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National Library of Malaysia
National Population and Family Development Board
NPFDB Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
2005 - 2019 NPFDB Research Activity Report
ISBN 978-967-2079-07-1

Published by:
Population and Family Research Division
National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB)
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Nor Azaian Abdullah
Sureena Thurairajah
Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Salam Sejahtera and Salam Kekeluargaan,

One of the primary functions of the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) is to promote and conduct population, family and reproductive health research. Over the years, NPFDB has conducted many surveys and studies on these thematic areas to provide data to researchers for in-depth analysis. These research findings are used to advise the Government on matters relating to policies and programmes. Modules and intervention programmes on family development were developed from the findings and recommendations from these studies.

Malaysia has undergone dramatic demographic, socio-economic and epidemiological changes. Therefore, research findings are essential in monitoring the demographic trend and its linkages with socio-economic development in line with our commitment to achieve the objectives of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the new global development agenda for 2015-2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

I hope the publication of this report will encourage more researchers to make use of our data and promote more collaborative research between NPFDB, universities and other research institutions.

ABDUL SHUKUR ABDULLAH
Director General
National Population and Family Development Board

Over the years, NPFDB has conducted many surveys and studies on these thematic areas to provide data to researchers for in-depth analysis.
Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Salam Sejahtera and Salam Kekeluargaan,

In line with NPFDB’s mission to spur the research agenda on population, family and reproductive health, many research programmes and activities on these thematic areas have been conducted by the NPFDB.

This report aims to archive all research programmes and activities that have been conducted by NPFDB between 2005 and 2019. This publication is a continuing effort from the earlier edition the Research Abstract 1974-2004.

We believe that the best way to preserve and disseminate this valuable information and promote population research is by publication. I sincerely hope this effort will serve as a catalyst to more innovations and interventions to benefit the stakeholders and societies.

Let’s stay engaged and proactive. May the research in NPFDB be enhanced, in line with its goal of becoming a Centre of Excellence in research on population and family in Malaysia.

HAIRIL FADZLY MD. AKIR
Deputy Director General (Policy)
National Population and Family Development Board

Let’s stay engaged and proactive. May the research in NPFDB be enhanced, in line with its goal of becoming a Centre of Excellence in research on population and family in Malaysia.
Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Salam Sejahtera and Salam Kekeluargaan,

Alhamdulillah, praise be to Allah S.W.T for His blessings, for the opportunity to produce the 2005-2019 NPFDB Research Activity Report. I want to express my deepest gratitude to all those who have contributed to this publication.

This report highlights the research programmes and activities conducted by NPFDB over the past 15 years in three thematic areas - Population, Family Development and Reproductive Health. It provides a complete listing of research and dissemination activities, and these include the surveys and studies conducted, as well as conferences and seminars organised by NPFDB.

I hope this report will serve as a platform to disseminate NPFDB research findings and encourage more researchers to use NPFDB’s data for their research and publication.

ADZMEL MAHMUD
Director
Population and Family Research Division
National Population and Family Development Board

It provides a complete listing of research and dissemination activities, and these include the surveys and studies conducted, as well as conferences and seminars organised by NPFDB.
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15 Years of Research Excellence vii
INTRODUCTION
One of the primary functions of NPFDB is to identify, promote and conduct research and studies on population, family development and reproductive health. NPFDB is responsible to advise the government on matters relating to policies and programmes through the findings of research in these three thematic areas. The Board established the Research Committee in 2009 to identify priority research, provide guidance and monitor the research activities in NPFDB.

The first Research Committee meeting was held on 13th January 2010 comprising of selected NPFDB Board Members including Associate Professor Tey Nai Peng as Chairman (University of Malaya), Associate Professor Normah Mohd Dali (MARA University of Technology), Datuk Dr. Zulkifli Haji Ismail (Selangor Medical Center), Associate Professor Siti Hawa Ali (University Science Malaysia), Dato’ Dr. Kamaruzaman Ali (FRHAM) and Mr. Lee Wee Min (Focus on the Family) and several division directors of NPFDB.

NPFDB’s Research Committee as at 2019

Chairman:
Associate Professor Dr. Tey Nai Peng
Faculty of Economics and Administration,
University of Malaya,
Kuala Lumpur

Professor Dr. Suresh Kumar
P. Govind
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur

Associate Professor
Dr. Nur Izura Udzir
Curriculum and Student Development Center,
University Putra Malaysia, Selangor

Mr. Hairil Fadzly Md. Akir
Deputy Director General (Policy),
National Population and Family Development Board

Mdm. Nafishah Abdullah
Director (Acting), Strategic Planning Division,
National Population and Family Development Board

Mr. Adzmel Mahmud
Director, Population and Family Research Division,
National Population and Family Development Board

Dr. Mohd Azizuddin Mohd Yussof
Director (Acting), Human Reproductive Division,
National Population and Family Development Board

Mr. Azlan Shah Nazruddin
Director (Acting), Family Well-Being Division,
National Population and Family Development Board

Secretariat for Research Committee: Population and Family Research Division
QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CERTIFICATE

IQNet and SIRIM QAS International hereby certify that

LEMBAGA PENDUDUK DAN PEMBANGUNAN KELUARGA NEGARA
BANGUNAN LPPKN
JALAN RAJA LAUT
50350 KUALA LUMPUR
WILAYAH PERSEKUTUAN
MALAYSIA

has implemented and maintains a

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

which fulfills the requirements of the following standard

ISO 9001:2008

for the following activities

1) MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY COUNSELING SERVICES;
2) FAMILY RESEARCH;
3) PROVISION OF ADVISORY SERVICES AND CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES AT KLINIK NUR SEJAHTERA.

Issued on: 05 June 2014
Validity date: 04 June 2017
Certification Number: MY-AR 6126

Michael Droehaon
President of IQNet

Khalidah Mustafa
Managing Director
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MS ISO 9001:2008
A. START

1. Received data application to be endorsed by Director General NPFDB

2. Notify the applicant on the status of application within 3 working days

3. Application will be reviewed for approval by Research Committee within 10 working days

4. Approved?
   4(i) Notify the applicant
   4(ii) Notify the applicant
   4(iii) Reviewed by Secretariat

5. Send declaration form to the applicant and must be completed within 10 working days

6. Requested data send to applicant via email

B. END

NO

YES WITH AMENDMENT

YES

AMENDMENT

15 Years of Research Excellence
A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) and the University of Malaya (UM) was signed on 1st April 2013 at the Chancellery Building, University of Malaya. This was the first MoU that UM had entered with a government agency.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Anjli Doshi-Gandhi, Acting Director General of NPFDB and Professor Dr. Awang Bulgiba Bin Awang Mahmud, UM Deputy Vice Chancellor of Research and Innovation, witnessed by Mr. Nasaruddin Abdul Mutallib, Deputy Director General (Management) of NPFDB and Professor Dr. Noor Azina Ismail, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administration, UM.

Various activities were undertaken under the MoU. These activities involved mainly research, training and seminars/conferences on population and the family.
To enhance strategic collaboration in producing quality research, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) and the University of Malaya (UM) was upgraded to Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) in 2019.

The signing of the MoA was held on 14th January 2019 at the Vice Chancellor Office, University of Malaya. The agreement was signed by Mr. Abdul Shukur Abdullah, Director General of NPFDB and Datuk Ir. (Dr.) Abdul Rahim Hj. Hashim, Vice Chancellor of UM, witnessed by Mr. Hairil Fadzly Md Akir, Deputy Director General (Policy) of NPFDB and Associate Professor Dr. Rohana Jani, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administration, UM.

The MoA focuses on advocacy programmes, policy studies and the production of policy analysis in line with one of the functions of NPFDB as an advisory body to the government in designing policy formulation for the well-being of the people.
2006

- An Assessment on the Implementation of the ICPD-PoA in Malaysia
- Kajian Pendapat Tingkah Laku Seks di Kalangan Warga 45 Tahun dan ke atas
- Profil Penduduk Lembah Pantai
- Development of Adolescent Reproductive Health Management Guidelines

2009

- Kajian Inflasi Terhadap Institusi Keluarga
- Second Population Strategic Plan Study
- The Changing Demographics of Malaysia
- Kajian Penilaian Bagi Program dan Perkhidmatan kafe@TEEN

2010

- A Study on Health Status of Youth in Malaysia
- Kajian Bantuan Guaman Bagi Golongan Kurang Berkemampuan Menerusi Pengendalian Pusat Khidmat Nasihat Undang-Undang UKM (Kerjasama dengan UKM)
- Kajian Faktor-faktor Penghalang Wanita Berkahwin Menjalani Ujian Pap Smear
- Kajian Perbandingan Penggunaan 3 Jenis Rawatan Hormon FSH di Kalangan Klien Subfertiliti Yang Menjalani Prosedur Permanian Berhadas (IUI) di LPPKN
- Kajian Pekerja Indonesia di Bahagian Tawau, Sabah
• Kajian Pendapat Kesedaran Orang Awam Mengenai Masalah Infertiliti

• Kajian Pendapat Remaja dan Isu Sosial: Mencari Penyelesaian

2011

• Fertility at the Crossroad: Children Now, Later or Never

• Kajian Kesan Faktor Sosio-demografi, Gaya Hidup dan Persekitaran ke atas Kualiti Air Mani Klien Lelaki yang Menghadiri Klinik Subfertiliti LPPKN

• Kajian Pendapat Kontraseptif Kecemasan: Kesedaran dan Penggunaannya

• Kajian Penilaian Modul Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduktif dan Sosial (PKRS) dalam Kalangan Pelatih PLKN

• Malaysian Family Well-Being Index Study 2011

• Pengesanan Mikrodelesi Kromosom Y dalam Kalangan Lelaki yang Mempunyai Masalah Oligozoospermia dan Azoospermia di LPPKN

• Psychological Intervention at kafe@TEEN Kuala Lumpur: A Preliminary Study on Management of Obesity among Adolescent

• Risk and Protective Factors Affecting Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Study in Peninsular Malaysia

• The Effectiveness of the Kenali Anak Kita (KAK) Campaign
2012

- Kajian Faktor-faktor Penurunan Bilangan Klien Perancang Keluarga di Klinik Nur Sejahtera LPPKN
- Kajian (Pra dan Pasca) Modul Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduktif dan Sosial Remaja (PEKERTI) di Sekolah
- Pembangunan Garis Panduan Pelaksanaan Program Vaksinasi HPV untuk Wanita

2013

- Pengalaman Datuk Nenek yang Menjaga Cucu: Strategi Pembentukan Intervensi dan Model Penjagaan Cucu
- Kajian Keseimbangan Kerjaya dan Keluarga
- Kajian Longitudinal ke atas Keberkesanan Program Kokurikulum Pembangunan Keluarga
- Kajian Pengalaman Emosi Pasangan yang Melalui Rawatan Kesuburan di Klinik Kesuburan LPPKN
- Kajian Penilaian (Pra dan Pasca) Modul Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduktif dan Sosial Remaja (PEKERTI) dalam Kalangan Pelatih PLKN
- Kajian Penyediaan Tempat Kerja Mesra Keluarga di Sektor Swasta
- Kajian Faktor-faktor Penceraian
- Kajian Penilaian Dasar dan Pelan Tindakan Pendidikan Kesihatan Reproduktif dan Sosial (PEKERTI)
- Understanding the Determinants of Mammography Intention among Malaysian Women

2014

- Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5)
Kajian Faktor-faktor Penyebab kepada Sindrom Ovari Polisistik dan Kesannya Terhadap Emosi dalam Kalangan Wanita yang Mengunjungi Klinik Subfertiliti LPPKN

Kajian Impak Program Pra Perkahwinan SMARTSTART

Risk and Protective Factors Affecting Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Study in Sabah and Sarawak

Youth Intervention Study: Good Practices of Youth Intervention Programme in Malaysia

2016

Malaysian Family Well-Being Index Study 2016

Kajian Penilaian Kaunseling Orang Dalam Seliaan (ODS)
2017


- Kajian Penilaian Pra dan Pasca Program Family and Community Empowerment (FACE)

- Kajian Rintis Pra dan Pasca Program Pendidikan Keselamatan Anak-anak dan Keluarga (PEKA)

- Kajian Penilaian Impak UNFPA: Research and Module Development on SRH for Young People
2019

- Malaysian Family Impact Assessment (FIA)
- Kajian Kesejahteraan Keluarga dan Komuniti di Daerah Larut Matang dan Selama, Perak Darul Ridzuan
- ASEAN-Wide Research Networking on Ageing
- Malaysian Family Well-Being Index Study 2019
REPORTS

2006


2008


2009


2010


2011


2012


2013
National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

2014
National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

2015
National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.

National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia.
2016


2017


<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Irwan Nadzif Mahpul &amp; Nor Azaian Abdullah</td>
<td>The Prevalence of Work-family Conflict among Mothers in Peninsular Malaysia</td>
<td>International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 1 (17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Noraini Mohd Noor, Anjli Doshi-Gandhi, Ismahalil Ishak &amp; Saadah Wok</td>
<td>Development of Indicators for Family Well-being in Malaysia</td>
<td>Social Indicator Research 2012: 115</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Azlan Aziz, Nur Airena Aireen Azman, Adzmel Mahmud, Rosdiana Abdul Hamid &amp; Lailina Khairuddin</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Determinants of Pap Smear Screening among Married Women in Peninsular Malaysia</td>
<td>International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 3 (3)</td>
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<td>Mohd Amirul Rafiq Abu Rahim, Ismahalil Ishak, Siti Aishah Mohd Shafie &amp; Raudhatul Mahdfuzah Shafiai</td>
<td>Factors Influencing Family Life Satisfaction among Parents in Malaysia: The Structural Equation Modeling Approach (SEM)</td>
<td>IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), 17 (4)</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>Ahmad Hashimi Mohammad</td>
<td>Likelihood of Breastfeeding in Peninsular Malaysia</td>
<td>International Journal of Research in Social Sciences (IJRSS), 1(4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ahmad Nazim Aimran</td>
<td>A Comparison between Continuous Exponential, Discrete Logistics and Continuous Logistics Growth Models in Forecasting Birth Rate of Newborn in Malaysia</td>
<td>Global Journal of Mathematical Analysis 2 (3)</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Khuzailah Affandi &amp; Vivien Yew Wong</td>
<td>Gaya Hidup Wanita dan Faktor Risiko Kanser Payudara: Satu Kajian Literatur</td>
<td>Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 10 (2)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sharifah Maria Awaluddin, Noor Ani Ahmad, Noridah Mohd. Saleh, Tahir Aris, Noraida Mohd Kasim, Noor Azlin Muhammad Sapri and Nik Rubiah Nik Abdul Rashid</td>
<td>Prevalence of Sexual Activity in Older Malaysian Adolescents and Associated Factors</td>
<td>Journal of Public Health Aspect. 2 (1)</td>
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2017


2018


2019


2017


2018


## CHAPTER IN BOOKS

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<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Anjli Doshi-Gandhi &amp; Wan Hashim Wan Jaffar.</td>
<td>Malaysian’s Initiatives for Sustainable Family Development.</td>
<td>In <em>Family Futures</em> (pp. 57-60). Tudor Rose Holdings Ltd, Leicester, UK.</td>
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<td>Fertility Decline Due to Late Marriages</td>
<td>January 2006</td>
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<td>International Migration and Development</td>
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<td>July 2009</td>
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<td>Balancing the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development: From Integration to Implementation</td>
<td>January 2015</td>
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<td>Realizing the Future We Want: Integrating Population Issues into Sustainable Development</td>
<td>July 2015</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Strengthening the Demographic Evidence Base for the Post-2015 Development Agenda</td>
<td>January 2016</td>
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<td>Ensuring No One is Left Behind: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>July 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Changing Population Age Structures and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>January 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ageing Phenomenon: Malaysia Towards 2030</td>
<td>July 2017</td>
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<td>Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility &amp; International Migration</td>
<td>January 2018</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>The Role of Families and Family Policies in Achieving Inclusive Societies: Malaysia Experience</td>
<td>July 2018</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>The Role of the State in Empowering Family: Malaysia Experience</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
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FERTILITY DECLINE DUE TO LATE MARRIAGES

In 1984, Malaysia promulgated a new population policy, with a target of achieving a population size that would ultimately reach 70 million in the year 2010. Under the new policy, a more gradual decline in fertility is envisaged. The total fertility rate was targeted to decline gradually by 0.1 every 5 years. Subsequently, greater emphasis has been placed on family development and family wellbeing. Nevertheless, with socio-economic development, the fertility level has been falling more rapidly than the "recommended" rate of decline. Between 1991 and 2000, the total fertility rate fell from 3.4 to 2.9 per woman, and it is projected to reach replacement level by 2015.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is continuing its downward trend from the previous decades. Between 1991 and 2003, the CBR for the country as a whole declined by 22.6 per cent from 27.9 to 21.6 per thousand population.

The fertility level has declined for all age groups. Generally, the decline has been relatively more pronounced among the younger and older age groups, as shown in Table 1. This indicates that women are entering childbearing later and are stopping at a younger age. Births to teenage mothers now constituted only 2.4 per cent of total births.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2000</th>
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<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>0.238</td>
<td>0.189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>0.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.003</td>
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</table>

TFR 3.360 2.953

Source: Department of Statistics

The fertility level is influenced by a host of socio-economic variables. The Fourth Malaysian Population and Family Survey, 2004 shows that the mean number of children ever born varies widely by educational level. Figure 1 shows that women with no schooling have almost twice as many children as those with tertiary education, and this is true for both urban and rural areas. The sharpest differentials in children ever born between two educational levels can be observed between those with primary education and those with secondary education.

To a lesser extent, the number of children ever born to married women is also found to be negatively correlated with urbanization. Part of this differential may be explained by female employment in the urban formal sector, where childbearing and work are less compatible.
3Ds had never been married. A more detailed tabulation reveals that about 13 per cent of women aged 35-39 with tertiary education had never been married. With rising education, delayed and non-marriage will become more prevalent. Marriage postponement shortens childbearing span, and it will result in further fertility decline. Changes in marital structure have significant implications on the family system and the care of older persons. With rising age at marriage and consequently delayed childbearing, many retirees are still supporting children who are studying in institutions of higher learning.

The divorce rate has remained more or less unchanged. At ages 60 and above, a high proportion of women are widowed, and they represent one of the vulnerable groups that require assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Less Than 14</th>
<th>18-20</th>
<th>21-23</th>
<th>24+</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
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<td>Reform</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Primary</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>9.9</td>
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<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Computed from the Fourth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2004

The single mean age at first marriage had risen to 29 years for men and 25 years for women in 2000. Table 3 shows that a rather high proportion of women in 2000.
National Experience In Population Matters: Adolescents And Youth

(Excerpts from Malaysia’s country statement at the 45th Session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development, 24 April 2012, New York)

The Government of Malaysia takes cognizance of the increasing importance of the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents and youths in Malaysia. This is especially so since Malaysia with its current population of 28.3 million (2010 census) has a relatively young population, where 27.8% percent of the population is below 14 years and another 30.2% percent between the ages of 15 to 24 years. With a large number of young people, efforts have to be made to harness this demographic dividend.

As quoted by Dr. Shiguero Emi, the then Regional Director of World Health Organization (WHO) for Western Pacific Regions who once highlighted that “adolescents are like butterflies. They go through a transition period that is full of potential, yet fragile. They need nurturing and care, and a safe and supportive environment to grow and develop.”

As a matter of fact, adolescent sexuality has emerged as one of the most pressing social challenges for the current generation compared to the previous generations. The Adolescent Health Survey conducted by the National Population and Family Development Board and Ministry of Health in 2010 showed that the incidence of premarital sexual activity among Malaysian youths aged 18 to 24 years old is 6.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the adolescent birth rate had declined from 26 births per 1,000 women for those aged 15 to 19 years in 1999 to 12 births per 1,000 women in 2018. However, women and girls are increasingly getting infected with HIV, constituting 21 percent of newly infected persons in 2011 compared to 5 percent ten years ago.

As such, the Government of Malaysia has put in place various policies and programmes to handle the sexual and reproductive health needs of the adolescents and youths.

From 1997 to 2016, 133,650 youths have been trained under PROSTAR.

One of the main initiatives is the Healthy Programme without AIDS for Youth (PROSTAR). This programme was introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1994 in its effort towards solving the AIDS problems amongst youths. The programme, which has the theme Action by Youth, for Youth and Through Youth, uses peer education to disseminate messages as well as to directly involve youths in HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. In 2015, a total of 217 PROSTAR training sessions were held with 8,091 youths trained as peer educators. In addition, from 1997 to 2018, the total numbers of youths trained under PROSTAR were 133,650.

The National Adolescent Health Policy 2001 and subsequently the National Adolescent Health Plan of Action 2005 were developed to streamline efforts of various Government agencies and other stakeholders in promoting and supporting adolescents towards optimum health in adulthood. This includes focusing on specific morbidity and mortalities related to risk behaviours and sexual reproductive health such as teen pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infection, HIV/AIDS, smoking, alcohol consumption, mental illness and suicide.

The introduction of the National Policy on Reproductive Health and Social Education and its Plan of Action in November 2009 further enhanced efforts and paved the way for increased access to reproductive health education, information and services for adolescents and youths, stressing on positive values as well as responsible behaviours.

The integration of reproductive health and social education in the National Service Training curriculum in 2011 benefits more than 100,000 school leavers each year.

There are two major milestones achieved under this policy. Firstly, it is the integration of reproductive health and social education in the National Service Training curriculum in 2011 which benefits more than 100,000 school leavers each year. Secondly, in the same year, the Ministry of Education introduced reproductive health and social education (PHES) in schools beginning with Year 1 students in primary schools. The contents of this module include sexual and reproductive health, skills, knowledge and behaviours.

The Government of Malaysia has established six youth-friendly adolescent centres known as kafe/TEES to increase access to reproductive health information and
services for young people aged 11 to 24 years. These centres offer a wide range of services such as reproductive health information and education, skills building programmes, reproductive health services, as well as counselling and recreational activities. Since 2007, a total of 110,402 teens have participated in kafe@TEEN education and skills building programmes.

Since the inception of kafe@TEEN in 2007, a total of 110,402 young people have participated in the kafe@TEEN education and skills building programmes whilst 9,440 young people have utilized the reproductive health and counselling services. Through the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a pilot project called Upgrading kafe@TEEN has been implemented from 2008 to 2012 with the objective of increasing access and utilisation of sexual and reproductive health as well as HIV / AIDs information and services among the young and targeted vulnerable groups. In addition, the Government has established the mobile version of kafe@TEEN to expand its outreach, targeting young people in schools, colleges and institutions of higher learning. This programme reaches out to 30,000 young people every year.

With regard to HIV / AIDS, the Government's response to the HIV epidemic continues to be guided by the National Strategic Plan on HIV / AIDS which was developed in response to the government's commitment to achieve the goal of MDG 6. The National Strategic Plan incorporates a multi-sectoral strategy covering issues from the young people's vulnerability to free delivery of first-line treatment for all patients in government hospitals and clinics.

5,962 new antenatal cases among adolescents (10 to 19 years old) have been registered at the Ministry of Health between July to December 2010, of which 25 percent were unmarried.

In addition, Malaysia provides universal access to healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health services, to all adolescents in all primary and secondary healthcare facilities nationwide. With this kind of access, a total of 5,962 new antenatal cases among 10 to 19 years old have been registered at the Ministry of Health primary care facilities in July to December 2010, of which 25 percent were unmarried.

Reproductive health cancers are still a concern in Malaysia. To reduce the prevalence of cervical cancer, the Government is targeting young girls to ensure they are protected. In 2008, the Government has approved the policy of giving free Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) immunization to 11-year-old Malaysian girls, beginning 2010. This year, the free HPV immunization programme has been extended to the catchup group targeting 18-year-old girls.

Smart partnership with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is identified as one of the strategic approaches to enhance the efforts of the Government. As such, capacity building programmes in the community, including for parents, are jointly organised by the Government and NGOs, with grants from the Government. For the period 2011 to 2012, grants amounting to RM1.1 million have been given to 133 NGOs for implementing adolescents programmes.

Acquiring accurate and adequate sexual and reproductive health information helps young people to make informed and responsible decisions. However, cultural and religious sensitivities within the communities remain one of the major challenges in implementing reproductive health education for young people. Parents are still uncomfortable talking about reproductive health matters with their children, leaving their children dependent upon information from their peers or other sources like the internet.

To address this issue, the Government of Malaysia is committed and involved in implementing sexual and reproductive health programmes including training healthcare providers, parents and parties who engage with the youths as well as providing youth-friendly services.

Policy makers, programme managers and administrators must continue to engage young people as equal partners in matters involving them. Efforts must be made to encourage young people to take part in the decision making process as well as being peer educators and advocates. Thus far, peer education programmes run exclusively by adolescents and youths have proven to be effective.

As the way forward, we need to optimise the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in providing information, messages and guidance on sexual and reproductive health to adolescents and youths. This opportunity is timely since more young people have access to the cyber world as well as to mobile phones.

Adolescent Programme Achievements by NPFDB 2009 - 2012

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT PSYCHOSOCIAL</th>
<th>kafe@TEEN</th>
<th>kafe@TEEN Mobile</th>
<th>HOTSPUKEN</th>
<th>SARS/SSA FOR ADOLESCENT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
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<td>852</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1,244</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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Note: * For the year 2012 the data is only until April.
ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICPD-POA

ASSESSMENT OF ICPD-POA

Malaysia has undertaken periodic reviews to assess the achievement of ICPD goals and objectives. Malaysia participated in the Global Survey Beyond 2014 conducted by the UNFPA in 2012. The National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) conducted the Second Population Strategic Plan Study in 2010 and an assessment of the implementation of ICPD-POA in 2005. The Federation of Reproductive Health Associations Malaysia has conducted a number of reviews such as ICPD+5 in 1999, ICPD+10 years on in 2005 and ICPD-15 in 2009.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Malaysia has achieved most of the goals of the ICPD-POA. Key enabling factors such as political stability, efficient civil service, harmonious social environment, unity and strength in diversity, educated and trained workforce, abundant natural resources and effective partnership with stakeholders and NGOs contributed to the success.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994 was a landmark in the population and development field. At this conference 179 countries, including Malaysia, adopted a 20-year program of action known as the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD-POA). The overarching objective is to raise the quality of life and individual wellbeing, and promote human development by recognizing the complexity of the interrelationships between population and development.

POVERTY REDUCTION AND EDUCATION

Poverty eradication programmes have been highly effective in reducing the incidence of poverty from 8.7 percent in 1994 to 1.7 percent in 2012. Primary education is nearly universal, and the enrolment rate in secondary schools has increased from 70.9 percent in 1992 to 89.4 percent in 2013. More than 68 percent of 41,579 students in 2013 were in first degree. For the 2013/2014 academic year in public universities are women.

GENDER EQUALITY

The participation rate of women in the labour force has increased from 44.7 percent in 1995 to 52.4 percent in 2013 and is on track to achieving 55 percent participation rate by the year 2015. In the professional field, the percentage of women professionals two has increased from 7.5 percent in 2005 to 14.8 percent in 2012.

With more educated women entering the workforce and holding key positions in the public and private sectors, Malaysia is now moving towards achieving the policy of at least 30 percent women in decision making positions.

HEALTH

MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Due to the excellent health system Malaysia has one of the lowest mortality rates, 4.6 deaths per thousand population in 2012, among developing countries. The maternal mortality rate in 1990 was 44 maternal deaths per hundred thousand live births and the rate fell substantially to reach 25 in 2012. In tandem with this, the infant mortality rate has declined from 13.1 per thousand live births in 1990 to 6.3 in 2012. The average life expectancy is about 74 years in 2012: 71.6 years for males and 77.2 years for females.

HIV

In Malaysia, the number of reported HIV cases has declined steadily. However, there has been a rise in HIV cases attributed to heterosexual intercourse and this phenomenon is prevalent among the younger cohort. To address new challenges, Malaysia formulated the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV and AIDS 2011-2015. The NSP incorporates a multi-sectoral strategy that takes into account young people’s vulnerability and provides the delivery of free first line treatment for all patients at government hospitals and clinics, provision of sexual reproductive health (SRH) education and services, and encourages voluntary HIV testing and counselling.

CERVICAL CANCER

In 2012, Malaysia introduced a national human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccination programme. Under this programme, girls aged 13 years who are in schools are given free vaccination. For girls aged 18 years who missed the vaccination, a programme for this ‘catch-up’ group is implemented by the NPFDB. Since its inception in July 2012 up to June 2014, 197,126 girls in the ‘catch-up’ group have benefitted from this initiative.
ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

The introduction of the National Policy on Reproductive Health and Sexual Education and its Action Plan in November 2009 has paved the way for increased access to reproductive health education, information and services for adolescents. A major milestone under this policy is the integration of Reproductive Health and Social Education into the National Service Training curriculum in 2011 which benefits around 100,000 school leavers each year.

In addition, the National Adolescent Health Policy (2011) and its Plan of Action (2011-2020) were formulated to empower adolescents with the appropriate knowledge and assertive skills to enable them to practice healthy behaviours and lifestyles.

To improve access to reproductive health information and services for youth, the MNFDB established youth-friendly centres known as kafe@TEEN in 2005. Its concept and strategies have proven to be viable and acceptable, and with assistance from the UNFPA, an up-scaling exercise was carried out from 2008 to 2012. Currently, there are 12 kafe@TEEN centres nationwide, with more than 749,000 youth participation. Mobile kafe@TEEN was established as an outreach programme that reaches out to more than 30,000 young people every year.

FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

In view of the changes in the Malaysian family structure and needs, the National Family Policy (NFP) was launched in 2011. This policy, spearheaded by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, seeks to prioritise a family perspective in all socio-economic development efforts. Under this policy, the 1Malaysia Family First (1MFF) movement was launched in 2012 with the participation of the public, private and people in addition, the Government in 2012 declared November as National Family Month. The Government has also declared that any private company that organises family activities for their employees will be given tax exemption for the expenditure. Marriage and family development programmes and services have been implemented throughout the country.

CHALLENGES AND POLICY ISSUES BEYOND 2014

The current state of the world’s population is one of unprecedented diversity and change, reflected in new patterns of fertility, mortality, migration, urbanisation and ageing. The continuation and consequences of these population trends will present both opportunities and challenges for the formulation and implementation of the post-2014 development agenda.

Malaysia continues to implement policies and programmes to address emerging issues and challenges, such as fertility decline and population ageing, which will have profound effects on the nation’s population size and composition.

Malaysia’s total fertility rate has been declining quite rapidly from 4.8 in the early 1960s to a replacement level fertility of 2.1 in 2012. The challenge now and beyond 2014 is to slow down the fertility decline and to address emerging issues concerning older persons. Malaysia has, in the last five years, introduced incentives to slow down the decline such as increasing maternity leave from 60 days to 90 days, advocating flexible working hours, child care facilities at the workplace, child care subsidy for working mothers, reproductive health services for families, and encouraging husband’s involvement in child-rearing. Along with these measures, the NFP aims to ensure that legislations, services, programmes and facilities are family friendly.

The National Policy for the Elderly and its Plan of Action were reviewed in 2011 to acknowledge older persons as citizens with varied background and experiences, have the rights to enjoy a comfortable and respected life and contribute to the development of the nation. This is the Government’s commitment to empower individuals, families and communities to provide friendly services to older persons effectively and efficiently, and to ensure an enabling and supportive environment for their well-being.

*Excerpts from Malaysia’s country statement at the 47th Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development, 7 - 11 April 2014, New York
The Role of the State in Empowering Family: Malaysia Experience

(Excerpts from Malaysia Presentation at the Side Event of 52nd Session of the Commission on Population and Development, 1-5 April 2019, New York: Positive Parenting and Social Inclusion: Vulnerability of Families with Children)

Malaysia is a multi ethnic country with a total population of 33 millions. The number of family consist of 7.9 millions with an average of 4.2 members as of 2018. Malaysian families today are facing numerous challenges related to changing of population and family structure as well as pressures of complex family responsibilities. The advent of modern lifestyle has witnessing the issues on adolescent sexual and reproductive health, changing attitudes towards marriage, work-life balance and intergenerational between elderly parents and young children.

Malaysian families today are facing numerous challenges related to changing of population and family structure as well as pressures of complex family responsibilities.

In view of the above trends and challenges, a National Family Policy will continue to be empowered. This policy will address the need for prioritizing family perspectives in all socio-economic development.

SUSTAINING THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Government acknowledged the difficulties faced by families following the increase in price of essential good. The Social Safety Net (SSN) Scheme was widened to include various types of support with particular attention was given to vulnerable families such as single mother, family with disabled person and the elderly.

In 2018, the Government has introduced a new initiative to homenakers for their long term saving plans and they are entitled for several benefits including annual dividends on retirement savings, incapacitation and death benefit. Family with disabled person is also one of the concerns of the Government. Hence, through Social Welfare Department, the Government has introduced Economic Empowerment Programs (EEP) for person with disabilities to ensure their sustainability in labour market to become financially independence.

As Malaysia moves towards being a developed high-income country, the Government must ensure that Malaysia family institution is not adversely affected with the rapid transformation especially to low income families. Hence, the Malaysian Government has allocated a total of RM5 Billion (USD1.2 Billion) in 2019 National Budget which will benefit 4.1 Million households as a financial assistance.

To sustain the standard of living, the government strongly believe education is one of the catalysts. Therefore, the Government will strongly support the early childhood care and education (ECCE) and the importance of Technical and vocational education and training (TVET).
FAMILY PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

The Malaysian Government acknowledges the need to collaborate with private sectors, NGOs and the community to ensure inclusive development happens.

Pre-marriage and marriage enrichment programmes will be promoted to inculcate family values, parenting skills and prudent financial management to strengthen the family institution. Besides parenting skills, the Government is also improving the existing counselling services, family support system and diversified mechanism in delivering the family services via mobile family centres to ensure the accessibility for all.

Under the current National Development Plan (2016-2020), focus is being given on empowering communities to enhance inclusiveness by addressing the needs of the community including family.

To address the issue on adolescent sexual and reproductive health, The National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) has established the youth friendly centres known as kafeTEEN to assist young people between the ages of 13-24 years. This centre provides information, knowledge and skills as well as counselling services on adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

FAMILY WELL-BEING INDEX

Malaysia acknowledges that there is a need to develop a comprehensive set of indicators to evaluate and monitor the well-being of family in the country. Hence, NPFDB has taken the initiative to introduce the Family Well-Being Index (FBWI) as a barometer of Malaysian families well-being.

FBWI measured the level of family well-being through a household’s assessment of the father or mother regarding the well-being of their families. This index examined the level of well-being in terms of Family Relationships, Family Economy, Family Health, Family Safety, Family and Community Involvement, Religious and Spiritual Practices, Housing and the Environment, and Family and Communications technologies. The obtained score will assist the policymakers and programmers to design appropriate and holistic intervention programmes for each domain and family well-being indicators identified in FBWI.

In 2016, the overall score of Malaysian FBWI was 7.33 (moderate level) a maximum score of 10.00. From the 8 domain, the Family, Role of Religion and Spiritual Practices domain showed the highest score of 8.04, followed by the Family Safety domain (7.96), Family Relationship domain (7.90), Family and Community Involvement domain (7.84), Family and Communication Technology domain (6.18) and the Housing and Environment (6.24).

POPULATION AND FAMILY RESEARCH DIVISION
NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT BOARD
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia

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Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara
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# POPINFO & FACTSHEET

## Factsheet

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ORAL PRESENTATION

2006


2007


2008


2009


2010


2011


2012


2013


2014


2015


## POSTER PRESENTATION

### 2010


**Norliza Ahmad, Khadijah Shamsudin, Ahmad Hatta Mohd Dali, Ahmad Maher Razali, Majdah Mohamed, Liza Abdul Latip, Nor Filzatun Borhan, Hanjeet Kaur, Maslinor Ismail, Mohd Azizuddin Mohd Yussof & Noor Azlin Muhammad Sapri.** (2010). Barriers to Pap Smear Screening Among Malaysian Women. Poster presented in New Delhi, India.


### 2012


### 2013

2014

Noor Azlin Muhammad Sapri, Norliza Ahmad, Hamizah Hassan & Rosliah Harun. (2014). Risk and Protective Factors Affecting Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health in Peninsular Malaysia. Poster presented at the 7th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights (APCRSHR), Philippines International and Convention Centre (PICC), Manila, Philippines.

Hamizah Hassan, Norliza Ahmad & Noor Azlin Muhammd Sapri. (2014). Pilot Test of Sexual and Reproductive Health Education (SHRE) as Extra Curriculum in Malaysian Schools. Poster presented at the 7th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights (APCRSHR), Philippines International Convention Centre (PICC), Manila, Philippines.


2015


2016

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| 1.  | National Population Conference  
   “Building the Next Generation”                                     | 5-7 September 2006        |
   “Demographic Window for Development: Opportunities and Challenges” | 3-5 July 2007             |
| 3.  | Persidangan Kependudukan Kebangsaan:  
   “Penduduk Muda dan Perubahan Demografi”                          | 18-19 August 2008         |
| 4.  | Persidangan Kependudukan & Pembangunan 2009:  
   “Harnessing the Resource”                                        | 10-11 August 2009         |
| 5.  | Population, Environment and Climate Change Seminar                   | 12 July 2010              |
| 6.  | Forum Konsultatif Kajian Pelan Strategik Kependudukan Ke-2 (Siri 1) | 26 January 2010           |
| 7.  | Forum Konsultatif Kajian Pelan Strategik Kependudukan Ke-2 (Siri 2) | 19 February 2010          |
| 8.  | Forum Konsultatif Kajian Pelan Strategik Kependudukan Ke-2 (Siri 3) | 10 March 2010             |
| 9.  | International Conference on Population Dynamism of Asia:  
   Issues and Challenges Ahead                                       | 11-13 July 2011           |
| 10. | Seminar Penemuan Kajian Pekerja Indonesia di Bahagian Tawau, Sabah   | 29 September 2011         |
| 11. | International Conference on Population Ageing:  
   Issues and Challenges                                              | 11 July 2012              |
   & Family Development Programmes: Sharing Best Practices”         | 12-13 December 2012       |
| 13. | Seminar Penggunaan Data-data Hasil Penyelidikan:  
   Dari Persepsi ke Realiti                                           | 23 October 2012           |
| 14. | International Population Conference on Migration,  
   Urbanisation & Development                                         | 8 July 2013               |
<p>| 15. | Forum Penyebaran Data Hasil Penyelidikan LPPKN Siri 2                | 8 May 2014                |</p>
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National Population Conference
“Building the Next Generation”
5-7 September 2006
Sunway Lagoon Resort Hotel, Subang Jaya, Selangor
National Population Conference 2007
“Demographic Window for Development: Opportunities and Challenges”
3-5 July 2007
The Renaissance Hotel, Kuala Lumpur
Persidangan Kependudukan Kebangsaan:
“Penduduk Muda dan Perubahan Demografi”
18-19 August 2008
Menara MATRADE, Kuala Lumpur
International Conference on Population Dynamism of Asia: Issues and Challenges Ahead
11-13 July 2011
Department of Geography, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
International Population Conference on Migration, Urbanisation & Development
8 July 2013
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
Forum Penyebaran Data Hasil Penyelidikan LPPKN Siri 2
8 May 2014
Crystal Crown Hotel, Petaling Jaya, Selangor
3rd International Asian Population Association (APA) Conference
27-30 July 2015
Berjaya Times Square Hotel, Kuala Lumpur
Seminar on Key Findings from Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5) 2014
23 February 2016
Shangri-La Hotel, Putrajaya
National Population Conference on Sustainable Development Goals
20 July 2016
Dewan Nur, Ministry of Women,
Family and Community Development, Putrajaya
Seminar Hasil Penemuan Kajian Indeks Kesejahteraan Keluarga (IKK) 2016
28 February 2017
MaGIC, Cyberjaya
Focus Group Discussion on Low Fertility in Malaysia
20 September 2017
Kelab Persatuan Alumni Universiti Malaya (PAUM), Kuala Lumpur
Forum Penyebaran Data Hasil Penyelidikan LPPKN Siri 3
22 November 2017
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
Kolokium “Isu, Cabaran dan Hala Tuju Perancangan Keluarga di Malaysia”
30 July 2018
NPFDB Building, Kuala Lumpur
Seminar Cabaran Utama Kependudukan di Malaysia
11 July 2019
Kelab Persatuan Alumni Universiti Malaya (PAUM), Kuala Lumpur
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For more information, visit: http://familyrepository.lppkn.gov.my

The collections available in the system consist of Research Papers, Conference Papers, Research Reports, Articles, Acts and Policies.
NPFDB’S RESEARCH DATA APPLICANTS
2011-2019

2011

RUSHALIMATUN RUSLI
Cyberjaya University College of Medical Science
Anti Oxidant Level and DNA Damage in Female Infertility

DR. RUZIANAN MASIRAN
Kuala Lumpur Hospital
Women with Infertility: Prevalence of Depressive and Anxiety Disorders and Sexual Dysfunction

HAZRUL IZUAN SHAHIRI
University of Arizona, USA

NOOR WAHIDA JAMIL
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
A Bayesian Approach for Prediction of Pregnancy: A Joint Model for Longitudinal and Binary Data

ASSC. PROF. MADYA DR. YAMIN YASIN
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
Survival Analysis of Breast Cancer Patients in Klang Valley, Malaysia Using Cox’s Regression

ASSC. PROF. DR. NOOR AZINA ISMAIL
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
Kajian Umur Perkahwinan Pertama Wanita

INTANLIANA ZAFIRA ISMAIL
UKM Medical Center, Kuala Lumpur
Kajian Perbandingan Tentang Pengetahuan Kepercayaan Sikap, Faktor Risiko Perilaku Sosial dan Pencapaian Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Reproduktif, Pemakanan dan Kesihatan Mental di Kalangan Remaja dan Belia Lelaki dan Perempuan Lepasan Sekolah Menengah di Kawasan Bandar

NORAZILA RAMLI
Kolej Profesional MARA Pahang
Modelling the Dynamics of Contraceptive Behavior for Ever-Married Women in Malaysia

NUR FAEZAH JAMAL
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
A Comparative Study of Standard Error of Estimators Computation for Complex Sample Design in Selected Softwares

SHARIFAH INTAN QHADIJAH SYED IKMAL HASHIM
Management and Science University, Selangor
A Survey on Diabetic Retinopathy Among Diabetic Patients

SUSILAWATI RAHIM
Kolej Profesional MARA Pahang
Pengkelasan Kaedah Perancang Keluarga oleh Wanita Berkahwin di Malaysia Berdasarkan Faktor Demografik dan Sosio-Budaya Menggunakan Rangkaian Neural

ZAKIAHRANA MOHAMAD
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
Analysis of Malaysia Population

SAHARANI ABDUL RASHID
MARA University of Technology, Pahang
Kesan Amalan dan Status Kesihatan Terhadap Kemurungan dalam Kalangan Warga Tua Lelaki di Semenanjung Malaysia

THAM YU CHOU, MAIZATUL NADHIRAH ISMAIL & NOR AZLINDA ZAID
National University of Malaysia, Selangor
Effect of Roselle Anthocyanin on Quality of Human Spermatozoa

SYED ABDUL RAZAK SAYED MAHADI
University of Adelaide, Australia
Indonesian Labour Migration to Sabah: Trends, Impacts and Changes
JANE TEH KIM LII
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
Sustaining Well-Being of Malaysia Older Persons (Social Gerontology)

ROHAYATIMAH MUHAMMAD TAHIR
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
Fertility and Religion in Malaysia

NORHAYATI MOHD NOOR
National University of Malaysia, Selangor
Pola Amalan Proses Kaunseling Keluarga dalam Kalangan Pengamal Kaunseling Keluarga di Malaysia

PROF. DR. MOKHTAR AWANG
International Islamic University of Malaysia, Pahang
Menstrual Irregular with Implanon in Kuantan Community: Effect on the General Health, Sexual Function

SITI FARHANAH MD. SAM
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
Determinants of Divorce Among Women in Peninsular Malaysia

ZULIA MAHEDA MUSTAFFA
University Science Malaysia, Penang
Amalan Perancang Keluarga

PROF. NORLIA ABDULLAH
National University of Malaysia, Selangor
Infertility Treatment and Breast Cancer Risk in Malaysian Women: A Multicentre Trial

2012

DR. ZARAH MOKHLIS
University of Liverpool, United Kingdom
Utilization of Mammography for States in Peninsular Malaysia: Patterns and Demographic Characteristics in a Subsidized

WAN KHAIRIANI MADINAH WAN ISA
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
Modeling the Dynamics of an Ageing Population in Malaysia

AIN’ HUSNA MOHD. ARSHAD
International Islamic University of Malaysia, Selangor
A Proposal to the Establishment of a Family Court in Malaysia

PROF. DR. MOKHTAR AWANG
International Islamic University of Malaysia, Pahang
Menstrual Irregular with Implanon in Kuantan Community: Effect on the General Health, Sexual Function

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PROF. NORLIA ABDULLAH
National University of Malaysia, Selangor
Infertility Treatment and Breast Cancer Risk in Malaysian Women: A Multicentre Trial

2013

DR. HALIMATUS SAKDIAH MINHAT
University Putra Malaysia, Selangor
The Effectiveness of Transillumination Technique Combined with Clinical Breast Examination in Detecting Breast Cancer Among High Risk Women

NG. YIN MEI
University of Queensland, Australia
Managing in Old Age for Childless Older People in Malaysia

2014

NOR AZILAH AMIRIN
MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor
Contraceptive Used and Risk Factors of Chronic Diseases Among Married Woman in Malaysia
### 2015

**NURUL SYUHADA NURUL AIN MOHD. ZAIN**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
A Study of Public Awareness on the Issues and Challenges Raised by Infertility and its Treatment

**BEATRICE LIM FUI YEE**  
*University of Malaysia Sabah*  
Female Labour Force Participation and Child Caring in Malaysia

**DR. SLESH A SHRESTHA**  
*National University of Singapore*  
Demographic Transition in Asia: Impacts on Resource Allocation and Human Capital Investment

**DR. AIDALINA MAHMUD**  
*National University of Malaysia, Selangor*  
Assessment of the Extent of Universal Health Coverage for Breast Cancer Management in Malaysia

**DR. FAUZIAH MOHD. SA’AD**  
*Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Perak*  
Latihan dan Penilaian Kecekapan Fasilitator Modul Cakna Diri

**NORHANA AHAD**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Pelaksanaan Hak-Hak Reproduksi Manusia: Analisis Perundangan Islam dan Pengamalannya di Malaysia

**NURUL AQILAH MIS’AD**  
*MARA University of Technology, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan*  
Impact of Demographic Factor on Fertility Rates of Women in Peninsular Malaysia

**DR. SHAO CEN**  
*National Huaqiao University, China*  
The Study on Population Prediction and Fertility Intention of the Chinese Population in Malaysia

**DR. SUZANA DAUD & DR. FARNAZA DATO’ ARIFFIN**  
*MARA University of Technology, Shah Alam, Selangor*  
Menilai Mutu Kehidupan di Kalangan Individu yang Tidak Mencapai Kehamilan

### 2016

**DR. MUZALWANA ABDUL TALIB**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Kesejahteraan Psikologi di Kalangan Pasangan yang Berjauhan Atas Tuntutan Kerja

**DR. NOOR IZNI MOHAMED SHAPIE**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Psychological Impact of Fertility Non Malaysia Infertile Couples (Men and Women)

**KHAIRUL HANIM PAZIM**  
*University of Southampton, United Kingdom*  
The Role of Intergenerational Transfers Towards Labour Force Participation of Elderly People in Malaysia

**NUR ASYIKIN YAKUB**  
*National University of Malaysia, Selangor*  
Simptom Kemurungan Ibu Bapa dan Intervensi Psiko-Pendidikan dalam Perkembangan Awal Kanak-Kanak

### 2017

**ELENA ZAFRUL**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Factors Affecting Savings Behaviour Among Old People in Malaysia

**NUR ASYIKIN YAKUB**  
*National University of Malaysia, Selangor*  
Simptom Kemurungan Ibu Bapa dan Intervensi Psiko-Pendidikan dalam Perkembangan Awal Kanak-Kanak

**NURUL DIYANA KAMARULZAMAN**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Happiness Among the Malaysian Elderly, Associated Factors and its Correlation with Quality of Life

**SHARIFAH NABILAH SYED SALLEH**  
*University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur*  
Retaining Women in the Labour Market in Malaysia
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>University, Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>NILY WAHEDA NEKMAT</td>
<td>University Putra Malaysia, Selangor</td>
<td>The Prevalence and Factors Associated with Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection Among Clients of NPFDB Subfertility Clinic</td>
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<td>DR. LAI SIOW LI</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Contraceptive Use and Sources of Family Planning Supply in Malaysia</td>
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<td>PROF. DR. SARINAH LOW ABDULLAH</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
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<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Teenagers Wellness in Divorced Families: Phenomenological Study</td>
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<td>ANG CHIEW WAY</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Women’s Empowerment in Southeast Asia &amp; South Asia</td>
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<td>HOO KEH YOONG</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Family Planning : A Comparative Study Between South Asia &amp; South East Asia Countries</td>
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<td>RAMYAA A/P RADHAKRISHNAN</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Reproductive Health Knowledge and Sexual Behaviour of Young People in Malaysia</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>DR. LAI SIOW LI</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Empowering Women and Youth in Sabah to Achieve Their Full Social and Economic Potentials</td>
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<td>NOOR KHALEEDA ABDUL MUTALIB</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Household Incomes and Stress Level of Single Mothers in Malaysia</td>
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<td>EVONE LIM</td>
<td>University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>Fertility Levels and Differentials in Malaysia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WAY FORWARD
NPFDB’S RESEARCH OUTLOOK IN 2020 AND BEYOND

Research Grant

NPFDB’s Research Grants will be introduced in order to support researchers in conducting research which is in line with the requirements of NPFDB’s aspiration to promote research in its three thematic areas - population, family development and reproductive health. The research findings will be used as an essential source of reference for policy makers, planners, and programme implementers on the basis of evidence-based statistics.

Journal of Population, Family and Reproductive Health

NPFDB is desirous to revive the Malaysian Journal of Reproductive Health (MJRH) that was initiated in 1983. Renamed as Journal of Population, Family and Reproductive Health (JPFRH), this journal will record and preserve research data and findings in a readily referable form for issues on three thematic areas - population, family development and reproductive health. This journal will be an avenue for the dissemination of useful and crucial research findings based on the three thematic areas. The introduction of this journal will also help NPFDB to achieve its aspiration to be recognized as a Center of Excellence for Study of Population Demographics, Family and Reproductive Health.

Malaysia’s Public Opinion Research on Population & Social Issues

NPFDB will conduct more Public Opinion Research in order to keep track with the fast-changing perspective, behaviour and attitude of the public. “Real-time”, “Reality Check” & “Barometer”, from well-design public opinion poll will be used to inform the government and public on Malaysian’s issues, attitudes and trends.

Research Fellow

NPFDB will appoint research fellows related to areas in population, family development and reproductive health from renowned universities to train, support and enhance the knowledge and skill of researchers in NPFDB. They will conduct workshops and trainings to stimulate NPFDB’s researchers in publishing high quality reports and articles in their research areas.

Malaysian Population Research Hub

The Malaysian Population Research Hub (MPRH) is an interdisciplinary public service, serves as the intellectual hub for demographic research primarily on family and population-related matters in Malaysia. The mission is to provide timely population data and information, findings and analysis to promote national population research to be converted into policy recommendations and guidance for programme planners, policy makers and communities.

For more information:

www.mprh.gov.my