

Report on Key Findings
**FIFTH MALAYSIAN
POPULATION AND FAMILY
SURVEY [MPFS-5]
2014**



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Foreword

This report shows that our country's population has undergone changes especially from the aspects of marriage, fertility, family structure as well as family challenges



Dato' Sri Rohani Abdul Karim
Minister of Women, Family and Community Development

Malaysia is rapidly moving towards becoming a developed country by entering the final phase of its planning as outlined in the 10th and 11th Malaysia Plans. In navigating towards this aspiration, a dynamic social structure needs to be created in line with the modernisation process experienced. An initiative to delve into and explore in depth the population scenario needs to be implemented. Therefore, in my view, a comprehensive study such as the Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5) may be able to depict the dynamic scenario of the population and family. This survey is an initiative undertaken by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) to collect information on family demography in our country.

In general, this report shows that our country's population has undergone changes especially from the aspects of marriage, fertility, the family structure as well as family challenges. Hence, continuous efforts to formulate new initiatives in facing the realities of change within society need to be implemented. Thus, the aspiration to achieve the status of a developed country will be parallel to becoming a country with a quality and harmonious population.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my sincere appreciation to the parties involved, whether directly or indirectly, in realising this survey. It is hoped that this report will become an input that is beneficial to all parties. Further, it is hoped that the whole collaboration network between the government agencies, institutions of higher learning and non-governmental organisations as well as those directly involved will continue in the years to come.

Thank you.

Foreword

The main focus of this research is related to family demography which covers the elements of population, family development and human reproduction



Dato' Sabariah Hassan

Secretary General, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

The National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) is an agency under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD) that plays the role of advising the government through research activities. The primary focus of this research is related to family demography that covers the elements of the population, family development and human reproduction. The Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5) is a nationally representative large-scale research conducted by the NPFDB in 2014.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department for funding this study under the 10th Malaysia Plan allocation and the Department of Statistics for technical assistance. Also, the tremendous commitment and cooperation gave by government agencies at federal and state levels, institutions of higher learning, non-governmental organisations as well as the respondents involved in making this study a success are very much appreciated.

Finally, this MPFS-5 report prepared by the NPFDB research team is indeed very timely. It is my hope that this report will become an essential source of reference for policy makers, planners, programme implementers and the general public about current issues on family demography in society.

Thank you.



The purpose of the MPFS-5 is to prepare time series data in relation to family demography in addition to identifying its correlation with the country's developmental prospects

Dato' Dr. Siti Norlasiah Ismail

Director General, National Population and Family Development Board

The Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5) conducted by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB) is the fifth in a series of surveys carried out every ten years since 1974.

The NPFDB's involvement in research and development began during the early days of its establishment which is almost 50 years ago. The primary focus then was to conduct population surveys with particular emphasis on the issues of population growth, marriage and fertility. However, in line with the current progress in a society that is becoming ever so complex, the NPFDB has extended its scope of the study to include matters related to family, adolescent behaviour, singlehood and ageing.

The purpose of the MPFS-5 is to prepare time series data in relation to family demography in addition to identifying its correlation with the country's developmental prospects. In this series, the MPFS-5 has managed to collect information on the inclusive of family life such as marriage, family interaction, health practices, senior life and adolescent sexuality. This survey also collected the latest information on career and family balance, well-being, breastfeeding, secondary infertility, financial management and social media usage. The survey was conducted nationwide to ensure that the information obtained can give a holistic and statistical depiction of family demography in Malaysia.

I hope that this report will be beneficial to us all. My thanks to all the committees involved in making this survey a reality, namely, the MPFS-5 Steering Committee, MPFS-5 Technical Committee, MPFS-5 Technical Working Committee and the MPFS-5 Management Working Committee. It is my fervent wish that this cooperation, established to strengthen the country's population and the family institution will continue and be expanded in future.

Thank you.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The 2014 Malaysian Population and Family Survey is the fifth in a series of surveys conducted by the NPFDB every 10 years since 1974. This fifth survey was funded by the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department under the 10th Malaysia Plan allocation. In conducting the survey, the NPFDB received tremendous cooperation and support from various agencies at federal and state levels as well as from non-governmental organisations.

The purpose of this survey was to collect the latest information and time series data in respect of demography, family and reproductive health of the Malaysian population. It also aimed to update the indicators obtained based on the previous surveys in the series. The MPFS-5 provides specific information on the population, household, family formation, fertility, family planning, family life, health practices, elderly as well as the social and sexual behaviours of the adolescents. It also collected the latest information on career and family balance, well-being, breastfeeding,

secondary infertility, financial management, intergenerational assistance and the use of social media.

A pretest of the questionnaire, interviewer and fieldwork operation training was carried out in Selangor in November 2013. Based on the results of the pretest, improvements to the questionnaire and fieldwork operations were implemented. Fieldwork was conducted from September 2014 to January 2015 involving 250 personnel. Throughout the period, a total of 23,112 living quarters were visited, and information from 14,156 households was successfully collected. From all the households, 7,644 ever married women aged 15-59 years were interviewed. This was followed by 4,167 ever married men aged 15-59 years, 5,303 never married adolescents aged 13-24 years, 4,059 elderly aged 60 years and above, and 1,408 singles aged 25-49 years.

This report tables several key findings of the MPFS-5 at the national level. It is aimed at providing the latest information that may serve as input to policy makers, programme planners and

managers in evaluating, formulating and strategising the nation's socio-economic development.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Project Steering Committee

The implementation of the MPFS-5 was under the supervision of a Project Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. The terms of reference of this committee were to give views, advice and recommendations in ascertaining the scope and field of coverage of the survey, procedures for its implementation, and format of the report as well as to present the survey results and recommendations to the government. This committee consisted of:

- i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department;
- ii. Sabah State Economic Planning Unit;
- iii. Sarawak State Economic Planning Unit;
- iv. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development;
- v. Ministry of Health;
- vi. Ministry of Education;
- vii. Ministry of Home Affairs;
- viii. Ministry of Communications and Multimedia;
- ix. Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- x. Ministry of Rural and Regional Development;
- xi. Ministry of Human Resources;
- xii. Ministry of Housing and Local Government;
- xiii. Department of Statistics;
- xiv. Department of Islamic Development;

- xv. Department of Social Welfare;
- xvi. National Council of Professors;
- xvii. Chairman of NPFDB Research Committee; and
- xviii. National Population and Family Development Board

Project Technical Committee

The Project Technical Committee was chaired by the Director General of NPFDB. The terms of reference of this committee were to identify and verify matters in regard to the implementation and technical aspects of the survey such as the scope, field of coverage, questionnaire, methodology, data collection method, data imputation mechanism, data analysis, report writing and other technical matters. This committee consisted of:

- i. Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department;
- ii. Sabah State Economic Planning Unit;
- iii. Sarawak State Economic Planning Unit;
- iv. Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development;
- v. Ministry of Health;
- vi. Ministry of Education;
- vii. Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- viii. Ministry of Rural and Regional Development;
- ix. Ministry of Human Resources;
- x. Ministry of Housing and Local Government;
- xi. Department of Statistics;
- xii. Department of Social Welfare;
- xiii. Department of Women Development;
- xiv. Institute of Public Health;
- xv. University of Malaya;
- xvi. Universiti Teknologi MARA;
- xvii. Malaysian Research Institute on

Ageing;

- xviii. Focus on the Family, Malaysia;
- xix. Federation of Reproductive Health Associations, Malaysia; and
- xx. National Population and Family Development Board

Project Technical Working Committee

The Technical Working Committee was chaired by the Deputy Director General (Policy) of NPFDB. The terms of reference of this committee were to identify current issues relating to the population, family, reproductive health, field of coverage, questionnaire development, methodology, data collection, data imputation and analysis method, report writing and other technical matters. This committee consisted of:

- i. Department of Statistics;
- ii. University of Malaya;
- iii. Universiti Teknologi MARA;
- iv. Director and senior officer, Population Division;
- v. Director and senior officer, Family Development Division;
- vi. Director and senior officer, Human Reproduction Division; and
- vii. Director and senior officer, Corporate Planning Division.

Project Management Working Committee

The Project Management Working Committee was chaired by the Deputy Director General (Management) of NPFDB. The terms of reference of this committee were to ensure the smooth running of the survey through advisory and support services in financial management, procurement and supply, logistics management, officer and staff recruitment (contract and part-time), training, workshop, seminar and promotion. This committee consisted of officers of NPFDB, namely:

- i. Directors of the relevant divisions; and
- ii. At least one officer from each relevant division.

Secretariat

The Population Division of NPFDB acted as the secretariat for this survey. It was responsible for the implementation of the survey, from fieldwork up to the preparation of the survey report.

CHAPTER 2 SURVEY METHOD

SAMPLING FRAME

SAMPLING DESIGN AND
SAMPLE SIZE

COVERAGE

QUESTIONNAIRE

TRAINING

FIELDWORK

DATA PROCESSING AND
SCOPE OF REPORT

SURVEY METHOD

SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for MPFS-5 sample selection was based on the National Household Sampling Frame (NHSF) that comprises the enumeration blocks (EB) used during the 2010 Malaysian Population and Housing Census. The EB in the sampling frame was classified according to urban and rural areas. The definition of the urban and rural area used is similar to the 2010 Malaysian Population and Housing Census's definition.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Enumeration block (EB): EB is a geographical area which is artificially created for fieldwork and has specific boundaries. Each EB consists of 80 to 120 living quarters (LQ). All EB is formed within gazetted boundaries namely within administrative districts, *mukim* or local authorities.

Living quarters (LQ): LQ is defined as a separate and independent structure used as habitation. There are two categories of living quarters, namely, dwelling unit and institutional living quarters.

SAMPLING DESIGN AND SAMPLE SIZE

The Department of Statistics gave technical assistance and services in designing the sampling method and sample selection. This survey used a two-stage stratified sampling design where the strata classification process was carried out with the states in Malaysia as the first strata, and the urban and rural areas for all the states in Malaysia as the second strata. Sample selection was made in two stages, with a selection of EB as a first-stage sampling unit using the probability proportional to size method. At the second stage, living quarters (LQ) sample was selected from the selected EB using a systematic method through the generation of a random number and determination of a sampling interval such that each EB had the same probability of being selected. Consequently, 2,889 EB and 23,112 LQ were selected for this survey.

COVERAGE

Geographically, this survey covered urban and rural areas including the remote areas in Malaysia. It included households living in dwelling units only and did not include people who lived in institutional living quarters such as hostels, hotels, hospitals, old folks homes, prisons and welfare homes.

Five categories of target groups were covered in the selected households, namely, ever married women aged 15-59 years; ever married men aged 15-59 years; never married adolescents aged 13-24 years; elderly aged 60 years and above; and singles aged 25-49 years.

Sampling design



SAMPLING FRAME

Based on the 2010 National Household Sampling Frame (NHSF)



2-STAGE STRATIFIED SAMPLING

First strata (State)
Second strata (Urban/Rural)

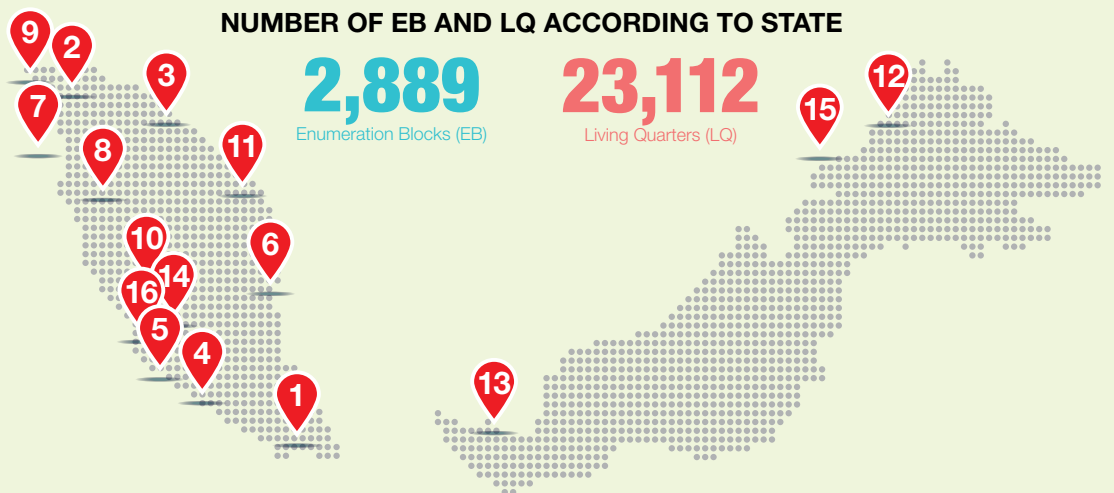
CHAPTER 2 SURVEY METHOD

The information covered for each target group was related to population, living quarters and household, formation of family, fertility, family planning, family life, health practices, elderly, as well as the social and sexual activities of the adolescents.

QUESTIONNAIRE

This survey used six types of questionnaire: Household listing and screening (MPFS

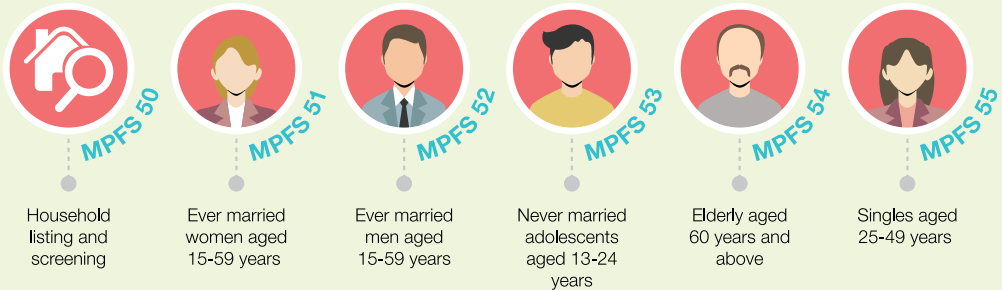
50); Ever married women aged 15-59 years (MPFS 51); Ever married men aged 15-59 years (MPFS 52); Never married adolescents aged 13-24 years (MPFS 53); Elderly aged 60 years and above (MPFS 54); and Singles aged 25-49 years (MPFS 55). The contents and topics contained in each type of the MPFS-5 questionnaire were based on the questionnaires of the previous survey in the series. Modification and improvements to the MPFS-5 questionnaires were made through discussion and meetings with government



1	Johor	352	2,816
2	Kedah	211	1,688
3	Kelantan	144	1,152
4	Melaka	126	1,008
5	Negeri Sembilan	126	1,008
6	Pahang	149	1,192
7	Pulau Pinang	196	1,568
8	Perak	268	2,144
		Number of EB	Number of LQ

9	Pertis	43	344
10	Selangor	454	3,632
11	Terengganu	96	768
12	Sabah	211	1,688
13	Sarawak	244	1,952
14	F.T. Kuala Lumpur	203	1,624
15	F.T. Labuan	43	344
16	F.T. Putrajaya	23	184
		Number of EB	Number of LQ

6 types of questionnaire



agencies, non-governmental organisations and institutions of higher learning to ensure that the latest and relevant issues and information with respect to population, family and reproductive health could be gathered. In addition, the response from the pretest conducted in November 2013 was used to improve the questionnaires.

TRAINING

This survey involved a total of 250 personnel consisting of Statisticians, assistant statistical officers, statistics assistants and drivers. Before fieldwork began, the interviewers were given intensive training and guidance on the background of the MPFS-5, questionnaires and work ethics in the field. They were also exposed to self-motivation, effective communication skills, team spirit and others. Training, conducted for two weeks, was held simultaneously in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

FIELDWORK

After underwent training, the interviewers began fieldwork in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. They were divided

into 10 groups. Each group was led by a statistician acting as a manager for the group, an assistant statistical officer acting as a field supervisor, two senior statistical assistants acting as supervisor assistants, 15-20 statistical assistants acting as interviewers, and 3 drivers. Fieldwork for Peninsular Malaysia began on 1 September 2014 and ended on 31 January 2015, whereas for Sabah and Sarawak, fieldwork began on 15 September 2014 and ended on 14 December 2014.

Data collection was carried out through face-to-face interviews. Officers and interviewers visited the selected LQ in order to collect information using the prescribed questionnaire forms according to the categories of target groups. Interviews were then conducted on the selected households according to the target group stipulated in the survey.

Data collection



METHOD

Face-to-face interview



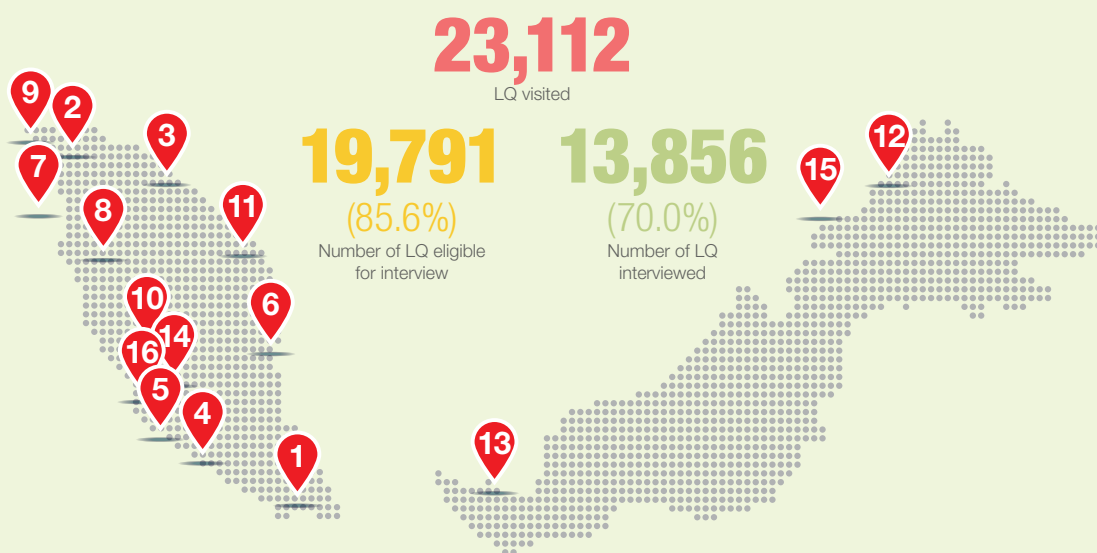
SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Structured questionnaire

Data quality check was conducted by the experienced NPFDB officers in order to detect and correct any mistakes or missed out information during the interviews. Field checks were also done on selected households to ensure the quality of data collected. Three revisits for each selected LQ were done on problematic LQ with a view to increase the response rate.

In total, of the 23,112 LQ visited, 19,791 (85.6%) were categorised as eligible for interview. Among the states that recorded a high percentage of LQ eligible for interview were Negeri Sembilan (92.9%), Perlis (90.7%), Perak (90.2%) and Federal Territory of Putrajaya (90.2%). In the case of LQ categorised as not eligible for interview, vacant LQ was the main factor for ineligibility,

DISTRIBUTION OF ELIGIBLE LQ AND LQ INTERVIEWED ACCORDING TO STATE



1	Johor	2,816	2,443 (86.8%)	1,645 (67.3%)	9	Perlis	344	312 (90.7%)	224 (71.8%)
2	Kedah	1,688	1,424 (84.4%)	980 (68.8%)	10	Selangor	3,632	3,076 (84.7%)	1,924 (62.5%)
3	Kelantan	1,152	983 (85.3%)	802 (81.6%)	11	Terengganu	768	670 (87.2%)	455 (67.9%)
4	Melaka	1,008	863 (85.6%)	698 (80.9%)	12	Sabah	1,688	1,370 (81.2%)	1,095 (79.9%)
5	N. Sembilan	1,008	936 (92.9%)	700 (74.8%)	13	Sarawak	1,952	1,621 (83.0%)	1,268 (78.2%)
6	Pahang	1,192	1,040 (87.2%)	863 (83.0%)	14	F.T. Kuala Lumpur	1,624	1,342 (82.6%)	972 (72.4%)
7	Pulau Pinang	1,568	1,315 (83.9%)	680 (51.7%)	15	F.T. Labuan	344	297 (86.3%)	228 (76.8%)
8	Perak	2,144	1,933 (90.2%)	1,188 (61.5%)	16	F.T. Putrajaya	184	166 (90.2%)	134 (80.7%)
		Number of LQ visited	Number of LQ eligible for interview	Number of LQ interviewed			Number of LQ visited	Number of LQ eligible for interview	Number of LQ interviewed

amounting to 1,729 (7.5%). Of the 19,791 LQ categorised as eligible for interview, 13,856 (70.0%) were successfully interviewed. Despite having conducted three revisits, there were still LQ that could not be interviewed, with the main factor of nobody was at home during the visit (17.3%). Apart from that, respondents who refused to cooperate or refused to be interviewed (10.5%) were also contributing factors to the reduction in the percentage of successful interviews.

Of the 13,856 LQ interviewed, data from a total of 14,156 households was obtained. This showed that there was more than one household in some selected LQ. Of the households, 57,246 members of the household were covered. The number of respondents according to each type of questionnaire is set out in Table 2.1.

DATA PROCESSING AND SCOPE OF REPORT

Data quality checks for the survey began in the field where the completed questionnaires were checked by two different interviewers. The NPFDB officers checked and detected any mistakes or information missed out during the interviews. The supervisors then randomly checked the questionnaires which were already checked by the interviewers.

If there is inconsistency, a callback visit to the respondent's LQ was conducted. All the questionnaires were sent to the headquarters for final checking before the data entry work commenced. Data entry work was completed in April 2015. This report presents the data analysis at national level. Analysis of issues within each target group was carried out by

Fieldwork Status



Reason for ineligibility	Number	Percentage
Vacant	1,729	7.5
Status changed	682	3.0
Demolished	368	1.6
Not found	257	1.1
Not allowed	243	1.1
Dangerous	42	0.2
Total	3,321	14.4

Reason not interviewed	Number	Percentage
Nobody at home	3,434	17.3
Refused to cooperate	2,074	10.5
Language problem	185	0.9
No adults at home	115	0.6
No eligible respondent	55	0.3
Health problems	46	0.2
Others *	26	0.1
Total	5,935	30.0

* death, attending function

applying weights to the samples in order to make the samples more likely to represent the population at large which is based on the population distribution in Malaysia.

CHAPTER 2 SURVEY METHOD

Table 2.1: Number of households and respondents interviewed according to state

State	MPFS 50		MPFS 51	MPFS 52	MPFS 53	MPFS 54	MPFS 55
	No. of households	No. of household members					
Johor	1,658	6,651	976	559	564	515	165
Kedah	994	3,993	627	398	402	354	94
Kelantan	810	3,456	481	251	305	273	62
Melaka	744	2,826	394	240	359	256	78
Negeri Sembilan	704	2,583	380	222	260	281	51
Pahang	869	3,521	484	242	298	293	71
Pulau Pinang	695	2,631	291	166	192	189	62
Perak	1,195	4,594	538	123	344	379	53
Perlis	224	907	141	87	108	105	30
Selangor	2,009	8,023	898	530	705	366	222
Terengganu	462	2,062	267	130	187	144	39
Sabah	1,114	5,202	601	342	525	232	129
Sarawak	1,293	5,420	910	459	593	451	175
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	1,008	3,750	406	240	351	185	135
F.T. Labuan	238	1,093	154	105	80	28	29
F.T. Putrajaya	139	534	96	73	31	8	13
Total	14,156	57,246	7,644	4,167	5,304	4,059	1,408





KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT,
KELUARGA DAN MASYARAKAT

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KELUARGA
MALAYSIA
KELIMA 2014





CHAPTER 3 KEY FINDINGS

SECTION 1: POPULATION

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD

SECTION 3: FAMILY
FORMATION

SECTION 4: FAMILY LIFE

SECTION 5: SOCIAL
INTERACTION

SECTION 6: WOMEN AND
CAREER

SECTION 7: FERTILITY AND
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

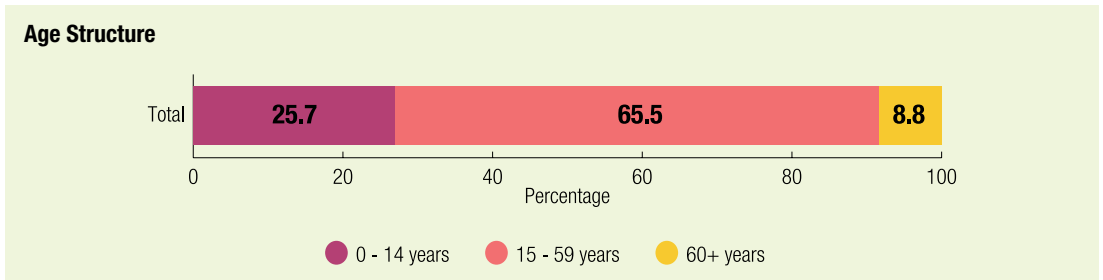
POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

This section examines the demography and socio-economic status of the Malaysian population includes information on age structure, ethnic composition, religion, marriage and labour force participation rate. From the 13,856 living quarters visited during the survey, information on 57,246 members of households was collected through the Household Listing and Screening questionnaire (MPFS 50). All the information in this section has been adjusted to overcome the issue of coverage using the weighted analysis method. This method was used so that the survey results would show the actual condition of the population as a whole.

AGE STRUCTURE

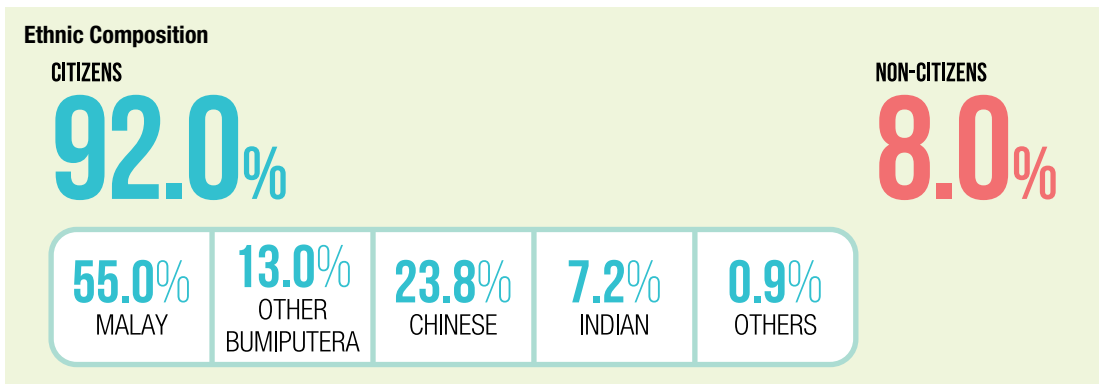
The survey found that 25.7 percent of the population consists of adolescents aged below 15 years, while 8.8 percent of the population is made up of elderly aged 60 years and above.



SECTION 1 POPULATION

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The survey found that 92.0 percent of the population is the Malaysian citizens. These citizens consist of ethnic Malays (55.5%), Other Bumiputera (13.0%), Chinese (23.8%), Indians (7.2%) and Others (0.9%).



RELIGION

The survey found that 63.4 percent of the population is Muslim, 18.6 percent is Buddhist, followed by 9.9 percent Christian, 5.8 percent Hindu and 2.3 percent belong to other religions.



MARRIAGE

Marital Status

In this survey, only marriages that are registered in accordance with religion and tradition, as well as in accordance with the civil laws, were taken into account for analysis. In addition, this marital status analysis was done only for those aged 15 years and above. Overall, it was found that 60.7 percent of the population is married. Meanwhile, 31.3 percent of the population has never been married, 6.2 percent is widowed, 1.5 percent is divorced, and 0.4 percent is separated.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Marital Status

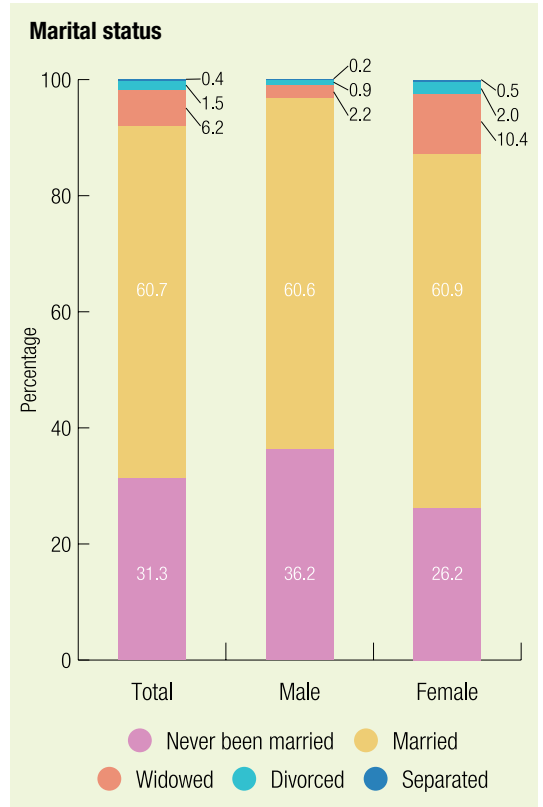
Currently married: Couples who have undergone a valid process of marriage and are in a permitted relationship in accordance with the requirements of the religion or faith or tradition or culture, and, at the time of the interview, were still together or currently married.

Widowed: Refers to an individual who at the time of the interview had not remarried after the death of his/her spouse.

Divorced: Refers to an individual who at the time of the interview had not remarried after a valid divorce from his/her spouse.

Separated: Refers to individuals who are living separately pending confirmation of divorce (not yet validly divorced).

Never been married: Refers to an individual who at the time of the interview had never been married.



SECTION 1 POPULATION

Singulate mean age at marriage

The tendency of males and females to marry at a later age can be seen from the singulate mean age at first marriage. Analysis of the singulate mean age at marriage was conducted in those aged 15 years and above. On average, it was found that the male population marries at 29.3 years of age while the female population marries at 26.2 years of age. This shows that the male population tends to marry at a later age compared to the female population.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Singulate mean age at marriage: The singulate mean age at marriage is an indirect method of measuring the mean age at first marriage of those who are getting married. This is obtained from the proportion of those who have never been married within the different age groups.

Singulate mean age at marriage



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

In general, the term labour force refers to the population within the working age group, whether employed or unemployed. Meanwhile, the term labour force participation rate (LFPR) refers to the percentage of the population involved in the labour force out of the overall population within the working age group, namely those 15 to 64 years of age. The analysis found that the LFPR for males is 83.5 percent while females LFPR is 51.0 percent.

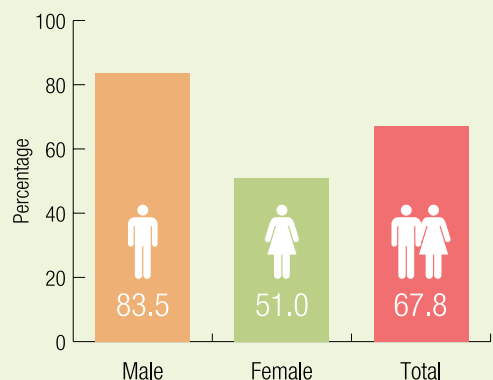
DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Working age: Refers to those aged 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday) during the week in reference, whether in the labour force or not.

Labour force: Refers to those aged 15 to 64 years (in completed years at last birthday) during the week in reference, whether employed or unemployed.

Labour force participation rate (LFPR): Defined as the proportion of the population in the labour force to the total population within the working age (15-64 years) expressed in percentage.

Labour force participation rate



HOUSEHOLD

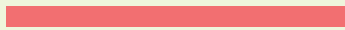




INTRODUCTION

This section briefly explains the household and living quarter's situation of the country's population, covering the types of household, size and head of household, as well as ownership of living quarters. From the 13,856 living quarters visited during the survey, information on 14,156 households was collected through the Household Listing and Screening questionnaire (MPFS 50).

TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD

From the total number of households covered in this survey, 66.4 percent are nuclear family households. It is followed by the extended family households (20.8%), single member households (8.5%), unrelated member households (2.6%) and other related member households (1.7%).

Types of household

Nuclear family household	66.4%	
Extended family household	20.8%	
Single member household	8.5%	
Unrelated member household	2.6%	
Other related member household	1.7%	

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Household: A household that consists of related members and/or unrelated members who live together and make common provisions for food and other essentials for living.

Nuclear family household: A household that consists of members related by blood, marriage or adoption. Comprises a husband, wife and never married children.

Extended family household: A household that consists of a nuclear family, including parents or married children or related members. It comprises a husband, wife, children and grandfather, grandmother or other relatives.

Single member household: A household that consists of one member who makes provisions for his or her food or other essentials for living without combining with any other member.

Unrelated member household: A household that consists of head of household and other members not related to him/her. Comprises several individuals living in one living quarter who are not related to one another.

Other related member household: This type of household consists of a head of household with other members who are related to him/her (other than parents or children). This type of household may include other members who are unrelated. Comprises a head of household and members who are related to the head (other than parents or children).

SECTION 2 HOUSEHOLD

Size and head of household



82%

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
MALE

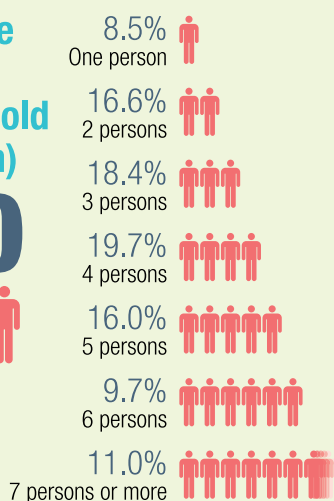


18%

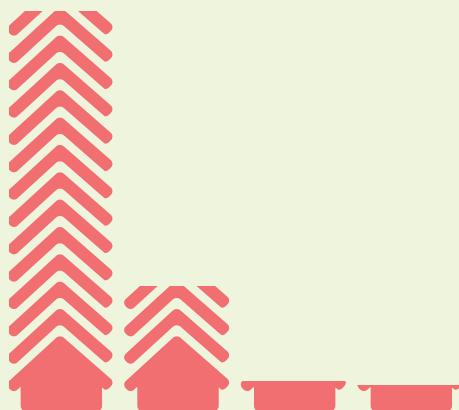
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
FEMALE

Average
size of
household
(person)

4.0



Ownership of living quarters



SIZE AND HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The size of household refers to the average number of persons in each household. Through this survey, it was found that the size of household is 4.0 persons. Culturally, a male is deemed to be the head of household wherein the said head of household is the main provider for the household. Survey results found that a majority of heads of household are male, which is 82.0 percent of the total heads of household.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Head of household: Refers to the person who was regarded as the head by all members of the household and typically, there is only one head of each household. A head of household is typically a married person and is the main provider for the household.

OWNERSHIP OF LIVING QUARTERS

The ownership of living quarters is closely related to the economic situation of a household or individual. The survey found that almost 70.0 percent of the total number of living quarters covered are self-owned (68.8%), 21.5 percent are rented, 5.1 percent are owned by employers and 4.5 percent are others.

FAMILY FORMATION

INTRODUCTION

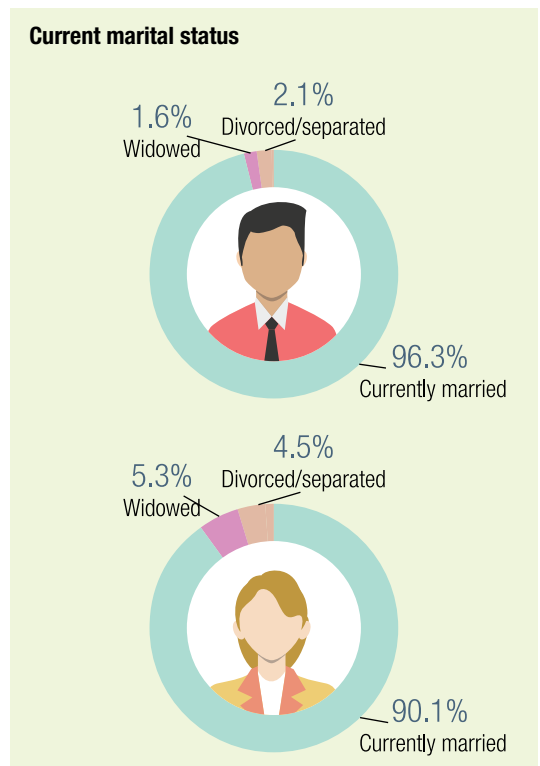
This section covers marital and singlehood issues. Marital issues include the current marital status, age at first marriage, status of first marriage, duration of the first marriage ending in divorce/separation and the causes of divorce/separation of the first marriage. The analysis on marital issues was carried out among ever-married women and men aged between 15-59 years.

The section on singlehood discusses issues regarding the desire to get married among the single population aged between 25-49 years. For those who have the intention to get married, further analysis was done on the desired age to get married, the main reason for still being single and also their opinion on the cost of the wedding.

MARRIAGE

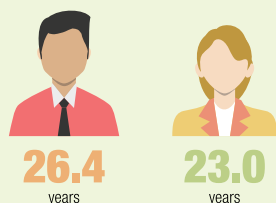
Current marital status

Current marital status refers to the marital status of the respondent at the time of the survey. For the male respondents, 96.3 percent are currently married, 1.6 percent are widowed, and 2.1 percent are divorced/separated. Whereas for the female respondents, 90.1 percent are currently married, 5.3 percent are widowed, and 4.5 percent are divorced/separated.

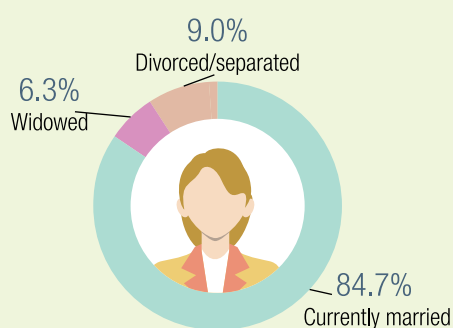
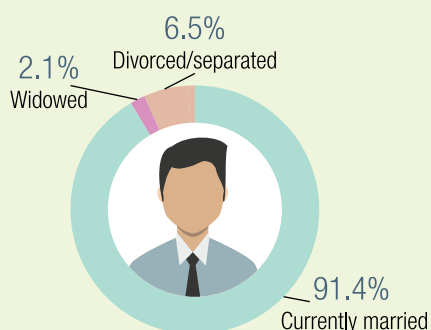


SECTION 3 FORMATION OF FAMILY

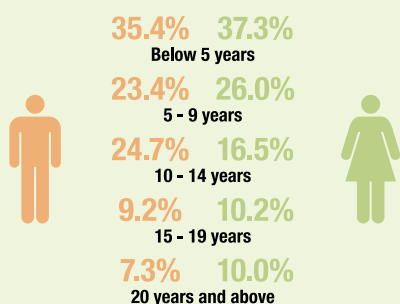
Mean age at first marriage



Status of first marriage



Duration of first marriage



First marriage

Mean age at first marriage

The mean age at first marriage for men is 26.4 years and for women is 23.0 years.

Status of first marriage

In studying marital stability, the analysis was done on the status of first marriages. Among the men, 91.4 percent are currently married, 2.1 percent are widowed, and 6.5 percent are divorced/separated. As for the women, 84.7 percent are currently married, 6.3 percent are widowed, and 9.0 percent are divorced/separated.

Duration of first marriage





More than one-third of the first marriage that ended in divorce/separation occurred within less than 5 years. It was found that the percentage of women (37.3%) that ended in divorced/separated within that period is slightly higher compared to the men (35.4%).

Reasons for divorce/separation

More than half (56.2%) of the men stated that the main reason for their divorce/separation was due to incompatibility. It was followed by the infidelity of the wife (11.8%) and in-laws interference (10.0%). As for the women, more than one-third (38.0%) stated that the main reason their divorce/separation was due to incompatibility, followed by the husband's infidelity (20.5%) and irresponsible husband (15.2%).









Reasons for divorce/separation (first marriage)

Males

Incompatibility	56.2%	
Spousal infidelity	11.8%	
In-laws interference	10.0%	
Others*	22.0%	

* including financial problems, irresponsible spouse, childlessness, spouse's health problems, spouse's involvement in criminal cases and others

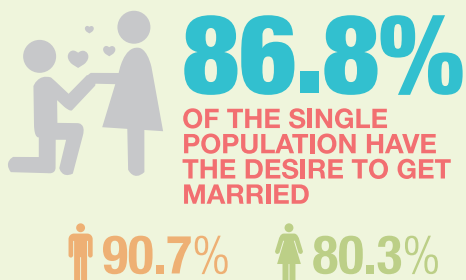
Females

Incompatibility	38.0%	
Spousal infidelity	20.5%	
Irresponsible spouse	15.2%	
In-laws interference	6.0%	
Refuse to accept polygamy	2.8%	
Financial problems	4.7%	
Spouse's involvement in substance abuse	2.4%	
Others**	10.4%	

** including domestic abuse, childlessness, and spouse's gambling addiction, spouse's health problems, spouse's involvement in criminal cases and others

SECTION 3 FORMATION OF FAMILY

Desire to marry



Desired age to get married

MEAN DESIRED AGE TO GET MARRIED

31 years

♂ 32 years ♀ 30 years



SINGLEHOOD

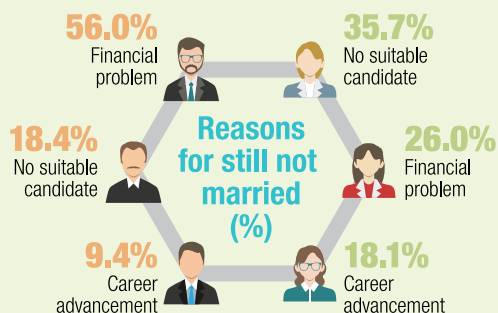
Desire to marry

In total, 86.8 percent of the single population has the desire to get married. The desire to get married is higher among the men (90.7%) as compared to women (80.3%).

Desired age to get married

The single population who have the desire to get married were also asked about the desired age to get married. It was shown that the average desired age to get married is 31 years old. The mean age desired to get married for the single males (32 years old) is higher compared to the females (30 years old).

Reasons for being single

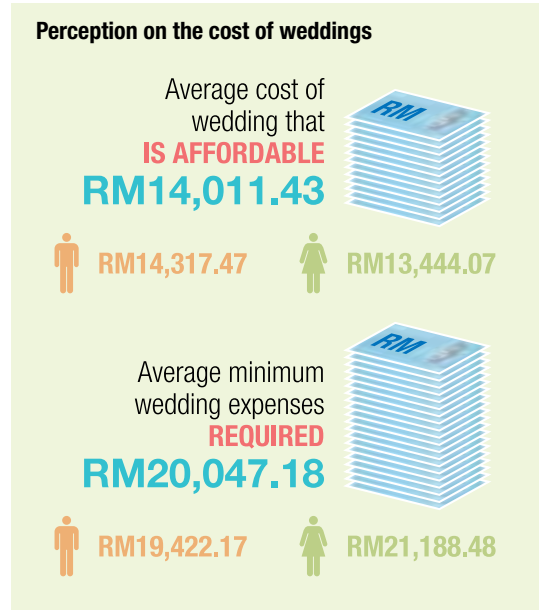


Reasons for still being single

The single population who have the desire to get married were also asked about the main reason for them being single. Analysis according to gender showed that the three main reasons for the males being single are a financial problem (56.0%), no suitable candidate (18.4%) and the career advancement (9.4%). As for the females, the three main reasons given are no suitable candidate (35.7%), the financial problem (26.0%) and the career advancement (18.1%).

Perception on the cost of weddings

Financial problems have been cited as one of the main reasons why the single population were still not married. They were also asked about the cost of weddings. The average estimated cost of a wedding that is affordable by the single population is approximately RM14,000.00. The average estimated costs of a wedding that the single males and females can afford not much difference that is RM14,000.00 and RM13,000.00 respectively. However, the average estimated minimum wedding expenses required is approximately RM20,000.00. Analysis according to the gender shows that the estimated minimum average wedding expenses for the females (RM21,000.00) is higher compared to the males (RM19,000.00).





FAMILY LIFE

INTRODUCTION

The family is an important basic institution in the formation of the society and the country. Priority should be given to interaction among the family members in order to develop a harmonious family life. Thus, this section discusses issues on family life among the ever married men and women aged between 15-59 years, adolescents aged 13-24 years as well as elderly aged 60 years and above.

Among the ever-married men and women, issues such as decision-making in the family, family challenges, support to parents and instilling positive values in adolescents will be analysed. Issues related to adolescent-parent relationships, adolescent activities with the family and the aspirations towards education is also being analysed. This section also analyses the types of support received and given by elderly to their children, as well as their living arrangements.

FAMILY CHALLENGES

Family problems

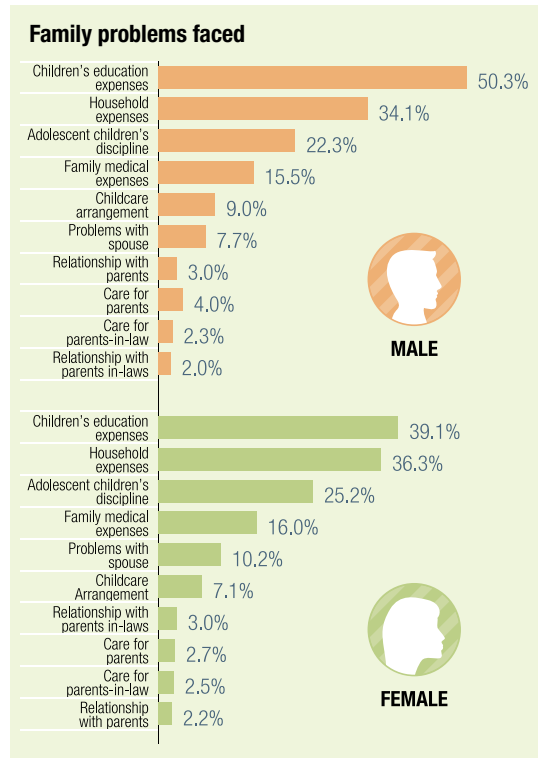
The three main problems faced by the ever married men and women are children's education expenses, household expenses and adolescent children's discipline.

Commuter family

One of the new challenges that married couples have to face today is the issue of the commuter family. About 6.9 percent of women who are currently married lives apart from their husbands due to the employment factor.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Commuter family: Refers to currently married couples who lived apart due to their job factor and meet at least once in a week



DECISION MAKING IN THE FAMILY

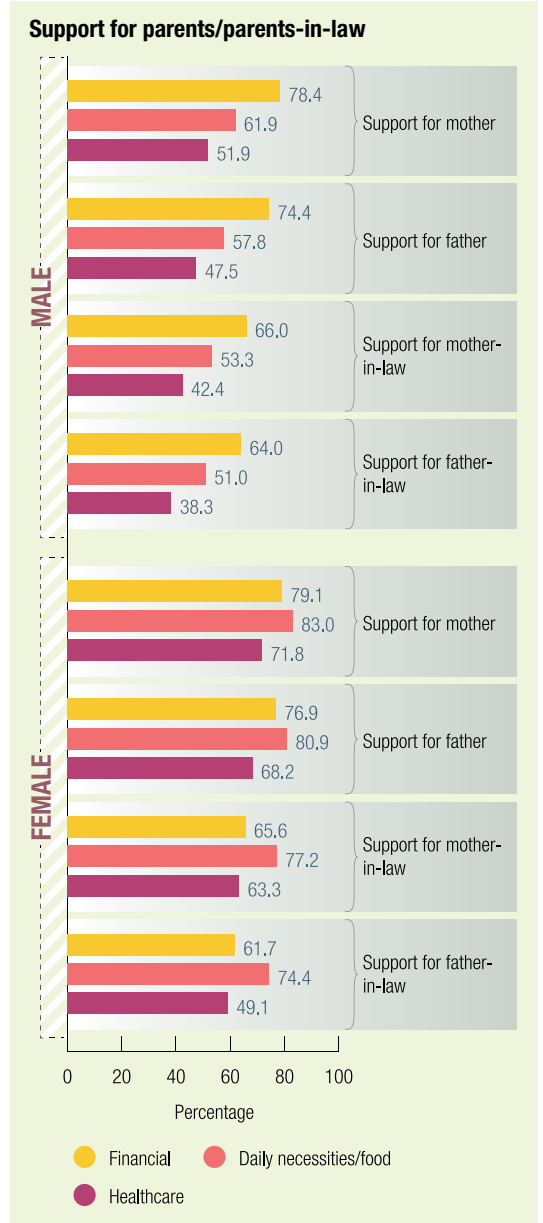
Analysis related to family decision making focused on eight aspects, namely basic expenses, buying/building a house, buying assets, children’s education/schooling, children’s discipline, holiday/visiting family members, savings/family investments/insurance and careers. Overall, almost all the decisions are made jointly by both husband and wife except for career matters.

Decision making in the family					
Decision	Percentage				
	Husband	Wife	Husband and wife	Husband, wife and children	Others
MALE PERCEPTION					
Family basic expenses	32.2	16.7	48.1	0.9	2.0
Buying/building a house	36.9	6.5	53.6	1.1	1.9
Buying assets	37.7	4.3	55.0	1.4	1.5
Children’s education/schooling	23.5	11.9	58.7	3.6	2.2
Children’s discipline	22.8	10.3	62.7	3.0	1.3
Holiday/visiting family members	24.4	8.4	60.8	4.9	1.6
Savings/family investments/insurance	36.2	10.2	52.1	0.7	0.8
Career	71.7	1.6	25.8	0.5	0.4
FEMALE PERCEPTION					
Family basic expenses	33.7	22.4	37.6	1.1	5.2
Buying/building a house	16.3	31.9	45.1	1.1	5.6
Buying assets	13.7	32.7	46.3	1.4	5.8
Children’s education/schooling	25.6	14.8	50.2	4.7	4.7
Children’s discipline	28.0	10.6	56.1	2.7	2.6
Holiday/visiting family members	21.0	16.0	51.6	5.7	5.7
Savings/family investments/insurance	28.7	21.0	46.2	0.9	3.3
Career	54.7	12.3	30.5	0.4	2.1

FAMILY SUPPORT

Support for parents/parents-in law

It is the children responsibility to give attention and support to their parents. The analysis is done on support for parents/parents-in-law focused on three types of support, that is financial, daily necessities/food and healthcare. The studied period was 3 months prior to the survey. Most males tend to provide financial support whereas females tend to provide daily necessities/food support to their parents/parents-in-law.



Support for the elderly

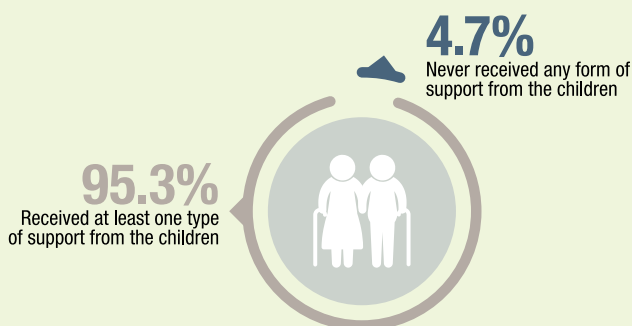
Support received by the elderly from their children

The survey also analysed the types of support given by the children to their aged parents. Most elderly receive support in the form of financial assistance, companionship to the required places, food or other goods and household chores. However, 4.7 percent of the elderly still never received any form of support from their children.

Support was given by the elderly to their children

Apart from receiving help from their children, the elderly too provides support to their children. Types of support given by them are mostly providing sharing personal problems and anxieties, food or other goods and personal care.

Support for the elderly

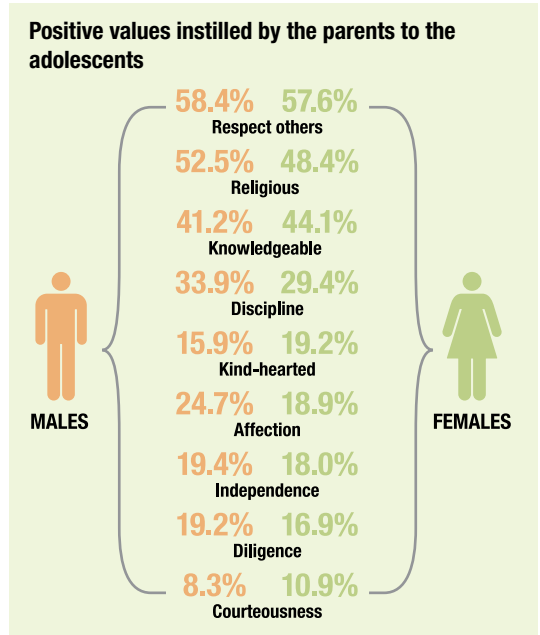


Types of support	Percentage	
	Received from children	Given to children
Cash	79.6	28.6
Bill payment	48.6	9.4
Food or other goods	67.5	37.2
Household chores	64.4	31.2
Personal care	62.0	36.3
Sharing personal problems or anxieties	57.1	44.9
Sending or accompanying to the required places	71.1	25.4

Note: The duration is one year prior to the survey.

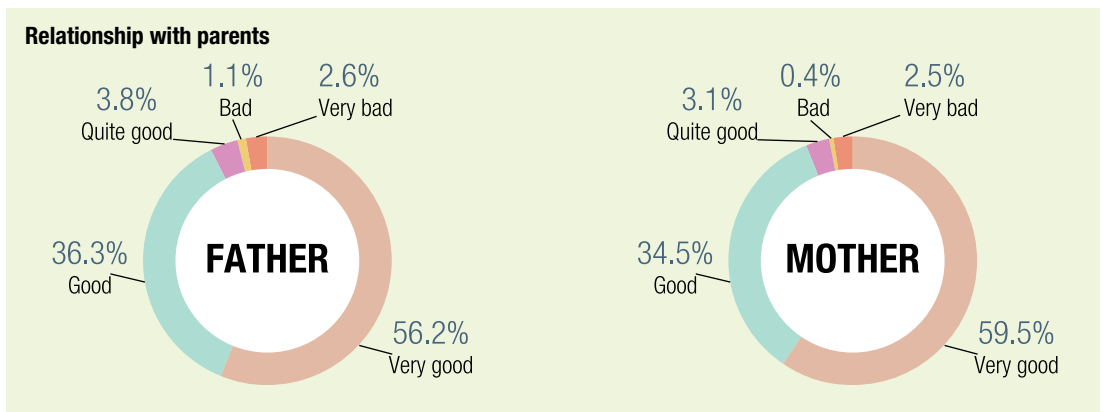
POSITIVE VALUES INSTILLED TO THE ADOLESCENT

Instilling of positive values in the children by the parents is important in the development of the children's character. The survey shows that the main values being instilled by the parents to their aged children 13-24 years are respected others, religious, knowledgeable and discipline.











ADOLESCENT AND PARENT RELATIONSHIP

The relationship between the adolescents and their parents is very important for their development. Overall, the adolescents have good relationships with their parents.



SECTION 4 FAMILY LIFE

Activities of the adolescents with the families

Having conversations 	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.9	6.8	86.2
Shopping 	5.2	12.5	26.8	21.4	22.1	12.0	-
Eating together 	1.1	1.8	2.1	3.4	3.9	8.6	79.1
Watching TV 	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.7	3.2	9.4	79.6
Recreation 	15.8	17.4	15.2	15.6	19.8	10.7	5.4
Religious activities 	17.7	17.5	11.4	12.8	19.6	10.5	10.5
Holiday/Vacation 	29.8	54.4	10.3	5.5	-	-	-
Receptions 	10.5	49.5	17.4	17.1	5.2	-	-
	Never (%)	Once in several months (%)	Once a month (%)	Several times a month (%)	Once a week (%)	Several times a week (%)	Every day (%)

Note: The duration period of the activities is one year prior to the survey.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ADOLESCENTS WITH THEIR FAMILIES

The time spent together with the family is one of the important elements in maintaining a close-knit relationship family. The majority of the adolescents engage in conversations, eat together and watch television with their families every day. Besides that, it was found that half of the adolescents went on holiday/vacation and attended functions together with their families at least once in every few months.

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE ADOLESCENTS

Minimum level of education for a comfortable life in the future

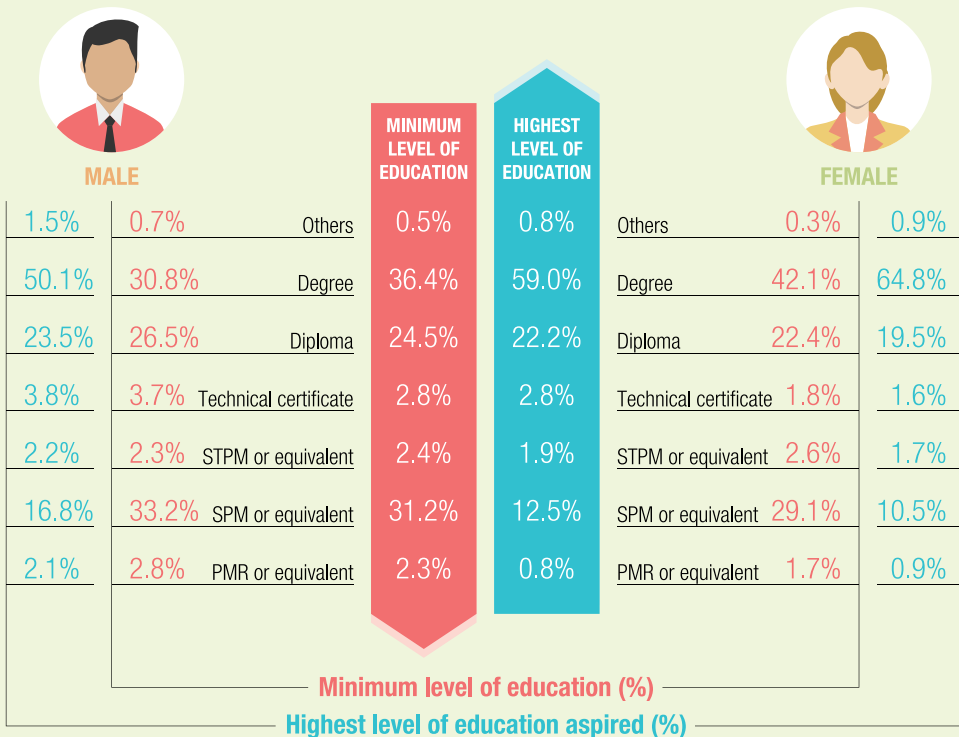
This survey also looked into the adolescents' perception on the minimum level of education required for a comfortable life in the future. In total, more than one-third (36.4%) of the adolescents said that the degree level was the minimum educational level required for a comfortable life in the future. Most of the female adolescents (42.1%) said that the degree level is the minimum educational level

required for a comfortable life in the future as compared to the male adolescents (33.2%) who choose SPM as the minimum level of education required.

Highest level of education wish to achieve

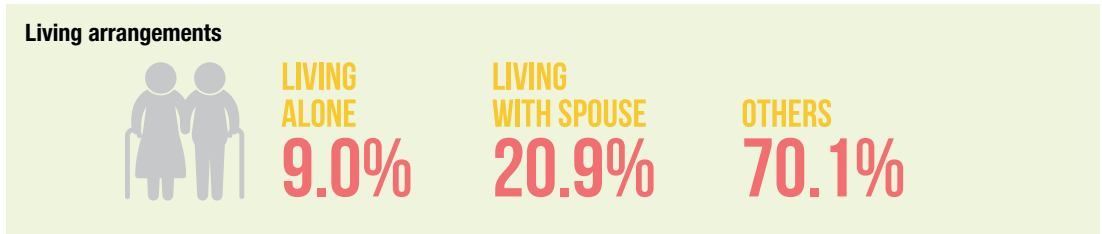
The adolescents were also asked about their perception on the highest level of education that they wished to achieve. The majority of the adolescents aspire to achieve education up to the degree level.

Perception on the minimum and highest level of education



LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The term empty nest refers to the situation where the elderly is living alone or living together only with their spouse after their children migrated elsewhere because of seeking employment, further their studies or get married. The survey shows that 9.0 percent of the elderly is living alone and 20.9 percent are living together only with their spouse. These elderly may be experiencing the empty nest syndrome. This kind of situation must be given special attention as it may affect the emotional, health and economic stability of the elderly.



SOCIAL INTERACTION

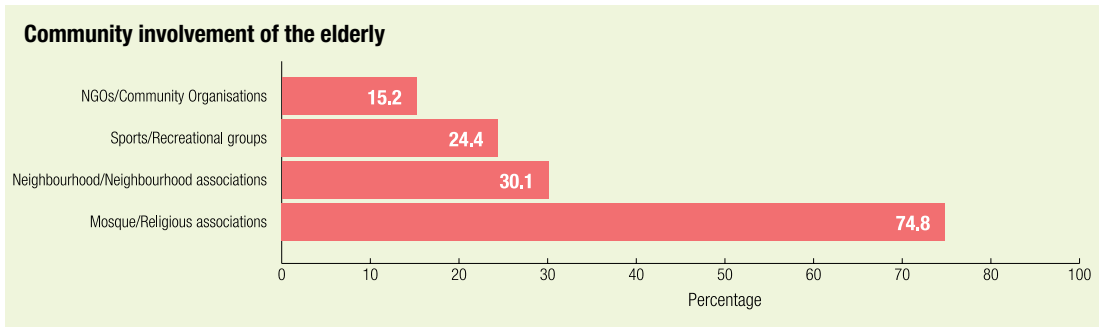
INTRODUCTION

This section discusses issues on the social activities of the elderly aged 60 years and above, and the adolescents aged 13-24 years. The analysis on the social activities of the elderly covers community involvement, internet use and loneliness. Whereas, the analysis on the social activities of the adolescents was based on the positive and negative activities they participated in.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ELDERLY

Community involvement of the elderly

During the 6 months period prior to the survey, 74.8 percent of the elderly ever participated in the mosque/religious activities, followed by 30.1 percent who took part in the neighbourhood/neighbourhood association activities, 24.4 percent participated in the sports/recreational groups and 15.2 percent joined the NGOs/community organisations.



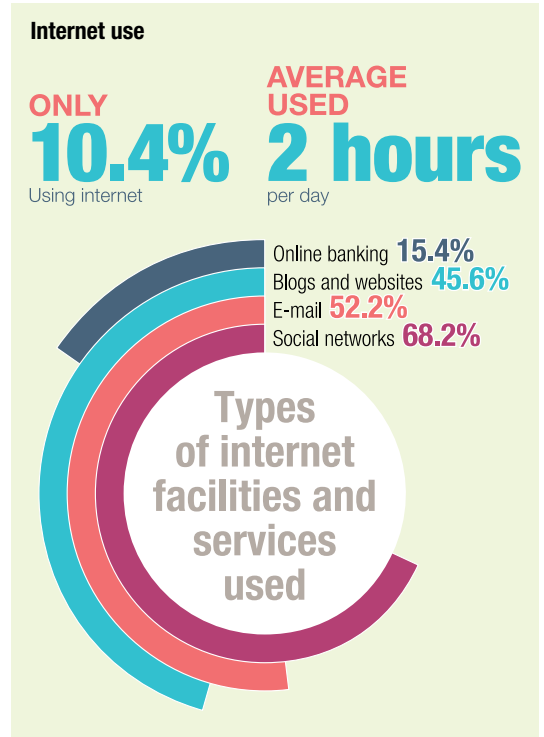
SECTION 5 SOCIAL INTERACTION

Internet use

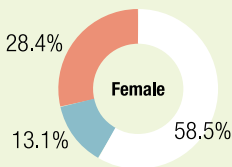
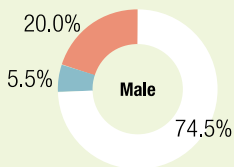
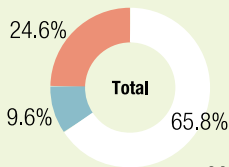
Only 10.4 percent of the elderly uses the internet at an average of 2 hours per day. The internet facilities and services used are social networks such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter and Instagram which show that 68.2 percent, e-mail (52.2%), blogs and websites (45.6%) and online banking (15.4%).

Loneliness

More than one-third (34.2%) of the elderly said that they ever experienced loneliness where 9.6 percent said that they always felt lonely and 24.6 percent said that they sometimes felt lonely. Among the activities carried out to overcome loneliness are watching television/listening to the radio (37.0%), participating in religious activities (31.9%) and hobbies (30.5%).

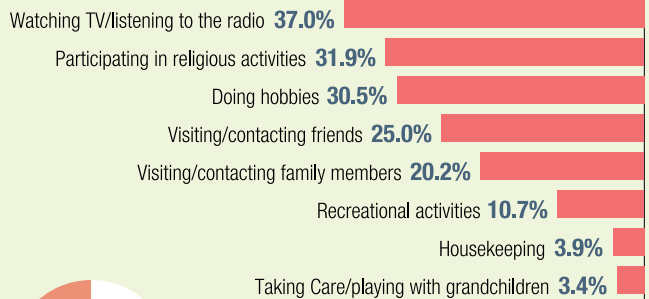


Loneliness



● Never
● Always
● Sometimes

ACTIVITIES TO OVERCOME LONELINESS



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ADOLESCENTS

This survey collected information on the positive and negative social activities participation by the adolescents during the one year time period prior to the survey. Positive activities focused on their participation in the religious/knowledge activities, associations/voluntary and recreational/sports activities. It was showed that 22.4 percent participated in the religious/knowledge activities, 20.1 percent joined in the associations/voluntary activities and 24.2 percent participated in the recreational/sports activities once a week. Social activities that can influence the adolescents towards negative issues focused on late night socialising, going to night clubs, snooker centres and karaoke centres, participating in illegal racing, smoking, drug use, glue-sniffing and drinking alcohol. The survey also shows that 6.7 percent socialised until late night once a week, 1.5 percent went to night clubs once every few months, 3.9 percent went to snooker centres once every few months, and 12.5 percent went to karaoke centres once in every few months. The survey also shows that 11.7 percent of the adolescents smokes every day. However, the percentage who participated in illegal racing, or are involved in drug use, glue-sniffing and drinking alcohol is low.

Social activities of the adolescents							
Religious/knowledge activities	17.5	16.5	12.1	13.3	22.4	10.2	8.0
Associations/voluntary	48.5	11.1	12.8	7.5	20.1	-	-
Recreation/sports	18.6	9.1	7.4	9.0	24.2	16.3	15.3
Late night socialising	68.8	5.1	3.5	4.8	6.7	6.8	4.4
Going to night clubs	96.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Going to snooker centres	88.3	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.5
Going to karaoke centres	68.1	12.5	8.6	5.4	3.3	1.8	0.3
Illegal racing	98.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Smoking	84.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.1	11.7
Drug use	99.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Glue-sniffing	99.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking alcohol	95.5	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1
	Never (%)	Once in every few months (%)	Once a month (%)	Several times in a month (%)	Once a week (%)	Several times in a week (%)	Every day (%)



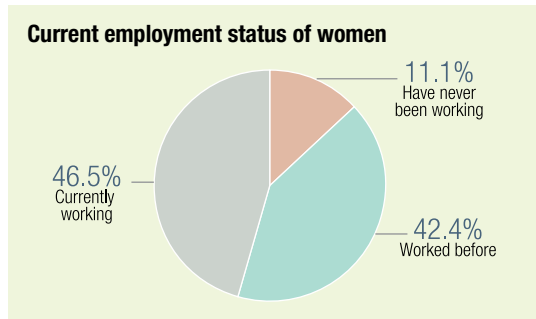
WOMEN AND CAREER

INTRODUCTION

This section of the analysis covered ever married women aged 15-59 years. The issues being discussed are their employment status, the main reason for leaving the workforce, the problem of work-family balance, and types of support required from employers. Apart from these issues, an analysis of childcare arrangement was also done based on the number of children aged below 6 years among the working women.

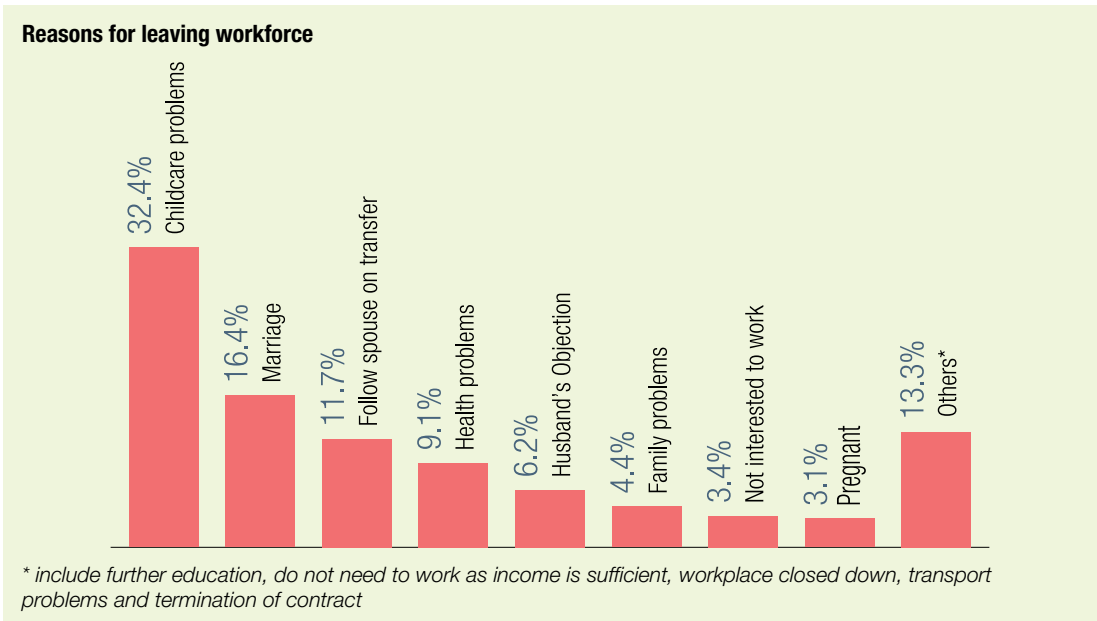
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Overall, 46.5 percent of women are currently working, 42.4 percent have worked before, and 11.1 percent have never worked.



Main reasons for leaving workforce

Among the main reasons for the women leaving the workforce are childcare problems (32.4%), marriage (16.4%) and follow spouse on transfer (11.7%).



SECTION 6 WOMEN AND CAREER

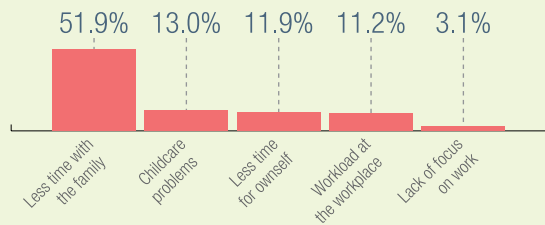
THE PROBLEMS OF WORK-FAMILY BALANCE

It was found that almost one-fifth (18.7%) of the women who are currently working facing problems in balancing their roles between their work and the family. Among the main problems faced are less time spent with the family (51.9%), childcare problems (13.0%), less time for own self (11.9%) and workload at the workplace (11.2%).

The problem of work-family balance



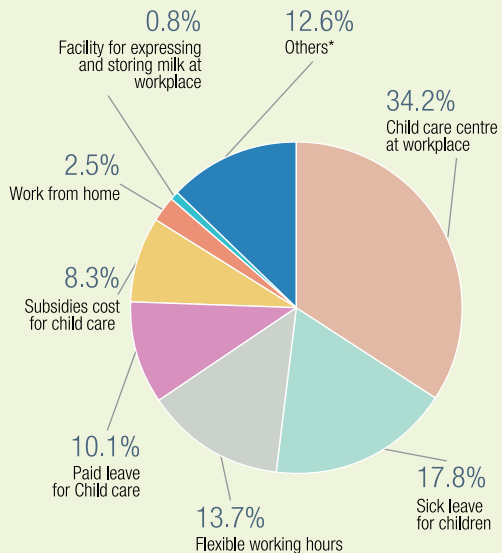
Facing problems in balancing their roles between work and family



TYPES OF SUPPORT REQUIRED FROM EMPLOYER

Employers too, need to play their role in helping to overcome the problem of child care among working women. More than one-third (34.2%) of the women who are working in the public and private sectors stated that they do require child care centres at workplaces. This is followed by sick leave for the child (17.8%) and flexible working hours (13.7%).

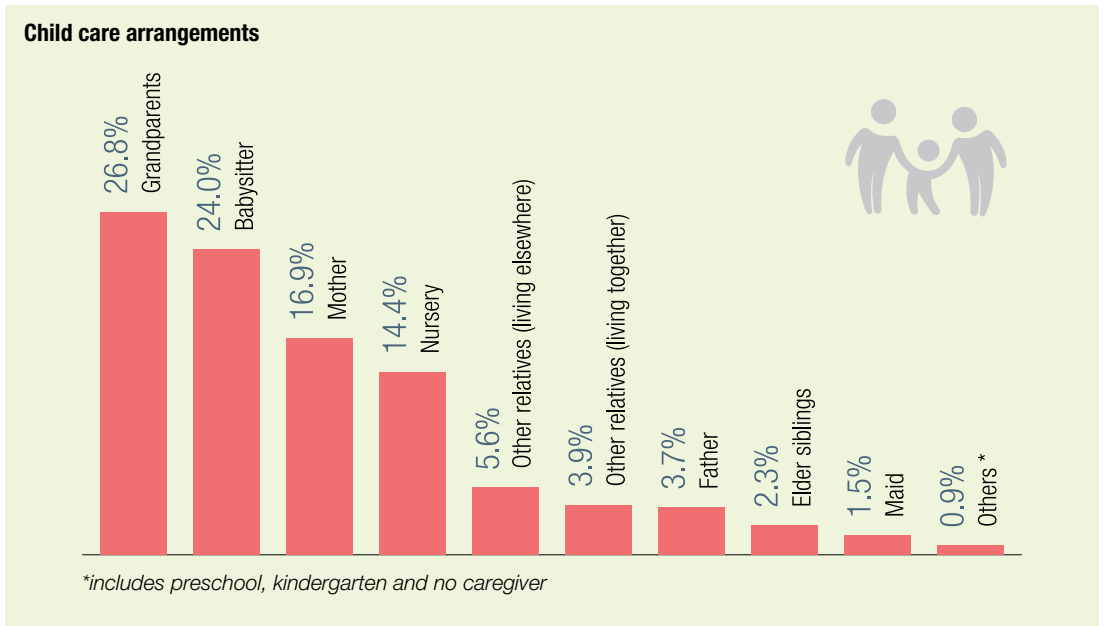
Types of support required



**includes educational assistance, medical and children's need, and others*

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

The main choice of child care arrangements for children aged below 6 years among the working women are the grandparents (26.8%). This is followed by the babysitter (24.0%), mother (16.9%) and nursery (14.4%).





FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

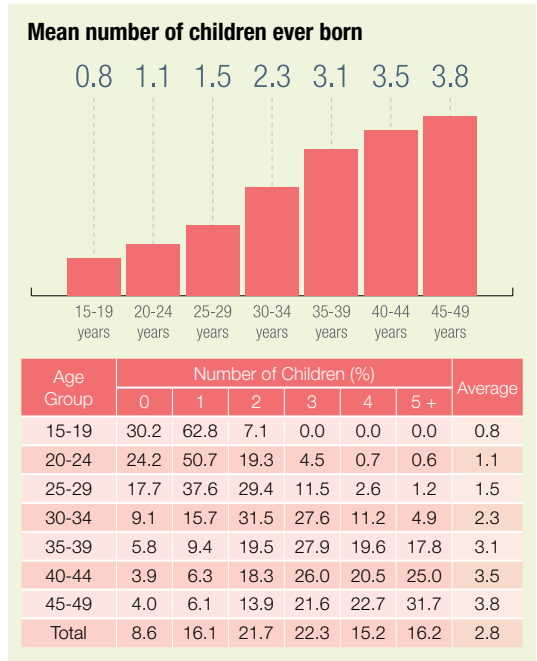
INTRODUCTION

This section discusses issues on fertility, family planning, breastfeeding, adolescent's knowledge of reproductive health, and the sexual behaviours of the adolescents and the single population. The fertility section, it covers the number of children ever born, the desire to have children, the ideal number of children and the desired number of children of ever-married women aged 15-49 years. This section also discusses issues on family planning methods among married women aged 15-49 years. With respect to breastfeeding, an analysis was done on the breastfeeding practices, focusing on children aged 24 months and below. Apart from that, this section also covers the knowledge of never-married adolescents aged 13-24 years with respect to reproductive health, which includes sexual and reproductive organs, contraceptives, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and sexual intercourse. In addition, the sexual behaviour of the adolescents and the single population aged 25-49 years was also analysed.

FERTILITY

Number of children ever born

Overall, 8.6 percent women do not have any children, 16.1 percent women had given birth to one child, 21.7 percent had given birth to two children, 22.3 percent had given birth to three children, 15.2 percent had given birth to four children and 16.2 percent had given birth to more than five children. On average, the number of children born to each woman in the 15-19 years age group is 0.8; to each woman aged 20-24 years is 1.1; to each woman aged 25-29 years is 1.5; to each woman aged 30-34 years is 2.3 children; to each woman aged 35-39 years is 3.1 children; to each woman aged 40-44 years is 3.5 children; and to each woman aged 45-49 years is 3.8. The average number of children born to women in the last age group (45-49 years) is called the level of completed fertility.



SECTION 7 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

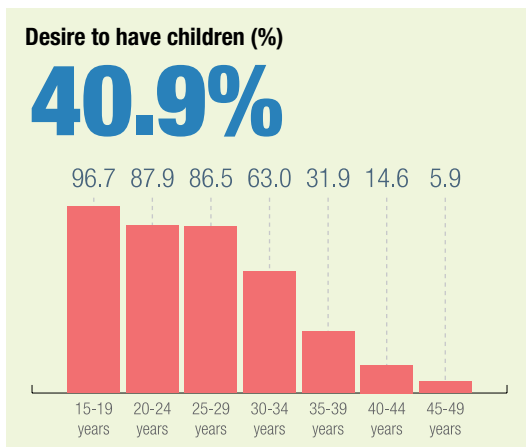
Mean number of children ever born: Refers to the average number of children born to women aged 15-49 years.

The level of completed fertility: Women within the age group of 45-49 years have reached the end of reproductive life.

DESIRE TO HAVE CHILDREN

The desire to have children

It was found that 40.9 percent of married women aged 15-49 years desire to have another child. The percentage of women who wish to give birth decreases from 87.9 percent for those aged 20-24 years to 14.6 percent and 5.9 percent for those aged 40-44 years and 45-49 years respectively.



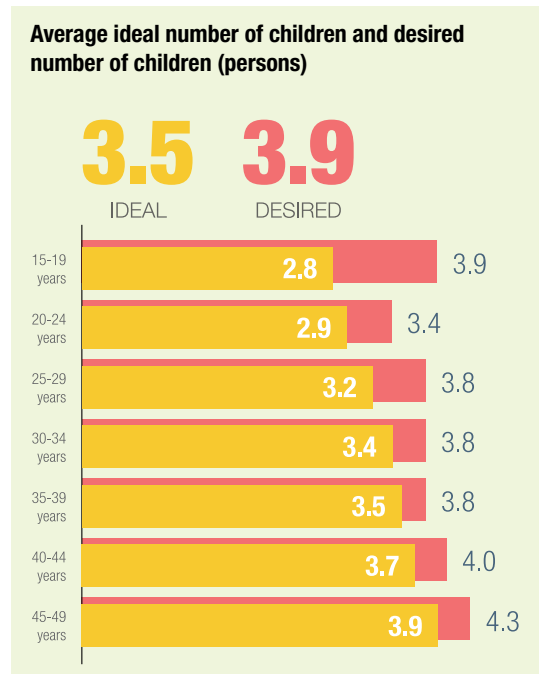
Ideal number of children and the desired number of children

The average number of children that ever married women aged 15-49 years wish to have is slightly higher at 3.9 compared to the average ideal number of children at 3.5. In general, the average ideal number of children and the average desired number of children are lower among younger women compared to older women.

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Mean ideal number of children: Refers to the average number of children that a woman would like to have by taking into consideration the current circumstances and standard of living such as finance and environment.

Mean desired number of children: Refers to the average number of children that a woman would like to have by taking into consideration her actual wishes without considering any current factors.

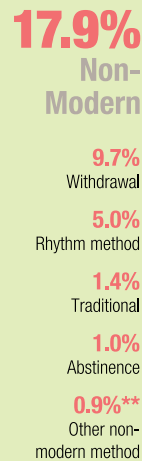
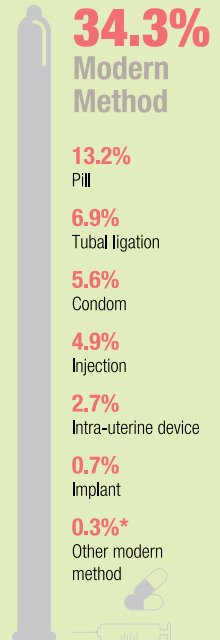
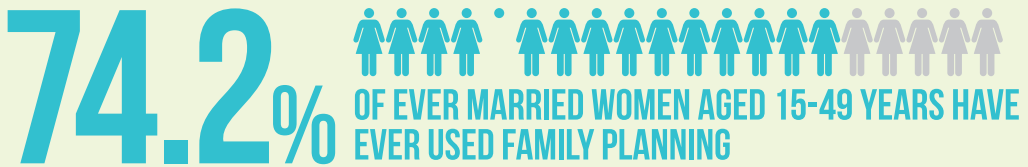


FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES

Status of Family Planning

The survey found that 74.2 percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 years have ever used family planning methods. The percentage of women who are currently using any method and modern method of family planning has stagnated at about 52.2 percent and 34.3 percent respectively since 1984. The rate is higher among those aged 35-44 years.

Status of Family Planning



Age Group	Percentage of currently using	
	Any method	Modern method
15-19	24.4	20.5
20-24	43.9	31.6
25-29	46.0	30.3
30-34	52.1	33.4
35-39	59.3	39.3
40-44	61.0	42.0
45-49	45.0	27.2
Total	52.2	34.3

DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Ever used family planning: Ever used family planning: Consists of ever married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have ever used any method of family planning.

Currently using family planning: Consists of currently married women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) who are currently using any method of family planning.

*includes emergency contraceptive pill, hormone patch, vaginal ring, and vasectomy

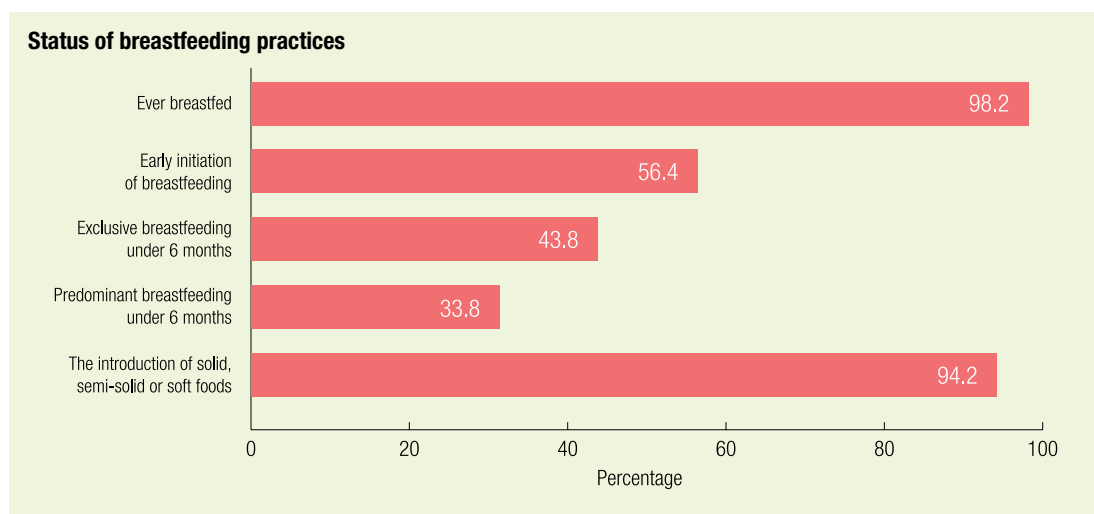
**includes breastfeeding and other non-modern methods

SECTION 7 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding practices

Almost all, 98.2 percent of babies less than 24 months were breastfed, with 56.4 percent having been breastfed within one hour of birth. In the case of babies below 6 months, 43.8 percent are exclusively breastfed, and 33.8 percent are predominantly breastfed. Most babies (94.2%) of 6-8 months have been introduced to solid, semi-solid or soft foods.



DEFINITION/TERMINOLOGY:

Ever breastfed: Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding: Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months: Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk (source of nutrition is solely in breast milk).

Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months: Proportion of infants 0-5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed with breast milk or other liquids such as milk formula and fruit juice (source of nutrition is not solely dependent on breast milk).

The introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods: Proportion of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Sexual and reproductive organs



		13-17 YEARS	18-24 YEARS
Vagina	41.9%	39.8%	44.7%
Uterus	45.5%	43.7%	48.1%
Scrotum	58.1%	55.2%	62.0%
Penis	57.8%	54.8%	61.8%
Where foetus grows	48.3%	44.5%	53.5%
Birth canal	39.5%	35.0%	45.7%

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KNOWLEDGE OF THE ADOLESCENTS

Sexual and reproductive organs

The adolescents were asked about their knowledge of reproductive organs based on a diagram given. It was found that their knowledge is at an average level. The highest correct match of sexual and reproductive organs is for scrotum at 58.1 percent, followed by the penis (57.8%), where the foetus grows (48.3%), uterus (45.5%), vagina (41.9%) and birth canal (39.5%). On the whole, the correct match of sexual and reproductive organs is higher among those aged 18-24 years compared to those aged 13-17 years.

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS



		13-17 YEARS	18-24 YEARS
HIV is a type of virus that causes AIDS	64.7%	60.1%	71.1%
HIV/AIDS is a type of sexually transmitted disease	71.3%	66.5%	77.9%
HIV can be spread through mosquito bites	54.6%	53.3%	56.3%

HIV/AIDS

The adolescents were asked about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS. It was found that 64.7 percent know that HIV is a type of virus that causes AIDS, 71.3 percent know that HIV/AIDS is a type of sexually transmitted disease and 54.6 percent know that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites. Adolescents aged 18-24 years recorded a higher percentage of knowledge compared to those aged 13-17 years.

Knowledge of sexually transmitted infections



		13-17 YEARS	18-24 YEARS
Feeling severe pain when urinating or when there is liquid or thick discharge from the penis is a sign of sexually transmitted infection in men	23.0%	19.6%	27.8%
Abnormal vaginal discharge is a sign of sexually transmitted infection in women	18.4%	15.8%	22.0%
A person may be infected when having sex with a person having a sexually transmitted disease	73.0%	67.6%	80.5%

Sexually transmitted diseases

Almost three quarters (73.0%) of the adolescents know that diseases can be transmitted through sexual intercourse with a person who has a sexually transmitted disease.

SECTION 7 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

However, their knowledge of the symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases in men is low at 23.0 percent and knowledge of symptoms of sexually transmitted disease in women is 18.4%.

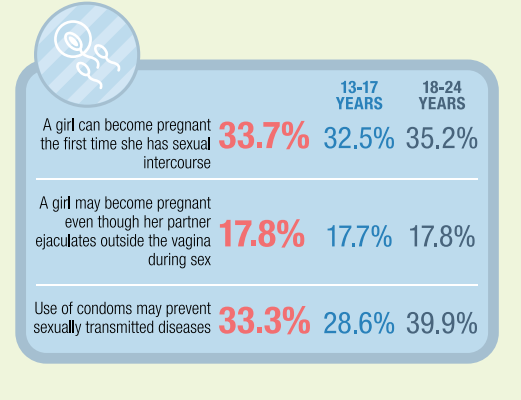
Sexual intercourse

The level of knowledge of the adolescents with respect to sexual intercourse is low where 33.7 percent know that a girl can become pregnant the first time she engages in sexual intercourse, 33.3 percent know that condoms can prevent sexually transmitted diseases, and 17.8 percent know that a girl may become pregnant even though her boyfriend ejaculates outside the vagina during sexual intercourse.

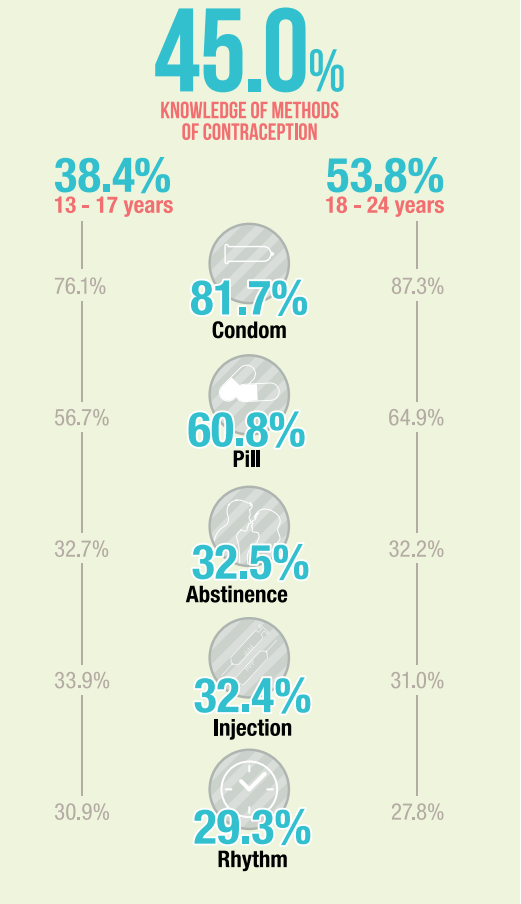
Methods of contraception

The level of contraceptive knowledge of the adolescents is at an average level (45.0%). Those within the 18-24 years age group recorded a higher percentage compared to those aged 13-17 years, namely 53.8 percent and 38.4 percent respectively. Condoms (81.7%) and the pill (60.8%) are the highest known methods of contraception.

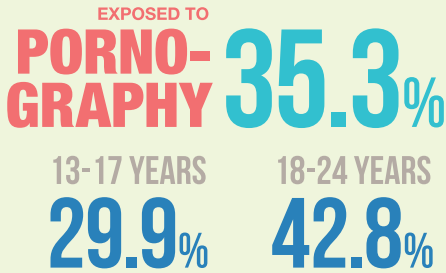
Knowledge of sexual intercourse



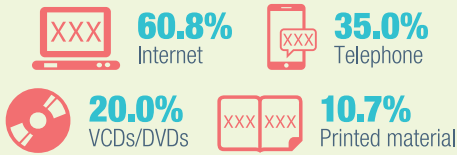
Methods of contraception



Pornography



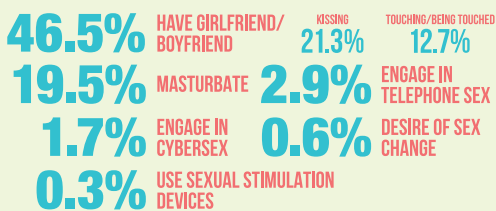
SOURCE OF PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS (%)



Adolescent sexual behaviour



Sexual Behaviour	Percentage		
	Total	13-17 years	18-24 years
Have engaged in sexual intercourse	4.8	2.3	8.3
Have used contraceptives	35.1	14.9	39.5



SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Pornography

More than one-third (35.3%) of the adolescents have been exposed/involved in pornography. Adolescents aged 18-24 years recorded a higher percentage of exposure to pornography compared to those aged 13-17 years, at 42.8 percent and 29.9 percent respectively. Most adolescents obtain pornographic material from the internet, at 60.8 percent.

Sexual behaviour of the adolescents

Overall, 4.8 percent of the adolescents has engaged in sexual intercourse. The percentage is higher among those aged 18-24 years compared to those aged 13-17 years, at 8.3 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. In the case of adolescents who have engaged in sexual intercourse, only one-third (35.1%) have used contraceptives.

Of almost half (46.5%) of the adolescents who have a girlfriend/boyfriend, 21.3 percent have engaged in kissing and 12.7 percent have touched/been touched sexually by their partners. Furthermore, the survey found that about one-fifth (19.5%) of them masturbate, 2.9 percent engage in telephone sex, 1.7 percent engage in cybersex, 0.6 percent have a desire for a sex change and 0.3 percent use sexual stimulation devices.

SECTION 7 FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sexual behaviour of singles

Overall, 19.2 percent of the single population aged 25-49 years have engaged in sexual intercourse, with male singles recorded a higher percentage compared to female singles at 25.4 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. In the case of those who have engaged in sexual intercourse, more than half (58.2%) have used contraceptives, with female singles recorded a higher percentage compared to male singles at 64.8 percent and 56.7 percent respectively.

Sexual behaviour of singles	Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female
Engage in sexual intercourse	19.2	25.4	9.1
Have used contraceptives	58.2	56.7	64.8

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Population

Population distribution according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	57,246	100.0	30,097,900	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	6,651	11.6	3,515,300	11.7	7.3	18.2
Kedah	3,993	7.0	2,046,200	6.8	3.6	12.6
Kelantan	3,456	6.0	1,691,900	5.6	2.5	12.3
Melaka	2,826	4.9	862,500	2.9	1.4	5.7
Negeri Sembilan	2,583	4.5	1,084,100	3.6	2.2	5.8
Pahang	3,521	6.2	1,597,700	5.3	2.9	9.5
Pulau Pinang	2,631	4.6	1,645,700	5.5	3.2	9.3
Perak	4,594	8.0	2,456,700	8.2	5.0	13.0
Perlis	907	1.6	243,600	0.8	0.4	1.7
Selangor	8,023	14.0	5,800,100	19.3	12.1	29.4
Terengganu	2,062	3.6	1,132,700	3.8	1.6	8.7
Sabah	5,202	9.1	3,485,300	11.6	7.5	17.6
Sarawak	5,420	9.5	2,605,500	8.7	5.6	13.1
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	3,750	6.6	1,750,200	5.8	3.4	9.9
F.T. Labuan	1,093	1.9	95,100	0.3	0.2	0.5
F.T. Putrajaya	534	0.9	85,500	0.3	0.1	1.0
Strata						
Urban	37,847	66.1	22,181,900	73.7	66.3	80.0
Rural	19,399	33.9	7,916,000	26.3	20.0	33.7
Gender						
Male	28,722	50.2	15,464,900	51.4	39.4	63.2
Female	28,524	49.8	14,633,000	48.6	36.8	60.6
Age group						
0-14	15,589	27.2	7,733,900	25.7	24.7	26.7
15-59	35,031	61.2	19,711,000	65.5	64.5	66.5
60+	6,626	11.6	2,653,000	8.8	7.8	9.8

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Population distribution according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Citizenship/Ethnicity						
Citizen	54,247	94.8	27,702,600	92.0	87.3	95.4
Malay	33,226	61.2	15,239,300	55.0	42.7	66.6
Other Bumiputera	6,617	12.2	3,607,200	13.0	7.2	22.2
Chinese	9,922	18.3	6,601,000	23.8	15.1	35.4
Indian	4,017	7.4	1,995,000	7.2	3.9	12.7
Others	465	0.9	260,000	0.9	0.6	2.1
Non-citizen	2,999	5.2	2,395,300	8.0	4.6	12.7
Religion						
Islam	39,331	68.7	19,082,069	63.4	52.9	72.7
Buddhism	8,380	14.6	5,598,209	18.6	12.0	27.7
Hinduism	3,500	6.1	1,745,678	5.8	3.4	9.8
Christianity	5,032	8.8	2,979,692	9.9	6.9	14.0
Others	1,003	1.8	692,252	2.3	1.7	3.2
Marital status (15+ years)						
Currently married	25,037	60.8	3,574,827	60.7	59.9	61.5
Widowed	2,742	6.5	1,386,556	6.2	5.3	7.3
Divorced	653	1.6	335,457	1.5	1.3	1.7
Separated	154	0.4	89,455	0.4	0.3	0.4
Never married	12,874	30.7	6,999,869	31.3	29.9	32.7
Education level (5+ years)						
No schooling	1,818	3.8	1,019,524	3.7	3.0	4.7
Preschool	1,572	3.3	881,750	3.2	3.0	3.5
Primary	12,762	26.8	7,164,222	26.0	24.9	27.1
Lower secondary	8,619	18.1	5,014,955	18.2	17.2	19.3
Upper secondary	14,363	30.1	8,293,965	30.1	29.0	31.2
Pre-university	1,416	3.0	826,641	3.0	2.8	3.3
Tertiary	6,992	14.6	4,243,424	15.4	13.6	17.4
Others	160	0.3	82,664	0.3	0.3	0.4

Households and living quarters

Distribution of households according to state and strata

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	14,156	100.0	7,243,902	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	1,658	11.7	880,600	12.2	11.4	13.0
Kedah	994	7.0	481,800	6.7	6.2	7.2
Kelantan	810	5.7	333,400	4.6	4.3	5.0
Melaka	744	5.3	215,600	3.0	2.6	3.4
Negeri Sembilan	704	5.0	264,900	3.7	3.4	4.0
Pahang	869	6.1	344,500	4.8	4.4	5.1
Pulau Pinang	695	4.9	440,800	6.1	5.5	6.7
Perak	1,195	8.4	620,000	8.6	7.9	9.2
Perlis	224	1.6	56,600	0.8	0.7	0.9
Selangor	2,009	14.2	1,575,200	21.7	20.4	23.1
Terengganu	462	3.3	237,300	3.3	3.0	3.6
Sabah	1,114	7.9	643,700	8.9	8.3	9.5
Sarawak	1,293	9.1	606,000	8.4	7.9	8.9
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	1,008	7.1	495,202	6.8	5.9	7.9
F.T. Labuan	238	1.7	22,000	0.3	0.3	0.3
F.T. Putrajaya	139	1.0	26,300	0.4	0.3	0.4
Strata						
Urban	9,454	66.8	5,545,102	76.5	75.7	77.3
Rural	4,702	33.2	1,698,800	23.5	22.7	24.3

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of living quarters according to state and strata

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	13,856	100.0	7,079,947	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	1,645	11.9	872,780	12.3	11.6	13.1
Kedah	980	7.1	474,362	6.7	6.2	7.2
Kelantan	802	5.7	330,268	4.7	4.3	5.0
Melaka	698	5.0	198,743	2.8	2.5	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	700	5.1	263,635	3.7	3.4	4.1
Pahang	863	6.2	342,121	4.8	4.5	5.2
Pulau Pinang	680	4.9	430,217	6.1	5.5	6.7
Perak	1,188	8.6	616,002	8.7	8.1	9.4
Perlis	224	1.6	56,600	0.8	0.7	0.9
Selangor	1,924	13.9	1,510,990	21.3	20.1	22.7
Terengganu	455	3.3	233,332	3.3	3.0	3.6
Sabah	1,095	7.9	632,712	8.9	8.4	9.5
Sarawak	1,268	9.2	594,369	8.4	7.9	8.9
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	972	7.0	477,516	6.7	5.9	7.7
F.T. Labuan	228	1.6	20,945	0.3	0.3	0.3
F.T. Putrajaya	134	1.0	25,354	0.4	0.3	0.4
Strata						
Urban	9,216	66.5	5,404,166	76.3	75.5	77.1
Rural	4,640	33.5	1,675,781	23.7	22.9	24.5

MPFS 51: Ever married women aged 15-59 years

Distribution of ever married women according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	7,644	100.0	8,680,200	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	976	12.8	1,002,700	11.6	10.7	12.5
Kedah	627	8.2	612,200	7.1	6.4	7.7
Kelantan	481	6.3	489,900	5.6	5.1	6.2
Melaka	394	5.2	265,900	3.1	2.6	3.6
Negeri Sembilan	380	5.0	318,300	3.7	3.4	4.0
Pahang	484	6.3	450,000	5.2	4.6	5.8
Pulau Pinang	291	3.8	504,400	5.8	5.2	6.4
Perak	538	7.0	731,200	8.4	7.7	9.3
Perlis	141	1.8	75,000	0.9	0.7	1.0
Selangor & F.T. Putrajaya	994	13.0	1,773,400	20.4	19.1	21.8
Terengganu	267	3.5	330,300	3.8	3.4	4.3
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	755	9.9	825,900	9.5	8.8	10.3
Sarawak	910	11.9	761,100	8.8	8.1	9.5
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	406	5.3	539,900	6.2	5.4	7.1
Strata						
Urban	4,751	62.2	6,605,600	76.1	75.1	77.1
Rural	2,893	37.8	2,074,600	23.9	22.9	24.9
Age group						
15-19	54	0.7	52,618	0.6	0.5	0.8
20-24	333	4.4	350,700	4.0	3.6	4.5
25-29	782	10.2	914,787	10.5	9.8	11.3
30-34	1,049	13.7	1,226,590	14.1	13.3	15.0
35-39	1,037	13.6	1,219,029	14.0	13.2	14.9
40-44	1,096	14.3	1,247,851	14.4	13.5	15.3
45-49	1,207	15.8	1,363,558	15.7	14.8	16.6
50-54	1,070	14.0	1,177,705	13.6	12.8	14.4
55-59	1,016	13.3	1,127,361	13.0	12.2	13.8

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of ever married women according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Ethnicity						
Malay	5,004	65.5	5,625,209	64.8	63.2	66.4
Other Bumiputera	1,200	15.7	1,155,268	13.3	12.4	14.3
Chinese	848	11.1	1,089,872	12.6	11.5	13.7
Indian	552	7.2	762,112	8.8	7.9	9.8
Others	40	0.5	47,739	0.5	0.4	0.8
Religion						
Islam	5,609	73.4	6,285,244	72.4	70.8	73.9
Buddhism	692	9.1	890,713	10.3	9.3	11.3
Hinduism	480	6.3	654,900	7.5	6.7	8.5
Christianity	774	10.1	755,010	8.7	7.9	9.6
Others	89	1.2	94,334	1.1	0.8	1.4
Marital status						
Currently married	6,879	90.1	7,823,343	90.1	89.4	90.8
Widowed	418	5.5	460,515	5.3	4.8	5.9
Divorced	278	3.6	314,096	3.6	3.2	4.1
Separated	69	0.9	82,246	0.9	0.7	1.2
Education level						
No schooling	286	3.7	267,962	3.1	2.7	3.5
Primary	1,343	17.6	1,354,629	15.6	14.7	16.6
Lower secondary	1,439	18.8	1,574,402	18.1	17.2	19.1
Upper secondary	3,030	39.6	3,483,594	40.1	38.9	41.3
Pre-university	318	4.2	371,621	4.3	3.8	4.8
Tertiary	1,223	16.0	1,623,355	18.7	17.6	19.9
Others	5	0.1	4,637	0.1	0.0	0.1

MPFS 52: Ever married men aged 15-59 years

Distribution of ever married men according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	4,167	100.0	8,821,395	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	559	13.4	1,065,299	12.1	11.2	13.1
Kedah	398	9.6	610,400	6.9	6.3	7.6
Kelantan	251	6.0	485,100	5.5	5.0	6.1
Melaka	240	5.8	260,200	2.9	2.5	3.5
Negeri Sembilan	222	5.3	321,200	3.6	3.3	4.1
Pahang	242	5.8	482,199	5.5	4.9	6.1
Pulau Pinang	166	4.0	502,300	5.7	5.1	6.4
Perak	123	3.0	738,000	8.4	7.4	9.5
Perlis	87	2.1	72,800	0.8	0.7	1.0
Selangor & F.T. Putrajaya	603	14.5	1,831,298	20.7	19.2	22.2
Terengganu	130	3.1	338,800	3.8	3.4	4.4
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	447	10.7	808,200	9.2	8.4	10.0
Sarawak	459	11.0	787,398	8.9	8.0	9.9
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	240	5.8	540,701	6.1	5.3	7.1
Strata						
Urban	2,688	64.5	6,689,096	75.6	74.4	76.7
Rural	1,479	35.5	2,154,798	24.4	23.3	25.6
Age group						
15-24	81	1.9	157,706	1.8	1.4	2.2
25-29	346	8.3	758,906	8.6	7.6	9.6
30-34	504	12.1	1,117,031	12.6	11.5	13.8
35-39	557	13.4	1,214,614	13.7	12.6	15.0
40-44	640	15.4	1,336,198	15.1	14.0	16.3
45-49	656	15.7	1,361,080	15.4	14.2	16.7
50-54	696	16.7	1,435,075	16.2	15.0	17.5
55-59	687	16.5	1,463,284	16.6	15.3	17.9

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of ever married men according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Ethnicity						
Malay	2,790	67.0	5,913,822	66.9	64.9	68.8
Other Bumiputera	581	13.9	1,038,320	11.8	10.7	12.9
Chinese	501	12.0	1,107,622	12.5	11.3	13.9
Indian	275	6.6	749,613	8.5	7.3	9.9
Others	20	0.5	34,517	0.4	0.2	0.6
Religion						
Islam	3,080	73.9	6,478,114	73.2	71.3	75.1
Buddhism	388	9.3	868,403	9.8	8.7	11.1
Hinduism	236	5.7	625,094	7.1	6.0	8.3
Christianity	412	9.9	762,514	8.6	7.7	9.7
Others	51	1.2	109,771	1.2	0.9	1.7
Marital status						
Currently married	4,009	96.3	8,517,425	96.3	95.6	96.9
Widowed	67	1.6	140,717	1.6	1.2	2.1
Divorced/ separated	91	2.1	185,754	2.1	1.7	2.6
Education level						
No schooling	63	1.5	114,577	1.3	1.0	1.7
Primary	611	14.6	1,166,353	13.2	12.1	14.4
Lower secondary	926	22.2	1,871,578	21.2	19.8	22.7
Upper secondary	1,581	37.9	3,363,853	38.0	36.4	39.8
Pre-university	138	3.3	303,074	3.4	2.9	4.1
Tertiary	848	20.3	2,024,459	22.8	21.2	24.5

MPFS 53: Never married adolescents aged 13-24 years

Distribution of adolescents according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	5,304	100.0	6,282,357	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	564	10.6	710,458	11.3	10.3	12.4
Kedah	402	7.6	477,499	7.6	6.9	8.4
Kelantan	305	5.8	449,600	7.2	6.4	8.0
Melaka	359	6.8	197,701	3.1	2.5	4.0
Negeri Sembilan	260	4.9	234,899	3.7	3.2	4.3
Pahang	298	5.6	366,501	5.8	5.0	6.7
Pulau Pinang	192	3.6	311,700	5.0	4.4	5.6
Perak	344	6.5	566,402	9.0	7.9	10.3
Perlis	108	2.0	62,400	1.0	0.8	1.2
Selangor & F.T. Putrajaya	736	13.9	1,068,700	17.0	15.6	18.5
Terengganu	187	3.5	284,800	4.5	3.9	5.2
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	605	11.4	668,598	10.6	9.7	11.7
Sarawak	593	11.2	579,801	9.2	8.3	10.2
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	351	6.6	303,299	4.8	4.0	5.8
Strata						
Urban	3,534	66.6	4,511,857	71.8	70.4	73.2
Rural	1,770	33.4	1,770,500	28.2	26.8	29.6
Gender						
Male	2,708	51.1	3,192,035	50.8	49.3	52.3
Female	2,596	48.9	3,090,322	49.2	47.7	50.7
Age						
13	542	10.2	633,124	10.1	9.3	10.9
14	654	12.3	779,291	12.4	11.5	13.4
15	656	12.4	775,602	12.3	11.5	13.3

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of adolescents according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
16	624	11.8	744,281	11.8	11.0	12.8
17	600	11.3	722,228	11.5	10.7	12.4
18	408	7.7	482,790	7.7	6.9	8.5
19	384	7.2	460,000	7.3	6.5	8.2
20	323	6.1	379,644	6.0	5.4	6.8
21	308	5.8	362,900	5.8	5.1	6.5
22	273	5.1	322,461	5.1	4.5	5.8
23	275	5.2	322,780	5.1	4.5	5.8
24	257	4.8	297,257	4.7	4.2	5.4
Ethnicity						
Malay	3,477	65.6	4,134,577	65.8	63.8	67.8
Other Bumiputera	742	14.0	798,904	12.7	11.6	14.0
Chinese	620	11.7	737,991	11.7	10.5	13.2
Indian	412	7.8	546,171	8.7	7.6	9.9
Others	53	1.0	64,714	1.0	0.7	1.5
Religion						
Islam	3,892	73.4	4,597,563	73.2	71.2	75.1
Buddhism	510	9.6	622,900	9.9	8.7	11.2
Hinduism	367	6.9	482,596	7.7	6.7	8.8
Christianity	488	9.2	519,301	8.3	7.2	9.4
Others	47	0.9	59,997	1.0	0.6	1.6
Education level						
Primary	124	2.3	144,963	2.3	1.9	2.8
Lower secondary	1,898	35.8	2,233,138	35.5	34.2	36.9
Upper secondary	2,208	41.6	2,632,696	41.9	40.5	43.3
Pre-university	229	4.3	275,985	4.4	3.9	5.0
Tertiary	845	15.9	995,575	15.8	14.5	17.3

MPFS 54: Elderly aged 60 years and above

Distribution of elderly according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	4,059	100.0	2,570,300	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	515	12.7	309,701	12.0	11.1	13.1
Kedah	354	8.7	208,099	8.1	7.3	8.9
Kelantan	273	6.7	151,899	5.9	5.3	6.6
Melaka	256	6.3	89,300	3.5	2.9	4.1
Negeri Sembilan	281	6.9	110,400	4.3	3.8	4.9
Pahang	293	7.2	140,151	5.5	4.8	6.1
Pulau Pinang	189	4.7	185,200	7.2	6.4	8.1
Perak	379	9.3	318,448	12.4	11.0	13.9
Perlis	105	2.6	26,800	1.0	0.9	1.3
F.T. Putrajaya	374	9.2	391,399	15.2	13.8	16.8
Terengganu	144	3.5	89,100	3.5	3.0	4.0
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	260	6.4	159,399	6.2	5.6	6.9
Sarawak	451	11.1	244,801	9.5	8.6	10.5
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	185	4.6	145,601	5.7	4.8	6.7
Strata						
Urban	2,219	54.7	1,796,699	69.9	68.5	71.3
Rural	1,840	45.3	773,601	30.1	28.7	31.5
Age group						
60-64	1,581	39.0	1,001,481	39.0	37.3	40.7
65-69	1,131	27.9	735,949	28.6	27.1	30.2
70-74	705	17.4	439,941	17.1	15.9	18.4
75+	642	15.8	392,929	15.3	14.0	16.6
Gender						
Male	1,833	45.2	1,170,063	45.5	44.2	46.9
Female	2,226	54.8	1,400,237	54.5	53.1	55.8

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of elderly according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Ethnicity						
Malay	2,614	64.4	1,566,784	61.0	58.5	63.3
Other Bumiputera	411	10.1	226,739	8.8	7.8	9.9
Chinese	732	18.0	523,680	20.4	18.5	22.4
Indian	282	6.9	241,529	9.4	8.1	10.9
Others	20	0.5	11,567	0.5	0.3	0.8
Religion						
Islam	2,806	69.1	1,684,276	65.5	63.1	67.9
Buddhism	573	14.1	406,602	15.8	14.1	17.7
Hinduism	225	5.5	185,755	7.2	6.1	8.6
Christianity	358	8.8	226,480	8.8	7.6	10.2
Others	97	2.4	67,187	2.7	2.0	3.3
Marital status						
Never married	101	2.5	75,102	2.9	2.3	3.7
Currently married	2,725	67.1	1,731,607	67.4	65.6	69.1
Widowed	1,153	28.4	716,323	27.9	26.3	29.5
Divorced	65	1.6	38,254	1.5	1.1	1.9
Separated	15	0.4	9,013	0.4	0.2	0.6
Education level						
No schooling	793	19.5	452,393	17.6	16.3	19.0
Primary	2,033	50.1	1,206,987	47.0	45.0	48.9
Lower secondary	518	12.8	352,975	13.7	12.6	15.0
Upper secondary	483	11.9	365,025	14.2	12.9	15.6
Pre-university	48	1.2	41,630	1.6	1.2	2.2
Tertiary	171	4.2	143,168	5.6	4.6	6.7
Others	13	0.3	8,121	0.3	0.2	0.6

MPFS 55: Singles aged 25-49 years

Distribution of singles according to socio-demographic profile

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Malaysia	1,408	100.0	9,669,901	100.0	-	-
State						
Johor	165	11.7	1,164,000	12.0	10.8	13.4
Kedah	94	6.7	622,300	6.4	5.6	7.3
Kelantan	62	4.4	449,900	4.7	3.8	5.6
Melaka	78	5.5	274,100	2.8	2.5	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	51	3.6	334,700	3.5	3.0	3.9
Pahang	71	5.0	484,100	5.0	4.5	5.6
Pulau Pinang	62	4.4	574,400	5.9	5.1	6.9
Perak	53	3.8	731,600	7.6	6.7	8.5
Perlis	30	2.1	70,100	0.7	0.6	0.9
Selangor & F.T. Putrajaya	235	16.7	2,240,400	23.2	21.1	25.4
Terengganu	39	2.8	335,600	3.5	3.1	3.9
Sabah & F.T. Labuan	158	11.2	898,700	9.3	8.2	10.5
Sarawak	175	12.4	828,500	8.6	7.6	9.7
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	135	9.6	661,500	6.8	6.0	7.8
Strata						
Urban	965	68.5	7,578,201	78.4	77.1	79.6
Rural	443	31.5	2,091,700	21.6	20.4	22.9
Gender						
Male	881	62.6	5,974,493	61.8	58.9	64.6
Female	527	37.4	3,695,407	38.2	35.4	41.1
Age group						
25-29	720	51.1	4,946,150	51.1	48.0	54.3
30-34	314	22.3	2,286,273	23.6	21.2	26.3
35-39	168	11.9	1,081,908	11.2	9.6	13.0
40-44	119	8.5	789,212	8.2	6.7	9.9
45-49	87	6.2	566,357	5.9	4.7	7.3

TARGET GROUP PROFILE

Distribution of singles according to socio-demographic profile (*cont'd.*)

	Survey Sample		Estimated Population		Confidence Interval 95%	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Lower	Upper
Ethnicity						
Malay	868	61.6	5,917,270	61.2	57.9	64.4
Other Bumiputera	186	13.2	1,029,156	10.6	9.1	12.4
Chinese	247	17.5	1,808,806	18.7	16.2	21.6
Indian	96	6.8	839,029	8.7	6.9	10.9
Others	11	0.8	75,639	0.8	0.4	1.6
Religion						
Islam	974	69.2	6,553,792	67.8	64.5	70.9
Buddhism	186	13.2	1,393,902	14.4	12.2	17.0
Hinduism	85	6.0	723,943	7.5	5.8	9.7
Christianity	140	9.9	825,650	8.5	7.1	10.3
Others	23	1.6	172,613	1.8	1.1	3.0
Education level						
No schooling	11	0.8	62,285	0.6	0.4	1.2
Primary	93	6.6	513,439	5.3	4.3	6.6
Lower secondary	198	14.1	1,295,447	13.4	11.6	15.5
Upper secondary	536	38.1	3,649,177	37.7	35.0	40.6
Pre-university	65	4.6	459,628	4.8	3.7	6.1
Tertiary	505	35.9	3,689,925	38.2	35.2	41.2

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Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014



Sabah



Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014



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Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014



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AN
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AN
LIMA



MALIS PENGHARGA
DAN PENYAMPALAN
KAJIAN PENDUDUK
DAN KELUARGA MALAYSIA K
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