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#### The elderly population in Taiwan





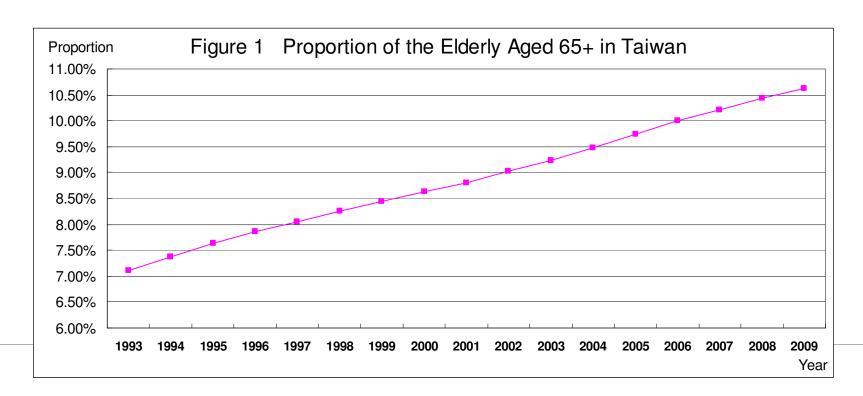








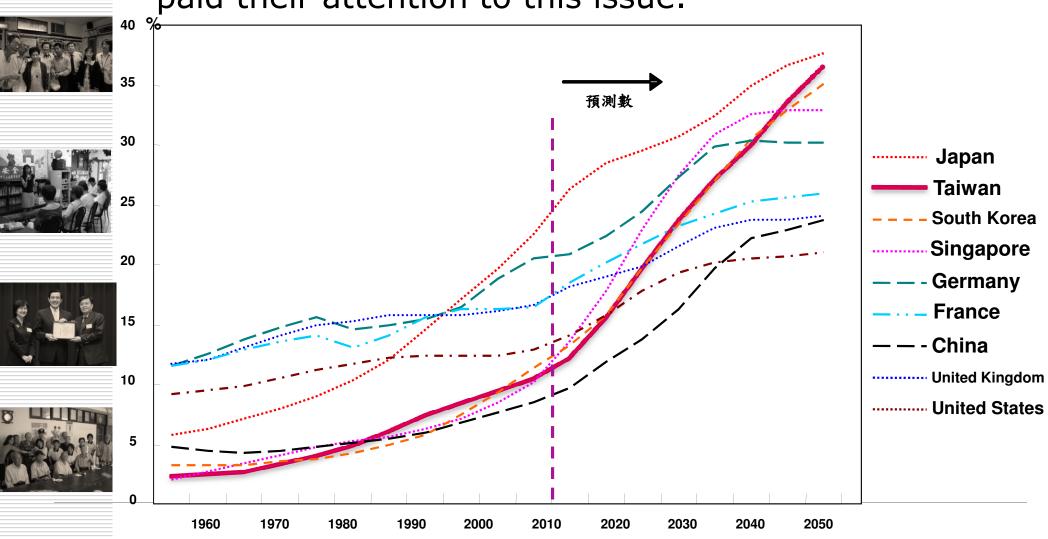
- In the year 1993, out of 21 million people in Taiwan 7.1% were over 65 years of age. In 2009, that segment of the population rose to 10.6%. By the year 2018 that number could be around 14%.
- Today the aging population of Taipei City, the capital of Taiwan, exceeds 12%.





#### Proportion of the Elderly Aged 65+

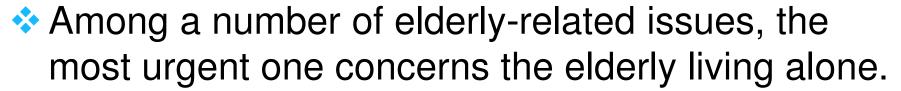
From this figure, we can see the elder population in Taiwan increase very quickly. People have gradually paid their attention to this issue.





#### The elderly living alone in Taiwan







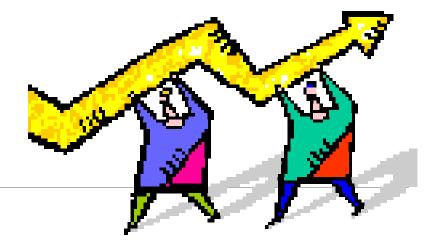
Concurrently, the elderly living alone in Taiwan has already been up to 49,399 people in 2009.



The steady growth of the population results in increasing demands for resources from both public and private sector sources.



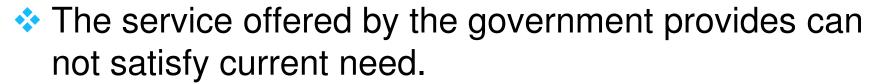






# How could we do to meet the needs of the elderly who live alone?







To promote the interest of social and organizational responses to these escalating demands appears to be warranted.



A lot of industries participated in social welfare activities, and had the outstanding performance in the respect of corporate social responsibility.



• We began to think about how to combine the private sector units to meet the needs of the elderly living alone in community.





### Present situation











• We tried to prevent the catastrophic costs that are associated with treating unmet needs and the consequences of untimely care and assistance are pressing for action from both governmental and non-governmental agencies alike.





### New strategy











One new strategy for addressing these needs has emerged in the form of a publicprivate partnership between a local government and a private hospital.





#### Service content in the elderly living alone





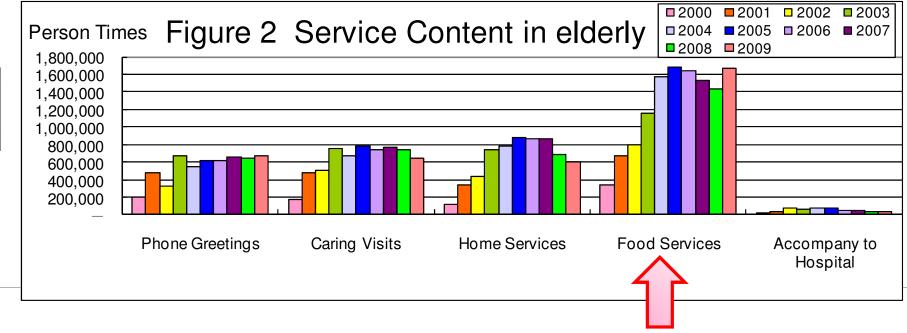








- The service type in Taiwan includes phone greetings, caring visits, home services, food services, accompany to hospital, etc.
- We found that the demand in the food service is the highest. Therefore we shall focus on the food service.





# Key messages (I)











- A lot of countries have developed meal service, and some problems such as budget source, the scope of sending meal, the human resource and the nourishment and hygiene of meal box were found.
- Without some new form of intervention, there is increased risk for over utilization of hospital and other institutional resources.



# Key messages (II)











- A collaborative model include social work, nursing and nutrition from a private university hospital together with volunteers delivering meals within a base of operation that is donated by the municipality.
- The question is whether or not this collaborative model of intervention can successfully prevent or diminish the overutilization of hospital and other resources.



# Food Service in Taipei City













紅色表示全區型送餐單位藍色表示社區型送餐單位



### The food service since 2003













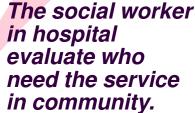




The community volunteers send the lunchboxes to the home of the elders.



The lunchboxes menu was designed by Nutrition Department in Hospital











#### Modify Model of food service in 2008

















The community volunteers send lunchboxes to the home of the elders.









### Conclusions











- Through continuous revising of the sending meal mode, it promote the quality of meal service in Taipei. The elderly living alone in Taipei could enjoy the lunch box service.
- This review disclose the outcome of this project and its impact as a contributor to making Taipei an age friendly city.











## Thank you for your attention!

