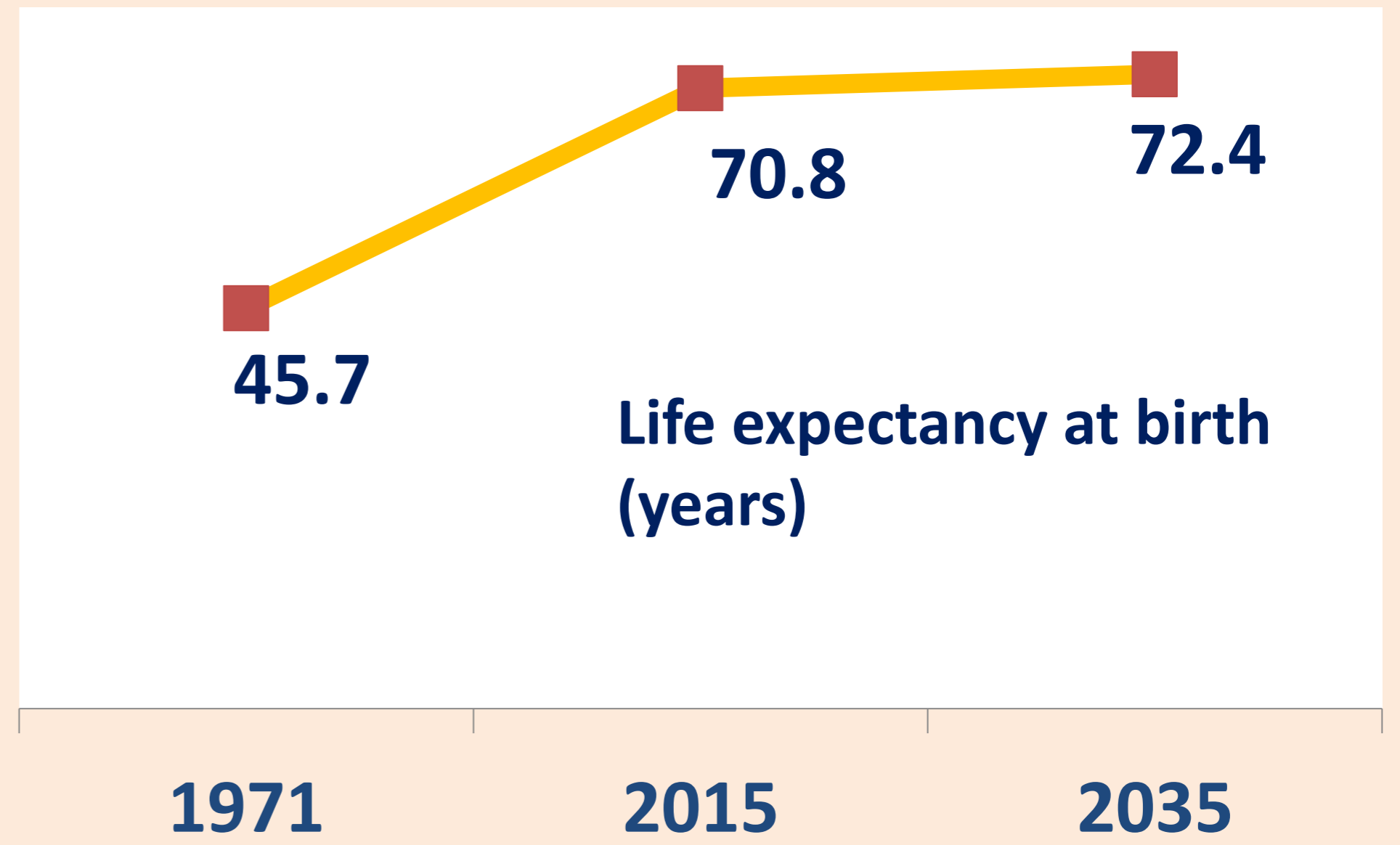
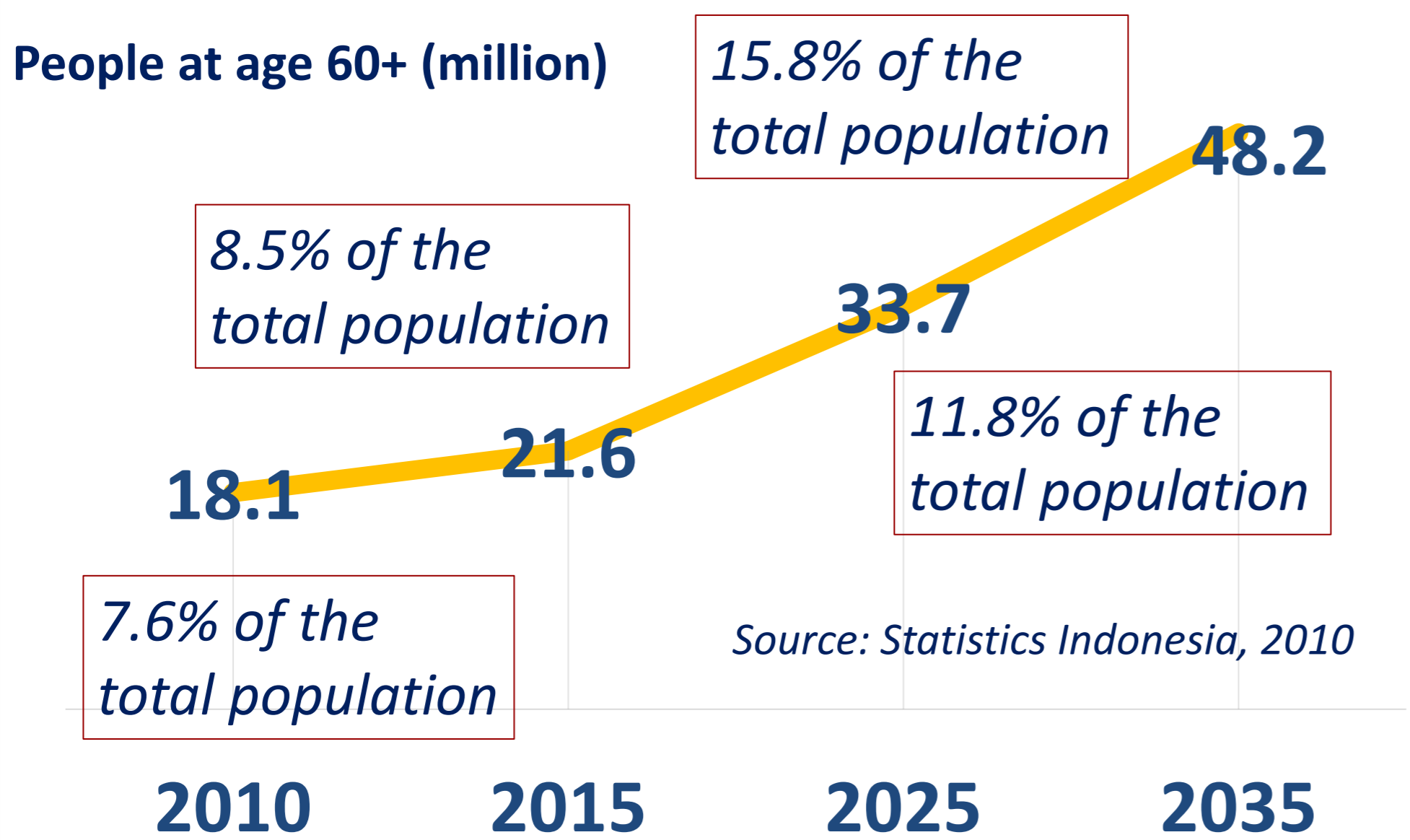


# AGEING POPULATION AND ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IN INDONESIA

## BACKGROUND

People at age 60+ (million)



Based on Indonesia Population Census (2010):

- › The prevalence of disability increased to 8.8% in the age group 50-59 years compared to aged less than 50 years with a higher proportion of females (9.1%) reporting a disability than males (8.5%).
- › The propensity to have disability increased by 26% with the increasing of age.
- › The proportion of older women to have disability (28.2%) is higher than older men (23.4 %)



According to the Indonesian Government Act No.13, 1998 regarding the Welfare of the Older people, an older adult is a person who has aged 60 years and over

## RESEARCH QUESTION

To what extent does access to health care (ownership of insurance & region) affect the health of the older people in Indonesia

## METHOD

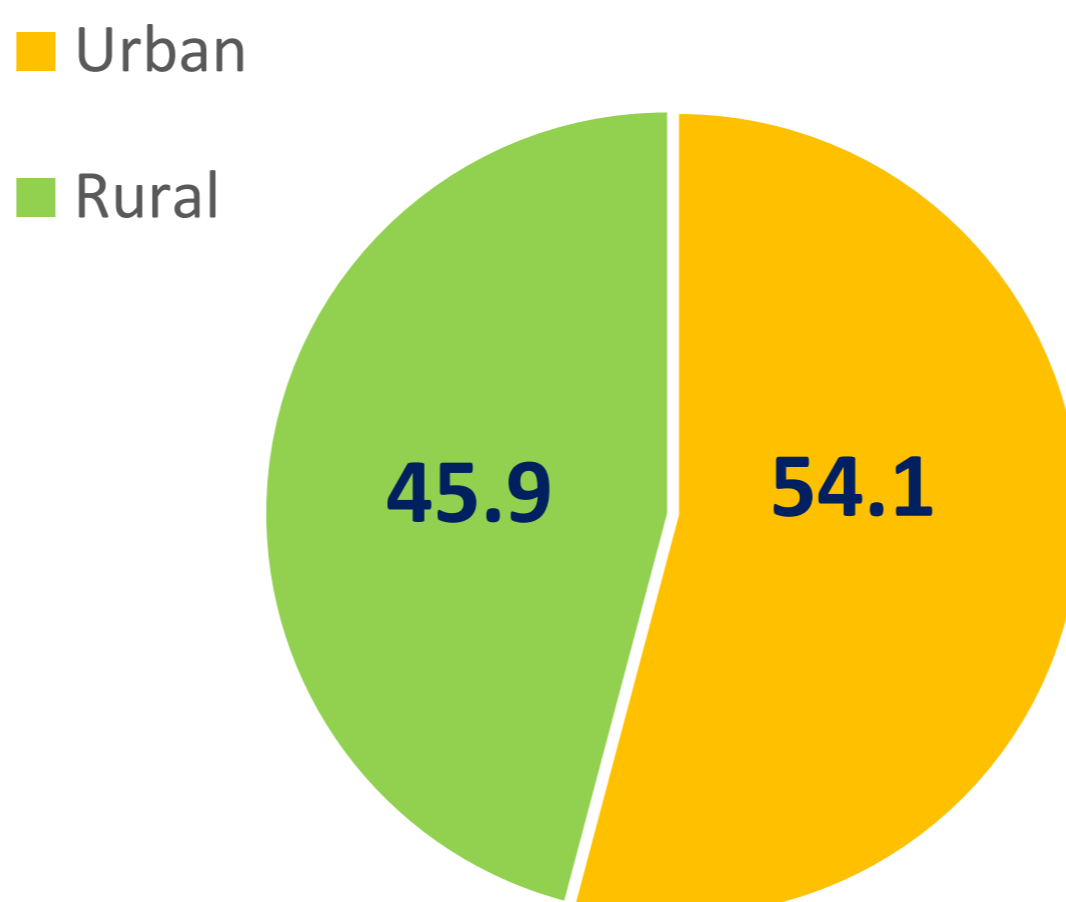
Using the 5<sup>th</sup> wave of IFLS data, three health measurements are analysed using five binary logistic models

## FINDINGS

- Older Indonesians who have better access to health care (in terms of insurance & urban/rural) do not have better subjective health
- Older Indonesians who have better access to health care (in terms of insurance & urban/rural) report more chronic diseases
- Older Indonesians who have better access to health care (in terms of insurance & urban/rural) have less functional limitation

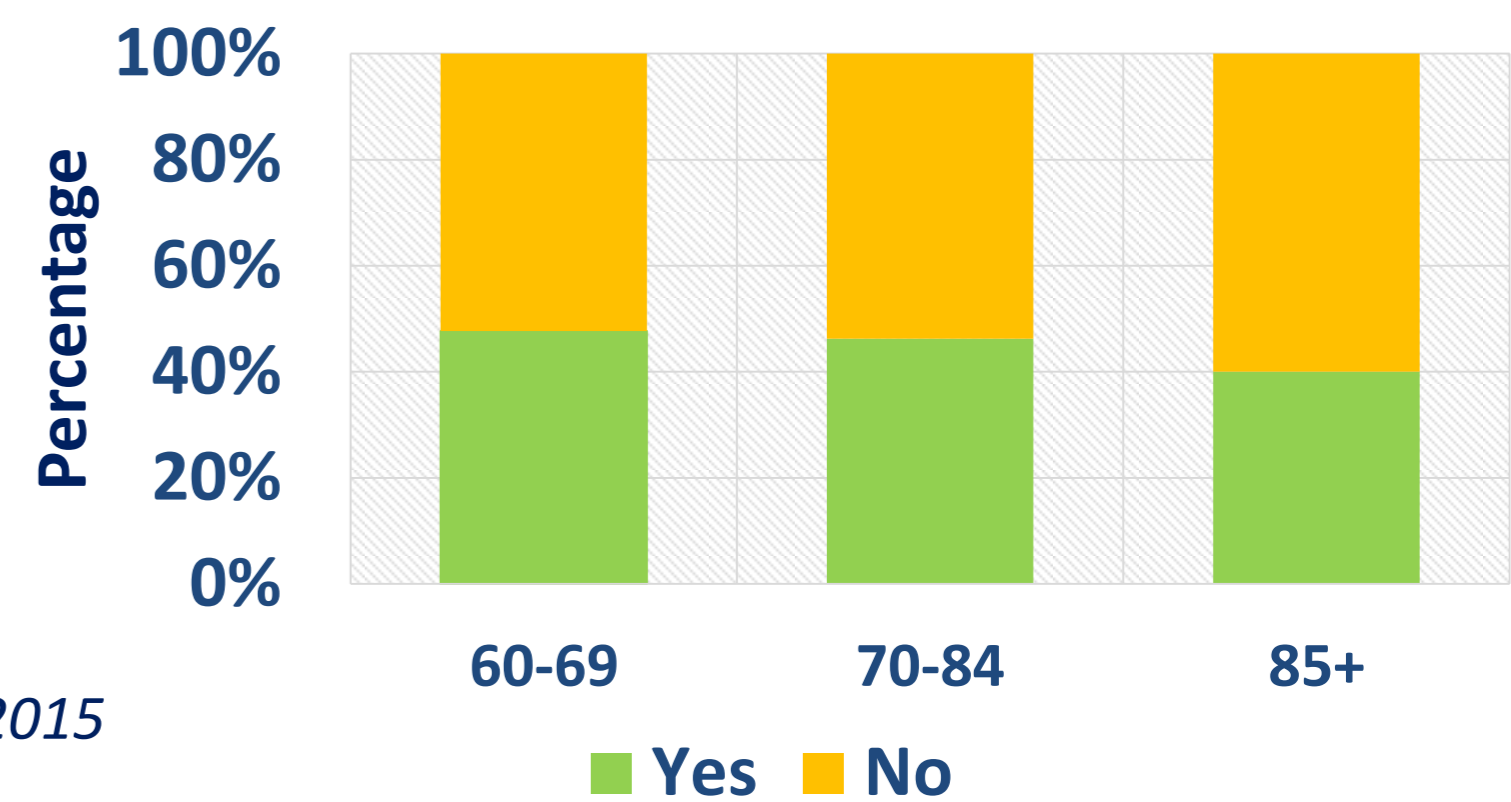


### The proportion of older people by region (%)



Source: Author statistical calculation based on IFLS 2015

### Insurance ownership among older Indonesians



## REFERENCES:

- Adioetomo, S. M. & Mujahid, G., 2014. *Indonesia on the Threshold of Population Ageing*. Jakarta: UNFPA Indonesia
- The RAND Corporation, 2015. *RAND Indonesia Family Life Survey 5 (IFLS 5)*, California: The RAND Corporation