



MEDIA STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS MALAYSIA, SECOND QUARTER 2025

THE LOWEST NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS RECORDED WITH 93,435 BABIES BORN IN THE SECOND QUARTER 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 14th AUGUST 2025 - Department of Statistics, Malaysia has released the report on Demographic Statistics that presents statistics of live births, deaths and population in the second quarter 2025.

In a statement today, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The number of live births recorded a decrease of 7.1 per cent to 93,435 births as compared to 100,558 births in the second quarter 2024. Male babies outnumbered female babies with 48,444 births as compared to 44,991 births. Sex ratio of live births was 108 males per 100 females. Selangor recorded the highest live births with 17,605 births (18.8%) while Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest with 274 births (0.3%). Mothers aged 30-39 years recorded the highest live births with 48,503 births (51.9%), followed by mothers aged 20-29 years (40.8%), 40 years and over (5.6%) and less than 20 years (1.6%). On average, one baby was born per minute, 43 babies per hour and 1,027 babies per day in the second quarter 2025".

In term of ethnicity, Malay contributed 68.7 per cent (64,187 births) of the total live births in the second quarter 2025 (Q2 2024: 66,140 births, 65.8%). Meanwhile, Chinese and Indians decreased to 8.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent as compared to 10.4 per cent and

4.4 per cent in the second quarter 2024, respectively. Other Bumiputera increased to 12.9 per cent as compared to 12.6 per cent in the same period. Other Bumiputera consists of Bumiputera Sabah, Bumiputera Sarawak and other Bumiputera Peninsular Malaysia. Bumiputera Sabah contributed 58.8 per cent of Other Bumiputera which comprised Kadazan/ Dusun (34.7%), Bajau (30.7%), Murut (6.4%) and other Sabah Bumiputera (28.2%). Meanwhile, Bumiputera Sarawak recorded 34.1 per cent which comprised Iban (60.0%), Bidayuh (15.7%), Melanau (11.1%) and other Sarawak Bumiputera (13.2%).

Commenting further, a total of 48,408 deaths were recorded in the second quarter 2025, decreased 3.0 per cent as compared to the second quarter 2024 (49,906 deaths). The number of deaths recorded for males were 27,607 while 20,801 deaths for females. Sex ratio of deaths was 133 males per 100 females. Selangor recorded the highest number of deaths with 7,820 deaths (16.2%), while Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest with 68 deaths (0.1%). Population aged 60 years and over recorded the highest number of deaths with 34,165 deaths (70.6%), followed by 41-59 years (20.1%), 15-40 years (7.3%) and 0-14 years (2.0%). There were 5.2 per cent deaths for population aged 90 years and over. On average, one death was recorded in two minutes, 22 deaths per hour and 532 deaths per day in the second quarter 2025.

Malay registered 53.1 per cent (25,722 deaths) of total number of deaths (Q2 2024: 26,123 deaths, 52.3%). Deaths for Other Bumiputera decreased to 10.5 per cent as compared to 10.7 per cent in the second quarter 2024. Meanwhile, Chinese and Indians decreased to 25.6 per cent and 8.1 per cent as compared 25.9 per cent and 8.2 per cent in the second quarter 2024, respectively. Bumiputera Sabah contributed 51.9 per cent of Other Bumiputera which comprised Kadazan/ Dusun (38.7%), Bajau (26.2%), Murut (6.5%) and other Sabah Bumiputera (28.6%). Meanwhile, Bumiputera Sarawak recorded 41.7 per cent which comprised Iban (62.1%), Bidayuh (15.2%), Melanau (13.2%) and other Sarawak Bumiputera (9.5%).

In addition, Chief Statistician Malaysia also commented that, "In tandem with the decrease in the number of live births in the second quarter 2025, Malaysia's total

population was estimated at 34.2 million as compared to 34.1 million in the second quarter 2024 with a slower growth of 0.5 per cent as compared to 1.9 per cent (Q2 2024). In order to achieve the 1.1 per cent population growth outlined in the 13th Malaysia Plan (RMK13), Malaysia must increase its population by approximately 400,000 annually."

The total population composition in second quarter comprised 30.9 million (90.1%) Citizens and 3.4 million (9.9%) Non-citizens. Males population increased to 18.0 million from 17.9 million in the second quarter 2024 and females rose to 16.3 million from 16.2 million in the same period. The overall sex ratio of population was 110 males per 100 females while sex ratio for Citizens was 102 males per 100 females. The composition of old population (65 years and over) increased from 7.6 per cent to 8.0 per cent in the second quarter 2025. Meanwhile, young age population (0-14 years) recorded a decrease from 22.2 per cent to 21.6 per cent. The working age population (15-64 years) increased from 70.2 per cent to 70.4 per cent during the same period.

Malay accounted 58.3 per cent of the population in the second quarter 2025 (Q2 2024: 58.1%). Indians and other Bumiputera remained unchanged as compared to second quarter 2024 at 6.5 per cent and 12.2 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the composition of Chinese, decreased registering 22.2 per cent in the same period. Bumiputera Sabah contributed 56.6 per cent of Other Bumiputera which comprised Kadazan/ Dusun (31.7%), Bajau (26.5%), Murut (5.1%) and other Sabah Bumiputera (36.7%). Meanwhile, Bumiputera Sarawak (32.5%) comprised Iban (59.1%), Bidayuh (17.1%), Melanau (10.6%) and other Sarawak Bumiputera (13.2%).

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia added that birth rates and total fertility rate (TFR) have been declining globally in recent years, with more countries reporting TFRs below replacement level, which is 2.1 children per woman between the ages of 15-49 years. This phenomenon poses major challenges to demographic structure, economic growth and social balance at the global and national levels.

Several countries such as Republic of Korea, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, China and Russia have experienced a decline in TFR below replacement level, leading to concerns

about population ageing, population decline and workforce. Various policies related to population, fertility and family support have been introduced to address this issue. Republic of Korea has extended the duration of maternity leave to three months, offered paid childcare leave for up to a year, and provided financial incentives and tax deductions. These measures have begun to show positive effects in efforts to boost the country's birth rate. In addition, Thailand also increased tax exemptions for families with two or more children to encourage higher birth rates.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Chart 1: Live births and deaths (number and rate) by quarterly, 2019-2025^p, Malaysia

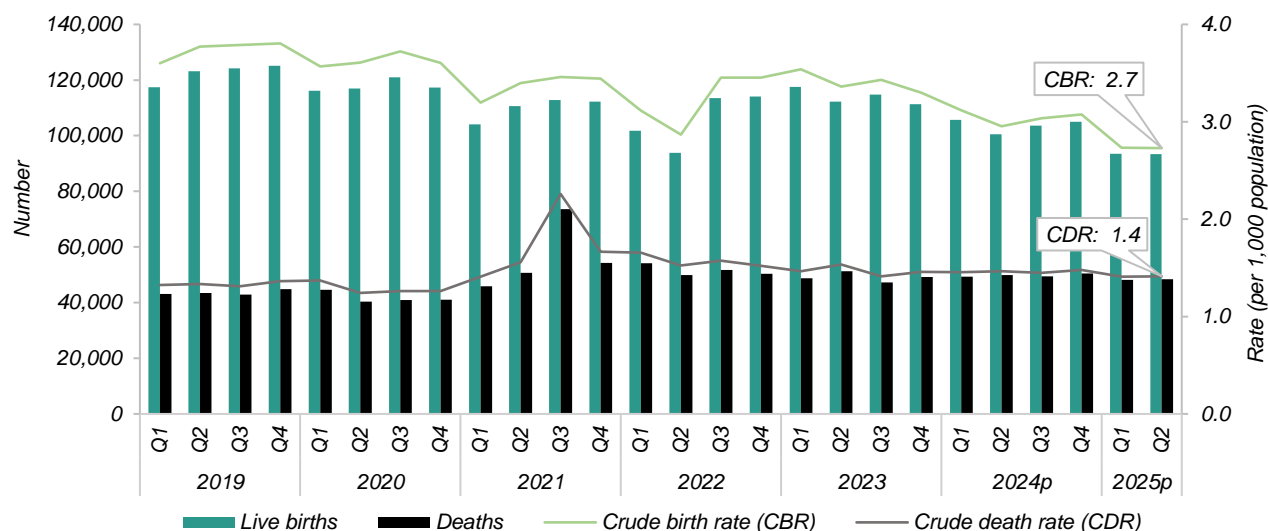


Table 1: Demographic statistics for second quarter, 2024 and 2025, Malaysia

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2024	Q2 2025
Population (million)	34.1	34.2	17.9	18.0	16.2	16.3
Live births	100,558	93,435	51,766	48,444	48,792	44,991
Deaths	49,906	48,408	28,409	27,607	21,497	20,801

Chart 2: Citizens by ethnic group, second quarter 2024 and 2025, Malaysia

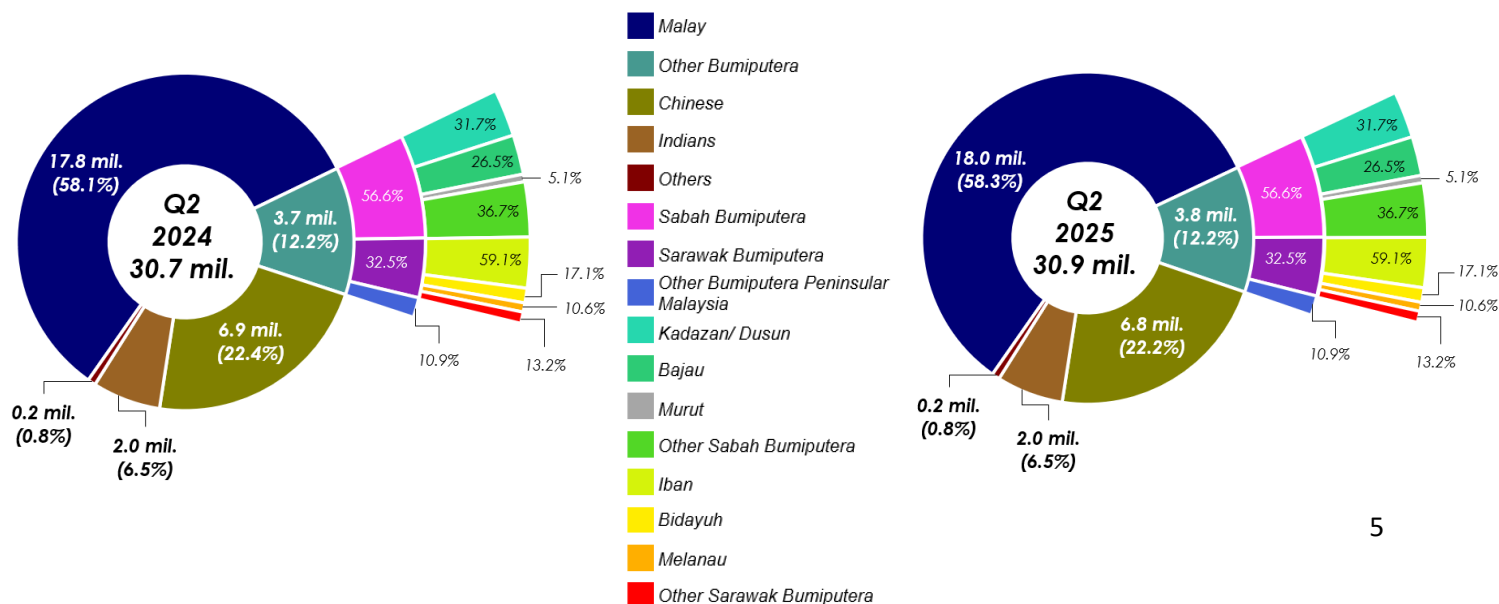


Chart 3: Live births by ethnic group, second quarter 2024 and 2025, Malaysia

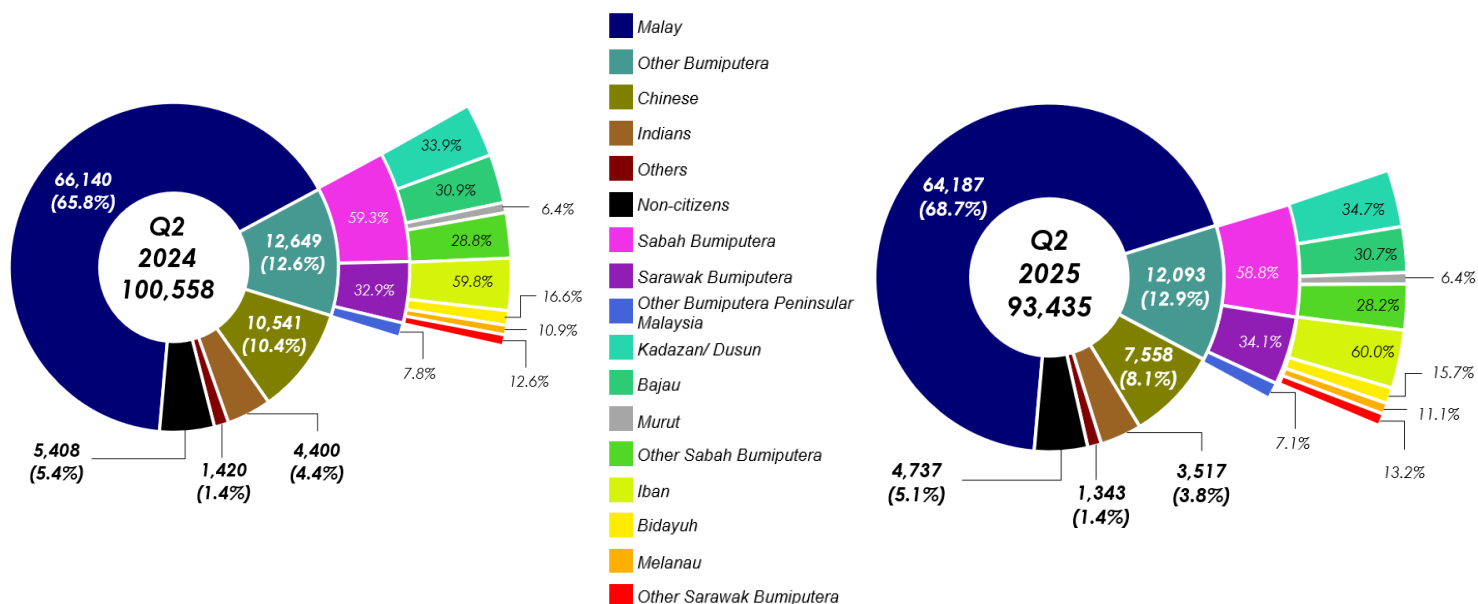


Chart 4: Deaths by ethnic group, second quarter 2024 and 2025, Malaysia

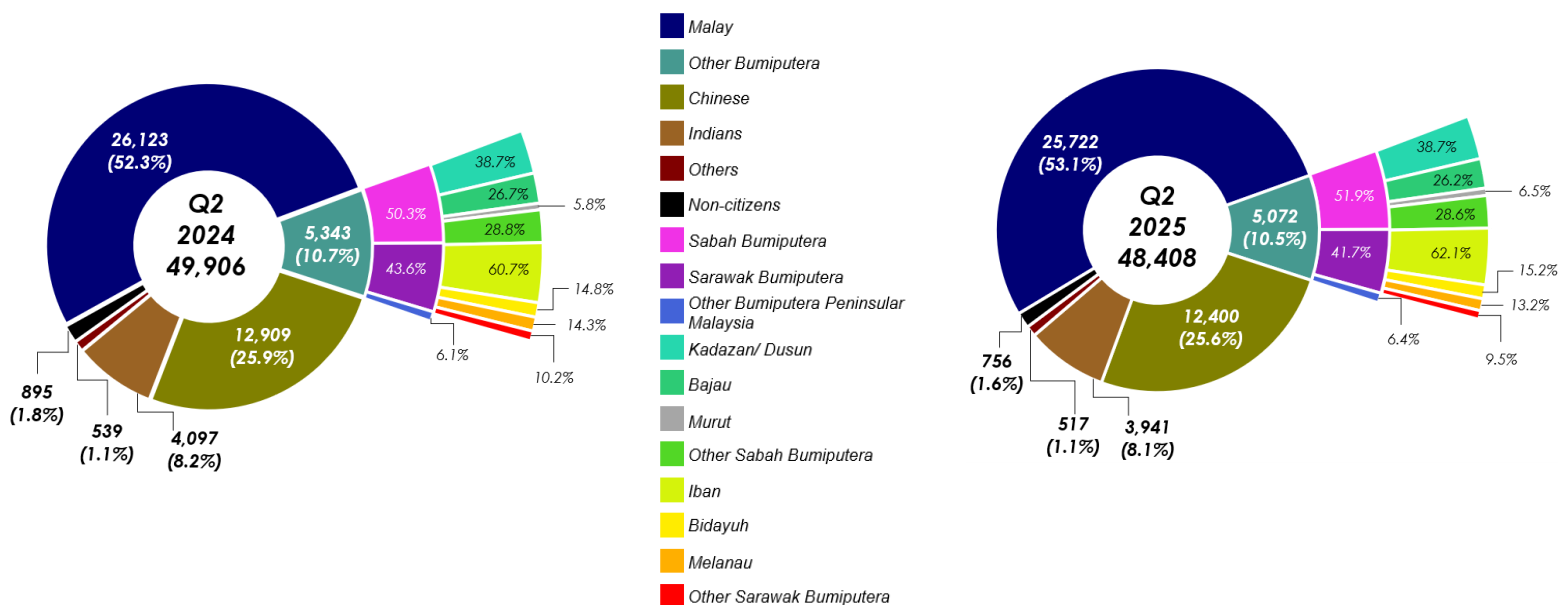
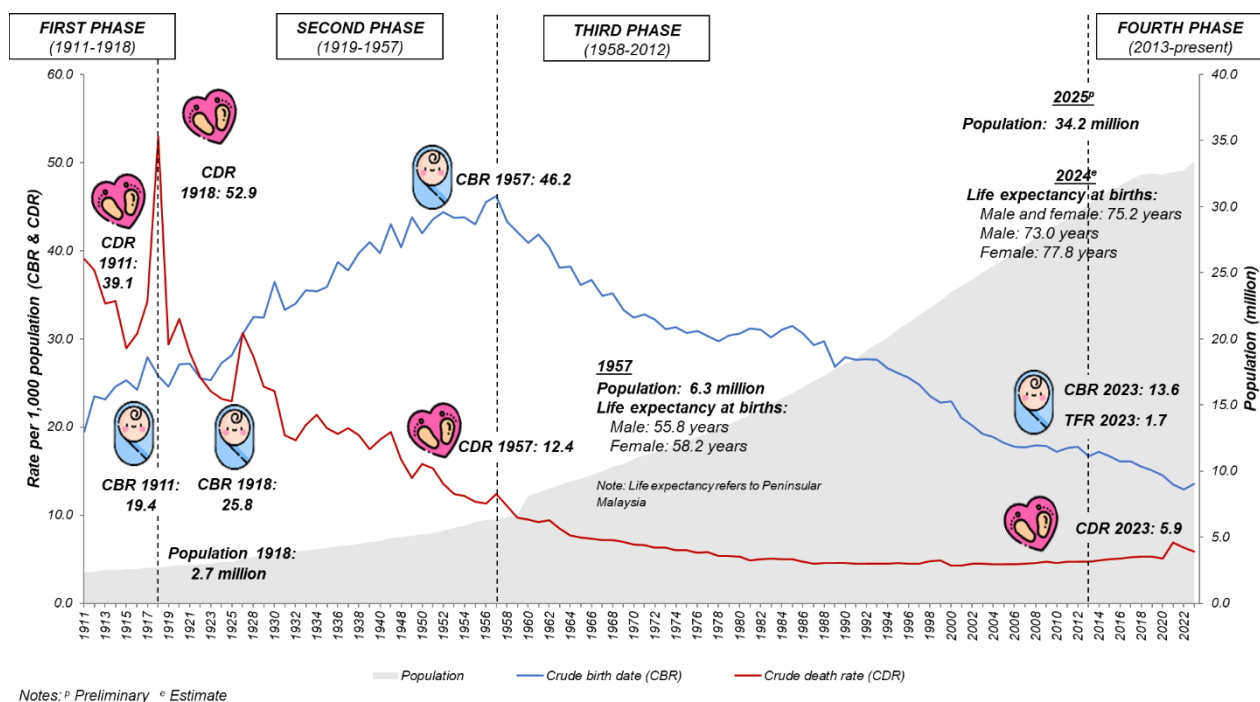


Chart 5: Demographic transition, Malaysia, 1911-2023



Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
14th AUGUST 2025