



KENYATAAN MEDIA BAGI PENERBITAN PERANGKAAN PENTING, MALAYSIA, 2023

KADAR KESUBURAN PADA PARAS TERENDAH IAITU 1.6 ANAK PADA 2022, CABARAN TERHADAP PENYUSUTAN PENDUDUK DAN PENUAAN DI MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA, 17 Oktober 2023 - Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah mengeluarkan penerbitan **Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2023** pada hari ini. Laporan ini membentangkan statistik kelahiran dan kematian mengikut ciri-ciri demografi di peringkat nasional, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran bagi tahun 2022. Statistik ini memperihalkan peristiwa penting dalam kehidupan individu dan ia berfungsi sebagai input utama untuk penggubalan dasar dan perancangan program berkaitan bidang kependudukan, kesihatan, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan lain-lain.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menekankan bahawa, "Kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) pada 2022 merekodkan penurunan dengan 1.6 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun berbanding 1.7 anak pada 2021. Kadar kesuburan ini merupakan yang terendah sejak lima dekad yang lalu dengan 4.9 anak bagi setiap perempuan pada tahun 1970. Sejak 1970 hingga 2012, TFR negara telah direkodkan di atas paras penggantian iaitu 2.1 anak yang menunjukkan bahawa purata bilangan anak yang dilahirkan oleh seorang perempuan sepanjang tempoh kesuburannya mencukupi untuk menggantikan dirinya dan pasangannya. Walau bagaimanapun, TFR mula menurun di bawah paras penggantian bermula tahun 2013 hingga kini. Trend penurunan kadar kesuburan ini berpotensi akan mengakibatkan berlaku krisis demografi seperti penyusutan pertumbuhan penduduk, penuaan penduduk dan kesan terhadap ekonomi dan sosial. Merujuk kepada manual *Principles and Recommendations For A Vital Statistics (Revision 3)*, United Nations Statistics Division (2014), paras penggantian 2.1 bermaksud purata bilangan anak yang perlu dilahirkan

oleh seorang perempuan dengan menanggung seorang anak perempuan yang hidup sehingga anak tersebut melahirkan anak. Jika paras penggantian kesuburan kekal dalam tempoh yang panjang, setiap generasi secara tepat akan menggantikan dirinya dan pasangannya tanpa mengambil kira migrasi penduduk”.

Bagi tempoh 2011 hingga 2022, TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama di Malaysia menunjukkan trend menurun. TFR tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Melayu iaitu 2.1 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun pada 2022. Manakala, Cina merekodkan TFR terendah iaitu 0.8 anak. Pada peringkat negeri, semua negeri merekodkan TFR di bawah paras penggantian kecuali tiga negeri iaitu Terengganu (2.9 anak), Kelantan (2.7 anak) dan Pahang (2.1 anak).

Malaysia, bersama beberapa negara membangun seperti *United States of America* (1.7 anak), *Australia* (1.7 anak), *United Kingdom* (1.6 anak), *Japan* (1.3 anak) dan *Republic of Korea* (0.8 anak), telah menunjukkan trend kadar kesuburan menurun di bawah paras penggantian. Trend yang sama dapat diperhatikan di negara ASEAN seperti *Viet Nam* (1.9 anak), *Brunei Darussalam* (1.8 anak), *Thailand* (1.3 anak) dan *Singapore* (1.1 anak), manakala *Philippines* (2.7 anak), *Lao PDR* (2.5 anak), *Cambodia* (2.3 anak), *Indonesia* (2.2 anak) dan *Myanmar* (2.2 anak) berada di atas paras penggantian.

Untuk lima dekad yang lalu, TFR telah menurun di semua negara terpilih dengan penurunan kadar yang berbeza mengikut tahap kesuburan mereka. Terdapat beberapa negara yang menghadapi penurunan TFR di bawah paras penggantian jauh lebih awal dan negara-negara tersebut ialah *United Kingdom* (1973: 2.0 anak), *Japan* (1975: 1.9 anak), *France* (1976: 2.0 anak), *Australia* (1977: 2.0 anak) dan *Singapore* (1977: 1.8 anak). Sehubungan itu, *France* dan *United Kingdom* telah bertindak secara proaktif terhadap isu penurunan TFR yang berpotensi membawa kepada krisis demografi. Mereka telah menjalankan strategi dengan meningkatkan migrasi masuk untuk meningkatkan bilangan penduduk dan tenaga buruh. Pendekatan ini bertujuan untuk mengurangkan potensi cabaran ekonomi dan demografi yang berkaitan dengan penurunan kadar kelahiran, seperti penuaan penduduk dan kekurangan tenaga kerja.

Sementara itu, beliau turut menambah, “Kelahiran hidup direkodkan pada 2022 adalah 423,124 kelahiran iaitu menurun 3.8 peratus (16,620 kelahiran) berbanding 439,744 kelahiran pada 2021. Bayi lelaki yang dilahirkan melebihi bayi perempuan direkodkan iaitu masing-masing 218,345 dan 204,779. Penurunan bilangan kelahiran ini telah mengakibatkan kadar kelahiran kasar (CBR) menurun daripada 13.5 kelahiran pada 2021 kepada 12.9 kelahiran bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2022.

Semua negeri merekodkan penurunan CBR pada 2022 berbanding 2021 kecuali Sabah yang menunjukkan peningkatan daripada 12.2 (2021) kelahiran kepada 12.8 (2022) kelahiran bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Laporan ini turut membentangkan bilangan kelahiran hidup dan CBR di peringkat daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia. CBR tertinggi pada 2022 direkodkan oleh Song, Sarawak dan Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu dengan kedua-dua daerah merekodkan 24.3 kelahiran bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Manakala daerah Kinabatangan, Sabah merekodkan kadar terendah iaitu 4.6 kelahiran.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut berkata, “Kematian yang direkodkan pada 2022 adalah 206,525 kematian, menurun 8.0 peratus (18,044 kematian) berbanding 224,569 pada 2021, iaitu selepas pandemik COVID-19. Kadar kematian kasar (CDR) turut merekodkan penurunan daripada 6.9 (2021) kepada 6.3 (2022) kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Bilangan kematian lelaki pada 2022 adalah 117,790 atau 57.0 peratus daripada jumlah kematian. Manakala, bilangan kematian perempuan adalah 88,735 (43.0%)”.

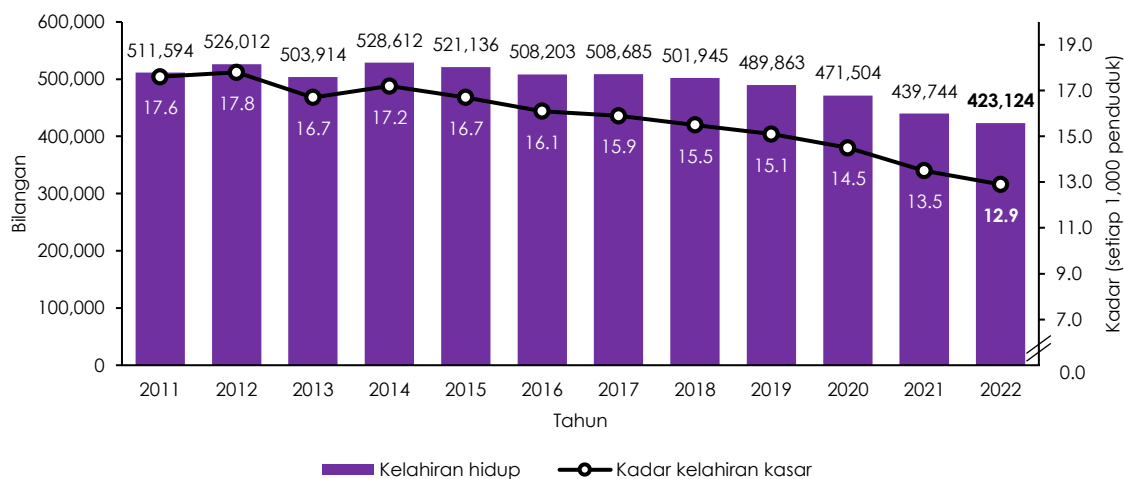
Selain itu, kebanyakan negeri merekodkan penurunan CDR pada 2022 berbanding 2021 kecuali Perlis, Pahang, Perak dan Terengganu. W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan penurunan kadar tertinggi dengan 1.7 mata iaitu daripada 6.8 (2021) kematian kepada 5.1 (2022) kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Melihat kepada peringkat daerah pentadbiran, Kanowit dan Song, Sarawak kedua-duanya merekodkan CDR tertinggi pada 2022 iaitu 14.3 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk diikuti Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (13.0), Selama, Perak (12.2) dan Maradong, Sarawak (12.0). Manakala daerah Kinabatangan di Sabah mencatatkan CDR terendah iaitu 1.9 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk diikuti Kalabakan, Sabah (2.0) dan Samarahan, Sarawak (2.4).

Beliau menambah, “Semua kumpulan umur merekodkan penurunan bilangan kematian kecuali umur 0-14 tahun iaitu meningkat daripada 4,115 kematian kepada 4,754 kematian pada 2022. Kematian umur 41-59 tahun merekodkan penurunan tertinggi iaitu 20.4 peratus daripada 52,282 (2021) kematian kepada 41,640 kematian pada 2022. Selain itu, kematian umur 15-40 tahun dan 60 tahun dan lebih masing-masing turut merekodkan penurunan iaitu daripada 17,953 kematian kepada 14,830 kematian dan 150,219 kematian kepada 145,301 kematian”.

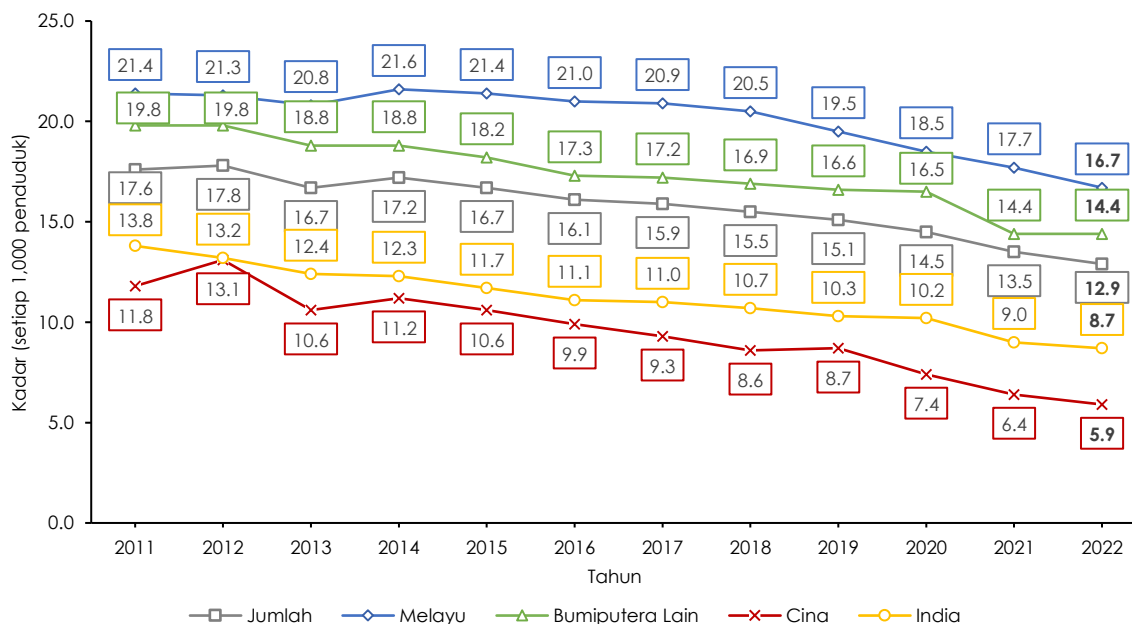
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “**Statistik Nadi Kehidupan**”.

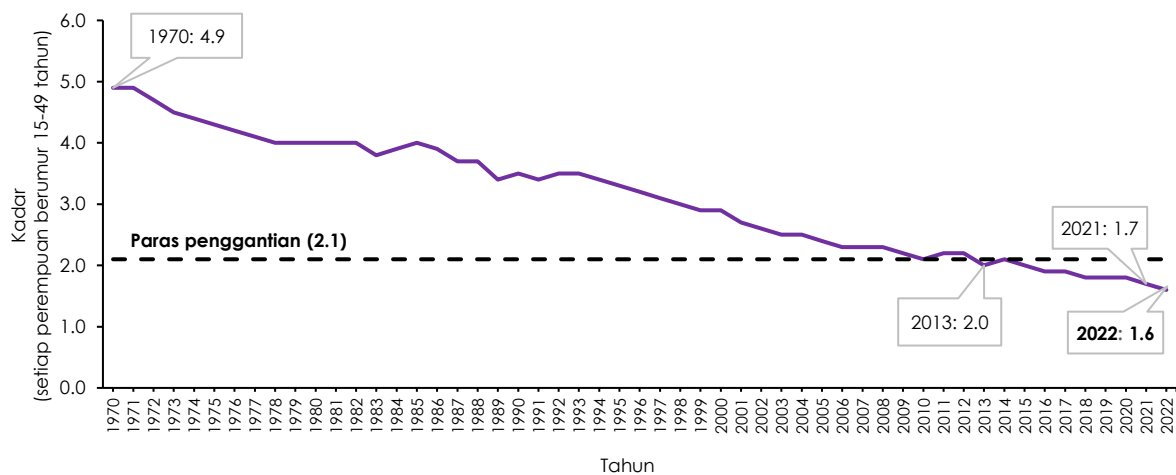
Carta 1 Kelahiran hidup dan kadar kelahiran kasar, Malaysia, 2011-2022



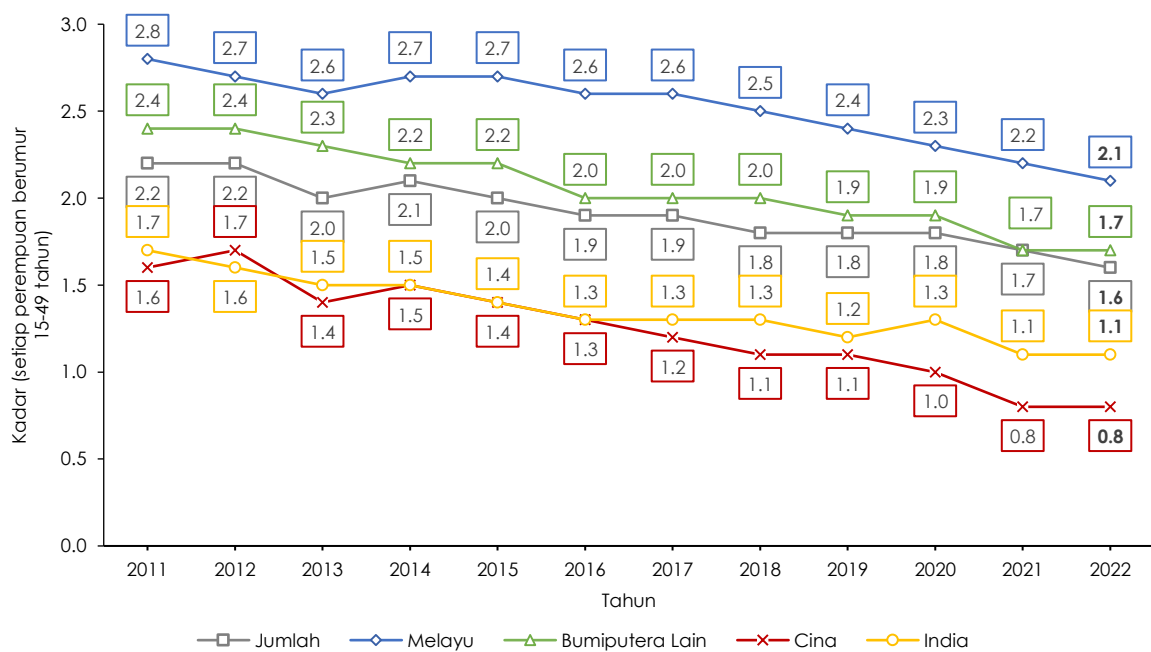
Carta 2: Kadar kelahiran kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2011-2022



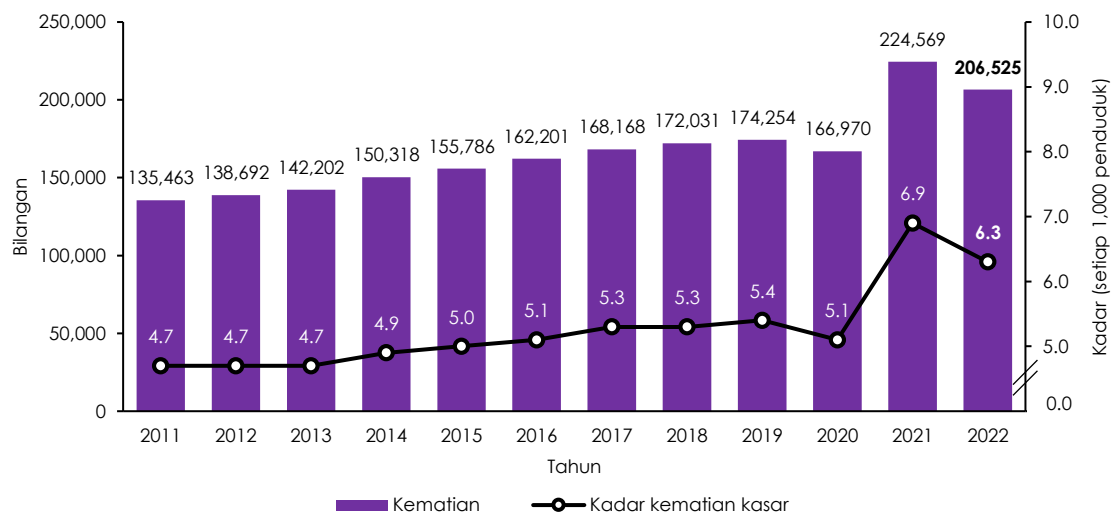
Carta 3: Kadar kesuburan jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2022



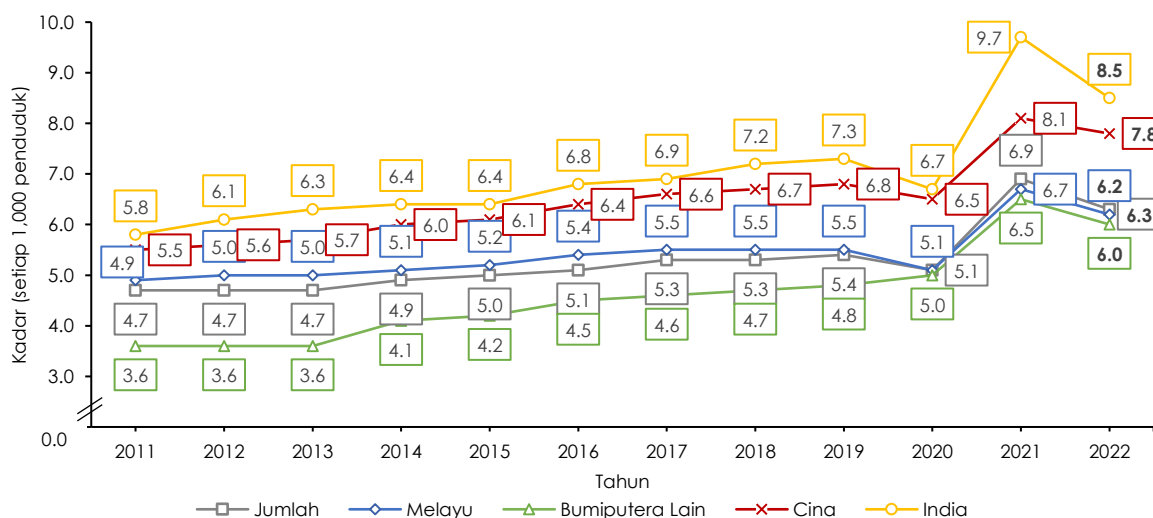
Carta 4: Kadar kesuburan jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2011-2022



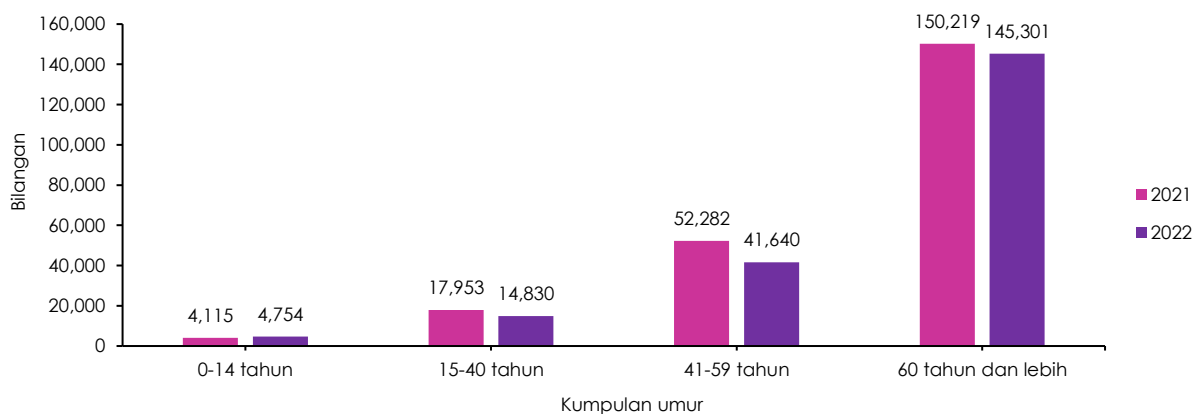
Carta 5: Kematian dan kadar kematian kasar, Malaysia, 2011-2022



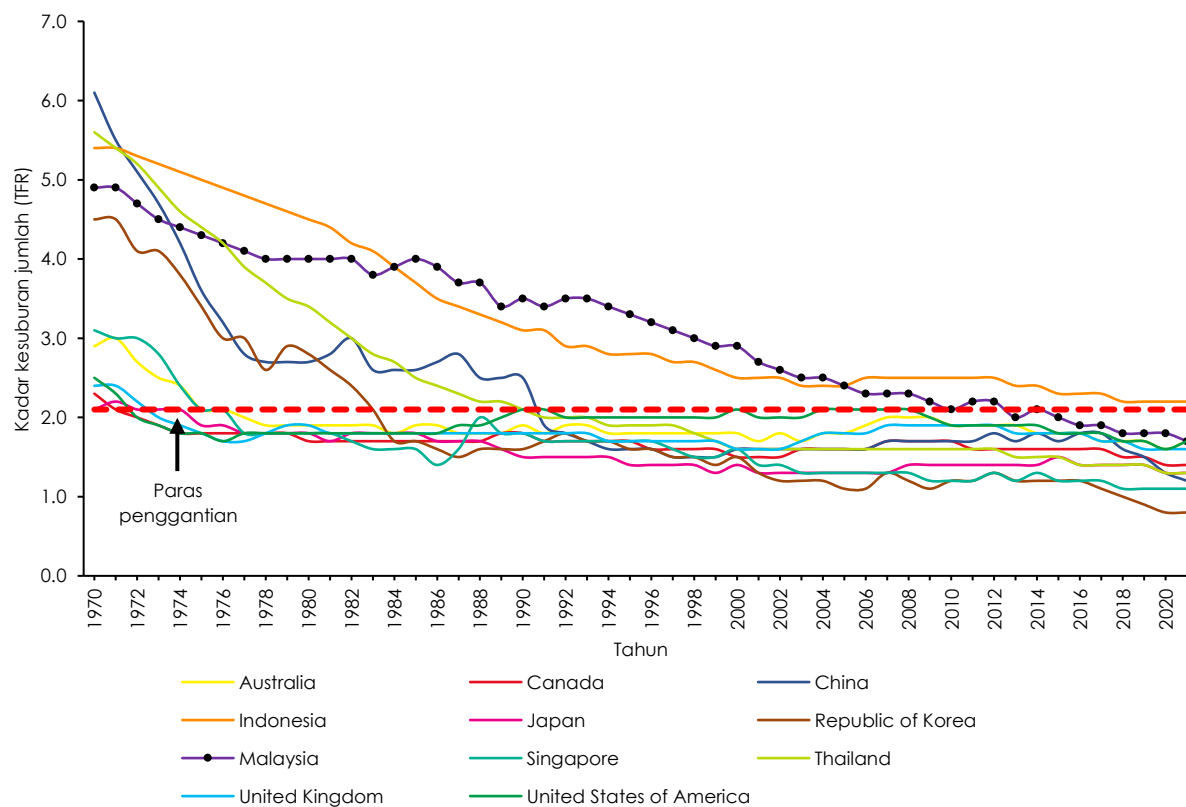
Carta 6: Kadar kematian kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2011-2022



Carta 7: Kematian mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Carta 8: Kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) mengikut negara terpilih, 1970-2021



Sumber: World Development Indicator (WDI), dikemaskini September 2023 kecuali Malaysia

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
17 OKTOBER 2023**



MEDIA STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF VITAL STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, 2023

FERTILITY RATE AT ITS LOWEST AT 1.6 CHILDREN IN 2022, A CONCERN ON SHRINKING POPULATION AND AGEING POPULATION IN MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA, 17th October 2023 - Department of Statistics, Malaysia has released the publication on **Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2023** today. The report contains birth and death statistics by demographic characteristics at national, states and administrative districts in 2022. The statistics comprise of vital events in a life of a person and it serves as the main input for the formulation of policies and planning of programmes in population, health, education, employment and others.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia highlighted that, "The total fertility rate (TFR) in 2022 declined to 1.6 children for every woman aged 15-49 years as compared to 1.7 children in 2021. This fertility rate was the lowest in five decades with 4.9 children per woman in 1970. Since 1970 up to 2012, the national TFR was still above the replacement level of 2.1 children, which indicates that the average number of children born per woman throughout her reproductive life has been sufficient to replace herself and her partner. However, the TFR started to decline below the replacement level from 2013 onwards. This declining trend in fertility rate is signaling the potential for a demographic crisis such as population growth shrinking, ageing population and economic and social implications. Based on the Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3), United Nations Statistics Division (2014) manual, the replacement level of 2.1 children is the average number of children a woman would need to give birth by bearing a daughter who survives to childbearing age. If the replacement level of fertility

is sustained over a sufficiently long period, each generation will exactly replace herself and her partner regardless of population migration”.

For the period of 2011 to 2022, the TFR for all major ethnic groups in Malaysia has shown a declining trend. The highest TFR was recorded by Malay with 2.1 children per woman aged 15-49 years. Meanwhile, Chinese recorded the lowest TFR of 0.8 children. At the state level, all states recorded TFR below the replacement level except three states namely Terengganu (2.9 children), Kelantan (2.7 children) and Pahang (2.1 children).

Malaysia, along with several developed countries such as United States of America (1.7 children), Australia (1.7 children), United Kingdom (1.6 children), Japan (1.3 children) and Republic of Korea (0.8 children), have observed a trend of fertility rates falling below the replacement level. Similar trends have also observed in ASEAN countries namely Viet Nam (1.9 children), Brunei Darussalam (1.8 children), Thailand (1.3 children) and Singapore (1.1 children), while Philippines (2.7 children), Lao PDR (2.5 children), Cambodia (2.3 children), Indonesia (2.2 children) and Myanmar (2.2 children) were above replacement level.

For the past five decades, TFR has been declining in all selected countries with the varying declining pace according to their level of fertility. There are few countries that have faced a decline in the level of TFR below replacement the level much earlier, namely United Kingdom (1973: 2.0 children), Japan (1975: 1.9 children), France (1976: 2.0 children), Australia (1977: 2.0 children) and Singapore (1977: 1.8 children). Therefore, France and United Kingdom have proactively responded to the issue of declining TFR, which could potentially lead to demographic crisis. They have pursued a strategy of increased migration to bolster their population numbers and labor forces. This approach aims to mitigate the potential economic and demographic challenges associated with declining fertility rates, such as ageing population and labour shortages.

Meanwhile, he also added, “The number of live births was 423,124 births in 2022, a decrease of 3.8 per cent (16,620 births) as compared to 439,744 births in 2021. More males newborn were recorded than females with 218,345 and 204,779, respectively. The

decline in the number of live births has contributed to the decline in crude birth rate (CBR) from 13.5 births in 2021 to 12.9 births per thousand population in 2022.

All states recorded a decrease in CBR in 2022 as compared to 2021 except for Sabah, which showed an increase from 12.2 (2021) births to 12.8 (2022) births per thousand population. This report also presents the number of live births and CBR at the administrative district level in Malaysia. The highest CBR in 2022 was recorded by the district of Song, Sarawak and Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu with both districts recorded 24.3 births per thousand population. Meanwhile, Kinabatangan, Sabah recorded the lowest rate of 4.6 births.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said, "The number of deaths in 2022 was 206,525 deaths, decreased 8.0 per cent (18,044 deaths) as compared to 224,569 deaths in 2021 after the COVID-19 pandemic. The crude death rate (CDR) also recorded a decrease from 6.9 (2021) to 6.3 (2022) deaths per thousand population. The number of male deaths in 2022 was 117,790 or 57.0 per cent of the total deaths. Meanwhile, female deaths were 88,735 (43.0%)".

Besides that, CDR for most states decreased in 2022 as compared to 2021 except Perlis, Pahang, Perak and Terengganu. W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest decrease of 1.7 points from 6.8 (2021) deaths to 5.1 (2022) deaths per thousand population. Looking at the administrative district level, Kanowit and Song, Sarawak where both districts recorded the highest CDR in 2022 with 14.3 deaths per thousand population, followed by Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (13.0), Selama, Perak (12.2) and Maradong, Sarawak (12.0). Meanwhile, the Kinabatangan district in Sabah recorded the lowest CDR with 1.9 deaths per thousand population, followed by Kalabakan, Sabah (2.0) and Samarahan, Sarawak (2.4).

He added, "All age groups recorded a decrease in the number of deaths except aged 0-14 years which increased from 4,115 deaths to 4,754 deaths in 2022. The number of deaths aged 41-59 years recorded the highest decrease with 20.4 per cent from 52,282 (2021) deaths to 41,640 deaths in 2022. Besides, the number of deaths for aged

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at **1200 hours, Tuesday, 17th October 2023**

15-40 years and 60 years and over also recorded a decrease from 17,953 deaths to 14,830 deaths and 150,219 deaths to 145,301 deaths, respectively”.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “**Statistics is the Essence of Life**”.

Chart 1: Live births and crude birth rate, Malaysia, 2011-2022

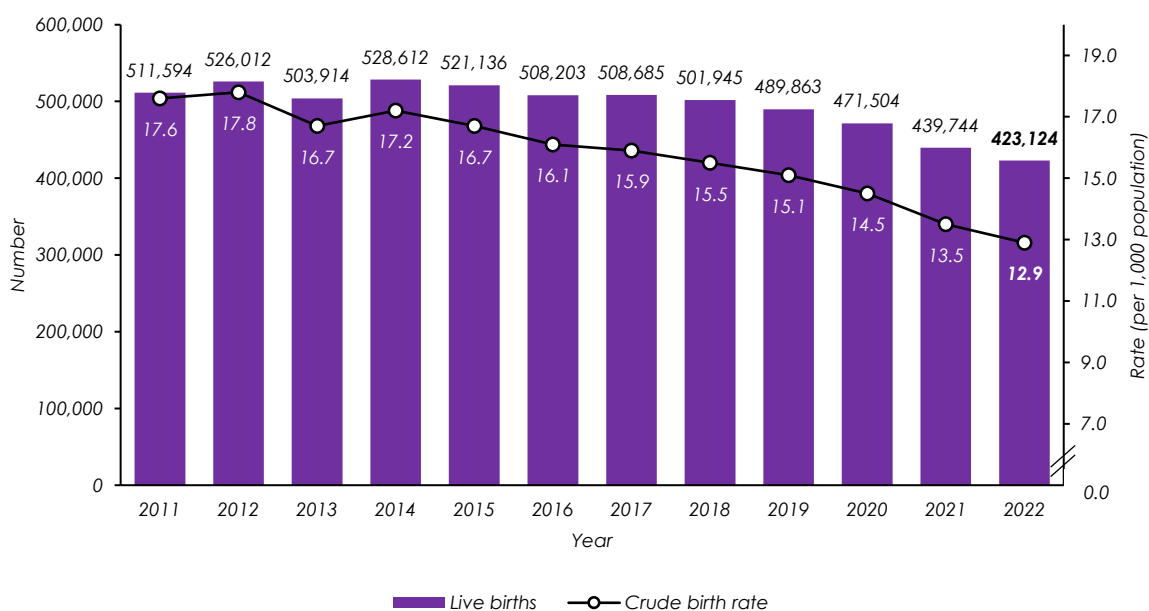


Chart 2: Crude birth rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2011-2022

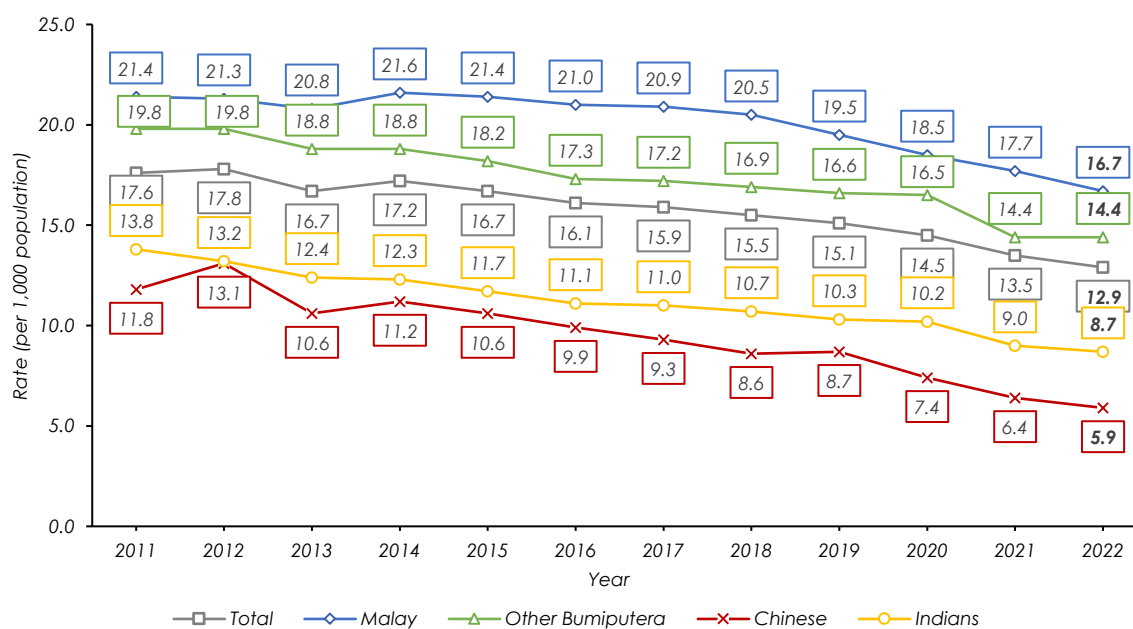


Chart 3: Total fertility rate, Malaysia, 1970-2022

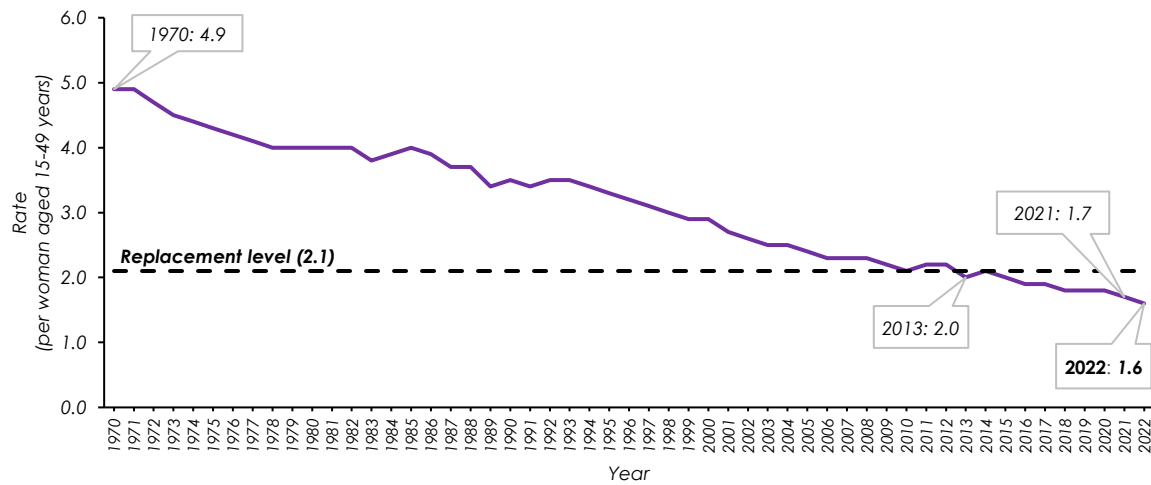


Chart 4: Total fertility rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2011-2022

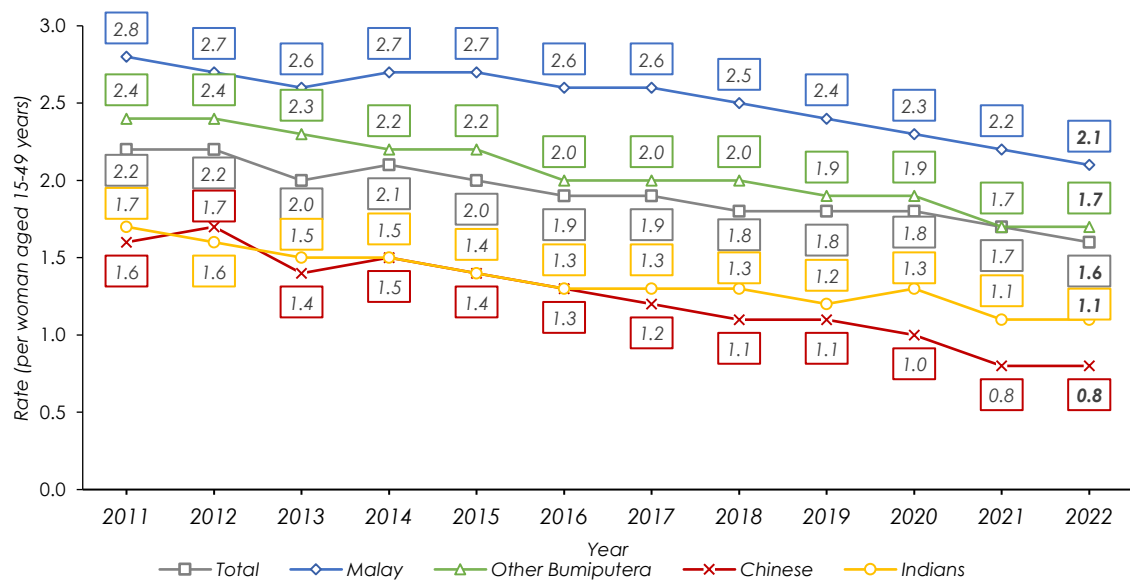


Chart 5: Deaths and crude death rate, Malaysia, 2011-2022

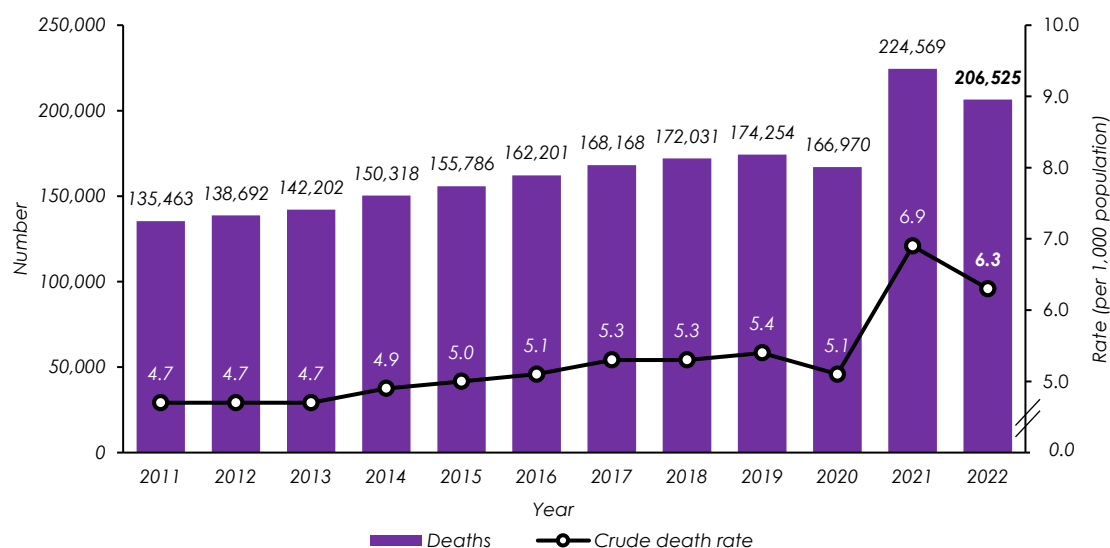


Chart 6: Crude death rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2011-2022

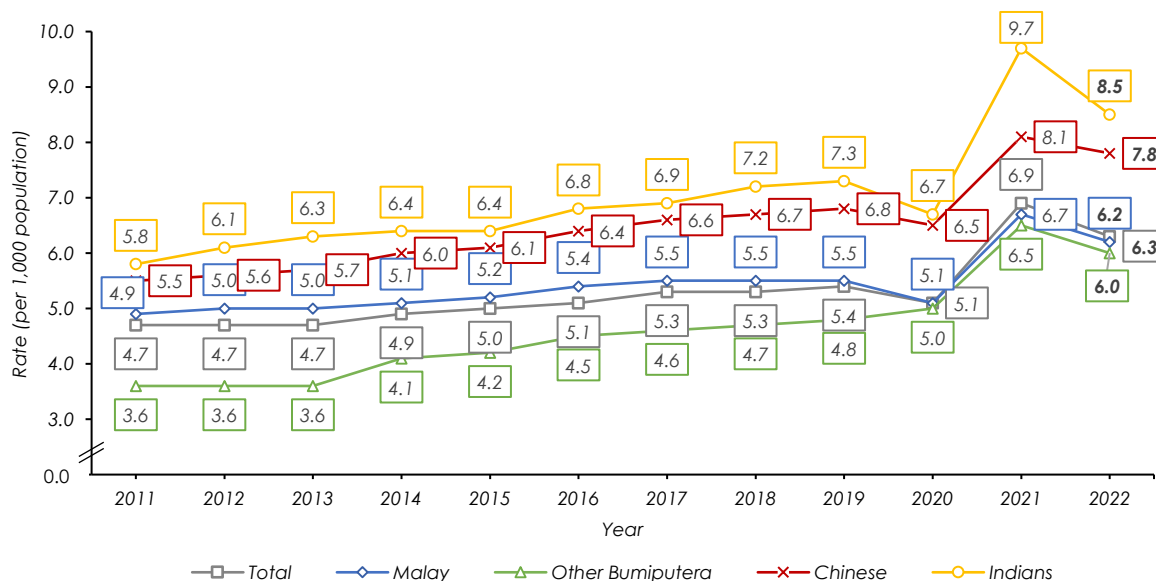


Chart 7: Deaths by age group, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

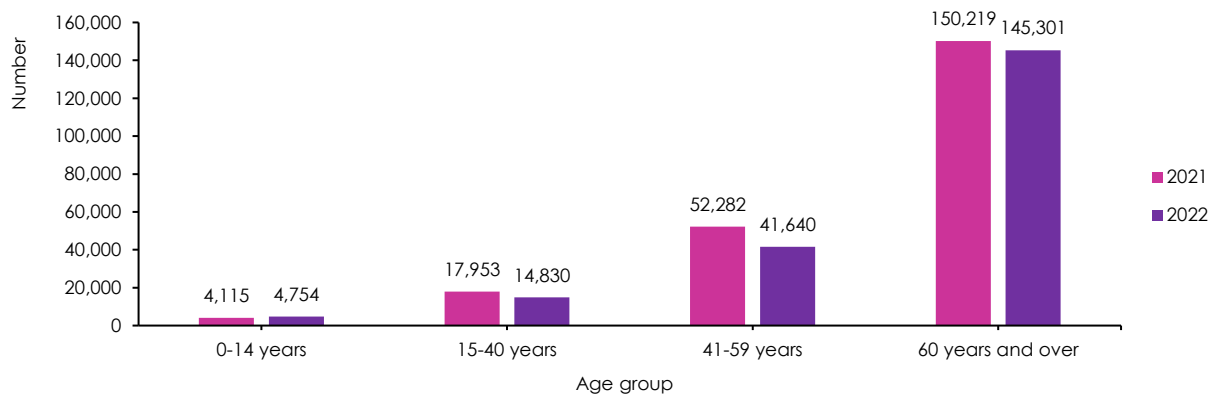
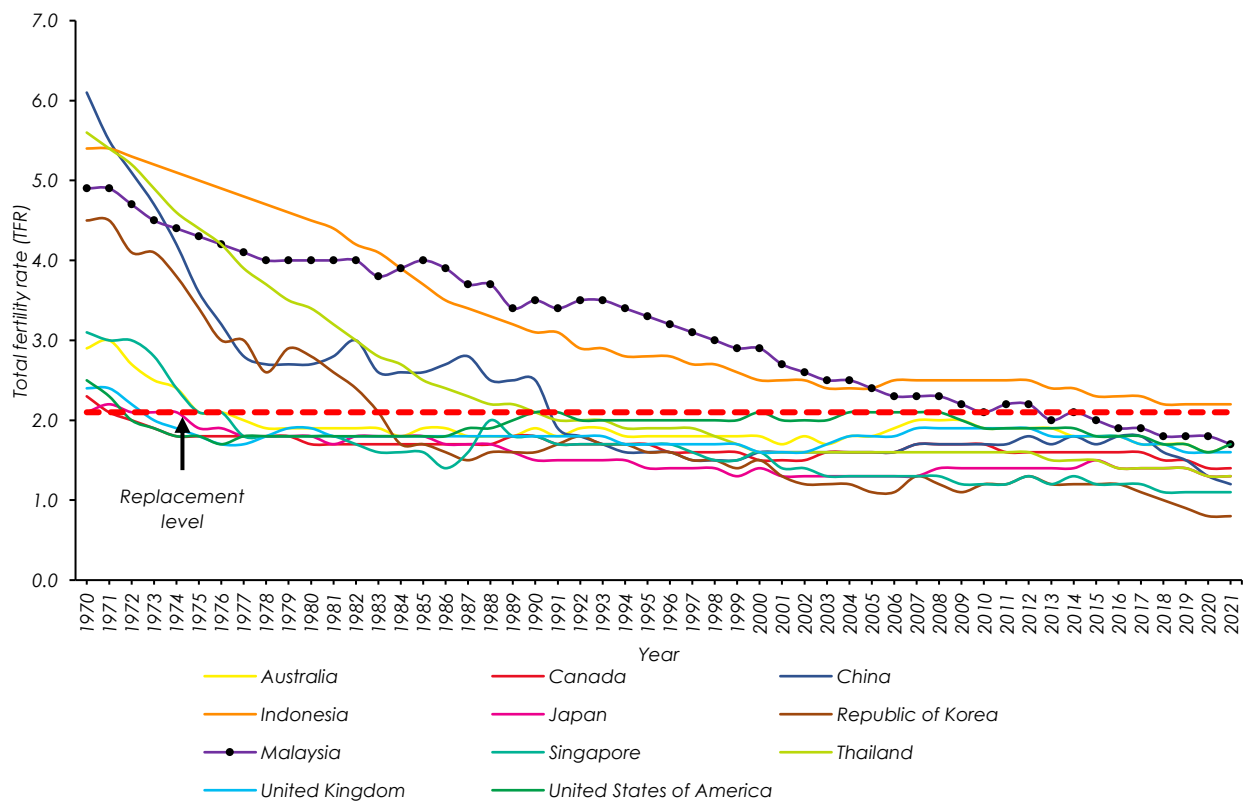


Chart 8: Total fertility rate (TFR) by selected countries, 1970-2021



Source: World Development Indicator (WDI), updated September 2023 except for Malaysia

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

17th OCTOBER 2023