

Brunei Darussalam

3rd ASEAN-Japan Active Ageing Regional Conference

26-27, June 2017

Manila, Philippines

Brunei Darussalam Demographic Profile

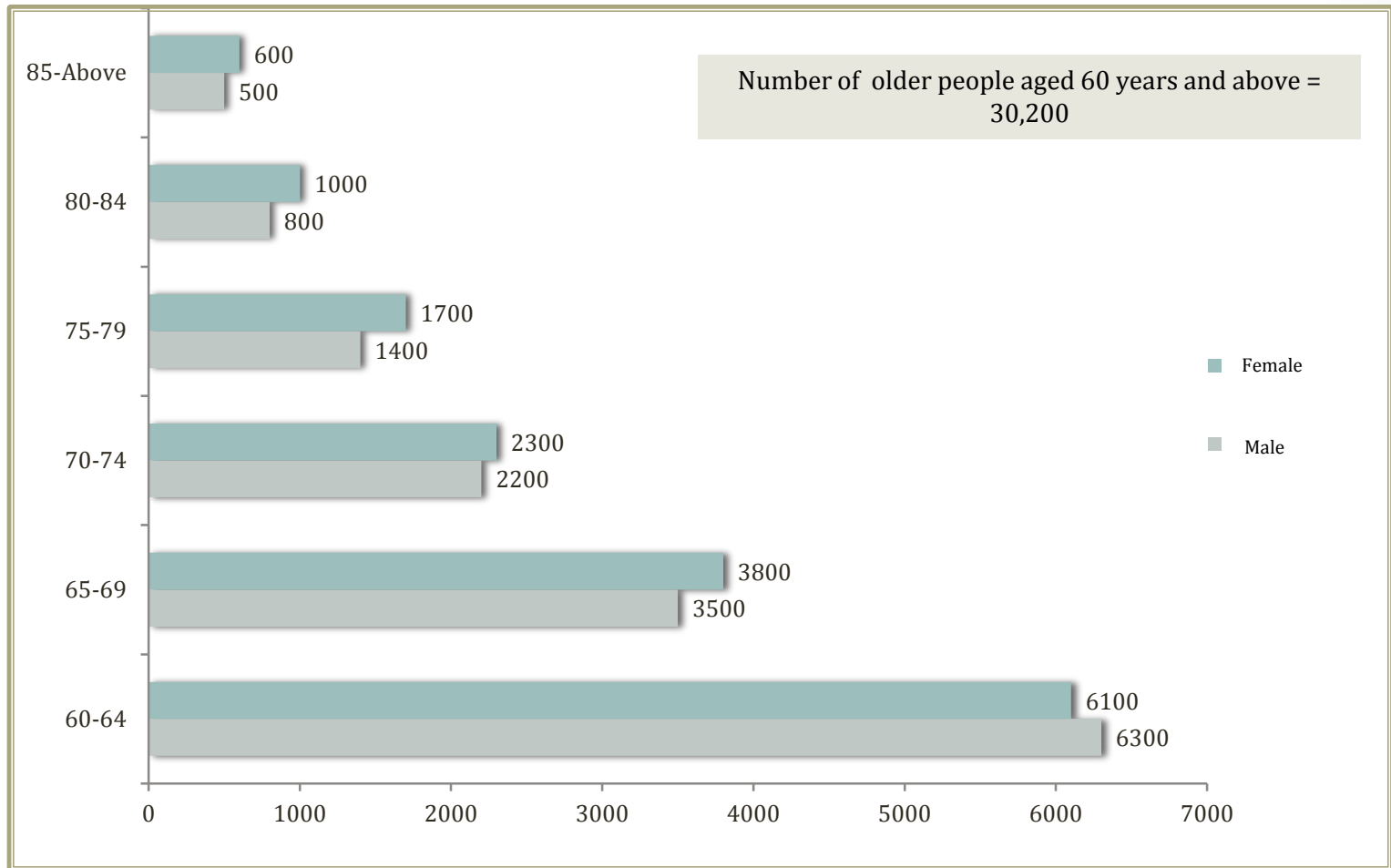
- - Population in 2015 : * 417,200 people
 - - Male : 216,600 (51.92%)
 - - Female : 200,600 (48.08%)
- - Age between 15-59 : 288,500 (69.15%)
- - Age 60 and over : 30,200 (7.24%)
- - Life Expectancy Rate at birth (2015) (P)
 - : 76.9 years (Male)
 - : 78.0 years (Female)

[* Source: Brunei Darussalam Key Indicator (BDKI) 2015 Release:2]

Older People In Brunei Darussalam

- *60 years old*

OLDER PEOPLE BY AGE AND GENDER - 2015



Source:

Graph based on *Brunei Darussalam Statistical Year Book 2015*, *Department Of Economic and Development Planning*
Jabatan Perancangan Kemajuan dan Ekonomi

PROJECTION : NUMBER OF OLDER PEOPLE FROM 2015 TO 2050

Year	2015	2030	2050
Population ('000) ¹	417,200	514,617 ⁴	546,000
% Population 60 years and above ²	7.2%	17.1%	31.0%
Total population of older people ²	30,200	88,000	169,000
No. of older people receiving Old Age Pension ³	29,186		

Source:

1 2016 ESCAP population data sheet

2 www.helpage.org/global-agewatch/population-ageing-data/country-ageing-data

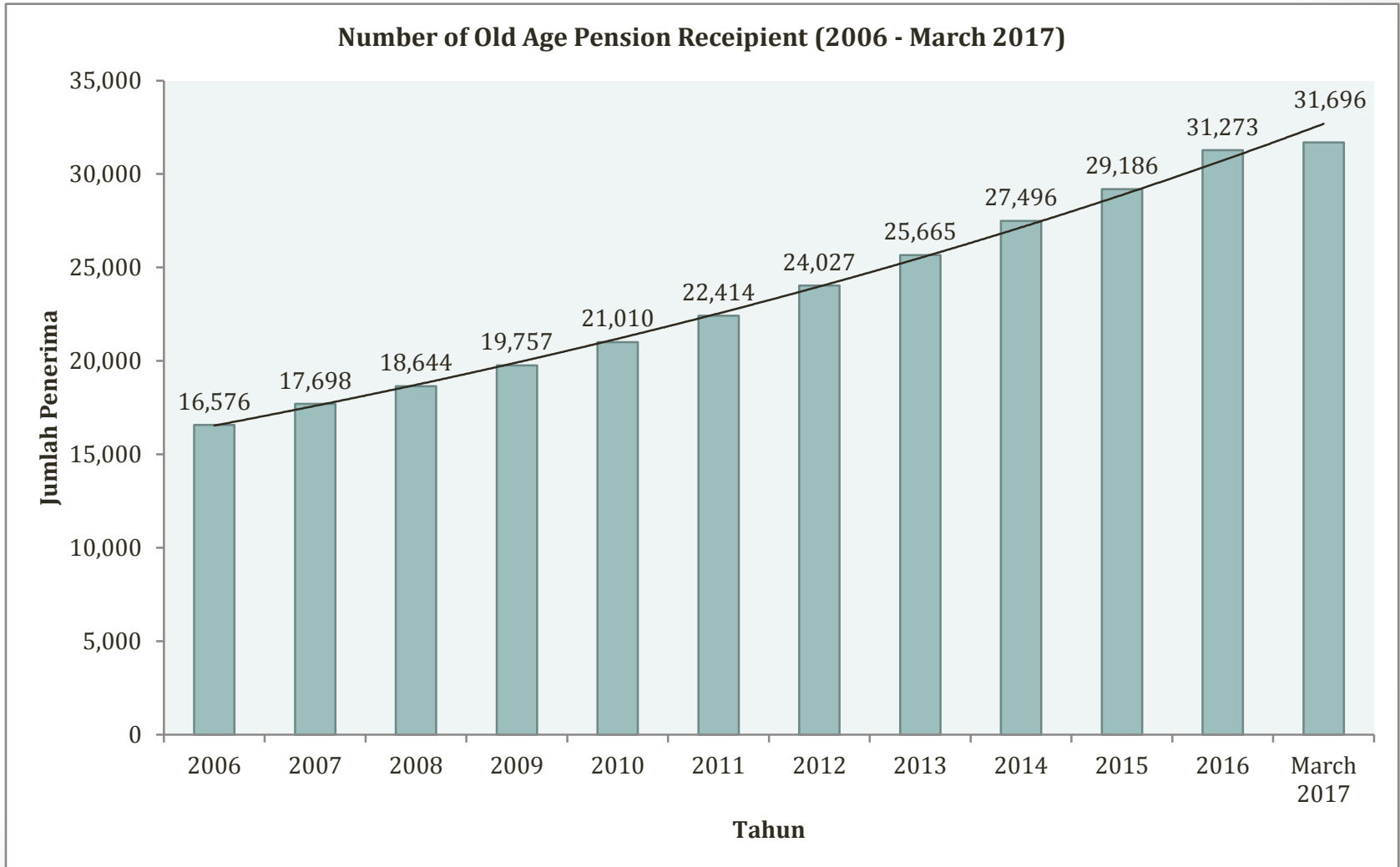
3 Statistik Pencen-Pencen dan Elaun , Jabatan Pembangunan Masyarakat

4 www.livepopulation.com

Legislation and Policy on Older People

1. The Old Age and Disability Pensions Act 1954:
 - Enacted under the Brunei Darussalam 1st National Development Plan (NDP)
 - All citizens and permanent residents (PR) reaching the age of 60 years receive an old age pension of **B\$ 250.00** regardless of economic status
 - 31,696 received the Old Age Pension allowance (Mac 2017)

Old Age Pension Receipt (2006 – Mac 2017)



Legislation and Policy on Older People

2. Employee Trust Fund

- introduced in 1993 to replace the Employees Pension Scheme.
- All employees are deducted 5% from their salary with additional 5% contribution from government.

Legislation and Policy on Older People

3. Subsidiary Contribution Plan
 - financial savings scheme was introduced January 2010

4. Retirement age was raised from 55 to 60 years

Social and Health Development

- Extended family system is practiced where elderly living with their children are cared for as they play an important role in the family.
- FREE medical care and services are provided for all Brunei citizens regardless of age. Specialized physicians are appointed to look after the geriatric patients. Health workers work closely with the patient's family during rehabilitation period.
- Institutional homes are discouraged by the government

Social and Health Development

- Home-Based Volunteer Project was launched in 2005.
- Re-employment of elderly as daily paid government employees.
- Establishment of elderly associations (encourage active ageing)

Social and Health Development

- Establishment of Activity Center for the Elderly
 - 2 activity centers, opened in March 2013 and May 2017
- Celebrates the international's Day for Older People since 1999
- A National Plan of Action for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities was created.

Social and Health Development

- Community Based Services
 - Home Based Nursing
 - Case Conference Weekly
 - Geriatrics / Palliative Nurse Community Visit
 - Palliative Help Line
 - Proxy Clinics and Medication Renewal
- Pusat Amal CeraH Sejahtera

**Age Standardised Mortality Rate
- Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) (2013-2015)**

AGE-GROUP	Age Standardized Mortality Rate per 100,000								
	2013			2014			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.1	10.4	8.4	9.4
5 - 9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
10 - 14	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	1.2
15 - 19	2.8	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0
20 - 24	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
25 - 29	3.4	1.7	2.6	4.2	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2
30 - 34	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1
35 - 39	6.4	2.1	4.3	10.2	5.1	7.7	6.0	4.2	5.1
40 - 44	12.1	7.1	9.7	14.0	8.6	11.4	10.1	12.2	11.1
45 - 49	13.6	7.7	10.8	18.0	11.3	14.8	16.7	14.0	15.4
50 - 54	25.9	23.8	24.9	20.8	16.6	18.8	16.7	16.3	16.5
55 - 59	25.8	28.0	26.8	30.5	16.4	23.7	30.6	28.6	29.7
60 - 64	41.5	27.9	34.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	39.6	30.5	35.1
65 - 69	53.9	42.9	48.3	58.3	40.4	49.2	48.2	41.3	44.6
70 - 74	63.3	49.7	56.2	57.2	50.6	53.8	66.3	55.7	60.9
75 - 79	101.3	79.2	89.4	77.1	67.9	72.2	78.1	59.9	68.1
80 - 84	75.1	68.2	71.6	78.5	57.3	66.7	67.1	52.8	59.1
85 +	63.0	69.3	66.1	89.4	84.4	86.9	60.5	57.7	59.0
ALL AGES	505.1	427.3	465.3	507.9	409.4	457.6	463.7	395.2	427.7

Note:

Noncommunicable Diseases include Malignant Neoplasms; Other Neoplasms; Diabetes Mellitus; Endocrine Disorders; Neuropsychiatric Conditions; Sense Organ Diseases; Cardiovascular Diseases; Respiratory Diseases; Digestive Diseases; Genitourinary Diseases; Skin Diseases; Musculoskeletal Diseases; Congenital Anomalies; Congenital Anomalies; Oral Conditions; and Ill-defined Conditions.

ASMR: Age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000 per year.

ASMR derived by the direct method using the 'World Standard Population'

Leading Causes of Deaths for Population Aged 60 years and above (2011 - 2015)

NO	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms) 157 (22.1%)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms) 147 (21.8%)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms) 169 (20.5%)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms) 182 (20.5%)	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms) 178 (19.3%)
2	Heart diseases (Including Accute Rheumtic Fever) 107 (15.0%)	Diabetis Mellitus 87 (12.9%)	Heart diseases (Including Accute Rheumtic Fever) 105 (12.7%)	Heart diseases (Including Accute Rheumtic Fever) 133 (15.0%)	Heart diseases (Including Accute Rheumtic Fever) 115 (12.5%)
3	Diabetis Mellitus 88 (12.4%)	Heart diseases (Including Accute Rheumtic Fever) 81 (12.0%)	Diabetis Mellitus 98 (11.9%)	Diabetis Mellitus 95 (10.7%)	Diabetis Mellitus 94 (10.2%)
4	Cerebrovascular Diseases 61 (8.6%)	Cerebrovascular Diseases 45 (6.7%)	Cerebrovascular Diseases 60 (7.3%)	Cerebrovascular Diseases 76 (8.5%)	Cerebrovascular Diseases 66 (7.1%)
5	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 45 (6.3%)	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unspecified Emphysema & Asthma 35 (5.2%)	Hypertensive Diseases 57 (6.9%)	Hypertensive Diseases 50 (5.6%)	Influenza and Pneumonia 62 (6.7%)

Good practices

- Provision of Old Age Pension Scheme
 - Provisions of Old age pensions for older citizens, protect them from poverty.
- Monthly Welfare Assistance Allowance
 - For vulnerable elderly and family caregiver can access the monthly welfare allowance benefits for additional financial assistance.
- Provision of free medical and health care and services for the elderly.

Good practices

- Programme / Activities such as

- *Bandarku Ceria*

- A day without car
- Various activities organize weekly
- Types of activities such as brisk walking, marathon, cycling, healthy food demonstration, aerobics, pop up sales, bazaar, activities for children and etc....



Aktiviti Beriadah Yang Lain

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - Berbasikal | - Galeri seni & jualan |
| - Senamrobik | - Galeri kraftangan & jualan |
| - Bola sepak (kawasan perjalanan) | - Lukisan /seni, street art |
| - Kasut roda | - Aktiviti untuk kanak-kanak |
| - Pasar sayur-sayuran | - Berkeburan & mencantikkan bandar |
| - Pop-up sales | - Demo masakan sihat |

Initiative Toward Issues On Older People

- In 2012 His Majesty has declared 1st Sunday of the month of May as the National Family Day
- Special Committee for Older People (elderly) and Persons with disabilities was setup through National Council on Social Issues. This Special Committee had identified 9 issues related to elderly and translated it into Plan of Action. This Plan of Action is carried out by relevant agencies and through collaboration or cooperation.
- Provide Special lane and queue for older people

Initiative Toward Issues On Older People

- Provide special fare for public transportation
- Older People also relate to health issues therefore any health issue will be tackled by Ministry of Health as the lead agency.
- Health Promotion of the OPs; Ministry of Health is actively promoting healthy lifestyles such as ongoing campaigns and national nutritional survey to screen risk factors for health diseases and assess the nutritional status of the population, health education on obesity, diabetes and hypertension.

Challenges AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- Maintaining the extended family system
- Providing sustainable care for the elderly especially to those who are vulnerable
- Ensuring an active ageing lifestyle for all
- Management and sustainability of the Activity Center for the elderly

Way Forward

- Establishment of Activity Center for Older People in every zone or district.
- Further Collaboration with multiple sectors (Whole of Nation Approach) ie activities and programmes
- Long-term health care facilities for those elderly who need 24 hours nursing care
- Restructuring the Community Based Services

THANK YOU