
AT THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFER ELDERLY POPULATION BASED SHELTER IN MEDAN - INDONESIA

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Abstract: *The research goal is to determine how the intergenerational transfer in the elderly population based on residence (living alone, living with family, living in care and living in shelters) in Medan. This study used a qualitative approach. Collecting data through in-depth interviews and secondary data. The results of the study show that intergenerational transfers based on residence has four variations to support the family. It is expected that elderly family has a role to elderly residents despite being in different living conditions.*

Keywords: intergenerational transfers, dwelling elderly, living alone, elderly population

INTRODUCTION

Handling the elderly are related to the family has been carried out by the family residence Planning (BKKBN) by performing Elderly Family Development program (BKL). The purpose of this program is to foster and enhance the role of family members in providing services and improved welfare for elderly family members. Circumstances where the elderly population also needs still to be met, if not supported by the support of other parties either family members or anyone else cannot expect that the elderly will live in favorable conditions.

Intergenerational transfer (provision of support from the younger generation to the older generation) cannot be separated from their wisdom, guidance and the religion of noble values puts the elderly are respected, valued and dibahagiakan in family life. In various cultures owned, handling elderly are also other problems, is set in the local tradition. Handling social issues are part of and rooted in helping the known value of almost all ethnic groups in Indonesia. The role of relatives in communities throughout Indonesia has a very strong attachment, as well as a tremendous potential for society, as a source of social solidarity that is capable of solving social problems that exist in its region (Setiti, 2006).

View of community leaders on aging is a group of people who should be respected and treated properly. Program management is not only the responsibility of government, and society but also the responsibility of the family, especially in areas that are still holding on customs (Heri, 2006). Medan is the capital of North Sumatra province has a relatively large population. Increase in the elderly population in the city of Medan by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2012 by 5.8% and is estimated to be 6.11% in 2020 (CBS, 2012). From 2010 data dependency burden of the elderly population 8 means of 100 residents aged 15-59 years will bear 8 elderly population.

Elderly in Medan based temat stay found there living in their own home, with the family, is in the care and shelter. Although there are variations based on residence, but in any case remain the elderly require the support of the family. Still found problems associated with intergenerational transfers to the elderly of different places to stay, especially the elderly who

are in shelters. In this study will illustrate how the intergenerational transfer in the fourth residence.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

The Theory of Intergenerational Transfer

Soldo and Hill (1993) defines an intergenerational transfer of the distribution of resources within the family structure, combining both inter- and intrahousehold exchange. Intergenerational transfers can be given the support of the child to the parent. Intergenerational transfer is the flow of a powerful family members to the family of weak flow (Lee, 1994). Intergenerational transfers that occur in the elderly population is expected to flow from child to parent. For various levels throughout the community and from time to time, the state, the market, and the family have contributed to the support and care of the elderly (Lee, 1994; Soldo and Freedman, 1994). Assistance with activities of the elderly, about one of every five adult children help the elderly with household chores (Freedman, Soldo, & Stephen, 1991). Relief from the families included in social support, and referring to provide comfort, care or appreciate (Taylor, 2009; Sarafino, 2006). The same opinion was also expressed by Saroson in Smet (1994) which states that social support is indicated interpersonal transactions by providing assistance to other individuals, where aid was generally obtained from people who mean for the individuals concerned (Smet, 1994). Social support according to Pierce as a source of emotional, information or assistance given by people around the individual to cope with any problems and crises that occur daily in the life (Kail and Cavanaugh, 2007). Gottlieb in Smet (1994) state social support consists of information or advice verbal and non-verbal, real help, or act which is obtained due to the presence of others and have emotional or behavioral effects benefits for the recipient. Received social support can make people feel calm, considered, arising confident and competent (Smet, 1994).

METHODOLOGY

The study design was a qualitative approach. The data collection technique is indept interview. Interviews were conducted by using a tape recorder tool. Data secondary data obtained from official publications in the form of an annual report from the Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra Province, the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Medan, Medan City Health Department, Department of Social Welfare and Labor Medan, Women's Empowerment and Family Planning Medan , journals, magazines, theses, dissertations and books.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Results

Based on the translation of intergenerational transfers in the elderly according to place of residence can be seen that in fact the elderly who live with family members get more intergenerational transfer compared with other seniors. Emotional support to the elderly who live with family get all the support but the elderly who are in day care centers and shelters just get any affection support. Instrumental support also describe the sam and the elderly are at the shelter did not get the support instrumental, informative support is also not obtained in the elderly who are in their own residence, care and shelter.

Table 1 is a form of intergenerational transfers to the elderly based on residence (stay at home alone, with family, day care centers and shelters). Similarly, the third assessment support the elderly who are in their own homes, care and shelter are not getting the support assessment. Table 1 shows the shape of intergenerational transfers to the elderly who are in the fourth stay.

Tabel 1 Intergenerational Transfers Based On Elderly Elderly Housing

Intergenerational Transfer	Tempat Tinggal Lansia			
	Staying at home	Staying with family	Staying at daycare	Living in shelters
Emotional Support - Love and affection - Listen To - Sympathy - Sharing experiences - Caring - Attention	√ - - - √ -	√ √ √ √ √ √	√ - - - √ -	√ - - - - -
Instrumental support - Means of support - Assistance / aid directly - Support material	√ - √	√ √ √	√ - -	- - -
Informative Support - Provide Information - Providing Advice And Guidance	√ -	√ √	- -	- -
Valuation - Support for the elderly to make positive - Elderly feel useful in old age	- -	√ √	- -	- -

Information

- √ : no social support
 - : Less even no social support

DISCUSSION

Emotional support involves physical strength and willingness to believe in the others so that the individual concerned be sure that someone else is able to give love and affection. Support which includes interaction is listening, offering sympathy, share experiences, and include expressions of empathy, care, and attention to the individual. Emotional support is through the

disclosure of affection and attention of members of this family to the elderly many forms. Start of always pay attention to the health of the elderly, pay attention to the needs of the elderly, often communicate even though there are also elderly family members not living with the elderly.

Instrumental support provides a means to facilitate or help the elderly. Examples of equipment, supplies, and other supporting facilities and includes providing opportunities time and providing material support. Research conducted Racheln et.al. (1999) in the elderly in the United States required the transfer of the elderly is a time to spend with their children. In many families form this support would not be the same. There are indeed providing direct aid form as a real support to the elderly, but there are also families who only provide support in the form of material. This can occur due to several factors such as the reason such as; family members do not live at home with the elderly, economically disadvantaged family members to provide material support so that only non-material forms of aid that could be done, and so forth.

Basically it is not all families can provide instrumental support such as help shape and support significantly. One contributing factor is family members who are preoccupied with their respective activities. Therefore, only the form of material support that can be given. Sometimes there are also among the families who choose to leave their elderly parents are in shelters such as nursing homes. The reason most of them that is the concern when the elderly remain with them it will be no longer neglected and will be abandoned. Then the option to leave the elderly to nursing homes is the right choice for the family.

Support informative providing information to resolve the problem which consists of advice, guidance, and other information that is required of individuals so that individuals can overcome the problem and find a way out. From the explanation of this informative support, means giving the sense that family members should always provide any information that may be advice, guidance, and so on which is expected to address the problems of the elderly themselves. There is no difference between family members who live with the elderly with no connection with the provision of informative support this. This is due to that the current long-distance telecommunications system has been very smooth so that the family members who do not live with the elderly can still provide support for this informative. The way each family member gives shape informative support is certainly diverse and can not be equated between the one with the other.

Providing advice, information, and explanations to an elderly indeed must be properly addressed by a family member. In addition there is also a child's experience of the elderly informant who claims often find it difficult to give advice to parents who are already elderly. In providing information deemed important by the family members and actors empowerment so that the elderly can be qualified elderly should also be considered. For example, in the provision of information about the activities of skill in every elderly. Provision of information should approach by family members to the elderly themselves so that they can understand it. Support Assessment consists of support for the social role which includes feedback, social comparison, and approval. Provision of support to help people to see the positive aspect that was in him compared to the state of other people who work for self-esteem, confidence building and feel appreciated and useful. Sources of social support comes from people who have meaningful relationships with individuals such as family, friends, and relatives. If every family has provided support this assessment, the elderly will feel and consider themselves more to

have advantages when it compare with other seniors. Then in each family is very important to provide this support, because it will have an impact on the appearance of a spirit in the elderly to remain active and productive. Lou research conducted in 2009 in Hong Kong stated that the elderly will have a positive impact assessment with elderly living comfort.

From the explanation of the four forms of family support for the elderly, it can be seen that each of the elderly do not get the same kind of support. There are various forms and support provided by family members in maintaining, caring, and giving everything to the elderly. Diverse forms of intergenerational transfer of this, there is certainly due to family background and social condition of the family members and the elderly themselves. This background can be caused by factors of religion, race / ethnicity, culture, norms, beliefs / beliefs, socio-economic conditions, and other factors that could have an effect.

CONCLUSION

Concluded that basically every fourth elderly are particularly in need of support from his family, so he felt he could better quality and useful again in his old age. It is imperative that every family who has elderly to be able to provide such support. Looking at the distribution of the elderly who live with their families and are not, day care centers and shelters should be noted also for intergenerational transfers to improve the quality of the elderly.

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