

ASSURING SELANGOR'S PROSPERITY WITH ADAPT TO POPULATION AGEING

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ABSTRACT

Most countries are experiencing significant demographic shifts in terms of changes in population growth and structure. The shift in age demographics that led to the population ageing phenomenon has a huge impact on a nation's economy, health system and social structure. As of 2021, 9.63 per cent of the world's population will have reached the age of 65 or older. Thus, the world is currently classified as an ageing society. In Malaysia, 7.25 per cent of the population is aged 65 years and older which indicates that Malaysia is transitioning into an ageing society. In between states, Selangor, which holds the position of the largest contributor to the country's Gross Domestic product (GDP) and the highest population, is also shifting into an ageing society. In 2021, Selangor had 7.2 per cent of its population aged 65 years and older and this figure will increase to 12.3 per cent in 2024, as forecasted by The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Thus, this paper discusses the current demographic structure of the population, factors that contribute to the population ageing and the impacts of the population ageing in Selangor. Furthermore, the readiness and efforts of Selangor's Government to assure the state's prosperity while adapting to the population ageing are also discussed in this paper.

Keywords: Ageing, Fertility rate, Standard of living, Longevity,

1. INTRODUCTION

In the past few decades, there have been significant demographic shifts across the globe, with every country experiencing changes in population growth. These changes have occurred periodically and have had both positive and negative consequences, either of which has contributed to nation's economic expansion and industrialisation, and the opposite of which is probably raise the prevalence of poverty in certain nations such as India. The global population has progressively grown over the years. Based on World Population Growth data by Roser et al. (2023), the global population in the year 2021 has reached a total of 7.91 billion people, signifying an impressive surge of 216 per cent as compared to the recorded figure of 2.50 billion people in 1950. Moreover, the latest data from United States Census Bureau (2021) indicates China, India, and the United States are ranked as the top three countries with the greatest populations.

Meanwhile, as per data provided by Roser et al. (2023), Malaysia's populace stands at 33.57 million in 2021 indicating an approximate growth of 462 per cent in comparison to the population of 5.67 million during the years preceding its independence in 1950. In Malaysia, according to DOSM, the state of Selangor holds the position of the largest contributor to the country's GDP (2021: RM 344.0 billion) and highest population (2021: 7.01 million residents) compared to other 15 states.

Nevertheless, the increase in global population has led to a shift in age demographics, resulting in a population ageing throughout the world, including Malaysia. Due to its large population size and continuous population growth, Selangor is one of the states currently entering an ageing stage. This issue has significantly influenced the economic development and prosperity of Selangor.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the Division (2002) report "World Population Aging:1950-2050", population ageing is a phenomenon whereby the proportion of people over 65 within the total population rises. As stated in the World Population Prospects 2019 report released by the UN, the ageing category can be divided into three: ageing society, where the population aged 65 and older is between 7 per cent and 14 per cent; aged society, where the population aged 65 and older is between 15 per cent and 20 per cent; and super-aged society, where the population aged 65 and older reaches 21 per cent or more. In 2021, the global population reached 7.91 billion, with 9.63 per cent (761.27 million) of the population aged 65 and older. Therefore, the world is currently classified as an ageing society, and this change led to an increase in the global median age from 22.20 in 1950 to 30.0 in 2021, as well as an increase in the old-age dependency ratio from 8.53 per cent in 1950 to 14.83 per cent in 2021. This issue of demographic ageing is also clear in Malaysia, where in 2021, the population aged 65 and over stands at 7.25 per cent (2.43 million) of the total population, which reveals that Malaysia is transitioning to an ageing society. On top of that, the median age of the Malaysian population has increased from 18.80 years in 1950 to 29.90 years in 2021, and the elderly dependent rate has risen from 9.03 per cent in 1950 to 10.39 per cent in 2021. Based on the projections presented by Our World in Data, Malaysia is predicted to experience a super-aged society category by 2060, with a rate of 20.40 per cent.

According to Population Ageing Social Policies Catalogue On A Rapid Scoping Review (2020), population ageing is associated with an increase in longevity and a decline in fertility rates, which have an impact on labour and financial markets, housing, transportation, and social security. An equivalent topic is covered by Sandhu et al. (2016); several Asian nations have encountered the trend of ageing, which has led to an absence of skilled labour, a growing burden on healthcare and welfare systems, poverty and isolation among rural elders, and a breakdown of familial networks. These concerns derive from declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. Pham and Vo (2021) also noted that decreased fertility and mortality rates and an increased life expectancy have

contributed to the rise in elderly populations in emerging countries. The factors are due to medical advancements and the increased number of women in the workforce.

Moreover, the ageing demographic is also caused by higher costs of living. Muadz et al. (2022) examined the reasons of Malaysia's declining fertility rate and population ageing. The study identified multiple factors; however, the standard of living remained a major factor in Malaysia's fertility rate. Published research in *The Disappearing Workforce? Why Countries In Southeast Asia Need To Think About Fertility Rates Before It's Too Late* (2019); rapid urbanisation and development have raised living standards and reduced fertility rates in all Southeast Asian countries. This is particularly relevant in urban areas, where the cost of living and childbearing has increased, forcing many women to choose between raising a family and earning money to survive.

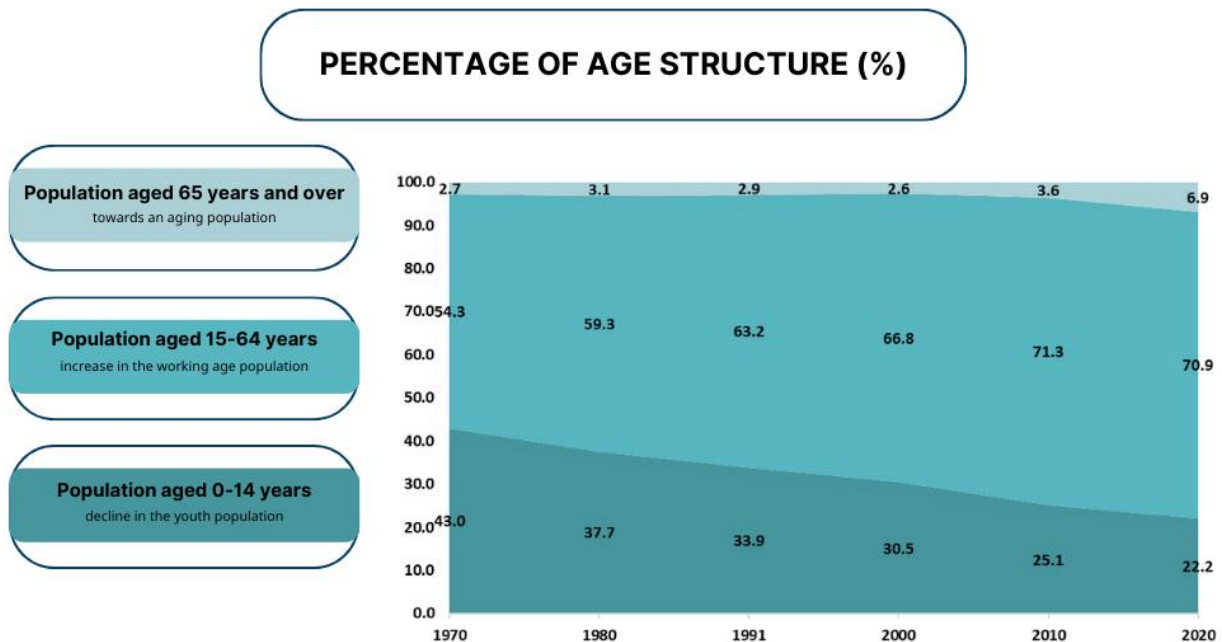
3. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURES OF THE SELANGOR POPULATION

Selangor is comprised of nine administrative districts, specifically Gombak, Klang, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Petaling, Sabak Bernam, Sepang, Ulu Langat, and Ulu Selangor. In the year 2021, the population of Selangor reached a total of 7.01 million individuals, indicating 0.3 per cent growth compared to the population in 2020. Among districts, Petaling exhibits the largest population, amounting to 2.3 million residents. Inversely, Sabak Bernam records the lowest population, including 108.3 thousand individuals in the year 2021. Additionally, the majority of the populace residing in Selangor consists individuals who hold citizenship, accounting for 92.9 per cent of the total population. Furthermore, a significant proportion of this citizenry, amounting to 61.1 per cent, identifies as bumiputera. In addition, Selangor has a higher proportion of males relative to females, with a ratio of 112 males per 100 females.

According to the data obtained from the census conducted by DOSM, **Exhibit 1** illustrates the population structure by age group in Selangor from 1970 until 2020. There is declining tendency in the proportion of individuals aged 0 to 14 years within the population of Selangor. This decreasing trend can be observed from 1970, where the percentage stands at 43.0 per cent, to 22.2 per cent in 2020. Meanwhile, the population within the age range of 15 to 64 years experienced a significant increase of 70.9 per cent in 2020, as compared to 54.3 per cent recorded in 1970. Besides, the proportion of individual age

65 and over in Selangor had a notable rise from 2.7 per cent in 1970 to 6.9 per cent in 2020.

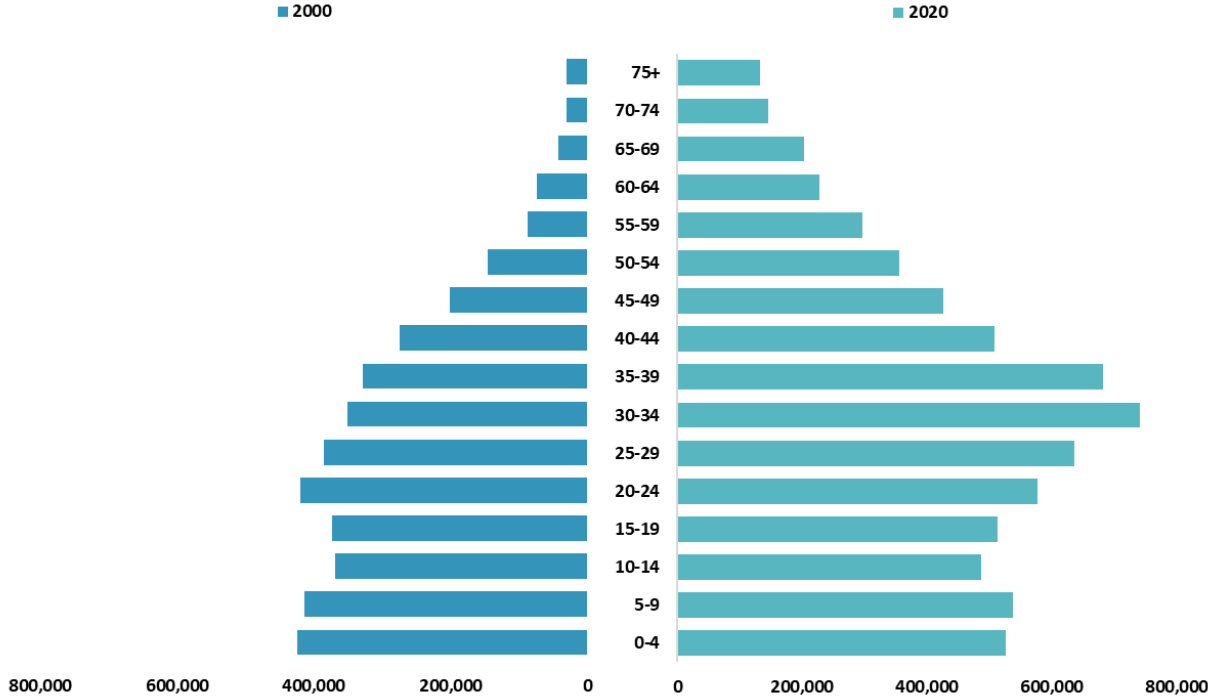
Exhibit 1: Population structure by age group in the census year, Selangor 1970-2020



Source: DOSM Key Findings Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, State (2020)

Furthermore, as shown in **Figure 1**, the population pyramid by age group in Selangor altered between 2000 and 2020. In 2000, Selangor's population pyramid by age group had a more progressive appearance, with a sharp peak, concave slope, and broad base, indicating that the number of youthful people is greater than the number of people of working age and those over 65. Compared to 2020, the shape of the population pyramid appears regressive, with a nearly flat and wide peak, a non-concave slope, and a narrower base, indicating that the number of people aged 65 and older is growing and that the number of people of working age is larger than the number of young people.

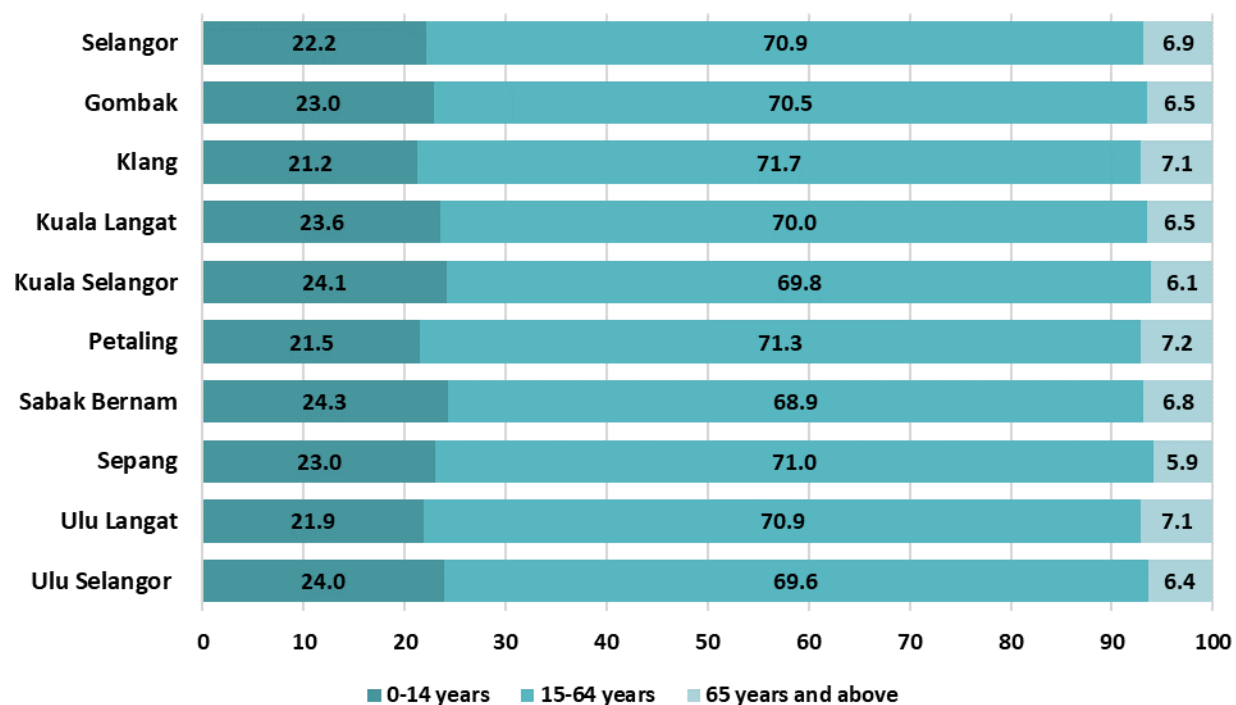
Figure 1: Age pyramid of the Selangor population between the census years of 2000 and 2020



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Moreover, as depicted in **Chart 1**, the proportion of the elderly population in Selangor in 2020 was 6.9 per cent. Petaling, Ulu Langat, and Klang are among the three districts in Selangor with the highest proportion of residents aged 65 and older, with 7.2 per cent, 7.1 per cent, and 7.1 per cent respectively. Sepang (5.9%), Kuala Selangor (6.1%) and Ulu Selangor (6.4%), on the other hand, are the three districts of Selangor with the lowest proportion of residents aged 65 and older, barely entering the ageing society category.

Chart 1: The population percentage by age structure for Selangor and Selangor district 2020



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

4. FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE POPULATION AGEING IN SELANGOR

i. Reduction in fertility rate

The world faces the challenge of declining fertility rates, which have declined from 2.7 children per woman in 2000 to 2.3 children per woman in 2021 and are approaching the replacement fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman. Similar trends have been seen in Malaysia, where the fertility rate decreased from 2.9 in 2000 to 1.8 in 2021. From 2000 to 2021, the fertility rate in Selangor dropped from 2.4 to 1.5 children per woman. This places Selangor in the fourth position among Malaysian states in terms of the lowest fertility rate, behind Sabah (1.4), Penang (1.2), and Kuala Lumpur (1.2). The decline in Selangor's fertility rate can be explained by the rise in female labour force participation, which increased from 1,605.6 thousand people to 1,614.5 thousand people and from 69.5 per cent to 69.9 per cent in 2021. In addition, the decrease in the marriage rate among women in Selangor, from 34,705 in 2018 to 34,430 in 2019, also has been associated with an increase in infertility rates, particularly among educated urban women who prefer delaying marriage. At the same time, in the Selangor District, Petaling, the main urban area, had 9,036 fewer female marriages in 2019 compared to 9,267 marriages in 2018. In contrast to Ulu Langat, which is a rural area, the female marriage rate has increased from 6,808 in 2018 to 6,819 in 2019.

ii. Raise the standard of living

Rising costs and a high standard of living additionally raise the elderly population in Selangor. Most individuals currently find it necessary to control the size of their families due to the high costs associated with childcare, education, and healthcare. This can be proven by the quarterly increase in the average price of infant necessities such as diapers and powdered baby milk in Selangor. In January 2021, the price of M-sized diapers rose from RM 32.38 to RM 32.52 in November 2021. Meanwhile, the average price of powdered milk increased from RM25.43 in January 2021 to RM25.59 in November 2021. Not only that, Selangor is the second-highest contributor to inflation by state, after the Federal Territory of Putrajaya, which contributed 7.3 per cent. Selangor education inflation increased from 1.2 per cent in 2020 to 1.6 per cent in 2022. Following health inflation increased from 1.1 per cent in 2020 to 1.4 per cent in 2022. Regarding Selangor's district, Petaling has the highest average household expenditures, RM 5,817 in 2016 and RM 6,787 in 2019. Petaling also had the highest monthly household health expenditures in 2019 at RM 134.71, compared to RM 63.92 in Kuala Selangor. In 2019, Petaling had the highest monthly household education expenses at RM 144.72, while Kuala Langat had the lowest at RM 51.87.

iii. Improvement in longevity

European Statistics defines longevity or life expectancy as the average number of years a person of a particular age can expect to live if mortality rates remain constant. Malaysia's life expectancy increased from 74.4 years in 2012 to 74.5 years in 2021. Meanwhile, Selangor's life expectancy has increased from 75 years in 2012 to 77 years in 2022, and the state has been ranked first for the past three years. This means Selangor has a significantly longer life expectancy in 2021 than Malaysia. As Brown (2015) stated, better healthcare and hygiene, healthier habits, adequate nutrition, and advanced medical facilities have rapidly improved life expectancy. In 2021, Malaysia had 158 medical centres, with 16 in Selangor ranking fourth behind Sabah, Sarawak, and Perak. Besides, Kesavamoorthy et al. (2021) found that smart healthcare in Klang, Selangor improved medical services, reducing 2.5 million heart disease deaths, 900,00 tuberculosis deaths, 1 million infant deaths, and 50 per cent of maternal deaths annually.

5. THE IMPACTS OF EXPANSION IN THE SENIOR POPULATION IN SELANGOR

i. Rise in poverty rates

OECD Data (n.d.) defines poverty as the proportion of a specified age group whose income falls below a poverty threshold. The OECD divided poverty by age category into three categories: child poverty, poverty among those of working age, and poverty among the elderly. In 2020, the number of poor Malaysian households increased from 405.4 thousand to 639.8 thousand. The absolute poverty rate has increased from 5.6 per cent to 8.4 per cent. Meanwhile, the relative poverty rate decreased from 16.9 per cent to 16.2 per cent, primarily attributed to a decrease in the overall household incomes. Both absolute and relative poverty in Selangor have also increased. In 2020, absolute poverty increased from 1.2 per cent to 1.7 per cent, whereas relative

poverty increased from 12 to 14.3 per cent. Sabak Bernam had the highest poverty rate in Selangor in 2019, at 4.70 per cent, while Gombak had the lowest rate, at 0.20 per cent. Hence, the increase in the proportion of individuals aged 65 and older from 5.9 per cent to 6.3 per cent has been a contributor to Sabak Bernam's high poverty rate.

ii. The elderly face income disparities

The National Policy for the Elderly (2011) states that in the context of a global demographic shift towards an ageing population, the economic prosperity of older individuals can be attained through the practice of productive aging, which involves taking an active role in the labor market. However, Ramely et al. (2022) pointed out that the existence of appropriate job prospects for senior citizens in Malaysia remains a subject of debate. This issue seems to lead to disparities in earnings, especially among women, leading to lower wages. According to the DOSM, the median income of females in Malaysia is RM 4,562 less than that of males, totaling RM 6,173. There is also a gender-based income disparity in Selangor, with females earning an average of RM 6,628 less than males (RM 8,210). Furthermore, the DOSM survey also reveals that the income disparity in Malaysia increased from 0.3099 in 2016 to 0.407 in 2019. The rise in income disparity is primarily observed in both urban and rural regions, between 0.364 and 0.367 and 0.389 and 0.398, respectively. During the preceding year, Selangor exhibited the highest Gini coefficient of 0.397, whereas, in the subsequent year of 2020, Selangor ranked second while still maintaining the highest Gini coefficient of 0.403. Petaling has the highest Gini coefficient among Selangor's districts, with a value of 0.409, an increase from the previous year's value of 0.397.

iii. High medical costs

Despite a growing elderly population, Malaysia's health expenses increased from RM 8,556 million to RM 64,306 million, according to the National Health Account of Malaysia's Health Cost Report from 1997 to 2019. Selangor additionally has the highest medical costs, RM 11,399 million. The research of Agarwal et al. (2016), a population ageing may generate non-communicable diseases, mental health issues, and substance abuse disorders, which are prevalent in Malaysia, particularly in the Klang Valley, Selangor. Sundus et al. (2021) found that 178 respondents had substance abuse disorders, with 69.1 per cent because of medicine ineffectiveness. Cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory illness, and diabetes are the most common non-communicable diseases among the elderly, according to the WHO, in 2021. In 2021, 44.4 per cent of unconfirmed deaths in Malaysia were attributable to old age (65 or above). Moreover, diabetes is one of the top three causes of death, representing 3.2 per cent of cases. In Selangor, the proportion of deaths attributed to old age rose from 40.6 per cent in 2019 to 45.8 per cent in 2021. Meanwhile, diabetes-related deaths dropped from 4.8 per cent to 4.4 per cent in 2019. Nevertheless, it was higher than the Malaysian average. In Petaling, the leading unconfirmed causes of death are old age, 1,223 deaths and diabetes, 88 deaths. On the other hand, Sabak Bernam observed only 113 deaths due to old age and 15 deaths due to diabetes.

6. THE PROACTIVE ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE SELANGOR GOVERNMENT IN RESPONSE TO THE POPULATION AGEING

It is imperative that the Malaysian government acknowledges and expeditiously tackles the mounting concern of shifting demographic patterns, specifically about the elderly population commonly referred to as baby boomers. As a result, the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (KPWKM) has enacted the “NATIONAL ELDERLY POLICY” (2017) to protect and promote the well-being of the elderly. This policy aligns with the Malaysian government’s vision of encouraging individuals, families and communities by providing competent senior-friendly amenities while establishing a conducive environment that promotes effective development, ultimately contributing to the elderly’s wealthy livelihood. In response, the Selangor government has also instituted diverse endeavours to enhance the standard of living for senior citizens residing in the Selangor region.

The assertion can be supported by reviewing various initiatives implemented by the Selangor government in the past. One such initiative is Program Khidmat Bantuan Rumah (KBDR), established in 2012 as a social welfare programme executed by volunteers to aid seniors and individuals with disabilities (OKU) who reside independently or with families unable to provide sufficient care. Next, the Selangor government introduced the Selangor Cancer Programme (CanSEL) in 2018, allocating RM 3 million to offer financial support for people with cancer in managing the expenses related to their healthcare needs. Meanwhile, in 2019, the Selangor government implemented a form of social welfare known as Bantuan Orang Tua (BOT) which the elder have been granted financial aid by the Department of Social Welfare (JKM) in the form of a monthly sum of up to RM 350. The Selangor government proceeded with the implementation of the Bantuan Skim Asuh Pintar Selangor in 2019 and ended in 2020, which was to offer financial aid of RM 100 per month to low-income parents, specifically those with children aged 4 and below. Afterwards, the Selangor state government announced its initiative to extend assistance amounting to RM 150 to children of frontline workers in the year 2020 via implementing the Program Insentif Penjagaan Anak-Anak Frontliners (IPAF). Moreover, the Selangor government established Perkhidmatan Respite Care (RC) in the Hulu Selangor and Petaling Districts, which serves the requirements of the elderly population as a temporary facility. Among the offered amenities are specialised living conditions, basic medicine, physiotherapy, a prayer hall, a laundry room and a recreation room. In the same year, the government of Selangor introduced the Skim Rawatan Jantung Selangor, which provides free cardiac treatment services to B40 socioeconomic individuals, including the elder. Besides, the Selangor government has expressed its commitment to continue its implementation efforts to tackle the challenges associated with the growing population ageing in 2023. Throughout the current year, several strategic measures have been undertaken to deal with and alleviate this issue, including Iltizam Selangor Penyayang (ILP), Skim Mesra Usia (SMUE), Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE), Bantuan Sihat Selangor (# Smart Sihat), Selangor Saringan and others as shown in **Table 6**.

7. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Selangor has exhibited significant growth in its geriatric population, with a 7 per cent increase in those aged 65 and above in the year 2020. This demographic shift positions Selangor as a state in Malaysia, characterised by an ageing society. As mentioned earlier, the decline in fertility rate to 2.4 children per woman, the rise in living costs with higher inflation rate and the increase in life expectancy to 77 years within the population of Selangor are significant drivers of demographic shifts in terms of age distribution. Consequently, these changes have resulted in a related rise in relative poverty by 14.3 per cent, income disparities among the elderly as proven by a rise in the Gini coefficient to 0.403, and elevated healthcare expenditure costs amounting to RM 11,399 million in Selangor.

Therefore, a collective awareness among all parties involved, especially the federal and state governments, is required to rid Selangor of population ageing issues. Currently, the Selangor government has implemented numerous programmes and strategies to address the challenge of population ageing, as we discussed earlier. These measures aim to enhance the welfare, well-being, and quality of life of the elderly population. Additionally, the government provides financial assistance to minimise the cost of living, which could increase the fertility rate among the populace. However, short-term and long-term planning and strategies are needed to overcome the ageing phenomenon. Although this phenomenon can impact the economy, especially an increase in the cost of public expenditure and labour force shrinkage, senior citizens can still contribute to the nation's economy and society. Thus, this matter needs further analysis and discussion, as well as the collaboration of all parties.

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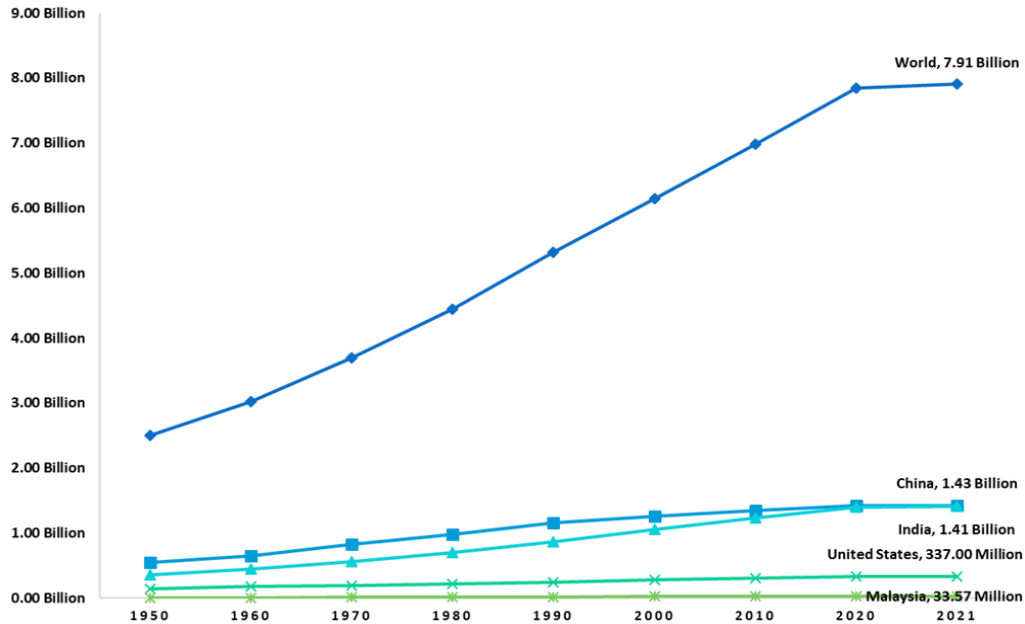
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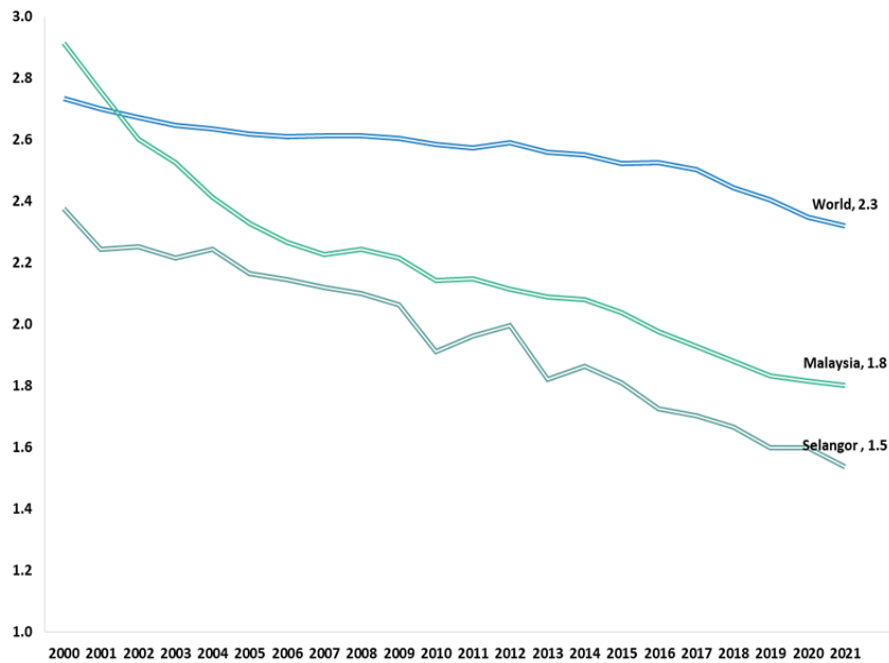
APPENDIX

Chart 2: Total Population in The World, China, India, United States and Malaysia, 2021



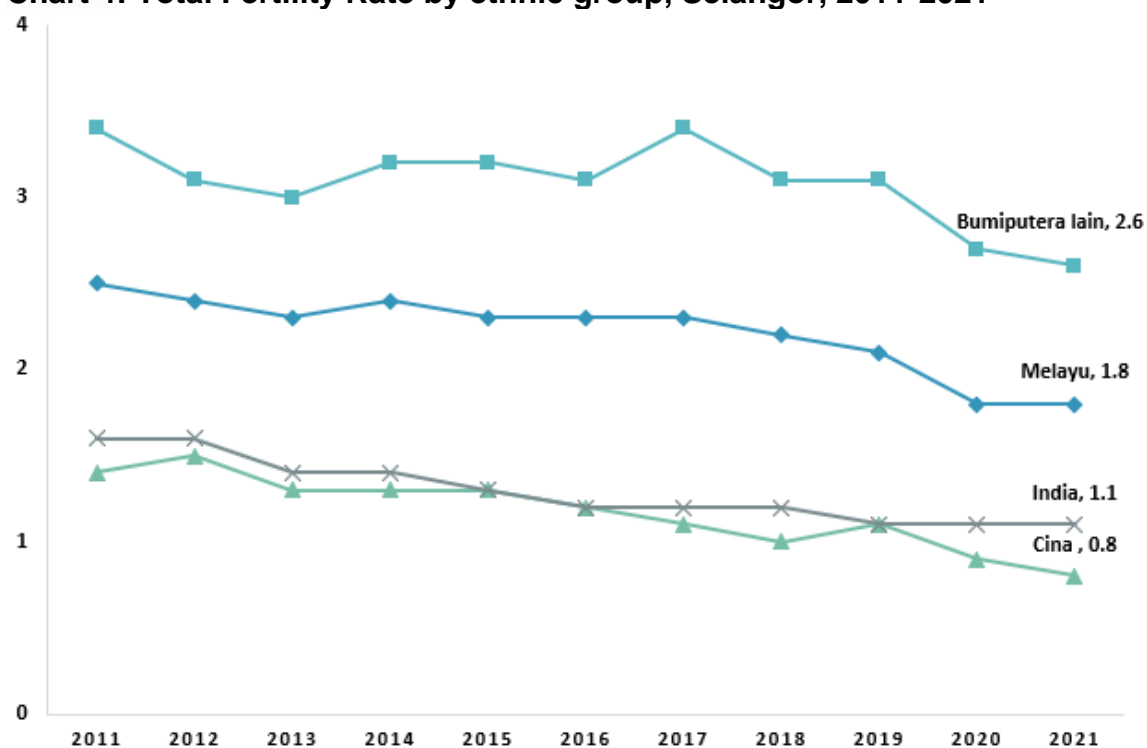
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects (2022)

Chart 3: The difference between the World, Malaysia and Selangor fertility rates, 2021



Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects (2022) and DOSM Vital Statistics, Malaysia (2022)

Chart 4: Total Fertility Rate by ethnic group, Selangor, 2011-2021



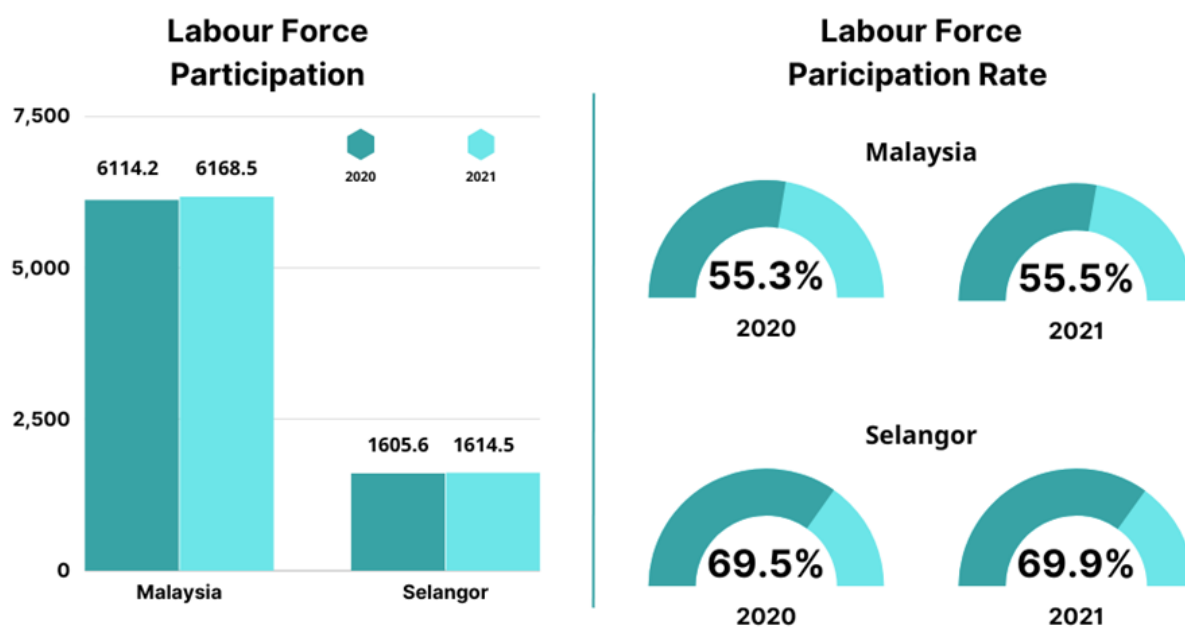
Source: DOSM Vital Statistics, Malaysia (2022)

Table 1: Marriage rate according to female gender and region in Selangor, 2018 and 2019

	2018	2019
Malaysia	206,253	203,661
Selangor	34,705	34,430
Selangor District		
Gombak	4,664	4,613
Klang	6,008	6,004
Kuala Langat	1,912	1,989
Kuala Selangor	1,797	1,882
Petaling	9,267	9,036
Sabak Bernam	1,263	1,163
Sepang	1,323	1,370
Ulu Langat	6,808	6,819
Ulu Selangor	1,616	1,500

Source: DOSM Marriage and Divorce Statistics (2022)

Exhibit 2: Total and labor force participation rate for females in Malaysia and Selangor in 2020-2021



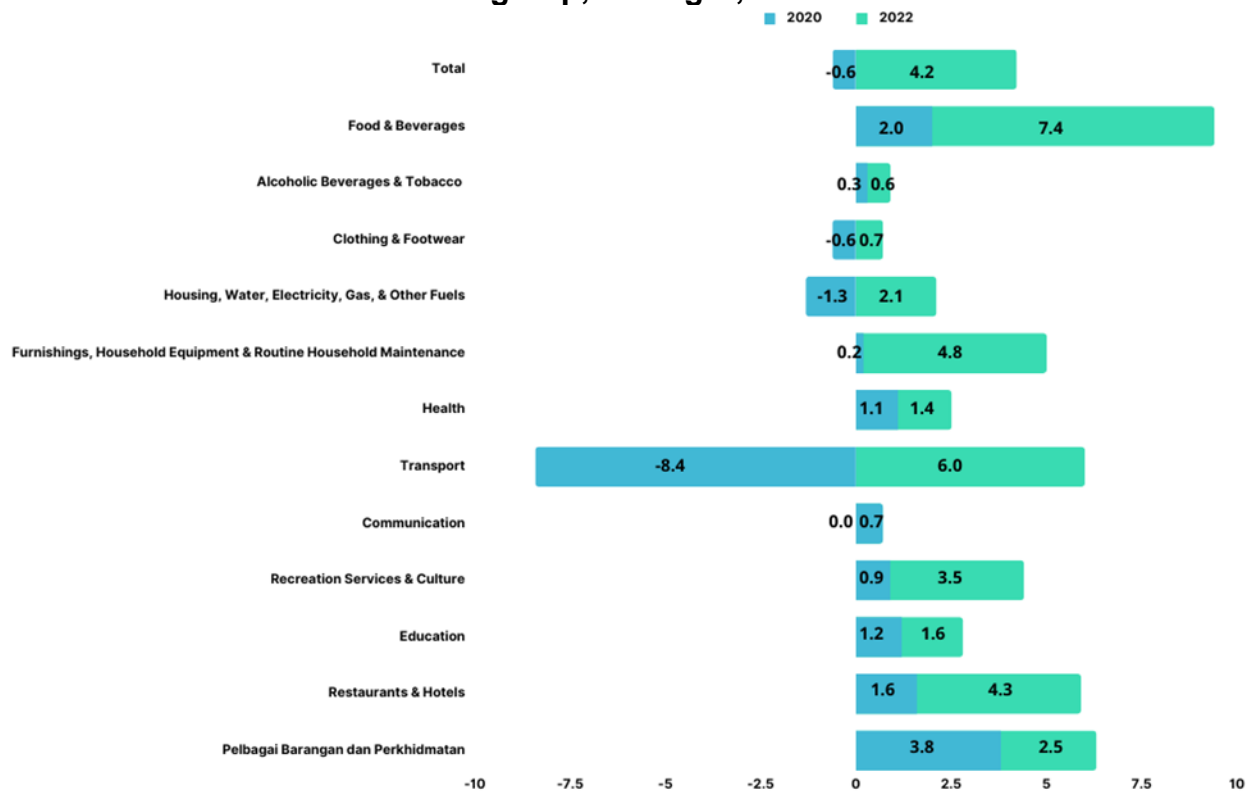
Source: DOSM Labor Force Survey Report (2020) (2021)]

Table 2: Average quarterly price difference of baby diapers and baby formula for Malaysia and Selangor, 2021-2022

Average price for baby diapers, size M (1 Pack)				
Quarterly	Malaysia 2020	Malaysia 2021	Selangor 2020	Selangor 2021
January	33.92	33.12	34.08	32.38
April	33.94	32.73	33.94	31.88
July	33.57	32.96	33.86	32.43
November	33.08	33.6	32.37	32.52
Average price for baby formula (650 gram)				
Quarterly	Malaysia 2020	Malaysia 2021	Selangor 2020	Selangor 2021
January	25.40	25.46	25.43	25.43
April	25.42	25.43	25.42	25.59
July	25.43	25.43	25.43	25.66
November	25.37	25.45	25.42	25.59

Source: DOSM Consumer Price Index January, April, July, and November (2020) (2021)

Chart 5: Annual inflation of main group, Selangor, 2020-2022



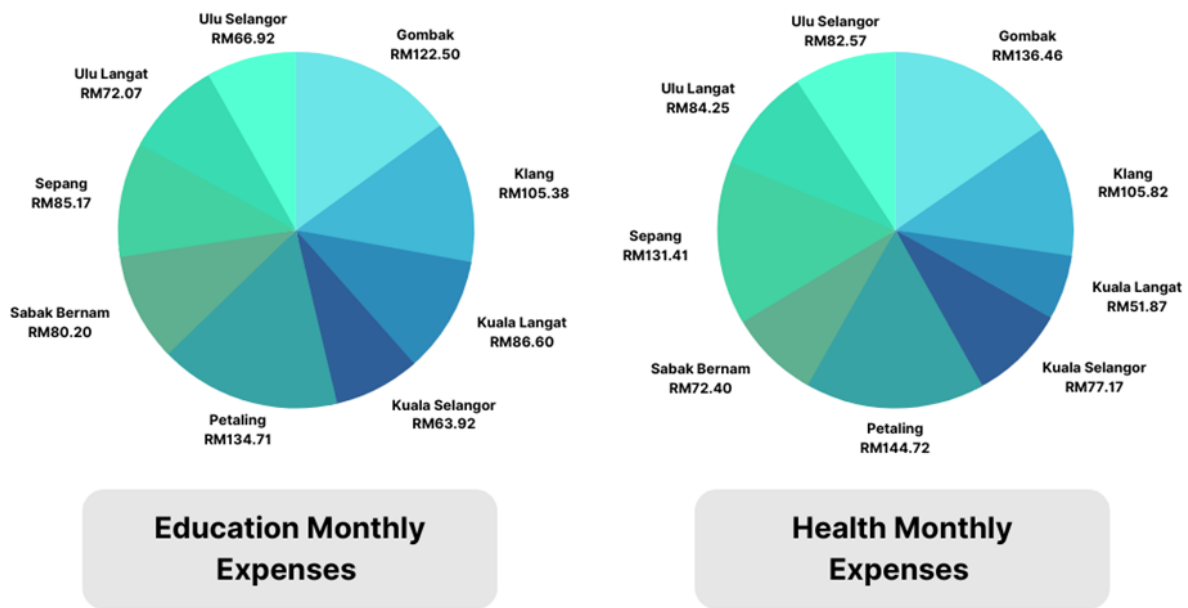
Source: DOSM Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index (2022)

Table 3: Average monthly household expenditure in Selangor by district in 2016 and 2019

Selangor District	Year	
	2016	2019
Gombak	RM 5,275.00	RM 5,644.00
Klang	RM 5,245.00	RM 5,530.00
Kuala Langat	RM 3,624.00	RM 4,872.00
Kuala Selangor	RM 3,990.00	RM 4,790.00
Petaling	RM 5,817.00	RM 6,787.00
Sabak Bernam	RM 3,577.00	RM 3,941.00
Sepang	RM 4,663.00	RM 5,751.00
Ulu Langat	RM 5,084.00	RM 5,223.00
Ulu Selangor	RM 3,456.00	RM 4,165.00

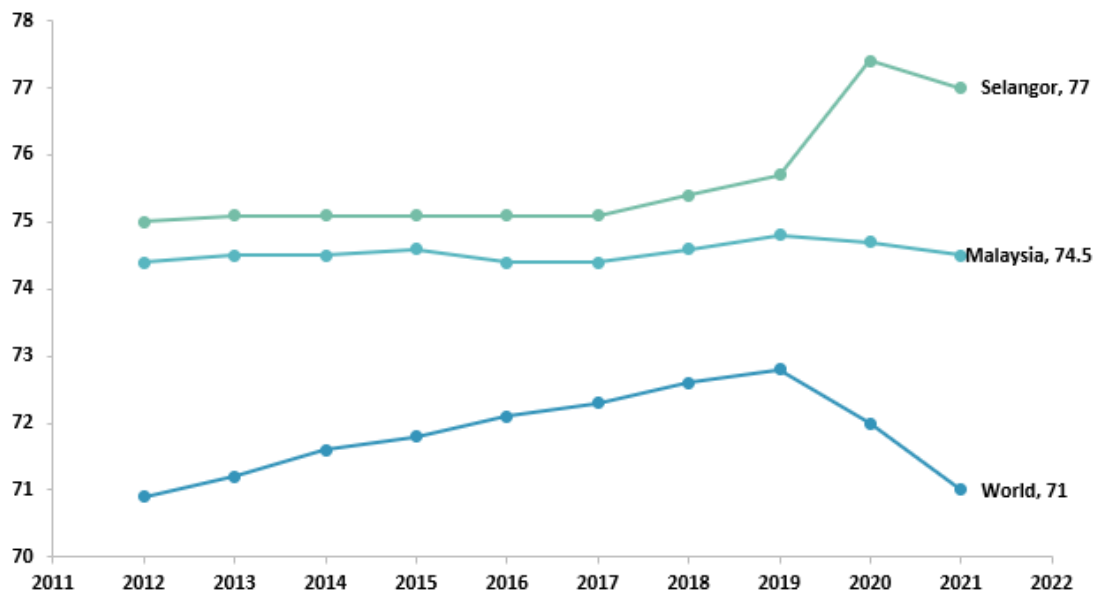
Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Selangor (2021)

Chart 6: Monthly household spending in Selangor according to health and education, 2019



Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Selangor (2021)

Chart 7: The difference in life expectancy between the World, Malaysia and Selangor, 2012-2021



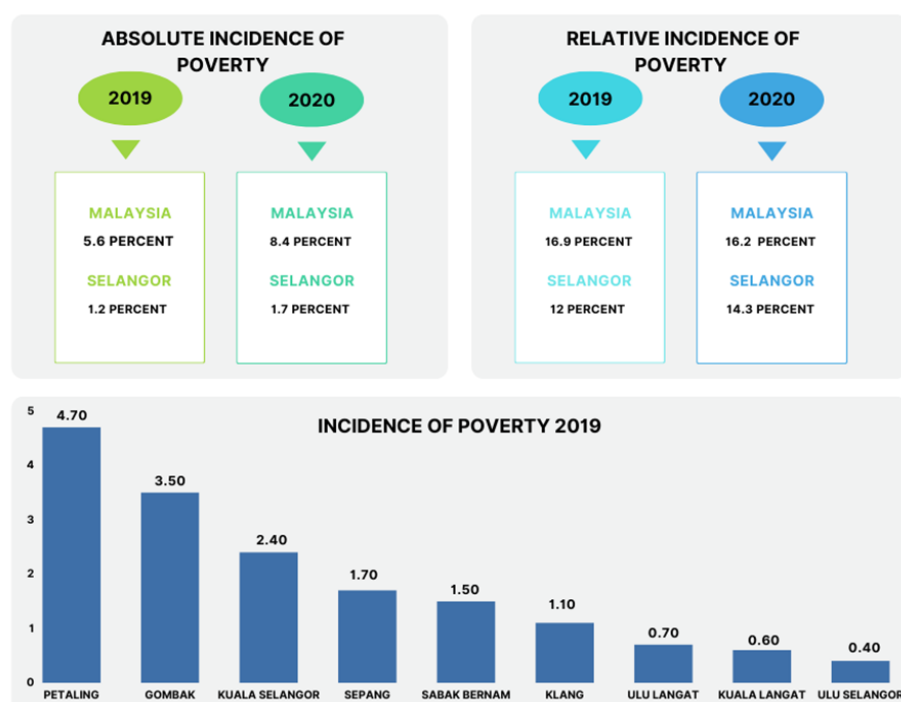
Source: UN WPP (2022); Zijdeman et al. (2015); Riley (2005) and DOSM Vital Statistics, Malaysia (2021)

Table 4: Life expectancy at births for males and females 2020-2022

State	Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Johor	74.3	74	73.1
Kedah	73.1	72.8	70.9
Kelantan	72.2	72	71
Melaka	74	73.5	72.5
Negeri Sembilan	73.3	73.5	72.4
Pahang	72.9	73	72.4
Perak	73.7	73.8	73.1
Perlis	72.8	72.9	72.3
Pulau Pinang	74.2	74.1	73.2
Sabah	74.3	74	73.5
Sarawak	75.1	74.8	74.3
Selangor	77.4	77	75.2
Terengganu	71.7	71.8	71
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	76.4	75.7	74
W.P. Labuan	75.4	74.8	74.5
W.P. Putrajaya	74.5	74.9	74.5

Source: DOSM Vital Statistics, Malaysia (2022)

Exhibit 3: The incidence of poverty in Malaysia, Selangor and Selangor district, 2019-2020



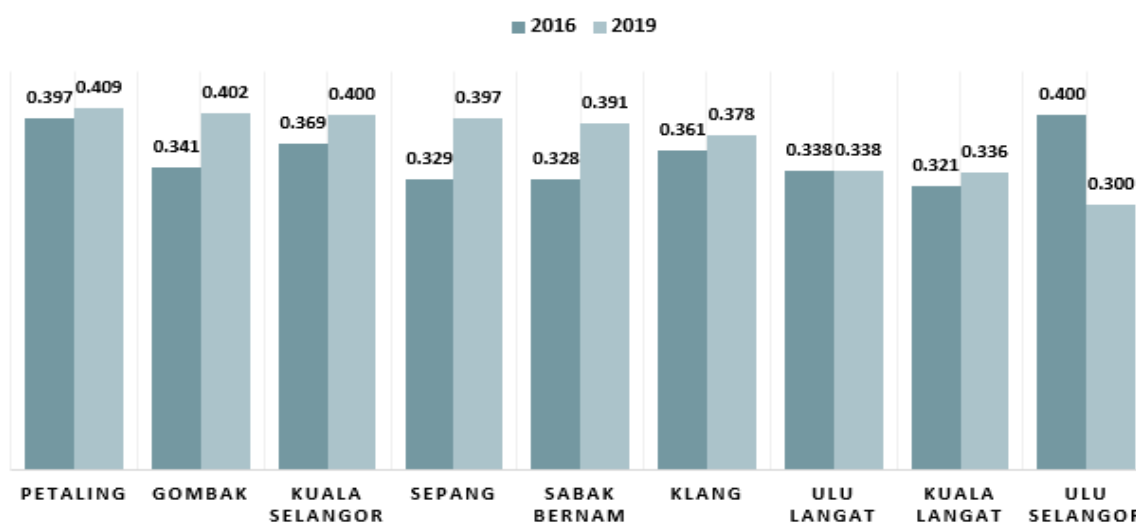
Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Selangor (2021)

Table 5: Gini coefficient by state, Malaysia, 2016 and 2019

State	Year	
	2019	2020
Johor	0.366	0.372
Kedah	0.354	0.362
Kelantan	0.379	0.417
Melaka	0.383	0.394
Negeri Sembilan	0.391	0.396
Pahang	0.330	0.331
Perak	0.359	0.355
Perlis	0.377	0.389
Pulau Pinang	0.334	0.358
Sabah	0.393	0.393
Sarawak	0.335	0.349
Selangor	0.397	0.403
Terengganu	0.387	0.379
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.350	0.355
W.P. Labuan	0.333	0.322
W.P. Putrajaya	0.361	0.351

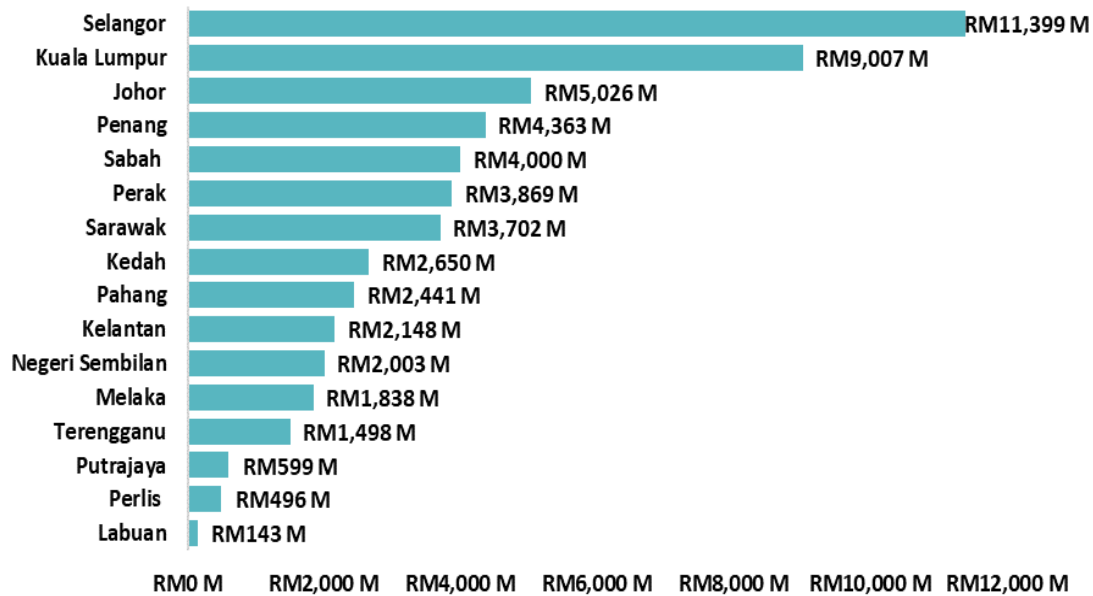
Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Malaysia (2021)

Chart 8: The difference in Gini coefficient by district in Selangor between 2016 and 2019



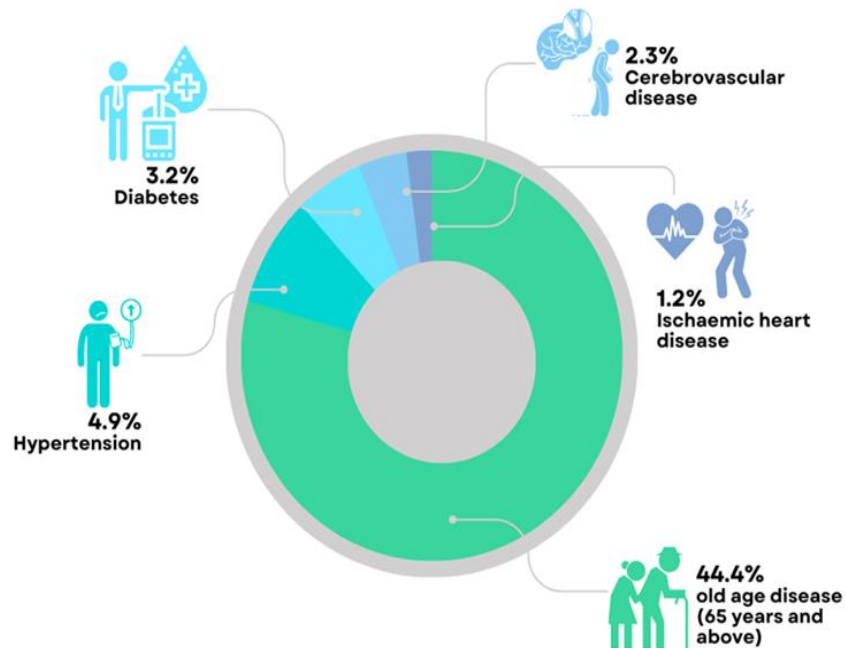
Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Selangor (2021)

Chart 9: State Health Expenditure,2019 (RM Million)



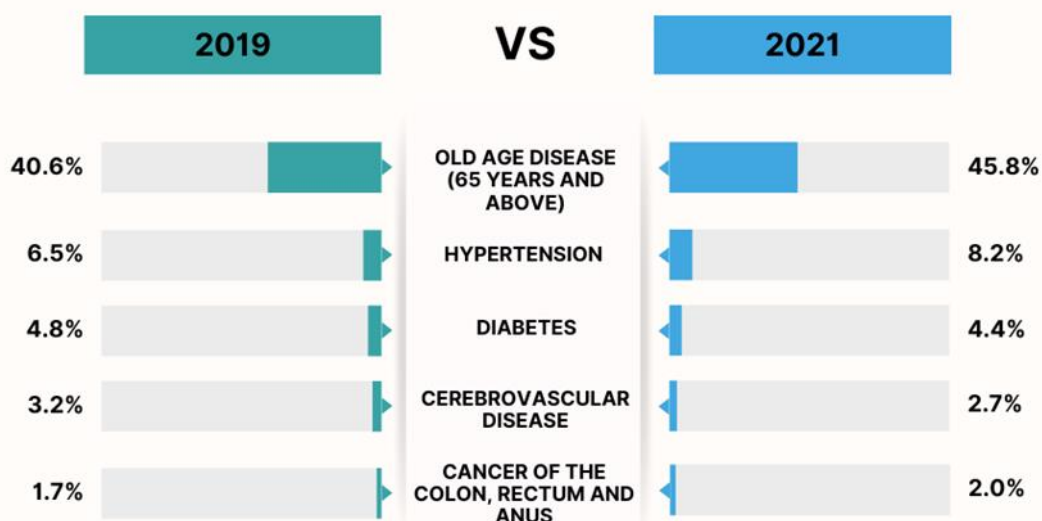
Source: Malaysia National Health Accounts (MNHA) Health Expenditure Report (1997-2019)

Chart 10: Five principal causes of deaths (non-medically certified), Malaysia,2021



Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Malaysia (2021)

Exhibit 4: Five principal causes of deaths (non-medically certified), Selangor, 2019 and 2021



Source: DOSM My Local Stats, Malaysia (2021)

Table 6: The of initiative implemented by the government of Selangor in 2023

NUM.	THE TYPE OF INITIATIVE	THE EXPLANATION
1	Iltizam Selangor Penyayang (ILP)	A programme implemented by the Selangor government from 2021 to the present with a budget allocation of up to RM 65.5 million to lessen the financial strain and ensure the welfare of the people in the current situation.
2	Skim Mesra Usia Emas (SMUE)	A grocery coupon of RM 150 is given to SMUE members 60 and over each year. In addition, the SMUE scheme provides RM 500 in burial benefits to the family members of recently departed an old relative.
3	Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE)	The PAWE was established as an activity centre for senior citizens here they can enroll for free. This centre offers a range of daily activities, including religious programmes, therapy and rehabilitation programmes, health talk programmes and more.
4	Bantuan Sihat Selangor (#Smart Sihat)	The health programme known as Bantuan Sihat Selangor was aiming to offer medical aid to its population. The initiative provides a range of healthcare services, encompassing dialysis therapy, eye cataract treatment, minor surgical procedures, and the distribution of vital medical supplies, such as milk and adult diapers.
5	Selangor Saringan	The Selangor saringan programme is a health screening initiative that includes a physical exam, blood test, urine test, iFOBT test, cervical swab, prostate test, mammogram, eye exam, dental exam, hearing exam, and physiotherapy.
6	Selangor Mental Sihat (SEHAT)	A mental health programme that was introduced in 2019 that incorporated various components such as mental health education videos, forums and talks, surveys, and online platforms with counsellors.
7	Skim Bantuan Tadika Selangor (TUNAS)	A monthly assistance of RM 50 to parents of qualified applicants as a means of easing the costs associated with the payment of kindergarten school fees.
8	Bantuan Pusat Tuisyen Rakyat Selangor	This aid programme was established to meet the agenda of enhancing the well-being, standard of living, and economy of the underprivileged population in Selangor, while in tandem improving the educational efforts of the Selangor government.
9	Hadiah Pengajian Institusi Pengajian Tinggi (IPT)	The programme offers a financial aid of RM1000 to Selangor-based students who are in their first year of university and belong to households with annual income of RM 5000 or less.
10	Tabung warisan Anak Selangor (TAWAS)	The Selangor government has established a welfare fund aimed at providing parents with initial fund of RM 100 for each child born within the state of Selangor. The Selangor government has allocated funds that will distribute RM 1500 to members of TAWAS who have attained the age of 18.