

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AMONG ELDERLY INDONESIANS

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Prepared for

DESIGNING AGE FRIENDLY COMMUNITIES TO ENHANCE
AGING IN PLACE

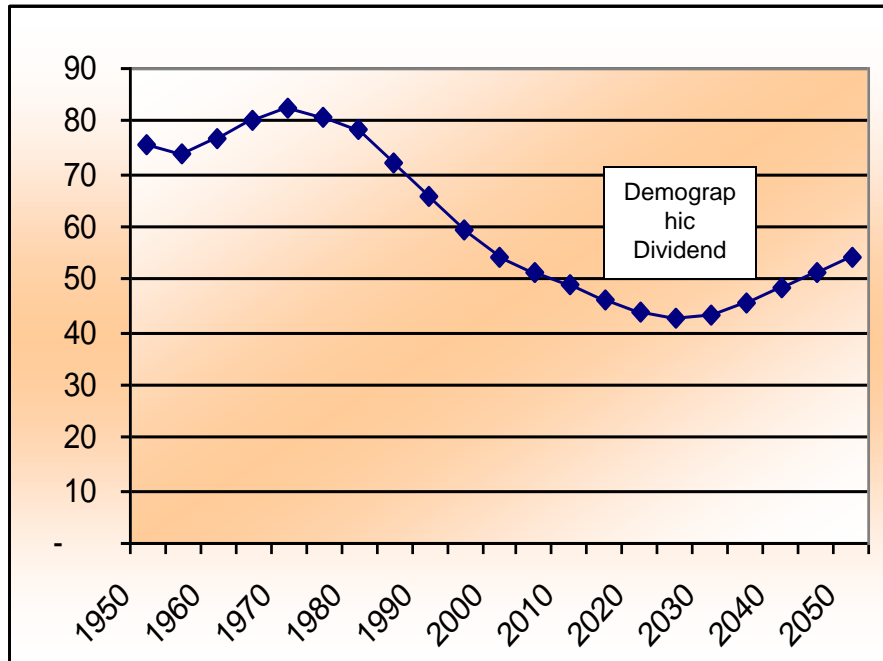
Organized by ACAP, CAS-UI, NCOP

Denpasar Bali, Indonesia, 13-14 October 2011

*With valuable assistance from Aryo Baskoro

*The Indonesian
Demographic
Transition*

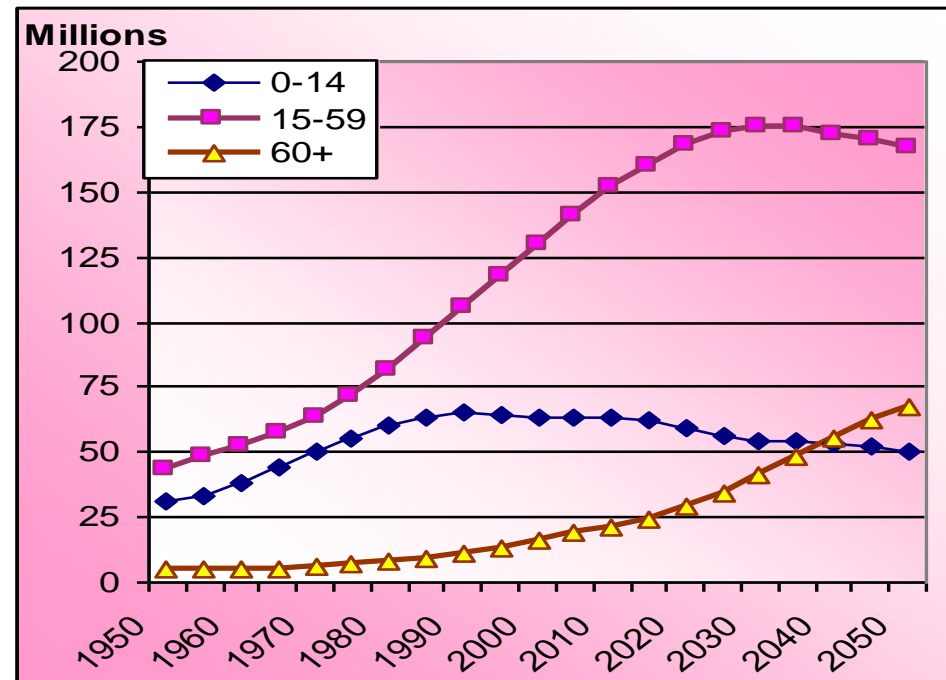
The Demographic Dividend 2020-30



- Observe how the decline in population growth starts with children 0-14 since 1995
- Followed by adults starting in 2035
- While the size of the elderly continues to grow till 2050

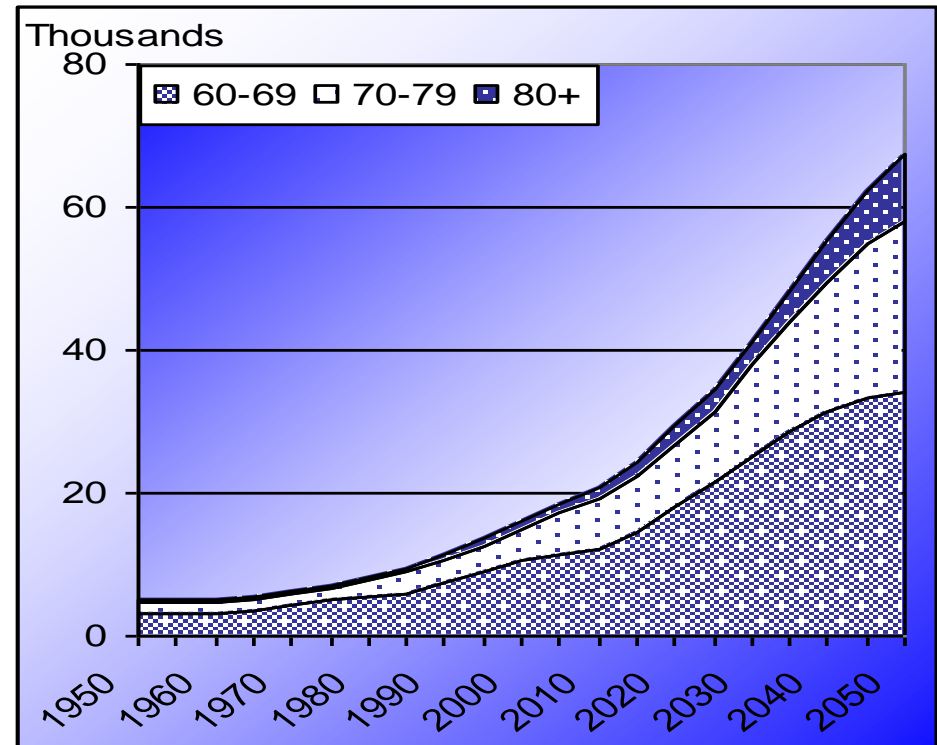
- Indonesia will reap the **Demographic Dividend** during the decade of the 2020s
- When the share of the 'productive' population shall be at its highest relative to children and elderly

Growth of Children, Adults and Elderly, Indonesia, 1950-2050



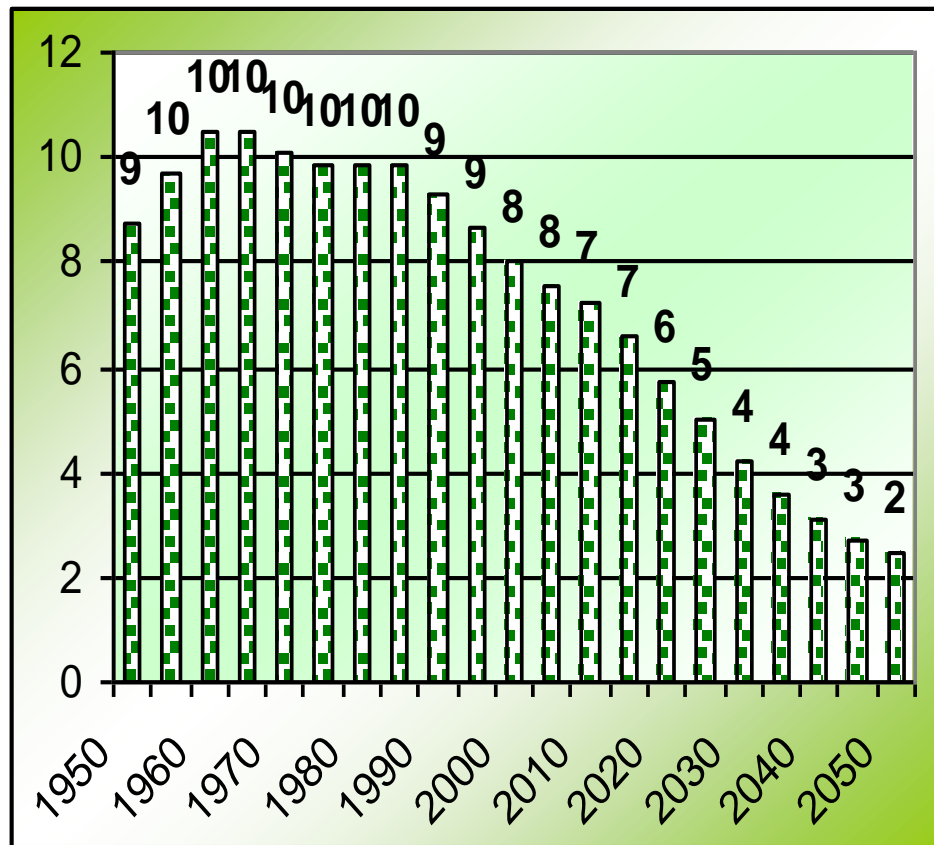
*Indonesian
Population Aging
Explosion*

- Note the explosion of Indonesian elderly; growing from only 5 to 16 to 67 million between 1950 to 2000 and 2050
- The young old of 60-69 shall grow from 3 to 10 to 35 million in the same years



- Add to this the growth of the medium-old 70-79 from 1.5 to 4.7 and on to 24 million
- The explosion of the old-old should not be underestimated, by the middle of this century when we expect to have some 10 million 80 years and over

Potential Support Ratio



Population 15-59/60+

- During the latter half of the last century there were between 9-10 adult persons for every elderly. This is rapidly changing this century when the number of adults per elderly is practically tumbles from 9 to 2 adults per elderly in 50 years

Who are the Elderly?

DATA

- This study on living arrangements among the elderly relies on the 2007 National Social-Economic Survey conducted by Statistics Indonesia as an annual exercise.
- This is a substantial data set, covering more than 285 thousand households and more than 1.1 million individuals drawn to allow estimates for all 454 districts and municipalities in all 33 provinces of the country.
- Data is collected on individuals as well as households

| | Total | M | F | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80+ |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 100.0 | 49.9 | 50.1 | | | |
| Total Elderly 60+ | 100.0 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 58.6 | 30.8 | 10.6 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 37.1 | 34.7 |
| Rural | 62.3 | 62.4 | 62.1 | 61.4 | 62.9 | 65.3 |
| Marital Status | | | | | | |
| Not Married | 40.2 | 14.9 | 62.0 | 31.5 | 48.8 | 63.4 |
| Married | 59.8 | 85.1 | 38.0 | 68.5 | 51.2 | 36.6 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No Sch/Sm PS | 86.6 | 80.4 | 91.9 | 82.3 | 91.5 | 95.7 |
| PS | 5.8 | 7.8 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| LSS | 7.7 | 11.9 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| Main Activity | | | | | | |
| Working | 41.5 | 62.1 | 23.8 | 50.1 | 33.6 | 16.8 |
| Housekeeping | 30.9 | 6.3 | 52.1 | 32.3 | 30.8 | 23.8 |
| Others | 27.6 | 31.6 | 24.1 | 17.6 | 35.6 | 59.4 |

Characteristics of Indonesian Elderly (1)

- In 2007, the Indonesian elderly population was estimated at 19 million of a total of 225 million people.
- While there are almost equal numbers of males and females in the overall population, there are significantly more women among the elderly (54%)
- The size of the elderly declines rapidly with age: 3/5 are young-old, 3 of 10 are middle-old, and 11% are old-old

Characteristics of Indonesian Elderly (2)

- Elderly are mostly rural residents, rising with age
- Most men are married (85%) while most women are not-married. Married state declines rapidly with age
- Even in old age most men still have to remain in the labor market while women are housekeepers.

Living Arrangements

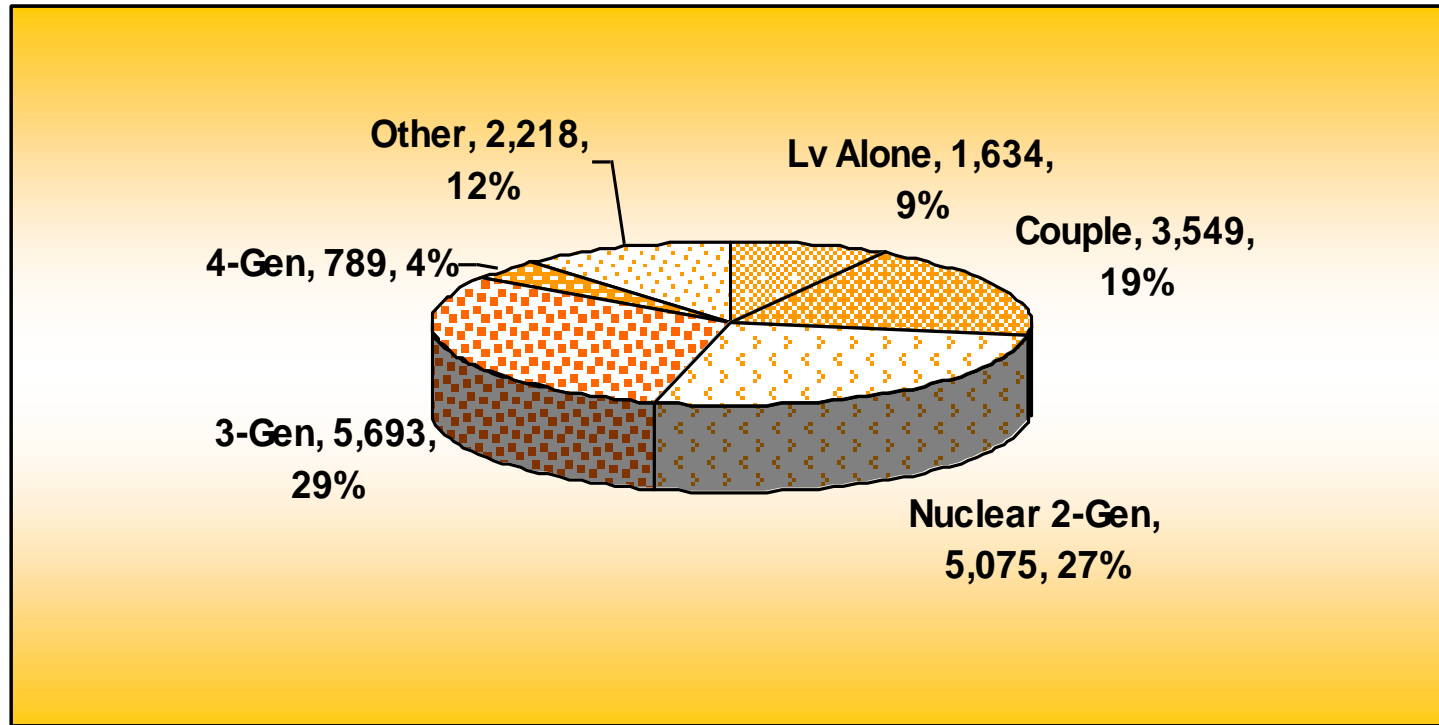
Construction is based on combination of 3 variables:

- (1) Relation to household head,
- (2) Marital status, and
- (3) Household size.

Typology of Living Arrangements:

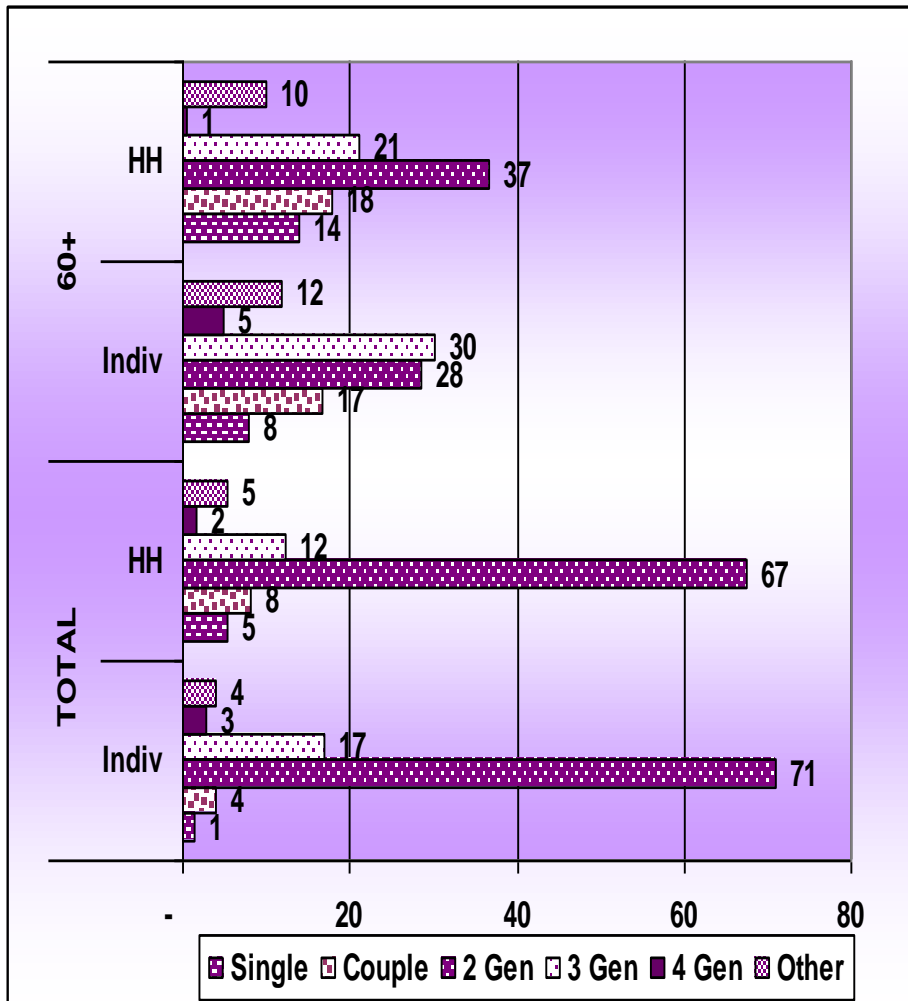
- (1) **Single** person living alone;
- (2) **Couple** households: HHH with spouse only;
- (3) **2-Generations Nuclear family**: parent(s) + children;
- (4) **3-Generations** HH: household head, child(ren) + parent(s); or parent(s) in law or HHH + children + grand children;
- (5) **4-generations** households: HHH + child(ren), grand children, and parent(s)/parent(s) in law;
- (6) **Other**: HHH + other family, household help, and/or other.

Highlights of Household Type of Indonesian Elderly



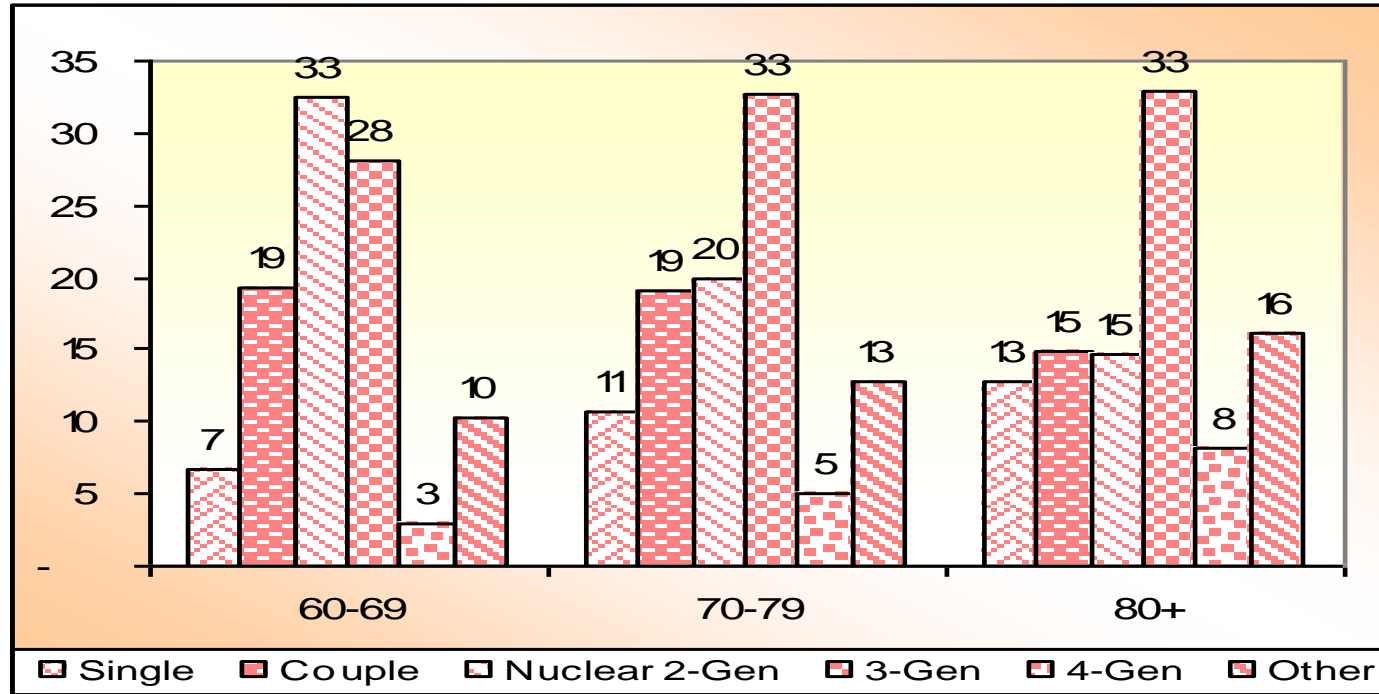
- Of the 19 million elderly, 5.7 million & 0.8 million or 1/3 of total live in 3-4 generation households
- 5 million live in 2-generation households
- However, 1.6 million (9%) and 3.5 million or 19% live alone or as couples

- Distributions differ significantly between the total population and elderly and between individuals and households
- At the total population level, most people live in nuclear family households
- Among elderly, most live in nuclear and 3-generation households



*Characteristics of
Living Arrangements
among the elderly*

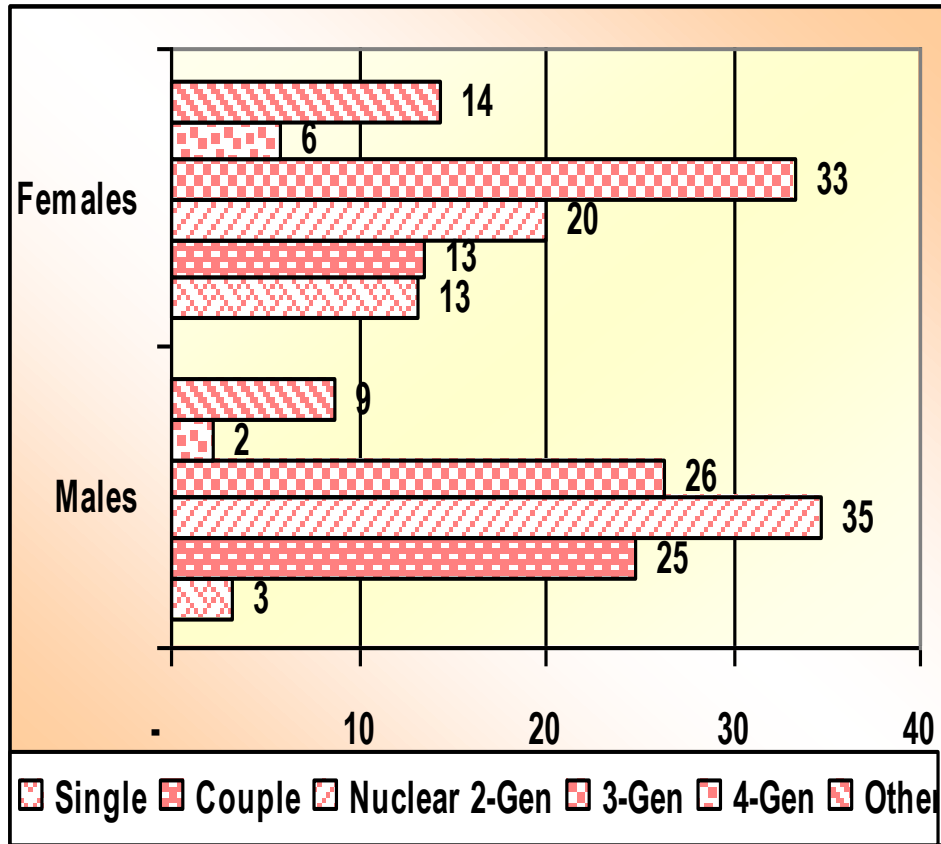
Age-specific Distribution of Household Type



A strong relation between age and Living Arrangement

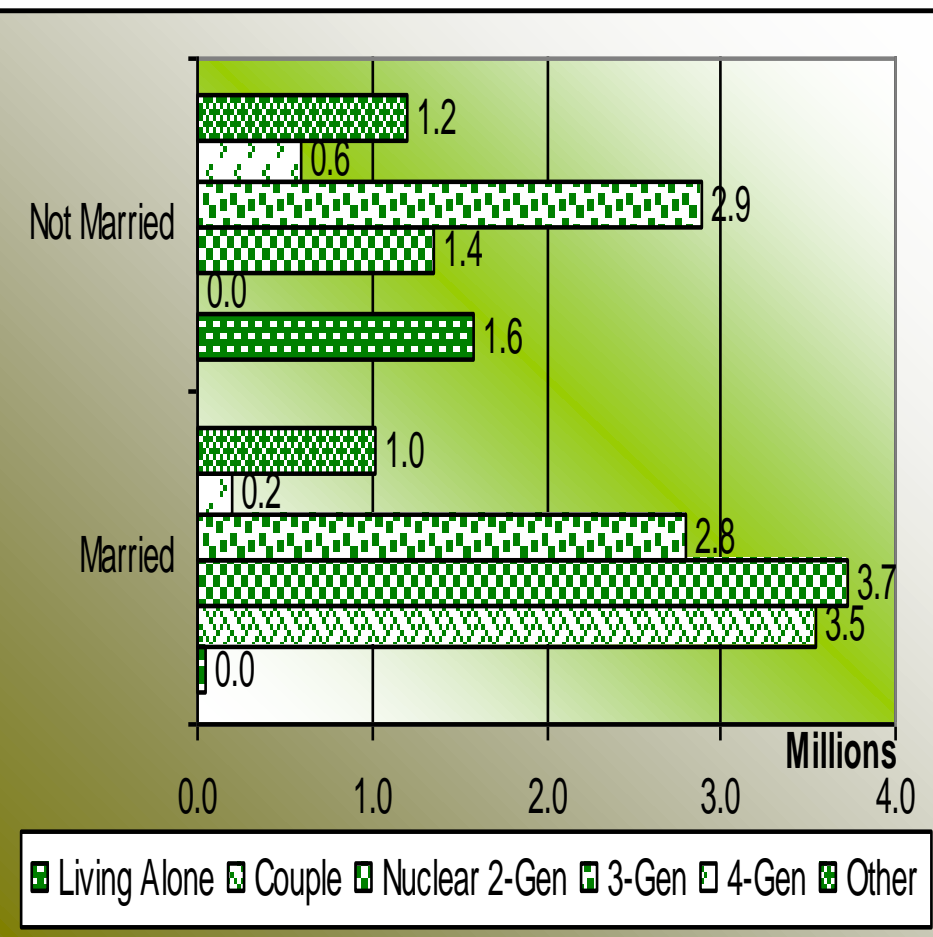
- We differentiate between the young-old (60-69), middle old (70-79) and old-old (80+)
- The older the higher incidence of living alone, 3-4 generation households and living with others
- While declining incidence of couples and nuclear families

Distribution of Household Types by Gender



- The gender difference in living arrangements is so striking
- Elderly women more so than men are so much more likely to live alone and later in 3-4 generation households or live with others, as the older the more female are the elderly
- Men are so much more likely to live with family help in couple and nuclear family households

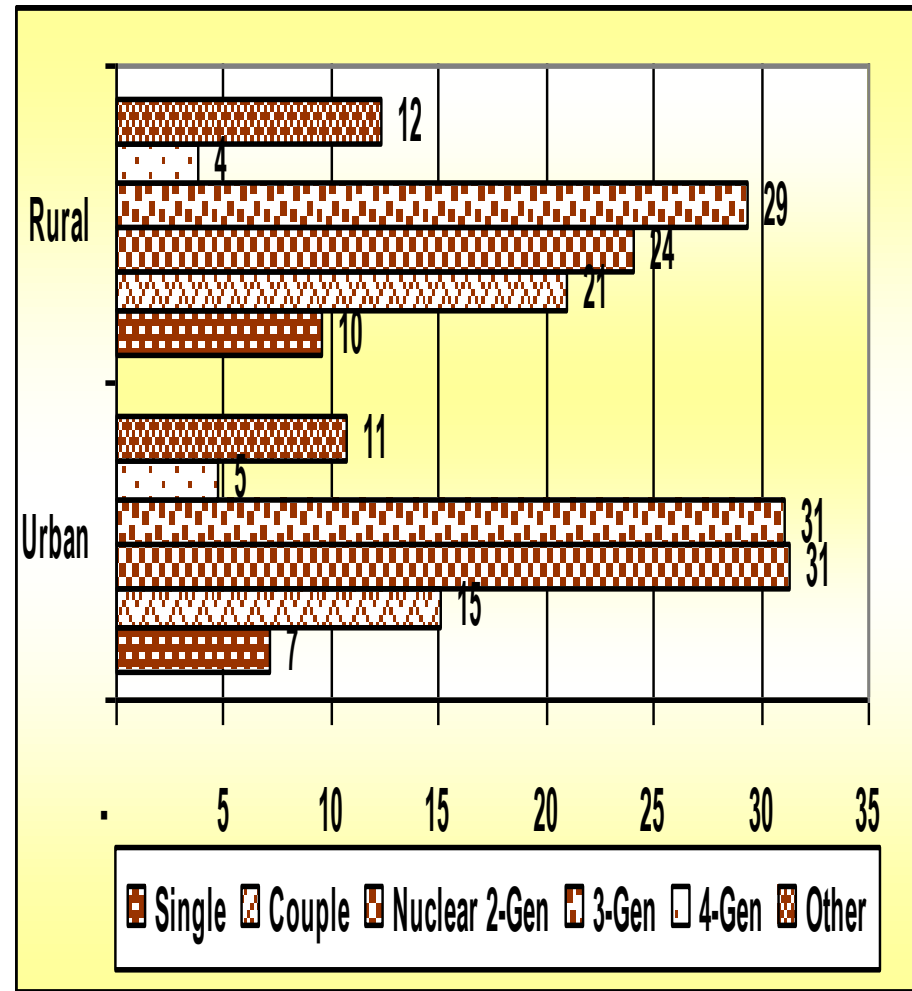
Marital status differentiates type of living arrangement



Marital status: Married and Not-Married = Divorced + Widowed

- Couples are married while those living alone are not-married
- Married elderly more likely to live with their child(ren) only
- Those living alone are not-married
- Living in 3-generation households is equally likely whether married or not

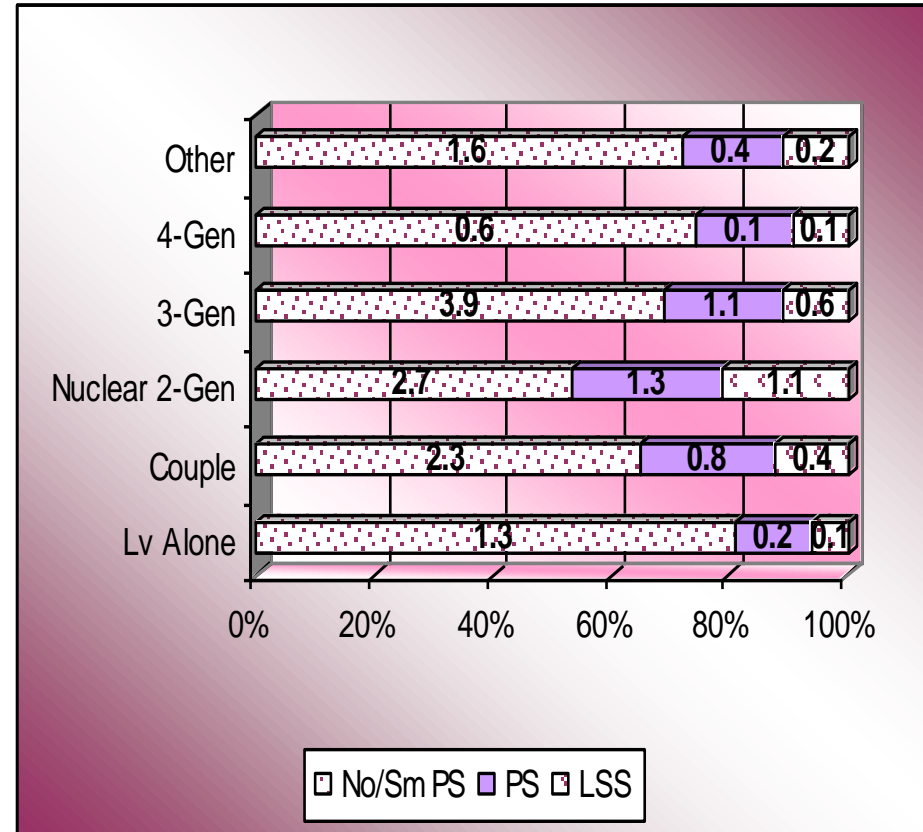
- To remind: there are more rural (2/3) than urban (1/3) elderly
- The distribution is likely affected by the age and sex distribution
- Striking difference in share of elderly living in couple households: 21% among rural only 15% among urban elderly
- Urban elderly slightly more likely living in 2-generation households (31%) than rural elderly (24%)



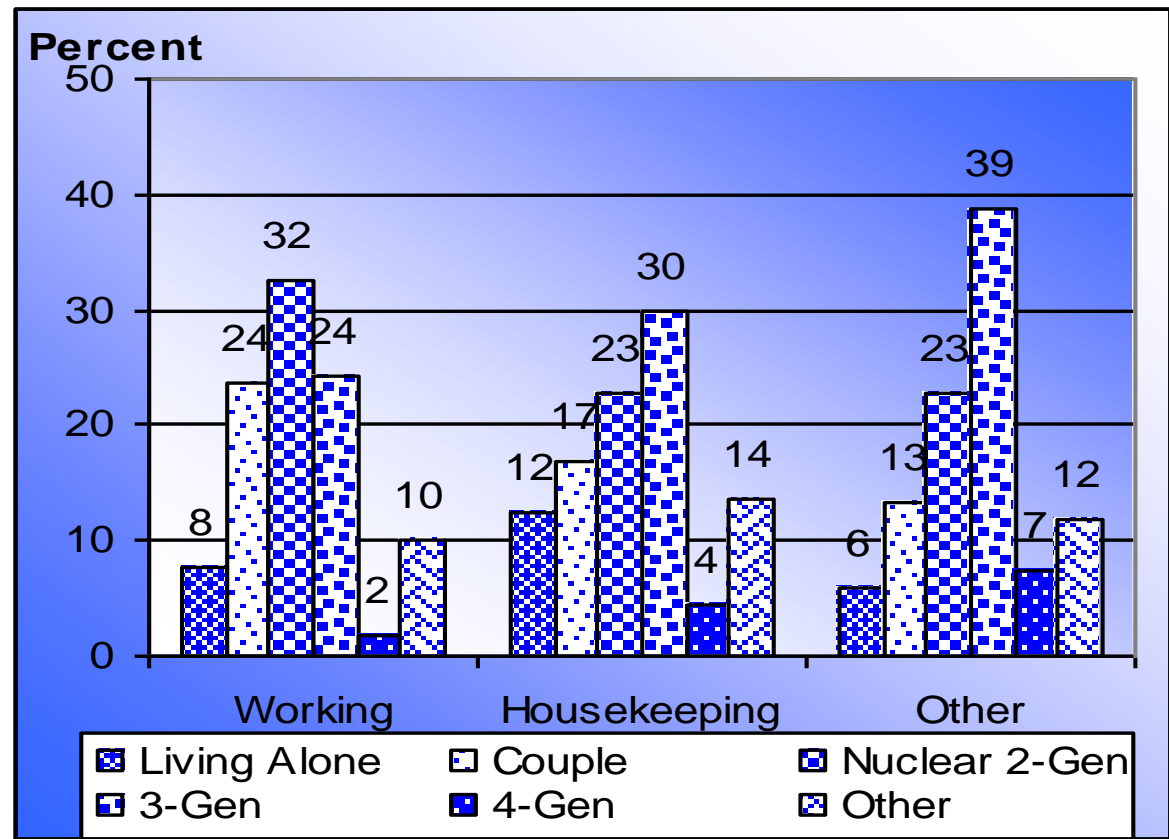
The most striking is how so few of the elderly were able to enjoy the benefits of schooling

- An examination of education qualifications of elderly by their Living Arrangements means:
- The fewest beneficiaries are recorded among those living alone, who are also older and female
- The largest share of beneficiaries of schooling are found among nuclear two-generation households with slightly more than half having completed PS+, of course as they are they tend to be younger with better gender balance

Education of Elderly by Household Type



There appears a pattern of living arrangements between working, housekeeping and other activities, which are closely related to age and gender



- Elderly living as couples and nuclear families declines from working to other
- 3-4 generation households increases
- These patterns arise because of the relation between age and gender with household type.

Summary of findings (1)

- Of the total 19 million Indonesian elderly in 2007, one-third or 6.4 million people live in 3-4 generation households; another 27% or 5.1 million live in nuclear 2-generation households; one of ten or 1.6 million live alone, and one of five live as couples alone.
- Elderly women are much more likely to live independent alone or as dependents in 3-4 generation households; while on the other hand, elderly males are more likely to be found living in the 'comforts' of households with help from their spouse as couples or in nuclear families with children too.

Summary of findings (2)

- The older one gets the more likely ones lives alone, or in 4-generation households, or with others, i.e. other family or non-family. On the other hand, getting older also means declining probability of living in nuclear family households.
- Marital status is differentiated into only two categories – married and not-married – constituting 40 and 60 percent respectively.

Summary of findings (3)

- Married elderly people are most likely to live in multiple or 2 to 4 generation households.
- There is no definite pattern of living arrangements among the not-married, except that they most likely live in 3-generation households, and to a lesser extend in single households, as they are fewer.

Summary of findings (4)

- Differences in living arrangements between urban and rural residents are significant. Not only are rural elderly residents (62%) more numerous than urban elderly residents (38%), but single (69%) and couple households of elderly (70%) are over-represented in rural areas.
- In regards to education, no doubt the elderly are very poorly educated with nine of 10 having had at the most only some primary schooling.

Summary of findings (5)

- A good proportion of the elderly have to remain in the labor market (41%). Since the majority of workers are male and men are more likely to live with a spouse in couple or multiple generation households.
- The complement thereof is for women to be housekeepers associated with all types of living arrangements but mostly in multiple generation households.

TYPES OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

So what have we learned from the above? We have identified six types of living arrangements for the elderly:

- (1) Living alone;
- (2) Living as couples only;
- (3) Living in nuclear 2-generation households;
- (4) Three-generation households;
- (5) Four-generation households; and
- (6) Other households composed of an elderly living with other family, and or non-family.

IN A NUT SHELL (1)

- Ideal living arrangement for the elderly to enjoy the joys of sharing a home with adult children and grand-children and even great-grand-children is not as common as recorded elsewhere, even in neighboring societies in Asia.
- Instead, as aging is feminine, who are more likely to live alone in rural areas, with limited education, where men still have to continue in the labor market while women continue responsibility as housekeepers.

IN A NUT SHELL (2)

- These characteristics suggest that for the majority of Indonesians aging is not a period in one's life cycle to be enjoyed to be pampered and venerated by one's offspring.
- Instead, particularly for elderly women who dominate among those having to live alone mostly in rural areas, life continues to be a struggle for existence.

Where is the public sector?

- A National Commission for Older Persons was established in 2004 by Presidential Decree
- Public sector acknowledgement does not, however, necessarily translate into programs to meet the needs of those most in need for assistance. Reasonable long-time recognition of the need to attend to the needs of the elderly has, regrettably, not coincided with allocation of at least reasonable public funding.

Consequently, the National Commission is constrained in its programming, which can only be stated in general terms to improve the welfare of the elderly, in a holistic and coordinated manner.

Services to the elderly are mostly implemented by community and civil organizations as well as NGOs.

The public sector seems to be missing, especially where they are needed the most among the poor and poorly educated women in rural areas

*Thank you for
your attention.*

*Have a nice
stay in Bali*