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Navigating the Nexus: Exploring Family Challenges amidst Migration, Urbanization, Technology, Demographics, and Climate Change

Rumaya Juhari, Ph.D

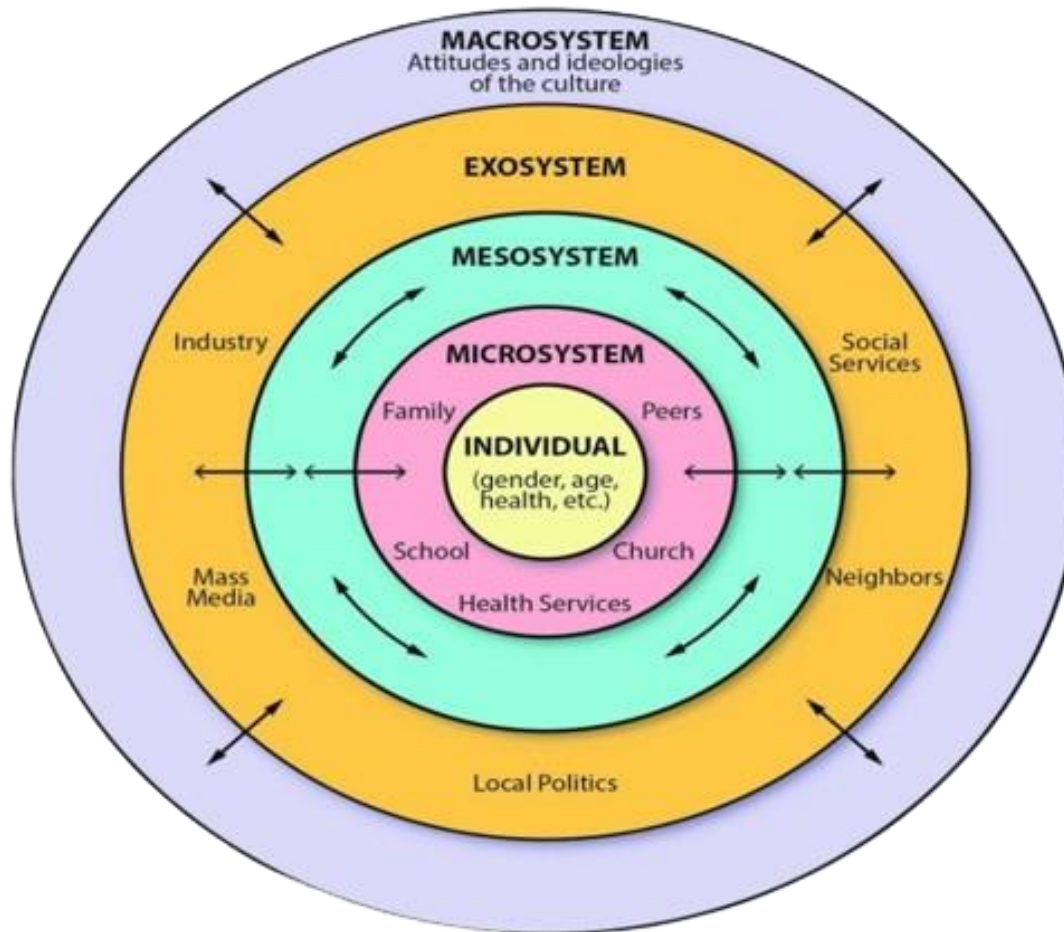
Megatrends

- Global
- Long-term impact; emergent and evolving
- Impacting (families) in many ways - transformational
- Cross-sectoral; Interconnected – complex interactions
- Irreversible



The Ecological framework

- “Develocology” – understanding human development within contexts or “person-in-environment”
- Environments do not **DETERMINE** the outcome; but they can **INFLUENCE** them through : limiting / blocking/ allowing/ facilitating / opening for opportunities & possibilities
- Families do not exist in isolation from the other environments



Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Model



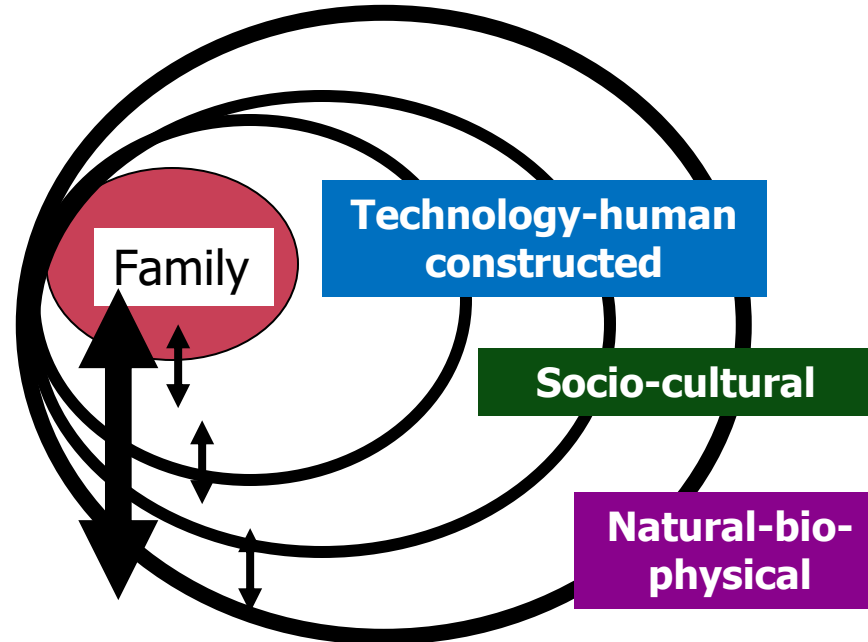
The importance of ecological perspective

- It takes the holistic approach (considers multiple factors regarding person – in – context). Focuses on wholeness
- Phenomenon is seen from multiple perspectives → aiming to obtain high quality of life / environment
- Allows for an integrated plan of action – balanced & holistic; lend to improve Quality of life (individual, family, community...)

Basic principles in ecological model (Conrad & Novick, 1996)

- Human development is studied through the person-in-environment perspective
- Multiple & different environments experienced by individuals influenced the growth & development of individuals
- Every environment has its risks & protective factors
- The interactions between individuals & environment are two-way / reciprocal. It creates a complex feedback system
- Individual & family will always face changes & growth. Stress, coping & adaptation are normal developmental experiences

Family Ecosystem Model [Bubolz & Sontag; 1990]



TIME – Past, Present, Future

FAMILIES WITH VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Structure Ethnic Origin Socio-economic status

WITH INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY ATTRIBUTES

Needs Values Goals Resources Artifacts

INTERACTIONS WITH & WITHIN MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTS

Natural-biological-physical Human constructed Socio-cultural

TRANSFORM

Energy Information

INVOLVED IN CORE PROCESSES

Adaptation

THROUGH ACTIVITIES / PROCESSES

**Perceiving Decision making Sustainability
Organization Management Human development
Communication Technology advancement Design**

OUTCOME

Q of Life & Q of Environment

Product of the realisations of values & goals

Human well-being

Environmental Sustainability Practices

Family ecosystem structure

Family ecosystem process

Output at micro & macro levels

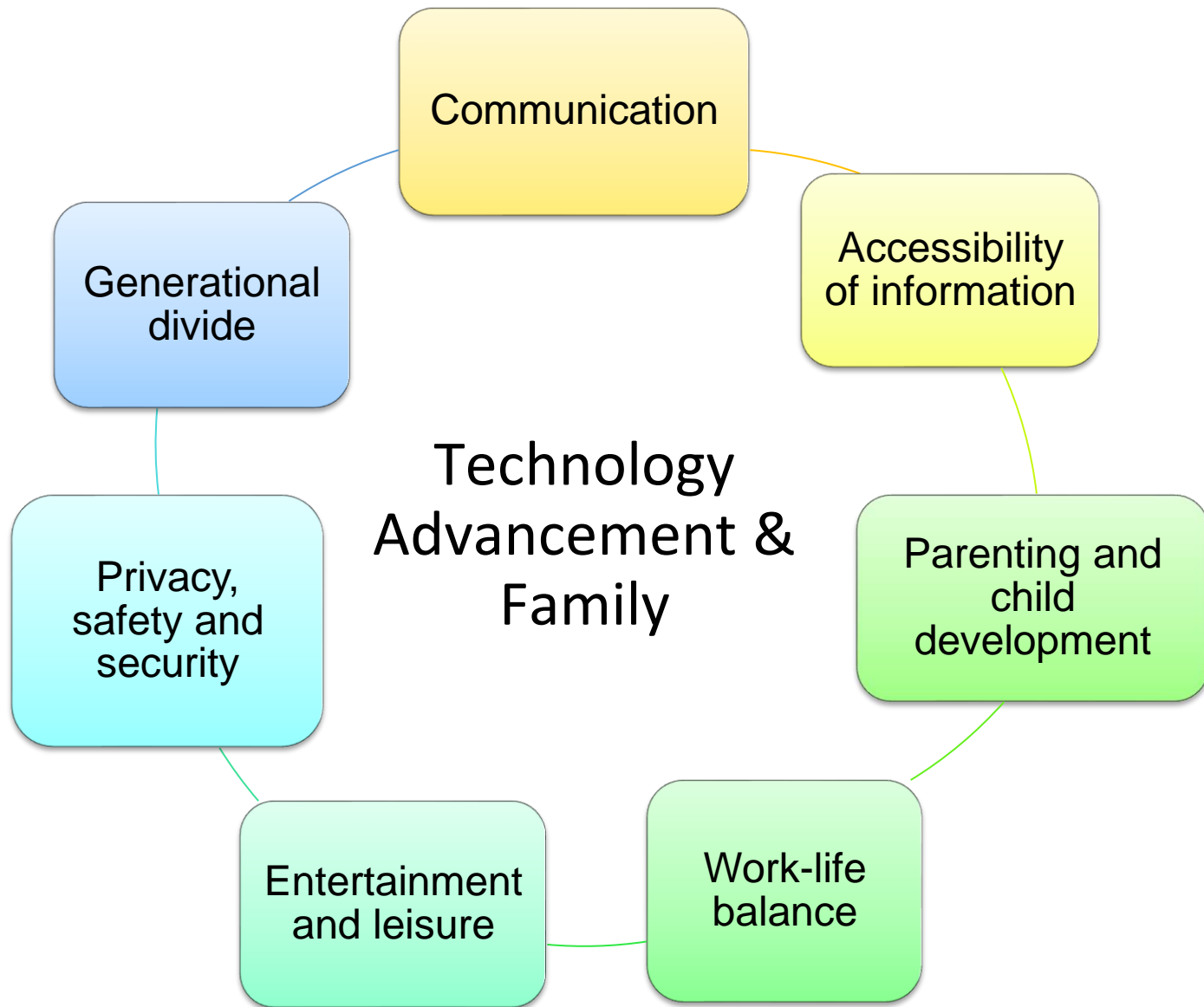
Figure: Interrelationships between concepts in Family Ecology theory

Migration and Urbanization

Migration acts as a driver of urbanization where individuals often migrate from rural areas to cities seeking better economic opportunities, education, healthcare, and amenities.

Urbanization serves impacts on migration, including creating new opportunities and rural decline

Rapid urban growth can strain resources like housing, infrastructure, and social services, posing challenges for both migrants and existing residents



Demographic Shifts

Demographic changes, including an aging population and declining birth rates, have profound impacts on families, specifically altering family dynamics and caregiving responsibilities.

The caregivers reported their own share of burdens which included deteriorated physical and socio-emotional health (Jawahir et al., 2021)

Climate Change and Environmental Pressures

Extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and resource scarcity can lead to displacement, property damage, loss of livelihoods, and adverse health impacts, exacerbating inequalities and vulnerabilities within communities.

A study conducted in Indonesia by Rudianto (2021) found that natural disasters have a detrimental impact on household poverty.



The Impacts?

- Complex interactions of many factors
- Depends on how families cope with the situation
- On SOCIO-ECONOMIC; HEALTH & WELL-BEING
- Developmentally; Ecologically
- Families need to be resilient, resourceful, empowered to cope and adapt
- SUPPORT is crucial

Promote, strengthen, support, enhance...

- Family empowerment
- Social Protection & support system
- Economic opportunities & financial inclusion
- Family resilience and social cohesion
- Technology and Family wellbeing
- Sustain urban development, housing
- Environment sustainability



FAMILY AND POLICY

Dysfunctional family institutions affect the development of human capital, social competence, and national productivity.

It is important to monitor and evaluate policies, plans, programmes, and projects for their impact on the target group, especially family institutions.

IT STARTS AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY STAGE

Policies and programmes involving families can positively or negatively impact the institution. FIA can determine the impact level of these policies and programmes in terms of family functionality, integrity, stability, and well-being.



EXAMPLES OF (NEGATIVE) IMPACT OF POLICY ON THE FAMILY

Reduce disposable income of the family

Decreasing the value of family assets, savings or increasing debt

Reducing the provision or cost of support and in-kind services to families

Increased cost of living for families

Reduce incentives for families to access educational resources for family members

Affect the distribution or access to income, goods and services within the family

Affecting work-family balance;

Increased holistic health risk to the family

Affecting the quality of parenting and child care

Reducing the adequacy or availability of housing

Reduce equity between families

Decrease or affect social functioning

IMPACT ASSESSMENT?

A systematic process of identifying and determining the importance or value of something through a detailed and systematic empirical method.

A process for identifying the consequences or changes in the future of the effects of current proposals and actions (International Association for Impact Analysis, IAIA).

A structured process that takes into account the implications on humans & the environment at all decision-making levels for any action that is planned (Ex ante), is being done and has been done (Ex post) (Fortuny, 2018).

	ASSESSMENT	EVALUATION
Definition	Meaning Is the process of collecting, reviewing and using data, aimed at improving current performance	Is the act of judging based on certain standards.
Nature	<i>Diagnostic</i>	<i>Judgemental</i>
Uses	Provide feedback on achievements and room for improvement.	Ensure the extent to which objectives are achieved.
Purpose	<i>Formative</i>	<i>Summative</i>
Orientation	Process-based	Product-based
Feedback	Based on observations and positive and negative points	Based on quality levels such as standards that have been set.
Relationships between parties involved	<i>Reflective</i>	<i>Prescriptive</i>
Criteria	Set together by the parties involved	Set by the evaluator
Standard of measurement	Absolute	Comparison



Key principles of FIA

Family type, structure and functionality

Family stability and support

Family relationships and family empowerment

Recognizing, acknowledging and appreciating the diversity of families

Family involvement and dependence on family relationships

Philosophy / concept of FIA

- Using checklists as a tool examines the extent to which regulations, policies, programs, legislation, agencies or organizations support or do not support families. Analysis can be used at the stage of formation, during implementation or after implementation of policies and programs (Bogenschneider et. al., 2012a).
- Unlike other assessments, the FIA leans heavily on family-related variables and does not confound the program's internal structure and processes unless there is some direct effect on the family (Druckman & Rhodes, 1977).
- Policies, programs and legislation must take into account the views or voices of the family (family voice) through family involvement in providing information and feedback and choosing alternatives in decision making. This effort can increase self-efficacy which can also improve family functionality (Dunst, Trivette & Hamby, 2007).

Urgently needed

- Good policy - ?
- Establish inter-sectoral coordination system & mechanism and partnership
- Government Agencies, NGO, Academia, private sectors are equally important
- Ensure quality implementation,
- M&E, evidence base; data driven



Terima Kasih

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