

# Analysis on the Applicability of Building Pension Model among Community Courtyard

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## Abstract

This study combines the current situation in Nanchang and the available resources in the community to develop the applicability and conditional analysis with the construction of a new model among community courtyard pension for the “Five conceptions and Six features” based on Internet plus. It’s aimed at providing guidance. According to the regulations of the National Natural Science Foundation in China, 258 community managers (some residents) and 200 residents representative were selected. The population of the four communities surveyed was 19,506, of whom  $\geq 60$  accounted for 12.39%. Among the investigated subjects, 46.51% were middle school students and 38.37% were workers. There were significant differences between different education levels and occupations ( $\chi^2_{\text{culture}} = 97.662, P < 0.001, \chi^2_{\text{occupation}} = 70.245, P < 0.001$ ). The ideal degree of the building conditions of the courtyard building is Xiao jin tai. There are six items in the analysis of its ten indicators. Such as very convenient for shopping (90.90%), ideal for health care (72.72%) and so on. There are significant differences between the number of children and the monthly income in the two types mode among Community Courtyard ( $\chi^2_{\text{children}} = 16.410, P < 0.05, \chi^2_{\text{income}} = 14.389, P < 0.05$ ). The community in Nanchang City basically has the conditions for the construction of the pension model among Community Courtyard, and residents have a high degree of acceptance.

## Keywords

Pension Model, Community Health Service, Aging, Nanchang

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## 1. Introduction

The pension is not only a social issue with strong policies, but also a technical problem that must be explored in the course of changes in our life [1]. The pension model has become a major hot spot for the elderly lifestyle selection

among Community Courtyard [2] [3] [4]. This is the background of the home-based pension model. The author's team proposes a new type of pension model. Its biggest feature is combined with the availability of resources in China's urban communities, such as the Internet, health service systems, human resources, community organization forms, and excellent traditional culture, and based on the preliminary practice, the country is Funded by the Natural Science Foundation of China as a project declaration, what the author proposes in this article is the fund project baseline research.

## **2. Materials and methods**

### **2.1. Survey Objects**

According to relevant requirements of the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the research site is represented by 4 representative communities in Nanchang. Research object inclusion criteria: Community management personnel and residents representatives who are involved in retirement work can support and cooperate with the survey and provide all the information needed for the investigation.

### **2.2. Method and Content**

Stratified random sampling was used to conduct a centralized questionnaire and partial discussion. Contents of the questionnaires of community management personnel: including the convenience of community life; contents of questionnaires of individual residents in the community. After data and information were collected, Epidata 3.0 and SPSS 17.0 software were used for data processing.

## **3. Results**

### **3.1. The Situation of Community Managers and Some Residents**

The author selected 258 managers and part of the relevant representatives to carry out an investigation. The ratio of men and women was 43.80%: 56.20%, and the statistical analysis showed that there was no significant difference between the sexes ( $\chi^2 = 1.102$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ), and the highest level of high school education was among the subjects, and the occupations were the highest among the workers. There were significant differences between them ( $P < 0.01$ ), and the results were detailed in **Table 1**.

### **3.2. The Relevant Conditions of Pension Mode among Community Courtyard**

According to the results of the survey, it is found that the courtyard style pension mode of Xiao Jin Tai building has more advantages, and six of the ten conditions are the first. They are "very convenient shopping, ideal health care and health care, sufficient conditions for property maintenance, perfect community communication network, perfect spiritual comfort, and construction of electronic system for health management." secondly, good adaptability for

**Table 1.** Basic situation analysis of some community managers and residents in Nanchang.

		Qing shan Lake	Dong Jia Yao	Xiaojin tai	Bao jia xiang	Total	constitute ratio (%)	$\chi^2$	<i>P</i>
	Total	47	91	61	59	258	100.00		
Gender	Male	19	40	25	29	113	43.80	1.102	0.777
	Female	28	51	36	30	145	56.20		
Education	Primary	13	6	25	14	58	22.48	97.662	0.000
	Junior	28	23	31	38	120	46.51		
Profession	College or above	6	62	5	7	80	31.01	70.245	0.000
	Worker	31	11	35	22	99	38.37		
	Business	8	19	10	22	59	22.87		
	Administration and science	2	22	3	5	32	12.40		
	other	6	39	13	10	68	26.36		

Bao Jia xiang, compared to Qingshan Lake and Dong Jia yao two communities, in addition to transportation facilities (89.36%, 89.01% respectively) other conditions to be promoted. A comprehensive comparison of the conditions for the construction of pension mode in the four communities shows that there are significant differences in other conditions except for the response ability of the emergency rescue and the nearby public transport facilities. The results are shown in **Table 2** (a is convenient, b is less convenient, c is inconvenient).

### 3.3. Resident Representative's Adaptability to the New Model of Pension Mode among Community Courtyard

The results of the resident representative survey showed that in 7 aspects of living form, number of children and monthly income, 65% of them were living with their partners, the monthly income of 57.5% persons was 2000 - 4000 yuan, and the monthly pension costs of the 66% were less than 500 yuan; the 58.5% way to solve the problem was to seek help for spouses and children, and 100% of the subjects were intelligent. Modern communication tools such as mobile phones, elderly machines and telephone watches. The information indicates that there is a good degree of adaptability to the building hospital endowment. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Analysis of the Adaptation of Pension Mode with the Current Community

According to the results, the author believes that the "Five conceptions and Six features" has a universal adaptability to the community. From the objective reality of the community, we can see that it is densely populated with large areas of public activities and places of entertainment, familiar cultural environment

**Table 2.** Distribution and comparison of ideal conditions for the construction of old-age care in some communities in Nanchang city.

Endowment condition	Bao jia xiang(59)			Xiao jintai(61)			Qingshan lake(47)			Dongjia yao (91)			$\chi^2$	P
	a(%)	b(%)	c(%)	a(%)	b(%)	c(%)	a(%)	b(%)	c(%)	a(%)	b(%)	c(%)		
a = convenient, b = less convenient, c = inconvenient														
Shopping	46 (77.78)	13 (22.22)	0	55 (90.90)	6 (9.10)	0	13 (27.66)	34 (72.34)	0	40 (43.96)	41 (45.05)	10 (11.00)	26.066	0.000
Medical and health care	39 (66.67)	20 (33.33)	0	44 (72.72)	17 (27.27)	0	4 (8.51)	42 (89.36)	1 (2.12)	35 (38.46)	43 (47.25)	13 (14.29)	36.035	0.000
Emergency response ability	39 (66.67)	20 (33.33)	0	28 (45.45)	33 (54.55)	0	24 (51.06)	22 (46.81)	1 (2.12)	42 (46.15)	47 (51.65)	2 (2.20)	2.459	0.888
Encounter difficulties	59 (100.00)	0	0	39 (63.63)	22 (36.37)	0	6 (12.77)	41 (87.23)	0	52 (57.14)	36 (39.56)	3 (3.30)	43.616	0.000
Property maintenance	13 (22.22)	26 (44.44)	20 (33.33)	28 (45.45)	33 (54.55)	0	7 (14.89)	38 (80.85)	2 (4.26)	31 (34.07)	55 (60.44)	5 (5.49)	28.419	0.000
Community-based network	33 (55.56)	26 (44.44)	0	55 (90.90)	6 (9.10)	0	8 (17.02)	39 (83.98)	0	59 (64.84)	28 (30.77)	4 (4.40)	42.235	0.000
Entertainment and sports sites	33 (55.56)	26 (44.44)	0	33 (54.55)	28 (45.45)	0	2 (4.26)	36 (76.60)	9 (19.15)	35 (38.46)	41 (45.05)	15 (16.48)	29.253	0.000
Spiritual consolation	20 (33.33)	33 (55.56)	6 (11.1)	44 (72.72)	11 (18.18)	6 (9.10)	3 (6.38)	31 (65.96)	13 (27.66)	31 (34.07)	34 (37.36)	26 (28.57)	26.722	0.000
Health management electronic system	20 (33.33)	39 (66.67)	0	22 (36.36)	28 (45.45)	11 (18.18)	8 (17.02)	38 (80.85)	1 (2.12)	27 (29.67)	41 (45.05)	23 (25.27)	22.633	0.000
Public transport facilities	39 (66.67)	20 (33.33)	0	50 (81.82)	11 (18.18)	0	42 (89.36)	5 (10.64)	0	81 (89.01)	10 (10.99)	0	8.776	0.184

(family, neighborhood, friends), can better alleviate the social pressure of the elderly and make the elderly feel safe .It provides an ideal environment for their aged care. Wang Xinghang and others have studied this point [5]; the adaptability of this model is also manifested in the family members' emotional interdependence, the community's existing resources are fully utilized, and the reduction of serious aging brings Professional pension institutions and the pressure of poor economic individuals.

#### 4.2. Attitudes of Respondents to the Conditions of Community Care

According to the analysis of the survey results, community managers and some residents are basically in recognition of pension model among community courtyard. There are no significant differences in terms of education level and occupation. The main reasons are as follows: First, these research sites all have a good economic and social basis, especially Xiao jin tai has advantages, such as

**Table 3.** Existing objective conditions and statistical analysis of pensions for residents in different communities.

Living conditions		Baojia xiang	Xiao jintai	Qingshan lake	Dongjia yao	Total	$\chi^2$	<i>P</i>
Form of residence	With companion	31	32	32	35	130	2.543	0.864
	With children	11	14	12	10	47		
		22.00	28.00	24.00	20.00	23.00		
	Live alone	8	4	6	5	23		
16.00		8.00	12.00	10.00	12.00			
Number of children	0	1	0	0	1	2	16.410	0.012
	1~2	2.00			2.00	0.01		
		26	44	34	44	148		
	2~	52.00	88.00	68.00	88.00	74.00		
Monthly income / yuan	<2000	13	6	16	8	43	14.389	0.022
		26.00	12.00	32.00	16.00	21.50		
	2000~4000	20	14	13	5	52		
		40.00	28.00	26.00	10.00	26.00		
>4000	24	30	31	30	115			
	48.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	57.5			
Monthly pension fee / yuan	<500	5	6	6	15	32	8.798	0.185
		10.00	12.00	12.00	30.00	16.00		
	500~1500	38	30	35	29	132		
		76.00	60.00	70.00	58.00	66.00		
>1500	6	8	9	6	29			
	12.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.50			
Health	fine	6	12	6	15	39	8.623	0.144
		12.00	24.00	12.00	30.00	19.50		
	Self-care	29	40	34	39	142		
		58.00	80.00	68.00	78.00	71.00		
Recourse	Need to be taken care	19	8	15	10	52	13.344	0.251
		38.00	16.00	30.00	20.00	26.00		
	spouse	2	2	1	1	6		
		4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.00		
others	children	23	32	31	31	117		
		46.00	64.00	62.00	62.00	58.50		
	friend	22	13	16	16	67		
		44.00	26.00	32.00	32.00	33.50		
others	1	4	2	0	7			
	2.00	8.00	4.00		3.50			
	4	1	1	3	9			
	8.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	4.50			

convenient shopping, ideal medical and health care conditions, and popularization of electronic communications. Second, the investigated community has actively cooperated with the survey and information collection on the health problems of the elderly and related work over the years and has received more knowledge including pension. Thirdly, the Bao jia xiang community in particular embodies a good neighborhood relationship, which is undoubtedly of positive significance for the development of institutional pensions. Fourth, with the development of social economy and the implementation of people's livelihood projects, hardware facilities including pensions are increasingly convenient [6] [7], such as sound community entertainment and sports venues, medical aid conditions, and more convenient transportation. According to Jiang Xiaopu, elderly people are physically and mentally healthy through participation in fitness and various recreational activities [8].

### **4.3. The Analysis of the Applicability of Resident Representative's Own Condition to the Pension Model among Community Courtyard**

The author's survey of 200 community resident representatives showed that the pension intentions reflected by the author are basically consistent with those of the above communities, indicating that the venues and objects of "building/institutional" pension selection have certain objectivity and pertinence. The practical application of the model provides a certain degree of protection. The main basis for this is that up to 77% of the residents' representatives live with their "historic partner" and "living alone". The majority of elderly people have 1-2 children, suggesting that these conditions are suitable for the model of the old-age pension. This is inconsistent with the survey results of You Xueqin and others. He believes that the elderly in the apartment are happier, but the reasons he explained are considered to be closely related to child support, positive self-evaluation, and good attitude [9]. The author believes that these factors can implement the spatial transfer, that is, from the apartment to the community, the essence of which lies in the cultural factors such as the concept of pension and the value orientation. With regard to personal monthly income and pension expenses, 66% of residents spend less than 500 yuan on pensions. Consumption like this is difficult to adapt to pensions in apartments and professional institutions [10], while community-based pensions are relatively cost-effective. Lower, applicable to such a consumer and income group; it is particularly worthwhile to mention that all the investigated objects have modern communication tools specially adapted to the conditions required by the model, which is consistent with the survey of Yu Duchan *et al.* [11].

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