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Inequality of Access to Social Welfare Programs for Older People in Indonesia

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Health and Socioeconomic Well-Being of Older Persons in Developing Asia:
Role of Individual and Household Data**



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About the study

- Fast population ageing trend in Indonesia. The issue of old age security.
- Little research attention has been given to investigating inequalities in access to social rights for older women and men in rural Indonesia.
- This paper aims to analyse the extent of access of older people to the elements of the social welfare program, the determinants of exclusion from these programs and how existing programs can be improved.

Study methods:

- The study used a secondary data source (Ageing in Rural Indonesian Survey (ARIS)-2016) and illustrated the analysis with both qualitative and quantitative data. The study data was constituted by surveys, in-depth interviews and non-participant observation in 10 rapidly ageing villages.
- The present study used data from 6 villages where more qualitative information was obtained.
- The quantitative study sample consisted of 1,805 respondents (811 males and 994 females).
- For statistical analysis; the study used binary logistic regression model. For providing substantial interpretation, the study used qualitative data

Predictor Variables

Socio-demographic characteristics (exposure)

- Gender.
- Age.
- Marital status.
- Childlessness.
- Region of residence.

Need/illness factor

- Disability measured in Activities of Daily Living (ADL).

Enabling/coping capacities

- Socioeconomic status.
- Education .
- Land ownership.
- Receiving financial support from children.
- Work status.

Outcome measures (social security)

Government of Indonesia implements various programs for the well-being of older adults including social assistance, social insurance, health services, empowerment, and awareness raising. The assistance includes both in cash and in-kind assistance.

Access to **1) Health insurance,**
2) Pensions, 3) *Poslansia*
and 4) *Raskin*

Key findings

- Overall, the study observed that there is Low levels of old age security in Indonesian villages → lower public spending/under funding, more people are under informal sector, inadequate preparedness among young adults (having social security schemes) , quality of healthcare services.
- Inequality in social security.
 - **Gender difference**
 - Men are more likely to be enrolled in pension scheme while women are more likely to be part of Poslansia scheme. Women are more likley to be part of community driven programs.
 - **Social class difference**
 - Educational advantage lead to the higher likelihood of accessing social services including pensions, health insurance and *Poslansia*.
 - There is a concern of poor targetting, though less educated older adults are more likely to receive Raskin.

➤ **Regional difference**

- All places/regions do not have equal access.
- The inequality was caused by many reasons including the capacity difference among regions.

Message of the study

To improve service delivery the study suggests the following.

- ✓ Increase public spending and coverage of the older adults social security programs.
- ✓ Mobilise and develop resources through collaborating with potential stakeholders including development organisations, private companies and NGOs.
- ✓ Proper decentralisation, i.e., encouraging local government to replicate the model of social services developed by the central government.
- ✓ Better coordination and integration of various stakeholders who implement different programs.
- ✓ Improving the competencies and skills of health professionals.

Thank You!