THE ROLE OF FAMILIES & FAMILY POLICIES IN ACHIEVING INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES:
Malaysia Experiences
Malaysia Scenario in Numbers

32.8 million Population (2017)

51.4% (Male)

48.6% (Female)

7.2 million Household (2014)

Average HH Size (2010) : 4.2 members

Family Structure (2010) : Extended Family (18%) Nuclear Family (70%)

Source:
Malaysia Population and Family Survey, 2014 (NPFDB)
Malaysia Population and Housing Census, 2010 (DOS)
Family Are Changing

Conventional Types of Families
- Nuclear Families
- Extended Families
- Dual worker Families
- Single Member
- Blended Families

Emerging Types of Families
- Increasing Nuclear Families
- Double Income Families
- Smaller family size
- Urban poor
- Increasing elderly population
- New form of families
  - Commuter Families
  - ‘Sandwich’ Generations

Trends and Challenges in Malaysian Family: Change and Continuity

Double Income Families
Dual worker Families
Smaller family size
Urban poor
Increasing elderly population
New form of families
Commuter Families
‘Sandwich’ Generations
Malaysia acknowledged the need for explicit policy on family

National Family Policy (NPF) & Plan of Actions, 2010-2020

**POLICY STATEMENT**

A policy for **PRIORITYING FAMILY PERSPECTIVES** in all socio-economic development efforts to ensure a quality generation

**THRUSTS 1**

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

**THRUSTS 2**

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

**THRUSTS 3**

To ensure that programmes, services and **family-friendly facilities are accessible.**
Towards Achieving SDG’s

THREE Driving Initiatives Under NPF’s PoA that Contribute to SDG 11

FWI 2011 : 7.55/10
FWI 2016 : 7.33/10

8 FWI Domains:
1. Family Relationship
2. Family Economy
3. Family Health
4. Family Safety
5. Family & Community Involvement
6. Family, Role of Religion & Spiritual Practices
7. Housing & Environment
8. Family & Communication Technology

FWI’s Domain & Indicator related to SDG 11
- Family Relationship
  FWI 2016 : 7.90
- Housing & Environment
  FWI 2016 : 6.24

FACE is a program that aims to enhance family well-being through family and community development

FACE is a manifestation from FWI (Evidence based intervention)

Strengthening the social mechanism in communities (Family Champions)
New Urban Agenda and Malaysia’s National Policies

**Commitment of New Urban Agenda**

1. Provide basic services for all citizens.
2. Ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination.
3. Promote measures that support cleaner cities.
4. Strengthen resilience in cities to reduce the risk and the impact of disasters.
5. Take action to address climate change by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions.
6. Improve connectivity and support innovative and green initiatives.

**11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020**

- **Thrust 1**: Enhancing inclusiveness towards an equitable society.
- **Thrust 2**: Improving wellbeing index for all.
- **Thrust 3**: Accelerating human capital development for an advanced nation.
- **Thrust 4**: Pursuing green growth for sustainability and resilience.
- **Thrust 5**: Strengthening infrastructure to support economic expansion.
- **Thrust 6**: Re-engineering economy growth for greater prosperity.

**11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020**

- **Thrust 1**: Dynamic Urban and Rural Growth.
- **Thrust 2**: Spatial Sustainability And Resilience To Climate Change.
- **Thrust 3**: Establishing An Inclusive And Liveable Community.

**National Physical Plan-3 2016-2020**

- **Thrust 1**: Good Urban Governance.
- **Thrust 2**: Liveable City
- **Thrust 3**: Competitive Urban Economy.
- **Thrust 4**: Inclusive and Equitable City.
- **Thrust 5**: Green Development And Environment.

**National Urbanisation Policy-2 2016-2026**

- **Thrust 1**: Good Urban Governance.
- **Thrust 2**: Liveable City
- **Thrust 3**: Competitive Urban Economy.
- **Thrust 4**: Inclusive and Equitable City.
- **Thrust 5**: Green Development And Environment.
Malaysia Urbanisation Policies

- Eliminate Urban poverty
- Efficient and affordable public transport
- 3R practice
- Community involvement in town planning
- Affordable Housing
### Malaysia Urbanisation Outlook

#### Average Daily Ridership of Rail & Bus in Greater Kuala Lumpur/ Klang Valley

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ridership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,162,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,206,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*up by 3.7%*

#### KTM ETS & Intercity Rail Average Daily Ridership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ridership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*up by 14.2%*
The Formulation of Malaysia Family Impact Assessment (FIA) under the 11th Malaysia Plan 2016-2020

Desired FIA Framework

- Empower Family Focal Point
- Develop FIA manual and checklist
- Training FIA subject matter expert

New policy or program proposal from the Ministries to complete the FIA checklist
Family Focal Point in each Ministries to evaluate the FIA checklist
FIA checklist evaluated by FIA committee
Feedback on policy or program proposal by the Ministries to be table to the Government through Cabinet Paper
THANK YOU