



KENYATAAN MEDIA BAGI PENERBITAN PERANGKAAN PENTING, MALAYSIA, 2021

KADAR KESUBURAN TERUS MENURUN DENGAN HANYA TIGA NEGERI BERADA DI ATAS PARAS PENGANTIAN 2.1 ORANG ANAK PADA 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 14 Oktober 2021 - Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah mengeluarkan penerbitan **Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2021** pada hari ini. Laporan ini membentangkan statistik kelahiran dan kematian mengikut ciri-ciri demografi di peringkat nasional, negeri dan daerah pentadbiran bagi tahun 2020. Statistik ini memperihalkan peristiwa penting dalam kehidupan individu dan ia berfungsi sebagai input utama untuk penggubalan dasar dan perancangan program berkaitan bidang kesihatan, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan lain-lain.

Mengulas terhadap laporan tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia berkata, "Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah (TFR) bagi wanita umur reproduktif di Malaysia mencatatkan penurunan dengan 1.7 anak pada 2020 berbanding 1.8 anak pada 2019. Kadar kesuburan pada tahun 2020 merupakan yang terendah sejak empat dekad yang lalu dengan 4.9 anak bagi setiap wanita pada tahun 1970. Kadar kesuburan Malaysia berada di bawah paras penggantian 2.1 anak mulai tahun 2013. 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 wanita 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 2010 hingga 2020, TFR bagi semua kumpulan etnik utama di Malaysia menunjukkan trend penurunan. TFR bagi Bumiputera mencatatkan penurunan daripada 2.6 anak kepada 2.2 anak, etnik Cina (1.5 anak kepada 1.0 anak) dan etnik India (1.7 anak kepada 1.2 anak). TFR bagi etnik Cina dan India mencatatkan TFR di bawah paras penggantian masing-masing bermula 2003 dan 2005.

Pada peringkat negeri, semua negeri mencatatkan TFR di bawah paras penggantian kecuali tiga negeri iaitu Terengganu (2.9 anak), W.P. Putrajaya (2.8 anak) dan Kelantan (2.7 anak). Trend penurunan kadar kesuburan di Malaysia ini juga adalah selari dengan negara maju yang lain seperti *Australia* (1.7 anak), *United Kingdom* (1.7 anak), *United States* (1.7 anak), *New Zealand* (1.6 anak), *Japan* (1.4 anak) dan *Republic of Korea* (0.9 anak). Trend yang sama juga diperhatikan di negara ASEAN iaitu *Lao PDR* (2.6 anak), *Philippines* (2.5 anak), *Cambodia* (2.5 anak), *Indonesia* (2.3 anak), *Viet Nam* (2.1 anak), *Myanmar* (2.1 anak), *Brunei Darussalam* (1.8 anak), *Thailand* (1.5 anak) dan *Singapore* (1.1 anak).

Sementara itu, beliau turut menambah, “Data awalan kelahiran hidup bagi tempoh Januari hingga Ogos 2021 direkodkan sebanyak 240,590 kelahiran. Bilangan kelahiran hidup yang dicatatkan pada 2020 adalah 470,195 iaitu menurun 3.6 peratus berbanding 487,957 pada 2019. Bilangan kelahiran hidup pada 2020 ini dicatatkan sebagai bilangan kelahiran terendah dalam satu dekad. Bayi lelaki yang dilahirkan melebihi bayi perempuan iaitu masing-masing 243,617 dan 226,578. Penurunan bilangan kelahiran ini telah mengakibatkan Kadar Kelahiran Kasar (CBR) menurun daripada 15.0 kelahiran pada 2019 kepada 14.4 bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020. Beliau turut mengulas, wanita memainkan peranan yang penting dalam menentukan bilangan dan kadar kelahiran dalam sesebuah negara. Trend penurunan kelahiran ini disumbangkan oleh peningkatan taraf pendidikan wanita dan peningkatan penglibatan wanita dalam tenaga buruh. Selain itu, faktor seperti peningkatan purata umur perkahwinan pertama, kesan evolusi pembandaran, perubahan gaya hidup, status ekonomi dan peningkatan penggunaan kaedah perancang keluarga juga turut menyumbang kepada trend penurunan kelahiran pada masa ini. Bilangan ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama adalah

sebanyak 139,501 (2020) ibu, menurun sebanyak 12.7 peratus berbanding tahun 2019 (159,710 ibu). Manakala purata umur ibu pada kelahiran hidup pertama meningkat 0.1 tahun daripada 27.9 tahun (2019) kepada 28.0 tahun pada 2020. Secara amnya, peningkatan purata umur ibu pada kelahiran pertama memberi indikasi terhadap tempoh reproduktif wanita yang semakin singkat”.

Selain itu, beliau juga menyatakan, “Semua negeri mencatatkan penurunan bilangan kelahiran hidup pada 2020 berbanding 2019 kecuali Terengganu, Perlis dan W.P.Labuan. Semua negeri turut merekodkan penurunan CBR kecuali W.P. Labuan dan Perlis. Terengganu mencatatkan kadar tertinggi dengan 21.6 kelahiran bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Manakala Pulau Pinang mencatatkan kadar terendah dengan 11.1 kelahiran. Ini sejajar dengan bilangan penduduk etnik Cina yang ramai di Pulau Pinang iaitu sebanyak 42.3 peratus daripada jumlah penduduk warganegara di Pulau Pinang. Etnik Cina telah mencatatkan TFR paling rendah berbanding etnik lain seawal tahun 2003. Penurunan CBR dan TFR secara berterusan akan memberi implikasi kepada peningkatan warga tua dan pengurangan penduduk bekerja pada masa akan datang”.

Laporan ini turut membentangkan bilangan kelahiran hidup dan CBR di peringkat daerah pentadbiran di Malaysia. CBR tertinggi pada 2020 direkodkan oleh daerah pentadbiran Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu dengan 26.9 kelahiran bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Manakala daerah Kinabatangan, Sabah mencatatkan kadar terendah iaitu 3.7 kelahiran.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut berkata “Data awalan kematian bagi tempoh Januari hingga Ogos 2021 direkodkan sebanyak 132,812 kematian. Jumlah kematian yang direkodkan di Malaysia pada 2020 adalah sebanyak 166,507 iaitu menurun sebanyak 4.2 peratus berbanding 173,746 kematian pada 2019. Kematian lelaki melebihi perempuan iaitu masing-masing 96,322 dan 70,185 kematian. Kadar Kematian Kasar (CDR) terus menurun daripada 5.3 pada 2019 kepada 5.1 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020”.

Selain itu, semua negeri mencatatkan penurunan bilangan kematian pada 2020 berbanding 2019 kecuali Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya yang mencatatkan peningkatan. Semua negeri turut merekodkan penurunan CDR kecuali Sabah, Sarawak dan W.P. Labuan. Perlis mencatatkan kadar tertinggi dengan 7.7 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan kadar terendah dengan 1.9 kematian. Daerah Kanowit, Sarawak mencatatkan CDR tertinggi pada 2020 iaitu 8.5 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Sebaliknya, daerah Kinabatangan di Sabah mencatatkan kadar terendah iaitu 0.9 kematian.

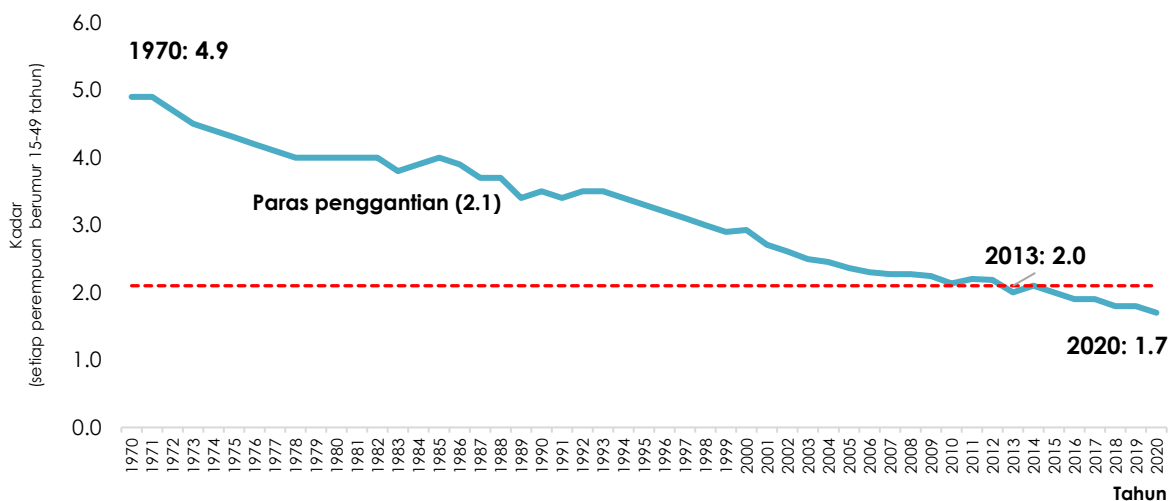
Beliau menambah, CDR bagi etnik India menunjukkan penurunan ketara berbanding etnik lain bagi tempoh 2019 dan 2020 iaitu daripada 7.3 kepada 6.6 kematian bagi setiap seribu penduduk. Situasi ini adalah selari dengan jangka hayat etnik India yang menunjukkan peningkatan yang lebih tinggi pada 2020 iaitu 0.6 tahun (2019: 72.1 tahun) berbanding Bumiputera (0.4 tahun) dan Cina (0.3 tahun).

Berdasarkan statistik kelahiran dan kematian yang dibentangkan dalam laporan ini, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin merumuskan bahawa, "Penduduk Malaysia pada 2020 dianggarkan 32.6 juta orang yang mana disumbangkan oleh pertambahan semula jadi iaitu perbezaan antara bilangan kelahiran dan kematian yang berlaku setiap tahun. Sehubungan itu, pemahaman mengenai trend perubahan nisbah bagi penduduk yang dilahirkan kepada penduduk yang mati adalah sangat penting bagi mengetahui sejauh mana dasar atau program pelaksanaan kerajaan dalam mencapai matlamat rancangan pembangunan Malaysia yang makmur, inklusif dan mampan pada masa depan. Berdasarkan CBR dan CDR Malaysia, secara purata 14.4 orang dilahirkan dan 5.1 orang yang mati bagi setiap seribu penduduk pada 2020 dengan nisbah 2.8 kelahiran bagi setiap satu kematian. Jika dilihat pada sepuluh tahun yang lepas, bagi setiap seribu orang penduduk, secara purata 17.2 orang dilahirkan dan 4.6 orang yang mati dengan nisbah yang dicatatkan 3.7 kelahiran bagi setiap satu kematian. Penurunan nisbah ini memberi impak kepada struktur penduduk Malaysia. Ini akan menyebabkan Malaysia akan beralih kepada status negara menua lebih awal berbanding unjuran yang dibuat sebelum ini di

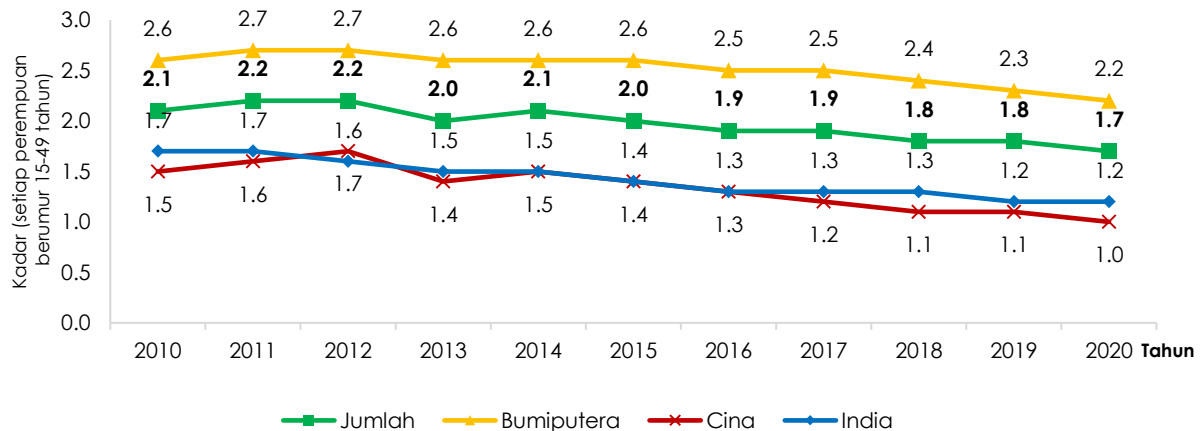
mana dijangka penduduk warga tua yang berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas akan mencapai 15.3 peratus pada tahun 2030.

Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) masih dilaksanakan di seluruh Negara sehingga 31 Oktober 2021 secara bersemuka dengan pematuhan Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP) yang telah ditetapkan oleh Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN). Aktiviti Semakan Kualiti (QC) dan Penyiasatan Liputan Banci (PES) akan dilaksanakan pada November dan Disember 2021. 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.

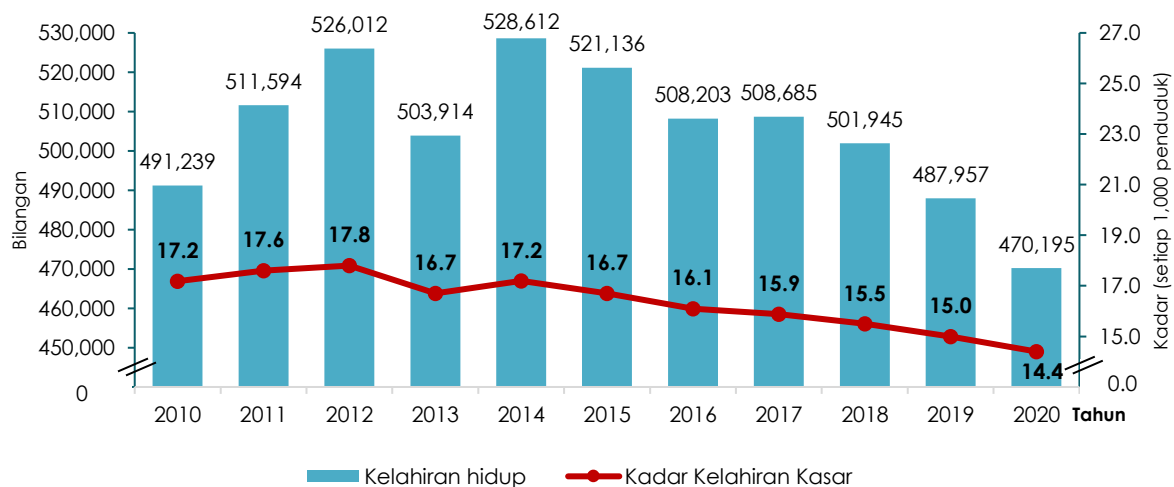
Carta 1: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah, Malaysia, 1970-2020



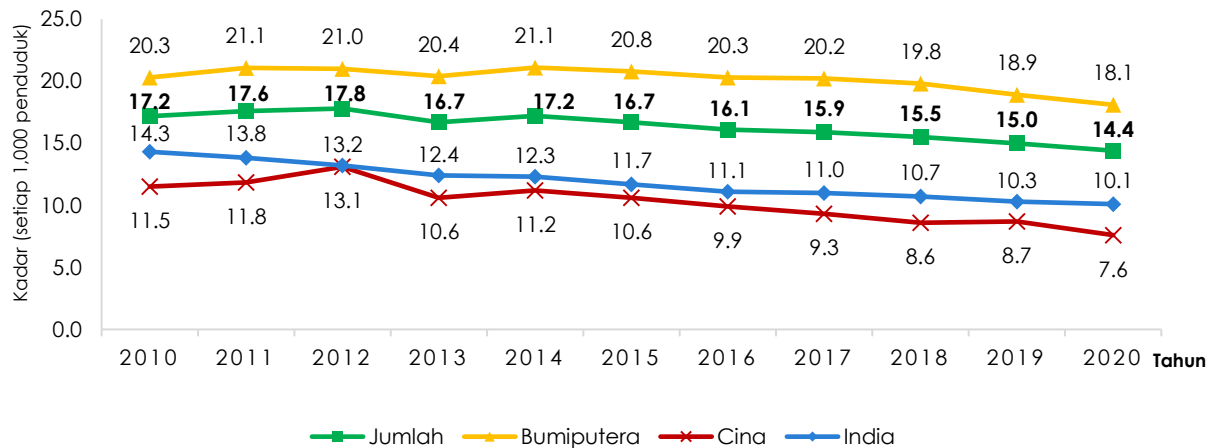
Carta 2: Kadar Kesuburan Jumlah mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2010-2020



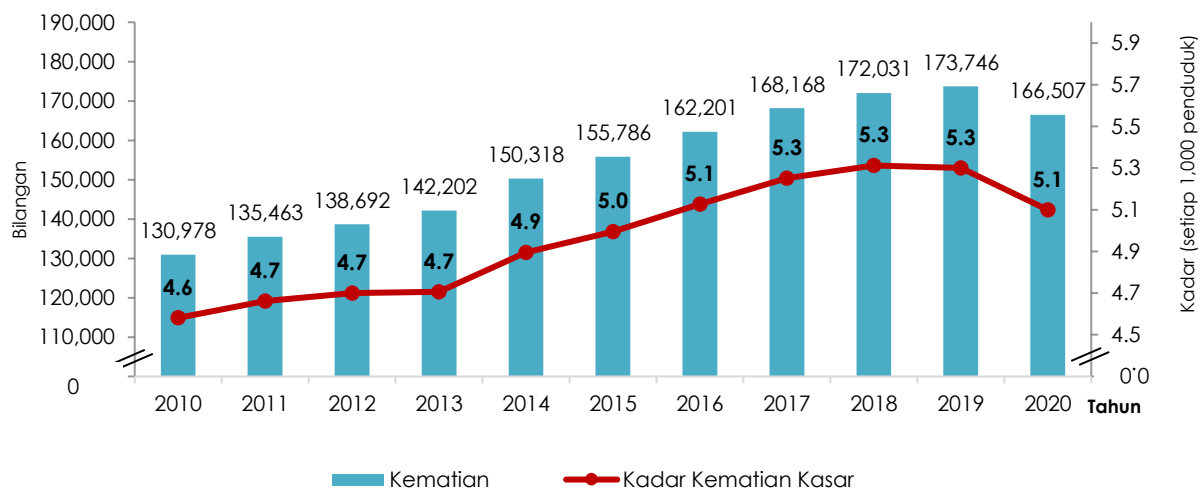
Carta 3: Kelahiran hidup dan Kadar Kelahiran Kasar, Malaysia, 2010-2020



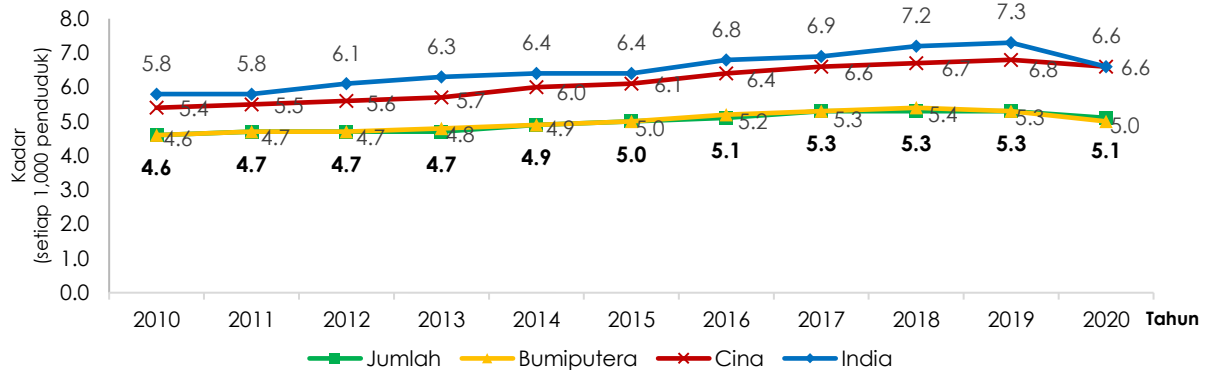
Carta 4: Kadar Kelahiran Kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2010-2020



Carta 5: Kematian dan Kadar Kematian Kasar, Malaysia, 2010-2020



Carta 6: Kadar Kematian Kasar mengikut kumpulan etnik utama, Malaysia, 2010-2020



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

14 OKTOBER 2021



MEDIA STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLICATION OF VITAL STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, 2021

FERTILITY RATE CONTINUES TO DECREASE WITH ONLY THREE STATES BEING ABOVE THE REPLACEMENT LEVEL OF 2.1 CHILDREN IN 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 14 October 2021 - Department of Statistics, Malaysia has released the publication on **Vital Statistics, Malaysia, 2021** today. The report contains birth and death statistics by demographic characteristics at national, states and administrative districts in 2020. 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 health, education, employment and others.

Commenting on the report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, said "The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of woman in reproductive age in Malaysia declined to 1.7 babies in 2020 as compared to 1.8 babies in 2019. The 2020 fertility rate was the lowest in four decades with 4.9 children per woman in 1970. Malaysia's fertility rate was below the replacement level of 2.1 babies since 2013. Based on the Principles and Recommendations for A Vital Statistics (Revision 3), United Nations Statistics Division (2014) manual, the replacement level of 2.1 babies is the average number of children a woman would need to give birth by bearing a daughter who survives to childbearing age. If 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 2010 to 2020, the TFR for all major ethnic groups in Malaysia has shown a declining trend. The TFR for Bumiputera declined from 2.6 babies to 2.2 babies,

Chinese (1.5 babies to 1.0 babies) and Indians (1.7 babies to 1.2 babies) in 2020. The TFR for Chinese and Indians recorded below the replacement levels starting 2003 and 2005 respectively.

At the state level, all states recorded TFR below the replacement level except three states namely Terengganu (2.9 babies), W.P. Putrajaya (2.8 babies) and Kelantan (2.7 babies). The trend of declining fertility rates in Malaysia is in tandem with other developed countries such as Australia (1.7 babies), United Kingdom (1.7 babies), United States (1.7 babies), New Zealand (1.6 babies), Japan (1.4 babies) and Republic of Korea (0.9 babies). Similar trend is also observed in ASEAN countries namely Lao PDR (2.6 babies), Philippines (2.5 babies), Cambodia (2.5 babies), Indonesia (2.3 babies), Viet Nam (2.1 babies), Myanmar (2.1 babies), Brunei Darussalam (1.8 babies), Thailand (1.5 babies) and Singapore (1.1 babies).

Meanwhile, he also added, "Preliminary data for live births for the period of January to August totalled 240,590 births. The number of live births was 470,195 in 2020, a decrease of 3.6 per cent as compared to 487,957 in 2019. This was the lowest live births over a decade. More males newborn than females with 243,617 and 226,578 respectively. The decline in the number of live births has contributed to the decline in Crude Birth Rate (CBR) from 15.0 births in 2019 to 14.4 per thousand population in 2020. He also commented, women play a very important role in determining the number and rate of births in a country. This declining trend in births was contributed by the increase in women's level of education and the increase in women's participation in the labor force. In addition, factors such as the increase in average age of first marriage, urbanisation, lifestyle changes, economic status and increased use of family planning methods also contributes to the declining trend of births. The number of mothers at first live birth was 139,501 (2020) mothers, dropped 12.7 per cent as compared to 2019 (159,710 mothers). Meanwhile, the average age of mother at first live birth rose 0.1 years from 27.9 years (2019) to 28.0 years in 2020. In general, an increase in the average age of mother at first birth gives an indication of shorter reproductive period of women".

Apart from that, he also stated, “All states recorded a decrease in the number of live births in 2020 as compared to 2019 except Terengganu, Perlis and W.P. Labuan. All states also recorded a decline in CBR with the exception of W.P. Labuan and Perlis. Terengganu recorded the highest rate at 21.6 births per thousand population. Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang recorded the lowest rate at 11.1 births. This is in line with the high number of Chinese population in Pulau Pinang, which is 42.3 per cent of the total citizen population in Pulau Pinang. Chinese recorded the lowest TFR as compared to other ethnic since 2003. The continuous decline of CBR and TFR will have implications on the increase in elderly population as well as a decline in the working population in the future”.

This report also presents the number of live births and CBR at the administrative district level in Malaysia. The highest CBR in 2020 was recorded by the district of Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu with 26.9 births per thousand population. Meanwhile, Kinabatangan, Sabah recorded the lowest rate of 3.7 births.

Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also said “Preliminary data for deaths for the period of January to August 2021 totalled 132,812 deaths. The number of deaths recorded in Malaysia in 2020 was 166,507 deaths, a decrease of 4.2 per cent as compared to 173,746 deaths in 2019. Males deaths were higher than females with 96,322 and 70,185 deaths, respectively. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) continued to decrease from at 5.3 in 2019 to 5.1 deaths per thousand population in 2020”.

Besides that, all states recorded a decrease in the number of deaths in 2020 as compared to 2019 except Sabah, Sarawak, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya which recorded an increase. All states also recorded a decline in CDR except Sabah, Sarawak and W.P. Labuan. Perlis recorded the highest rate at 7.7 deaths per thousand population and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest rate at 1.9 deaths. Kanowit district, Sarawak recorded the highest CDR in 2020 with 8.5 deaths per thousand population. On the contrary, Kinabatangan district in Sabah recorded the lowest rate with 0.9 deaths.

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He added that the CDR for Indians showed a significant decrease as compared to other ethnics for the period 2020 and 2019 from 7.3 to 6.6 deaths per thousand population. This situation is in line with the life expectancy of Indians which showed a higher increase in 2020 of 0.6 years (2019: 72.1 years) as compared to Bumiputera (0.4 years) and Chinese (0.3 years).

Based on the birth and death statistics presented in this report, Dato 'Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin concluded that, "The total population of Malaysia in 2020 was estimated at 32.6 million, contributed by natural increase that is the difference between number of births and deaths that occur every year. In this regard, understanding the trend of change in the ratio of population born to the number death is very important to gauge the extent of government policies or implementation of programmes in achieving the goals of Malaysia's prosperous, inclusive and sustainable development plan in the future. Based on the CBR and CDR in Malaysia, an average of 14.4 people born and 5.1 people died per thousand population in 2020 with a ratio of 2.8 births per one death. Looking at the last ten years, for every thousand population, on average 17.2 people were born and 4.6 people died with a ratio of 3.7 births per one death. Decline in the ratio has an impact on the population structure in Malaysia. This will cause Malaysia to shift to ageing nation earlier than previously projected where the elderly population aged 60 years and above is expected to reach 15.3 per cent by 2030".

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) is ongoing nationwide until 31st October 2021 through face-to-face method with the compliance of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) implemented by Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN). The process of Quality Check (QC) and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) will be conducted subsequently in November and December 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind because "Your Data is Our Future". Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

Chart 1: Total Fertility Rate, Malaysia, 1970-2020

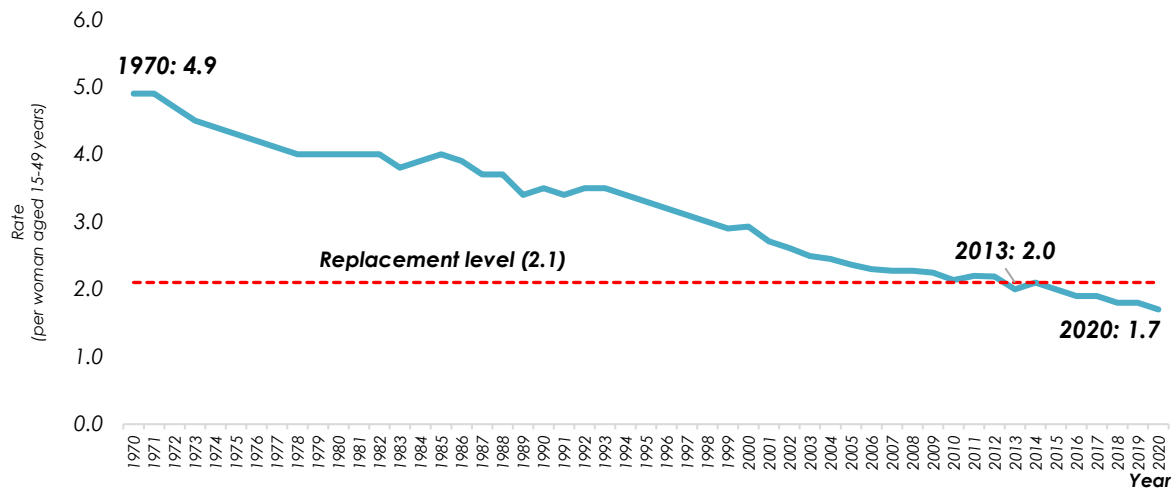


Chart 2: Total Fertility Rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2010-2020

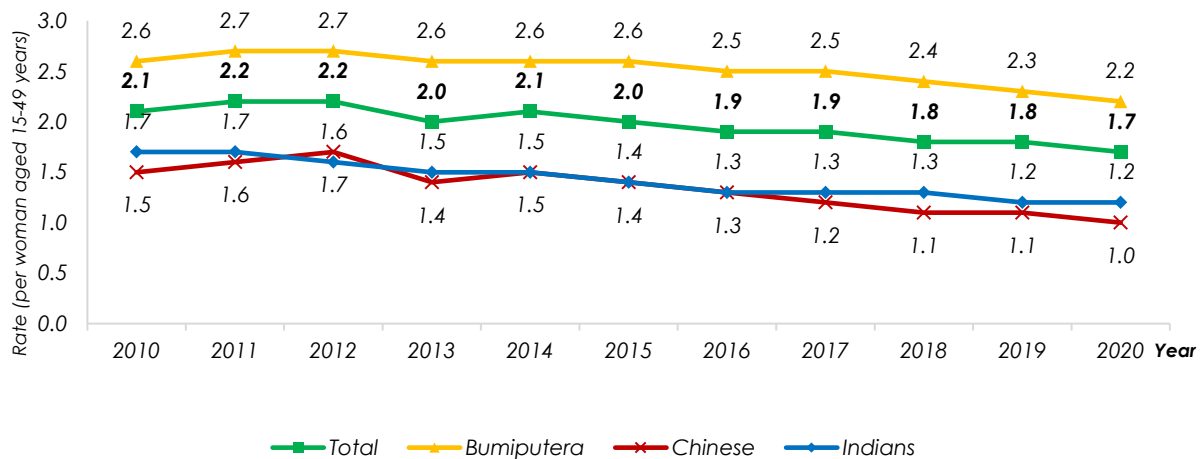


Chart 3: Live births and Crude Birth Rate, Malaysia, 2010-2020

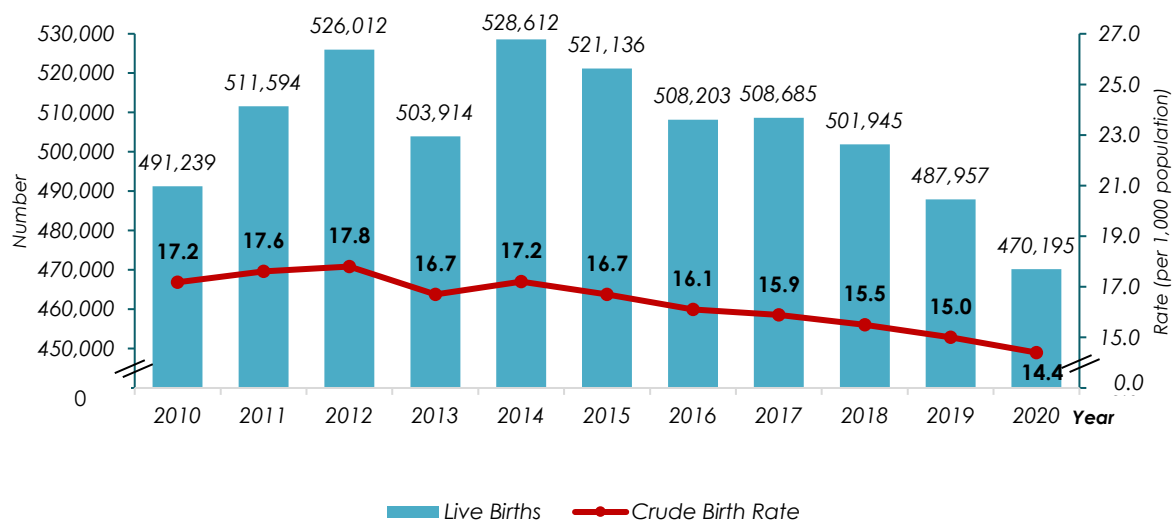


Chart 4: Crude Birth Rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2010-2020

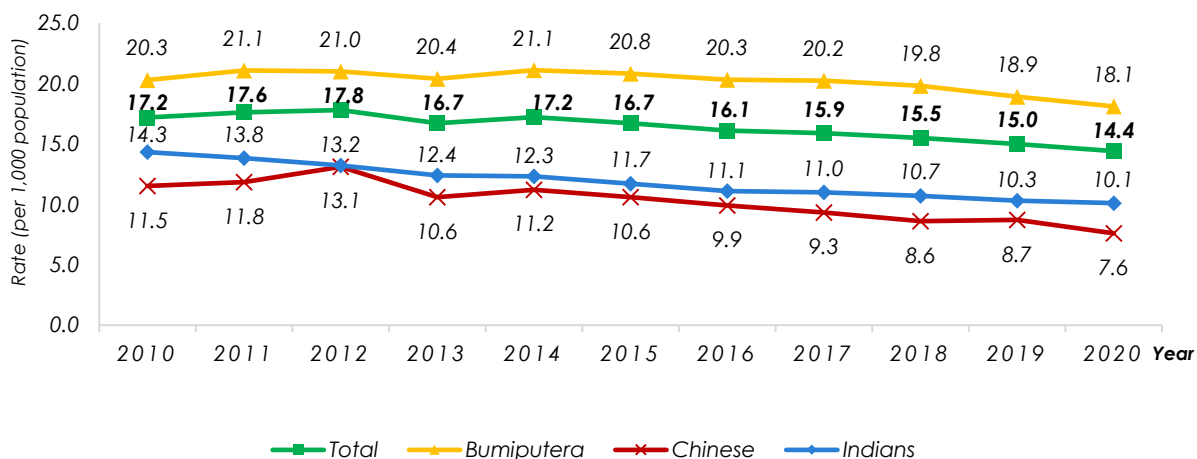


Chart 5: Deaths and Crude Death Rate, Malaysia, 2010-2020

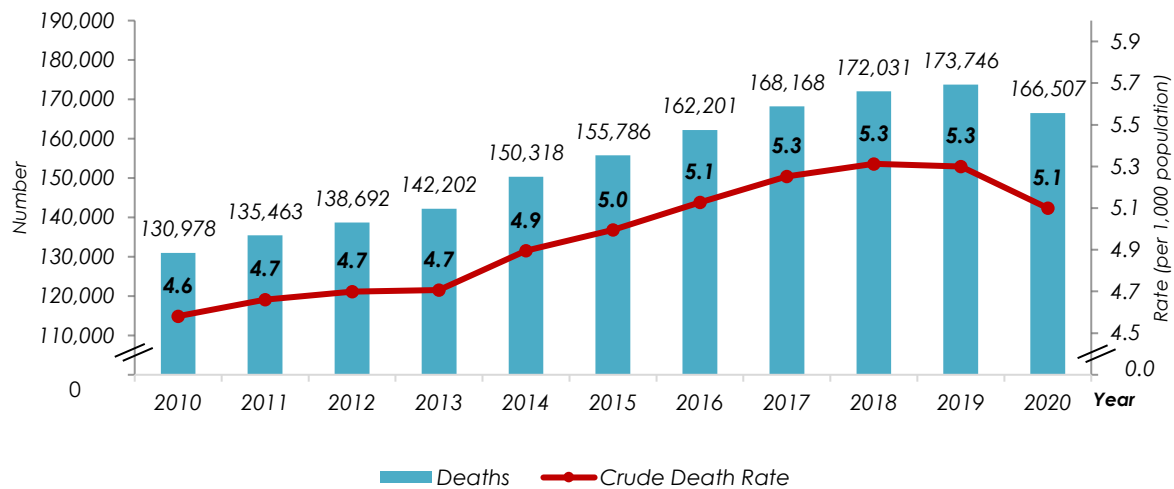
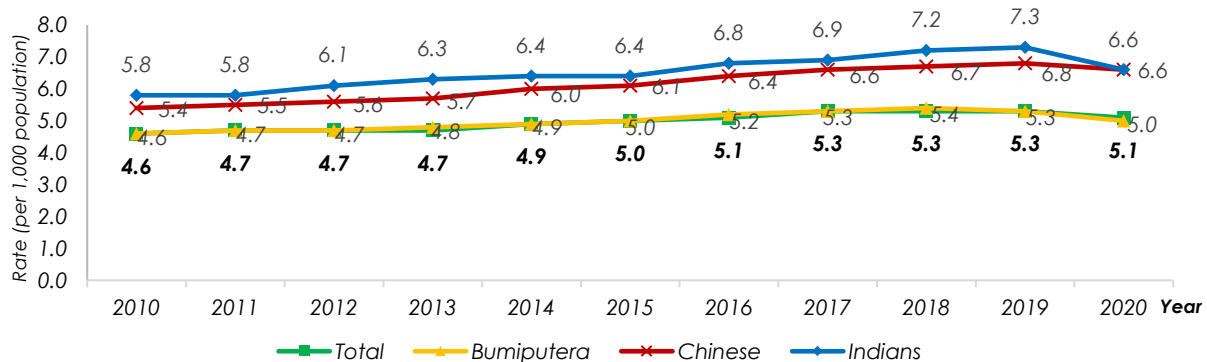


Chart 6: Crude Death Rate by major ethnic group, Malaysia, 2010-2020



Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
14th OCTOBER 2021