

Analysis of Elderly Care Service Policies in Shaanxi Province Based on Content Analysis Method

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Abstract: Purpose: To explore the content characteristics of Shaanxi Province's elderly care service policies, in order to better support the development of local elderly care services. **Methods:** The content analysis method was used to quantitatively analyze 15 policy texts, and the two-dimensional analysis framework of "policy tools - levels of elderly care service demands" was determined, with Nvivo 12 used for coding. **Results:** The elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province were mainly Environmental tools, and 89.27% of the policies were used to meet the physiological and safety needs of the elderly. The use of policy tools generally decreases with the increase of demand level, and the intersection of policy tools and demand level shows an inverted U-shaped distribution. **Conclusion:** Shaanxi Province has fully met basic elderly care needs and attaches importance to the synergistic and balanced role of policy tools, but it is necessary to improve the level of elderly care service demands and increase the use of Demand-oriented tools. Shaanxi Province can closely follow the characteristics of the times and strengthen the application of information technology; rely on regional characteristics to develop age-appropriate products and promote industrial development; combine the characteristics of the elderly group to strengthen the safety management of elderly care institutions and home-based elderly care, improve the overall quality of elderly care services, and support the development of Shaanxi's aging cause.

Keywords: Elderly Care Services; Aging Population; Content Analysis Method

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1.Introduction

The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to implement the national strategy of actively responding to population aging, develop the elderly care cause and elderly care industry, optimize the services for the elderly and widows, and promote the realization of basic elderly care services for all the elderly^[1]. As of the beginning of 2024, Shaanxi Province has a permanent population of 39.52 million, of which 7.5912 million are aged 60 and above, accounting for 19.2%, and 5.2666 million are aged 65 and above, accounting for 13.32% (Data source: Shaanxi Provincial Bureau of Statistics). Shaanxi Province has entered a moderately aging society, and the demand for elderly care services will continue to increase. In terms of elderly care services, the state has formulated and issued a series of policies and regulations, and Shaanxi Province has formulated supporting regulations accordingly, refining a series of policy measures, standards, specifications and response measures. For example, documents such as the Implementation Plan of the Shaanxi Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government on Actively Responding to Population Aging, Implementation Opinions of the Provincial Government on Promoting the Development of Elderly Care Services, and 14th Five-Year Plan for the Elderly

Care Service System in Shaanxi Province provide strong support for regulating and guiding elderly care service work. By sorting out and analyzing the existing elderly care service policy documents in Shaanxi Province, improving the top-level design in combination with the characteristics of the times and groups, and then effectively improving the quality of elderly care services, it is of great practical significance for the development of Shaanxi's aging cause.

Therefore, this paper focuses on elderly care services. After sorting out the existing research literature on elderly care services, it is found that the research mainly focuses on the following aspects: First, the analysis focuses on the demand and supply of elderly care services in China. From the perspective of elderly care service demand, some scholars have carried out classification statistics and attribute identification from the perspectives of rural elderly care service needs, smart and healthy elderly care service needs for the elderly, and elderly care services for the disabled elderly population in urban areas before 2050^[2-4]. From the perspective of elderly care service supply, some elderly care service studies have pointed out that there are problems such as imbalance between supply and demand and insufficient resource utilization of elderly care services in home and community-based care, and scholars have put forward countermeasures and suggestions to optimize the supply of elderly care services by constructing an elderly care service supply index measurement system and a community smart elderly care service supply mechanism^[5-7]. In addition, some scholars have studied the relationship between demand and supply of elderly care services, pointing out the deviation between supply and demand of elderly care services and its influencing factors^[8]. Second, it focuses on the research on China's elderly care service models and systems. Scholars have discussed models such as home-based elderly care, community mutual assistance care, combined medical and elderly care, and traditional Chinese medicine care, and pointed out their development status, constraints, practical paths, and model innovations^[9-11]. At the system construction level, scholars focus on responding to the problem of population aging and carry out the construction of the elderly care service system from different perspectives such as urban, rural, sojourn and digital elderly care^[12-13]. Third, it promotes the research on the high-quality development of elderly care services. Some scholars have explored the connotation of high-quality development of elderly care services, and analyzed its internal mechanism and proposed development paths from the perspectives of Chinese-style modernization, common prosperity, and big data drive^[14-16]. In addition to the above three aspects, some scholars have analyzed China's elderly care policies and put forward the development orientation of elderly care service policies in the future^[17].

In general, there are a few research results on elderly care services in Shaanxi Province, and there is a lack of literature on in-depth analysis of the policy texts of elderly care services in Shaanxi Province. Shaanxi Province is facing a severe population aging situation, and there is an urgent need to carry out further research on elderly care services. Based on the above analysis, this paper intends to carry out the following work: First, collect and sort out the policy texts of elderly care services in Shaanxi Province. Second, use Nvivo 12 software to conduct text analysis on the elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province and explore the thematic characteristics of the elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province. Third, from the perspective of policy tools, explore the distribution characteristics of elderly care service policy tools in Shaanxi Province. Finally, put forward countermeasures and suggestions based on the analysis results to help the development of Shaanxi's aging cause.

2. Policy Analysis and Framework

2.1 Selection of Policy Tools

Policy tools are an important means of achieving policy goals^[18]. Many scholars have divided policy tools from different perspectives: from the perspective of government resources, they can be divided into information-based, authoritative, organizational, and fiscal tools; from the perspective of structural levels, they can be divided into strategic layer, comprehensive layer and basic layer; according to the objectives achieved by the tools, they can be divided into mandatory tools, incentive tools, capacity-building tools and system change tools; according to the degree of compulsion of policy tools, they can be divided into voluntary tools, mandatory tools, and mixed tools; Rothwell and Zegveld divided policy tools into Supply-oriented tools, Demand-oriented tools, and Environmental tools from the perspective of mode of action^[19-23]. In the current field of policy research, Rothwell and Zegveld's classification of policy tools is widely accepted by the academic community. As an important part of public policy, Shaanxi Province's elderly care service policies also need to use different policy tools to achieve policy goals. Therefore, this paper divides the elderly care service policy tools in Shaanxi Province

into Supply-oriented tools, Demand-oriented tools, and Environmental tools (Rothwell & Zegveld). In order to deeply explore the service needs of the elderly in Shaanxi Province, this paper determines the two-dimensional analysis framework of “policy tools - levels of elderly care service demands”, that is, the policy analysis framework of elderly care services in Shaanxi Province is constructed from policy tools (X dimension) and levels of elderly care service demands (Y dimension).

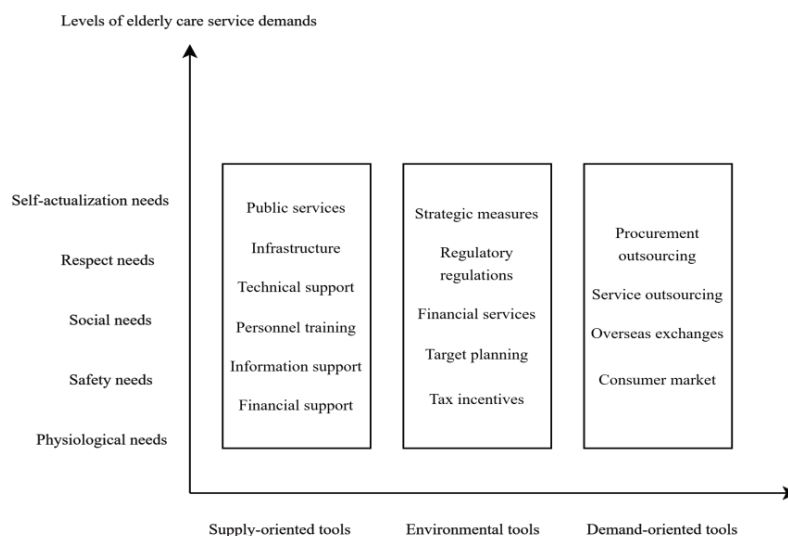
(1) X dimension: Perspective of policy tools. Based on the policy texts of elderly care services in Shaanxi Province, policy tools are divided into Supply-oriented, Demand-oriented and Environmental types. Among them, Supply-oriented tools refer to policies that the government plays a direct role in promoting the field of elderly care services, including government financial support and investment in facilities, technology, talents, etc.; Demand-oriented tools refer to policies that play a driving role in elderly care services, which is manifested in the government’s full mobilization of social forces to participate in elderly care services, mainly including Procurement outsourcing, Service outsourcing, Overseas exchanges, Consumer market, etc.; Environmental tools refer to policies that the government indirectly promotes the development of elderly care services by creating a good external environment, including Strategic measures, Regulatory regulations, Financial services, Target planning, Tax incentives, etc.

(2) Y dimension: Perspective of levels of elderly care service demands. As the frontier of China’s opening up to the west and an important node of the “Belt and Road”, Shaanxi Province has steadily improved its overall economic strength in recent years, but it also has problems such as unbalanced economic development levels and population aging degrees in different regions of the province. In order to strengthen the construction of inclusive, basic and basic livelihood security, and promote the high-quality development of elderly care services to meet the multi-level and diversified needs of the elderly, the Shaanxi Provincial Government has issued a series of policy documents on elderly care services. Due to the vertical stratification of elderly care service demands, it directly reflects the different problems and demand priorities faced by different elderly groups in the process of elderly care. Therefore, this paper will take the levels of elderly care service demands as the Y dimension of the policy analysis of elderly care services in Shaanxi Province, in order to better understand the focus of existing policies and the service needs of the elderly.

2.2 Two-dimensional Analytical Framework of ‘Policy Tools - Levels of Elderly Care Service Demands’

In order to compare and analyze the matching between policy tools and elderly care needs, this paper constructs a two-dimensional analysis framework of “policy tools - levels of elderly care service demands” for elderly care services, with the horizontal dimension as policy tools and the vertical dimension as levels of elderly care demands. Through two-dimensional cross-analysis, the effectiveness and shortcomings of policy tools in meeting different levels of elderly care demands are explored, and the basis for optimizing the connection between elderly care service policies and the actual needs of the elderly is provided, as shown in Figure 1.

*Figure 1 Text Analysis Framework for Elderly Care Service Policies
(Original Source: Created by the Author)*



3. Research Design

3.1 Selection of Policy Texts and Data Sources

The policy texts of this study come from the government websites of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Government, the Shaanxi Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee, combined with data collected from the Peking University Legal Database. As of the beginning of 2024, a total of 21 provincial-level elderly care policy texts have been collected. In order to ensure that the policy texts are consistent with the research theme, the policy texts are manually screened. The selection criteria for policy texts are as follows: First, provincial-level documents, that is, policy documents issued by the provincial government, the General Office of the Provincial Government and various provincial departments; second, in order to fully explore the characteristics of policy texts over more than 20 years, this paper selects policy text data after 2000; third, the policy texts take elderly care services as the theme, excluding policy documents related to endowment insurance and pensions, and only retain elderly care service policy documents, which are mainly notices, opinions, methods, measures, etc., excluding informal documents such as replies and approvals. According to the above criteria, a total of 15 policy texts were screened out.

3.2 Research Methods

This paper uses the content analysis method to identify policy themes and policy tools in policy texts, as well as two-dimensional analysis of "policy tools - levels of elderly care service demands". In order to make the research efficient and accurate, policy text analysis is carried out with the help of Nvivo12 software. Nvivo12 is a software that supports qualitative research methods and mixed research methods, which can effectively assist researchers in collecting, organizing and analyzing text, pictures and video materials. The specific steps are: first, import the screened elderly care service policy texts into the software; second, conduct keyword analysis of elderly care service policies through the word frequency query function; third, code the policy texts into policy tool nodes and analyze the use of elderly care service policy tools; finally, conduct case node coding, carry out matrix coding query, form a two-dimensional table of "policy tools - levels of elderly care service demands", and then analyze the situation of elderly care service policy tools in Shaanxi Province.

4. Policy Analysis Results

4.1 Frequency Analysis and Word Cloud Presentation of Elderly Care Service Policies in Shaanxi Province

Through the "word frequency query" function, the word frequency analysis of the Shaanxi Province elderly care service policy document is obtained, and the word, word count and word weighted percentage are obtained. As shown in Table 1, the top 20 keywords of elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province are listed. The results show that: First, Shaanxi Province's elderly care service policies aim to build a social elderly care service system based on home-based elderly care, supported by community care and supplemented by institutional care. Among them, elderly care institutions are mentioned most frequently, which shows that elderly care institutions occupy an important position in Shaanxi Province's elderly care service system, and also reflects that Shaanxi Province takes institutional care as the core carrier of professional service supply in the process of aging, forming a connection with the policy positioning of "home-based and community-supported". Second, the policy documents emphasize the continuous strengthening of the planning, construction and age-appropriate transformation of elderly care service facilities, which can be divided into three categories: public service facilities, institutional safety facilities and family living facilities. For example, the new construction of cultural and sports activity centers for the elderly, the standardized transformation of fire protection systems in elderly care institutions, and the implementation of barrier-free passage transformation for families of disabled and semi-disabled elderly reflect the policy consideration of the safety and convenience of the elderly's lives. Third, the policy document is committed to promoting the construction of a community elderly care system, and building a "15-minute elderly care service circle" by promoting the full coverage of community elderly care service stations and developing "time bank" mutual assistance for the elderly, effectively improving the sense of gain and satisfaction of the elderly in the community, and continuously improving the health and well-being of the elderly. Fourth, the policy documents are committed to promoting the establishment of industry standards for

elderly care services. Promote the construction of a new standard system in which government-led standard formulation and market entity-led standard formulation coordinate and support each other, and promote the standardized and standardized development of the elderly care service industry. Figure 2 is the keyword cloud of Shaanxi Province’s elderly care service policies, which more intuitively shows the importance of the keywords of Shaanxi Province’s elderly care service policies.

Table1 Top 20 Key Words of Elderly Care Policies in Shaanxi Province

Serial Number	Keyword	Weighted Percentage (%)	Serial Number	Keyword	Weighted Percentage (%)
1	Service	4.26	11	Work	0.86
2	Elderly Care	4.19	12	System	0.76
3	Elderly People	2.00	13	Community	0.71
4	Institutions	1.69	14	Provide	0.68
5	Construction	1.22	15	Establish	0.66
6	Society	1.13	16	Support	0.61
7	Management	1.06	17	Planning	0.58
8	Facilities	0.94	18	Shall	0.53
9	Development	0.93	19	Elderly	0.51
10	Standards	0.91	20	People’s Government	0.51

Figure 2 Word Cloud of Key Terms for Elderly Care Policies in Shaanxi Province



4.2 Dimensional Analysis

4.2.1 Analysis of Elderly Care Service Policies in Shaanxi Province

According to the number of references at each node of the elderly care service policy text, under the premise of the overall consistency of the text, the more coding references used, the higher the proportion of policy tools used. As shown in Table 2, Environmental tools are the most frequently used elderly care service policy tools, with 546 reference points, accounting for 55.26%. This is partly due to the large elderly population in Shaanxi Province and the large demand for elderly care services. Environmental tools can create a good development atmosphere for elderly care services and attract more resource investment. Among them, Strategic measures and Target planning account for the largest proportion, indicating that Shaanxi Province attaches great importance to the macro guidance and standardization of the development of elderly care services, is committed to creating a stable and orderly development environment, and expects to promote the high-quality development of elderly care services through clear Target planning and Strategic measures, focusing on the formulation and implementation of long-term development strategies, and may hope to integrate resources from all parties with the help of Strategic measures and Target planning to improve the overall level of elderly care services. Regulatory regulations account for the second largest proportion, indicating that Shaanxi Province attaches great importance to regulating the elderly care service market through Regulatory regulations to ensure orderly operation, reflecting great attention to the quality and safety of elderly care

services and restricting them with laws and regulations, and reflecting the hope to provide a solid institutional guarantee for elderly care services with the help of Regulatory regulations. It may also mean that Shaanxi Province pays attention to balancing market vitality and standardized management in the development of elderly care services. Next is Supply-oriented tools, with 368 reference points, accounting for 37.24%. Among them, Public services account for the largest proportion, indicating that Shaanxi Province pays attention to increasing the supply of public services for elderly care services, reflecting the importance attached to the construction of elderly care service infrastructure and public resource investment, and reflecting the expectation to improve the quality of elderly care services by improving the level of Public services. It may also mean that Shaanxi Province regards Public services as an important focus to promote the development of elderly care services. Infrastructure and Financial support account for a large proportion, indicating that Shaanxi Province attaches great importance to the hardware construction of elderly care services, reflects the determination to improve the conditions of elderly care services, and reflects the belief that good Infrastructure and sufficient Financial support are the keys to improving the quality of elderly care services. It may also mean that Shaanxi Province hopes to attract more social forces to participate in elderly care services by increasing investment in these two aspects. Finally, there are Demand-oriented tools, with 74 reference points, accounting for 7.48%. Among them, Service outsourcing accounts for the largest proportion, indicating that Shaanxi Province pays attention to the use of external professional forces in elderly care services, reflecting the pursuit of improving the professional level of elderly care services. This may mean that its own supply capacity of elderly care services is limited and needs to be met through Service outsourcing, and at the same time reflects the active exploration of diversified elderly care service models. Government procurement and international exchanges account for a small proportion, and there is still much room for improvement.

Table 2 Detailed Table of X Dimension Policy Tools Usage

X Dimension	Name	Documents	Reference Points	Proportion (%)	Total
Supply-oriented tools	Public services	13	138	37.24%	368
	Infrastructure	12	75		
	Technical support	13	30		
	Personnel training	13	42		
	Information support	9	26		
	Financial support	13	57		
Environmental tools	Strategic measures	15	274	55.26%	546
	Regulatory regulations	13	78		
	Financial services	11	16		
	Target planning	15	159		
	Tax incentives	11	19		
Demand-oriented tools	Procurement outsourcing	3	3	7.48%	74
	Service outsourcing	14	54		
	Overseas exchanges	0	0		
	Consumer market	11	17		

4.2.2 Analysis of Service Demand Levels for Elderly Care in Shaanxi Province

From the perspective of levels of elderly care service demands, this paper analyzes the elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province from five aspects: Physiological needs, Safety needs, Social needs, Respect needs and Self-actualization needs (Table 3). Among them, there are 401 reference points for Safety needs, accounting for the largest proportion of 76.52%; 48 reference points for Physiological needs, accounting for 9.16%; 41 reference points for Respect needs, accounting for 7.82%; 16 reference points for Social needs, accounting for the smallest proportion of 3.05%; 18 reference points for Self-actualization needs, accounting for 3.43%, but involving more policy documents. Therefore, Safety needs account for the

highest proportion in the levels of elderly care service demands, indicating that the elderly attach great importance to safety and security, reflecting the key position of Safety needs in elderly care services, and also reflecting that the Safety needs of the elderly should be prioritized in the construction of the elderly care service system. Paying attention to the Physiological needs of the elderly and providing high-quality life care and medical security services is a key link in improving the quality of elderly care services. Therefore, Physiological needs account for a large proportion in the dimension of levels of elderly care service demands. Relevant policies point out that supporting the construction of universities for the elderly and encouraging the elderly to participate in community volunteer services not only reflect attention to the Respect needs of the elderly, but also meet their Self-actualization needs. Although the policy accounts for a small proportion of Social needs, it covers a wide range of contents, including encouraging the construction of activity centers for the elderly, providing places for the elderly to communicate and interact, supporting community organizations to carry out group activities for the elderly, and promoting social exchanges among the elderly.

Table 3: Detailed Policy Information on the Y Dimension of Elderly Care Service Demand Levels

Y Dimension	Documents	Reference Points	Proportion (%)
Physiological needs	8	48	9.16%
Safety needs	15	401	76.52%
Social needs	7	16	3.05%
Respect needs	10	41	7.82%
Self-actualization needs	9	18	3.43%

4.2.3 Frequency Analysis of Policy Tools and the Hierarchical Dimensions of Elderly Care Service Demands

The government has used a total of 368 Supply-oriented tools, 546 Environmental tools and 74 Demand-oriented tools. Strategic measures tools are used most frequently, accounting for 26.81%, followed by Target planning and Public services tools, accounting for 10.12% and 17.51% respectively, while Service outsourcing tools account for only 6.01%. The policy tools to meet the Physiological needs, Safety needs, Social needs, Respect needs and Self-actualization needs of the elderly account for 8.34%, 79.48%, 2.74%, 6.57% and 8.34% respectively, showing an inverted U-shaped distribution.

Policy tools are analyzed from the perspective of demand levels: (1) 24 Supply-oriented tools, 28 Environmental tools and 9 Demand-oriented tools are used to meet the Physiological needs of the elderly. Among them, Public services and Strategic measures account for 55.73%, including providing diversified elderly care services, strengthening health management services for the elderly, and formulating policies and measures to encourage the elderly to participate in social activities. Regulatory regulations account for 6.1%, including clarifying the obligations of supporters, stipulating government support responsibilities, and formulating charging standards for elderly care institutions. (2) 233 Supply-oriented tools, 305 Environmental tools and 43 Demand-oriented tools are used to meet their Safety needs. Among them, Strategic measures account for 26.50%, including strict specifications and standards for elderly products, and medical assistance for elderly groups with special difficulties. Public services account for 15.14%, including the establishment of geriatric departments, the establishment of health records for the elderly, and the provision of home-based medical services. (3) 11 Supply-oriented tools, 7 Environmental tools and 2 Demand-oriented tools are used to meet their Social needs. Among them, Public services account for 35%, including free opening of parks, carrying out cultural activities for the elderly, and providing sports and cultural activity venues. Strategic measures account for 15%, including establishing the concept of lifelong development for the elderly, encouraging family members to play a role in spiritual comfort and psychological support, etc. (4) 19 Supply-oriented tools and 26 Environmental tools are used to meet their Respect needs. Among them, Strategic measures account for 31.25%, including promoting the new trend of helping the elderly, supporting the elderly, respecting the elderly, and practicing the concept of active aging. Public services account for 18.75%, including strengthening the publicity of elderly care service policies, creating a good social atmosphere, and setting up preferential service windows for the elderly. (5) 12 Supply-oriented tools and 7 Environmental tools are used to meet their Self-actualization needs. Among them, Public services and Strategic measures each account for 33.33%, including developing education for the elderly and encouraging the elderly

to participate in urban, rural and social activities. Technical support accounts for 14.28%, encouraging the development of digital distance education for the elderly, improving the community learning network for the elderly, etc., as shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Cross-analysis of Policy Tools and Hierarchical Demands for Elderly Care Services (Units: Pieces)

		Safety needs	Social needs	Physiological needs	Self-actualization needs	Respect needs	Total
	Public Services	88	7	17	7	9	128
	Infrastructure	56	3	2	0	0	61
Supply-oriented tools	Technology support	20	0	0	3	3	26
	Personnel training	14	0	3	1	5	23
	Information support	13	0	1	1	4	19
	Financial support	42	1	1	0	0	44
	Strategic measures	154	3	17	7	15	196
Environmental tools	Regulatory regulations	62	2	10	0	5	79
	Financial services	15	0	0	0	0	15
	Target planning	66	1	1	0	6	74
	Tax incentives	8	1	0	0	0	9
Demand-oriented tools	Procurement outsourcing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Service outsourcing	31	2	8	2	1	44
	Overseas exchanges	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Consumer market	12	0	1	0	0	13
	In total	581	20	61	21	48	731

Conclusions and Recommendations

Main conclusions

Based on the perspective of policy tools, this paper conducts in-depth research on the elderly care service policy in Shaanxi Province. The results of the study show that in order to cope with the problem of population aging, Shaanxi Province has formulated policies and measures from multiple angles in the field of elderly care services, which fully reflects the government's emphasis on aging and the purpose of being responsible to the people. "Service", "elderly care" and "institution" rank among the top three in the keyword ranking of elderly care service policies in Shaanxi Province, indicating that elderly care institutions play an important role in the field of elderly care services, and Shaanxi Province puts them in an important position in policy formulation, standardizes and provides support. In the use of policy tools, environmental tools accounted for the highest proportion, followed by supply-oriented tools, and demand-oriented tools accounted for the smallest proportion. It is also necessary to further strengthen the use of tools such as procurement outsourcing and technical support. In the dimension of the levels of elderly care service demands, Shaanxi Province attaches more importance to the development of the three dimensions of physiological needs, safety needs and respect needs of the elderly, and pays less attention to the social needs and self-actualization needs of the elderly. In the future, we should also strengthen the attention of these two dimensions to meet the diversified needs of elderly care services for the elderly and improve the overall level of elderly care services.

Suggested countermeasures

In order to achieve the “14th Five-Year Plan” special plan for elderly care, Shaanxi Province “improves the province’s home-based community institutions, medical care and health care integration of elderly care service system, improves policies and regulations, service supply, and comprehensive supervision system, ensures basic elderly care services, optimizes the supply structure, improves service quality, promotes the coordinated development of elderly care and industry, meets the diversified and multi-level needs of the elderly, and enhances the sense of gain, happiness, and security of the elderly ^[24]. The comprehensive use of supply-oriented, environmental, and demand-oriented policy tools in policy formulation has laid a solid foundation for the development of elderly care services. Based on the above research conclusions, combined with the characteristics of the times, regions and elderly groups, this paper puts forward the following suggestions: First, closely combine the characteristics of the times and further strengthen the use of information support tools. In a congratulatory letter to the 2023 China International Intelligent Industry Expo, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, “At present, new technologies such as the Internet, big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and blockchain are profoundly evolving, and the digital, intelligent, and green transformation of industries is accelerating..... It has greatly changed the global factor resource allocation mode, industrial development model, and people’s lifestyle ^[25].” Information technology has profoundly evolved into an important feature of today’s era, and the application of information technology should be vigorously developed in the field of elderly care services. The second is to closely combine regional characteristics and further strengthen the use of product research and development and industrial development tools. Shaanxi Province has a long history and culture, rich natural resources, and unique topography and climatic conditions. We should give full play to regional characteristics and explore the research and development of age-friendly food and health products with Shaanxi characteristics. For example, Shaanxi’s rich agricultural resources are used to develop nutritious and suitable food for the elderly; Combined with Shaanxi’s traditional Chinese medicine culture, develop age-appropriate health products with health care effects. This can not only help the development of the cause of the elderly, but also promote local economic development. The third is to closely combine the characteristics of the elderly group and strengthen the use of safety management tools. Due to the deterioration of physical functions, the elderly have a more urgent need for the safety of the elderly care environment. On the one hand, with the help of online platforms, strengthen the safety management of elderly care institutions and ensure the safety of elderly care institutions in housing, fire protection, food, medical care and other aspects. On the other hand, the use of intelligent mobile terminals to strengthen the safety detection of home-based elderly care personnel and continue to improve the sense of security and happiness of the elderly.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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