

Research Paper**A Review on Adult Daycare Centers in the World**Masoume Aseyedali¹ , Nasim Sadeghi Mahalli¹ , *Kian Norouzi Tabrizi² 

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**Citation** Aseyedali M, Sadeghi Mahalli N, Norouzi Tabrizi K. [A Review on Adult Daycare Centers in the World (Persian)]. Iranian Journal of Ageing. 2019; 13(4):518-529. <https://doi.org/10.32598/SIJA.13.4.518> <https://doi.org/10.32598/SIJA.13.4.518>**Received:** 18 Apr 2018**Accepted:** 27 Oct 2018**Available Online:** 01 Jan 2019**ABSTRACT****Objectives** In developed countries, daycare services have started to replace institutional care services since 3 decades ago, and played a major role in community-based care. The present study aimed to compare the daycare centers around the world and explore these centers in Iran.**Methods & Materials** The study was conducted using library research method on daycare centers in 2015. These centers were selected from the USA, the UK, China, Japan, Bahrain and Iran, using purposeful sampling method. Then, they were compared with each other. The data collection tool was a researcher-designed checklist assessing the provided services before reviewing daycare centers and completed after the review. The researcher evaluated the online registered centers which provided daycare services to the elderly.**Results** Most of the elderly daycare centers in the USA are privately owned, while in countries like Bahrain and the UK, they are governmental centers. On the other hand, centers in the UK have integrated care systems that use charity and voluntary supports from NGOs as their financial resources. Financially, elderly care centers in Bahrain are completely dependent on the government. In Iran, the hybrid model is more frequently used with the private-public source of financing. Governmental organizations such as the Welfare Organization support these centers. One of the most important problems of these centers in Iran is their transportation system.**Conclusion** Because of the rapid aging process in Iran and transformation from a joint family to nuclear family, Iranian elderly are exposed to loneliness, isolation, and social exclusion. In this regard, community-based programs, such as daycare centers, by focusing on families and supporting them, seem appropriate programs to help prevent social isolation and exclusion of elderly people.**Keywords:**Daycare centers,
Elderly, Community-
based programs**Extended Abstract****1. Objectives**

In developed countries, daycare services have begun to replace institutional care services since 3 decades ago, and played a major role in community-based care [1]. Adult daycare

services are a kind of support system in the current healthcare and economic conditions. They create a coordinated and professional program for providing adult and community-based services. These centers are usually open 5 days a week during office hours. Although these facilities may differ in terms of services, they are generally provided by many centers. The current

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study compared the types of daycare centers around the world and explored these centers in Iran.

2. Methods and Materials

Aging is not always a negative phenomenon in communities. It is rather a sign of increase in people's life expectancy [3]. The present study was conducted by collecting information in 2015. The study population consisted of resources related to daycare centers for the elderly in countries of America, Great Britain, China, Japan, Bahrain, and Iran. Elderly daycare centers in these countries were compared with each other in terms of care models, financial resources, supporting resources, standardization, accreditation, transportation system, dietary services, and innovative service plans and packages (Table 1).

Information related to these centers were collected from MetLife, National Adult Day Services Association (NADSA), website of Ministry of Labor and Social Development of Bahrain (in English), Welfare Organization of Tehran Province, Iran, and the National Council for the Elderly. The data collection tool was a researcher-designed checklist, based on the literature review and the forms extracted by each author. The online search for daycare centers was carried out using keywords of "adult daycare" and "older daycare". For Arabic countries (Bahrain), Arabic keywords were used, and the centers were reviewed through the English version of the website.

3. Results

In the industrialized countries, the daycare centers meet the required standards [4, 5]. In 2014, NADSA identified 5685 adult daycare programs in the USA. The growth trend continues from previous 2010 censuses of 4601 centers and 3407 programs [6]. This service in the UK has been under the supervision of governmental and supporting agencies. These daycare programs are often a part of services integrated in the other community-based care programs. The interesting point about the financial and spiritual support of these centers in the UK is the voluntary activities and participation of non-profit and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in providing services to the elderly [3].

In Japan and China, the interesting point about these centers was the respect and gratitude for their culture and their efforts in transferring the eastern cultures to the next generation via these services. In this way, they facilitate active and useful participation of elderly people in the community, as well as transferring their rich culture [8]. Elderly care services in Shanghai, China are recognized as the "9073" structure which means 90% should enjoy home-based care, 7% community-based care (e.g. nursing services), and 3% institutional care (e.g. nursing homes' services). However, there are still very few nurses who are trained for home care.

In nursing homes, most caregivers have low education with limited nursing experience. Therefore, in China, there is also a challenge to care for the elderly and the aging population, and the Chinese, like Irani-

Table 1. The characteristics of elderly daycare centers in the study countries

Supportive Services	America	Great Britain	Japan	China	Bahrain	Iran
Transportation system	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Dietary services	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Standardization and accreditation	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Private finance costs	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Governmental and insurance costs	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Voluntary support by NGOs	-	✓	✓	-	-	-
System integration and networking	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Government support	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Referral system	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-

ans, are new to design community-based care systems. It seems that the Japanese have resolved these challenges. Japan even provides care for the elderly Japanese living in the Western countries [7].

Bahrain provides non-specialized daycare services. These centers are under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, and there is no physician or specialized rehabilitation groups available. The most appealing point about these centers is the financial support of government for these centers [8]. In Iran, unfortunately, these centers have not received much attention and it seems that even Iranian families fail to have much information about such centers. The main cause of most general concerns in Iran is the lack of access to comprehensive aged care services, insufficient insurance coverage and supportive care, and the unstable costs of health and medical care.

4. Conclusion

Community-based care systems are emerging, and have not been defined clearly yet. More detailed studies are required to design these centers around the world. The philosophy of care varies from center to center [10]. In general, interventions aimed to improve or maintain the physical or cognitive performance of individuals, will have an obvious effect on postponing admission to day care centers [10]. Considering that the rapid aging process and transformation from a joint family to nuclear family, the elderly in Iran are exposed to loneliness, isolation, and social exclusion. In this regard, community-based programs, such as daycare centers, focusing on families and supporting them seem appropriate strategies to prevent social isolation and exclusion of elderly people.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

All ethical principles were considered in this article. The participants were informed about the purpose of the research and its implementation stages; they were also assured about the confidentiality of their information; Moreover, They were allowed to leave the study whenever they wish, and if desired, the results of the research would be available to them. The ethical code is: IR.USWR.REC.1394.337.

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Authors contributions

All authors contributed in preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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