Chapter 2

Characteristics of Respondents

February 2021

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The respondents of this study are the older people registered as participants of the SILANI Project (*Sistem Informasi Lanjut Usia*: Information System of Older People), the first survey of which was conducted from October 2019 to February 2020. The total number of respondents for this study was 3,500. Seventy respondents of the original sample had died, and 3,430 respondents completed the interview. One of the death cases was confirmed as death from COVID-19.

Table 2.1 shows the demographic characteristics of the respondents in this study.

Table 2.1 Characteristics of Completed Respondents[a]

Characteristics	%	N
Total	**100**	**3,430**
Sex		
Male	46.44	1,593
Female	53.56	1,837
Age		
60–69 years	65.04	2,231
70–79 years	26.41	906
80 years and older	8.54	293
Living location		
Urban	92.45	3,171
Rural	7.55	259

Characteristics	%	N
Province		
Bali	22.77	781
DIY	25.60	878
DKI Jakarta	51.63	1,771

[a] Completed respondents refer to (i) those who went through all the items in the questionnaire, whether they still live in the study areas or they have moved temporarily or travelled; or (ii) those who had died.

Table 2.1 shows that female respondents accounted for 54% of all respondents. The sampling was made proportionately with the registered population in SILANI, which included all older people residing in the project villages/*kelurahan*. Since we did not conduct weighted sampling, the demographic characteristics of the respondents of this phone survey reflected that of the whole older population of study areas. Thus, the 60–69 age group has the highest percentage amongst the three age groups, and the percentage of the respondents in DKI Jakarta is the highest amongst the three study provinces.

As for living location which refers to urban and rural areas, we used the classification provided by BPS (*Badan Pusat Statistik*: Statistics Indonesia).[1] The majority of the respondents lived in urban areas (92%) and only 8% of them were in rural areas.

The respondents in this study were categorised into three groups: the young-old group (60–69 years), the middle-old group (70–79 years), and the oldest-old group (80 years and older). Table 2.2 shows the distribution of respondents by age group. It also reflects the trend of distribution of the whole population by age group in Indonesia. According to Statistics of Old Age Population 2019, the proportion of the young-old group (aged 60–69 years) comprises 63.82%; the middle-old group (aged 70–79 years), 27.68%; and the oldest-old group (80 years and older), 8.50% (*Badan Pusat Statistik*, 2019).

[1] The BPS classification is based on population density, percentage of farm households, and some urban facilities such as highway, formal education facilities, public health facilities, etc. (*Peraturan Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik* Nomor 37 Tahun 2010 *Tentang Klasifikasi Perkotaan dan perdesaan di Indonesia*/Regulation of the Head of the Central Statistics Agency Number 37 of 2010 Concerning Classification of Urban and Rural Areas in Indonesia, 2010).

Table 2.2 Distribution of Respondents, by Age Group

Characteristics	Age			N
	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 Years and Older	
Total	**65.04**	**26.41**	**8.54**	**3,430**
Sex				
Male	65.22	27.43	7.34	1,593
Female	64.89	25.53	9.58	1,837
Living location				
Urban	66.29	25.86	7.85	3,171
Rural	49.81	33.20	16.99	259
Province				
Bali	57.11	31.75	11.14	781
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	63.55	24.60	11.85	878
DKI Jakarta	69.28	24.96	5.76	1771

The percentage of female respondents from the oldest group is higher than their male counterparts. The percentage of the middle- and oldest-old groups living in rural areas is higher than those in urban areas. The middle-old group is found the highest in Bali; the percentage of the oldest-old group in Bali and DIY is remarkably higher than that of DKI Jakarta.

Table 2.3 shows that the percentage of female respondents is higher than male respondents. This portion applies to all age groups, yet the highest female percentage is found in the oldest group, which is approximately 60%.

Table 2.3 Distribution of Respondents, by Sex

Characteristics	Sex		N
	Male	Female	
Total	**46.44**	**53.56**	**3,430**
Sex			
Male	46.57	53.43	2,231
Female	48.23	51.77	906
Living location	39.93	60.07	293
Urban			
Rural	46.67	53.33	3,171
Province	43.63	56.37	259
Bali	48.02	51.98	781
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	45.56	54.44	878
DKI Jakarta	46.19	53.81	1,771