

## CONFERENCE ABSTRACT

# What's Next - Integrating Health and Care for the Elderly in China under Healthy China 2030

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### *Introduction*

Between 2015 and 2050, the number of people aged 60 years and over will more than double from 222 million to 480 million in China. The complex needs of its huge aging population require the integration of care across health and long-term care sectors. The provision and financing of health and care were separated in China which posed challenge for care integration.

### *Description of policy context and objective*

To meet rapidly growing and complex demands, the State Council initiated opinions in 2013 to accelerate development of long-term care services and proposed to integrate health and long-term care. In 2015, the integration of health and long-term care was formally introduced as an independent policy and national pilots were established with various models. In 2016, integrated health and care was included as a critical part of the “Healthy China 2030” strategies. In the same year, long-term care insurance (LTCI) national demonstration was launched.

### *Targeted population*

More than 42 million disabled elderly and 29 million elderly over 80 years old in mainland China, accounts for 30% of total elderly population. 2018 Annual Report on Elderly Health indicates expenditure on healthcare, pensions and other services for senior citizens will rise from 7.33% of GDP in 2015 to 26.24% in 2050. There were 180 million older people with at least one chronic disease in 2018, which was 75% of the total older population.

### *Highlights*

Policy group of Peking Union Medical College, School of Health Policy and Management has conducted policy review tracking on care integration since 2016 with formulated analyses from the perspectives of service delivery and financing. National demonstration information is also collected to summarize on targeted population, intervention and outcomes. In this presentation, we will review policy evolvement since 2013 and summarize major policies, progress made and national initiatives and impacts created.

### *Comments on transfer-ability*

The integration of health and long-term care remains a global challenge, Chinese government chose to take a top-level design and decentralized implementation approach, structure health insurance and LTCI under one administrative authority, explore models through local government

supported demonstrations and engage private sectors in demonstration lowering market entry barriers, etc. are unique experiences to explore and adopt.

### ***Conclusions***

In addition to success and progress made, there are still issues to be or being addressed, such as lacking of value-driven financing incentives, population targeting and stratification mechanisms, standardized assessment and performance evaluation, overall economic impacts and considerations, and workforce development.