

# Appendix

## SAMPLING DESIGN USED IN COUNTRY SURVEYS

Except in Singapore and Thailand, where national representative samples of randomly selected elderly living in the community were conducted, the surveys were designed to capture a broad cross-section of the elderly in different geographic areas and social and economic strata, rather than to be statistically representative of the entire country. The cost of achieving statistical representativeness was considered to be too great in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia, and in any case these surveys were considered a pioneering effort designed to obtain a broad picture of the circumstances of the aged and to open up issues for further research.

The following is a discussion of the details of the survey designs adopted in each country. Appendix Table A.1 presents the total number of households and elderly respondents interviewed.

**APPENDIX TABLE A.1**  
**Total Number of Households and Elderly Respondents Interviewed**

Country	Sample
Indonesia	4,500 households, each with a respondent aged 55 or more (400 with a respondent aged 60 or more).
Malaysia	3,000 households, which yielded 1,254 respondents aged 55 and more.
Philippines	1,321 individuals aged 60 or more.
Singapore	1,013 elderly living in the community.
Thailand	3,246 elderly, derived from approximately 100,000 households.

*INDONESIA*

The survey was integrated with the Inter-Censal Population Survey (SUPAS) of 1985, conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the households chosen for interview being a subset of those covered in the SUPAS. The survey was confined to Java, which contains just over 60 per cent of Indonesia's population. Interviewing was conducted in July–August 1986 by thirty-two qualified enumerators, mostly graduates of the Academy of Statistics.

Households were selected from strata chosen to give adequate representation to major economic activities. The strata were municipalities/urban districts, and rural districts with main activities in agriculture, fishery, manufacturing industries, and trade. Two municipalities/regencies were selected from each stratum. A sample of 800 households was chosen from each stratum, or 400 households from each municipality/regency. This made a total of 4,000 households with at least one member aged 60 and over.

The areas selected were:

1. Municipalities: Bandung (West Java) and Banyumas (Central Java).
2. Regencies with strong representation of activities in the following:
  - a) Agriculture : Garut (West Java) and Banyumas;
  - b) Fishery : Pasuruan (East Java) and Brebes;
  - c) Manufacturing : Sidoardjo (East Java) and Kudus (Central Java); and
  - d) Trade : Tasikmalaya (East Java) and Jember (East Java).

*MALAYSIA*

The sampling was conducted by the Department of Statistics using its available census listings. The sample was restricted to three west coast states — Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, and Melaka. Within these three states, stratified by urban and rural residence and ethnicity, systematic random sampling was used. A sample size of 2,000 respondents was originally aimed for, but was later reduced to 1,500 because of budget constraints. All

districts within the three chosen states were included in the sample, and from these districts blocks were selected randomly. A total of 3,912 living quarters was selected randomly from these blocks, yielding 985 households with eligible respondents. As many of these had more than 1 eligible respondent. A total of 1,254 respondents was interviewed: 46 per cent males and 54 per cent females. By ethnicity, 48 per cent of respondents were Malays, 34 per cent Chinese, 17 per cent Indians, and less than 1 per cent others. Field-work was conducted in March–April 1986.

### PHILIPPINES

The nation was first stratified into regions where each of the three main language groups (Ilocano, Tagalog, and Cebuano) predominated. Within each region, areas showing high proportions in the 60 and over age category were then identified. Based on these criteria, the following three provinces were selected: Ilocos Norte (Ilocano), Batangas (Tagalog), and Bohol (Cebuano). In addition, an urban sample was drawn from Metro Manila, again selecting concentrations of the three language groups. In Metro Manila, the following barangays were selected: Barangay 163, 164, 165 in Tondo (Tagalog areas); Barangay Sto. Niño in Quezon City (Ilocano); and Barangay Bagong Lipunan ng Crame, Barangay Kaunlaran, and Barangay Martin de Porres in Quezon City (Visayan).

Because this survey was conducted in collaboration with another project which required the study of population communication between the elderly and married women and adolescents, slightly more than half the respondents in each region were selected on the basis of households having at least one married woman of reproductive age or one adolescent present, whereas this was not a requirement in selecting the remaining respondents. This may have had some effect on the family structure of the sample as a whole.

The numbers of elderly interviewed by region (a total of 1,321) were as follows: Ilocos Norte (220); Batangas (220); Bohol (221); and Metro Manila (660). Since the urban sample constituted half the total sample, this means that urban respondents are over-represented (compared to the proportion of the nation's

aged living in urban areas) in tables where urban and rural areas are combined.

### *SINGAPORE*

The main survey, whose findings are presented in the comparative tables in this report, was a national representative sample of 1,013 randomly selected elderly (aged 60+). The field-work was conducted in November 1986. In addition to this survey, two other surveys were conducted. The first was among the elderly living in institutions providing residential care for the aged and aged sick in Singapore. The second was a survey of the elderly sick in the community, conducted among two groups of elderly: those who were treated as out-patients and those warded in government and private hospitals.

### *THAILAND*

Thailand conducted a nationally representative household survey, covering about 10,000 households which yielded a total of 3,246 elderly respondents. In addition, 2,111 persons aged 15–44 were interviewed to determine their attitudes towards the elderly and the process of growing old. The survey was conducted in March–May 1986.

### *PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED*

No major difficulties were encountered in the conduct of the surveys, although there were some problems with regard to estimating the number of households needed to yield the required number of elderly respondents. In some countries (for example, Malaysia) this required an increase in sample size over the original estimates. The main problems in the field-work related to difficulties some elderly respondents had in answering the questions. In general, elderly respondents experienced greater difficulty in understanding the questions, in remembering past events, and in some cases even in hearing the interviewer, than would be the case with a sample of younger respondents. Therefore the average interview took longer to complete than would be the case with younger respondents, and in some cases this exhausted the respondents.