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**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**CITY FEATURES FOR EMBRACING  
AGEING-FRIENDLY CITY  
CONCEPT IN MALAYSIA  
URBAN AREA**

**SITI NOORHAWA AZYZE BINTI  
ELLAH AZYZE**

**MSc**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Malaysia have limited time in planning towards becoming an ageing nation in the urban areas. The problem arise as ageing population are a special group with unique physical and social environment needs, thus, it is important to determine planning approach for ageing-friendly environment. Therefore, a framework of city features for ageing population based on local context need to be developed. The research aims to determine city features in embracing ageing -friendly city concept in Malaysia urban area. Three primary objectives of this study are to identify city features of ageing-friendly city concept, to determine city features of ageing -friendly city that are appropriate in Malaysia urban area and to propose framework of Ageing -friendly City Based on the Features in Malaysia Urban Area. Prior to that, mixed method approach was adopted in this research which qualitative approach used were structured content analyses by using ATLAS.ti 8 and sets of questionnaires for respondents who aged 65 years above and career of aged people as quantitative approach. The research was conducted in Taiping (Mukim Larut Matang) and Ipoh (Mukim Kinta) with 300 samples selected. Ultimately, the research identified 24 final features for Framework of Ageing-friendly City in Malaysia Urban Area. The research suggests to expend the scope in creating policies and strategies for Malaysia ageing-friendly cities in urban area. This research will contribute to fill a gap on framework of Malaysian Ageing-friendly City Based on City Features in Malaysia Urban Area study.

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Research Background

The population is aging rapidly and rapid growth in the elderly population is not a new world phenomenon. The world is ageing with the number of elderly expected to be more than double globally (Hamid, 2015; ONU, 2015). Globally, a total of 841 million elderly people were reported in 2013 and projected to rise dramatically to about 2 billion by 2050, and by that time, the number of elderly people may be equivalent or perhaps higher than the numbers of children (Aini et al., 2016). Once 15% of population are in the elderly group, the country will become an ageing country. Three demographic processes jointly determine the size and age composition of a population namely fertility, mortality, and migration. Levels and trends of fertility will determine the size of each birth cohort. However, there has been a decline in fertility in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa since the mid-twentieth century. Globally, in 1990 average fertility was just over 3.2 children per woman and in 2019 it dropped to 2.5 children per woman (UN, 2020).

In year 2035, Malaysia is predicted to achieve the status of ageing country (Tan et al., 2016). The elderly population of Malaysia significantly increased from 0.5 million in the 1970s to almost 2.3 million in 2010 and from the total population of Malaysia by 5% by 2030 (Mohd Aini et al., 2016). An estimated 32.7 million population of Malaysia and age structure shows ageing people aged 65 years and older in year 2020 were 2.3 million (7.0%) and arises to 2.4 million (7.4%) in year 2021 (DOSM, 2021). One of the factors contributing to the growth of ageing population is the relative increase in life expectancy among Malaysians (Jayantha, Qian, & Yi, 2018; Yuen & Soh, 2017). Ageing groups are increasing due to very low population growth and an expanding average life span of 78.9 years for men and 81.8 years for women (DOSM, 2021).

As the ageing population start to age rapidly, the requirement and needs become more particular (Steels, 2015) such as particular design in housing, outdoor spaces and buildings as well as others facilities. Out of this phenomenon, it has alerted the policy