

Community Governance of “Diverse Subjects” in the Context of Aging Population Based on Cultural Embeddedness Theory: Evidence from Beijing in China

Jingchun Jia

Abstract

The global aging problem is increasing, which makes the issue of “multi-body governance” of aging communities increasingly important. Using cultural embeddedness theory as the theoretical basis, this paper examines the current situation of pluralistic governance in aging communities and its problems using fieldwork and case study methods, taking communities in Beijing, China, as a case study. This paper finds that for the new commercial housing communities, most of the elderly come from foreign countries, and there are difficulties in endogenous cultural embedding due to different cultural backgrounds and ideologies. In the old central enterprise family home-type community, most elderly people have lived here since childhood and formed a consistent ideology. Still, due to the path dependence in the era of the central enterprise management community, the elderly have difficulties in exogenous cultural embeddedness, such as promulgating new policies and collecting fees. Based on this, this paper draws the following three conclusions: firstly, the multi-body governance of aging communities in many countries is currently in its infancy and needs some time to be perfected. Second, the ideology of the elderly greatly influences the cultural embedding of community governance. Third, aging community governance requires a large amount of financial and personnel investment, which is a considerable burden for many developing countries.

Keywords: Community Governance; "Diverse Subjects" ; Aging Population; Cultural Embeddedness Theory

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

In today's society, aging has become a global problem. According to China's seventh population census bulletin, 18.70% of China's total population is over 60 years old, and 13.50% is over 65 years old [1]. China's civil affairs department expects that China's elderly population will exceed 300 million by 2035, which means that China is about to change from a mildly aging society to a moderately aging society. Aging has become an inescapable topic. “Family care has been the main mode of care for the elderly in China since ancient times. This is mainly due to the “filial piety culture” that has existed in China for a long time, and many families are reluctant to send their elderly to institutions [2]. Therefore, effective community management and service for the elderly is one of the main ways to satisfy the will of the elderly to age in place and also effectively make up for the aging vacuum due to the decline of the family's aging function during the period of social transition, and respond to the needs of China's rapidly aging population.

1.2 Research Content

Taking Beijing as a case study, this paper takes cultural embeddedness theory as the theoretical basis to study the diversified community governance in the context of the aging community, to find out the status quo and existing problems of community governance for the elderly in China, and to put forward implementable solutions.

1.3 Keywords explanation

Aging refers to the increase in the proportion of elderly people in the total population due to decreased fertility rates and increased life expectancy. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), anyone who is over 60 years old can be an elderly person [3].

As early as the 19th century, the German sociologist Tennessee defined “community” [4]. He considered a community to be a close-knit community of people who share common customs and values. In 2005, the Chinese government issued the Opinions of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on Promoting the Construction of Urban Communities Nationwide, which defines a community in China as a community of people living within a certain geographical area. In China, there are two types

of communities: urban communities, i.e., street offices and neighborhood committees, and rural communities, i.e., rural villages and townships. “Diversified subject governance refers to the government, community, social organizations/ third-party departments, market organizations, and other forces working together as the main body of community service provision [5]. Each subject plays different functions and assumes corresponding responsibilities.

1.4 Literature Review

Currently, for the theme of aging community governance under the perspective of spiritual culture, the existing research is mainly divided into the following sections: control of community diversified subjects, problems of community aged-care institutions, and cultural and spiritual life of the elderly in the community.

First, in terms of community-diversified subject governance, some scholars believe that diversified subject governance should be centered on the community, and other subjects should play a supporting role [6]. At the same time, some other scholars believe that each issue should take up its responsibility under the government’s planning [5].

As for the issue of community-based elderly care institutions, for the slow development of the elderly care industry in China, some scholars believe that the main reason is the shortage and lack of clarity of the relevant regulations and policies, and some scholars believe that the elderly care institutions don’t have enough funds for standardization and scale [7]. Other scholars believe that the traditional concept of the family makes the majority of people can’t to fully accept sending the old people around them to the nursing home. Instead, they more often adopt the model of home care.

In terms of the cultural and spiritual life of the elderly community, most scholars point out that the cultural life of the elderly is extremely monotonous compared to that of the young. Some scholars believe this is mainly due to the shortage of funds for the cultural sector. In contrast, others believe that it is due to the conceptual problems of the elderly, such as the “lack of integration” of the foreign population and the paranoia and insularity of some of the elderly, which makes it difficult for them to accept new cultural activities[8].

However, the current research is relatively single-minded, and most of it focuses only on the needs of the elderly or community governance. Still, it does not analyze the combination of the two. Different regions have different situations, and many studies only use the current status of one community, which lacks authority.

The main innovations of this paper are as follows:

The first is the innovation in content and methodology; this paper adopts the field observation method and interview statistics method, taking Beijing, China as an example, to explore the governance situation and problems of diversified subjects in the context of aging by studying the status quo of communities with different backgrounds.

Secondly, it is an innovation in theory and research perspective. This paper takes cultural embeddedness theory as the theoretical basis, focusing on analyzing the “embedding,” “de-embedding,” and “re-embedding” of the elderly in community governance. This paper takes cultural embeddedness theory as the basis of the study, focusing on analyzing the “embedding,” “de-embedding,” and “re-embedding” of older people in community governance and adopting this theory to investigate a series of community governance problems caused by older people’s traditional concepts and cultural background, as well as possible solutions to the problem of diverse governance.

2. Theoretical Framework: The Embeddedness Theory

The concept of embeddedness was first proposed by the Englishman Polanyi, who initially believed that “the economy, as an institutional process, is embedded in economic and non-economic institutions,” that is to say, he thought that embeddedness was inevitable and necessary to ensure economic order[9]. In Polanyi’s theory, “embeddedness” is the source of social vitality and indicates the relationship between the economy, politics, and religion. It was then further developed by Granovetter and others, who suggested that “embeddedness” could help analyze the behavior of market players and thus study the embeddedness of individuals in social networks[10]. Since then, the scope of application of embeddedness theory has been gradually expanded, giving rise to new concepts such as “embedded autonomy” and “embedded governance.”

Although Granovetter’s research mainly focuses on the embeddedness between economic actions and social relationship networks, emphasizing that all economic activities are embedded in social relationships, he further points out that financial actions and all other actions are embedded in relationship networks. Later researchers have furthered his view, and the connotation and extension of “embeddedness” have become richer and richer, with more and more related researchers. At the same time, many researchers have found that embeddedness theory as a methodology can explain many other social behaviors and activities well. In conclusion, the continuous development

of the analytical framework of embeddedness theory not only enriches embeddedness theory and expands the scope of influence of embeddedness theory but also refines people's understanding of social behavior and deepens people's sense of social behavior as a new way of thinking and methodology used to explain other social behaviors and activities. Among them, Zuking and Dimaggio have further expanded and extended the embeddedness theory, distinguishing embeddedness into cognitive embeddedness, cultural embeddedness, structural embeddedness, and political embeddedness, of which cultural embeddedness refers to the role of common values in shaping economic strategies and goals. With the introduction of economic sociology theories into China, cultural embeddedness has also begun to be widely utilized as a theoretical tool and analytical framework[11]. According to the theory of embeddedness, in the governance of aging communities, the subject of embeddedness is the demand preferences and behaviors of elderly residents. In contrast, the object of embeddedness is the internal and external environment of the community as well as the public services provided by the community. Therefore, this paper argues that cultural embedding in aging communities can be divided into exogenous and endogenous embedding. Among them, the influencing factors of exogenous cultural embeddedness include the technical level of the local community environment, the guidance of community policies, and the interpersonal relationship of neighbors, while the influencing factors of endogenous cultural embeddedness include the physical condition of the individual elderly residents, the economic situation of the family they are living in, the basic problem of the core family members, the geographic environment they are living in, and the literacy level of the individual residents, and so on.

3 Research Methods

3.1 Field survey method

Field survey usually includes the following processes:

(1) Selection of investigation points.

The basic requirements for choosing the investigation point: firstly, we should select the characteristic area. Secondly, we should choose the representative site; thirdly, we should select the size of special relationship; and fourthly, we should choose the famous community which has been investigated and studied by the previous person[12]. Selecting a good survey point is of key significance to the survey's success. China has a vast territory with tens of thousands of villages. Generally speaking, we should choose areas or villages with characteristics that are more typical for the survey.

The so-called "representative" means that the place is

representative and typical of the ethnic group. The so-called "special relationship" community, that is, relatives or good friends living in the village, relatives or friends to help you accurately understand the community's situation, is very helpful. By following up on famous communities that previous researchers have studied, you have a basic frame of reference to understand the cultural changes of the place, and you can also emphasize the importance of examining whether the information investigated by previous researchers is reliable and accurate.

If the subject under investigation is general and has no special characteristics, the research study will not attract attention. The selection of points may initially choose a county, and the specific investigation of the countryside may have to be finalized after the county[12].

(2) Familiarize with the survey site.

After selecting the investigation point, it is necessary to prepare fully, familiarize yourself with the local situation, the population, history, geography, specialties, tribes or ethnic clans, and other aspects of the case, and collect the relevant literature and local history information.

(3) Write a detailed survey outline and design the survey form.

There are survey outlines and survey forms, and the collection of information is more systematic and comprehensive. Otherwise, the data collected will be incomplete, and many issues will be missed.

(4) Familiarize with theories and basic knowledge about society and culture.

Fieldwork requires mastery of various theories and basic knowledge related to society and culture. For example, ideas pertaining to society and culture include evolutionary theory, communication theory, functional theory, structural theory, symbol theory, community theory, practice theory, conflict theory, exchange theory, interaction theory, etc., and there are many concepts related to culture.

This paper adopts the fieldwork method in Beijing and chooses two typical communities. The first community is the Laiguangying community, a commercial building community established in 2012, with 2,132 households and more than 5,000 people. It is characterized by a small proportion of elderly people but a high degree of mobility. The second community is the Xinnanli community, which belongs to the family community of central enterprises, with 970 households and many elderly people. The author used interviewing and observation to interview four elderly people living in the community and the general director of the community. Understood the current situation and problems of the community and preferential policies for the elderly. The author also asked the elderly about their opinions on community governance and their

needs.

3.2 Case Study Method

The case study method is a kind of field research. The researcher chooses one or several scenarios as the object systematically collects data and information and conducts in-depth research to explore a phenomenon in a real-life environment. It is suitable for answering research questions such as “How to change,” “Why did it become so?” and “What is the result?” when the boundary between the phenomenon and the actual environment is unclear and not easy to distinguish or when the researcher is unable to design accurate, direct and systematically controlled variables. How”, “Why”, and “What”. It also incorporates a unique design logic, specific data collection, and analysis methods. Information can be obtained through field observation of behavior or research documents. The research is more qualitative and unique in terms of data collection and data analysis, including the reliance on multiple sources of evidence and the need for different sources of evidence to converge in a triangulated manner and reach the same conclusion[13].

The case study method usually has pre-developed theoretical propositions or problem definitions to guide the direction of data collection and the focus of data analysis, focusing on the examination of the events at the time without intervening in the manipulation of the events so that the wholeness of the life events can be preserved and meaningful features can be found. Compared to other research methods, a more comprehensive and holistic view can be obtained by providing a solid description and systematic understanding of the case and grasping the dynamic interaction process and the context in which it occurs.

This paper adopts the methods of interviews and field surveys to study three specific issues: dining tables for the elderly, installation of external elevators in neglected neighborhoods, and construction of community cultural stations. It analyzes the problems and the reasons for them, the attitude of the elderly towards them, and the feasible solutions[13].

4. Case Study: Taking Beijing as an Example

4.1 Guangda Road Community, Laiguangying, Chaoyang District, Beijing

4.1.1 Current situation of the community

Laiguangying Guangda Road in Chaoyang District is a commercial housing community built in 2010, with 2,132 households and more than 5,000 people. The % of elderly people over 60 in the community is about

30-40%. The main characteristics of the elderly group are greater mobility and more non-long-term residents (migratory elderly). The main reason for this is that most of the elderly in these communities came to Beijing with their children, and their places of origin are all over the country, such as Northeast China, Hebei, Shandong, etc. Among the elderly communities, there are not many special groups, such as those who are not independent or disabled. Most have family members to care for them, and the community provides regular care services.

4.1.2 Services provided by community social workers

The community has 13 employees, nine working and the rest being seconded to other communities. One social worker serves approximately 150 households, and the district plans to increase the number of social workers. The average salary of social workers is 6k+ per month, which the government finance department pays. The social worker team is currently planning to be strengthened.

4.1.3 Status of Community Preferential Policies for the Elderly

The Beijing government has a preferential policy that allows the elderly to move their household accounts to Beijing with their children. Still, they need to fulfill the conditions of being over 60 years old and having a child who is an only child. After applying for the hukou, they can enjoy preferential policies such as local medical care in Beijing, half-price medicines, free transportation, and eligibility for public rental housing. In the community, the community will regularly take care of some special groups. For example, the society organizes volunteer haircuts, visits the elderly on special holidays, and provides free medical checkups and health lectures daily.

Most of the residences in the community are equipped with emergency buttons to prevent the elderly from being left unaided in case of emergency. Before the start of the heating season each year, the community service workers help the elderly check the heating system and pipes in their homes to prevent accidents. The emergence of these social workers' services can be attributed to several reasons in the embeddedness theory, starting from the endogenous source, with the poor health condition of the elderly, no one at home to take care of them for a long time, and the geographical location of the neighborhood far away from the surrounding service facilities. From the exogenous source, it is mainly because of the neighborhood's well-established social work group and the government's excellent policy for social work groups. The long-term implementation of pedestrian-vehicle segregation in the area ensures the safety of the elderly. Among all the policies, the most mentioned by the elderly

is the neighborhood's Meals on Wheels. This is a policy that specifically benefits the elderly. The community contacts nursing homes and restaurant organizations in the surrounding area to make boxed lunches and sell them to the elderly at a price much lower than the market price, with the food trucks delivering them daily to the community. This solves several problems, such as some seniors not wanting to cook in the summer and eating simple and nutritionally unbalanced meals for a long time. The food trucks not only deliver fresh meals daily but also have a low price acceptable to most of the elderly. The community is located in an area that surrounds no large food market. The community will regularly organize food trucks to provide residents with fresh vegetables. Community meal delivery and the establishment of vegetable trucks This policy in the embeddedness theory can be divided into several reasons, from the endogenous point of view, mainly due to the poor physical condition of the elderly, the usual diet is not balanced, there is no family to take care of the elderly, and the neighborhood around the vegetable market for several reasons. From the exogenous point of view, government support and subordinate relationships among residents.

Regarding leisure and living expenses, the community regularly conducts courses and activities. For example, for calligraphy classes, the community will contact a calligraphy teacher of public interest and contact residents who are interested in participating. Many elderly people will actively participate, and some bring their children to experience together. The community has also set up senior volunteer activities. We interviewed an elderly man who is often the first to serve in the old volunteer group in this community. He told us that the senior volunteer program

enriches the retirement life of the elderly, and he feels that every day is very fulfilling, and he has made a lot of friends in the process.

Moreover, in the process of service, the elderly feel happy for being able to contribute to society and the people around them, which relieves the anxiety of many elderly people about the decrease in their self-worth. Volunteer activities of the elderly can be categorized into several reasons from the embeddedness theory. Firstly, the improvement of the medical level is the better health condition of the elderly, the children encourage the elderly to engage in activities, the family income (pension) is relatively stable, and the self-worth of the elderly is decreasing.

4.1.4 Problems in Community Governance

The community currently has a relatively small number of activity areas, mainly concentrated in the community's activity center, with only two activity rooms and two or three parks in and around the neighborhood. Many elderly people in the community would like to have more activity areas. In addition, the interests of the elderly show differentiation if the rational planning of activity facilities is also one of the problems. Many seniors also responded that the community is currently understaffed and the service quality needs improvement. For example, one of the elderly people we interviewed shared with us a personal experience. As this elderly person lives on the top floor, water leakage is inevitable after rain, but he could not get a solution after negotiating with the property staff. Ultimately, he had to find a repairman at his own expense to solve the problem.

The application of surface embeddedness theory in the management of the elderly in Sannanli Community, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Embedding type	Influencing factor	Case 1: Community social work service	Case 2: Community food truck and food delivery	Case 3: Elderly volunteers	Case 4: Community recreational activities
endogenous	The physical condition of the elderly	The elderly are in poor health	The elderly are in poor health	Old people in good health want to be active	Old people in good health want to be active
	Family finances	The family's financial situation is not optimistic	Old people depend mainly on pensions	Household income is relatively stable	Household income is relatively stable
	Basic information about nuclear family members	The family does not have children living nearby	Family members are unable to care for the elderly	Family child encouragement	There is no pressure to help children

endogenous	The geographical environment	There are no nearby hospitals in the surrounding area	There is no wet market around	No direct correlation	There are fewer recreational activities around suitable for the elderly
	The educational level of individual residents	The education level of residents is not uniform	No direct correlation	Some elderly people are highly educated	Higher education level has a certain demand for entertainment
exogenous	The story of technology in the local community environment	With the support of social worker groups	There are local agencies that provide this service	Unable to provide enough service personnel	Local organizations
	Community policy guidance	The government gives preferential treatment to social workers	The government connects the community with vegetable farmers and nursing homes	Unable to provide enough service personnel	The community offers the venue and publicity
	Neighborhoodly interpersonal relationship	Conformity effect	Conformity effect	Conformity effect	Conformity effect

4.2 SannanliCommunity, Chaoyang District, Beijing

4.2.1 Basic situation of the community

Sannanli Community is located in Chaoyang District, Beijing, with more than 2,600 households, most of which are elderly, and a certain proportion of the elderly group is unmarried and disabled. Sannanli community is a central enterprise family community in which state-owned enterprises once provided housing for their employees and families in the last century. Most of the elderly residents are local Beijingers, and most of them have been living in this community for 30 years.

4.2.2 Typical Incident Example Method

4.2.2.1 Community Meal Delivery

Community meal delivery service for the elderly has been implemented in many communities in Beijing. It has also been implemented in the Sannanli community. The meal delivery service provides cheap and convenient boxed meals. The elderly are very satisfied with this approach. This is because, in many Chinese families with only two elderly people living in the house, the elderly often eat single foods or even foods that have been stored for a long time due to the traditional concept of economizing, which often leads to health problems in the already weak bodies of the elderly. Meal delivery service helps the elderly to solve this problem. However,

the government canceled this service during the pandemic for epidemic prevention reasons. And now, most of the neighborhoods have resumed this service. However, in the Sannanli community, this service has been delayed restarting, resulting in repeated suggestions from many elderly people, but still ineffective. From the perspective of embeddedness theory, the reasons why this problem has not been solved can be categorized into exogenous and endogenous. At the exogenous level, meal delivery services are available in the surrounding elderly organizations, but the community cannot form a norm. At the endogenous level, the elderly want this policy to be implemented, mainly because many are old and in poor health, do not have a rich pension, and do not have children around to take care of them.

4.2.2.2 Unclear Property Rights of Central Enterprise Units

The Sannanli community is a centralized enterprise with property rights but also has an independent property company and community management association, which leads to the often unclear distribution of property rights in many public areas. Eventually, many community activities cannot be carried out due to space problems. For example, many seniors have proposed converting an old storage room into a community cafeteria, which would provide a place for seniors to socialize and dine after the resumption of meal delivery services. Others have proposed installing additional activity rooms for the community. These could

not be resolved due to property rights issues. From the perspective of embeddedness theory, the reasons why this issue has not been resolved can be categorized into exogenous and endogenous. At the exogenous level, the surrounding environment has limited service facilities, and the centralized units do not have clear property rights regulations. At the endogenous level, the neighborhoods go out to the central enterprises' factories, and most elderly people have a low level of education and do not have sufficient pensions.

4.2.2.3 Problems of property management services and property fee payment

The property management of the Sannanlineighborhood is a long-term problem. There are two main problems. First, the property management company's services are not in place, and there are deficiencies in replacing many facilities, community governance, and communication with residents. Secondly, the residents have the mentality of delaying or even avoiding paying property fees. This is mainly because most of the residents in the community, especially the elderly, used to work and live in state-owned enterprises and were accustomed to the free housing policy. After the introduction of the property company, the sudden property fee, coupled with an environment that had not improved significantly, made it impossible for many residents to adapt. From the perspective of embeddedness theory, the reasons why this problem has not been solved can be categorized into exogenous and endogenous. At the exogenous level, property services are insufficient, and there is no reasonable cooperation between the property and the community. At the endogenous level, the elderly have a low family income, poor physical condition, and low cultural group, and no one in the family can

reasonably persuade the elderly.

4.2.2.4 External Elevator Installation Problems

China is currently implementing a renovation program for old neighborhoods. Among them, the installation of external elevators is one of the renovations. This not only solves the problem of many residents when carrying heavy objects but also provides convenience for the elderly with mobility problems. However, as the Sannanlidistrict is a central enterprise district, it is not within the scope of the government's free renovation, and this project needs to be carried out at the residents' own expense. Although many elderly people hope the elevator can be installed, this matter has not progressed. The main reason is the complexity of the process; the installation of the elevator needs to be at the expense of the residents to carry out the nature of which different floors to bear the cost is different; for example, the first floor does not need to take, the top floor than the second floor to take a lot of money, which will inevitably appear in the middle of the contradiction between the views of many residents can not be united. And after the elevator is built, maintenance is still a problem. So, there has been no substantial progress in this matter. From the perspective of embeddedness theory, the reasons why this problem has not been solved can be categorized into exogenous and endogenous. At the exogenous level, local enterprises provide relevant technology, but the community cannot provide funding, and the residents cannot reach a unanimous opinion. At the endogenous level, the elderly are highly dependent on elevators. Still, family income is limited, and cooperation cannot be reached within the family or among neighbors because different interests cannot be unified.

The application of surface embeddedness theory in the management of the elderly in Sannanli Community, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Embedding type	influencing factors	Case 1: community food delivery case	2: unclear property rights of central enterprise units Case	3: Property management services and property fees to pay problems Case	4: external elevator installation problems
endogenous	The physical condition of individual elderly residents	Old people are in poor health and cannot cook for themselves	Irrespective of	The physical condition of individual elderly residents	Older people cannot climb stairs for long periods

endogenous	The financial situation of the family	The main source of family income is pension	Most come from state-owned enterprises and live on fixed pensions	Limited family income	Limited family income can not afford the cost of elevator installation
	Basic information about nuclear family members	The family does not have children living nearby	Whether the family children work in the central enterprises	The core members of the family did not give timely advice to the elderly	If family members do not agree, there may be a conflict
	The geographical environment	The price in Beijing is high	The district is located in the factory area of the central enterprises	Located in the complex property agencies of Beijing	The level of the floor will affect the demand for external elevators
	The educational level of individual residents	Irrespective of	The education level of the residents is low	Low education level, no clear understanding of property fees	Personal education level is quiet, unable to carry out effective negotiation
exogenous	The story of technology in the local community environment	The surrounding nursing homes can deliver meals	The surrounding facilities are limited	Inadequate property service level	Local enterprises can help install external elevators
	Community policy guidance	Other communities carry out this activity.	The central enterprises and the government have no clear regulations on property rights.	The community did not assist the property company in dealing with it in time.	There is no help or funding from the community.
	Neighborhoodly interpersonal relationship	Conformity effect	No direct correlation	Conformity effect	Neighbors can't agree because their interests don't agree

5. Conclusion

This paper examines the current status of diversified governance in aging communities using case studies and field surveys as research methods. Previously, research on the power of aging communities has mainly focused on improving facilities and equipment and enhancing management style[14]. However, using cultural embeddedness theory as the theoretical basis, this paper explores the influence of traditional inherent thinking and older people's lifestyles in governance, as shown below. First, the governance of aging in China is in its initial stage and needs some development time. China's current community governance approach to aging has not yet formed a complete system[15]. Currently, the main target of community services in China is the elderly, mainly

because young people and children must go to work and school[16] and do not have long-term activities in the community. In contrast, retired elderly people have long been active in the community. However, most communities do not have a complete service system for the elderly, nor do government departments regulate them. This may result in the elderly being unable to receive effective care in the community.

There are several reasons for this: first, China's aging process is at an early stage, and compared with developed countries in Europe, the impact of aging has a certain lag, so China has not fully entered the phase of aging[17], which leads to a series of problems that do not have a complete solution. Secondly, China has adopted a policy of community autonomy at the grassroots level, and

there is a lack of uniformity and regulation due to the differences in the situation of different communities. Third, service industries for the elderly, such as nursing homes and hospitals for the elderly, have developed late, only in recent years.

Secondly, the ideology of the elderly greatly impacts community governance. Many previous scholars believe that community governance for the elderly should focus on hardware facilities and humanized services in the community[18]. Still, after our research, the traditional concepts of many elderly people tend to greatly impact the community's governance.

The reasons for this result are divided into the following points. Firstly, some traditional ideologies often come from the era in which the elderly used to live, such as the difficult times in the 1950s and 1960s in China, which led them to prioritize the issue of monetary cost in the decision-making of many things, which often made it difficult for the community to mobilize funds for certain aspects. Secondly, older people tend to have traditional family values and value the family's role [19], so some of the family's ideas tend to be reflected in the older people within their own families. Thirdly, the traditional Chinese concept of "distant relatives are better than close neighbors" makes it easier for the elderly to form a harmonious relationship with their neighbors, ultimately leading to a "herd effect" mentality in their views.

Thirdly, the governance of aging communities requires adequate staffing and funding. In many western communities with serious aging, there are already well-established community elderly care systems, such as hospitals and nursing homes, with excellent welfare benefits for the elderly. However, due to the late development of the aging industry in China, there are no complete facilities, and the construction of the later stage requires a lot of money[20]. The maintenance process after completing these community-based elderly care facilities also requires many personnel and funds.

There are several reasons for this result. Firstly, China is a populous country with a large population base, which also leads to a large aging group, so a large amount of investment is needed if we want to build a perfect community elderly care system like those in Europe and the United States. Second, the national consciousness is gradually changing. In the past, people tended to want to leave the elderly at home to take care of them and regarded it as unfilial to send them to community nursing homes. In contrast, over the past few years, most people have begun to realize that well-established elderly care institutions tend to provide more professional care and services than at home, so many people have started to send their elderly to community elderly care institutions

and nursing homes[21].

Of course, based on the above policy recommendations and insights, the study in this paper has some shortcomings. First, we cannot get a large amount of government data and do not have the opportunity to conduct a large-scale data study. Second, many types of communities are involved in China, and we have only selected representative ones for our research. Due to the different characteristics of different neighborhoods, this paper cannot cover them completely. Third, our interviews were completely voluntary, so the elderly who participated in the discussions tended to be those who were actively involved in community activities. Still, there were also some elderly who were unwilling to join in the talks, so we could not know the thoughts of those who were reluctant to actively participate in community activities. Therefore, our sample selection suffers from the problem of survivor bias. These shortcomings are expected to be further improved in future studies.

Reference

1. Fang, E. F., Scheibye-Knudsen, M., Jahn, H. J., Li, J., Ling, L., Guo, H., ... & Ng, T. B. (2015). A research agenda for aging in China in the 21st century. *Aging research reviews*, 24, 197-205.
2. Yeh, K. H., Yi, C. C., Tsao, W. C., & Wan, P. S. (2013). Filial piety in contemporary Chinese societies: A comparative study of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China. *International Sociology*, 28(3), 277-296.
3. Dalgaard, C. J., Hansen, C. W., & Strulik, H. (2022). Physiological aging around the World. *PloS one*, 17(6), e0268276.
4. Bowles, S., & Gintis, H. (2002). Social capital and community governance. *The Economic Journal*, 112(483), F419-F436.
5. Kang, L. (2015). The Problems and Countermeasures of Constructing the Diversification of City Community Governance Body in China. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(4), 118-120.
6. Kang, L. (2015). The Problems and Countermeasures of Constructing the Diversification of City Community Governance Body in China. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(4), 118-120.
7. Somsopon, W., Kim, S. M., Nitivattananon, V., Kusakabe, K., & Nguyen, T. P. L. (2022). Issues and Needs of Elderly in Community Facilities and Services: A Case Study of Urban Housing Projects in Bangkok, Thailand. *Sustainability*, 14(14), 8388.
8. Zhou, Y., & Hu, X. (2021). Design and Implementation of Rural Community Elderly Culture Platform Based on Real-Time Social Media Data Mining. *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, 2021, 1-11.
9. Holtom, B. C., Mitchell, T. R., & Lee, T. W. (2006). Increasing human and social capital by applying job embeddedness theory.

Organizational dynamics, 35(4), 316-331.

10. Simsek, Z., Lubatkin, M. H., & Floyd, S. W. (2003). Inter-firm networks and entrepreneurial behavior: A structural embeddedness perspective. *Journal of Management*, 29(3), 427-442.

11. Glisby, M., & Holden, N. (2003). Contextual constraints in knowledge management theory: the cultural embeddedness of Nonaka's knowledge-creating company. *Knowledge and Process Management*, 10(1), 29-36.

12. Groves, R. M., Fowler Jr, F. J., Couper, M. P., Lepkowski, J. M., Singer, E., & Tourangeau, R. (2011). *Survey methodology*. John Wiley & Sons.

13. Fidel, R. (1984). The case study method: A case study. *Library and Information Science Research*, 6(3), 273-288.

14. Pillora, S., & McKinlay, P. (2011). Local government and community governance: A literature review. *Australian Centre of Excellence for Local Government*, 1-29.

15. Wang, D., & Li, S. (2022). Innovation of Contemporary Chinese Urban Community Governance under the Perspective of Social Capital: Participation of Multiple Subjects Based on

Community Proposals. *Sustainability*, 15(1), 93.

16. Bray, D. (2006). Building 'community': New strategies of governance in urban China. *Economy and Society*, 35(4), 530-549.

17. Dong, X., Chang, E. S., Zeng, P., & Simon, M. A. (2015). Suicide in the global Chinese aging population: a review of risk and protective factors, consequences, and interventions. *Aging and disease*, 6(2), 121.

18. Mao, H., & Xie, M. (2022). Practical Exploring of Rural Community Governance in Guangxi—A Case Study of Village L. *Law and Economy*, 1(1), 10-16.

19. Han, Q. (2012). The ties that bind: An overview of traditional Chinese family ethics. *J Chinese Stud*, 1, 85-89.

20. Krings, M. F., van Wijngaarden, J. D., Yuan, S., & Huijsman, R. (2022). China's elder care policies 1994–2020: A narrative document analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(10), 6141.

21. Wang, J., & Wu, B. (2017). Domestic helpers as frontline workers in China's home-based elder care: A systematic review. *Journal of women & aging*, 29(4), 294-305.