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**KENYATAAN MEDIA
BAGI LAPORAN PERANGKAAN DEMOGRAFI MALAYSIA,
SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2021**

**KELAHIRAN MENURUN 4.4 PERATUS MANAKALA KEMATIAN MENINGKAT
10.1 PERATUS PADA SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2021**

PUTRAJAYA, 11 Ogos 2021 - Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah mengeluarkan laporan berkaitan Perangkaan Demografi bagi suku tahun kedua 2021. Mengulas berkaitan laporan tersebut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan, "Pada suku tahun kedua tahun ini, jumlah kelahiran hidup mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 4.4 peratus (111,573 kelahiran), berbanding suku tahun kedua 2020 (116,688 kelahiran). Kelahiran bayi perempuan melebihi bayi lelaki iaitu 55,881 kelahiran berbanding bayi lelaki (55,692 kelahiran). Selangor mencatatkan bilangan kelahiran hidup tertinggi iaitu 20,389 kelahiran (18.3%) manakala jumlah kelahiran hidup terendah dicatatkan oleh W.P. Labuan (390 kelahiran: 0.3%). Dijangkakan berlaku peningkatan mendadak kepada bilangan kelahiran susulan daripada perintah kawalan pergerakan semasa COVID-19 tetapi statistik menunjukkan sebaliknya. Penurunan bilangan kelahiran ini adalah selari dengan negara lain seperti di *USA, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, France* dan *Spain*".

Mengulas lanjut, sebanyak 44,307 kematian direkodkan pada suku tahun kedua 2021, meningkat 10.1 peratus berbanding suku tahun kedua 2020 (40,241 kematian). Sejumlah

25,216 kematian adalah lelaki sementara 19,091 kematian adalah perempuan. Pada tempoh yang sama, Selangor mencatatkan bilangan kematian tertinggi iaitu 6,818 kematian (15.4%) manakala W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan bilangan kematian terendah dengan 53 kematian (0.1%). Sebanyak 3,898 kematian disebabkan oleh COVID-19 direkodkan daripada keseluruhan jumlah kematian pada suku tahun kedua 2021, meningkat daripada 78 kematian bagi tempoh yang sama pada tahun 2020. Data juga menunjukkan kematian tertinggi akibat COVID-19 dicatatkan oleh kumpulan umur 65-69 tahun dan diikuti kumpulan umur 70-74 tahun. Selangor merekodkan bilangan kematian tertinggi akibat COVID-19 iaitu 1,236 kematian manakala W.P. Putrajaya merekodkan kematian terendah iaitu hanya 4 kematian.

Beliau turut mengulas bahawa pandemik COVID-19 tidak menjejaskan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir di Malaysia. Jangkaan hayat bagi bayi yang lahir pada tahun 2021 secara puratanya dijangka boleh hidup mencecah umur 75.6 tahun, 1.3 tahun lebih lama berbanding sedekad lalu, 74.3 tahun (2011). 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. Berdasarkan jurnal bertajuk *Assessing the potential impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy* oleh Guillaume Marois, Raya Muttarak and Sergei Scherbov sekiranya kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 berada di bawah 1 atau 2 peratus, penularan pandemik COVID-19 yang melanda seluruh dunia tidak akan mempengaruhi jangkaan hayat secara signifikan. Kajian juga mendapati, sekiranya kadar prevalensi berada pada 10 peratus, terdapat penurunan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir melebihi satu tahun bagi *North America*, *Europe* dan *Latin America* dan *Caribbean*. Manakala bagi negara *Southeastern Asia* dan *sub-Saharan Africa*, sekiranya kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 berada pada masing-masing 15 peratus dan 25 peratus, terdapat penurunan jangkaan hayat ketika lahir satu tahun. Bagi tempoh Julai 2020 hingga Jun 2021, Malaysia mencatatkan kadar prevalensi kematian COVID-19 yang masih rendah iaitu 0.02 peratus.

Selain itu, beliau juga menyatakan “Berdasarkan data anggaran penduduk semasa, penduduk Malaysia pada suku tahun kedua 2021 dianggarkan 32.66 juta orang,

meningkat 0.2 peratus berbanding suku tahun kedua 2020 (32.58 juta). Jumlah penduduk ini merangkumi 29.96 juta orang (91.8%) Warganegara dan 2.69 juta orang (8.2%) Bukan Warganegara. Komposisi penduduk Bukan Warganegara menurun daripada 8.9 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2020 kepada 8.2 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2021. Ini adalah selari dengan penutupan pintu sempadan negara dan pergerakan pulang warga asing ke negara masing-masing berikutan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) semasa penularan pandemik COVID-19 di seluruh dunia. Data penduduk ini adalah berasaskan kepada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010, pertambahan semula jadi kelahiran & kematian dan migrasi bersih. Data ini akan disemak semula setelah hasil dapatan Banci Malaysia 2020 diperoleh”.

Pada suku tahun kedua 2021, penduduk lelaki (16.77 juta) melebihi penduduk perempuan (15.88 juta). Nisbah jantina penduduk adalah 106 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan. Manakala nisbah jantina penduduk Warganegara dan Bukan Warganegara adalah 102 dan 156 lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

Penduduk berumur 65 tahun dan lebih (umur tua) meningkat daripada 2.29 juta kepada 2.40 juta bagi tempoh yang sama. Trend ini adalah selari dengan negara-negara maju yang menuju ke arah penuaan penduduk. Penduduk berumur 0-14 tahun (umur muda) menurun daripada 7.58 juta pada suku tahun kedua 2020 kepada 7.51 juta pada suku tahun kedua 2021. Manakala, penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun (umur bekerja) meningkat daripada 22.71 juta (suku tahun kedua 2020) kepada 22.74 juta pada suku tahun kedua tahun ini.

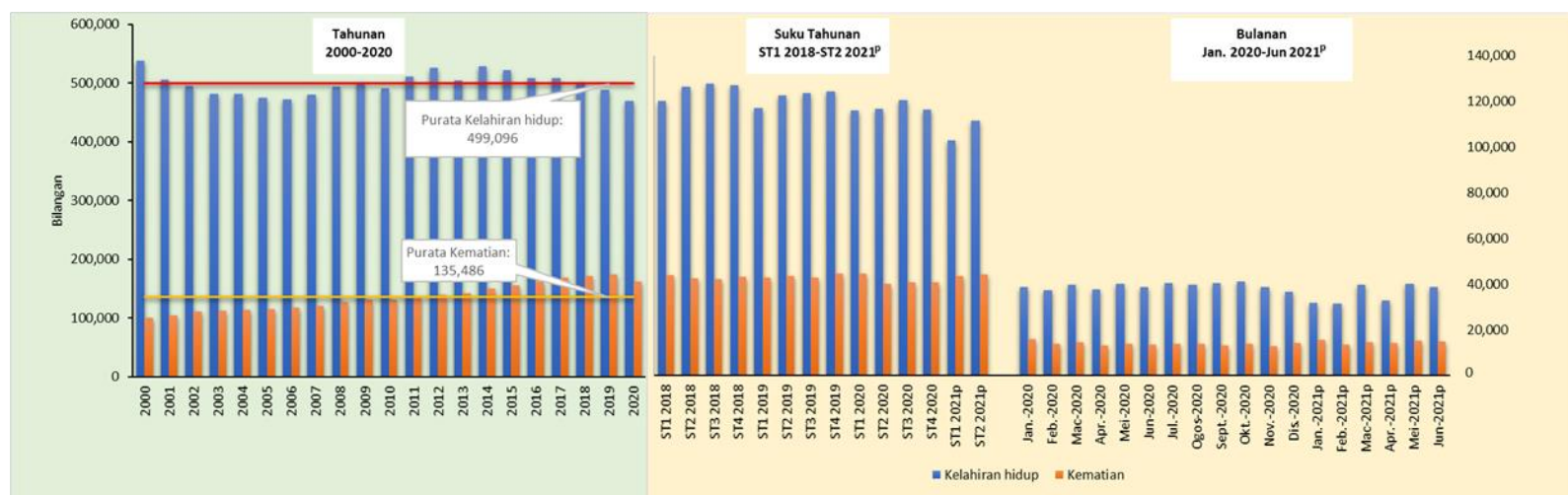
Tiga negeri yang mencatatkan komposisi penduduk tertinggi pada suku tahun kedua 2021 ialah Selangor (20.1%) diikuti oleh Sabah (11.7%) dan Johor (11.6%). Sebaliknya, W.P. Labuan dan W.P. Putrajaya mencatatkan komposisi penduduk terendah iaitu 0.3 dan 0.4 peratus.

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

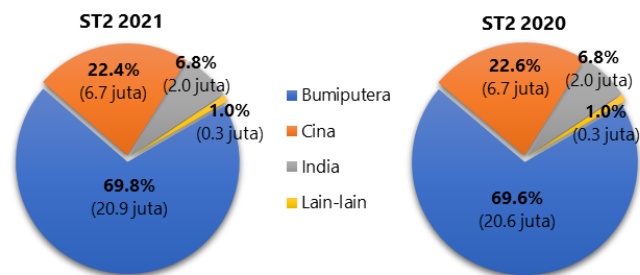
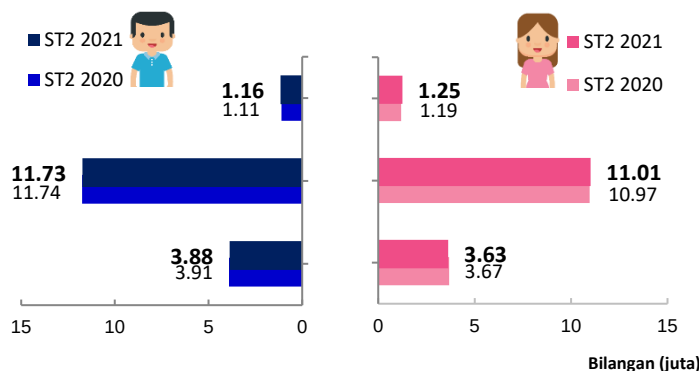
menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

Data yang dikumpulkan melalui Banci Malaysia 2020 sangat berguna untuk kajian sosio demografi dan aspek-aspek lain seperti penggubalan dasar dan perancangan untuk memantau trend demografi dan program pelaksanaan, begitu juga untuk penyelidikan dan kajian ilmiah mengenai hubungan antara trend kesuburan & kematian dan pembangunan sosio ekonomi. Komitmen dan sokongan semua pihak sangat diperlukan agar Banci Malaysia 2020 dapat dilaksanakan dengan jayanya.

Carta 1: Kelahiran hidup dan kematian mengikut tahun, suku tahun dan bulan, 2000-2021^p, Malaysia



Carta 2: Penduduk mengikut kumpulan umur dan kumpulan etnik



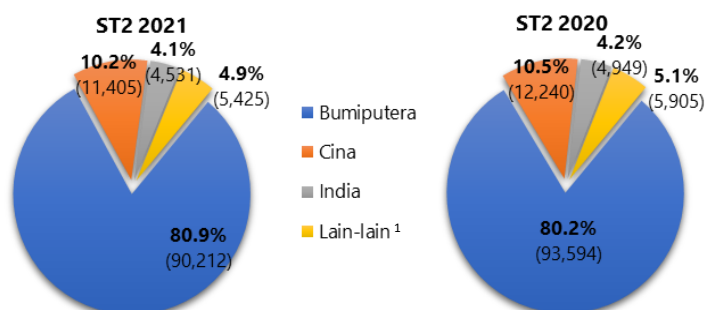
Nota: Jumlah penduduk mengikut kumpulan etnik merujuk kepada Warganegara

Suku tahun	Bilangan Penduduk (juta)		
	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan
ST2 2021	32.66	16.77	15.88
ST2 2020	32.58	16.76	15.82

Suku Tahun	Warganegara Malaysia (juta)
ST2 2021	29.96
ST2 2020	29.68

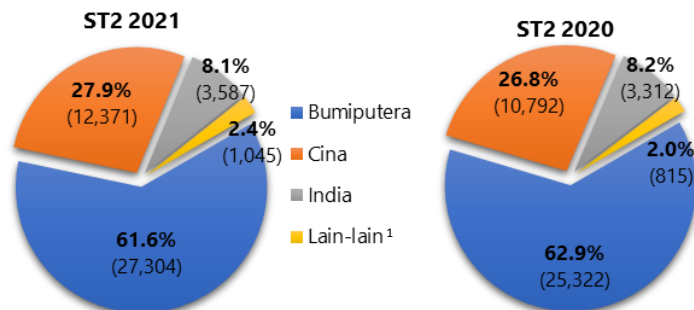
Carta 3: Kelahiran hidup dan kematian mengikut kumpulan etnik

Kelahiran hidup



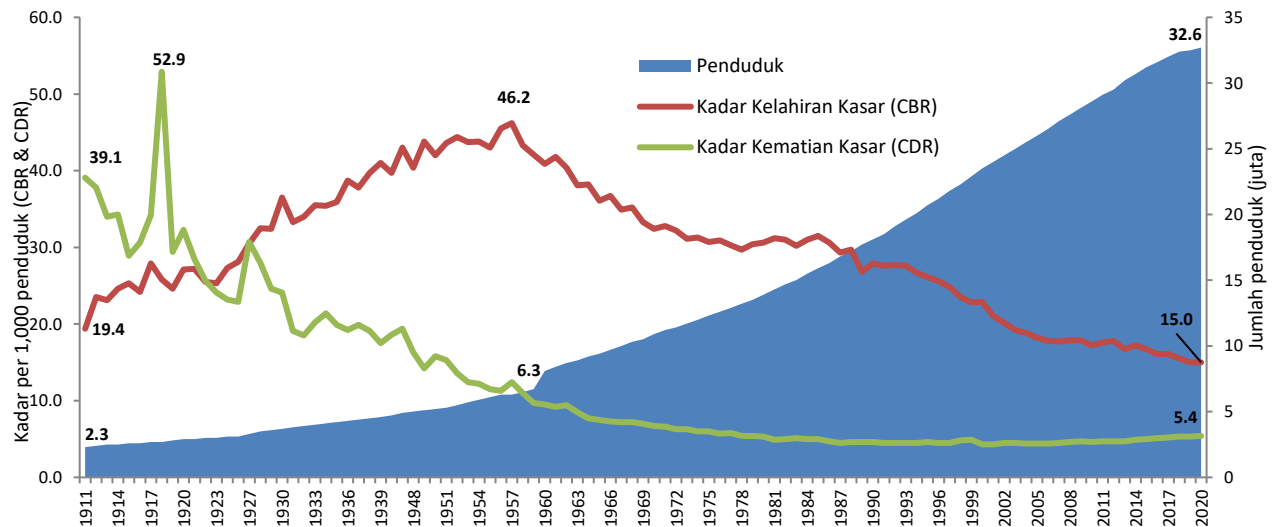
¹ Termasuk Bukan Warganegara

Kematian

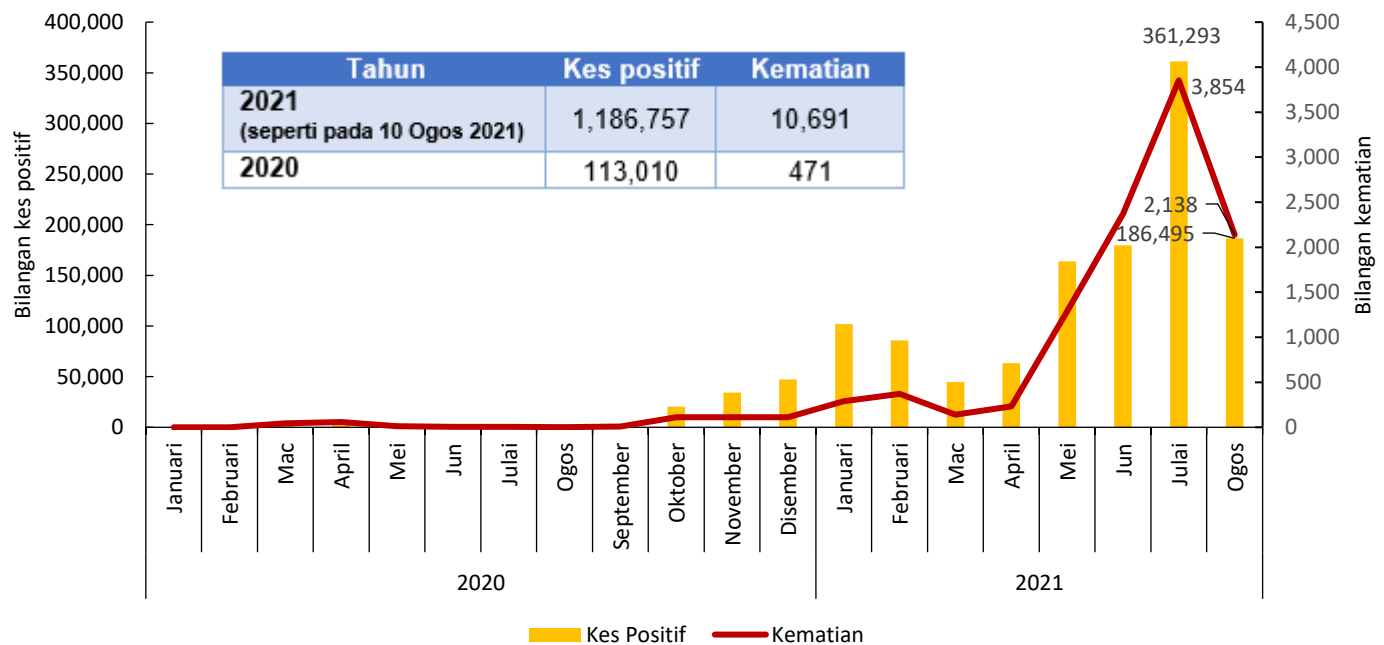


Suku Tahun	Kelahiran hidup			Kematian		
	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan	Jumlah	Lelaki	Perempuan
ST2 2021	111,573	55,692	55,881	44,307	25,216	19,091
ST2 2020	116,688	60,401	56,287	40,241	23,072	17,169

Carta 4: Transisi Demografi Malaysia, 1911-2020



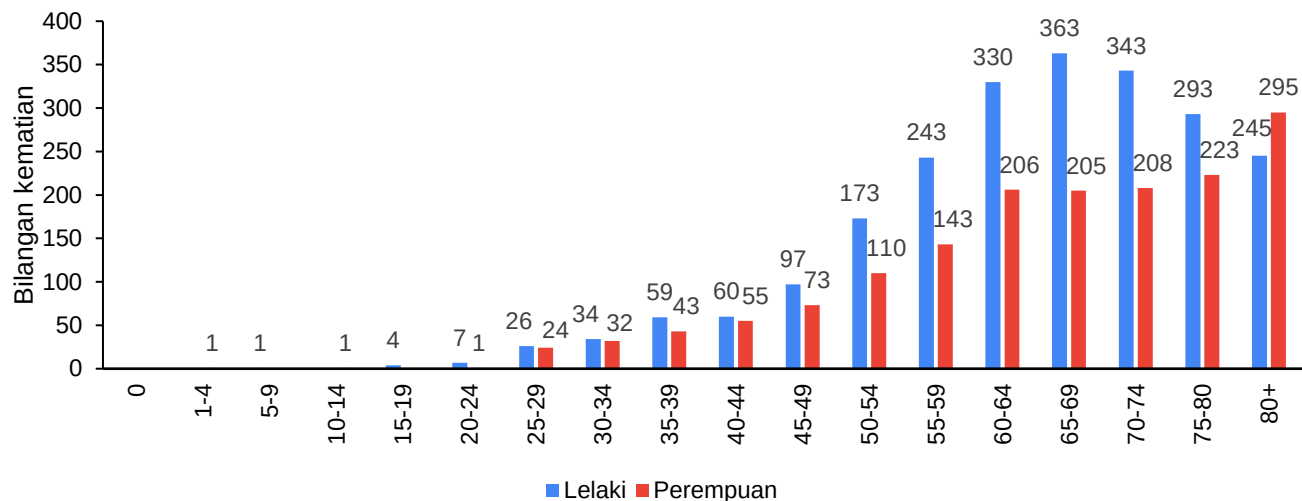
Carta 5: Kes positif dan kematian akibat COVID-19, Malaysia, 2020-2021



Nota: Seperti pada 10 Ogos 2021

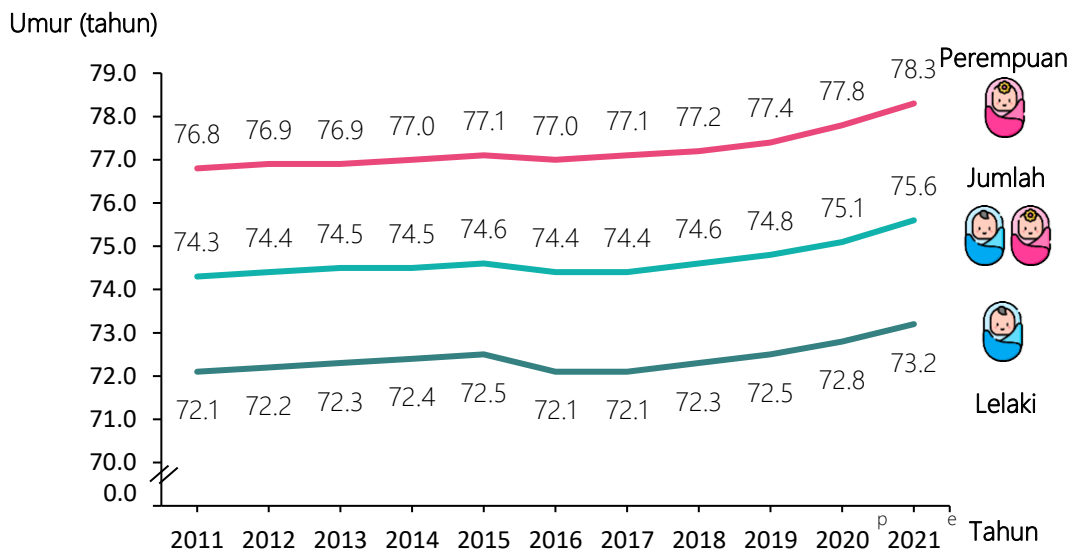
Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Carta 6: Kes kematian akibat COVID-19 mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, Suku Tahun Kedua 2021



Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

Carta 7: Jangkaan hayat ketika lahir, Malaysia, 2011-2021



Nota:

^p Permulaan

^e Anggaran

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

11 OGOS 2021

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**MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR THE REPORT OF DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS MALAYSIA,
SECOND QUARTER 2021**

***BIRTHS DECLINED 4.4 PER CENT WHILE DEATHS INCREASED 10.1 PER CENT
DURING SECOND QUARTER 2021***

PUTRAJAYA, 11 AUGUST 2021 – The Department of Statistics, Malaysia has released the report on Demographic Statistics for the second quarter 2021. Commenting on the report, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, “In the second quarter of this year, the number of live births recorded a decrease of 4.4 per cent (111,573 births) as compared to the second quarter of 2020 (116,688 births). Female babies outnumbered male babies with 55,881 births as compared to male babies (55,692 births). Selangor recorded the highest live births with 20,389 births (18.3%) while W.P. Labuan recorded the lowest (390 births: 0.3%). It was anticipated earlier that lockdown during Covid-19 would lead to baby boom but statistics showed otherwise. The decline in the number of births is in line with other countries such as the USA, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, France and Spain”.

Commenting further, a total of 44,307 deaths was recorded in the second quarter 2021, increase by 10.1 per cent as compared to the second quarter 2020 (40,241 deaths). The number of deaths recorded for males were 25,216 while females recorded 19,091 deaths. During the same period, Selangor recorded the highest number of deaths with 6,818 deaths (15.4%) while W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest with 53 deaths (0.1%). A total

of 3,898 deaths due to COVID-19 were recorded in the second quarter of 2021, an increase from 78 deaths for the same period in 2020. The data also showed the highest deaths due to COVID-19 were recorded by the age group 65-69 years and followed by the age group 70-74 years. Selangor registered the highest number of deaths due to COVID-19 with 1,236 deaths while W.P. Putrajaya registered the lowest with only 4 deaths.

He also stated that the COVID-19 pandemic did not have a significant impact on Malaysia's life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy for a baby born in 2021 on average are expected to live reached the aged of 75.6 years, 1.3 years longer than a decade ago, 74.3 years (2011). In terms of comparison by sex, on average, baby girls live longer than boys with an increase in life expectancy of 0.5 years as compared to boys, 0.4 years for the period 2011 to 2021. Based on 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. The findings also showed that if the prevalence rate of COVID-19 mortality was at 10 per cent, there was a decrease in life expectancy at birth beyond one year for North America, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Although for Southeastern Asia countries and sub-Saharan Africa, if the prevalence rate of COVID-19 mortality respectively was at 15 per cent and 25 per cent, there is a decrease in life expectancy at birth, one year. In the period of July 2020 to June 2021, Malaysia had recorded a low prevalence rate of COVID-19 mortality at 0.02 per cent.

Meanwhile, he also commented that "Based on the current population estimates, Malaysia's population in the second quarter 2021 was estimated at 32.66 million, increased by 0.2 per cent as compared to the second quarter 2020 (32.58 million). The total population comprised 29.96 million (91.8%) Citizens and 2.69 million (8.2%) Non-Citizens. The composition of Non-Citizens declined from 8.9 per cent in the second quarter 2020 to 8.2 per cent in the second quarter 2021. This was in tandem with the closure of national borders and the return of foreigners to their respective countries during

the Movement Control Order (MCO) following the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide. This population data is based on the Population and Housing Census 2010, natural increase of births & deaths and net migration and it will be reviewed once the results of the Malaysia Census 2020 are obtained”.

In the second quarter 2021, males’ population (16.77 million) outnumbered females (15.88 million). The total sex ratio was 106 males per 100 females. Meanwhile, the sex ratio for Citizens and Non-Citizens remained at 102 and 156 males per 100 females respectively.

The composition of population aged 65 years and over (old-age) increased from 2.29 million to 2.40 million during the same period. This trend is in line with other developed countries that are heading towards ageing nations. The population aged 0-14 years old (young age) decreased from 7.58 million in the second quarter 2020 to 7.51 million in the second quarter 2021. Meanwhile, the composition of the population aged 15-64 years old (working age) increased from 22.71 million (second quarter 2020) to 22.74 million in the second quarter this year.

The three states with the highest population composition in the second quarter 2021 were Selangor (20.1%) followed by Sabah (11.7%) and Johor (11.6%). On the contrary, W.P. Labuan and W.P. Putrajaya recorded the lowest population composition at 0.3 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

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.

The data collected through Malaysia Census 2020 is very useful for socio demographic studies and other aspects such as for policy making and planning, monitoring of demographic trends and action programmes as well as for research and scientific study of the interrelationship between fertility & mortality trends and socio-economic development. The commitment and support of all parties are very much needed for the success of Malaysia Census 2020.

Chart 1: Live births and deaths by year, quarter and month, 2000-2021^P, Malaysia

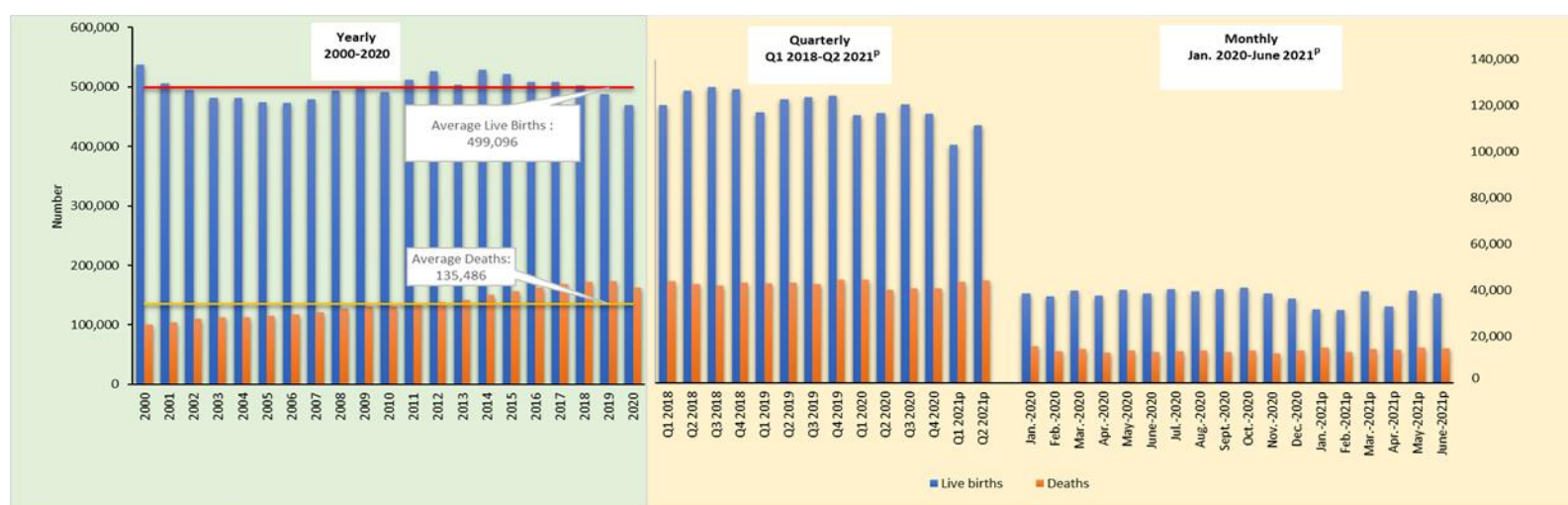
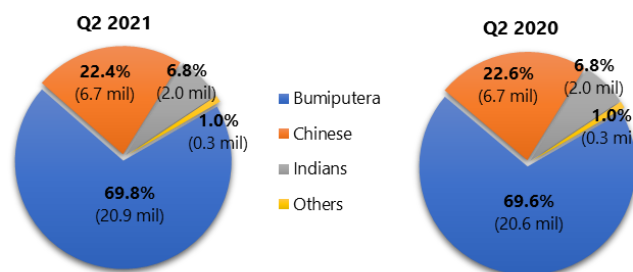
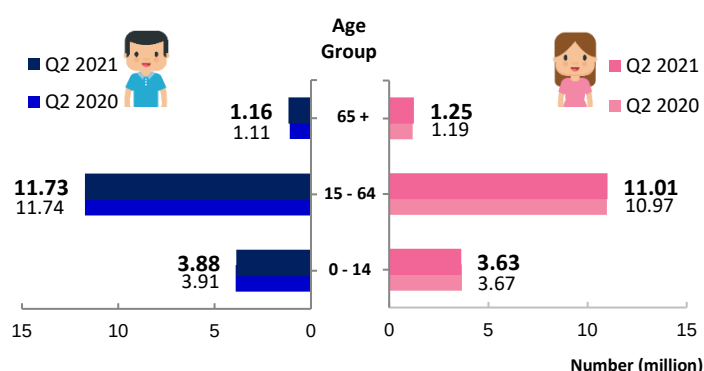


Chart 2: Population by age group and ethnic group

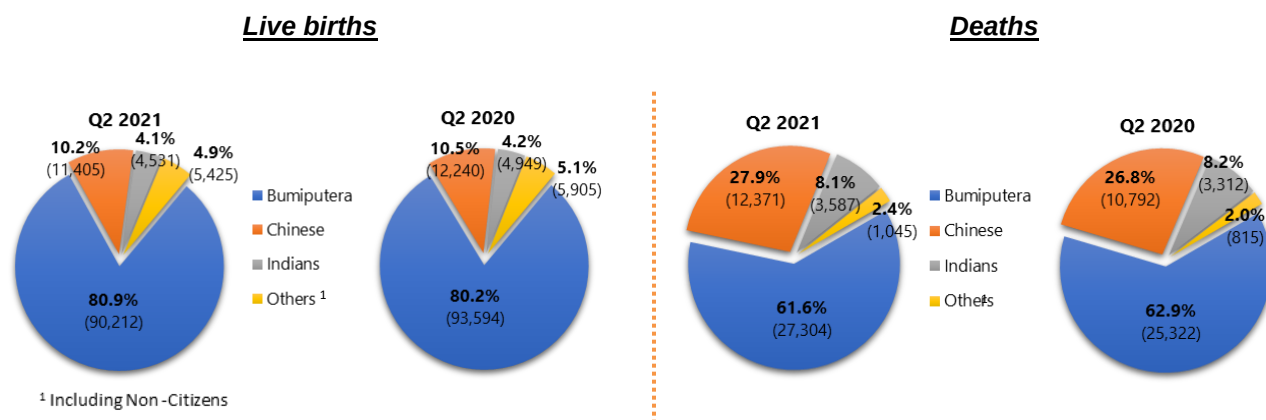


Note: Population by ethnic group refers to Citizens

Quarter	Population (million)		
	Total	Male	Female
Q2 2021	32.66	16.77	15.88
Q2 2020	32.58	16.76	15.82

Quarter	Malaysian Citizens (million)
Q2 2021	29.96
Q2 2020	29.68

Chart 3: Live births and deaths by ethnic group



Quarter	Live births			Deaths		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Q2 2021	111,573	55,692	55,881	44,307	25,216	19,091
Q2 2020	116,688	60,401	56,287	40,241	23,072	17,169

Chart 4: Malaysia Demographic Transition, 1911-2020

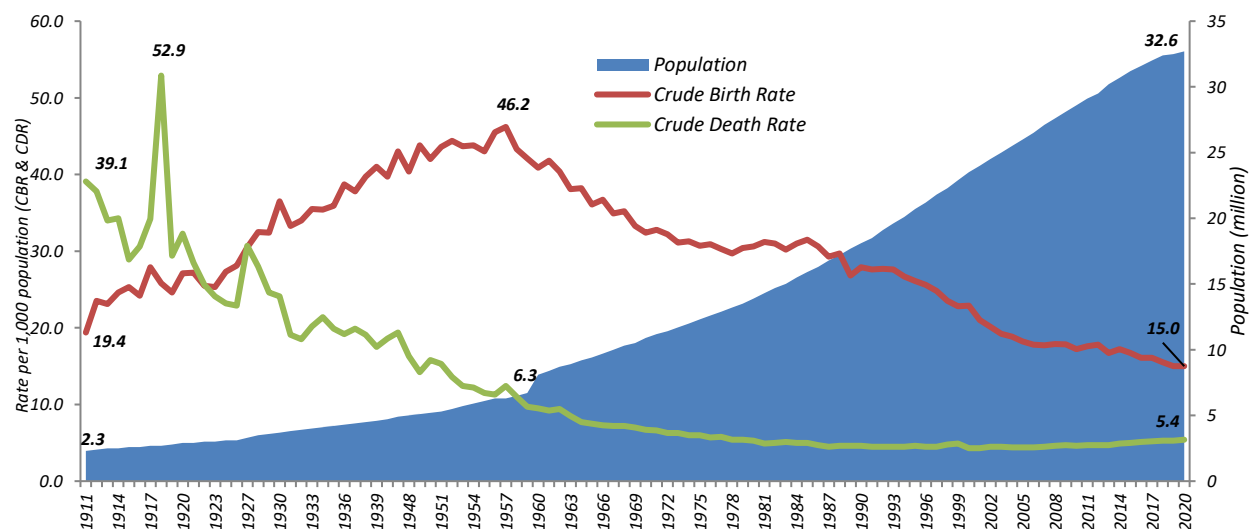
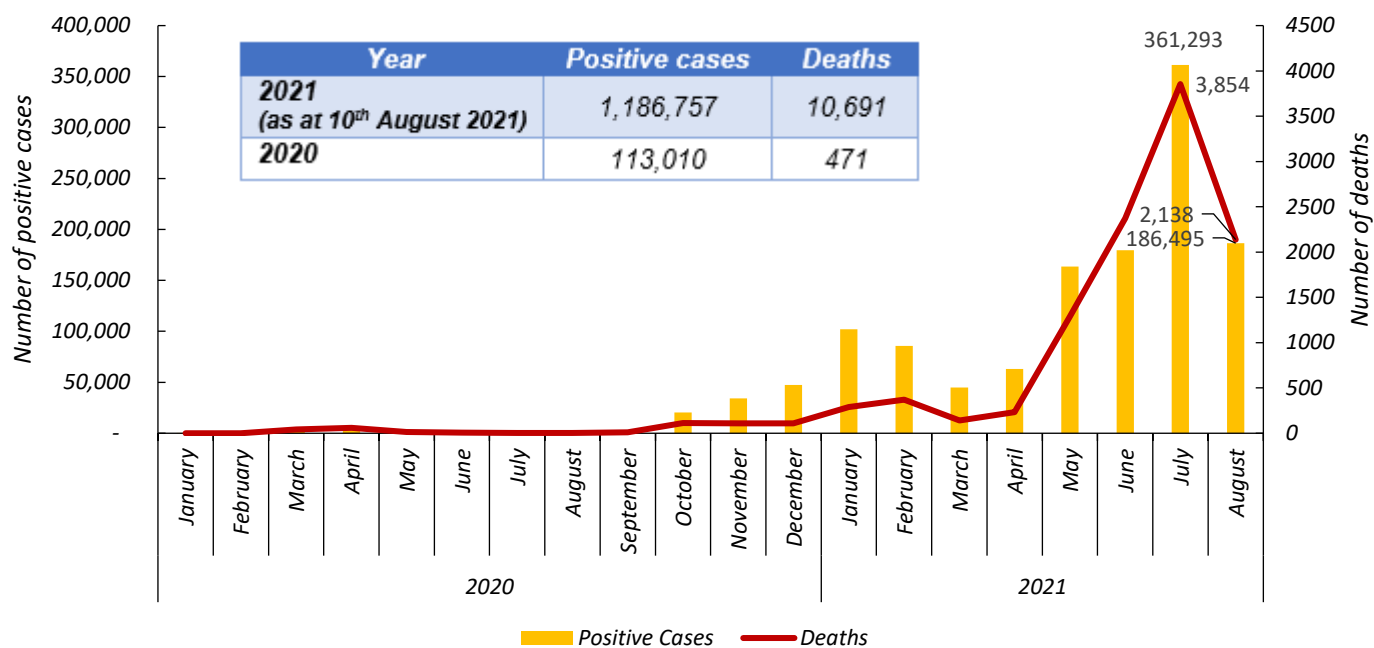


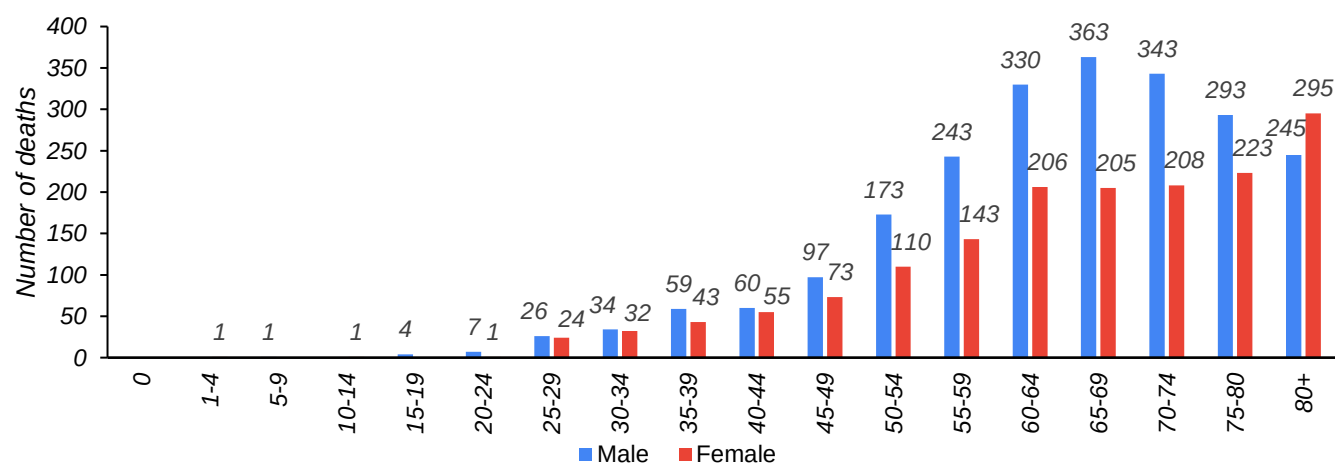
Chart 5: Positive cases and deaths due to COVID-19 by month, Malaysia, 2020-2021



Note: As at 10th August 2021

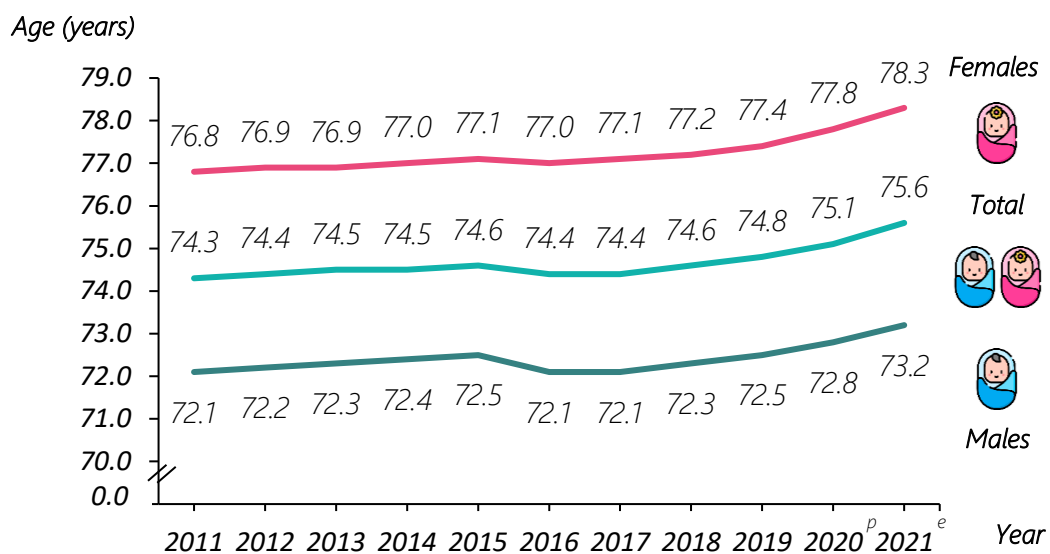
Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Chart 6: Deaths due to COVID-19 by aged group, Malaysia, Second Quarter 2021



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Chart 7: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 2011-2021



Notes:

^p Preliminary

^e Estimates

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

11th AUGUST 2021