

# Promoting the SDG Academic Forum for better health

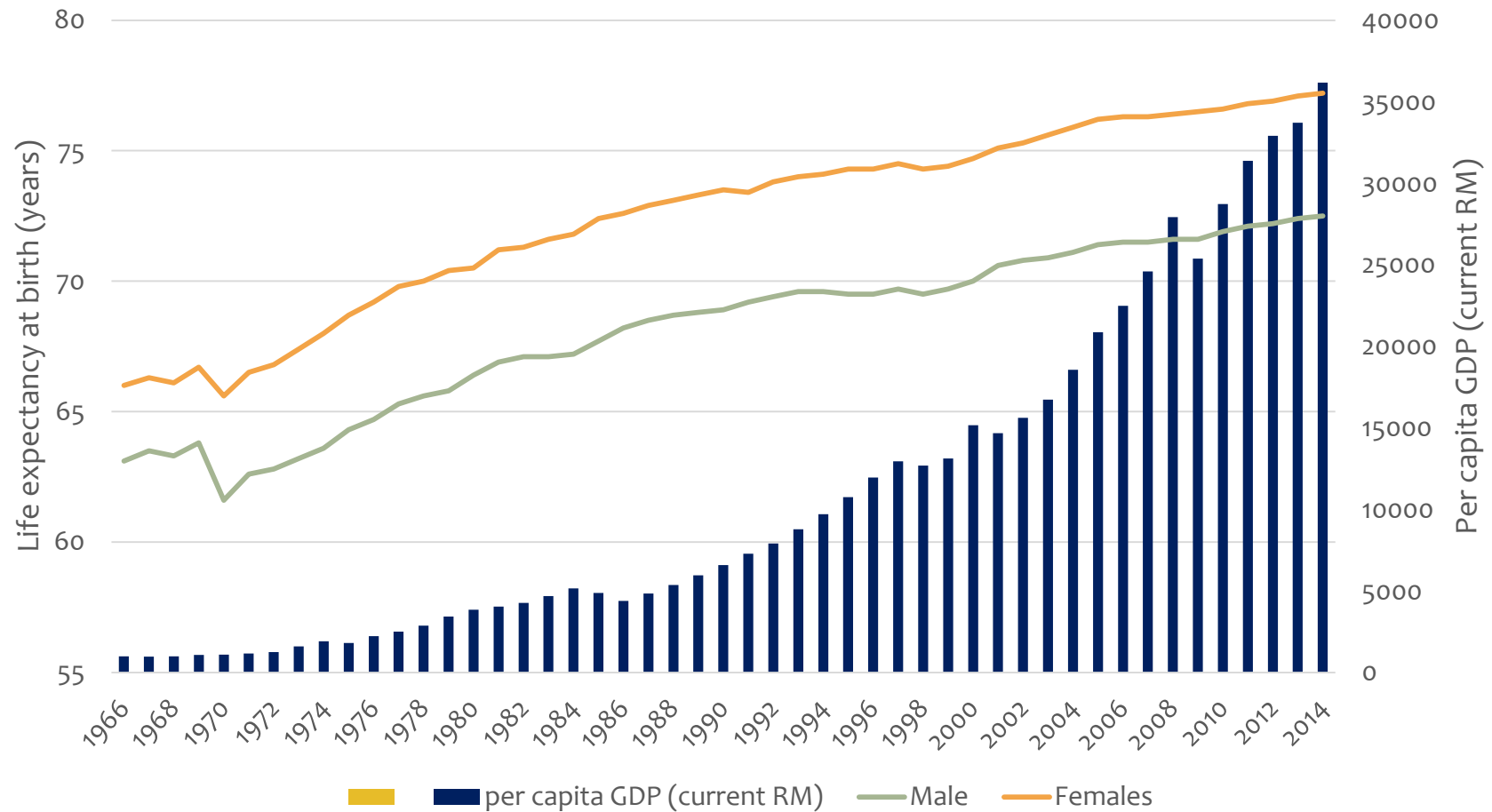
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# Life Expectancy at Birth, Malaysia



Source: DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA 2015. Malaysia economic statistics time series. 2015. Putrajaya: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

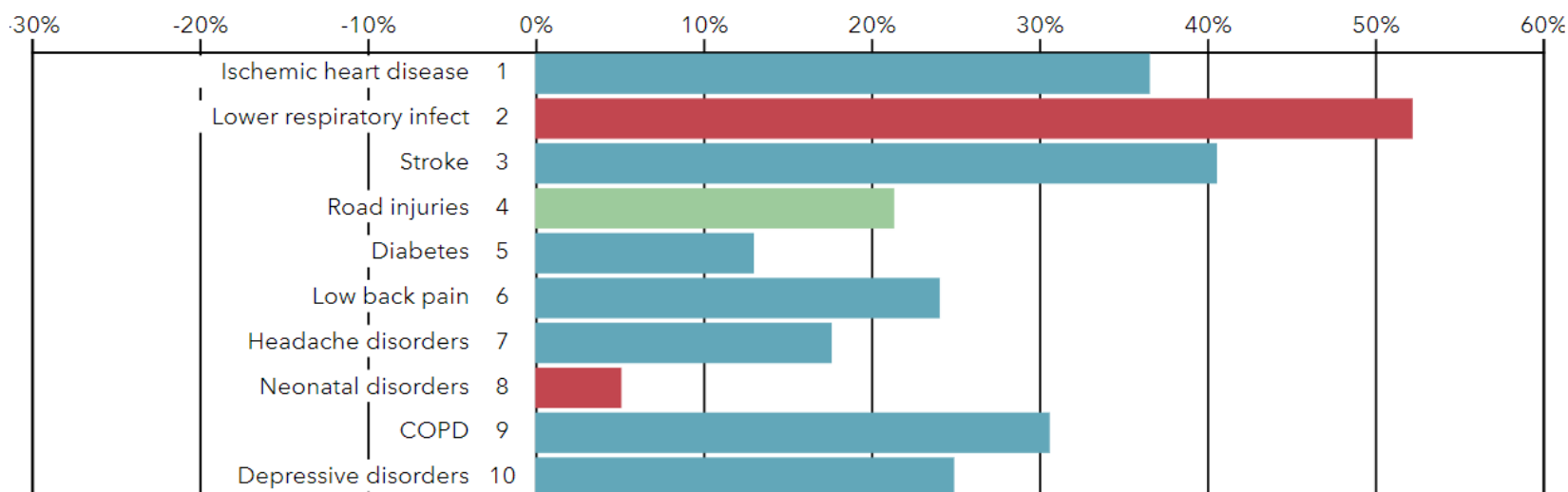
# Selected socio-demographic indicators

|  | 1957 | 1963 | 2016   |
|--|------|------|--------|
| Population (millions)                              | 6.3  | 8.9  | 31.2   |
| Per capita GDP (current RM)                        | 816  | 861  | 39,419 |
| Life expectancy (years)                            |      |      |        |
| Male   | 56.0 | 59.9 | 72.8   |
| Female   | 58.0 | 61.9 | 77.4   |
| Infant Mortality Rate<br>(per 1000 live births)    | 75.5 | 55.5 | 6.2    |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio<br>(per 1000 live births) | 2.8  | 2.1  | 0.4    |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia, World Development Indicators

## What causes the most death and disability combined?

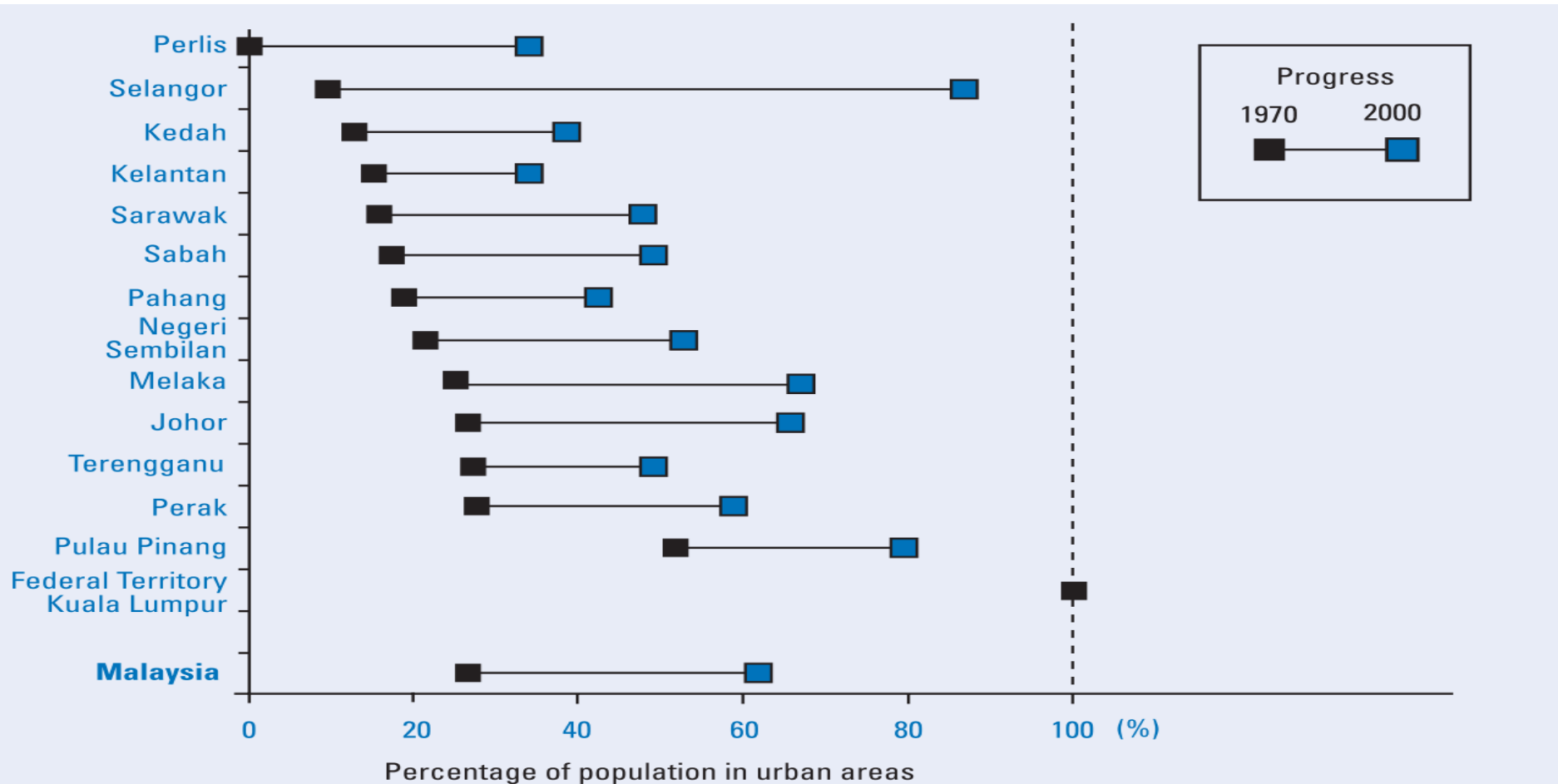
- Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases
- Non-communicable diseases
- Injuries



Top 10 causes of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in 2017 and percent change, 2007-2017, all ages, number

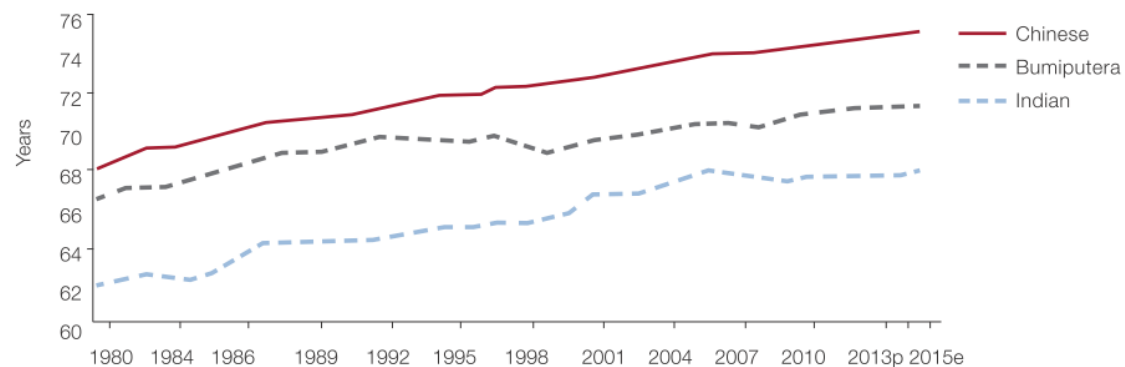
Source: obtained from <http://www.healthdata.org/malaysia>

# Urban Population by States (1970-2000)



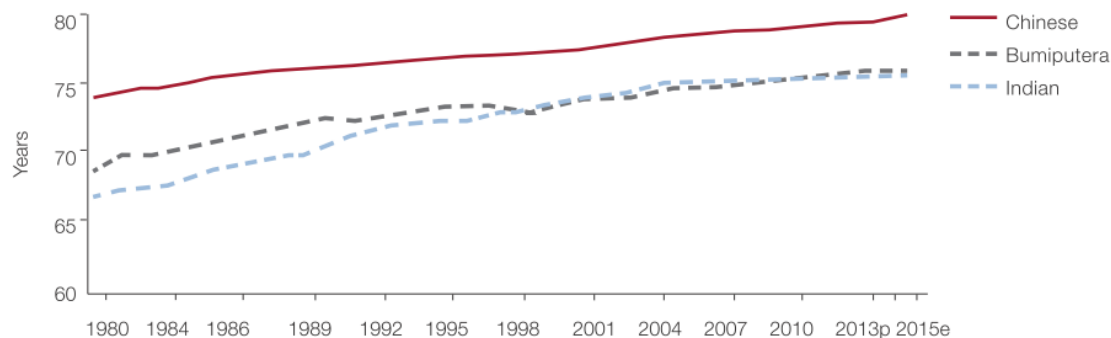
Sources of data: Malaysia, Department of Statistics, 1983a and 2000e.

**Figure 18.** Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), by Ethnicity, among Malaysian Males, 1980–2015



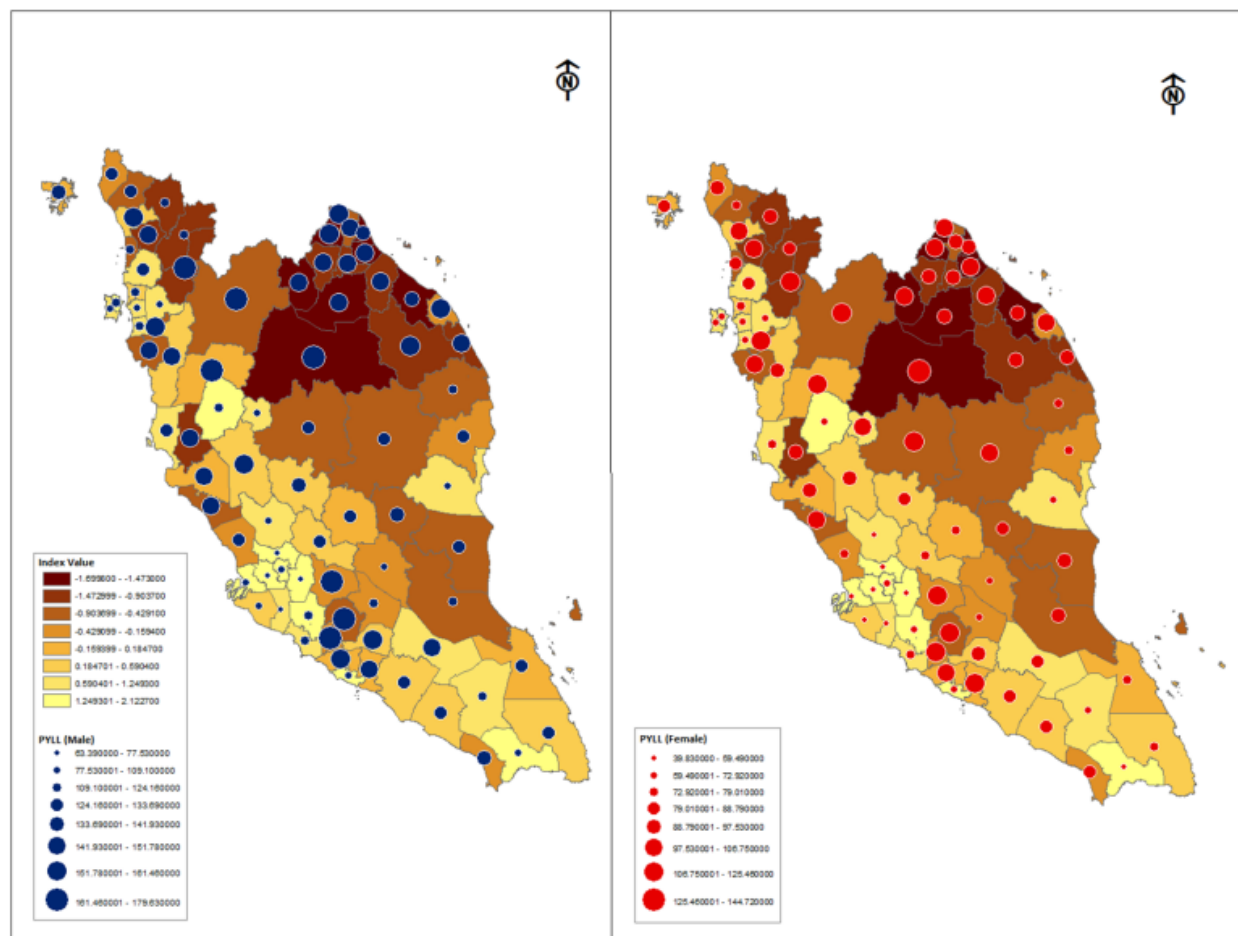
e - estimation    p - preliminary  
Data Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Figure 17.** Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), by Ethnicity, among Malaysian Females, 1980–2015



e - estimation    p - preliminary  
Data Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

Source: MINISTRY OF HEALTH MALAYSIA & HARVARD T H CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH 2016. Malaysian Health Systems Research Volume 1. Contextual Analysis of the Malaysian Health System March 2016. Ministry of Health Malaysia.



**Fig 1. Geographical distribution of the Socioeconomic Index and Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) for males and females in Peninsular Malaysia.** Yellow areas represent high socioeconomic advantage and dark brown areas, low socioeconomic advantage. The size of the blue and red circles represents the extent of premature mortality among males and females respectively. As values for PYLL differ for both genders, different ranges are used for both; therefore comparisons are for between males or females geographically and not for between males and females.

Source: MARIAPUN, J., HAIRI, N. N. & NG, C. W. 2016. Are the Poor Dying Younger in Malaysia? An Examination of the Socioeconomic Gradient in Mortality. *PLoS ONE*, 11, e0158685.

# THANK YOU