

Session 3: Using Different Measures of Ageing: Country Case Studies, 25 February 2019,
Expert Group Meeting on Measuring Population Ageing: Bridging Research and Policy,
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Ageing in Malaysia

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Content

- Introduction (TFR, Longevity, Inter-state Migration)
- Population Ageing in Malaysia
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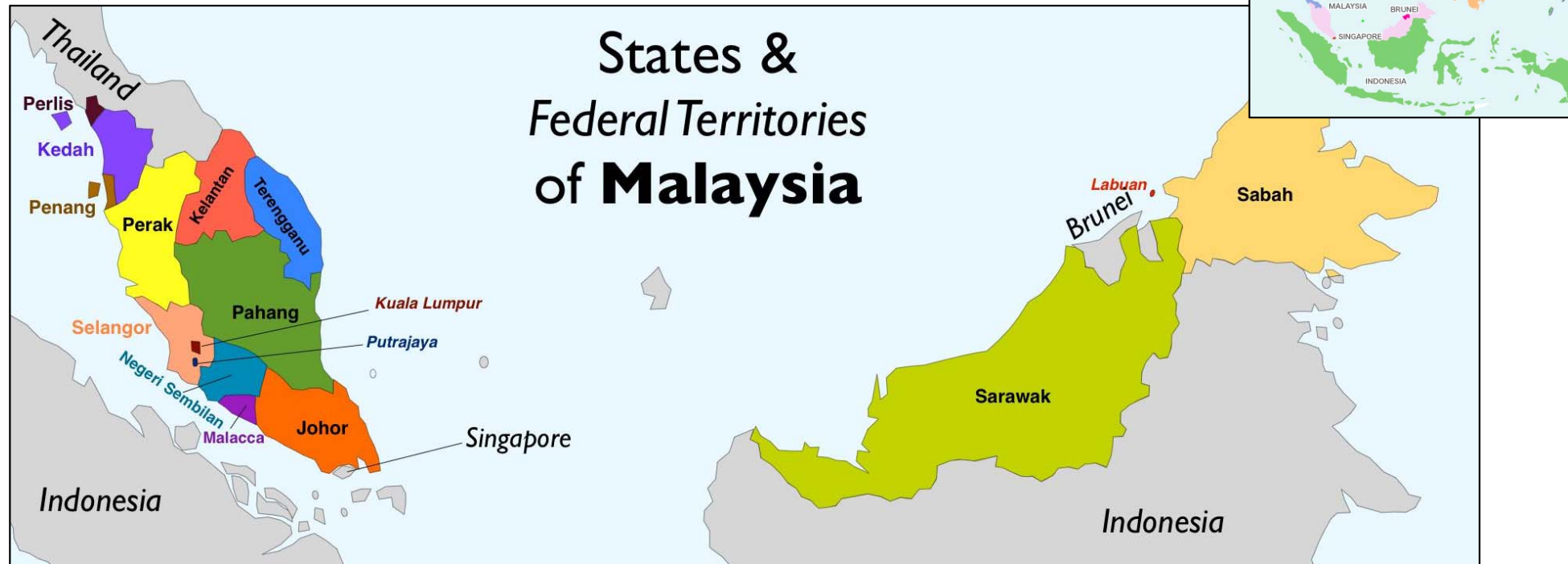


SOUTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE ON DEMOGRAPHY & POPULATION AGEING

4 - 5 December 2018, the Boulevard Hotel Kuala Lumpur



Geography of Malaysia



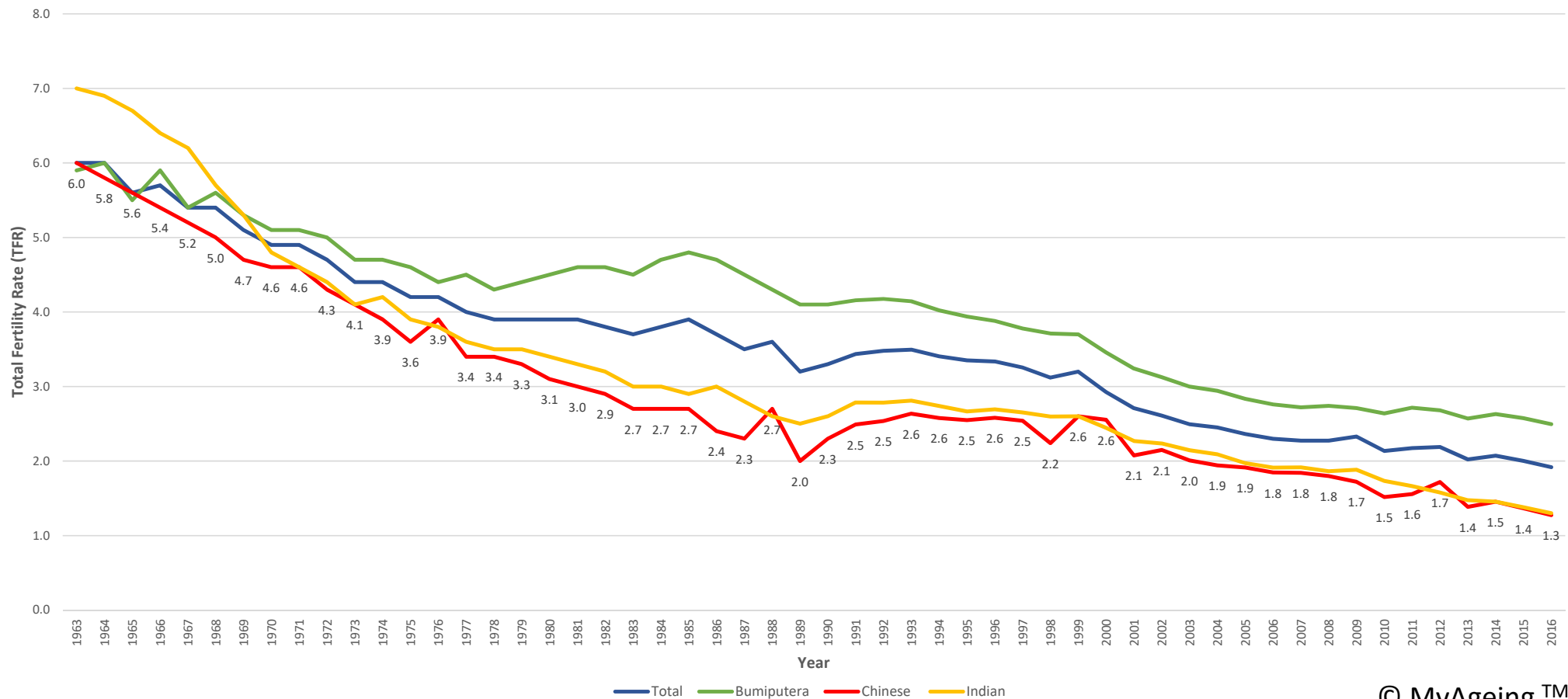
- Malaysia is an upper-middle income country with a GDP of USD 296.4 billion in 2015. Its Gross National Income (GNI) per capita ranks 3rd in Southeast Asia after Brunei and Singapore, and 44th in the world (World Bank, 2017). It is also the 44th most populous country in the world and ranks 66th globally in terms of country total area (330,603 km²).

Malaysia at a Glance, Census 2010 & 2020

	2010	2020
Population	27.5 million	33.8 million
Living Quarters	7.3 million	9.9 million
Households	6.4 million	8.2 million
Household Size	4.2 persons	4.1 persons
Administrative District	144 AD	157 AD
Census District	812 CD	1,036 CD
Enumeration Block	74,756 EB	103,524 EB

Source: DOSM, 2018

Total Fertility Rate by Ethnicity, Malaysia, 1963 - 2016



Increasing Longevity

Life Expectancy at Birth and at 60 Years by Ethnicity, Malaysia, 1991 - 2015

Life Expectancy	1991		2000		2010		2015 (Estimated)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
At birth								
Total	69.2	73.4	70.0	74.7	71.9	76.6	72.5	77.4
Malay*	68.8	71.9	69.0	73.3	70.7	75.4	71.2	76.1
Chinese	70.7	76.4	72.4	77.6	74.4	79.1	75.1	80.1
Indian	64.2	71.4	65.7	73.5	67.6	75.7	67.7	75.8
At 60 years								
Total	16.1	18.1	16.7	19.0	17.9	20.1	18.4	20.9
Malay*	15.7	16.9	15.9	17.8	17.1	19.4	17.6	20.0
Chinese	16.8	20.2	18.1	21.1	19.1	21.7	19.9	22.8
Indian	14.2	17.6	15.2	19.1	16.9	19.8	17.5	20.1

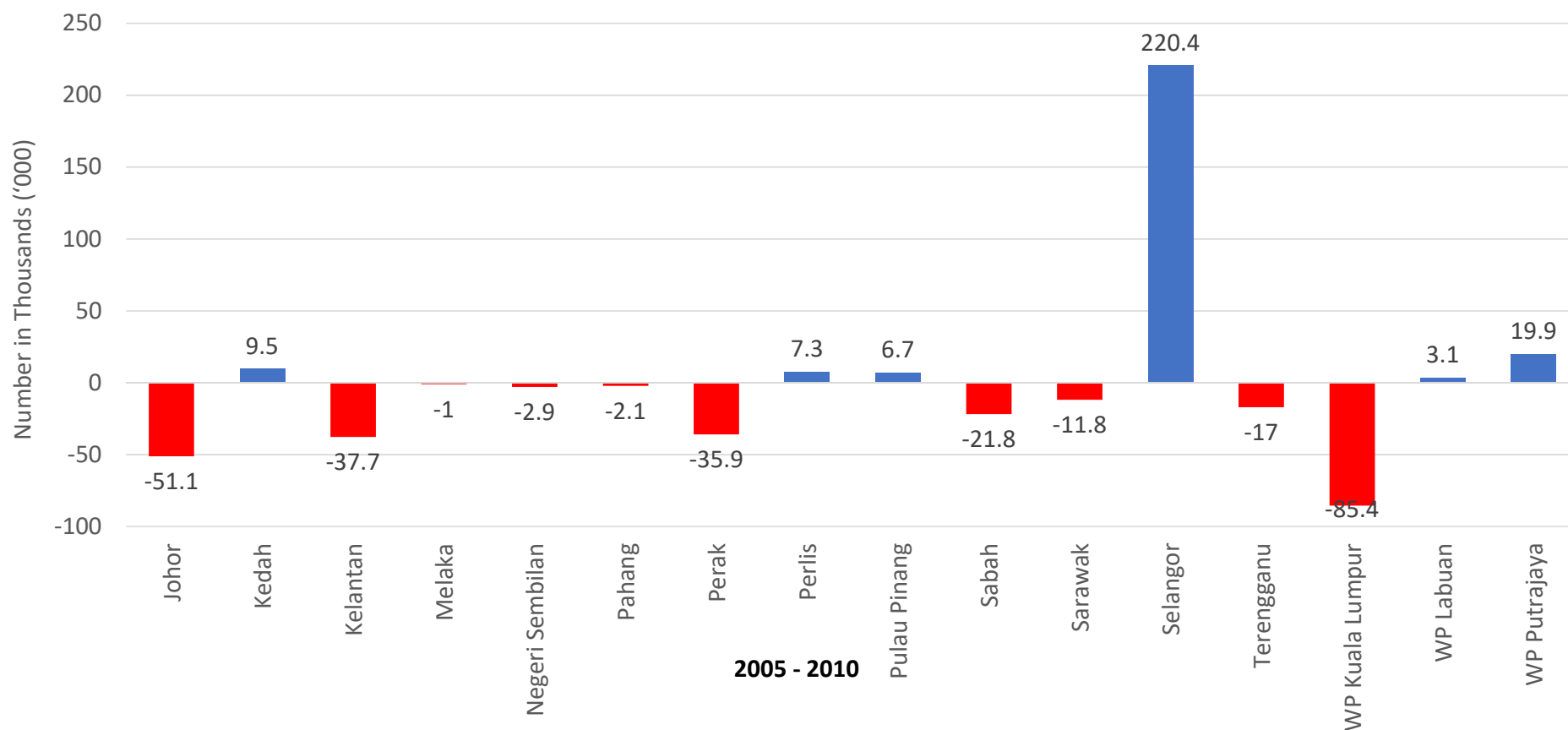
* Including other Bumiputera

Source: Department of Statistics (1997; 2002; 2015)

- People are living longer and Malaysians on average have a life expectancy level that is similar to other upper middle-income countries.
- Economic growth and public health development has increased likelihood of persons surviving into later life.
- An older person aged 60 years old in 2015 can reasonably expect to live for another 17 to 23 years, depending on their gender or ethnicity.

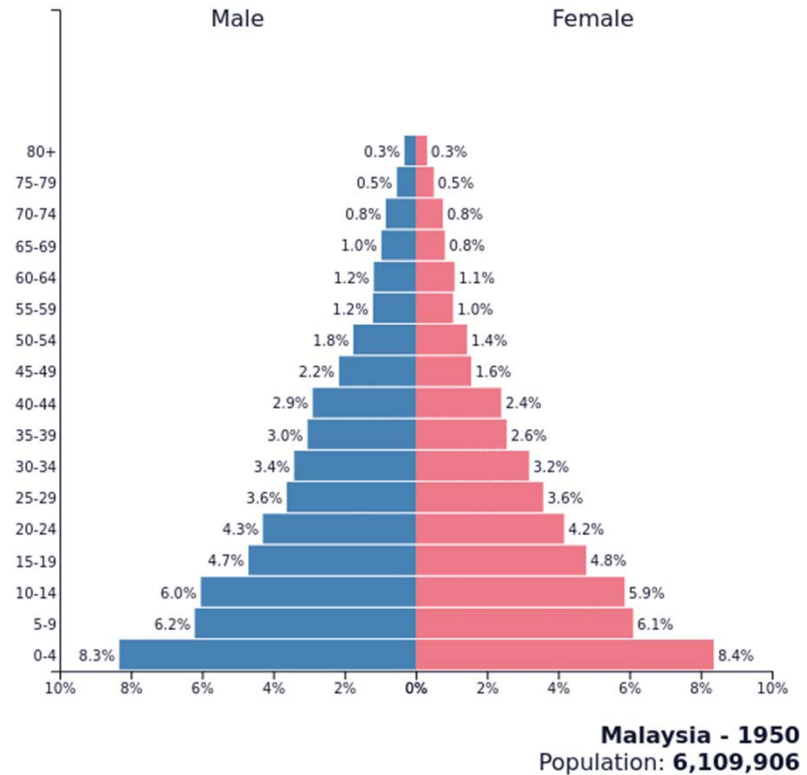
5-year Inter-state Net Migrants by State, Malaysia, 1980 - 2010

Source: NPFDB, 1999, DOSM, 1995, 2006, 2014, 2017



Population Ageing in Malaysia

Age, Sex, Ethnic & Geographical Differences



Source:

United Nations, DESA, Population Division.

WPP: The 2015 Revision. (Medium variant)

Changing Age Structure

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

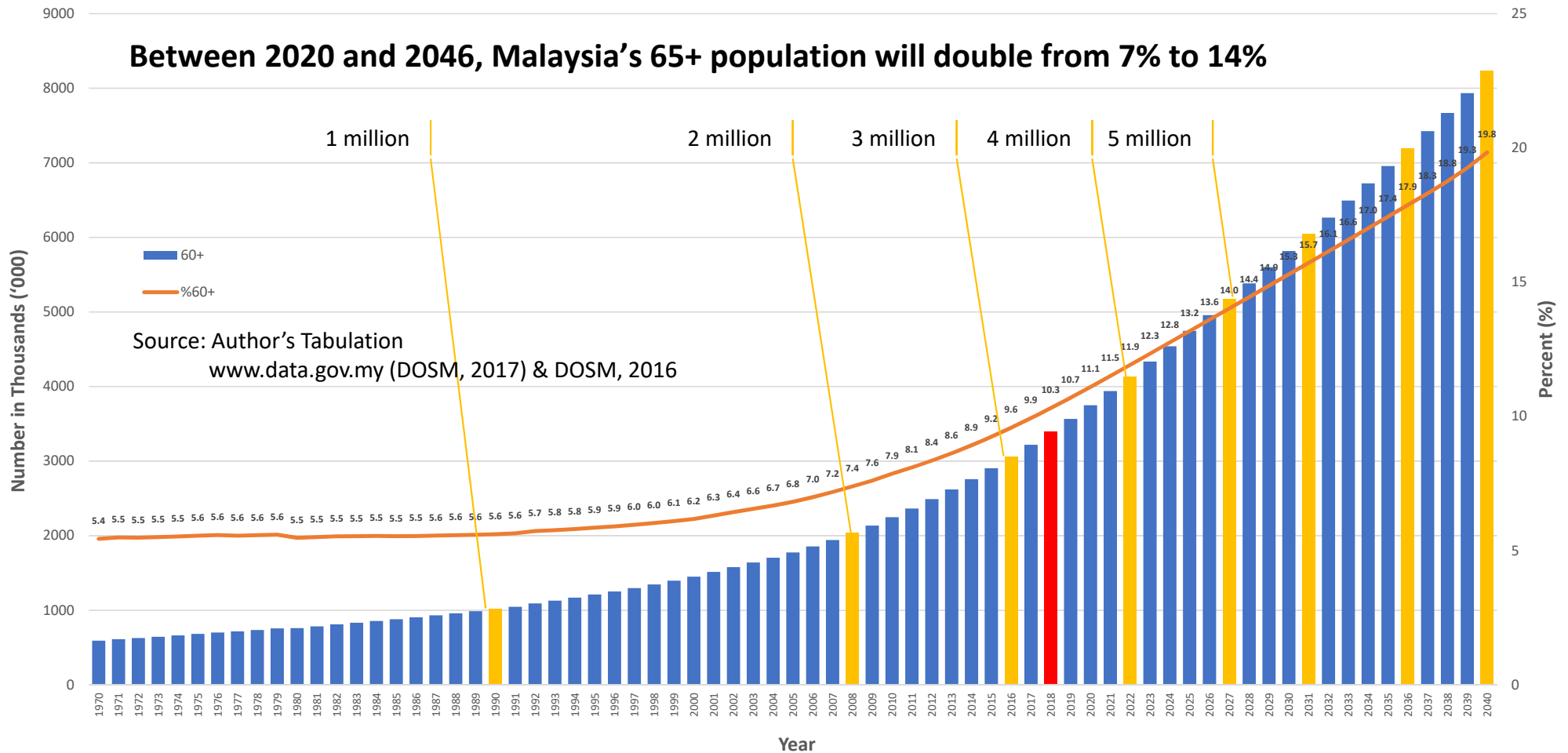
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2014; 2015

- With the fertility and longevity patterns shown earlier, it comes as no surprise that the Malaysian Chinese are ageing faster than other ethnic groups.

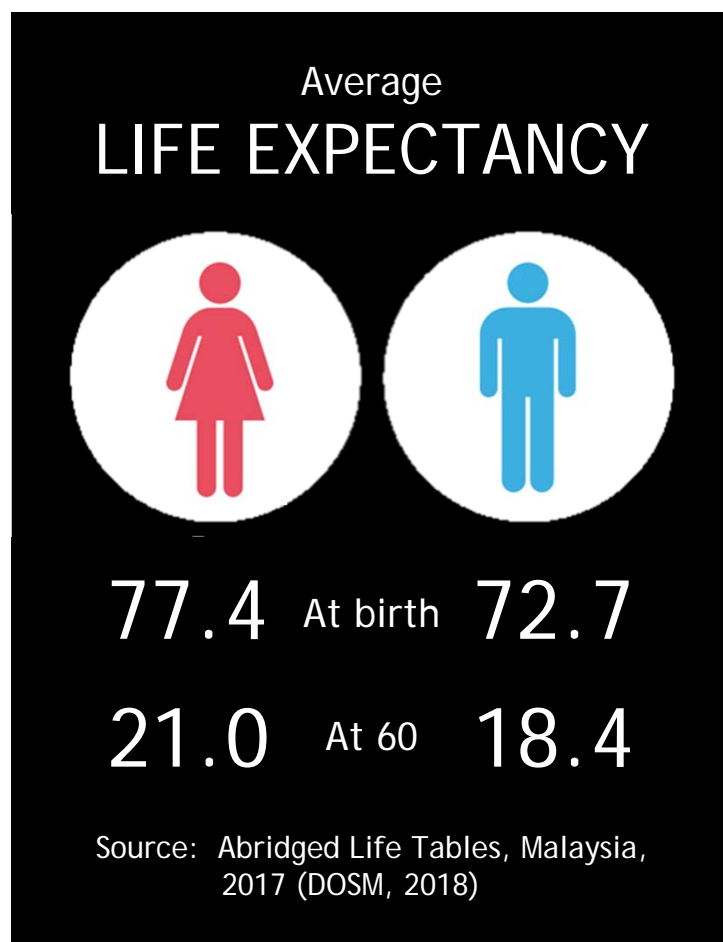
- 1 out of 12 Malaysians are an older person in 2015.
- By 2020, it is expected that the number of older persons will increase to 3.3 million, making up about 11% of the total population then.

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%

Older Population (60+) in Malaysia, 1970 - 2040



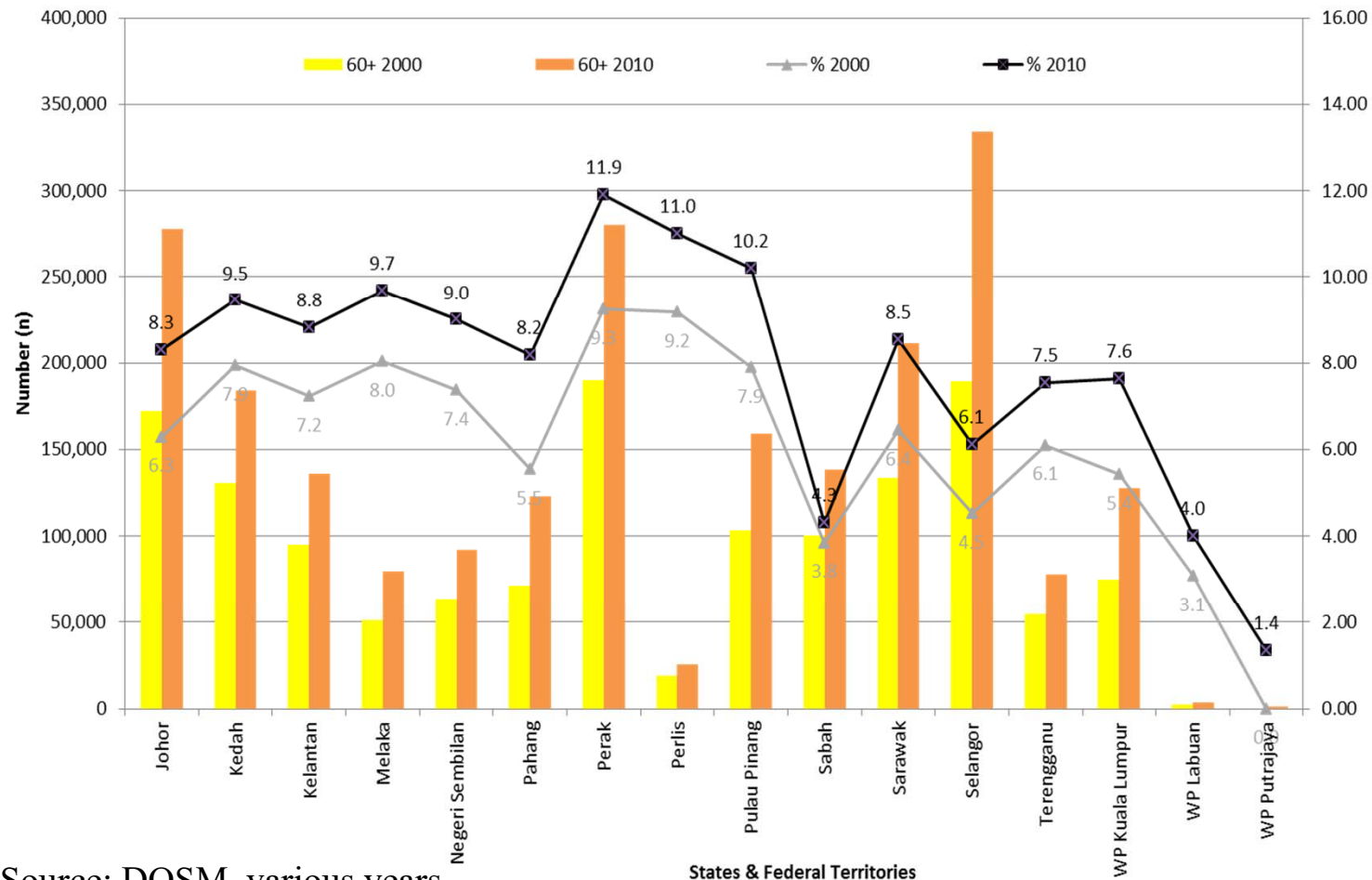
Sex and Ethnic Differences, 2018



Ethnicity	Older Persons (60+)		Life Expectancy at Birth	
	n ('000)	%	Male	Female
Malays & Other Bumi.	1,879.0	9.2	71.4	76.2
Chinese	1,104.1	16.1	75.0	80.2
Indian	244.3	11.7	67.8	76.3
Others	17.7	5.7	76.2	77.5
Non-Malaysian	143.7	4.5	n/a	n/a
Total 60+	3,388.6	10.3	72.7	77.4

Source: DOSM, 2016;2018

Comparison of 2000 & 2010 Censuses, Malaysia



- Selangor has the largest population of older persons aged 60 years or over in 2010 but it is still a relatively young state.
- Compared to Perak, the state with the highest percentage of older persons (12%), Selangor's elderly only makes up about 6% of the total population in 2010.
- States that have large populations might remain young as it attracts younger rural population from other states.

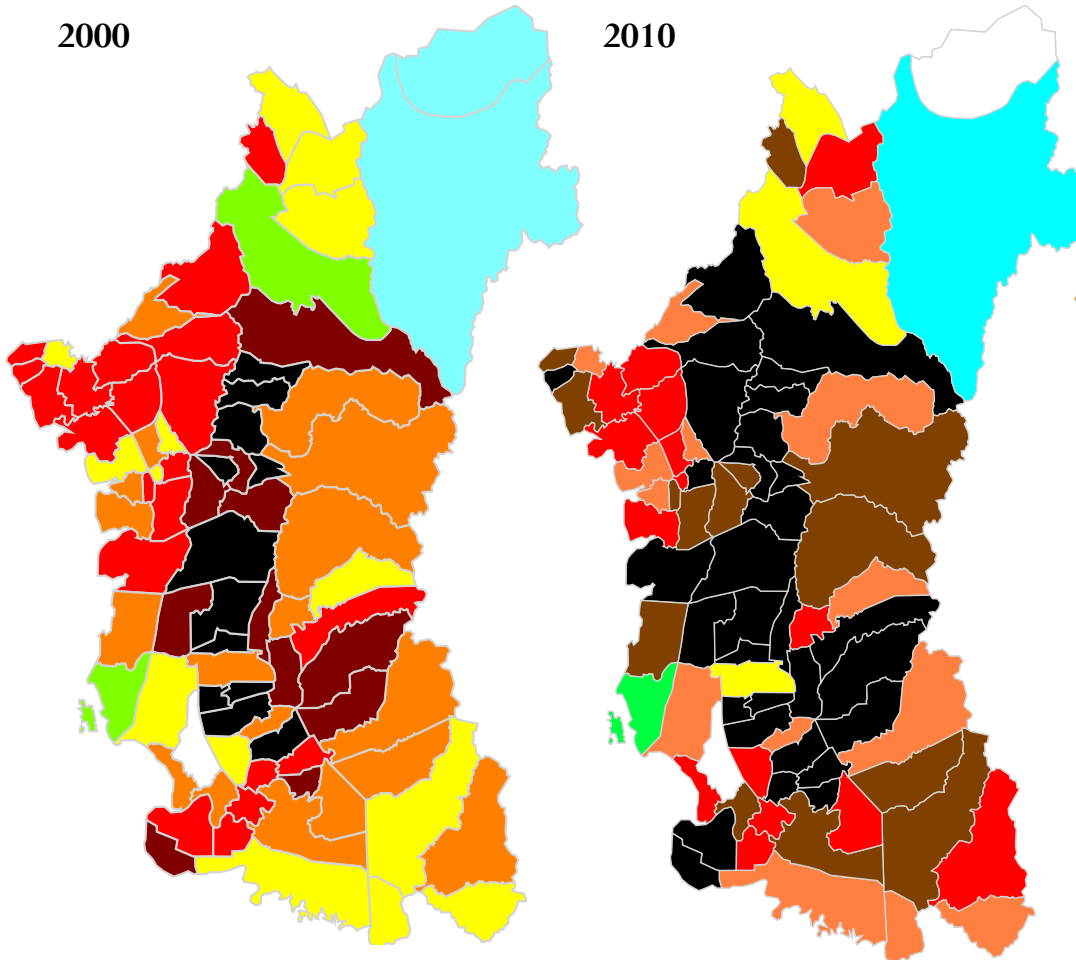
Source: DOSM, various years

Percentage Distribution of older persons (60 years or over) Perak Darul Ridzuan

Sub-district

2000

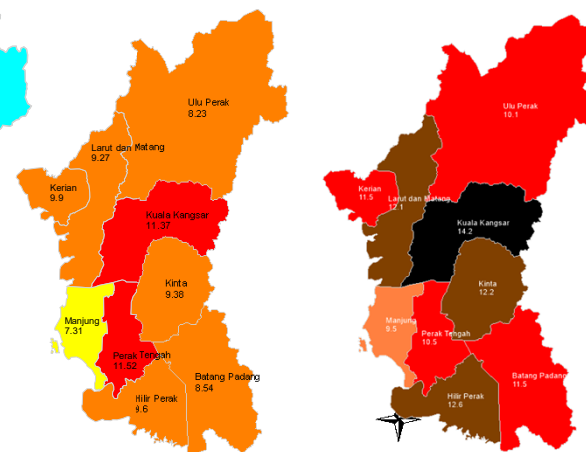
2010



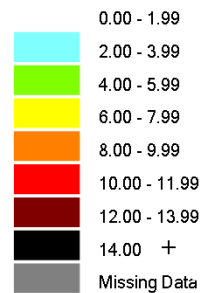
District

2000

2010



Percent



Geographical Gerontology

Perak is the oldest state in Malaysia by percentage. The real reason for this is outward migration.



Percentage Distribution of Older Persons (60+)

Sub-district

2000

2010

Geographical Gerontology

Selangor is the state with highest number of older persons, but also one of the youngest states simultaneously.

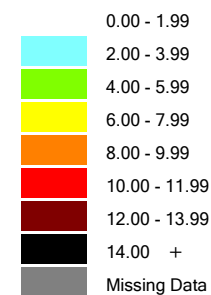
Selangor Darul Ehsan

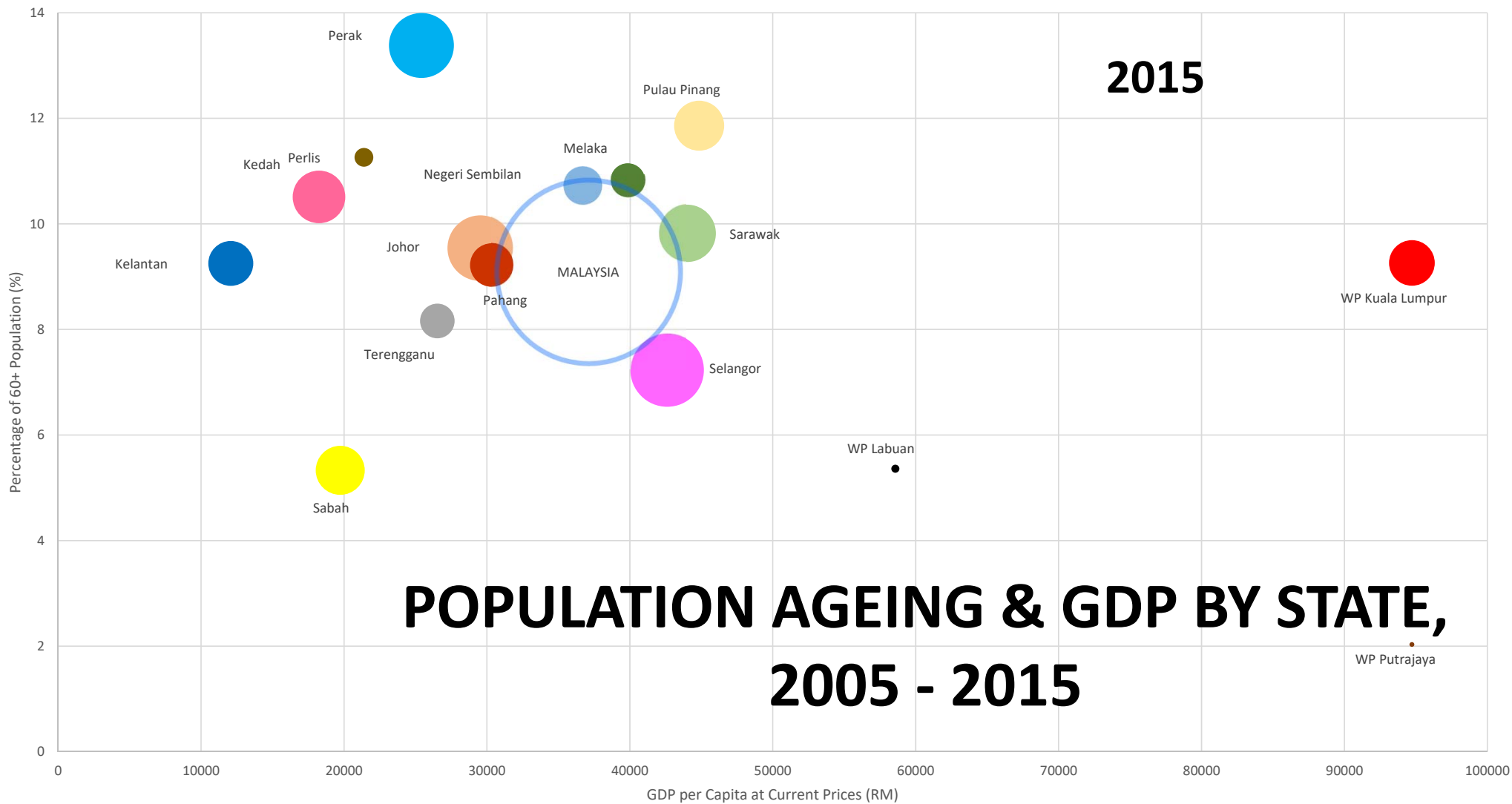
District

2000

2010

Percent





Median Age, Percent and Number of Older Persons (60+) by State, Malaysia, 1970 - 2020

State	1970			1980			1991			2000			2010			2020		
	60+		Md _{age}	60+		Md _{age}	60+		Md _{age}	60+		Md _{age}	60+		Md _{age}	60+		Md _{age}
	N '000	%		N '000	%		N '000	%		N '000	%		N '000	%		N '000	%	
Johor	71.1	5.4	16.3	89.6	5.4	19.0	122.8	5.6	22.3	172.4	6.3	24.5	278.0	8.3	27.0	418.7	11.2	30.9
Kedah	54.9	5.5	17.6	68.4	6.1	19.5	96.9	7.1	21.8	130.9	7.9	23.1	184.1	9.5	26.2	259.8	11.8	28.4
Kelantan	47.0	6.6	18.1	55.2	6.2	18.4	76.9	6.3	18.4	94.1	7.3	18.8	135.9	8.8	23.1	187.1	10.1	25.3
Melaka	25.4	6.1	16.5	30.7	6.6	19.4	40.0	7.4	22.6	51.1	8.0	24.3	79.4	9.7	26.5	113.6	12.2	29.9
Negeri Sembilan	29.7	5.9	16.3	37.0	6.4	19.1	46.9	6.5	21.5	63.4	7.4	23.9	91.9	9.0	26.7	148.5	12.6	29.8
Pahang	27.7	5.3	17.1	37.5	4.7	18.6	45.8	4.2	19.5	69.8	5.7	22.2	122.7	8.2	24.9	183.2	10.4	27.7
Perak	95.0	5.8	17.2	111.1	6.1	19.3	150.7	7.6	22.5	189.8	9.3	25.1	280.1	11.9	27.9	385.8	14.9	30.2
Perlis	8.9	7.1	19.5	10.7	7.2	21.9	14.0	7.3	23.0	18.8	9.2	23.9	25.5	11.0	25.7	30.2	11.6	27.9
Pulau Pinang	50.1	6.2	18.9	63.1	6.6	22.0	81.7	7.2	25.3	103.6	7.9	27.0	159.3	10.2	29.6	242.4	13.9	33.9
Sabah	24.0	3.4	16.5	33.4	3.2	18.3	60.5	3.3	19.8	100.2	3.9	20.1	138.4	4.3	22.8	261.3	6.8	27.4
Sarawak	50.6	4.9	16.9	74.1	5.5	18.8	101.8	5.9	21.6	133.5	6.5	23.6	211.2	8.6	26.0	317.4	11.4	29.5
Selangor	81.9	4.8	17.1	73.0	4.8	20.4	108.0	4.4	23.1	189.6	4.5	24.5	334.3	6.1	27.0	553.7	8.9	32.2
Terengganu	25.3	6.0	17.3	31.4	5.8	18.4	43.1	5.3	18.6	54.9	6.1	19.3	78.1	7.5	22.9	115.9	9.1	25.6
WP Kuala Lumpur				44.4	4.5	22.1	56.0	4.4	25.1	75.0	5.4	26.6	127.8	7.6	28.6	212	11.5	33.9
WP Labuan							2.0	3.8	21.9	2.3	3.1	21.7	3.5	4.0	25.2	7.6	7.2	28.6
WP Putrajaya										n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.4	25.9	3.7	3.7	24.5
MALAYSIA	591.6	5.4	17.4	759.6	5.5	19.6	1,046.7	5.6	21.9	1,451.7	6.2	23.6	2,251.2	8.0	26.2	3,440.9	10.6	29.9

- Gentrification KL - e.g. why Median Age (mid-point) shows vastly different pattern than %

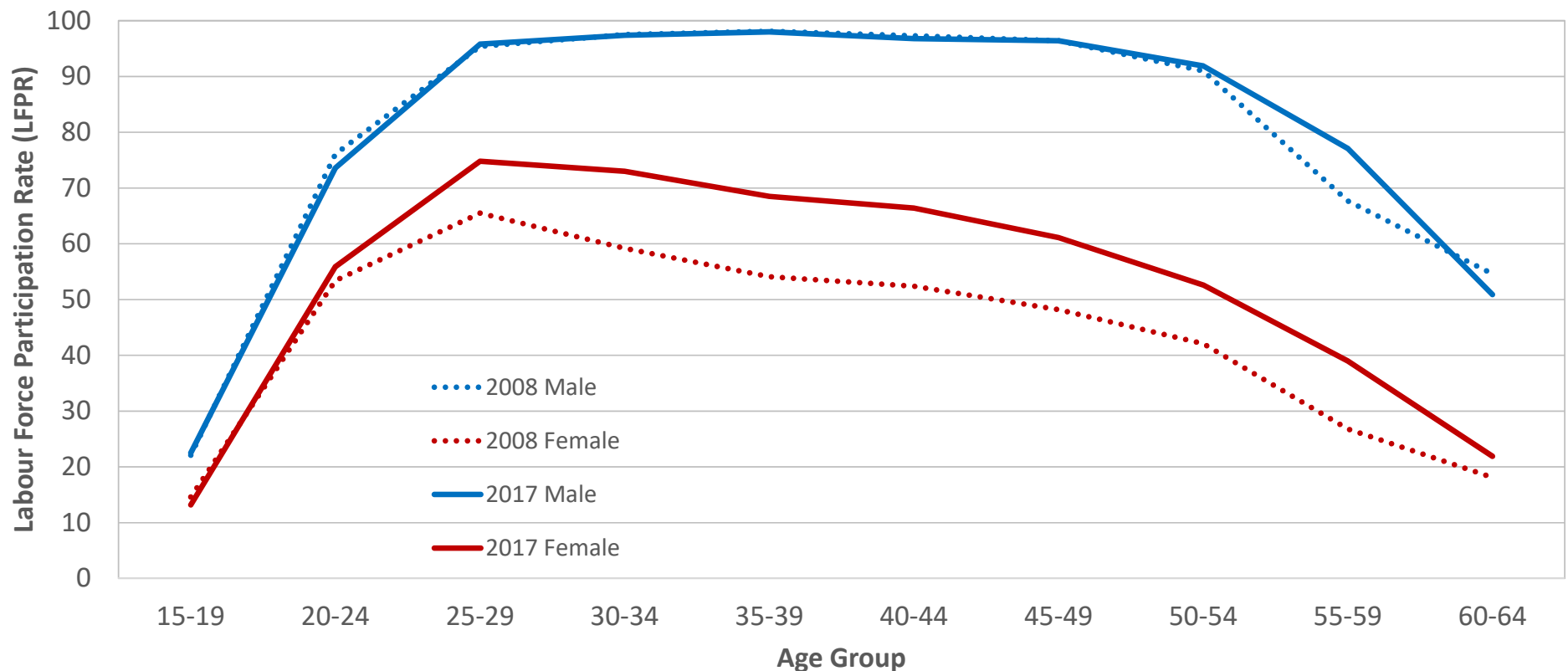
Urban-Rural Distribution of Older Malaysians, 1970 - 2010

Year	Urban			Rural		
	N ('000)	Percent (%)	% in Urban	N ('000)	Percent (%)	% in Rural
1970	146.9	26.9	5.2	399.2	73.1	5.2
1980	245.2	32.9	5.5	500.0	87.1	5.8
1991	470.7	45.6	5.3	561.6	54.4	6.5
2000	785.3	54.1	5.4	686.4	45.9	7.5
2010	1,478.1	65.7	7.3	773.2	34.3	9.4

- After the year 2000, more older persons (60+) are found in urban areas. This is partially due to the reclassification of rural areas into urban ones as development picks up.
- However, the rural areas are also ageing rapidly because of inter-state migration.

LFPR by Sex at Specific Age Groups, Malaysia, 2008 & 2017

Source: Labour Force Survey Report
(DOSM, 2009; 2018)



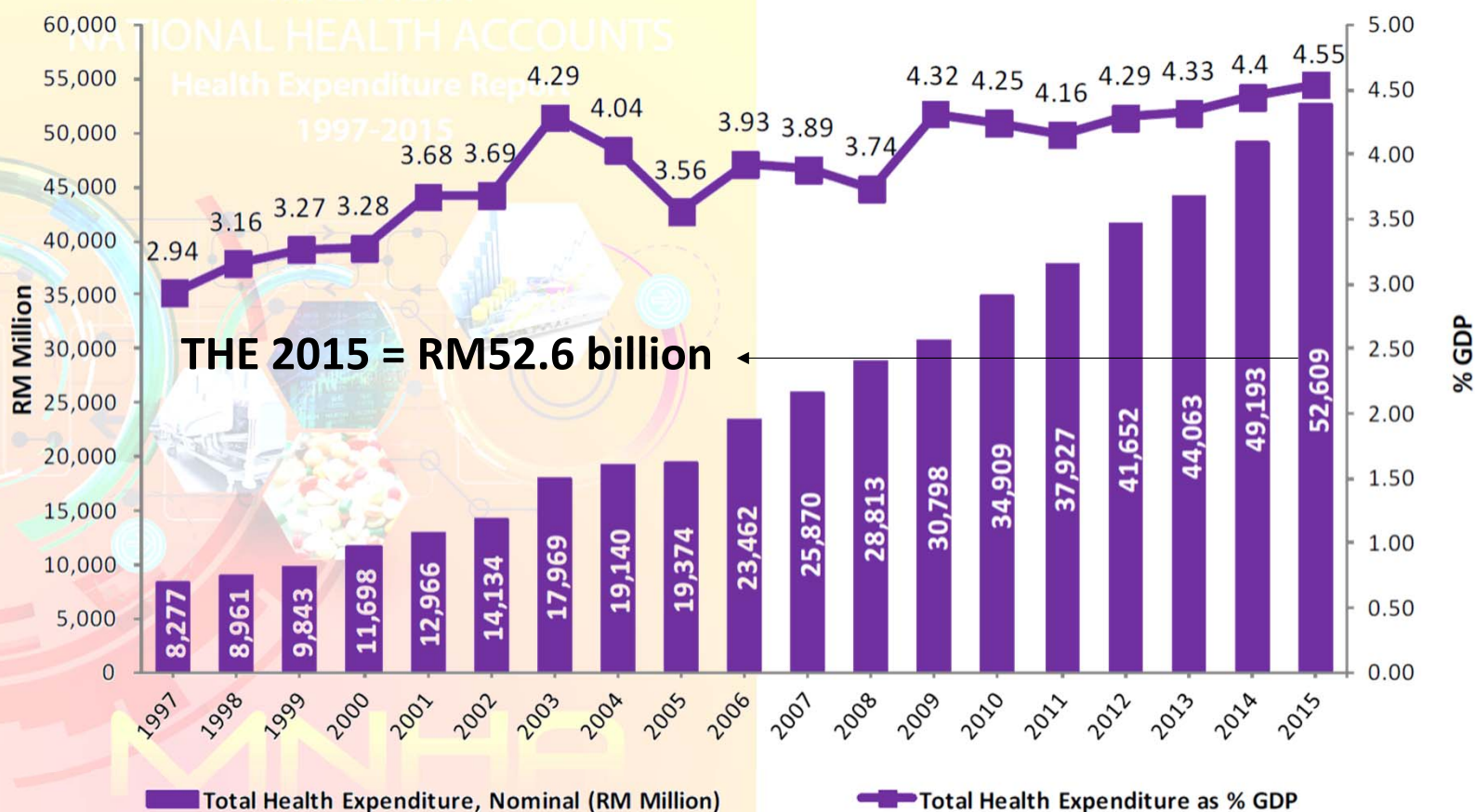
Older Persons by Household Income Levels, 2014

Household Income Levels	All Households	Households without Older Persons	Households with Older Persons	Number & Percentage of Older Persons
B40 [≤RM3,531.52]	5,935 (40%)	3,672 (37.2%)	2,263 (45.6%)	3,139 (45.5%)
M40 [RM3,531.53 - RM7,708.16]	5,936 (40%)	4,103 (41.5%)	1,833 (37.0%)	2,561 (37.1%)
T20 [RM7,708.17+]	2,967 (20%)	2,102 (21.3%)	865 (17.4%)	1,197 (17.4%)
Poverty Line (Hh 4.2p < RM930)	193 (1.3%)	148 (1.5%)	45 (0.9%)	59 (0.9%)
Total	14,838 Hh	9,877 Hh	4,961 Hh	6,897 OP

Source: HES2014, Dept. of Statistics Malaysia, 2016
[unpublished data]

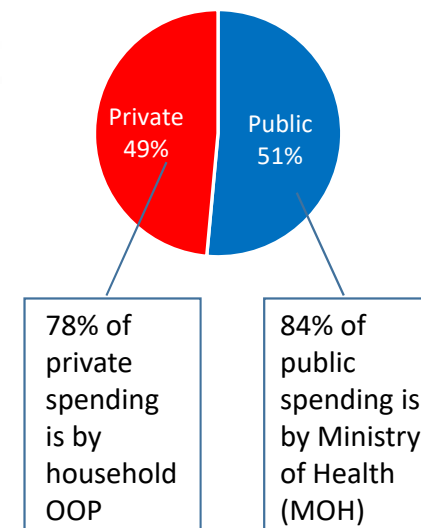
Total Health Expenditure, Malaysia, 1997 - 2015

Source: MNHA Health Expenditure Report, p. 11 (MOH, 2017)

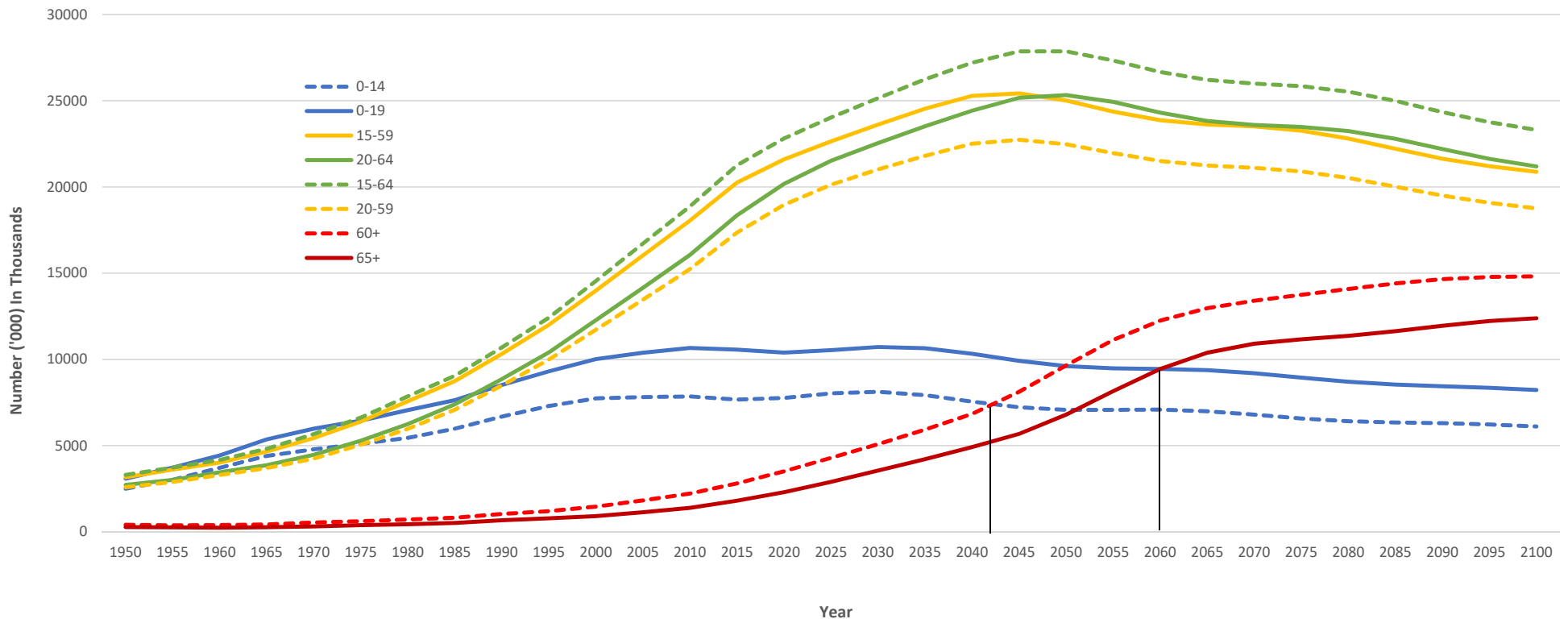


Per capita spending on health (RM), 2015
= **RM1,687**

Health Expenditure by Sources of Funding, 2015



Intersections of Younger and Older Population by Different Definitions, Malaysia, 1950 - 2100



Demographic Characteristics & Population Ageing of the Older Malaysians by Ethnicity (60+)

Source: DOSM, 2001; 2011

Variable	2000				2010			
	Malay & B	Chinese	Indian	Malaysian	Malay & B	Chinese	Indian	Malaysian
Number 60+	804,166	501,007	93,861	1,411,501	1,242,865	777,622	150,339	2,182,804
Percent 60+ (%)	5.64	8.80	5.59	6.45	7.09	12.16	7.88	8.39
Sex Ratio 60+	90.69	91.45	86.80	90.92	91.91	104.18	87.02	95.78
Urban 60+ (%)	26.79	66.10	66.36	43.50	48.12	88.54	88.95	65.37
Ageing Index	14.96	33.64	18.44	18.85	22.78	54.98	31.39	29.44
Old-age DR	5.99	7.87	5.11	6.45	6.99	11.14	6.58	8.04
Potential SR	16.70	12.70	19.57	15.50	14.31	8.98	15.19	12.44
Median Age	20.8	28.9	25.1	23.2	24.1	31.7	28.1	26.0

A. AGEING INDEX

The **ageing index** is calculated as the number of persons 60 years old or over per hundred persons under age 15.

2. The **old-age dependency ratio** is the number of persons 65 years and over per one hundred persons 15 to 64 years.

G. MEDIAN AGE

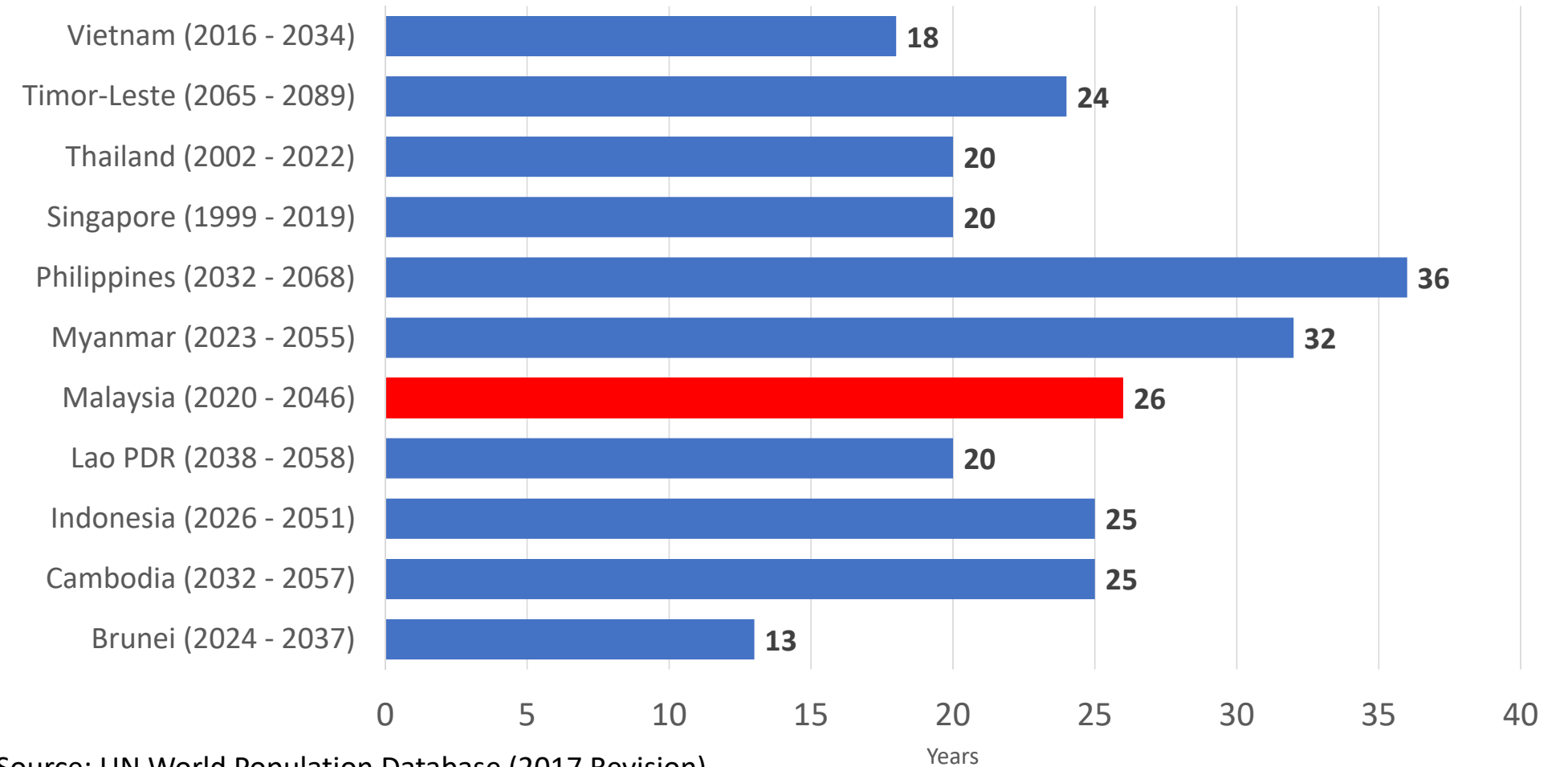
The **median age** of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half older.

I. POTENTIAL SUPPORT RATIO

The **potential support ratio** is the number of persons aged 15 to 64 per every person aged 65 or older.

© MyAgeing™

Years for 65+ Population to Double from 7% to 14%



Policies, Laws & Key Public Actors

- 1 National Policy for Older Person (MNUSD, 1995; MWFC, 2011)
- 1 National Health Policy for Older Person (MOH, 2008)
- 1 Physical Planning Guidelines for the Elderly (MHLG, 2013)

Legislation:

- Rules for the Management of Home for Older Persons 1983.
- Rules for the Management of Home for the Chronically Ill 1978
- Care Centre Act 1993 (Act 506)
- Private Healthcare Facilities and Services Act 2006 (Act 586)
- Pensions Act 1980 (Act 239)
- Employees Provident Fund Act 1991 (Act 452)
- Private Aged Healthcare Facilities and Services Act (new)



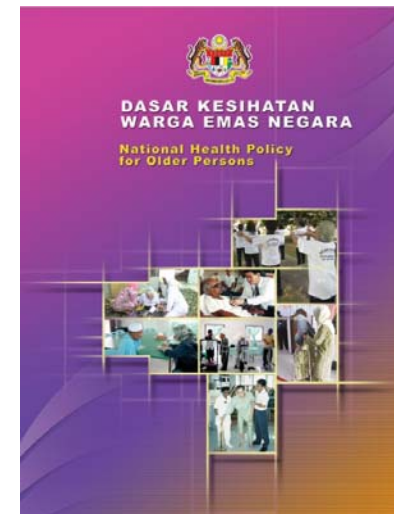
NACCE Jabatan
KEBAJIKAN
Masyarakat



Ministry of Women,
Family & Community
Development

Ministry of Higher
Education
(Dept. of
Community Colleges)

National Day of
Older Persons
(1 Oct)
since 1991



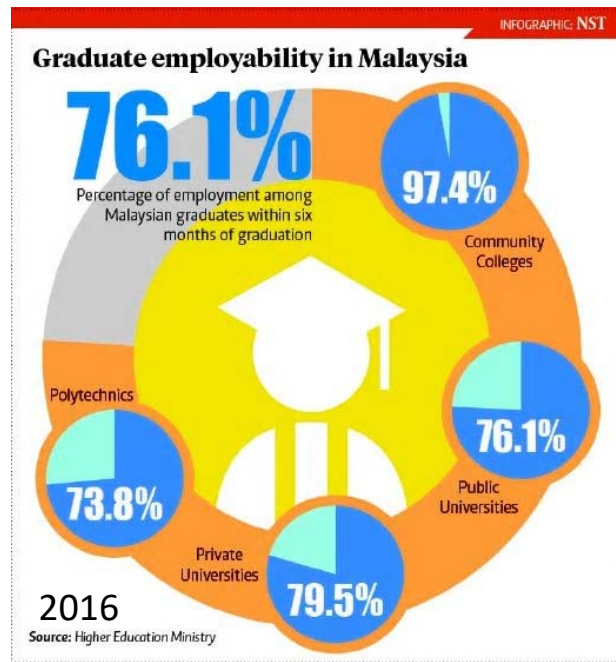
Ministry of Urban
Well-being, Housing
& Local Government



GARIS PANDUAN
PERANCANGAN FIZIKAL
BAGI WARGA EMAS



Major Population-related Issues



GRADUATE UNEMPLOYMENT

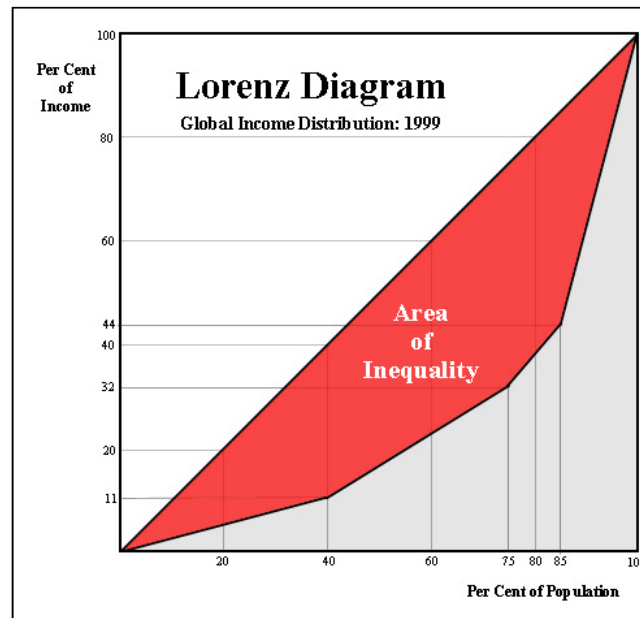
Youth employment

Engine of growth

Income security

Social protection

INCOME INEQUALITY



POPULATION AGEING

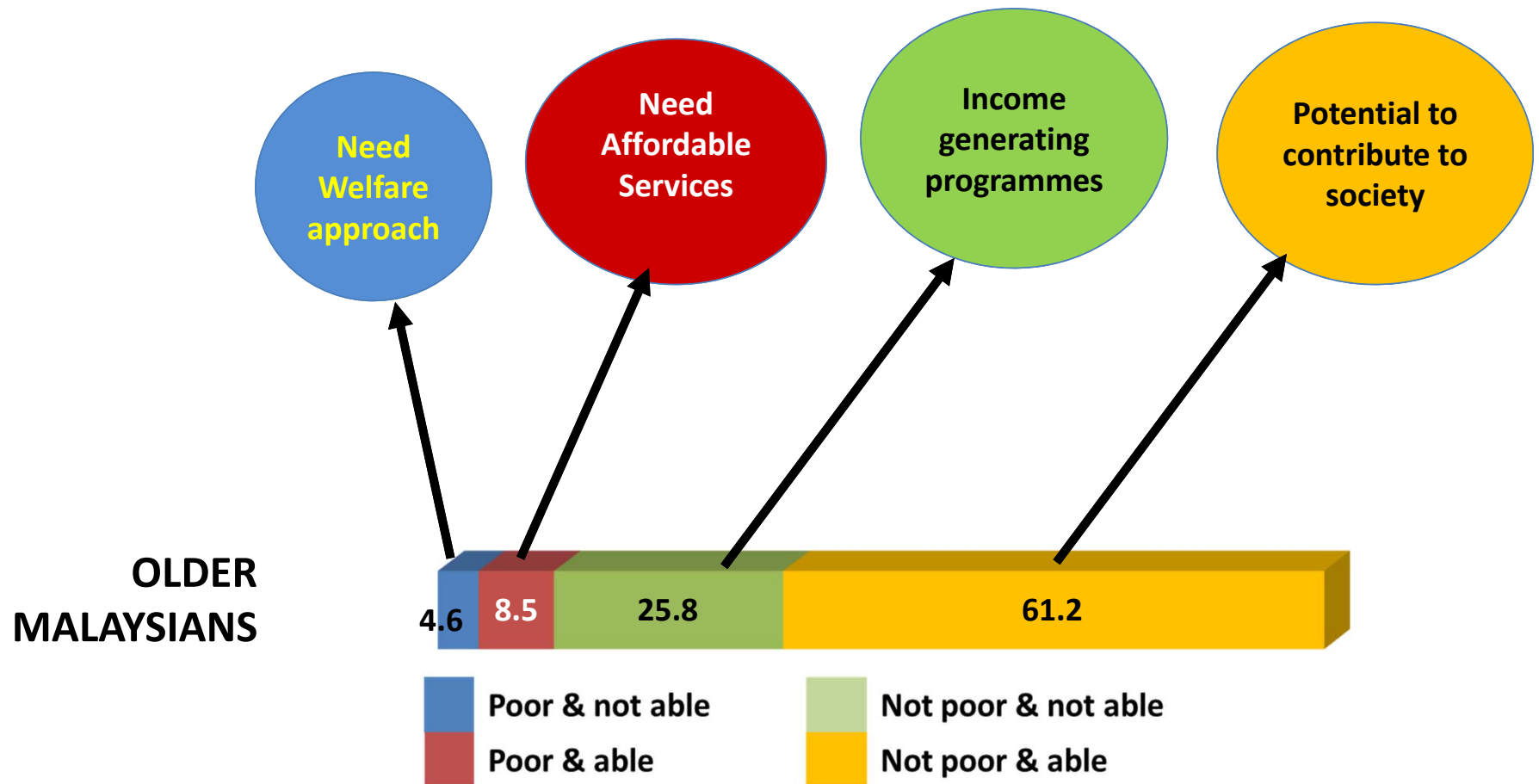
Pensions

Long-term care

Health & social care systems

Putting Things into Perspective

Source: UPM, 2017



Key Conclusions

1. By any measure, older persons in Malaysia are increasing in absolute numbers and in proportion.
2. Life expectancy at birth and at 60 are increasing, but the real driver of population ageing is rapidly declining birth rates.
3. There are wide variations in the rates of ageing by sex, ethnicity and geography.
4. Older persons are asset rich but cash or income poor.
5. Disease and mortality patterns are changing, but health expenditure is still a relatively new concern as it coincides with calls for systemic reforms (from NHS-like to privatization and now insurance / risk-pooling).
6. The health care and social welfare system in Malaysia are facing novel challenges, but the changing demographics are also bringing new opportunities.
7. We need to rethink how demographic and indicators of population are useful for evidence-based policy planning, more so in aid specifications (e.g. old & B40)

ASEAN-wide Research Network on Ageing

- The objective of the project is to establish a common, cohesive and sustainable ASEAN research agenda on issues pertaining to ageing through exchanges of knowledge, experiences, best practices, the development of a standardized research protocol and the establishment of a network of ASEAN experts and researchers on ageing.
- Each participating member state will prepare a list of experts and of researches pertaining to ageing conducted in their respective country, including clinical research, survey research, secondary data and administrative record analysis, and evaluative research. By the end of the project, a regional framework of ageing research will be developed.
- The expected deliverables from this project are a standardized protocol for documenting major ageing research in ASEAN and a network/list of experts on ageing in the ASEAN region.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ON SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT 2016-2020

ASCC Goals:					
A. Enhance commitment, participation and social responsibility of ASEAN peoples through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all;					
B. Promote equal access and opportunity for all, as well as promote and protect human rights;					
C. Promote balanced social development and sustainable environment that meets the current and future needs of the people;					
D. Enhance capacity and capability to collectively respond and adapt to emerging challenges and risks to emergence of a resilient and inclusive community;					
E. Strengthen ability to continuously innovate and be a proactively engaged member of the global community.					
Objectives of the Strategic Framework on Social Welfare and Development: to improve the well-being and enhance the quality of life of older persons, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups in ASEAN					
ASCC Blueprint 2025	Programme / Projects / Activities	Timeline and Implementation	Indicative Budget (USD)	Country Coordinator	Potential Partners
KRAs / Strategic Measures					
Priority Area: older persons					
Objective: healthy, active and productive ageing is promoted in an enabling and supportive environment					
B.1	B.1.1	1. ASEAN+3 Regional Conference on Supportive Environment for Older Persons	2016	Thailand	Plus Three Countries
B.1	B.1.2	2. Review the existing standards of care for older persons in AMS and develop a regional guideline for minimum standards for quality care for older persons (in collaboration with ASWC)	2016-2020	Malaysia Supported by Viet Nam	ASWC ICSW Help Age
B.1	B.1.5	3. Establish an ASEAN research network on ageing [Carried over from the Strategic Framework 2011-2015]	2016	107,500	Malaysia SOMHD ESCAP ICSW

B.1	B.1.5	4. ASEAN Act (Active Ageing): ASEAN Regional Impact Research Study Assessment on Active Ageing [Carried over from the Strategic Framework 2011-2015]			Philippines	Help Age ROK
B.2	B.2.1	5. Workshop to exchange views on the promotion of older people's associations (OPAs) [Carried over from the Strategic Framework 2011-2015]	2016	100,000	Cambodia	HelpAge International OPAs in AMS
B.2	B.2.1	6. Workshop on technical assistance to provide access and opportunity for older persons in ASEAN	2016-2020		Cambodia	HelpAge International National statistics offices UN Agencies
	B.2.5	7. Strengthen database and data analysis on ageing issues by the ASEAN Research Network on Ageing	2018-2019		Malaysia	Plus Three Countries
B.3	B.3.1	8. ASEAN+3 capacity building activity on implementation of rights-based/needs-based and life-cycle approach on care for older persons	2018		The Philippines	Plus Three Countries
		9. Caring for Elderly in ASEAN Plus Three: Research and Policy Challenges in Long-Term Care	1-2 March 2016		Singapore	Plus Three Countries
		10. Social protection for the older persons in ASEAN community	2016-2018		Viet Nam	HelpAge International, Plus Three Country, SLOM



Thank You
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