



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA SOCIAL STATISTICS REVIEW 2023 EDITION



MENELUSURI STATISTIK SOSIAL MALAYSIA

PENDUDUK, 1970 – 2023^e

Bilangan Penduduk dan Kadar Pertumbuhan



Nota: ^eAnggaran

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

GUNA TENAGA, 2010 – 2022

Tenaga Buruh dan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB)



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

KESIHATAN, 2010 – 2022

Nisbah Doktor kepada Penduduk Malaysia



Sumber: Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

ALAM SEKITAR, 2017 – 2022

Stesen Terpilih yang Mencatatkan Bilangan Hari Udara Berstatus "Baik"



Sumber: Jabatan Alam Sekitar

MALAYSIA SOCIAL STATISTICS REVIEW (MSSR) 2023 EDITION

Malaysia Social Statistics Review (MSSR) 2023 Edition is the second edition published by DOSM which presents the country's social scenario as early as 1970 up to 2023. This publication focuses on 11 topics which encompass population and demography (1970 – 2023); consumer price index (2022); employment (2010 – 2022); health (2010 – 2022); transport (2010 – 2022); household income and expenditure (2022); internet and social media (2018 – 2022); environment (2017 – 2022); tourism (1991 – 2022); Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (2022) and the Malaysia Happiness Index (MHI) (2021).

In terms of **population**, the population of Malaysia in 1970 were 10.4 million, increased to 27.5 million in 2010. Based on the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020, the total population was recorded at 32.4 million, which is a threefold increase as compared to 10.4 million in 1970. However, population growth in 2020 is slower with an average annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent as compared to 3.9 per cent in 1970. Based on current population estimates in 2023, the population of Malaysia is estimated at 33.4 million with a growth rate 2.1 per cent. Malaysia's demographic transition is influenced by four factors that affect population growth and population change in Malaysia since 1970 to 2040, namely fertility rate, death rate (life expectancy), age structure (distribution between young and old age) and migration.

Looking at **employment**, the number of labour force in Malaysia recorded an average increase of 2.7 per cent per year from 12.3 million persons in 2010 to 16.0 million persons in 2022. In line with the annual population increase in the range of 2.0 per cent or around 300 thousand persons per year for the period 2017 to 2019, the number of labour force increased at a slower rate of 0.6 per cent in 2020 and 0.8 per cent in 2021. In line with better performance of the country's economic and social activities, the number of labour force increased 1.4 per cent in 2022.

In the field of **health**, the number of government hospitals showed an increasing trend from 2010 to 2022, from 131 to 160 hospitals, while the number of private hospitals increased slightly to 257 from 254 hospitals in 2010. Similarly, the number of government clinics increased by 340 clinics to 3,122 clinics in 2022 as compared to 2,782 clinics in 2010, while private clinics increased to 13,352 clinics in 2022 as compared to 7,954 clinics in 2010, an increase of 5,398 clinics. The

doctors-to-population ratio in Malaysia improved during the period from 2010 to 2022 from 1:859 in 2010 to 1:412 in 2022.

Contact person:

Baharudin Mohamad

Public Relation Officer

Strategic Communication and International Division

Department of Statistics Malaysia

Tel : +603-8090 4681

Fax : +603-8888 9248

Email : baharudin[at]dosm.gov.my

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