

Chapter 2

Characteristics of Respondents

August 2022

This chapter should be cited as
Study Team (2022), 'Characteristics of Respondents', in Suriastini, N.W., E.D. Mulyanto, I.Y. Wijayanti, O. Komazawa, T. Kato, Maliki and D.D. Kharisma (eds.), *Older People and COVID-19 in Indonesia (2022 Edition)*, Jakarta: ERIA and Bappenas; Yogyakarta: SurveyMETER, pp.8-11.

CHAPTER 2

Characteristics of Respondents



Regardless of the difference in the number of respondents who completed the interview in both survey rounds, the distribution of respondent characteristics between the two rounds did not change (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Characteristics of Completed Respondents^a

Characteristics	July 2020		November 2020	
	N	%	N	%
Total	3,430	100	3,125	100
Sex				
Male	1,593	46.44	1,449	46.37
Female	1,837	53.56	1,676	53.63
Age				
60–69 years	2,231	65.04	2,036	65.15
70–79 years	906	26.41	822	26.30
80 years and older	293	8.54	267	8.54
Living location				
Urban	3,171	92.45	2,873	91.94
Rural	259	7.55	252	8.06
Province				
Bali	781	22.77	701	22.43
DIY	878	25.6	847	27.10
DKI Jakarta	1,771	51.63	1,577	50.46

^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 died.

In the November 2020 phone survey, the percentage of female respondents (53.63%) was higher than the male respondents (46.37%). Since we did not conduct the sampling weights, the distribution of respondents' characteristics in these phone surveys represented the entire population of older people in the study area. The percentage of the 60–69 age group is the highest amongst the other three age groups, and the percentage of respondents in DKI Jakarta is the highest amongst the other three provinces.

As for the living location, we used the classification provided by the BPS (*Badan Pusat Statistik/ Statistics Indonesia*).¹ The majority of respondents (92.45%) live in urban areas, and only 7.55% live in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Distribution of Respondents, by Age Group

Characteristics	Age			N
	60–69 Years	70–79 Years	80 Years and Older	
Total	100	100	100	3,125
Sex				
Male	66.05	26.71	7.25	1,449
Female	64.38	25.95	9.67	1,676
Living location				
Urban	66.45	25.72	7.83	2,873
Rural	50.40	32.94	16.67	252
Province				
Bali	56.92	31.81	11.27	701
DIY	63.40	24.79	11.81	847
DKI Jakarta	69.75	24.67	5.58	1,577

¹ Classified by the Statistics Indonesia (BPS) based on population density, percentage of farm households, and several urban facilities such as formal education facilities, public health facilities, etc. (Peraturan Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik *Nomor 37 Tahun 2010 Tentang Klasifikasi Perkotaan dan Perdesaan di Indonesia*, 2010/ Regulation of the Head of BPS-Statistics Indonesia Number 37 of 2010 Concerning the Classification of Urban and Rural Areas in Indonesia, 2010).

The respondents are 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 and the entire population by age group in Indonesia. According to the Statistics of Older People 2019, the proportion of the young-old group (60–69 years) is 63.82%, the middle-old group is 27.68%, and the oldest-old (80 years and above) is 8.5% (BPS-Statistic Indonesia, 2019).

The percentage of females in the oldest-old group is higher than their male counterparts. The percentage of older people 70–79 years and 80 years and older in rural areas is higher than those in urban areas. Bali has the highest number of older people aged 70–79, those aged 60–69 years are in DKI Jakarta, and those aged 80 years and above are in DIY. The percentage of female respondents in rural areas and DIY is the highest (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Distribution of Respondents, by Sex

Characteristics	Sex		N
	Male	Female	
Total	100	100	3,125
Age			
60–69 years	47.00	53.00	2,036
70–79 years	47.08	52.92	822
80 years and older	39.33	60.67	267
Living location			
Urban	46.64	53.36	2,873
Rural	43.25	56.75	252
Province			
Bali	47.79	52.21	701
DIY	45.81	54.19	847
DKI Jakarta	46.04	53.96	1,577

The number of respondents with caregivers increased from July 2020 (2,960 respondents) to November 2020 (2,983 respondents). However, the distribution of each characteristic did not change much except for the provincial characteristics. In July 2020, the number of respondents with caregivers in Bali is the second-highest after DKI Jakarta. However, in November 2020, the number of respondents in Bali who had a caregiver was the least.

Table 2.4: Characteristics of Respondents Who Have Caregivers

Characteristics	July 2020		November 2020	
	N	%	N	%
Total	2,960	100	2,983	100
Sex				
Male	1,385	46.79	1,389	46.56
Female	1,575	53.21	1,594	53.44
Age				
60–69 years	1,872	63.24	1,930	64.7
70–79 years	817	27.6	792	26.55
80 years and older	271	9.16	261	8.75
Living location				
Urban	2,705	91.39	2,739	91.82
Rural	255	8.61	244	8.18
Province				
Bali	716	24.19	674	22.59
DIY	638	21.55	806	27.02
DKI Jakarta	1,606	54.26	1,503	50.39