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What is divorce?

- The ending of lawful and official marriage (Benokraities, 1996)
- The climax of unhappiness in marriage (Lands, 1976)
- Gives right for the spouse to remarry under civil and/or religious laws of each country (United Nation, 2011)
Becker (1991) : the sharp rise of divorce rate in the 70’s and 80’s is to be blamed on the significant increase of the involvement of the married women in the work force.

Liu and Vikat (2004) : the rate of marital dissolution is directly proportional to the participation rate of women in the labour force.
The divorce rate in the country has increased 105% for the past 8 years between 2002 (16,013) and 2009 (32,763) (JAKIM) reported that in 2010 on average, 77 Muslim couples get divorced every day.

22% of the marriages among Malaysians aged between 18 and 50 ended in divorce in 2010; compared to 13% in 2000 (Economy Planning Unit, 2011)

Selangor has the highest number of divorce cases since 2008 (Kosmo, 2014)
Chan and Mustaffa (2008) said that there is not much information about divorce in Malaysia compared to other countries. There is also a lack of proper quantitative studies in modeling the pattern of divorce and in determining the significant factors that lead to divorce.
(i) What is the divorce pattern in Malaysia for the period of 17 years, 1995-2010?

(ii) What are the significant factors that are related to divorce?
(i) To describe the divorce pattern in Malaysia for the period of 17 years, 1995-2010

(ii) To identify factors that significantly contribute to divorce
Divorce trend for Muslim and non-Muslim couples from 1995 to 2010 (17 year-period) – based on national data

Cover a sample of ever-married women in their reproductive age between 15 to 49 years old – based on MPFS IV data
- **Data**: Secondary Data

- **Method**: Trend Analysis

- **Data Source**: Divorce data obtained from the Department of Islamic Development Board (JAKIM) and National Registration Department of Malaysia (JPN)

- **Method**: Cox Proportional Hazard Model / Cox Regression

- **Data Source**: MPFS IV - survey conducted by National Population and Family Development Board (LPPKN)
Determinants of Divorce among Women in Peninsular Malaysia

Macro Level: Divorce Data
- Trend of divorce
  - Muslim
  - non-Muslim
  - according to the states

Micro Level: MPFS 2004
- Determinants of divorce
  - Data cleaning
  - Descriptive analysis
  - Kaplan Meier curve
  - Cox Regression
  - Proportional Hazard
Divorce Rate in Malaysia

Year | Muslim | Non-Muslim
--- | --- | ---
1995 | 1.89 | 1.61
1996 | 3.63 | 3.93
1997 | 1.76 | 2.63
1998 | 5.89 | 6.40
1999 | 5.59 | 6.57
2000 | 7.19 | 7.78
2001 | 8.97 | 6.09
2002 | 17.15 | 14.15
2003 | 15.84 | 17.40
2004 | 15.26 | 20.59
2005 | 14.88 | 20.68
2006 | 14.62 | 14.46
2007 | 14.91 | 13.04
2008 | 14.78 | 10.57
2009 | 14.36 | 10.78
2010 | 14.15 | 10.78

Seminar Hasil Penyelidikan LPPKN, Crystal Crown, Petaling Jaya, 8/05/14
Divorce in Malaysia according to States (1998-2010)
Marital Status
- Married: 98%
- Divorce: 2%

Place of Residence
- Urban: 54%
- Rural: 46%

Ethnicity
- Malay: 69%
- Bumiputera Sarawak/Sabah: 19%
- Chinese: 10%
- Indian: 1%
- Others: 1%

Level of Education
- Primary: 64%
- Secondary: 21%
- Tertiary: 4%
- No Education: 11%
**Number of Marriages**

- First: 96%
- Second: 3.6%
- Third: 0.4%
- Fourth: 0%

**The Presence of Children**

- Yes: 93%
- No: 7%

**Age**

- Mean = 36.43
- Standard deviation = 7.741

**Age at Marriage**

- Mean = 22.8786
- Standard deviation = 4.58611

**Interval Time of Marriage**

- Mean = 14.7185
- Standard deviation = 8.41931
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\[ h(t|X) = h_0(t) \exp(z) \]

where

\[ z = 0.988 \times \text{Number of Marriages} + 1.085 \times \text{Presence of Children} - 0.048 \times \text{Age} + 0.117 \times \text{Age at Marriage} \]

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- The phenomenon of getting divorce nowadays is very nerve-wrecking
- Age at marriage and number of marriages are the most significant factors that can contribute to divorce.
- Young generation should be taught about marriage – “marriage education”
- Extensive pre-marriage course
- Create more families program
- Counseling
DIVORCE
THE BEST PART OF A FAILED MARRIAGE