

# Related Factors of Health Service Demand for Elderly in Liaoning Province

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## Abstract

Population has become a topic of concern to all sectors of society. China entered an aging society in 1999, especially in recent years, the proportion of the population is increasing and the needs of the elderly are becoming more and more diversified. In order to keep pace with the times and provide diversified services to meet the increasingly diverse needs of the elderly, we have a deep understanding of the basic health knowledge, behavior and health requirements of the elderly in different social, economic and cultural backgrounds, and have conducted a questionnaire survey on the health service needs of the elderly in Liaoning Province. It is concluded that most of the elderly have great needs for health care, life care, spiritual, cultural and recreational activities, and it is of great significance to meet such needs to improve the life happiness index of the elderly.

## Keywords

Ageing of Population; Elderly Group; Group Needs.

## 1. Introduction

At the national level, according to the statistics of the National Bureau of Statistics, the proportion of the population aged 60 and above in the total population was 18.1 in 2019, of which the proportion of the population aged 65 and above was 12.6. At the international level, the proportion of people aged 65 and over to the total population is generally 14% as a sign of a country's deep aging. Therefore, from the two indicators in 2019, China is already in the stage of transition from aging society to deep aging society.

From the perspective of Liaoning Province, according to the statistics bulletin of Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Statistics, in 2019, the proportion of the population aged 60 and above in the total population of Liaoning Province was 24.7. Among them, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is 16.2% of the total population. From the above data, we can see that the aging degree of Liaoning Province is far higher than the national average, and has entered the stage of deep aging ahead of time. [1]

How to meet the health service needs of the elderly is still under exploration and has not formed a complete system. At this stage, how to grasp the needs of the elderly, provide diversified services to establish and improve the community elderly service system is an important topic we will discuss.

## 2. Status of Health Service Demand for Elderly People in Foreign Countries

A large number of foreign studies have shown that the pension system combined with medical care has become the public demand of the aging society of the population, and with the improvement of the combination system of medical care in various countries, a large number of experiences have been accumulated for reference.

Japan advocates a long-term care insurance system for home-based family pension services. The main pension models include day care centers, nursing homes, welfare centers for the elderly and apartments for the elderly, and classify nursing care according to the physical conditions, economic burden and their own needs of the elderly. Australia's Family and Community Care program changes the pension model from institutional to community. A series of supporting facilities, such as apartments for the elderly, nursing homes for the elderly and training schools for the elderly in German welfare organizations, are mainly for the aged at home, institutional care, expert care and geriatric care.

From the latest research of foreign scholars on the development of the combination of medical and nursing, it can be seen that the combination of medical and nursing has a more innovative development direction in the information age, and the optimization of the traditional combination of medical and nursing is even a solution to the shortage of human resources. [2]

### **3. Survey Design and Survey Subjects**

#### **3.1. Survey Design**

In view of the most prominent problems in the demand for health services, such as old-age care, medical and health rehabilitation needs, material and spiritual needs, a complete questionnaire was designed. The questionnaire contains 23 questions about the health needs of the elderly. It includes a series of questions about their basic health status, basic monthly income and whether they need home delivery service.

The investigation realized the combination of online and offline, forwarded the questionnaire through the circle of friends, talked face to face with the elderly and so on.

#### **3.2. Reliability and Validity of Survey Data**

When issuing the questionnaire, first ensure that the survey object meets the requirements of the survey. After recovering the questionnaire, each questionnaire was screened and confirmed to ensure the authenticity and accuracy of the questionnaire.

#### **3.3. Object of Investigation Analysis**

##### **3.3.1. Basic Information on the Subject**

Take Anshan area as sample space, A total of 80 elderly people from different communities were surveyed, These elderly people have different age, gender, income and lifestyle. Among them, In the older people surveyed, 57% of men, Women account for 43 per cent. The age groups surveyed were mainly 60-64, 48.08%, About half of the total. Most of their income is under 2000 yuan and between 2000 and 4000, 53.85% and 25%, respectively, And more than 4000 yuan only accounted for 13.46. The proportion of people living alone in old-age care is 39%, The rate of cohabitation with children is 47 per cent. High blood pressure is a common phenomenon among.

##### **3.3.2. Hypertension is a Common Phenomenon among the Elderly with Chronic Diseases**

The results show, High blood pressure is the highest proportion of chronic diseases among the elderly, 61.54%, More than half; The second highest percentage is hyperlipidemia, 32.69 per cent; Second, Heart disease accounted for 28.85 per cent; Cataract accounted for 26.92 per cent; Diabetes accounted for 21.15 per cent; Arthritis accounted for 17.31 per cent; Chronic bronchitis accounts for 15.38%; Cerebrovascular disease (stroke, cerebral infarction) accounted for 9.62%; The proportion of tumor was 7.69%; Dementia accounted for 5.77 per cent; The proportion of people without any disease is only 5.77.

### 3.3.3. Most of the Elderly can Take Care of Themselves

The results show that the elderly can take care of themselves completely 30.77, 57.69, and 11.54. Most old people can still live on their own.

### 3.3.4. The Proportion of Elderly People Who Solve Catering Problems through Domestic Service is Considerable

Among the elderly, 42.31% chose to cook at home; 57.69% of the other elderly solved their eating problems through domestic service, community delivery and community dining service points, of which 23.08% chose domestic service; 19.23% chose community delivery; and 15.38% chose community dining service points.

## 3.4. Analysis of the Demand for Health-care Services for the Elderly

### 3.4.1. Most Elderly People Prefer to Stay at Home

The results showed that 73.08% of the elderly expected to be able to live at home and 13.46% of the elderly expected to live at home and 13.46% of the elderly expected to live in institutions. Home pension is still the mainstream pension model of society.

### 3.4.2. The Majority of Older Persons Need Basic Living Care Services

The results show, Food service (community food or delivery), 23.5% of total need, The proportion required is 21.3 per cent, of 19.25 per cent, The proportion not required is 35.95 per cent; and life care (e.g. head and face cleaning, oral, finger/toenail care), 35.3% of total needs, The required ratio is 32.69 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.54 per cent, The proportion not required is 20.47 per cent; Bath service, The ratio of total need is 40.38%, The required ratio is 30.77 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 17.31 per cent, (a) The proportion not required is 11.54 per cent; Agency services (for the elderly to buy drugs, food, health code to be checked, etc.), 44.23 per cent, 30.38 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 7.69%, The proportion not required is 17.8 per cent; Support services (for disabled, semi-disabled elderly people equipped with travel equipment to address travel needs), The ratio of total need is 42.31%, The required ratio is 40.38 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.54 per cent, The proportion not required is 5.77.

In addition to children's care accidents, the daily life of the elderly still needs some basic life care from some service organizations.

### 3.4.3. Elderly People's Need for Health Rehabilitation is Equally Urgent

The results show, In terms of disease services, 32.31% of total need, The required ratio is 38.08 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.56%, The proportion not required is 18.05 per cent; Medical rehabilitation services, 34.23 per cent of total requirements, The required ratio is 38.08 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 16.29 per cent, The proportion not required is 11.4 per cent; Medical care, 44.23 per cent, 30.24 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 9.54 per cent, The proportion not required is 15.99 per cent; hospice care, 34.23 per cent of total requirements, 28.46 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 18.56 per cent, The proportion not required is 18.75 per cent; Two-way referral service, 38.46% of total need, 40.15 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.54 per cent, The proportion not required is 9.85 per cent; Older persons, due to age, Poor physical condition, There is a certain demand for all kinds of medical rehabilitation services.

### 3.4.4. The Elderly have Certain Spiritual and Cultural Needs

The results show, In terms of spiritual and cultural needs, Psychological comfort, 40.23 per cent of total requirements, The required ratio is 36.15 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 12.31 per cent, The proportion not required is 11.31 per cent; Recreational activities, The ratio of total need is 36.55 per cent, The proportion required is 42.13 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 14.15 per cent, The proportion not required is 7.17 per cent; In leisure tourism, The ratio of

total need is 40.38%, 28.08% required, The rate of uncertainty is 19.45 per cent, The proportion not required is 12.09.

A healthy and happy old age needs not only material security, but also spiritual culture; society should take care of and care for the elderly, and provide a stage for the elderly to show their demeanor and give full play to their potential.

### **3.4.5. Elderly People Pay more Attention to Safety and Security**

The results show, In terms of security requirements, Security checks, The proportion of total needs is 36.15 per cent, 38.27 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 12.67 per cent, The proportion not required is 12.91 per cent; Emergency assistance, The ratio of total need is 48.08%, The proportion required is 36.18 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.54 per cent, The proportion not required is 4.2 per cent; The old, 38.08% of total need, The required ratio is 35.46 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 17.81 per cent, The proportion not required is 8.65 per cent; Safety education, The ratio of total need is 40.38%, The required ratio is 35.69 per cent, The rate of uncertainty is 11.64 per cent, The proportion not required is 12.29.

The needs of the elderly in safety and security are very urgent, which is not only the necessary needs of the elderly in the objective situation, but also a matter of great concern to the young people as children.

### **3.4.6. The Majority of the Elderly have Awareness of Rights Protection Services**

The results of the survey show that in terms of the demand for rights protection services, the proportion of total need is 34.62, the proportion of need is 35.86, the proportion of uncertainty is 17.54, the proportion of non-requirement is 11.98; for legal popularization activities, the proportion of total need is 32.69, the proportion of need is 47.25, the proportion of uncertainty is 10.69, and the proportion of non-requirement is 9.37.

Older people may have some lack of legal knowledge, so their demand for legal rights services is also great. [3]

## **4. Conclusion**

Providing health care, life care and old-age care services suitable for the needs of the elderly, and improving the quality of life of the elderly have become an important subject of widespread concern. As a special group in today's society, the elderly have significant differences in physiology and psychology with other age groups. The health status of the elderly is poor compared with that of other age groups, which leads to the greater demand for health services for the elderly.

The health needs of the elderly can not be ignored, and the influencing factors can be divided into two aspects: uncontrollable and controllable. For uncontrollable factors such as gender and age, we can take measures to strengthen attention and raise attention; for controllable factors such as economic level and education level, the government and related personnel can take corresponding measures or formulate relevant legal policies to meet the spiritual needs of the elderly.

Spiritual needs are based on the satisfaction of material needs, the elderly belong to the special group of society, with material security today, mental health needs are also modest. The strategic goal of healthy aging should be formulated, the quality of life of the elderly should be paid attention to, and the concept of health should be advocated. At the same time, the importance of mental health of the elderly should be emphasized. To build a healthy aging society, on the one hand, can enrich the life of the elderly, solve social problems, and promote the development of social economy; on the other hand, to ensure the mental health of the elderly, to create a warm and harmonious family environment, and to stabilize the public order of the society.

In short, there is a long way to go to deal with the health service needs of the elderly, which requires the active participation of all parties in society to create a healthy aging society.

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