

## Country overview

### Malnutrition burden

Malaysia is on course to meet the global target for under-five overweight, but is off course to meet the targets for under-five stunting, under-five wasting, anaemia in women of reproductive age, low birth weight, male diabetes, and female diabetes. There is insufficient target data to assess Malaysia’s progress for infant exclusive breastfeeding, male obesity, and female obesity.

Although it performs relatively well against other developing countries, Malaysia still experiences a malnutrition burden among its under-five population. As of 2016, the national prevalence of under-five overweight is 6%, which has decreased slightly from 7.1% in 2015. The national prevalence of under-five stunting is 20.7%, which is less than the developing country average of 25%. Conversely, Malaysia’s under-five wasting prevalence of 11.5% is greater than the developing country average of 8.9%.

In Malaysia, 40.3% of infants under 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Malaysia’s 2015 low birth weight prevalence of 11.3% has increased slightly from 10% in 2000.

Malaysia’s adult population also face a malnutrition burden. 24.9% of women of reproductive age have anaemia, and 11.4% of adult men have diabetes, compared to 10.7% of women. Meanwhile, 17.9% of women and 13% of men have obesity.

Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

### Progress against global nutrition targets 2019



Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory and Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: WRA = Women of a reproductive age; NA = not applicable. The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

# Child (under-five) nutrition status

Coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



Low birth weight



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019).  
UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, January 2019, New York.

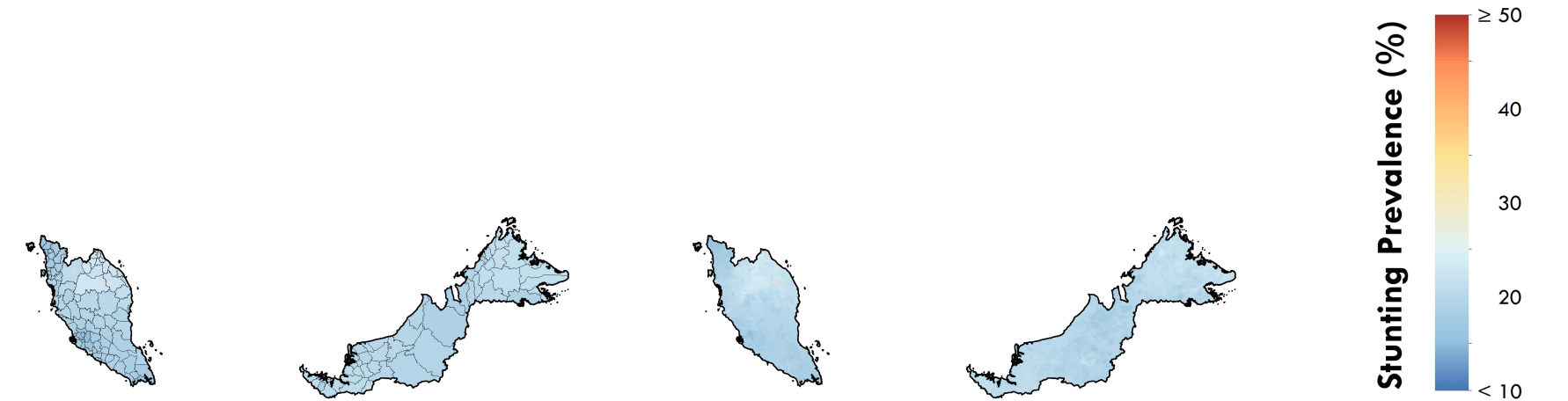
Notes: Percentage of children under-five years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition.

Source: UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, 2019 edition.

# Prevalence of under-five stunting

Stunting at subnational level

Stunting at 5km level

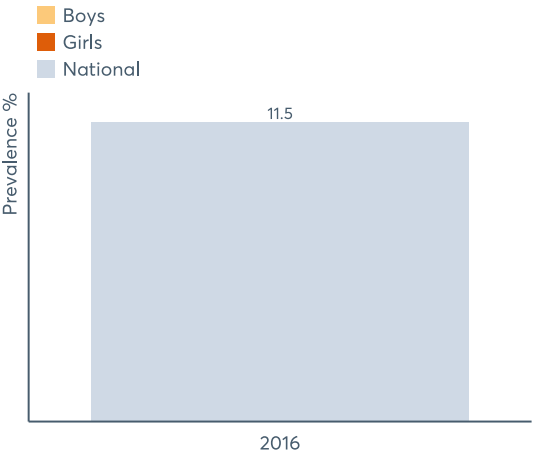


Source: Kinyoki, D.K. et al. Mapping child growth failure across low- and middle-income countries. Nature 577, 231–234 (2020) doi:10.1038/s41586-019-1878-8.

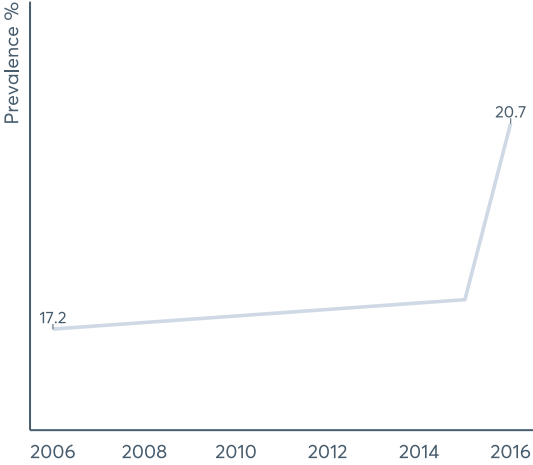
Notes: 5 km level map shows prevalence at the 5 x 5-km resolution. Prevalence is the 2017 estimated prevalence, based on a model using a range of surveys between 1998-2018. See source paper for full methods.

# Child (under-five) nutrition status over time

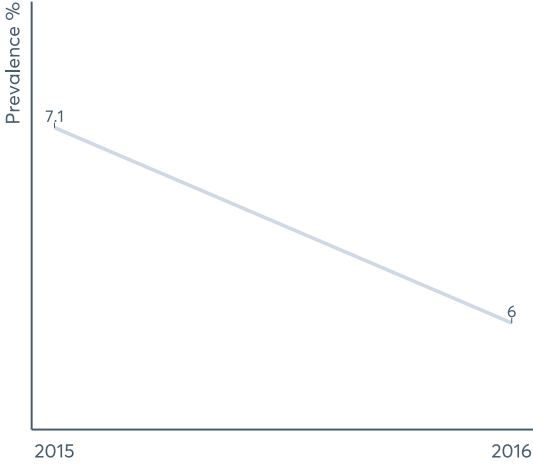
Wasting by sex



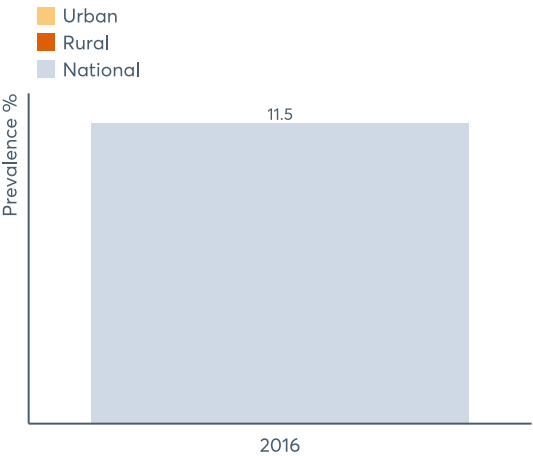
Stunting by sex



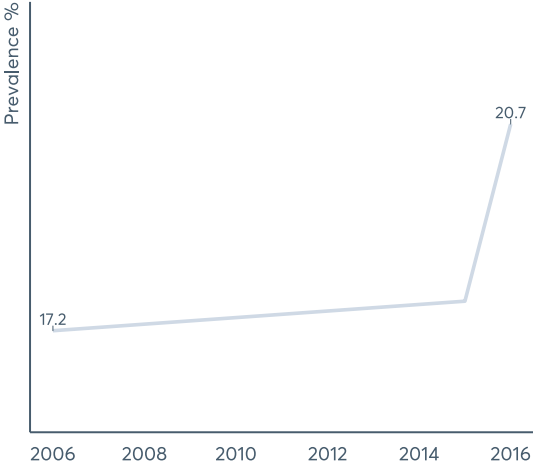
Overweight by sex



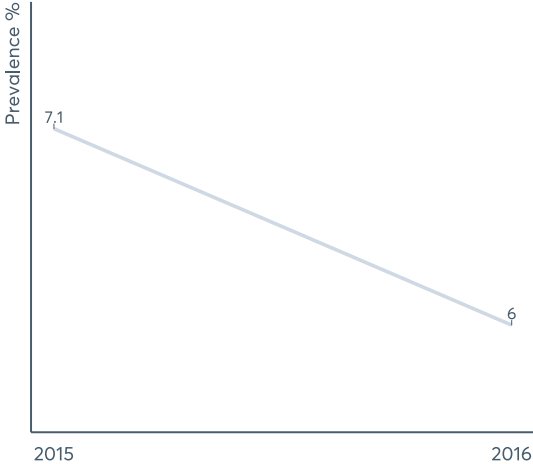
Wasting by location



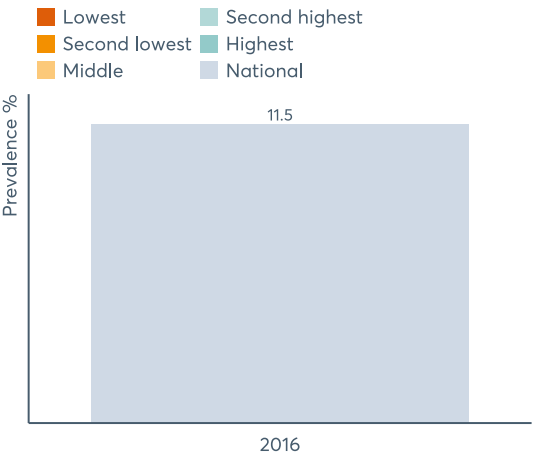
Stunting by location



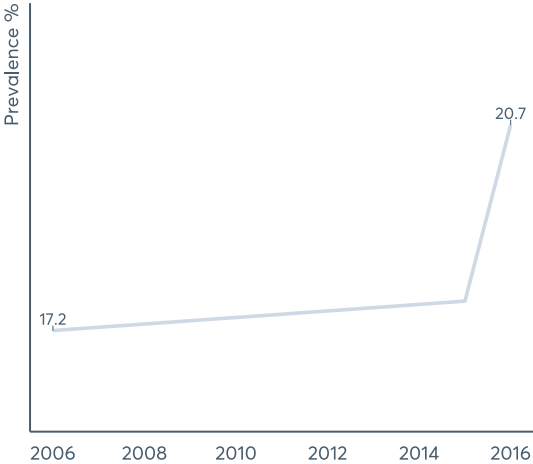
Overweight by location



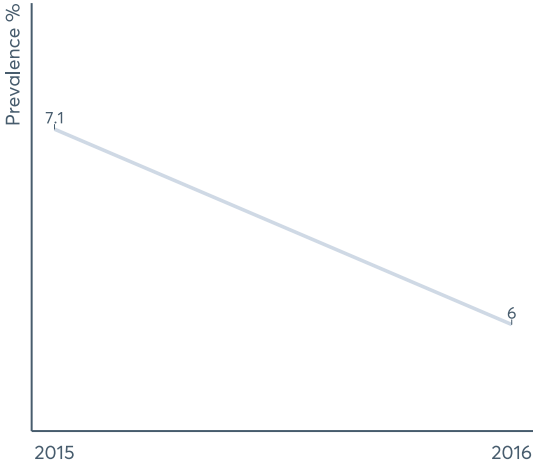
Wasting by income



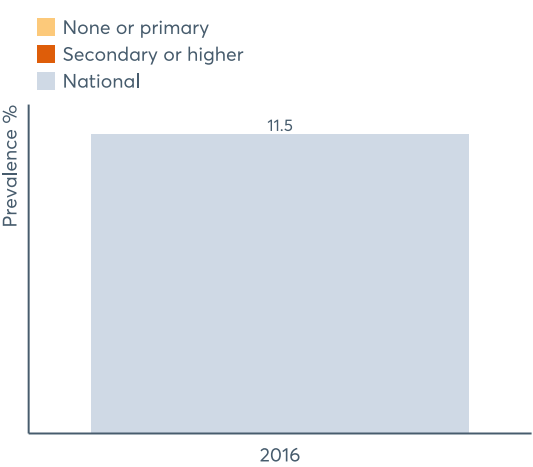
Stunting by income



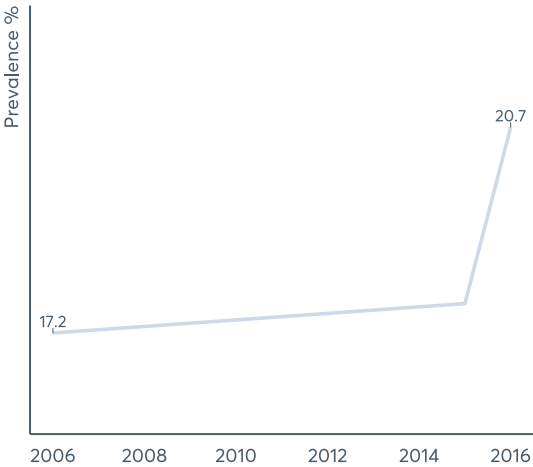
Overweight by income



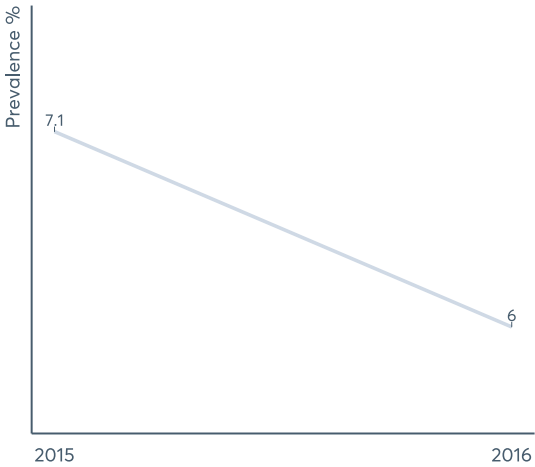
## Wasting by mother's education



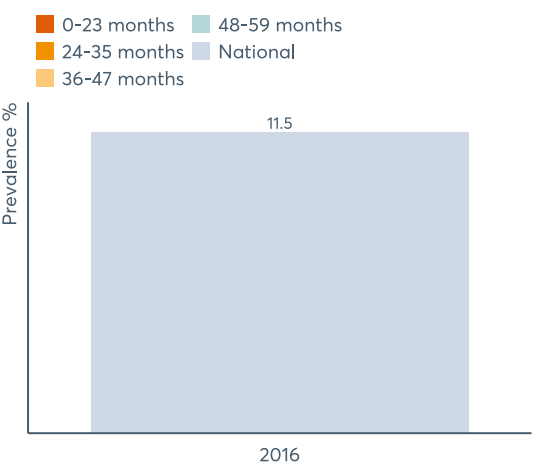
## Stunting by mother's education



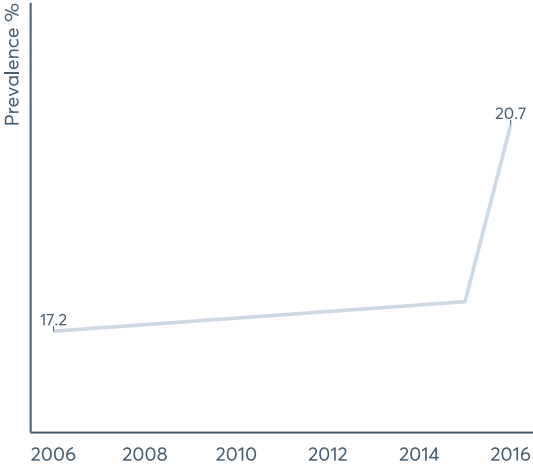
## Overweight by mother's education



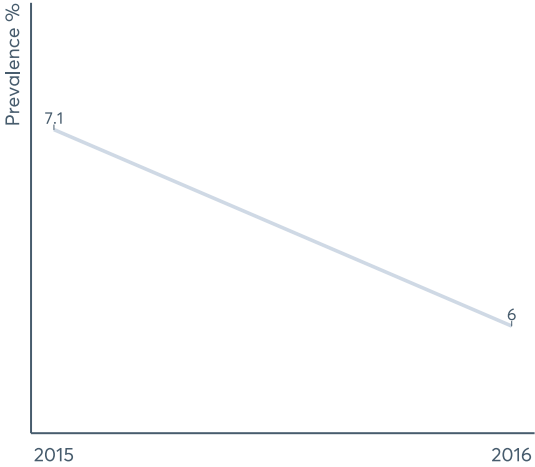
## Wasting by age



## Stunting by age



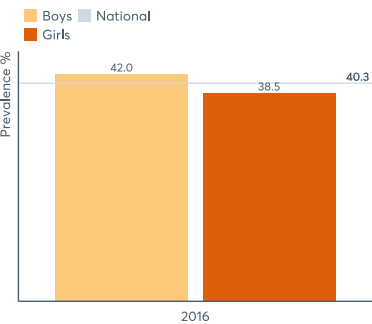
## Overweight by age



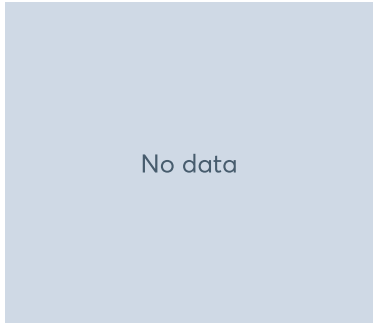
Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

# Infant and young child feeding over time

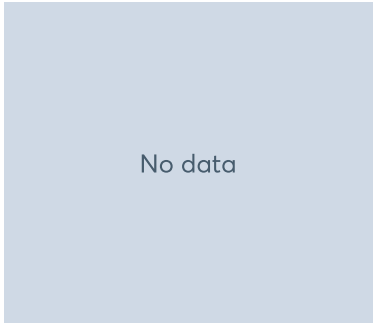
Exclusive breastfeeding by sex



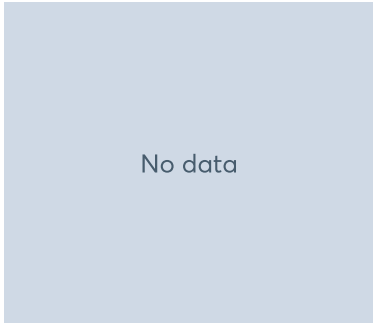
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by sex



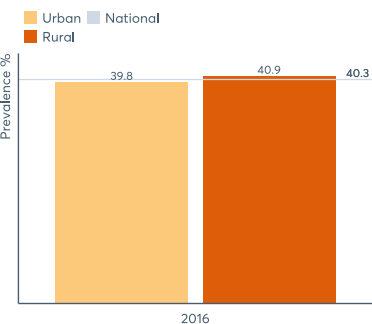
Minimum acceptable diet by sex



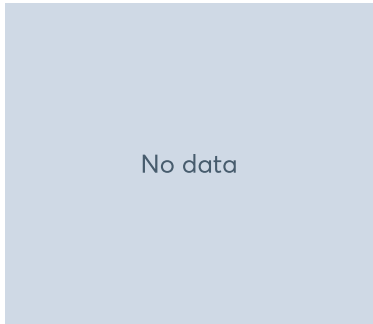
Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by sex



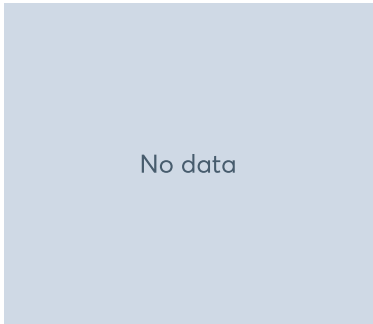
Exclusive breastfeeding by location



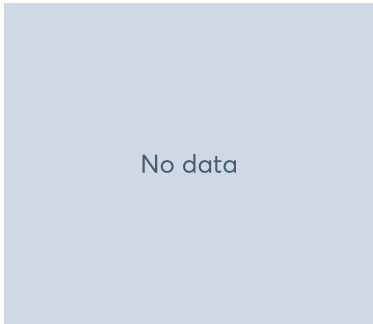
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by location



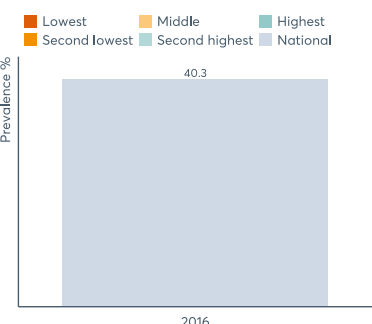
Minimum acceptable diet by location



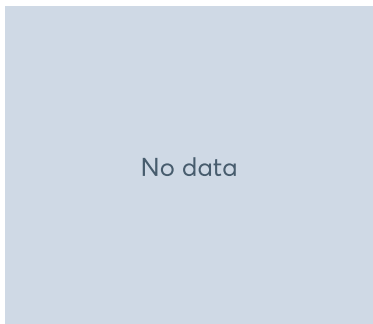
Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by location



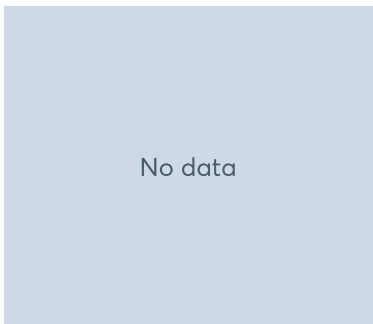
Exclusive breastfeeding by income



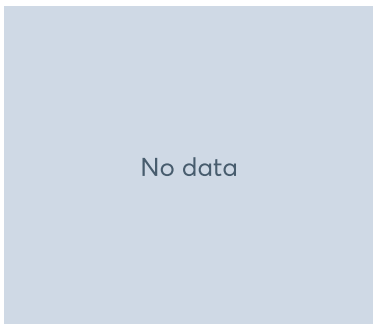
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by income



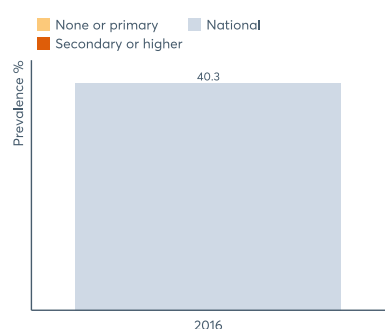
Minimum acceptable diet by income



Intro. to solid, semi-solid, soft foods by income



Education Level	Prevalence % (2016)
None or primary	-
Secondary or higher	-
National	40.3



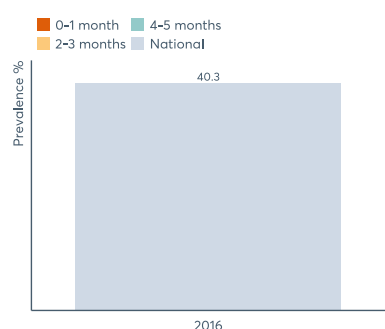
No data

No data

No data

A bar chart titled 'Prevalence of HIV infection' comparing four categories: 0-1 month (orange), 2-3 months (yellow), 4-5 months (teal), and National (light blue). The y-axis is labeled 'Prevalence %' and ranges from 0 to 100. The x-axis is labeled '2016'. The National bar is the tallest, reaching 40.3%.

Category	Prevalence % (2016)
0-1 month	~15
2-3 months	~25
4-5 months	~35
National	40.3



No data

No data

No data

Wealth quintiles (%)
   
 ○ Lowest

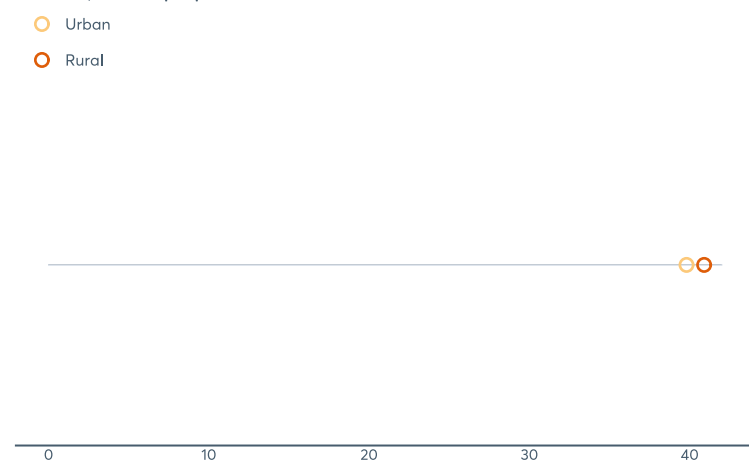
Exclusive breastfeeding

Wealth quintile <th <th>Exclusive breastfeeding (%)</th>	Exclusive breastfeeding (%)
Lowest	0
Second	0
Third	0
Fourth	0
Highest	0



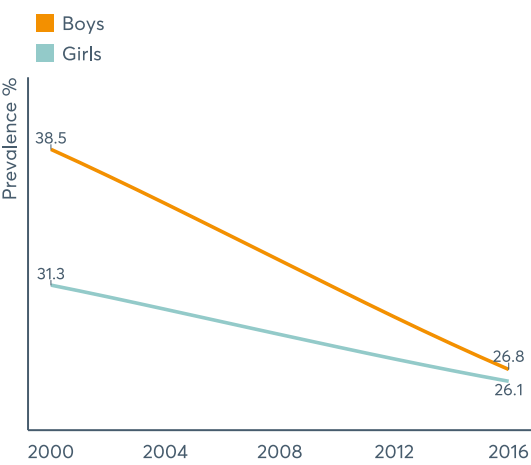
Urban Rural

Population Type	Percentage of Population in Rural Areas
Urban	~40%
Rural	~42%

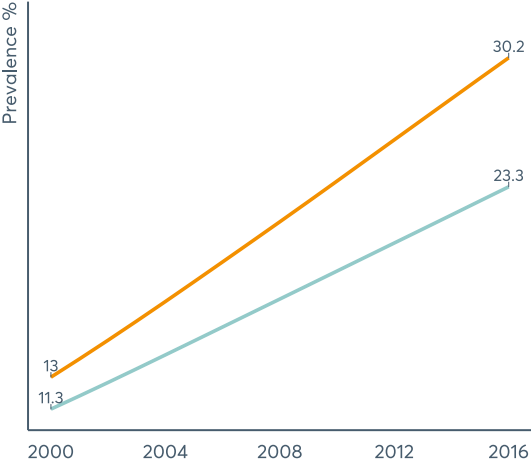


# Child and adolescent (aged 5-19) nutrition status

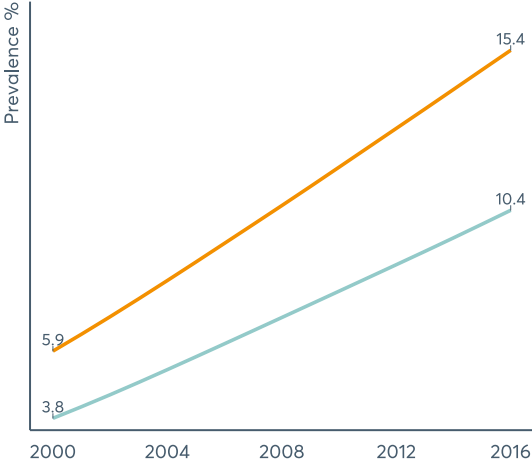
Underweight by sex



Overweight by sex



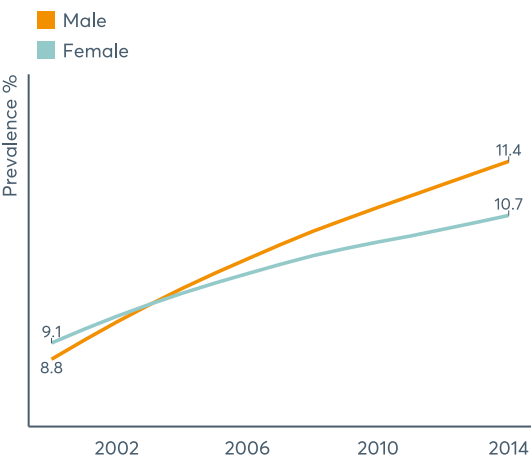
Obesity by sex



Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

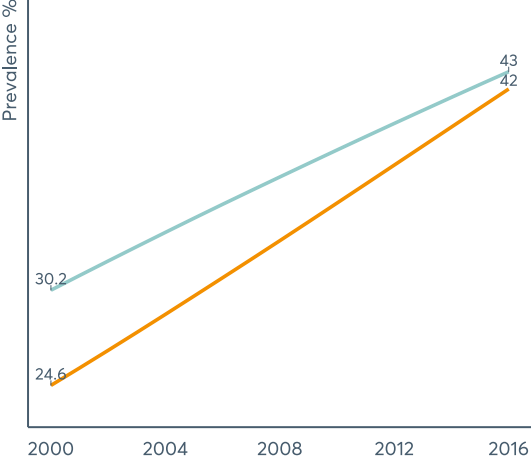
# Adult nutrition status

## Diabetes by sex

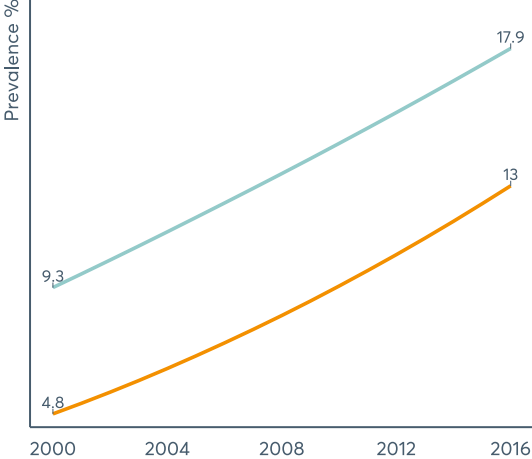


Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

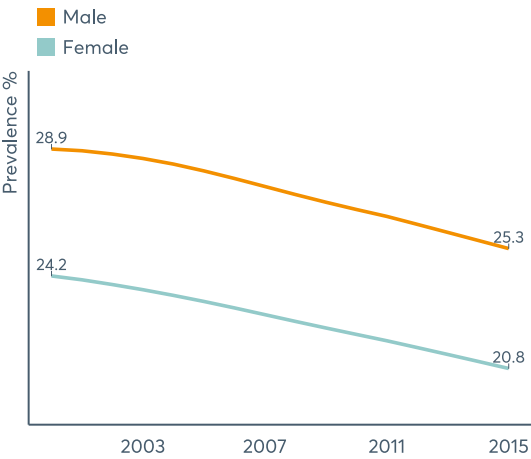
## Overweight by sex



## Obesity by sex

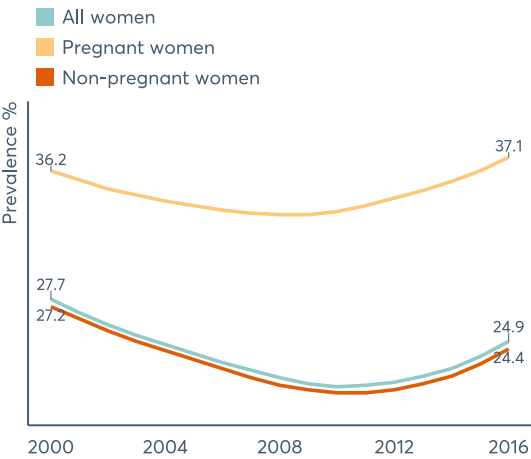


## Raised blood pressure by sex



Sources: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

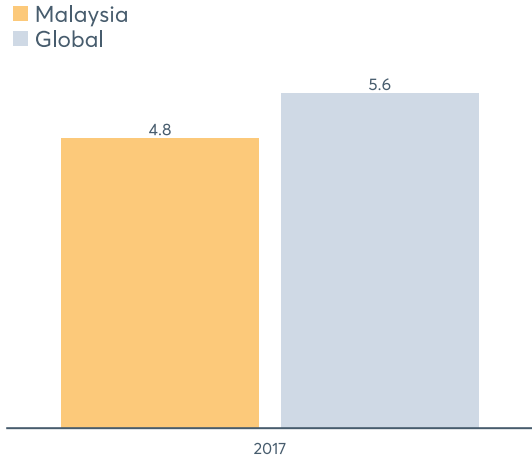
## Anaemia in WRA



Source: WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: WRA = women of reproductive age.

## Sodium intake (grams per day)



Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.



# Dietary needs

## Consumption of food groups and components, 2016



Sources: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: TMREL = theoretical minimum risk of exposure level. Men and women aged 25 and older.

# Intervention coverage

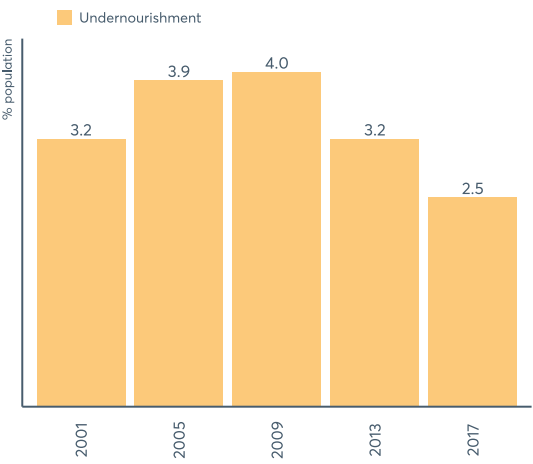
Coverage/practice indicator	Total (%)	Boy (%)	Girl (%)	Year
Children 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	No data	No data	No data	No data
Children 6-59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days	No data	No data	No data	No data
Women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received iron tablets or syrup during antenatal care	No data	NA	NA	No data
Household consumption of any iodised salt	No data	NA	NA	No data

Sources: Huestis A. and Kothari M., based on 2016 Global Nutrition Report.

Notes: NA = not applicable. Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005-2018.

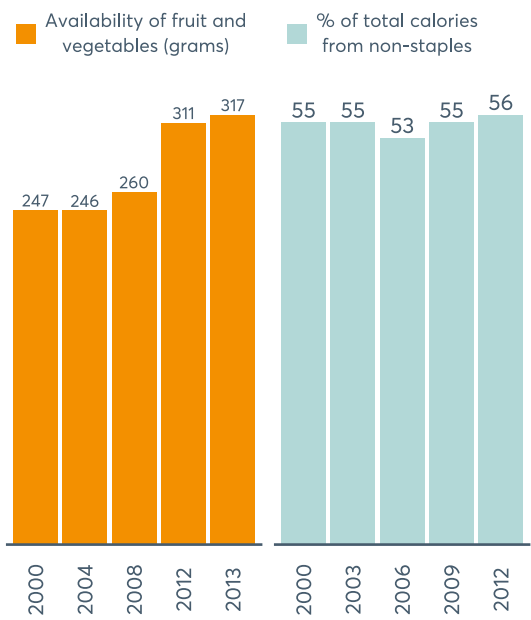
# Determinants

## Undernourishment



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

## Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

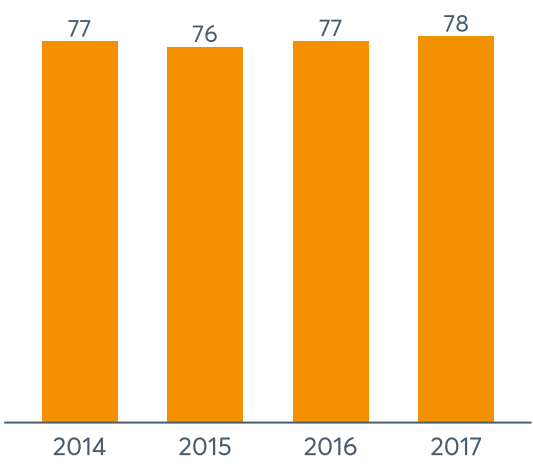
## Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing births by age 18 (%) <sup>1</sup>	No data	No data
Gender Inequality Index (score <sup>*</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	0.29	2017
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) <sup>2</sup>	62	2017

Sources: <sup>1</sup> UNICEF 2018; <sup>2</sup> UNDP 2018.

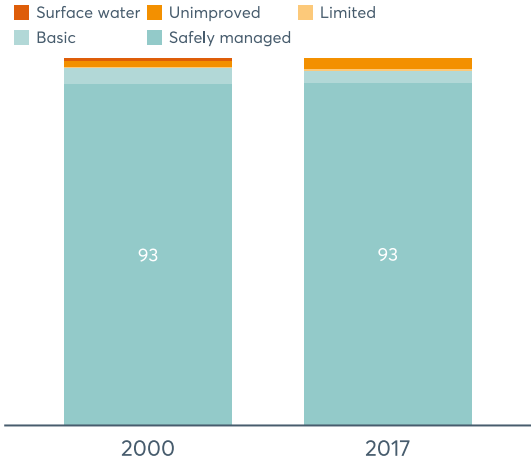
Notes: <sup>\*</sup> 0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

## Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



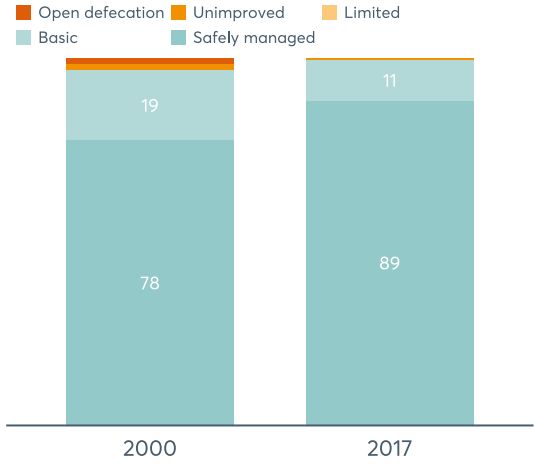
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

## Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

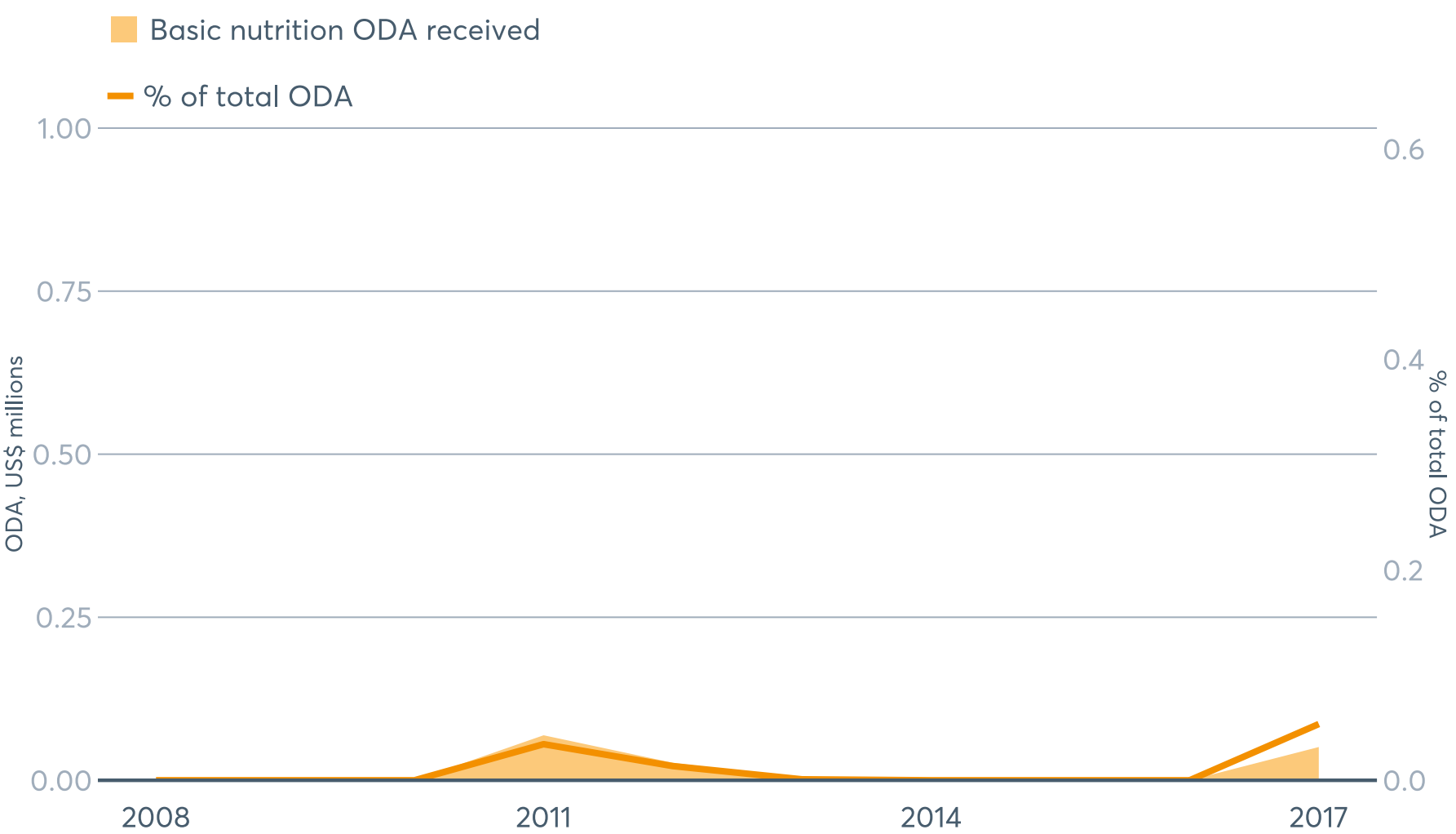
## Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019.

# Resources, policies and targets

## Development assistance



Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2017 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

# National policies

Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation	No
Sugar-sweetened beverage tax	Yes
Food-based dietary guidelines	Yes
Policy to reduce salt consumption	Yes
Operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet related to NCDs	Yes
Operational, multisectoral national NCD policy, strategy or action plan	No
Operational policy, strategy or action plan for diabetes	Yes
Policy to reduce the impact on children of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt	Yes
Policy to limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans-fats	Yes

Sources: [Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018](#); Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the [NOURISHING database](#), academic references and market reports; [FAO 2018](#); [WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action \(GINA\)](#), [2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review](#), [WHO Global Health Observatory](#).

Notes: NA = not applicable; NCD = non-communicable disease.

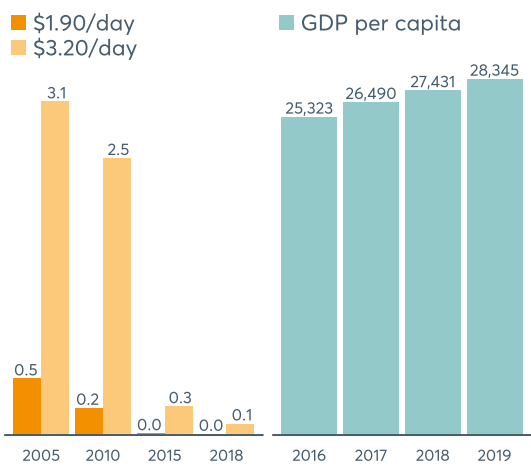
Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

Stunting	Anaemia
Yes	Yes
Low birth weight	Child overweight
Yes	Yes
Exclusive breastfeeding	Wasting
Yes	Yes
Salt intake	Overweight adults and adolescents
Yes	Yes
Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan	
Yes	

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

# Economics and demography

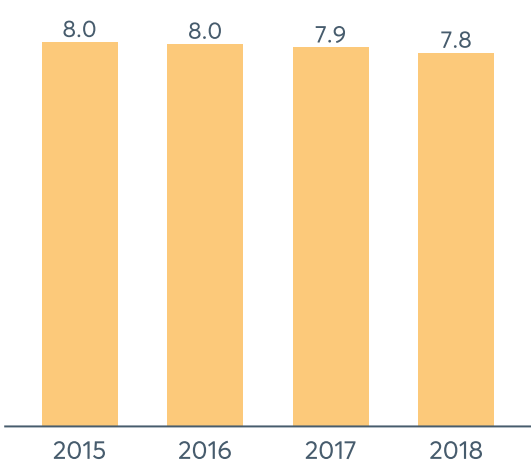
## Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Sources: World Bank 2019, IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2019.

Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity.

## Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

## Government revenues (\$m)



Sources: IMF Article IV staff reports (country specific) and IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019).

## Income inequality

Gini index score <sup>1</sup>	Gini index rank <sup>2</sup>	Year
41	109	2015

Sources: World Bank 2019.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.<sup>2</sup> Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (159).

## Population

Population (thousands)	31,529	2018
Under-five population (thousands)	2,620	2019
Rural (%)	24	2018
>65 years (thousands)	2,211	2019

Sources: World Bank 2019, UN Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019.

## Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

Physicians	1.53	2015
Nurses and midwives	4.12	2015
Community health workers	0.43	2010

Sources: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.