



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

CHILDREN STATISTICS, MALAYSIA, 2017

Children statistics, Malaysia, 2017 presents selected child¹ statistics as the basis to measure the quality of life and well-being of children at the national and state levels. The compilation of statistics in this publication consists of four main fields, namely population, health, education and child protection. The statistics were obtained from secondary sources which involved various government agencies.

A) POPULATION

In 2017, the composition of children under 18 years is 29.4 per cent, that is 9.4 million children out of 32.0 million population. In terms of sex, the number of male children (4.9 million persons) is more than females (4.6 million persons).

Meanwhile, the composition of children under-5 years is 8.2 per cent of the total population in Malaysia. The number of male children (1.4 million persons) is more than females (1.3 million persons).

Table 1: Population by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017^e

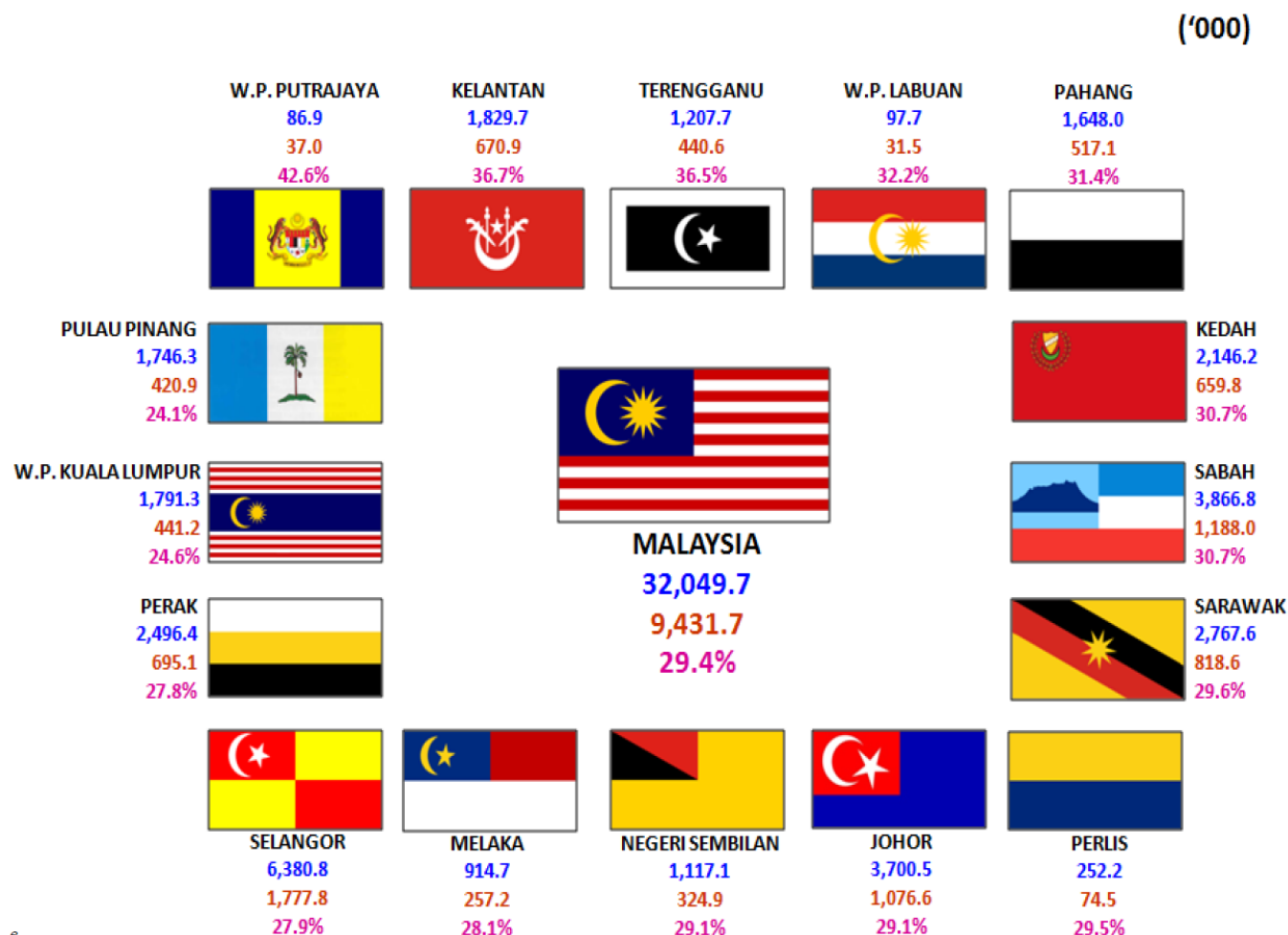
Age group and sex	('000)					
						
	2016	2017 ^e	2016	2017 ^e	2016	2017 ^e
Total population	31,633.5	32,049.7	16,346.3	16,561.1	15,287.2	15,488.6
0 until <18 years	9,446.3	9,431.7	4,870.0	4,864.7	4,576.3	4,566.9
0 until <5 years	2,630.4	2,620.9	1,360.0	1,354.4	1,270.4	1,266.5

^e Estimates

¹ Under Child Act 2001, a child refers to a person under the age of eighteen years old.

In 2017, W.P. Putrajaya recorded the highest percentage of children under 18 years that is 42.6 per cent. This is followed by Kelantan (36.7%) and Terengganu (36.5%). Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang recorded the lowest percentage of children under 18 years that is 24.1 per cent.

Chart 1: Children (under 18 years) by state, Malaysia, 2017^e



^e Estimates

Notes:

Number of population

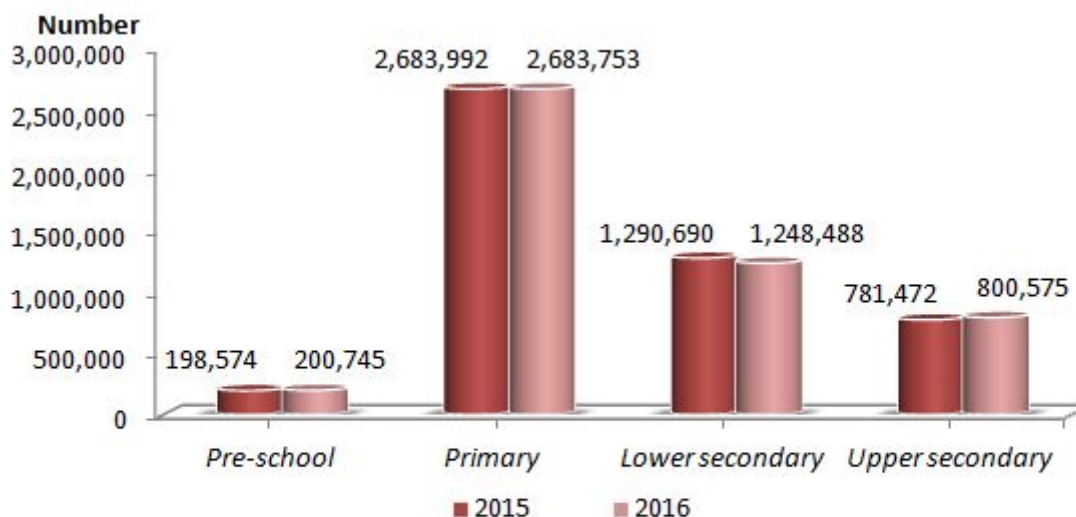
Number of children

Percentage of children

B) EDUCATION

In 2016, pupils in pre-school recorded an increase of 2,171 persons from 198,574 persons (2015) to 200,745 persons (2016). On the contrary, primary and lower secondary levels decreased by 239 persons and 42,235 persons respectively. Among the upper secondary pupils, the number went up by 19,103 persons from 781,472 persons (2015) to 800,575 persons (2016).

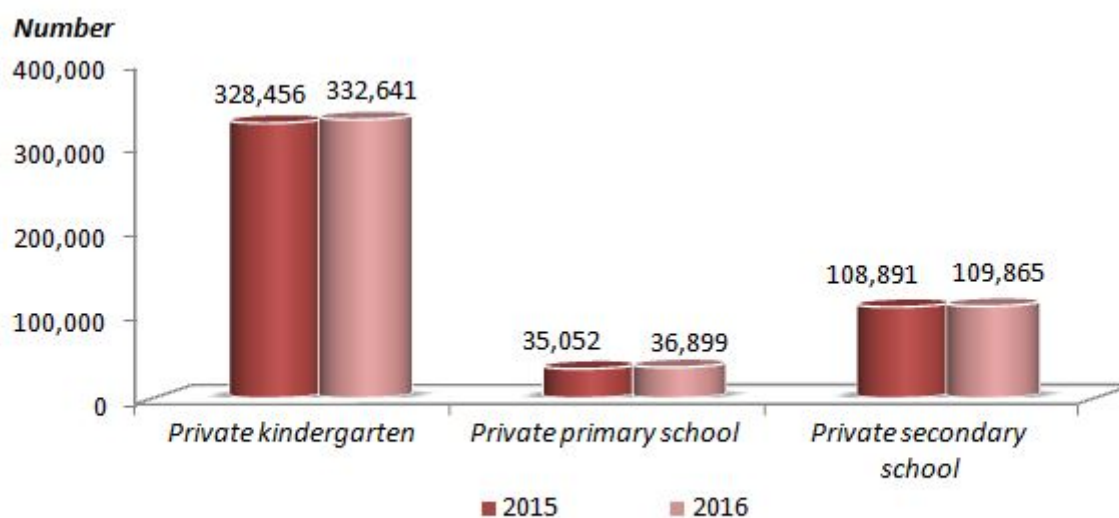
Chart 2: Pupils in government and government-aided school by level of education, Malaysia, 2015 and 2016



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

The number of pupils in private kindergarten, private primary school and private secondary school increased in 2016 to 332,641, 36,899 and 109,865 persons respectively.

Chart 3: Pupils in private school by level of education, Malaysia, 2015 and 2016



Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia



POPULATION



Children in Malaysia, 2016 and 2017^e

In 2017, the composition of childrens' population is estimated at 29.4 per cent as compared to 29.9 per cent in the previous year.

2016

9,446.3 thousand
29.9%

2017^e

9,431.7 thousand
29.4%



e – Estimates

Source: Publication of Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2017
 Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

Refers to Child Act 2001, children is a person under the age of 18 years

2016



4,870.0
thousand

4,576.3
thousand



2017^e



**4,864.7
thousand**

**4,566.9
thousand**



e – Estimates

Children by sex, Malaysia, 2016 and 2017^e

The sex ratio for children in 2017 are 107 male children per 100 female children.

Source: Publication of Current Population Estimates, Malaysia, 2017
 Department of Statistics, Malaysia



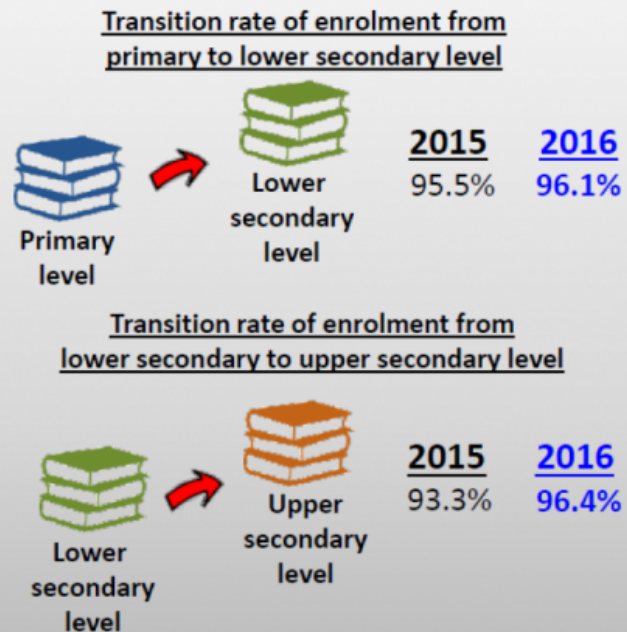
EDUCATION



Transition rate of enrolment in government and government-aided schools, Malaysia, 2015 and 2016

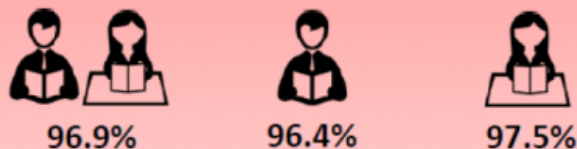
The transition rate of enrolment from primary to lower secondary level increased from 95.5 per cent in 2015 to 96.1 per cent in 2016.

The transition rate of enrolment from lower secondary to upper secondary level went up from 93.3 per cent in 2015 to 96.4 per cent in 2016.

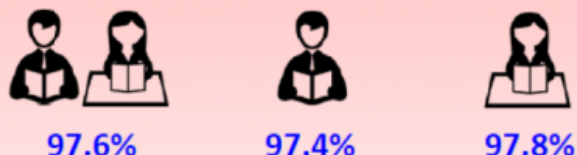


Source: Ministry of Education, Malaysia

2015



2016



Literacy rate (15-24 years) by sex, Malaysia, 2015 and 2016

In 2016, the literacy rate for female was 97.8 per cent as compared to male 97.4 per cent.

Note:

The literacy rate is calculated based on the proxy of the Labour Force Survey, aged 15-24 who are schooling or has completed schooling (formal education)

The detailed information regarding this report can be accessed through the [eStatistik](#) application in the website of Department of Statistics, Malaysia, www.dosm.gov.my.

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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
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Contact person:

Ho Mei Kei
Public Relation Officer
Corporate and User Services Division
Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tel : +603-8885 7942
Fax : +603-8888 9248
Email : mkho[at]stats.gov.my

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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