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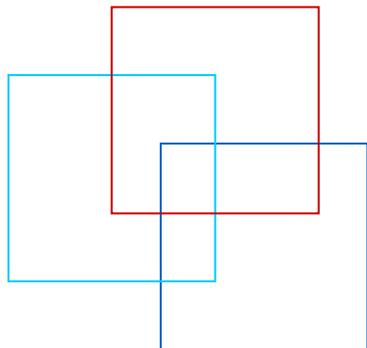
## Regional Conference on the Health and Socioeconomic Well-Being of Older Persons in Developing Asia: Role of Individual and Household Data

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# Demographics, Labour Force, and Older People in Indonesia

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# Two points

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KEYWORDS FROM THE  
PAPER



A SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Keywords  
from the  
paper

1. Informal

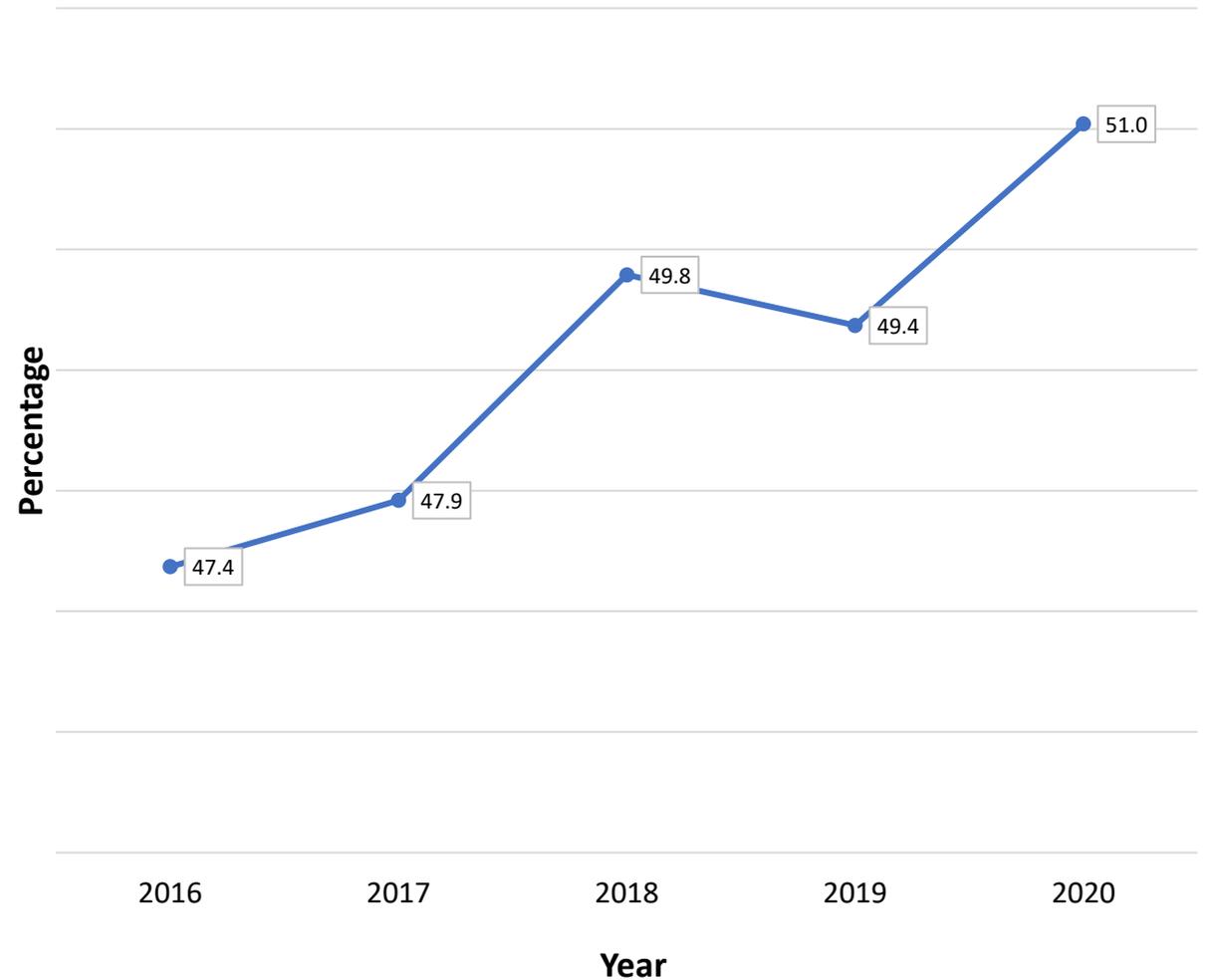
2. Building  
service system

## Informal:

Many older people continue to work in informal employment not covered by social protection policy (Sakernas, 2020)

- 51 % of older people are still working in 2020
- More than 80 % (90.3 % Female VS 83 % Male) of older people are working in informal sectors.

The proportion of Working Older People, 2016-2020



BPS, Sakernas: 2016-2020

# Informal: Many older people continue to work in informal employment not covered by social protection policy (Sakernas, 2020)

- Informality imply exclusion from social protection
- Informal economy often hazardous, unregulated, non-waged, outside of state regulations and control, high exposure to hazard and risk associated to employment
- 75.2 % of older persons are at higher risk of economic disadvantage due to type of work they are doing such as self employed and unpaid working in family business.
- 25.6 % of older persons working between 35-48 hour a week and 20.1 % working more than 49 hours a week, mostly in urban areas and service sector.
- 62.3 % of older persons are household head implying the burden for supporting his/her family
- More than 1/3 or 35.7 % (49.3 % Female VS 27.3 % Male) of older people have low monthly earnings
- More older people experienced decrease in income than the younger age cohort during the pandemic
- Older women are more vulnerable



Building service system: Pressing need for building the system providing services for older people to mitigate negative impact of demographic shift, poverty and covid-19

- Social security schemes for older people often contributory and informal workers often cannot afford it. Alternative system and financing solution is needed.
- Keeping elderly working in a good quality employment is needed.
- Market in the future will be very large
- Need to change policy on labour market
- There is a need to build system (including financing model) to address the needs of current older people and the future older people



# A series of questions

- How to finance sustainable social services for older people?. Is there any existing good example from developing countries in extending social protection for informal workers?.
  - What state can do for the current older people and future older people (young people)? What kind of concise regulatory framework on providing social services both provided by government and non-government institutions could be developed?.
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