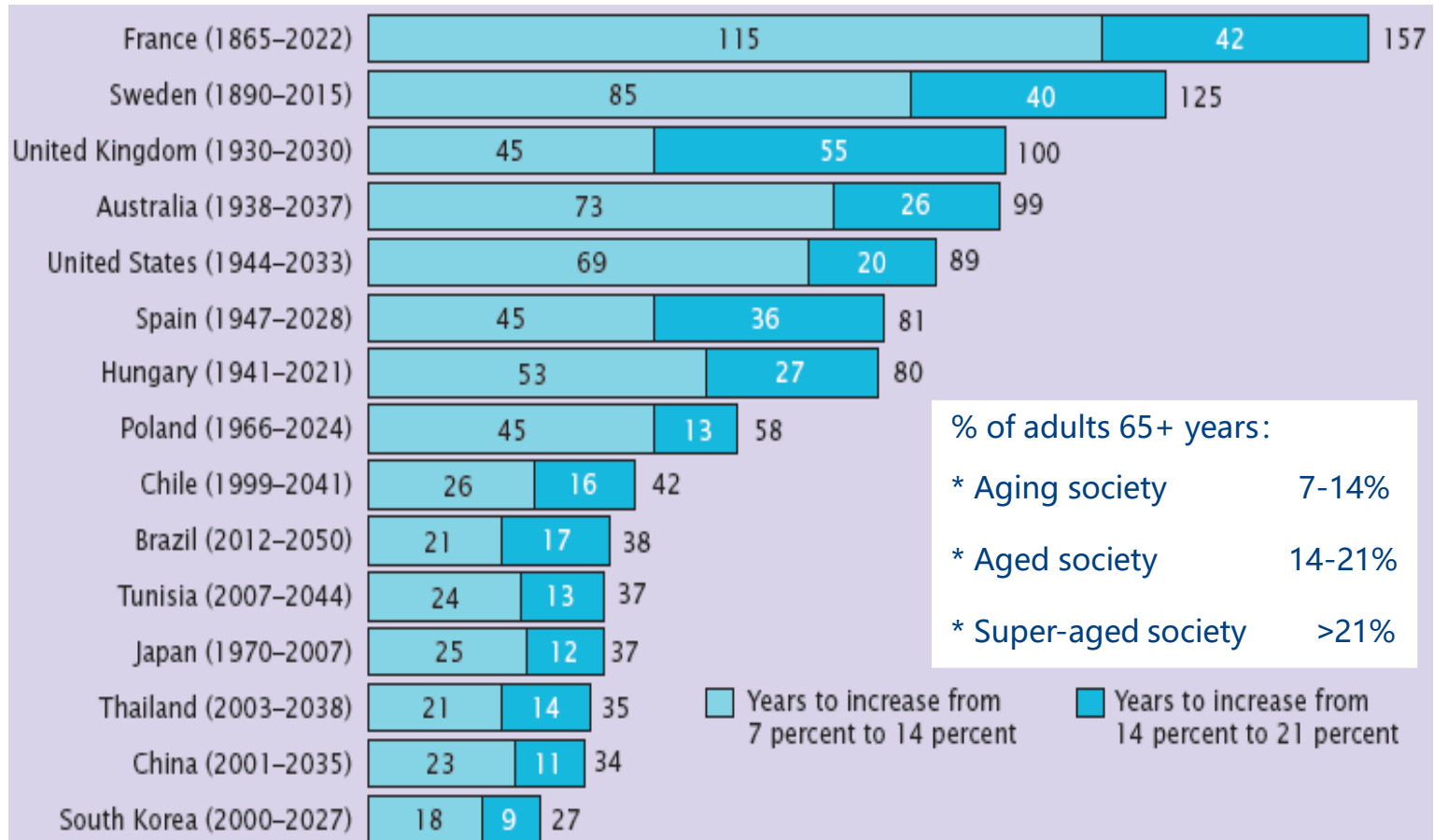
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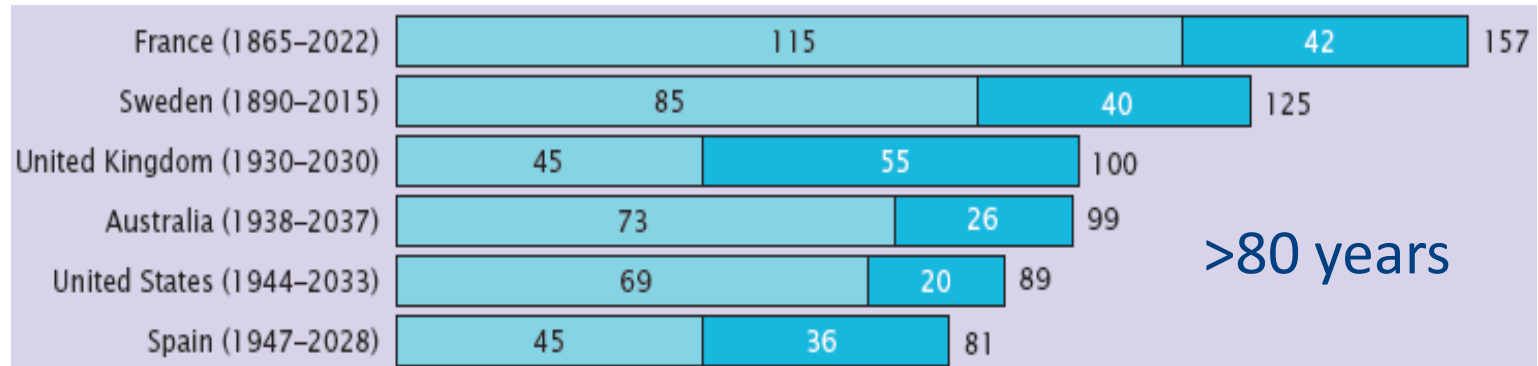
Country	Total population (million)
China	1393
India	1267
US	323
Indonesia	253
China (60+)	215
Brazil	202
Pakistan	185
Nigeria	179
Bangladesh	158

Population Aging is Accelerating

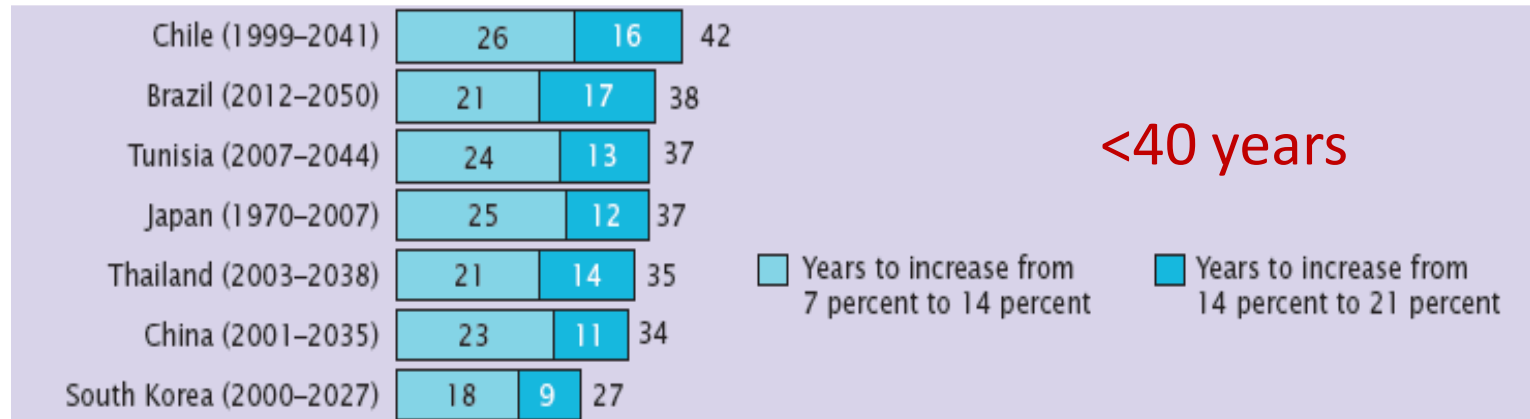


Sources: Kinsella and Gist, 1995; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014; International Data Base, U.S. population projections.

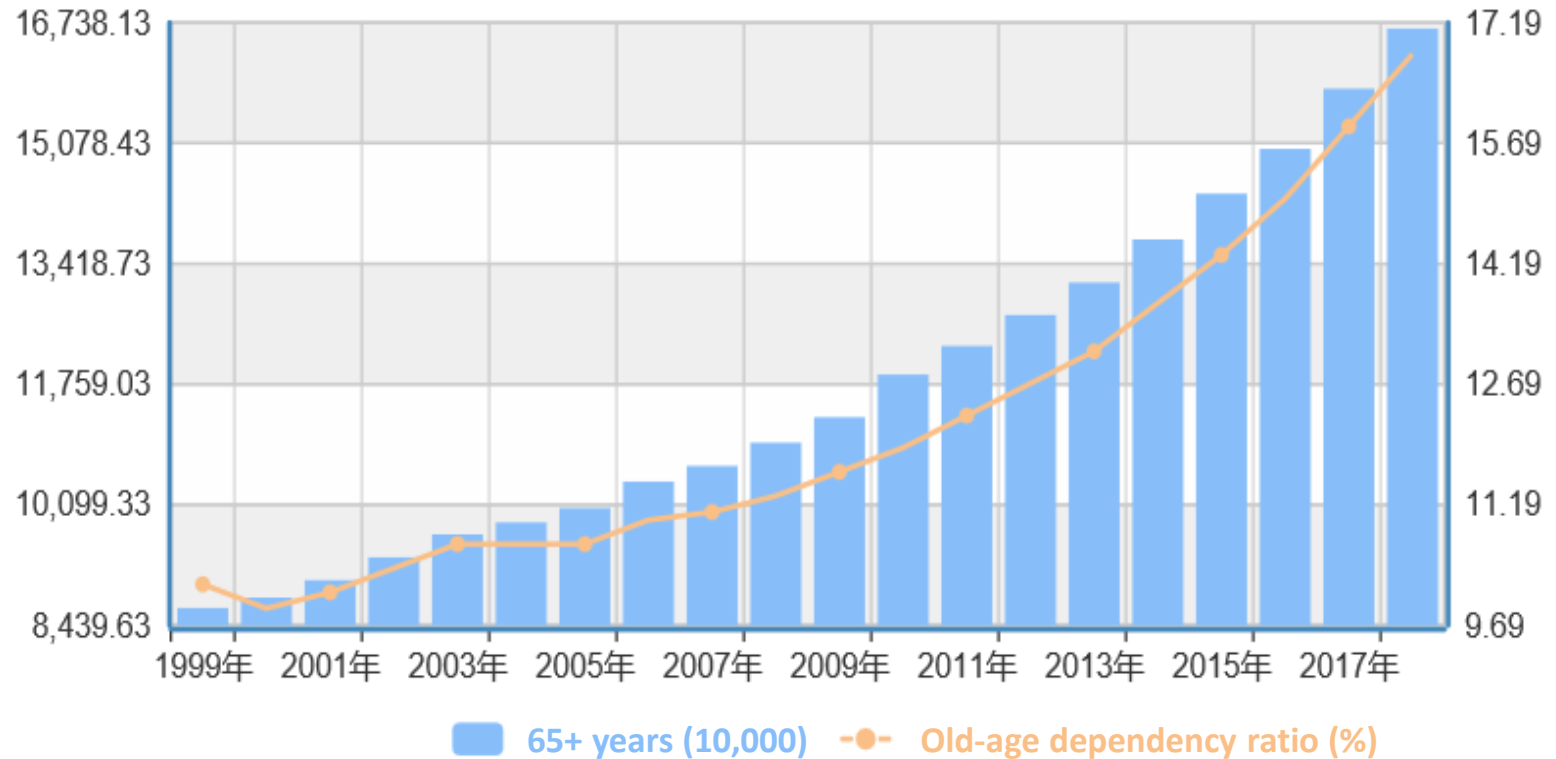
Population Aging is Accelerating



Population Aging is Accelerating



Old-Age Dependency Ratio



Health Policies in China

UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

25-27 Sep. 2015, New York City

High-level plenary meeting



UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Wipe out poverty, fight inequality, and tackle climate change
- 17 goals
- 169 targets

UN's 2030 SDGs

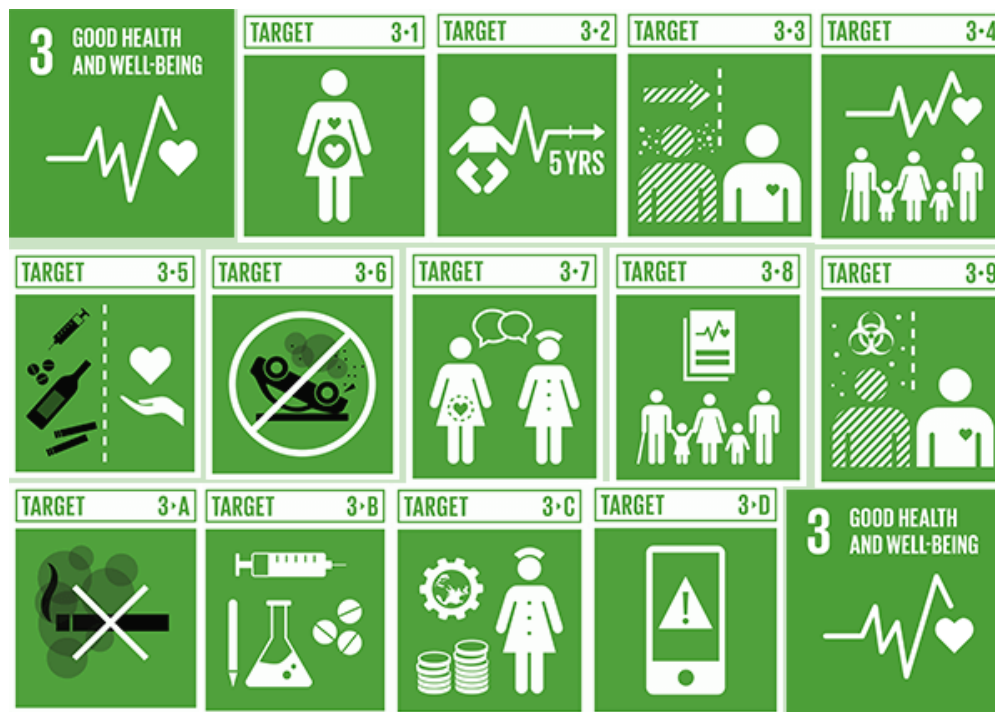


SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being



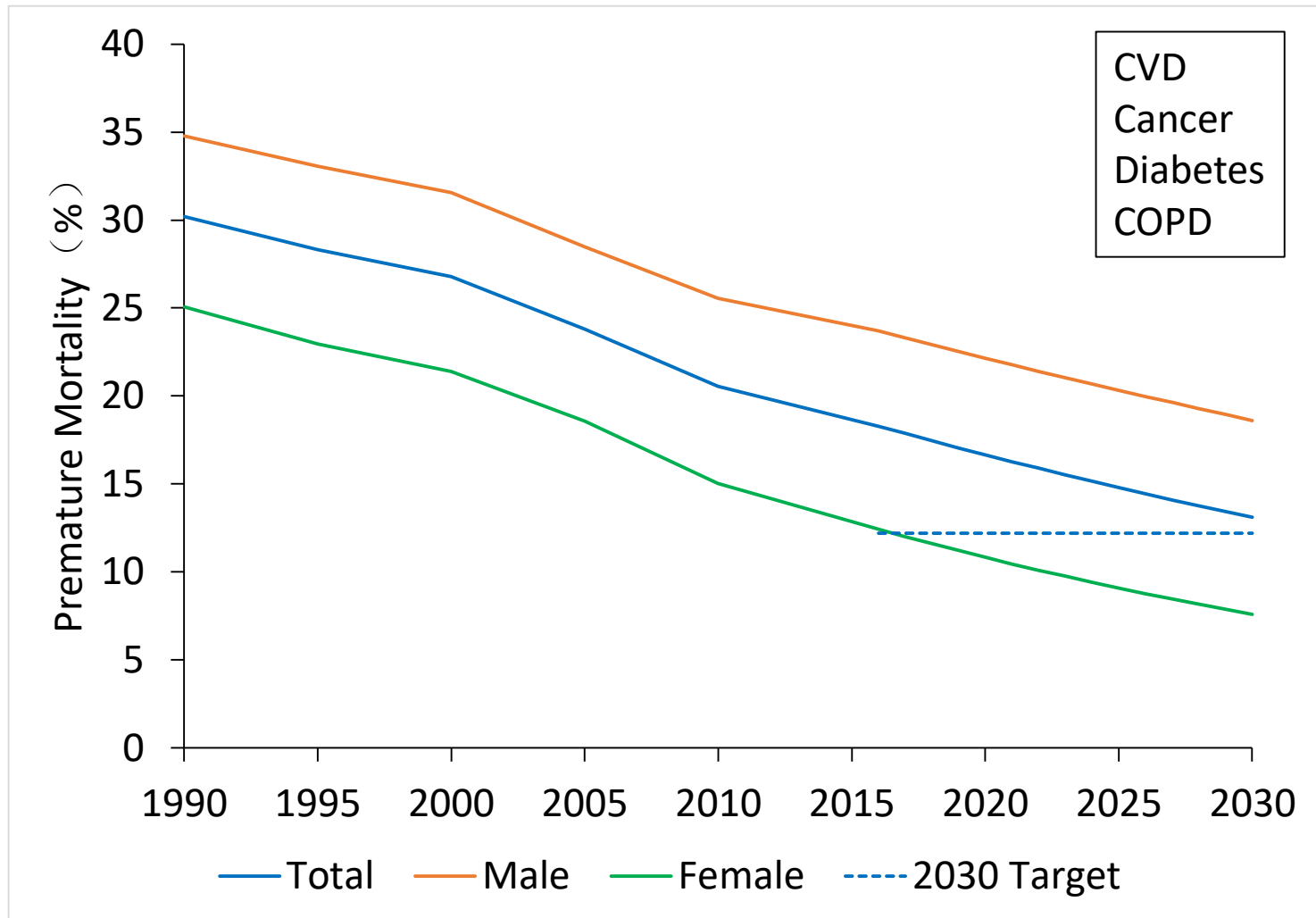
Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages

1. Maternal mortality
2. Neonatal & under-5 mortality
3. Infectious diseases
4. Premature mortality
5. Substance use
6. Road injuries & deaths
7. Sexual & reproductive health
8. Universal health coverage
9. Environmental health



SDG: Premature Mortality Projection

Premature mortality from four NCDs combined in China, 1990-2030



SDG: Premature Mortality Projection

	CVD	Cancer	Diabetes	COPD
	Women			
2016	5.9%	5.7%	0.41%	0.93%
2030	3.5%	4.1%	0.26%	0.33%
Reduction	40.1%	28.4%	37.8%	65.0%
	Men			
2016	11.4%	11.7%	0.45%	1.99%
2030	9.3%	9.8%	0.38%	0.91%
Reduction	19.1%	16.7%	15.1%	54.0%

Healthy China 2030 Plan

On 25 Oct. 2016, the Central Government and State Council issued the **Outline of the Healthy China 2030 Plan**.

- A national medium- and long-term strategic plan in the health sector
- A blueprint and action plan for the development of **Healthy China**
- Approaches for implementing the country's commitment to the SDGs

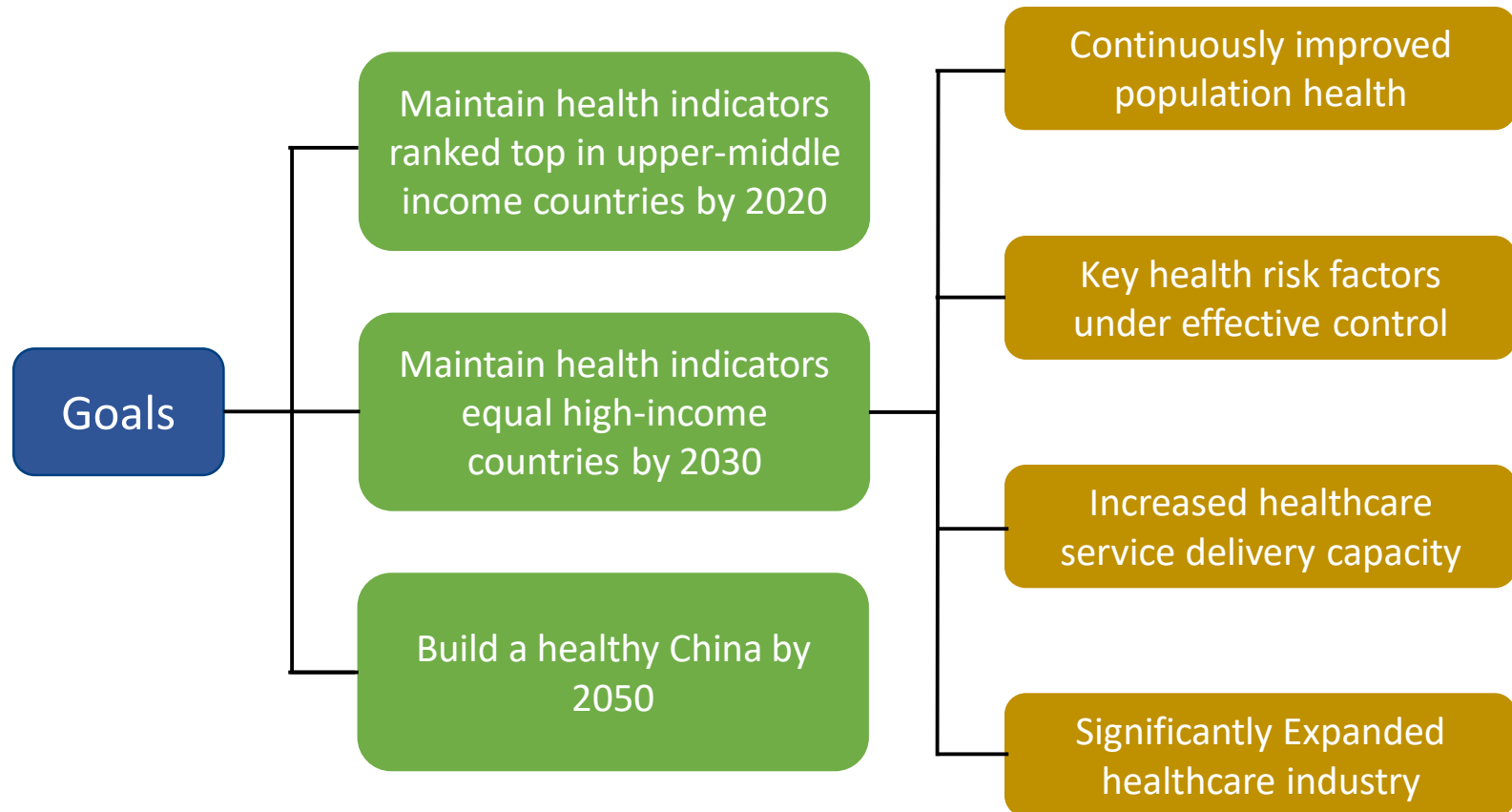
Healthy China 2030 Plan

On 15 Jul. 2019, the Central Government and State Council issued the

Healthy China Initiative

- Outlines the full implementation of the Healthy China 2030 blueprint
- Healthy China Program (2019-2030) will be printed and published

Healthy China 2030: Strategic Goals



Healthy China 2030: Key Indicators

Domains	Indicators	2015	2020	2030
Health status	Life expectancy (year)	76.34	77.3	79.0
	Infant mortality (‰)	8.1	7.5	5.0
	Under-five mortality (‰)	10.7	9.5	6.0
	Maternal mortality (1/100,000)	20.1	18.0	12.0
	People meeting the fitness standards defined in the National Physical Fitness Standards (%)	89.6 (2014)	90.6	92.2
Healthy living	Health literacy (%)	10	20	30
	Frequent physical exercises (100 million)	3.6 (2014)	4.35	5.3
Health service and protection	Premature death rate from major chronic diseases (%)	19.1 (2013)	10% lower than 2015	30% lower than 2015
	Practicing or assistant physicians per 1,000	2.2	2.5	3.0
	Out-of-pocket payment as a share of total health expenditures (%)	29.3	Around 28	Around 25
Healthy environment	Percentage of days with good air quality in cities at prefecture or above level (%)	76.7	>80	Continuous improvement
	Percentage of surface waters at or above level III (%)	66	>70	Continuous improvement
Healthcare industry	Total size of healthcare industry (trillion Yuan)	—	>8	16

13th Five-year Plan of China (2016-2020)

Development of Senior Affairs and Elderly Care System

Category	Indicator	Goal
Social security	Basic pension insurance participation rate	>90%
	Basic medical insurance participation rate	>95%
Elderly care	Public elderly care facilities	<50%
	Nursing home facilities	>30%
Health support	Health literacy	>10%
	Hospitals with geriatric department	>35%
	Health management rate	>70%
Culture and education	Townships with educational institution for the elderly	>50%
	Participation in educational activities	>20%
Civic engagement	Volunteer rate	>12%
	Coverage rate of senior associations in urban and rural communities	>90%

Long-Term Care Policies in China

Filial piety (xiao): kids caring for elderly parents financially and emotionally

Article 49 of the Constitution of China:

“Parents have the duty to rear and assist their minor children, and children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents.”

However, the role of family in providing LTC has substantially declined

- One child policy
- Migration

Long-Term Care Policies in China

In 2009, the Central Government proposal a care service model:

- Family provides primary care
- Community serves as a back-up
- Institutional care is only a supplement

Beijing: “90-6-4” model

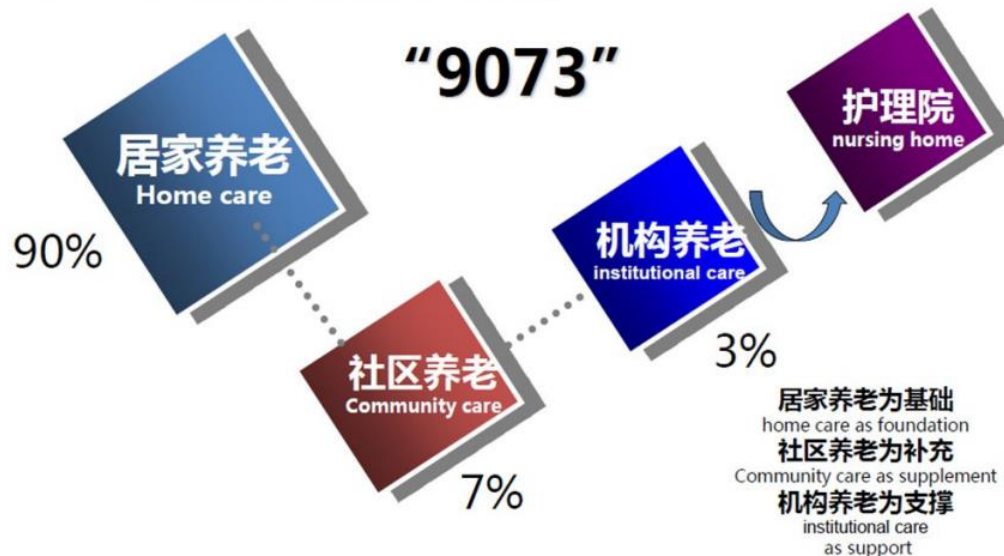
Shanghai: “90-7-3” model

Long-Term Care Policies in China

In 2011, the State Council published its 12th Five-Year Plan of China:

- Aging Undertaking Development (2011-2015)
- Social Care Service System Construction Plan (2011 2015)

“十二五” 规划国家养老战略目标
Aged Care strategic goal of 12th Planning



Overview of ADL Disability in China

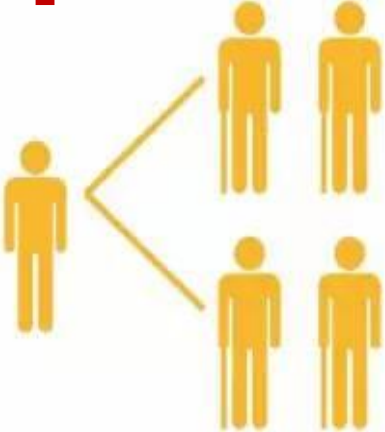
Data source	Year	Mild (%)	Moderate (%)	Severe (%)	Total (%)
CLHLS	2011	7.5	1.3	1.7	10.5
CHARLS	2011	7.8	1.6	1.9	11.3
SSAPUR	2010	11.8	0.6	1.0	13.4

CLHLS: Chinese Longevity and Health Longitudinal Survey

CHARLS: China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study

SSAPUR: Sample Survey of the Aged Population in Urban/Rural China

Overview of ADL Disability in China

- Adverse health outcomes ↑
 - Healthcare cost ↑
 - Caregiver burden ↑
- 
- 20M disabled elders
- <1M caregivers
- <10% are competent

Data Source: Survey Report on the Living Conditions of China's Urban and Rural Older Persons

Long-Term Care Insurance in China

Since 2010, the Central Government has encouraged pilot projects to identify the most suitable LTC insurance model.

“Opinions on the Establishment of a LTC Insurance System”

- **Qingdao model**



Qingdao, Shandong Province

LTC Insurance Scheme in Qingdao

Participants

1. Workers & retirees in the urban medical insurance system
2. Older residents
3. Severely disabled
4. Unemployed and have an urban *Hukou* registration

LTC Insurance Scheme in Qingdao

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Insured principle

- Moderate or severe level of impairment (ADL)

LTC Insurance Scheme in Qingdao

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Insured principle

- Moderate or severe level of impairment (ADL)

Funding source

- Urban medical insurance system (0.5%)
- Fiscal system (from Public Welfare Fund; 20M per year)

LTC Insurance Scheme in Qingdao

Service content

1. Home-based LTC
2. LTC in institutions
3. LTC in hospitals

LTC Insurance Scheme in Qingdao

Service content

1. Home-based LTC
2. LTC in institutions
3. LTC in hospitals

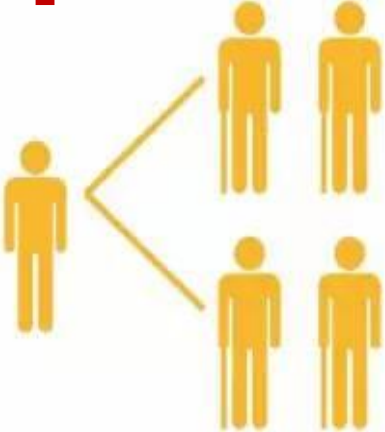
Insured content

1. Paid to care providers directly
2. CNY 60 per bed per day for home-based and institution-based care
3. CNY 60 per bed per day in Grade II hospitals
4. CNY 200 per bed per day in Grade I hospitals

Challenges: Heterogeneity



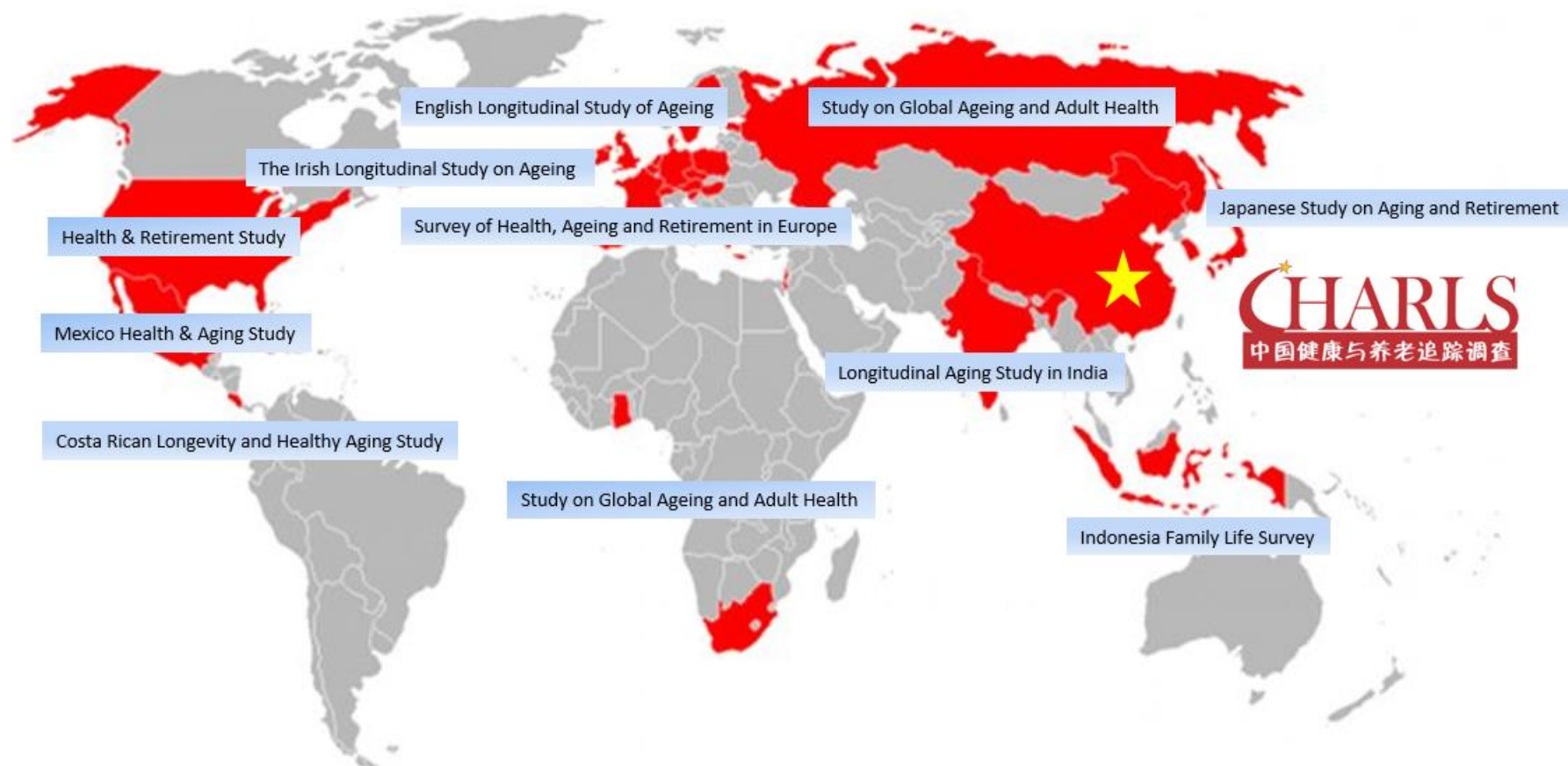
Challenges: Lack of Skilled Caregivers

- Adverse health outcomes ↑
 - Healthcare cost ↑
 - Caregiver burden ↑
- 
- 20M disabled elders
- <1M caregivers
- <10% are competent

Data Source: Survey Report on the Living Conditions of China's Urban and Rural Older Persons

China Health And Retirement Longitudinal Study

Health and Retirement Studies around the World



Chinese Longitudinal Healthy Longevity Survey

- To have a better understanding of the determinants of healthy longevity among Chinese older adults.
- Largest sample of centenarians in the world
- Initially 80+ years
- 65+ years were added since 2004





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