Strengthening Malaysian Families: Evidence Based Interventions

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National Population and Family Development Board
MALAYSIA

UNIW International Conference on Family of The Islamic World

Bandung, Indonesia
7 May 2011
### Population (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14 years</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>8.70 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 years</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>5.06 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-59 years</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>11.72 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-74 years</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>1.54 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+ years</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.48 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population by Religion (2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>13.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>2.0 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>4.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>1.0 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Source: DOS, 2000 & 2010

Replacement Level by 2015 (2.1)
Malaysia: Young Population (Demographic Bonus)

Source: DOS, Malaysia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Households’ (Average Household)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 : 6.4 million (4.31)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean age at first marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000 : 28.6 (Male) 25.1 (Female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 : 28.9 (Male) 25.3 (Female)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of family (2000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single member : 7.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrelated member : 4.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear family : 65.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended family : 20.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other related member : 4.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Islam : 67.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian : 3.0 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindu : 7.6 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buddhist : 13.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others : 9.1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DOS, Malaysia & NPFDB
Household Types

- **Other related member**
  - 1980: 6%
  - 1991: 3%
  - 2000: 4%

- **Extended family**
  - 1980: 28%
  - 1991: 26%
  - 2000: 20%

- **Nuclear family**
  - 1980: 55%
  - 1991: 60%
  - 2000: 65%

- **Unrelated member**
  - 1980: 2%
  - 1991: 3%
  - 2000: 4%

- **Single member**
  - 1980: 9%
  - 1991: 8%
  - 2000: 7%

Source: DOS, Malaysia
The number of households has increased at a higher rate than population growth.

Population vs. Household Growth Rate

Source: DOS, Malaysia
Crude Marriage Rate by Age Groups

Number of marriages increased
- 347/1000 population (1980)
- 379/1000 population (2000)

Mean age at first marriage increased

Source: DOS, Malaysia
Never Married / '000 population by Age Groups

- Increasing singlehood in productive age (20-34) from 1980-2000
  - Proportion remaining single will continue to rise in the future due to education and LFP

- Reasons not marrying (MPFS-4)
  - Men: Financial
  - Women: Lack of suitable candidate

Source: DOS, Malaysia
**Crude Divorce Rate by Age Groups**

- **Divorce rate actually has declined:**
  - 8/1000 (1980)
  - to

- **No. of divorces increased:**
  - Non-Muslim: 1,613 (2000) to 2,938 (2009)

- **Reasons of Divorce (MPFS-4):**
  - No understanding
  - Irresponsible
  - Infidelity

- **More divorce among older couples but has declined since 1980**
Main Problems Faced By Families

Finance and adolescents are two major problems faced by parents.

Reasons Ever Married Women Stop Work

- Child Care (56.0%)
- Health Problems (8.4%)
- Husband’s Objection (6.4%)
- Pregnant (7.5%)

No. of Participants in Family Related Programmes

Source: NPFDB, 2010

- Parenting@Work: 1,218 (Male), 2,078 (Female)
- Ilmukeluarga@LPPKN: 1,527 (Male), 2,542 (Female)
- KASIH Package: 1,018 (Male), 4,901 (Female)
- Kenali Anak Kita: 1,018 (Male), 1,254 (Female)

Low male participation in family related programmes
CHANGING FAMILY TYPES

**Conventional**
- Nuclear Families
  - Commuter Families
- Extended Families
- Single Member

**Emerging Types of Families**
- Double Income
- Blended Families
- Families At Risk
  - Vulnerable
  - Poor
  - Hard Core Poor
- New Formation
  - ‘Sandwich’
  - ‘Touch n Go’
  - ‘Double Income No Kids (DINK)’

*Strengthening Malaysian Families: Evidence Based Interventions*
Family Issues / Challenges

- Replacement Level with declining TFR
- Delayed / Non marriage
- New families forms / types
- More young population entering sexual and reproductive lives
Family Issues / Challenges

- Work-life balance
- Ageing population and support systems
- Male participation in family responsibilities
Family Friendly Initiatives in Malaysia

- National Family Policy (NFP) / Plan of Action
- National Reproductive Health and Social Education Policy
- Social Safety Net
- National Key Result Area (NKRA)
- National Integrity Plan
Family Friendly Initiatives in Malaysia

Tax Benefit (ex.)
- Medical expenses for parents (RM5,000)
- Life insurance and EPF (RM6,000)
- Education and Health Insurance (RM3,000)
- Husband/wife/alimony payments (RM3,000)

Employee Benefit (ex.)
- 90 days maternity leave / 7 days paternity leave
National Family Policy (NFP) & Plan of Action

Approved on:

17 12 2010
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989:

“... family, as a fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance...”

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 1994:

Principle 9:

The Family is the basic unit of society and .. should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support.

Economic and Social Council, Agreed Conclusions (1997):

“Mainstreaming a (family) perspective is the process of assessing the implications for (families) of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes...”
National Family Policy (NFP)

Policy Statement

A policy for prioritizing family perspectives in all socio-economic development efforts to ensure a quality generation
GOAL

The NFP is designed to develop prosperous, healthy and resilient families to ensure social stability.
The NFP has three strategic thrusts:

1. To increase the commitment and involvement of various stakeholders to prioritize the ‘family perspective’ in all socio-economic development efforts.

2. To ensure that laws, policies, procedures and enforcement of laws prioritize the ‘family perspective’.

3. To ensure that programmes, services and family-friendly facilities are accessible.
Other Policies

- National Social Policy
- Women’s Policy / Plan of Action
- Elderly Policy / Plan of Action
- Adolescent Policy
- Child Policy / Plan of Action
Family Development Programs

- Work Life Balance
- Pre Marital Course
- Family Education - 1-day interaction session
- Adolescent Center
- Community Based Programs - RH, Parenting
- LPPKN Komuniti
- ILMU KELUARGA@LPPKN
- SMARTSTART
- Kafe@TEEN
Other Family Initiatives

Ministry of Youth and Sports
- Rakan Muda

Religious Development Department
- Pre Marital Course
- Counseling
- Temporary Alimony/Allowance

Institute Integrity Malaysia
- Strengthening the family institution
Going Forward: Family Well-Being for Righteous Civil Society

Vision 2020

1 Malaysia
‘People First, Performance Now’

Govt. Transformation Program (6 NKRS’s)

10th Malaysia Plan

New Economic Model

6 Family Outcomes / Domain

Core Family Values

Family Perspectives in National Development

Strengthening of Marriage Institution

Meeting Parenting Needs of Families

Strong Foundation for Adolescents

Family Support Services
Thank You

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