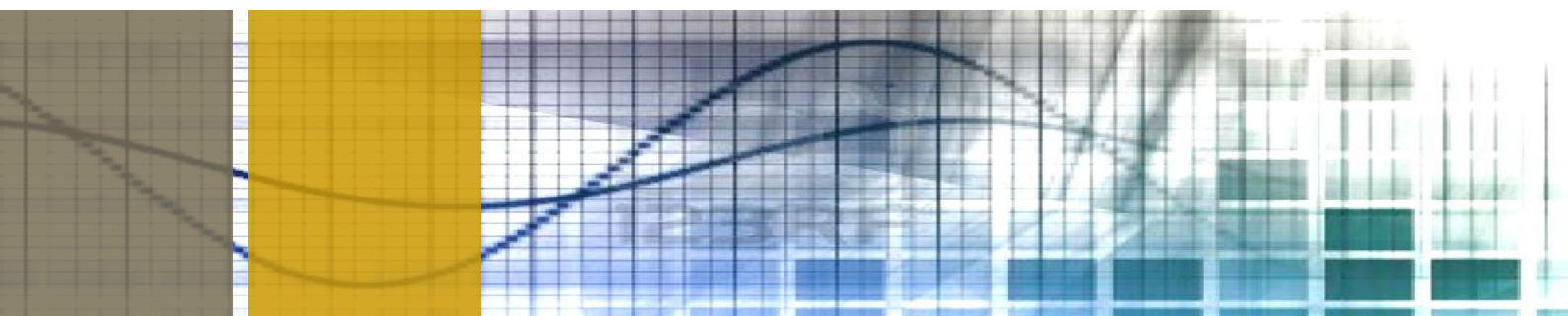




LAPORAN PENYIASATAN MIGRASI



MIGRATION SURVEY REPORT

**MALAYSIA
2015**



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

ISSN 0127-8924



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan Penyiasatan Migrasi, Malaysia, 2015 membentangkan statistik tahunan migrasi penduduk, corak dan magnitud di peringkat negeri serta maklumat ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi migran. Penyiasatan Migrasi dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan yang disyorkan oleh *United Nations* (UN) dengan merujuk kepada *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*.

Migrasi atau penghijrahan penduduk merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi perubahan struktur penduduk dan memberi kesan kepada situasi sosial dan ekonomi sesuatu kawasan dalam tempoh tertentu. Pada amnya, corak migrasi dan ciri-ciri migran yang berbeza akan memberi impak yang berlainan bagi negeri/kawasan asal dan destinasi. Statistik yang dibentangkan dalam laporan ini digunakan oleh penggubal dasar, ahli akademik dan penyelidik dalam melihat ciri-ciri penduduk migran sebagai input kepada perancangan dan pembangunan sosioekonomi negara.

Ringkasan penemuan daripada penyiasatan ini dibentangkan di bahagian pertama manakala jadual terperinci dipaparkan di bahagian kedua bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis. Ini diikuti oleh bahagian ketiga yang mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep, definisi dan metodologi penyiasatan yang digunakan bagi membantu pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama yang diberikan oleh responden serta sumbangan semua pihak sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung dalam menjayakan penyiasatan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATUK DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN HASAN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Jun 2016

PREFACE

The Migration Survey Report, Malaysia, 2015 presents the annual statistics of the population's migration, pattern and magnitude at state level as well as the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants. The Migration Survey is conducted based on the guidelines and recommendations of the United Nations (UN) with reference to the Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration.

Migration or the movement of people is one of the factors that influences changes in the population structure and affect the social and economic situation of a particular area during a specific period. In general, the difference in migration pattern and characteristics of migrants will have a different impact on the state/area of origin and destination. The statistics presented in this report is used by policy makers, academicians and researchers in analysing the migrant population characteristics as an input to the socioeconomic planning and development of the nation.

The summary of findings from this survey is presented in the first part while the second part focuses on detailed tables to facilitate analysis by users. This is followed by the third part which consists of technical notes explaining the concepts, definitions and survey methodology used to assist users in understanding the statistics published in this report.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation rendered by the respondents as well as all parties who have contributed either directly or indirectly in making this survey a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATUK DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN HASAN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

June 2016

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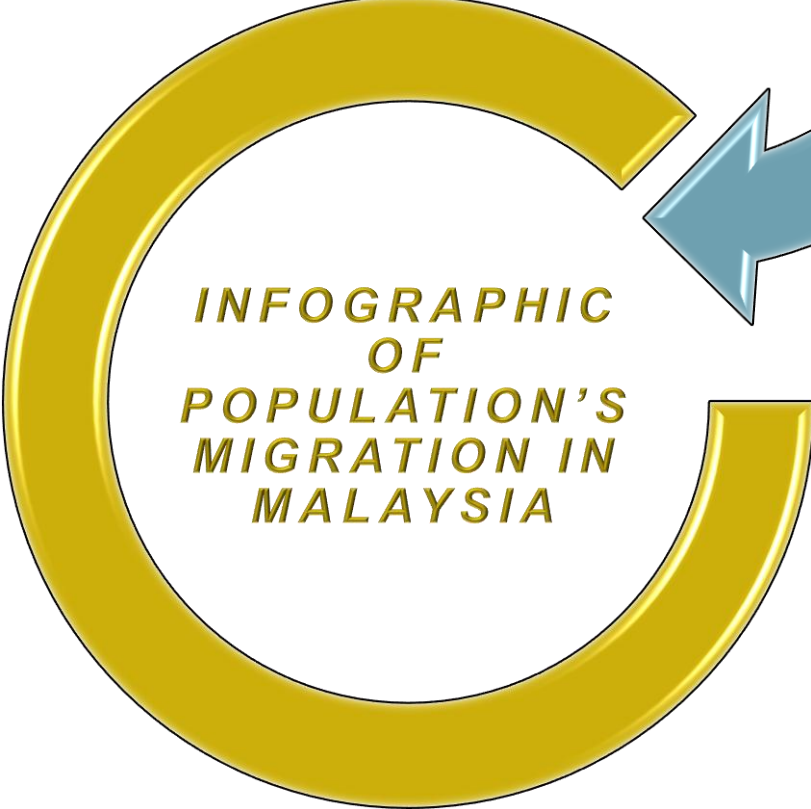
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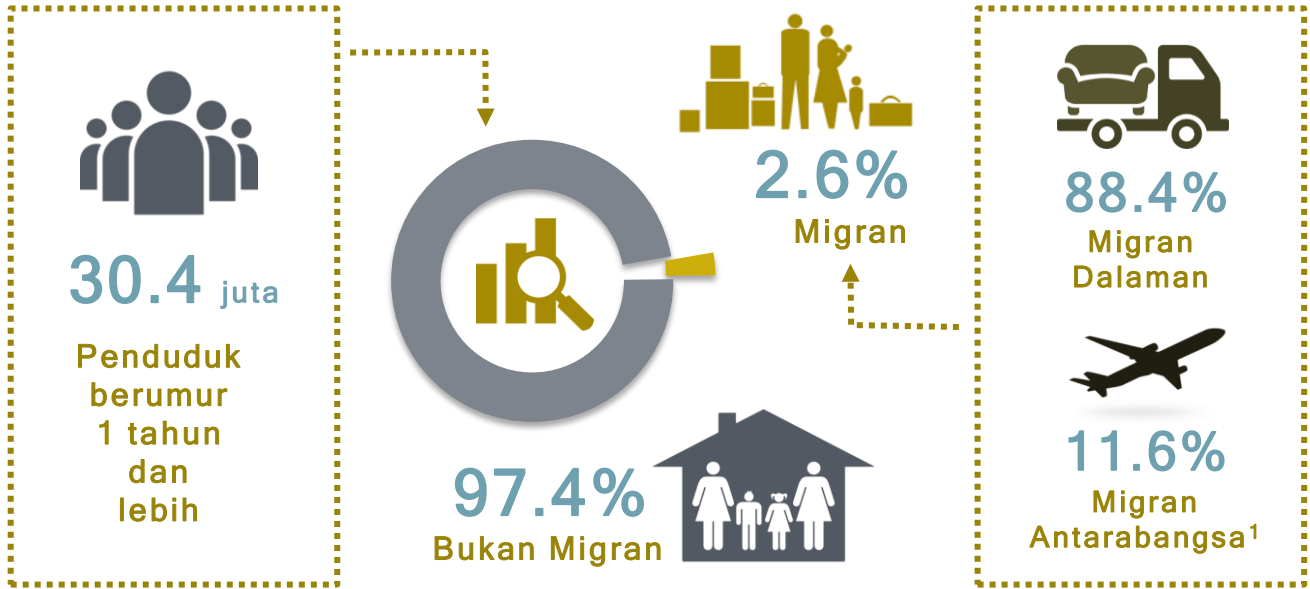


**INFOGRAFIK
MIGRASI
PENDUDUK
DI MALAYSIA**



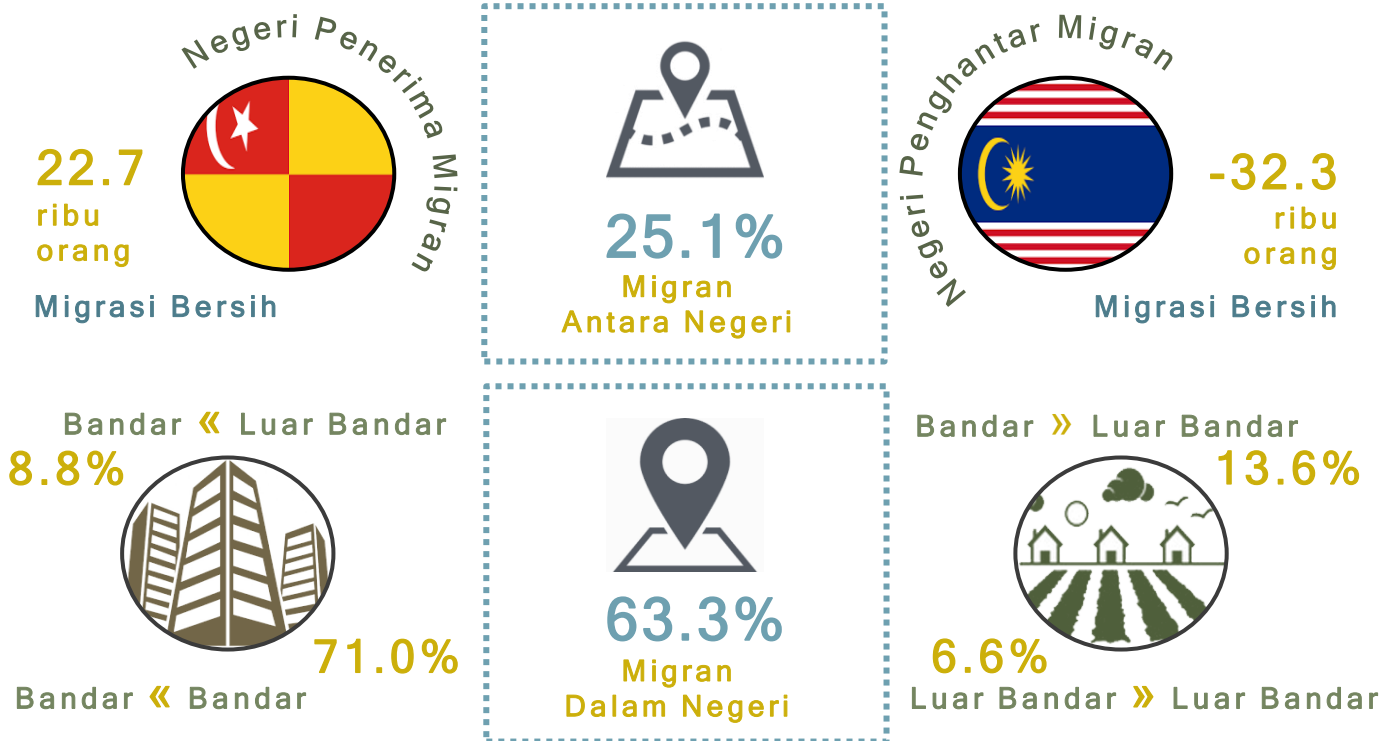
***INFOGRAPHIC
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POPULATION'S
MIGRATION IN
MALAYSIA***

MIGRASI PENDUDUK DI MALAYSIA 2014-2015

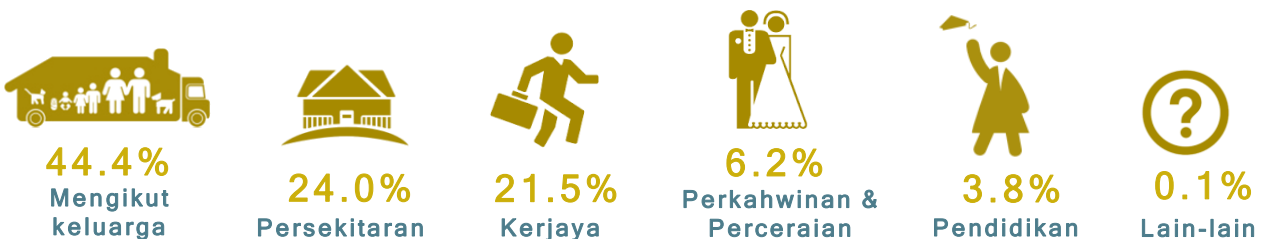


¹ Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain

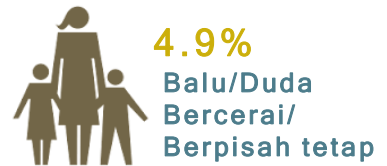
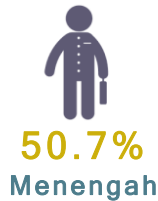
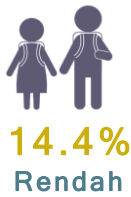
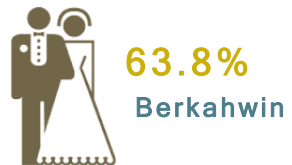
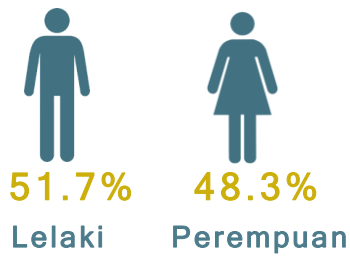
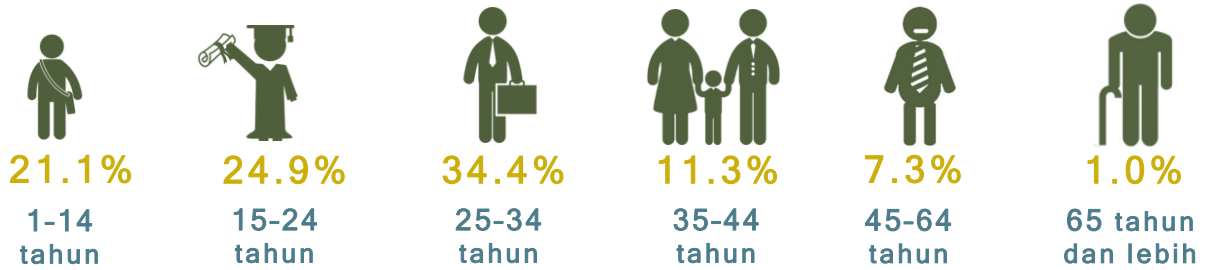
MIGRASI DALAMAN



SEBAB-SEBAB MIGRASI



CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRAN DALAMAN

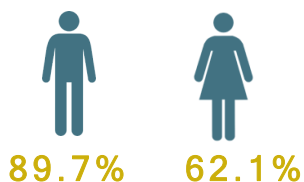


CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRAN DALAMAN



Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh

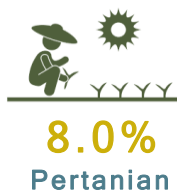
76.4%



Migran dalaman yang bekerja

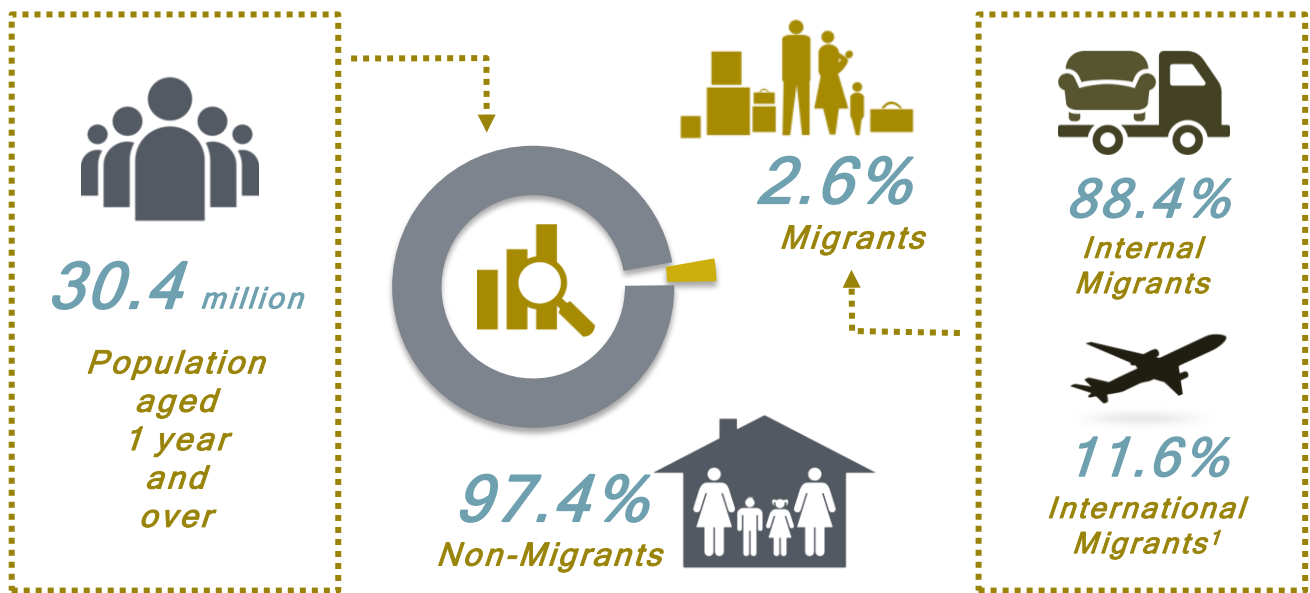


Keterangan terperinci bagi pengelasan pekerjaan boleh rujuk Perkara 11.14 di Nota Teknikal, muka surat 61.

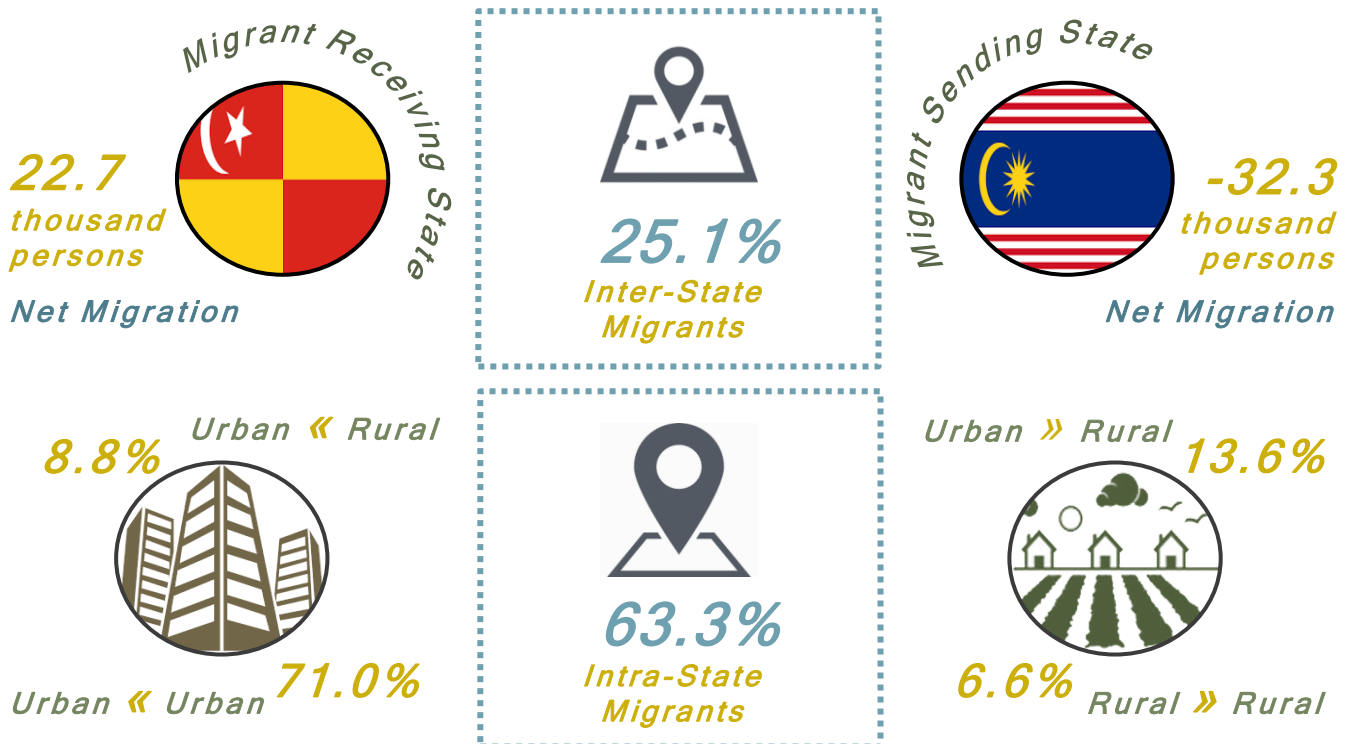


Keterangan terperinci bagi pengelasan industri boleh rujuk Perkara 11.15 di Nota Teknikal, muka surat 62.

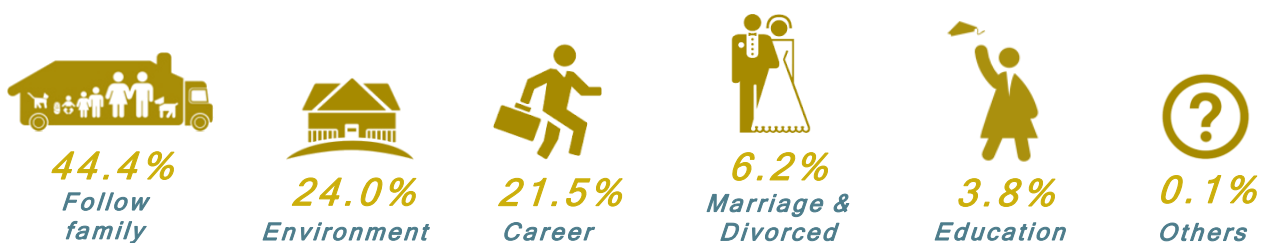
POPULATION'S MIGRATION IN MALAYSIA 2014-2015



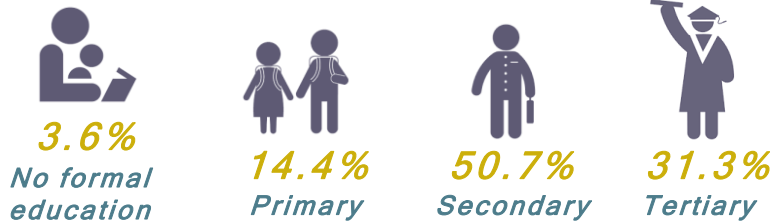
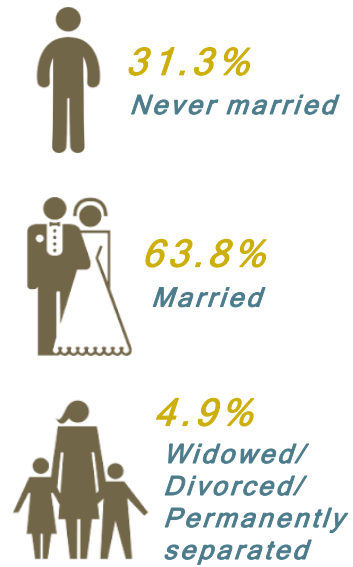
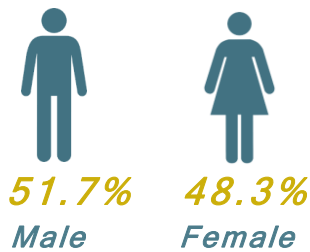
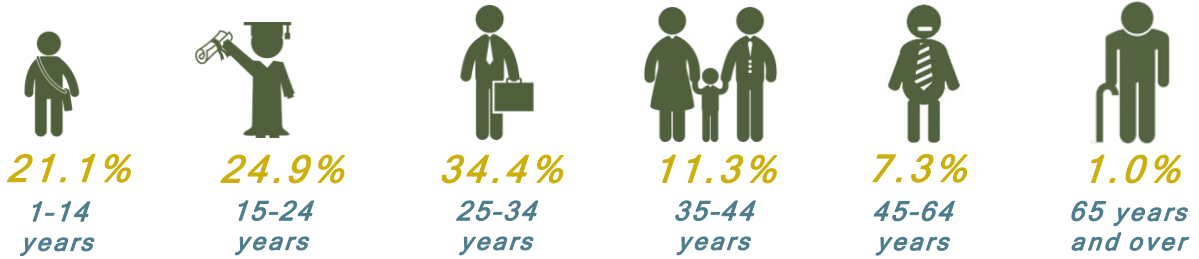
INTERNAL MIGRATION



REASONS FOR MIGRATION



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

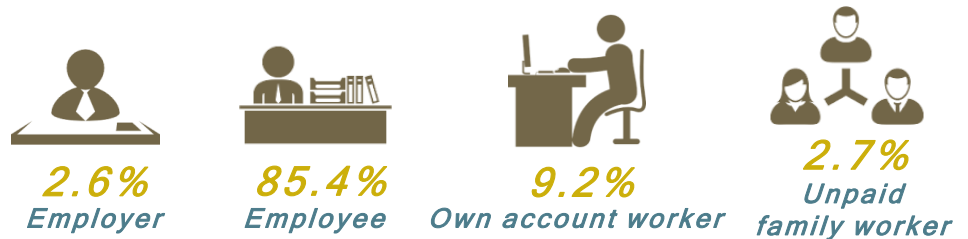


Labour force participation rate

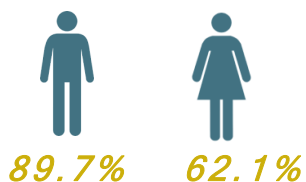
76.4%



Employed internal migrants



Detail explanation on occupational classifications can be referred to Item 11.14 in Technical Notes on page 77.



Detail explanation on industrial classifications can be referred to Item 11.15 in Technical Notes on page 78.

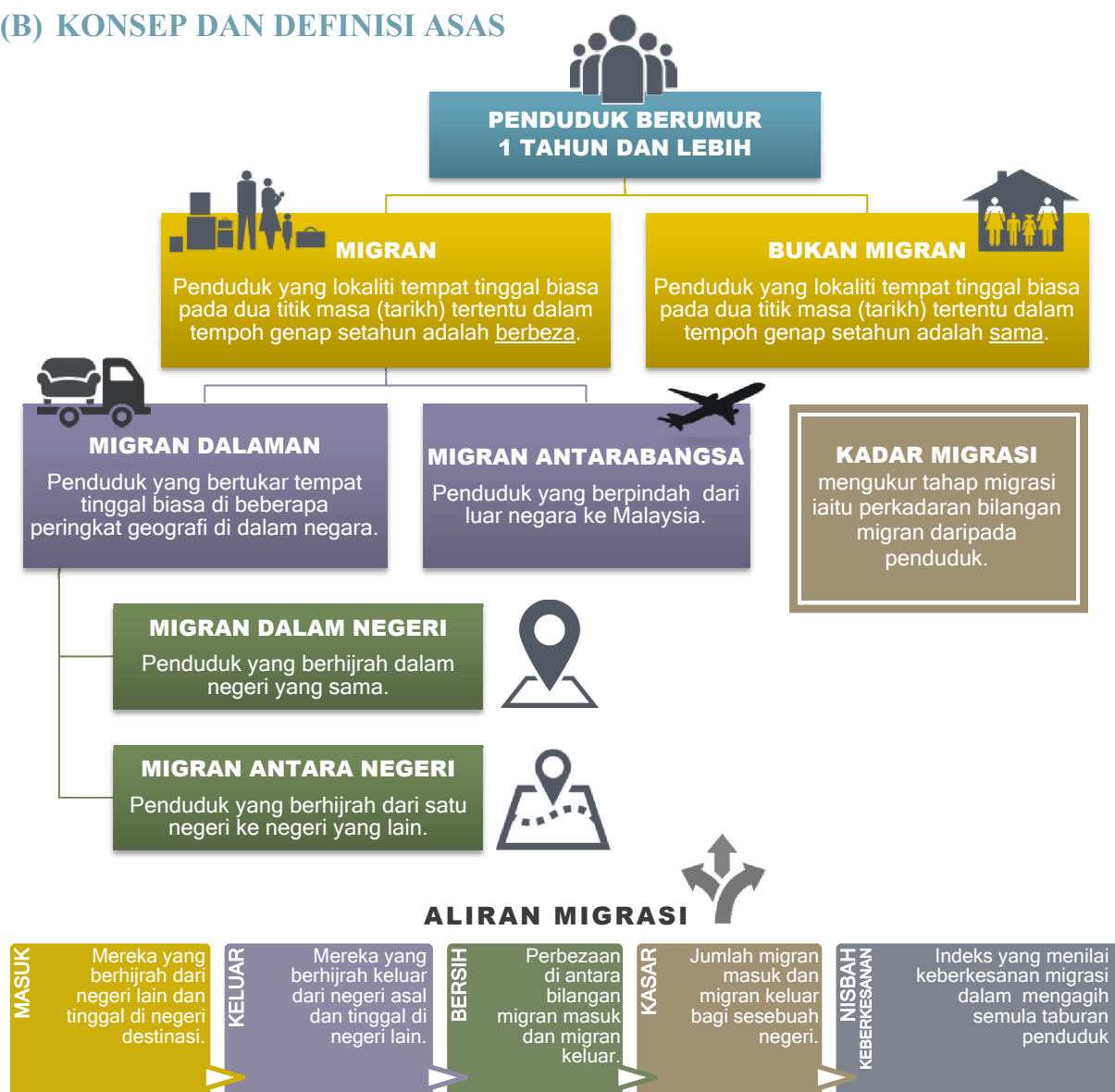


CORAK MIGRASI DI MALAYSIA

(A) PENGENALAN

Laporan ini membentangkan statistik migrasi penduduk yang dianalisa berasaskan data Penyiasatan Migrasi 2015. Penyiasatan ini dilaksanakan sebagai salah satu modul daripada Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh yang meliputi penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih. Tempoh rujukan setahun digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan pergerakan penduduk dan arah aliran penduduk pada peringkat negeri. Indikator utama yang dibentangkan adalah penduduk mengikut taraf migrasi, aliran migrasi dalaman, sebab-sebab migrasi serta ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi migran dalaman seperti jantina, kumpulan umur, taraf perkahwinan, pencapaian pendidikan dan penyertaan dalam tenaga buruh.

(B) KONSEP DAN DEFINISI ASAS



Konsep dan definisi terperinci boleh dirujuk di nota teknikal pada muka surat 51 laporan ini.

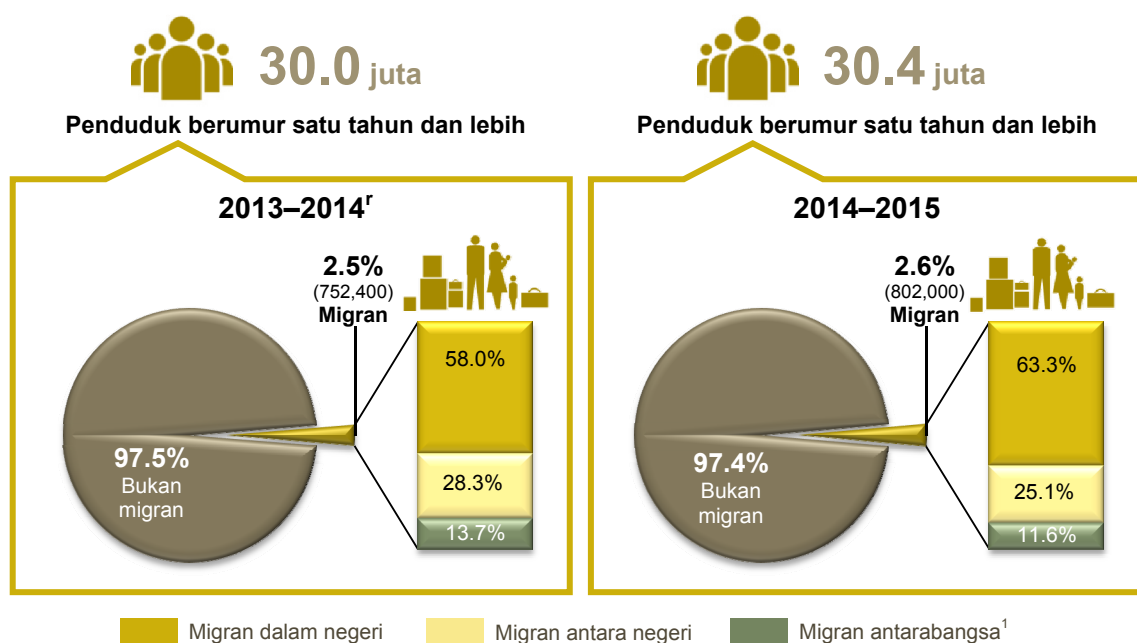


Mulai penerbitan 2015, statistik Penyiasatan Migrasi dianggarkan berasaskan anggaran penduduk semasa.

(C) MIGRAN DARIPADA PENDUDUK

Dalam tempoh 2014–2015, 2.6 peratus penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih adalah migran iaitu meningkat 0.1 mata peratus berbanding 2.5 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya. Bilangan migran yang direkodkan bertambah 49,600 orang (6.6%) kepada 802,000 orang berbanding 752,400 orang pada tempoh 2013–2014^r.

Carta 1: Penduduk berumur satu tahun dan lebih mengikut taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015



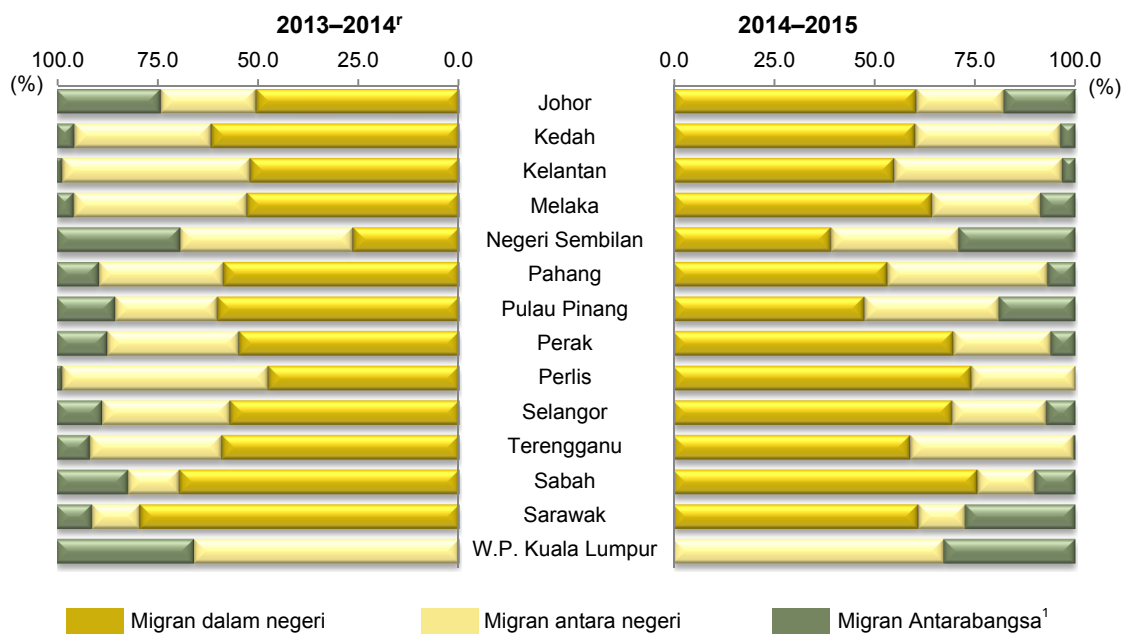
^r Dikemaskini

¹ Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Daripada jumlah migran dalam tempoh 2014–2015, hampir dua per tiga (63.3%) adalah migran yang berhijrah di dalam negeri. Peratusan ini meningkat 5.3 mata peratus berbanding 58.0 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, migran antara negeri merekodkan penyusutan 3.2 mata peratus daripada 28.3 peratus pada 2013–2014 kepada 25.1 peratus. Ini menunjukkan bahawa penduduk yang berhijrah lebih cenderung bergerak di dalam negeri yang sama berbanding ke negeri yang lain.

Sementara itu, migran antarabangsa yang berpindah dari luar negara ke Malaysia adalah 11.6 peratus, menyusut 2.1 mata peratus berbanding 13.7 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya.

Carta 2: Migran mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015



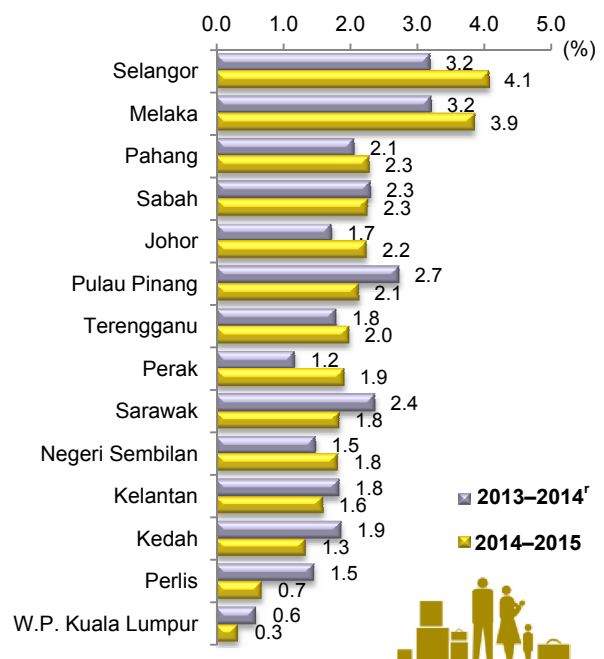
¹Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain

Peratusan migran antara negeri adalah tertinggi bagi W.P. Kuala Lumpur. Namun, Sabah dan Sarawak pula menunjukkan peratusan yang kecil bagi migran antara negeri berbanding negeri destinasi yang lain.

Selangor mencatatkan kadar migrasi dalaman tertinggi iaitu 4.1 peratus, meningkat 0.9 mata peratus berbanding 3.2 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya. Ini diikuti oleh Melaka iaitu 3.9 peratus, meningkat 0.7 mata peratus berbanding tempoh sebelumnya 3.2 peratus.

Sebaliknya, W.P. Kuala Lumpur kekal mencatatkan kadar migrasi paling rendah berbanding negeri destinasi yang lain iaitu 0.3 peratus dalam tempoh 2014–2015, menyusut 0.3 mata peratus berbanding 0.6 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya.

Carta 3: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015



(D) ALIRAN MIGRASI DALAMAN

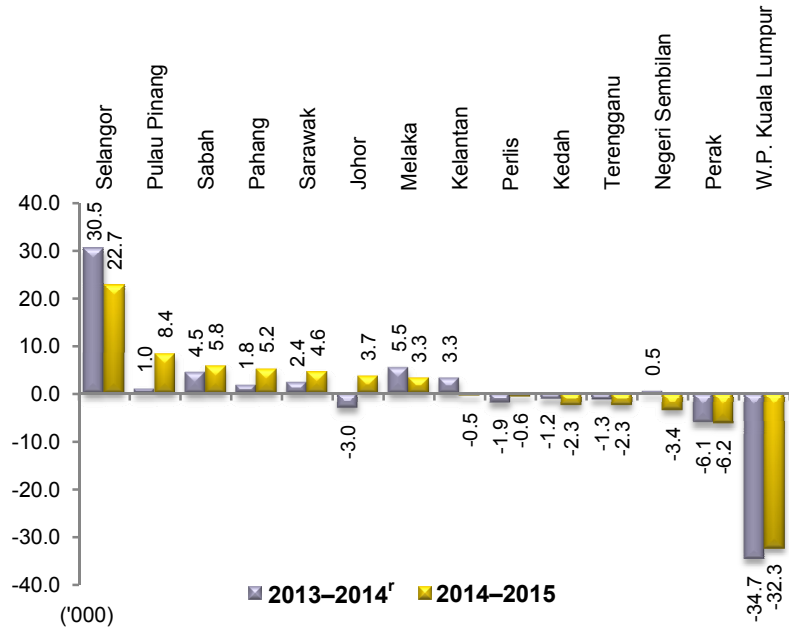
I) MIGRASI ANTARA NEGERI

Migrasi Bersih

Selangor merupakan negeri utama penerima migran. Namun, bilangan migran masuk ke negeri ini menyusut daripada 30,500 orang bagi tempoh 2013–2014 kepada 22,700 orang bagi tempoh 2014–2015.

Sementara itu, negeri utama penghantar migran adalah W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan bilangannya juga berkurang daripada 34,700 orang kepada 32,300 orang.

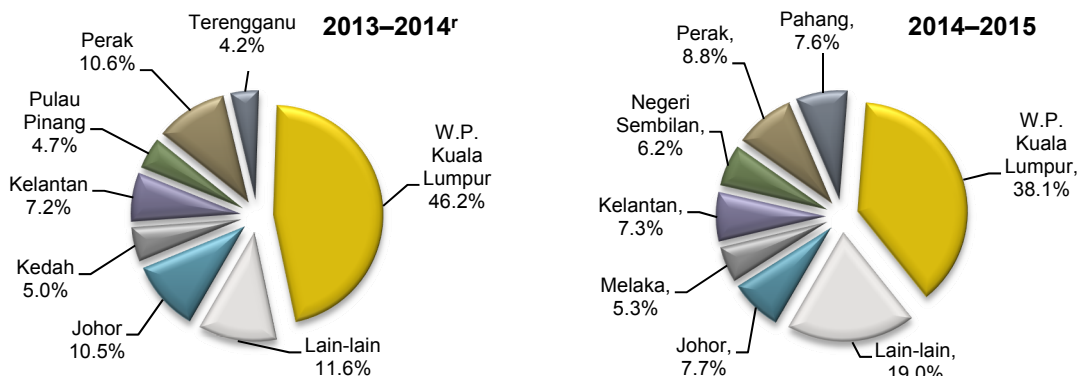
Carta 4: Migrasi bersih mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015



Negeri Penerima Migran

Bagi tempoh 2014–2015, sebahagian besar migran masuk (38.1%) ke negeri Selangor berasal dari negeri jiran iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur. Peratusan ini menyusut 8.1 mata peratus berbanding 46.2 peratus pada tempoh sebelumnya.

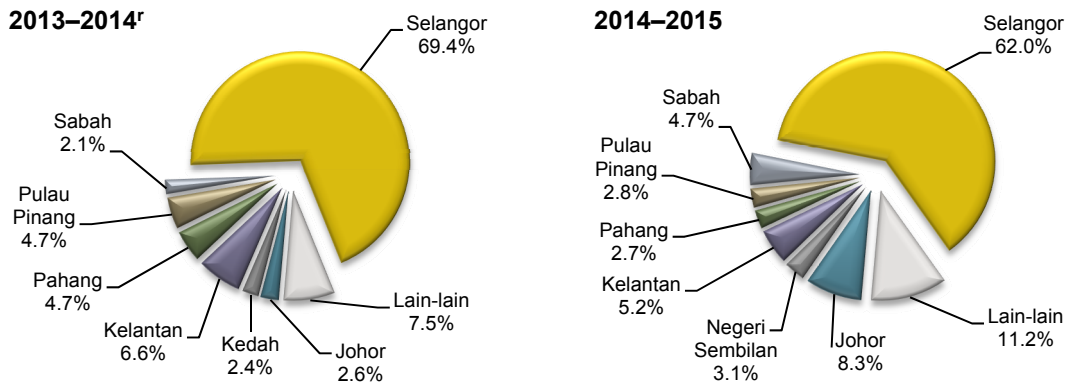
Carta 5: Migran masuk ke Selangor mengikut negeri asal, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015



Negeri Penghantar Migran

Daripada keseluruhan migran keluar dari W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 62.0 peratus atau hampir dua per tiga berhijrah ke negeri Selangor bagi tempoh 2014–2015. Peratusan ini menyusut 7.4 mata peratus berbanding 69.4 peratus bagi tempoh sebelumnya.

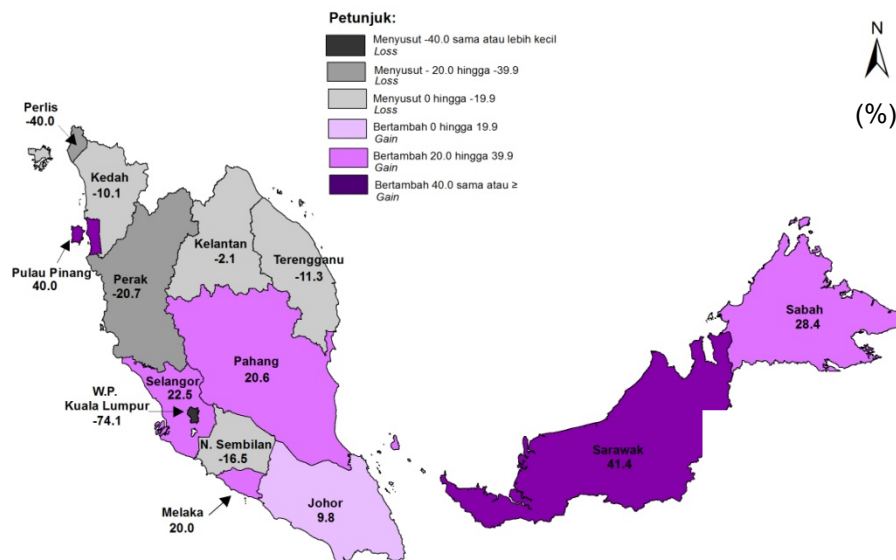
Carta 6: Migran keluar daripada W.P. Kuala Lumpur mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015



Nisbah Keberkesanan Migrasi

Bagi tempoh 2014–2015, Sarawak mencatatkan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi positif yang tertinggi iaitu 41.4 peratus. Nisbah ini menerangkan bahawa terdapat pertambahan 41 orang penduduk bagi setiap seratus penghijrahan masuk atau keluar negeri tersebut. Ini diikuti oleh Pulau Pinang dengan 40.0 peratus pada tempoh yang sama.

Carta 7: Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2014–2015



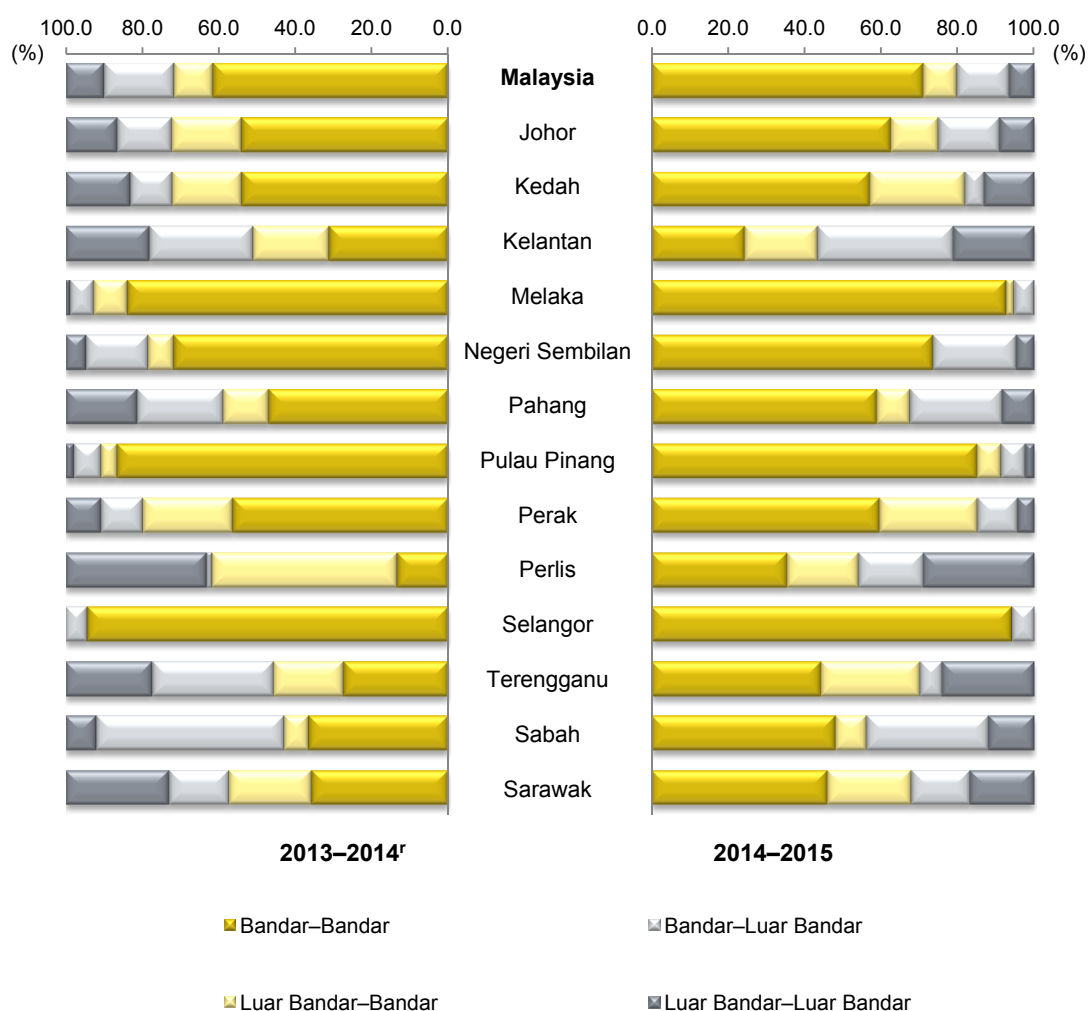
Sebaliknya, nisbah negatif tertinggi dicatatkan oleh W.P. Kuala Lumpur dengan 74 orang berkurang bagi setiap seratus penghijrahan masuk atau keluar negeri ini. Ini diikuti oleh Perlis dengan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi -40.0 peratus.

II) MIGRASI DALAM NEGERI

Pergerakan migran dari kawasan bandar ke bandar merupakan corak utama migrasi dalaman di Malaysia. Peratus bagi penghijrahan ini meningkat 9.5 mata peratus kepada 71.0 peratus bagi tempoh 2014–2015 berbanding 61.5 peratus bagi tempoh 2013–2014.

Sementara itu, di peringkat negeri, majoriti pergerakan penduduk juga tertumpu ke kawasan bandar di negeri masing-masing bagi tempoh 2014–2015 kecuali Kelantan yang mencatatkan pergerakan tertinggi ke kawasan luar bandar. Corak ini adalah berbeza berbanding dengan tempoh sebelum ini (Jadual 7).

Carta 8: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

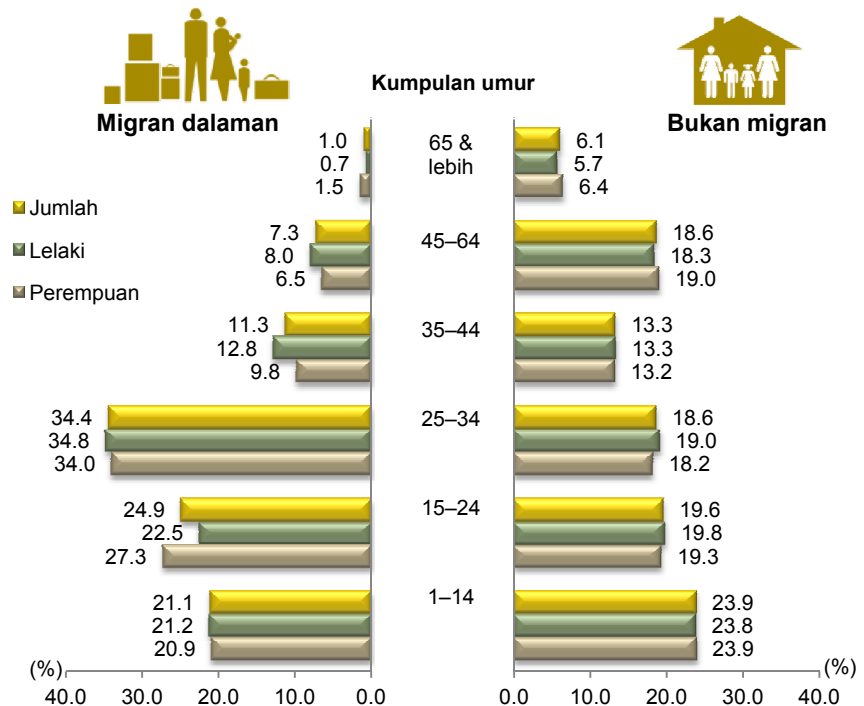


(E) CIRI-CIRI DEMOGRAFI MIGRAN DALAMAN

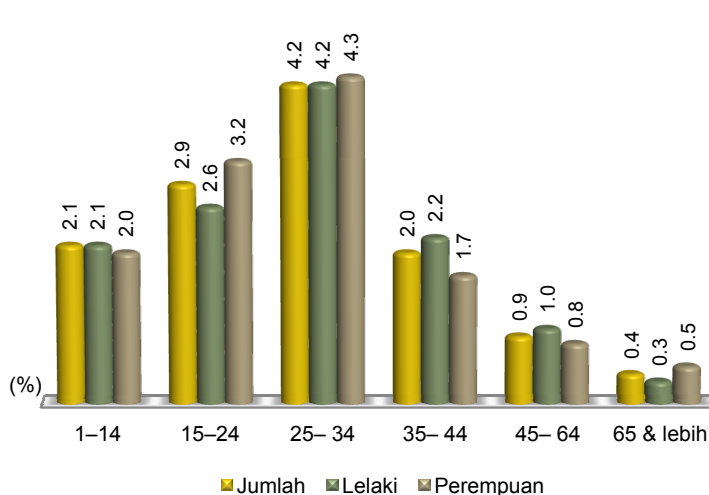
Sebahagian besar penduduk yang berhijrah adalah berumur 25-34 tahun dengan peratusan 34.4 peratus daripada keseluruhan migran dalaman, diikuti penduduk berumur 15-24 tahun (24.9%).

Kumpulan umur ini cenderung berhijrah sama ada untuk melanjutkan pelajaran, mencari peluang pekerjaan atau berkahwin.

Carta 9: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2014–2015



Carta 10: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2014–2015

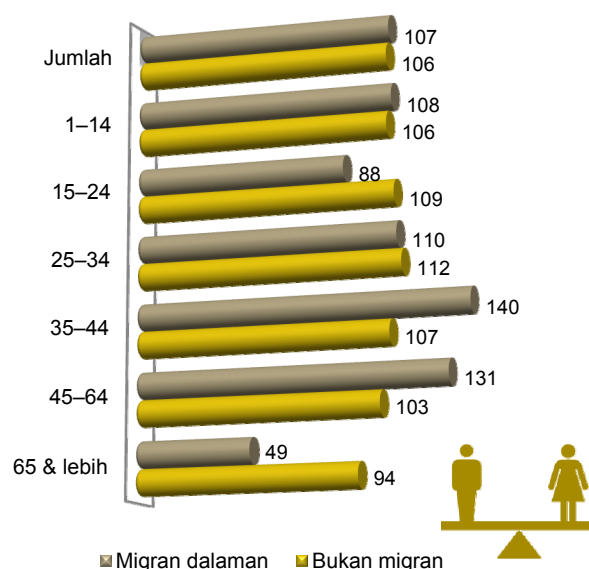


Dalam kalangan penduduk berumur 25-34 tahun, sebanyak 4.2 peratus adalah migran dalaman. Kadar migrasi dalaman bagi kumpulan umur ini merupakan yang tertinggi berbanding kumpulan umur lain. Perbandingan mengikut jantina menunjukkan kadar migrasi lelaki dan perempuan dalam kumpulan umur ini hampir sama iaitu dengan peratusan masing-masing 4.2 dan 4.3 peratus.

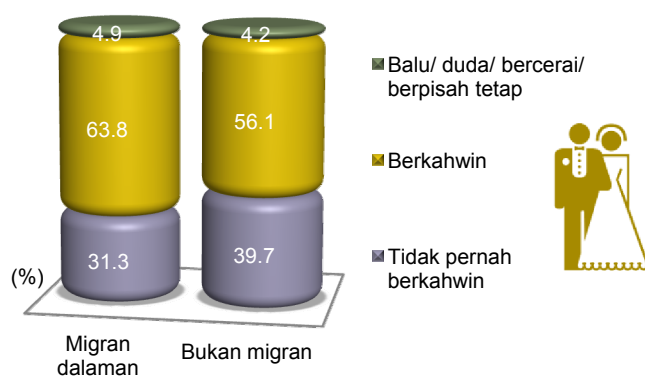
Nisbah jantina migran dalaman secara keseluruhannya adalah 107 iaitu lebih ramai lelaki berhijrah berbanding perempuan. Nisbah ini tidak jauh berbeza jika dibandingkan dengan penduduk bukan migran iaitu 106.

Namun, migran perempuan didapati lebih ramai berbanding lelaki bagi penduduk berumur 15-24 tahun dan 65 tahun & lebih. Ini berdasarkan nisbah jantina kumpulan umur ini masing-masing 88 dan 49 orang lelaki bagi setiap seratus migran perempuan.

Carta 11: Nisbah jantina migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2014–2015

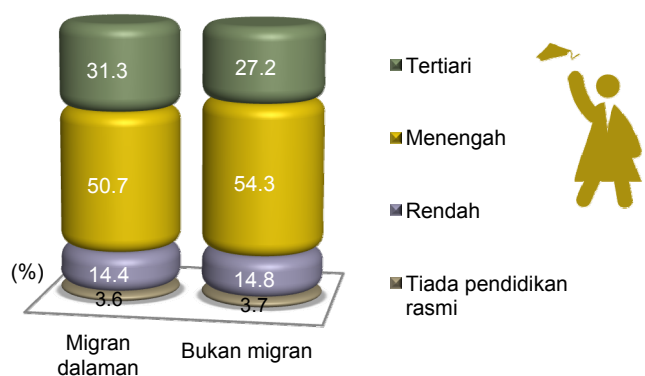


Carta 12: Migran dalaman² dan bukan migran berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2014–2015



Hampir dua per tiga migran dalaman adalah mereka yang telah berkahwin iaitu 63.8 peratus manakala bukan migran 56.1 peratus. Ini menunjukkan ikatan perkahwinan juga salah satu faktor yang menyumbang kepada keputusan untuk berhijrah.

Carta 13: Migran dalaman² dan bukan migran berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2014–2015

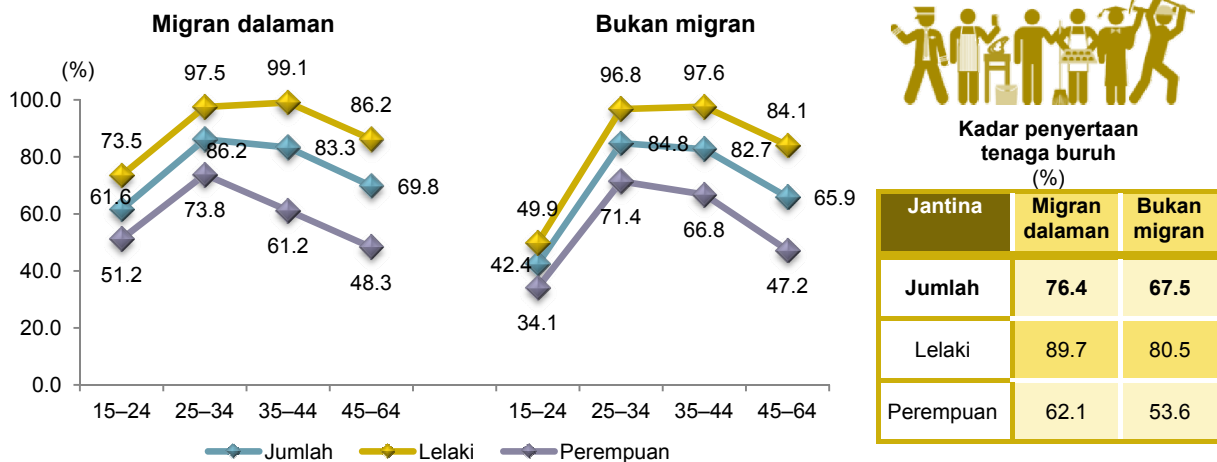


Majoriti migran dalaman adalah berpendidikan menengah iaitu 50.7 peratus. Migran dalaman yang berpendidikan tertiarinya pula 31.3 peratus, lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan bukan migran 27.2 peratus. Ini menggambarkan penduduk yang mempunyai pendidikan tertiarinya cenderung untuk berhijrah.

²Dipiawaikan mengikut taburan umur penduduk bukan migran. Rujuk Lampiran 1.

(F) CIRI-CIRI SOSIOEKONOMI MIGRAN DALAMAN

Carta 14: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh (KPTB) migran dalaman dan bukan migran berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2014–2015



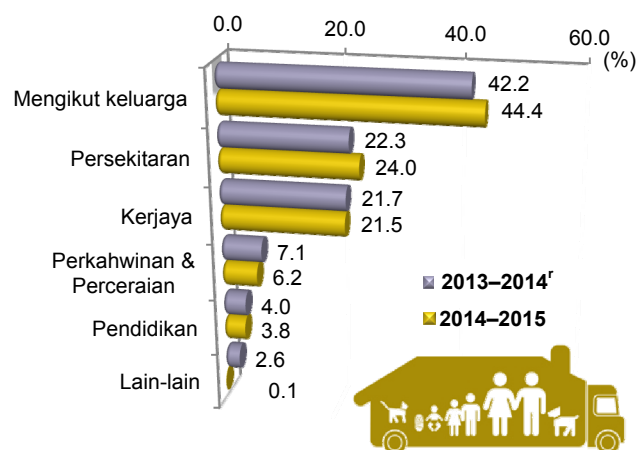
Secara keseluruhan, penyertaan dalam tenaga buruh bagi migran dalaman berada pada kadar 76.4 peratus, lebih tinggi 8.9 mata peratus berbanding penduduk bukan migran (67.5%). Trend yang sama juga dicatatkan oleh migran dalaman lelaki dan perempuan berbanding bukan migran. Penghijrahan penduduk juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor sosioekonomi, khususnya pekerjaan.

Taburan kumpulan umur bagi lelaki dan perempuan menunjukkan KPTB migran lelaki adalah tertinggi dalam kumpulan umur 35-44 tahun (99.1%) manakala bagi perempuan dalam kumpulan umur 25-34 tahun (73.8%). Walaupun migran dalaman bagi kumpulan umur 15-24 tahun mencatatkan KPTB terendah (61.6%), ianya masih lebih tinggi berbanding KPTB bukan migran (42.4%).

(G) SEBAB-SEBAB MIGRASI

Tiada perubahan bagi corak sebab-sebab migrasi bagi tempoh 2013–2014 dan 2014–2015. ‘Mengikut keluarga’ merupakan faktor utama penghijrahan penduduk dengan peratusan melebihi 40.0 peratus bagi kedua-dua tempoh. Selain itu, faktor ‘persekitaran’ dan ‘kerjaya’ juga merupakan sebab utama migrasi dengan peratusan masing-masing melebihi 20.0 peratus bagi kedua-dua tempoh.

Carta 15: Migran dalaman mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015





MIGRATION PATTERN IN MALAYSIA

(A) INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on population's migration analysed based on the Migration Survey 2015 data. The survey was conducted as one of the modules in the Labour Force Survey which covers population aged one year and over. One year reference period was used to obtain information related to population movements and flow at state level. The main indicators presented are population by migration status, internal migration flow, reasons for migration as well as demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of internal migrants such as sex, age group, marital status, educational attainment and participation in labour force.

(B) BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



Detail concepts and definitions can be referred to the technical notes on page 67 of this report.

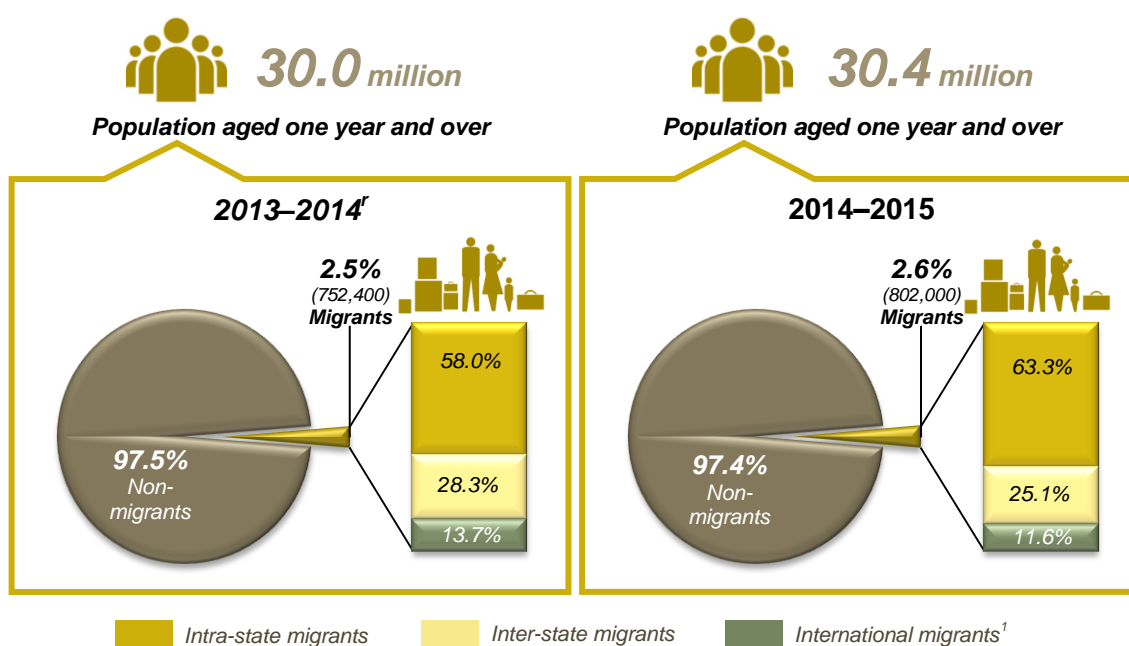


Starting with the publication for 2015, Migration Survey statistics were estimated based on current population estimates.

(C) MIGRANTS PER POPULATION

For the period of 2014–2015, 2.6 per cent of the population aged 1 year and over were migrants, increased 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2.5 per cent during the previous period. The number of migrants has increased by 49,600 persons (6.6%) to 802,000 persons as compared to 752,400 persons for the period of 2013–2014.

Chart 1: Population aged one year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015



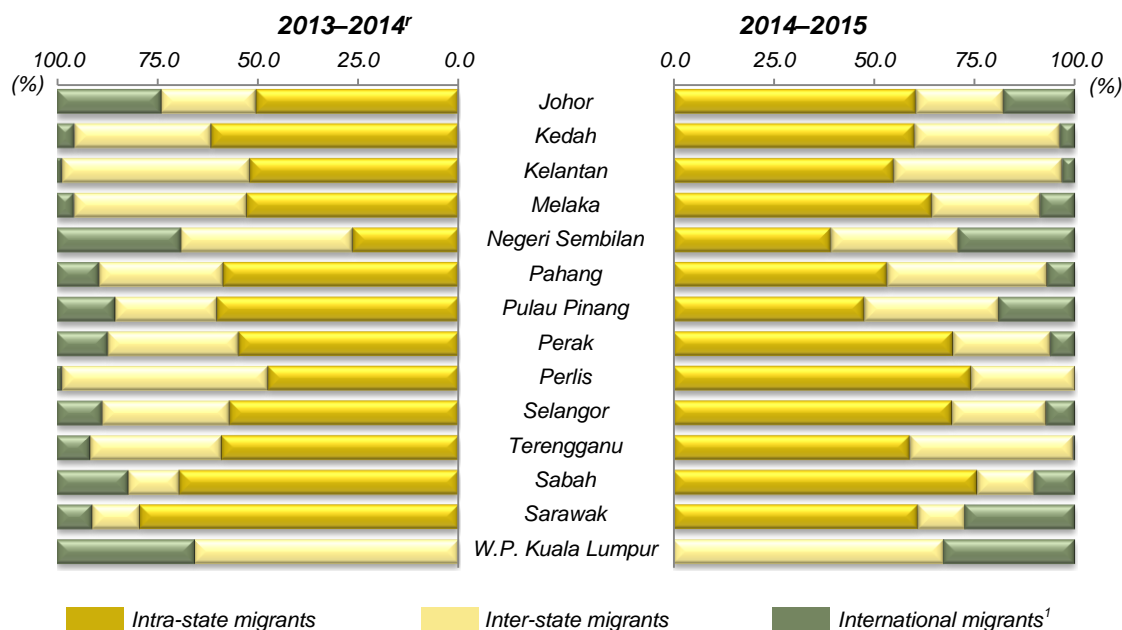
^r Updated

¹ Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

In the period of 2014–2015, nearly two-thirds (63.3%) of the total number of migrants were intra-state migrants. There was a 5.3 percentage points increase compared to 58.0 per cent during the previous period. In contrast, inter-state migrants registered a drop of 3.2 percentage points from 28.3 per cent in 2013–2014 to 25.1 per cent. This indicates that migrants would rather move within the state instead of moving to another state.

Meanwhile, international migrants who have moved from abroad to Malaysia were 11.6 per cent, declined 2.1 percentage points from 13.7 per cent during the previous period.

Chart 2: Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2013–2014¹ and 2014–2015



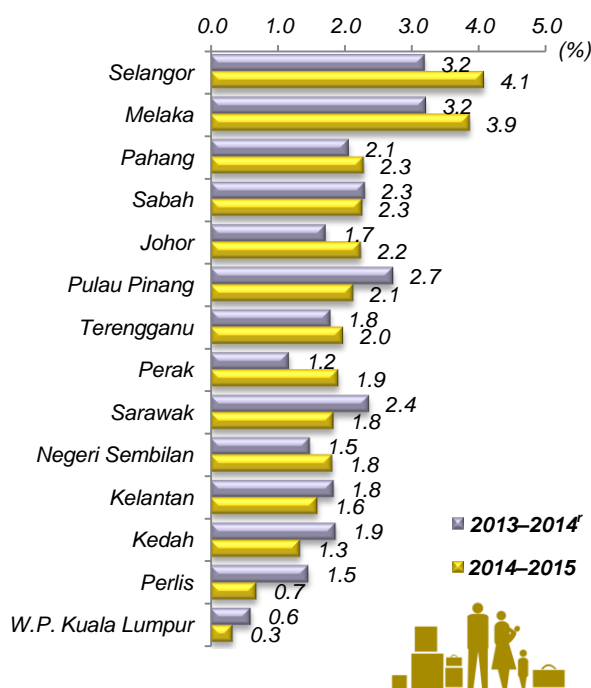
¹Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

The highest percentage of inter-state migrants was for W.P. Kuala Lumpur. However, Sabah and Sarawak showed small percentages of inter-state migrants as compared to the other states of destination.

Selangor registered the highest internal migration rate at 4.1 per cent, increased 0.9 percentage points as compared to 3.2 per cent during the previous period. This was followed by Melaka at 3.9 per cent, up 0.7 percentage points compared to the previous period at 3.2 per cent.

In contrast, W.P. Kuala Lumpur remained with the lowest migration rate compared to the other destination states at 0.3 per cent for the period 2014–2015, declined by 0.3 percentage point compared to 0.6 per cent in the previous year.

Chart 3: Internal migration rates by state of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014¹ and 2014–2015



(D) INTERNAL MIGRATION FLOWS

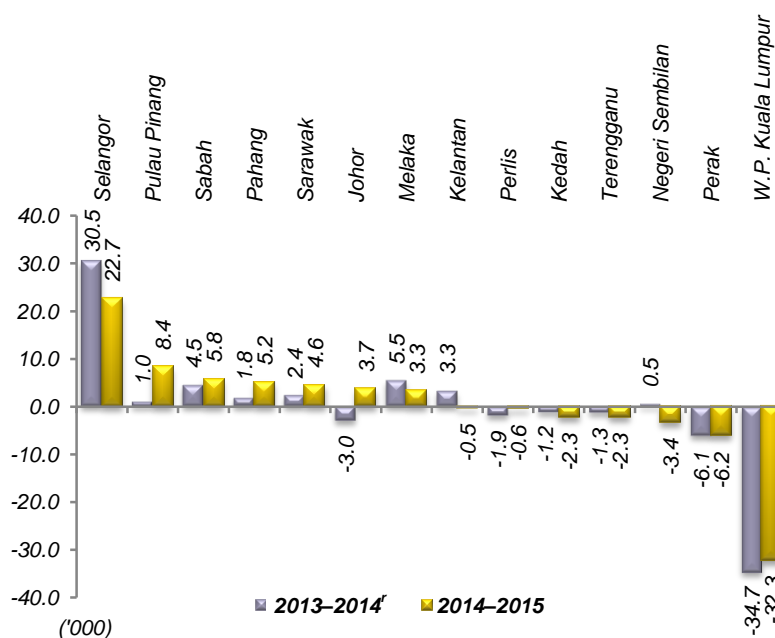
I) INTER-STATE MIGRATION

Net Migration

Selangor was the main receiving state of migrants. However, the number of in-migrants to this state declined from 30,500 persons for the period of 2013–2014 to 22,700 persons for the period of 2014–2015.

Meanwhile, the main sending state of migrants was W.P. Kuala Lumpur whereby the number of migrants declined from 34,700 persons to 32,300 persons.

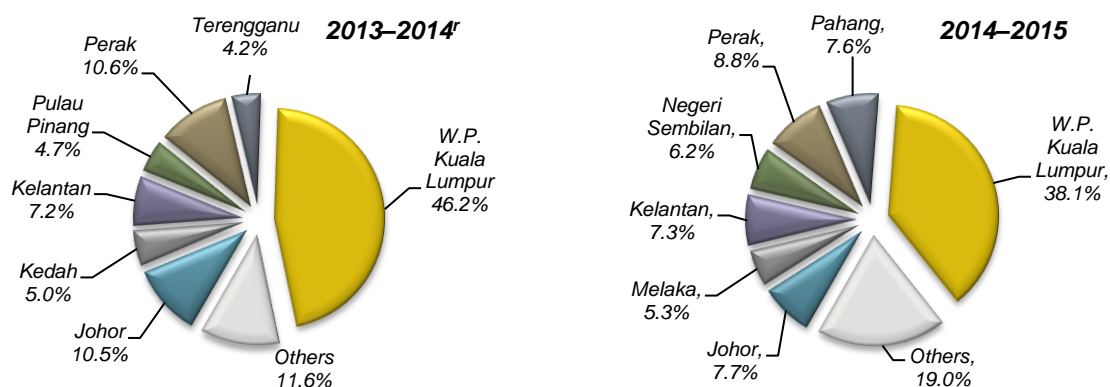
Chart 4: Net migration by state, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015



Migrant Receiving State

For the period of 2014–2015, most of the in-migrants (38.1%) to Selangor originated from the neighbouring state i.e. W.P. Kuala Lumpur. This percentage decreased 8.1 percentage points compared to 46.2 per cent in the previous period.

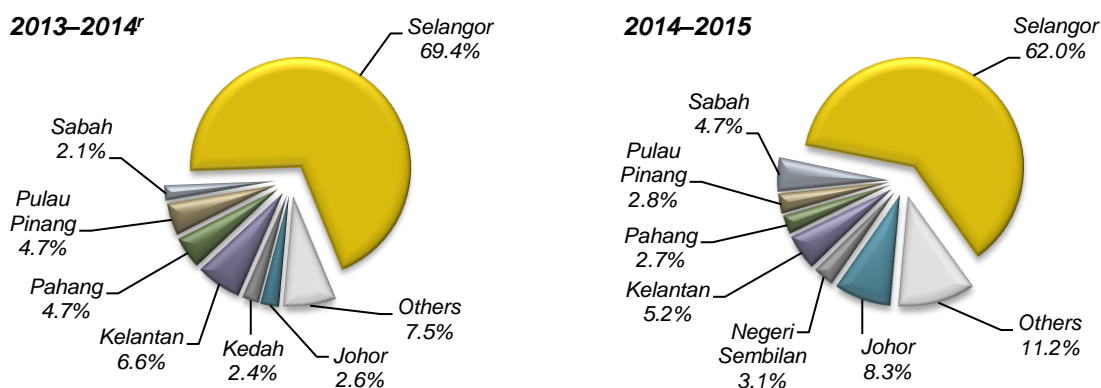
Chart 5: In-migrants to Selangor by state of origin, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015



Migrant Sending State

Out of the total out-migrants from W.P. Kuala Lumpur, 62.0 per cent or nearly two-thirds migrated to Selangor during the period of 2014–2015. This percentage dropped 7.4 percentage points compared to 69.4 per cent in the previous period.

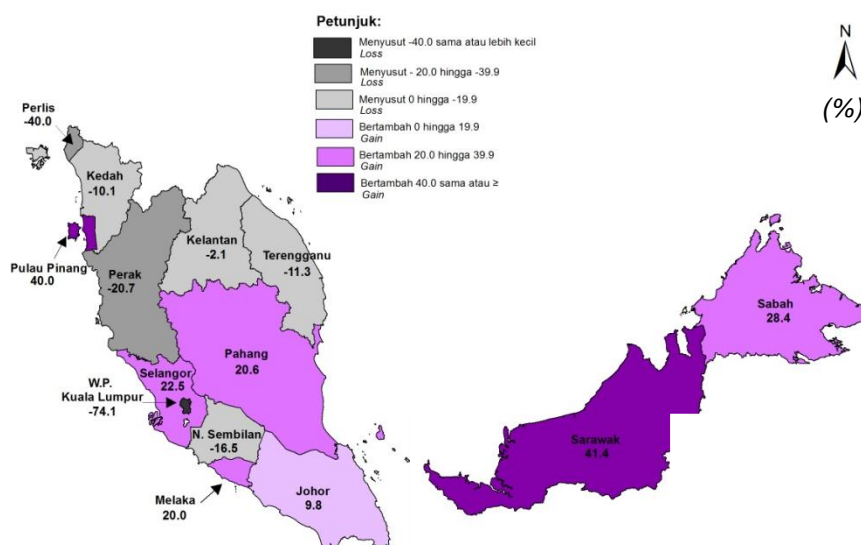
Chart 6: Out-migrants from W.P. Kuala Lumpur by state of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014¹ and 2014–2015



Migration Effectiveness Ratio

For the period of 2014–2015, Sarawak registered the highest positive effectiveness ratio of migration at 41.4 per cent. This ratio explains that there is an increase of 41 persons for every hundred population migration in or out of the states. This was followed by Pulau Pinang at 40.0 per cent during the same period.

Chart 7: Migration effectiveness ratios by state, Malaysia, 2014–2015



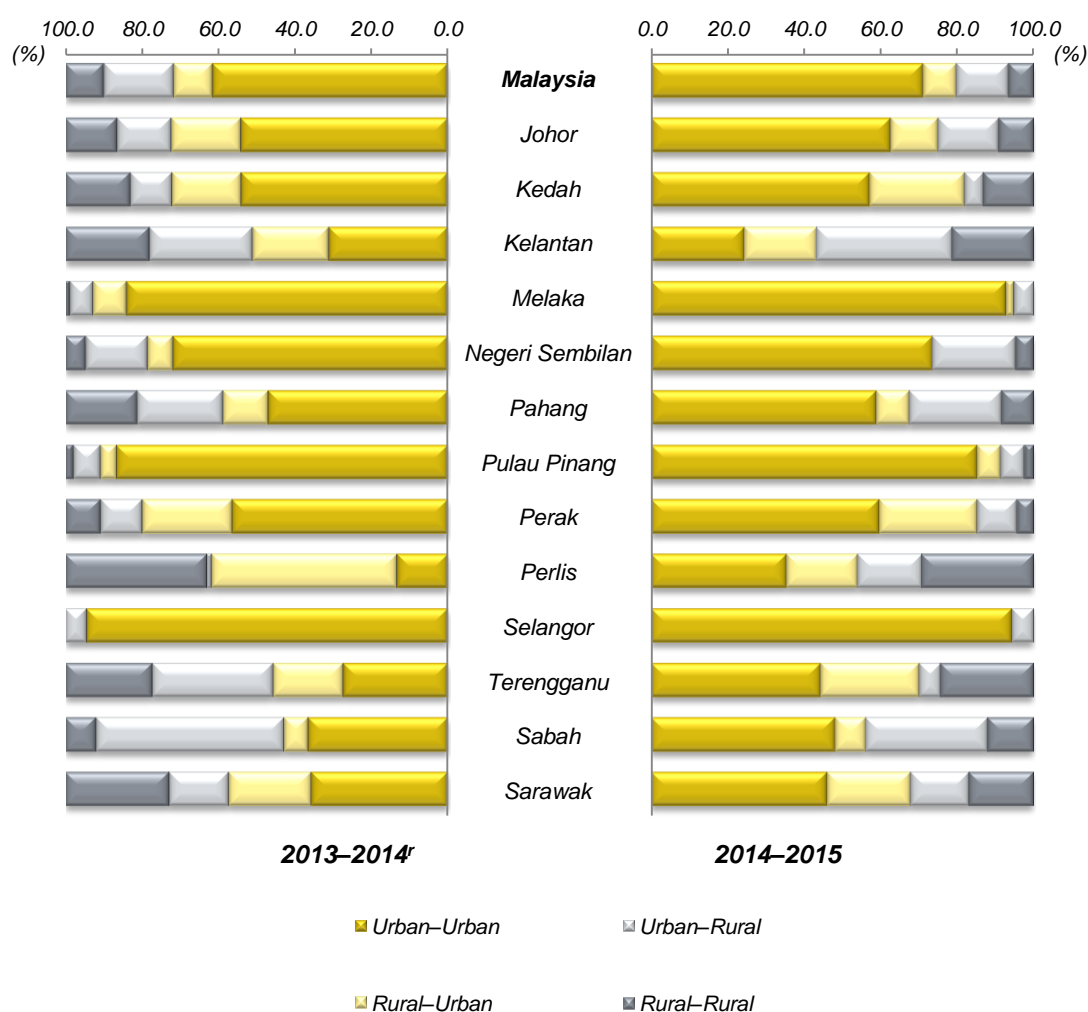
On the other hand, the highest negative ratio was recorded by W.P. Kuala Lumpur with a reduction of 74 persons for every hundred population migration in or out of this state. This was followed by Perlis with the migration effectiveness ratio of -40.0 per cent.

II) INTRA-STATE MIGRATION

The movement of migrants from urban to urban areas was the main pattern of internal migration in Malaysia. The share of this migration increased by 9.5 percentage points to 71.0 per cent during the period of 2014–2015 as compared to 61.5 per cent during the period of 2013–2014.

Meanwhile, at state level, the majority of population movements were also focused to urban areas within the same state for the period of 2014–2015, except for Kelantan which recorded the highest movement to rural areas. This pattern is different compared to the previous period (Table 7).

Chart 8: Intra-state migrants by migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015



(E) DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

A large proportion of population who migrated were aged 25-34 years with a share of 34.4 per cent of the total internal migrants, followed by those aged 15-24 years (24.9%).

This age groups tend to migrate to further their education, find job opportunity or get married.

Chart 9: Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015

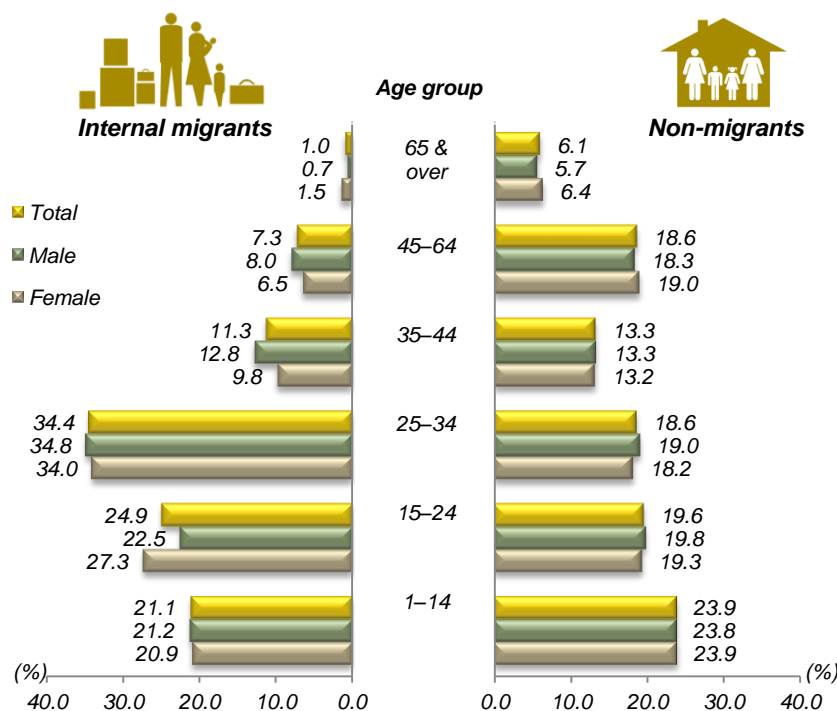
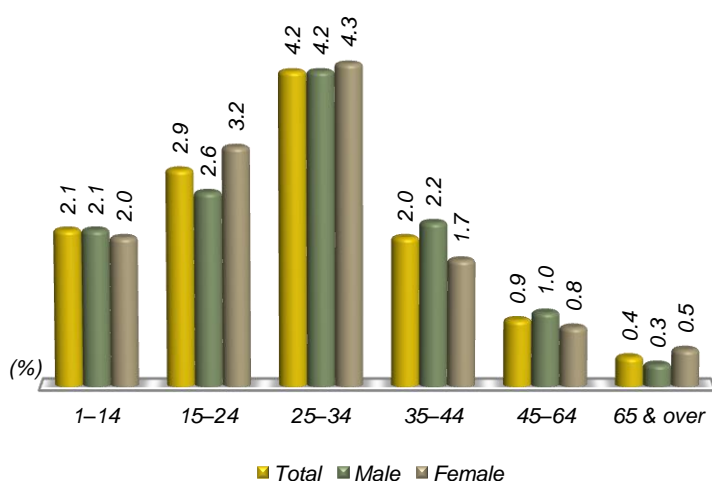


Chart 10: Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015



Among population aged 25-34, 4.2 per cent were internal migrants. The internal migration rate for this age group was the highest compared to the other age groups. Comparison by sex showed that the migrations of males and females in this age group were almost similar, with 4.2 and 4.3 per cent respectively.

As a whole, the sex ratio of internal migrants were 107 which indicates that more males migrates than females. This ratio was not much different compared to non-migrant's population, which was 106.

However, female migrants were higher than male migrants among population aged 15-24 years and 65 years and over. This was based on the sex ratios of these age groups, namely 88 and 49 males respectively for every hundred female migrants.

Chart 11: Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group, Malaysia, 2014–2015

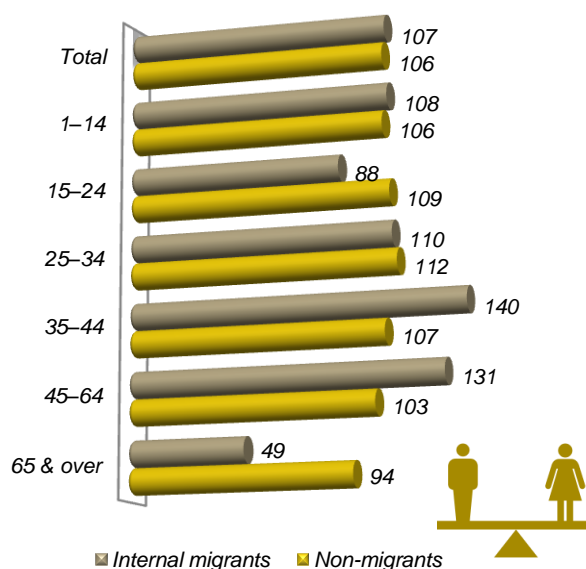
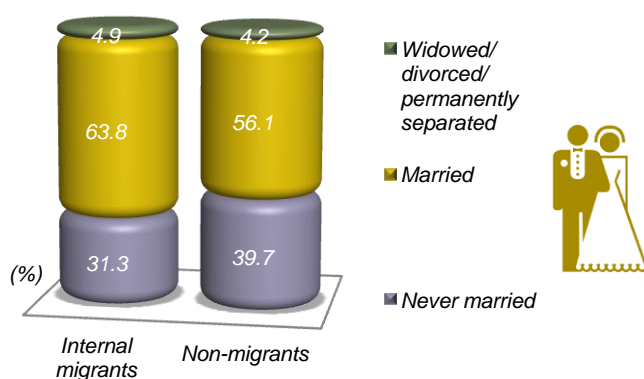
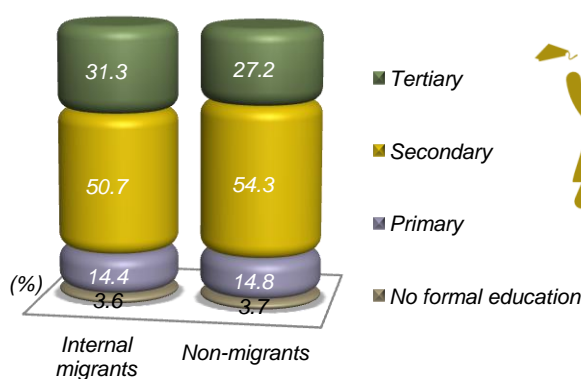


Chart 12: Internal migrants² and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by marital status, Malaysia, 2014–2015



Nearly two-thirds of internal migrants were those who were married, which was 63.8 per cent while non-migrants were 56.1 per cent. This shows that marriage was also one of the factors contributing to the decision to migrate.

Chart 13: Internal migrants² and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2014–2015

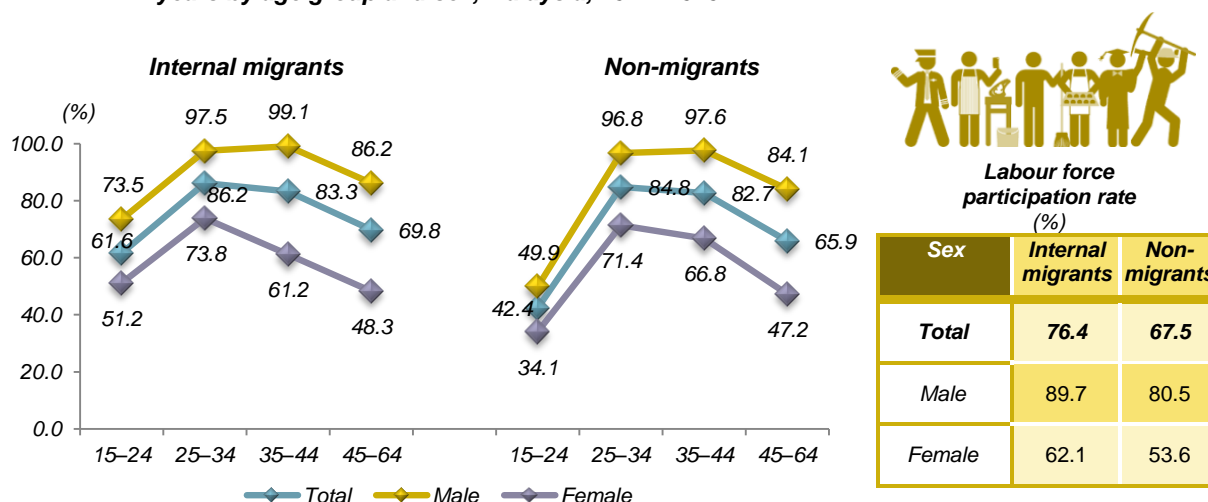


The majority of internal migrants were those with secondary education, namely 50.7 per cent. Meanwhile, internal migrants with tertiary education were 31.3 per cent, higher than non-migrants at 27.2 per cent. This illustrates that the population with tertiary education tend to migrate.

²Standardized according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer to Appendix 1.

(F) SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Chart 14: Labour force participation rates (LFPR) of internal migrants and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2014–2015



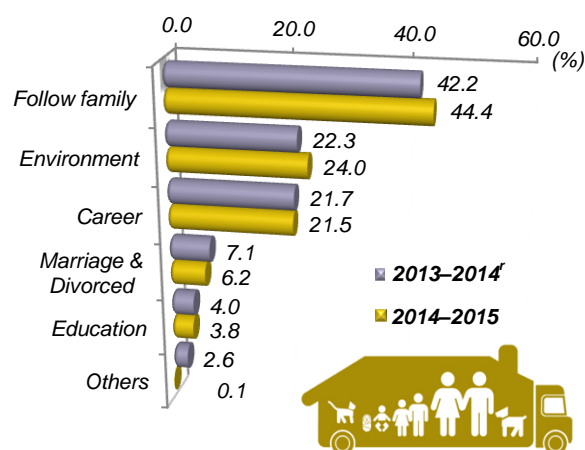
Overall, participation in the labour force for internal migrants were at 76.4 per cent, 8.9 percentage points higher than non-migrant’s population (67.5%). A similar trend was also recorded by male and female internal migrants compared to non-migrants. Migration was also influenced by socioeconomic factors, specifically employment.

The distribution of age groups for males and females showed LFPR for male migrants were the highest in the 35-44 age group (99.1%), while for female migrants were in the 25-34 age group (73.8%). Although, internal migrants in the 15-24 age group had the lowest LFPR (61.6%), it was still higher than the LFPR for non-migrants (42.4%).

(G) REASONS FOR MIGRATION

There was no change in the pattern of reasons for migration during the period of 2013–2014 and 2014–2015. Moved to ‘follow family’ was a major factor of population’s migration with a percentage exceeding 40.0 per cent for both periods. Besides, ‘environment’ and ‘career’ factors were also the main reasons for migration with the percentage of each exceeding 20.0 per cent for both periods.

Chart 15: Internal migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2013–2014 and 2014–2015





**JADUAL UTAMA
CORAK MIGRASI
DALAMAN**

***MAIN TABLES
INTERNAL
MIGRATION
PATTERN***

Jadual 1: Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015Table 1: *Population aged 1 year and over by migration status, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015*

Taraf migrasi <i>Migration status</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>	
	2013–2014 ^r	2014–2015
Penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih (%) <i>Population aged 1 year and over</i>	100.0	100.0
Migran <i>Migrants</i>	2.5	2.6
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	100.0	100.0
Migran dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	86.3	88.4
Migran antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	58.0	63.3
Migran antarabangsa¹ <i>International migrants</i>	28.3	25.1
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	13.7	11.6
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	97.5	97.4
Kadar migrasi dalaman (%) <i>Internal migrants rate</i>	2.2	2.3
Migran dalaman ('000) <i>Internal migrants</i>	649.0	709.0
Migran dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	436.2	508.0
Migran antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	212.8	201.0

¹Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain
Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries^rDikemaskini
Updated

Jadual 2: Migran daripada penduduk mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 2: Migrants from the population by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>					
	2013–2014 ^r			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam <i>Internal</i> migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> migrants	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam <i>Internal</i> migrants	Migran antarabangsa ¹ <i>International</i> migrants
Johor	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.7	2.2	0.5
Kedah	2.0	1.9	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.1
Kelantan	1.9	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.1
Melaka	3.4	3.2	0.2	4.2	3.9	0.4
Negeri Sembilan	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.6	1.8	0.7
Pahang	2.3	2.1	0.3	2.5	2.3	0.2
Pulau Pinang	3.2	2.7	0.5	2.6	2.1	0.5
Perak	1.3	1.2	0.2	2.0	1.9	0.1
Perlis	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Selangor	3.6	3.2	0.4	4.4	4.1	0.3
Terengganu	2.0	1.8	0.2	2.0	2.0	0.0
Sabah	3.0	2.5	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.3
Sarawak	2.6	2.4	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2

¹Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain
Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

Jadual 3: Migran mengikut negeri destinasi dan taraf migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015Table 3: *Migrants by state of destination and migration status, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015*

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>							
	2013–2014 ^f				2014–2015			
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	Migran antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	Migran antara- bangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran dalam negeri <i>Intra-state migrants</i>	Migran antara negeri <i>Inter-state migrants</i>	Migran antara- bangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>
Johor	100.0	50.4	23.7	25.9	100.0	60.5	21.8	17.7
Kedah	100.0	61.5	34.0	4.5	100.0	60.1	36.1	3.7
Kelantan	100.0	51.9	46.6	1.5	100.0	55.0	41.8	3.2
Melaka	100.0	52.7	42.9	4.4	100.0	64.4	27.0	8.6
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	26.4	42.9	30.7	100.0	39.3	31.8	29.0
Pahang	100.0	58.5	30.9	10.6	100.0	53.3	39.8	6.9
Pulau Pinang	100.0	60.0	25.4	14.6	100.0	47.6	33.6	18.9
Perak	100.0	54.7	32.6	12.7	100.0	69.7	24.2	6.0
Perlis	100.0	47.4	51.1	1.5	100.0	74.2	25.8	0.0
Selangor	100.0	56.9	31.7	11.4	100.0	69.4	23.4	7.2
Terengganu	100.0	58.9	32.7	8.4	100.0	58.9	40.6	0.4
Sabah	100.0	69.4	12.8	17.8	100.0	75.7	14.2	10.1
Sarawak	100.0	79.2	11.9	8.9	100.0	61.0	11.7	27.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	100.0	-	65.9	34.1	100.0	-	67.4	32.6

¹Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain
Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries

Jadual 4: Migrasi masuk, keluar, bersih, kasar dan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 4: In-migrants, out-migrants, net-migration, gross-migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

Negeri State	2013–2014 ^f								
	Bilangan Number (*000)			Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk (Rate per 1,000 population)			Bilangan Number (*000)	Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk (Rate per 1,000 population)	Peratus Per cent (%)
	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migration	Migrasi masuk In- migration	Migrasi keluar Out- migration	Migrasi bersih Net- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Nisbah Keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio
Johor	18.9	21.9	-3.0	5.5	6.4	-0.9	40.8	11.8	-7.4
Kedah	13.5	14.6	-1.2	6.6	7.2	-0.6	28.1	13.9	-4.3
Kelantan	14.5	11.2	3.3	8.7	6.7	2.0	25.7	15.4	12.8
Melaka	12.3	6.8	5.5	14.4	8.0	6.4	19.1	22.4	28.8
Negeri Sembilan	9.7	9.2	0.5	9.2	8.7	0.5	18.8	17.8	2.7
Pahang	11.0	9.2	1.8	7.1	6.0	1.2	20.3	13.1	8.9
Pulau Pinang	13.3	12.3	1.0	8.1	7.5	0.6	25.6	15.5	3.9
Perak	10.5	16.6	-6.1	4.4	6.9	-2.5	27.2	11.3	-22.4
Perlis	1.8	3.7	-1.9	7.6	15.2	-7.7	5.5	22.9	-34.5
Selangor	67.4	36.9	30.5	11.4	6.3	5.2	104.3	17.6	29.2
Terengganu	7.0	8.3	-1.3	6.4	7.5	-1.2	15.3	13.9	-8.5
Sabah	13.7	9.3	4.5	3.8	2.6	1.2	23.0	6.4	19.6
Sarawak	8.1	5.8	2.4	3.1	2.2	0.9	13.9	5.3	17.3
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	10.2	44.9	-34.7	6.0	26.1	-20.5	55.0	32.6	-63.1

Jadual 4: Migrasi masuk, keluar, bersih, kasar dan nisbah keberkesanan migrasi mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015 (samb.)

Table 4: In-migrants, out-migrants, net-migration, gross-migration and migration effectiveness ratio by state, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015 (cont'd)

Negeri State	2014–2015								
	Bilangan Number (*000)			Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk (Rate per 1,000 population)			Bilangan Number (*000)	Kadar bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk (Rate per 1,000 population)	Peratus Per cent (%)
	Migran masuk In- migrants	Migran keluar Out- migrants	Migrasi bersih Net- migration	Migrasi masuk In- migration	Migrasi keluar Out- migration	Migrasi bersih Net- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Migrasi kasar Gross- migration	Nisbah Keberkesanan migrasi Migration effectiveness ratio
Johor	20.7	16.9	3.7	5.9	4.9	1.1	37.6	10.8	9.8
Kedah	10.3	12.5	-2.3	5.0	6.1	-1.1	22.8	11.1	-10.1
Kelantan	11.7	12.2	-0.5	6.9	7.2	-0.3	23.8	14.0	-2.1
Melaka	9.9	6.6	3.3	11.4	7.7	3.8	16.5	19.0	20.0
Negeri Sembilan	8.6	12.0	-3.4	8.1	11.4	-3.2	20.6	19.4	-16.5
Pahang	15.2	10.0	5.2	9.7	6.4	3.3	25.2	16.1	20.6
Pulau Pinang	14.7	6.3	8.4	8.8	3.8	5.0	21.0	12.6	40.0
Perak	11.8	18.0	-6.2	4.9	7.5	-2.6	29.8	12.4	-20.7
Perlis	0.4	1.1	-0.6	1.8	4.4	-2.6	1.5	6.2	-40.0
Selangor	61.8	39.1	22.7	10.2	6.5	3.8	100.9	16.7	22.5
Terengganu	9.0	11.3	-2.3	8.1	10.1	-2.0	20.3	18.1	-11.3
Sabah	13.1	7.3	5.8	3.6	2.0	1.6	20.4	5.6	28.4
Sarawak	7.8	3.2	4.6	2.9	1.2	1.7	11.1	4.2	41.4
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.7	38.0	-32.3	3.3	22.0	-19.0	43.6	25.7	-74.1

Jadual 5: Migran dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015
Table 5: Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

(‘000)

Negeri asal <i>State of origin</i>	2013–2014 ^f														
	Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>														
	Malaysia	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia	649.0	59.2	37.8	30.7	27.4	15.7	31.9	44.9	28.2	3.5	188.6	19.7	88.4	62.2	10.2
Johor	62.2	40.3	0.8	1.6	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	7.1	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.3
Kedah	39.0	0.2	24.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	5.6	1.4	0.7	3.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	-
Kelantan	27.4	2.2	0.1	16.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.8	1.7	0.2	-	0.6
Melaka	21.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	15.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.2
Negeri Sembilan	15.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.9	6.0	-	0.0	0.2	-	2.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7
Pahang	30.1	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.1	20.9	-	0.2	-	1.4	0.8	1.0	-	0.5
Pulau Pinang	43.9	1.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	31.6	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.3	-	0.2
Perak	34.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.8	17.7	-	7.1	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.4
Perlis	5.4	0.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Selangor	158.0	3.7	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.5	1.0	4.4	0.4	121.2	1.1	4.0	1.0	4.9
Terengganu	21.0	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	-	-	0.1	2.8	12.7	0.1	0.1	-
Sabah	83.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	74.7	0.7	0.4
Sarawak	59.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	54.0	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	44.9	1.2	1.1	2.9	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.2	31.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	-

Jadual 5: Migran dalaman mengikut negeri asal dan negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015 (samb.)
 Table 5: *Internal migrants by state of origin and state of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015 (cont'd)*

(‘000)

Negeri asal <i>State of origin</i>	2014–2015														
	Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>														
	Malaysia	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia	709.0	78.0	27.3	27.0	33.4	19.2	35.7	35.4	45.9	1.7	245.5	22.2	83.0	48.7	5.7
Johor	74.3	57.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	4.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4
Kedah	29.6	1.5	17.1	-	0.6	0.2	0.9	5.4	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kelantan	27.5	0.7	1.9	15.3	0.0	-	1.7	0.4	0.8	-	4.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	-
Melaka	30.1	0.6	-	0.2	23.5	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	-	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	22.7	3.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	10.6	0.6	-	-	-	3.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	-
Pahang	30.4	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	20.4	0.1	-	-	4.7	0.9	0.4	-	-
Pulau Pinang	27.1	0.3	1.5	-	0.1	-	-	20.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	-
Perak	52.1	1.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.2	34.1	0.2	5.5	0.3	2.2	1.3	0.6
Perlis	2.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	0.3	-	1.2	-	0.1	-	-	-
Selangor	222.8	5.6	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.8	0.1	183.7	2.5	2.1	0.8	4.2
Terengganu	24.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	-	3.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	2.8	13.1	-	0.1	-
Sabah	77.1	1.3	0.2	-	-	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	-	2.0	0.4	69.8	1.3	-
Sarawak	44.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	40.9	-
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.0	3.1	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	-	23.5	0.6	1.8	0.9	-

Jadual 6: Migran dalaman mengikut aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 6: Internal migrants by migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

Aliran migrasi (strata) <i>Migration flow (strata)</i>		2013–2014 ^f	2014–2015
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	(‘000) (%)	649.0 100.0	709.0 100.0
Bandar–Bandar <i>Urban–Urban</i>		435.8 67.2	524.7 74.0
Luar Bandar–Bandar <i>Rural–Urban</i>		53.4 8.2	48.6 6.9
Bandar–Luar Bandar <i>Urban–Rural</i>		112.0 17.3	98.1 13.8
Luar bandar–Luar bandar <i>Rural–Rural</i>		47.8 7.4	37.6 5.3

Jadual 7: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015Table 7: *Intra-state migrants by migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015*

(%)

Negeri State	2013–2014 ^r				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar– Bandar	Luar Bandar– Bandar	Bandar– Luar Bandar	Luar Bandar– Luar Bandar
		Urban– Urban	Rural– Urban	Urban– Rural	Rural– Rural
Malaysia	100.0	61.5	10.2	18.2	10.1
Johor	100.0	54.1	18.2	14.2	13.5
Kedah	100.0	54.0	18.1	10.9	17.0
Kelantan	100.0	31.2	19.9	27.0	21.9
Melaka	100.0	83.8	8.8	6.1	1.2
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	71.7	6.7	16.1	5.4
Pahang	100.0	46.9	11.9	22.4	18.7
Pulau Pinang	100.0	86.5	4.3	7.0	2.2
Perak	100.0	56.3	23.5	10.9	9.3
Perlis	100.0	13.4	48.5	1.3	36.9
Selangor	100.0	94.3	0.0	5.7	0.0
Terengganu	100.0	27.4	18.3	31.6	22.7
Sabah	100.0	36.5	6.4	49.0	8.1
Sarawak	100.0	35.7	21.6	15.6	27.0
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Jadual 7: Migran dalam negeri mengikut aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015 (samb.)

Table 7: Intra-state migrants by migration flow (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015 (cont'd)
(%)

Negeri State	2014–2015				
	Jumlah Total	Bandar– Bandar	Luar Bandar– Bandar	Bandar– Luar Bandar	Luar Bandar– Luar Bandar
		Urban– Urban	Rural– Urban	Urban– Rural	Rural– Rural
Malaysia	100.0	71.0	8.8	13.6	6.6
Johor	100.0	62.5	12.5	15.9	9.1
Kedah	100.0	57.1	24.8	5.0	13.1
Kelantan	100.0	24.4	19.1	35.4	21.1
Melaka	100.0	92.6	2.1	5.1	0.1
Negeri Sembilan	100.0	73.5	0.0	21.8	4.7
Pahang	100.0	58.9	8.7	24.1	8.4
Pulau Pinang	100.0	85.1	6.3	6.2	2.4
Perak	100.0	59.6	25.6	10.4	4.4
Perlis	100.0	35.5	18.7	17.0	28.9
Selangor	100.0	94.2	0.0	5.8	0.0
Terengganu	100.0	44.3	25.9	5.8	24.0
Sabah	100.0	48.1	8.1	31.8	12.0
Sarawak	100.0	46.0	21.9	15.3	16.8
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Jadual 8: Migran dalaman dan migran antarabangsa mengikut sebab-sebab migrasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015Table 8: *Internal migrants and international migrants by reasons for migration, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015*

(%)

Sebab-sebab migrasi <i>Reasons for migration</i>	Tempoh <i>Period</i>					
	2013–2014 ^r			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran Dalam <i>Internal migrants</i>	Migran Antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Migran Dalam <i>Internal migrants</i>	Migran Antarabangsa ¹ <i>International migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerjaya <i>Career</i>	28.3	21.7	69.5	27.3	21.5	71.4
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	4.8	4.0	10.0	4.3	3.8	8.1
Persekitaran <i>Environment</i>	19.9	22.3	4.8	21.3	24.0	0.7
Perkahwinan & Perceraian <i>Marriage & Divorced</i>	6.4	7.1	1.9	5.8	6.2	2.0
Mengikut keluarga <i>Follow family</i>	38.2	42.2	13.1	41.2	44.4	17.3
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	2.3	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5

¹Tidak termasuk migran dari Malaysia ke negara lain
Excludes migrants from Malaysia to other countries



**JADUAL UTAMA
CIRI-CIRI
DEMOGRAFI
MIGRAN DALAMAN**

***MAIN TABLES
DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS
OF INTERNAL
MIGRANTS***

Jadual 9: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 9: Internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

Kumpulan umur Age group	2013–2014 ^f			2014–2015		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
(%)						
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–14	21.0	20.6	21.5	21.1	21.2	20.9
15–24	26.1	25.0	27.4	24.9	22.5	27.3
25–34	34.8	35.5	33.9	34.4	34.8	34.0
35–44	10.9	12.2	9.6	11.3	12.8	9.8
45–64	6.1	6.0	6.3	7.3	8.0	6.5
65 & lebih/ over	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.5
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1–14	24.2	24.2	24.3	23.9	23.8	23.9
15–24	19.8	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.3
25–34	18.5	18.9	18.0	18.6	19.0	18.2
35–44	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2
45–64	18.5	18.2	18.7	18.6	18.3	19.0
65 & lebih/ over	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.4

Jadual 10: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 10: Internal migration rates by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015

(%)

Kumpulan umur Age group	2013–2014 ^r			2014–2015		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
Jumlah/ Total	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
1–14	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
15–24	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.2
25–34	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
35–44	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7
45–64	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
65 & lebih/ over	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5

Jadual 11: Nisbah jantina bagi migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 11: Sex ratio of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015

Kumpulan umur Age group	2013–2014 ^r		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman Internal migrants	Bukan migran Non-migrants	Migran dalaman Internal migrants	Bukan migran Non-migrants
Jumlah/ Total	111	106	107	106
1–14	106	106	108	106
15–24	102	108	88	109
25–34	116	112	110	112
35–44	142	107	140	107
45–64	105	104	131	103
65 & lebih/ over	70	93	49	94

Jadual 12: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 12: Internal migrants and non-migrants by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2013–2014 ^f			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	84.7	88.3	74.0	84.8	87.2	74.5
Bumiputera	69.9	70.5	67.9	67.2	67.2	67.4
Cina/ Chinese	9.6	12.0	2.2	9.6	11.1	3.1
India/ Indians	4.6	5.7	1.2	6.8	8.0	1.9
Lain-lain/ Others	0.7	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.9	2.2
Bukan Warganegara Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	15.3	11.7	26.0	15.2	12.8	25.5
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	90.8	91.9	87.9	90.8	91.6	88.5
Bumiputera	61.4	55.3	78.9	61.7	55.8	79.2
Cina/ Chinese	22.0	27.8	5.9	21.9	27.0	6.5
India/ Indians	6.6	8.2	2.2	6.4	8.0	1.8
Lain-lain/ Others	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Bukan Warganegara Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	9.2	8.1	12.1	9.2	8.4	11.5

Jadual 13: Kadar migrasi dalaman mengikut kumpulan etnik dan strata destinasi, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 13: Internal migration rates by ethnic group and strata of destination, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

(%)

Kumpulan etnik <i>Ethnic group</i>	2013–2014 ^f			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Bandar <i>Urban</i>	Luar bandar <i>Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.8
Warganegara Malaysia <i>Malaysian citizens</i>	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.5
Bumiputera	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.5	3.0	1.5
Cina/ Chinese	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
India/ Indians	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.5	2.5	1.8
Lain-lain/ Others	2.2	0.3	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.0
Bukan Warganegara Malaysia <i>Non-Malaysian citizens</i>	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8

Jadual 14: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut taraf perkahwinan, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 14: Internal migrants and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by marital status, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

(%)

Taraf perkahwinan <i>Marital status</i>	2013–2014 ^f		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migran dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	31.3	40.0	31.3	39.7
Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	63.4	55.9	63.8	56.1
Balu/duda/ bercerai/berpisah tetap <i>Widowed/divorced/ permanently separated</i>	5.4	4.1	4.9	4.2

²Dipiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran. Rujuk Lampiran A1.
Standardized according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer to Appendix A1.

Jadual 15: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut pencapaian pendidikan, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 15: Internal migrants and non-migrants aged 15-64 years by educational attainment, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

(%)

Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>	2013–2014 ^f		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migran dalaman ² <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.7
Rendah <i>Primary</i>	13.8	15.3	14.4	14.8
Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	49.2	55.3	50.7	54.3
Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>	32.2	26.1	31.3	27.2

²Dipiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran. Rujuk Lampiran A2.
Standardized according to the age distribution of non-migrant population. Refer to Appendix A2.



**JADUAL UTAMA
CIRI-CIRI
SOSIOEKONOMI
MIGRAN DALAMAN
BERUMUR 15-64 TAHUN**



***MAIN TABLES
SOCIOECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS
OF INTERNAL
MIGRANTS
AGED 15-64 YEARS***

Jadual 16: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur dan jantina, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 16: Labour force participation rates of internal migrants and non-migrants by age group and sex, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015

(%)

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	2013–2014 ^f			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migran dalaman/ <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	75.7	88.8	60.7	76.4	89.7	62.1
15–24	60.6	71.2	49.8	61.6	73.5	51.2
25–34	85.6	97.8	71.3	86.2	97.5	73.8
35–44	83.6	99.2	61.6	83.3	99.1	61.2
45–64	69.2	88.2	49.1	69.8	86.2	48.3
Bukan migran/ <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ <i>Total</i>	67.3	80.4	53.3	67.5	80.5	53.6
15–24	42.8	50.4	34.6	42.4	49.9	34.1
25–34	84.6	96.9	70.9	84.8	96.8	71.4
35–44	82.2	97.6	65.9	82.7	97.6	66.8
45–64	65.6	83.6	47.0	65.9	84.1	47.2

Jadual 17: Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh migran dalaman dan bukan migran mengikut aliran migrasi (strata) dan jantina, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 17: Labour force participation rates of internal migrants and non-migrants by migration flows (strata) and sex, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015

(%)

Aliran migrasi (strata) <i>Migration flow (strata)</i>	2013–2014 ^r			2014–2015		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
Migran dalaman/ <i>Internal migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	75.7	88.8	60.7	76.4	89.7	62.1
Bandar–Bandar <i>Urban–Urban</i>	76.8	89.0	63.7	77.3	89.3	64.8
Luar Bandar–Bandar <i>Rural–Urban</i>	70.7	78.1	62.6	69.6	84.0	54.9
Bandar–Luar Bandar <i>Urban–Rural</i>	73.8	92.4	48.6	75.3	91.8	54.4
Luar Bandar– Luar Bandar <i>Rural–Rural</i>	75.0	90.7	53.3	75.0	95.2	49.6
Bukan migran/ <i>Non-migrants</i>						
Jumlah/ Total	67.3	80.4	53.3	67.5	80.5	53.6
Bandar <i>Urban</i>	67.3	79.5	54.6	67.6	79.7	55.0
Luar Bandar <i>Rural</i>	67.4	82.9	49.2	67.2	82.9	49.0

Jadual 18: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 18: *Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by occupation, Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015*

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2013–2014 ^r		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.1
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	13.9	9.8	12.7	10.3
Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	13.9	9.9	12.3	10.0
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	8.5	9.1	9.8	8.9
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	22.2	22.9	26.0	22.6
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</i>	2.4	7.2	1.9	6.8
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	10.2	11.0	10.3	11.2
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	12.5	11.9	9.1	11.4
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	12.7	13.4	13.9	13.7

Jadual 19: Migran dalaman yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015

Table 19: *Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015*

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2013–2014 ^r			
	Bandar– Bandar <i>Urban–Urban</i>	Luar Bandar– Bandar <i>Rural–Urban</i>	Bandar– Luar Bandar <i>Urban–Rural</i>	Luar Bandar– Luar Bandar <i>Rural–Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	4.2	4.6	1.7	2.8
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	16.6	9.2	7.5	7.0
Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	17.1	9.1	5.9	5.9
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	9.2	9.2	7.4	3.2
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	22.2	33.3	18.8	16.9
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</i>	0.3	1.2	8.9	10.9
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	8.7	11.9	9.9	24.7
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	13.3	13.8	10.4	8.9
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	8.6	7.8	29.6	19.8

Jadual 19: Migran dalaman yang bekerja mengikut pekerjaan dan aliran migrasi (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r dan 2014–2015 (samb.)

Table 19: *Employed internal migrants by occupation and migration flows (strata), Malaysia, 2013–2014^r and 2014–2015 (cont'd)*

(%)

Pekerjaan <i>Occupation</i>	2014–2015			
	Bandar– Bandar <i>Urban–Urban</i>	Luar Bandar– Bandar <i>Rural–Urban</i>	Bandar– Luar Bandar <i>Urban–Rural</i>	Luar Bandar– Luar Bandar <i>Rural–Rural</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pengurus <i>Managers</i>	4.4	2.5	2.6	2.0
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	14.2	12.3	6.8	6.2
Juruteknik dan professional bersekutu <i>Technician and associate professionals</i>	13.6	9.6	8.3	6.0
Pekerja sokongan perkeranian <i>Clerical support workers</i>	11.2	5.6	6.2	3.1
Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan <i>Service and sales workers</i>	27.7	30.2	19.8	11.7
Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</i>	0.6	2.5	7.5	5.7
Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and related trades workers</i>	10.3	18.5	7.7	9.0
Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang <i>Plant and machine-operators and assemblers</i>	8.9	11.6	7.6	12.9
Pekerjaan asas <i>Elementary occupations</i>	9.0	7.2	33.4	43.5

Jadual 20: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut industri, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 20: *Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by industry, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015*

Industri <i>Industry</i>	2013–2014 ^f		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah/ Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	9.2	12.7	8.0	12.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	15.8	17.0	14.9	16.4
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	10.9	8.9	10.9	9.3
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	62.1	58.6	63.5	59.1
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal <i>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</i>	15.0	16.8	13.7	17.0
Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan <i>Transportation and storage</i>	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.4
Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman <i>Accommodation and food and beverage service activities</i>	7.2	8.3	11.9	8.1
Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib <i>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</i>	6.7	5.3	7.1	5.3
Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	7.1	6.3	7.1	6.4
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial <i>Human health and social work activities</i>	6.7	3.8	5.1	4.0
Lain-lain industri perkhidmatan³ <i>Other services industries</i>	14.9	13.9	13.6	13.9
Lain-lain³ <i>Others</i>	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7

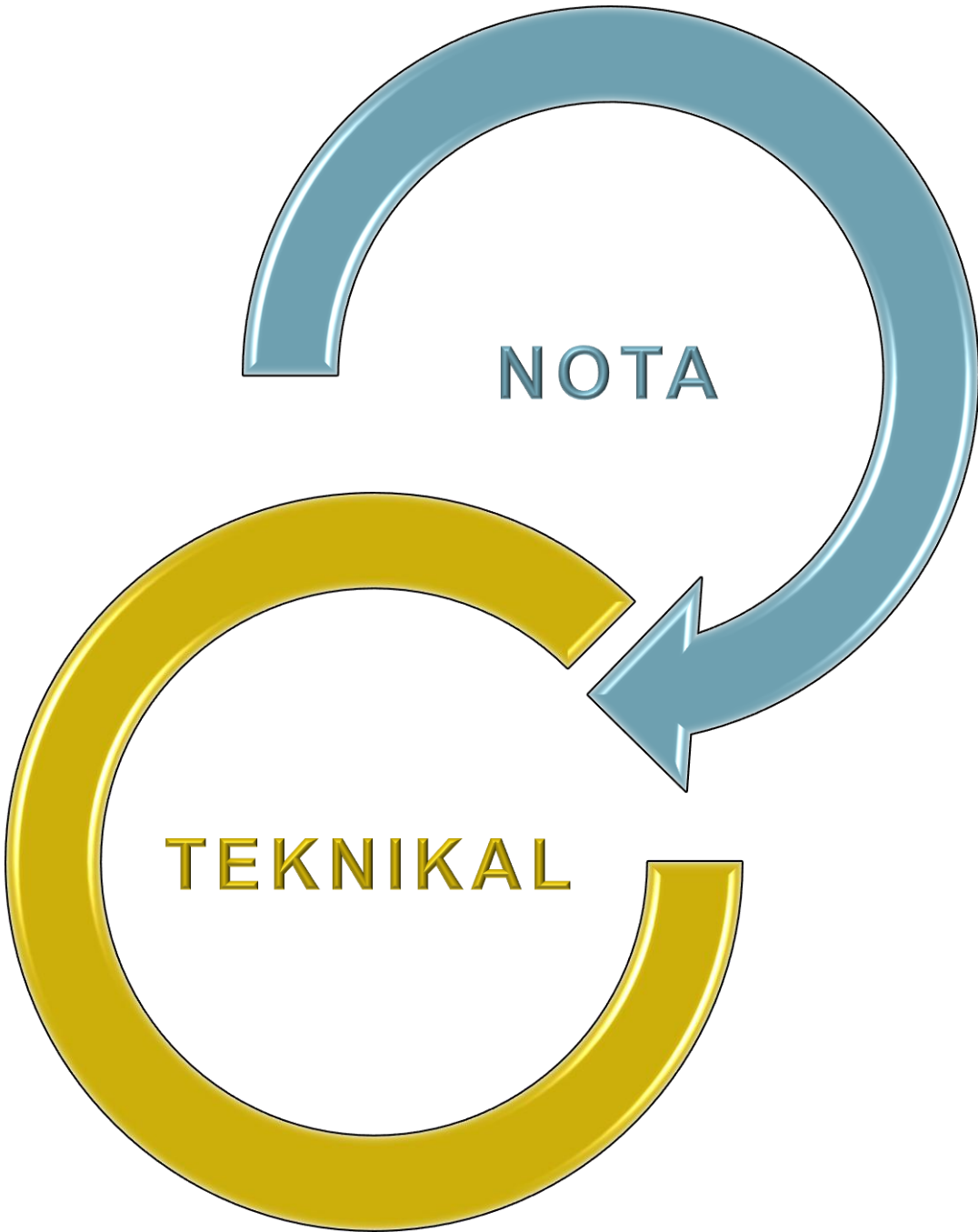
³ Rujuk Perkara 11.15 di Nota Teknikal bagi klasifikasi industri.
Refer to Item 11.15 in the Technical Notes for details industrial classifications.

Jadual 21: Migran dalaman dan bukan migran yang bekerja mengikut taraf pekerjaan, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f dan 2014–2015

Table 21: *Employed internal migrants and non-migrants by status in employment, Malaysia, 2013–2014^f and 2014–2015*

(%)

Taraf pekerjaan <i>Status in employment</i>	2013–2014 ^f		2014–2015	
	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>	Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i>	Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Majikan <i>Employer</i>	2.1	3.8	2.6	4.1
Pekerja <i>Employee</i>	87.0	75.2	85.4	73.7
Bekerja sendiri <i>Own account worker</i>	8.5	16.5	9.2	17.6
Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji <i>Unpaid family worker</i>	2.4	4.5	2.7	4.7



NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

- 1.1 Statistik yang diterbitkan dalam laporan ini adalah berdasarkan Penyiasatan Migrasi yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Penyiasatan ini dilaksanakan berdasarkan garis panduan dan syor oleh *United Nations* (UN) dengan merujuk kepada *Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration*.
- 1.2 Penyiasatan Migrasi adalah salah satu modul dalam Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh (PTB) yang dijalankan pada setiap bulan untuk menyediakan statistik migrasi dalaman di peringkat negeri dan kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Pendekatan yang lengkap dan sistematik dalam pengumpulan dan prosesan data dikekalkan dari semasa ke semasa dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan perbandingan statistik siri masa.
- 1.3 Nota teknikal ini menyediakan penerangan terperinci mengenai konsep, definisi dan metodologi yang digunakan dalam pelaksanaan Penyiasatan Migrasi bagi membantu pengguna untuk memahami dengan lebih mendalam berkaitan corak migrasi dalaman yang dipungut melalui pendekatan isi rumah.

2. OBJEKTIF PENYIASATAN

Objektif Penyiasatan Migrasi adalah untuk menyediakan anggaran pergerakan penduduk di peringkat negeri pada tempoh tertentu. Selain itu, penyiasatan ini juga bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat tentang ciri-ciri demografi dan sosioekonomi penduduk migran serta bukan migran seperti umur, jantina, kumpulan etnik, taraf perkahwinan, pencapaian pendidikan, penyertaan dalam pasaran buruh, pekerjaan di tempat destinasi serta faktor penghijrahan penduduk.

3. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN DATA

- 3.1 Penyiasatan Migrasi menggunakan kaedah temu ramah bersemuka dengan responden. Dalam tempoh penyiasatan, penemuramah terlatih melawat tempat kediaman terpilih untuk mengumpulkan maklumat semua ahli isi rumah termasuk butir-butir demografi. Dari segi operasi, soalan Penyiasatan Migrasi ditanyakan kepada ahli isi rumah yang berumur 1 tahun dan lebih.
- 3.2 Semakan kerja luar dibuat bagi mengesan kemungkinan maklumat tertinggal serta membetulkan sebarang kesilapan semasa penyiasatan dijalankan.

4. SOAL SELIDIK

- 4.1 Soal selidik penyiasatan direka bentuk bagi mengumpul maklumat tempat tinggal biasa responden untuk suatu tempoh tertentu bagi tujuan penentuan taraf migrasi. Responden ditanya mengenai tempat tinggal biasa mereka pada dua titik masa (tarikh) tertentu di mana tempoh di antaranya genap satu tahun. Pertukaran lokaliti tempat tinggal biasa pada dua titik masa ini dianggap sebagai migrasi. Sebarang pergerakan di antara kedua-dua tempoh rujukan ini tidak diambil kira. Ini bererti skop data migrasi dalam Penyiasatan Migrasi adalah terhad kepada “**migrasi tempoh tetap**”.
- 4.2 Sekiranya tempat tinggal biasa ahli isi rumah pada dua titik masa (tarikh) tertentu dalam tempoh genap satu tahun adalah berbeza, sebab-sebab perpindahan dan pekerjaan sebelum berpindah (bagi ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) juga diperolehi.
- 4.3 Maklumat demografi dan sosioekonomi ahli isi rumah pula akan diambil daripada soal selidik PTB.

5. TEMPOH RUJUKAN

Tempoh rujukan penyiasatan adalah “tempoh rujukan bergerak mengikut bulan” iaitu:

Bulan penyiasatan	Tempoh rujukan
Januari	1 Januari 2014 hingga 1 Januari 2015
Februari	1 Februari 2014 hingga 1 Februari 2015
Mac	1 Mac 2014 hingga 1 Mac 2015
April	1 April 2014 hingga 1 April 2015
Mei	1 Mei 2014 hingga 1 Mei 2015
Jun	1 Jun 2014 hingga 1 Jun 2015
Julai	1 Julai 2014 hingga 1 Julai 2015
Ogos	1 Ogos 2014 hingga 1 Ogos 2015
September	1 September 2014 hingga 1 September 2015
Oktober	1 Oktober 2014 hingga 1 Oktober 2015
November	1 November 2014 hingga 1 November 2015
Disember	1 Disember 2014 hingga 1 Disember 2015

6. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

- 6.1 Populasi penyiasatan dalam Penyiasatan Migrasi adalah sama seperti mana PTB iaitu meliputi kawasan bandar dan luar bandar bagi semua negeri di Malaysia.
- 6.2 Definisi populasi penyiasatan meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di tempat kediaman (TK) persendirian dan tidak termasuk mereka yang tinggal di TK institusi seperti hotel, asrama, hospital, penjara, rumah tumpangan dan pekerja yang tinggal di rumah kongsi.
- 6.3 Tiada pengubahsuaian dilakukan untuk mengasingkan penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi daripada anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun selepas banci walaupun Penyiasatan Migrasi tidak meliputi penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi. Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010, penduduk yang tinggal di TK institusi adalah kurang daripada empat peratus daripada jumlah penduduk. Peratusan ini adalah kecil dan tidak mempengaruhi anggaran statistik daripada Penyiasatan Migrasi.
- 6.4 Bagi tujuan penyiasatan ini, ahli biasa sesuatu isi rumah mesti memenuhi syarat berikut:
- (i) seorang atau beberapa orang yang bersaudara dan/atau tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peraturan secara individu atau dalam kumpulan untuk persediaan makanan atau keperluan lain untuk hidup;
 - (ii) ahli biasa yang telah atau akan tinggal di sesuatu tempat kediaman sekurang-kurangnya bagi tempoh tiga bulan; dan
 - (iii) berumur 1 tahun dan lebih.

7. RANGKA PENSAMPELAN

- 7.1 Rangka pensampelan yang digunakan bagi pemilihan sampel Penyiasatan Migrasi 2015 adalah berdasarkan Rangka Pensampelan Isi Rumah yang terdiri daripada Blok Penghitungan (BP) yang diwujudkan untuk Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010 yang dikemaskini dari semasa ke semasa.
- 7.2 BP merupakan suatu kawasan muka bumi yang diwujudkan untuk tujuan pelaksanaan operasi yang secara puratanya mengandungi antara 80 hingga 120 TK. Semua BP dibentuk dalam lingkungan sempadan yang diwartakan iaitu di dalam mukim atau kawasan majlis tempatan.

7.3 BP dalam rangka pensampelan dikelaskan mengikut kawasan bandar dan luar bandar¹.

(i) **Kawasan bandar**

Kawasan yang diwartakan serta kawasan 'tepu bina' yang bersempadan dengannya dan gabungan kedua-dua kawasan ini mempunyai penduduk seramai 10,000 orang atau lebih semasa Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010.

• **Kawasan tepu bina**

Kawasan yang terletak bersebelahan kawasan yang diwartakan dan mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) yang terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian

Kawasan bandar juga mengambil kira kawasan pembangunan khusus iaitu kawasan pembangunan yang tidak diwartakan dan boleh dikenal pasti serta terpisah dari kawasan yang diwartakan atau kawasan tepu bina melebihi 5 km dan mempunyai penduduk sekurang-kurangnya 10,000 orang dengan 60 peratus penduduk (berumur 15 tahun dan lebih) terlibat dalam aktiviti bukan pertanian.

(ii) **Kawasan luar bandar**

Kawasan selain yang diwartakan dan mempunyai jumlah penduduk kurang daripada 10,000 orang serta kawasan yang tidak diwartakan.

7.4 Pemandaran merupakan proses yang dinamik dan sentiasa berubah mengikut kemajuan dan pembangunan. Oleh itu, kawasan bandar bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2000 dan 2010 tidak semestinya merujuk kepada kawasan yang sama kerana kawasan yang memenuhi kriteria bandar akan terus bertambah dan berkembang mengikut masa.

8. REKA BENTUK PENSAMPELAN

8.1 Reka bentuk pensampelan berstrata dua peringkat telah digunakan iaitu:

Strata utama: strata bandar dan luar bandar

Strata kedua: negeri dan daerah pentadbiran di dalam strata utama

¹ Rujuk Taburan Penduduk dan Ciri-ciri Asas Demografi, Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2010

8.2 Pemilihan sampel dua peringkat telah dilaksanakan dan sampel telah dipilih secara rawak. Unit pensampelan peringkat pertama ialah BP, sementara unit peringkat kedua ialah TK di dalam BP tersebut. TK terpilih meliputi semua isi rumah dan ahli yang tinggal di dalamnya. Di setiap peringkat pemilihan, unit-unit telah dipilih secara sistematik dengan kebarangkalian yang sama dalam strata kedua.

9. SAIZ SAMPEL

9.1 Saiz sampel penyiasatan perlu mewakili populasi mengikut keperluan peringkat analisis yang ditetapkan. Saiz sampel penyiasatan ini telah mengambil kira elemen berikut:

- (i) kadar respon daripada penyiasatan yang lepas;
- (ii) peringkat reka bentuk pensampelan; dan
- (iii) ralat yang disasarkan.

Faktor yang dipertimbangkan bagi memuktamadkan saiz sampel adalah kos, masa dan sumber manusia.

9.2 Agihan saiz sampel bagi Penyiasatan Migrasi 2015 adalah seperti berikut:

Negeri	Bilangan BP Terpilih	Bilangan TK Terpilih
Johor	789	6,243
Kedah	646	5,121
Kelantan	578	4,441
Melaka	571	4,665
Negeri Sembilan	545	4,328
Pahang	730	5,894
Pulau Pinang	584	4,387
Perak	755	5,783
Perlis	315	2,529
Selangor	853	6,645
Terengganu	516	4,274
Sabah	776	6,320
Sarawak	711	5,541
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	432	3,486
W.P. Labuan	107	846
W.P. Putrajaya	126	838
Malaysia	9,034	71,341

10. PROSEDUR PENGANGGARAN

- 10.1 Terdapat dua peringkat dalam prosedur penganggaran. Peringkat pertama ialah untuk mendapatkan anggaran migrasi berpemberat daripada sampel.
- 10.2 Kaedah penganggaran mengandaikan bahawa aliran migrasi tahunan tertabur seragam bagi tempoh satu tahun dan memberikan purata anggaran migrasi dari 1 Julai 2014 hingga 30 Jun 2015 untuk tahun penyiasatan 2015. Perlu diambil perhatian bahawa jangka masa rujukan berbeza mengikut tempoh penyiasatan. Nilai-nilai yang diperoleh daripada anggaran jumlah migran dalam tempoh penyiasatan adalah pemberat yang sesuai untuk digunakan keatas data sampel setiap pusingan penyiasatan untuk mendapatkan purata anggaran migrasi tahunan bagi jangka masa tertentu.
- 10.3 Peringkat kedua adalah menggunakan teknik anggaran nisbah bergabung (*adjusted weight*² dan faktor penduduk³). Statistik penduduk mengikut ciri-ciri kumpulan umur, jantina, etnik dan negeri digunakan sebagai penanda aras dalam penganggaran ini.
- 10.4 Dua jenis statistik penduduk yang disediakan iaitu:
- (i) **Unjuran penduduk** menunjukkan saiz dan struktur penduduk jangka panjang berasaskan andaian tertentu mengenai trend kesuburan, mortaliti dan migrasi. Statistik ini digunakan sebagai input dalam membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar pada masa hadapan.
 - (ii) **Anggaran penduduk semasa** menggambarkan saiz populasi pada masa kini dan disediakan secara tahunan berasaskan data semasa kelahiran, kematian dan migrasi.
- 10.5 Mulai penerbitan Penyiasatan Migrasi 2015, statistik migrasi dianggarkan berasaskan anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun 2015 berbanding pendekatan terdahulu menggunakan unjuran penduduk. Oleh itu, statistik 2014 yang dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini telah dikemaskini berasaskan anggaran penduduk semasa tahun berkenaan.

² *Adjusted weight* digunakan bagi mengambil kira kes tidak respon.

³ Dalam rekabentuk pensampelan berperingkat, saiz sampel adalah pembolehubah rawak dan jumlah agregat yang dianggar daripada penyiasatan boleh menghasilkan ralat pensampelan yang tinggi. Wajaran *external* digunakan untuk meminimalkan ralat pensampelan dan dalam Penyiasatan Migrasi, wajaran *external* yang digunakan ialah faktor penduduk. Faktor penduduk diperoleh melalui anggaran terkini jumlah penduduk di mana ia digunakan untuk mengubahsuaikan kadar dan nisbah yang dianggarkan daripada penyiasatan.

11. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

11.1 Tempat asal/destinasi

Tempat asal/destinasi ialah lokaliti tempat tinggal biasa pada dua tarikh rujukan iaitu tempoh 12 bulan seperti yang telah ditetapkan dalam tempoh penyiasatan. Dalam hubungan ini suatu lokaliti merujuk kepada sebuah bandar dalam strata bandar atau sebuah kampung/penempatan dalam strata luar bandar.

11.2 Strata asal/destinasi

Strata asal/destinasi adalah stratifikasi bandar dan luar bandar bagi tempat asal dan destinasi, dan ia bersamaan dengan pembahagian penduduk.

11.3 Migran

Penduduk yang tempat tinggal biasanya berbeza pada kedua-dua tarikh rujukan dan tidak termasuk mereka yang berhijrah dalam unit lokaliti yang sama.

(i) Migran dalaman

Penduduk yang bertukar tempat tinggal biasa di beberapa peringkat geografi di dalam negara. Mereka boleh dikategorikan sebagai **migran antara negeri** jika mereka berhijrah dari satu negeri ke negeri yang lain. Jika berhijrah adalah dalam negeri yang sama, mereka dikategorikan sebagai **migran dalam negeri**.

$$\text{Migran dalaman} = \text{Migran antara negeri} + \text{Migran dalam negeri}$$

(ii) Migran antarabangsa

Penduduk yang berpindah dari luar negara ke Malaysia

11.4 Bukan migran

Penduduk yang tempat tinggal biasanya sama pada kedua-dua tarikh rujukan, atau mereka yang berhijrah dalam unit lokaliti yang sama

11.5 Kadar migrasi

Kadar migrasi mengukur tahap migrasi. Dalam hubungan ini, bagi memudahkan pengiraan, penduduk risiko berkenaan dianggarkan sebagai penduduk di tempat destinasi semasa penyiasatan. Kadar tersebut dikira dengan menggunakan formula berikut:

$$\text{Kadar migrasi} = \frac{\text{Bilangan migran}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk}} \times 100$$

11.6 Aliran migrasi antara negeri

(i) Migran masuk

Mereka yang berhijrah dari negeri lain dan tinggal di negeri destinasi.

(ii) Migran keluar

Mereka yang berhijrah keluar dari negeri asal dan tinggal di negeri lain.

(iii) Migrasi bersih

Perbezaan di antara bilangan migran masuk dan migran keluar. Jika bilangan migran masuk melebihi migran keluar, hasilnya ialah migran masuk bersih. Kes sebaliknya pula dikenali sebagai migran keluar bersih.

$$\text{Migrasi bersih} = \text{Migran masuk} - \text{Migran keluar}$$

(iv) Migrasi kasar

Jumlah migran masuk dan migran keluar bagi sesebuah negeri. Migrasi kasar mengukur magnitud penghijrahan masuk dan keluar bagi sesebuah negeri dan bertujuan memberi gambaran berkenaan *turnover* dan taburan semula penduduk di sesebuah negeri.

$$\text{Migrasi kasar} = \text{Migran masuk} + \text{Migran keluar}$$

(v) Kadar migrasi masuk

Kadar migrasi masuk adalah bilangan migran yang memasuki sesebuah negeri bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk negeri destinasi dalam tahun semasa.

$$\text{Kadar migrasi masuk} = \frac{\text{Migran masuk}}{\text{Penduduk negeri destinasi}} \times 1,000$$

(vi) Kadar migrasi keluar

Kadar migrasi keluar adalah bilangan migran yang keluar dari sesebuah negeri bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk negeri asal dalam tahun semasa.

$$\text{Kadar migrasi keluar} = \frac{\text{Migran keluar}}{\text{Penduduk negeri asal}} \times 1,000$$

(vii) Kadar migrasi bersih

Kadar migrasi bersih adalah penambahan atau pengurangan bersih bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk pada tahun semasa.

$$\text{Kadar migrasi bersih} = \frac{\text{Migrasi bersih}}{\text{Penduduk negeri destinasi}} \times 1,000$$

(viii) Kadar migrasi kasar

Kadar migrasi kasar adalah bilangan migrasi kasar sesebuah negeri bagi setiap 1,000 penduduk pada tahun semasa.

$$\text{Kadar migrasi kasar} = \frac{\text{Migrasi kasar}}{\text{Penduduk negeri destinasi}} \times 1,000$$

(ix) Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi

Indeks yang menilai keberkesanan migrasi dalam mengagih semula taburan penduduk.

$$\text{Nisbah keberkesanan migrasi} = \frac{\text{Migrasi bersih}}{\text{Migrasi kasar}} \times 100$$

11.7 Nisbah jantina

Merujuk kepada bilangan lelaki bagi setiap 100 perempuan.

$$\text{Nisbah Jantina} = \frac{\text{Jumlah lelaki dalam kumpulan umur } t}{\text{Jumlah perempuan dalam kumpulan umur } t} \times 100$$

11.8 Kumpulan etnik

Dikategorikan di kalangan warganegara Malaysia setelah mengasingkan bukan warganegara Malaysia. Pengelasan tersebut adalah seperti berikut:

Warganegara Malaysia

Bumiputera

Cina

India

Lain-lain

Bukan warganegara Malaysia

11.9 Taraf perkahwinan

(i) **Tidak pernah berkahwin**

Mereka yang belum pernah berkahwin pada masa temu ramah.

(ii) **Berkahwin**

Mereka yang masih berkahwin pada masa temu ramah. Istilah ‘perkahwinan’ adalah termasuk perkahwinan mengikut undang-undang, secara adat atau peraturan keagamaan.

(iii) **Balu/duda**

Mereka yang belum berkahwin semula selepas kematian isteri/suami pada masa temu ramah.

(iv) **Bercerai/berpisah tetap**

Mereka yang perkahwinannya telah dimansuhkan melalui perceraian mengikut undang-undang atau peraturan keagamaan atau tidak lagi tinggal bersama bagi satu jangka masa yang lama dan tiada kemungkinan untuk bersatu semula.

11.10 Pencapaian pendidikan

Merujuk kepada peringkat tertinggi seseorang itu telah menamatkan atau sedang mengikuti persekolahan di institusi pendidikan awam atau swasta yang menyediakan pendidikan rasmi. Ia dikategorikan seperti berikut:

(i) **Tiada pendidikan rasmi**

Mereka yang tidak pernah menghadiri mana-mana institusi pendidikan yang memberikan pendidikan secara rasmi.

(ii) **Rendah**

Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan tertinggi di peringkat Darjah 1 hingga 6 atau yang setaraf dengannya.

(iii) **Menengah**

Mereka yang telah mencapai pendidikan di peringkat Tingkatan 1 (termasuk kelas peralihan) hingga Tingkatan 5, GCE ‘O’ *Level* atau yang setaraf dengannya. Turut termasuk dalam kategori ini ialah program kemahiran asas di institusi latihan kemahiran khusus dan teknikal yang mana tempoh pengajian adalah sekurang-kurangnya enam bulan seperti GIATMARA.

(iv) **Tertiari**

Mereka yang telah mencapai peringkat tertinggi selepas Tingkatan 5.

11.11 Umur bekerja

Mereka yang berumur **15 hingga 64 tahun** (dalam tahun genap pada hari lahir terakhir) semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh.

11.12 Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh

Pendekatan **taraf sebenar** digunakan yang mana seseorang itu dikelaskan berasaskan kegiatannya dalam tenaga buruh semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada bekerja atau menganggur yang dikelaskan sebagai tenaga buruh.

Aktiviti ekonomi penduduk pada keseluruhannya bergantung kepada ciri-ciri demografi sesuatu populasi. Dengan itu, pecahan mereka yang aktif secara ekonomi berbeza di antara kumpulan-kumpulan kecil penduduk tersebut. Perbezaan ini diukur dengan kadar aktiviti tertentu yang dikenali sebagai **kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh**.

Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh ditakrifkan sebagai perkadaran penduduk dalam tenaga buruh kepada jumlah penduduk dalam umur bekerja (15-64 tahun) dalam bentuk peratusan. Formulanya adalah seperti berikut:

$$\text{Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh} = \frac{\text{Bilangan penduduk dalam tenaga buruh}}{\text{Bilangan penduduk umur bekerja (15-64 tahun)}} \times 100$$

11.13 Bekerja

Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya **sejam** semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga.

Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

- (i) tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja; dan
- (ii) tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula.

11.14 Pekerjaan

Pekerjaan dikelaskan mengikut klasifikasi **Piawaian Pengelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2008** yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)*.

Bagi seseorang yang mempunyai lebih daripada satu pekerjaan, hanya pekerjaan yang mengambil masa terbanyak semasa tempoh rujukan PTB dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya. Jika masa bekerja bagi tiap-tiap pekerjaan itu sama, maka pekerjaan yang menghasilkan pendapatan yang tertinggi adalah pekerjaan utamanya. Dalam kes di mana bilangan jam bekerja dan pendapatannya adalah sama bagi setiap pekerjaan, pekerjaan di mana dia telah bekerja paling lama dianggap sebagai pekerjaan utamanya.

Rancangan Malaysia Kesebelas mengelaskan **pekerja mahir, pekerja separuh mahir dan pekerja berkemahiran rendah** meliputi pekerjaan seperti berikut:

Pekerja mahir

- 1 Pengurus
- 2 Profesional
- 3 Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu

Pekerja separuh mahir

- 4 Pekerja sokongan perkeranian
- 5 Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan
- 6 Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan
- 7 Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan
- 8 Operator loji dan mesin serta pemasang

Pekerja berkemahiran rendah

- 9 Pekerjaan asas

11.15 **Industri**

Industri dikelaskan mengikut **Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 versi 1.0** yang berasaskan kepada *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4*. Pengelasan industri seseorang merujuk kepada aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan utama.

Kategori industri adalah seperti berikut:

A Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan

B Perlombongan dan pengkuarian

C Pembuatan

D Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara

E Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan

F Pembinaan

Perkhidmatan

G Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal

H Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan

I Penginapan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan dan minuman

J Maklumat dan komunikasi

K Aktiviti kewangan dan insurans/takaful

L Aktiviti hartanah

M Aktiviti profesional, saintifik dan teknikal

N Aktiviti pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan

O Pentadbiran awam dan pertahanan; aktiviti keselamatan sosial wajib

P Pendidikan

Q Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial

R Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi

S Aktivi perkhidmatan lain

T Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan

U Aktiviti badan dan pertubuhan luar wilayah

PTB tidak mengelaskan aktiviti pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan sara hidup untuk kegunaan isi rumah sendiri sebagai penduduk yang aktif dalam ekonomi. Oleh itu, klasifikasi MSIC 2008 bagi industri ‘Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan; aktiviti mengeluarkan barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak dapat dibezakan oleh isi rumah untuk kegunaan sendiri’ hanya mengambil kira ‘Aktiviti isi rumah sebagai majikan’.

11.16 **Taraf pekerjaan**

Merujuk kepada kedudukan atau taraf seseorang yang bekerja di dalam pertubuhan atau organisasi di mana beliau bekerja. Penduduk yang bekerja dikelaskan mengikut taraf guna tenaga berikut:

(i) **Majikan**

Seorang yang menjalankan sesuatu perniagaan, perusahaan ladang atau perniagaan lain dan menggaji seorang pekerja atau lebih untuk menolongnya.

(ii) **Pekerja**

Seorang yang bekerja untuk majikan sektor awam atau swasta dan menerima ganjaran tetap seperti upah, gaji, komisen, tip atau upahan yang berbentuk mata benda.

(iii) **Bekerja sendiri**

Seorang yang mengusahakan ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan sendiri tanpa menggaji pekerja di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaannya.

(iv) **Pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji**

Seorang yang bekerja tanpa menerima sebarang bayaran atau upah di ladang, perniagaan atau perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh ahli keluarganya yang lain.

12. **KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN STATISTIK**

Statistik yang dijana berdasarkan penyiasatan yang dijalankan secara sampel berkebarangkalian ini tertakluk kepada dua jenis ralat iaitu ralat pensampelan dan ralat bukan pensampelan.

12.1 **Ralat pensampelan**

Ralat pensampelan berpunca daripada anggaran data yang dibuat berasaskan sampel berkebarangkalian. Ralat ini boleh diukur dengan menggunakan **Ralat Piawai Relatif** (*Relative Standard Error*) atau RSE dan dinyatakan dalam bentuk peratusan. Ia digunakan sebagai penunjuk kepada kepersisan anggaran parameter yang dikaji. Ini

memberi gambaran tahap variasi anggaran pembolehubah yang dianggarkan melalui penyiasatan berbanding dengan parameter populasi.

Anggaran ralat pensampelan telah dikira secara berasingan untuk beberapa pembolehubah penting bagi peringkat nasional dan negeri seperti di Lampiran 2. Bagi Penyiasatan Migrasi 2015, kadar migrasi dalaman peringkat Malaysia ialah 2.33 peratus, dengan RSE 4.01 peratus dan ralat piawai (*Standard Error*, SE) ialah 0.09 peratus. Pada selang keyakinan $\alpha = 0.05$, kadar migrasi dalaman berada antara 2.15–2.51 peratus.

12.2 Ralat bukan pensampelan

Ralat ini boleh berpunca daripada liputan penyiasatan yang tidak lengkap, kelemahan rangka, ralat maklum balas, tiada respon dan kesilapan semasa prosesan seperti di peringkat penyuntingan, pengkodan dan tangkapan data. Bagi memastikan kualiti data berada pada tahap yang tinggi, beberapa langkah pentadbiran telah diambil supaya ralat bukan pensampelan berada di tahap minimum.

Antaranya melalui latihan intensif kepada penyelia dan penemuramah. Selain itu, penyeliaan yang rapi dan semakan rambang dijalankan ke atas isi rumah yang diliputi untuk memastikan kesahihan maklum balas yang dicatatkan.

Bagi mengatasi kes tiada respons yang berpunca daripada beberapa sebab seperti TK kosong, tiada penghuni dirumah, enggan kerjasama atau TK tidak layak diliputi dalam penyiasatan, maka penganggaran saiz sampel penyiasatan ini telah mengambil kira semua kemungkinan tersebut.

Pengemaskinian rangka pensampelan yang dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa telah dapat mengurangkan kadar tiada respon seperti TK kosong. Publisiti yang meluas dilaksanakan melalui media elektronik serta media cetak bagi mengurangkan kes tiada penghuni di rumah dan enggan bekerjasama.

Selain itu, di peringkat prosesan data, semakan konsistensi bagi setiap pembolehubah dan proses validasi telah dilaksanakan secara sistematik bagi meminimumkan kesemua ralat bukan pensampelan.

13. PERSEMBAHAN STATISTIK

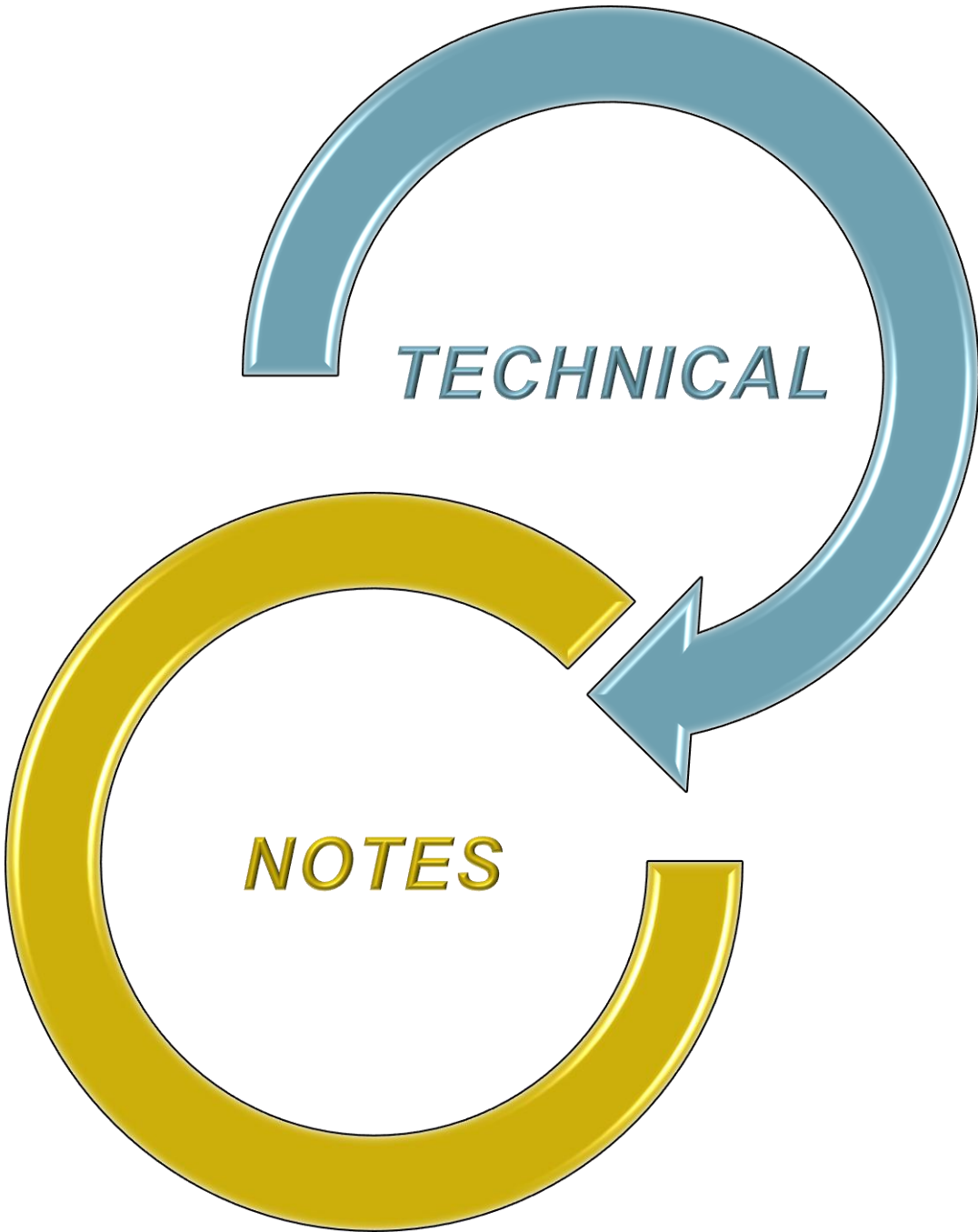
- 13.1 Statistik peringkat negeri yang disusun dalam laporan ini terdiri daripada tiga belas buah negeri dan tiga Wilayah Persekutuan. Namun, statistik bagi Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan dan Putrajaya tidak diterbitkan memandangkan bilangan kes terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran.
- 13.2 Kekangan utama data penyiasatan ini adalah penetapan migrasi pada tempoh rujukan yang singkat iaitu selama satu tahun mungkin tidak menghasilkan jumlah migran yang cukup dalam penyiasatan sampel yang menggunakan corak pensampelan PTB.
- 13.3 Anggaran jumlah penduduk yang ditunjukkan pada jadual merujuk kepada mereka yang berumur 1 tahun dan lebih. Ciri-ciri utama bagi penduduk migran ditunjukkan dalam bentuk taburan nisbah atau peratus dan di mana berkenaan, ianya dibandingkan dengan penduduk bukan migran di negeri tempat temu ramah. Oleh itu, prosedur piawaian umur akan digunakan jika difikirkan perbezaan taburan umur penduduk migran dan bukan migran akan mempengaruhi perbandingan di antara sesuatu ciri-ciri seperti taraf perkahwinan dan pencapaian pendidikan (Lampiran 1).

14. PEMBUNDARAN ANGGARAN

Hasil tambah bagi sesuatu kategori mungkin tidak sentiasa sama dengan jumlah yang ditunjukkan dalam jadual dan carta yang berkaitan kerana pembundaran secara bebas kepada satu titik perpuluhan. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan adalah tidak ketara.

15. NOTA DAN SIMBOL

- Kosong/tiada kes
- 0.0 Kurang daripada setengah unit terkecil yang ditunjukkan. Contohnya kurang daripada 0.05 peratus.
- n.a Tidak berkenaan
- W.P. Wilayah Persekutuan



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *The statistics published in this report is based on Migration Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). The implementation of the Migration Survey is based on the guidelines and recommendations of the **United Nations (UN)** with reference to the **Manuals on Methods of Estimating Population, Manual VI: Methods of Measuring Internal Migration**.*

1.2 *Migration Survey is one of the modules in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is conducted on a monthly basis to provide statistics on internal migration at state level as well as urban and rural areas. A comprehensive and systematic approach in the data collection and processing has been maintained over a period of time in order to obtain comparative statistical time series.*

1.3 *This technical note provides a detailed explanation on the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the implementation of the Migration Survey to assist users to better understand the patterns of internal migration collected through household approach.*

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The main objective of Migration Survey is to provide estimates of population movements at state level in a certain period. In addition, the survey also aims to obtain information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants such as age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, participation in the labour market, employment at the place of destination as well as the factor for population migration.

3. METHOD OF COLLECTION

3.1 *Migration Survey uses the face to face interview method. During the survey period, trained interviewers will visit selected living quarters to collect information of all household members' including demographic particulars. In terms of operation, Migration Survey questions are asked for household members aged 1 year and over.*

3.2 *Field operation checks are undertaken to identify and correct any possibility of errors or omissions at the time of the survey is conducted.*

4. QUESTIONNAIRE

- 4.1 *The survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on respondents' usual place of residence for a certain period of time to determine migration status. The respondents will be asked for the usual place of residence at two specific point of times (dates) which are exactly one year apart. A change in the locality of the usual place of residence at these two points in time constitutes migration. Any intervening move between these two reference dates is not taken into consideration. This means the scope of migration data in Migration Survey is confined to “fixed-term migration”.*
- 4.2 *If the place of usual residence of the household at two points of time (dates) given within one year apart is different, the reasons for migration and employment before move (for household members aged 15 years and over) were also obtained.*
- 4.3 *Details on members' demographic and socio-economic characteristics will be extracted from LFS questionnaire.*

5. REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period of the survey is “monthly moving reference period” that is:

<i>Survey month</i>	<i>Reference period</i>
<i>January</i>	<i>1 January 2014 to 1 January 2015</i>
<i>February</i>	<i>1 February 2014 to 1 February 2015</i>
<i>March</i>	<i>1 March 2014 to 1 March 2015</i>
<i>April</i>	<i>1 April 2014 to 1 April 2015</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>1 May 2014 to 1 May 2015</i>
<i>June</i>	<i>1 June 2014 to 1 June 2015</i>
<i>July</i>	<i>1 July 2014 to 1 July 2015</i>
<i>August</i>	<i>1 August 2014 to 1 August 2015</i>
<i>September</i>	<i>1 September 2014 to 1 September 2015</i>
<i>October</i>	<i>1 October 2014 to 1 October 2015</i>
<i>November</i>	<i>1 November 2014 to 1 November 2015</i>
<i>December</i>	<i>1 December 2014 to 1 December 2015</i>

6. COVERAGE AND SCOPE

- 6.1 *The survey population in the Migration Survey is the same as the LFS, which covers rural and urban areas of all states in Malaysia.*
- 6.2 *The survey population is defined to cover persons who live in private living quarters (LQ) and hence excludes persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, hospitals, prisons, boarding houses and construction work site.*
- 6.3 *No attempt was made to adjust for the exclusion of the population living in institutional LQs from the independent mid-year post census population estimates although the Migration Survey did not cover the institutional population. Based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, those living in institutional LQs were less than four per cent of the total population. The percentage was small and did not affect the estimates from the Migration Survey.*
- 6.4 *For the purpose of this survey, the usual households' members must satisfy the following conditions:*
- (i) one or more person(s) who may be related and/or persons unrelated who usually live together and make provision individually or in a group for the preparation of meal or other essentials for living;*
 - (ii) usual member that has/will live in a living quarter for a period of at least three months; and*
 - (iii) aged one year and over.*

7. SAMPLING FRAME

- 7.1 *The frame used for the selection of sample for Migration Survey 2015 is based on the Household Sampling Frame which is made up of Enumeration Blocks (EBs) created for the 2010 Population and Housing Census and was updated from time to time.*
- 7.2 *EBs are geographically contiguous areas of land with identifiable boundaries created for survey operation purposes, which on average contains about 80 to 120 living quarters. Generally, all EBs are formed within gazetted boundaries, i.e. within mukim or local authority areas.*

7.3 *The EBs in the sampling frame are also classified by urban and rural areas¹*

(i) **Urban areas**

Gazetted areas with their adjoining 'built-up' areas with a combined population of 10,000 or more at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census.

• **Built-up areas**

Areas contiguous to a gazetted area and has at least 60 per cent of their population (aged 15 years and over) engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The definition of urban areas also takes into account the special development area namely the development area which is not gazetted and can be identified and separated from the gazetted area or built-up area of more than 5 km and a population of at least 10,000 persons where 60 per cent of the population (aged 15 years and over) involved in non-agricultural activities.

(ii) **Rural areas**

All other gazetted areas with a population of less than 10,000 persons and non-gazetted areas.

7.4 *Urbanisation is a dynamic process and keeps changing in line with the progress and development. Thus, the urban areas for the 2000 and 2010 censuses do not necessarily refer to the same areas, as areas fulfilling the criteria of urban continue to increase or grow with time.*

8. **SAMPLE DESIGN**

8.1 *A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted that is:*

Primary strata: urban and rural strata

Secondary strata: states and administrative district within the primary strata

8.2 *Two-stage sample selections are implemented and samples are drawn randomly. The first stage units of sample selection are the EBs while the second stage units are the LQs within the EBs. All households and persons within the selected LQs are canvassed. At every stage of selection, the units are selected systematically with equal probability within each level of the secondary strata.*

¹ Refer Population Distribution and Basic Demographic Characteristics, 2010 Population and Housing Census

9. SAMPLE SIZE

9.1 *The sample size for this survey is required to represent overall population at the fixed level of analysis. This sample size has accounted for the following elements:*

- (i) *response rate of the previous survey;*
- (ii) *level of sampling design; and*
- (iii) *desired error.*

Factors that are taken into consideration to finalise the sample size are cost, time and human resources.

9.2 *The sample size of the Migration Survey 2015 are as follows:*

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of selected EBs</i>	<i>Number of selected LQs</i>
<i>Johor</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>6,243</i>
<i>Kedah</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>5,121</i>
<i>Kelantan</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>4,441</i>
<i>Melaka</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>4,665</i>
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>4,328</i>
<i>Pahang</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>5,894</i>
<i>Pulau Pinang</i>	<i>584</i>	<i>4,387</i>
<i>Perak</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>5,783</i>
<i>Perlis</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>2,529</i>
<i>Selangor</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>6,645</i>
<i>Terengganu</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>4,274</i>
<i>Sabah</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>6,320</i>
<i>Sarawak</i>	<i>711</i>	<i>5,541</i>
<i>W.P. Kuala Lumpur</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>3,486</i>
<i>W.P. Labuan</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>846</i>
<i>W.P. Putrajaya</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>838</i>
<i>Malaysia</i>	<i>9,034</i>	<i>71,341</i>

10. ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

- 10.1 *There are two stages in the estimation procedure. The first stage is to get the weighted migration estimates from the sample.*
- 10.2 *The estimation method assumes that the migration flow is uniformly distributed throughout one year period and thus provides an average estimate of migration from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 for the year 2015. In addition, it is also to take note that the reference time varies according to the survey period. The values obtained from the estimated number of migrants in the survey period is an appropriate weights to be applied to the sample data for each survey round to obtained an average annual migration estimate for a certain period.*
- 10.3 *The second stage is the use of combined ratio estimated method (adjusted weight² and population factor³). Population statistics according to the characteristics of age group, sex, ethnicity and state were used as a benchmark in this estimation.*
- 10.4 *Two types of population statistics are:*
- (i) **Population projection** *to indicate the size and structure of the population in the long term based on certain assumption on the trend of fertility, mortality and migration. This statistics are used as input to formulate future plans and policies.*
 - (ii) **Current population estimates** *to illustrate the size of the current population and is prepared annually based on the recent data on birth, death and migration.*
- 10.5 *Starting the publication of Migration Survey 2015, migration statistics are estimated based on the current population estimates compared to the previous approach which used population projections. Therefore, the 2014 statistics reported in this publication has been updated based on the year's population estimates.*

²Adjusted weight is used to take into account the non-response cases.

³In multi-stage sampling design, the sample size is a random variable and aggregates directly estimated from the survey can have large sampling errors. External weight is used to minimize sampling error and in Migration Survey the external weight is the population factor. The population factor is obtained through up-to-date estimates of population totals which is used to inflate the various rates and ratios estimated from the survey.

11. CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

11.1 *Place of origin/destination*

Place of origin/destination identifies the locality of the usual place of residence at the two specified reference dates which are 12 months apart as fixed by survey periods. In this context, a locality refers to a town in the urban strata or a village/settlement in the rural strata.

11.2 *Strata of origin/destination*

Strata of origin/destination are the urban and rural stratification of the place of origin and destination, and are the same as the population cut off.

11.3 *Migrants*

Those whose usual place of residence at the two reference dates is different and does not include those who move within the same locality.

(i) *Internal migrants*

*Those who have changed their usual place of residence at various geographical levels. They may be categorised as **inter-state migrants** if they move from one state to another. If they move within the same state, they are categorised as **intra-state migrants**.*

$$\text{Internal migrants} = \text{Inter-state migrants} + \text{Intra-state migrants}$$

(ii) *International migrants*

Those who have moved from other countries to Malaysia.

11.4 *Non-migrants*

Those whose usual place of residence at the two reference dates is the same or those who move within the same locality.

11.5 *Migration rate*

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

$$\text{Migration rate} = \frac{\text{Number of migrants}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

11.6 *Inter-state migration flows*

(i) ***In-migrants***

Those who have moved from another state to stay in the state of destination.

(ii) ***Out-migrants***

Those who have moved out of the state of origin to stay in another state.

(iii) ***Net migration***

The difference 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-migrants. For the opposite case, it results in net out-migrants.

$$\text{Net migration} = \text{In-migrants} - \text{Out-migrants}$$

(iv) ***Gross migration***

The sum of in-migrants and out-migrants for a specific state. Gross migration measures the magnitude of in and out movements which reflects the population turnover and redistribution in the state.

$$\text{Gross migration} = \text{In-migrants} + \text{Out-migrants}$$

(v) ***In-migration rate***

The number of migrants arriving at the destination state for every 1,000 persons at the destination in a current year.

$$\text{In-migration rate} = \frac{\text{In-migrants}}{\text{Population at state of destination}} \times 1,000$$

(vi) ***Out-migration rate***

The number of migrants departing from the state of origin for every 1,000 persons at the origin in a current year.

$$\text{Out-migration rate} = \frac{\text{Out-migrants}}{\text{Population at state of origin}} \times 1,000$$

(vii) ***Net migration rate***

The net increase or decrease per 1,000 persons in a current year.

$$\text{Net migration rate} = \frac{\text{Net migration}}{\text{Population at state of destination}} \times 1,000$$

(viii) **Gross migration rate**

The number of gross migration at the state of destination for every 1,000 persons in a current year.

$$\text{Gross migration rate} = \frac{\text{Gross migration}}{\text{Population at state of destination}} \times 1,000$$

(ix) **Migration effectiveness ratio**

An index that assesses the effectiveness of migration in redistributing the population.

$$\text{Migration effectiveness ratio} = \frac{\text{Net migration}}{\text{Gross migration}} \times 100$$

11.7 **Sex ratio**

Refers to the number of males for every 100 females.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of males in age group } t}{\text{Total number of females in age group } t} \times 100$$

11.8 **Ethnic group**

Ethnic group is categorised within Malaysian citizens after separating those who are non citizens. The classification is as follows:

Malaysian citizens

Bumiputera

Chinese

Indians

Others

Non-Malaysian citizens

11.9 **Marital status**

(i) **Never married**

Persons who have never been married at the time of interview.

(ii) **Married**

Persons who are currently married at the time of interview. The term 'married', includes those married by law or by religious rites or are living together by mutual agreement.

(iii) **Widowed**

Persons who have not remarried after the death of their spouses at the time of interview.

(iv) **Divorced/permanently separated**

Persons whose marriages were annulled through divorced by law or religious arrangement or separated for a long duration without any possibility of reconciliation.

11.10 **Educational attainment**

Refers to the highest level in which a person has completed schooling or is currently attending school in a public or private educational institution that provides formal education. It is categorised as follows:

(i) **No formal education**

Those who never attended school in any of the educational institutions that provides formal education.

(ii) **Primary**

Those whose highest level of education attained are from Standard 1 to 6 or equivalent.

(iii) **Secondary**

Those whose highest level of education attained are from Form 1 to Form 5 (including remove class), General Certificate of Education (GCE) 'O' Level or equivalent. Also included in this category are basic skill programmes in specific trades and technical skills institutions whereby the training period is at least six months i.e. GIATMARA

(iv) **Tertiary**

Those whose highest level of education attained is above Form 5.

11.11 **Working age**

*Those who are between **15 to 64 years** (in completed years at last birthday) during the reference week, and who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force.*

11.12 **Labour force participation rate**

*The **actual status** approach is used, where a person is classified on the basis of his/her labour force activity during the reference week, either employed or unemployed which classified as labour force.*

The economic activity of a population depends on the demographic characteristics of that population. Therefore, the proportion of economically active persons differs between sub-groups of that population. These variations are measured by specific activity rates termed **labour force participation rate**.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population (15 to 64 years), expressed as percentage. The formula is as follow:

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Number of persons in the labour force}}{\text{Number of population in the working age (15 to 64 years)}} \times 100$$

11.13 **Employed**

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least **one hour** for pay, profit or family gain.

They are also considered as employed if they:

- (i) did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to.
- (ii) were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.

11.14 **Occupation**

Occupation is classified according to the **Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008** based on the **International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08)**.

For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the longest number of hours during the reference week is treated as his principal occupation. Should the number of hours worked for each job is the same, then the job with the highest income is the principal occupation. In cases where the number of hours worked and the income earned from each job are the same, the job at which he was working for the longest period of time is considered as the principal occupation.

Eleventh Malaysia Plan classified **skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and low-skilled workers** comprise of occupations as followed:

Skilled workers

- 1 Managers
- 2 Professionals
- 3 Technicians and associate professionals

Semi-skilled workers

- 4 Clerical support workers
- 5 Service and sales workers
- 6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7 Craft and related trades workers
- 8 Plant and machine-operators and assemblers

Low-skilled workers

- 9 Elementary occupations

11.15 **Industry**

Industry is classified according to the **Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 version 1.0** based on the **International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4**. A person's industry classification refers to that of his principal occupation.

The categories of industries are as follows:

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F Construction
- Services
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food and beverage service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance/takaful activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of household as employers
- U Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies

LFS does not classify the subsistence goods-and services-producing activities of households as persons who are economically active. Therefore, the classification of industry by MSIC 2008 for 'Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use' only accounted for 'Activities of households as employers'.

11.16 *Status in employment*

Refers to the position or status of an employed person within the establishment or organisation for which he/she worked. Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status:

(i) ***Employer***

A person who operates a business, a plantation or other trade and employs one or more workers to help him

(ii) ***Employee***

A person who works for a public or private employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind.

(iii) ***Own account worker***

A person who operates his own farm, business or trade without employing any paid workers in the conduct of his farm, trade or business.

(iv) ***Unpaid family worker***

A person who works without pay or wages on a farm, business or trade operated by another member of the family

12. **RELIABILITY OF STATISTICS**

The statistics generated based on survey conducted with probability sampling are subjected to two types of errors that are sampling and non-sampling errors.

12.1 ***Sampling error***

Sampling error is a result of estimating data based on a probability sampling, not on census. Such error in statistics is termed as Relative Standard Error and often denoted as RSE and is given in percentage form. This error is an indication to the precision of the parameter under study. In other words, it reflects the extent of variation of sample-based estimates compared to the parameter of population.

Sampling errors of estimates on a few important variables at national and state levels are calculated separately as shown in Appendix 2. For Migration Survey 2015, the internal migration rate for Malaysia was 2.33 per cent with RSE of 4.01 per cent and standard error (SE) of 0.09 per cent. At confidence interval $\alpha = 0.05$, the internal migration rate was in the range of 2.15–2.51 per cent.

12.2 *Non-sampling error*

These errors may arise through incomplete survey coverage, weaknesses in the frame, response errors, non-response errors and also errors during processing such as editing, coding and data capture. To ensure high quality data, several administrative procedures were taken to keep non-sampling errors to a minimum.

Intensive training was conducted for the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, close supervision and random checks were carried out on households which were covered by the enumerators to ensure the validity of the information recorded.

In order to resolve the case of non-response error due to several reasons such as vacant house, 'no one at home', refusal to co-operate or unqualified LQ, the sample size estimation for this survey has taken into account all the possibilities.

The survey frame is updated regularly to overcome the problem of non-response due to vacant home. Wide publicity was carried out through electronic and printed media to minimise the case of 'no one at home' and refusal to cooperate.

In addition, at the data processing stage, consistency checking and validation process has been systematically implemented for each variable in order to minimise the non-sampling error.

13. *PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS*

13.1 *The statistics at state level compiled in this report consists of thirteen states and three federal territories. However, statistics for the Federal Territory of Labuan and Putrajaya was not published because of the number of cases was too small to estimate.*

13.2 *The main limitation of the survey is that the selective nature of migration in a short reference period of one year may not yield sufficient number of migrants in a sample survey using sample design of the LFS.*

13.3 *The estimates on total population shown in the tabulations refer only to those aged one year and over. The main characteristics of the migrant population are shown in the form of rates or percentage distributions, and where pertinent, they are compared with the non-migrant population at state of destination. As such, age standardisation procedures will be applied when it is considered that the different age distributions of the migrant and non-migrant population may affect a comparison of the other characteristics, such as educational attainment and marital status (Appendix I).*

14. *ROUNDING OF ESTIMATES*

The sum of each category may not always equal to the totals shown in related tables because of independent rounding to one decimal place. However, the differences are not obvious.

15. *NOTES AND SYMBOLS*

– *Nil/no cases*

0.0 *Less than half the smallest unit shown. For example, less than 0.05 per cent.*

n.a. *Not applicable*

W.P. *Wilayah Persekutuan*



LAMPIRAN



APPENDIX

Jadual A1: Piawaian migran dalaman berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut taraf perkahwinan berdasarkan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran, Malaysia, 2014–2015*Table A1: Standardization of internal migrants aged 15-64 years by marital status based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2014–2015*

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>		Taraf perkahwinan <i>Marital status</i>			
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balu/duda/ bercerai/berpisah tetap <i>Widowed/ divorced/ permanently separated</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i> ('000)					
Jumlah/ Total		552.2	204.7	332.2	15.3
15–24		176.3	124.5	50.9	0.9
25–34		244.0	67.3	173.2	3.5
35–44		80.4	8.4	67.6	4.4
45–64		51.6	4.5	40.6	6.5
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Taburan peratus bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur (P_a) <i>Percentage distribution of non-migrants by age group (P_a)</i>	Taburan migran dalaman mengikut taraf perkahwinan (r_a) <i>Distribution of internal migrants by marital status (r_a)</i>			
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tidak pernah berkahwin <i>Never married</i>	Berkahwin <i>Married</i>	Balu/duda/ bercerai/berpisah tetap <i>Widowed/ divorced/ permanently separated</i>
15–24	27.9	1.000	0.706	0.289	0.005
25–34	26.6	1.000	0.276	0.710	0.014
35–44	18.9	1.000	0.105	0.841	0.054
45–64	26.6	1.000	0.088	0.787	0.126
Migran dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardized)</i>		100.0	37.1	60.2	2.8
Migran dalaman (diapiawaikan)² <i>Internal migrants (standardized)</i> ($\sum P_a r_a$)		100.0	31.3	63.8	4.9
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	39.7	56.1	4.2

² Diapiawaikan berdasarkan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran.
Standardized according to the age distribution of non-migrant population.

Jadual A2: Piawaian migran dalaman berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut pencapaian pendidikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Table A2: Standardization of internal migrants aged 15-64 years by educational attainment based on the age distribution of non-migrant population, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>		Pencapaian pendidikan <i>Educational attainment</i>				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>
Migran dalaman <i>Internal migrants</i> ('000)						
Jumlah/ Total		552.2	15.8	62.3	274.1	200.1
15–24		176.3	7.1	13.1	90.0	66.1
25–34		244.0	3.4	22.1	115.2	103.2
35–44		80.4	2.3	14.2	41.4	22.4
45–64		51.6	3.0	12.8	27.4	8.4
Kumpulan umur <i>Age group</i>	Taburan peratus bukan migran mengikut kumpulan umur (P_a) <i>Percentage distribution of non-migrants by age group (P_a)</i>	Taburan migran dalaman mengikut pencapaian pendidikan (r_a) <i>Distribution of internal migrants by educational attainment (r_a)</i>				
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Tiada pendidikan rasmi <i>No formal education</i>	Rendah <i>Primary</i>	Menengah <i>Secondary</i>	Tertiari <i>Tertiary</i>
15–24	27.9	1.000	0.040	0.074	0.511	0.375
25–34	26.6	1.000	0.014	0.091	0.472	0.423
35–44	18.9	1.000	0.028	0.177	0.516	0.279
45–64	26.6	1.000	0.059	0.249	0.531	0.162
Migran dalaman (tidak diapiawaikan) <i>Internal migrants (non-standardized)</i>		100.0	2.9	11.3	49.6	36.2
Migran dalaman (diapiawaikan)² <i>Internal migrants (standardized)</i> $(\sum P_a r_a)$		100.0	3.6	14.4	50.7	31.3
Bukan migran <i>Non-migrants</i>		100.0	3.7	14.8	54.3	27.2

² Diapiawaikan berasaskan taburan umur penduduk bukan migran.
Standardized according to the age distribution of non-migrant population.

Jadual A3: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk berumur 1 tahun dan lebih mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Table A3: *Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population aged 1 year and over by state of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015*

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Kadar migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migration rates</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
Malaysia	2.33	4.01	0.09	2.15 – 2.51
Johor	2.24	10.15	0.23	1.79 – 2.68
Kedah	1.33	15.16	0.20	0.94 – 1.73
Kelantan	1.59	12.03	0.19	1.22 – 1.97
Melaka	3.86	12.12	0.47	2.94 – 4.77
Negeri Sembilan	1.81	15.51	0.28	1.26 – 2.36
Pahang	2.28	12.52	0.29	1.72 – 2.84
Pulau Pinang	2.12	11.82	0.25	1.63 – 2.61
Perak	1.90	19.09	0.36	1.19 – 2.61
Perlis	0.69	26.60	0.18	0.33 – 1.04
Selangor	4.07	8.68	0.35	3.37 – 4.76
Terengganu	1.98	14.57	0.29	1.41 – 2.54
Sabah	2.26	10.49	0.24	1.79 – 2.72
Sarawak	1.83	12.31	0.23	1.39 – 2.27
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.33	29.21	0.10	0.14 – 0.52
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	* – *
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	* – *

* Bilangan migran dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran
The number of internal migrants is too small to estimate

Jadual A4: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran kadar migrasi dalaman penduduk berumur 15-64 tahun mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Table A4: Relative standard error of estimates for internal migration rates of population aged 15-64 years by state of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015

(%)

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Kadar migrasi dalaman <i>Internal migration rates</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Kadar migrasi dalaman pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Internal migration rates at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
Malaysia	2.58	4.02	0.10	2.38 – 2.78
Johor	2.53	9.87	0.25	2.04 – 3.01
Kedah	1.41	14.63	0.21	1.00 – 1.81
Kelantan	1.74	11.50	0.20	1.35 – 2.13
Melaka	4.26	13.21	0.56	3.16 – 5.37
Negeri Sembilan	2.01	15.54	0.31	1.40 – 2.63
Pahang	2.45	11.98	0.29	1.88 – 3.03
Pulau Pinang	2.40	11.90	0.29	1.84 – 2.96
Perak	1.93	16.04	0.31	1.33 – 2.54
Perlis	0.85	27.62	0.23	0.39 – 1.31
Selangor	4.42	8.79	0.39	3.65 – 5.18
Terengganu	2.40	15.92	0.38	1.65 – 3.15
Sabah	2.49	10.57	0.26	1.97 – 3.00
Sarawak	2.12	12.90	0.27	1.58 – 2.65
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.40	27.92	0.11	0.18 – 0.62
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	* – *
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	* – *

* Bilangan migran dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran
The number of internal migrants is too small to estimate

Jadual A5: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran masuk mengikut negeri destinasi, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Table A5: *Relative standard error of estimates for in-migrants by state of destination, Malaysia, 2014–2015*

Negeri destinasi <i>State of destination</i>	Bilangan migran masuk <i>Number of in-migrants</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Bilangan migran masuk pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Number of in-migrants at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	('000)
Johor	20.7	10.1	2.1	16.6 – 24.7
Kedah	10.3	15.7	1.6	7.1 – 13.4
Kelantan	11.7	10.5	1.2	9.3 – 14.1
Melaka	9.9	9.5	0.9	8.0 – 11.7
Negeri Sembilan	8.6	17.9	1.5	5.6 – 11.6
Pahang	15.2	12.0	1.8	11.6 – 18.8
Pulau Pinang	14.7	9.3	1.4	12.0 – 17.3
Perak	11.8	12.8	1.5	8.8 – 14.8
Perlis	0.4	28.9	0.1	0.2 – 0.7
Selangor	61.8	10.9	6.7	48.6 – 75.1
Terengganu	9.0	19.4	1.8	5.6 – 12.5
Sabah	13.1	12.5	1.6	9.9 – 16.4
Sarawak	7.8	15.1	1.2	5.5 – 10.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	5.7	20.0	1.1	3.4 – 7.9
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	* – *
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	* – *

* Bilangan migran dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran
The number of internal migrants is too small to estimate

Jadual A6: Ralat piawai relatif bagi anggaran migran keluar mengikut negeri asal, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Table A6: Relative standard error of estimates for out-migrants by state of origin, Malaysia, 2014–2015

Negeri asal <i>State of origin</i>	Bilangan migran keluar <i>Number of out-migrants</i>	Ralat piawai bagi anggaran <i>Standard error of estimates</i>		Bilangan migran keluar pada 95% selang keyakinan <i>Number of out-migrants at 95% confidence interval</i>
		Nilai relatif <i>Relative value</i>	Ralat piawai <i>Standard error</i>	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	('000)
Johor	16.9	15.6	2.6	11.8 – 22.1
Kedah	12.5	17.2	2.2	8.3 – 16.8
Kelantan	12.2	22.5	2.7	6.8 – 17.5
Melaka	6.6	30.5	2.0	2.7 – 10.6
Negeri Sembilan	12.0	19.6	2.4	7.4 – 16.7
Pahang	10.0	20.7	2.1	6.0 – 14.1
Pulau Pinang	6.3	32.6	2.1	2.3 – 10.3
Perak	18.0	18.5	3.3	11.5 – 24.6
Perlis	1.1	45.3	0.5	0.1 – 2.0
Selangor	39.1	9.8	3.8	31.6 – 46.6
Terengganu	11.3	22.1	2.5	6.4 – 16.2
Sabah	7.3	23.3	1.7	4.0 – 10.6
Sarawak	3.2	21.4	0.7	1.9 – 4.6
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	38.0	15.0	5.7	26.8 – 49.1
W.P. Labuan	*	*	*	* – *
W.P. Putrajaya	*	*	*	* – *

* Bilangan migran dalaman terlalu kecil untuk dibuat anggaran
The number of internal migrants is too small to estimate

**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT
DI PEJABAT PERANGKAAN NEGERI SEPERTI BERIKUT:**

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Faks : 07-224 9972
E-mel : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Faks : 04-733 8412
E-mel : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Faks : 09-748 2142
E-mel : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Faks : 06-252 2711
E-mel : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Faks : 06-765 5002
E-mel : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Faks : 09-514 4636
E-mel : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Faks : 04-229 9499
E-mel : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,
Tingkat 3, Blok A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Faks : 05-255 1073
E-mel : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Faks : 04-977 1223
E-mel : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Faks : 03-5518 0408
E-mel : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Faks : 09-622 9659
E-mel : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Faks : 088-484 659
E-mel : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Faks : 082-242 609
E-mel : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma Sime Darby,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Faks : 03-2274 5075
E-mel : jpwpl@stats.gov.my

**ENQUIRIES ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION CAN ALSO BE MADE AT THE FOLLOWING
STATE STATISTICS OFFICES:**

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Johor,
14th Floor, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel. : 07-225 3700
Fax : 07-224 9972
Email : jjphohor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kedah,
1st Floor, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah.
Tel. : 04-700 1240
Fax : 04-733 8412
Email : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Kelantan,
8th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel. : 09-741 9449
Fax : 09-748 2142
Email : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Melaka,
7th & 8th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450, Ayer Keroh,
Melaka.
Tel. : 06-252 2725
Fax : 06-252 2711
Email : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan,
12th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan.
Tel. : 06-765 5000
Fax : 06-765 5002
Email : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pahang,
7th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel. : 09-516 3931/7
Fax : 09-514 4636
Email : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Pulau Pinang,
6th Floor, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400 Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel. : 04-226 6244
Fax : 04-229 9499
Email : jppulaupinang@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perak,
3rd Floor, Block A,
Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown),
30450 Ipoh, Perak.
Tel. : 05-255 4963
Fax : 05-255 1073
Email : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Perlis,
Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2C, Persiaran Jubli Perak
01000 Kangar, Perlis.
Tel. : 04-977 1221
Fax : 04-977 1223
Email : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Selangor,
9th Floor, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor.
Tel. : 03-5515 0200
Fax : 03-5518 0408
Email : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Terengganu,
9th Floor, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel. : 09-622 3062
Fax : 09-622 9659
Email : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sabah,
Level 1-3, Block C,
Kompleks Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah,
Jalan UMS, Beg Berkunci No. 2046,
88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel. : 088-484 602
Fax : 088-484 659
Email : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Sarawak,
7th & 8th Floor, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel. : 082-240 287
Fax : 082-242 609
Email : sarawak@stats.gov.my

Director,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia,
Federal Territories,
14th & 15th Floor, Wisma Sime Darby,
Jalan Raja Laut,
50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel. : 03-2267 2400
Fax : 03-2274 5075
Email : jpwpl@stats.gov.my

HARGA/PRICE: RM20.00

BOLEH JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA Tel.: 03-8885 7000
DIPEROLEH DARI: (DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA) Faks/Fax: 03-8888 9248
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Diterbit dan dicetak oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Published and printed by Department of Statistics, Malaysia