



KENYATAAN MEDIA

BAGI PENERBITAN JADUAL HAYAT RINGKAS, MALAYSIA, 2019-2021

Pandemik COVID-19 Tidak Menjejasakan Purata Jangkaan Hayat Malaysia, Bayi yang Lahir Pada Tahun Ini Secara Puratanya Dijangka Boleh Hidup Mencecah Umur 75.6 Tahun

PUTRAJAYA, 29 Julai 2021 - Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah mengeluarkan penerbitan **Jadual Hayat Ringkas, Malaysia, 2019-2021** pada hari ini. Laporan ini memaparkan jadual hayat mengikut umur, kumpulan etnik dan jantina peringkat Malaysia dan negeri bagi tahun 2019-2021.

Mengulas berkaitan penerbitan tersebut, YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, "Peningkatan purata Jangkaan Hayat Malaysia kepada 75.6 tahun adalah disumbangkan oleh faktor positif sosioekonomi seperti peningkatan taraf pendidikan, pekerjaan, tahap penjagaan kesihatan dan penurunan kadar kematian. Beliau juga menyatakan seorang bayi yang lahir pada 2021 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup 1.3 tahun lebih lama berbanding sedekad lalu, 74.3 tahun (2011). Sementara itu perbandingan mengikut jantina menunjukkan secara purata bayi perempuan hidup lebih lama berbanding bayi lelaki dengan peningkatan jangkaan hayat 0.5 tahun berbanding lelaki, 0.4 tahun bagi tempoh 2011 hingga 2021. Ini bermakna, seorang bayi perempuan yang baru lahir pada 2021 secara purata dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 78.3 tahun manakala bayi lelaki dijangka boleh hidup sehingga 73.2 tahun. Trend siri masa menunjukkan peningkatan yang konsisten jangka hayat perempuan adalah lebih lama daripada lelaki semenjak Jadual Hayat Ringkas dikeluarkan. Antara faktor yang menyumbang adalah perbezaan cara hidup lelaki dan perempuan yang mana lelaki lebih terdedah kepada *nature of work* yang berisiko. Peningkatan jangkaan hayat adalah selari dengan sistem perkhidmatan kesihatan yang baik dan kesedaran penduduk terhadap kepentingan menjaga kesihatan yang semakin meningkat".

Sementara itu, beliau turut mengulas bahawa pandemik COVID-19 tidak memberi kesan yang signifikan dengan kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 adalah 0.02 peratus bagi tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Jun 2021. Kenyataan ini disokong dengan jurnal bertajuk *Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy* oleh *Guillaume Marois, Raya Muttarak and Sergei Scherbov* sekiranya kadar prevalensi jangkitan COVID-19 berada di bawah 1 atau 2 peratus, penularan pandemik COVID-19 yang melanda seluruh dunia tidak akan mempengaruhi jangkaan hayat secara signifikan. Di samping itu, dapatan kajian mendapati bahawa sekiranya kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 berada pada 10 peratus, terdapat penurunan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir melebihi 1 tahun bagi Amerika Utara, Eropah dan Amerika Latin dan Caribbean.

Pada 2021, lelaki dan perempuan yang mencapai umur 15 tahun masing-masing dijangka hidup selama 58.9 dan 64.0 tahun lagi. Ini bermakna, lelaki pada umur 15 tahun dijangka hidup sehingga umur 73.9 tahun dan perempuan sehingga umur 79.0 tahun. Selain itu, beliau juga menyatakan, “Jangkaan hayat pada umur 60 tahun bagi lelaki dan perempuan juga meningkat masing-masing dijangka hidup selama 18.9 tahun dan 21.8 tahun lagi. Ini bermakna, lelaki yang berumur 60 tahun pada tahun ini dijangka hidup sehingga umur 78.9 tahun dan perempuan sehingga umur 81.8 tahun”.

Situasi ini selari dengan peningkatan penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih sedekad yang lalu. Berdasarkan anggaran penduduk pada 2021, penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan lebih meningkat daripada 8.1 peratus atau 2.4 juta orang (2011) kepada 3.6 juta orang (2021) yang mewakili 11.2 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk pada 2021.

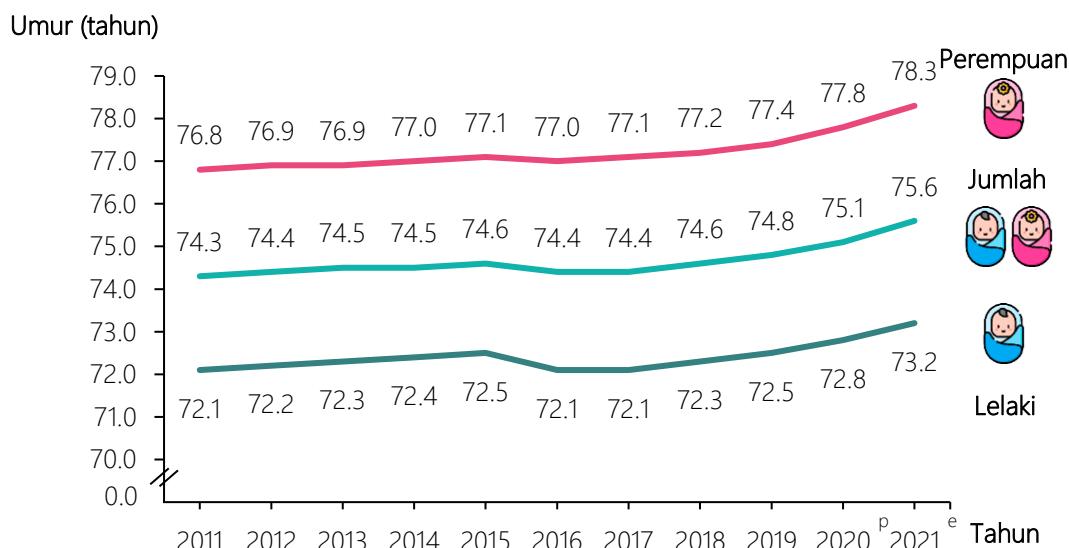
Etnik Cina terus mencatatkan jangkaan hayat tertinggi ketika lahir pada 2021 iaitu 78.3 tahun diikuti Bumiputera (74.4 tahun) dan India (73.7 tahun). Situasi ini mempunyai hubungan dengan perubahan kadar kesuburan jumlah bagi etnik Cina (1.1 bayi bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun). Walau bagaimanapun, etnik India menunjukkan peningkatan jangkaan hayat lebih tinggi pada 2021 iaitu 1.0 tahun (2020: 72.7 tahun) berbanding Bumiputera (0.5 tahun) dan Cina (0.4 tahun). Berdasarkan Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2020, kadar kesuburan jumlah bagi wanita berumur 15-49 tahun bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama menunjukkan trend penurunan.

Selain itu, beliau juga menyatakan, “Peningkatan jangkaan hayat juga mempunyai hubungan yang positif dengan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) per kapita mengikut negeri. Menurut *Bloom and Sachs 1998; Gallup, Sachs, and Mellinger 1999; Lorentzen, McMillan and Wacziarg 2008*, terdapat hubungan positif di antara jangkaan hayat dengan pendapatan per kapita. Pada 2021, terdapat empat negeri yang mempunyai jangkaan hayat melebihi jangkaan hayat peringkat nasional (75.6 tahun) iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (78.0 tahun), Selangor (77.3 tahun), Sarawak (76.5 tahun) dan Pulau Pinang (76.1 tahun)”.

Peningkatan jangkaan hayat yang berterusan secara tidak langsung menunjukkan Malaysia akan mengalami penuaan penduduk pada tahun 2030 iaitu peratusan penduduk yang berumur 60 tahun dan lebih mencapai 15.3 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk. Penuaan penduduk bukan sahaja memberi kesan kepada ekonomi negara malah individu. Justeru itu, persediaan kesihatan dan simpanan kewangan yang mencukupi perlu dibuat bagi mengelak kesusahan pada masa tua untuk menyara kehidupan sepanjang jangka hayat yang berbaki tanpa pendapatan bulanan seperti yang dilalui ketika masih bekerja.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

Carta 1: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, Malaysia, 2011-2021



Nota:

^p Permulaan

^e Anggaran

Paparan 1: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut jantina dan negeri, Malaysia, 2021^e

| Malaysia | 75.6 | 73.2 | 78.3 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| W.P. Kuala Lumpur | 78.0 | 75.7 | 80.5 |
| Selangor ² | 77.3 | 75.2 | 79.6 |
| Sarawak | 76.5 | 74.3 | 79.0 |
| Pulau Pinang | 76.1 | 73.5 | 78.9 |
| Melaka | 75.4 | 72.7 | 78.4 |
| Johor | 75.2 | 72.8 | 78.1 |
| Pahang | 75.0 | 72.6 | 77.9 |
| Perak | 74.9 | 72.0 | 78.2 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 74.6 | 71.7 | 78.0 |
| Sabah ¹ | 74.3 | 72.4 | 76.7 |
| Kedah | 74.3 | 71.5 | 77.3 |
| Terengganu | 73.4 | 70.5 | 76.7 |
| Kelantan | 73.1 | 69.9 | 76.5 |
| Perlis | 72.3 | 69.4 | 75.3 |

Nota:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Labuan

² Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

^e Anggaran

Jadual 1: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2011-2021

| Umur (tahun)/ Kumpulan etnik utama | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|------|-------|
| Tahun | Jumlah ¹ | Bumiputera | Cina | India |
| 2011 | 74.3 | 73.1 | 76.7 | 71.4 |
| 2012 | 74.4 | 73.3 | 76.9 | 71.4 |
| 2013 | 74.5 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 71.5 |
| 2014 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 77.0 | 71.6 |
| 2015 | 74.6 | 73.4 | 77.1 | 71.7 |
| 2016 | 74.4 | 73.1 | 77.2 | 71.8 |
| 2017 | 74.4 | 73.1 | 77.2 | 71.6 |
| 2018 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 77.4 | 71.8 |
| 2019 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 72.1 |
| 2020 ^b | 75.1 | 73.9 | 77.9 | 72.7 |
| 2021 ^e | 75.6 | 74.4 | 78.3 | 73.7 |

Nota:

¹ Termasuk Lain-lain (warganegara) dan bukan warganegara

^b Permulaan

^e Anggaran

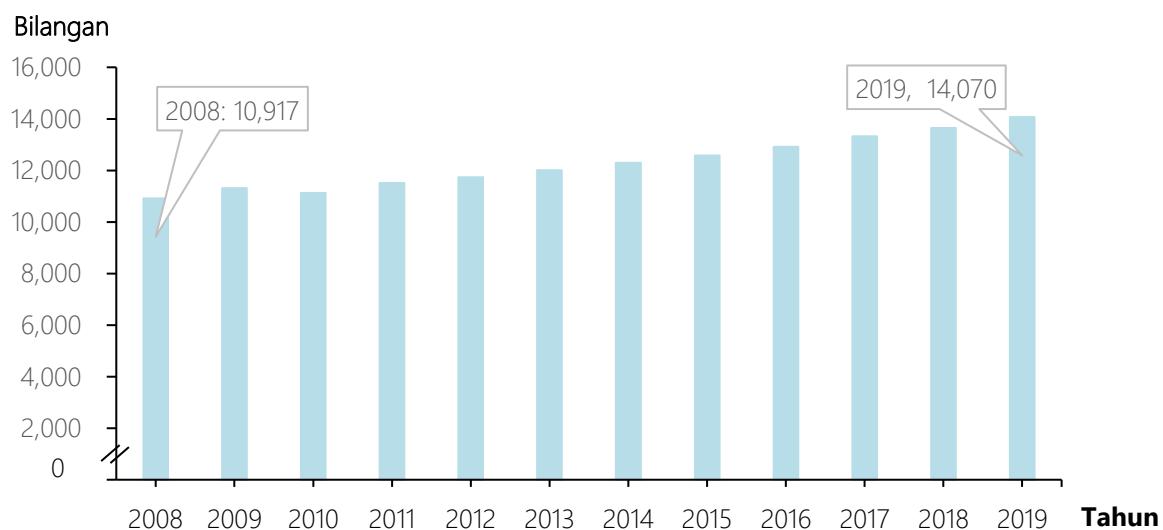
Jadual 2: Kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19, Malaysia, 2021

| Umur (tahun) | Kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 (Julai 2020-Jun 2021) |
|--------------|---|
| 0 | 0.00% |
| 1-4 | 0.00% |
| 5-9 | 0.00% |
| 10-14 | 0.00% |
| 15-19 | 0.00% |
| 20-24 | 0.00% |
| 25-29 | 0.00% |
| 30-34 | 0.00% |
| 35-39 | 0.00% |
| 40-44 | 0.01% |
| 45-49 | 0.01% |
| 50-54 | 0.02% |
| 55-59 | 0.03% |
| 60-64 | 0.06% |
| 65-69 | 0.08% |
| 70-74 | 0.10% |
| 75-80 | 0.17% |
| 80+ | 0.18% |
| Total | 0.02% |

Nota:

Pengiraan kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 adalah berdasarkan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun semasa dengan andaianan penduduk pada tahun ini berisiko mengalami kematian disebabkan oleh COVID-19.

Carta 2: Fasiliti kesihatan, Malaysia, 2008-2019



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

29 JULAI 2021



MEDIA STATEMENT

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ABRIDGED LIFE TABLES, MALAYSIA, 2019-2021

The COVID-19 Pandemic Does Not Affect Malaysia's Average Life Expectancy, on Average Babies Born This Year Are Expected to Live 75.6 Years

PUTRAJAYA, 29 July 2021 - The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has released the publication on **Abridged Life Tables, Malaysia, 2019-2021** today. This publication contains life tables by age, ethnic group and sex at Malaysia and state level for the year of 2019-2021.

Commenting on the publication, YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia said, “The increase in Malaysia's average Life Expectancy to 75.6 years is contributed by positive factors in socioeconomic such as improved in standard of education, employment, health care and decline in mortality rate. He also informed that a baby born in 2021 on average is expected to live 1.3 years longer than a decade ago, 74.3 years (2011). Meanwhile, in terms of comparison by gender, on average baby girls live longer than boys with an increase in life expectancy of 0.5 years compared to boys, 0.4 years for the period 2011 to 2021. This means, baby girl born in 2021 on average is expected can live up to 78.3 years while baby boys are expected to live up to 73.2 years. Time series trends show a consistent increase in life expectancy for females which is longer than males since the Abridged Life Tables was released. Among the contributing factors are the differences in the lifestyles of males and females whereby males are more exposed to hazardous nature of work. The increase in life expectancy is in line with an improved health service system and public awareness on the importance of maintaining good health”.

Meanwhile, he also commented that the COVID-19 pandemic did not have a significant impact with the mortality prevalence rate at 0.02 per cent for the period of July 2020 until June 2021. This statement is supported by the journal entitled

Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy by Guillaume Marois, Raya Muttarak and Sergei Scherbov if the prevalence rate of COVID-19 infection was below 1 or 2 per cent, the spread of COVID-19 pandemic globally would not significantly affect life expectancy. In addition, the study findings found that if the prevalence rate of COVID-19 mortality was at 10 per cent, there was a decrease in life expectancy at birth beyond 1 year for North America, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2021, males and females who reach the age of 15 years old are expected to live for another 58.9 and 64.0 years respectively. These indicate that males at the age of 15 years is expected to live until the age of 73.9 years and females up to the age of 79.0 years. In the meantime, he also informed, “Life expectancy for males and females who reach the age of 60 years old also increased and are expected to live further 18.9 years and 21.8 years respectively. Thus, males aged 60 years in this year are expected to live until the age of 78.9 years old and females, 81.8 years old”.

This situation is in line with the increasing population aged 60 years and over in the past decade. Based on the population estimates for the year 2021, the population age 60 years and over increased from 8.1 per cent or 2.4 million persons (2011) to 3.6 million persons (2021) represents 11.2 per cent of the total population in 2021.

Chinese continues to register the highest life expectancy at birth for the year 2021 at 78.3 years followed by Bumiputera (74.4 years) and Indians (73.7 years). This situation is related to the change in the total fertility rate for Chinese (1.1 babies per woman aged 15-49 years). However, Indians showed a higher increase in life expectancy in 2021 with 1.0 years (2020: 72.7 years) as compared to Bumiputera (0.5 years) and Chinese (0.4 years). Based on Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2020, the total fertility rate for women aged 15-49 years for all major ethnic groups has shown a declining trend.

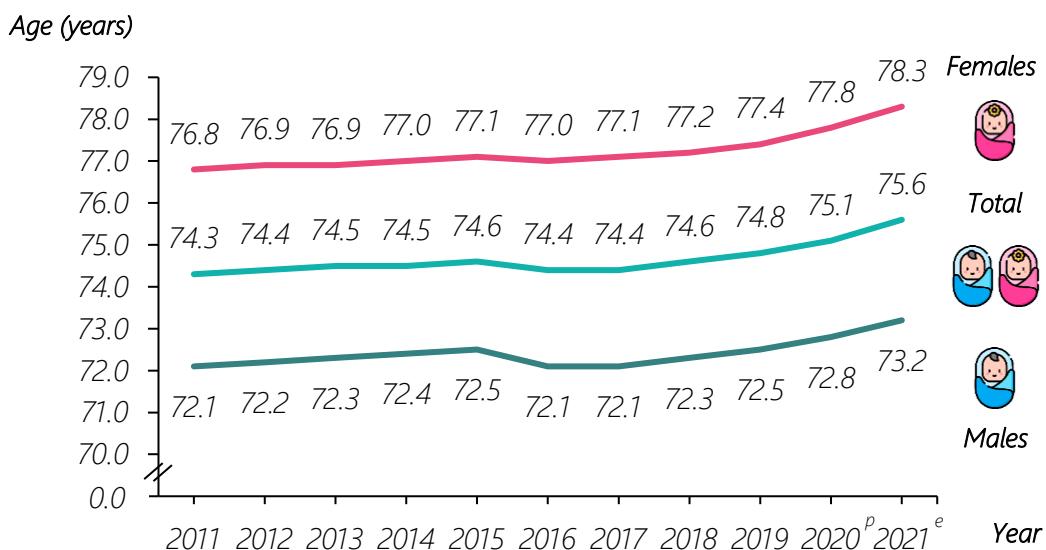
Besides, he also stated, “The increase in life expectancy also has a positive relationship with GDP per capita by state. According to Bloom and Sachs 1998; Gallup, Sachs, and Mellinger 1999; Lorentzen, McMillan, and Wacziarg 2008, there is a positive relationship between life expectancy and income per capita. In 2021, there are four states that recorded the highest life expectancy exceeding the life expectancy

at national level (75.6 years) in 2020 namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (78.0 years), Selangor (77.3 years), Sarawak (76.5 years) and Pulau Pinang (76.1 years)".

The continuous increase in life expectancy indicates Malaysia will experience an ageing population in 2030, which is the percentage of the population aged 60 years and over, reach 15.3 per cent of the total population. Population ageing will not only affect the economy but also individuals. Therefore, health provisions and financial savings should be prepared with sufficient funds to avoid difficulties after retirement.

The online Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (Census of Malaysia 2020) (e-Census) is being implemented nationwide until full coverage can be achieved. All Malaysians are requested to cooperate in making the Census Malaysia 2020 a success to ensure that no one is left behind because your data is our future. Please visit the Census Malaysia 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my, or social media @MyCensus2020 for more information.

Chart 1: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 2011-2021

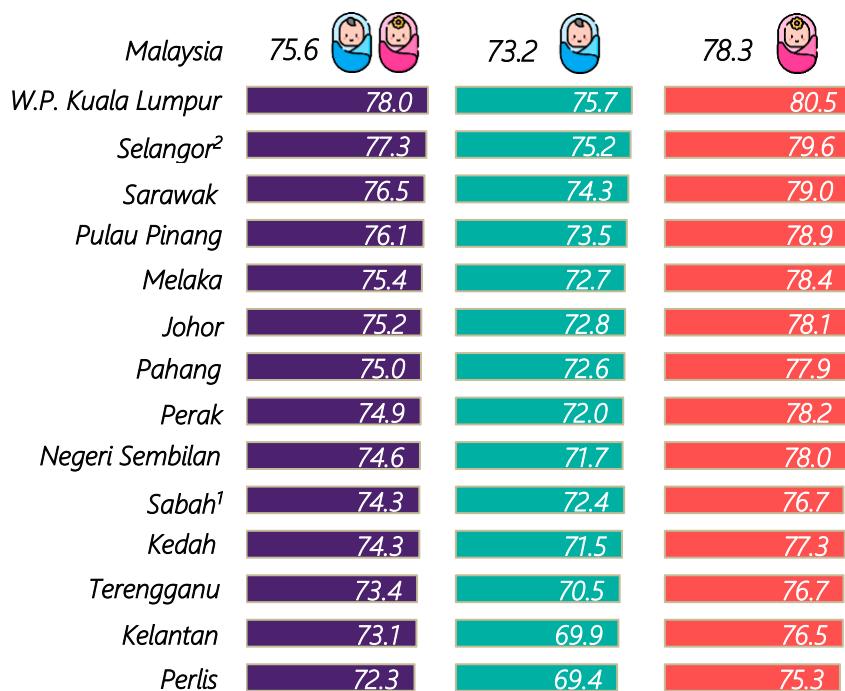


Notes:

^p Preliminary

^e Estimates

Exhibit 1: Life expectancy at birth by sex and state, Malaysia, 2021^e



Notes:

¹ Includes W.P. Labuan

² Includes W.P. Putrajaya

^e Estimates

Table 1: Life expectancy at birth by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2011-2021

| Age (years)/ Major ethnic group | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Year | Total ¹ | Bumiputera | Chinese | Indians |
| 2011 | 74.3 | 73.1 | 76.7 | 71.4 |
| 2012 | 74.4 | 73.3 | 76.9 | 71.4 |
| 2013 | 74.5 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 71.5 |
| 2014 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 77.0 | 71.6 |
| 2015 | 74.6 | 73.4 | 77.1 | 71.7 |
| 2016 | 74.4 | 73.1 | 77.2 | 71.8 |
| 2017 | 74.4 | 73.1 | 77.2 | 71.6 |
| 2018 | 74.6 | 73.3 | 77.4 | 71.8 |
| 2019 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 72.1 |
| 2020 ^p | 75.1 | 73.9 | 77.9 | 72.7 |
| 2021 ^e | 75.6 | 74.4 | 78.3 | 73.7 |

Notes:

¹ Includes Others (citizen) and non-citizen

^p Preliminary

^e Estimates

Table 2: COVID-19 mortality prevalence rate, Malaysia, 2021

| Age (years) | COVID-19 mortality prevalence rate (July 2020-June 2021) |
|--------------|---|
| 0 | 0.00% |
| 1-4 | 0.00% |
| 5-9 | 0.00% |
| 10-14 | 0.00% |
| 15-19 | 0.00% |
| 20-24 | 0.00% |
| 25-29 | 0.00% |
| 30-34 | 0.00% |
| 35-39 | 0.00% |
| 40-44 | 0.01% |
| 45-49 | 0.01% |
| 50-54 | 0.02% |
| 55-59 | 0.03% |
| 60-64 | 0.06% |
| 65-69 | 0.08% |
| 70-74 | 0.10% |
| 75-80 | 0.17% |
| 80+ | 0.18% |
| Total | 0.02% |

Notes:

The calculation of the COVID-19 mortality prevalence rate is based on the current population estimates assuming that the population this year is at risk of death due to COVID-19.

Chart 2: Health facilities, Malaysia, 2008-2019



Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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