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MIGRASI DALAMAN DI MALAYSIA *INTERNAL MIGRATION IN MALAYSIA*

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Pandangan yang terkandung di dalam laporan ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan rasmi Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.
The views contained in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Ogos 1996
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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
KUALA LUMPUR

KATA PENGANTAR

Keluaran bertajuk *Migrasi Dalaman di Malaysia* ini adalah terbitan kedua dalam siri monograf berdasarkan data yang dikutip dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia tahun 1991. Terbitan pertama siri ini bertajuk *Pembandaran dan Pertumbuhan Bandar di Malaysia* telah dikeluarkan pada bulan Mei 1996. Setiap keluaran siri monograf ini ditumpukan kepada topik tertentu yang menarik perhatian khusus.

Fokus laporan ini adalah terhadap magnitud dan pola migrasi dalaman di Malaysia yang memudahkan kefahaman tentang pertaliannya dengan perubahan saiz dan struktur penduduk pada tahap subnasional. Penemuan yang terkandung sering kali dibanding dengan data penyiasatan mengikut masa untuk memberikan penunjuk arah aliran migrasi, khasnya bagi pergerakan antara negeri. Fenomena tersebut mempunyai implikasi dari segi perspektif demografi, sosial, kebudayaan dan ekonomi kerana migran membentuk satu segmen penduduk yang unik di tempat destinasi.

Diharapkan analisis terperinci yang terkandung dalam laporan ini dapat dijadikan bahan rujukan kepada penyelidik dalam bidang berkaitan di samping memenuhi keperluan agensi-agensi kerajaan dalam merancangkan pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial di Malaysia.

SHAARI BIN ABDUL RAHMAN

Ketua Perangkawan,
Malaysia.

Ogos 1996

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NOTA KETERANGAN DAN DEFINISI

Simbol dan konvensyen

- * kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang mungkin
- 0 kosong
- : tidak berkenaan
- .. tidak diperoleh

Pembulatan angka

Angka-angka dalam jadual telah dibulatkan secara bebas dan oleh yang demikian hitungan berkaitan mungkin tidak memberikan jumlah yang dinyatakan.

Definisi kawasan bandar

Kawasan bandar ditakrifkan sebagai kawasan yang diwartakan beserta kawasan tepubina yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai jumlah penduduk seramai 10,000 atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk 1991.

Kawasan tepubina ditakrifkan sebagai kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 10 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat di dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian dan sekurang-kurangnya 30 peratus unit perumahan mempunyai kemudahan tandas moden.

Umur penengah

Umur penengah ialah umur yang membahagikan taburan penduduk kepada dua kumpulan yang sama saiznya, di mana separuh daripadanya berada di bawah umur ini, manakala separuh lagi melebihi daripada umur tersebut.

Nisbah jantina

Nisbah bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan, iaitu:-

$$\frac{\text{Bilangan lelaki}}{\text{Bilangan perempuan}} \times 100$$

Kumpulan etnik

Untuk tujuan penjadualan dan analisis serta mengambil kira kepelbagaiannya kumpulan etnik di antara Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah (termasuk Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan) dan Sarawak, kumpulan etnik utama berikut telah digunakan:-

Warganegara Malaysia

Bumiputera

Melayu

Bumiputera Lain

Cina

India

Lain-lain

Bukan Warganegara Malaysia

Taraf perkahwinan

Belum pernah berkahwin

Merujuk kepada mereka yang melaporkan sebagai belum pernah berkahwin.

Berkahwin

Merujuk kepada mereka yang masih berkahwin pada masa pembancian. Perkahwinan termasuk perkahwinan mengikut undang-undang atau peraturan keagamaan ataupun atas persetujuan bersama.

Balu/duda

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah kematian suami/isteri dan belum berkahwin semula.

Bercerai/berpisah tetap

Merujuk kepada mereka yang perkahwinannya telah dimansuhkan secara undang-undang atau mengikut peraturan keagamaan atau tidak lagi tinggal bersama bagi satu jangka masa yang lama dan tiada kemungkinan bersatu semula.

Migran dalaman tempoh lima tahun

Merujuk kepada mereka yang melaporkan tempat tinggal biasa di Malaysia lima tahun yang lalu (iaitu pada 14 Ogos 1986) berbeza dari tempat tinggal biasa sekarang (iaitu pada masa Banci tahun 1991).

Migran antara negeri tempoh lima tahun

Merujuk kepada mereka di mana negeri tempat tinggal biasa semasa pada masa banci berbeza dari negeri tempat tinggal mereka lima tahun yang lalu. Mereka ini boleh ditakrifkan mengikut kategori berikut:-

Migran masuk

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah berhijrah dari negeri lain dan tinggal di negeri yang dinyatakan.

Migran keluar

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah berhijrah keluar dari negeri yang dinyatakan dan tinggal di negeri lain.

Migran bersih

Merujuk kepada perbezaan di antara bilangan migran masuk dan migran keluar. Jika bilangan migran masuk melebihi migran keluar, hasilnya ialah migran masuk bersih. Bagi kes sebaliknya, ia disebut sebagai migran keluar bersih.

Migran antara daerah dalam negeri tempoh lima tahun

Merujuk kepada mereka yang berhijrah dari sebuah daerah ke daerah lain dalam sesuatu negeri, iaitu tempat tinggal biasa semasa adalah daerah dalam negeri yang berbeza dari daerah tempat tinggal biasa lima tahun yang lalu.

Kadar migrasi

Kadar migrasi mengukur tahap pergerakan atau migrasi. Dalam hubungan ini, bagi memudahkan pengiraan, penduduk risiko berkenaan (population at risk) dianggarkan sebagai penduduk di tempat destinasi semasa banci. Kadar tersebut dikira dengan menggunakan formula berikut:-

$$\text{Kadar migrasi} = \frac{M_i}{P_i} \times 100$$

di mana M_i ialah bilangan migran dalam kategori tertentu
 P_i ialah jumlah penduduk dalam kategori yang sama

Pencapaian pelajaran

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi di mana seseorang itu telah menamatkan persekolahan atau masih bersekolah atau menuntut di institusi pendidikan rasmi kerajaan ataupun swasta. Dalam hubungan ini, peringkat pencapaian pelajaran adalah dikelaskan seperti berikut:-

Rendah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat pelajaran tertinggi di peringkat Darjah 1, Darjah 2, Darjah 3, Darjah 4, Darjah 5, Darjah 6 atau yang setara dengannya.

Menengah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat pelajaran tertinggi di peringkat Tingkatan 1 (termasuk Kelas Peralihan), Tingkatan 2, Tingkatan 3, Tingkatan 4, Tingkatan 5 atau yang setara dengannya. Kategori ini termasuk mereka yang mendapat pendidikan di Sekolah Menengah Teknik dan Vokasional atau pencapaian yang setara dengannya.

Tertiari

Merujuk kepada mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat pelajaran akademik tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5, yang merangkumi Tingkatan 6, 'A Level', matrikulasi, kursus-kursus persediaan atau yang setara dengannya. Mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat pelajaran tertinggi di sebarang peringkat di institusi pengajian tinggi seperti di politeknik, maktab, universiti atau institusi-institusi yang setara dengannya juga termasuk di dalam peringkat ini. Peringkat pelajaran yang bercorak kemahiran tidak diambil kira di dalam peringkat tertiar.

Tidak pernah bersekolah

Merujuk kepada mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana sekolah atau institusi pendidikan rasmi. Termasuk dalam kategori ini adalah mereka yang menghadiri kelas prasekolah.

Sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh

Merujuk kepada sijil-sijil yang dikeluarkan mengikut sistem pendidikan di Malaysia. Bagi mereka yang memperolehi sijil selain dari sijil yang dikeluarkan mengikut sistem pendidikan di negara ini, persamaan taraf

sijil yang setara dengannya digunakan. Berbagai jenis sijil yang diperoleh adalah dikategorikan seperti berikut:-

Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP)

SRP diberikan kepada mereka yang telah lulus dalam peperiksaan yang diambil setelah menamatkan persekolahan selama sembilan tahun, iaitu enam tahun di peringkat rendah dan tiga tahun di peringkat menengah rendah. Kategori ini termasuk kelulusan Lower Certificate of Education (LCE), Junior Certificate (JC), atau yang setara dengannya.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM)/Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia (SPVM)

SPM atau SPVM diberikan kepada mereka yang telah lulus dalam peperiksaan yang diambil setelah menamatkan pelajaran di peringkat menengah atas di bidang akademik atau vokasional. Kategori SPM/SPVM termasuk Malaysian Certificate of Education (MCE), Senior Cambridge (SC), 4 Thanawi, Malaysian Certificate of Vocational Education (MCVE) atau yang setara dengannya.

Sijil Tinggi Persekolah Malaysia (STPM)

STPM diberikan kepada mereka yang telah lulus dalam peperiksaan yang diambil setelah menamatkan persekolahan di peringkat lepasan menengah. Ia meliputi Higher School Certificate (HSC), Sijil Tinggi Agama atau kelulusan-kelulusan yang setara dengannya.

Diploma/Sijil

Merujuk kepada diploma atau sijil yang diperoleh di peringkat pendidikan tinggi atau yang setara dengannya.

Ijazah

Merujuk kepada sijil yang diperoleh di peringkat ijazah, termasuk ijazah sarjana, doktor falsafah atau yang setara dengannya.

Tenaga buruh

Merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 15-64 tahun sama ada bekerja atau menganggur dalam masa 7 hari yang lalu sebelum tarikh temu ramah.

Bekerja

Merujuk kepada mereka yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya satu jam semasa minggu rujukan untuk upah (berbentuk wang atau barang-barang), keuntungan dan faedah keluarga. Termasuk di dalam kategori bekerja ini ialah mereka yang tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, kecacatan/hilang upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau agama tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan untuk dikerjakan kembali.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB)

KPTB ialah perkadarhan penduduk di dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah penduduk di dalam umur bekerja. Kadar ini mengukur penyertaan di dalam tenaga buruh mengikut ciri-ciri tertentu penduduk. Kiraannya adalah seperti berikut:-

$$\frac{\text{Bilangan orang dalam tenaga buruh di dalam kategori tertentu}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja di dalam kategori yang sama}} \times 100$$

Pekerjaan

Klasifikasi pekerjaan yang digunakan adalah mengikut 'Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980', terbitan Kementerian Sumber Manusia. Bagi orang yang mempunyai lebih dari satu pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana ia menggunakan masa yang lebih, adalah dikira sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

- 1.1 Penerbitan ini merupakan laporan khusus tentang migrasi dalaman berdasarkan maklumat daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia tahun 1991. Laporan ini juga merupakan yang kedua dalam siri monograf banci berkaitan topik-topik kajian khusus.
- 1.2 Matlamat laporan ini ialah untuk membekalkan pengguna dengan kajian yang lebih terperinci berkaitan data migrasi yang dipungut semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia tahun 1991. Keluaran pertama yang mengandungi data migrasi telah diterbitkan dalam Laporan Am Banci Penduduk tahun 1991, Jilid 1. Data yang digunakan dalam monograf ini telah diambil daripada maklumat banci yang diproses seratus peratus.
- 1.3 Fokus keseluruhan laporan ini adalah terhadap migrasi penduduk bagi tempoh 1986-1991 dan sebahagian besarnya ditumpukan kepada pengagihan semula penduduk antara daerah dan negeri di Malaysia. Bagaimanapun analisis ini tidak termasuk migrasi luar negara atau migrasi antarabangsa.
- 1.4 Rujukan daripada sumber-sumber lain, khasnya mengenai aliran migrasi terbaru yang diperoleh daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi (PTBM) yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia secara tahunan juga dibuat. Meskipun pola pergerakan penduduk mengalami perubahan sepanjang dekad antara banci, beberapa persamaan diambil daripada aliran migrasi tempoh 1975-1980 berasaskan Banci Penduduk tahun 1980.
- 1.5 Pengukuran migrasi dalaman, khasnya untuk tempoh 1986-1991, berasaskan soalan-soalan yang dikemukakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991, akan dibincangkan secara terperinci dalam Bab 2 laporan ini. Dalam

bab-bab berikutnya, gambaran tentang arah aliran dan pola migrasi serta profil migrasi dalaman berasaskan perbandingan antara ciri-ciri migran dan bukan migran di tempat destinasi juga diberikan.

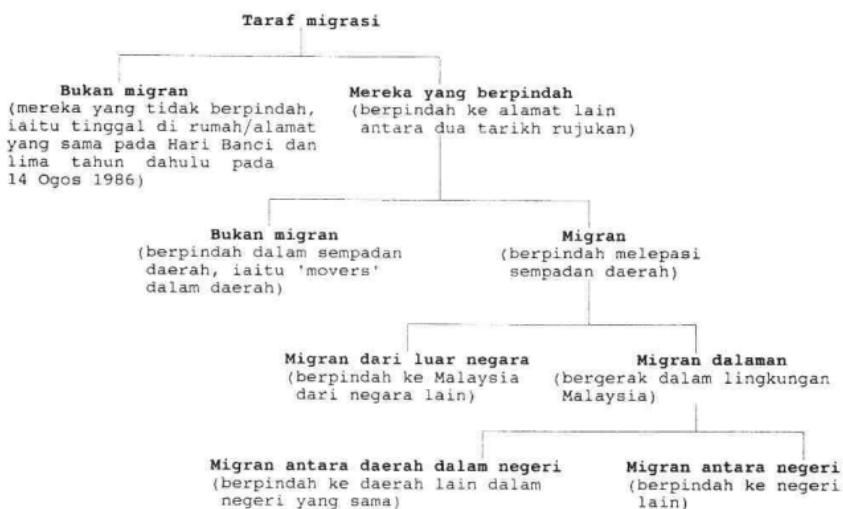
BAB 2

PENGUKURAN MIGRASI DALAMAN

- 2.1 Untuk mengukur migrasi, dua soalan telah ditanya dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991, iaitu "Di manakah tempat tinggal biasa anda sekarang?" (iaitu pada Hari Banci 14 Ogos 1991), dan kedua "Di manakah tempat tinggal biasa anda lima tahun yang lalu?" (iaitu pada 14 Ogos 1986). Migrasi diukur melalui perubahan tempat tinggal biasa antara dua tarikh tersebut. Pengkodan ke atas perubahan tempat tinggal pada unit ruang atau geografi menjadi asas kepada klasifikasi pergerakan, iaitu migrasi antarabangsa atau migrasi luar negara dan migrasi dalaman. Migrasi antarabangsa merujuk kepada perpindahan keluar dari sempadan negara ini manakala migrasi dalaman berlaku dalam lingkungan sempadan negara. Kedua-dua ukuran migrasi ini tidak mengambil kira perpindahan perantaraan seseorang dalam tempoh berkenaan. Ini bermakna hanya satu pergerakan bagi tempoh banci lima tahun diambil kira. Sebagai contoh, seseorang yang bergerak dari Titik A ke B dan kemudian ke C, direkodkan sebagai bergerak dari A ke C. Ini bermakna perpindahan perantaraan dari B ke C tidak diambil kira. Bagi seseorang yang bergerak dari A ke B dan kemudian balik semula ke A, pergerakan ini tidak direkodkan. Bilangan pergerakan adalah bersamaan dengan bilangan migran.
- 2.2 Di Malaysia, migrasi dalaman merujuk khususnya kepada perubahan daerah atau negeri tempat tinggal antara dua tarikh rujukan. Bagi tujuan analisis, penduduk migran dikelaskan kepada dua kategori: migran antara daerah dalam negeri dan migran antara negeri. Migran antara daerah dalam negeri adalah mereka yang bergerak dari satu daerah pentadbiran ke satu daerah pentadbiran lain dalam negeri yang sama dan dianggap sebagai migran berjarak dekat. Migrasi antara negeri adalah terdiri daripada mereka yang telah berpindah negeri tempat tinggal dalam tempoh rujukan tersebut.

2.3 Secara keseluruhan, konsep-konsep ini diringkaskan dalam Rajah 2.1 mengikut tipologi taraf migrasi seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991. Perlu diambil perhatian bahawa sebahagian daripada migran yang mana daerah dan negeri tempat tinggal lima tahun dahulu tidak diketahui/tidak dinyatakan telah dikecualikan daripada analisis ini.

Rajah 2.1: Tipologi banci bagi taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 1991



2.4 Walau bagaimanapun, terdapat fleksibiliti dalam definisi kategori migran bagi tujuan analisis. Dalam laporan ini, walaupun perubahan dalam sempadan negeri bermakna perubahan dalam sempadan daerah juga, migrasi antara negeri dibezakan daripada migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri dan akan dikaji sebagai dua jenis pergerakan yang berasingan¹. Oleh yang

1. Dalam terbitan **Atlas Banci** yang baru dikeluarkan, migran antara negeri telah dikelaskan sebagai sebahagian dari migran antara daerah.

demikian istilah "migrasi antara daerah" digunakan secara saling bertukar di dalam perbincangan bab-bab berikutnya yang membawa maksud migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri.

- 2.5 Perlu diambil perhatian bahawa rujukan kepada data migrasi tahunan daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi adalah berasaskan perubahan tempat tinggal biasa dalam tempoh tetap, iaitu satu tahun bagi semua orang yang berumur setahun dan lebih. Corak pemilihan migrasi serta tempoh rujukan satu tahun yang secara relatifnya pendek, tidak dapat menghasilkan bilangan migran yang cukup bagi sesuatu aliran dan ia juga tertakluk kepada ralat pensampelan yang tinggi.
- 2.6 Di samping memperoleh ukuran jumlah pergerakan, pengkodan data migrasi di peringkat lokaliti (iaitu, nama bandar) juga membolehkan satu penganalisisan pergerakan migrasi mengikut arah aliran migrasi seperti bandar ke bandar, luar bandar ke bandar, bandar ke luar bandar dan luar bandar ke luar bandar. Dengan menggunakan tabulasi silang terhadap angkubah demografi yang dipungut dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991, satu profil migran dapat diperoleh khasnya dari sudut perbezaan migran/bukan migran mengikut umur, jantina, taraf perkahwinan, etnik, pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Bagaimanapun, maklumat yang dipungut dalam banci tidak mencukupi untuk membincangkan isu-isu yang berkait dengan sebab-sebab atau akibat migrasi.

BAB 3
MAGNITUD DAN POLA MIGRASI DALAMAN

3.1 Gambaran keseluruhan migrasi dalaman di Malaysia menunjukkan bahawa mobiliti penduduk berada pada tahap yang rendah dan stabil di kalangan tiga belas negeri dan dua wilayah persekutuan yang membentuk Malaysia. Walau bagaimanapun, perlu diambil ingatan bahawa dimensi pergerakan penduduk di dalam sesebuah negara dilihat dari segi tahap pembahagian negara itu (atau kawasan geografi yang berkenaan) kepada unit spatial. Dari sudut ini dan berasaskan definisi migrasi dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991, jumlah penduduk Malaysia boleh dikelaskan mengikut taraf migrasi seperti di Jadual 3.1. Bagi tujuan analisis, mereka yang bertukar alamat (rumah) di dalam daerah yang sama adalah dianggap sebagai sebahagian daripada penduduk bukan migran.

Jadual 3.1: Taburan penduduk mengikut taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 1991

| Unit spatial | Taraf migrasi | Bilangan | Peratus |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Negara | Migran antarabangsa/luar negara | 299,500 | 2 |
| Negeri | Migran antara negeri | 1,145,568 | 7 |
| Daerah | Migran antara daerah dalam negeri | 928,044 | 5 |
| Rumah | Bukan migran | 14,741,714 | 84 |
| | Taraf tidak diketahui | 383,265 | 2 |
| | Jumlah | 17,498,091 | 100 |

3.2 Daripada negeri yang membentuk Malaysia, banci terbaru merekodkan tujuh peratus daripada jumlah penduduk mempunyai negeri tempat tinggal yang berbeza (migran antara negeri) di antara dua titik rujukan yang ditetapkan, iaitu 14 Ogos 1986 dan Hari Banci (14 Ogos 1991). Lima peratus lagi dikenal pasti sebagai mempunyai daerah tempat tinggal yang berbeza dalam lingkungan sempadan negeri (migran antara daerah dalam negeri), iaitu di kalangan negeri-negeri yang dibahagikan mengikut kawasan geografi kepada daerah pentadbiran. Dengan ini, negeri Perlis dan kedua-dua wilayah persekutuan, iaitu Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala

Lumpur dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan yang setiap satunya mewakili daerah pentadbiran tersendiri, tidak mempunyai kaitan dalam perbincangan tentang migrasi antara daerah.

- 3.3 Perlu ditekankan bahawa tahap migrasi yang dilaporkan hanya mewakili sebahagian kecil daripada mobiliti keseluruhan di Malaysia. Seperti yang telah dinyatakan, pergerakan antara lokaliti (bandar/kampung) di dalam daerah yang sama tidak dianggap sebagai migrasi dalam laporan ini dan dengan itu merupakan sebahagian daripada penduduk bukan migran. Tambahan pula, bagi migrasi luar negara, mereka yang memasuki negara ini secara haram berkemungkinan telah cuba mengelakkan diri daripada penghitungan semasa banci.
- 3.4 Pergerakan antara negeri diberi penekanan yang lebih kerana ia berkait rapat dengan perubahan yang nyata dalam ekonomi dan sosial. Ia dianggap sebagai pergerakan jarak jauh yang selalunya melibatkan perubahan dalam suasana kerja dan proses penyesuaian berbanding dengan pergerakan jarak dekat seperti migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri.

Migrasi antara negeri

- 3.5 Pergerakan dari sebuah negeri ke sebuah negeri yang lain menjadi faktor asas dalam taburan semula penduduk dan mempunyai kesan berbeza ke atas penduduk di negeri penerima (atau destinasi) dan negeri penghantar (atau asal). Magnitud dan pola migrasi antara negeri boleh dinyatakan dalam pelbagai cara seperti migrasi masuk, migrasi keluar dan migrasi bersih. Kadar migrasi digunakan untuk mengaitkan bilangan migran dengan penduduk di negeri destinasi, iaitu dianggarkan sebagai penduduk berisiko bagi memudahkan pengiraan.
- 3.6 Kebanyakan migrasi antara negeri bagi tempoh 1986-1991 telah disumbang oleh negeri Selangor yang mencatatkan perkadaran tertinggi bagi penduduk migran masuk bersih, iaitu 6.8 peratus (Jadual 3.2). Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan menduduki tempat kedua selepas Selangor dengan 6.2 peratus penduduknya terdiri daripada migran masuk bersih. Tiga lagi negeri yang mengalami aliran migran masuk bersih ialah Perlis, Johor dan Pulau Pinang, walaupun peratusannya lebih kecil, iaitu masing-masing 1.4 peratus, 0.9 peratus dan 0.2 peratus. Dari segi bilangan, Selangor adalah negeri penerima utama migran masuk yang berjumlah 155.3 ribu.

Johor hanya merekodkan bilangan migran masuk bersih sebanyak 19.3 ribu, manakala negeri-negeri lain merupakan penerima migran bersih yang setiap satunya menerima kurang daripada lima ribu migran.

Jadual 3.2: Migrasi antara negeri mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Negeri destinasi | Bilangan (ribu) | | | Peratus daripada penduduk negeri | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Migran masuk | Migran keluar | Migran bersih | Migran masuk | Migran keluar | Migran bersih |
| Johor | 115.1 | 95.8 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| Kedah | 83.1 | 88.4 | -5.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | -0.4 |
| Kelantan | 42.9 | 71.6 | -28.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 | -2.4 |
| Melaka | 39.0 | 52.9 | -13.9 | 7.7 | 10.5 | -2.8 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 62.1 | 64.4 | -2.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | -0.3 |
| Pahang | 75.8 | 85.8 | -10.0 | 7.3 | 8.3 | -1.0 |
| Perak | 90.7 | 160.9 | -70.2 | 4.8 | 8.6 | -3.8 |
| Perlis | 20.1 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 1.4 |
| Pulau Pinang | 68.1 | 66.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 0.2 |
| Sabah | 31.2 | 32.3 | -1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| Sarawak | 31.6 | 35.1 | -3.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | -0.2 |
| Selangor | 289.7 | 134.4 | 155.3 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Terengganu | 36.8 | 42.3 | -5.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 | -0.7 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | | | | |
| • Kuala Lumpur | 149.4 | 191.0 | -41.6 | 13.2 | 16.9 | -3.7 |
| • Labuan | 10.2 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 19.1 | 12.8 | 6.2 |
| Malaysia | 1,145.6 | 1,145.6 | 0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0 |

- 3.7 Pola migrasi keluar bersih tidak banyak berbeza; julat peratusannya ialah daripada 3.8 peratus (Perak) ke 0.1 peratus bagi Sabah. Dalam angka mutlak, Perak mengalami kehilangan bersih penduduk berjumlah 70.2 ribu diikuti oleh Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur dengan 42 ribu migran keluar bersih, Kelantan (28.7 ribu) dan Melaka (13.9 ribu); negeri lain yang mempunyai nilai negatif di Jadual 3.2 setiap satunya mempunyai bilangan migran keluar bersih 10 ribu atau kurang.
- 3.8 Secara perbandingan, senario migrasi dalaman bagi tempoh 1975-1980 yang berdasarkan Banci Penduduk tahun 1980 adalah tidak berapa sehalia. Walaupun tahap migrasi antara negeri hampir sama seperti tempoh 1986-1991, iaitu 6.2 peratus, tempoh 1975-1980 mempunyai ciri yang mana beberapa negeri menjadi negeri penerima bersih utama berbanding dengan hanya sebuah negeri sebagai penerima bersih bagi tempoh 1986-1991.

3.9 Jadual 3.3 memberi gambaran keseluruhan aliran bersih migrasi antara negeri tahunan berdasarkan data Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi (PTBM) dan hubungannya dengan migrasi banci tempoh lima tahun bagi tempoh 1975-1980 dan 1986-1991. Maklumat ini memberi kefahaman tentang perubahan terbalik dalam pola aliran migrasi bersih bagi beberapa negeri. Paling ketara di antaranya ialah Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Pahang dan Johor. Rajah 3.1 menunjukkan pola bagi arah aliran bersih bagi ketiga-tiga negeri tersebut mengikut masa.

Jadual 3.3: Migran bersih mengikut negeri destinasi dan tempoh migrasi, Malaysia, 1975-1993

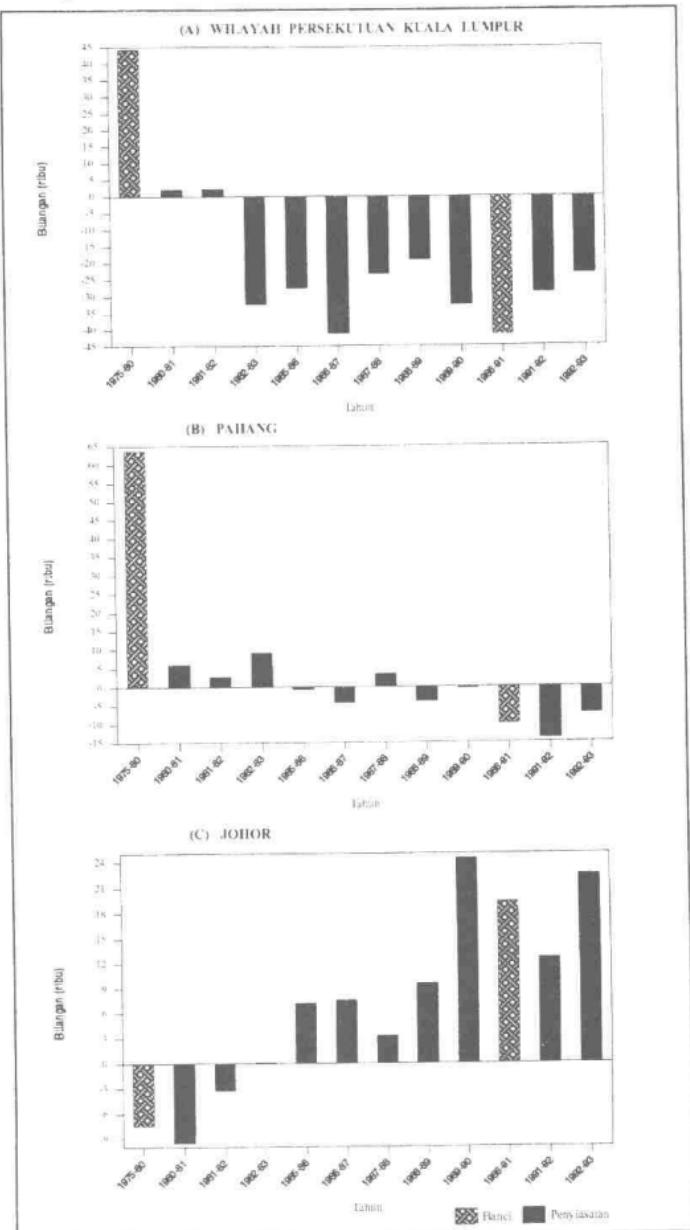
| Negeri destinasi | Banci (1980) ^(b) | Data penyiasatan ^(a) | | | | | | | | | | Banci (1991) | Data penyiasatan |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------------------|
| | | 1975-1980 | | | | | 1986-1991 | | | | | | |
| | | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
| (ribu) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johor | -7.4 | -9.5 | -3.2 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 24.4 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 22.5 | |
| Kedah | -41.0 | -10.9 | -8.2 | -6.8 | 2.7 | -3.8 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 5.1 | -5.3 | 9.4 | 5.7 | |
| Kelantan | -19.2 | 0.8 | -3.3 | -6.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -3.0 | -5.4 | -4.7 | -28.7 | -4.7 | 2.8 | |
| Melaka | -19.4 | -2.3 | -1.1 | -9.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | -3.1 | -1.8 | 0.1 | -13.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 | |
| Negeri Sembilan | -12.8 | * | 0.4 | -4.0 | -1.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | -1.0 | -7.4 | -2.3 | 2.5 | -2.4 | |
| Pahang | 63.6 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 9.1 | -0.6 | -4.2 | 3.4 | -3.8 | -0.3 | -10.0 | -13.9 | -7.2 | |
| Perak | -71.1 | -6.3 | -10.7 | -20.8 | -3.6 | 5.3 | -8.3 | -22.8 | -20.9 | -70.2 | 3.0 | -11.2 | |
| Perlis | -0.3 | -0.8 | 1.4 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.9 | -4.5 | 2.5 | -2.1 | 3.5 | |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.5 | 6.9 | -1.7 | 5.2 | -2.7 | 3.9 | -4.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 5.4 | |
| Sabah | 2.0 ^(c) | -1.2 ^(a) | -1.1 ^(c) | 2.3 ^(c) | -2.4 | -1.4 | -3.0 | -1.1 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -5.7 | -5.5 | |
| Sarawak | -1.4 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | -1.0 | 3.7 | -3.5 | -0.4 | 1.9 | |
| Selangor | 91.6 | 10.9 | 22.0 | 50.3 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 21.2 | 33.5 | 25.7 | 155.3 | 18.2 | 13.3 | |
| Terengganu | -0.1 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -5.5 | 0.3 | -12.6 | |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 44.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | -32.3 | -27.4 | -41.1 | -23.2 | -19.1 | -32.5 | -41.6 | -28.8 | -23.3 | |
| Labuan | : | : | : | : | -2.5 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | -1.0 | 1.0 | |

(a) Tiada penyiasatan dilakukan dalam tahun 1985 dan 1991 manakala data untuk 1984 tidak sesuai dibandingkan.

(b) Oleh sebab perbezaan pendekatan dalam definisi migrasi bagi Banci Penduduk 1980 data migrasi tempoh 1975-1980 telah dianggarkan. Jumlah migran bersih tidak menghasilkan jumlah kosong kerana data bagi migran keluar dari Semenanjung Malaysia ke Sabah dan Sarawak tidak diperolehi mengikut negeri asal.

(c) Termasuk Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

Rajah 3.1: Migran bersih bagi negeri destinasi terpilih mengikut tempoh migrasi, Malaysia, 1975-1993



- 3.10 Pola menarik dapat diperhatikan dalam data migrasi tahunan daripada PTBM. Walaupun tidak dapat dibandingkan secara langsung dengan migrasi tempoh lima tahun daripada banci, namun iaanya telah menunjukkan satu peralihan dalam pola migrasi antara negeri. Data penyiasatan se awal tahun 1983 telah menunjukkan arah aliran yang terbalik bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur yang mana ia merekodkan bilangan migran keluar bersih yang besar. Pola ini masih kekal dalam tahun-tahun penyiasatan selanjutnya iaitu 1986 hingga 1990. Data migrasi antara negeri bagi tempoh lima tahun 1986-1991 berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991 mengesahkan arah aliran yang negatif bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. Dalam konteks ini, Banci tahun 1991 juga turut menyokong bahawa Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur mengalami kadar pertumbuhan purata yang rendah semasa tempoh 1980-1991. Keadaan ini mengakibatkan penurunan dari segi perkongsian jumlah penduduknya di peringkat nasional dalam tahun 1991.
- 3.11 Pada skala rendah, data penyiasatan tahunan bagi tempoh selepas 1980an juga menunjukkan negeri Pahang mengalami perubahan taraf daripada negeri penerima bersih kepada negeri penghantar bersih dan ini dapat disahkan melalui data banci untuk tempoh 1986-1991. Penerusan arah aliran yang sama bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur dan Pahang dapat diperhatikan daripada data migrasi yang terbaru, iaitu Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi tahun 1992 dan 1993.
- 3.12 Satu lagi pola utama yang dapat dilihat dari Jadual 3.3 dan Rajah 3.1 ialah kemunculan negeri Johor sebagai negeri penerima migran utama. Data penyiasatan memberikan penunjuk awal bagi perubahan arah aliran migrasi antara negeri bagi negeri Johor dalam PTBM 1983 dan lebih nyata pada penghujung tahun 1980an. Migrasi tempoh lima tahun untuk tempoh 1986-1991 berasaskan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991 seterusnya menjelaskan perubahan aliran untuk negeri Johor sebagai negeri tumpuan migran masuk. Pola demikian adalah berterusan dan bukti terbaru adalah daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi tahun 1992 dan 1993 yang menunjukkan bilangan migrasi masuk bersih bagi negeri Johor yang besar (12.6 ribu orang semasa tempoh 1991-1992 dan 22.5 ribu orang semasa tempoh 1992-1993).

Jadual 3.4: Bilangan migran antara negeri mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Negeri asal | Negeri destinasi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Pahang | Perak | Perlis | Pulau Pinang | Sabah | Sarawak | Selangor | Terengganu | W.P. Kuala Lumpur | W.P. Labuan | Malaysia |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilangan (ribu) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johor | 2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 22.6 | 3.2 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 95.8 |
| Kedah | 7.3 | 1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 22.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 88.4 |
| Kelantan | 8.4 | 3.5 | 1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 71.6 |
| Melaka | 10.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 52.9 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 10.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 64.4 |
| Pahang | 12.7 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 1 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 85.8 |
| Perak | 17.8 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 1 | 2.6 | 19.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 48.8 | 2.5 | 22.9 | 1.1 | 160.9 |
| Perlis | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | * | 17.6 |
| Pulau Pinang | 4.9 | 22.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 66.3 |
| Sabah | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 32.3 |
| Sarawak | 5.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 1 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 35.1 |
| Selangor | 13.4 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1 | 3.4 | 56.0 | 0.3 | 134.4 |
| Terengganu | 5.0 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 42.3 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 14.7 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 109.3 | 3.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 191.0 |
| - Labuan | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1 | 6.9 |
| Malaysia | 115.1 | 83.1 | 42.9 | 39.0 | 62.1 | 75.8 | 90.7 | 20.1 | 68.1 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 289.7 | 36.8 | 149.4 | 10.2 | 1,145.6 |

- 3.13 Walaupun kesan taburan semula penduduk antara negeri-negeri di Malaysia dapat diterbitkan daripada migrasi masuk/migrasi keluar bersih disebabkan oleh migrasi antara negeri, adalah lebih menarik untuk mengesan arah aliran migrasi melalui negeri destinasi dan negeri asal migran. Penambahan atau pengurangan bersih yang sederhana sering kali menyembunyikan aliran besar bagi pergerakan masuk dan keluar antara sempadan negeri. Jadual 3.4 menunjukkan angka migran sebenar bagi setiap arah aliran migrasi antara negeri untuk tempoh 1986-1991. Aliran migrasi yang terbesar dicatatkan adalah pergerakan dari Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur ke negeri Selangor dengan sebanyak 109.3 ribu orang. Aliran migrasi yang kedua terbesar ialah pergerakan sebaliknya dari Selangor ke kawasan ibu kota Kuala Lumpur (56.0 ribu orang), diikuti oleh aliran dari negeri Perak ke negeri jirannya, Selangor (48.8 ribu). Sementara itu aliran lain adalah di antara 23 ribu migran ke aliran migrasi yang kebanyakannya kurang daripada lima ribu orang.
- 3.14 Selain daripada menunjukkan magnitud bagi setiap aliran dan aliran balas migran dari satu negeri ke negeri yang lain, satu percubaan telah dibuat untuk membentukkan **Indeks Keutamaan**¹ migrasi. Indeks ini mengukur sama ada sesuatu aliran migrasi itu adalah lebih besar atau kecil daripada angka jangkaan yang berdasarkan kepada pertalian langsung dengan saiz penduduk negeri destinasi dan negeri asal. Dengan itu, semasa membuat interpretasi tentang indeks ini, yang boleh bernilai dari sifar hingga ke infiniti, pemilihan sesuatu destinasi boleh diterangkan dari segi faktor jarak, paras kemajuan ekonomi antara negeri atau daya tarikan sesuatu destinasi.

1. Indeks Keutamaan (IK) dikira mengikut formula berikut:

$$IK = \frac{M_{OD} (I P_i - P_0)}{m P_0 P_D} \times 100$$

di mana M_{OD} = bilangan migran dari O ke D
 P_0 = penduduk tempat asal, O
 P_D = penduduk tempat destinasi, D
 $I P_i$ = penduduk nasional
 m = perkadaruan migran antara negeri dalam penduduk nasional

Jadual 3.5: Indeks keutamaan migrasi mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Negeri asal | Negeri destinasi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|----------------------|----------------|-------|
| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Pahang | Perak | Perlis | Pulau Pinang | Sabah | Sarawak | Selangor | Terengganu | W.P. Kuala Lumpur | W.P. Labuan | |
| | | 39 | 41 | 193 | 162 | 112 | 48 | 64 | 33 | 30 | 23 | 112 | 48 | 128 | 82 | |
| | Kedah | 67 | : | 41 | 56 | 81 | 91 | 123 | 712 | 402 | 18 | 30 | 118 | 37 | 130 | 97 |
| | Kelantan | 86 | 58 | : | 73 | 84 | 220 | 56 | 102 | 54 | 14 | 21 | 137 | 284 | 146 | 54 |
| | Melaka | 269 | 77 | 54 | : | 640 | 123 | 85 | 288 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 269 | 59 | 307 | 156 |
| | Negeri Sembilan | 184 | 72 | 52 | 444 | : | 156 | 84 | 136 | 46 | 36 | 27 | 320 | 79 | 293 | 140 |
| | Pahang | 149 | 87 | 152 | 137 | 218 | : | 106 | 115 | 55 | 23 | 39 | 205 | 225 | 199 | 152 |
| | Perak | 110 | 151 | 47 | 79 | 100 | 136 | : | 178 | 238 | 25 | 22 | 272 | 43 | 258 | 264 |
| ± | Perlis | 63 | 664 | 46 | 80 | 104 | 123 | 131 | : | 301 | 99 | 20 | 115 | 53 | 143 | 107 |
| | Pulau Pinang | 56 | 417 | 38 | 48 | 50 | 47 | 130 | 198 | : | 15 | 16 | 109 | 31 | 135 | 149 |
| | Sabah | 21 | 24 | 11 | 34 | 31 | 17 | 20 | 49 | 13 | : | 48 | 23 | 9 | 29 | 1,393 |
| | Sarawak | 39 | 37 | 20 | 39 | 51 | 38 | 27 | 39 | 13 | 32 | : | 30 | 20 | 48 | 199 |
| | Selangor | 66 | 50 | 33 | 102 | 150 | 89 | 84 | 80 | 45 | 13 | 15 | : | 45 | 501 | 65 |
| | Terengganu | 82 | 52 | 229 | 57 | 66 | 250 | 45 | 77 | 36 | 12 | 30 | 109 | : | 103 | 50 |
| | Wilayah Persekutuan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - Kuala Lumpur | 157 | 128 | 89 | 235 | 275 | 169 | 164 | 192 | 113 | 43 | 60 | 1,053 | 99 | : | 304 |
| | - Labuan | 67 | 110 | 26 | 96 | 90 | 107 | 151 | 146 | 63 | 1,069 | 151 | 100 | 36 | 142 | : |

- 3.15 Jadual 3.5 menunjukkan Indeks Keutamaan bagi semua negeri di Malaysia semasa tempoh rujukan 1986-1991 dengan andaian bahawa migran antara negeri tertabur secara berkadaran kepada penduduk di negeri asal dan penduduk di negeri destinasi. Selangor merupakan negeri destinasi paling digemari yang menunjukkan nilai indeks migrasi masuk yang tinggi dari semua negeri kecuali negeri Sabah dan Sarawak. Nilai indeks yang rendah bagi Sabah (23) dan Sarawak (30) menunjukkan kesan faktor jarak dalam aliran dan pola migrasi. Pergerakan migran antara negeri-negeri di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah atau Sarawak terbatas oleh Laut China Selatan. Ini jelas dilihat bagi semua negeri destinasi kerana terdapat keutamaan yang tinggi bagi negeri-negeri yang berjiran dengannya. Bagi negeri Selangor, indeks keutamaan tertinggi sebanyak 1,053 adalah dari Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur yang berjiran. Tambahan pula, Selangor yang mempunyai indeks migrasi keluar yang rendah ke semua negeri lain, telah mencatatkan keutamaan yang tinggi (501) bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. Ini mengukuhkan lagi kenyataan ke atas faktor jarak serta hubungan kemajuan ekonomi yang rapat antara negeri-negeri tersebut.
- 3.16 Banyak contoh boleh diambil daripada Jadual 3.5, seperti pergerakan di antara Sabah dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan yang menunjukkan indeks yang tinggi, iaitu sebanyak 1,393 bagi pergerakan dari Sabah ke Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dan sebanyak 1,069 dari Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan ke Sabah. Ini memang dijangkakan kerana pembangunan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. Sebaliknya, aliran migrasi yang kurang keutamaan, menunjukkan nilai indeks di bawah 100. Sekali lagi, jarak di antara Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah/Sarawak menyumbang kepada pertukaran migran yang rendah. Faktor-faktor seperti jarak di antara dua kawasan, peluang-peluang ekonomi, sosial dan pendidikan dapat membantu menjelaskan perbezaan dalam nilai indeks yang diperhatikan.

Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri

- 3.17 Terdapat sebanyak 133 Daerah Pentadbiran (DP) dalam lingkungan sempadan negeri di Malaysia. Setiap negeri dibahagikan kepada dua daerah pentadbiran atau lebih kecuali negeri Perlis dan dua wilayah persekutuan, iaitu Kuala Lumpur dan Labuan. Bagi negeri Kelantan, kawasan yang setara ialah jajahan. Dengan demikian, perlu diambil perhatian bahawa bagi angka-angka yang dijadualkan untuk migrasi antara

daerah dalam negeri, 'universe' bagi migrasi antara negeri terdiri daripada negeri-negeri yang mempunyai lebih dari satu DP. Ini bermakna bahawa sebarang pergerakan antara Perlis atau Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur atau Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dengan mana-mana daerah di negeri lain adalah dianggap sebagai migrasi antara negeri. Perlu diberi perhatian bahawa pergerakan antara daerah yang melibatkan dua negeri yang berlainan dikelaskan sebagai migrasi antara negeri seperti yang telah dibincangkan lebih awal.

- 3.18 Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991 mencatatkan 928,044 migran antara daerah dalam Malaysia bagi tempoh lima tahun, iaitu 1986-1991. Perlu diambil ingatan bahawa tahap migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mempunyai kaitan secara langsung dengan jumlah bilangan daerah dalam sesebuah negeri seperti yang dapat dilihat di Jadual 3.6. Negeri Sarawak mempunyai bilangan migran antara daerah yang tertinggi, juga mempunyai bilangan DP yang terbanyak, iaitu 28 kesemuanya. Sebaliknya, negeri Melaka dengan bilangan DP yang terendah (iaitu tiga) menunjukkan tahap migrasi antara daerah yang terendah.

Jadual 3.6: Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Negeri destinasi | Bilangan daerah/jajahan | Migrasi antara daerah | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Bilangan | Kadar (peratus) |
| Johor | 8 | 108,362 | 5.3 |
| Kedah | 11 | 63,316 | 4.9 |
| Kelantan | 10 | 65,522 | 5.6 |
| Melaka | 3 | 11,318 | 2.2 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 7 | 28,647 | 4.1 |
| Pahang | 10 | 54,287 | 5.2 |
| Perak | 9 | 75,303 | 4.0 |
| Perlis | 1 | : | : |
| Pulau Pinang | 5 | 39,993 | 3.8 |
| Sabah | 23 | 166,323 | 9.6 |
| Sarawak | 28 | 175,775 | 10.7 |
| Selangor | 9 | 103,870 | 4.5 |
| Terengganu | 7 | 35,328 | 4.6 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 1 | : | : |
| - Labuan | 1 | : | : |
| Malaysia | 133 | 928,044 | 5.3 |

- 3.19 Secara keseluruhannya, migran antara daerah dalam negeri mewakili kira-kira 5 peratus daripada penduduk Malaysia. Jadual 3.6 juga menunjukkan tahap migrasi antara daerah bagi setiap negeri berbanding dengan penduduk negeri berkenaan. Negeri Sarawak mengekalkan kedudukannya dengan peratusan tertinggi, iaitu hampir 11 peratus daripada penduduknya yang telah berpindah dari satu daerah ke daerah lain semasa tempoh 1986-1991. Seperti yang dijangkakan, Melaka merupakan negeri yang mempunyai peratusan migran antara daerah yang terendah (2.2 peratus).
- 3.20 Lebih menarik jika dilihat migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri dari segi perkadaruan migrasi masuk, migrasi keluar dan migrasi bersih yang menunjukkan pola pergerakan antara daerah di dalam sempadan negeri masing-masing. Jadual 3.7 merekodkan kadar bagi setiap daerah mengikut negeri. Satu ciri yang seragam dalam corak migrasi antara daerah dapat diringkaskan daripada jadual tersebut. Di kebanyakan negeri, daerah-daerah di mana terletak ibu kota (yang berhuruf tebal di Jadual 3.7) menunjukkan perkadaruan migrasi masuk bersih kecuali di tiga negeri, iaitu Kedah, Pulau Pinang dan Terengganu yang mengalami migrasi keluar bersih seperti yang diperhatikan bagi masing-masingnya daerah Kota Setar, Timur Laut dan Kuala Terengganu.
- 3.21 Indeks keutamaan migrasi boleh juga dibentuk untuk mengenal pasti daerah yang menjadi pilihan utama migran antara daerah. Bagaimanapun, indeks-indeks berkenaan tidak ditunjukkan dalam laporan ini dan hanya penemuan-penemuan dibincangkan.
- 3.22 Satu aliran jelas yang muncul daripada pemerhatian indeks-indeks keutamaan bagi migrasi antara daerah ialah nilai indeks yang tinggi bagi pergerakan dari satu daerah ke daerah yang berjiran. Kenyataan ini benar bagi semua kes tanpa pengecualian. Seperti dalam kes migrasi antara negeri, faktor jarak dan penempatan pusat pertumbuhan bandar yang berhampiran serta perbezaan taraf ekonomi dapat menjelaskan aliran pergerakan seperti yang dinyatakan oleh indeks-indeks yang mana melebihi jangkaan atau di bawah jangkaan.

Jadual 3.7: Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan | Kadar (peratus) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Migrasi masuk | Migrasi keluar | Migrasi bersih |
| JOHOR | | | |
| Batu Pahat | 2.7 | 6.9 | -4.2 |
| Johor Bahru | 6.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Kluang | 6.6 | 6.1 | 0.5 |
| Kota Tinggi | 6.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 |
| Mersing | 9.7 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Muar | 3.2 | 5.1 | -1.9 |
| Pontian | 3.2 | 9.9 | -6.7 |
| Segamat | 5.2 | 5.6 | -0.5 |
| KEDAH | | | |
| Baling | 2.9 | 6.0 | -3.1 |
| Bandar Baharu | 2.2 | 4.9 | -2.7 |
| Kota Setar | 4.4 | 4.5 | -0.1 |
| Kuala Muda | 7.1 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| Kubang Pasu | 4.2 | 4.8 | -0.6 |
| Kulim | 5.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Langkawi | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Padang Terap | 4.4 | 6.2 | -1.8 |
| Sik | 4.7 | 7.0 | -2.3 |
| Yan | 6.3 | 8.1 | -1.8 |
| Pendang | 3.6 | 6.9 | -3.4 |
| KELANTAN | | | |
| Bachok | 4.3 | 4.9 | -0.6 |
| Kota Bharu | 5.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 |
| Machang | 6.1 | 7.9 | -1.7 |
| Pasir Mas | 3.5 | 6.4 | -2.9 |
| Pasir Putih | 3.3 | 6.2 | -2.9 |
| Tanah Merah | 7.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| Tumpat | 3.8 | 5.7 | -1.9 |
| Gua Musang | 15.0 | 4.0 | 11.0 |
| Kuala Krai | 7.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 |
| Jeli | 7.8 | 6.9 | 0.9 |
| MELAKA | | | |
| Alor Gajah | 2.2 | 3.3 | -1.1 |
| Jasin | 2.1 | 3.6 | -1.5 |
| Melaka Tengah | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| NEGERI SEMBILAN | | | |
| Jelebu | 3.7 | 6.3 | -2.7 |
| Kuala Pilah | 5.1 | 7.2 | -2.1 |
| Port Dickson | 3.0 | 4.2 | -1.2 |
| Rembau | 5.1 | 8.1 | -3.0 |
| Seremban | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Tampin | 3.8 | 5.8 | -2.0 |
| Jempol | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 |

Jadual 3.7: Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 1986-1991 (samb.)

| Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan | Kadar (peratus) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Migrasi masuk | Migrasi keluar | Migrasi bersih |
| PAHANG | | | |
| Bentong | 5.0 | 4.3 | 0.7 |
| Cameron Highlands | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Jerantut | 6.2 | 10.1 | -3.9 |
| Kuantan | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Lipis | 6.4 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Pekan | 7.8 | 6.4 | 1.4 |
| Raub | 4.5 | 5.0 | -0.5 |
| Temerloh | 4.4 | 6.0 | -1.6 |
| Rompin | 4.9 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Maran | 5.4 | 5.1 | 0.4 |
| PERAK | | | |
| Batang Padang | 5.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Manjung | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 |
| Kinta | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Kerian | 2.5 | 4.6 | -2.1 |
| Kuala Kangsar | 4.3 | 5.7 | -1.4 |
| Larut & Matang | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Hilir Perak | 2.4 | 5.0 | -2.7 |
| Ulu Perak | 5.3 | 5.9 | -0.6 |
| Perak Tengah | 9.0 | 6.9 | 2.0 |
| PULAU PINANG | | | |
| Seberang Perai Tengah | 5.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Seberang Perai Utara | 2.4 | 4.0 | -1.7 |
| Seberang Perai Selatan | 2.1 | 2.7 | -0.7 |
| Timur Laut | 2.8 | 3.2 | -0.3 |
| Barat Daya | 7.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| SABAH | | | |
| Tawau | 5.6 | 9.2 | -3.6 |
| Lahad Datu | 9.7 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Semporna | 4.6 | 12.0 | -7.4 |
| Sandakan | 5.0 | 11.5 | -6.5 |
| Kinabatangan | 16.6 | 2.2 | 14.5 |
| Beluran | 12.7 | 4.7 | 8.0 |
| Kota Kinabalu | 13.8 | 11.5 | 2.3 |
| Ranau | 7.8 | 7.9 | -0.1 |
| Kota Belud | 4.8 | 8.7 | -3.9 |
| Tuaran | 8.6 | 8.9 | -0.3 |
| Penampang | 19.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| Papar | 12.5 | 10.2 | 2.3 |
| Kudat | 6.3 | 12.0 | -5.7 |
| Kota Marudu | 7.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 |
| Pitas | 9.1 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Beaufort | 9.1 | 10.2 | -1.1 |
| Kuala Penyu | 6.8 | 10.2 | -3.3 |
| Sipitang | 18.0 | 7.8 | 10.2 |

Jadual 3.7: Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 1986-1991 (samb.).

| Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan | Kadar (peratus) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Migrasi masuk | Migrasi keluar | Migrasi bersih |
| SABAH (samb.) | | | |
| Tenom | 8.8 | 9.3 | -0.6 |
| Nabawan | 20.9 | 4.4 | 16.4 |
| Keningau | 13.2 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| Tambunan | 10.7 | 10.3 | 0.4 |
| Kunak | 11.1 | 11.0 | 0.1 |
| SARAWAK | | | |
| Kuching | 8.5 | 5.4 | 3.1 |
| Bau | 5.1 | 12.7 | -7.6 |
| Lundu | 6.3 | 12.1 | -5.9 |
| Samarahan | 10.1 | 12.5 | -2.4 |
| Serian | 4.5 | 10.8 | -6.3 |
| Simunjan | 6.0 | 14.2 | -8.1 |
| Sri Aman | 8.6 | 15.4 | -6.8 |
| Lubok Antu | 5.8 | 11.6 | -5.8 |
| Betong | 6.1 | 18.0 | -11.9 |
| Saratak | 5.6 | 12.8 | -7.2 |
| Sarikei | 9.8 | 14.6 | -4.8 |
| Maradong | 8.8 | 21.5 | -12.7 |
| Matu | .. | .. | .. |
| Daro | 7.9 | 16.1 | -8.2 |
| Julau | 4.1 | 11.7 | -7.6 |
| Sibu | 11.4 | 12.7 | -1.3 |
| Dalat | 9.9 | 22.8 | -12.9 |
| Mukah | 16.8 | 13.6 | 3.3 |
| Kanowit | 4.9 | 24.1 | -19.2 |
| Bintulu | 23.9 | 8.5 | 15.3 |
| Tatau | 30.3 | 13.0 | 17.3 |
| Kapit | 13.4 | 14.1 | -0.7 |
| Song | 10.1 | 17.1 | -7.1 |
| Belaga | 31.4 | 10.9 | 20.5 |
| Miri | 13.1 | 7.4 | 5.7 |
| Marudi | 14.5 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Limbang | 9.4 | 8.8 | 0.6 |
| Lawas | 7.1 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| SELANGOR | | | |
| Gombak | 3.7 | 4.8 | -1.1 |
| Klang | 4.8 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| Kuala Langat | 3.4 | 4.5 | -1.2 |
| Kuala Selangor | 4.0 | 7.3 | -3.3 |
| Petaling | 5.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| Sabak Bernam | 2.2 | 7.7 | -5.5 |
| Sepang | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| Ulu Langat | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Ulu Selangor | 3.3 | 4.1 | -0.8 |

Jadual 3.7: Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut daerah pentadbiran, Malaysia, 1986-1991 (samb.).

| Daerah pentadbiran/ Jajahan | Kadar (peratus) | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Migrasi masuk | Migrasi keluar | Migrasi bersih |
| TERENGGANU | | | |
| Besut | 2.5 | 4.2 | -1.7 |
| Dungun | 7.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 |
| Kemaman | 6.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Kuala Terengganu | 2.9 | 4.0 | -1.1 |
| Marang | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.4 |
| Hulu Terengganu | 5.4 | 6.4 | -1.0 |
| Setiu | 4.2 | 6.5 | -2.3 |

Migrasi bandar dan luar bandar

- 3.23 Kajian migrasi antara negeri dan antara daerah dalam negeri menjadi lebih rumit kerana ia bukan hanya melibatkan aliran tertentu yang melintasi sempadan negeri atau daerah masing-masing, tetapi juga melibatkan beberapa aliran migrasi bandar dan luar bandar. Impak migrasi bukan hanya bergantung kepada bilangan migran dari segi angka mutlak tetapi juga terhadap taraf bandar atau luar bandar bagi kedua-dua tempat asal dan destinasi.
- 3.24 Banci tahun 1991 memberikan klasifikasi pergerakan mengikut pola-pola berikut: migrasi bandar ke bandar, bandar ke luar bandar, luar bandar ke bandar dan luar bandar ke luar bandar. Perlu ditekankan bahawa klasifikasi kawasan bandar antara Banci tahun 1980 dan 1991 adalah berbeza dan dengan itu perhatian perlu diberikan semasa membuat interpretasi terhadap perubahan arah aliran migrasi bandar dan luar bandar. Banci tahun 1991 mengelaskan kawasan di luar pinggiran bandar yang diwartakan sebagai kawasan 'tepubina' yang mempunyai ciri-ciri bandar sebagai sebahagian daripada kawasan bandar. Dengan itu, untuk memahami arah aliran dan pola pergerakan, rujukan telah dibuat ke atas data migrasi tahunan daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh Migrasi tahun 1992 dan 1993 yang mengambil kira definisi bandar yang telah dikaji semula seperti yang digunakan dalam Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991.

3.25 Jadual 3.8 menunjukkan aliran migrasi bandar dan luar bandar bagi keduanya migrasi antara negeri dan antara daerah. Ternyata bahawa aliran yang paling ketara dalam migrasi antara negeri ialah pergerakan bandar ke bandar yang merupakan 55 peratus daripada jumlah pergerakan antara negeri semasa tempoh 1986-1991. Pergerakan luar bandar ke bandar merupakan 16.1 peratus bagi tempoh yang sama walaupun kepentingannya bertambah berdasarkan data PTBM bagi tempoh 1991-1992 dan 1992-1993. Perkadaran yang direkodkan adalah 18.4 peratus bagi tempoh 1991-1992 dan didapati bertambah kepada 20.6 peratus bagi tempoh 1992-1993.

Jadual 3.8: Taburan peratus migrasi antara negeri dan migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut arah aliran migrasi dan tempoh migrasi, Malaysia, 1986-1993

| Arah aliran migrasi | Banci (1991) | Data penyiasatan | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|
| | 1986-1991 | 1991-1992 | 1992-1993 |
| Migrasi antara negeri | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bandar-bandar | 55.0 | 44.2 | 44.0 |
| Bandar-luar bandar | 18.5 | 21.7 | 20.6 |
| Luar bandar-bandar | 16.1 | 18.4 | 20.6 |
| Luar bandar-luar bandar | 10.4 | 15.7 | 14.8 |
| Migrasi antara daerah ^(a) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bandar-bandar | 24.1 | 25.7 | 23.3 |
| Bandar-luar bandar | 21.2 | 14.8 | 20.6 |
| Luar bandar-bandar | 23.0 | 22.7 | 23.9 |
| Luar bandar-luar bandar | 31.7 | 36.8 | 32.2 |

(a) Bagi data penyiasatan, migrasi antara daerah termasuk pergerakan dalam daerah.

3.26 Taburan aliran migrasi antara daerah di antara empat aliran tersebut adalah sama rata pembahagiannya. Jadual 3.8 menunjukkan bahawa data PTBM bagi tempoh 1991-1992 dan 1992-1993 memberikan peratusan yang sama seperti migrasi tempoh lima tahun bagi banci, walaupun arah aliran mengikut masa tidak begitu jelas. Bagaimanapun, migrasi antara daerah seperti pergerakan berjarak dekat, berkecenderungan kepada pergerakan antara kawasan luar bandar dan dari satu kawasan bandar ke destinasi bandar lain dalam negeri yang sama.

- 3.27 Memandangkan minat yang bertambah terhadap impak migrasi bandar ke luar bandar dalam proses pembangunan dan pembangunan di negara-negara Asia dan kawasan Pasifik, migrasi ke bandar akan dibincangkan dengan terperinci dalam Jadual 3.9. Jumlah kawasan bandar dengan penduduk 10,000 orang dan lebih telah dibahagikan secara arbitrari kepada bandar ke bandar mengikut beberapa kelas saiz penduduk: bandaraya dengan penduduk sebanyak 75,000 orang dan lebih, bandar besar dengan penduduk sebanyak 25,000-74,999 orang dan akhir sekali ialah bandar kecil dengan penduduk di antara 10,000 dan 24,999 orang. Kategori lain adalah kawasan luar bandar dengan penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang.
- 3.28 Analisis terdahulu telah menyatakan bahawa migrasi ke bandar bagi tempoh 1986-1991 adalah lebih ketara dalam migrasi antara negeri. Dari Jadual 3.9 dapat diperhatikan bahawa aliran tunggal terdiri daripada orang yang bergerak dari kawasan bandar dengan kelas saiz 75,000 dan lebih ke destinasi dalam kategori yang sama (28 peratus daripada jumlah pergerakan). Pergerakan dari luar bandar ke bandar berjumlah kira-kira 16 peratus daripada migrasi antara negeri yang mana daripada jumlah ini, 11 peratus menghala ke bandaraya metropolitan (dengan 75,000 orang dan lebih) dan sejumlah kecil ke kawasan bandar yang lebih kecil; 3.5 peratus ke pusat-pusat bandar dalam kelas saiz 25,000-74,999 orang dan hanya 1.8 peratus ke destinasi dengan penduduk sebanyak 10,000-24,999 orang.
- 3.29 Walaupun Jadual 3.8 menunjukkan migrasi antara daerah mempunyai taburan pergerakan yang saksama, data terperinci di Jadual 3.9 menunjukkan ciri-ciri yang menarik. Aliran terbesar adalah dari kawasan luar bandar ke bandaraya metropolitan dengan kelas saiz penduduk 75,000 orang atau lebih, yang merupakan 16.5 peratus daripada jumlah pergerakan.
- 3.30 Secara amnya, migrasi ke bandar didapati memainkan peranan yang kecil dalam pertumbuhan penduduk di kawasan bandar di Malaysia, yang mana komponen pertumbuhan utama adalah melalui pertambahan semula jadi dan pengelasan semula kawasan bandar semasa tempoh antara banci 1980-1991 (*Pembangunan dan Pertumbuhan Bandar di Malaysia, Siri Monograf Banci No. 1*). Kajian yang sama menunjukkan bahawa Malaysia tidak mengalami satu kemunculan bandar mega yang utama dalam pola urbanisasi; penduduk bandar

di Malaysia mempunyai taburan sama rata mengikut kawasan berbanding dengan senario di negara-negara jiran seperti Thailand, Indonesia dan Filipina.

Jadual 3.9: Taburan peratus migrasi antara negeri dan migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut arah aliran migrasi dan kelas saiz penduduk kawasan bandar, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Arah aliran migrasi/ kelas saiz tempat asal | Kelas saiz bagi destinasi bandar | | | Luar bandar | Jumlah |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| | 75,000 dan lebih | 25,000- 74,999 | 10,000- 24,999 | Bandar | |
| Migrasi antara negeri | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bandar | 39.3 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 55.0 | 18.5 |
| 75,000 dan lebih | 27.7 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 39.2 | 12.2 |
| 25,000 - 74,999 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 3.3 |
| Luar bandar | 10.8 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 10.4 |
| Jumlah | 50.1 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 71.1 | 28.9 |
| | | | | | 100.0 |
| Migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bandar | 15.4 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 24.1 | 21.2 |
| 75,000 dan lebih | 7.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| 25,999 - 74,999 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| Luar bandar | 16.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 23.0 | 31.7 |
| Jumlah | 31.9 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 47.1 | 52.9 |
| | | | | | 100.0 |

- 3.31 Jadual 3.10 memperlihatkan migrasi bandar dan luar bandar dari dimensi jantina memandangkan minat yang semakin meningkat terhadap kajian hubungkait di antara proses pembangunan dengan peranan dan penglibatan wanita. Pada umumnya kebanyakan migrasi di Malaysia dilakukan oleh lelaki dan nisbah jantina di Jadual 3.10 menunjukkan bahawa keadaan ini lebih ketara bagi migran yang menuju ke destinasi luar bandar (nisbah jantina melebihi 120). Adalah nyata wanita lebih cenderung ke arah kawasan bandar yang bersaiz pertengahan (di antara 25,000 hingga 74,999 orang). Ini dicerminkan oleh nisbah jantina yang rendah, iaitu 101 bagi migrasi bandar ke bandar dengan kelas saiz tersebut dan terdapat juga nisbah jantina 103 bagi migrasi dari luar bandar ke destinasi bandar (di antara 25,000 hingga 74,999 orang).

Jadual 3.10: Nisbah jantina migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah dalam negeri mengikut arah aliran migrasi dan kelas saiz penduduk kawasan bandar, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Arah aliran migrasi/ kelas saiz tempat asal | Kelas saiz bagi destinasi bandar | | | Luar bandar | Jumlah |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| | 75,000 dan lebih | 25,000- 74,999 | 10,000- 24,999 | Bandar | |
| Migran antara negeri | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bandar | 108 | 105 | 115 | 108 | 124 |
| 75,000 dan lebih | 109 | 106 | 115 | 109 | 124 |
| 25,000 - 74,999 | 106 | 101 | 113 | 106 | 120 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 106 | 104 | 117 | 107 | 125 |
| Luar bandar | 107 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 116 |
| Jumlah | 108 | 105 | 113 | 109 | 121 |
| Migran antara daerah dalam negeri | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Bandar | 102 | 101 | 105 | 103 | 123 |
| 75,000 dan lebih | 106 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 125 |
| 25,999 - 74,999 | 101 | 97 | 102 | 100 | 119 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 96 | 102 | 105 | 98 | 116 |
| Luar bandar | 95 | 111 | 102 | 98 | 126 |
| Jumlah | 99 | 105 | 104 | 101 | 124 |

- 3.32 Pergerakan berjarak jauh lebih dilakukan oleh lelaki seperti yang dilihat dalam migrasi antara negeri berbanding dengan migrasi antara daerah. Dalam jadual tersebut, nisbah-nisbah di bawah 100 ditunjukkan bagi beberapa aliran migrasi antara daerah. Pergerakan yang paling ketara ialah dari luar bandar ke bandar khususnya dari kawasan luar bandar ke bandaraya metropolitan dengan kelas saiz 75,000 orang dan lebih yang mana bilangan perempuan melebihi lelaki seperti yang dinyatakan oleh nisbah jantina sebanyak 95. Ini diikuti oleh nisbah jantina sebanyak 96 bagi pergerakan dari bandar-bandar kecil (10,000-24,999) ke kawasan bandar metropolitan.

BAB 4

PROFIL MIGRAN DALAMAN

- 4.1 Data menyeluruh tentang ciri-ciri migran pada tempat destinasi biasanya dapat diperoleh daripada banci dan penyiasatan. Profil ini, beserta perbandingan dengan penduduk bukan migran, secara amnya memberi kefahaman tentang perbezaan demografi dan sosioekonomi migran dari segi umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan. Perlu diambil ingatan bahawa ciri-ciri migran ini diukur pada akhir tempoh migrasi dan dengan itu tidak mencerminkan taraf migran pada masa mereka berpindah. Dalam hubungan ini, penyesuaian diri dan kesejahteraan hidup migran di tempat destinasi tidak dibincangkan dengan meluas. Ini disebabkan data tentang ciri-ciri migran sebelum mereka berpindah, iaitu di tempat asal, tidak diperoleh.
- 4.2 Laporan ini memberi tumpuan kepada keterpilihan migran di daerah atau negeri destinasi masing-masing bagi migran antara daerah dan antara negeri berbanding dengan penduduk bukan migran di tempat destinasi. Taburan bagi ketiga-tiga kumpulan ini dibandingkan mengikut ciri-ciri terpilih seperti umur, etnik, pendidikan, taraf perkahwinan, taraf tenaga buruh dan struktur pekerjaan. Satu ukuran ringkas yang disebut sebagai Indeks Ketakserupaan ('Index of Dissimilarity') telah dibentuk untuk melihat perbezaan di antara ketiga-tiga kumpulan tersebut dan akan dibincangkan di bahagian terakhir dalam bab ini.

Keterpilihan umur dan jantina

- 4.3 Malaysia juga tidak terkecuali daripada pemerhatian umum bahawa migran terdiri daripada orang muda yang berumur di antara 15 dan 34 tahun dan mencapai tahap kemuncak pada kumpulan umur 20-24 tahun. Jadual 4.1 menunjukkan taburan peratus migran di tempat destinasi berbanding dengan penduduk bukan migran, mengikut umur dan jantina. Hampir 60 peratus daripada migran antara negeri berumur di antara 15 dan 34 tahun berbanding dengan 54 peratus bagi migran antara daerah dan hanya 32

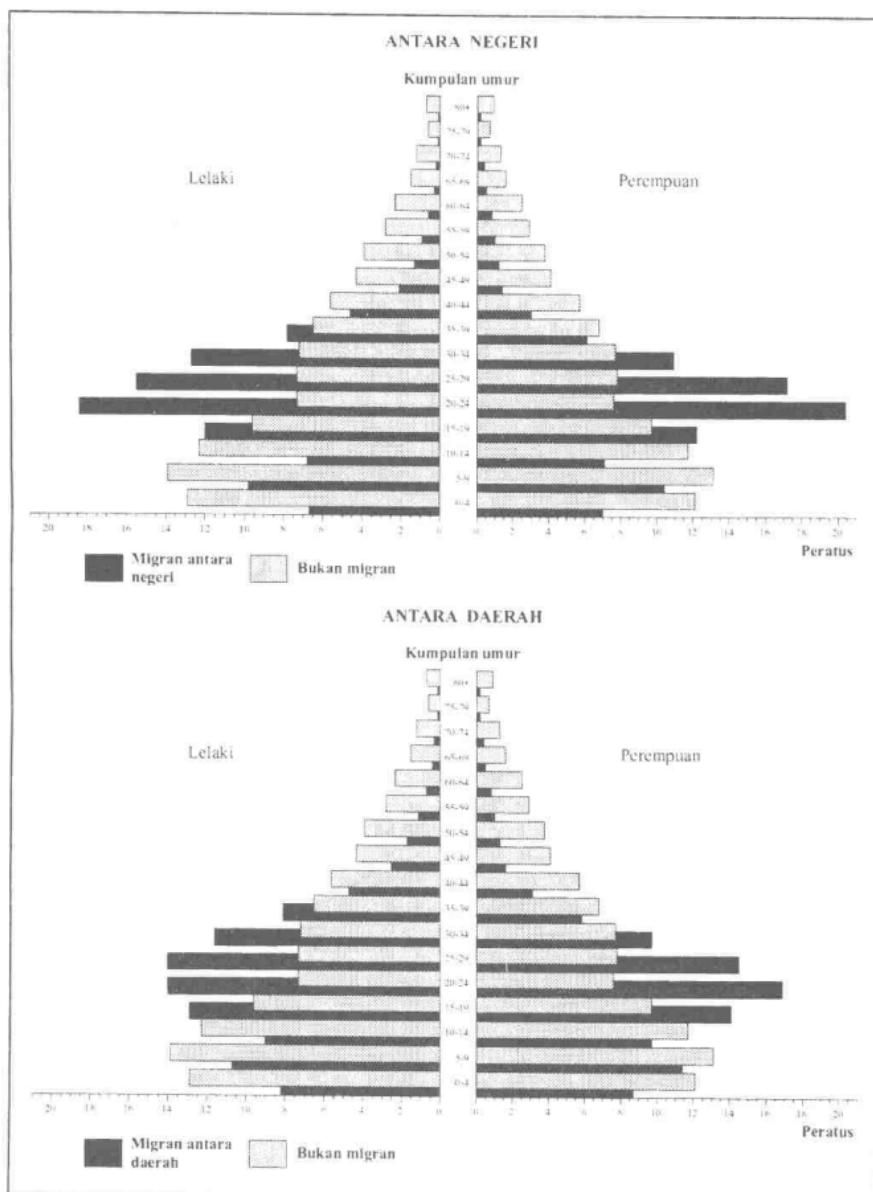
peratus bagi penduduk bukan migran. Migran antara negeri, khususnya kaum perempuan, mempunyai tumpuan yang tinggi (20.4 peratus) dalam kumpulan umur 20-24 berbanding dengan 16.9 peratus bagi migran antara daerah dan hanya 7.6 peratus bagi bukan migran dalam kumpulan umur yang sama. Struktur umur bagi migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah ditunjukkan di Rajah 4.1 yang membandingkan piramid umur kedua-dua kumpulan migran tersebut dengan penduduk bukan migran bagi lelaki dan perempuan.

Jadual 4.1: Taburan peratus bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Kumpulan umur | Bukan migran | | | Migran antara negeri | | | Migran antara daerah | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| | Jumlah | Lelaki | Perempuan | Jumlah | Lelaki | Perempuan | Jumlah | Lelaki | Perempuan |
| 0-4 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| 5-9 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.4 |
| 10-14 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| 15-19 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.1 |
| 20-24 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 16.9 |
| 25-29 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 9.7 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| 40-44 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| 45-49 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 50-54 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 55-59 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 60-64 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 75-79 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 80+ | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Jumlah | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bilangan (ribu) | 14,741.7 | 7,348.9 | 7,392.9 | 1,145.6 | 605.4 | 540.1 | 928.0 | 491.2 | 436.8 |
| Umur penengah (tahun) | 21.6 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 21.8 |

4.4 Pada keseluruhannya, migran lelaki adalah lebih berumur dan ini ditunjukkan dengan jelas melalui umur penengah. Adalah tidak menghairankan, secara puratanya, kaum wanita cenderung untuk berpindah pada umur yang lebih muda daripada lelaki seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Banci tahun 1991, yang menunjukkan bahawa perempuan berkahwin pada umur

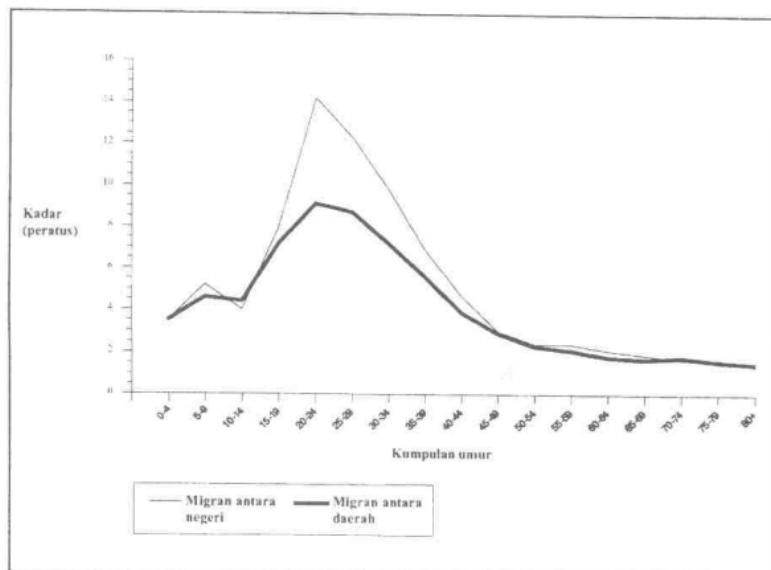
Rajah 4.1: Taburan penduduk bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991



purata 24.7 tahun, iaitu tiga setengah tahun lebih muda daripada kaum lelaki. Migran lelaki antara negeri mempunyai umur penengah 24.0 tahun berbanding dengan 23.3 tahun bagi perempuan. Walaupun migran antara daerah secara amnya lebih muda daripada migran antara negeri, ia juga menunjukkan umur penengah yang lebih rendah (21.8 tahun) bagi perempuan.

- 4.5 Angka dan perkadaran di atas dapat ditukarkan kepada kadar migrasi tertentu yang ditunjukkan secara grafik di Rajah 4.2. Beberapa tahap kemuncak bagi kadar migrasi dapat dilihat di Rajah 4.2. Satu kemuncak kecil dapat dilihat semasa umur muda dan menurun pada umur bersekolah, tetapi meningkat dengan ketara selepas tamat pendidikan menengah. Kelok ini mencapai kemuncak tertinggi di antara umur 20 dan 24 tahun, iaitu semasa memasuki pasaran buruh dan terdapat kemungkinan pergerakan ini mempunyai kaitan dengan perkahwinan, khususnya bagi perempuan. Satu kemuncak kecil dapat dilihat lagi di antara umur 55-59 tahun dan boleh diinterpretasikan sebagai migrasi 'persaraan'.

Rajah 4.2: Kadar migrasi bagi migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 1986-1991



Ketepilihan etnik

4.6 Pemerhatian yang menarik di Jadual 4.2 ialah kumpulan etnik Melayu mempunyai kadar migrasi yang tertinggi bagi migran antara negeri, iaitu 8.9 peratus berbanding dengan kumpulan etnik lain. Kumpulan etnik India menduduki tempat kedua dengan kadar migrasi 7.2 peratus dan Cina adalah kumpulan etnik yang paling kurang berpindah di kalangan tiga kumpulan etnik utama. Pola yang sama dilihat bagi migran antara negeri bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Lelaki dan perempuan Melayu menunjukkan perkadaran migrasi yang tertinggi, iaitu masing-masingnya 9.4 peratus dan 8.5 peratus. Bagi setiap kumpulan etnik, lelaki mempunyai kecenderungan yang lebih tinggi untuk berpindah berbanding dengan perempuan.

Jadual 4.2: Migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah sebagai proposi daripada jumlah penduduk mengikut kumpulan etnik dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Kumpulan etnik | Migran antara negeri | | | Migran antara daerah | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Jumlah | Lelaki | P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki | P'puan |
| Warganegara Malaysia | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Bumiputera | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Melayu | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Bumiputera lain | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 8.6 |
| Cina | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| India | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Lain-lain | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Bukan warganegara | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Malaysia | | | | | | |
| Jumlah | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 |

4.7 Di kalangan migran antara daerah, 'Bumiputera lain' menyumbang kadar migrasi yang tertinggi (9.8 peratus) seperti yang ditunjukkan di Jadual 4.2. Kumpulan ini adalah termasuk kumpulan etnik Dusun dan Kadazan di Sabah dan kumpulan etnik Iban di Sarawak yang merupakan kumpulan etnik utama di negeri masing-masing. Kadar ini turut mencerminkan tahap pergerakan antara daerah yang lebih tinggi di Sabah dan Sarawak. Kadar migrasi antara daerah juga tinggi bagi kumpulan etnik Melayu (5.5 peratus), diikuti oleh kumpulan etnik India (4.1 peratus). Kumpulan etnik Cina kekal sebagai kumpulan yang paling kurang berpindah. Pola yang serupa bagi kadar migrasi mengikut kumpulan etnik juga dapat dilihat bagi kedua-dua lelaki dan perempuan walaupun lelaki umumnya menunjukkan kadar migrasi yang lebih tinggi. Perlu diberi perhatian

bahawa bukan warganegara Malaysia menunjukkan kadar migrasi antara daerah yang tinggi daripada migrasi antara negeri.

- 4.8 Analisis mengikut umur dan jantina sebelum ini memperlihatkan beberapa perbezaan di antara tiga kumpulan yang dibandingkan, iaitu bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah. Dengan itu, dalam analisis berikutnya tentang ciri-ciri lain seperti taraf perkahwinan dan pendidikan, usaha telah dibuat untuk menstandardkan umur mengikut taburan umur bukan migran. Begitu juga, di mana-mana yang berkaitan, data mengikut pekerjaan telah dikawal dari segi pendidikan bagi mengelak kesan daripada perbezaan komposisi pendidikan bagi ketiga-tiga kumpulan yang dikaji.

Keterpilihan taraf perkahwinan

- 4.9 Jadual 4.3 memberikan taburan migran antara negeri dan antara daerah mengikut taraf perkahwinan yang telah distandardkan mengikut taburan umur bagi bukan migran. Dapat dilihat bahawa, selepas penstandardan

Jadual 4.3: Taburan penstandardan umur bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah dan kadar migrasi mengikut taraf perkahwinan dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Taraf perkahwinan | Taburan peratus | | | Kadar migrasi | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Bukan migran | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah |
| Jumlah | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Tidak pernah berkahwin | 58.2 | 58.3 | 55.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| Berkahwin | 37.7 | 36.9 | 39.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Balu/duda | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Bercerai | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Lelaki | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Tidak pernah berkahwin | 61.5 | 61.4 | 59.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Berkahwin | 37.0 | 36.8 | 38.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Balu/duda | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Bercerai | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Perempuan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Tidak pernah berkahwin | 54.9 | 54.9 | 52.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Berkahwin | 38.4 | 37.1 | 39.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Balu/duda | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Bercerai | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 |

umur, taburan penduduk bukan migran dan migran mengikut taraf perkahwinan adalah hampir sama. Walaupun proposi penduduk balu/duda dan bercerai rendah secara relatifnya, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah menunjukkan perkadarannya lebih tinggi berbanding dengan penduduk bukan migran. Jadual 4.3 juga memberi kadar migrasi mengikut taraf perkahwinan yang menunjukkan bahawa orang yang tidak pernah berkahwin pada umumnya lebih cenderung untuk berpindah. Orang yang bercerai atau berpisah mempunyai kadar migrasi yang agak tinggi; diperhatikan bahawa migran lelaki antara daerah dalam kumpulan ini mencatatkan kadar migrasi sebanyak 5.9 peratus.

Keterpilihan pendidikan

- 4.10 Pendidikan biasanya mempunyai korelasi yang positif dengan migrasi; orang muda mungkin berpindah untuk melanjutkan pendidikan yang lebih tinggi atau mereka berpendidikan tinggi berpindah bagi mendapatkan pekerjaan yang setara dengan kelulusan mereka. Perbezaan pendidikan boleh dinilai melalui pencapaian pelajaran dan sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh, yang mana kedua-dua maklumat tersebut dipungut semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan tahun 1991. Satu percubaan telah dibuat di Jadual 4.4 untuk membandingkan pencapaian pelajaran tertinggi bagi ketiga-tiga kumpulan ini dengan mengambil kira perbezaan umur di antara mereka.
- 4.11 Migran antara negeri didapati lebih berpendidikan jika dilihat dari segi perkadarannya yang tinggi bagi mereka yang mencapai pelajaran di peringkat menengah dan tertiari, serta perkadarannya yang rendah bagi mereka dalam kategori 'tidak pernah bersekolah'. Selepas mengambil kira perbezaan umur, hampir 12 peratus daripada migran antara negeri telah mencapai pelajaran tertiari berbanding dengan 6 peratus bagi migran antara daerah dan hanya 4.2 peratus bagi bukan migran (Jadual 4.4). Pola dalam keterpilihan pendidikan ini juga dapat dilihat mengikut jantina. Migran antara negeri bagi lelaki dan perempuan menunjukkan keterpilihan pendidikan yang konsisten dari segi tahap pencapaian pelajaran yang lebih tinggi. Bagaimanapun, dalam kes migran antara daerah, bukti bahawa 'migran lebih berpendidikan' tidak dapat dilihat dengan jelas; meskipun mereka mempunyai perkadarannya pendidikan peringkat menengah dan tertiari lebih tinggi berbanding dengan bukan migran, mereka juga mencatatkan proposi yang tidak pernah bersekolah tinggi sedikit daripada bukan migran.

Jadual 4.4: Taburan penstandardan umur bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah dan kadar migrasi mengikut pencapaian pelajaran tertinggi dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Pencapaian pelajaran | Taburan peratus | | | Kadar migrasi | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Bukan migran | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah |
| Jumlah | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Rendah | 34.9 | 28.8 | 31.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Menengah | 31.3 | 34.5 | 32.5 | 9.2 | 7.0 |
| Tertiari | 4.2 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 22.7 | 8.4 |
| Tidak pernah bersekolah | 29.6 | 25.0 | 30.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Lelaki | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Rendah | 36.1 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Menengah | 33.3 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 9.4 | 7.0 |
| Tertiari | 4.6 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 8.3 |
| Tidak pernah bersekolah | 26.0 | 22.5 | 27.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Perempuan | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Rendah | 33.7 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Menengah | 29.4 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 8.9 | 6.9 |
| Tertiari | 3.7 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 23.0 | 8.6 |
| Tidak pernah bersekolah | 33.1 | 27.6 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 |

- 4.12 Kadar migrasi mengikut pencapaian pelajaran yang diberikan di Jadual 4.4 juga menyokong bahawa pendidikan merupakan satu stimuli kepada migrasi. Di kalangan migran antara negeri mereka yang mencapai pelajaran di peringkat tertiar mencatatkan kadar migrasi yang sangat tinggi kira-kira 23 peratus bagi lelaki dan perempuan. Mereka yang tidak pernah bersekolah merekodkan kadar migrasi terendah bagi migrasi antara negeri atau migrasi antara daerah.
- 4.13 Satu perbandingan taburan penstandardan umur bagi ketiga-tiga kumpulan yang pernah bersekolah mengikut sijil pelajaran tertinggi yang diperoleh seperti di Jadual 4.5 memberikan gambaran yang berlebihan tentang migran antara negeri yang berkelulusan tinggi memamerkan perkadaran yang rendah bagi mereka yang tidak mempunyai sijil serta perkadaran yang secara relatifnya tinggi bagi mereka yang mempunyai kelulusan diploma dan ijazah berbanding dengan bukan migran. Migran antara negeri menjadi

kumpulan yang paling berkelayakan dengan perkadaran yang tinggi bagi pemegang-pemegang sijil SPM, STPM, diploma dan ijazah. Pola ini adalah konsisten dengan kadar migrasi yang tinggi (Jadual 4.5) yang dipamerkan oleh migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah bagi mereka yang mempunyai sijil SPM atau lebih tinggi. Ini ternyata bagi migran antara negeri; migran lelaki antara negeri mencatatkan kadar migrasi sebanyak 23.7 peratus bagi mereka yang mempunyai diploma manakala migran perempuan antara negeri yang mempunyai ijazah melaporkan kadar migrasi sebanyak 23 peratus.

Jadual 4.5: Taburan penstandardan umur bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah dan kadar migrasi mengikut sijil tertinggi yang diperoleh dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Sijil | Taburan peratus | | | Kadar migrasi | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Bukan migran | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah | Migran antara negeri | Migran antara daerah |
| Jumlah | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 5.9 |
| Tiada | 67.6 | 61.2 | 69.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| SRP | 14.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 7.2 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.7 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 8.2 |
| STPM | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 21.7 | 8.3 |
| Diploma | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 23.2 | 9.5 |
| Ijazah | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 21.5 | 6.1 |
| Lelaki | | | | | |
| Tiada | 67.2 | 60.2 | 69.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| SRP | 14.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.4 | 17.9 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 8.2 |
| STPM | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 20.7 | 8.1 |
| Diploma | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 23.7 | 9.6 |
| Ijazah | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 20.7 | 6.3 |
| Perempuan | | | | | |
| Tiada | 68.0 | 63.4 | 70.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| SRP | 14.1 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.9 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 8.3 |
| STPM | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 22.7 | 8.5 |
| Diploma | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 9.2 |
| Ijazah | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 23.0 | 5.6 |

Ciri-ciri tenaga buruh

4.14 Perbezaan migran dan bukan migran selanjutnya diteliti melalui kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh dan pola pekerjaan semasa Banci Penduduk dan

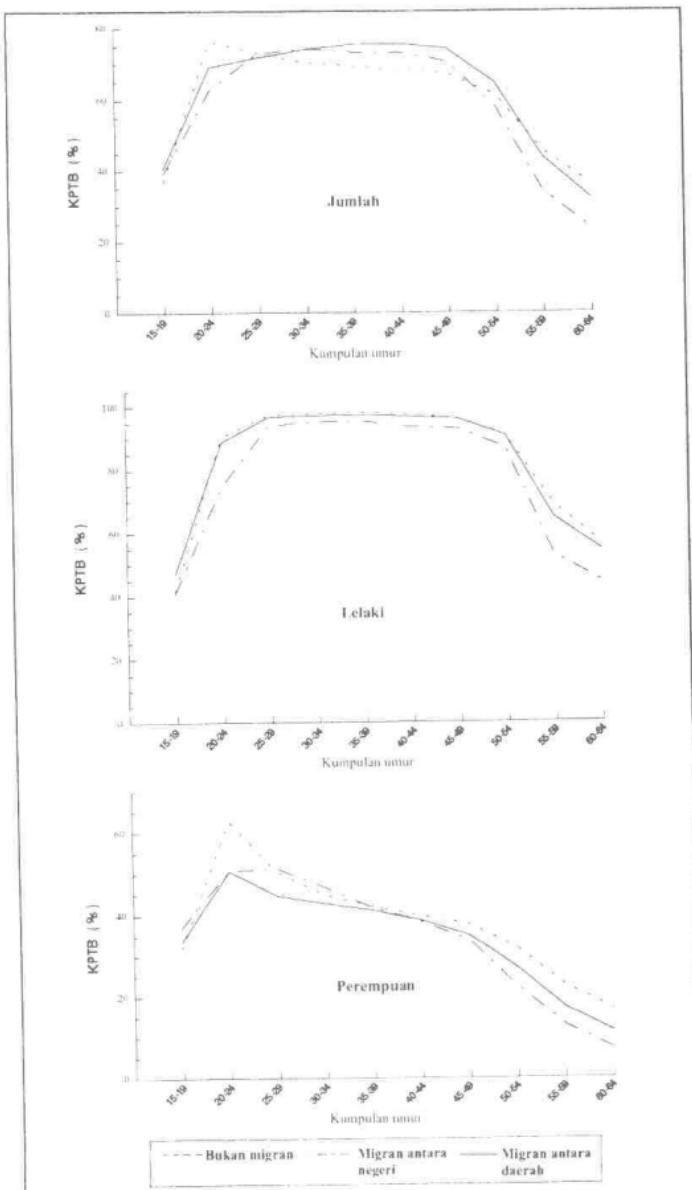
Perumahan tahun 1991. Oleh kerana orang berpindah atas sebab-sebab ekonomi, adalah diandaikan bahawa migran, khasnya migran antara negeri yang pada umumnya bergerak dalam jarak jauh, mempunyai kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan migran antara daerah dan bukan migran. Jadual 4.6 dan Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan pola umur bagi kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina bagi ketiga-tiga kumpulan tersebut.

Jadual 4.6: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Kumpulan umur | Bukan migran | | Migran antara negeri | | | Migran antara daerah | | | Jumlah Lelaki P'puan |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Jumlah | Lelaki P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki P'puan | |
| Jumlah | 62.1 | 83.7 | 41.3 | 63.9 | 80.3 | 45.0 | 65.3 | 85.4 | 41.7 |
| 15-19 | 36.7 | 41.5 | 31.9 | 39.1 | 41.0 | 37.0 | 40.4 | 47.0 | 33.7 |
| 20-24 | 76.3 | 90.5 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 74.7 | 50.7 | 69.1 | 88.8 | 50.6 |
| 25-29 | 73.0 | 97.2 | 50.3 | 72.8 | 94.1 | 51.2 | 71.8 | 96.7 | 44.6 |
| 30-34 | 70.4 | 97.9 | 44.8 | 74.2 | 95.3 | 46.7 | 74.0 | 97.2 | 42.8 |
| 35-39 | 69.4 | 98.1 | 42.0 | 73.3 | 95.3 | 41.7 | 75.4 | 97.4 | 41.1 |
| 40-44 | 68.4 | 97.6 | 39.6 | 73.2 | 93.5 | 38.4 | 75.5 | 96.9 | 38.7 |
| 45-49 | 67.4 | 96.1 | 37.8 | 70.7 | 93.0 | 33.8 | 74.2 | 96.1 | 35.0 |
| 50-54 | 61.4 | 90.8 | 31.8 | 58.2 | 86.7 | 22.4 | 64.8 | 90.8 | 27.0 |
| 55-59 | 45.5 | 68.8 | 22.7 | 33.9 | 52.9 | 12.8 | 43.7 | 64.7 | 17.2 |
| 60-64 | 36.0 | 56.4 | 16.7 | 23.5 | 44.3 | 7.1 | 31.9 | 54.5 | 11.3 |

- 4.15 Di peringkat jumlah, iaitu bagi semua orang yang berumur 15-64 tahun, kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh bagi migran adalah lebih tinggi berbanding bukan migran, khususnya bagi migran perempuan antara negeri (45 peratus) dan migran lelaki antara daerah (85.4 peratus). Bagaimanapun, pola umur bagi kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh seperti yang digambarkan di Rajah 4.2 menunjukkan bahawa kadar yang lebih tinggi bagi kedua-dua kumpulan migran hanya tertumpu kepada kumpulan umur 15-19 tahun dan di antara 30 dan 49 tahun. Bagaimanapun, mengikut jantina pecahan kadar ini menunjukkan aliran menurun bagi penyertaan tenaga buruh migran lelaki pada semua peringkat umur berbanding bukan migran kecuali bagi migran antara daerah yang berumur 15-19 tahun. Bagi penyertaan tenaga buruh perempuan pula, perkadarannya yang lebih tinggi telah direkodkan bagi kedua-dua migran antara negeri dan antara daerah yang berumur 15-19 tahun yang mungkin didorong untuk berpindah berkaitan dengan kemasukan dalam tenaga kerja.

Rajah 4.3: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991



4.16 Pola taburan pekerjaan antara migran dan bukan migran dapat dilihat dalam Jadual 4.7. Migran antara negeri banyak bertumpu dalam dua kumpulan pekerjaan, iaitu perkhidmatan dan pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan. Hampir 40 peratus bekerja dalam pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan manakala 21.1 peratus dilaporkan bekerja dalam perkhidmatan berbanding dengan masing-masing 34 peratus dan 10.1 peratus bagi bukan migran dalam kedua-dua kumpulan pekerjaan tersebut. Ini adalah konsisten juga bagi migran antara negeri lelaki dan perempuan. Perkadaran yang begitu rendah untuk pekerja pertanian dan yang berkaitan di kalangan migran antara negeri mencerminkan kadar migrasi yang secara relatifnya rendah bagi mereka dalam kumpulan pekerjaan ini. Apa yang menarik dapat diperhatikan ialah migran antara daerah mempunyai taburan pekerjaan yang hampir sama dengan bukan migran seperti dalam perkhidmatan, pertanian, pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan. Walaupun demikian, migran antara daerah masih mengekalkan perkadaran yang tinggi sedikit bagi mereka yang bekerja dalam kumpulan profesional, perkhidmatan dan pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan berbanding dengan bukan migran walaupun selepas mengambil kira perbezaan umur.

Jadual 4.7: Taburan penstandardan umur bagi bukan migran, migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut kumpulan pekerjaan dan jantina, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Kumpulan pekerjaan | Bukan migran | | | Migran antara negeri | | | Migran antara daerah | | |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Jumlah | Lelaki | P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki | P'puan | Jumlah | Lelaki | P'puan |
| Jumlah | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pekerja profesional, teknikal dan yang berkaitan | 9.7 | 7.8 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 15.6 |
| Pekerja pentadbiran dan pengurusan | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Pekerja perkeranian dan yang berkaitan | 11.3 | 7.6 | 19.5 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 14.9 |
| Pekerja jualan | 11.3 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.5 |
| Pekerja perkhidmatan | 10.1 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 18.6 |
| Pekerja pertanian, panternakan dan perhutanan, nelayan dan pemburu | 21.5 | 24.3 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 21.8 | 26.4 | 9.3 |
| Pekerja pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan, operator alat pengangkutan dan buruh | 33.7 | 35.9 | 28.8 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 33.3 |

- 4.17 Setelah dipastikan bahawa migran adalah lebih berpendidikan dari bukan migran, adakah bilangan migran yang banyak mencebur dalam pekerjaan perkhidmatan serta pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan bermakna migran mempunyai kekurangan atau lebih berminat untuk berkhidmat dalam pekerjaan yang mudah dimasuki seperti dalam pekerjaan perkhidmatan atau pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan? Analisis ke atas struktur pekerjaan bagi tiga kumpulan yang dibandingkan mengikut setiap jenis sijil pelajaran menunjukkan bahawa migran antara negeri dan antara daerah yang mempunyai sijil yang lebih tinggi seperti diploma dan ijazah mempunyai taburan pekerjaan yang sama seperti bukan migran. Walau bagaimanapun, migran didapati mempunyai perkadarhan yang lebih tinggi dalam pekerjaan perkhidmatan serta pengeluaran dan yang berkaitan berbanding dengan bukan migran di kalangan mereka yang mempunyai sijil SPM atau kelulusan yang lebih rendah.

Indeks ketakserupaan

- 4.18 Satu indeks ringkas, iaitu Indeks Ketakserupaan telah diperkenalkan untuk mendapat gambaran menyeluruh tentang sifat keterpilihan migran antara negeri dan antara daerah untuk tempoh 1986-1991 berkaitan dengan beberapa ciri seperti umur, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan, berbanding dengan penduduk bukan migran di tempat destinasi.
- 4.19 Mengikut prosedur ini, perbezaan mutlak antara taburan peratusan bagi ciri mengikut umur untuk mana-mana dua subkumpulan penduduk (dalam kes ini, bukan migran berbanding dengan migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah) dijumlahkan dan separuh daripada jumlah ini diambil kira¹. Nilai julat adalah daripada sifar yang menunjukkan persamaan

1. Formula am dalam pengiraan indeks ketakserupaan (IK) adalah seperti berikut:

$$IK = \frac{1}{2} \sum |r_a - r_b|$$

di mana r_a = proposi (dalam peratus) dalam setiap kumpulan umur untuk sesuatu ciri kumpulan kecil penduduk 'a', iaitu migran antara negeri atau migran antara daerah

r_b = proposi (dalam peratus) dalam kumpulan umur yang berkenaan bagi ciri yang sama bagi kumpulan kecil penduduk 'b', iaitu bukan migran

mutlak ke 100 yang menunjukkan ketakserupaan mutlak. Bagi tujuan perbandingan, indeks ketakserupaan telah juga dikira bagi penduduk migran dan bukan migran berdasarkan data penyiasatan PTBM tahun 1992 dan 1993.

- 4.20 Pada amnya, dapat dilihat di Jadual 4.8 bahawa migran antara negeri adalah yang paling tak serupa berbanding penduduk bukan migran di tempat destinasi. Contohnya, data banci untuk tempoh 1986-1991 menunjukkan bahawa migran antara negeri adalah paling tak serupa berbanding bukan migran dari segi sijil pelajaran (31.0), peringkat pelajaran (29.0), umur (27.8) dan pekerjaan (21.1). Migran antara daerah juga didapati

Jadual 4.8: Indeks Ketakserupaan bagi migran antara negeri dan migran antara daerah mengikut jantina dan tempoh migrasi, Malaysia, 1986-1993

| Ciri-ciri | Data banci (1991) | | Data penyiasatan | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1986-1991 | | 1991-1992 | | 1992-1993 | |
| | Antara negeri | Antara daerah | Antara negeri | Dalam ^(a) negeri | Antara negeri | Dalam ^(a) negeri |
| Jumlah | | | | | | |
| Umur | 27.8 | 22.0 | 24.3 | 20.3 | 28.2 | 20.2 |
| Kumpulan etnik | 10.5 | 14.3 | 19.7 | 9.3 | 18.9 | 11.2 |
| Taraf perkahwinan | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 2.5 |
| Peringkat pelajaran | 29.0 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 8.5 | 22.5 | 8.9 |
| Sijil | 31.0 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pekerjaan | 21.1 | 6.6 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 19.4 | 15.2 |
| Lelaki | | | | | | |
| Umur | 28.5 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 19.1 | 27.5 | 19.7 |
| Kumpulan etnik | 10.3 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 16.3 | 12.2 |
| Taraf perkahwinan | 1.1 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 7.8 | 2.1 |
| Peringkat pelajaran | 28.9 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 20.5 | 7.8 |
| Sijil | 31.7 | 14.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pekerjaan | 24.5 | 6.5 | 18.1 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 14.0 |
| Perempuan | | | | | | |
| Umur | 27.9 | 22.4 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 29.5 | 22.4 |
| Kumpulan etnik | 10.7 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 10.8 | 22.4 | 10.7 |
| Taraf perkahwinan | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| Peringkat pelajaran | 28.8 | 17.0 | 20.4 | 9.9 | 24.5 | 10.5 |
| Sijil | 27.7 | 15.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pekerjaan | 15.8 | 11.6 | 24.7 | 15.1 | 24.0 | 18.5 |

(a) Termasuk migran dalam daerah.

mempunyai ketakserupaan bagi ciri-ciri tersebut tetapi agak secara berkurangan dengan nilai indeks umur (22.0), peringkat pelajaran (15.6) dan sijil pelajaran (15.0). Keterpilihan etnik juga memainkan peranan dengan indeks 14.3 dalam kes migrasi antara daerah.

- 4.21 Data migrasi tahunan daripada PTBM tahun 1992 dan 1993 secara amnya menyokong pola perbezaan ini, khususnya bagi migran antara negeri, yang mana paling tak serupa mengikut umur, peringkat pelajaran dan taburan pekerjaan.

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN

- 5.1 Beberapa pola dan arah aliran utama migrasi semasa tempoh 1986-1991 diringkaskan di bawah:-
- 5.1.1 Migrasi dalaman di Malaysia kekal pada tahap rendah di mana tujuh peratus daripada jumlah penduduk merupakan migran antara negeri dan hanya lima peratus migran antara daerah dalam negeri bagi tempoh ini.
- 5.1.2 Negeri Selangor mengekalkan kedudukannya sebagai negeri yang paling digemari serta merekodkan bilangan migran masuk bersih dari semua negeri lain yang tertinggi, baik dari segi angka mutlak maupun peratusan daripada jumlah penduduk negeri tersebut.
- 5.1.3 Data daripada banci dan penyiasatan menunjukkan kenyataan yang konsisten kemunculan negeri Johor sebagai tumpuan migrasi masuk bersih.
- 5.1.4 Negeri-negeri yang mengalami migrasi keluar yang banyak ialah Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Perak, Melaka, Kelantan dan Pahang. Negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan tahap migrasi masuk bersih yang rendah atau pengaliran keluar yang kurang daripada 10,000 orang.
- 5.2 Satu ciri yang umum bagi kedua-dua migrasi antara negeri dan migrasi antara daerah di Malaysia ialah perpindahan penduduk yang tinggi antara daerah atau negeri yang berjiran.

- 5.3 Dari segi peratusan kepada jumlah pergerakan, migrasi luar bandar ke bandar bukan merupakan aliran yang utama walaupun terdapat bukti aliran ini meningkat dalam kes migrasi antara negeri. Telah dipastikan dalam satu kajian yang berasingan bahawa pertambahan penduduk kawasan bandar di Malaysia disebabkan oleh pengelasan semula kawasan bandar bagi tempoh 1980-1991. Migrasi bersih ke kawasan bandar menyumbang kira-kira 10 peratus daripada jumlah perubahan penduduk kawasan bandar bagi tempoh tersebut.
- 5.4 Pada umumnya, kebanyakan migrasi antara negeri dan antara daerah dilakukan oleh lelaki. Walau bagaimanapun, migrasi perempuan mempunyai sifat keterpilihan terhadap migrasi ke bandar, khasnya aliran luar bandar ke bandar bagi migrasi antara daerah dalam negeri. Secara amnya, migran terdiri daripada orang muda berumur di antara 15 dan 34 tahun dan kumpulan etnik Melayu mempunyai kadar migrasi yang tertinggi di antara tiga kumpulan etnik utama di Malaysia.
- 5.5 Tidak terdapat perbezaan yang nyata di antara migran dan bukan migran mengikut taraf perkahwinan, tetapi migran didapati lebih berpendidikan dari aspek sijil pelajaran tertinggi yang diperoleh. Migran juga berbeza dari segi taburan pekerjaan walaupun setelah faktor-faktor seperti umur dan jenis sijil pelajaran dikawal. Data menunjukkan migran lebih tertumpu dalam pekerjaan berbentuk perkhidmatan dan yang berkaitan dengan pengeluaran.

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TERJEMAHAN
TRANSLATION

PREFACE

This issue entitled *Internal Migration in Malaysia* is the second publication in the monograph series based on data collected in the 1991 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia. The first in the series of such monographs entitled *Urbanisation and Urban Growth in Malaysia* was published in May, 1996. Each monograph issue has been devoted to a specific topic of special interest.

This report focuses on the magnitude and patterns of internal migration in Malaysia which facilitates an understanding of its inter-relationships with changes in population size and structure at the sub-national level. Often the results are viewed in relation to supporting evidence from survey data over time to provide an indication of migration trends, especially in inter-state movements. This has implications from a demographic, social, cultural and economic perspective as migrants form a unique segment of the population at the destinations.

It is hoped that the more detailed analysis in this report will serve as reference material to researchers in this field of study as well as in meeting the needs of government agencies in relation to economic and social development planning in Malaysia.

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Chief Statistician,
Malaysia.

August 1996

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

Symbols and conventions

- * less than half the smallest unit possible
- 0 nil
- : not applicable
- .. not available

Rounding

The figures in each of the tables were independently rounded and hence the constituent parts may not add to the totals.

Definition of urban areas

Urban areas were defined as gazetted areas with their adjoining built-up areas which had a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 1991 Population Census.

Built-up areas were defined as areas contiguous to a gazetted area and had at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 10 years or more) engaged in non-agricultural activities and at least 30 per cent of their housing units having modern toilet facilities.

Median age

The median age is the age that divides the distribution of the population into two, such that half the population is below this age and half is above it.

Sex ratio

The ratio of the number of males for every 100 females was calculated as:-

$$\frac{\text{Number of males}}{\text{Number of females}} \times 100$$

Ethnic group

For the purpose of tabulations and analysis and taking into account the ethnic diversity between Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah (including Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan) and Sarawak, the following major ethnic groupings were used:-

Malaysian citizens

Bumiputera

Malay

Other Bumiputera

Chinese

Indian

Others

Non-Malaysian citizens

Marital status

Never married

Refers to persons who reported themselves as never married.

Married

Refers to persons who were currently married at the time of enumeration. The term, 'married', includes those married by law or by religious rites or were living together by mutual agreement.

Widowed

Refers to those whose marriages were terminated through death of their spouses and did not remarry.

Divorced/permanently separated

Refers to those whose marriages were terminated through divorce by law or religious arrangement or separated for a long duration without any possibility of reconciliation.

Five-year internal migrants

Refer to those who reported that their usual place of residence in Malaysia five years ago (that is, on 14 August 1986) was different from their current usual place of residence at the time of the 1991 Census.

Five-year inter-state migrants

Refer to those whose current usual place of residence at the time of the census was in a different state from that of their usual place of residence five years ago. They can be described by the following categories:-

In-migrants

Refer to those who had moved from another state to stay in the state mentioned.

Out-migrants

Refer to those who had moved out of the state mentioned to stay in another state.

Net migrants

Refer to the balance between the number of in-migrants and out-migrants. If the number of in-migrants is more than the out-migrants, then the result is net in-migration. In the reverse case, it results in net out-migration.

Five-year inter-district intra-state migrants

Refer to those who had moved from one district to another within the state boundary, that is, those whose current usual place of residence was in a different district within the state from their usual place of residence five years ago.

Rate of migration

The rate of migration measures the level of mobility or migration. In this case, for convenience, the population at risk is approximated to be the population at destination at the time of the census. The rate was computed by the following formula:-

$$\text{Migration rate} = \frac{M_i}{P_i} \times 100$$

where M_i is the number of migrants in a specified category
 P_i is the total population in the same category

Educational attainment

Refers to the highest level in which a person had completed his schooling or was currently attending school or any formal government or private educational institution. In this regard, the levels of educational attainment were classified as follows:-

Primary

Refers to persons who had attained the highest level at Standard 1, Standard 2, Standard 3, Standard 4, Standard 5, Standard 6 or its equivalent.

Secondary

Refers to persons who had attained the highest level at Form 1 (including Remove Class), Form 2, Form 3, Form 4, Form 5 or its equivalent. This category also includes persons who received education in Secondary, Technical and Vocational Schools or its equivalent.

Tertiary

Refers to persons who had attained the highest academic level after Form 5, including Form 6, A Level, matriculation, preparatory courses or its equivalent. It also includes, those who had attained the highest level in any institution of higher learning such as polytechnics, colleges, universities or other equivalent institutions. Education geared towards acquiring skills was not included as part of the tertiary level.

Never attended school

Refers to those who had never attended school or any formal educational institution. Included in this category are those persons who had attended pre-school classes.

Highest educational certificate obtained

Refers to certificates issued under the education system in Malaysia. For persons with certificates other than those issued under the education system in this country, the equivalent to those certificates was used. The different types of certificates obtained were categorised as follows:-

Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP)

The SRP is awarded after obtaining a pass in an examination taken after completing nine years of schooling, that is, six years in primary and three years in lower secondary. This category includes the Lower Certificate of Education (LCE), Junior Certificate (JC) or its equivalent.

Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM)/Sijil Pelajaran Vokasional Malaysia (SPVM)

The SPM or SPVM is awarded after obtaining a pass in an examination taken after completing the upper secondary level in academic or vocational schools. The SPM/SPVM category includes the Malaysian Certificate of Education (MCE), Senior Cambridge (SC), 4 Thanawi, the Malaysian Certificate of Vocational Education (MCVE) or its equivalent.

Sijil Tinggi Persekutuan Malaysia (STPM)

The STPM is awarded after obtaining a pass in an examination taken after completing post secondary level. This category includes the Higher School Certificate (HSC), Sijil Tinggi Agama or its equivalent.

Diploma/Certificate

Refers to diplomas or certificates obtained at tertiary level or its equivalent.

Degree

Refers to certificates obtained at degree level, including masters degree, doctor of philosophy or its equivalent.

Labour force

Refers to persons aged 15-64 years who were either employed or unemployed during the last seven days before the date of interview.

Employed

Refer to those who were working at least one hour during the reference week for pay (in cash or kind), profit or family gain. Included in this category are those who did not work during the reference week due to illness, injury, handicapped/disability, bad weather, vacation, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but having a job to return to.

Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

The LFPR is the proportion of persons in the labour force to the total population in the working age. This rate measures the level of participation in the labour force according to specific characteristics of the population. The LFPR was calculated as follows:-

$$\frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force in a specified category}}{\text{Total population in the working age-group in the same category}} \times 100$$

Occupation

The occupational classification used was in accordance with the 'Dictionary of Occupational Classification, 1980' published by the Ministry of Human Resources. For persons having more than one occupation, the one where he spent most of his time was taken as his principal occupation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 *This publication is a special report on internal migration based on the results of the 1991 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia. This report is also the second in a series of census monographs on topics of specific interest.*
- 1.2 *The aim of this report is to provide users with a more detailed study of migration data collected in the 1991 Population and Housing Census. The first release of migration data was published in the General Report of the 1991 Population Census, Volume 1. The data used in this monograph are drawn from census results which were processed on a 100 per cent basis.*
- 1.3 *The focus of this report is almost entirely on internal migration of the population during the 1986-1991 period. The analysis will be largely confined to population redistribution among the districts and states in Malaysia, and thus excludes international or external migration.*
- 1.4 *References will be made to other sources of migration data, particularly the more recent migration trends which are available from the Labour Force Migration Surveys (LFMS) conducted annually by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. Although it is expected that the patterns of population movement will have undergone changes over a decade between the censuses, some parallels will also be drawn from migration trends during the 1975-1980 period based on the 1980 Population Census.*
- 1.5 *The measurement of internal migration, specifically for the period of 1986-1991 based on the questions canvassed in the 1991 Population and Housing Census will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 2 of this*

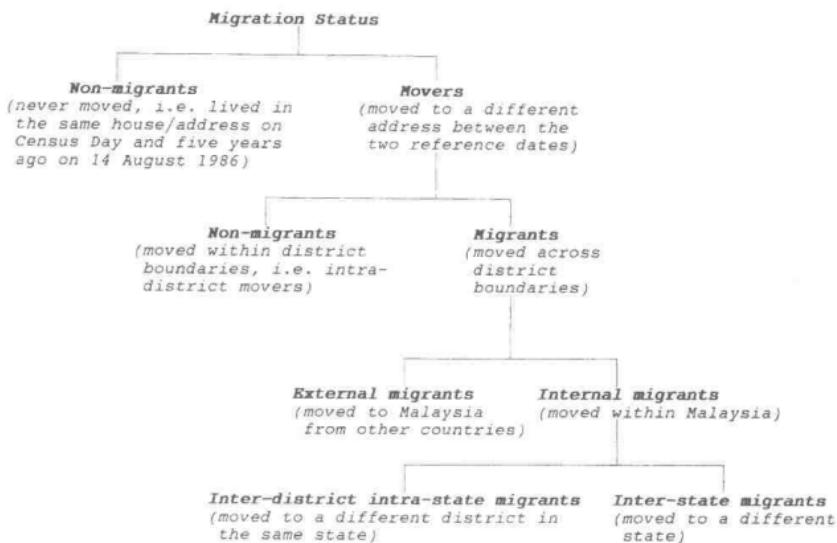
report. In the chapters that follow, a description of the trends and patterns of migration flows is provided as well as a profile of internal migrants on the basis of a comparison of migrant characteristics with the non-migrant population at destination.

CHAPTER 2
MEASUREMENT OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

- 2.1 To measure migration in the 1991 Population and Housing Census, two questions were asked, namely, "Where is your current usual place of residence?" (that is, on Census Day, 14 August 1991), and "Where was your usual place of residence five years ago?" (that is, on 14 August 1986). Migration is then measured by a change in the usual place of residence between these two specific dates. Coding of the changes of residence at specified geographical or spatial units forms the basis for the classification of movement into international or external migration and internal migration. The former refers to movement across national boundaries and the term internal migration refers to movement within the boundaries of the country. Both measures of migration did not take into account the intervening moves of a person during this period. This implies that only one move over the five-year census period is considered. If, for example, a person moves from Point A to B and then to C, it is recorded as a move from A to C. This means the intervening move from B to C is not counted. If a person moves from A to B and back to A, no move is recorded. The number of moves is synonymous to the number of migrants.
- 2.2 In the case of Malaysia, internal migration refers specifically to a change in the district or state of residence between the two reference dates. For purposes of analysis in this report, the migrant population was classified into two categories: inter-district intra-state migrants and inter-state migrants. Inter-district intra-state migrants were those who moved from one administrative district to another district in the same state and thus assumed to be relatively shorter distance movers. Inter-state migrants were those who changed their state of residence over the reference period.

2.3 In totality, these concepts are summarised in Figure 2.1 in a typology of migration status as determined in the 1991 Population and Housing Census. It should be noted that a portion of migrants whose state or district of residence five years ago was unknown/not stated was excluded in the analysis.

Figure 2.1: Census typology of migration status, Malaysia, 1991



2.4 Nevertheless there is flexibility in defining the categories of migrants for the purpose of analysis. Although a change in state boundaries implies a change in district boundaries as well, this report intends to discern the differences between inter-state and inter-district intra-state migration which will be treated separately as two types of movement¹. Hence, the discussion in the following chapters uses the term

1. The recently released publication entitled *Census Atlas* has categorised inter-state migrants as part of inter-district migrants.

"inter-district migration" interchangeably to mean inter-district intra-state migration.

- 2.5 It should be noted that references to annual migration data from the Labour Force Migration Surveys are based on a change in usual place of residence over a fixed period of one year for all persons aged one year and over. The selective nature of migration and a relatively short reference period of one year may not yield enough migrants for a particular stream and is thus subject to a higher margin of sampling error.
- 2.6 Besides measuring the volume of movement, the coding of migration data at locality level (that is, name of town) also permits an analysis of moves by migration direction as in urban to urban, rural to urban, urban to rural and rural to rural migration. When cross-tabulated with demographic variables collected in the 1991 Population and Housing Census, a profile of migrants is obtained, particularly from the viewpoint of migrant/non-migrant differentials with respect to age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation. However, the information collected in the census is inadequate for addressing issues relating to the causes or consequences of migration.

CHAPTER 3
MAGNITUDE AND PATTERNS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

3.1 An overall picture of internal migration in Malaysia was that of a fairly low and stable level of population mobility among the thirteen states and two federal territories which make up Malaysia. Nevertheless, it has to be borne in mind that the dimensions of population movements in a country are viewed in relation to the level of disaggregation of the country (or geographical area under consideration) into spatial units. From this standpoint and based on the definition of migration in the 1991 Population and Housing Census, Malaysia's total population can be classified by migration status as shown in Table 3.1. For analytical purposes, those who changed address (house) within the same district are regarded as part of the non-migrant population.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population by migration status, Malaysia, 1991

| Spatial unit | Migration status | Number | Per cent |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Country | International/External migrants | 299,500 | 2 |
| State | Inter-state migrants | 1,145,568 | 7 |
| District | Inter-district intra-state migrants | 928,044 | 5 |
| House | Non-migrants | 14,741,714 | 84 |
| | Status unknown | 383,265 | 2 |
| | Total | 17,498,091 | 100 |

3.2 Thus, among the states which make up Malaysia, the recent census recorded seven per cent of total population as having a different state of residence (inter-state migrants) between the two fixed reference points, that is, between 14 August 1986 and Census Day (14 August 1991). Another five per cent can be identified as having a different district of residence within state boundaries (inter-district intra-state migrants), that is, among those states which are geographically subdivided into administrative districts. In this case, the state of

Perlis and the two federal territories, namely, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan which individually represents one entire district have no relevance in the discussion on inter-district migration.

- 3.3 *It needs to be stressed that the migration levels reported may represent only a fraction of overall mobility in Malaysia. As pointed out earlier, movement between localities (towns/'kampung') within the same district is not considered as migration in this report and thus included as part of the non-migrant population. Furthermore, in the case of external migration, those who entered the country illegally would have most probably avoided detection in the census.*
- 3.4 *Inter-state movements are given more emphasis since they are most likely to be associated with significant social and economic changes, being longer distance moves which frequently involve a change in work environment and process of adaptation compared to short distance moves as in inter-district intra-state migration.*

Inter-state migration

- 3.5 *Movement from one state to another is a basic factor in population redistribution with its varied impact upon the populations of the receiving (or destination) states and the sending (or origin) states. The magnitude and patterns of inter-state migration can be expressed in a number of ways, as in in-migration, out-migration and net migration. Migration rates are used to relate the number of migrants with respect to the population in the state of destination which is approximated to be the population at risk for ease of calculation.*

- 3.6 *Inter-state migration during the 1986-1991 period was dominated by the state of Selangor which recorded the highest proportion of net in-migrants amongst its population at 6.8 per cent (Table 3.2). Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan came a close second to Selangor with 6.2 per cent of her population being net in-migrants. The other three states which also experienced net inflows of migrants were Perlis, Johor and Pulau Pinang, though with relatively very much lower proportions, that is, 1.4 per cent, 0.9 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. In terms of numbers, Selangor was by far the largest recipient of a net inflow of migrants which totaled 155.3 thousand persons. Johor could only record a*

net gain of 19.3 thousand migrants while the rest of net gainer were recipients of less than 5 thousand migrants each.

Table 3.2: Inter-state migration by state of destination, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| State of destination | Number (thousands) | | | Per cent of state population | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | In-migrants | Out-migrants | Net migrants | In-migrants | Out-migrants | Net migrants |
| | | | | | | |
| Johor | 115.1 | 95.8 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| Kedah | 83.1 | 88.4 | -5.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | -0.4 |
| Kelantan | 42.9 | 71.6 | -28.7 | 3.6 | 6.1 | -2.4 |
| Melaka | 39.0 | 52.9 | -13.9 | 7.7 | 10.5 | -2.8 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 62.1 | 64.4 | -2.3 | 9.0 | 9.3 | -0.3 |
| Pahang | 75.8 | 85.8 | -10.0 | 7.3 | 8.3 | -1.0 |
| Perak | 90.7 | 160.9 | -70.2 | 4.8 | 8.6 | -3.8 |
| Perlis | 20.1 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 1.4 |
| Pulau Pinang | 68.1 | 66.3 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 0.2 |
| Sabah | 31.2 | 32.3 | -1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| Sarawak | 31.6 | 35.1 | -3.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | -0.2 |
| Selangor | 289.7 | 134.4 | 155.3 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Terengganu | 36.8 | 42.3 | -5.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 | -0.7 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 149.4 | 191.0 | -41.6 | 13.2 | 16.9 | -3.7 |
| - Labuan | 10.2 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 19.1 | 12.8 | 6.2 |
| Malaysia | 1,145.6 | 1,145.6 | 0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0 |

3.7 The pattern of net out-migration was less contrasting; the rates ranged from a high of 3.8 per cent (Perak) to 0.1 per cent for Sabah. In absolute numbers, Perak indicated a net loss of 70.2 thousand persons

followed by Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur with about 42 thousand net out-migrants, Kelantan (28.7 thousand) and Melaka (13.9 thousand); the remaining states with negative signs in Table 3.2 each had 10 thousand or less net out-migrants.

3.8 In comparison, the scenario of internal migration during the 1975-1980 period based on the 1980 Population Census was not so unidirectional. Though the level of inter-state migration was about the same as that of the 1986-1991 period, that is, 6.2 per cent, the 1975-1980 period was characterised by a number of major net receiving states instead of only one predominant net gaining state over the 1986-1991 period.

3.9 Table 3.3 puts together an overall picture of annual net inter-state migration based on survey data from the Labour Force Migration Surveys (LFMS) in relation to the five-year census migration for the periods 1975-1980 and 1986-1991. This provides an insight on the reversal pattern of net migration flows for a number of states, the most prominent being Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Pahang and Johor. Figure 3.1 highlights the pattern of net flows for these three states over time.

Table 3.3: Net migrants by state of destination and period of migration, Malaysia, 1975-1993

| State of destination | Census Survey data ^(a) (1980) ^(b) | | | | | | | | | | Census Survey data (1991) | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| | 1975- | 1980- | 1981- | 1982- | 1985- | 1986- | 1987- | 1988- | 1989- | 1986- | 1991- | 1992- | | |
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | | |
| (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johor | -7.4 | -9.5 | -3.2 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 24.4 | 19.3 | 12.6 | 22.5 | | |
| Kedah | -41.0 | -10.9 | -8.2 | -6.8 | 2.7 | -3.8 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 5.1 | -5.3 | 9.4 | 5.7 | | |
| Kelantan | -19.2 | 0.8 | -3.3 | -6.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | -3.0 | -5.4 | -4.7 | -28.7 | -4.7 | 2.8 | | |
| Melaka | -19.4 | -2.3 | -1.1 | -9.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | -3.1 | -1.8 | 0.1 | -13.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 | | |
| Negeri Sembilan | -12.8 | * | 0.4 | -4.0 | -1.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | -1.0 | -7.4 | -2.3 | 2.5 | -2.4 | | |
| Pahang | 63.6 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 9.1 | -0.6 | -4.2 | 3.4 | -3.8 | -0.3 | -10.0 | -13.9 | -7.2 | | |
| Perak | -71.1 | -6.3 | -10.7 | -20.8 | -3.6 | 5.3 | -8.3 | -22.8 | -20.9 | -70.2 | 3.0 | -11.2 | | |
| Perlis | -0.3 | -0.8 | 1.4 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -0.9 | -4.5 | 2.5 | -2.1 | 3.5 | | |
| Pulau Pinang | 0.5 | 6.9 | -1.7 | 5.2 | -2.7 | 3.9 | -6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 5.4 | | |
| Sabah | 2.0 ^(c) | -1.2 ^(c) | -1.1 ^(c) | 2.3 ^(c) | -2.4 | -1.4 | -3.0 | -1.1 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -5.7 | -5.5 | | |
| Sarawak | -1.4 | 0.6 | -1.9 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | -1.0 | 3.7 | -3.5 | -0.4 | 1.9 | | |
| Selangor | 91.6 | 10.9 | 22.0 | 50.3 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 21.2 | 33.5 | 25.7 | 155.3 | 18.2 | 13.3 | | |
| Terengganu | -0.1 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -5.5 | 0.3 | -12.6 | | |
| <i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 44.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | -32.3 | -27.4 | -41.1 | -23.2 | -19.1 | -32.5 | -41.6 | -28.8 | -23.3 | | |
| - Labuan | : | : | : | : | -2.5 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | -1.0 | 1.0 | | |

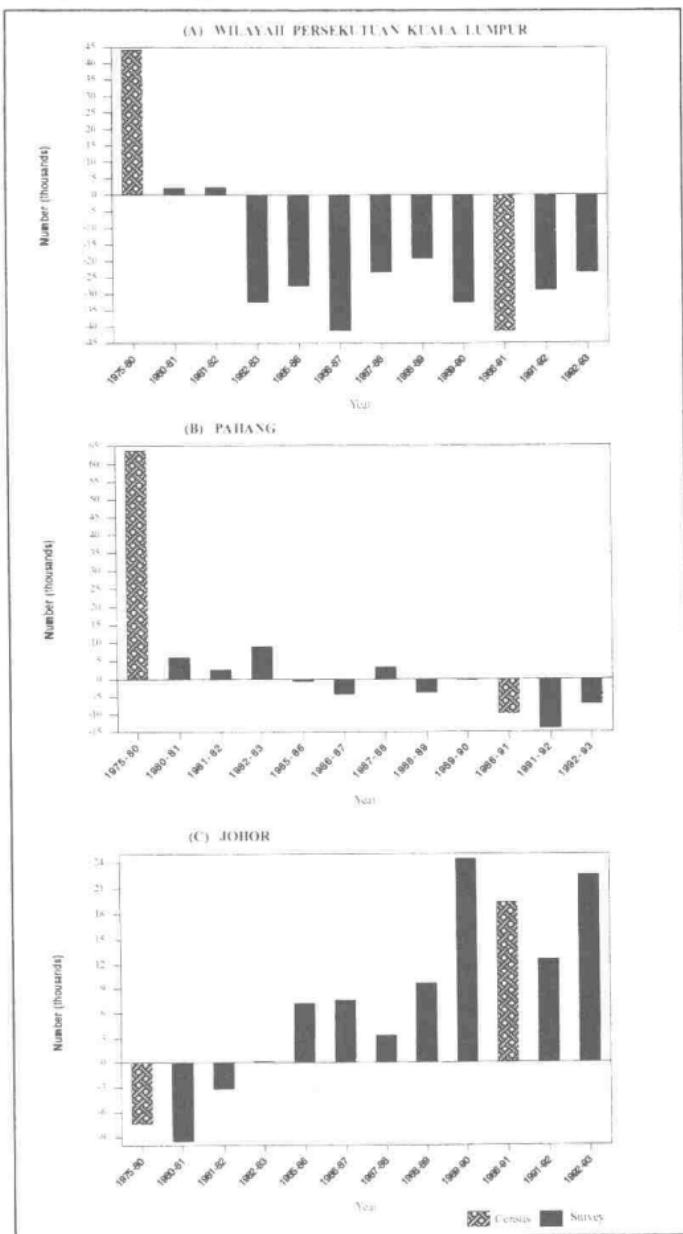
(a) No survey was carried out in 1985 and 1991 whilst data for 1984 was not comparable.

(b) Due to the different approach in the definition of migration in the 1980 Population Census, migration data for the 1975-1980 period were approximated. The total net migrants do not add up to zero because the data on out-migrants from Peninsular Malaysia to Sabah and Sarawak were not available by state of origin.

(c) Includes Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan.

3.10 It is interesting to note that annual migration data from the LFMS, though not directly comparable to the five-year period migration from the census, do suggest a shift in inter-state migration patterns. Survey data from as early as in 1983 signaled a reversal of trend for Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur which recorded a substantially high number of net out-migrants. This pattern persisted in the consecutive survey years of 1986 to 1990. Inter-state migration data for the five-year period of

Figure 3.1: Net migrants for selected states of destination by period of migration, Malaysia, 1975-1993



1986-1991 based on the 1991 Population and Housing Census reaffirmed a negative trend for Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. In this context, supporting evidence was also available from the 1991 Census in that Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur experienced a relatively low average growth rate during 1980-1991 and a resulting drop in its share of the national population in 1991.

- 3.11 On a lesser scale, annual survey data during the post-1980s also revealed the changing status of Pahang from a net gaining state to a net losing state and this was validated by census data for the 1986-1991 period. A continuance of such trends for Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur and Pahang seems likely from the evidence based on recent migration data from the 1992 and 1993 LFMS.
- 3.12 Another striking pattern which can be drawn from Table 3.3 and Figure 3.1 is the emerging trend of Johor as a major net receiving state. Survey data also provide an early indication of a changing trend in inter-state migration for Johor in the 1983 LFMS and became more evident in the later part of the 1980s. Five-year period migration during the 1986-1991 period based on the 1991 Population and Housing Census further attested to an emerging trend for Johor as a focus for in-migration. A continuance of this pattern is likely based on recent evidence from the 1992 and 1993 LFMS which indicated a substantially high number of net in-migrants to Johor (12.6 thousand persons during 1991-1992 and 22.5 thousand persons during 1992-1993).
- 3.13 Although the effect of population redistribution among the states in Malaysia is derived from the net gain/loss in population due to inter-state migration, it is interesting to trace the migration stream to its origin and destination state. A lot of movement in and out of state boundaries often underlies relatively small net gains or losses. Table 3.4 presents the actual number of migrants in each inter-state migration stream during the 1986-1991 period. By far, the largest stream involved 109.3 thousand migrants who moved from Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur to the state of Selangor. The next largest stream was the counter-movement from Selangor to the capital region of Kuala Lumpur (56.0 thousand persons) followed by that from Perak, a neighbouring state to Selangor (48.8 thousand). Meanwhile, the other streams ranged from about 23 thousand migrants to a majority of migration streams which had less than 5 thousand persons.

Table 3.4: Number of inter-state migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| State of origin | State of destination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W.P. Kuala Lumpur | W.P. Labuan | Malaysia |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Pahang | Perak | Perlis | Pulau Pinang | Sabah | Sarawak | Selangor | Terengganu | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Johor | : | 4.4 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 22.6 | 3.2 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 95.8 | |
| Kedah | 7.3 | : | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 22.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 88.4 | |
| Kelantan | 8.4 | 3.5 | : | 1.7 | 2.8 | 10.8 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 71.6 | |
| Melaka | 10.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | : | 8.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 52.9 | |
| Negeri Sembilan | 10.2 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 6.0 | : | 4.4 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 64.4 | |
| Pahang | 12.7 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 6.2 | : | 8.2 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 19.4 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 85.8 | |
| Perak | 17.8 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 11.0 | : | 2.6 | 19.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 48.8 | 2.5 | 22.9 | 1.1 | 160.9 | |
| Perlis | 0.9 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | : | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | * | 17.6 | |
| Pulau Pinang | 4.9 | 22.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 1.5 | : | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 66.3 | |
| Sabah | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | : | 5.7 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 32.3 | |
| Sarawak | 5.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | : | 4.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 35.1 | |
| Selangor | 13.4 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | : | 3.4 | 56.0 | 0.3 | 134.4 | |
| Terengganu | 5.0 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 7.5 | : | 3.5 | 0.1 | 42.3 | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 115.1 | 83.1 | 42.9 | 39.0 | 62.1 | 75.8 | 90.7 | 20.1 | 68.1 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 289.7 | 36.8 | 149.4 | 10.2 | 1,145.6 | |

3.14 Other than indicating the magnitude of each stream and counter-stream of migrants from one state to another, an attempt is made to construct a migration Preference Index¹. This index measures whether a particular migration stream is larger or smaller than the expected numbers which are based solely on a direct relationship to the population size of both the origin and destination state. Thus, in an interpretation of the index, which can vary from zero to infinity, the preference for a particular destination can be explained in terms of the proximity/distance factor, the degree of economic development among the various states or the attractiveness of the destinations in other ways.

3.15 Table 3.5 gives the Preference Indices for all states in Malaysia during the 1986-1991 reference period on the assumption that inter-state migrants were distributed proportionately to the population at origin and the population at destination. Selangor stood out as the most popular destination showing extremely high index values for in-migration from all other states except for the states of Sabah and Sarawak. The very low indices for Sabah (23) and Sarawak (30) undoubtedly reflects the impact of distance in migration trends and patterns; movement between the states in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah or Sarawak are restricted by the wide expanse of ocean, the South China Sea. This trait is clearly seen for all destinations as evidenced by high preferences for the neighbouring states. As in the case of Selangor, the

1. The Preference Index (PI) is calculated by using the following formula:

$$PI = \frac{M_{OD} (\Sigma P_i - P_0)}{m P_0^B D} \times 100$$

where
 M_{OD} = actual number of migrants from O to D
 P_0 = population at origin, O
 P_D = population at destination, D
 ΣP_i = national population
 m = proportion of inter-state migrants
 in the national population

Table 3.5: Migration preference index by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| State of origin | State of destination | | | | | | | | | | | | | W.P. Kuala Lumpur | W.P. Labuan |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Johor | Kedah | Kelantan | Melaka | Negeri Sembilan | Pahang | Perak | Perlis | Pulau Pinang | Sabah | Sarawak | Selangor | Terengganu | | |
| Johor | : | 39 | 41 | 193 | 162 | 112 | 48 | 64 | 33 | 30 | 23 | 112 | 48 | 128 | 82 |
| Kedah | 67 | : | 41 | 56 | 81 | 91 | 123 | 712 | 402 | 18 | 30 | 118 | 37 | 130 | 97 |
| Kelantan | 86 | 58 | : | 73 | 84 | 220 | 56 | 102 | 54 | 14 | 21 | 137 | 284 | 146 | 54 |
| Melaka | 269 | 77 | 54 | : | 640 | 123 | 85 | 288 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 269 | 59 | 307 | 156 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 184 | 72 | 52 | 444 | : | 156 | 84 | 136 | 46 | 36 | 27 | 320 | 79 | 293 | 140 |
| Pahang | 149 | 87 | 152 | 137 | 218 | : | 106 | 115 | 55 | 23 | 39 | 205 | 225 | 199 | 152 |
| Perak | 110 | 151 | 47 | 79 | 100 | 136 | : | 178 | 238 | 25 | 22 | 272 | 43 | 258 | 264 |
| Perlis | 63 | 664 | 46 | 80 | 104 | 123 | 131 | : | 301 | 99 | 20 | 115 | 53 | 143 | 107 |
| Pulau Pinang | 56 | 417 | 38 | 48 | 50 | 47 | 130 | 198 | : | 15 | 16 | 109 | 31 | 135 | 149 |
| Sabah | 21 | 24 | 11 | 34 | 31 | 17 | 20 | 49 | 13 | : | 48 | 23 | 9 | 29 | 1,393 |
| Sarawak | 39 | 37 | 20 | 39 | 51 | 38 | 27 | 39 | 13 | 32 | : | 30 | 20 | 48 | 199 |
| Selangor | 66 | 50 | 33 | 102 | 150 | 89 | 84 | 80 | 45 | 13 | 15 | : | 45 | 501 | 65 |
| Terengganu | 82 | 52 | 229 | 57 | 66 | 250 | 45 | 77 | 36 | 12 | 30 | 109 | : | 103 | 50 |
| <i>Wilayah Persekutuan</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 157 | 128 | 89 | 235 | 275 | 169 | 164 | 192 | 113 | 43 | 60 | 1,053 | 99 | : | 304 |
| - Labuan | 57 | 110 | 26 | 96 | 90 | 107 | 151 | 146 | 63 | 1,069 | 151 | 100 | 36 | 142 | : |

highest preference index of 1,053 came from neighbouring Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. In addition, Selangor which had low out-migration indices to all other states, expressed somewhat high preference (501) for Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. This further reinforces the importance of the distance factor coupled with the development of close economic ties between them.

3.16 More examples can be cited from Table 3.5, such as the interchange between Sabah and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, indicating a high of 1,393 for the movement from Sabah to Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan and 1,069 from Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan to Sabah. This is not unexpected, given the impetus for development in Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan. On the other end of the scale, the least preferred migration streams showed indices well below 100. Again, it is evident that the distance between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak contributes towards the poor exchange of migrants. Unfailingly, factors such as proximity between two regions, economic, social and educational opportunities help to explain the differentials in the indices observed.

Inter-district intra-state migration

3.17 Altogether, there are 133 Administrative Districts (ADs) in Malaysia contained within the state boundaries. With the exceptions of the state of Perlis and the two federal territories of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan, each state is subdivided into two or more administrative districts. In addition, the equivalent of a district in the state of Kelantan is termed "jajahan". Thus, in considering the figures tabulated for inter-district intra-state migration, it should be kept in mind that the universe of inter-district migration is confined to those states which have more than one AD. That is, any move between the state of Perlis or Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur or Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan and any of the districts in the other states would be considered as inter-state migration. It should be noted that inter-district movements involving two different states are classified as inter-state migration which was discussed earlier.

3.18 The 1991 Population and Housing Census recorded 928,044 inter-district intra-state migrants in Malaysia during the five-year period of 1986-1991. It is also important to note here that the level of inter-district intra-state migration is directly related to the total number of districts in a state, as can be seen in Table 3.6. The state of Sarawak which had the highest number of inter-district migrants also has the largest number of ADs, that is, 28 in all. Conversely, the state of Melaka with the lowest number of ADs (that is, three) showed the lowest level of inter-district migration.

Table 3.6: Inter-district intra-state migration by state of destination, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| State of destination | Number of districts/ jajahan | Inter-district migrants | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Number | Rate (per cent) |
| Johor | 8 | 108,362 | 5.3 |
| Kedah | 11 | 63,316 | 4.9 |
| Kelantan | 10 | 65,522 | 5.6 |
| Melaka | 3 | 11,318 | 2.2 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 7 | 28,647 | 4.1 |
| Pahang | 10 | 54,287 | 5.2 |
| Perak | 9 | 75,303 | 4.0 |
| Perlis | 1 | : | : |
| Pulau Pinang | 5 | 39,993 | 3.8 |
| Sabah | 23 | 166,323 | 9.6 |
| Sarawak | 28 | 175,775 | 10.7 |
| Selangor | 9 | 103,870 | 4.5 |
| Terengganu | 7 | 35,328 | 4.6 |
| Wilayah Persekutuan | | | |
| - Kuala Lumpur | 1 | : | : |
| - Labuan | 1 | : | : |
| Malaysia | 133 | 928,044 | 5.3 |

3.19 In total, inter-district intra-state migrants constituted about 5 per cent of Malaysia's population. Table 3.6 also indicates the level of inter-district migration in each state in relation to the state's population. The state of Sarawak maintained its position with the highest rate of nearly 11 per cent of its population having moved from one district to another during the period 1986-1991. As expected, Melaka had the lowest rate of inter-district migration (2.2 per cent).

3.20 It would be more interesting to view inter-district intra-state migration in terms of in-migration, out-migration and net migration rates which indicate the pattern of movement among the respective districts within each state's boundaries. Table 3.7 records these rates for each district accordingly by state. A common feature of the pattern of inter-district migration can be summarised from the table. In most of the states, the respective districts which contained the state capitals (highlighted in Table 3.7) showed net in-migrating rates. The exceptions were found in the three states of Kedah, Pulau Pinang and Terengganu which experienced net out-migration as can be noted for the districts of Kota Setar, Timur Laut and Kuala Terengganu respectively.

3.21 It is also possible to construct migration preference indices to discern the preferred district for inter-district migrants. However, these indices are not shown in this report and only the findings are discussed.

3.22 A clear trend that emerged from observations of the preference indices for inter-district migration was the undeniably high index values for movement from one district to another neighbouring district. This holds true in all cases without exception. As in inter-state migration, the distance factor, the proximity of the nearest urban centre of growth area coupled with the discrepancies in economic status help to explain the streams of movement indicated by indices which exceeded expectations or were somewhat below expectations.

Table 3.7: Inter-district intra-state migration by administrative district, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Administrative district/Jajahan | Rate (per cent) | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | In-migration | Out-migration | Net migration |
| JOHOR | | | |
| Batu Pahat | 2.7 | 6.9 | -4.2 |
| Johor Bahru | 6.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 |
| Kluang | 6.6 | 6.1 | 0.5 |
| Kota Tinggi | 6.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 |
| Mersing | 9.7 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Muar | 3.2 | 5.1 | -1.9 |
| Pontian | 3.2 | 9.9 | -6.7 |
| Segamat | 5.2 | 5.6 | -0.5 |

Table 3.7: Inter-district intra-state migration by administrative district, Malaysia, 1986-1991 (cont'd.)

| Administrative district/Jajahan | Rate (per cent) | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | In-migration | Out-migration | Net migration |
| KEDAH | | | |
| Baling | 2.9 | 6.0 | -3.1 |
| Bandar Baharu | 2.2 | 4.9 | -2.7 |
| Kota Setar | 4.4 | 4.5 | -0.1 |
| Kuala Muda | 7.1 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| Kubang Pasu | 4.2 | 4.8 | -0.6 |
| Kulim | 5.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Langkawi | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Padang Terap | 4.4 | 6.2 | -1.8 |
| Sik | 4.7 | 7.0 | -2.3 |
| Yan | 6.3 | 8.1 | -1.8 |
| Pendang | 3.6 | 6.9 | -3.4 |
| KELANTAN | | | |
| Bachok | 4.3 | 4.9 | -0.6 |
| Kota Bharu | 5.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 |
| Machang | 6.1 | 7.9 | -1.7 |
| Pasir Mas | 3.5 | 6.4 | -2.9 |
| Pasir Putih | 3.3 | 6.2 | -2.9 |
| Tanah Merah | 7.5 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| Tumpat | 3.8 | 5.7 | -1.9 |
| Gua Musang | 15.0 | 4.0 | 11.0 |
| Kuala Krai | 7.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 |
| Jeli | 7.8 | 6.9 | 0.9 |
| MELAKA | | | |
| Alor Gajah | 2.2 | 3.3 | -1.1 |
| Jasin | 2.1 | 3.6 | -1.5 |
| Melaka Tengah | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| NEGERI SEMBILAN | | | |
| Jelebu | 3.7 | 6.3 | -2.7 |
| Kuala Pilah | 5.1 | 7.2 | -2.1 |
| Port Dickson | 3.0 | 4.2 | -1.2 |
| Rembau | 5.1 | 8.1 | -3.0 |
| Seremban | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Tampin | 3.8 | 5.8 | -2.0 |
| Jempol | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| PAHANG | | | |
| Bentong | 5.0 | 4.3 | 0.7 |
| Cameron Highlands | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Jerantut | 6.2 | 10.1 | -3.9 |
| Kuantan | 4.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Lipis | 6.4 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Pekan | 7.8 | 6.4 | 1.4 |
| Raub | 4.5 | 5.0 | -0.5 |
| Temerloh | 4.4 | 6.0 | -1.6 |
| Rompin | 4.9 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| Maran | 5.4 | 5.1 | 0.4 |

**Table 3.7: Inter-district intra-state migration by administrative district,
Malaysia, 1986-1991 (cont'd.)**

| Administrative district/Jajahan | Rate (per cent) | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | In- migration | Out- migration | Net migration |
| PERAK | | | |
| Batang Padang | 5.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| Manjung | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 |
| Kinta | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Kerian | 2.5 | 4.6 | -2.1 |
| Kuala Kangsar | 4.3 | 5.7 | -1.4 |
| Lerut & Matang | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Hilir Perak | 2.4 | 5.0 | -2.7 |
| Ulu Perak | 5.3 | 5.9 | -0.6 |
| Perak Tengah | 9.0 | 6.9 | 2.0 |
| PULAU PINANG | | | |
| Seberang Perai Tengah | 5.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Seberang Perai Utara | 2.4 | 4.0 | -1.7 |
| Seberang Perai Selatan | 2.1 | 2.7 | -0.7 |
| Timur Laut | 2.8 | 3.2 | -0.3 |
| Barat Daya | 7.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| SABAH | | | |
| Tawau | 5.6 | 9.2 | -3.6 |
| Lahad Datu | 9.7 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Semporna | 4.6 | 12.0 | -7.4 |
| Sandakan | 5.0 | 11.5 | -6.5 |
| Kinabatangan | 16.6 | 2.2 | 14.5 |
| Beluran | 12.7 | 4.7 | 8.0 |
| Kota Kinabalu | 13.8 | 11.5 | 2.3 |
| Ranau | 7.8 | 7.9 | -0.1 |
| Kota Belud | 4.8 | 8.7 | -3.9 |
| Tuaran | 8.6 | 8.9 | -0.3 |
| Penampang | 19.0 | 9.9 | 9.1 |
| Papar | 12.5 | 10.2 | 2.3 |
| Kudat | 6.3 | 12.0 | -5.7 |
| Kota Marudu | 7.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 |
| Pitas | 9.1 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| Beaufort | 9.1 | 10.2 | -1.1 |
| Kuala Penyu | 6.8 | 10.2 | -3.3 |
| Sipitang | 18.0 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| Tenom | 8.8 | 9.3 | -0.6 |
| Nabawan | 20.9 | 4.4 | 16.4 |
| Keningau | 13.2 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| Tambunan | 10.7 | 10.3 | 0.4 |
| Kunak | 11.1 | 11.0 | 0.1 |
| SARAWAK | | | |
| Kuching | 8.5 | 5.4 | 3.1 |
| Bau | 5.1 | 12.7 | -7.6 |
| Lundu | 6.3 | 12.1 | -5.9 |

Table 3.7: Inter-district intra-state migration by administrative district, Malaysia, 1986-1991 (cont'd.)

| <i>Administrative district/Jajahan</i> | <i>Rate (per cent)</i> | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>In-migration</i> | <i>Out-migration</i> | <i>Net migration</i> |
| SARAWAK (cont'd.) | | | |
| <i>Samarahan</i> | 10.1 | 12.5 | -2.4 |
| <i>Serian</i> | 4.5 | 10.8 | -6.3 |
| <i>Simunjan</i> | 6.0 | 14.2 | -8.1 |
| <i>Sri Aman</i> | 8.6 | 15.4 | -6.8 |
| <i>Lubok Antu</i> | 5.8 | 11.6 | -5.8 |
| <i>Betong</i> | 6.1 | 18.0 | -11.9 |
| <i>Saratak</i> | 5.6 | 12.8 | -7.2 |
| <i>Sarikei</i> | 9.8 | 14.6 | -4.8 |
| <i>Maradong</i> | 8.8 | 21.5 | -12.7 |
| <i>Matu</i> | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Daro</i> | 7.9 | 16.1 | -8.2 |
| <i>Julau</i> | 4.1 | 11.7 | -7.6 |
| <i>Sibu</i> | 11.4 | 12.7 | -1.3 |
| <i>Dalat</i> | 9.9 | 22.8 | -12.9 |
| <i>Mukah</i> | 16.8 | 13.6 | 3.3 |
| <i>Kanowit</i> | 4.9 | 24.1 | -19.2 |
| <i>Bintulu</i> | 23.9 | 8.5 | 15.3 |
| <i>Tatau</i> | 30.3 | 13.0 | 17.3 |
| <i>Kapit</i> | 13.4 | 14.1 | -0.7 |
| <i>Song</i> | 10.1 | 17.1 | -7.1 |
| <i>Belaga</i> | 31.4 | 10.9 | 20.5 |
| <i>Miri</i> | 13.1 | 7.4 | 5.7 |
| <i>Marudi</i> | 14.5 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| <i>Limbang</i> | 9.4 | 8.8 | 0.6 |
| <i>Lawas</i> | 7.1 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| SELANGOR | | | |
| <i>Gombak</i> | 3.7 | 4.8 | -1.1 |
| <i>Klang</i> | 4.8 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| <i>Kuala Langat</i> | 3.4 | 4.5 | -1.2 |
| <i>Kuala Selangor</i> | 4.0 | 7.3 | -3.3 |
| <i>Petaling</i> | 5.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| <i>Sabak Bernam</i> | 2.2 | 7.7 | -5.5 |
| <i>Sepang</i> | 5.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| <i>Ulu Langat</i> | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| <i>Ulu Selangor</i> | 3.3 | 4.1 | -0.8 |
| TERENGGANU | | | |
| <i>Besut</i> | 2.5 | 4.2 | -1.7 |
| <i>Dungun</i> | 7.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 |
| <i>Kemaman</i> | 6.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| <i>Kuala Terengganu</i> | 2.9 | 4.0 | -1.1 |
| <i>Marang</i> | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.4 |
| <i>Hulu Terengganu</i> | 5.4 | 6.4 | -1.0 |
| <i>Setiu</i> | 4.2 | 6.5 | -2.3 |

Urban and rural migration

- 3.23 The study of inter-state and inter-district intra-state migration is made more intricate since it is not merely concerned with one definite stream across state or district boundaries respectively, but with a series of streams as in urban and rural migration. The impact of migration depends not only on the absolute number of migrants but also on the urban or rural status of both the place of origin and place of destination.
- 3.24 The 1991 Census provides for the classification of moves into the following patterns: urban-urban, urban-rural, rural-urban and rural-rural migration. It should be reiterated here that the urban classification differed between the 1980 and 1991 censuses, thus caution should be exercised in interpretation of any change in trends in urban and rural migration flows. The 1991 Census attempted to reclassify the outer fringes of the gazetted urban areas, so-called "built-up areas" which have urban characteristics as part of urban areas. Thus, to discern the trend and pattern of movement, reference is made to annual migration data from the 1992 and 1993 LFMS which adopted the revised definition of urban as used in the 1991 Population and Housing Census.
- 3.25 Table 3.8 shows urban and rural migration flows for both inter-state and inter-district migration. It is apparent that the dominant flow in inter-state migration was urban-urban movement which constituted 55 per cent of inter-state moves during the 1986-1991 period. Rural-urban movement comprised 16.1 per cent during the same period although its significance is seen to be increasing based on LFMS data of 1991-1992 and 1992-1993. Its proportion was recorded at 18.4 per cent over the 1991-1992 period and was shown to increase further to 20.6 per cent over the 1992-1993 period.
- 3.26 The distribution of flows in inter-district migration was quite evenly proportioned among the four streams. Table 3.8 indicates that LFMS data over the 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 periods show similar proportions as those of the five-year census migration period, though the trends over time are not very clear. Nevertheless, in inter-district migration as in relatively shorter distance movement, the general tendency was to move

between rural areas and from one urban area to another urban destination within the same state.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of inter-state and inter-district intra-state migration by migration direction and period of migration, Malaysia, 1986-1993

| Migration direction | Census (1991) | Survey data | |
|---|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1986-1991 | 1991-1992 | 1992-1993 |
| Inter-state migration | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Urban-urban | 55.0 | 44.2 | 44.0 |
| Urban-rural | 18.5 | 21.7 | 20.6 |
| Rural-urban | 16.1 | 18.4 | 20.6 |
| Rural-rural | 10.4 | 15.7 | 14.8 |
| Inter-district migration^(a) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Urban-urban | 24.1 | 25.7 | 23.3 |
| Urban-rural | 21.2 | 14.8 | 20.6 |
| Rural-urban | 23.0 | 22.7 | 23.9 |
| Rural-rural | 31.7 | 36.8 | 32.2 |

^(a) For survey data, inter-district migration includes intra-district movement.

3.27 In view of the growing concern on the impact of rural-urban migration in the process of urbanisation and development for countries in Asia and the Pacific region, urbanward migration is dealt in greater detail in Table 3.9. Total urban areas with population of 10,000 persons and above are arbitrarily divided into towns of various size classes: cities with population of 75,000 persons and above, large towns having 25,000-74,999 persons and finally the smaller towns with population between 10,000 and 24,999 persons. The other category is the rural areas with population below 10,000 persons.

3.28 The preceding analysis established that urbanward migration during the 1986-1991 period is more prevalent in inter-state migration. In Table 3.9, it can be seen that the dominant flow constituted movers from urban areas of size class of 75,000 persons and above to destinations in the same category (28 per cent of total movement). Rural to urban movement

accounted for about 16 per cent of total inter-state migration, of which nearly 11 per cent headed for metropolitan cities (with 75,000 persons and above) and to a lesser extent to the smaller urban areas; 3.5 per cent to urban centres of size class of 25,000-74,999 persons and only 1.8 per cent to destinations with 10,000-24,999 persons.

3.29 However, though it was indicated in Table 3.8 that inter-district migration displayed a balanced distribution of movement, the more detailed data in Table 3.9 revealed a surprising trait over the 1986-1991 period. The dominant flow was from rural areas to metropolitan cities with size class of 75,000 persons and above, which constituted 16.5 per cent of total moves.

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of inter-state and inter-district intra-state migration by migration direction and population size class of urban areas, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Migration direction/ size class of origin | Size class of urban destination | | | | Rural | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 75,000 and above | 25,000- 74,999 | 10,000- 24,999 | Urban | | |
| Inter-state migration | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.3 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 55.0 | 18.5 | 73.5 |
| 75,000 and above | 27.7 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 39.2 | 12.2 | 51.4 |
| 25,000 - 74,999 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 10.9 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 11.2 |
| Rural | 10.8 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 10.4 | 26.5 |
| Total | 50.1 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 100.0 |
| Inter-district intra-state migration | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.4 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 45.3 |
| 75,000 and above | 7.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 27.2 |
| 25,999 - 74,999 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 8.6 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 9.6 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 23.0 | 31.7 | 54.7 |
| Total | 31.9 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 100.0 |

3.30 Generally, urbanward migration is seen to play a smaller role in the population growth of urban areas in Malaysia, of which the main components are contributed by natural increase and net reclassification of urban areas during the intercensal period of 1980-1991 (*Urbanisation and Urban Growth in Malaysia, Census Monograph Series No. 1*). The same

study also established that Malaysia was not experiencing the emergence of one all-dominant megacity in the pattern of urbanisation; the urban population of Malaysia is well distributed spatially compared to the scenarios of her neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

3.31 Table 3.10 adds a gender dimension to urban and rural migration in response to an increasing awareness in studies on the interlinkages between the development process and women's role and participation. It is generally known that migration in Malaysia is dominated by males and the sex ratios in Table 3.10 show this is more so for migrants heading for rural destinations (the sex ratio is over 120). It appears that women tend to be directed towards urban areas of intermediate sizes (between 25,000 and 74,999 persons). This is implied in the relatively lower sex ratio of 101 for urban-urban moves of this size class and those from rural origins to urban destinations (between 25,000 and 74,999 persons) had a sex ratio of 103.

Table 3.10: Sex ratio of inter-state and inter-district intra-state migrants by migration direction and population size class of urban areas, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Migration direction/ size class of origin | Size class of urban destination | | | | Rural | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 75,000 and above | 25,000- 74,999 | 10,000- 24,999 | Urban | | |
| Inter-state migrants | | | | | | |
| Urban | 108 | 105 | 115 | 108 | 124 | 112 |
| 75,000 and above | 109 | 106 | 115 | 109 | 124 | 113 |
| 25,000 - 74,999 | 106 | 101 | 113 | 106 | 120 | 110 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 106 | 104 | 117 | 107 | 125 | 112 |
| Rural | 107 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 116 | 110 |
| Total | 108 | 105 | 113 | 109 | 121 | 111 |
| Inter-district intra-state migrants | | | | | | |
| Urban | 102 | 101 | 105 | 103 | 123 | 111 |
| 75,000 and above | 106 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 125 | 115 |
| 25,999 - 74,999 | 101 | 97 | 102 | 100 | 119 | 107 |
| 10,000 - 24,999 | 96 | 102 | 105 | 98 | 116 | 106 |
| Rural | 95 | 111 | 102 | 98 | 126 | 113 |
| Total | 99 | 105 | 104 | 101 | 124 | 112 |

3.32 Males are seen to predominate in longer-distance moves as in inter-state migration relative to inter-district migration. In the table, ratios below 100 are indicated for a number of streams in inter-district migration. Most notable is the rural-urban movement, specifically from the rural areas to the metropolitan cities of size class 75,000 persons and over where males were outnumbered by females as evidenced by a sex ratio of 95, followed by a sex ratio of 96 in the movement from small urban towns (10,000 - 24,999) to metropolitan areas.

CHAPTER 4
PROFILE OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

- 4.1 Comprehensive data on the characteristics of migrants at the point of destination are usually available in surveys and censuses. This profile, together with a comparison of the non-migrant population in general, gives a good understanding of the different demographic and socio-economic standing of migrants in terms of age, sex, ethnic group, marital status, education and employment. It should also be kept in mind that these characteristics of migrants were measured at the end of the migration period and thus do not reflect the status of the migrants at the time when they actually moved. In this respect, the issue of adaptation and well-being of migrants at their destinations has not been widely discussed, partly because data are not easily available on the characteristics of migrants before the move, that is, at origin.
- 4.2 This report focuses on the selectivity of migrants at the district or state of destination for inter-district and inter-state migrants respectively, in comparison with the non-migrant population at destination. The distribution of these three groups are compared by selected characteristics such as age, ethnicity, education, marital status, labour force status and occupational structure. A summary measure termed as the *Index of Dissimilarity* is constructed for an overview of these differentials among the three groups under comparison, which will be discussed later in this chapter.

Age and sex selectivity

- 4.3 Malaysia is no exception to the general observation that migrants tend to be young adults between the ages of 15 and 34 years, reaching a peak in the 20-24 age group. Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of the migrants at destination compared to the non-migrant population by age and sex. Nearly 60 per cent of inter-state migrants were aged between 15 and 34 years compared to 54 per cent for inter-district

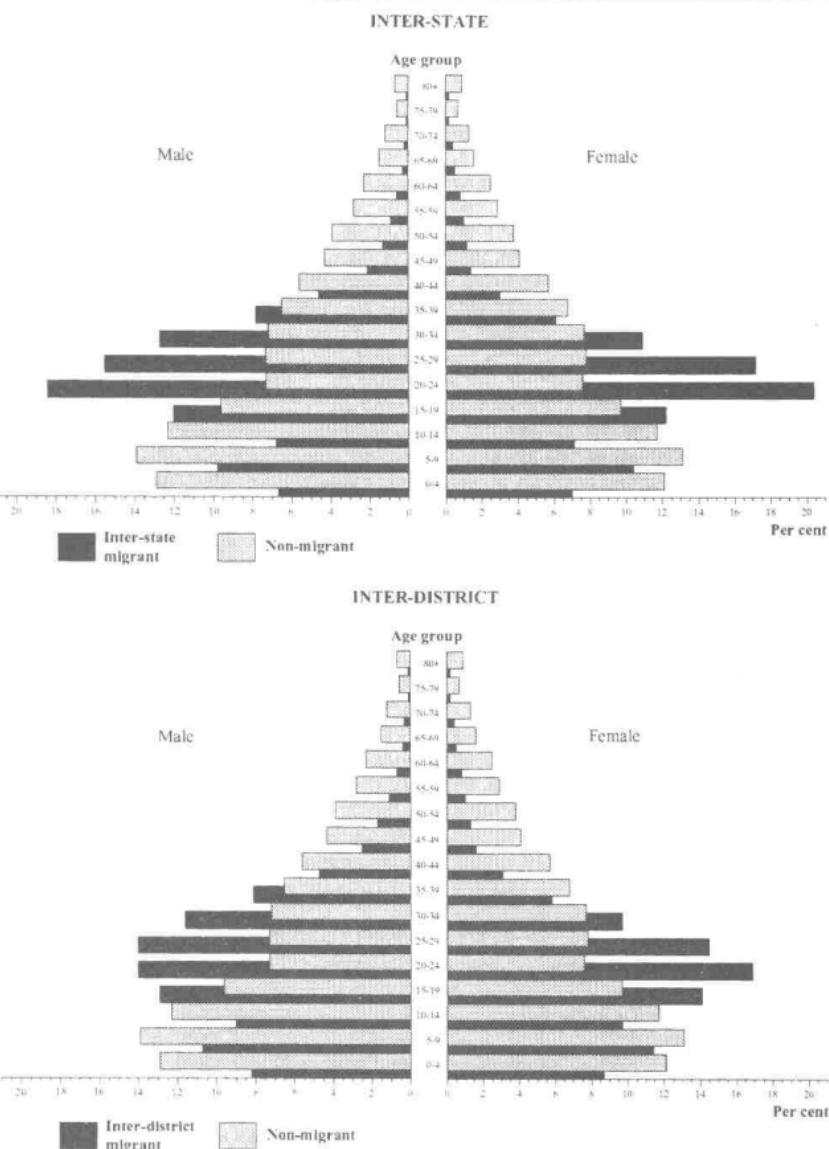
migrants and only 32 per cent for the non-migrant population. Inter-state migrants, particularly females, indicated the highest concentration (20.4 per cent) in the 20-24 age group compared to 16.9 per cent for inter-district female migrants and only 7.6 per cent for non-migrants in the same age group. The age structure of inter-state and inter-district migrants is illustrated in Figure 4.1 which compares the age pyramids of the two groups of migrants against that of non-migrants for both males and females.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Age group | Non-migrants | | | Inter-state migrants | | | Inter-district migrants | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 0-4 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| 5-9 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 11.4 |
| 10-14 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| 15-19 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.1 |
| 20-24 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 16.9 |
| 25-29 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 14.5 |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 9.7 |
| 35-39 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| 40-44 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| 45-49 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 50-54 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 55-59 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 60-64 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 70-74 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 75-79 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 80+ | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number (thousands) | 14,741.7 | 7,348.9 | 7,392.9 | 1,145.6 | 605.4 | 540.1 | 928.0 | 491.2 | 436.8 |
| Median Age (years) | 21.6 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 23.3 | 21.8 |

4.4 Overall, male migrants tend to be older and this is indicated clearly by the median age. It is not surprising that women, on the average, tend to migrate at younger ages than men as it was indicated in the 1991 Census that women were marrying at an average age of 24.7 years which was three and a half years younger than their male counterparts. Inter-state male

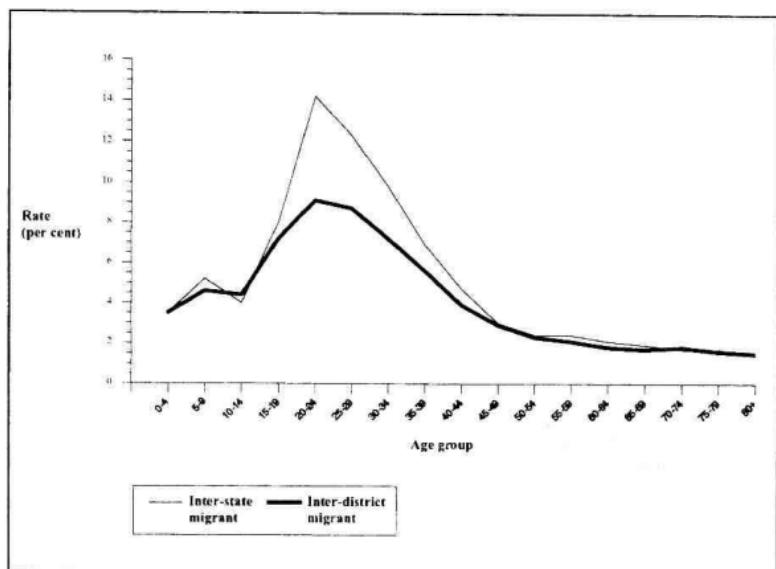
Figure 4.1: Distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991



migrants have a median age of 24.0 years compared to 23.3 years for females. Inter-district migrants, though generally younger than inter-state migrants, also showed a lower median age (21.8 years) for females.

4.5 The above numbers and proportions can be translated graphically into age specific migration rates which are shown in Figure 4.2. A number of peaks are observed in the rates of migration. A small peak appears during the relatively young ages and declines during school-going ages, but sharply rises after completing secondary education. It reaches the highest peak between the ages of 20 and 24 years during entry into the labour market and possibly movement associated with marriage, particularly for females. A small peak appears again around the ages of 55-59 years which can be interpreted as 'retirement' migration.

Figure 4.2: Migration rates of inter-state and inter-district migrants by age group, Malaysia, 1986-1991



Ethnic selectivity

4.6 It is interesting to note in Table 4.2 that Malays had the highest migration rate among inter-state migrants, that is, 8.9 per cent, compared to the other ethnic groups. Indians was a close second with a migration rate of 7.2 per cent and Chinese was the least mobile of the three main ethnic groups. Similar patterns were also noted for both male and female inter-state migrants; Malay men and women indicated the highest rates of migration at 9.4 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. Consistently, for each ethnic group, males had a higher tendency to migrate than females.

Table 4.2: Inter-state and inter-district migrants as a proportion of total population by ethnic group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Ethnic group | Inter-state migrants | | | Inter-district migrants | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Malaysian citizens | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Bumiputera | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| Malay | 8.9 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Other bumiputera | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 8.6 |
| Chinese | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Indian | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Others | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Non-Malaysian citizens | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Total | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 |

4.7 Among inter-district migrants, it is shown in Table 4.2 that 'Other bumiputera' contributed the highest rate of migration (9.8 per cent). This group included Dusuns and Kadazans in Sabah and Ibans in Sarawak which comprised the major ethnic groups in the respective states. These rates are also reflective of the higher level of inter-district movement in Sabah and Sarawak. Inter-district migration rates were also high among Malays (5.5 per cent) followed by Indians (4.1 per cent). Chinese remained the least mobile group. This pattern in migration rates by ethnic group were also evident for both males and females though males generally exhibited higher rates of migration. It is noted that non-Malaysian citizens indicated high inter-district migration rates which were substantially higher than those recorded for inter-state migration.

4.8 The preceding analysis by age and sex established some differences among the three groups under comparison, that is, non-migrants, inter-state

migrants and inter-district migrants. Thus, in the following study of the other characteristics such as marital status and education, an attempt will be made to standardise for age according to the age distribution of non-migrants. Likewise, where pertinent, data by occupation will be controlled for education to eliminate the effect of varying educational composition of the three groups under study.

Marital status selectivity

4.9 Table 4.3 gives the distribution of inter-state and inter-district migrants by marital status standardised according to the age distribution of the non-migrants. It is shown that the age-standardized distributions by marital status between non-migrants and migrants were almost similar. Though the proportions of widowed and divorced were relatively small, inter-state and inter-district migrants consistently show higher levels compared to non-migrants. Table 4.3 also gives the migration rates by marital status and it is seen that the never married generally had a higher tendency to migrate. Divorced or separated persons had relatively high rates of migration; it was particularly noted that male inter-district migrants in this category had a migration rate of 5.9 per cent.

Table 4.3: Age-standardised distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants and migration rates by marital status and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Marital status | Percentage distribution | | | Migration rates | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Non-migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Never Married | 58.2 | 58.3 | 55.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 |
| Married | 37.7 | 36.9 | 39.3 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Widowed | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Divorced | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Male | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Never Married | 61.5 | 61.4 | 59.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| Married | 37.0 | 36.8 | 38.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Widowed | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Divorced | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Female | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Never Married | 54.9 | 54.9 | 52.0 | 6.7 | 5.6 |
| Married | 38.4 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Widowed | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Divorced | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 |

Educational selectivity

4.10 Education is often known to be positively correlated with migration; young people may move to pursue higher education or the more highly educated may move to obtain jobs commensurate with their expectations. Educational differentials may be evaluated on the basis of educational attainment and highest certificate obtained, both of which were collected in the 1991 Population and Housing Census. An attempt is made in Table 4.4 to compare the highest educational attainment of the three groups, taking into account the age differentials amongst them.

Table 4.4: Age-standardised distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants and migration rates by highest educational attainment and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Educational attainment | Percentage distribution | | | Migration rates | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Non-migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Primary | 34.9 | 28.8 | 31.4 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Secondary | 31.3 | 34.5 | 32.5 | 9.2 | 7.0 |
| Tertiary | 4.2 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 22.7 | 8.4 |
| Never attended school | 29.6 | 25.0 | 30.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Male | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Primary | 36.1 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Secondary | 33.3 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 9.4 | 7.0 |
| Tertiary | 4.6 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 22.6 | 8.3 |
| Never attended school | 26.0 | 22.5 | 27.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Female | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Primary | 33.7 | 29.3 | 30.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Secondary | 29.4 | 32.7 | 30.9 | 8.9 | 6.9 |
| Tertiary | 3.7 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 23.0 | 8.6 |
| Never attended school | 33.1 | 27.6 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 |

4.11 Inter-state migrants were seen to be better-off in terms of higher proportions having attained secondary and tertiary education coupled with lower proportion of those in the 'never attended school' category. It is noteworthy that, even after taking into account age differentials, nearly 12 per cent of inter-state migrants had attained tertiary education compared to 6 per cent for inter-district migrants and only 4.2 per cent for non-migrants (Table 4.4). These patterns in educational

selectivity are also evident by sex. Consistently, both male and female inter-state migrants were selective of the more educated in terms of highest educational level attained. However, in the case of inter-district migrants, the evidence of a "more educated migrant" was not clearly seen; though they had higher proportions of those with secondary and tertiary education compared to non-migrants, inter-district migrants also reported slightly higher proportion of those never attended school than that of non-migrants.

- 4.12 The migration rates by educational attainment given in Table 4.4 clearly supports that education serves as a stimulus to migration. Among inter-state migrants, those with tertiary education had exceptionally high rates of migration, about 23 per cent for both males and females. The never attended school category recorded the lowest rate of migration as in inter-state or inter-district migration.

Table 4.5: Age-standardised distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants and migration rates by highest certificate obtained and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Certificate | Percentage distribution | | | Migration rates | |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Non-migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants | Inter-state migrants | Inter-district migrants |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 5.9 |
| None | 67.6 | 61.2 | 69.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| SRP | 14.3 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 7.2 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.7 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 8.2 |
| STPM | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 21.7 | 8.3 |
| Diploma | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 23.2 | 9.5 |
| Degree | 1.2 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 21.5 | 6.1 |
| Male | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| None | 67.2 | 60.2 | 69.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| SRP | 14.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 7.4 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.4 | 17.9 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 8.2 |
| STPM | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 20.7 | 8.1 |
| Diploma | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 23.7 | 9.6 |
| Degree | 1.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 20.7 | 6.3 |
| Female | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
| None | 68.0 | 63.4 | 70.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| SRP | 14.1 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| SPM/SPVM | 13.9 | 17.4 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 8.3 |
| STPM | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 22.7 | 8.5 |
| Diploma | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 9.2 |
| Degree | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 23.0 | 5.6 |

4.13 A comparison of the age-standardized distribution of the three groups who had ever attended school by highest educational certificate in Table 4.5 gives a consistent picture of highly qualified inter-state migrants with lower proportion of those with no certificate coupled with relatively high proportions of those having diploma and degree qualifications compared to non-migrants. Inter-state migrants emerged as the most qualified group with higher proportions of SPM, STPM, diploma and degree holders. This pattern is consistent with the high migration rates (Table 4.5) exhibited by both inter-state and inter-district migrants for those with SPM or higher qualifications. It is most pronounced for inter-state migrants; male inter-state migrants had a migration rate of 23.7 per cent for those having diploma qualification and female inter-state migrants with degrees reported a migration rate of 23 per cent.

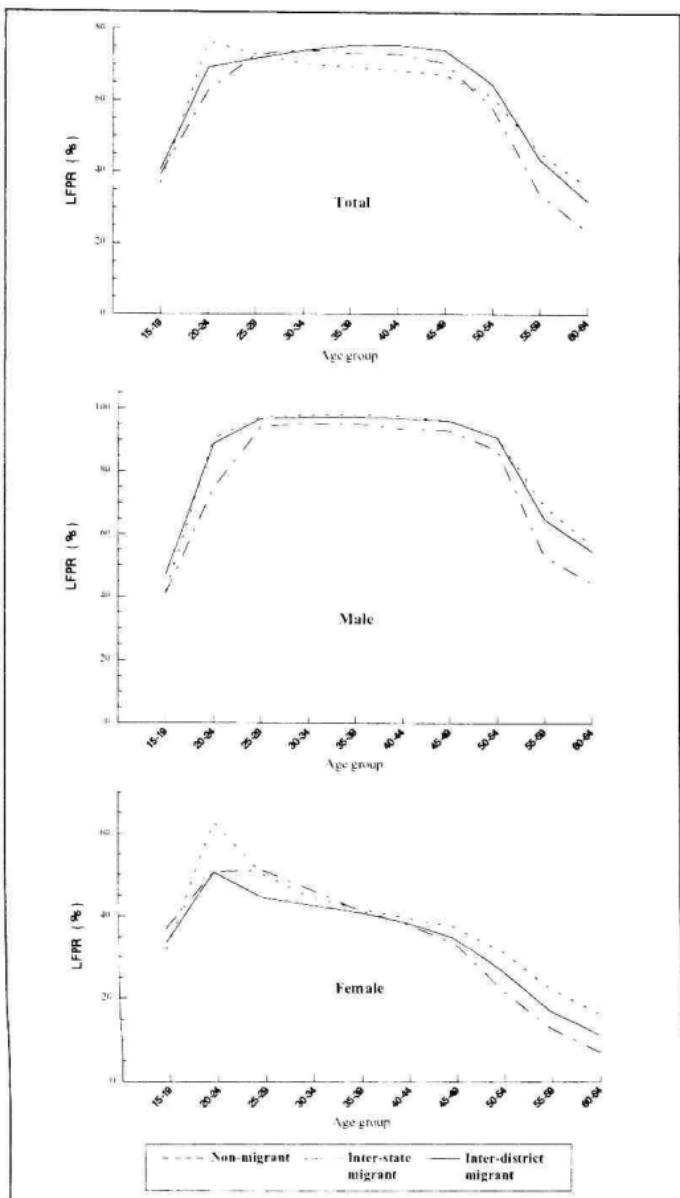
Labour force characteristics

4.14 Migrant and non-migrant differentials are further examined with respect to labour force participation rates and occupational patterns at the time of the 1991 Population and Housing Census. Since it is likely that people are motivated to migrate because of economic reasons, it is assumed that migrants, particularly inter-state migrants who generally move across longer distances, tend to have higher rates of labour force participation compared to inter-district migrants and non-migrants. Table 4.6 and Figure 4.3 show the age patterns of labour force participation rates by sex for the three groups under comparison.

Table 4.6: Labour force participation rates of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Age group | Non-migrants | | | Inter-state migrants | | | Inter-district migrants | | |
|-----------|--------------|------|--------|----------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 62.1 | 83.7 | 41.3 | 63.9 | 80.3 | 45.0 | 65.3 | 85.4 | 41.7 |
| 15-19 | 36.7 | 41.5 | 31.9 | 39.1 | 41.0 | 37.0 | 40.4 | 47.0 | 33.7 |
| 20-24 | 76.3 | 90.5 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 74.7 | 50.7 | 69.1 | 88.8 | 50.6 |
| 25-29 | 73.0 | 97.2 | 50.3 | 72.8 | 94.1 | 51.2 | 71.8 | 96.7 | 44.6 |
| 30-34 | 70.4 | 97.9 | 44.8 | 74.2 | 95.3 | 46.7 | 74.0 | 97.2 | 42.8 |
| 35-39 | 69.4 | 98.1 | 42.0 | 73.3 | 95.3 | 41.7 | 75.4 | 97.4 | 41.1 |
| 40-44 | 68.4 | 97.6 | 39.6 | 73.2 | 93.5 | 38.4 | 75.5 | 96.9 | 38.7 |
| 45-49 | 67.4 | 96.1 | 37.8 | 70.7 | 93.0 | 33.8 | 74.2 | 96.1 | 35.0 |
| 50-54 | 61.4 | 90.8 | 31.8 | 58.2 | 86.7 | 22.4 | 64.8 | 90.8 | 27.0 |
| 55-59 | 45.5 | 68.8 | 22.7 | 33.9 | 52.9 | 12.8 | 43.7 | 64.7 | 17.2 |
| 60-64 | 36.0 | 56.4 | 16.7 | 23.5 | 44.3 | 7.1 | 31.9 | 54.5 | 11.3 |

Figure 4.3: Labour force participation rates (LFPR) of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991



- 4.15 At total level for all persons aged 15-64 years, the labour force participation rates of migrants were seen to be higher than non-migrants, especially for female inter-state migrants (45 per cent) and male inter-district migrants (85.4 per cent). However, the age patterns of the labour force participation rates which are depicted in Figure 4.3 show that the higher rates of both inter-state and inter-district migrants were confined to the age group 15-19 years and between 30 and 49 years. However, a breakdown of these rates by sex indicated a downward trend of male labour force participation at all ages for migrants compared to non-migrants except for inter-district migrants aged 15-19 years. In the case of female labour force participation, higher rates were recorded by both inter-state and inter-district migrants aged 15-19 years who are likely to be highly motivated to move in connection with entry into the workforce.
- 4.16 The pattern of occupational distribution among migrants and non-migrants is indicated in Table 4.7. Inter-state migrants were heavily concentrated in two occupational groups, that is, services and production and related work. Nearly 40 per cent of their employed were engaged in production and related work while 21.1 per cent were reported in services compared to 34 per cent and 10.1 per cent of non-migrants in these two occupational groups respectively. This is consistently so for both male and female inter-state migrants. The exceptionally low proportion of agricultural and related workers among inter-state migrants reflected in part the relatively low migration rate of those in this occupational group. It is interesting to note that inter-district migrants had a closer resemblance to the occupational distribution of non-migrants as in services, agricultural, production and related occupations. Nevertheless, inter-district migrants still maintained slightly higher proportions of their employed in the professional, services and production and related occupations compared to non-migrants even after controlling for age differences.
- 4.17 Having established that the migrant is relatively better-educated than the non-migrant, does the over-representation of migrants in service and production and related work imply that migrants were disadvantaged or were more likely to be engaged in "easy-entry" occupations as in service or production and related work? An analysis of the occupational

Table 4.7: Age-standardised distribution of non-migrants, inter-state and inter-district migrants by occupational group and sex, Malaysia, 1986-1991

| Occupational group | Non-migrants | | | Inter-state migrants | | | Inter-district migrants | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional, technical and related workers | 9.7 | 7.8 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 15.6 |
| Administrative and managerial workers | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Clerical and related workers | 11.3 | 7.6 | 19.5 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 14.9 |
| Sales workers | 11.3 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.5 |
| Service workers | 10.1 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 18.6 |
| Agricultural, animal husbandry, fishermen and hunters | 21.5 | 24.3 | 15.1 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 21.8 | 26.4 | 9.3 |
| Production and related workers, transport equipment operators | 33.7 | 35.9 | 28.8 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 33.3 |

structure of the three groups under comparison within each type of educational certificate reveals that inter-state and inter-district migrants with higher certificates such as diplomas and degrees had similar occupational distributions as non-migrants. However, migrants were found to have higher proportions in the service and production-related occupations compared to non-migrants among those with STPM or lower qualifications.

Index of dissimilarity

4.18 A summary index, the Index of Dissimilarity is introduced for an overview of the selectivity of inter-state and inter-district migrants during the 1986-1991 period with respect to various characteristics such as age, ethnic group, marital status, education and occupation in comparison to the non-migrant population at destination.

- 4.19 In this procedure, the absolute differences between the percentage distribution of the characteristic by age for any two subgroups of population (in this case, non-migrants vis-a-vis inter-state migrants and inter-district migrants) are summed and one-half of the sum is taken¹. The values range from zero which denotes absolute similarity to 100 which is absolute dissimilarity. For purpose of comparison, the index of dissimilarity is also computed for the migrant and non-migrant population based on survey data from the 1992 and 1993 LFMS.
- 4.20 Generally, it is seen in Table 4.8 that inter-state migrants were most dissimilar from the non-migrant population at the point of destination; for instance, census data for the period 1986-1991 indicated that inter-state migrants were most dissimilar from non-migrants by educational certificate (31.0), educational level (29.0), age (27.8) and occupation (21.1). Inter-district migrants were also found to be dissimilar for these characteristics but to a lesser extent, with indices of age (22.0), education level (15.6) and educational certificate (15.0). Ethnic selectivity is also seen to play a part, with an index of 14.3 in the case of inter-district migration.
- 4.21 Annual migration data from the 1992 and 1993 LFMS generally supported such pattern of differentials, particularly in the case of inter-state migrants, which were most dissimilar by age, educational level and occupational distribution.

1. The general formula in calculating index of dissimilarity (ID) is as follows:

$$ID = \frac{1}{2} \sum |r_a - r_b|$$

where r_a = proportion (in per cent) in each age group for a characteristic of population subgroup 'a', i.e. inter-state or inter-district migrants.
 r_b = proportion (in per cent) in the corresponding age groups for the same characteristic of population subgroup 'b', i.e. non-migrants.

Table 4.8: Index of dissimilarity for inter-state migrants and inter-district migrants by sex and period of migration, Malaysia, 1986-1993

| Characteristic | Census data (1991) | | Survey data | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1986-1991 | | 1991-1992 | | 1992-1993 | |
| | Inter-state | Inter-district | Inter-state | Intra-(a) | Inter-state | Intra-(a) |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Age | 27.8 | 22.0 | 24.3 | 20.3 | 28.2 | 20.2 |
| Ethnic group | 10.5 | 14.3 | 19.7 | 9.3 | 18.9 | 11.2 |
| Marital status | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 2.5 |
| Education level | 29.0 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 8.5 | 22.5 | 8.9 |
| Certificate | 31.0 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Occupation | 21.1 | 6.6 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 19.4 | 15.2 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| Age | 28.5 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 19.1 | 27.5 | 19.7 |
| Ethnic group | 10.3 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 4.8 | 16.3 | 12.2 |
| Marital status | 1.1 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 7.8 | 2.1 |
| Education level | 28.9 | 14.1 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 20.5 | 7.8 |
| Certificate | 31.7 | 14.3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Occupation | 24.5 | 6.5 | 18.1 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 14.0 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Age | 27.9 | 22.4 | 24.6 | 21.7 | 29.5 | 22.4 |
| Ethnic group | 10.7 | 14.4 | 20.2 | 10.8 | 22.4 | 10.7 |
| Marital status | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 |
| Education level | 28.8 | 17.0 | 20.4 | 9.9 | 24.5 | 10.5 |
| Certificate | 27.7 | 15.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Occupation | 15.8 | 11.6 | 24.7 | 15.1 | 24.0 | 18.5 |

(a) Includes intra-district migrants.

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Some of the major migration trends and patterns during the 1986-1991 period are summarised below:
- 5.1.1 Internal migration in Malaysia remained at a fairly low level, as indicated by seven per cent of total population being inter-state migrants and only five per cent as inter-district intra-state migrants during this period.
- 5.1.2 The state of Selangor maintained its position as the most popular state which unfailingly recorded the highest number of net in-migrants from all the other states, in terms of absolute numbers as well as in proportion to total population of the state.
- 5.1.3 Census and survey data provided consistent evidence of Johor state as an emerging focus of net in-migration.
- 5.1.4 The states which experienced substantial net outflow of migrants were Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Perak, Melaka, Kelantan and Pahang. The rest of the states indicated relatively low levels of net in-migration or outflow of less than 10,000 persons.
- 5.2 A common characteristic of both inter-state migration and inter-district migration in Malaysia is the predominance of a high exchange of population amongst the neighbouring states or districts.
- 5.3 Rural-urban migration, in terms of proportion to total moves, was not a major stream though there was evidence of an increasing trend in the case of inter-state migration. It was established in a separate study on

urbanisation that the increase in the urban population in Malaysia was mainly attributed to net reclassification of urban areas over the 1980-1991 period. Net migration to urban areas contributed about 10 per cent of total change in the population of urban areas over this period.

5.4 Generally, males predominate in inter-state and inter-district migration in Malaysia. However, female migration is seen to be selective of urbanwards migration, particularly in the case of rural-urban stream in inter-district intra-state migration. Generally, migrants tend to be young adults aged between 15 and 34 years old and Malays are found to have the highest rate of migration among the main ethnic groups in Malaysia.

5.5 There were no distinct differentials by marital status between migrants and non-migrants, but migrants tend to be better-educated in terms of highest educational certificate obtained. Migrants also differ in terms of occupational distributions, even when controlled for factors such as age and type of educational certificate. The data show that migrants were more concentrated in service and production-related work.

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