LONG-TERM CARE FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

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Outline of Presentation

A. National Development Planning in Indonesia
B. Beyond Population Issues
C. Trends of Older Persons in Indonesia: Opportunity & Challenge
D. Policy Implications on Older Persons: Current & Future
E. Summary
Questions Encountered

1. How to set up long term care for older people in Indonesia and what kind of mechanism framework for finance and related aspects developed?

2. Would there be a community initiative supporting the long term health care?
A. National Development Planning in Indonesia
COMBINED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

**Top Down**
- Macro Planning by Ministry
- Portfolio poised to profit
- Undifferentiated and “one-way” approach.
- Targets given by executives.
- Employers follow instructions (push).
- Typically, long execution time.
- Typically, short-term impact on company’s status quo.
- Specific and analytic approach.
- Executives set the direction and define the mission.
- Employers involvement in identifying and delivering optimizations (share).
- Typically, short execution time.
- Strong impact on company’s status quo in the long-term. Tangible and lasting results.

**Bottom Up**
- “Blusukan”

Combined: “Nawa Cita” & “RPJMN”
“........To improve the quality Indonesians by improving the quality of education and training through “Smart Indonesia” program and increasing Indonesia’s social welfare and health through the “Healthy Indonesia” and “Prosperous Indonesia” programs......”
Medium Term Development Plan I (2005-2009)

Unity of Indonesia, secure, peaceful, just, democratic.

Medium Term Development Plan II (2010-2014)

More qualified HR, improvement of science and technology, competitive economic

Medium Term Development Plan III (2015-2019)

More competitive economic, efficiency NR, qualified HR & Science-Tech

Medium Term Development Plan IV (2020-2024)

Independent society, and prosperous

*Note: HR→ Human Resource
NR→ Natural Resource
Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019

1. Providing social protection assistance;

2. Enhancing the National Program for Community Empowerment

3. Increasing the Allocation of Funds for Public Credit
B. Beyond Population Issues
Population Pyramids
Indonesia, 1961-2010

Source: CIA World Factbook - Unless otherwise noted, information in this page is accurate as of August 23, 2014
DEPENDENCY RATIO AND DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS
INDONESIA
C. Trends of Older Persons in Indonesia: Opportunity & Challenge
Indonesia is entering a demographically critical decade

Indonesia has enjoyed a demographic dividend in the last forty years. For the last forty years Indonesia has enjoyed a kind of demographic dividend as declines in fertility have reduced the fraction of children (ages 0 to 14) in the population without a corresponding increase in the fraction of elderly (ages 65 and over). And as a result, the dependency ratio—the ratio of children and elderly (i.e., dependents) to the working-age population—has steadily declined from over 0.8 in 1970 to about 0.5 in 2009.

Indonesia’s demographic window of opportunity will close in the next decade

Sources: Demographic projections from BPS and UN Statistics.
PROFILE OF THE ELDERLY IN INDONESIA

- The tenth largest elderly population in the world.
- The most populous country in ASEAN with the highest absolute number of elderly.
- By 2012, the number of elderly was equal to the number of children under five.
- The number of elderly would be doubled in twenty years.
- Between 2010 and 2020, the growth rate of the elderly population would be 3.7 per cent, compared to a population growth rate of 0.8 per cent.
- An aged dependency ratio of 6.9% in 1995, increasing to 10.1% in 2020.
- Older women have lower education levels than older men.

It shifts strategic planning away from a ‘needs-based’ approach (which assumes that older people are passive targets) to a right-based approach (recognizes the rights of people to equality of opportunity and treatment in all aspects of life).
D. Policy Implications on Older Persons: Current & Future
STRATEGY LONG TERM CARE (LTC) FOR OLDER PERSONS

- **Institution**: “National Commission for Older Persons The Republic of Indonesia” coordinated by the Ministry of Social; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Employment; and The Coordinating Ministry for Development of Human Resources & Cultural Affairs; (Presidential’s Decree No. 52 of 2004 about National Commission for Older Persons The Republic of Indonesia)

- **Community Base**: Private/Public NGO; Group by Sameness Things (Hobby/Passion)

- **Inter-Links**: Institution+Community Base (congress events and government rules)
FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR ASSISTING CARE ELDERLY PEOPLE

REDUCING – REPLACING OF PETROLEUM SUBSIDY

INCREASING

INFRASTRUCTURE FUND  --  SOCIAL WELFARE FUND  --  EDUCATION FUND

SOCIAL PROTECTIONS  --  OLDER PERSONS PROTECTIONS FINANCE
**GOVERNMENT PROTECTION PROGRAMS**

- Social Protection Assistance ("Bantuan Perlindungan Sosial")
- Financed health coverage program for the poor and near-poor ("Jamkesmas")
- The National Program for Community Empowerment ("Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri")
- Public Credit ("Kredit Usaha Rakyat")
- The Indonesia Health Card ("KIS")
- The Prosperous Family Saving Card ("KKS")
- "BPJS Kesehatan" → Health Care Insurance
- "BPJS Ketenagakerjaan" → Retirement Saving for Official Private
- "Taspen" → Retirement Insurance for Official Government
- Integrated Health Services Centres ("Posyandu") for Older Persons
- Community Health Centre ("Puskesmas") for Older Persons Care
AGEING POPULATION | INCREASING SIGNIFICANTLY

Improving Welfare:

- Ministry of Social Affairs: “Panti Wredha” / Age Care
- Ministry of Health: “Community Health Insurance” and Elderly Friendly Health Center
- Ministry of Internal Affairs: “Integrated Units for Elderly”
TYPES OF CARDS ASSISTANCE

KARTU KELUARGA SEJAHTERA

Pengganti Kartu Perlindungan Sosial, berfungsi sebagai penanda keluarga kurang mampu

KARTU SIMPANAN KELUARGA SEJAHTERA (KSKS)

KARTU INDONESIA SEHAT (KIS)

KARTU INDONESIA PINTAR (KIP)
PENSION (RETIRED) OF WORKER CARE CARD

Electronic Cards

HEALTH CARE CARD
E. Summary
the Setting up of LTC for older person has been designed in the mid term development plan to anticipate critical period of demographic dividend; once the initial stage is successful, then would be replicated in long term plan.

the Financial framework depending on the institutional wise organized by the Coordinating Ministry for HRD & Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Finance;

Initiative groups, those are community groups for older persons care created by society or under specific law (Eg. National Commission for Older Persons; Social Protection Agency in Health);

Social culturally financial support is given from other people especially younger generation to the elderly;
the labor market is also has to be designed to accommodate the higher level of education of the older persons in the future as most of the educated older persons are willing to participate in education, cultural activities and social services;

Accessibility to education, specifically for older persons in the form of skills training, knowledge provided in public seminars and training by older person groups/associations is highly needed and must be in line with local value and condition;
Thank You........

.....감사합니다

......ありがとうございました

Terimakasih.....

Kob Khun Krap.........

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