

**The Role of Nursing Home In Effort to Improve Elderly Welfare in Indonesia  
(by doing comparison in one of the nursing home in Japan)**

**RESEARCH PAPER**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aging process for us certainly has an impact on various aspects of life, especially health. The existence of the elderly is often seen as a burden in the family, this is because the condition of the elderly depends on the people around them. With increasing age, the elderly increasingly need a place to take refuge and get love. Family has an important role to help the elderly in fulfilling their life needs. However due to a variety of family situations, makes elderly get less attention from their family, there are many neglected elderly. Therefore, nursing homes have an important role in order to improve the welfare of the elderly through the services carried out. The services provided are in the form of fulfilling physical, psychological, and social needs that are not obtained when in the family.

Keywords: Welfare of the Elderly, Changes in family roles; Nursing home service, Problems of the Elderly

JEL Classifications i3, i38

**1. INTRODUCTION**

The development of elderly based on the national socio-economic survey (Susenas) found that the percentage of elderly varies each year.

There was a report in 2008, which 8.55% of the population was classified as elderly, 8,37% in 2009, 7.56% in 2012, respectively. In the population census of the statistic bureau in 2010<sup>1</sup>, the number of elderly in Indonesia reached 18,043,712. In other words, the elderly accounted 7.68% of Indonesia's 237

million population. This social matter is a huge challenge for all Indonesians.

Therefore an institution is necessary to deal with this matter, one of the expected organizations are nursing homes. Nursing home is a facility which provides health care services such as physical and mental assistance for the elderly, which are financed by the government or the private sector. Based on the results of interviews with some elderly people who live in nursing homes, many elderly people choose to live separately from their children and from the results of interviews that have been conducted, many elderly people feel happy to be in a nursing home with

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<sup>1</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik. 2015. Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Tahun 2010: Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan

various activities and surrounded by friends of their age.

Based on the background described above, the author was interested in making a thesis with the titled "the role of nursing homes to improve the welfare of the elderly" because there are still many elderly in Indonesia who do not get full attention and care, so they tend to be neglected.

The author will conduct this research in two locations, namely in one of the nursing homes in Japan and one of the nursing homes in Indonesia, then a comparison will be made between the two places in order to find out the differences between the two nursing homes and what things can improve the welfare of the elderly through available nursing homes.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is the author's original work on efforts to improve the welfare of the elderly through services provided by nursing homes. This research is based on the author's personal experience, the author has worked in nursing homes for more than 1 year in Japan. Through the workplace experience, the author deals directly with the various conditions of the elderly, the author has learned a lot about how to improve the welfare for the elderly in nursing homes through the services that the authors provide to the elderly.

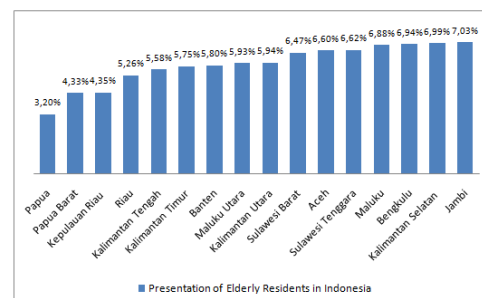
From that experience, the author knows a lot about the desires and needs of the elderly. In addition, the elderly also often tell how they feel living in nursing homes and say what they hope for in their future lives, therefore the authors

know what the elderly people really expect in their future to improve their welfare.

Some data was obtained from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics and the West Java Central Bureau of Statistics, besides that some data relating to the elderly, this can identify the number of elderly people in Indonesia, especially in Sukabumi district. To get more accurate results, the author conducted an interview through distributing questionnaires, this interview was conducted with several elderly people who lived in nursing homes,

From the two pictures below shows that not all Indonesian provinces have old structures. There are 19 provinces (55.88%) of Indonesian provinces that have an old population structure. From the picture below, three provinces with the highest percentage of elderly are DI Yogyakarta (13.81%), Central Java (12.59%) and East Java (12.25%). Meanwhile, three provinces with the smallest percentage of elderly are Papua (3.20%), West Papua (4.33%) and Riau Islands (4.35%)

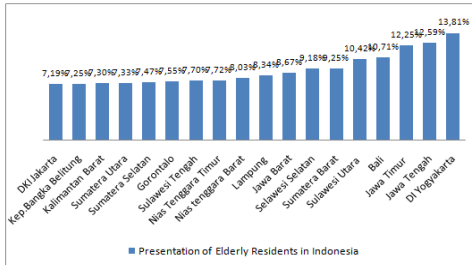
Figure 1 Presentation of Elderly Residents in Indonesia



Source: Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Data dan Informasi 2014

(Profil Kesehatan Indonesia). Jakarta.2015.

Figure 2 Presentations of Elderly Residents in Indonesia



Source: Pusat Data dan Informasi Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Data dan Informasi 2014 (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia). Jakarta.2015.

Around 9% of the elderly in Indonesia live alone and 36% together with 3 generations in 1 household by BPS SUSENAS2015

Figure 3 Status Of Residence

Type of Region and Gender	Status Of Residence					Total
	Live Alone	With Partner	With Family	3 Generations	Others	
<b>Urban</b>						
Female	3,73	22,40	31,77	29,32	12,77	100,00
Male	11,62	13,17	23,37	39,64	12,19	100,00
Female + Male	7,72	17,74	27,53	34,54	12,48	100,00
<b>Rural</b>						
Male	4,57	26,59	30,08	32,04	6,72	100,00
Female	15,06	22,55	22,55	40,88	4,78	100,00
Female+Male	9,81	26,32	26,32	36,45	5,75	100,00
<b>Urban+Rural</b>						
Male	4,21	24,79	30,81	30,87	9,32	100,00
Female	11,56	15,17	22,91	40,34	8,01	100,00
Male+Female	19,96	19,96	26,84	35,62	8,66	100,00

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik. 2015. Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Tahun 2010: Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Information

1. With family it means the elderly live with children, or daughter-in-law, or in-laws, or parents in one house
2. 3 Generation it means that means the elderly live with their children / daughter-in-law and grandchildren or with their children / daughter-in-law and parents / in-laws

Figure 4 Percentage of Elderly Population



Source: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Data dan Informasi 2014 (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia). Jakarta.2015.

The life expectancy of women is higher than men, this can be seen in the presence of more elderly women than the elderly men as shown in the picture on the up.

### 3. DATA

In this study, The data collected from the questionnaire, interview, literature review and data from the Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The elderly who lived in nursing homes were the subjects to be studied. To make this research more specific, the author chose the elderly who lived in one of the nursing homes in Japan and one in Indonesia as a respondent. The survey was conducted towards 30 respondents.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

Data analysis of this research is a quantitative approach, the study uses t test, t test is a comparative test to assess the difference between certain values and the average population group.

The score for each answer point on the questionnaire will be determined by using likert scale, The range of scales from the questionnaire is like the table below:

Table 1 Scale Range of the Questionnaire

Information	Value
Strongly Degree	5
Degree	4
Doubtful	4
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

Source: Sugiyono. 2007. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

To get the respondent's answer index made the distribution as below: Scale used 5,4,3,2,1 so range  $5-1 = 4$ ; then divided into 5 categories; strongly disagree, disagree, hesitate, agree and strongly agree; then the interval  $4/5 = 0.8$  and distribution as follows:

The following is a table of value categories for the average obtained according to processed data.

Table 2 Interpretation Category Scores

Score	Score Interpretation
1,00-1,79	Very Not Good
1,80-2,59	Not Good
2,60-3,39	Natural
3,40-4,19	Good
4,20-5,00	Very good

Source: Sugiyono. 2007. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

## 5. EXPECTED CONCLUSION

In this paper, the author can figure out what can improve the welfare of the elderly through the services provided by nursing homes.

## REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2015. Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Tahun 2010: Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Data dan Informasi 2014 (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia). Jakarta.2015.
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