



NATIONAL POLICIES ON AGEING - MALAYSIA

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Content

1. Introduction

2. National Policies and Plan of Action on Ageing

3. Conclusion and Way Forward



Changing Population Age Structure, Malaysia, 2005 & 2015

Population in Malaysia by Age Group and Ethnicity, 2005 & 2015

Ethnicity	2005			2015		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
<i>Number (in Thousands) '000</i>						
Malay & Bumiputera	5,553.5	9,416.4	977.3	5,625.9	10,808.3	1,242.8
Chinese	1,551.9	3,953.8	621.6	1,451.5	4,201.0	778.0
Indian	524.0	1,181.4	114.0	495.9	1,278.6	150.4
Others	115.5	148.7	13.1	94.3	126.5	11.4
Malaysian	7,744.9	14,700.3	1,726.0	7,667.6	16,414.2	2,182.4
Non-Malaysian	294.4	1,530.6	49.0	154.5	2,103.7	66.2
Total	8,039.5	16,230.8	1,775.5	7,822.1	18,518.1	2,248.6
<i>Percent</i>						
Malay & Bumiputera	34.8	59.1	6.1	31.8	61.1	7.0
Chinese	25.3	64.5	10.1	22.6	65.3	12.1
Indian	28.8	64.9	6.3	25.8	66.4	7.8
Others	41.7	53.6	4.7	40.6	54.5	4.9
Malaysian	32.0	60.8	7.1	29.2	62.5	8.3
Non-Malaysian	15.7	81.7	2.6	6.7	90.5	2.9
Total	30.9	62.3	6.8	27.4	64.8	7.9

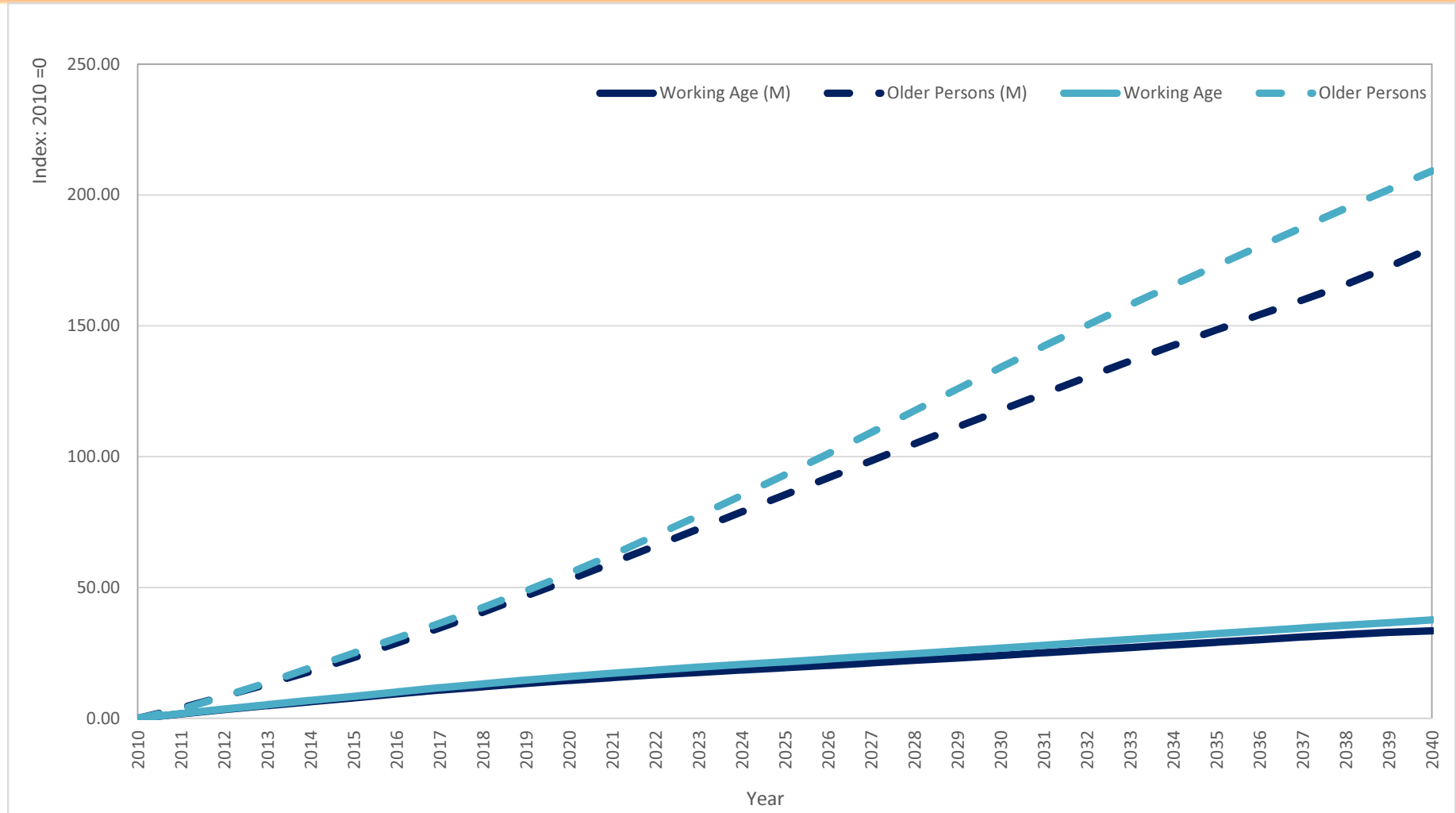
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2014; 2015

2035 60+ population reaches 15%
2020 65+ population reaches 7%
2020 Median age reaches 30 years old
2042 Proportion of 60+ exceeds proportion of <15
2017 Peak of proportion of 15-59 age group at 65.6%



- With the fertility and longevity patterns shown earlier, it comes as no surprise that the Malaysian Chinese are ageing faster than other ethnic groups.
- 1 out of 12 Malaysians are an older person in 2015.
- By 2020, it is expected that the number of older persons will increase to 3.3 million, making up about 11% of the total population then.

Growth of Population Working Age and Older Persons Malaysia, 2010 - 2040



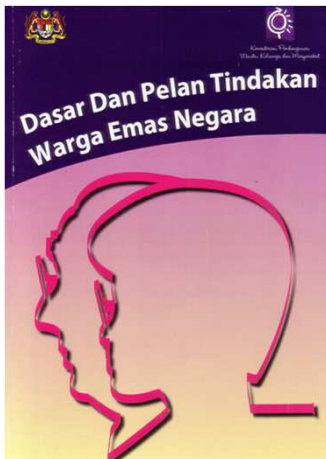
National Policies on Ageing

Ministry of
Women,
Family &
Community
Development



National Policy
for the Elderly,
1995

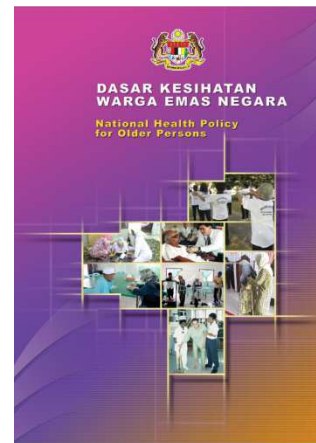
National Policy
for Older
Persons, 2011



Ministry of
Health



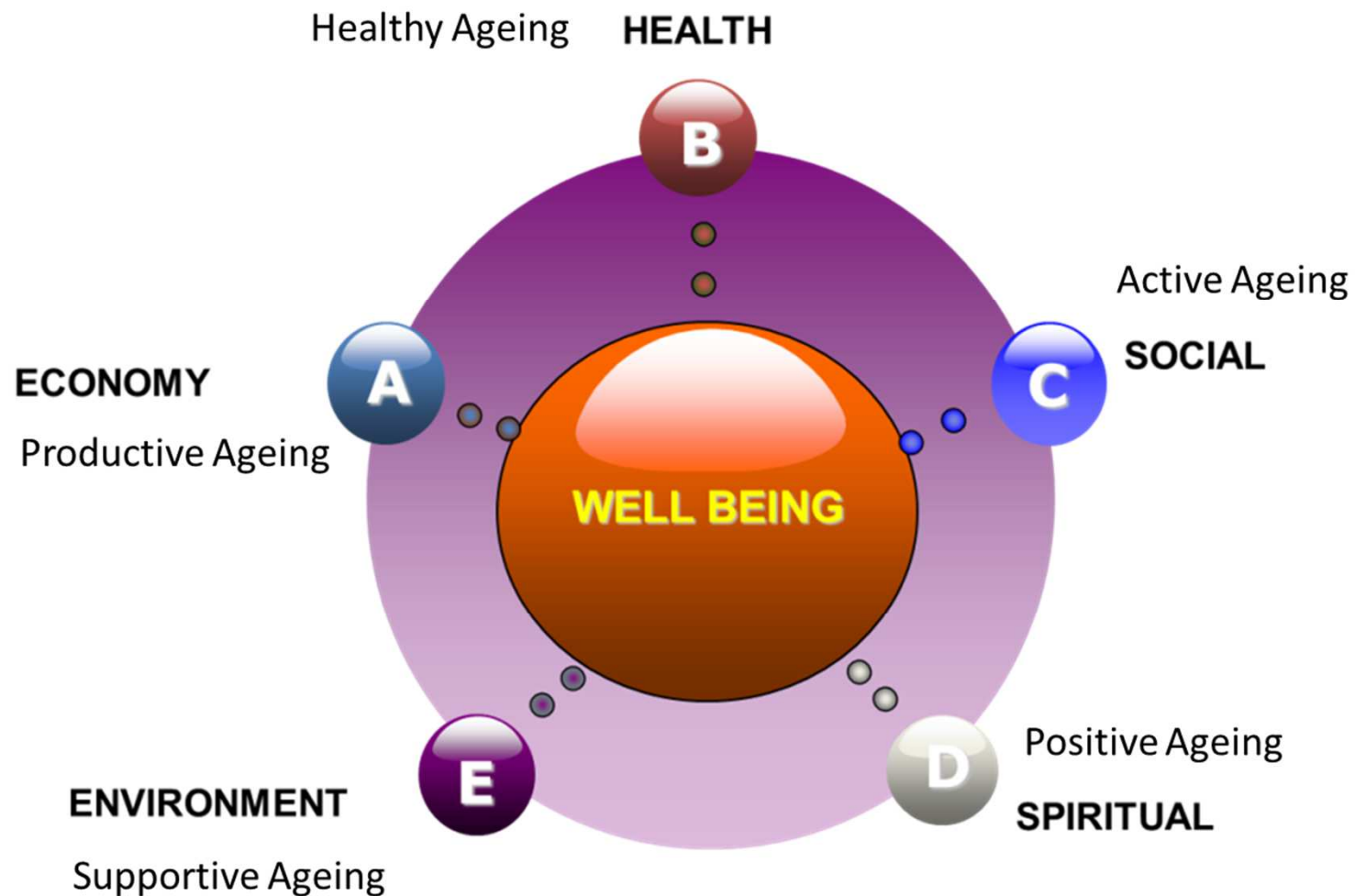
National Health
Policy for Older
Persons, 2008



National Day of Older
Persons celebrated on
1st October since 1992

Guiding Blueprints

Five Dimensions Framework



National Policy for Older Persons, 2011

- New policy after the NPE 1995 ended in 2005 under the MWFCDD. Works together with the National Health Policy for Older Persons 2008 under MOH.
- Policy focuses on empowering individuals, families and communities through provision of elderly-friendly services and enabling environments to improve the well-being in old age.
- 6 policy strategies

Policy Statements

- To enhance the respect and self-worth of the elderly in the family, society and nation
- To develop the potential of the elderly so that they remain active and productive in national development and to create opportunities for them to continue to live independently
- To encourage the establishment and the provision of specific facilities to ensure the **care and protection of the elderly**

Strategies

Promotion & Advocacy

Lifelong Learning

Security & Protection

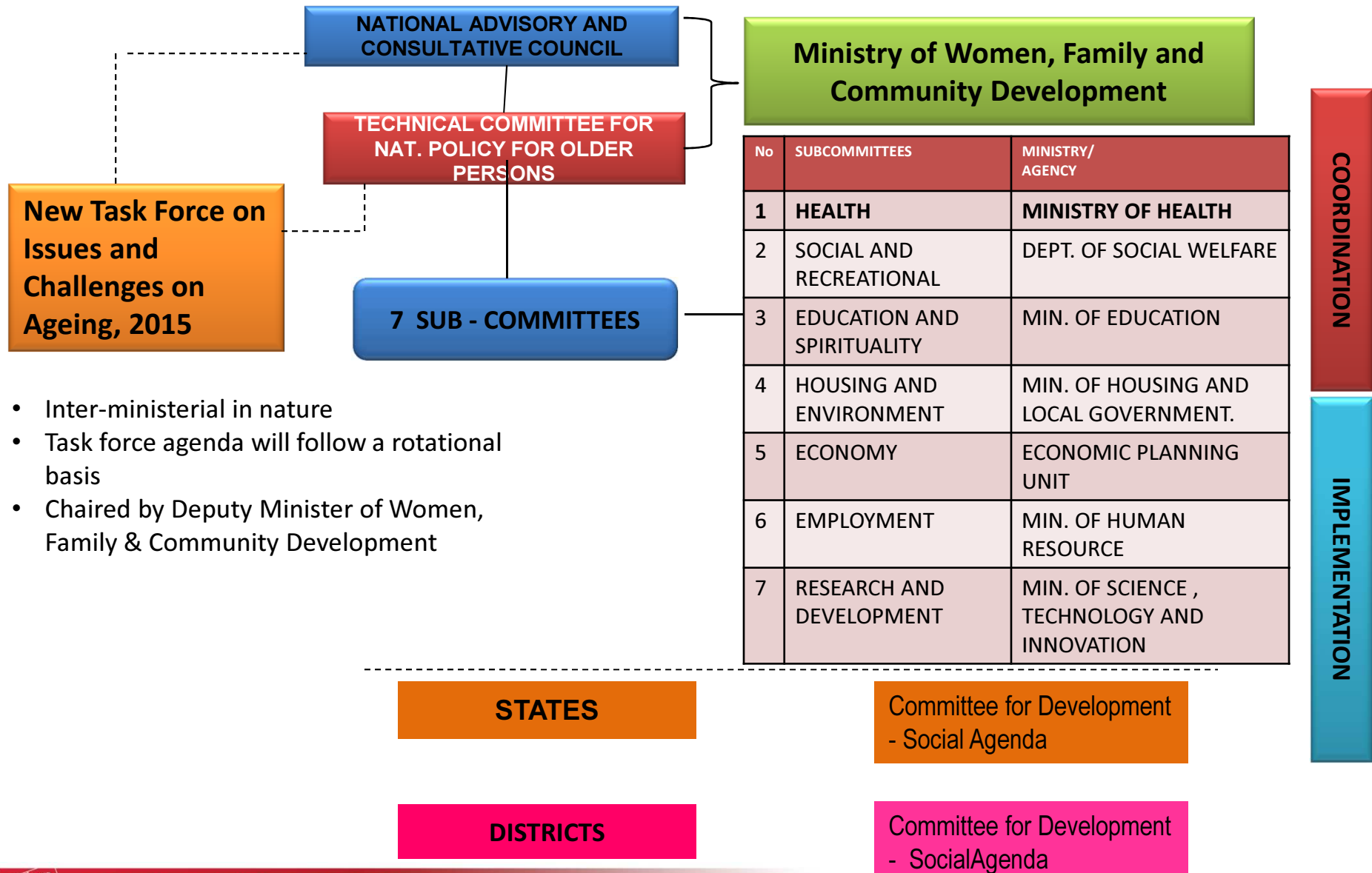
Management & Shared Responsibilities

Participation & Unity across Generations

Research & Development



Governance structure of the National Policy on Ageing, 2011



Malaysia's National Development Plans

1-5

All these gains were made possible by Malaysia's development philosophy, which places the prosperity and wellbeing of the *rakyat* at the heart of economic growth. This commitment can be seen in each successive development policy:



This transformation agenda is supported by the **Economic Transformation Programme**, which focuses on the 12 economic areas that are most critical to the nation's continued growth, and the **Government Transformation Programme**, which focuses on transforming areas of public service that are of greatest concern to the *rakyat*. The Government has also introduced MyNDS to strengthen implementation approach.

The national policies on ageing, by the respective line Ministries, work together under the broader national development plans under the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Officer

SIX STRATEGIC THRUSTS



ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN

2016-2020

ANCHORING GROWTH ON PEOPLE



Eleventh Malaysia Plan

Chapter 3: Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society | 3-26

Strategy B5

Enhancing the living environment for the elderly

The proportion of the population aged above 60 years is increasing, from 7.9% in 2010 to 8.8% in 2014. This figure is expected to grow to 10.6% by 2020. Better quality of life and advances in healthcare has resulted in longer lifespans in 2013, 72.6 years for men and 77.2 years for women in Malaysia. Many of our senior citizens are thus in a position to continue contributing to society even in their golden years. During the Plan, concerted efforts will be undertaken to enhance the quality of life of the elderly.

Improving supportive environment for the elderly

Initiatives to improve the support environment for the elderly include providing elderly-friendly infrastructure and improving care services. More day care centres for the elderly will be established in collaboration with NGOs to enable them to live with family members who are working. In addition, elderly care centres and Home Help services will also be expanded. Awareness programmes on elderly care will be strengthened to shift the elderly community to action in adopting active and healthy lifestyles.

11th Malaysia Plan

3-27

Chapter 3

Enhancing inclusiveness towards
an equitable society



Focus area B

Empowering communities for a productive and
prosperous society

Social protection for the elderly poor will be streamlined and integrated to ensure better quality of life. The provision of assistance will be continued based on basic needs. The low-income group, particularly in the informal sector, will be encouraged to participate in voluntary savings and retirement schemes to ensure economic protection in their old age.

Promoting active ageing

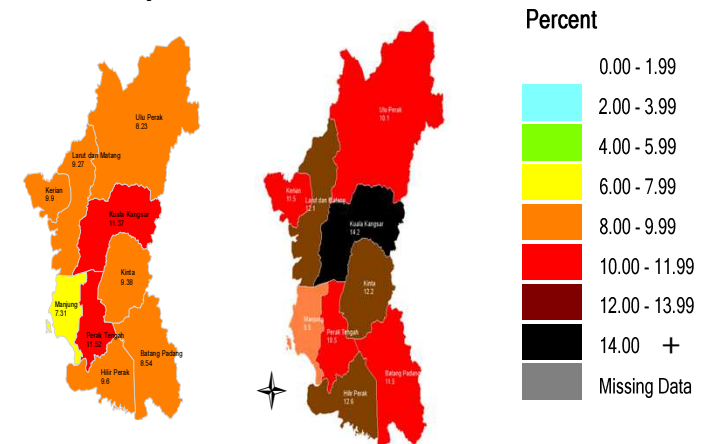
The capacity of the Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia will be enhanced to conduct more research to support active ageing. The University of the Third Age (U3A) Programme will be expanded to provide opportunities for the elderly to continuously learn and acquire knowledge and skills in collaboration with universities, community colleges and Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas. In addition, NGOs will also be encouraged to implement self-help based learning programmes.

A national campaign to promote social awareness on volunteerism among retired professionals will be launched to encourage the elderly to participate in community-based activities. This will allow them to remain active by contributing their knowledge, skills and experience to benefit the community. CBOs and NGOs will be encouraged to attract more retired professionals to participate in voluntary community development programmes.

Conclusion and way forward

- Political economy plays large role when designing policy responses to challenges of ageing.
- Consider the realities of individuals, region and spatial:- avoid ‘one size fits all model’
- Active involvement of stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, family and individuals)
- Adjustment and development of rules and regulations to meet new challenges
- Urgent need to transform, as no historical basis
- Evidence based planning
- Long term views of things, cohort and regional differences
- Need strong analytical underpinnings to understand the demographic processes and factors

District, 2000 & 2010

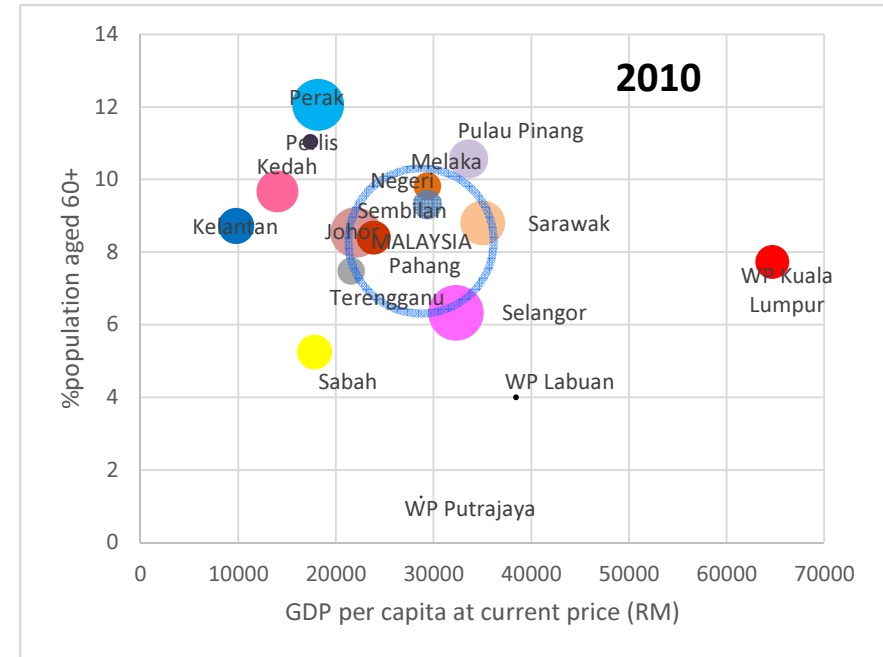


Geographical Gerontology

Between the last 2 censuses, the districts and Mukims in Perak has aged considerably.

Conclusion and way forward

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Source: Author's diagram based on DOSM 2013; 2009

Conclusion and way forward

- **Health is crucial**
- **NCDs costly to treat, therefore prevention and control pay off**
 - screening and treatment intervention and policies that address social determinants of disease also accessibility
- **Primary health reoriented to changing demographics and epidemiology**
- **Financing mechanisms for health**
- **Improvement in quality of care and regulation is needed**
- **Need care workers at all levels to cater for management of complex chronic conditions**
- **Improvement in Individuals' Financial literacy so they can make better choices about the forms, accessibility and security of their wealth**
- **The need to decentralised decision making and implementing of program and activities, as elderly needs are different**





TERIMA KASIH/*THANK YOU*

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