## OPTIMIZING THE WORKING ELDERLY: DETERMINING INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

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## **ABSTRACT**

The age structure of the Indonesian population is currently shifting towards ageing, while the elderly has been seen as a burden rather than a potential resource in the society. The condition worsens by more than half of elderly are still active in economic activities, and most of them work in informal sectors which does not lead the elderly to the decent work. Trying to solve the problems, this research aims to examine the individual and contextual factors that affect the elderly to work, mainly based on the framework of the determinant of active ageing from the WHO. The data which is National Socio-Economic Survey and Work Force Survey from 514 districts in Indonesia, analyzed using multilevel binary logistic regression for both individual and contextual factors.

The research reveals that the tendency of the elderly to work is greater for male elderly and young elderly (60-69 years), currently married, and has relatively good health. Besides, the elderly who have never attended school or have not graduated from primary school also have a greater chance of working. Moreover, they who live in rural area and do not have health insurance also tend to work. With the working conditions mostly in the informal sector, the factors show that the elderly who work are in an agonize position towards the elderly's wellbeing. Furthermore, lack of social security for the elderly in Indonesia is a limitation for the elderly in actualizing their potential. On the other hand, if the supporting system for elderly to work still cannot be optimized, the working elderly can be reduced by dropping the unemployment rate and increasing the GRDP per capita because these two factors are associated with the tendency of the elderly to work.

**Keywords:** elderly, work, individual, contextual, binary logistic multilevel analysis