

6 in 10 Malaysians see inequality as one of the most pressing national issues, a level above the global average, though not as intense as in Indonesia and Thailand.

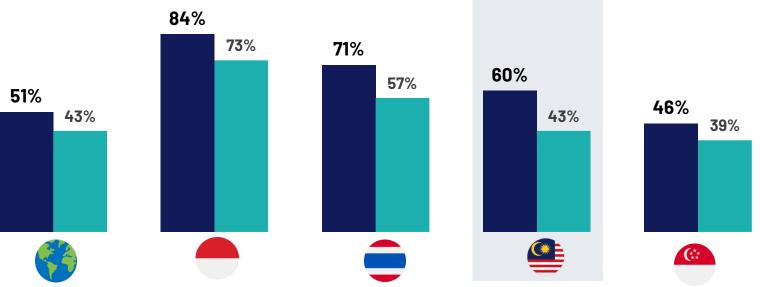
Nearly half of
Malaysians believe
more must be done to
promote equality,
echoing the global call
for stronger action.

INEQUALITY CONCERN IS HIGH IN MALAYSIA, PUBLIC CALLS FOR MORE ACTION

- 1. Compared to all the other problems facing your country, would you say that inequality is...?
- 2. Thinking about attempts to promote equality for all groups of people in your country, do you think that, overall...



% Inequality is an important problem



 $Base: 23, 228 \ online \ adults \ under \ the \ age \ of \ 75 \ across \ 31 \ countries, interviewed \ 21 February \ and \ 7 \ March \ 2025.$

 $\underline{\text{Malaysia}}$ base: 500 online adults under the age of 75



A majority of
Malaysians believe
success depends on
one's own effort,
consistent with a
meritocratic mindset
both globally and
across Southeast
Asia.

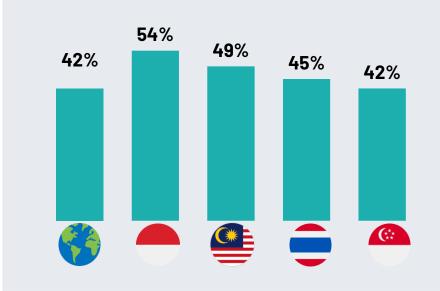
This confidence in personal agency is notably stronger than the view that structural barriers dictate outcomes

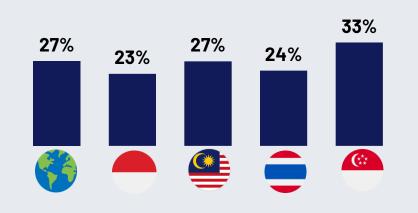
HALF OF MALAYSIANS STILL BELIEVE HARD WORK PAYS OFF

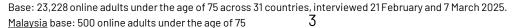
With which of these two statements do you agree more?



People's chances of success in your country depend mostly on factors beyond their control







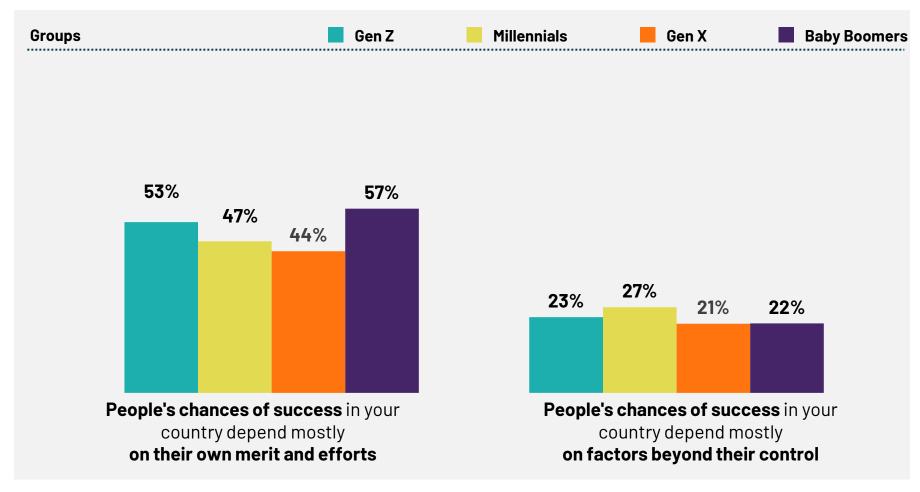


Gen Z and Baby
Boomers show the
strongest belief in
meritocracy, while
Millennials and Gen X
are more likely to
highlight barriers
beyond their control.

This reveals a risk which the core workforce segments are most skeptical about equal opportunity.

'MIDDLE GENERATIONS' IN MALAYSIA LOSE FAITH IN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

With which of these two statements do you agree more?



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Malaysia base: 500 online adults under the age of 75

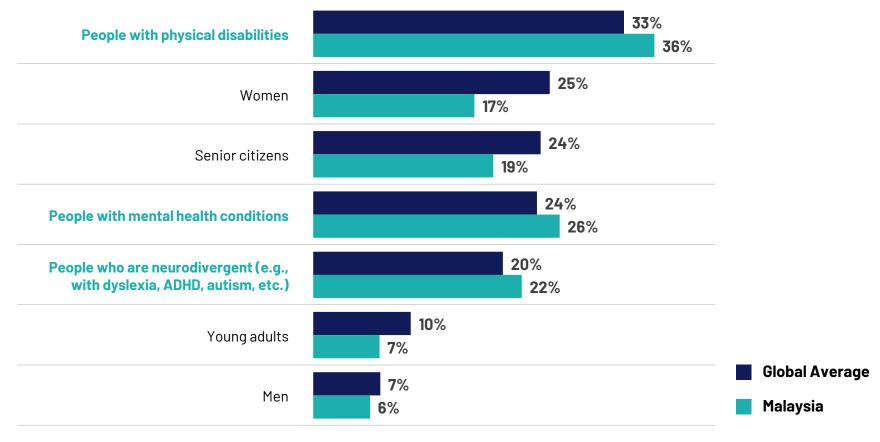


Disabilities are perceived as the most significant area of unequal treatment in Malaysia, at levels higher than the global average.

Malaysians also express strong concern about unfair treatment of people with mental health conditions and who are neurodivergent, highlighting areas where inclusion policies are most needed.

PHYSICAL DISABILITIES TOP INEQUALITY CONCERNS, BUT MENTAL HEALTH AND NEURODIVERGENT ALSO IN FOCUS

Which of these groups of people, if any, do you think most experience unequal or unfair treatment in your country today?



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Malaysia base: 500 online adults under the age of 75



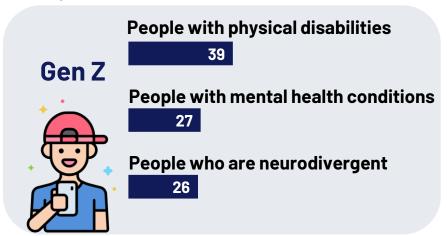
All generations agree that people with physical disabilities and mental health conditions are the most impacted groups.

Younger Malaysians, however, also point to neurodivergent individuals, while older generations highlight women and senior citizens.

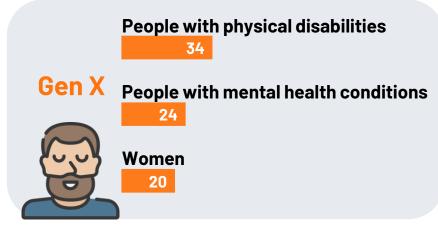
DIFFERENT GENERATIONS SEE SIMILAR EQUALITY GAPS

Top 3 Most Affected Groups by Generation

All figures in%







People with physical disabilities

28

People with mental health conditions

25

Senior citizens

21

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Malaysia base: 500 online adults under the age of 75

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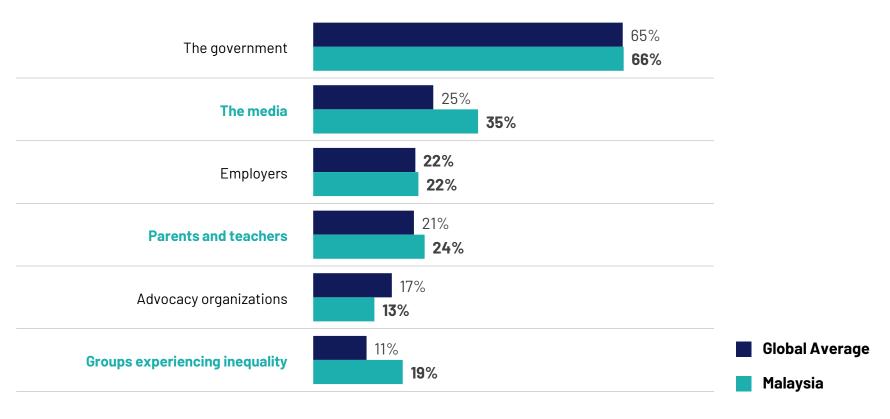


Two-thirds of
Malaysians expect the
government to lead,
and the media comes
next as the second
most important actor.

This places the media ahead of employers and educators, showing the public sees it as a powerful voice in shaping fairness and public debate.

GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD, BUT MEDIA ALSO KEY TO CHANGE

Which of these, if anyone, do you think should be primarily responsible for taking action to try to reduce inequality in your country?



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Malaysia base: 500 online adults under the age of 75



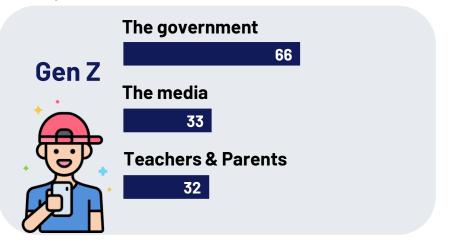
Baby Boomers place responsibility mainly on government.
Younger Malaysians spread it wider, calling on parents, teachers and the media to act.

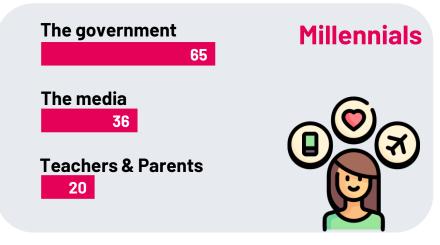
Gen X highlight employers alongside government, showing that each generation sees a different mix of actors driving change.

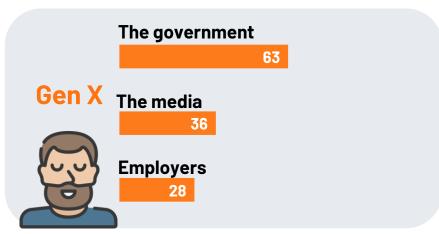
YOUNGER GENERATIONS EXPECT WIDER SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

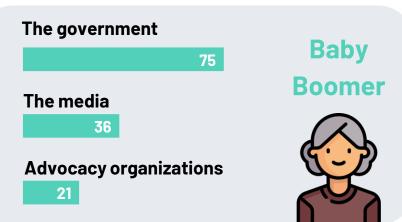
Top 3 Primarily Responsible Group by Generation

All figures in%









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Malaysia base: 500 online adults under the age of 75

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Malaysian Attitude towards Equality

Across 31 countries, half of people identify inequality as one of the most important problems facing their society. Malaysia is no exception with 6 in 10 identifying it as an important national issue and almost half say more must be done to address it, in line with global expectations for stronger action.

While many Malaysians still believe success comes from individual effort, Millennials and Gen X are more likely to feel structural barriers limit opportunities, a contrast to the optimism of Gen Z and Baby Boomers.

Malaysians agree that people with disabilities face the most unequal treatment, but younger generations place more weight on mental health and neurodivergence, while older groups emphasize senior citizens and women.

Two-thirds of Malaysians expect government to lead, with media second ahead of employers and educators. Younger Malaysians call for wider responsibility, while older groups focus mainly on government. This strong expectation on government signals a clear mandate for ministries such as the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, together with NGOs and advocacy groups on disability and mental health, to step up and drive progress.

These findings underscore a generational divide in how equality is perceived and how responsibility should be shared. To maintain trust in opportunity, Malaysia must strengthen inclusion for disability, mental health and gender fairness, while ensuring responsibility is shared between government, media and civil society. Equality is not just a political demand; it is essential for Malaysia's social cohesion and long-term prosperity.



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