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KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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PERANGKAAN PENTING, MALAYSIA, 2024

KELAHIRAN HIDUP KEMBALI KEPADA PARAS SEBELUM PANDEMIK COVID-19, MENINGKAT 7.7 PERATUS PADA 2023

PUTRAJAYA, 17 OKTOBER 2024 - Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah mengeluarkan penerbitan **Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2024** pada hari ini. Laporan ini membentangkan statistik kelahiran dan kematian mengikut ciri-ciri demografi di peringkat nasional, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran bagi tahun 2023. 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 menyatakan bahawa, "Kelahiran hidup direkodkan pada 2023 adalah 455,761 kelahiran iaitu meningkat 7.7 peratus (32,637 kelahiran) berbanding 423,124 kelahiran pada 2022. Kelahiran bayi lelaki direkodkan melebihi bayi perempuan iaitu masing-masing 235,981 dan 219,780. Peningkatan bilangan kelahiran ini telah mengakibatkan kadar kelahiran kasar (CBR) turut merekodkan peningkatan daripada 12.9 kelahiran pada 2022 kepada 13.6 kelahiran bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk pada 2023."

Etnik Melayu menyumbang 67.0 peratus (305,494 kelahiran hidup) daripada jumlah kelahiran hidup pada 2023 (2022: 68.9%). Kelahiran hidup bagi etnik Cina dan India masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan daripada 9.5 peratus dan 4.1 peratus pada 2022 kepada 9.8 peratus dan 4.4 peratus pada 2023. Sementara itu, Bumiputera Lain meningkat kepada 12.7 peratus (2022: 12.5%). Bumiputera Lain terdiri daripada Bumiputera Sabah, Bumiputera Sarawak dan Bumiputera Semenanjung Malaysia lain. Bumiputera Sabah menyumbang 58.0 peratus daripada Bumiputera Lain yang terdiri daripada Kadazan/ Dusun (36.0%), Bajau (29.3%), Murut (6.6%) dan Bumiputera Sabah lain (28.1%). Sementara itu, Bumiputera Sarawak (34.2%) terdiri daripada Iban (59.3%), Bidayuh (16.9%), Melanau (11.6%) dan Bumiputera Sarawak lain (12.2%).

Semua negeri merekodkan peningkatan CBR pada 2023 berbanding 2022 kecuali W.P. Putrajaya yang merekodkan penurunan daripada 15.7 kelahiran pada 2022 kepada 14.4 kelahiran bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk pada 2023. Terengganu merekodkan CBR tertinggi dengan 21.6 kelahiran, manakala W.P. Kuala Lumpur merekodkan CBR terendah dengan 10.7 kelahiran bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Selain itu, tujuh negeri merekodkan CBR melebihi paras nasional (13.6), iaitu Terengganu (21.6), Kelantan (19.2), Kedah (15.4), Pahang (14.7), W.P. Putrajaya (14.4), W.P. Labuan (14.2) dan Johor (13.7).

Laporan ini turut membentangkan bilangan kelahiran hidup dan CBR di peringkat daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia. Daerah pentadbiran Song, Sarawak merekodkan CBR tertinggi pada 2023 dengan 26.9 kelahiran bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Ini diikuti oleh empat daerah di Terengganu iaitu Kuala Terengganu (24.5), Marang (23.9), Setiu (23.8) dan Besut (23.0). Sebaliknya, Kinabatangan, Sabah merekodkan CBR terendah dengan 4.2 kelahiran bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk diikuti Kalabakan, Sabah (5.8); Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (6.7); Beluru, Sarawak (9.3) dan Tongod, Sabah (9.4).

Beliau turut menambah, “Kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) merekodkan peningkatan daripada 1.6 anak pada 2022 kepada 1.7 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun pada 2023. Sejak 1970 hingga 2012, TFR negara telah direkodkan di atas paras penggantian iaitu 2.1 anak. Walau bagaimanapun, TFR mula menurun di bawah paras

penggantian bermula tahun 2013 hingga kini. Paras penggantian 2.1 anak merupakan purata bilangan anak yang perlu dilahirkan oleh seorang perempuan sepanjang tempoh kesuburannya mencukupi untuk menggantikan dirinya dan pasangannya”.

TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama meningkat dengan etnik Melayu merekodkan TFR tertinggi dengan 2.2 anak pada 2023, manakala etnik Cina merekodkan TFR terendah dengan 0.9 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun. TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama kecuali etnik Melayu berada di bawah paras penggantian. Di peringkat negeri, Terengganu merekodkan TFR tertinggi dengan 2.9 anak, manakala Pulau Pinang dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur masing-masing merekodkan TFR terendah dengan 1.3 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun. Selain itu, lapan negeri merekodkan TFR melebihi paras nasional (1.7), iaitu Terengganu (2.9), Kelantan (2.7), Pahang (2.1), Kedah (2.0), Johor (1.8), Negeri Sembilan (1.8), Perak (1.8) dan W.P. Putrajaya (1.8).

Buat pertama kali, laporan ini membentangkan TFR di peringkat daerah pentadbiran. Daerah pentadbiran Song, Sarawak merekodkan TFR tertinggi pada 2023 dengan 4.6 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun. Ini diikuti Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (4.1); Pasir Puteh, Kelantan (3.5); Setiu, Terengganu (3.4) dan Kabong, Sarawak (3.3). Sebaliknya, Kinabatangan, Sabah merekodkan TFR terendah dengan 0.4 anak bagi setiap perempuan berumur 15-49 tahun, diikuti Kalabakan, Sabah (0.6); Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (0.8); Tongod, Sabah (1.0) dan Telupid, Sabah (1.0).

Di peringkat ASEAN, empat negara iaitu Lao PDR (2.4), Cambodia (2.6), Myanmar (2.1) dan Indonesia (2.1) merekodkan TFR di atas paras penggantian pada 2023. Ini adalah selari dengan CBR yang tinggi yang direkodkan bagi negara-negara tersebut.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut berkata, “Kematian yang direkodkan pada 2023 adalah 196,965 kematian, menurun 4.7 peratus (9,815 kematian) berbanding 206,780 kematian pada 2022, iaitu selepas pandemik COVID-19. Kadar kematian kasar (CDR) turut merekodkan penurunan daripada 6.3 kematian (2022) kepada 5.9 kematian (2023) bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Bilangan kematian lelaki pada 2023 adalah 112,293

kematian atau 57.0 peratus daripada jumlah kematian. Manakala, bilangan kematian perempuan adalah 84,672 kematian (43.0%)”.

Etnik Melayu menyumbang 51.7 peratus (101,829 kematian) daripada jumlah kematian pada 2023 (2022: 52.5%). Kematian bagi etnik Cina dan India masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan daripada 25.8 peratus dan 8.2 peratus pada 2022 kepada 26.3 peratus dan 8.4 peratus pada 2023. Sementara itu, Bumiputera Lain meningkat kepada 10.7 peratus (2022: 10.6%). Bumiputera Sabah menyumbang 51.6 peratus daripada Bumiputera Lain yang terdiri daripada Kadazan/ Dusun (38.5%), Bajau (26.5%), Murut (5.9%) dan Bumiputera Sabah lain (29.1%). Sementara itu, Bumiputera Sarawak (41.8%) terdiri daripada Iban (61.8%), Bidayuh (16.2%), Melanau (12.0%) dan Bumiputera Sarawak lain (10.0%).

Di peringkat negeri, semua negeri merekodkan penurunan CDR pada 2023 berbanding 2022 kecuali W.P. Putrajaya yang merekodkan peningkatan daripada 2.2 kematian pada 2022 kepada 2.4 kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk pada 2023. Perak merekodkan CDR tertinggi dengan 8.2 kematian, manakala W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan CDR terendah dengan 2.4 kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Selain itu, 11 negeri merekodkan CDR melebihi paras nasional (5.9), iaitu Perak (8.2), Kedah (7.6), Perlis (7.4), Pulau Pinang (6.9), Negeri Sembilan (6.7), Sarawak (6.5), Terengganu (6.5), Kelantan (6.4), Pahang (6.4), Johor (6.0) dan Melaka (6.0).

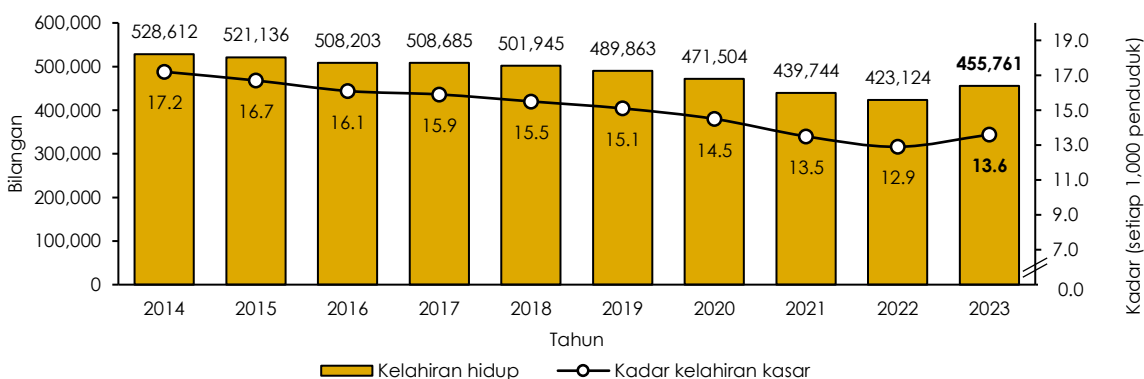
Di peringkat daerah pentadbiran pula, Song, Sarawak merekodkan CDR tertinggi pada 2023 dengan 14.9 kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Ini diikuti Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (13.2); Kuala Penyu, Sabah (12.5); Kanowit, Sarawak (12.4) dan Maradong, Sarawak (12.3). Sebaliknya, Kinabatangan, Sabah merekodkan CDR terendah dengan 1.6 kematian bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk. Ini diikuti Kalabakan, Sabah (2.4); Samarahan, Sarawak (2.6); Bintulu, Sarawak (2.9) dan Lahad Datu, Sabah (3.2).

Kumpulan umur 70-74 tahun merekodkan jumlah kematian tertinggi pada 2023 dengan 24,516 kematian (12.4%) berbanding kumpulan umur yang lain. Sementara itu, kumpulan umur 5-9 tahun merekodkan bilangan terendah dengan 474 kematian (0.2%) pada 2023.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

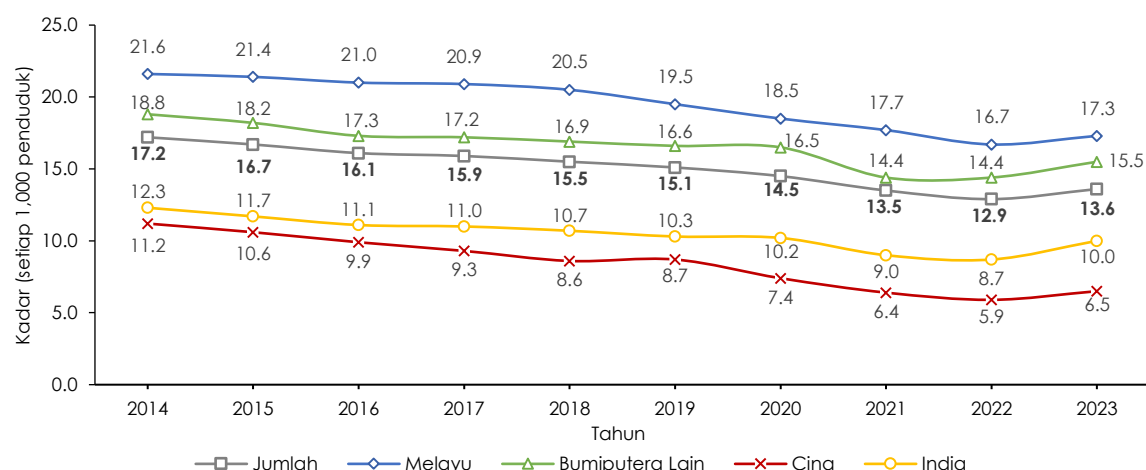
Carta 1: Kelahiran hidup dan kadar kelahiran kasar, Malaysia, 2014-2023



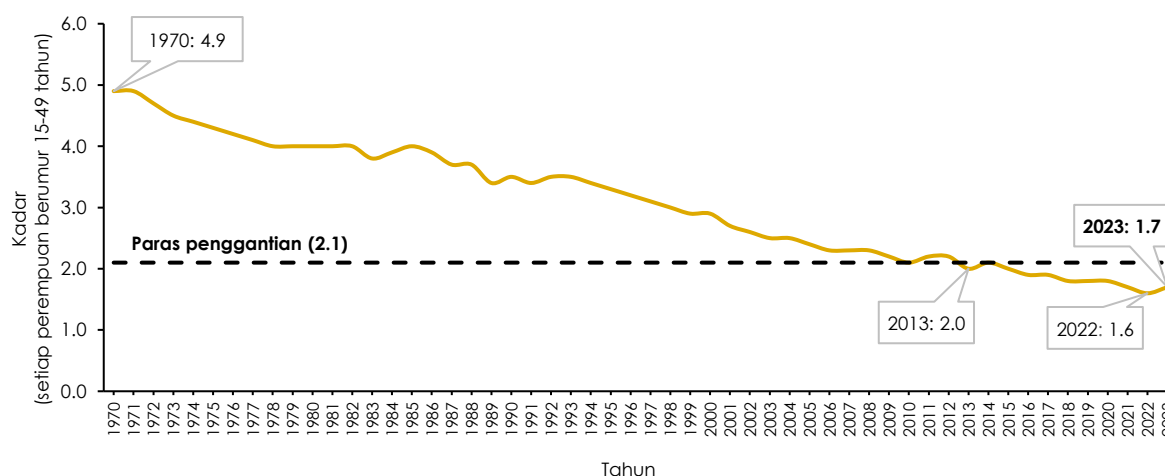
Carta 2: Kelahiran hidup mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023



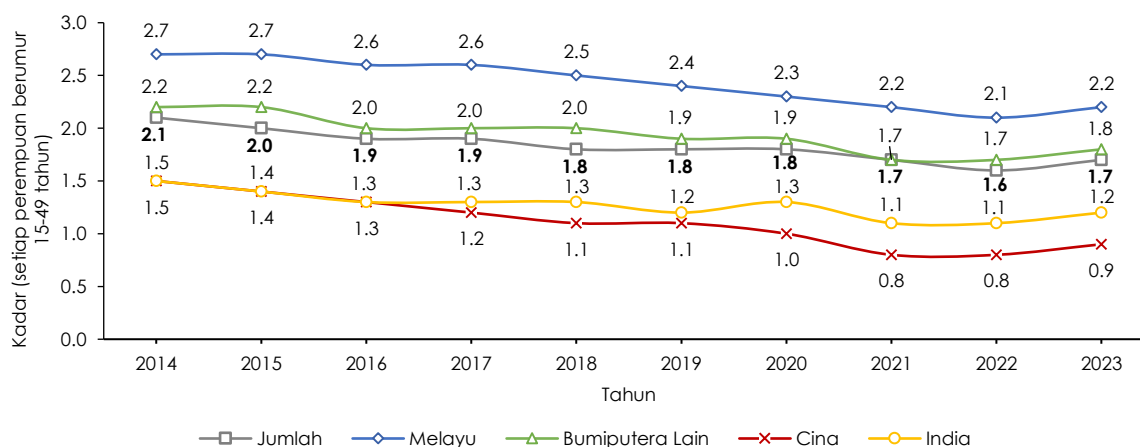
Carta 3: Kadar kelahiran kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2014-2023



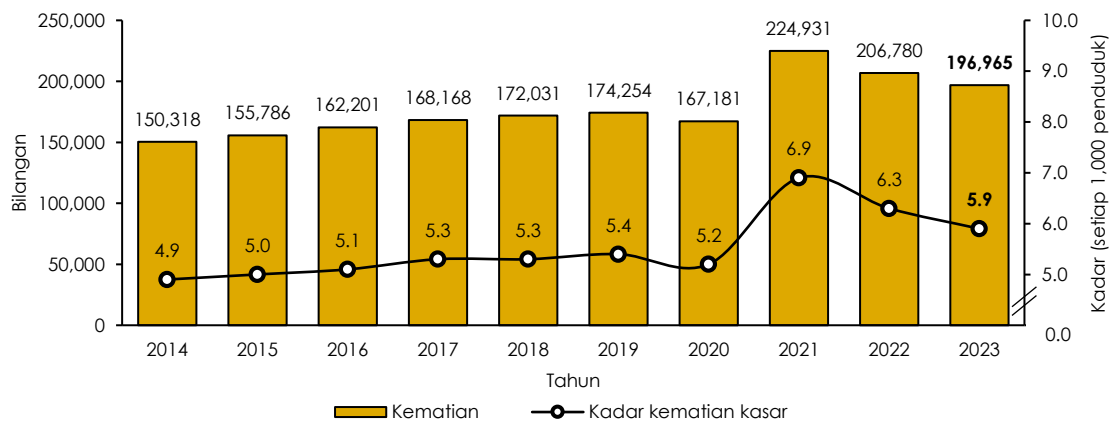
Carta 4: Kadar kesuburan jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2023



Carta 5: Kadar kesuburan jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2014-2023



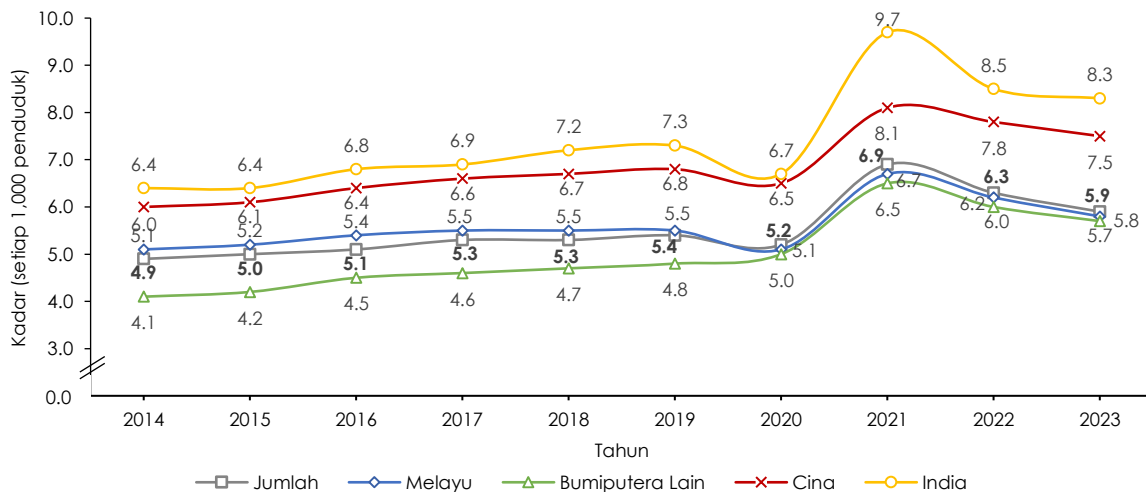
Carta 6: Kematian dan kadar kematian kasar, Malaysia, 2014-2023



Carta 7: Kematian mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2022 dan 2023



Carta 8: Kadar kematian kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2014-2023



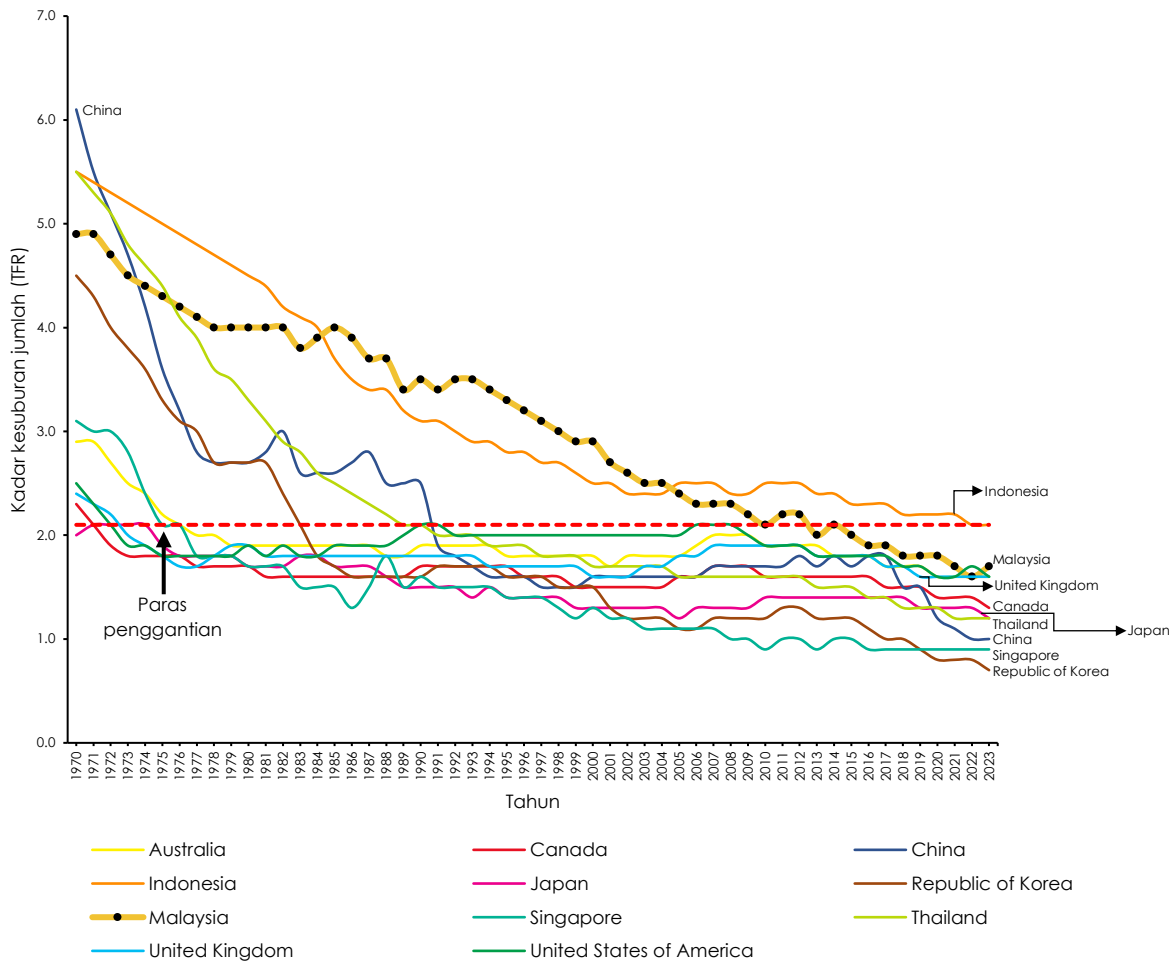
Jadual 1: Bilangan kematian mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2014-2023

Kumpulan umur	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jumlah	150,318	155,786	162,201	168,168	172,031	174,254	167,181	224,931	206,780	196,965
0	3,543	3,582	3,390	3,496	3,622	3,220	2,801	2,704	2,871	3,054
1-4	841	786	743	799	805	758	641	541	784	709
5-9	594	604	578	618	627	547	337	370	481	474
10-14	787	798	733	774	691	657	509	501	619	696
15-19	1,953	1,909	2,032	1,860	1,759	1,596	1,213	1,256	1,467	1,605
20-24	2,294	2,317	2,466	2,318	2,307	2,147	1,813	2,107	2,118	1,975
25-29	2,390	2,464	2,340	2,465	2,414	2,426	2,216	3,033	2,388	2,340
30-34	3,009	3,175	3,242	3,156	3,120	3,029	2,923	4,164	3,228	3,070
35-39	3,693	3,864	3,974	3,855	4,113	4,155	4,083	6,146	4,678	4,495
40-44	4,909	5,108	5,228	5,250	5,323	5,604	5,540	8,392	6,449	6,282
45-49	6,995	7,130	7,133	7,427	7,382	7,454	7,446	11,304	8,600	8,177
50-54	9,837	10,206	10,353	10,579	10,883	10,735	10,432	14,731	11,873	11,092
55-59	12,572	13,134	13,630	14,275	14,544	14,614	13,925	19,431	15,912	15,331
60-64	14,345	14,906	16,122	16,907	17,480	18,085	17,092	24,029	21,035	19,453
65-69	16,002	16,977	17,650	18,532	19,048	19,581	19,090	26,434	23,653	23,024
70-74	16,755	16,775	17,758	19,001	19,494	20,386	20,181	26,957	24,990	24,516
75-79	19,096	19,339	19,405	20,151	20,010	19,700	18,630	24,157	24,465	23,450
80-84	14,401	15,323	16,944	18,106	19,183	19,509	18,699	22,993	23,434	21,211
85-89	9,511	10,413	11,249	11,479	11,612	11,847	11,747	15,519	16,865	16,179
90-94	4,894	5,030	5,201	5,100	5,440	5,674	5,626	7,417	7,900	7,150
95 dan lebih	1,897	1,946	2,030	2,020	2,174	2,530	2,237	2,745	2,970	2,682

Jadual 2: Peratus kematian mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2014-2023

Kumpulan umur	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jumlah	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6
1-4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
15-19	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
20-24	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
25-29	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
30-34	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
35-39	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3
40-44	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.2
45-49	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2
50-54	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.6
55-59	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.6	7.7	7.8
60-64	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.9
65-69	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.4	11.7
70-74	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.4
75-79	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.8	11.7
80-84	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.2	11.3	10.8
85-89	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	8.2	8.2
90-94	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.6
95 dan lebih	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4

Carta 9: Kadar kesuburan jumlah (TFR) mengikut negara terpilih, 1970-2023



Sumber: *World Population Prospects 2024* kecuali Malaysia (Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, pelbagai tahun)

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
17 OKTOBER 2024



MEDIA STATEMENT

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VITAL STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, 2024

LIVE BIRTHS RETURN TO LEVELS PRIOR TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC, INCREASED BY 7.7 PER CENT IN 2023

PUTRAJAYA, 17th OCTOBER, 2024 - Department of Statistics, Malaysia has released the publication on **Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2024** today. The report contains birth and death statistics by demographic characteristics at national, states and administrative districts in 2023. The statistics comprise of vital events in a life of a person and it serves as 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 number of live births was 455,761 births in 2023, an increase of 7.7 per cent (32,637 births) as compared to 423,124 births in 2022. More male babies were recorded than female babies with 235,981 and 219,780, respectively. The increase in the number of live births has contributed to the incline in crude birth rate (CBR) from 12.9 births in 2022 to 13.6 births per 1,000 population in 2023".

Malay accounted 67.0 per cent (305,494 live births) of the total live births in 2023 (2022: 68.9%). Live births for Chinese and Indians recorded an increase from 9.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent in 2022 to 9.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively, in 2023.

Meanwhile, Other Bumiputera increased to 12.7 per cent (2022: 12.5%). Other Bumiputera consists of Bumiputera Sabah, Bumiputera Sarawak and other Bumiputera Peninsular Malaysia. Bumiputera Sabah contributed 58.0 per cent of Other Bumiputera which comprised Kadazan/ Dusun (36.0%), Bajau (29.3%), Murut (6.6%) and other Sabah Bumiputera (28.1%). Meanwhile, Bumiputera Sarawak (34.2%) comprised Iban (59.3%), Bidayuh (16.9%), Melanau (11.6%) and other Sarawak Bumiputera (12.2%).

All states recorded an increase in CBR in 2023 as compared to 2022 except W.P. Putrajaya showed a decrease from 15.7 births in 2022 to 14.4 births per 1,000 population in 2023. Terengganu recorded the highest CBR with 21.6 births, while W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the lowest CBR with 10.7 births per 1,000 population. Other than that, seven states recorded CBR higher than national level (13.6), namely Terengganu (21.6), Kelantan (19.2), Kedah (15.4), Pahang (14.7), W.P. Putrajaya (14.4), W.P. Labuan (14.2) and Johor (13.7).

This report also presents the number of live births and CBR at the administrative district level in Malaysia. The administrative district of Song, Sarawak recorded the highest CBR in 2023 with 26.9 births per 1,000 population. This was followed by four districts in Terengganu namely Kuala Terengganu (24.5), Marang (23.9), Setiu (23.8) and Besut (23.0). Meanwhile, Kinabatangan, Sabah recorded the lowest CBR with 4.2 births per 1,000 population, followed by Kalabakan, Sabah (5.8); Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (6.7); Beluru, Sarawak (9.3) and Tongod, Sabah (9.4).

He also added, “The total fertility rate (TFR) recorded an increase from 1.6 children in 2022 to 1.7 children for every woman aged 15-49 years in 2023. Since 1970 to 2012, the national TFR was still above the replacement level of 2.1 children. However, the TFR started to decline below the replacement level from 2013 onwards. The replacement level of 2.1 children indicates that the average number of children born per woman throughout her reproductive life has been sufficient to replace herself and her partner”.

TFR for all major ethnic groups increased with Malay recorded the highest TFR with 2.2 children in 2023, while Chinese recorded the lowest TFR with 0.9 children per woman aged 15-49 years. TFR for all major ethnic groups except Malay was below replacement level. At the state level, Terengganu recorded the highest TFR with 2.9 children, while Pulau Pinang and W.P. Kuala Lumpur recorded the lowest TFR with 1.3 children per woman aged 15-49 years, respectively. In addition, eight states recorded TFR higher than national level (1.7), namely Terengganu (2.9), Kelantan (2.7), Pahang (2.1), Kedah (2.0), Johor (1.8), Negeri Sembilan (1.8), Perak (1.8) and W.P. Putrajaya (1.8).

For the first time, this report presents TFR by administrative district. The administrative district of Song, Sarawak recorded the highest TFR in 2023 with 4.6 children per woman aged 15-49 years. This was followed by Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (4.1); Pasir Puteh, Kelantan (3.5); Setiu, Terengganu (3.4) and Kabong, Sarawak (3.3). Meanwhile, Kinabatangan, Sabah recorded the lowest TFR with 0.4 children per woman aged 15-49 years, followed by Kalabakan, Sabah (0.6); Timur Laut, Pulau Pinang (0.8); Tongod, Sabah (1.0) and Telupid, Sabah (1.0).

For ASEAN, four countries namely Lao PDR (2.4), Cambodia (2.6), Myanmar (2.1) and Indonesia (2.1) recorded TFR above the replacement level in 2023. This was in line with the high CBR recorded for the countries.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said, "The number of deaths in 2023 was 196,965 deaths, decreased 4.7 per cent (9,815 deaths) as compared to 206,780 deaths in 2022 after the COVID-19 pandemic. The crude death rate (CDR) also recorded a decrease from 6.3 deaths (2022) to 5.9 deaths (2023) per 1,000 population. The number of male deaths in 2023 was 112,293 deaths or 57.0 per cent of the total deaths. Meanwhile, female deaths were 84,672 deaths (43.0%)".

Malay registered 51.7 per cent (101,829 deaths) of total number of deaths in 2023 (2022: 52.5%). Deaths for Chinese and Indians recorded an increase from 25.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent in 2022 to 26.3 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively, in 2023. Meanwhile, Other Bumiputera increased to 10.7 per cent (2022: 10.6%).

Bumiputera Sabah contributed 51.6 per cent of Other Bumiputera which comprised Kadazan/ Dusun (38.5%), Bajau (26.5%), Murut (5.9%) and other Sabah Bumiputera (29.1%). Meanwhile, Bumiputera Sarawak (41.8%) comprised Iban (61.8%), Bidayuh (16.2%), Melanau (12.0%) and other Sarawak Bumiputera (10.0%).

At the state level, CDR for all states decreased in 2023 as compared to 2022 except W.P. Putrajaya recorded an increase from 2.2 deaths in 2022 to 2.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2023. Perak recorded the highest CDR with 8.2 deaths, while W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest CDR with 2.4 deaths per 1,000 population. On the other hand, 11 states recorded CDR higher than national level (5.9), namely Perak (8.2), Kedah (7.6), Perlis (7.4), Pulau Pinang (6.9), Negeri Sembilan (6.7), Sarawak (6.5), Terengganu (6.5), Kelantan (6.4), Pahang (6.4), Johor (6.0) and Melaka (6.0).

At the administrative district level, Song, Sarawak recorded the highest CDR in 2023 with 14.9 deaths per 1,000 population. This was followed by Bukit Mabong, Sarawak (13.2); Kuala Penyu, Sabah (12.5); Kanowit, Sarawak (12.4) and Maradong, Sarawak (12.3). Meanwhile, Kinabatangan, Sabah recorded the lowest CDR with 1.6 deaths per 1,000 population. This was followed by Kalabakan, Sabah (2.4); Samarahan, Sarawak (2.6); Bintulu, Sarawak (2.9) and Lahad Datu, Sabah (3.2).

Age group 70-74 years recorded the highest number of deaths in 2023 with 24,516 deaths (12.4%) as compared to other age group. Meanwhile, age group 5-9 years recorded the lowest number with 474 deaths (0.2%) in 2023.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on 20th October. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Chart 1: Live births and crude birth rate, Malaysia, 2014-2023

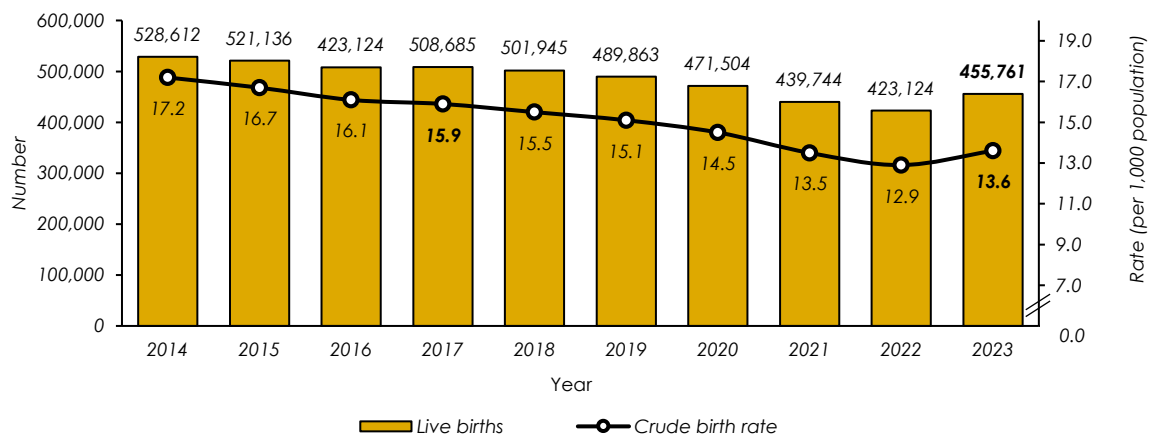


Chart 2: Live births by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023



Chart 3: Crude birth rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2014-2023

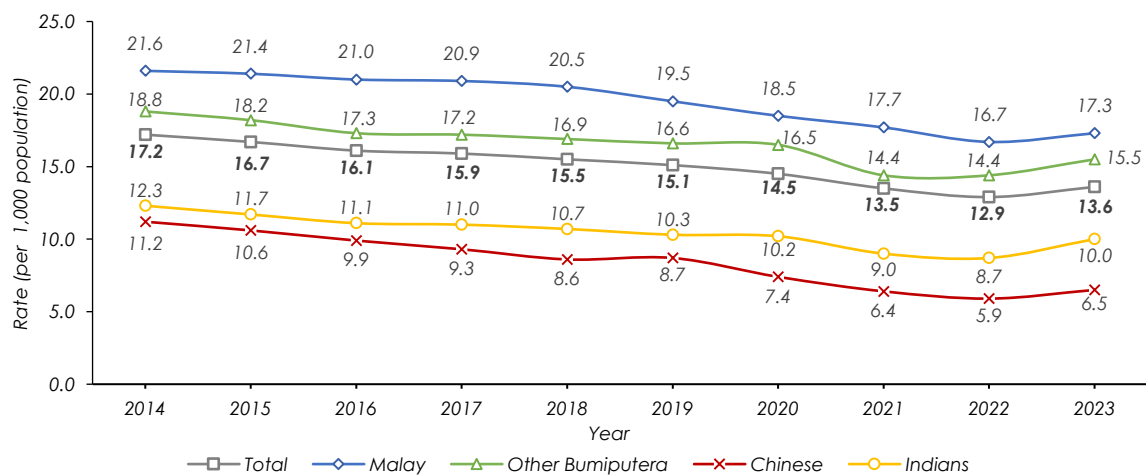


Chart 4: Total fertility rate, Malaysia, 1970-2023

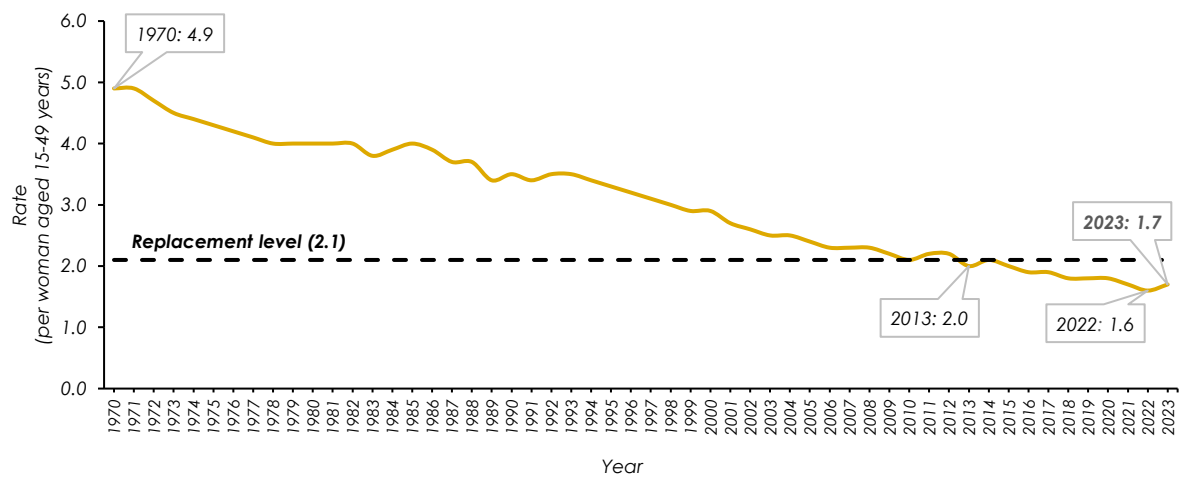


Chart 5: Total fertility rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2014-2023

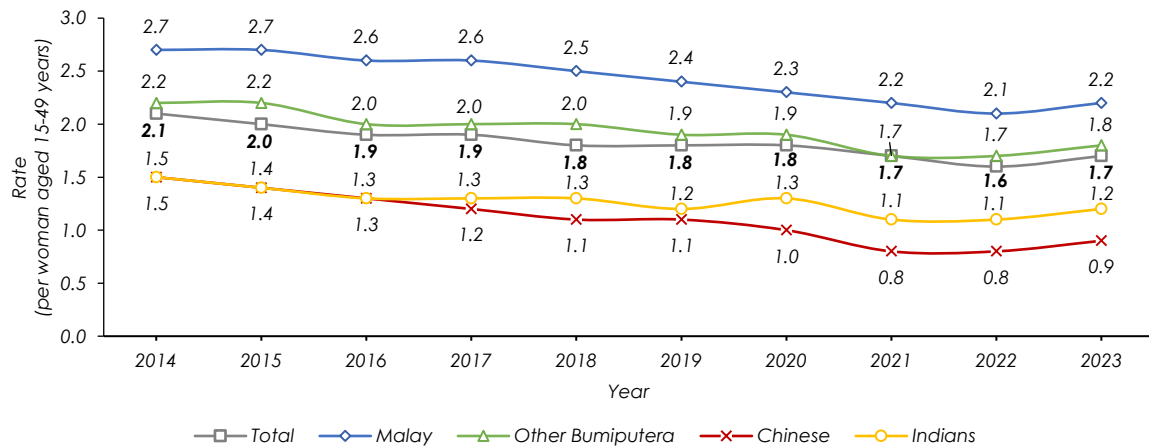


Chart 6: Deaths and crude death rate, Malaysia, 2014-2023

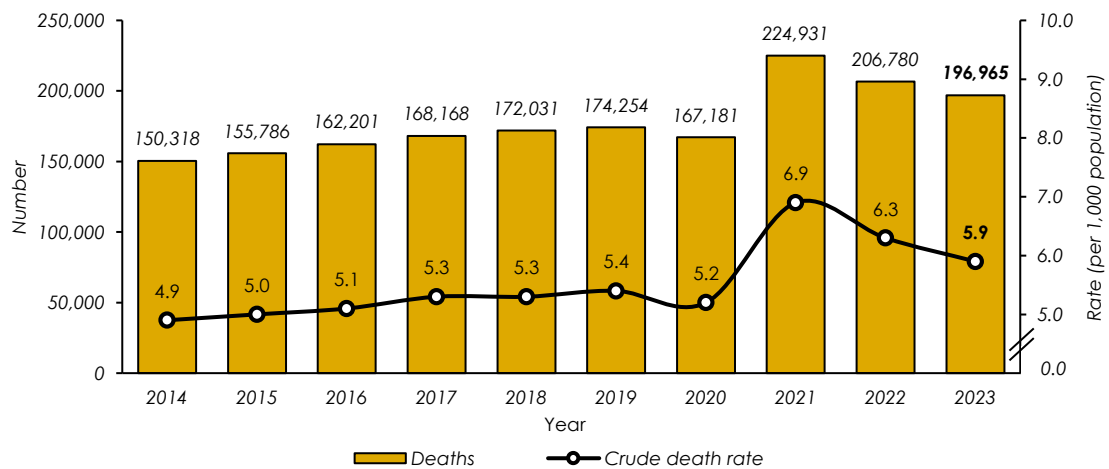


Chart 7: Deaths by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2022 and 2023

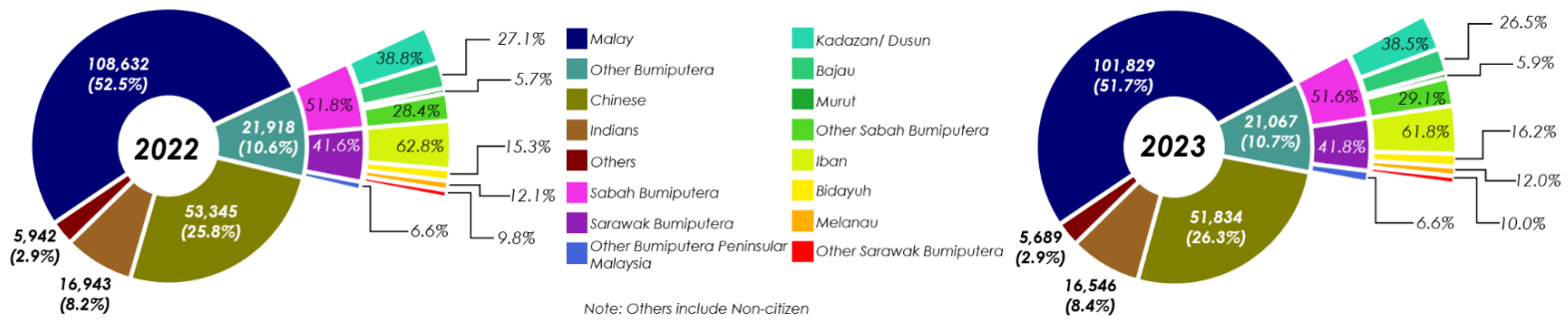


Chart 8: Crude death rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2014-2023

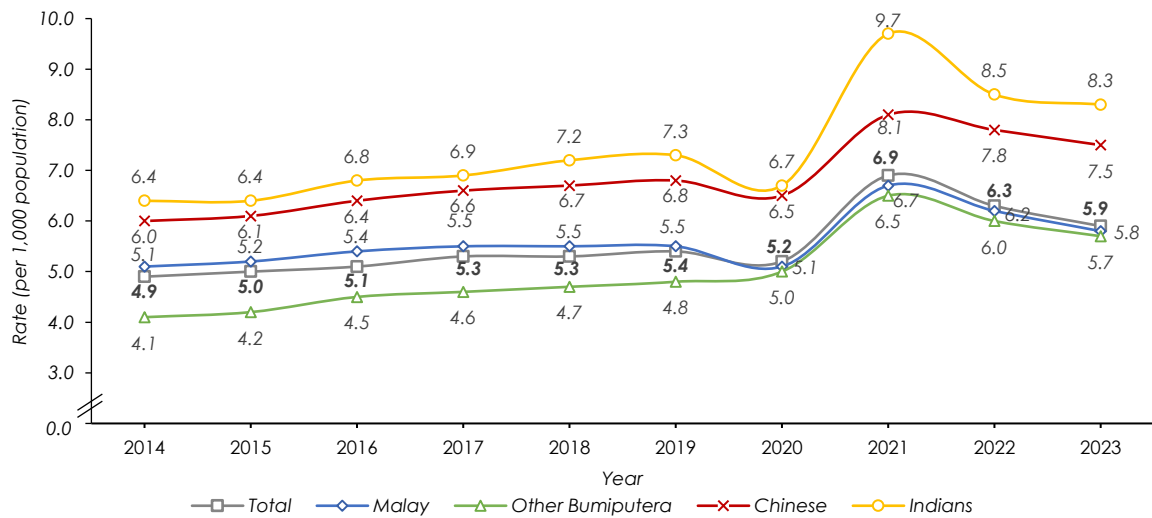


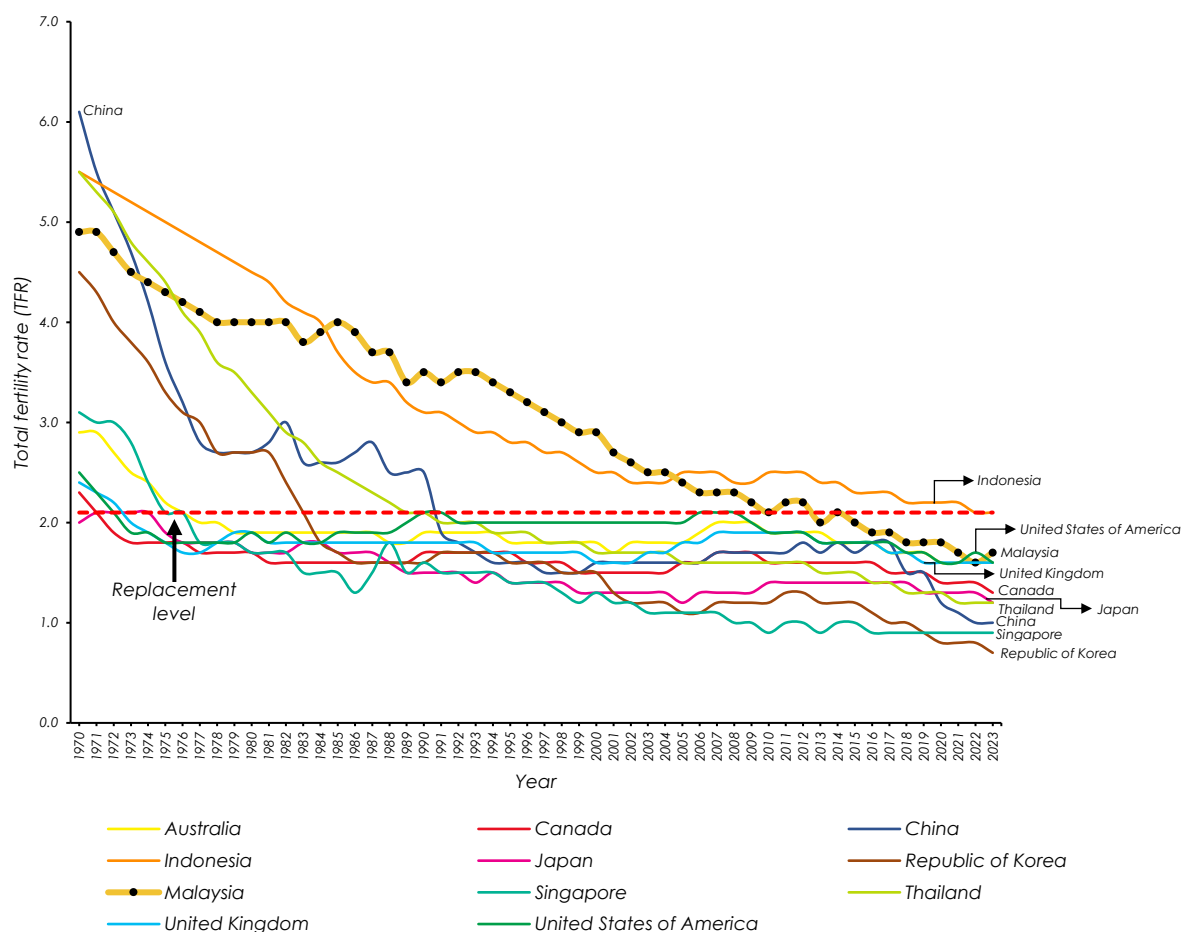
Table 1: The number of deaths by age group, Malaysia, 2014-2023

Age group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	150,318	155,786	162,201	168,168	172,031	174,254	167,181	224,931	206,780	196,965
0	3,543	3,582	3,390	3,496	3,622	3,220	2,801	2,704	2,871	3,054
1-4	841	786	743	799	805	758	641	541	784	709
5-9	594	604	578	618	627	547	337	370	481	474
10-14	787	798	733	774	691	657	509	501	619	696
15-19	1,953	1,909	2,032	1,860	1,759	1,596	1,213	1,256	1,467	1,605
20-24	2,294	2,317	2,466	2,318	2,307	2,147	1,813	2,107	2,118	1,975
25-29	2,390	2,464	2,340	2,465	2,414	2,426	2,216	3,033	2,388	2,340
30-34	3,009	3,175	3,242	3,156	3,120	3,029	2,923	4,164	3,228	3,070
35-39	3,693	3,864	3,974	3,855	4,113	4,155	4,083	6,146	4,678	4,495
40-44	4,909	5,108	5,228	5,250	5,323	5,604	5,540	8,392	6,449	6,282
45-49	6,995	7,130	7,133	7,427	7,382	7,454	7,446	11,304	8,600	8,177
50-54	9,837	10,206	10,353	10,579	10,883	10,735	10,432	14,731	11,873	11,092
55-59	12,572	13,134	13,630	14,275	14,544	14,614	13,925	19,431	15,912	15,331
60-64	14,345	14,906	16,122	16,907	17,480	18,085	17,092	24,029	21,035	19,453
65-69	16,002	16,977	17,650	18,532	19,048	19,581	19,090	26,434	23,653	23,024
70-74	16,755	16,775	17,758	19,001	19,494	20,386	20,181	26,957	24,990	24,516
75-79	19,096	19,339	19,405	20,151	20,010	19,700	18,630	24,157	24,465	23,450
80-84	14,401	15,323	16,944	18,106	19,183	19,509	18,699	22,993	23,434	21,211
85-89	9,511	10,413	11,249	11,479	11,612	11,847	11,747	15,519	16,865	16,179
90-94	4,894	5,030	5,201	5,100	5,440	5,674	5,626	7,417	7,900	7,150
95 and over	1,897	1,946	2,030	2,020	2,174	2,530	2,237	2,745	2,970	2,682

Table 2: The percentage of deaths by age group, Malaysia, 2014-2023

Age group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6
1-4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
15-19	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
20-24	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
25-29	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
30-34	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
35-39	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.3
40-44	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.2
45-49	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2
50-54	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.7	5.6
55-59	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.6	7.7	7.8
60-64	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.2	9.9
65-69	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.4	11.7
70-74	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.4
75-79	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.8	11.7
80-84	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.2	11.3	10.8
85-89	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	8.2	8.2
90-94	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.6
95 and over	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4

Chart 9: Total fertility rate (TFR) by selected countries, 1970-2023



Source: World Population Prospects 2024 except for Malaysia (Vital Statistics, Malaysia, various year)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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