



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

LAPORAN AWALAN INDEKS KETERJAMINAN MAKANAN MALAYSIA

Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia 2024 meningkat kepada 61.5 berbanding 54.5 pada tahun 2023, sekali gus menempatkan keterjaminan makanan negara berada pada tahap baik

PUTRAJAYA, 6 JULAI 2026 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini buat julung kalinya menerbitkan Laporan Awalan Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia, iaitu satu medium baharu yang mengukur prestasi keterjaminan makanan negara secara sistematik berasaskan data rasmi serta sejajar dengan amalan dan kerangka pengukuran antarabangsa. Laporan ini menyediakan gambaran awal prestasi keterjaminan makanan negara melalui 25 indikator utama yang merentasi empat (4) dimensi, iaitu ketersediaan, kebolehcapaian, penggunaan dan kestabilan. Laporan ini turut memaparkan analisis skor indeks bagi tempoh 2013 hingga 2024.

Dalam kenyataan hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata “penerbitan ini mencerminkan usaha berterusan Kerajaan dalam memperkukuh sistem makanan negara yang lebih berdaya tahan, mampan dan inklusif. **Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia 2024 mencatatkan skor keseluruhan 61.5, meningkat daripada 54.5 pada tahun 2023**, sekali gus menunjukkan keterjaminan makanan negara berada pada tahap prestasi baik. Prestasi ini dipacu terutamanya oleh Indeks Kebolehcapaian yang mencatatkan skor tertinggi 79.9 (2023: 59.6), diikuti Indeks Kestabilan 54.6 (2023: 40.2), Indeks Penggunaan 50.4 (2023: 48.5) dan Indeks Ketersediaan 50.0 (2023: 54.3).”

Prestasi mengikut dimensi antara tahun 2023 dan 2024 menunjukkan bahawa tiga dimensi mencatatkan peningkatan, iaitu Kebolehcapaian, Penggunaan dan Kestabilan, manakala sebaliknya, Indeks Ketersediaan mencatatkan penurunan pada tahun 2024. Dimensi **Kebolehcapaian** mencatatkan peningkatan ketara kepada **79.9** pada tahun 2024 berbanding 59.6 pada tahun 2023, dipacu terutamanya oleh indikator inflasi kumpulan makanan yang mencatatkan skor tertinggi iaitu 84.1 (2023: 30.3), diikuti jalan tidak berturap 83.6 (2023: 80.6) serta nilai gaji dan upah penengah bulanan 81.9 (2023: 69.5). Sementara itu, Dimensi **Kestabilan** turut meningkat kepada **54.6** berbanding 40.2 pada tahun 2023, didorong terutamanya oleh penggunaan per kapita yang mencatatkan skor tertinggi iaitu 77.5 (2023: 22.3), diikuti suhu maksimum 55.9 (2023: 56.4) dan suhu minimum 51.4 (2023: 50.5). Di samping itu, Indeks **Penggunaan** meningkat kepada **50.4** berbanding 48.5 pada tahun

sebelumnya, dipacu oleh peningkatan kebanyakan indikator. Indikator tertinggi bagi dimensi ini ialah prevalens berlebihan berat badan dan obesiti kanak-kanak bawah lima tahun dengan skor 78.0 (2023: 69.5), diikuti jangkaan hayat ketika lahir 53.9 (2023: 46.5) dan akses kepada sumber air 51.5 (2023: 50.5).

Beliau menjelaskan, “**Dimensi Ketersediaan** mencatatkan skor **50.0** pada tahun 2024 berbanding 54.3 pada tahun 2023. Penurunan ini dipengaruhi oleh beberapa indikator utama termasuk import dan eksport pertanian makanan utama, kerugian lepas tuai serta bekalan tenaga tersedia per kapita mengikut kumpulan makanan terpilih. Antara indikator utama, bekalan tenaga tersedia per kapita mencatatkan skor tertinggi iaitu 58.7 (2023: 60.0), diikuti eksport pertanian makanan utama 55.1 (2023: 55.7) dan pengeluaran pertanian makanan utama 54.3 (2023: 44.3). Secara keseluruhan, Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia 2024 menunjukkan peningkatan prestasi skor indeks berbanding tahun sebelumnya, dipacu terutamanya oleh dimensi kebolehcapaian dan kestabilan.”

Penyusunan indeks keterjaminan makanan di peringkat nasional kini menjadi amalan yang semakin meluas dalam kalangan negara sebagai mekanisme pemantauan yang berkesan bagi menyokong perancangan, pelaksanaan dan penambahbaikan dasar berkaitan sistem makanan. Indonesia, misalnya, menggunakan *Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA)*, manakala United Kingdom telah memperkenalkan *UK Food Security Index 2024* untuk menilai kedudukan dan trend keterjaminan makanan negara tersebut. Selain itu, Kanada dan Australia turut mengguna pakai kerangka indikator keterjaminan makanan bagi mengukur prestasi serta daya tahan sistem makanan masing-masing. Dalam konteks perbandingan antarabangsa, *Global Food Security Index (GFSI)* yang diterbitkan oleh The Economist Impact merupakan antara indeks yang diiktiraf secara meluas, dengan laporan terkini diterbitkan pada tahun 2023 berdasarkan data tahun rujukan 2022.

Seiring dengan itu, Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia merupakan satu inisiatif strategik ke arah memperkukuh sistem pemantauan keterjaminan makanan negara yang berasaskan data dan bukti. Indeks ini bukan sahaja memberikan isyarat awal terhadap cabaran semasa dan masa hadapan, malah mengenal pasti keperluan intervensi strategik bagi memperkukuh sistem makanan negara yang mencukupi, stabil dan mampan untuk jangka panjang. Ia juga menjadi rujukan utama dalam merangka dan memantau pelaksanaan pelan serta sasaran strategik Dasar Keterjaminan Makanan Negara 2030 dan Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga Belas (RMK13). DOSM akan terus memperkukuh pembangunan indikator dan analisis keterjaminan makanan sebagai asas penting kepada perancangan dasar berasaskan bukti, selaras dengan aspirasi negara untuk memperkukuh sistem makanan yang berdaya tahan dan mampan.

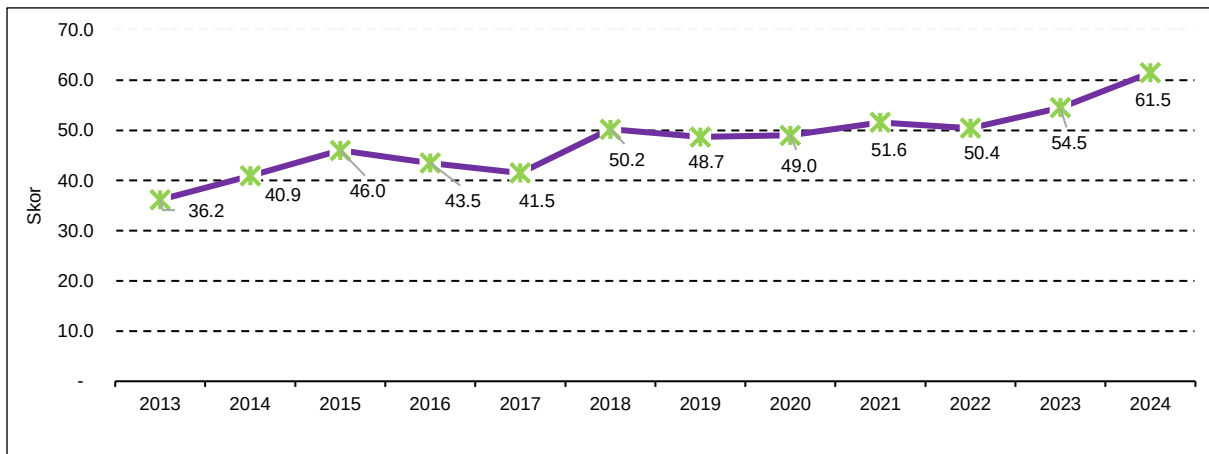
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

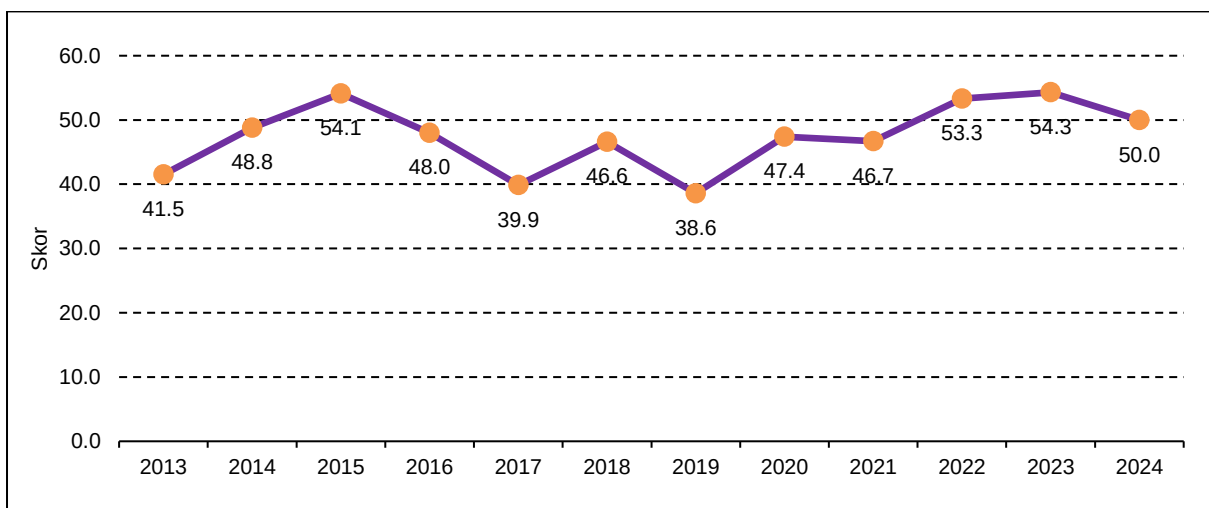
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

TaniStats 2.0 merupakan hab utama maklumat pertanian bersepadu yang menyediakan paparan statistik berinformatif, berstruktur dan mesra pengguna bagi memperkukuh pemahaman awam terhadap corak dan perubahan sektor pertanian, sekaligus menyokong inisiatif transformasi digital ke arah dasar yang lebih inklusif dan berasaskan bukti. Akses TaniStats di <https://tanistats.dosm.gov.my>

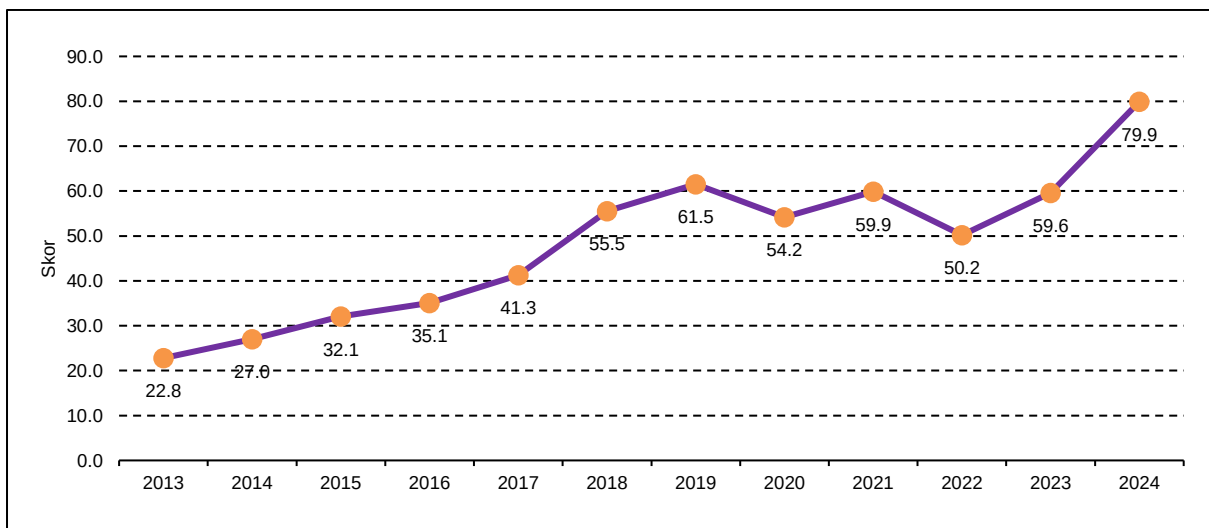
Carta 1: Skor Indeks Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia, 2013-2024



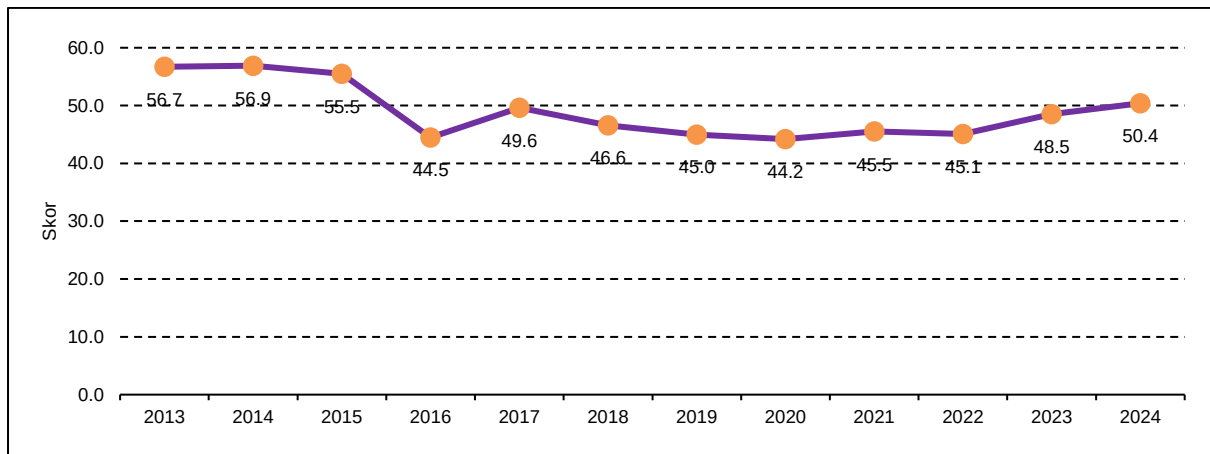
Carta 2: Skor Indeks Dimensi Ketersediaan, 2013-2024



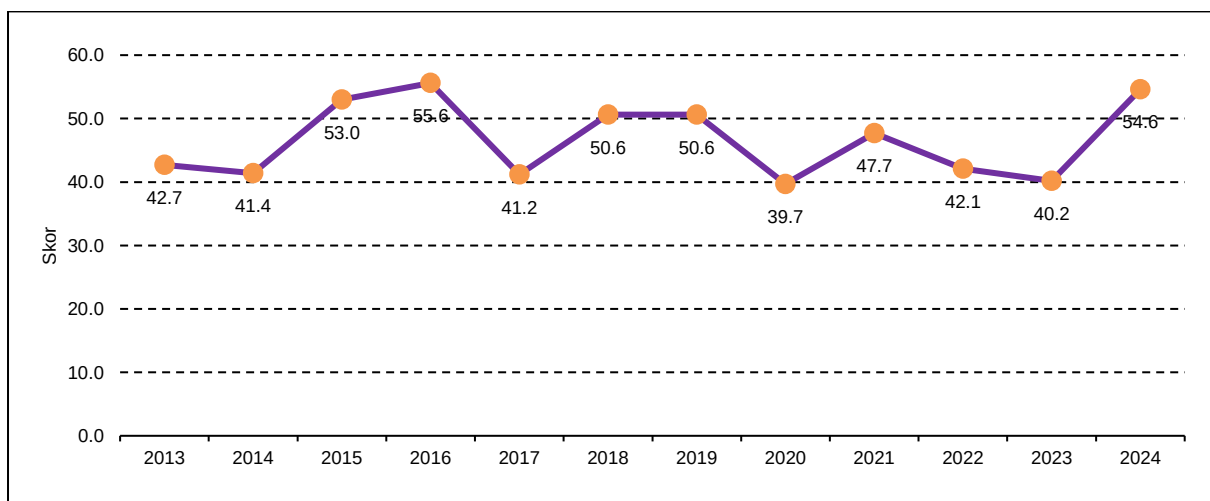
Carta 3: Skor Indeks Dimensi Kebolehpapian, 2013-2024



Carta 4: Skor Indeks Dimensi Penggunaan, 2013-2024



Carta 5: Skor Indeks Dimensi Kestabilan, 2013-2024



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
6 JULAI 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE MALAYSIA FOOD SECURITY INDEX

Malaysia Food Security Index 2024 increased to 61.5 from 54.5 in 2023, placing the country's food security at a good performance

PUTRAJAYA, 6TH JULY 2026 – The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) today, released the inaugural Preliminary Report of the Malaysia Food Security Index, a new medium that systematically measures the country's food security performance based on official data and aligned with international measurement frameworks. The report provides an early overview of Malaysia's food security performance through 25 key indicators across four (4) dimensions, namely availability, accessibility, utilisation and stability. It also presents index score analysis covering the time series from 2013 to 2024.

In a statement today, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "This publication reflects the Government's continuous efforts in strengthening a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive food system. **The Malaysia Food Security Index 2024 recorded an overall score of 61.5, up from 54.5 in 2023**, placing the country's food security at a good performance. This performance was primarily driven by the Accessibility Index, which recorded the highest score of 79.9 (2023: 59.6), followed by the Stability Index at 54.6 (2023: 40.2), the Utilisation Index at 50.4 (2023: 48.5) and the Availability Index at 50.0 (2023: 54.3)."

Performance by dimension in 2023 and 2024 showed that three dimensions recorded an increment, namely Accessibility, Utilisation and Stability, while on the other hand, the Availability Index declined in 2024. The **Accessibility** dimension recorded a significant increase to **79.9** in 2024 as compared to 59.6 in 2023, mainly supported by the food inflation indicator, which recorded the highest score of 84.1 (2023: 30.3), followed by unpaved roads at 83.6 (2023: 80.6) and median wages and salaries at 81.9 (2023: 69.5). Meanwhile, the **Stability** dimension also increased to **54.6** from 40.2 in 2023, driven mainly by per capita consumption, which recorded the highest score of 77.5 (2023: 22.3), followed by maximum temperature at 55.9 (2023: 56.4) and minimum temperature at 51.4 (2023: 50.5). In addition, the **Utilisation** Index increased to **50.4** from 48.5 in the previous year, driven by improvements in most indicators. The highest indicator for this dimension was overweight and obesity among children under five, with a score of 78.0 (2023: 69.5), followed by life expectancy at birth at 53.9 (2023: 46.5) and access to water sources at 51.5 (2023: 50.5).

He further explained, “The **Availability** dimension recorded a score of **50.0** in 2024 as compared to 54.3 in 2023. The decline was influenced by several key indicators, including imports and exports of major food agriculture products, post-harvest losses, and available energy supply per capita by selected food groups. Among the indicators, available energy supply per capita recorded the highest score of 58.7 (2023: 60.0), followed by exports of major food agriculture products at 55.1 (2023: 55.7) and production of major food agriculture products at 54.3 (2023: 44.3). Overall, the Malaysia Food Security Index 2024 shows an improvement as compared to the previous year, driven mainly by the Accessibility and Stability dimensions.”

The compilation of national food security indices has become an increasingly prevalent practice internationally, serving as an effective mechanism for monitoring food security conditions and informing the formulation of policies tailored to national priorities and needs. Indonesia, for instance, utilises the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA), while the United Kingdom introduced the UK Food Security Index 2024 to assess the performance and resilience of its food system. In addition, countries such as Canada and Australia employ food security indicator frameworks to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of their food systems on a regular basis. For international benchmarking purposes, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI), published by The Economist Impact, is among the most widely recognised and referenced measures of food security, with the latest report released in 2023 based on data for the 2022 reference year.

In line with this, the Malaysia Food Security Index is a strategic initiative to strengthen the country’s food security monitoring system based on data and evidence. The index not only provides early signals on current and future challenges but also identifies the need for strategic interventions to strengthen a food system that is sufficient, stable and sustainable in the long term. It also serves as a key reference in formulating and monitoring the strategic targets of the National Food Security Policy 2030 and the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (RMK13). DOSM will continue to strengthen the development of food security indicators and analysis as an important foundation for evidence-based policymaking, in line with the nation’s aspiration to build a more resilient and sustainable food system.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

TaniStats 2.0 is a centralised agricultural information hub that provides informative, structured and user-friendly statistical dashboards to strengthen public understanding of patterns and changes in the agricultural sector, thus supporting digital transformation initiatives towards more inclusive and evidence-based policies. Access TaniStats at <https://tanistats.dosm.gov.my>.

Chart 1: Malaysia Food Security Index Score, 2013-2024

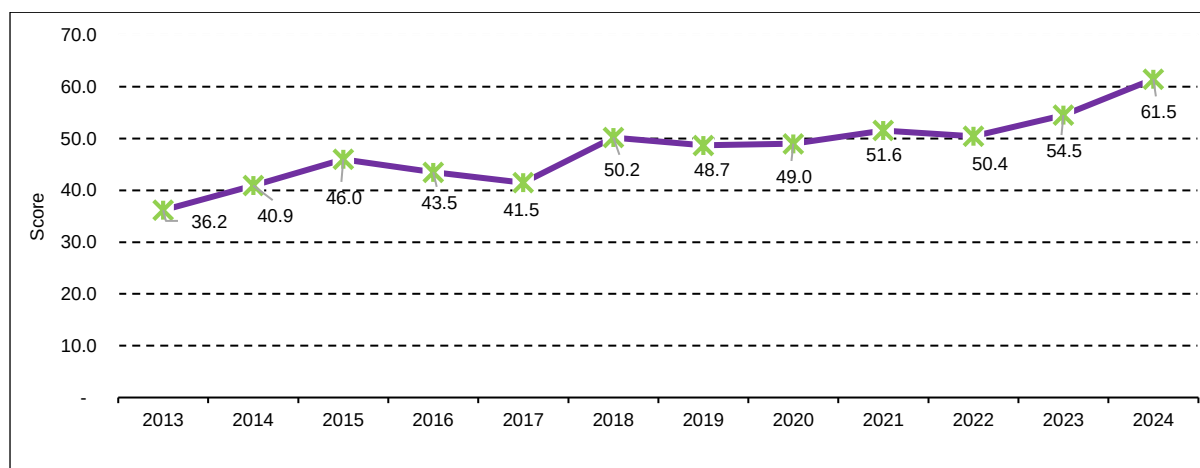


Chart 2: Availability Dimension Index Score, 2013-2024

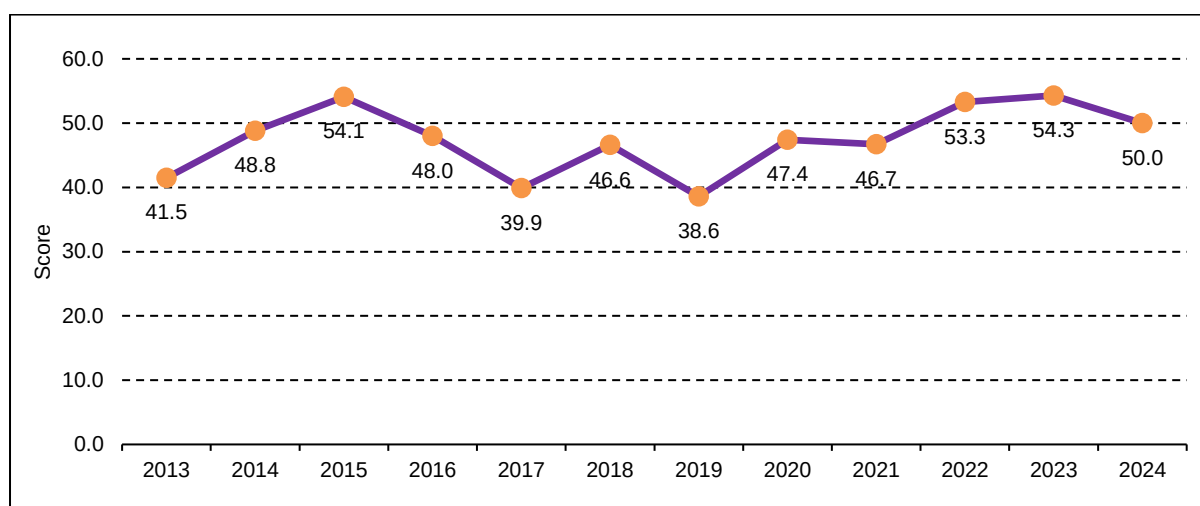


Chart 3: Accessibility Dimension Index Score, 2013-2024

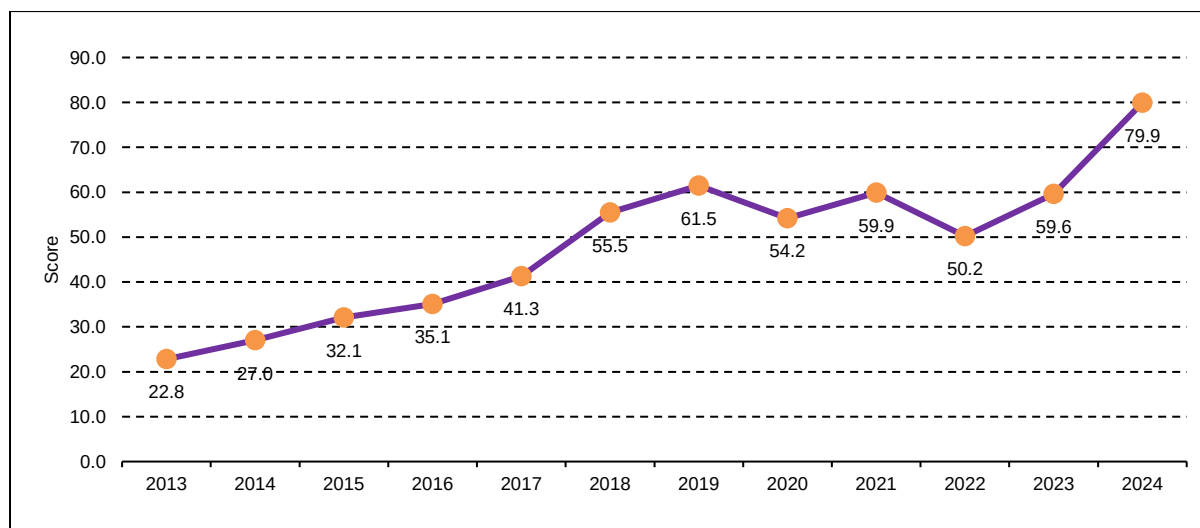


Chart 4: Utilisation Dimension Index Score, 2013-2024

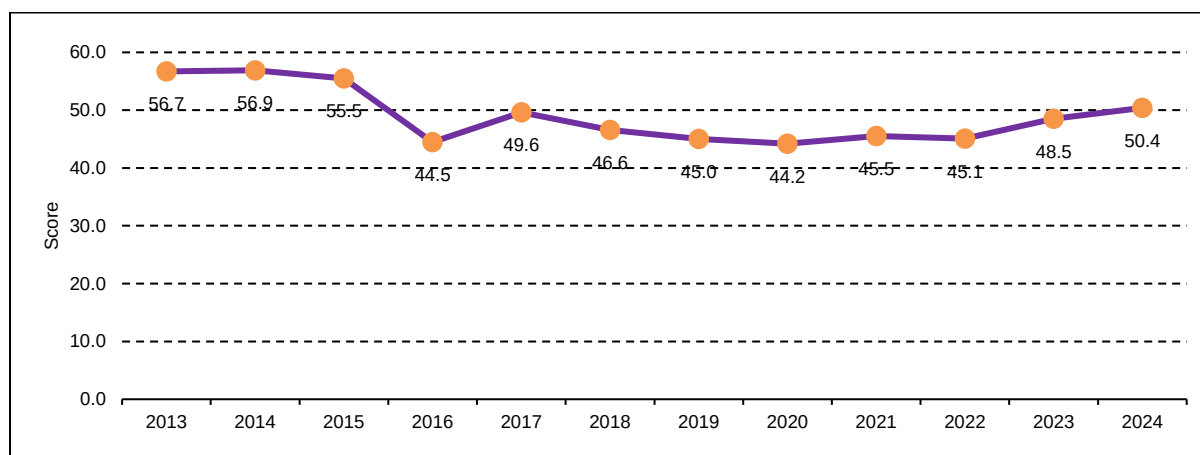
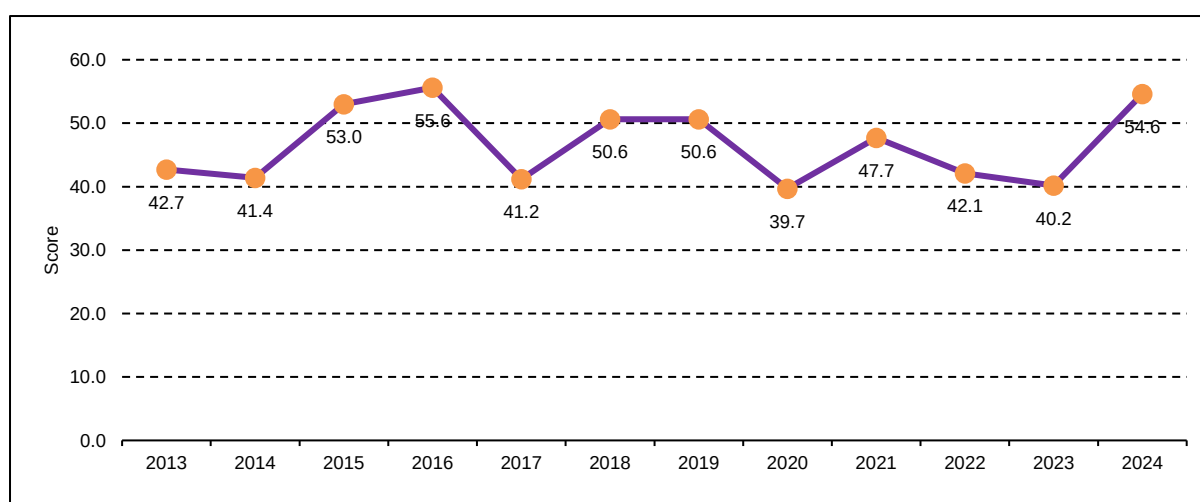


Chart 5: Stability Dimension Index Score, 2013-2024



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
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