

Hairil Fadzly Md. Akir 29 April - 3 May 2024

United Nations, New York

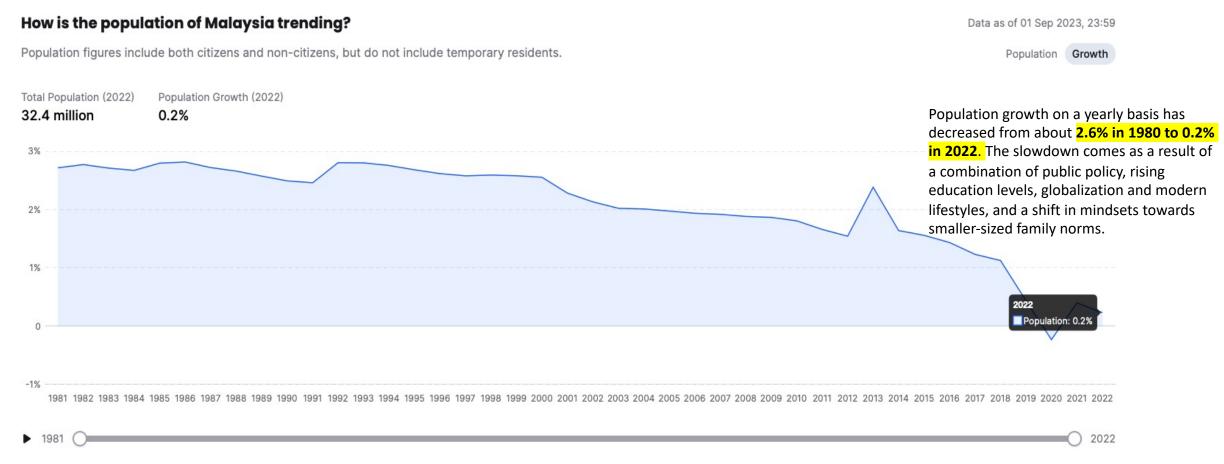






Population Growth is Slowing Down

Malaysia has seen tremendous growth in the past three decades, fuelled by progressive social and economic development, and so has the size of its population. The population of Malaysia has more than doubled over the last 36 years from 13.9 million in 1980 to an estimated 32.4 million in 2022.



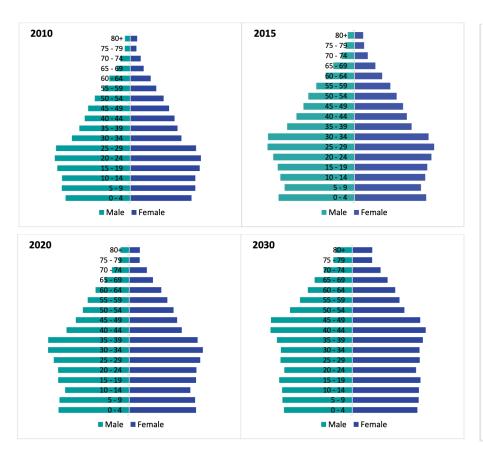


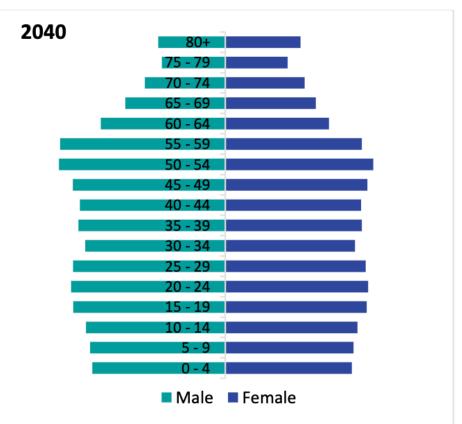




Rapid Demographic Shifts

Comparing the age pyramids of Malaysia between 2010 to 2040 provides the first visual signal of the end of the first demographic dividend. This is caused by the fact that the continual decline in the TFR has finally 'caught up' and its effects are beginning to show.







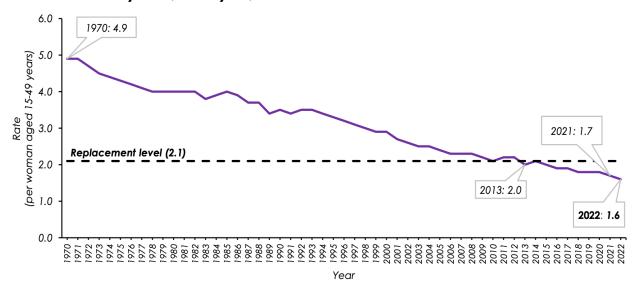




Population Bearing Children Later and Fewer

Malaysia's total fertility rate for 2022 reaches lowest in 50 years. Over the last five decades, fertility measured by TFR has declined significantly from 4.9 children per woman of childbearing age in 1970 to 1.6 children in 2022.

Total fertility rate, Malaysia, 1970-2022



Total fertility rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2011-2022



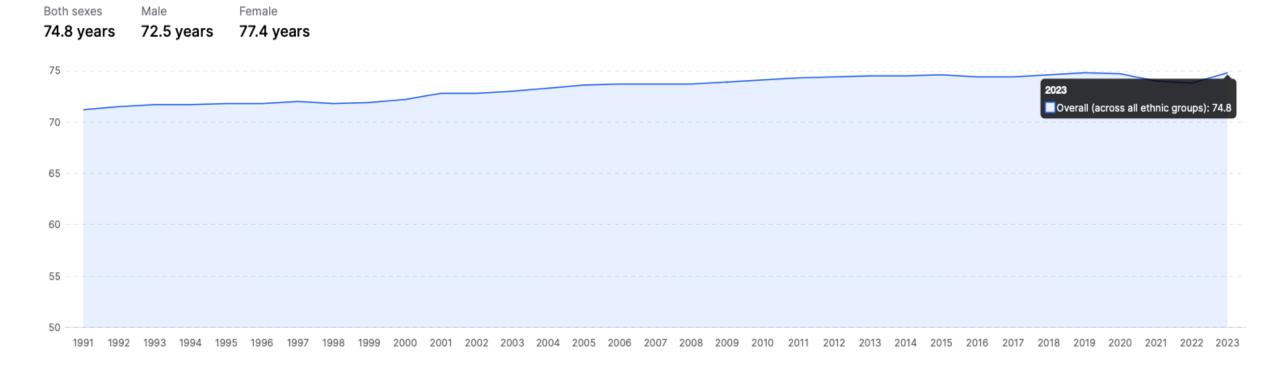






Malaysians are Living Longer

Malaysians are living longer, and can expect to live up to about 75 years at the time of birth, on average. Women have a higher life expectancy at birth of about 77.4 years on average, compared to men who have a life expectancy at birth of about 72.5 years on average



Malaysia will become an Aged Nation by 2030

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Ageing Population Category	Malaysia	
	Year	Population (%)
Population aged 65 years and above	2020 ¹	6.8
1. Ageing Society (7%)	2020 ²	7.2
2. Aged Society (14%)	2039 ²	14.1
3. Super Aged Society (20%)	2050 ²	19.9
Dasar Warga Emas Negara (DWEN) (60 years and above: 15%)	2030 ²	15.3







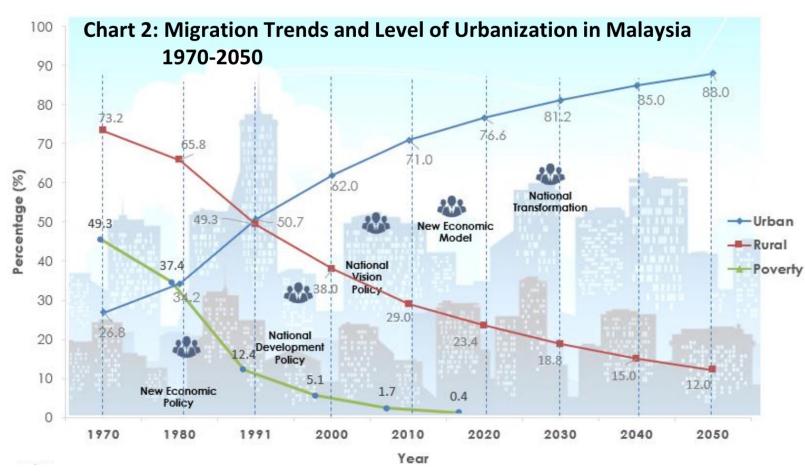


URBANIZATION

Urbanization Driving Unequal Population Distribution Across Regions

In 2015, 74% of Malaysia's population live in urban areas and is **forecasted to grow to 80% in 2030**, compared to just 56% in 1995. The increase in urbanization levels has implications including issues such as:

- shrinking extended family
- changing family value
- increase stress on work-life balance











TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

In the future, the largest change factor to the Malaysian way of life will be the interruption of technology

While technology is a great enabler of improving quality of life, the negative influences of technology need to be managed. The negative influences of technology can be seen today, through the rise of modern social ailments such as cyberbullying and sexting.







adolescents bullied and somebody through cell phones, Internet, other or electronic devices



22.7% of the male population



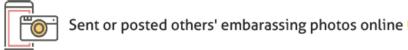
13.9% of the female population

Most Common Ways of Involvement in Cyberbullying Activities



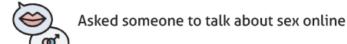
Spread rumours about someone online





Made threatening comments to hurt someone online





1.8%

1.0%

Asked someone to do something sexual online



"Spread awareness on cyberbullying perpetration among school-going adolescents and stop cyberbullying"







CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES

Traditional gender roles are evolving, with women increasingly participating in the workforce and men also taking on caregiving responsibilities

This shift in gender roles can lead to conflicts within families as they negotiate new roles and responsibilities.

FIGURE III.1. Female labor force participation rate, 1982–2018

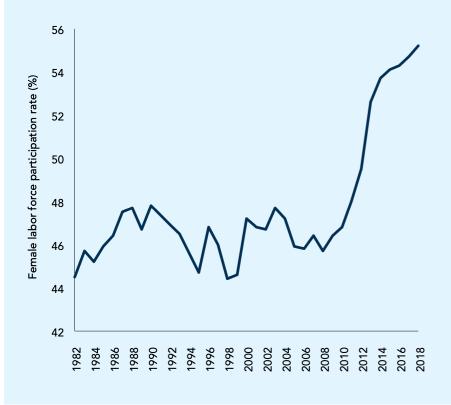
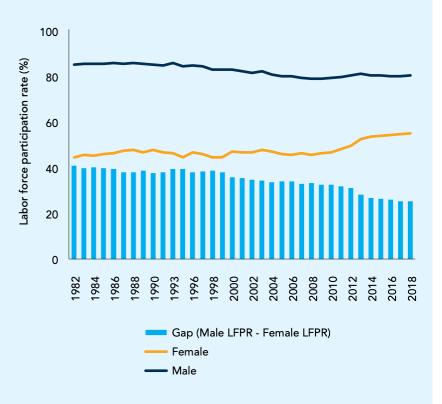


FIGURE III.2. Labor force participation rate by gender and gap in participation rates between men and women, 1982–2018





STRENGTHENING MALAYSIAN FAMILIES IN ERA OF MEGATRENDS

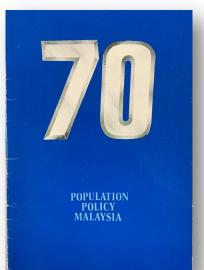


NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING POLICY, 1966

The National Family Planning Policy is to ensure that all women of reproductive age and/or couples in need receive family planning services to reduce maternal mortality and unmet needs thereby improving the health of mothers and babies



The projected population up to year 2100, to drive the development and economy of the country





NATIONAL POLICY ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SOCIAL EDUCATION (PEKERTI), 2022-2025

The National Policy on Reproductive Health and Social Education applies to all walks of life, regardless of age, to increase knowledge on sexual reproductive health among Malaysian and encourage them to have a positive attitude towards reproductive health and social service

NATIONAL FAMILY POLICY, 2010

A policy prioritising family perspective in all socioeconomic development efforts to ensure quality generations



LPPKN FAMILY CENTRE











- a) LPPKN's State Administrative Center
- b) Family Service Center of Excellence
 - Family Education Training Center --
 - Family Counseling
 - Subfertility Clinic
- c) Reproductive Health Services
- d) Interactive, Recreational and Social Centre (AIRIS)
- e) KafeTEEN Centre
- f) Mamacare dan Papacare SPA

NUR SEJAHTERA CLINIC SERVICES

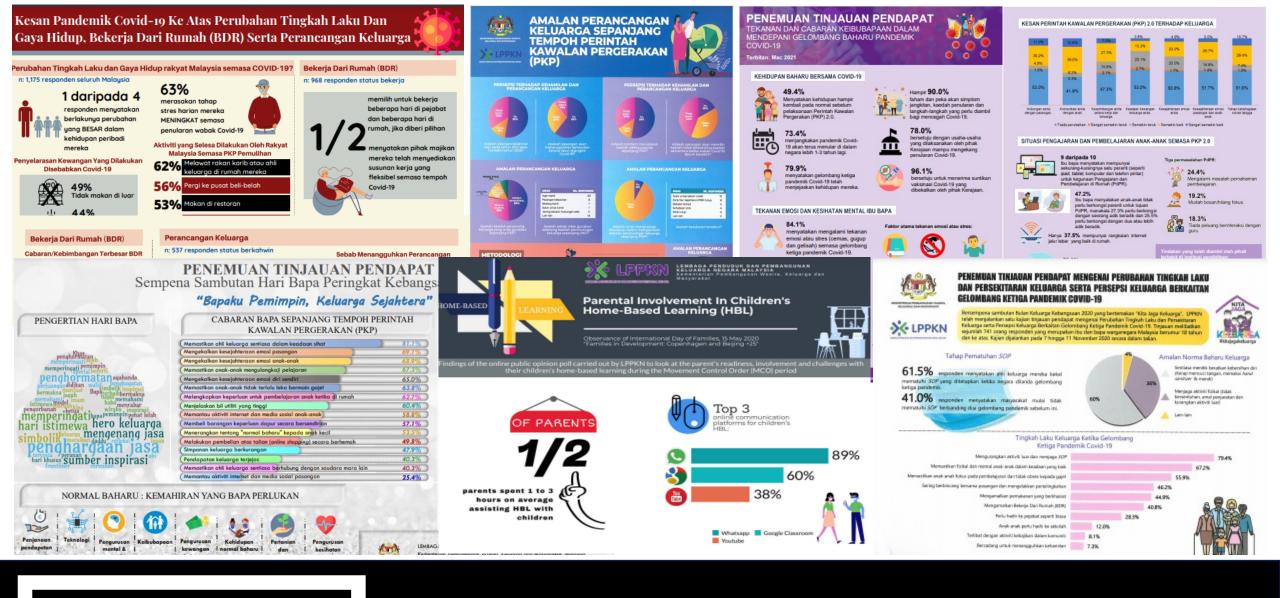


- 1. Family Planning;
- 2. Subfertility;
- 3. RH Cancer Screening;
- 4. Wellness Screening;
- 5. Mamogram; and
- 6. PVHPV



POPULATION & FAMILY RESEARCH

Family Demography | Disseminataion | Monitoring & Evaluation | Module Development



POPULATION & FAMILY RESEARCH

Online survey I brochures I pamphlets



TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Marriage & Parenting | Adolescent Wellbeing | Strengthening the Core Values of the Family | Family Innovation | Teraphy





COUNSELLING SERVICE AND PROGRAM

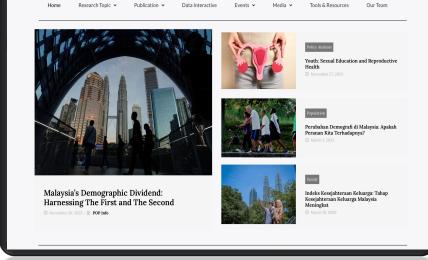


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X Malaysia Population Research Hub

ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY















THANK YOU