

# AGEING PROFILE AND POLICIES IN ASEAN



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# Outline

- Ageing in the South East Asia Region
- Social changes & change of family structure: decline of family care & rise of individualism
- An overall push for All-Parties Care: individuals, families, community and social-governmental
- Setting a policy direction: A Right Based Model
  - step one: establishing a care and protection philosophy
  - step two: networking for mutual help
  - step three: setting up protection measures for older person
  - step four: providing a common platform in all ASEAN Member States

# Critical Issues

- Social participation and integration
- Economic security
- Macro-societal change and development
- Poverty
- Social security systems
- Healthy and active ageing
- Biomedical
- Physical and mental functioning
- Quality of life
- Care and legal protection systems
- Changing family structures and functions
- Policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

# Ageing in the ASEAN Region

- The ageing in developing countries of the ASEAN goes much faster than that in most developed European countries and US (80 – 150 years to rise from 7% to 14%)
  - The older population in Brunei Darussalam is expected to increase from 5% to 20% from 2007 to 2050
  - The population aged 60 or above Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore 10% → 40% from 2007 to 2050
- Growing old before growing rich
- More in number + more oldest old → more older persons with MCI (mild Cognitive Impairment)
- More older women: housewives, no protection, may even be evicted when become a widow

# Ageing in the South East Asia Region

## Total Fertility Rate in the South East Asia region

Brunei Darussalam	2.3
Myanmar	2.1
Cambodia	3.7
Indonesia	2.2
Lao PDR	4.3
Malaysia	2.6

## Total Fertility Rate in the South East Asia region

Philippines	2.8
Singapore	1.3
Thailand	1.9
Viet Nam	2.1
World Average	2.53

Source: UN Population Division (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*

# Ageing in the South East Asia Region

Life Expectancy in the South East Asia region	
Brunei Darussalam	77.1
Myanmar	61.8
Cambodia	58
Indonesia	68.7
Lao PDR	56.5
Malaysia	74.1

Life Expectancy in the South East Asia region	
Philippines	71.6
Singapore	79.4
Thailand	71.7
Viet Nam	71.9
World Average	63.9

Source: UN Population Division (2005). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*

# Percentage of 60+ : ASEAN Trends

<b>COUNTRY / YEAR</b>	<b>2007 (%)</b>	<b>2025 (%)</b>	<b>2050 (%)</b>
Brunei Darussalam	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Myanmar	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Cambodia	<b>5.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Indonesia	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Lao PDR	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Malaysia	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Philippines	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>
Singapore	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>
Thailand	<b>11</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Viet Nam	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>

# Ageing in the South East Asia Region

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>ILLITERATE (%)</b>	<b>F (%)</b>	<b>M (%)</b>
Brunei Darussalam	2001	62.4	80.3	43.7
Myanmar	2000	24.9	35.1	11.7
Cambodia	2004	61.9	84.3	28.6
Indonesia	2004	46.8	60.2	31.4
Lao PDR	2001	71.6	90.0	51.5
Malaysia	2000	55.7	69.5	39.8
Philippines	2000	21.6	22.7	20.1
Singapore	2000	39.7	58.8	15.5
Thailand	2000	31.5	40.1	20.8
Viet Nam	NA	NA	NA	NA

# The Change of Family Structure in South East Asia

- The age and gender distribution changed along with population ageing;
- Marriage rate and fertility rate decrease;
- Divorce rate increases;
- Single parents increase;
- Over 1/3 old persons live alone or only with spouse.

# Social changes leading to individualism

- Agrarian to market economy: collective → individualistic competition
- Working relationships taking over family relationships: clear roles Vs diffused obligations
- We → Me, confidentiality & privacy
- Technology-self integration: survival without others
- Individual-right > collective responsibility
- So should rely on formal care.....???

# An overall push for care givers...

## Population ageing: rising demands for care

- Sheer rise in numbers & longevity, decline in fertility
  - Declining family support:
    - nuclear families now dominant, with rising single parenthood
    - rising divorce rates, declining family support
  - Growing demands for high quality care
  - Demand for credentials & professionalism
- } **demands for formal, trained care givers**

## Types of care needed:

- From acute to chronic illnesses → short care to long term care
- From health to social care → less technical, more broad spectrum

## → Resulting in high cost in formal care

Similar Trends in South East Asian countries: e.g. Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar

Or even if you could pay, are there enough care givers....???

# SHIFTING OF PARADIGM

Welfare



Right Based

Institutional



Family/Community  
Based

Social Services



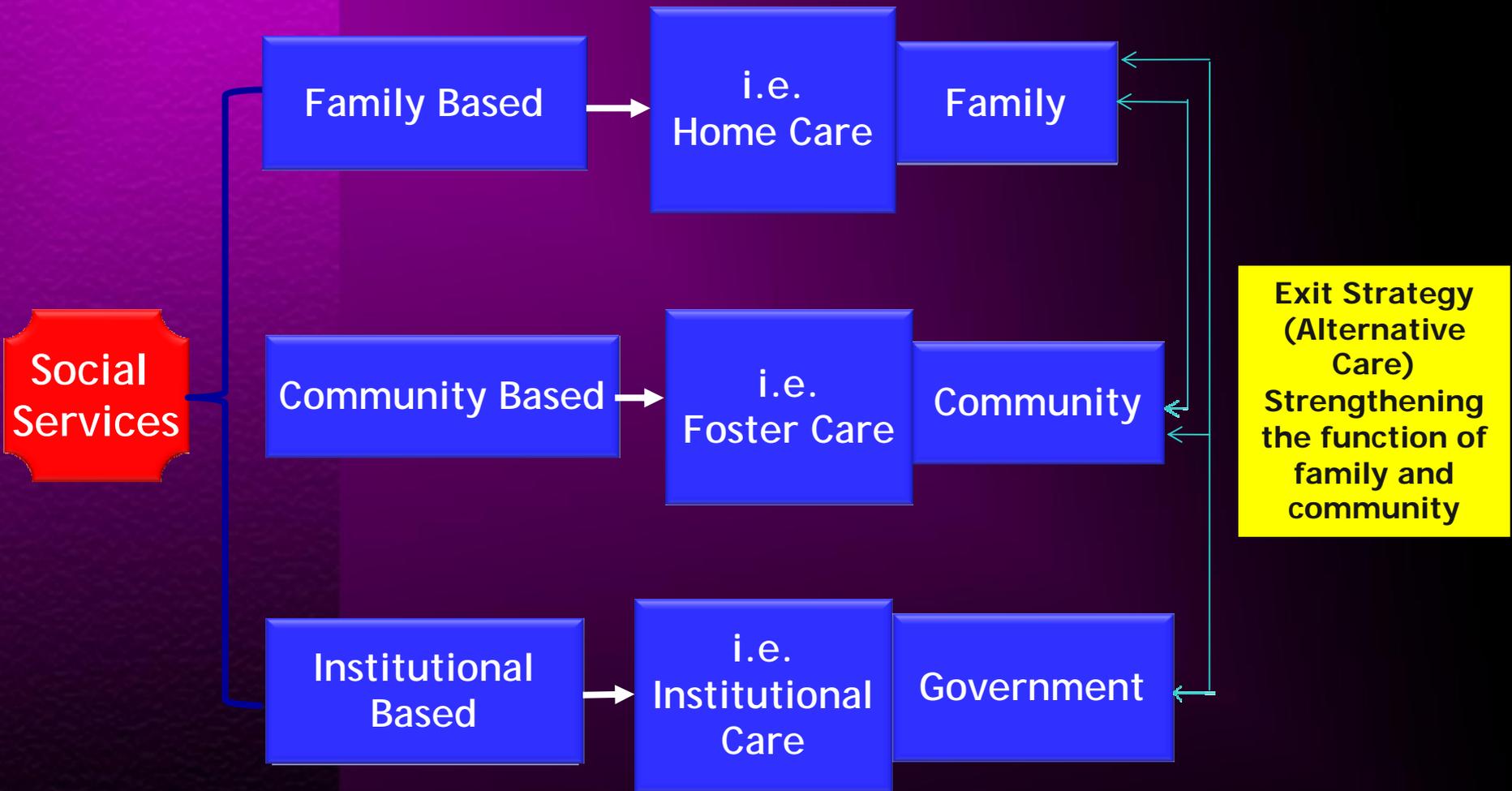
Social Rights

Charity

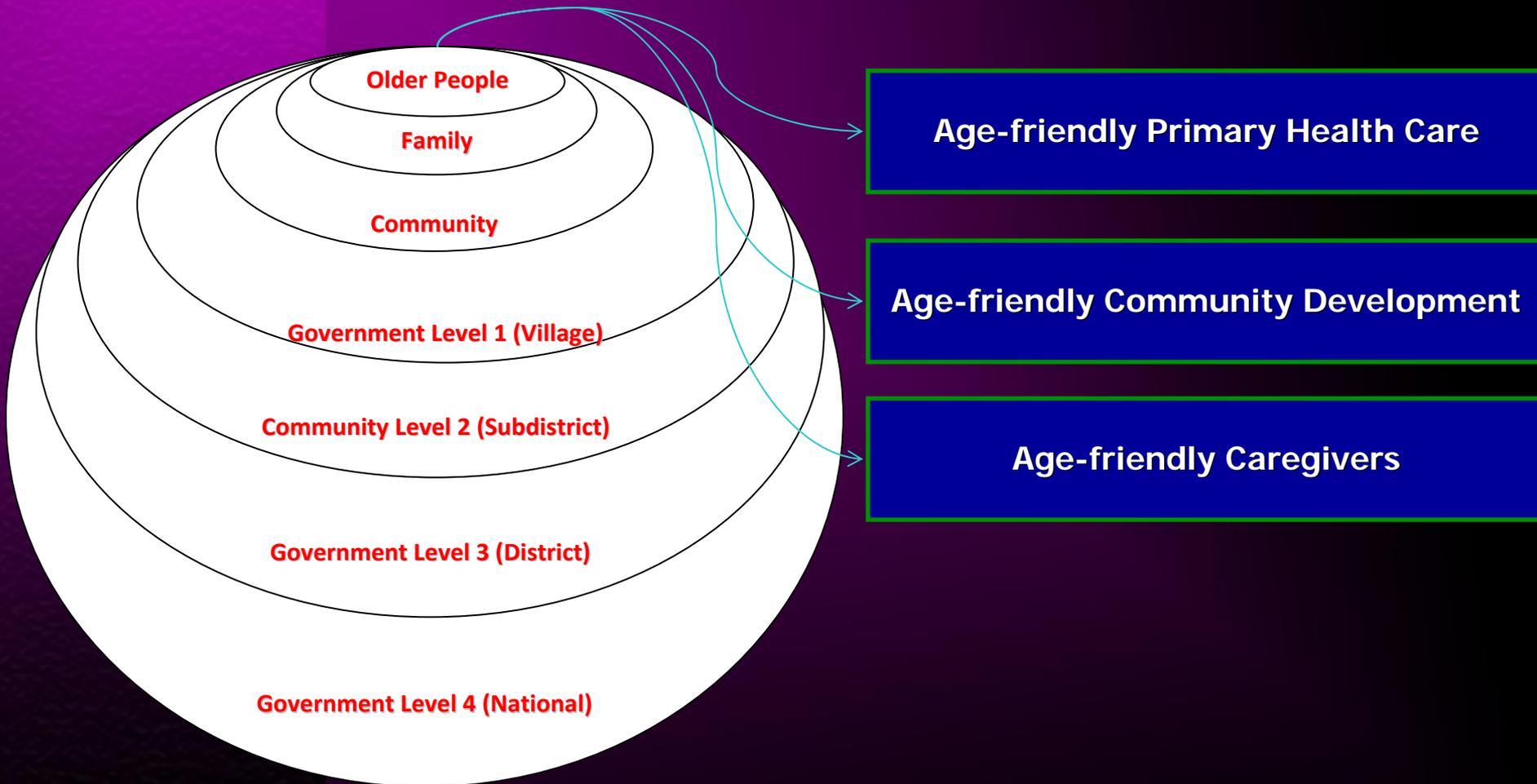


Human Invest.

# SOCIAL SERVICES SYSTEM FOR AGEING



# Analysis of System



# SETTING ASEAN POLICY DIRECTION :

- ◆ **ASEAN COOPERATION ON SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT**
  - Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD)
  - ASEAN Ministerial Meeting for Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD)
- ◆ **ASEAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (AICHR)**
- ◆ **ASEAN COMMISSION ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN (ACWC)**

**VIENTIANE ACTION PLAN (2004 -2010)**



**ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT (2007)**



**BRUNEI DECLARATION ON STRENGTHENING FAMILY INSTITUTION : CARING FOR THE ELDERLY (2010)**

# National focal agencies and coordinating bodies on ageing, selected countries or areas

Type of Agency/ Coordinating Body	Name of Agency/ Coordinating Body
National committee on the ageing/elderly commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Commission on the Elderly (Thailand)</li> <li>• National Commission on Ageing (Indonesia)</li> </ul>
Inter-agency/inter-ministerial committee on ageing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-Agency Committee for the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (Philippines)</li> </ul>
Ministry/department of social welfare/social justice/labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Social Welfare; Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (Malaysia)</li> <li>• Department of Social Welfare (Myanmar)</li> </ul>

# National policies and plans of action on ageing in selected countries or areas

Type	Policy framework
National policy on ageing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Policy for Older Persons (1995); National Plan of Action for Older Persons (1998); Vision 2020 (Malaysia)</li> </ul>
National legislation on ageing (law, ordinance, presidential act, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Republic Act No. 7432 and Republic Act No. 9257; Philippines Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (Philippines)</li> <li>Older Persons Act B.E. 2546 (2003); 2nd National Plan for Older Persons, 2002-2021 (Thailand)</li> </ul>
National Plan of Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Plans of Action on Ageing, Health and Education (Myanmar)</li> <li>National Law on the Elderly Welfare 1998, National Plan of Action on Ageing, 2003-2008 (Indonesia)</li> </ul>

**Summary and Recommendations :**  
**(variety of policies among ASEAN Members States**  
**depending on conditions and capacities on each country)**

**1. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT OF OLDER PEOPLE**

**Protect against exploitation, violence and abuse, discrimination**  
**Promote Social, Economic and Political Rights**

**2. STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

**First safety nets in family, then community , state as the last resort (welfare society model)**

**3. PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON THE OLDER PERSON**

**At the regional, national and local level**

Thank you!