

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

### 1. Life Expectancy

1.1 Overall, life expectancy at birth in Malaysia for the year 2010 was 71.9 years for males and 77.0 years for females. Life expectancy at birth has increased in the year 2010 as compared to 2000, that is 1.9 years for males and 2.3 years for females. The difference in life expectancy between sexes for the year 2010 was 5.1 years while for the year 2000 was 4.7 years.

**Table A: Life expectancy at birth, Malaysia, 2000, 2008 and 2010<sup>o</sup>**

Ethnic group/ Sex	2000	2008	2010 <sup>e</sup>	Difference 2000–2010
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>				
Male	70.0	71.6	71.9	1.9
Female	74.7	76.4	77.0	2.3
Difference	4.7	4.8	5.1	
<b>Bumiputera</b>				
Male	69.0	70.2	70.5	1.5
Female	73.3	74.8	75.3	2.0
Difference	4.3	4.6	4.8	
<b>Chinese</b>				
Male	72.4	73.9	74.4	2.0
Female	77.6	79.3	79.8	2.2
Difference	5.2	5.4	5.4	
<b>Indians</b>				
Male	65.7	67.9	68.0	2.3
Female	73.5	75.7	76.2	2.7
Difference	7.8	7.8	8.2	

Notes: <sup>o</sup> Estimates

<sup>1</sup> Includes Others and non-Malaysian citizens

1.2 The highest life expectancy at birth for males in 2010 was recorded by the Chinese at 74.4 years, followed by the Bumiputera (70.5 years) and the Indians (68.0 years). The highest life expectancy at birth for females was also recorded by the Chinese (79.8 years), followed by the Indians (76.2 years) and the Bumiputera (75.3 years).

1.3 During the period of 2000 to 2010, all ethnic groups recorded an increase in life expectancy at birth. The Indians recorded the highest increase for both sexes with a difference of 2.3 years (male) and 2.7 years (female) while the Bumiputera recorded the smallest increase with a difference of 1.5 years (males) and 2.0 years (females).

1.4 In 2010, the male population who reached the age of 15 years were expected to live for another 57.5 years while females for another 62.5 years, indicating an increase of 1.5 and 2.1 years respectively as compared to year 2000.

**Table B: Life expectancy by age, Malaysia, 2000, 2008 and 2010<sup>e</sup>**

Year	1 year		15 years		65 years	
			Life expectancy (years)			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2000	69.5	74.1	56.0	60.4	13.2	14.7
2008	70.9	75.7	57.2	62.0	13.8	15.8
2010 <sup>e</sup>	71.3	76.3	57.5	62.5	14.1	16.2
<b>Difference 2000–2010</b>	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.5

Note: <sup>e</sup> Estimates

1.5 As for life expectancy of the population who reached the age of 65 years, males were expected to live for another 14.1 years while females for an additional 16.2 years, showing an increase of 0.9 years (males) and 1.5 years (females).

## 2. Survivorship

2.1 In 2010, for every 100,000 male births, 99,477 (99.5%) were expected to reach the age of one year, 99,064 (99.1%) will survive till the age of 15 years and 75,523 (75.5%) will reach 65 years. Meanwhile, for female infants, 99,585 (99.6%) were expected to reach the age of one year, 99,282 (99.3%) will survive till the age of 15 years and 85,733 (85.7%) will reach 65 years.

**Table C: Survivorship by age, Malaysia, 2010<sup>e</sup>**

Ethnic group/ Sex	1 year		15 years		65 years	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>						
Male	99,477	99.5	99,064	99.1	75,523	75.5
Female	99,585	99.6	99,282	99.3	85,733	85.7
<b>Bumiputera</b>						
Male	99,352	99.4	98,849	98.9	73,156	73.2
Female	99,493	99.5	99,140	99.1	83,410	83.4
<b>Chinese</b>						
Male	99,714	99.7	99,503	99.5	80,032	80.0
Female	99,758	99.8	99,541	99.5	89,832	89.8
<b>Indians</b>						
Male	99,564	99.6	99,175	99.2	65,149	65.1
Female	99,558	99.6	99,319	99.3	83,089	83.1

Notes: <sup>e</sup> Estimates

<sup>1</sup> Includes Others and non-Malaysian citizens

2.2 The Chinese recorded the highest survivorship for male and female infants and are expected to reach the age of one year which was 99,714 (99.7%) and 99,758 (99.8%) respectively. This was followed by the Indians which recorded 99,564 (99.6%) for male and 99,558 (99.6%) for female infants.

2.3 The highest survivorship at the age of 65 years for male and female were also recorded by the Chinese with 80,032 (80.0%) and 89,832 (89.8%) respectively. While the Indians recorded lowest survivorship for both sexes with 65,149 (65.1%) for males and 83,089 (83.1%) for females.