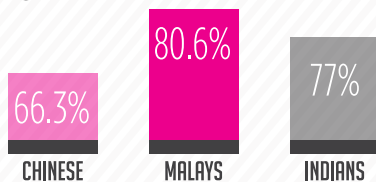


LIVING ARRANGEMENT BY ETHNIC GROUP

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	TOTAL 55 AND ABOVE	ETHNIC GROUP		
		CHINESE	MALAY	INDIAN
Living alone	14.9	15.6	11.5	11.7
Living with spouse only	12.2	12.5	10.3	9.7
Living with spouse and children, no grandchildren	32.6	33.6	28.5	31.1
Living with spouse and grandchildren or great-grandchildren, no children	0.7	0.5	2	1
Living with spouse and children and grandchildren	6.5	6.1	9.9	7.7
Living with children and/or grandchildren, no spouse	4.5	4.3	5.2	6
Other living arrangements*	28.6	27.4	32.7*	32.8

Malays were more likely to cite daily contact with their children (80.6% of respondents), which was the most frequent among the ethnic groups.

DAILY CONTACT WITH THEIR CHILDREN



Malays were more likely to cite daily contact with their children



Elderly Malays were more likely to help their adult children look after their children. About 35% carried out this activity compared with 28% among the elderly Chinese and 27% among the elderly Indians.



About 34% of females reported looking after their grandchildren compared to 21% of the elderly males surveyed.



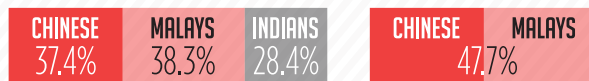
Malay respondents had the highest percentages (20.1%) reporting to somewhat and strongly agree with the statement that "adult children should not be expected to support their parents".



MALAYS 20.1% "Adult children should not be expected to support their parents".



Chinese and Malays were more likely to report themselves to be free of medical conditions (37.4 and 38.3%, respectively) than Indians (28.4%). They also had the lowest percentages (47.7%) of respondents who had regular health screening. However, 61.4% and 11.3% of Malay respondents self-rated their health status as "Good" and "Very Good".



MORE LIKELY TO REPORT THEMSELVES TO BE FREE OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS

LOWEST PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD REGULAR HEALTH SCREENING

However, 61.4% and 11.3% of Malay respondents self-rated their health status as "Good" and "Very Good".



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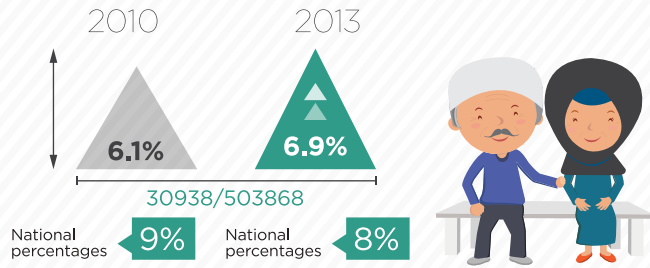
THE STATE OF THE MALAY-MUSLIM ELDERLY

A SCAN BY THE RESEARCH AND POLICY DEPARTMENT

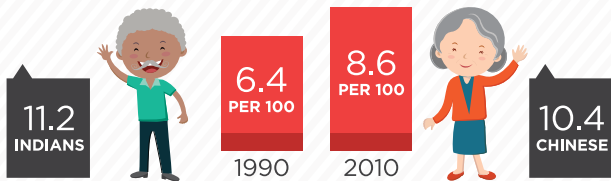


65 and above as percentage of all Malays - 30938/503868 (6.1% in 2010 and 6.9% in 2013) National percentages = 9% in 2010 and 8% in 2013.

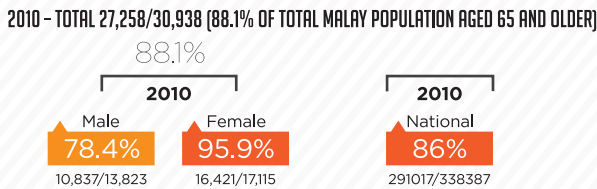
65 AND ABOVE AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL MALAYS



Old age dependency ratio for Malays



Economically Inactive Persons Aged 65 and over



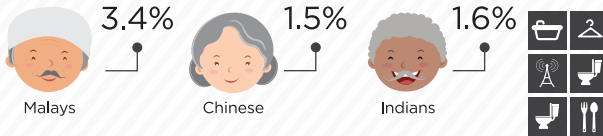
The majority of Malays aged 65 years and above live in households with their working children with or without their spouse (20,616).

MALAYS AGED 65 YEARS AND OLDER BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT AND SEX

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	MALAYS		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Total	29,304	12,973	16,331
Living With Spouse	14,190	9,638	4,552
No Children in Household	3,554	2,308	1,246
With Working Children	9,404	6,448	2,957
With Non-Working Children Only	1,232	882	350
Not Living With Spouse But With Children	12,716	2,547	10,169
With Working Children	11,212	2,302	8,910
With Non-Working Children Only	1,504	245	1,259
Not Living With Spouse or Children	2,398	789	1,609
Alone	979	232	747
With Other Elderly Persons Only	303	127	175
Others	1,117	429	687

Findings from National Survey of Senior Citizens (NSSC) 2011 (published in 2013 by Institute of Policy Studies) that are relevant to the Malay-Muslim Community (5,000 senior citizens aged 55 or older of which 10% were Malay respondents)

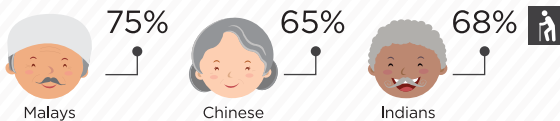
A) Malay respondents (3.4% compared to 1.5% Chinese and 1.6% Indians) were **least independent** (unable to perform at least 3 activities of daily living: bathing, dressing, toileting, transferring, continence, and feeding)



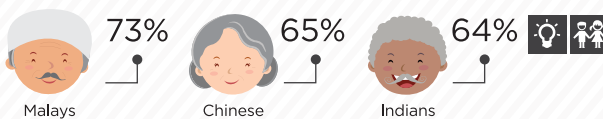
B) More Malays required physical assistance or were bedridden (4%) compared to Chinese and Indians (1.7%).



C) Over 75 per cent of elderly Malays **agreed with the statement that the government had addressed the concerns of the elderly** compared with lower percentages among the Chinese (65%) and Indians (68%).



D) Malays had the **highest percentage of elderly who felt they held opinions that were very similar or somewhat similar to their children (73%)**, while that for the Chinese was 65%, and the Indians 64%.



E) Among males, **slightly higher proportion of Malays reported that they were married or widowed** compared to other ethnic groups.

SLIGHTLY HIGHER PROPORTION OF MALAYS REPORTED THAT THEY WERE

Married OR Widowed

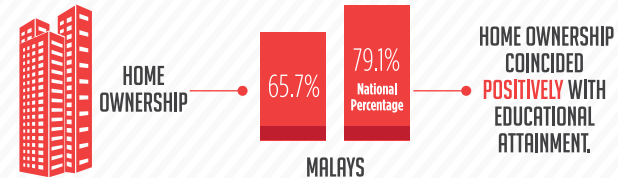
F) Malays aged 55 and older tend to have primary school education. Number of Malays with secondary education and above is similar to national average. **Almost half of women (42%) have no educational qualifications.**

	%	CHINESE	MALAY	INDIAN
Male				
No qualification	18.9	20.4	14.8	7.4
Primary	41.1	40.6	45.3	43.4
Secondary and above	39.9	39.0	39.9	49.3
Female				
No qualification	39.7	41.3	42.0	21.0
Primary	36.3	35.7	33.8	49.4
Secondary and above	24.0	23.1	24.2	29.6

Slightly higher percentage of Malays living in 1-2 room public flats relative to other ethnic groups.

TYPE OF DWELLING	TOTAL 55 AND ABOVE	ETHNIC GROUP		
		CHINESE	MALAY	INDIAN
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public flat	85.5	85.9	86.9	79.6
1-2 room	8.5	7.7	13.7	10.4
3 room	23.2	23.7	22.0	20.1
4 room	33.0	33.3	34.3	26.8
5 room or larger	20.8	21.2	17.0	22.4
Private flat/house	14.5	14.2	13.1	20.4

Malays had lowest proportion of home ownership (65.7% as compared national percentage of 79.1%). Overall, home ownership coincided positively with educational attainment.



Among the Malay respondents, they were more likely than the Chinese and Indians to report living with grandchildren and great-grandchildren on top of living with their adult children and spouse.

