

Welcome to search for ageing. Hope you're enjoying me presentation so far. Over to you. You're gonna be telling us about giving his better exploring possibilities of time. Bank concept in Malaysia. So over to you, doctor go.

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Dr Goh Yi Sheng0:37

Thing. Thank you. Good morning, everyone at Lancaster University. Greetings from Sunway University in Malaysia.

My name is Joey Sheng and I'm from Southern University as well as my teammates here. They are also all from Sunway University.

Thank you for having me here. Virtually to share with you about our project, our project team consists of members from different disciplines. We have Doctor, Oil paiboon from counseling and professor pay switching from medical science and myself from design and consumer sciences. I'm going to present to you today about our project title giving is getting exploring possibilities of time bank concept in Malaysia. So to give a brief overview of time Bank, So what is time bank?

Time Bank is an exchange of services with others for time credits, with an agreement between the party. So what is time credits? Time credits other than rewards you earn through the time banking. So with the time credits you are able to receive services through Time Bank. So one can provide time banking services with the existing skills, knowledges, knowledge or experiences that you have and in return you will receive time credits and 4 (n) 11. Then the. Then they are a time to go to for I

return I might get 2 hours of time credits, which he can spend in requesting service that he needs from other time bank members in the future.

So that's a basic concept of time banking.

Let me move on to our background up to the year of 2020, more than 7% of Malaysia populations were 65 years and above, making the country and aging nation and with the progressive diminishing population growth over the last decades and prolong life expectancy.

Me, it is projected that we are going to have around 14% of elderly people who are age 65 or or above in the country by 2044, making the country and each nation.

So that gives us a.

Understanding of the key concerns of post retirement life.

Next we move on to the drivers for time banking and we separate the findings to into Malays, Chinese and Indians.

For the malaise, the drivers for time banking are the prior experiences. So they say that this quote here is in Malay and I'm going to translate to you. It says I don't care about cost the previous time when I did it with my wife, we go here and there also we bear our own cost. We are ready to pay the fee or the cost dot not that it's a lot. So for those who have experience in volunteering.

They are more readily acceptable to the time banking concept.

And then for the Malay religion is a very important component as a factor for them to do whatever they choose to do. So they said that.

We do things because of Allah. They've got so everything that they do is for Allah.

However, for Chinese they have different drivers.

They say that UM, knowing there is help whenever needed is very important for them and is one of the key benefits of time banking.

So there's that, one of them said. When you are in need of help, perhaps that community who is actually monitoring all this time credit will be able to help.

And then the next is equitability. They told us the Chinese respondents to us that they're concerned about whether someone will be.

Umm. Keep on requesting but never pay you back. They don't contribute anything, but they always ask for help. That's what they say they are.

They are concerned about this, whether it's fair or not to have this kind of people in the.

Within the community as a member, whether they should still go and help them so equitability is an issue for the Chinese respondents.

For the Indians, trust is a an issue also, so trust is an issue for across Chinese, Malays and Indians. So the trustworthiness of people, whether they you can trust them or not, is what they said.