

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

One of indicator successful in development is the growing life expectancy of the population. With increasing life expectancy population, and affecting the number of elderly people has increased from year to year. Throughout the world population of elderly (age ≥ 60) is growing very fast even the fastest compared to other age groups. Based on data from the Bureau of Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in 2015 the life expectancy of elderly increase from 1995-2000 about 66.0 years old, in 2000-2005 about 67.8, next in 2005-2010 increase 69.1 and increasing 1 % in 2010-2015 which is 70.1. Base on Life expectancy predictions elderly will growing next few years. So, increasing of elderly population that should be greatly attract the attention of the government, to resolve everything related to the elderly including elderly basic needs.

In Indonesia, the elderly population in 2008 totaling about 19.50 million people. Decreased in 2010 around 18.04 million people. In 2012 increased to 18.55 million people the elderly population is about 7.78 percent of Indonesia population. In 2013, the elderly population is about 8.05 percent of Indonesia population. Next, in 2014, the elderly population is about 20.24 million people. Increasing in Indonesian elderly population, shows that Indonesia has begun to enter the group of State old structured (aging population). The aging population structure is one of indicator the success

national development, in particular as a reflection of the growing length the average age of the Indonesia populations (Statistical Elderly Population, 2014).

Elderly people are part of the family and community members elderly population increase every year. According to the UU No. 13 of 1998 on the elderly welfare, which referred to the elderly is the population who has reached age of 60 years and older. Elder is an avoidable condition that everyone will become it and shall jointly universal. An increasing number of elderly people will affect the socio-economic in the family, community, as well as in government. Important economic implications of increasing population is an increase in the old age dependency ratio. Every productive age population will endure in each elderly population.

Interesting point to discuss with increasing of elderly population is the elderly people will depend on other parts of the population, mainly basic need of their live. In addition, the presence of the elderly is also associated with a dependency ratio calculation, which is the ratio between the populations of productive age with nonproductive age population including the elderly. If the elderly population is increasing in number, then the burden of productive age population will be even greater.

Theoretically women life expectancy higher than men life expectancy. That may cause, elderly women population higher than elderly man. Based on population result census 2010 women life expectancy about 71.74 years old, higher than man which is 67.51 years old. In other phenomenon, population result census of 2014 women life expectancy higher 1.11 percent compare man life expectancy. Percentage of elderly

Indonesia in 2014 is 108.59 percent of elderly women and 107.48 was elderly men. Elderly women population was dominant (Bureau statistic of Indonesia, 2014).

Based on old dependency ratio of Indonesia elderly, changing in population structure affected by old dependency ratio. Value of the ratio that reflected to burden economy covered by productive population, in assumption the nonproductive elderly. Increasing old ratio dependency may cause rare of productive labor force. In 2014, old dependency ratio of Indonesia elderly about 12.71 percent which is old dependency elderly women higher about 27.27 percent and elderly man is 23.73 percent. It means every 100 people productive age should be guaranty around 13 elderly people. Cause of old dependency elderly women higher than man, elderly women would be higher guaranty by productive age. So, most people was though the elderly just burden of life, several people just leave elderly alone or put elderly in nursing house to decrease their burden. That why elderly try more independently and choosing find their own income to continue their life without depend on their own family. Especially elderly women. Physically elderly women weak than man and also there was a gap between woman labor and man labor. There were factors may affect gap between elderly women and man, which is education for example.

The elderly education basic side, the provision of education needed to develop the potential of elderly life, in order to remain productive and active role in society. Literacy, level of diploma held, as well as formal education experience, can be a measure of readiness to undergo the old days. Generally in 2014 most of elderly people in low education level, such as a percentage of illiterate is 21.03 percent of the elderly.

Percentage of illiterate elderly women higher than elderly man which is 9.46 percent. And based on graduated in education level elderly man has high education level than elderly women. It show the gap of education level of elderly men and elderly women. The average of school years amounted to 4.27. It means, elderly dropped out from school in grade 5 elementary school or equivalent.

Although elderly women has responsibility for all matters relating to the household chores. Started from cleaning the house to the complex and time-consuming and labor, such as caring for grandchildren and take care of her husband. Linkage elderly women with daily household chores so closely and it seems to be something that has been accepted by the community itself .but other and elderly women are entitled to develop and realize his personality and do not need to drown or limit themselves in the service of the family and not to be a burden or problems for family members. The participation of women especially those who are elderly is certainly not just demanding equal rights but also said functions that have meaning for the family. In general, one of the reasons elderly women work is to help the family economy.

As a family of women workers, in general elderly women tend to work in the informal sector, in addition to this is done in order to divide time between work that is both economical and non-economical, while the other consequences of the age factor that makes the elderly prefer to work in informal sector because in addition facilitate also unlimited which the age they have. Informal sector becomes an option because it is easy to enter, rely on local resources, self-owned businesses, operation in a small

scale, the skills can be acquired outside the formal school system and not directly touched by the regulation and the market is competitive.

Most of the informal economy, especially in urban areas sector absorbed into trading one of them is that they work as well trader in stores, stalls, and payment that has become an alternative job that is quite popular, especially those who live among the poor in urban areas. It is associated with characteristics that flexible, need relative small capital, and does not require intricate procedures. Even this kind of informal economic activity is regarded as the savior of the bag during the economic crisis in 1997/1998 (Indrawati, 2009). Informal sector identically with poverty, low income and low educational level. Contribution women as labor force in informal sector affect to increasing total income of household member (Rahayu, 2008).

The business sector is also an important part in the urban economy because the system proved capable of providing support to the general public especially the lower middle economic classes through provision of cheap products. Elderly women working in the informal sector where they were greeted positive state by the community. In this case shows that the vast majority of elderly women were able live independently without being a burden to others, even some of the elderly women should be the house holder for the families, an elderly women are led to set a balanced of time allocation so that compliance function can be implemented properly and balanced.

The elderly population in Padang which is 24,507 elderly men and 29,897 elderly women. In Padang elderly women generally choose to work, most of them, work in the informal sector. Existing informal sector as traders in the shop as well as pavement and

boarding houses. From the above authors are interested to analyze **“Affecting Factors the Elderly Women Participation of Economic Activity in Padang”**

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the description above, the issues raised as follows:

1. What are the forms of economic activity undertaken elderly woman in Padang?
2. What factor motivate and inhibiting is experienced by elderly women business in Padang?
3. Whether any loss of economic activity performed by elderly women in Padang?

1.3 Research Objectives

- a. To determine the form of the economic activity undertaken elderly women in the city of Padang?
- b. To determine the factors motivate and inhibiting factors experienced by elderly women in business in Padang
- c. To determine loss of economic activity performed by elderly women in Padang.



1.4 Research Benefits

- a. Expected to be descriptive material for the empowerment of elderly women in variety of sectors in Padang

- b. Expected to be descriptive material about the elderly in the study of economic activity of women in Padang
- c. This research is expected to provide a descriptive overview the economic activity of elderly women in the informal sector, so that the leadership of relevant agencies and institutions can take steps in handling the problems posed.

