

# Wireless Charging Control Strategy of a Study on the Multi-Center Supply Old-Age Care System in Urban Communities

Zijing Jia

North China Electric Power University, Baoding, China

## **Abstract:**

Urban community pension system is an important part of China's overall pension system construction. It is the mission of The Times to form the urban community pension system with the characteristics of the new era to alleviate the urban pension problem. This paper takes five communities in Tianjin and Hebei province as examples, uses the research method of field investigation and case interview, and uses the multi-center governance theory to conduct in-depth analysis on the achievements and shortcomings of the above five communities in the elderly care construction. Combined with the preliminary practice of the community and case interviews, the urban community multi-center pension supply system was constructed, which achieved preliminary results in the practice of Yingjiang Xili community in Tianjin. To a certain extent, it provides new ideas for solving the problem of urban community pension.

**Keywords:** *Community pension construction; Polycentric governance theory; urban community multi-center pension system.*

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## **I. THE RESEARCH BACKGROUNDS**

### **1.1 Community care needs**

Under the national conditions of "getting old before getting rich", the traditional functions of family and institution endowment are gradually weakened. The traditional family pension model has been unable to fully fit the social reality, institutional pension also has immature development, low service level, excessive marketization and some regulatory loopholes. Therefore, a new pension model: community pension arises at the historic moment. Community pension service integrates multiple resources, effectively makes up for the lack of family pension and institutional pension, and has unique advantages to solve the problem of pension demand gap.

### **1.2 China's urban community pension system is not perfect**

The elderly care service system based on home, supported by community, supplemented by institutions and combined with medical care is available to all elderly people. However, scholars' research focus and

local policies are mainly aimed at rural elderly care, and lack of attention to the needs of urban community elderly care.

### **1.3 Community internal pension reality gap**

The survey found that the elderly are not the same in their willingness to provide for the aged, affected by objective factors such as economic conditions, physical conditions and subjective factors such as actual demand, there are differences in the situation of providing for the aged. However, there are big gaps in the five communities, which need to be studied and perfected.

## **II . "1432" urban community multi-center pension system**

### **2.1 An overview**

Based on the above theoretical analysis, it can be seen that in the construction of community pension service, relying only on the government as a single center for supply will not only affect the pension effect but also increase the financial burden, so the multi-center pension supply system is imperative. In view of this, this paper puts forward the urban community multi-center pension supply system, combining with the theoretical thinking of "one core, four centers, three aspects, two security chains" to discuss.

### **2.2 A core**

The core of the community pension system construction is the family. According to the field investigation, the elderly are unable to take care of their own pension problems due to the care of the younger generation, family subsidies and other circumstances, and the community mutual-assistance pension can alleviate this situation. Some scholars put forward the "time bank" mode in the community, which requires strict management and input of human and material resources in the operation process, and is not in line with the actual situation of the interview community. In the process of visiting the capital community of park, the party member integral model of community party branch is more feasible. Implement mutual aid integral mode, the elderly with better physical condition take care of the elderly with poor physical condition, help each other to look after the younger generation, the elderly with similar experience mutual counseling. Receiving pension points through mutual support for the elderly and converting them into pension products needed by the elderly not only effectively makes up for the lack of support from family members, but also meets the psychological needs of the elderly and alleviates the shortage of pension products for the elderly to a certain extent.

### **2.3 Four center**

The four centers in the urban community multi-center endowment system include government, market, non-profit organization and community.

### 2.3.1. The government

Combined with the new public management theory, this paper puts forward the promotion path of "one increase, one decrease, two support and three enhancement".

(1) Increase: Set up a dedicated channel for community pension funds, and increase the fund input and subsidies of community pension institutions.

(2) Minus one: reduce the management of non-essential functions and devolve the autonomy of community endowment related undertakings to communities.

(3) Two support: support the development of public pension institutions, increase beds; We will support the development of social organizations and improve their services.

(4) Strengthen: local governments should pay more attention to community pension undertakings and set up specialized institutions for management and operation; Strengthen supervision of the pension market and carry out special rectification; We will strengthen government procurement services and provide affordable and high-quality old-age care products to the elderly.

### 2.3.2. Market

The survey found three outstanding problems in the community pension market: (1) hollowing out of community pension institutions; (2) lax supervision of market-based pension institutions; (3) inadequate aging of intelligent products. The following improvement paths are proposed for the problems:

(1) Community pension institutions make full use of government subsidies, improve financing channels, improve service level, improve service attitude, and reverse the hollowing out of community pension.

(2) Market-based pension institutions should operate in good faith, strengthen management and consciously accept supervision.

(3) Actively research and develop intelligent products suitable for the elderly, pay attention to the needs of special groups.

### 2.3.3. Non-profit organization

The survey found that voluntary organizations, charity organizations and social work service stations were mainly involved in community elderly care services, but the above three organizations all had certain problems in the process of intervention.

### *2.3.3.1 Voluntary organization*

We should integrate forces and form immobilized voluntary organization participation mechanism in different regions. The government will reward voluntary organizations with good results and high participation by combining fixed and fluid participation.

### *2.3.3.2 Charity Organization*

In order for charitable organizations to get involved in community elderly care in an orderly manner, they need to improve their own management, regularly announce the donation value and expenditure direction, and enhance transparency. At the same time, the government may consider setting up a list system for charitable organizations to enter the community endowment system, allowing them to intervene or warning them to quit based on third-party evaluation.

### *2.3.3.3 Social work service station*

Support the construction of social work service stations through government purchase of services, policy implementation, financial subsidies and other forms to provide professional talents for community elderly care.

## *2.3.4 Community*

Community, as the link between government and family, is the main position of community elderly care, but the field survey found that there are still the following problems in community elderly care service construction:

### *2.3.4.1 Financial problems*

The fund problem is the most restricting problem to the development of community endowment service. The existing community fund sources mainly rely on the superior allocation, investment attraction and bank lending three ways. In view of this, the following improvement paths are proposed:

(1) The government opens a dedicated channel for community pension funds to increase fund input and subsidies for community pension institutions.

(2) According to the actual situation of the community, the government encourages the community to introduce enterprises with reasonable qualifications, prices and service forms, and implement the national subsidy policy.

(3) The government will partially guarantee qualified communities if conditions permit to alleviate the

difficulties of insufficient community funds.

(4) Strengthen the utilization efficiency of community funds, integrate various funding paths, and tap the potential.

#### *2.3.4.2 Personnel issues*

The lack of staff restricts the further development of community pension cause, and the salary problem is the most important problem restricting community personnel. In view of this, the following improvement paths are proposed:

① The government should consider appropriately increasing the salary of community workers, and improve the performance system on this basis, and give appropriate rewards to community workers according to the evaluation of community service by third-party organizations.

(2) Non-profit organizations actively intervene in community elderly care services and increase professional strength.

(3) The community actively liaises with colleges and universities, hospitals and other units. Colleges and universities set up workstations in the community, and hospitals host community health centers as a whole, improve the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system, and provide high-quality services for residents.

(4) The district-level contract system can be considered. The responsible person of the district Civil Affairs Bureau can contract with the communities within the jurisdiction to consider personnel training, deployment and supplement according to the actual situation of the communities.

#### *2.3.4.3 Functional problem*

According to the survey, there are some problems in the community, such as long audit cycle, changing of the leadership, affecting the original planning, too few community functions and a large number of centralization to higher authorities, which restrict the development of community work. In view of this, the following improvement paths are proposed:

(1) Study and formulate community planning maps, implement the central spirit of "drawing a blueprint to the end", and reduce the influence of the change of leadership on the work.

(2) Appropriate delegation of autonomy in non-critical areas, simplification of the approval process for necessary approval areas, and strict supervision of the approval of financial funds.

(3) Community to improve management ability, reasonable distribution of workload, as far as possible

to ensure that there are responsible persons in all fields.

#### 2.3.4.4 Trust

The problem of trust is a shackle that restricts the development of community work and affects the timely and effective delivery of policies and services.

① Local governments should make decisions on the basis of full research and demonstration, make decisions scientifically and democratically, and enhance the execution of decisions.

(2) The community should change its working attitude and fulfill its functions of self-management and self-service.

(3) The existing community communication channels exist dislocation, the masses are not easy to understand and accept. To change the way of communication, reduce complexity to simplicity, reduce essence to many.

### 2.4 THREE ASPECTS:

Community service construction, pension culture construction, caring emotional comfort are the important starting points of community pension. To improve the above three aspects, four centers need to work together to achieve: community service construction assured; Pension culture to build comfortable; Care for emotional comfort and reassurance.

#### 2.4.1 Community service construction

The field survey found that there are some problems in community service construction, such as weak infrastructure, single service content and weak resource integration.

Based on the reality of the four subjects, the following promotion paths are proposed:

(1) Implement central policies and local governments allocate special funds to improve community infrastructure; Community through investment attraction, naming and other ways to orderly market intervention; Communities rely on non-profit organizations to strengthen the maintenance and management of infrastructure.

(2) By purchasing services, the government introduces third-party agencies to carry out services in the community to supplement the current situation of insufficient manpower and professional services in the community, and the government jointly carries out service skills training with qualified enterprises.

#### 2.4.2 Old-age culture construction

According to the field survey, the elderly have great demands for interest classes, regular activities and other projects, but the limited human and financial resources cannot meet the needs of the elderly. Based on the reality of the four subjects, the following promotion paths are proposed:

(1) The government assists communities to contact schools and other institutions to set up community activity stations within communities, and supports the development of social work service stations by purchasing services.

(2) Integrate existing sites and personnel to open interest classes and organize regular activities in the community.

(3) The government coordinates the enterprises to intervene in the construction of community activity center in an orderly manner, using the existing site resources, through government subsidies, enterprises and other forms of renovation.

#### 2.4.3 Care, emotional comfort

According to the actual survey, the elderly have a great demand for psychological consultation, accompanying chat, day care and other projects. Based on the reality of the four subjects, the following approaches are proposed:

① The government assists communities to contact colleges and universities, hospitals and other institutions to set up psychological counseling workstations in communities, and strengthens the professional strength of community psychological counseling.

(2) Support the orderly intervention of non-profit organizations in community emotional consolation. Based on third-party assessment data, domestic enterprises were introduced to provide day care.

## 2.5 TWO SECURITY CHAINS

Combined with the above core, four centers, three aspects, summed up two support chain: direct support chain and indirect support chain.

The service core of the four centers is the direct guarantee chain, which is conducive to the implementation and transmission of policies. With the community as the link, the government, the market and non-profit organizations are involved in an orderly way, giving full play to their functional advantages and performing their respective duties.

The four centers supply three aspects, and the core of the three aspects support is the indirect guarantee

chain. The indirect support chain focuses on the software and hardware construction of community endowment, integrates multi-center supply resources, supports community endowment, and creates a community endowment environment that is safe, comfortable and secure.

Direct security chain and indirect security chain cooperate and complement each other, and jointly improve the urban community multi-center pension system.

## 2.6 CONCLUSION

To sum up, combined with the theoretical thinking of "one core, four centers, three aspects, and two security chains", the urban community multi-center pension system is constructed. The "1432" urban community multi-center pension system integrates all resources, gives full play to the advantages of multi-center governance, and puts forward a new idea for the construction of urban community pension system.

### III. Project landing process -- Based on the preliminary practice of Yingjiang Xili Community in Tianjin

Yingjiang Xili Community in Tianjin has a population of 8978 in 2987 households. The elderly account for 34.6% of the population. There are 637 registered volunteers in the community. Community party general branch under the jurisdiction of 13 branches, registered party members 330 people. It is a typical scattered community.

Yingjiang Xili community has "Yingjiang Volunteer Service Team" and other social organizations, set up a social work service station in the upper Wangdingdi Street, Nankai District Civil Affairs Bureau purchased wangdingdi Street social work activities regularly. The community endowment foundation is good, but there are also single main body of community endowment supply, insufficient supply, old endowment infrastructure, service is not in place and so on.

Combined with the urban community multi-center pension system proposed in this paper, communication was conducted with Yingjiang Xili community neighborhood Committee. A total of 240 questionnaires were distributed. Seven sections of the questionnaire were designed to obtain the survey data and use the principal component analysis method in Matlab to reduce the dimension of the data.

After the regression analysis of the seven sectors, it is found that most of the satisfaction is concentrated at about 0, and the overall satisfaction is negative after the average calculation, indicating that residents have high dissatisfaction with the seven sectors in the community pension.

In view of this, combined with the reality of Yingjiang Xili community, taking the quarter from December 10, 2020 to March 10, 2021 as the benchmark, the explored urban community multi-center pension supply system is applied to the community pension practice of Yingjiang Xili community.

Combined with the existing social organizations in Yingjiang Xili community, give full play to the exemplary role of the general Party branch in the community, and integrate the strength of volunteers and party members in the community. On the basis of the original purchase of services, Nankai District Civil Affairs Bureau actively negotiated with the first Central Hospital of nearby Tianjin to host Yingjiang Xili Community Health Center. Increase the support of social work service stations. Yingjiang Xili community integrates volunteers and party members on the basis of community staff. Form specialized working classes. At the same time, in the old party member group within the pilot community mutual support points



model, the elderly with better physical conditions to take care of the elderly with poor physical conditions, help each other to look after the younger generation, similar experience of the elderly mutual counseling. A total of 26 veteran Party members responded positively.

On February 23, 2021, I had a telephone interview with SJ, director of Yingjiang Xili Community. Director S said that the mutual support points pension method proposed in the actual operation process had certain effects in the practice of 26 veteran Party members. However, the situation of investment attraction of specific enterprises affected by the epidemic remains to be further observed. In addition, it is not feasible to rely on a single entity in the original "three aspects", which requires multi-entity cooperation. At the same time, it is suggested to divide the "five subjects" into "one core and four centers".

Combined with the second round of interviews conducted from February 23, 2021, the theoretical thinking of "one core, four centers, three aspects, and two security chains" was finally proposed to construct the "1432" urban community multi-center pension supply system.

On March 15, 2021, we visited Yingjiang Xili community again and obtained data through questionnaires for comparative analysis with the previous data.

Meaning, negative value is less satisfied with 7 plates, as shown in the following figure

After a quarter of practice, it can be preliminarily calculated that the average satisfaction has exceeded zero, but there is little improvement in the three parts of "provision of old-age care facilities, daily living facilities and construction of barrier-free facilities in the community". Therefore, it can be seen that projects such as infrastructure improvement are greatly affected by capital and can not be solved in a short time. The results are reflected in the two guarantee chains. The direct guarantee chain takes effect quickly, while the indirect guarantee chain requires the implementation process.

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